columns, and, considering we were whipped, did us full justice. I should have copied the article, but the paper was already en route for THOMAS' headquarters, and the bearer thereof could not be detained but a few moments.

There is another very interesting phase of the McCOOK raid. If you recollect, in a former letter I advised you that, after performing a certain amount of destruction, McCOOK was to join STONEMAN at a town east of the Macon road, and about twenty-six miles south of East Point. McCOOK did go there, as per appointment, but STONEMAN failed to arrive. McCOOK waited for him nearly two days, which gave the rebels a chance to contract their circle. In returning he had to encounter superior forces of the enemy's cavalry, with the well-known unhappy result. I will remark here that STONEMAN's defeat is productive of much deep feeling.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF STONEMAN.

It seems that Gen. STONEMAN and his forces were whipped and captured at or near Macon. When he started upon his raid I was informed confidentially, and I did not mention the fact, that his objective point was Andersonville, a small place about sixty miles south of Macon. Here it is that some thirty thousand of our soldiers are "cooped" in an immense stockade, and the task to release them was given to STONEMAN. According to my informant, who pointed out upon a map the points at which STONEMAN was to touch after joining McCOOK, the party were to strike the Macon road some five times north of that town, but were to give it (Macon) a wide berth. Instead, STONEMAN made no junction with McCOOK, attacked Macon, and got whipped and captured by a division of (militia) cavalry, under Gen. IVERSON.

WHAT THE REBEL EDITORS SAY.

I was permitted, I have before informed you, on Tuesday last, to glance hurriedly at a Southern newspaper, (the Chattanooga *Rebel,*) which was being sent to Gen. THOMAS by Gen. CARLIN. The first article upon the editorial page was headed "The Safety of Atlanta." The tenor of it was that a few days ago, JEFF DAVIS had, in company with BRAGG, arrived at Macon, where he made a speech, in which he said that Atlanta was the most vital part of the Southern Confederacy; that reinforcements *had arrived*, and would continue to arrive until the safety of the city was beyond question. The paper did not give his speech, but quoted the above from his remarks, and then followed up in its characteristic style.

And her editorial stated that the day when Atlanta was in danger had passed. It concluded by saying that HOOD had armed every man in his department capable of bearing arms, and enumerated officers' servants, cooks, orderlies, teamsters and others, as the unfortunate ones.

The *Rebel* quoted Gen. THOMAS' congratulatory circular to the Army of the Cumberland, and commented thereon. I need not say that it used the vilest of language, and called Gen. THOMAS all sorts of hard names. The word "liar" occurred five times in the paragraph.

The tenor of the advertisements exhibited the fact that not only thousands of new troops had arrived at Atlanta, but that HOOD's army had been reinforced from various quarters by veteran soldiers.

The redoubtable JOHN MORGAN, I was given to understand, is at present in Virginia with BRECKINRIDGE.

BUCKNER is at Abingdon, Virginia. A little item at the bottom of an editorial column stated that when HARDEE refused the command of HOOD's army, it was tendered to BUCKNER, who also declined its acceptance.

Ten thousand negroes, the *Rebel* says, are at work upon the fortifications, between Atlanta and East Point.

There was nothing in regard to Mobile in the telegraphic columns. An editorial squib said that the Yankees had passed the forts, but that their troubles had just commenced. It said that FARRAGUT would find it a second Charleston. BEAUREGARD had arrived, and all the citizens were under arms. The rebels stick to it that the monitor *Tecumseh* had been sunk.

Quite a discussion is going on between the militia of Macon and the regular troops, as to who are entitled to the honor of capturing STONEMAN. By the tenor of the correspondence, I should be led to believe that to decide that point they were on the verge of a private battle of their own. In the meantime, they hang on to poor STONEMAN.

The Macon Theatre is in full blast. The prices of admission are $5 and $3 50. The play for Tuesday night was "Camille." Among the ladies I noticed the names of Misses ELOISE BRIDGES, CLARA SEXTON, and a Miss KEMBLE. I did not recognise among the men's names one familiar to New-Yorkers.

There is no end to the advertisements of stolen horses and runaway negroes. All sorts of rewards for the deliverance of the former, and small fortunes offered for the capture of the latter.

The *Rebel* states that a number of people have been killed and wounded at Atlanta by our shells, among whom were several ladies.

B. C. T.

Formidable Character of the Rebel Works—Hood Largely Reinforced—Speculation—Miscellaneous.

NEAR ATLANTA, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The rebel raiders have been driven from the railroad, and the necessary repairs will be complete in another twenty-four hours. But, in all probability, they will turn up again in a few days. I must confess, taking everything into consideration, that the situation is a little desperate.

We hover around Atlanta, and can look square into the city, as did Moses into the land of Canaan. We are so close to the city in some places that our shells, destined for its centre, oftentimes pass clean over. Yet upon its outside we still remain, and the prospects for an early occupation are too distant to lend even an enchanting color to the picture.

Let me inform you that the occupation of Atlanta by our forces, *now rests wholly with Hood.* "What does the writer mean?" the reader will ask.

I will tell you. HOOD has been largely reinforced, until, counting in the militia, who have been constantly drilled for the past three months, his army is within a few thousand as strong as our own. In other words, HOOD can now hold Atlanta, with thirty thousand men to spare. The fortifications around Atlanta are the completest imaginable. In front of these forts are two lines of infantry works, protected by the most elaborate *abattis* I have ever seen. We can stand at our own rifle-pits and throw a stone at the enemy's *abattis.* With a glass one can perceive that it is not only braided and matted together, but the ends are tied with willow and walnut withes. It is believed and estimated by those best able to judge, that one-tenth of our army, at least, would be slaughtered in an attempt to remove the enemy's *abattis, chevaux de frise* and other obstructions. Therefore, there will be no assault upon the city. As the rebels themselves say, Atlanta is safe. You may take this to heart—that Atlanta is beyond our reach, so far as fighting for it is concerned. This is not a gloomy picture, however, by no means. The same state of affairs exists upon our side. We have breastworks that are unsurpassed in strength, behind which can repose a single line in perfect safety. It would take an attacking party half an hour to remove the multiplicity of obstructions in front of our lines.

In three battles which occurred last month HOOD, as you are aware, sustained as many disastrous defeats, and in each case our men only fought under cover of the most rudely-constructed works. In the battle of the 28th ult. our forces were attacked while moving in column. A fourth of the line (that was immediately formed) used their axes and spades, and we gained a victory, although the dirt thrown up did not reach the knees of our men. You perceive, then, that the danger is equally inviting to either party making an attack. As I said above, the successful termination of the campaign must now result from either profound strategy on our part, or gross blunder on the part of the enemy, or both. The readers of the TIMES must now critically observe further events.

In conclusion I must urge brief speculations: HOOD, goaded on by the requests (demands) of BRAGG (DAVIS,) the blandishments of his admirers and his own ambition, is going *to get himself in "a snarl."* I'll tell you how: Mind you, he can hold Atlanta, and spare three-fourths of his cavalry and one-third of his infantry, unless we alarm him by some strategical disposition.

Already he has sent to our rear WHEELER, with 5,000 of his best cavalry and ten pieces of artillery. WHEELER, however, has been driven off from Dalton, where he first appeared. Now I believe that he will next turn up on our "special communication" between Chattanooga and Knoxville. This will not injure us a mite, even if the bridge at London is destroyed. We have substantial works all along that road, and no injury in that quarter is anticipated. The whole rebel cavalry cannot take the garrison at Knoxville.

I shouldn't wonder if WHEELER was joined, in less than ten days, by a very large force from HOOD's army, and you need not think it strange if the latter moved upon our left flank and made demonstrations in our rear in less than a week.

BRAGG is the real Commander of the rebel army at Atlanta; he keeps behind the curtain, however, while HOOD performs in the field. BRAGG is the motive power, but HOOD runs the machine. HOOD will get all the glory, if there is to be any—he will also have to shoulder the ignominy of ill-success. BRAGG is merely an Adjutant-General, and nine-tenths of the Southern people are not aware of his presence at the above-named city, while HOOD's soldiers regard him as a quiet "looker-on here in"—Georgia. It is a fixed fact at all our headquarters, that BRAGG is at the helm—and it is generally admitted that he is the best man the South has ever had in this department.

I have heard it hinted in high places, within a week, that a rebel movement of vast proportions toward the Ohio River, from Virginia, through the mountain gaps of Eastern Kentucky, is not an event the least likely to transpire. If WHEELER should move up the line of the Knoxville road, he will not return until he and BUCKNER have accomplished something, or, at least, made a desperate attempt.

But, whatever the nature of the moves or manœuvres made in this department by the enemy, the slightest will be turned to account, and strategy on our part, and mistakes upon the enemy's, may, indeed, in a short time, give us possession of the city.

KILPATRICK arrived this morning, after an absence (with a large force of cavalry) of four days, but did not accomplish anything of moment. He had orders, however, *not* to strike the Macon road.

The relative positions of our different corps, as well as the whole line from right to left, with but few exceptions, is materially unchanged. SCHOFIELD's corps is upon the extreme right, and has swung in toward the city a little since my last, but nothing was accomplished; in fact, nothing was expected. It was rumored last night that COX, commanding a division in the Twenty-third (SCHOFIELD's) Corps, had cut loose, struck the West Point (not the East Point, or Macon,) road, and had commenced fortifying. I, from the fact that such a thing had been once or twice projected, went up to SCHOFIELD's headquarters. There I met Gen. COX, who politely informed me that if his division had made any such movement it had done it without his orders.

While I was at SCHOFIELD's headquarters a shell was thrown into camp and exploded near the tent of Capt. CAMPBELL, who lay upon his cot, reading a novel. I never saw a man throw down a book so suddenly in my life.

Next to the Twenty-third is the Fourteenth Corps, then the Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, then the Twentieth, upon each side of the railroad, with the Fourth Corps upon our extreme left.

The rebels shell us by jerks. Sometimes they remain quiet all along the line for half a day at a time; again they will fling their missiles at us day and night. For instance, yesterday was decidedly quiet, while the cannonading upon both sides has been incessant during the greater part of to-day.

"LEATHERBREECHES."

I wish to say a few words about Capt. DILGER, or "Leatherbreeches," as he is familiarly called. When the war broke out, Capt. DILGER was an artillery officer in the Prussian service. A short time after the battle of Bull Run, an uncle of DILGER (a merchant in New-York) wrote that the present was an opportune time to visit America, &c.

DILGER was desirous of studying war as carried on here, and procured a leave of absence for a year. As soon as he arrived he joined the Army of the Potomac as an artillerist, and commanded a battery. As his year drew to a close he managed to get his leave indefinitely extended, and has just been ordered to Cincinnati to be mustered out of the service, the term of his battery, the First Ohio Artillery, having expired.

He came out here with his battery with Gen. HOOKER, and by the name of "Leatherbreeches," became known to every officer and soldier in the Army of the Cumberland. In all the battles which have occurred from Lookout Mountain to Peachtree Creek, DILGER has been on hand. He is the first to open fire upon the eve of a battle, and takes his guns nearly up to the skirmish line. So often has he done this that some officer, a short time ago, presented him *with bayonets for his pieces.* I saw him throughout the entire afternoon of the 20th ult., during which time he hurled the most frightful destruction into the rebel ranks. At one time upon that eventful day, he took his "smooth-bores" up to Gen. JOHNSTON'S line of battle, and for half an hour poured a raking fire of grape and canister into the enemy in front of HOOKER. He became at one time, the target for three rebel batteries, and lost seven men during the day. He fires by volley when he "gets a good thing," and the acclamations of the infantry drown the reverberations of the cannon's roar upon all such occasions. He is a fine-looking young man, speaks French, Italian, German and Spanish fluently, and English with ease. He always wears close buckskin breeches, with top boots, and stands by his guns in his shirt sleeves during battle. He has elicited the admiration of the whole army by his coolness and intrepidity when in action, and for his skill as an artillerist he has been made the recipient of numerous letters of acknowledgment from Gens. THOMAS, JOHNSTON, KING, BAIRD, BRANNAN, and others. I saw yesterday, at Gen. KING'S headquarters, the following short, complimentary tender to Capt. DILGER. Gen. KING is one of the most accomplished officers in the service. He has been in the army twenty-nine years, fought all through Mexico, and has participated in every battle waged by the Army of the Cumberland. He and SLEMMER were both wounded severely at Stone River. Coming from such an officer as KING, the following note may prove a treasure to DILGER:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Aug. 14.

Capt. H. Dilger, Battery I, First Ohio Artillery:

CAPTAIN: Your uniform gallantry on the field of battle, and your ability as an artillerist, have elicited the admiration of every officer serving in this division. I cannot, therefore, permit you to leave my command without expressing a hope of your speedy return, knowing that the service will be benefited thereby.

Yours, sincerely, JOHN H. KING,
General Commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

I understand that it is the intention of this distinguished officer to return to our Western army.

NO MAILS

have been received since last Monday. I understand at headquarters to-day that the track was repaired, and the bridge replaced, but late this afternoon the wires were cut in the neighborhood of Calhoun. B. C. T.

Orders to Move—Preparations for the March—The Order Countermanded—Artillery Practice.

CAMP IN THE FIELD BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

It is surprising to see the fertility of the human imagination in the army in seasons of excitement, and in the absence of positive data on which to base its beliefs. Scarcely any amount of incredibility is sufficient to make it yield its adopted theory, and subject its decisions to the dictates of common sense. The most improbable stories are taken up with avidity and circulated with an expedition that becomes a better cause. Now, I venture to aver, that no village gossip can set its patrons in a greater gabbling commotion, or stir them to more active interchanges of ideas on the new topics of conversation, than the body of our army is stirred, on the announcement of some change of position, some newly-discovered movement of the enemy, or some change in the programme of our own campaign. On the slightest intimation of any of these, the wildest speculations become rife everywhere, and the most improbable theories abound.

This has been exemplified during the two days last past. A movement of the Twentieth Corps has been on the tapis, and orders issued for the command to be ready to go at a given hour; but the place of destination was unknown to any except those whose right it was to know. Where are we going? was the universal inquiry. What is the object of the movement? Are we going to right or left? And in the absence of a wide and reliable induction, the respective inquirers have made up their opinion from the limited stock of capital at hand. One report was, that as WHEELER, the rebel General, had burned the railroad bridge at Resaca, the corps was going back to chastise him for his temerity, and to guard the bridge against the recurrence of a similar fate. Another report, backed up with its logical supports, was that the corps was going to Knoxville, East Tennessee. Another, that its destination was the Cumberland Mountain. I need not say, I presume, that with each report the ægis of authority was sought as the safest voucher for its current belief. But its improbability forbade its obtaining an extended credence, except in the absence of something more tangible in some other quarter.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th inst. some new excitement occurred on our front, setting the whole command agog to have the "Johnnys" make a demonstration against our works—a thing they have done to other portions of our army, but never, during the campaign, to the Twentieth Corps. They have charged us, but always when we have been without works, or when our works have been in an incipient state, and not of much use for defence. They have, with a shrewdness that does them much credit, sought the most opportune moment for their onslaught. But with all the advantage of superior numbers and position, they have never succeeded in doing anything more, in the shape of success for themselves, than temporarily checking our advance. While we have, in almost every instance, instance, inflicted on them severe punishment. This is remembered by our boys and they seem to think it would be an exquisite pleasure to have one chance only of warming the rebs. from behind our own breastworks. It had been reported by the officer of the picket that the enemy was massing his forces on our front, and, at five o'clock, P. M., Gen. GEARY, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Corps, was advised of the fact. Confident of the security of his position, and equally assured of the valor and prowess of his command to meet the emergency, he coolly replied, "Let them come." The same spirit pervaded the entire command—so much so that the rank and file of our army, in fighting trim, shouted, "Let them come, and we will give them their change back with interest."

They did not come, however; and, instead of the noise and confusion of battle, an unusual quiet prevailed during the entire night. Day before yesterday great activity prevailed in the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, and orders for the corps to move, in anticipation of the movement of the whole army, set the machinery of these departments in early motion, to be ready for the march. They were packed and loaded at an early hour, and some of them had moved from the ground they had occupied for two weeks, and placed themselves where they could fall into line with the least possible delay. Adjutants' desks and books and papers, officers' valises and equipments, were all shipped, and everything held in fine trim for instant obedience to the order to march, whenever it should come. We retired at an early hour, not knowing but that we should be routed before morning to move to another point, indicated by the governing mind of our military affairs as more eligible than the one we then occupied. This feeling grew out of the orders issued during the day. We, however, were not molested by orders to march; but at early dawn the enemy's artillery opened on our lines with great furor and wakened us. It called the army from its morning's slumbers to the command of its firearms, and bade it beware of the foe's design. Most of our batteries replied with spirit and kept up the duel for two hours or over. Many good aims were taken by the rebel artillerists at our positions, but none of their shot did execution. Whether ours did any execution or not, of course, we are unable to say. The duel ceased and no one was hurt as far as we were able to ascertain. The order for our corps to march was countermanded, and we are settled down in our old quarters again, to await further developments. This change of programme was not made but on the ground of an important advantage gained in another part of our line of operations, and of sufficient consequence to render the execution of the original order unnecessary.

Gen. FITZPATRICK is again at work and has severed the Macon and Western Railroads. Last evening at 4 o'clock he was at Fairburn, on the Atlanta and Western Railroad, and this morning was at Jonesboro', on the Macon Railroad. The results of his operations have not yet fully transpired here. A day or two more will bring us the tidings, when we will transmit them to you with all due expedition.

This morning, at early dawn, by special arrangement, all the artillery along our front opened on the enemy's fortifications and the city. The artillerists had been instructed to fire twelve shots from each piece, and right earnestly did they address themselves to their work. The very ground on which we stood trembled with the percussion, and the heavens became resonant with its mighty roar. It lasted about ten minutes. One rebel battery attempted to reply, and succeeded in firing four shots, when an enfilading fire from our batteries rendered its position untenable and it quit. By this grand artillery practice a building of some sort was destroyed in the city; not, we presume, of any great size, for the fire, though intense, lasted no more than half an hour. The rapid firing ceased, and the wonted quiet followed.

At 8 o'clock this morning a little breeze of artillery again arose, when a caisson of the enemy was exploded in front of Third Brigade of the Second Division of this corps. Little at this hour, 9 A. M., is being done, save some artillery practice on our extreme right, and the discharge of a 32-pounder Rodman seige gun every five minutes on our left. A few days will bring us important changes here, it is believed, and secure more vantage ground for our cause. More anon.

EPSILON.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Country after Four Years of War—The Nation's Spirit, Sacrifices and Successes—What the People Think and What they Mean to Do.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The present condition of the country may be called, without the slightest hyperbole, a specially critical one. It has been said at various periods, within the last four years, that we had "reached the very crisis of the country's fate." The phrase has grown familiar to our ears from frequent and often not very discriminating use, and like many familiar things, fails to affect us, as a fact, if it be a fact, that the words convey so significant and momentous always should. Several of the sonorously proclaimed crises have come and passed without serious trouble, showing themselves not very critical after all. Others have proved themselves worthy of the name; but the nation has passed through these also, staunchly and heroically, supported and carried along by the true hearts and strong arms of its patriotic children, where faith and hopeful ardor have neither faltered nor given any, the least signs of growing faint.

Such a spirit can and will carry the nation safely through every crisis, through far more portentious and terrible than any we have yet seen and encountered. Perhaps the present, with the few following months, is a crisis of this sort, being with more literal and exact truth "*the* very crisis of the country's fate" than any preceding period during the rebellion. If I were to assert this in so many words, there are certainly strong reasons to justify the averment. Let us see.

After four years of war nearly, and war on a scale rarely known to the world, the rebellion is not destroyed. Intrenched behind strong armies, it still stands haughty and defiant. It fiercely proclaims itself able to stand in spite of all the power put forth by the Government to overthrow it. It boasts loudly of its invincibility, and thus far certainly, it has contrived to vindicate its ability to hold itself up in spite of all the terrific blows struck to overwhelm it. The loyal millions of the country have sent forth of their resources, not gold and silver merely, but what is more precious far, hosts of their sons, to lay their lives, if need were, in sacrifice on the altar of their country. The sublime spirit and the gifts it has prompted, have not been a vain show, resulting in nothing. But effects have been produced of the most striking and important character.

The rebellion has been forced to recede step by step. It has been attacked in many of its strongest holds and vanquished. Fortifications deemed impregnable, cities, whole districts, have been wrenched from its grasp. Its area has been gradually but steadily circumscribed. On the sea as on the land, its flaunting banner has been made to bow before the ensign of the Government and Union. Great armies have gallantly thrown themselves upon the very seat and centre of the rebel possessions, cutting the enemy's communications, while determinedly holding, in spite of all opposition, their own; wresting from them magazines, intrenched positions, repulsing the most desperate assaults, advancing still, with majestic and irresistible tread, to the music of the Union, until all obstacles in their path successfully swept away, they stand at this moment with their mighty clutch fastened on the very throat of the rebellion. All that remains is to finish well what has been so auspiciously begun. Atlanta and Richmond fallen, with the overthrow of the armies upholding both, the prestige, and virtually the power, of the dire rebellion is broken irremediably. It may struggle a little thereafter, but all efforts must be hopeless and expiring.

This is what the loyal heart of the country expects and longs for. It has surrendered hopefully its choicest treasures for this. For this, it is willing and ready to give and sacrifice yet more, if need be, and will do it more cheerfully. All it asks is the utter crushing of the rebellion, knowing what magnificently benign consequences to the country are embodied in the realization of the words. This result accomplished, it feels not only that the war ought to cease, and will cease, but that a glorious compensation is found, and the only adequate one, for all the toils, tears, agonies, sacrifices that the terrible struggle has occasioned.

But just at this juncture we are threatened with the gravest of our perils. Were the undivided energies of the loyal States hurled against the rebellion *now*, with the spirit that the fall of Sumter kindled in the hearts of all people, a month would suffice to put the finishing stroke upon this grim and bloody revolt. Four years, however, of the burdens and losses of our gigantic struggle, have begun to tell upon the popular unanimity. The increasing cost of living, increasing taxation, under which our people were always impatient; the apparent slowness with which military operations are pushed to decisive results; the ponderous proportions of the national debt, as it *looks* to the popular eye, with the swelling figures paraded before it; the personal bereavements which the mighty conflict has inflicted, with the fears of many, as yet exempt, that the experience of others will ere long be their own; the restlessness concerning the coming draft, which demands inexorably the services of the person drafted or those of a fit substitute; the natural horror of the sensitive mind at the continuance of a struggle whose course has been so deeply dyed in blood—all these furnish a fit opportunity, which clamorous advocates of an "honorable peace" are sure to avail themselves of, to unsettle the popular mind and stir up discontent. The scheming partisan and reckless demagogue have found hearers both more numerous and attentive for their pestilent pleas than it was possible to find only two short years ago.

Add to this the pending Presidential contest It seems unfortunate that this element—one of strife and sometimes bitter animosity, even in peaceful times—should be added just now to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumference. When the storm was over and the deep calm came, and no injury was done the commonwealth by the fierce elemental strife, the fact was pointed at, abroad as at home, as a splendid illustration of the safe working and self-conceiving potency of republican institutions. The test soon to be reenacted may involve more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war upon our hands, whose determined prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of the Administration, aided by some, as of the WADE and DAVIS stripe, who have ranked hitherto as its staunchest supporters, straing every nerve to overturn it, as if *that* were more important than to crush armed traitors now and for years struggling to overturn the Government; personal disappointments, partisan rancor, fierce thirst for power and place, blended with honest but misjudging zeal for a change of rulers, and the inauguration of a different policy in conducting affairs—all these things suggest grounds of fear that the coming contest may prove one of unexampled bitterness, the effects of which upon the country, in this its greatest trial hour, may prove signally disastrous to its highest interests.

This result, however, we fervently trust, is not to be witnessed. The people of the country are not prepared yet to be branded as national suicides. The love of country burns brightly in the popular heart, prompting the cheerful will, far and wide, to make every sacrifice that the Commonwealth be not harmed. There is intelligence, too, among the masses, to discern where the real danger to the country lies, what the true interests of the country demand, what path of duty the true patriot should pursue, what ways of delusion and folly he should sternly shun. The hope of the country now is in this enlightened intelligence. The people, the people under God are to decide this nation's destiny. The safety of all we hold most dear, may be intrusted to their sober sense, true hearts and stalwart hands. In a crisis of the country, when looked to for aid and support, they will be found now, as at other times, to the discomfiture of all designing plotters, too shrewd to be hoodwinked, too brave to be intimidated, too strong to be forced, too knowing to be imposed upon, and too high-minded and manly to connive at a trick, or treat traitors as true men.

The people in their quiet homes, not less than the soldiers in the field, have very clear and decided opinions in regard to the nature of this war, and the great issues now before the country. They know precisely the origin of the rebellion, what the rebellion is, what the rebellion deserves. They know that the mighty sacrifices the country has made are the fruit of the rebellion, neither less nor more. They know that the unity of the country is indispensable to its safety, and that the success of the rebellion by sundering the States is the certain overthrow and ruin of all. They know and feel that by the crushing of the rebellion, and by this only, this country will be preserved, and will probably prove thenceforth perpetual; and they know that by pushing from the Presidential chair at this crisis a man who has honestly devoted all his energies, and those of the country as far as he was able to enlist them, to this single high object, and by putting in this chair a man ready, perhaps, to negotiate and make peace with traitors in arms against the Government, thereby ignobly sundering the grand object for which the nation has shed so much blood, and endured so much agony, is to seal the fate of the country, and render it a hissing and by-word in the mouth of every people for all time.

The people know all that, and will act upon it at the proper time. The thunder tones of 100,000 majority against VALLANDIGHAM, cast by a single State, still electrify the patriotic heart, proclaiming what the people think of men who go about comforting the rebels by opposing all efforts to subdue them and their cause. If the alternative be again presented to their choice—honorable war or disgraceful peace—the people will be found no less true to themselves and true to the country. C. V. S.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

The Indian war now enacting on this frontier has, for ten days past, swept to the northward, leaving this district comparatively unmolested. This lull is undoubtedly owing to the prompt action of Gen. CURTIS, when the savages first commenced upon the Santa Fé road. The telegraph has brought you reports from Nebraska and Northwest Kansas. From the mass of intelligence I gather the following as the number of those killed. Upon the Santa Fé and Smoky Hill roads there have been killed twenty-eight persons, four of them soldiers, the balance ranchemen and train men. The vigorous defence made by the Mexican and Government trains corralled on the road, and the active movements of the militia, undoubtedly drove the Indians from the Arkansas route toward the Platte. Still it is also evident that the outbreak was a simultaneous one, upon a concerted plan, as the savages appeared along both roads at the same time. But the chief atrocities have been perpetrated in the neighborhood of Fort Kearney, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Where the California military road debouches from Kansas to Nebraska, along with what is known as the Little Blue, the settlements are numerous. For thirty miles everything was destroyed, men, women and children murdered, scalped, and their bodies burned. One young woman, a Miss ROPER, is supposed to be a prisoner—saved for a fate worse than death. From this point, all along the overland road, small bodies of Indians attacked the trains, stations and ranches. At least one hundred and sixty murders are reported. They certainly are not less than one hundred and fifty authentic cases reported in all, on and in the vicinity of the overland and Santa Fé mail routes. The mails and coaches yet go through under strong military escort, though the California mail now starts from Omaha, instead of Atchison and St. Joseph, as before the outbreak. We can learn of not more than a dozen Indians being killed, though there is every reason to suppose others have fallen in the resistance encountered in their attacks. As the Indians, where possible, always carry off their dead and wounded, seeking to hide their loss, it is impossible to tell what they have lost.

The most terrible excitement existed in the settlements of Northwest Kansas and the contiguous ones in Nebraska. Gen. MITCHELL, commanding the latter district, was in the saddle immediately, and with his small force endeavored to do his utmost against the foe. The same difficulty existed there that did and still does in Kansas—the cavalry was half dismounted and no horses to be had. Red tape and circumlocution seem to result from the operations of the Cavalry Bureau in this region. Doubtless the *canaille* on the frontier are of little consequence to the chief of that branch of the service. Certainly he cannot realize the wholesale devastation and injury produced by this outbreak, nor the most terrible spirit of fright produced among the settlements, or he would unbend the rigid rules which now control the operation of the bureau over which Gen. HALLECK presides. To illustrate the method: Quartermasters are no longer allowed to purchase horses without distinct authority from the Cavalry Bureau, and then only in open market. So far, so good. At St. Louis and other cities, depots are established, and officers detailed for that purpose. In this department the Chief Quartermaster stationed at fort Leavenworth, is the purchasing officer. Under the rules, he is the only officer who can buy horses for cavalry use west of Missouri. The Department of Kansas embrace beside this State, Nebraska and Colorado, and extend 800 or 900 miles west, and 500 from South to North line. The service within its limits must be almost entirely performed by cavalry. Outside of such outbreaks as the present, the service performed is of the greatest importance, though not likely to bring "trumpet-tongued fame" to either men or officers. We have but a small body of troops for so vast an area, and one-third of the cavalry are dismounted. Yet at Denver, Omaha, this post, Fort Scott, or elsewhere, animals may not be bought, because of the rules of the Cavalry Bureau, that they must be sold at the depots to the only officer authorized to purchase, the Chief Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth. Here is a case in point. Gen. CURTIS, on arrival at Fort Riley, found Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, without horses, only ten public animals being in their charge. The men had purchased private horses during the last Winter to the number of 30, expecting to receive the pay for use. Congress abolished this, and forbid the use of private horses. The animals spoken of were in excellent condition for the service needed, and General CURTIS therefore ordered the Post Quartermaster here to buy horses. On sending his estimate for funds to headquarters, he was informed that he could not purchase, red tape and rules not allowing. So the men are afoot or using their own animals, without compensation. In this region a couple of hundred serviceable horses could be obtained in open market from the citizens. They are not disposed to risk taking them to Fort Leavenworth.

In Nebraska the same state of things exists. But Gov. SAUNDERS and Gen. CURTIS take "the bull by the horns" and purchase. Gen. HALLECK will probably approve this action, as it is not in Kansas.

The activity of Gov. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, is most commendable. He called out immediately two regiments of mounted militia, and offered them for four months to the General Government, which offer was, of course, accepted. The same could have been done with more ease in Kansas did not Gov. CARNEY care, more for his partisan success than the safety of the people. Gen. CURTIS, with a part of his staff, are now at Columbus, Nebraska, 100 miles west of Omaha, organizing his projected expedition. The Indians are known to be congregated on the Republican in Kansas.

We have information, not fully relied upon or confirmed, that a body of Indians from the territory south, and the disaffected tribes of Kansas, prairie bands of Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, etc., with a sprinkling of white rebels and Mexicans are now congregating upon the Walnut River, Southwest Kansas, or rather the Indian Territory. This is a considerable stream, with broad and well timbered valley, entering the Verdigris near its junction with the Arkansas, or flowing into that river just above the Verdigris' mouth. It is a likely place for such a gathering. The report is to the effect that they contemplate a raid into Southwest Kansas. Our information comes through friendly Kickapoos, warning their agent. A careful watch is kept.

Gen. BLUNT will, in all probability, soon start on an Indian hunt. He is now awaiting the arrival of some cavalry on its way here. H.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

The Dispute Between Gov. Morton and Mr. McDonald—Specimens of Gov. Morton's Style.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

As the debate now going on between Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and his opponent in the canvass for Governor, has assumed a national interest and importance, I send you a "specimen brick" or two of the Governor's style. Speaking of the constitutional right of the President, in time of war, to issue any proclamation or appeal with intent to injure the enemy, he said:

"The reduction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns, was certainly a novel and unprecedented method of assault, yet I have never learned that any casuist has denounced it as illegitimate or ungodly on that account. And if it were proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, should it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted, by proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of the rebellion, and thus aid in restoring peace, and stopping the effusion of the best blood in our land? If, however, highly probable that if there had been Methodist preachers in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the *rams' horn question*, and insisted that it was a violation of the Ten Commandments." Again, on the subject of a certain class of peace men: "These men, with a few mild phrases, profess their devotion to the Union, and their condemnation of the rebels and the rebellion, and rush on with an indecent haste to stigmatize, without qualification, their opponents as Abolitionists. In their minds the whole duty of the Government is summed up in the protection of Slavery at all hazards, and under all circumstances. Unlike other institutions and other property, they are unwilling that Slavery shall run the chances of war. However other interests may suffer, commerce be prostrated, horses and cattle, lands and goods be confiscated to pay the penalties of treason, Slavery must be insured against all violence, from all loss by the contingencies of war. To preserve Slavery harmless is to observe the Constitution in all its parts. To injure it in any respect is to infract the Constitution in every member." Once more on the matter of arrests: "These arrests have been made a pretext for a combined assault upon the Government, while the multiplied cruelties and, among civilized nations, unparalleled horrors of the rebellion are utterly ignored. No tears for Union men languishing in Southern dungeons as felons; no horror at atrocities practiced by the rebels in this war by the side of which the barbarism of American savages and of Chinese warfare whiten and brighten. Men hung like dogs upon trees and sign-posts! their bones fabricated into jewelry! and worn as horrible souvenirs!"

Gov. MORTON is a man of superior ability, of wonderful energy, adroit, vigilant, cool, and an admirable debater. He is earnest, resolute, honest, patriotic. The masses have confidence in him, and there is no reason to doubt his success over his opponent. His heart and soul are in the cause. I regard him as among the MEN who have loomed up in these times.

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.

I offer a few statements as to the prospect of the loyal cause in Indiana.

There is a great outcry on the side of the Opposition—a game of bluff and swagger—about their ability to carry Indiana by an immense vote. All moonshine—all humbug—all whistling to keep up courage. The legitimate poll of the State would secure us the canvass even without the vote of a soldier. The conspirators for a Northwestern Confederacy have so disgraced themselves that their children will yet be seen petitioning the Legislature to change their names. I have not the slightest fear that these knaves and cravens will have the courage to make a seditious outbreak. The most which they will be able to accomplish will be to keep a few timid men from the polls. The real danger in Indiana proceeds from the Southern refugees, who swarm the lower portions of the State, most of whom are of "Border State" politics. If, however, the secret armed league of conspirators shall do overt acts, they will be taken care of. Your correspondent has traversed much of the State, and has opportunities to know whereof he speaks. I regard Indiana as destined to be the banner State in this war upon misguided judgments and blackhearted disloyalty.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

comprehend the issues, one might say instinctively. They care but little about the negro, and no demagogue can make them believe that this is an Abolition war, or that the Administration has so perverted it. They know also what peace means. For peace they pray—that sort of peace which shall leave the unity and dignity of the Government unimpaired. But they are not to be duped again into the political thraldom of southern drivers, whose car of state they have so long pulled. Nor are they to be demoralized—in these latter days of the rebellion—by the smooth tricks of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Canada or Chicago.

GEN. GRANT

is a rock of strength on which these people rest. I have seen Spartan parents whose bereavements, pil-

ful but for the fadeless glory which their fallen sons have won for their families to their remotest descent, and they would offer yet more, if they had such ansand they would offer yet more, if they had such ansered victims to offer upon the alter of the country. There is a general confidence that Grant's operations will succeed. And they are determined to stand by him to the end.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

is firmly seated in the popular respect and confidence. The people appreciate the herculean task set before him; the discordant, well-meant counsels with which he is beseiged; the delicate part which he is compelled to act. His forbearance and prudence, on the whole, have won more for him than more rash and brilliant counsels would have done. Nor do they intend to desert and disgrace the man whom they elected as President of the United States, for the reason that this war against disunion and to unseat him has cost lives and money; because selfish politicians desert him; because here and there mismanagement and corruption have existed among subordinates. They will not abandon and disgrace him at the bidding of those who do not seek to correct alleged errors in the management of the war, but whose whole drift is to put this great and needed revolution *back*; to sell the power of the nation to the South under the shallow mask of a compromise which shall be a libel upon the dead and a hissing scorn to the living. This they will not do, much and devoutly as they pray for a peace which shall not humble the flag for which they have made—and will continue to make—such heroic sacrifices.

COPPERHEADS OF NEW-YORK

continue to deluge the State with the contents of their Pandora's box, noble men! You cannot convince the Northwest that anarchy is to be preferred to order—that New-England is contraband, and to be spurned from out cluster of stars; that the nation is bankrupt; that our currency is worthless, and shall perish in the hands of holders, or drag its slow length along side by side with assumed "Confederate scrip;" that our soldiers have perished and are pertaining to a cause which shall be sold to the highest bidder, who offers present ease and hollow security as an equivalent for their lives and privations. You cannot succeed in this infernal game, Messrs. Copperheads—either at home or abroad!

THEODORE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	110	100 Ash. Coal Co.....	18
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109	40 Erie R. Pref.....	109⅛
1,000 do.....	108¾	200 Hud. Riv. R.....	127⅜
23,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.	110⅛	100 do.....	127⅞
500 do.....Small	109⅝	100 do.....b15	128⅛
5,000 do.....	110¼	100 do.....	128
4,000 U.S.6s,10-40s C.	103⅛	100 do.....	128⅛
70,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April.	112	300 do.....	128⅜
20,000 do.....	111⅛	100 Clc. & Tol. R.....	125⅜
14,500 do.....	111⅜	100 Chic. & R.I. R.b30	125⅛
50,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.O..	94⅜	500 do.....	111
10,000 do.....	94⅜	100 do.....	116⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	60	500 Reading R.....b30	134
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	73	1000 do.....	134¼
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	48⅜	1000 do.....b10	134⅜
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s...	117	1200 do.....	134⅜
2,000 M.C.&Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	132	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	134⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	132	100 do.....	135
1,000 C.&N.W.1stM..	101¾	700 M. S. & N. I. R....	85⅛
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	110	300 do.....s10	86⅜
2,000 Pen. R. 1st M.	95	200 Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	128⅜
3,000 Cl. & To. S.F.B.	114⅜	100 do.....	128⅜
10,000 Amer. Gold....	236⅜	100 do.....b60	129⅜
10,000 do.....	237	500 do.....	129
2,000 do.....	237¼	100 do.....	129⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co....	208	100 Cleve. & Pitts....	111⅜
400 Cum. Coal Pref...	60¾	200 do.....	111⅜
200 do.....s30	60¾	100 do.....b10	112
100 Quick. M. Co....	82⅛	500 do.....	112
100 do.....	82⅜	200 do.....	112⅛
200 do.....	83	200 Chic. & N. W...b10	55
100 AU. M. S. Co....	186	400 do.....	54⅜
100 do.....	188	4 0 do.....	54⅜
100 do.....	187⅜	200 do.....s5	54⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co....	41¾	500 do.....	54¾
100 do.....	42⅜	300 do.....b30	54
500 do.....	41	300 do.....c	54⅜
700 Erie Railway.....	109⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b10	88
100 do.....b15	109⅜	200 do.....	67⅜
100 do.....b60	110⅜	200 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C....	112
60 do.....	109⅜	300 do.....b30	112
250 do.....	109⅜	500 do.....	111⅜
200 do.....	109⅜	350 do.....	111⅜
100 do.....b5	109⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109	400 Reading R.....	133
38,000 U.S 6s, 5-20s C.\	110⅛	100 do.....b10	133⅛
20,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl...	111⅜	1000 do.....	132⅜
18,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.O..	94⅛	400 do.....	132⅜
10,000 do.....	94⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	134⅜
10,000 do.....	94⅛	300 do.....	134⅜
30,000 do.....	94	800 P., Ft. W. & C...s30	110
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C..	47⅜	510 do.....	110
20,000 do.....s	47⅜	500 do.....b30	110⅜
100 Canton Co.....	38½	300 M. S. & N. I. R....	84⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pr....	60½	200 do.....	84⅞
200 do.....s30	60¾	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip....	127⅜
100 do.....s30	60¾	1000 do.....	127
200 do.....	60¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R..	110⅛
300 Quicks. M. Co....	82	700 do.....	110⅜
30 N. Y. Cen. R.....	124⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R..s15	53
500 do.....	123⅜	100 do.....	53
200 do.....	123⅛	200 do.....	53⅜
500 do.....	123	500 Chi. & N. W. Prf....	85⅛
500 Erie Railway.....	108⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R....	109
200 Hud. Riv. R....s30	127⅜	100 do.....	108⅜
100 do.....b10	127⅛	500 do.....	109⅜
100 do.....	127⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. R....	55
100 Clc. & Tol. R.....	125		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Debt Certs....	94⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R...	124
100 Erie Railway.....	109	200 Chi. & R.Island..s3	109⅜
200 do.....b3	109	200 do.....	109⅜
500 do.....	108⅞	200 do.....s3	109⅜
100 do.....s3	108⅜	400 do.....	109⅜
2200 do.....s3	108⅜	200 do.....s3	109⅜
700 do.....	108⅜	200 do.....b3	109⅜
200 do.....b3	108⅜	400 do.....s3	109⅜
1000 do.....s10	108⅜	200 Chi. & N. W.....	53
200 Hudson Riv. R...s3	127⅜	400 do.....s3	53
100 do.....c	127⅜	400 do.....	53
100 do.....	127⅜	700 do.....	52⅞
200 do.....	127⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr. s3	86
100 do.....b3	127⅜	300 do.....b3	85⅞
900 Reading R.....	133⅜	400 do.....	85⅞
2,000 do.....b4	133⅜	200 do.....	85⅞
400 do.....s3	133⅜	200 do.....s10	86⅜
400 do.....s3	133⅜	100 do.....	85⅞
1800 do.....	133⅜	300 do.....s3	85⅜
700 M. S. & N. I.....b3	85⅜	600 P., F. W. & C.....	110⅜
700 do.....	85⅜	600 do.....s3	110⅜
200 do.....s3	85⅜	400 do.....b5	111
200 do.....	85⅜	400 do.....s5	110⅜
400 do.....	85⅜	100 do.....c	110⅜
400 do.....o	85⅜	100 do.....b3	111
400 Ill. Cen. R.....	127⅜	10,000 C. & M. C.....	47⅜
200 do.....s3	127⅜	20,000 do.....	48
200 do.....b3	127⅜	400 Chi. & Mil. R..b10	83
300 do.....b4	127⅜	100 Atl. M. S. C.....	186⅜
500 do.....s3	127⅜	300 Cum. Coal.....	60
300 do.....b4	127⅜	300 do.....c	60
200 do.....s3	127⅜	100 do.....s3	59⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts....	110⅜	100 do.....c	59⅜
1400 do.....s3	110⅜	400 do.....s3	59⅜
800 do.....	110⅜	200 do.....c	59⅜
200 do.....s5	110⅜	1700 do.....s3	59⅜
1400 do.....b3	110⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co....	82⅜
200 do.....s3	110⅜	200 do.....b5	82⅜
200 do.....s5	110⅜	300 do.....	82⅜
200 do.....s10	110⅜	100 Mariposa M. Co...c	40⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Am Gold.....	241⅜	500 Chic. & N.W.....	52⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co...b3	40½	200 do.....s3	52⅜
500 do.....	40⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	84⅜
110 Hud. River R.....	126⅜	500 do.....s3	85⅜
600 Reading R.....	132⅜	200 N. Y. Central...s3	128
200 do.....s3	132⅜	600 Erie Railway.....	108⅜
1500 do.....	132⅜	300 do.....s3	108⅜
650 M. S. & N. I....s3	84⅜	100 do.....b3	108⅜
1000 do.....	84⅜	100 do.....	108⅜
100 do.....	84⅜	1100 Clev. & Pitts....	109⅜
700 Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜	200 do.....s3	110⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R....	108⅜	200 do.....b3	110⅜

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

As there is some discussion this week of an offer said to be made from Germany to the Government at Washington of a large consolidated and *premium* Loan at the low rate of interest of *three per cent.* per annum, say for a thousand millions of dollars, an explanation of what is meant by A PREMIUM LOAN would not be unacceptable. We do not know that we can present a satisfactory or lucid explanation of such a loan to be gradually paid off after 45 and up to 75 years, as reported from Washington, not having seen the plan in detail. But it may assist our readers to the principle, supposed to be involved, by republishing from the TIMES of Jan. 20, 1863, the following plan, communicated, with lengthy remarks, applicable to that time and not necessary now to be republished, by a very intelligent and ingenious correspondent, of Continental birth and mercantile training. It will not escape notice that while the author assumes that the plan is not in the nature of a LOTTERY, it partakes very largely of the attraction and (by its division into $100 Bonds) popular fascination of *prize luck*:

PLAN

For a Loan of Five Hundred Million Dollars, to be issued in Five Million Bonds of One Hundred Dollars each, redeemable in thirty years, as follows: An annual drawing of 166,400 Bonds, to take place on the first of May. The 166,400 Bonds thus drawn to draw for prizes (as stipulated below) on the first of September. The Bonds drawing blanks to be redeemed at par ($100 each) with interest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum added thereto.

List of Annual Prizes and Drawing of the Year 1864.

2 prizes of	$500,000 each.....	$1,000,000
4 prizes of	250,000 each.....	1,000,000
8 prizes of	100,000 each.....	800,000
8 prizes of	50,000 each.....	400,000
16 prizes of	25,000 each.....	400,000
20 prizes of	15,000 each.....	300,000
40 prizes of	10,000 each.....	400,000
60 prizes of	5,000 each.....	300,000
78 prizes of	2,500 each.....	195,000
164 prizes of	1,250 each.....	205,000
400 prizes, amounting in all to.....		$5,000,000
166,000 blanks at $103 each, 1864.....		17,098,000
Total payment in 1864.....		$22,098,000

Thus redeeming, in the year 1864, 166,400 bonds at $100 each, reducing the debt $16,640,000.

Year of drawing.	No. of prizes.	Annual amount of prizes.	No. of blanks each year.	Annual value of blanks.	Total amount of Bonds with interest.	Amount of loan having been paid off.	Total amount of annual payments.
1865	400	$5,000,000	166,000	$106	$17,596,000	$13,960,000	$23,596,000
1866	400	do.	do.	109	18,091,000	14,950,000	23,091,000
1867	400	do.	do.	112	18,592,000	16,560,000	23,592,000
1868	400	do.	do.	115	19,099,000	83,200,000	24,099,000
1869	400	do.	do.	118	19,584,000	99,840,000	24,584,000
1870	400	do.	do.	121	20,096,000	118,480,000	25,096,000
1871	400	do.	do.	124	20,584,000	133,120,000	25,584,000
1872	400	do.	do.	127	21,092,000	149,760,000	26,092,000
1873	400	do.	do.	130	21,580,000	166,400,000	26,580,000
1874	400	do.	do.	133	22,088,000	183,040,000	27,088,000
1875	400	do.	do.	136	22,576,000	199,680,000	27,576,000
1876	400	do.	do.	139	23,084,000	216,320,000	28,084,000
1877	400	do.	do.	142	23,572,000	232,960,000	28,572,000
1878	400	do.	do.	145	24,080,000	249,600,000	29,080,000
1879	400	do.	do.	148	24,568,000	266,240,000	29,568,000
1880	400	do.	do.	151	25,076,000	282,880,000	30,076,000
1881	400	do.	do.	154	25,564,000	299,520,000	30,564,000
1882	400	do.	do.	157	26,068,000	316,160,000	31,068,000
1883	400	do.	do.	160	26,560,000	332,800,000	31,560,000
1884	400	do.	do.	163	27,064,000	349,440,000	32,064,000
1885	400	do.	do.	166	27,556,000	366,080,000	32,556,000
1886	400	do.	do.	169	28,054,000	382,720,000	33,054,000
1887	400	do.	do.	172	28,552,000	399,360,000	33,552,000
1888	400	do.	do.	175	29,050,000	416,000,000	34,050,000
1889	400	do.	do.	178	29,548,000	432,640,000	34,548,000
1890	400	do.	do.	181	30,046,000	449,280,000	35,046,000
1891	400	do.	do.	184	30,544,000	465,920,000	35,544,000
1892	400	do.	do.	187	31,042,000	482,560,000	36,042,000
1893	400	do.	174,000	190	33,060,000	500,000,000	33,060,000
Total payments of Capital, Interest and Prizes during thirty years.....							$871,130,000
Six per cent. interest on $500,000,000 in thirty years would amount to.....							900,000,000
Making a difference of.....							$29,870,000
To which add the amount of the loan which is paid off..							500,000,000
Leaving a profit to the Government of.....							$529,870,000

Although at the first glance this scheme would appear to partake of the nature of a lottery, *such is not the case*, since everybody would ultimately receive back the whole amount of his investment, with 3 ₩ cent. interest per annum.

The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are very large—to the value of $7,257,034, as against $2,936,164 same week last season. The Liverpool list embraces 1,804,291 pounds of Cheese, and 337,870 bushels of Wheat. The whole movement of Petroleum is 830,163 gallons.

The price of Gold reacted upward about *seven per cent.* in the course of the day. So far as Chicago politics are supposed to have influenced the market since last week, the effect this morning of the truckling peace platform adopted by the Democratic Convention last night, was decidedly adverse. The subsequent nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, pledged to *such* a manifesto, failed, of course, to qualify the disgust felt and expressed by many of our business people not particularly friendly to the present Administration, at the humiliating sentiments of the convention in regard to the war and the Southern rebellion.

An advertisement appears to-day from the Treasury Department inviting the highest proposals *by the 9th of September* for the remainder of the 6 ₩ cent. Loan of 1881 not awarded in June last. The preliminary deposits to be made in the Treasury Office or in the National Banks are to be equal to 2 ₩ cent on the amount bid for. The Bonds will be made to bear interest from date of award or the first coupon can be made regular by paying the back interest to July 1 in Gold. The Secretary reserves the privilege of rejecting all bids not deemed satisfactory to the Government. The amount of accepted offers must be depoalted with the Treasurer or other officer of the association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original 2 ₩ cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September.

The foregoing announcement may have been known to a select few of the *short sellers* of the Railway Stocks at the early Board, but the 1881 Bonds were not perceptibly influenced, and the 5-20s were ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher than the closing transactions of Tuesday. The Railway market was also generally better at the early Board, but subsequently fell off, and under the apprehension of a somewhat closer Money market to meet the forthcoming Loan, there was a decided reaction against prices at the Second Board.

At the Second Board (and after) the sellers of Stocks made the most out of the advertisement of the Treasury Department for $31,000,000 on the 1881 Loan, on the calculation of a closer money market in consequence. The probability is, however, that this money is wanted for early disbursement, or it would not have been applied for, in competition with the Popular Loans already before the public. It is not to be all paid into the Treasury until near the close of September, or if paid in anticipation, it will immediately return to the market on Government disbursing drafts. The amount altogether is not so large that it cannot be taken up at a good premium, without materially interfering with the supply of capital into the other and more considerable loans of the Government, and without inconvenience to other borrowers.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways much depressed, the Governments steady. Gold 241@241½ ₩ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Central...	134	134⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	110⅛	110⅛	Mich. Southern...	86⅜	84⅜
N. Y. Central...	128	128	Illinois Cen.....	127⅜	126⅜
Erie.....	108⅛	108⅜	Pittsburgh.....	110⅜	110⅛
Erie Preferred..	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne...	111⅛	110
Hudson.....	127⅛	120⅞	Rock Island....	109⅜	108⅞
Canton.....	34	33⅜	Reading.....	133⅜	132⅞
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Quicksilver....	82⅜	81⅜
Toledo.....	125	124	Cum'land Coal..	60⅜	59⅜
Northwest.....	53¼	153⅜	Mariposa.....	41⅜	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅜	47⅜	N. West Pref....	86⅛	85⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	120	Irving.....	101
Manhattan.....	135	People's.....	105
Merchants'.....	108	Corn Exchange.....	100
Mechanics'.....	112	Continental.....	100
Union.....	110	St. Nicholas.....	100
America.....	130	Commonwealth.....	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'..	100
Commerce.....	107	Park.....	138
American Exc'ge..	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Chi. & N.W. 1st mo	101⅜
N. Y. C. 7s. Con. '76..	132	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	115
Erie 4ths, '80.....	114	Del., L. & W. 1sts.....	120
Erie 6ths, '86.....	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	101
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77.....	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69.....	115	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85..	130	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 82..	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	114
Mich. S. 2ds.....	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	93
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	87
Ill. Central, '75.....	132	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	93
Al. & T. R. 2d In.....	83	Atlantic & G. W.....	104
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103⅜		

The monthly auction sale of 26,000 tons of Coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company to-day resulted in rather lower prices, despite the carefully arranged machinery to produce a different result than at the July sale. All these sales appear to be used for no very fair purpose in supporting the monopoly of the Coal trade, and the surprise is that a corporation so respectably directed as the Delaware and Lackawanna should conspicuously lend itself to such patent bubble operations. They appear to be conducted with the single purpose of fixing an arbitrary (and the highest possible) value upon Coal for the month to come, wholly irrespective of supply and demand; and *stool-pigeons*, of course, are not wanting to make this object effective.

MR. THEODORE AMES, with MESSRS. MERRIAM & BELL, has been admitted to membership at the regular Stock Exchange Board.

An auction sale of Stocks and Bonds is advertised in another column for Thursday, (tomorrow,) at 12½ o'clock, by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, at his salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

The Coal tonnage through the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the present date this season is:

	Tons.
On account of the D. and H. Company.....	523 738
Pennsylvania Coal Company.....	301,891
Total.....	825,629

To same date 1863:

Delaware and Hudson.....	466,018
Pennsylvania Company.....	370,696—836,714

The Pennsylvania Company are this year using their connection by rail with the Erie Company, which accounts for the falling off by Canal.

The business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, in August was as follows:

By Balance Aug. 1, 1864.....		$15,541,679 05
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs.....	$6,292,002 42	
On account of Loans.....	6,081,421 91	
On account of Patent Fees ...	6,773 25	
On account of Internal Rev..	1,002,968 68	
On account of P. O. Departm..	119,068 79	
On account of Transfers.....	10,183,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	7,662,367 46—31,357,700 52	
Total.....		$46,899,379 57
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts.....	$38,735,091 78	
Post-office Drafts.....	61,802 45—38,796,894 20	
Balance Aug. 31, 1864.....		$8,102,485 37

By balance, Cr., disbursing Accounts.....		$11,029,625 89
To receipts during month....	26,605,033 21	—$37,032,659 04
To payments.....		24,043,915 01
Balance.....		$12,988,744 03
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac.....		$2,718,879 63
To payments.....		2,106,784 18
Balance.....		$612,095 45
By receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1864.....		$6,272,002 42
By receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1863.....		6,028,569 64
Increase in August, 1864.....		$243,432 78
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office.....		$79,717 32
By Coin received during the month.....	$95,364 53	
By Fine Bars, during the month 161,861 14—		$256,925 67
Total.....		$336,643 09
To payments in Coin.....	$102,333 28	
To payments in Fine Bars.....	93,675 84—	196,009 22
Balance.....		$140,633 88
By coin in hand, in Asst. Treas. Office.....	$21,734,452 36	
By coin in hand, in Assay Office.....	64,885 82—$21,799,338 18	
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	16,748 04	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office.....	$62,813 06—	278,261 04
Total.....		$22,077,599 14
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed.....	$1,470,025 60	
Due Depositors.....	106,439 81—	1,576,465 41
Balance.....		$20,501,133 73

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Aug. 31, 1864:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins.....	$6,000	
Foreign Bullion.....	15,000	
United States Bullion.....	291,000—$312,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins.....	$6,700	
Foreign Bullion.....	2,800	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold).....	4,000	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	100	
United States Bullion, (Washoe)..		
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior).....	900—$14,500 00	
Total deposits, payable in bars...	67,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.	239,500—	326,500 00
Gold Bars stamped.....		$233,098 39
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....		85,391 48

The First National Bank of this City advertises to embody in its bid for the Loan of 1881 the offers of other parties. The Bank will be represented in Washington by Mr. J. THOMPSON at the opening of the bids.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $834,317 27; including for Customs, $165,000; Payments, $1,551,172 95; balance, $20,501,133 73.

At the Ninth National Bank, yesterday, subscriptions to 7-30s $57,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent, payable semi annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia.....	Aug. 31.	Boston.....	Liverpool
Kedar.....	Aug. 31.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Teutonia.....	Sept. 3.	New-York.....	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York.....	Liverpool
China.....	Sept. 7.	New-York.....	Liverpool
Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 10.	New-York.....	Liverpool
America.....	Sept. 10.	New-York.....	Southampton
Lafayette.....	Sept. 14.	New-York.....	Havre.
New-York.....	Sept. 24.	New-York.....	Southampton
Bremen.....	Oct. 8.	New-York.....	Southampton
Hansa.....	Oct. 22.	New-York.....	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania.....	Aug. 16.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Jura.....	Aug. 19.	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Europa.....	Aug. 20.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kangaroo.....	Aug. 20.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hecla.....	Aug. 23.	Liverpool.....	Halifax.
Scotia.....	Aug. 27.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
New-York.....	Aug. 31.	Southampton..	New-York.
Arabia.....	Sept. 3.	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Persia.....	Sept. 10.	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen.....	Sept. 14.	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Sept. 28.	Southampton..	New-York.
America.....	Oct. 12.	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York.....	Oct. 26.	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen.....	Nov. 9.	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa.....	Nov. 23.	Southampton..	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Peruvian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION..WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1864., 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, August 27, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of August, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

G. A. JEREMIAH.
Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Fourteenth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Chipp, Moknight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—6.

The President being absent at roll call, Alderman Jeremiah moved that Alderman Chipp take the chair. Which was carried.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 87 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the ease, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

McCLELLAN'

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Married Life.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—Victoria Regia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times,

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year . 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 2½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that the reports of the losses in the Fifth Corps, in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st inst, reach 5,000, greatly exaggerates the facts. It is now definitely known that they do not exceed 3,800; and as the straggiers and others continue to come in, and the sick are all accounted for, it is believed that the aggregate loss will not exceed 3,500. The loss of the Second Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed 1,500, according to the official statement, and it is believed that when all within our lines report, the entire loss will fall to 1,200. The rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad below Ream's Station, and running their supplies thence to Petersburgh around our left by wagon. As this requires a large force to guard the trains and defend the road against our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication. Arrangements have been made for burying the rebel dead left on the field of last Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not do this, and also that they did not carry off their wounded, is palpable evidence that although they drove back the Second Corps they did not achieve a complete or creditable victory.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated Aug. 30, says that the rebel Gen. Wheeler, with his entire force, appeared at the head of the Cumberland River, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops, and were attempting to cross the river the same morning for an advance upon Gallatin. A report has reached Cave City., Ky., that the Colonel commanding the Federal forces at Gallatin ordered the depot to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from near Atlanta, under date of the 22d of August, says the railroad has again been cut north of us, and we are once more deprived of communication with the outer world. As the damage was done this time somewhere in the vicinity of Big Shanty, we may console ourselves with the idea that the injury must be small and the interruption brief.

The Kansas City *Journal* says it is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by the combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utahs, Snakes, Camanches and Arrapahoes on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and all along Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted and the proprietors, with their families, are taking refuge in the forts.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 21st ult. The English papers were discussing the Petersburgh disaster. The London *Times* credits both sides with great valor. The Confederate Loan declined two to three per cent. under the influence of the latest news from Grant. The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th, but were renewed on the following day with great violence. Disturbances also occurred at other places. The King of Spain continued the guest of Napoleon, and this circumstance led to predictions of a closer alliance between France and Spain. There is nothing new on the Danish question. The International Congress at Geneva was projecting better provisions for the wounded soldiers. Hon. Charles Hale had arrived in Egypt. A speedy settlement of the recent difficulties with American parties was expected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democrats of this City held a mass meeting in the City Hall Park last evening to ratify the nomination of George B. McClellan by the Chicago Convention. Tammany Hall was illuminated, several hundred guns were fired, a brilliant pyrotechnic display provided, and unusual inducements offered to persuade the people to come out, but as far as numbers were concerned the gathering was not a success. Hon. Jas. Brooks, A. Oakey Hall and Judge Daly were the leading speakers, followed by a host of lesser lights. But most of the speeches intentionally adapted to the tastes of the audience were characterized by the grossest abuse of the private and public life of the President, followed up with low and vulgar epithets heaped upon him, interspersed, at least in one instance, with obscene songs.

The Chicago Convention concluded its labors yesterday by nominating G. B. McClellan for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President. McClellan was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 202½ to 23½ for Thos. H. Seymour. The convention resolved itself into a permanent body, and then adjourned.

The Chicago platform was badly received in Wall-street yesterday. The nomination of McClellan, pledged to its support, which it was claimed in advance was to put Gold down, had no such effect in the Gold Room. By a singular coincidence it was followed by a reaction of *Seven per cent.* from the previous decline. The Government Stocks were steady, although an advertise- Department offering to the public the remainder—$31,000,000—of the 1881 Bonds. The Railways left off lower than on Tuesday.

Influenced by the rise in Gold, yesterday, Produce and Merchandise were quoted generally firmer, with an increased demand, partly speculative, for the principal articles, especially of Domestic Produce, such as Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Tallow, &c. Freights were quite dull.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday opened proposals for a new $500,000 loan for the Relief Fund, in bonds to be entitled "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10." There were sixteen bids, amounting to $718,000, by ten bidders. Only one bid was at par. The whole loan was awarded at an average of three per cent. premium.

At the auction sale of Scranton Coal yesterday, Stove coal was sold at prices indicative of a decline of from $1 12@$1 18 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. from the extreme rates realized in July.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call yesterday, but failing of a quorum, adjourned without day.

The Nomination of McClellan.

The Democratic nomination is made. He who did more than any other Northern man to save the rebellion from its enemies in its growth, is fitly put forward to shield it from the finishing blow in its decline. The platform which demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," finds its appropriate embodiment in the General, who, of all others, did most to thwart the progress of those hostilities. It being deemed politic, by the majority, to select a military man as the candidate, in order to abate, with the people, the odious associations of a peace policy, the least warlike of the Generals was the very "jack-at-a-pinch" to serve this end. Though the straight-out peace men did not take kindly at first to any such management, they were easily enough reconciled to it by the plea, that, without some such shift, success was impossible; and by the concession of the second place on the ticket to one of their own number, Vallandigham appropriately, and without hesitation, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

What two-thirds of the convention recognized in giving their first vote to McClellan, is unquestionably true—that the platform of the convention is not of itself calculated to gain the favor of the people. The reasons are two—one negative, the other positive.

The negative reason is that the platform does not contain a syllable condemnatory of the rebellion. Plenty of space is found for denunciation of the Administration at Washington, but not a hair's breadth is allowed to even the slightest censure of the rebel Government in Richmond. Now, whether the majority of the people of the loyal States believe that President Lincoln is worthy of commendation may be disputed by sane men; but whether the majority of the people believe that the so-called President Davis is to be condemned is not to be disputed by any but lunatics. It may be that the people consider that there has been mal-administration; but it is infinitely more certain that they consider that there has been accursed treason. Therefore it is that any party manifesto which stigmatizes the official management of the war, and yet fails to testify against the rebellion, cannot receive the favor of the people. It is easy enough to see how the platform came by this strange shape. To reprobate the rebellion would be to offend the rebels whom the party desires to treat with. But this does not mend the matter. Such a reason for the omission is not a whit less odious than the omission itself.

The positive feature of the platform which will condemn it with the people, is this very commitment to the policy of compounding with armed rebellion. The people have carried this war too nearly to its consummation to abandon it for any such object. They know no such thing as "a cessation of hostilities," short of submission to the rightful authority of the National Government. It was precisely to enforce that submission that the hostilities were first commenced. The progress of these hostilities has proved their ability to enforce it. Most assuredly they do not mean to give up the enforcing of it, when so near the end, and to let their immense sacrifices of treasure and blood fall of their great recompense.

The platform being thus in itself an unpopular one, the practical question now is, to what extent this adverse feeling will be propitiated by a nomination of this particular type. Will a platform which would surely be rejected with such a representative civilian upon it as Vallandigham or Thomas H. Seymour, be acceptable, because that standing-place is occupied by George B. McClellan in a Major-General's uniform? To this we answer emphatically No, and for two conclusive reasons. First, Gen. McClellan notoriously is not a man of any positive independence whatever. His nature lacks the element of resoluteness necessary to self-assertion. He has uniformly displayed a disposition to yield to outside pressure. We do not say that Gen. McClellan may not have, for a time at least, views of his own. We do not say that his language at West Point, in favor of subduing the rebellion, was not then sincere. But the trouble with him is that he lacks steadfastness of conviction. His opinions are shaped mainly by circumstances. The fact that he held war language in July is no more an indication that he will not go in for a peace policy in September, than the fact that he one day arrested the Maryland Legislature by military authority prevented his exclaiming, not many days after, against all summary arrests. It has been said that this latter charge came from his having been manipulated by politicians. Whatever the cause, the fact of the change nobody disputes; and it is this very changeableness, that want of consistency, that will make it impossible for the people to give him any support that would be withheld from the platform itself. But, again, he will unquestionably, in his letter of acceptance, explicitly accept the platform, in accordance with the usages of all nominees who do not decline. Our politics have not yet become so bad that any man would be tolerated who would accept the nomination of a convention, and at the same time repudiate its p[illegible]. McClellan is not the man to have any wish to dissociate himself from that platform; but even if he had he could not do it. He must make the platform his own whatever he thinks of it. This is enough of itself to decide his fate. No living man, even were he tenfold the person McClellan is, could stand on that platform from now until November, and not die politically. Personal considerations, though ever so favorable or unfavorable, are in themselves nothing, over against the mighty determination of the loyal men of this land to fight this war through until the rebellion is subdued. There is a principle here at stake infinitely beyond the power of politicians to set aside or modify—the principle of the supremacy of Government over rebellious resistance. There is a spirit, too, quite as much beyond political control—a spirit that forbids the outraged flag—Old Glory, as it is styled—to buy the sufferance of its enemies at a price. A tide will speedily sweep in that will make a wreck of this platform, and engulf every man on it or near it.

One Way of Ending the War.

It appears from Gov. Seymour's speech at the Chicago Convention, which we reported yesterday, that the Republican party only is responsible for the war. He said:

"Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood, but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results."

It consequently appears that the rebels are in no way responsible for anything that has happened. The South, in rising in arms, has simply been defending itself against "intolerance," "fanaticism" and unlawful "meddling;" and Gov. Seymour's speech, very properly, does not contain one line or word, one hint or allusion, conveying the idea that on the head of Mr. Jefferson Davis or his associates there rests the shadow of blame or of crime. According to the Chicago theory, in short, he and they have simply done their duty, and how well they have done it, the military records of the last four years abundantly show.

Under these circumstances, can there be anything more lame and impotent than the failure of the convention to nominate Jefferson Davis for the Presidency? Is he not justly entitled to it? Has he not done what Gov. Seymour would in his place have done, had he the brains or the courage? Has he not fought in defence of the rights of the States as defined by two-thirds of the Chicago Convention? Has he not upheld the "true principles of our Government" which the Republicans, according to Gov. Seymour, have trampled under foot? Is there, in short, a single one of his acts of which, on either moral or legal grounds, a consistent and sincere Democrat can conscientiously disapprove? He is, moreover, a man of rare ability, both civil and military; "a lifelong Democrat;" in perfect accord with the convention on nearly every question of policy; and he has given proofs of administrative talent, the existence of which in McClellan is matter of pure speculation.

On all these grounds he has the strongest claim to the nomination. He has not been guilty of treason, because, according to the Democratic theory, he owed no allegiance to the Federal Government, which is simply "the agent of the States." He has fought against the armies of the United States, it is true; but was this not the part of a good citizen, when the Government became, as Gov. Seymour says it did when Mr. Lincoln came into power, lawless tyranny, and when the army became its tool in the performance of illegal acts?

More than all this, his election by the North would go far to secure what the Democratic party seek, the restoration of the Union without a continued prosecution of the war. The South has elected him already; give him a majority of votes at the North also, and we have at once, we must suppose, a restored Union. "Minor details," such as the disposition to be made of Lincoln and "his dishonored subordinates," such as Grant, Sherman, Burnside, Hancock and Admiral Farragut, and the precise manner in which Jeff. Davis' term of office as Confederate President should merge in his term as Federal President, could be readily arranged. This would doubtless be called by many people the "submission of the North," and doubtless there would be some accuracy in the appellation; but what of it? The North, according to the Democratic theory, has got to submit in any case. "The experiment of war," says the Chicago platform, has, after four years, "failed to restore the Union," and the salvation of the country, according to the same authority, calls for the "immediate cessation of hostilities. Therefore we have to submit at once whether we elect Jefferson Davis or not, through sheer inability to do otherwise. It may be said that his election would be something more than submission; that it would be a humiliating confession that we have been in the wrong. But we *have* been in the wrong, say the Democrats. The war was wrong in its inception, and has been wrong in its progress. It was an outrage on the South, and has brought us to the verge of ruin; why not therefore confess it, and make reparation? It might to the carnal eye seem base or degrading to make this great atonement for a great crime; but to the chastened and purified vision of the saints and prophets who have assembled in the Wigwam at Chicago, it wears no such aspect, and ought not to wear such an aspect in the eyes of the public. We ought to have no difficulty in rising at once to the height of this great contrition, in seating ourselves in white penitential robes at the feet of Mr. Davis, and kissing his cowhide or his "paddle."

☞ A Nuisance of a Most Dangerous Kind.—From the point where the East Broadway street cars take the outside track, extending from nearly opposite the Comptroller's Office down to Broadway, they actually monopolize a considerable portion of the sidewalk. Run, as they frequently are, at a rapid rate, foot passengers are compelled to clear the path in order to escape being knocked down. To ladies, with their outspreading dresses, the danger is constant. We have had personal experience of the perils of the situation, and can bear witness that these perils are increased by the recklessness of drivers employed on the line. The company should be at once indicted for creating and perpetuating a nuisance. They deserve indictment even were the track arrangements not perilous as they are. It is outrageous that these city companies, which are fast monopolizing every foot of road-way in the principal streets, should claim, in addition, a share of the side path. Let the authorities see to this matter at once, before some fatal accident occurs.

Prospects of Action.

The three desperate assaults which the rebels have made in quick succession upon our position on the Weldon Railroad are not likely to be the last of their efforts to retake that fundamental line. The whole of the three assaults, each exceeding the other in ferocity, were made within a week; and the first of them occurred promptly after Gen. Warren had seized the line. Each and all of them have failed in driving our army from the Weldon road; and the one lesson which Gen. Lee has learned from them all is, that the force he has at present at Petersburgh is utterly incompetent to the work he must achieve. He must have a larger force before he makes another effort.

There seems to be little doubt that he is withdrawing part or all of his army from the Shenandoah Valley. They have been up there over a month, and have achieved nothing whatever of military value, while in their absence Gen. Grant has acquired a most important position.

As soon as these troops get down to Petersburgh, there is little doubt that Lee will make another and greater assault upon our lines on the Weldon road.

We have no doubt, however, that Grant comprehends Lee's necessities in this case as well as Lee himself; and will so strengthen his lines and enlarge his forces as to make the future efforts of the enemy as great failures as their past ones have been.

The Decision at Chicago and the Demonstration in New-York.

It was a serious struggle with the few respectable and loyal Democratic orators who addressed the mixed gathering in front of the City Hall last evening, to know how to reconcile belief in the justice of a war for the maintenance of the Union, with the unconditional peace principles of the Chicago Platform. One great difficulty with these men doubtless was, that the new party makes recruiting, volunteering, or employing any agency whatever for filling up the national army, a grave political crime. The representatives of Tammany cannot occupy such a platform, and at the same time continue to recruit for the Union army. The Hancock Committee has been summarily guillotined at Chicago, and the announcement of the fact was made yesterday by hoisting the Hancock flag almost out of sight in front of the Wigwam, in order to make room for the peace legends of the reorganized Democracy.

The triumph of the Peace men appears to have been as complete as they desired. As soon as McClellan was nominated, we are assured instructions were immediately sent to the ultra Peace and Secession organ here, to *quietly* accept McClellan, but *proclaim aloud* the unimpeachably pacific character of the platform. The key-note thus given from the West, we shall, to-day, find followed to the last demisemiquaver. "Keep the platform in the fore-front," say the Peace men. "Keep the platform out of view," says the quondam War Democrat, "and distribute among the people your miniatures of the young Napoleon."

This is an arrangement that will work well enough probably for three days—while the roman candles, and the blue lights, and the transparencies, and the flags, and the drums supply the place of sober and rational argument. But when these accessories are exhausted, people will demand to know what it all means—this hoisting of a stupendous military hero, burning for service on the gory field, upon a few rickety and rotten peace planks.

Even with the aid of the blue lights and the fifes and drums, last evening, there was no little jarring and discord. The stand next to Tammany Hall, in compliment, no doubt, to the war-horse of the wigwam, and the memory of the guillotined recruiting committee, was a sort of speckled arrangement. Taking Judge Dean as a specimen brick of the structure, it had some shade of war coloring; but still the flooring of the concern was all the other way. The middle stand, to the westward, bore still more of a peace tint, and was garlanded, early in the evening, by some fragrant specimens of the Jersey Peace Democracy. The third stand (furthest removed from Tammany and nearest the southwest) may be said to have been exclusively framed of olive branches. Uncompromising, unconditional peace appeared to have entire possession of it, front and back, right and left.

As an indication of the *quality* of the peace which the party is in search of, we may ask our readers to refer to the remarks of a Pennsylvania orator of the name of Overfield. This chaste rhetorician, it will be seen, proclaims Jefferson Davis to be a loyal man compared with the "secession scoundrel and traitor, Abe Lincoln." He elegantly refers to the Chief Magistrate of the United States as "an old ignoramus," and tells the people that they are *the* Government, and "not that scoundrel we have at Washington." He counsels resistance to the draft, and evidently looks for a revolution at the North before a peace can be brought about that Jefferson Davis could *honorably* accept. We do not know who this Pennsylvanian may be. But we do know that—while he and his fellows are shouting themselves hoarse in denouncing the arbitrary and despotic acts of the Government—there is no other country in the wide world where such language could be used toward the Chief Magistrate with impunity. It is a standing refutation of the arbitrary crimes imputed to the Government, that such vagabonds as this Pennsylvanian are at large, that they are permitted to outrage decency in their foul-mouthed vituperation, and to stand forth before the community to proclaim their characters and glory in their shame.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The English Press on the Situation Before Petersburgh.

THE BELFAST RIOTS RECOMMENCED.

Adjustment of Our Difficulties With Egypt.

DECLINE IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Europa* are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 19th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Gen. Grant's assault on Petersburgh, credits both sides with real valor, and winds up as follows:

"We, from this distance, while we deplore the sacrifice, cannot but admire the heroism which for three months together has animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we cannot but believe that the American character must gain from the moral qualities which have been called into action. But as enough has been done for this as for other purposes, we should rejoice to see the belligerents separating with mutual respect, whatever may be the clamor in the streets or churches of New-York. We may depend upon it that no man of Gen. Grant's army thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each other, and we sincerely wish that the feelings which must thus have been generated may lead before long to reconciliation and to peace."

The *Index* says:

"We are able to say with all calmness and soberness that the prospects of speedy peace were never so promising, so almost absolutely certain as now. It is our sincere belief that unless some great disaster befalls the Confederate arms before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party then assembling in convention at Chicago, will nominate a peace candidate for the Presidency, and within three months thereafter there will be an armistice. If any selfish hope of exhausting both American belligerents has animated the policy of Europe—that policy will have its just reward. Neither the North nor the South have lost the restorative energies of youth. Both have only just learned their own strength. Debt-burdened and bleeding as they may be, the day they make an honorable peace with amity and as identical foreign policy, the twin confederations will be physically and morally stronger than ever was or could have been the undivided Union, with its materialistic tendencies and its external strength neutralized by an internal sectional balance of power."

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a slight outbreak on that day, when the remains of one of the rioters were removed for burial, but the presence of the military prevented anything serious. Subsequently tranquillity prevailed throughout the town, and the military and constabulary began to withdraw. On Friday, the 19th, however, the rioting was resumed with unabated fury. Four constables and about a dozen civilians received gunshot wounds, some of which were serious.

An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters and bring them to a calmer and better feeling.

The town continued to be patrolled by the military.

Some disturbances also occurred at Cork, where a mob paraded the streets, but the police fired a volley of blank cartridges into them, and they scattered and fled in every direction.

Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and Newry.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over 3,500,000 francs.

The King of Spain continued the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, and, in the absence of all political excitement, the papers indulged in various speculations upon the event, some predicting a closer alliance between France and Spain.

A fire at Limoges destroyed 200 houses.

The Bourse was flat and lower, and the Rentes closed on the 19th at 68f. 35c.

DANISH QUESTION.

There is nothing new on the Danish question. Some of the citizens of Schleswig were agitating for a popular vote after the conclusion of peace.

The official Vienna *Gazette* says the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna is one of the most essential guarantees for the peace of Europe.

SWITZERLAND.

The International Congress was sitting at Geneva, for the purpose of making better provision for the wounded in wars, and those in attendance on them.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Alexandria, Egypt, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Hon. Charles Hale, Consul-General from the United States, arrived here on the 17th, and was cordially welcomed. An honorable settlement of difficulties is speedily expected.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The advices by the steamer *Scotia* are generally regarded as decidedly promising for the North, and caused a fall in the Confederate loan of two to three per cent.

The *Times* editorially says that the struggle was never maintained with such vigor as at present, at all points. The *Sentinel's* news represents the combatants at the utmost strain, and it is difficult to think a decisive result can long be delayed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 19th were flat.

Consols declined one-eighth, but closed steadily.

The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates.

A prospectus has been issued for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico and Puebla. The capital is $5,400,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 15,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant at an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d., which was only partially maintained, and American descriptions closed at a partial decline of ⅛d. on the week. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull. Quotations are:

Fair Orleans	Nominal	Middling Orleans	20¾d.
Fair Mobile	Nominal	Middling Mobile	20¼d.
Fair Uplands	Nominal	Middling Uplands	20¼d.

Stock in port 222,000 bales, including 13,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is very dull, and goods and yarns have a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Corn is easier. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence, & Co., report: Flour quiet at 20s.@22s. Wheat steady, with a decline of 1d. per cental on the week; Red Western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 4d.; Red Southern, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Western and Southern, 8s. 6d.@10s. Corn has a downward tendency; Mixed, 29s.@30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull. Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef very dull, and quotations easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard firmer, at 41s.@44s. Butter firm. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady. Sugar firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. Coffee quiet but firmer. Rice quiet and easier. Linseed easier. Linseed Cakes advancing; quoted at 10s.6d.@11s. Sperm and Cod Oils inactive. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small at 69s. Petroleum—Boule, English & Brandon report: Refined firm at 2s.3d.; Crude—no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet with a slight decline. Iron steady. Sugar firm and advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. Coffee steady. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow quiet at 41s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 68s.@68s. 6d. Petroleum dull; Crude £15 10s. ₩ ton. Refined 2s. 1½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Cakes buoyant at an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s., quoted at £10@£11. Sperm Oil steady at £68. Linseed Oil declining, quoted at 36s. 3d.@36s. 6d.

London, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 89@89¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £116,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is dull. United States Five-Twenties offered at 87½@88; others are nominal.

Hayre, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Cotton—Sales of the week 7,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 380f.; bas, 375f. Stock in port 57,000 bales.

Paris, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes 66f. 45c.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unaltered.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is dull.

Produce—The market is steady.

London, Saturday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Consols close at 89¾@89¾ for Money.

American Stocks—Erie Shares, 41¾@42¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44¾@43¾ discount.

From Hayti.

CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

By an arrival to-day from Port-au-Prince, we have Hayti dates to Aug. 13.

The Haytian Senate has presented to President Geffrard a full statement of the condition of the Republic, showing a vast improvement in the moral and physical condition of its people, and containing, among other significant passages, the following:

"It is evident that the happy results of the agricultural measures of 1863, the constantly increasing culture of cotton, and the activity of commercial affairs during the same year, prove that remunerative labor is increasing in our country, and that this state of things is the consequence of your (President Geffrard's) administration. We learn with equal satisfaction that the financial situation is prosperous, and that the foreign debt is met with regularity. The Senate observes with satisfaction that the number of crimes has notably diminished, which proves, evidently, an amelioration of the manners of the people."

Mons. Trevard du Cosquer, the new Archbishop of Port au Prince, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Haytian Government.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamer *John Swassey*, bound to St. Louis without cargo, struck a snag at Devil's Island, on the Mississippi River, on Sunday night. No lives were lost.

The Ohio River has risen five feet during the past week, and is still rising.

Twelve bales of cotton arrived to-day from Columbus.

There is no news from below.

Death of A. B. Smith, Esq.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A telegram received here yesterday from Saratoga, contains the painful intelligence of the death of A. B. Smith, Esq., President and General Superintendent of the Wisconsin State and Minnesota Telegraph Lines, after a very brief illness.

Sailing of the Asia.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon with fifty passengers for Liverpool and ten for Halifax, and $10,300 in specie for Liverpool and $8,000 for Halifax.

An Order by Gen. Heintzelman.

Headquarters Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1864.

General Order No. 53.—During the ensuing sixty days no firearms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any railroad, express or other forwarding company within the States comprised within the limits of this department, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, without a permit from these headquarters; from Gen. A. P. Hovey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gen. H. E. Paine, Springfield, Ill.; or Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich., unless shipped by or delivered to an authorized officer of the United States Government. Dealers in these articles, or others having them in their possession will, in no event, be permitted to sell or deliver them during that time. It is the duty of all military Commanders and all Provost-Marshals, and their assistants, to see that this order is enforced, and to seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold, shipped or delivered in evasion of it. Such property will be at once reported to these headquarters for the decision of the Commander as to its disposition. Forwarding, selling or delivering such articles during this time, if now *in transitu*, excepting that they may be forwarded by such railroads as now have them in possession for safe keeping, will be considered as evasion of this order. The facts of such forwarding will be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
C. H. Potter, A. A. G.

The Steamer T. A. Scott.

United States Steamer Thomas A. Scott, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

Capt. Wm. P. O'Brien, commanding steamer Thomas A. Scott:

We have just completed in your vessel one of the most pleasant voyages it has been our fortune to make. We cannot part with you without congratulating you upon the perfect discipline, and your admirable management, of your ship and crew. In two test alarms of fire we have seen the men at their stations, the water hose on in 2:30, the boat falls cleared and the boats ready to lower in two minutes from the sounding of the bell. In one preparatory clearing for action we have seen such muster and preparation as has assured us that our old flag was not to be struck without an honorable struggle. The skillful navigation of the ship, and the complete distribution of its details and its duties, have assured us always of every safety and comfort care can give. We part from you and your subordinates with respect for you as officers, and kind regard as men. With every hope for your future success, and with pleasant remembrances of the days and scenes passed with you,

We are, your friends,

Albert J. Myers, Signal officer, U. S. A.; Thos. J. White, Major, U. S. A.; J. D. Butterfield, Signal officer, U. S. A., and others.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Jacob B. Blair, Parkersburgh; Hon. H. J. Little, New-Jersey; Major L. C. Ball, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Col. Seymour, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. C. Smith, Illinois; Capt. J. H. Brown, California; Lieut. J. L. Gamble, U. S. N., and Ira V. Germain, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. M. Guild, U. S. N., and J. N. Howe, Pittsburgh, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rebel Deserters out of the Draft.—The following order has been issued from the War Department:

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

Circular No. 21.—Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enlistment or draft.

James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General.

Movements of Gen. Hooker.—Maj.-Gen. Joe Hooker came down from Niagara Falls yesterday morning and went eastward. He expects to spend a short time with his friends in Jefferson County. His presence at the depot was scarcely known until the train was about to leave, as he did not get out of the car. Those who learned that he was on board gathered around to catch a glimpse of the hero, and as the train started many passed forward to grasp his hand. The General appeared to be in fine health and spirits.—*Rochester Democrat, Aug 30.*

A Post-Office Clerk Arrested for Theft.—Selon W. Rice, aged 26 years, and residing at No. 211 Washington-street, was arrested by Officer McGuire, of the Second Precinct, charged with having been guilty of stealing letters from the Post-office, and appropriating the contents to his own use. The said appropriating the contents to his own use. The accused, who is a clerk in the post-office, was taken before a United States Commissioner and committed. Several letters which he had filched from the mails, were found on his person when he was searched at the station-house.

THE DANGERS OF A REPUBLIC.

The Sources of Corruption and Despotism—Uncertainty of the Times—Danger From Public Corruption, From Luxury, From Demagogues, From Political Anarchy—The Crisis Going Over.

THE EPOCHS, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

As I look out of my window upon the rural landscape, whose hills and vales, green fields and running streams and white houses mingle in a picture of almost unrivaled beauty, I am struck with an unusual and remarkable aspect of nature. Over this varied landscape settles a blue, misty, smoky atmosphere, even deeper than that of the Indian Summer, which obscures the outline of objects, dulls the green of the fields and leaves a hazy, ill-defined horizon. Is there not an analogy in this to the condition of our country? This nation has sprung up, in the Spring of its youth, like this green vegetation, fresh and beautiful Its verdure refreshed the hearts of patriots—its bloom encouraged the friends of freedom, and, far down, deep felt, in the hearts of mankind, there arose the hope, the *faith*, that there was a regeneration for the nation—a good time coming. This hope is not gone; this faith is living and abiding. But, is there not over it all something of this blue haze, this dim obscurity, this uncertainty which rests now upon the face of nature? I do not speak of the war, or the rebellion. I know this blue haze will not disappear when the stormy winds and rattling rain are let out by the fiery electricity of heaven. But I refer to greater dangers than that of war.

I have already spoken of *the great duty of the citizen to perform all his functions to the Republic*, of whatever kind, no matter what his favored interests. The first duty of a citizen is to the Republic. Yet we see this duty refused and neglected by numbers of men who have the talents and integrity to perform these duties best. We have seen the cause of this, when universal suffrage placed the good and bad upon the same level, and made the Government depend upon the passions of the people, instead of their intelligence. This was corrupting the very principle of a Republic, which is that it depends only on virtue and intelligence. But we have a remedy for this, by educating the people through the press, the school and the church, till the great majority can thoroughly understand the public questions submitted to them. But there is another source of corruption which we cannot avoid so easily; which, in fact, is inherent in human nature, and leaves us in doubt whether any human government is stable. It is the *inherent selfishness* of human nature, which, we see in thousands of instances around us, is willing to sacrifice not only the Government, but the nation itself, and all that is honorable among men, for the gratification of the *ruling passion*. POPE was not wrong when he attributed to most men a ruling passion. If this ruling passion were the love of country, (as it was in Sparta, in the early ages of Rome, and the revolutionary period of our country,) it would save, not destroy, the integrity of the nation; and, in fact, it is the prevalence of this passion which has caused so many thousands of the young and noble men of our land to offer their lives on the altar of their country. Of each of these we might say, with more truth than POPE wrote of COBHAM:

"And you, brave COBHAM, to the latest breath,
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death;
Such in those moments as in all the past,
'Oh, save my country, Heaven' shall be your last."

The great corruption to which republican government is exposed is the inherent corruption of human nature. The ruling passion in the great body of people takes ultimately one general form—the love of show and pleasure—which in its exhibition is described by historians under the general name of luxury. It has affected all governments. Persia fell by it. Rome fell by it. The Republics of Italy fell by it; and the terrible convulsions of revolutionary France were traceable to that alone. It is undermining the Government of Great Britain, and, as wealth is rapidly increasing in our country, its effects are already manifested in our large cities, in a degree of show, and luxury, and vapid pleasures, which are inconsistent with republican institutions. Make the nation, or the great majority of it, what the fashionable society of our large cities is, and a republic will be as impossible as to create a world. This was the state of society which Slavery caused, by creating an aristocracy of wealth. The largest part of the labor of slaves in the South went to increase the luxuries and pleasures of their masters, in keeping large establishments, in gambling, horse-racing, visiting the Springs, and driving fast horses tandem through the world. The consequence was that RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, says the gentlemen of South Carolina told him they were *not* for the Republic. They were for a monarchy; and if some of the ardent Democratic leaders of the North, who want a mob at their heels, could tell the truth, they would tell you the same thing. These men flatter the mob, but despise them. They court universal suffrage not as a right, or as a blessing, but *as a footstool to power*. The cause of this feeling is as old as the Roman Republic. It is the love of power, in order to gratify the selfish passion for show, luxury and splendor. Rome never changed her Government till all that was simple, virtuous and noble in the Republic was gone. No man can make a despotism till the people make it. If this be the tendency of our condition, what can we do to prevent it? We have yet grounds of strong hope. We are not in a parallel condition with other nations, ancient or modern. We are not only a Christian nation, (which Rome was not,) and we are not only an intelligent people, (beyond any other people,) but we have some great, practical facts in our country which have not existed in other countries. First is the right of every man, and the power of any man, *to own land*. This is the great sheet-anchor of our nation. Why? Because *it secures an agricultural, rural population, not dependent on landlords, slaveholders or banks, and not capable of being led by demagogues or a mob*. The extent of our country secures the preponderance of this population, and the country schoolhouses and churches secure their intelligence. No man can estimate the advantage this gives us over Greece or Rome or England. Where is the most patriotic population now? Unquestionably in our agricultural States; and the frontier States can be relied upon beyond any other.

But to the duties of a citizen, in regard to the increase of luxury. There are some classes of persons even in cities, to whom we have a right to appeal. They profess to be under obligations; and to feel responsibilities. Let me ask a professing Christian of wealth, at least well to do, (and there are many such,) what *right* he has to encourage the ravages of luxury, by his example, in following the empty fashions of society? What right has he to encourage one form of vice, when he denounces another? What right has he to denounce publicans and sinners, when he delights in fine horses, splendid furniture and fashionable dress? I ask the man who believes in Democracy and Republicanism, what right *he* has (in his professed principles) to corrupt the Republic by an example of fashionable vices? Let me assure the Christian and the Republican, that no good was ever done to any man or any cause, *without some sacrifices*. If we are not prepared *to do, or suffer something for mankind*, we are lost to any good. We are absolute nothings, and from this verge of life must sink into the nothingness of nothing done. Let us remember that He who came to save a lost world was *made perfect through suffering*. If there is to be salvation to our country, it must be by the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of its citizens.

There is another duty which is more immediate than this. It is that which the party called Copperheads are endeavoring to bring about. It is a political anarchy. This they do, by striving to weaken the hands of Government; by slandering its acts; by giving encouragement to demagogues, and by seeking a peace which would have the country divided, its moral prestige gone, with future wars and dismemberment inevitable. If the efforts of this party are successful, political anarchy, beyond the possibility of remedy, will reign over the land. Do these men talk of liberty? Of the danger of despotism? What is the cause of despotism? What is the *only* cause which gave despotic governments to Republican countries? What created CÆSAR, CROMWELL, NAPOLEON? Exactly what the professed Democratic leaders of this country *are trying to produce*—anarchy. A people will fly to *any* Government rather than endure the calamities which come to life, liberty, family, and property, when Government is too weak to restrain the mob, and demagogues excite its passions at the expense of the public safety. Let those Democratic leaders beware in time. When the blow comes, *they* will be its first victims. When New-York is fired by a mob, it will not inquire whether the homes are Union, Democratic, or Republican. When the Government is compelled to strike in defence, it will fall on the heads of those who created the cause. They may raise the wind, but cannot direct the storm. And let the soured and disaffected friends of the Government beware in time. They must support the Government, *or* aid its enemies. Let all patriots, all good citizens of every name and character, *rally round the Government*. The crisis will soon be over. The rebels are fast going down. *Rally round the Government*, and soon rebels, traitors, disaffected, enemies of the Republic, of whatever sort, will call upon the rocks and hills to hide them. To your tents, O, Israel!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

President Barnard—His Position and Opinions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been drawn to a letter, signed A. T. BLEDSOE, copied into the TIMES of yesterday, from the London *Herald*, in which Mr. BLEDSOE comments upon a paragraph of the New-York correspondence of the London *Herald*, relating to myself. The statements of the paragraph quoted were never authorized by me, and I know nothing of their origin. I am acquainted with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, but I never pretended that I was or had been intimately so, and I never used or could have used toward him the flippant language imputed to me by this writer, nor anything resembling it.

As to my own letter to Mr. BLEDSOE, the thoughts and sentiments it expresses are those belonging to a period and a state of things widely different from the present. In the protracted struggle between the North and the South, which had agitated the country for years previously to the last Presidential election, my convictions and feelings had been with the section in which I lived.

Some time during the year 1860, Dr. HODGE, of New-Jersey, presented, in an able and widely circulated article, the Northern view of all the subjects in controversy. To this article Mr. BLEDSOE replied, in a manner certainly very forcible, and, as it seemed to me, convincing. My opinion of his argument I expressed to him in the private letter which he has published. Both the papers were entirely retrospective in their character. The portion of his which was particularized by me, related to the history of the Missouri compromise.

If, in the view I took of those questions at that time, I was wrong, I erred in common with many abler and better men, who have, nevertheless, cherished undyingly the love of the Union, and devoted all their energies to its maintenance. It is of little importance now whether I was wrong or right. Secession and war have swallowed up all older issues; nor can these, in any contingency, be revived again. To secession I was ever opposed, as Mr. BLEDSOE himself is aware, and my opinion on this subject was expressed in a letter of mine to a Southern friend, which was published in 1861.

I obtained a release from my engagements with the University of Mississippi, on the first of October, 1861, with the fixed purpose, expressed at the time to the Board of Trustees, of returning immediately to the North. I applied, not many days after, to Mr. DAVIS for permission to leave the Confederacy, but without success. On this occasion he proposed to me to undertake the superintendence of some operations of a scientific character, and referred me for explanations to an officer whom he sent for at the time. I believed that the proposition was dictated by a feeling of kindness in view of the want of prospective means of subsistance on my part, and I listened respectfully to the explanations but I subsequently declined the offer, and remained without occupation for the following seven months. There was no bureau of chemistry such as Mr. BLEDSOE speaks of, existing. It was suggested as a probability that one might be created.

About the first of March a passport was granted me for my wife; but on its presentation at Norfolk it was overruled, under a general order of the Secretary of War. Suffering under an anxiety and distress of mind impossible to describe, I resolved to remain at Norfolk to abide the course of events. Not many days after I was notified by Gen. HUGER, commanding the post, that he was advised, in his instructions from Richmond, to send away from the city any persons who should visit there desiring to pass. To my earnest solicitation for indulgence, he yielded so far as to say that he would take no action in my case without cause. Thus I was permitted to remain on sufferance, until the evacuation of the town by the Confederate forces in May, 1862. And such was the manner of what Mr. BLEDSOE calls my "clandestine" escape from the Confederacy.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,
F. A. P. BARNARD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1864.

The Late Capt. Brownson.

At a meeting of the students of St. John's College, Fordham, held at the Astor House, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased a merciful but inscrutable Providence to call from life at the outset of his brilliant and promising career, Capt. EDWARD C. BROWNSON, C. M., A. D. C., who, on the battle-field of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, whilst rallying the broken forces of the Union army, and charging upon the advancing columns of the enemy, fell, mortally wounded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the fellow-students of the gallant dead, offer our deepest and sincerest sympathies to his bereaved family in this their hour of anguish, but that our grief for the friend, son and brother, stricken in his prime, should be tempered by the reflection that he has fought the good fight and won the victor's crown; that he fell as the true soldier would wish to fall, surrounded by foes, covered with wounds and in the very moment of triumph.

Resolved, That in the death of our late fellow-student, his country has lost a true and devoted patriot, and his comrades in arms a gallant hero, who, for three years, amid the passions of the battle-field and the license of the camp, never failed to be the true exemplar of soldierly bearing, of calm courage, of pure morality and generous spirit.

Resolved, That his death has created a void which can never again be filled; and that, though other friends be endeared to us, we must with mingled pride and sorrow always revert to him, than whom none can be found of higher scholarship, of gentler courtesy, of sterner integrity or manlier character.

Resolved, That as we gather in spirit around his tomb, though we can never, never again meet the cordial grasp of his hand, or return his pleasant smile, or hearken to his cheerful greeting, yet we may and we will ever cherish his memory, imitate his example, and never cease to pray that his soul may rest in peace.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to the family of the deceased.

JNO. J. A. McCAFFERY, Chairman.
FRANCIS J. HOLAHAN, Secretary.

The Navy Rendezvous in Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Allow me the favor to make a brief statement of the manner in which the public business is transacted at this office. On Thursday morning of last week I went to the office with seventeen men—volunteers from a rural district—and made application for the mustering in of these men. I was kept waiting through Thursday, Friday and Saturday, only getting in a part of the number. Some of the men, getting worn out with the long delay, left me for home—a distance of over sixty miles.

On Tuesday morning of this week I went again with one man, who had returned to Jersey City, and asked the favor of the mustering officer to have him examined, which he refused by allowing a broker to monopolize the time. This broker has an office next door, and I have seen him put men in who had just come to the office, over myself and others, who had been waiting three or four days.

Considering the interest manifested by the people in filling their quota by volunteers, and thus avoid the draft, and knowing the discouragements that meet every one who come to this office, I have, therefore, made this statement, trusting it may serve the public.

I had forgotten to say that a tax of three dollars ($3) is levied upon every volunteer for what they call "tug hire," and $1 a man to pay for the use of the building. Commander DOTY, however, made the officer refund this dollar tax yesterday.

CALEB SUAYZI, Postmaster,
Hope, Warren County, N. J.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

Dr. Robinson's New Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

In a notice of the "*Physical Geography of the Holy Land*" by Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in this morning's TIMES, the expression "a portion has been found sufficiently matured to be made public," would lead one to believe that the work to be published would be a fragment, or an unfinished portion.

Allow me, therefore, to state that the *Physical Geography* is a work complete in itself, and exhausts the subject on which it treats.

Besides this completed portion, my father left a large amount of material for other divisions of his intended work, such as the Topographical Geography, etc. As it would require the work of other hands to complete these, his family have not deemed it prudent to give them to the public.

The *Physical Geography* will be published simultaneously in Boston, London and Leipzig.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD ROBINSON, JR.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Militia Defeated by the Sioux and Cheyennes—Indian Atrocities—Immense Destruction of Property.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.

A FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Two companies of the Marshall County Militia have returned from Little Blue Station, ninety miles west of Marysville, Kansas, under Major JOHN D. WELLS. Major WELLS reports that Capt. MURPHY, of the United States Volunteers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with one piece of artillery and a company of the militia, had a fight with the Indians—Sioux and Cheyennes—twelve miles from Little Blue Station, where the road from Fort Riley to Fort Kearney crosses Elk Creek. There were five Indians killed and two whites—GEORGE CONSTABLE, a freighter, who was taking a large train to the mountains, and a soldier belonging to Capt. MURPHY's company. CONSTABLE was killed while he and some of the soldiers were trying to get some of his cattle from the Indians, which the Indians were herding, having stampeded them from the train last week—340 in all.

This fight took place on Tuesday, the 16th instant. The soldiers and militia fought them for four hours, and finally had to retreat and leave the red-skins. The Indians followed them about ten miles. Capt. MURPHY returned to Fort Kearney and the militia returned home, not being able to compete with so large a foe. About five hundred Indians, led by white men, were engaged, but a much larger number were seen at a distance. Their number at that place has been estimated at from five thousand to eight thousand.

The Indians have a provision train and are mounted on the fleetest horses that travel the plains, and those in the engagement of Tuesday were well armed with rifles. The cavalry could not use their revolvers, owing to the long range of fire, and the Indians had guns of longer range than either the United States soldiers or the militia. The mounted howitzers became disabled after the first fire.

SETTLERS FLYING.

The arms for the militia of Marysville have not yet arrived, and our people are becoming very much alarmed, and not without cause. One hundred families have left Washington County, and have brought their stock and families to this place. Some have left the country entirely, never to return. Unless steps are taken to drive these red devils from the border, or our own people put in a condition to defend themselves and drive them back from the settlements, this country will become depopulated in a short time. This is no Indian scare, but is Indian war in reality, and the bloody scenes of Minnesota are being enacted on the border of our own State.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

There has been no coach up as far as Fort Kearney for ten days. Great anxiety exists here to-night in regard to the situation of Brig.-Gen. SHERRY and Capt. THOMPSON and his company, of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers. They left this place on the 14th inst. Gen. SHERRY had 550 men in his command. They started for the Republican, or White Rock, a stream now emptying into the Republican on the south side, where a large body of Indians are camped, and where they have about 500 head of horses.

PROPERTY STOLEN.

Since the first of this month over $300,000 worth of property has been destroyed and stolen by the Indians on the road east of Fort Kearney. Our men report that flour, coffee and tea, and all kinds of groceries, are scattered over the prairie—the trains having been sacked by the Indians. A great many more persons have been killed between here and Fort Kearney than was first reported.

TWENTY-FIVE WHITES MURDERED NEAR FORT KEARNEY.

There was one whole family murdered, one young lady missing, and in all, between this and Fort Kearney, about twenty-five killed. Some bodies remained unburied till within a few days ago. Some bodies were horribly mutilated, with the limbs burned from their bodies, and such like atrocities. The returned militia think it will take at least a thousand men to put them to flight. This certainly will be done soon, and they will take to the mountains for Winter quarters.

ON THE NORTH PLATTE.

From the Denver (Colorado) News.

Hostile Indians infest the North Platte and South Pass road all the way from Julesburgh to Green River. Many emigrants have been killed and great numbers of stock driven off. In one or two instances the telegraph has been cut and efforts made to waylay the men sent out to repair it.

On the 25th ultimo a party of about seventy savages, who had been committing depredations below, but who then claimed to be friendly, reached the upper Platte bridge, going West, and while passing over it they were attacked by the soldiers—fourteen in number—stationed at that point. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in killing seven Indians, wounding a number more, and killing three, and wounding one of their horses. Nine prisoners were also taken. Our loss, one man slightly wounded, one horse killed and two wounded. The Indians fled into the mountains. On the same day two hundred and fifty Sioux robbed the small station and a large freight train on Green River. One company of the First Nevada Cavalry has been sent out from Fort Bridger after the savages.

These hostile bands are said to be made up of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. Many of the last are "Missouri Sioux," that is, from the Upper Missouri, who have been driven from their usual haunts by Gen. SULLY's expedition. It is said that the well-known Arapahoe Chief, Left Hand, led the party that cleaned out the Upper North Platte settlement.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

From the Junction City Union of the 20th ult.

Last Tuesday, the 16th instant, six men of Company H, Seventh Iowa, bearing dispatches from Salina to Fort Ellsworth, were attacked at Elm Creek by from one to three hundred Indians. A severe running fight ensued. Four of the soldiers were killed. Four Indians are reported killed. A squad sent out discovered the bodies of three of the soldiers, all scalped. The Indians were still in sight, but moving off rapidly. The soldiers were on foot, having had all their stock stampeded the week before, and no pursuit could be attempted.

The settlers on the Solomon and Saline are leaving their homes and falling back.

STRENGTH OF THE TRIBES.

The same paper says: The following figures will show the population of the various Indian tribes at war upon our Western and Northern Borders. It is estimated that four thousand of this number are warriors:

Upper Platte Agency.

Sioux	7,875
Arapahoes	1,600
Cheyennes	720—10,395

Upper Arkansas Agency.

Arapahoes	1 500
Cheyennes	1,600
Comanches	1,600
Kiowas	1,800
Apaches	500—7,200
Grand total	17,595

THE ATTACK UPON DALTON.

Wheeler's Repulse—Col. Laibold's Report.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The following has been received at headquarters of the Missouri State troops, by Gen. GRAY:

HEADQUARTERS, POST COMMAND, DALTON, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

GENERAL—If the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry ever deserved praise, it makes me now proud to have the honor to report to you an action which I think will keep the memory of my brave boys alive for a good time to come.

On Sunday last, the 14th, the renowned rebel raider, Gen. WHEELER, having no fear of the thrashing I gave him on the 28th of September last, at Charleston, Tennessee, before his eyes, advanced with at least 5,000 men on this place, and after having surrounded it, demanded its surrender in the following terms:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, AROUND DALTON, Aug. 14.

Officer Commanding United States Forces, Dalton:

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison. Respectfully yours,

JAS. WHEELER,
Major General Commanding.

My answer was:

Officer Commanding Confederate Forces in front of Dalton:

I have been placed here to defend this post, and not to surrender. B. LAIBOLD,
Colonel Second Missouri Vols., Commanding Post.

Gen. WHEELER, on receiving this answer, was generous enough to give me sixty seconds' time to reflect, and again sent word that he wanted to see me personally. To the last invitation I answered that I would give him the privilege after he had taken me.

After skirmishing for two hours, my men were driven back to an earthwork erected by me, but at the time in an unfinished state, and unprotected by artillery. A furious charge was made on this work, but most gallantly repulsed, and my skirmishers immediately thrown out again, one hundred yards from the fortifications. Another flag of truce arrived then which I refused to accept, at the same time notifying the bearer that if another such approach should be attempted, I would have my men fire on the party, which was accordingly done; when, instead of fighting, they came out the third time to parley with me.

At about 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy brought two pieces of artillery in position and fired a number of shells of my breastworks several rounds, the skirmishing never being interrupted. The fire of the artillery soon ceased, but was renewed again at about 11 o'clock most furiously, with solid shot and shell; but though almost every shot told on the house inside the fortifications, the business of the skirmishers and sharpshooters was not interfered with, and continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, when I noticed the head of WHEELER's forces to move off in the direction of Tunnel Hill. About two hours later I heard heavy firing in that direction, and then knew that reinforcements, which I waited anxiously for on account of my ammunition giving out, were coming. These reinforcements, under the gallant Gen. STEDMAN himself, soon drove the enemy from the direction of Tunnel Hill, when I ordered a charge of my forces against the enemy in an opposite direction, toward Spring Place. The boys rushed at them with lusty cheering, and soon drove them out of sight, with a most severe loss to the chivalrous raiders, who succeeded in plundering the defenseless citizens of the town, but though ten to one, could not take a rough and hastily erected breastwork defended by brave soldiers.

The forces under my command consisted of the Second Missouri Infantry, 288 effective men; convalescents, 94; detachments of wagon train, 30; scouts of Jesse THOMAS, 20; Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, 52; total, 484, officers and men.

The casualties in the Second Missouri Volunteers are as follows:

Wounded—Company B—Capt. H. Haverkamp, severely; Sergt. Stephen Graf, mortally; W. Helm, Company C—W. Rose. Company D—Sergt. Conrad Hoffman; Bernard Schonhoff, mortally. Company H—F. Eichhorn. Company I—Ch. Bracht. Company K—Hy. Loeffholz.

Missing—Company E—Second Lieut. Henry Block, (has since returned paroled.) William Basso, hospital steward. Company A—H. Buckman. Company K—George Benson, Ed. Baurman and Charles Wilson.

The loss of the enemy cannot yet be estimated properly, as they had time to bury their dead overnight, and succeeded in carrying off their wounded into the country to their sympathizing friends.

All officers and men of the Second Missouri Volunteers behaved as I properly would expect of them, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to make discriminations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
BERNARD LAIBOLD,
Colonel Second Missouri Volunteers, Commanding post, Dalton.

To Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. GRAY, Adjutant-General State of Missouri.

"Skilled Artisans" in the Government Service and the Draft.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. J. K. MOORHEAD AND PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Aug. 30.

Since our article calling attention to the status of enrolled men employed in the Allegheny Arsenal, in connection with the draft, the following correspondence has passed between Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD and the Provost-Marshal-General, to whom the General's telegram was referred by the Secretary of War:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M Stanton, Secretary of War:

The sub-district in which the Allegheny Arsenal is located has its efforts to fill its quota with volunteers paralyzed by reason of one-fourth of its enrolled citizens being employed in the arsenal, who feel secure against entering the service in case of draft, under the order of the Provost-Marshal-General exempting "skilled artisans" from "field service." Is this order to be construed so loosely as to empower commanding officers to secure exemption for *all* Government employes? The employes so understand it. Please answer.

To which the following answer was received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead:

The Secretary's order in reference to skilled mechanics is to be strictly construed by commanding officers. The sub-districts will not suffer on the draft from this cause, as such skilled mechanics as may be drafted and permitted to remain at the arsenal, will be counted on the quotas *the same as if sent to the front.* JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

From which correspondence a few things are evident:

First—The order only exempts skilled artisans whose services are essential to the Government.

Second—This order is to be construed strictly, which prevents all but skilled artisans, essential to the Government service, from being exempt under its provisions.

Third—That as the War Department treats them "the same as if sent to the front," in one case, it will not be apt to treat them differently in the matter of pay and allowances.

Fourth—That officers of the regular army, who are proverbially punctilious in certifying to anything on honor, will be certain not to stretch an order—to be construed strictly—in any other way than is provided in the order itself, and the explanation of the Provost-Marshal-General and the Secretary of War; and

Fifth—That a mechanic detailed for service in the Arsenal—being to all intents and purposes in the military service of the United States for one year—is strictly amenable to military law for that length of time. He has no voice in the matter of wages. He cannot leave the employment (let the inducements to do so be what they may) during the year without being a *deserter*. And in the event of the commanding officer becoming dissatisfied with him, or in case of his skilled service being no longer required, *he will not be discharged*, but will be handed over to the Provost-Marshal to be sent to the front.

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTS.—The terms of service of several of the New-Jersey Regiments expire as follows: Fifth and Sixth Regiments, Aug. 29, 1864; Seventh Regiment, Oct. 2; Eighth Regiment, Sept. 20; Ninth Regiment, Oct. 15; Battery B, Sept. 3; First New-Jersey Cavalry, Oct. 6.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $26. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC, try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 119 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Brilliant, New and Startling will be the opening at No. 409 Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 1. Ladies', Misses' and children's fancy hats heretofore unrivaled in this country. A liberal discount to the trade.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hiltz's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss, for the Hair. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLANCHET—COOLEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. J. H. Board, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenwood Lake, N. J., HYACINTH L. D. BLANCHET and JANE, daughter of Isaac P. Cooley, Esq.

BROWNE—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, CHARLES L. BROWNE, of Hong Kong, China, and CHARLOTTE R. HAVEMEYER, of Newburgh N. Y.

McWILLIAMS—BARLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of S. J. Whiting, Esq., by Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, DAVID R. MCWILLIAMS and MATILDA L. BARLOW, all of Brooklyn.

WORTH—HAMMOND.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Northeast Centre, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, by Rev. C. B. Ferguson, Mr. F. A. WORTH, of Flushing, L. I., and Miss HELEN A. HAMMOND.

DIED.

GRIFFITH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE GREENLEAF, wife of Walter S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 118 2d-place, at 4¼ o'clock this P. M.

HARTELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, widow of the late Christian Hartell, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christian H. Seaman, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ELSWORTH.—At Lake Mahopac, on Monday, Aug. 29, OLIVER MUNFORD ELSWORTH, son of Edward and Phebe Ann Elsworth, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from No. 15 West 11th-st.

HEYNIGER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, LAMBERT, youngest son of Lambert and Sarah Heyniger, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 29 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

KOSTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, of consumption, MARY E., daughter of Hannah and the late Bernard R Koster, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook pilots, and members of the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. Frothingham, No. 18 Alsatia-st.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, JOHN MILLER, builder, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

PAULDING.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, PHILIP REINSLANDER PAULDING, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, of congestive fever, JOSEPH HENRY, eldest son of Henry and Louisa Coggell Richardson, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 38 East 35th-st., N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SNIDER.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, SARAH, widow of Peter Snyder, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anthony S Snyder, No. 188½ East 13th-st., without further notice. Remains to be interred at Greenwood.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY. Five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
ABSALOM PETERS, Vice-President.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treasurer.
JAMES D. SMITH, Secretary.
CALEB B. KNEVALS.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
HORACE F. CLARK.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
CHARLES CRARY.
WILLIAM E. MORRIS.
SAMUEL B. PARSONS.
DAVID HOADLEY.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-Lawn Station, 12½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge at McComb's Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 52 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CERTAIN UNASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The trustees of the assented creditors of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have notice that the bond and stockholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in their annual meeting held on the 9th of June, 1864, have approved the law authorizing a new issue of stock to the trustees aforesaid to aid of settling up certain old unassented claims against the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

The undersigned therefore gives notice to all whom it may concern, be they farm mortgagors, or holders of farm mortgages, or holders of judgments, income bonds, floating debts, or stock of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, that all such claims authorized by the law to be protected, may be presented at the office of the undersigned in New-York, during business hours, from and after the 1st day of July next, till the 15th day of December, 1864, inclusive.

All claims presented must be established by vouchers of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company and must be duly assigned and transferred to the trustees.

Attention is specially called that the law in express terms prohibits the trustees from transferring any stock except to such as shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1864, have transferred and assigned to said trustees their claims.

Copies of the law may be had on inquiry of William Taintor, late Secretary of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, present Secretary and Treasurer of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, or of the undersigned. L. H. MEYER,
Chairman of the Trustees of the Milwaukee and Mississippi assented creditors, Nos. 44 and 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, and Post-office Box No. 4,468, New-York City.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

NOTE.—All claims on stock certificates, or for stock subscribed in said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, whether relating to farm mortgages or otherwise, must first be presented to William Taintor, above named.

The undersigned will, where it is desired, assist and advise in the assignment and transfer of claims on the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company to the trustees, and will forward the same to the trustees. He is also, by section five of the law mentioned above, authorized to satisfy and discharge settled farm mortgages executed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. W. TAINTOR,
Late Secretary of said Company.
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 126 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order,
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES B. YOUNG,
Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 13, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
New-York, Aug. 30, 1864.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 19th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN,
Cashier.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by
SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

RACINE CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDERS are invited to meet at the office of Amy & Hoyt, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the business will be offered. Address with name and references, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.
B. HIBBARD,
E. C. HIBBARD.
Aug. 30, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duplicate copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 6th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFF & DIKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH.
No. 36 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON vs. WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.
WM. W. GOODRICH,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VAN ARSDALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 3d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN AND KATE MULVANY, who are living in Pittsburgh, Penn. Any one knowing their address will please send it to their sister, MARY MULVANY, No. 9 Mulberry-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City: Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 15th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 563 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 162 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school: English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETON'S. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 762; Crowen's, No. 844; Corwin's, No. 990, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 852 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES RENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss RENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 235 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 116 West 34th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 6, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and within five minutes' walk from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 533½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 25th of September, until which date letters addressed to her, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 6.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. MR. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	500-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,195	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $66 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY.....Sept.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY.....Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY.....Sept 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85
Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95
Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	80
Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95 & $105. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Holburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Holburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 16 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,278. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CONSTELLATION will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 17.

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship

NORTH AMERICAN,
2,100 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River. The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,

From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cozzen, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Specie money to Havana.....$45
Paper money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

Freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship

GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—C. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

VALLOOT & UNDERHILL, No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—WANTed to hire for a term of years or purchase, a property consisting of a machine shop, foundry and buildings affording large manufacturing room, situated in or convenient to the City of New-York. Address C. M. & R., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 16 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse-power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. W. DULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave Jacobs Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Fast Line Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Accommodation, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM VESTRY-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Coupons on bonds due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

FLUSHING, Aug. 31, 1864.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,

The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

at 5 o'clock P. M.,

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York.
No. 78 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HUNTOON, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:15; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 8:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Aug. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,) will be received at this office until the 15th September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and cont act.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time exoires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered unless shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, the copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, oak and hard wood; class No. 4, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 28, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous broad-top coal and Picton; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, new joiner-shops; class B, H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No 2, stone; class No. 2½, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, hay and straw; class No. 20, provender; class No. 21, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous broad-top coal, lump; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: in Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqt. Board.

Aug. 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 23½ Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avennes.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between First avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Plans, forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blacksmith coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broad-top coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864. JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or associ'ation authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-fifth on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 9TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 19th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds. A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgage as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 15 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 10 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, 51 Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales Rooms, No. 57 William-st. The sale will com

NOMINATION OF M'CLELLAN.

The Way the Democracy Received It.

MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

Speeches of A. Oakey Hall, James Brooks, Chauncey Shaffer, Judge Daly and Others.

The announcement of the nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, caused great jubilation among the Democracy of the City. Tammany Hall having her posters, flags and transparencies all prepared in advance, decorated with dubious portraits of her nominee, spread them to the breeze and saluted them with one hundred guns. The juvenile Democrats, who have their *habitat* in the Park, expressed their appreciation of the noise, the smoke and the candidate by spasmodic cheers for McCLELLAN. The flags on the City Hall, Register's Office and other public buildings controlled by Democratic officials, were raised shortly after the news arrived, by what authority is unknown. Impromptu speeches were made at the stands in the Park, on the City Hall steps and in other convenient places, in which the draft was denounced and Gen. McCLELLAN lauded. Seedy individuals were started on their travels through the City carrying placards calling upon the friends of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to meet in the City Hall Park at 5 o'clock, with the promised inducement that eminent speakers would air their eloquence upon the occasion. The tone of little knots and groups that discussed the nomination in the streets and at the bars in public houses was generally confident, and to the majority success seemed certain, but a few old politicians, congregated in the vicinity of Tammany, expressed themselves as unable to see "future thing" for "Little Mac," in spite of the apparent excitement and enthusiasm. Toward 5 o'clock the Park began to fill up again and the big guns were brought out to call the faithful, the unterrified, the unwashed, who like artillery when blank cartridges are used, to attend the ratification of the nomination. Three stands were erected in front of the City Hall. No. 1 on Park-row, No. 3 on Broadway, No. 2 in front of the City Hall steps. Gunpowder was wasted *ad libitum*, drums beat to arms, German bands discussed their most seductive strains: rockets, Roman candles, bombs and miscellaneous pyrotechnics illuminated the air. Old Tammany was dressed in flags and ornamented with transparences, but the fact must be stated that in point of numbers the gathering was not up to the usual standard of a mass ratification meeting. But few eminent speakers were present, and the speeches, abstracts of which are given below, were strictly confined to abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and laudation of Gen. McCLELLAN. The display and proceedings of the evening were closed by the exhibition of a beautiful piece of fireworks, embracing in many colored scrolls and flourishes, the motto

"GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
the
People's Choice."

Stand No. 1.

The meeting here was organized by the appointment of GEORGE H. POSSER, Esq., as Chairman, who read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, representing the intelligence, patriotism, constitutional rights and commercial interests of our glorious Union, has unanimously nominated GEORGE B. McCLELLAN as our candidate for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President of the United States, and adopted the following platform of principles: therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York, devoted to the preservation of the Union, the protection of the constitutional rights, and the prosperity and well being of every section of our extended and once happy confederacy, regard with unfeigned and enthusiastic approval the nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and pledges itself to dedicate its earnest, constant and undivided efforts to secure his triumphant election. [Great cheers.]

Resolved, That in GEORGE B. McCLELLAN we recognise a brave and accomplished soldier, and a patriotic, intelligent and independent citizen, eminently combining the qualifications essentially required at this eventful crisis in our history to maintain. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Resolved, That the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, deserves and receives our cordial approbation. His eminent ability, purity of character, and experience in the councils of the nation, justifies the selection, and affords the surest guarantee that the interests of the great West will be protected and maintained, the integrity of the Union, either by the direction of our gallant armies in the field or the judicious conduct of peaceful negotiations.

Resolved, That in the approaching Presidential contest we shall claim, and exercise under the protection of the Constitution, freedom of speech, the liberty of the press and the rights of the elective franchise, and shall regard any interference on the part of the Administration at Washington with these inalienable and inestimable privileges, under any specious pretext, as the most flagrant blow aimed at the existence of republican government, demanding at every stage and at every sacrifice popular resistance and resistance.

Resolved, That the patriotism of our fellow-citizens, who, notwithstanding the oppressions and abolition heresies of the present Administration, rushed with gallant alacrity to the defence of the government, when its security was darkly menaced by the unlawful acts and rebellious proceedings of some of the States of the Union, should be ever held in sacred remembrance; and that the brave soldiers and sailors in the service of the Union states are entitled to the thanks and admiration of the country for their services and sacrifices, and, at the termination of the war, should receive the sympathy and protection of the Government.

Resolved, That the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by its imbecility in the conduct of the war, and its ruinous financial policy, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the loyal States. It has usurped powers not granted by the Constitution; it has endeavored to render the Executive, aided by the military, superior to the judicial and legislative branches of the Government; it has assumed to destroy life and confiscate property by unconstitutional proclamations; it has caused the arrest and imprisonment of persons without warrant or due process of law; it has violated the right of asylum by surrendering to a despotic power persons entitled to protection under the law of nations; it has permitted, without protest, the Emperor of the French by force of arms to invade the territory, and destroy the Republic of Mexico, and by its general conduct of public affairs, and its notorious extravagance and corruption in every department of government, has created an enormous debt, impairing the credit of the nation, and seriously diminishing the resources and happiness of every citizen.

Resolved, That under the law of Congress, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the City of New-York is justly entitled to receive credit on her quota, under the last call for five hundred thousand men, for the sailors and marines she has furnished to the navy of the United States, and to deprive her of such credit would be an act of Executive tyranny.

Mr. PURSER said it was simply his duty to announce that they had met to ratify the nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidential chair, now filled by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He could not more fitly discharge his duty than by introducing Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, who had had so much experience in prosecuting criminals, and would prosecute them even though the criminal be ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom he regarded as a criminal against the Constitution.

MR. HALL'S SPEECH.

The speaker said he had been called upon to come here and testify on this occasion, and first he would swear—by George the old clipper ship Constitutional Union has a new commander, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and she bore a new flag, on which was inscribed free speech, free press and free ballot-box; she was freighted with the hopes of a continent—more than that with the hopes of liberty all over the world. She was launched for a voyage full of danger, made greater by the loss of constitutional landmarks and lighthouses; she was exposed to the assaults of Administration guerrillas lining the way to the White House. In the distance he saw another ship, one that, in the language of yellow-covered literature, would have been called a long, low, raking piratical craft, and her Captain was ABRAHAM LINCOLN, known to his friends as "Honest Old ABE." Her decks bristled with bayonets, and she was freighted with shoddy. For three years this ship was freighted with the hopes of the nation, but the worms had been allowed to eat her planks. No one complained as long as it only hurt the shoddy, but when they commenced to destroy the hopes of the nation, when her name was changed into Emancipation, then patriotic men abandoned her. Their new ship, although launched, was on her trial trip from new until the 8th of November; it was for the people to make her voyage a success, and it was not so much that she should make a successful voyage as that she should sink that other craft called Emancipation, commanded by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If their ship was lost, and the Emancipation craft lived, then farewell to the hopes of the American Union.

REMARKS OF MR. BROOKS.

This is not the place, in this tumult of streets, to discuss constitutional and financial principles. We have not hurried here to educate each other, but to congratulate each other upon the harmonious, the successful doings of our representatives in Chicago. We have come, and come only, to talk over our candidate and our platform. And first of the platform, as the platform was framed before the candidate was put upon it. There are three great planks in that platform,—and upon which every man can stand,—

First,—Unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution.

We start right. "The Union must and shall be preserved."—(JACKSON.) "The Union now and forever." "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."—(WEBSTER.) That is our ground. We started upon it in 1832 against both Abolitionism and Secessionism; we fell with it in 1860, but now, in 1864, we uplift again the banner, and we put it in the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, and with God's blessing we will plant it in the White House and on the Capitol. The second great principle in the platform is:

"The cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States."

No more fighting; fighting will never restore the Union; fighting and cuffing make no friends. Our fathers assembled in 1776, and framed the Declaration of Independence; again in 1787 they assembled in convention and framed the Constitution. We propose once more to assemble in convention and see if this slaughter cannot be stopped.

The third leading plank in our platform is:

"That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union, and the rights of the States unimpaired."

Or, in other words, the States of the Union, as well as the Union, "the rights of the States."

There was no one sovereign in Washington. God never meant the American people to be ridden, booted and spurred, by any one man, least of all by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The delegates at Chicago had pledged themselves to maintain the rights of the States, as well as the rights of the Federal Government. The Republican party, by seeking to overthrow the rights of the States, had brought on this rebellion. If we had minded our own business, and left other States to mind theirs, there would have been no civil war, no conscription, no taxation, no tea a dollar per pound, no meagre five cent loaves for ten cents. The neglect of our own business and the interference in that of other States brought on this war. The Government of this country is a Government of States, as well as a Federal Government—a Government of cities, and towns, and families—a self-government, in short, operating through carefully delegated powers. It is the only Government worth having, or worth fighting for. Whoever, then, would convert this, our Federal system, into a consolidation, but the alias for a despotism, that man is a Revolutionist, the architect of ruin, and of prolonged civil war. And alas, taxation compels us all to give our tenths, too! Even the Empire of England, whose morning drum beat, it has been said, circles the globe, respects the rights, the civil, the municipal rights of all her subjects. A hundred million of East Indians are permitted to worship God as they please, and do what they please, as long as they recognize the majesty of England. But here, we are invited by Father ABRAHAM to kill, to slay, to suffer, to die—now, only because the Southerners are guilty of what Father Abraham, the patriarch, was guilty of, that is, holding men in bondage. Gentlemen, our platform is now complete. The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, with the rights of the States. These were the excellent planks in the platform, and they had placed upon it an illustrious soldier whom the people would escort from here to the White House. He had been made a candidate by persecution, and would be made President through the persecution of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that persecution snatched from him the possession of Richmond, which Gen. GRANT, now two years later, is struggling for. This persecution it is which has made McCLELLAN so prominent before his countrymen, and this persecution endears him to the warmest sympathies of all our people. McCLELLAN, however, is but the symbol for change—a change of the men and measures of the Administration—for the overthrow of the dynasty of wreck and ruin, and the substitution therefor of the elements of peace and prosperity. Give us a change, then—no change can be worse, and any change must be better. As the earth needs change when parched and dry,—so now needs this country change. As the sea needs change when hot and heavy from no winds or waves rolling over it, so now needs change the whole face of society. Universal man is suffering from the simoon and blast of power, and any change that will relieve us will regive us health, and life, and prosperity. Change then ABRAHAM LINCOLN for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. The only way to avoid conscription and increased taxation is in this change. The only way to peace is in this change. The only way to liberty and law, and Union, as our fathers bequeathed it to us, and as God has blessed us, in the enjoying, is in change, change. Change is the first law of life, and now the indispensable necessity.

MR. BROOKS was followed by Judge BEACH, ROBERT B. BELFORD, Mr. PALETHORP and others.

Stand No. 2.

At about 6 o'clock DOCOLASS TAYLOR called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge DALY as Chairman. The Judge, although he did not say it was "the proudest moment of his life," intimated as much. He thought the election of McCLELLAN would result in the maintenance of the Union, the freedom of speech, and the salvation of the country. That was the object the Democratic party had in view when they placed McCLELLAN in nomination. He thought the Democratic party had for their object the salvation of the Union, and he believed that glorious results would culminate in the election of McCLELLAN. He thought there was a possibility of peace and a preservation of the Union through a compromise. The act for which McCLELLAN had been held responsible—his failure to take Richmond—was something yet to be accomplished. McCLELLAN had been the subject of petty persecution which ended in his being nominated for the Presidency. In the election of McCLELLAN lay the hope, and the only hope of the country.

Judge DALY was followed by Gen. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, and others, who all strongly denounced the Administration.

Stand No. 3.

About 6:30 a band of music on this stand commenced playing, and in a few moments a crowd assembled. On motion Mr. NELSON SMITH, of New-York, was elected President. He returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the object of the meeting was the ratification of the nomination at Chicago for President of the United States of the man the people loved, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Said he, we have had four years of the most bloody, sanguine and earnest war the world ever witnessed, between those who are and ought to be brothers—people of the United States. At the beginning of this war Congress passed a resolution that it was a war of liberty and not to interfere with the rights of States. Gentlemen, your own experience must have shown you that this principle has been departed from; it is no longer carried on for the Union of States, but for another purpose—the purpose of abolishing Slavery. The question now is, whether after four years of war this Union can be saved without any further prosecution of this war. Our first principle is that the American Union must and shall be preserved. The next principle is that after four years of war we must now resort to some other means than war by which our troubles may be settled and peace restored—that peace is resolved as the duty of the incoming Administration, a cessation of hostilities, and a convention of the two people of this country to see if they cannot settle this matter. After some further similar remarks, he introduced

MR. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER.

He said: This is a new era in the history of our country. Four hours since the telegraph announced to us the nomination of GEO. B. McCLELLAN. Notwithstanding the unusual and extraordinary efforts of President LINCOLN to crush him, do you not recognize in him the rising star of this Republic? We have been under a cloud, but the star of democracy is leading us upward and onward to-day. GEO. B. McCLELLAN commands the honor and respect of the whole country. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN will be the next President, and within twenty-four hours after that election peace will be declared. We are tired and sick of calls for 500,000 more men by those who have no thought but for Slavery. I hope in November you will all go forth, not with a musket to take your brother's life, but to cast a little white ballot for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and then this war will be stopped. When they are elected you will again feel the security of the Constitution. If you can see anything in this Republican party, or if there is a Republican in this party who thinks he can defend it, let him speak out, although, as the Methodist parson says, he would speak out in meeting. We present to you a man as just and honorable as the world ever saw, and you have come here to respond. This war will be ended by diplomacy. Will you send 500,000 more of your men and brothers to the field, to be placed where you will be to-morrow, if McCLELLAN is elected. If the Republican party are honest in their work, let them leave the weak platform on which they now stand, haul down the black flag, believe the white to be as good as the black, and come up to the Democratic principles. You may say I am a politician; and so I am, and have been for twenty years, when I first stood up, and alone, to declaim against paper rags; and I now stand here again, after a lapse of twenty years, to again speak against the money which robs the poor man.

The President then introduced as the next speaker the Assistant District-Attorney,

MR. ROBERT C. HUTCHINS,

who said: FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: There is a great significance in our meeting here. There is in saying that the King may reign to-day, but the people will reign to-morrow. The people now make that threat against the President, and intend to keep that threat good at the ballot-box. Four years ago the banner of the Democrats fell, and was dragged in the dust, and when it fell there was a banner raised of despotism and barbaric warfare. They prophesied reform in politics, trade, &c.; prosperity was to be amongst us, but it has not. From that degradation we get the lesson of the election hour. The party in power now only promise us another four years of war. The people demand some other means of restoring the Union than that of war, and believe that a restoration can be reached by peaceable means, and not by massacre. War and only war can never restore the Union; an armistice may, but a million of men cannot; it has been proved that an armed force cannot.

The next speaker was Mr. WM. G. GOVER, who said that Gen. McCLELLAN was his General in Virginia, and for that reason he loved him, and he could not express the joy he felt to learn that his little Captain was to drive the lepers from Washington. When the war broke out in 1861 did the Administration advance any offers of conciliation? No. Was not the Crittenden Compromise, which would have secured to the South their rights, thrown overboard and despised? Have we not seen the press subjected by military authority, and an editor imprisoned without trial? Can we longer submit to these outrages? I trust not, and that next November New-York will give a majority of 75,000 for McCLELLAN. In regard to the conclusion of the war, I am in favor of an armistice, and believe we can settle our difficulties better by diplomacy than we can by the bayonet and the sword. The only way to save the country is to strike down the tyrannical despotism of the Government at Washington. It may do to have a jester at court, but we do not want a jester like Mr. LINCOLN at Washington. I do not believe, and I say it boldly, that Mr. LINCOLN to-day is the patriot McCLELLAN is.

Mr. JOHN KEARIGAN was next introduced, and after asking the crowd to join in the chorus, sang a very indelicate song, the tenor of which was abuse of Mr. LINCOLN and the blacks.

The next speaker introduced was

JOHN L. OVERFIELD, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

who said: It has been facetiously stated that in hot weather niggers smelled badly, and it was about time to learn that in this country white men had their rights, and that the Constitution was made for white men, and not for the nigger. You have come together now to take action to restore those liberties which that secession scoundrel and traitor, ABE LINCOLN, has taken from you the rights of the poor man, and we have selected GEORGE B. CLELLAN, the man who hated the white man above ABE LINCOLN and his niggers. We have not come to discuss old political questions; no, it is now a matter of life and death. With butter at sixty-five cents per pound and coffee at eighty cents per pound, what in God's name is a poor man to do? Old ABE has given you bayonets and paper rags for money. GEO. B. McCLELLAN will give you good beef, good bread and no bayonets for payment. Once a poor man could walk the streets free and speak his mind, but under the rule of that ignoramus ABE LINCOLN he cannot. Bear in mind, gentlemen, that you are the Government and not that scoundrel at Washington. We at the North are to say what is the Government. Now, gentlemen you're but to look this matter in the face, and say whether you will pay these high prices and be drafted and torn from the bosoms of your families. [Cries no, no.] Will you be torn from these, or will you stay at home and train your children up, that question is to be decided next November. [A voice, we won't go.] Will you desert the hero of South Mountain, whom ABE LINCOLN has sought to degrade, that he might make you and I lower than his niggers? [Cries no, no.] No. God tells me you won't; your honest faces tell me you won't. When you meet your Abolition friends in the street, they belch out their secession talk at you, as old ABE and his crew have done (for I hold old ABE to-day to be a bigger secessionist than JEFF DAVIS). Now is the time for action. Unless you now listen you will be carried off on the stream of Abolitionism, Abe Lincolnism and Secessionism.

Mr. OVERFIELD continued speaking in this strain for some time, and was frequently applauded.

Messrs. JOHN C. JACOBS, ALEX. H. RERAT, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, ALEX. DELMAN, and others addressed the audience, after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT.

Naval Enlistments in this City.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR BLUNT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

The following is an abstract, containing all the material points of the report of naval enlistments claimed as credits in the draft, forwarded by Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, to Gov. SEYMOUR and Col. TOWNSEND, and by them sent to the authorities at Washington.

COUNTY VOLUNTEER ROOM, CITY HALL PARK,
COR. BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor State of New-York, and Frederick Townsend, Lieut.-Col. Ninth United States Infantry, A. A. P. M. General, Commissioners appointed under Act of Congress of 1864, "further to regulate and provide for the calling out of the National Forces," &c.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit Muster and Descriptive Rolls of men enlisted in the Navy at the several Rendezvous in the County of New-York, from April 15, 1861, to February 24, 1864. These rolls have been prepared with great care, from the books kept at the several rendezvous, and are probably the most perfect evidence of these enlistments which can be obtained, and constitute the claim of the County of New-York for naval enlistments within the county, between the dates mentioned, under the Act of Congress of 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the calling out of the National forces and for other purposes."

The rolls contain the total number of 25,451 men, representing 48,254 years of service.

In addition I also transmit muster and descriptive rolls of men enlisted in the navy at the several rendezvous in the County of New-York, from the 25th of February, 1864, to the 4th of April, 1864, at which latter date the first credits for naval enlistments were allowed. Credits for these latter enlistments were promised by Brig.-Gen. J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, upon the quota under the last call, but for some reason they have as yet not been allowed us, although such allowance, it is understood, has been made to other places.

Adding this latter claim to the number claimed under the act of Congress of 1864, it makes a total claim for naval enlistments in the County of New-York, between the 15th of April, 1861, and the 4th of April, 1864, of 25,980 men, representing 49,014 years of service.

It is proper that I should state that the number of Naval rendezvous now in the County of New-York (exclusive of that at the County Volunteer rooms) is four. They are as follows, and were established at the dates named:

Location of Rendezvous.	Dates Established.
No. 346 Water-street	Prior to April 15, 1861.
No. 9 Cherry-street	May 2, 1864.
No. 173 South-street	May 28, 1863.
No. 14 State-street	Nov. 24, 1863.

ENLISTED FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO FEB. 24, 1864.

	No. of men and terms of enlistment.				Years of service represented.
	1 year.	3 years.	3 years.	Total.	
Total for 1861, from April 15	818	—	6,559	7,377	20,193
Total for 1862	3,592	27	3,908	7,527	14,210
Total for 1863	8,329	318	876	9,520	11,580
Total for 1861 to Feb. 24	1,260	98	102	1,487	1,783
Grand total from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864	13,799	501	11,151	25,451	48,254

TOTAL CLAIM FOR ENLISTMENT FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO APRIL 4, 1864.

	Number of men.	Years of service represented.
Enlisted from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864	25,451	48,254
Enlisted from Feb. 25, 1864, to April 4, 1864	629	760
Grand total from April 15, 1861, to April 4, 1864	26,080	49,014

Since the authorities at Washington do not feel warranted in making any reduction in the enormous quota demanded of us under the President's call for five hundred thousand men, a reduction claimed because of the manifest unfairness of the enrollment, and as it is possible that the quota will not be reduced over five thousand men by enlistments up to the 5th of September, which will leave eighteen thousand due from us, and liable to be drafted, you will at once perceive the importance to us of obtaining due credit for these naval enlistments at as early a day as practicable. The preparation of these rolls has been an immense labor, covering, as they do, some two thousand five hundred sheets, and in them will be found our excuse for not having presented them to you at an earlier day.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman N. Y. Co. Volunteer Committee.

Bids for Family Aid Fund Bonds.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened the following proposals for a new half million loan for the relief fund on bonds to be entitled "Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 10." The whole loan was awarded on an average of three per cent. premium.

Names.	Amount.	Bids.
Francis Bouwens	$1,000	$106 50
A Person & Harriman	1,000	100 50
L. V. Brown	25,000	103 00
Richard Lawrence	2,000	Par.
Wm. H. Parmelee	50,000	102 50
T. M. Livingston	10,000	101 01
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 05
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 56
T. M. Livingston	10,000	102 72
T. M. Livingston	20,000	102 88
T. M. Livingston	20,000	103 00
T. M. Livingston	20,000	103 05
Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank	500,000	103 00
M. Latting, Executor	20,000	101 02
Joseph T. Murray	9,000	105 00
Geo. L. Robbins & Son	10,000	100 25
Total	$718,000	

A Revolting Case of Wife Murder.

THE VICTIM POISONED BY HER HUSBAND AND HIS PARAMOUR—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTIES—THE WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

A horrible case of wife murder was, at a late hour on Tuesday night, brought to the notice of Coroner RANNEY, through the police of the Twenty-second Precinct. In times of less excitement we would give the details of this cruel and unnatural homicide; as it is, we barely give the facts. The case is as follows: The police of the Twenty-second Precinct were informed by some persons who are neighbors of the interested parties, that Mrs. NANCY LOVE, wife of JOHN LOVE, residing in Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, was lying at the point of death, and that her condition had been brought about by the administering of poison, which by degrees had reduced her to a mere skeleton, and that during her illness she was allowed no food or drink, and was denied a physician by her unnatural husband and a woman named ANN O'NEIL, with whom the victim and her husband boarded. Coroner RANNEY, upon learning this state of the case, repaired at once to the place. He found Mrs. LOVE in a very low condition, almost pulseless, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to obtain, from her the following testimony:

TESTIMONY OF THE WIFE.

Nancy Love, being duly sworn, says: I live in this house and believe myself in a dangerous condition and will not recover; I am the wife of John Love, and have been married to him nine years; I was married by Mr. Gordon, in Forty-fourth-street; since the first three years he [meaning her husband] has been very unkind to me, and has frequently struck me with his hand and any other thing that came in his way; I have been sick since last Tuesday, and *have had nothing to eat since*; I was taken with vomiting; since I was taken sick I have had great burning in my throat and stomach as if they were on fire, and I continued to vomit till 7 o'clock this P. M.; I have been boarding with Ann O'Neil for six weeks past; I have never taken anything in the shape of medicine for more than two or three months past; the landlady, Ann O'Neil, since last Saturday has been very unkind to me; she would not even give me a drink of water when I asked her for it; my husband has been very unkind to me ever since I have been sick; he d—d me, &c., and Mrs. O'Neil coincided with him; I have frequently seen my husband and Ann O'Neil sleeping in bed together; she has told me she would get a policeman and shove me into the street, sick or well; she told me so to-night; since I have been sick I have asked him and her for money to get something to eat, but they refused; since I have been sick I have frequently called for a doctor, but he (the husband) refused to get any for me; he promised me a doctor this morning, but he went away on an excursion and left me alone; I have been left alone most of the time since I have been sick; this morning my husband and Ann O'Neil I saw in bed together; my husband has many a time threatened to take my life; since I have been sick I told my husband I thought I had been poisoned, but he made me no reply; Ann, in my hearing, has been continually talking to my husband, saying I was not worth keeping, &c.; I am about eight months advanced in pregnancy, and have felt no life in six days past.

her
(Signed) NANCY X LOVE.
mark.

Both LOVE and the woman O'NEIL have been arrested and are held at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house to await the result. The wife was alive at a late hour yesterday afternoon, but there were no hopes entertained that she would survive the night. The jury impannelled by the Coroner in the ante mortem examination rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that NANCY LOVE came to her ailments from poison, administered by her husband, JOHN LOVE, and we believe that ANN O'NEIL is an accessory both before and after the fact."

NANCY is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland. JOHN LOVE is a boiler-maker by occupation, aged 27 years, and a native of this City.

Mrs. NANCY LOVE died at 9:30 o'clock last evening, from the effects of the poison. An inquest will be held on the body at 10 A. M. to-day.

Turf Record.

THE GREAT $10,000 MATCH ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

As the time approaches for the decision of this great contest between those two most renowned champions of the trotting turf now on it, "the contraband" gelding *General Butler* and the famous stallion *George Wilkes*, (late *Robert Fillingham*,) the interest continues to increase; nothing else is thought about or talked about to sporting circles. Each horse has such a legion of earnest partisans, ready alike with wordy arguments and greenbacks to support them, that there is not only the prospect, but the absolute certainty, that the match which takes place on Wednesday next, will command more intense interest, develop a larger amount of betting, and induce the presence of the largest attendance, and that of the best class of sporting men, that has ever been known on the Fashion Course since it existed, or has been seen on Long Island for a quarter of a century. The arrangements made for the convenience and comfort of all intending visitors are of the most full and ample description, as will be seen by the advertisement; neither pains nor expense will be spared to render this equine feat a perfect *fête*, and it is hoped and believed that, as at the Saratoga meeting recently, the ladies will turn out in full force to grace this unequaled trotting reunion by their countenance and presence. The mammoth grand stands are being refixed and embellished for this occasion. A leviathan police force will be on the ground to preserve the most rigid order, and keep the track clear of intruders.

Both of these competitors were, up to the date of this writing, in the finest imaginable condition, and the partisans of each equally confident of victory. It will be remembered that at our last accounts the stallion *Wilkes* had the call in the betting, at slight odds in his favor; but in the interim the odds have veered round slightly in favor of *Butler*—the *Wilkes* party demanding odds of 5 to 4, which is just the reverse of the previous position.

One thing is quite evident from the sums already laid—that more money is and will be dependent on this race than on any that has taken place on the Island in a long series of years. We already hear of large delegations of sporting men coming from Albany, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Montreal and other outlying districts, and the crowd on the day will doubtless be immense.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, match $400, mile heats.

R. Walker named Bay Mare, in harness	1	1
John Lovett named s. m. Lady Bayard, to wagon	2	2

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	41	1:23	2:48½
Second heat	42½	1:25	2:48½

First Heat—The winner was the favorite at 10 to 7 on starting, and had it all her own way from and to the end. The sorrel mare showed a great turn of speed, but her cautiousness and bad breaking threw her chances overboard.

Second Heat—Two to one were laid on the bay mare, who went off with the lead of the sorrel, who exhibited the same disposition to break as in the previous heat. Making the back stretch, the infection took possession of the bay mare, who broke badly and fell off in the rear a couple of lengths, but her opponent almost immediately following suit. The bay regained her lead, and won easily, with five or six lengths to spare.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	241	100 Ill. Cen. R	s3 127
10,000 do	s3 241⅜	50 do	127⅛
5,000 do	s3 241⅜	100 do	126⅞
6,000 do	241⅜	200 do	126⅞
10,000 do	212	200 Pittsburgh	b3 110¼
After the call, Gold sold at	241⅜	1000 do	110⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R	128	200 do	s10 110⅛
700 Erie R	106⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R	s3 108⅛
100 do	s3 106⅝	100 do	b3 108⅛
200 Hudson Riv. R	126½	100 C. & N. W	53
100 do	s10 126⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 110
500 do	s3 126⅝	100 do	110
100 do	126⅞	100 Canton Co	34
1300 Reading R	132⅜	300 Cum. Coal Pr	55⅜
100 do	132⅜	100 do	s3 58⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R	84⅜	200 Mariposa M. Co	s3 40⅝
500 do	84⅜		

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem for the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest druggist and get a bottle. You will never regret it. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A DAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 140 bbls. Ashes, 14,721 bbls. Flour, 303 bbls. and 653 bags Corn Meal, 139,281 bushels Wheat, 132,924 bushels Corn, 260 bushels Rye, 29,350 bushels Oats, 201 pkgs. Provisions, and 490 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at about $13 for Pots, and $15 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COAL—At auction, to-day, 26,000 tons Scranton were disposed of as follows: 4,000 tons Steamboat at $10 50@$10 55; 5,000 tons Lump at $9 87½@$10 27; 5,000 tons Grate at $10 62½; 4,000 tons Egg at $10 85@$11 12½; 5,000 tons Stove at $10 87½@$11; 2,000 tons Chestnut at $10 12½@$10 25 ℔ ton, or 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. These prices indicate a decline of from 25c.@$1 18 ℔ ton from the extreme rates realized in July.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular, Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ℔ lb. Stock, 177,539 bags.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand, and is firmer; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in more request, and has advanced 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 16,750 bbls. Including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 80.; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 60, chiefly at $10@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 60@$11 15, ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western $9 30@$9 60; Extra State $9 90@10 60; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. $9 85@12 25; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds. 10 60@11 15; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 20@12 50; Extra Genesee 10 70@12 50; Poor to choice Extra Missouri 10 90@18 50. Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last, 1,200 bbls. at $11@12 10 for poor to good, and $12 15@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 600 bbls. extra at $10 10@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet to-day, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, especially Winter, which has been most sought after, and which has advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last of 61,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 36@$2 40; Red Western at $2 25@$2 35; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30@$2 32½; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 30, and Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales since our last, 95,000 bushels, at $1 58@$1 59 for mixed Western afloat, and $1 61 for do. in store, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91c.@92½c., and State at 91c.@92c., cash. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop at 22c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 25 for common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Resin at $30@$53 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$16½ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 51½c.@52½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c., free, and 82½c.@85c. in bond. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at firmer prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last 7,900 bbls., at $39@$39 50, closing at $39 50 for New Mess; $41 50@$42 for do., deliverable in September; $37 50@

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4038. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Gen. Canby's Report of the Fall of Fort Morgan.

Six Hundred Prisoners and Sixty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

Many of the Guns Spiked and the Carriages Burned by the Rebels.

The Loss in Our Army but One Killed and Seven Wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—10:30 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, Commanding:

This department has just received Gen. CANBY'S official reports of the surrender of Fort Morgan:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally yesterday, at 2 P. M., 23d inst.

(Signed) R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.

By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about six hundred prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender, about 3,000 shell were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded. (Signed.)

R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

Nothing has been received to-day, from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN or SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Yazoo—The Capture of Fort Morgan Fully Confirmed—The Surrender Unconditional—Enthusiasm of our Men.

The steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, from New-Orleans Aug. 24, with the mails, merchandise and passengers to LUPLAM, HEINEMAN & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She passed in the river, bound up, United States navy dispatch steamer *Tennessee* and gunboat *Stanvills*, with prisoners from Fort Morgan. The United States transport *McClellan* left New-Orleans at 3 A. M. of the 24th, for New-York via Mobile.

Purser J. D. COOK, of the *Yazoo*, reports: That the fleet attacked Fort Morgan on the morning of the 22d. Gen. PAGE, commanding, surrendered unconditionally at 2 P. M. on the 23d. The fort was much damaged, owing to the rapid firing of the fleet, which was so quick and constant the fort could scarcely reply.

When the white flag was hoisted the enthusiasm of our officers and men knew no bounds; they immediately commenced a promiscuous saluting with muskets, pistols, &c.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, A. O. GRAY, from New-Orleans, Aug. 24, at 2 A. M., also arrived yesterday.

The *McClellan* reports that at midnight, Aug. 27, put the Key West mail on a pilot-boat bound in. The pilot reported the yellow fever on the decrease at Key West.

Capt. GRAY brings Admiral FARRAGUT'S official dispatches regarding the capture of Fort Morgan and the following named flags, which are to be delivered to Admiral PAULDING, United States Navy.

Flag of the rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured by the United States fleet Aug. 5, 1864.

Flag of the rebel steamer *Selma*, captured by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, Capt. JEWETT.

Flag of rebel Fort Gaines—surrendered to the fleet Aug. 8.

Flag of rebel Fort Morgan—surrendered to United States forces, Aug. 23.

On the night of the 25th, Capt. JEWETT succeeded in blowing up the rebel ram *Nashville*. She was just below Mobile. She was 250 feet in length and was to have mounted 12 guns.

On the 25th, Capt THOMAS STEVENS, in the *Oneida*, in dragging for torpedoes in the channel below the forts, succeeded in taking up six. The ram *Tennessee* will soon leave for New-Orleans.

The *Selma* is now doing duty in the Union cause.

The forces on shore and on shipboard are in excellent condition. The number of prisoners taken in Fort Morgan is 600, and have been sent to New-Orleans.

The *McClellan* brings the following passengers: Dr. Taylor and servant; Miss Maggie McMillan, Miss Susie McMillan, Mrs. McCooey, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dana, Miss Fannie Teyler, Lieut. Fitzgibbons, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. P. D. Francis, U. S. A.; Lieut. Megarty, Capt. Nicholson, Lieut. J. H. Shaw, Lieut. Lindsay, Lieut. Mitchelson, Lieut. Payne, Lieut. Dooley, all of U. S. A; Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Buckley and child, Mr. P. H. Stanley, Jas. Johnson, G. E. Smallwood, J. S. McGee.

Further Details.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ultimo, was perhaps the most severe firing which has yet been directed against any of the rebel fortifications, except Fort Sumter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day; so on the morning of the 22d Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, including the flagship and other large vessels, the monitors, the rebel ram *Tennessee*, and some block-ading vessels, took part in the bombardment, in conjunction with the land forces.

These were situated on Mobile Point, in rear of the fort, and heavy mortar batteries were planted within (it is reported by an eye witness) five or six hundred yards of the fort. The vessels were stationed on either side of Mobile Point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides.

RAPIDITY OF OUR FIRE.

The firing from early dawn until 6 o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy. The sight from Fort Gaines and other points from which the joint operations of the fleet and of the land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field; and the appearance of the bombardment is described as one of the most grand and stirring displays of the war. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort and over it was constant, and for four hours the rebel garrison received in that way an average of about *one shell in each minute of time*. The monitors fired at close range; their aim was unusually good, and the explosion of their eleven and fifteen-inch shell could be distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre. The rebel ram *Tennessee* assisted in this action, and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in continuous broadsides, and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in the various directions around the fortifications, the flight of the shells and their loud and often simultaneous explosion, cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued until 10 o'clock, and then slackened somewhat, though the firing was kept up.

THE REBEL FIRE.

In all this time the rebels, who were driven from their guns, did very little work. An officer who witnessed the whole of the heavy bombardment was able to distinguish but four shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces.

The surrender of the rebels, as you will doubtless learn from other sources, took place on the next day, the 23d.

FARRAGUT AMONG HIS MEN.

An officer who has just arrived from Mobile Bay says that the popularity of Admiral FARRAGUT among the sailors, particularly since the capture of the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is unbounded. His bravery in placing himself in the rigging of the *Hartford* while she steamed past the forts, within range of the rebel sharpshooters, they admire most heartily, and express their willingness to follow him anywhere, confident that he will lead to victory.

DETAILS OF NEWS.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

MOBILE BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The time is getting to be very tedious while awaiting our next grand attack. The wooden vessels are merely lying on their oars; the army is, however, very busy in their preparations for attack on Morgan. They completed their first battery on Sunday evening, and at 6:40 P. M., opened on the fort to obtain range, &c., I suppose.

The navy is also very busy, detachments from different vessels of the fleet being ashore, building a naval battery. They have got three or four of their — inch guns ashore, and nearly in position already. I don't know how many more they intend mounting. The monitors keep up a steady fire on the fort day and night. It is a kind of picket duty, one vessel going in at a time, the one relieving the other, but the fire is kept up continually. We shot away their signal halyards on Sunday, bringing their old rag down; two or three men were seen sending another one on, but just as they were about to hoist it, bang came another shell among them, exploding in the same place, driving them back into their bomb proofs, so the fort was left without a flag the remainder of the day. That night or early the following morning, the staff itself was shot away close down to the ground. They have substituted for it a little pole stuck up in the water batteries with the flag on it. Last night they had a glorious time there. I think our people were making a reconnoissance in force. The firing on both sides was very brisk, and kept up till about 11 o'clock. Our troops were up to the trench in front of the fort, for we could see and hear their musketry and the charges of grape and canister from the guns of the fort descend among them. Results not yet ascertained.

Troops continue to arrive, and the *Connecticut*, a few days ago, brought down four hundred sailors from the North, which has filled up all our deficiencies, and enables us to effectually man the *Tennessee* and *Selma*, both of which vessels are doing very excellent service, the former at the fort, and the latter about the bay in the shoal places. It must be very galling to the rebs to see the pride of their navy thus used against them. She went in at them last Saturday afternoon, and the fire from both was terrific. The fort struck her nine times, but "failed beautifully" of producing any effect beyond the shooting away of a flagstaff, an anchor, and a few fathoms of chain. But the effect of our 15 and 11-inch shot is truly surprising. The after part of the monitor's shield being all strained and shattered, and the angle on the port side aft completely opened apart. To-day they are painting her new smoke-stack, and touching her all around, slushing her down, &c.

The *Lackawanna* is in full repairs again, and ready for either the blockade or action. Her mast has been fished, and bows patched and coppered over. All has been done under the very able directions of Mr. H. L. DIXON, carpenter of the *Richmond*; but as there is nothing else here for her to ram at, her crew will have to content themselves with their bulldogs. She still carries the same battery as she had when at New-Orleans, which is the most formidable of any vessel of her size in our navy or in the world.

The *Metacomet* has returned from up the bay, the balance of the fleet still remaining up there. The *Metacomet* was up in full view of the city, and threw a shell or two among the immense crowd of people that came flocking down to their batteries, and dispersed them at double-quick. The *Morgan* came out and engaged *our Selma*, but she ran back to her anchorage on seeing such a fleet coming up. The *Nashville*, iron-clad, sister ship to the *Tennessee*, as you have been informed, has been sunk in the channel, the rebs not being able to procure iron to finish her. The *Winnebago* came down there, having been seen by some of our people.

The army has been busy the greater part of the day firing at the fort, the fort replying at intervals.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

I have not much to communicate to-day. Everybody is very busy making preparations for the grand attack. Monitors and shore batteries made excellent shooting at the fort last night, and kept it up until nearly 12 o'clock. I heard that one man was killed and one wounded aboard the *Winnebago*, through sheer carelessness on their part—they having acquired a habit of lying about on deck, even under fire. The fort struck her last night; hence the result. The *Brooklyn* sent two more — inch guns ashore to-day. The *Lackawanna* will send a gun's crew ashore to-morrow, armed and equipped.

MOBILE BAY, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The work goes bravely on. The quick and busy movements, both on the ships and on land, denote preparations for the approaching conflict. Our batteries are now planted on all sides of Fort Morgan and within point blank range, and it seems impossible that the place can long withstand our bombardment when it does begin. No fighting has taken place to-day.

I shall write you by every mail, and give you a *truthful* account of all that transpires. *****

THE LATEST.

We heard last evening an apparently well-authenticated rumor to the effect that on Saturday night the rebels in Fort Morgan could be seen dismounting guns and burning gun-carriages. It was believed from this that the rebels were destroying the armament of the fort preparatory to surrendering. The rumor comes to us via Fort Pike, and taken in connection with our dispatch above, (in regard to the strength of our batteries,) it appears worthy of belief.

The following appears in the *Era* of Aug. 22:

"The steamer *Tamaulipas*, Capt. DUNTON, arrived at the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad at an early hour on Sunday morning.

She left the anchorage of Mobile Bay at an early hour on Saturday morning, and at that hour no further fighting had taken place, though active preparations were making by both sides.

The *Tamaulipas* carried from New-Orleans a mortar battery and a large quantity of ammunition, and on Friday night her cargo was landed within a quarter of a mile and within plain view of Fort Morgan. A launch was run upon the beach, and supported the staging over which the guns were carried.

Capt. DENTON and the army officers engaged in this undertaking were greatly surprised at the silence maintained by the fort, they fully expecting to be fired upon, but the mortars and ammunition were properly disposed of without drawing a single shot from the rebel stronghold. It was afterward ascertained that the men in the beleaguered fortress were busily engaged in making preparations for defence. A portion of the guns mounted on the sea face were being moved to the land side in order to assist in repelling assaults from that quarter. This seems to indicate a determination to defend the place as long as possible."

MILITARY ORDERS.

NEGRO LABORERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1864.

Chaplain T. W. Conway, Superintendent Negro Labor, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The Commanding-General directs me to inform you that the families of laborers who have been enlisted in the army under General Orders No. 100, from these headquarters, coming within the sense of General Orders No. 30 from the War Department of 1864, which provides for the issue of rations by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," where they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, "will, in accordance therewith, and to the prescribed amount, be provided with rations by the nearest issuing Commissary, approved or ordered by the Provost-Marshal of the parish, or by the commanding officer of the post or district in which such families may be located."

Until the time provided for the temporary return of laborers from the army to plantations shall have passed, or unless approved by the Superintendent of Negro Labor, no family of such laborers will be removed from the plantations they now are on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed,] J. SCHURLER CROSBY, A. A. A. General.

OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112.—The banks of the State of Louisiana having so far failed to comply with important provisions of the laws of the State as to justify the forfeiture of their charters, are hereby required, as a condition of the further transaction of the business of banking, to receive the Treasury Notes of the United States in exchange, at par, for their own issues, respectively. Any institution aggrieved by this order may demand investigation of its affairs and show that its credit is superior to that of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

GEO. B. DRAKE, Ass't Adjt.-General.

PERSONAL.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN has appointed Capt. FERDINAND SPEED to relieve Capt. OLIVER MATTHEWS as Assistant Adjutant-General of the defences of New-Orleans. This is an excellent appointment. Capt. SPEED served as Adjutant-General upon the staff of Gen. WEITZEL while he commanded a division in this department. He has been in the service from the earliest commencement of the war, and has, we believe, availed himself of the privilege of only one brief furlough.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Things on Monday Night—The Lesser Lights—Rynders, Gen. Francis Train, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864—8 A. M.

The scene in this city last night is beyond description. The multitude, let loose from the convention, assembled in several different places, and public speaking was going forward with great vehemence at at least six stands at the same time. Bedlam was let loose. Everybody was on the rampage, and every village politician was spoiling to have a drive at the Administration; and some twenty-five or thirty, more or less, were gratified; and the bitterness, hate and malignity displayed toward the Administration, and toward Mr. LINCOLN personally, knew no bounds. It could not have been surpassed in the Richmond Congress, or in the South Carolina Legislature. No man since the days of JACKSON has been better abused than Mr. LINCOLN. All the elements of detraction and slander were let loose upon his head last night.

At the principal club-room the redoubtable Capt. RYNDERS gave one of his characteristic exhibitions. It was a rich treat for the crowd there assembled. Somehow or other our Democratic friends do love to give homage to such characters as this. The worst men in or about the convention are applauded the loudest.

I was attracted by a loud yelling voice issuing from amidst the crowd in the Court-house square. It proved to belong to a Rev. Prof. JOHNSON, of Missouri. I listened long enough to hear him say that if it should be necessary, for the settlement of our difficulties, to allow a few stars to form a constellation by themselves, we can be just as safe under a Union of Republics as under a Union of States. "I want to see this whole continent bound together by a Union of Republics." This is doubtless the prevailing sentiments of the leaders here, but most of them have neither the honesty nor the courage to avow it.

A brother professor, WINDWOOD, of New-Jersey, followed. He threatened that the same scenes which had desolated Missouri would be witnessed in Illinois in less than six months, if peace was not secured. His audience amended this, by averring that they would prevail all over the country. They evidently will, if these demagogues can accomplish their purposes.

The next speaker I happened upon was C. C. BURR, who, I believe, makes no secret of his full approval of the doctrine of secession; and he made a speech in accordance with his principles. He waxed wroth, and exclaimed, "We have been living under a despotism a thousand times worse than that of Austria. (Had the gentleman's remarks been a thousandth part true, his *headquarters* would have been in the halter ere this.) You have not resented the repeated infringements upon your rights. You prefer to await peaceably the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S term of office. That term will prove the limit of your endurance. It has been a marvel to me that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and those of his Cabinet who have ordered arbitrary arrests should be allowed to cumber the green earth." This is a specimen brick, by which you can correctly judge of the whole. In fact, as I have before remarked, one speech will answer as an index to the entire brood.

WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and HENRY CLAY DEANE, of Iowa, rather put the climax upon the whole concern in the way of blackguardism and blasphemy. Such men as these, being at large—traitors most malignant and mischievous, without the courage to meet the consequences as their Southern brethren have done—are a living lie to the charges of tyranny against the Administration. Loyal men think that a charge of too much leniency would lie much rather.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN amused himself by getting off mottoes upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, AUGUST BELMONT, and others of the Anti-Peace party.

There was a torchlight procession, represented to be composed of the friends of Mr. SEYMOUR. They paraded the streets with banners and music. Upon the banners were various inscriptions, devised in a spirit of the most arrant demagogueism, and calculated to prejudice and inflame the unthinking multitude. The whole thing passed off with general good humor, notwithstanding the vast amount of liquor which had been absorbed. There were several personal encounters between "peace men" and McClellanites, but nothing serious.

WITHDRAWN.

Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD publishes a card this morning, withdrawing from the canvass for a renomination. The opposition to him, which came from personal enemies, had become so embittered, and was so likely to involve serious disaffection, that he preferred the patriotic course of withdrawing rather than jeopard the success of the party by continuing in the field. He would undoubtedly have been renominated, but he had failed to meet the demands of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, and they were influencing the German Republicans against him to such an extent that his election would have been jeopardized.

There is fear that the nomination will fall upon an aspirant who is totally unfit for the position—totally unfit to represent the interests of Chicago in the National Legislature.

The Embers of the Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The following is the committee appointed to notify the candidates of the Chicago Convention of their nomination:

Gov. Horatio Seymour, Chairman; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; J. M. Douglass, of Illinois; John Merritt, of Delaware; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John E. Smith, of Maine; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCarty, of Michigan; George H. Cannon, of Maryland; John Bigler, of California; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; W. T. Bond, of Missouri; C. E. Berry, of Minnesota; Gov. Wickliffe and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; C. Negus, of Iowa; J. D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; John A. Green, Jr., of New-York; George W. Morgan, of Ohio; Geo. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Shannon, of Kansas; W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

The following persons compose the National Democratic Committee for the next four years:

Maine—S. R. Lyman, of Portland. New-Hampshire—Joseph Menot, of Concord. Vermont—H. S. Smith, of Milton. Massachusetts—F. O. Prince, of Boston. Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse, of Norwich. Rhode Island—Gideon Brauford, of Providence. New-York—August Belmont, of New-York City. New-Jersey—N. N. Steele, of ——. Pennsylvania—W. A. Galbraith, of Erie. Delaware—John A. Nicholson, of ——. Maryland—Odin Bowie, of Covington. Kentucky—James Guthrie, of Louisville and L. Trimble, of Paducah. Ohio—Rufus P. Ranny, of Cleveland. Indiana—W. E. Molack, of ——. Illinois—Wilbur T. Story, of Chicago. Michigan—W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron. Missouri—Lewis W. Bogg, of St. Louis. Minnesota—John H. McKinney, of Chatfield. Wisconsin—George H. Paul, of Milwaukee. Iowa—D. O. French, of Desmoines. Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth. California—Thomas Hughes, of San Francisco. Oregon—Wm. McMillan, of ——.

The Committee organized by the election of August BELMONT, Chrirman, and F. O. PRINCE, Secretary. The following were appointed as the Executive Committee: Belmont, of New-York; Prince, of Massachusetts; Galbraith, of Pennsylvania; Ranny, of Ohio; Story, of Illinois; Paul, of Wisconsin, and Bogg, of Missouri.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Correspondents—Refugees, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their dispatches, which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here.

It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for at all times. This, however, will not, of course, prevent them from moving about to attend to their duties.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in a dispatch dated the 21st of August, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are essentially the subject of complaint—namely, that the Second Division of the Fifth Corps "broke," and that "our line was then forced back." The Second Division, it is claimed, "did not break," nor did "any other," before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back.

Everything was quiet last night, and everything is quiet to-day along our entire line, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army among both officers and men.

Yesterday a very respectable appearing family of refugees from the vicinity of Ream's Station, succeeded in approaching within our lines, with a view of going North.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Mr. THOMAS STIMPSON, formerly of Boston, Mass., died Aug. 29, at Newport's News, after a brief illness.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio left for home to-day. They are hundred day men. Their time has expired.

The United States lightship, which was sunk by the rebels in 1861 near Sewall's Point, has been raised by the wreckers, and towed to Old Point.

The mail boat has arrived from City Point, but she brings no news.

The War in Tennessee—Operations of Wheeler's Forces.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The attacking force at Lebanon numbered 20 men. Gen. MILLIKEN was held for hours, but was released. He was at Gallatin last night.

Accounts are conflicting regarding the number of WHEELER'S force. The highest estimate is 6,000. WHEELER'S main body is in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad bridges at Elk and Duck Rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky.

Last night 250 of WHEELER'S men drove in VAN CLEVE'S scouts at Woodbury.

A rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck River Bridge.

The rebel force at Woodbury was under DE BELL, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th.

A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck River, reports that at 7 P. M. yesterday, 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace road.

A telegram from Tullahoma, says that sixteen of WHEELER'S cavalry came into Jasper at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Decherd, and there have been no reports since.

There have been no trains South to-day.

The water in the river is four and a half feet deep, and is rising.

Indian Atrocities on the Increase.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Late advices from Fort Reilley say the Indian outrages have increased the past ten days. On the 19th a train from Santa Fé to Leavenworth was attacked at Cimmerian Springs, ten men killed, and all the stock captured. The train was abandoned.

On the 21st, 200 Indians attacked several trains, including one belonging to the Government, sixty miles west of Fort Larned. One man was killed and nearly all the stock captured.

Large bands of Indians are congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages are of daily occurrence. A party coming within sight of the fort, was pursued by Maj. WYNKOOP, and three or four of them killed.

Several unprotected settlements between Fort Lyon and the base of the mountains are now receiving the attention of the Indians.

Lieut. BOOTH, of the Eleventh Kansas, sent to the relief of the citizens of Republic and Clay Counties, reports finding no Indians after a scout of 160 miles. He is now encamped at Clay Centre, on the Republican Fork.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas Rivers, about 400 miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcement is absolutely needed.

Over 2,000 persons have been murdered on the Platte route and 100 on the Arkansas, the headwaters of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks, and $300,000 worth of property destroyed or captured, besides 3,000 horses, 500 mules and 2,000 oxen.

Idaho and Montana are said to swarm with disaffected and disloyal men. It is estimated that 20,000 men of this class have gone there in the past year and a half.

The Mexicans are very uneasy along the entire mountain-range. Rebel and Mormon agents are said to have been at work among them.

The War in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Yesterday Lieut.-Col. GRAHAM, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Capt. FOREMAN'S guerrillas, when returning from his home to this city, and paroled to go to Exeterville to procure the release of two of FOREMAN'S gang confined there in jail.

Three men, accompanying Col. GRAHAM, were also captured; one of them SAMUEL A. WHITE, Union man. It is presumed they will shoot him. JESSE has publicly declared that he will shoot all negroes when he captures them.

The Draft in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Official returns from the Provost-Marshal's office show that this (13th) district has a surplus of upwards of 4,500 over all calls. Some precincts, however, are behind, where the draft will be made unless the quota is filled. Alexander County, of which Cairo is the county seat, is over 100 ahead of all calls, and Cairo itself has a surplus of nearly 100. Strenuous efforts are being made to fill the quotas of the deficient precincts, so as to avoid a draft throughout the district.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Rumored Arrival of Juarez in the United States.

Movements of the Emperor Maximilian.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

By an arrival yesterday, from New-Orleans, we have interesting intelligence from Mexico.

JUAREZ had left the country; it was rumored for the United States. This report seems the more probable, as his family had arrived at New-Orleans by the steamer *Clinton*, from Brazos Santiago.

The New-Orleans *Abeille* says that JUAREZ himself had left Mexico, and at the date of writing, Aug. 24, was on a vessel in the Mississippi River, where he would be detained by a ten days' quarantine.

The New-Orleans *Times*, of Aug. 28, says:

"Per the steamer *Clinton*, which arrived from Brazos Santiago yesterday afternoon, we gather that the French and *reaccionario* forces, supposed to be commanded by Gen. DOUAY, have advanced from San Luis Potosi and now occupy Saltillo, the Capital of the State of Coahuila, which is only sixty-three miles (British) from Monterey, the provisional seat of government of President JUAREZ.

The policy of President JUAREZ seems still to be to avoid a general engagement and attack the already too extended lines of the invaders.

We are informed that the family of President JUAREZ came by the *Clinton*, and are now in this city."

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is pursuing a conciliatory policy, and is trying to obtain the adhesion of the prominent men of all parties. He had left the capital for Guadalajara, hoping to win over to his cause the Juarist chiefs there, who, it was rumored, were disaffected. He had again urged SANTA ANNA to come to Mexico.

The only appointments made by MAXIMILIAN since he arrived in Mexico are the selections of ALMONTE as Marshal of the Palace, and of RAMIREZ as Minister.

URAGA is daily expected, and will, by order of the Emperor, be treated as becomes his rank—as a General of a division.

The French and Imperialist troops are marching simultaneously upon New-Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. It is expected that Monterey and Matamoras will soon be attacked.

In pursuance of his conciliatory policy, the Emperor has issued a circular, forbidding the use, in official documents or by the newspapers, of odious or irritating epithets, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Empire.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE—AN IMPERIALIST VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

Interest Manifested in Mexican Affairs—Character of the Work to be Done—Ideas Proposed by Maximilian—He Favors a Constitutional Monarchy—He Summons the Mexican Notables to the Capital—The Financial and Military Commissions Organized—Necessity for Maximilian Assuming the Dictature—Organization of the Mexican Army—Position of Juarez.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Whatever may be the opinions entertained on the subject of Mexican affairs, and however adverse many people justly are to the violent manner in which a legitimate Government has been put down, and an illegitimate one erected in its stead, still these considerations will not deter the great mass, whose minds are more apt to catch things in the present than to remember things of the past, following attentively the formation and progress of the new institutions which Mexico is now on the way of receiving. This feeling of mingled interest and curiosity is very natural. The institutions of a country are, in this present age, the best indication other countries have of determining the nature of their relations with each other; whether their commerce will be large or small, their alliance short or durable; in fine, whether they will be at peace or at war in the present or in the future. All these questions are intimately connected with the institutions a country possesses. Hence the attractions now presented by Mexico, and the interest with which men of all opinions are watching its progress.

This interest is still increased by the obstacles and difficulties obstructing the way of the new Government. Statesmen have their favorite spectacle in which, like musical *dilettanti*, they are called to appreciate the labor of the composition and the excellence of the performance. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is now exactly in the attitude of a composer, who has not only to find a canvass, but to create all the parts which are to contribute to the execution of the whole. According to the words of an English gentleman who attended him in his passage from Trieste to Mexico, his misfortune is, that none of the institutions framed by the Governments which have just preceded his, are applicable to the present emergency; "for," said he, "these institutions have no stability, and were simply expedients born out of the necessity of the moment, and hurriedly applied by the various leaders which the commotions of an endless civil war had temporarily carried to power." If, then, I am to judge of the state of affairs in Mexico from an Imperialist standpoint, everything connected with the organization of the public services, the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary branches of the Administration, with their innumerable ramifications at home and abroad, have to be recast and put into a new shape—a task which, however intricate in itself, is still made more so by the political inexperience of the people and by the existence of numerous factions who had hitherto enjoyed the right of waging war against each other in pursuance of their ambitious designs, and who have not yet relinquished it. I know I am using here the language of an Imperialist; for if I was to employ the dictionary of their adversary, I would call the latter "odious invaders," and baptise the Mexican factions with the name of great and glorious parties, representing legitimately the wishes and interests of their constituents.

When a new Administration comes to power, and everything around it has to be remodeled or created, the first inquiry is to know upon what general principles it is to act, and what rule it will impose to itself in the performance of its work. Is the Mexican Empire going to be administered as an absolute Government, as in Russia, as a mixed power, as in France, as a limited monarchy, as in England, or as a democracy, as in the United States? All these forms of government are possible, even with an Emperor, for we know, from experience, that the most absolute power may rest sometimes in the hands of a President of a republic, and the most democratic in the hands of an Emperor. Institutions do not, in the estimation of MONTESQUIEU, differ materially one from the other, and depend mainly upon the manner in which they are applied. MAXIMILIAN, I am happy to say, has come to power with the idea now prevailing among the liberal monarchs of Europe, that the best and safest Government is that in which the people are called to participate in the measure of their honesty, intelligence and capacity; and that no considerations, however pertinent, ought to deprive entirely that element from its share of influence and authority. In other terms, MAXIMILIAN is an adept of the temperate monarchical system, and he has come to Mexico with the firm intention to give it a fair trial. To do this, he found it necessary to address himself directly to the notables of the Mexican provinces, who represent the intelligence and strength of the country, and to ask from them the most ample details as regards the population and the resources of their respective localities; insisting upon having, also, an exposition of their views upon the best way of introducing method and order into the disorganized branches of the Administration. More than this, he has called them round his person, so as to become acquainted with them personally, and learn from their mouths the truth, which might have been otherwise concealed. The interview has been, I understand, most pleasant to all parties. The Emperor, to give them still a better pledge of his intention to govern with the consent and coperation of the country, has appointed all those whom he has invited to come to the capital, members of the various committees to whose care the difficult task of organizing the finances and the army has been intrusted. And in order to satisfy all those whose aspirations for public affairs were more conspicuous and noisy, the size of these committees have been swelled beyond measure—one, the Committee on Finance, consisting of sixty members, a number large enough for the composition of a congress.

The system adopted on this occasion by MAXIMILIAN, although sustaining the declaration he made on his arrival of governing for the people and by the people, is fraught with many inconveniences and defects, which will necessarily protract, if not altogether annul, the expected result. These committees have been several weeks at work, and nothing satisfactory has yet come out from them. Time has been spent in discussions extraneous to the subject under consideration, and financial matters have been, it appears, sadly neglected. As is usual with all parliamentary leaders, the members of these commissions have wasted away in the examination of their personal claims, and in the exposition of general principles, an eloquence which might have been more usefully applied had it been limited to the matters of general interest for which they had been convened. It must also be said that the difficulty of organizing a financial system presenting some chances of life in a country in which no regular system of taxation and revenue has been in existence for the last ten years, and where all branches of agriculture, industry and trade are nearly paralyzed, has added a great deal to this state of affairs. The men whom MAXIMILIAN has called to his assistance are certainly gifted with the most praiseworthy intentions; but it is, obvious from their way of conducting business, that the perpetual contention in the midst of which they have hitherto lived has not fitted them for the task of legislators. Most of them are men without any political experience, if not without ambition, who have accepted a position with the belief that a sentiment was all that was needed for the management of State affairs, and that devotion to the Empire would make up for all deficiencies in knowledge and capacity. This, I am assured, is to be the breaker against which MAXIMILIAN'S idea of constitutional government may, one day or another, sink. He wants, as I have already told you, to rear a political fabric which will be of benefit to the people, and an honor to his name. But the question is: Are the elements of such a fabric around him? Will he not be compelled to give up the attempt, and to proceed to the organization of his Government without the concurrence of the people? Such are the topics now discussed in the City of Mexico, in the midst of the general anxiety and impatience caused by the fruitless meetings of the committees to whom I have already alluded, and by the sad prospect of an indefinite postponement of the various branches of public service, without which it is hardly possible for the Empire to get along.

Many persons are nevertheless confident that the aforesaid commissions, however slow they may be, will yet execute the work for which they have been appointed, and that the trial given by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to constitutional institutions will be in all respects successful. If these commissions do not come to a conclusion soon enough to justify the impatience of the people, who are in haste to get out from the state of uncertainty in which everything is placed, it is probable that the Emperor will shorten their sessions by boldly taking the responsibility of ruling himself, and perhaps submitting to their approbation measures dictated by the urgency of the case. If he assumes the dictature, it will be temporary, and with the well-understood condition that every measure of his Government is to receive the sanction of the Cortes, who are to assemble for that purpose.

The Military Commission, at the head of which Gen. BAZAINE has been placed, is carrying matters in a better style and more expeditiously than any other. This is due to its President, who seems to be a man of few words and prompt deeds, and to whom the habit of a long command in the army has given a sure eye and a great deal of tact in all things connected with his profession. Thanks to his exertions, the Mexican army is now in a fair way of organization. It is to consist of one hundred thousand Mexicans, to whom will be added a body of fifteen thousand European soldiers and officers, who will bear the title of "Foreign Legions," and whose principal labor will be to supply instructors to the national army. This body is recruited now in Belgium, Germany, Austria, and France, and will be ready to set sail for Mexico in a very short time.

So many conflicting rumors exist concerning JUAREZ'S position, that I find it almost impossible to state anything positive on that subject. According to French accounts, he is now abandoned by nearly all his partisans, who, finding it impossible to suppress military disorders and revolt in his army, have decided to go over to the Imperialists, in whose hands they have placed themselves. URAGA, the General-in-chief of the national forces, is mentioned among the latter. But Juarists deny that statement, and swear that URAGA is still among them. They are confident that the time is not far distant when the Mexicans, discontented with the action of the Imperial Government, will swell their ranks, and enable them to resume, with more vigor than before, the defensive warfare to which they seem to have consecrated their existence.

Guerrilla Operations—Another Raid.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 1.

An account from White River says:

The country all along is alive with guerrillas, who fire into all the passing boats.

On the 23d, part of JOE SHELBY'S gang attacked the forces guarding the Railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured nearly all of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, occupying three stations. Col. MITCHELL is reported killed.

SHELBY'S force is threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles.

The rebel Gen. BURBAN is preparing for another rebel raid into West Kentucky. His advance guard has entered McCracken County.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued orders for the repair of the Charleston and Fulton Railroad, in Missouri.

Delaware Bonds.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Sept. 1.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Delaware State bonds sold to-day at only one-half per cent. above par. A like quantity will be sold at 2 P. M. to-morrow, which will be the last sale this week. It is not likely that more than $500,000

FROM LONG ISLAND.

Our Village—The Morning Beach—Montauk—Life Al Fresco—How to Make the Best of It—A Brace of Epitaphs—A Question for Posterity—Hook and Line—Guns and Game-bags.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

When genial Miss MITFORD wrote *Our Village*, she had in mind some little place like this, as her description would answer admirably for our quaint little south-side hamlet, with its weatherbeaten, old-fashioned dwellings, its duck ponds and ancient windmills, (not to mention the booming surf,) and its one wide grassy street. If you are suffering from heat, imagine a long thoroughfare, like Canal-street, shaded with two lines of heavy foliaged willows and "button balls"—the roadway of smooth close sward, cut here and there into parallel grooves by the wheels of farm wagons—each house standing in a separate inclosure of 200 feet front, a couple of windmills, with their huge sails, and you will have a fair idea of our village, but not of the continual breeze, laden with salt and healing properties for sensitive lungs, after its journey across the Atlantic from Good Hope.

The feature of each day is the morning beach, where about 10 o'clock, all the boarding-houses empty their guests for a plunge in the surf. The London *Times* recently contained an article, censuring the habits of English men and women at watering places, while bathing. The gentlemen taking their "dip" within sight of delicately-bred ladies without garments, and the meeker sex contenting themselves with only the frailest of toilets. "We do things differently in Flanders," for we have the greatest of dresses on our beach, in every fashion and of every hue and material—the ladies surpassing the men, even though in one of DEVLIN'S best and tasty suits.

A bell-room, or a private crush is supposed to be the best place to view the proverbially small feet of American women, but I shall hereafter insist that the morning beach is undoubtedly superior, as they dash down the sands from their bathing boxes, to be received by their brothers or friends, to take their little hands, denuded of rings and jewels, that they withstand the shock of the surf. Have you not heard it said that all women were plain while indulging in this recreation? It is a mistake—a pretty face is never prettier than when the drops of salt water are dancing off the ends of precious little noses—white teeth never so charming, as on the beach. Though all are joyous, I've never witnessed any of those too common scenes of familiarity that frequently mar the pleasure of the "dip" at Long Branch, and other places on the coast.

Made up a party, a lively boat's crew, for Montauk, that bank of 9,000 acres of undulating green, known to all sportsmen who have not forgotten their skill with rod and squid, or quickness with trigger of a Mullin's double-barrel. Taking craft from Greenport, a heavy-timbered open fishing-boat, dingy rigged, we started through Gardener's Bay for the light on Montauk. Each a tooth-brush and comb, the toilette articles; red flannel shirt and heavy trousers and shoes, the dress; a Sibley tent, the home at night; a couple of lines and a fowling-piece to provide the table, and a meerschaum and green seal tobacco, the after-dinner solace. Sailing over a dancing bay

"We saw the dim blue Highlands, Block and other islands,
Those mo ds that dot the dimpled bosom of the sunny Summer sea;"

and after the sight, beached our boat under a sandy bluff and prepared to camp and supper. Selecting a spot where last year's experience taught us we would find our unused shanty and little old cooking-stove, hid in the tall grass that crowned the bank, each man prepared with becoming gravity to assist in outdoing DELMONICO. JOE, 'mi-boy,' carried under each arm a 10-pound blue-fish, caught trolling on our way down, which he was to clean and prepare for the pan. Quill, an unhappy army correspondent, sliced the pork, using his prerogative of grambling the while. Porthole looked after the boat, and I hunted drift-wood and chips for a fire with animated zeal.

In something less than Puck's journey around the earth, we were seated in a dry, cosy tent, and before a warm dinner—such a blue-fish, herd and firm-cooked, as only JOE can cook a fish. Well, one can't eat always—I doubt if I should have stopped until the present moment, had not the limit of human endurance and incapacity prevented. After supper, charging our pipes, we ploughed over the green hills, as it was still day, toward that solid white shaft, Montauk "Light," which, for sixty-nine years has flashed a warning to the homeward bound. Met STANTON, the keeper, and had a chat on the bench at the edge of the cliff, until the moon rose, and saw the "meeting of the waters"—Long Island Sound, hurrying toward the sea, met with majestic grace by the North Atlantic.

"Good night, STANTON," and then back to the beach, our way over the downs lit by the brightest moon that ever coquested with an August "swell." Enrolled in our blankets—asleep—to be roused, in what seemed but a moment with "blue-fish! Turn out! Twenty-five cents a plate!" JOE, the dear old unselfish fellow, had quietly slid out and trumped up breakfast; and when Quill growled out, "Why didn't you call us? we want to help," excused himself with, "Oh, you looked tired."

After breakfast, shouldering our double-barrels, we separated, to grind our way down to STANTON'S, each on lookout for plover and snipe to meet again at 3 o'clock for dinner, bagged, all told, twenty-eight plover, eighteen snipe, and coming up to BILL and Indian, the last of his race, who was taking a shy for blue-fish, we took a cast, and hauled in, in about ten minutes, four blue-fish, when, being well loaded with thought of home, (the tent,) for our stomachs' sakes, meeting a carriage returning to East Hamptos, presented its mosquito-bitten inmates with a fish—an eleven-pounder—and they went on their way rejoicing, the driver informing us that fish "was scarce" this season—JOE, as usual, the lucky dog, getting an expressive "Thank you," vocally, with a bright face, with a *retroussé* nose, and a mosquito-bite on the end of it.

After the birds, and rest until daylight, we slipped our little craft in the water, started our sheet and bore away for Quoque, forty miles down the Atlantic coast prepared, if we met the *Tallahassee*, to take her.

Without mishap we reached Quoque, took a look in at FOSTER, saw a few familiar faces, remained a day, and then, against the wishes of our friends, who considered our open boat unsafe for such a voyage, pushed out to return—each keeping his four hours' watch—passed old Montauk at midnight, and held on until safe on the south side of Shelter Island.

Over the hills to the sleepy little town in the centre of the island, where we were stared at with the same expression that Robinson Crusoe put on when he discovered the foot-print in the sand—wandered through the grave-yard, and learned who had been an affectionate wife, and who a good neighbor. The island was settled about 1630, and remains almost in the same old-fashioned condition, and I am inclined to think it is inhabited still by its first settlers. However, upon this point there may be a difference of opinion. I picked out a brace of epitaphs for you on headstones in the yard, of two brothers who lived to an advanced age. One gave his property to the Presbyterian Church—the other to his relatives. The inscriptions tell their stories:

IN MEMORY OF	IN MEMORH OF
BENJAMIN CONKLING, who died Feb. 25, 1828, aged 82 years. It is but justice to the character of Mr. CONKLING to say that he was an obliging neighbor; in his habits, industrious; in his dealings, honest. He liberally aided the cause of virtue and religion, and in his last moments bequeathed his property to the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Shelter Island, for the support of the gospel.	SPADRACH CONKLING, who died July 23, 1821, aged 88 years. Mr. CONKLING possessed a sound mind and excellent understanding, and was a firm patriot, a good neighbor, charitable and strictly moral. His owned, at the time of his decease, a large estate, which he bequeathed to his relatives, who were all very poor, among whom were several orph n children. Posterity will decide upon the wisdom manifested in the disposition of the estates of these two brothers.

With which bit of cheerful tombstone literature I must leave you, to lend a hand with our tent.

SEA-FOOSE.

THE NATIONAL BURDENS AND THE NATIONAL STRENGTH.

OUR BURDEN AND OUR STRENGTH, or a comprehensive and popular examination of the Debt and Resources of our Country. By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M. Troy, N. Y.

The valuable pamphlet lately issued by Mr. WELLS under this title, deserves a large circulation, and the careful attention of those who would be glad to give a reason for their faith in the ability of our country to meet liabilities to the full extent that may be necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

So long as we are assured that no possible progress in the next fifty years can begin to exhaust the resources of this country, we may safely apply the past ratio of progress in both wealth and population to the next fifty years, and this the tables in Mr. WELLS' careful compilation enable us to do.

The first table to which we would draw attention is the following:

Year.	Population.	National wealth.	Annual interest per capita.	Per centage of debt to wealth.	Average annual value of the national products: the annual value-added being assumed at 10 per cent.	Public Debt.	Population.	Annual Interest.	Debt to each person.	Av. Int. to each person.
1860	31,500,000	$16,159,000,000								
1865	34,000,000	21,574,000,000	$1 35	6 26	$2,157,400,000	United (Loyal) States, July, 1864				
1870	46,950,000	32,318,000,000	2 02	9 28	3,231,800,000	At the close of the war, assumed to take place in 1865				
1880	53,235,000	64,636,000,000	3 88	4 64	16,218,000,000	In 1870, assuming 30 per cent. as the average increase of population				
1890	69,205,500	129,278,000,000	7 60	2 32	30,682,000,000	In 1880, assuming 30 per cent. as the average increase of population				
1900	89,964,150	258,544,000,000	15 51	1 16	61,264,000,000	In 1890, assuming 30 per cent. as the average increase of population				
						In 1900, assuming 30 per cent. as the average increase of population				
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	$1,750,000,000	$105,000,000
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	21,000,000	180,000,000
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	40,950,000	180,000,000
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	53,235,000	180,000,000
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	69,205,500	180,000,000
							3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	89,964,150	180,000,000
						Debt.	Population.	Annual Interest.	Debt to each person.	Av. Int. to each person.
						1,740,000,000	36,000,000	127,854,800	48 33	3 55
						1,740,000,000	37,000,000	110,000,000	47 02	2 97
						1,740,000,000	38,000,000	110,000,000	45 79	2 89
						1,740,000,000	39,000,000	110,000,000	44 61	2 82
						1,740,000,000	40,000,000	110,000,000	43 50	2 75
						1,740,000,000	41,000,000	110,000,000	42 44	2 68
						1,740,000,000	42,000,000	110,000,000	41 43	2 62
						1,740,000,000	43,000,000	110,000,000	40 46	2 55
						1,740,000,000	44,000,000	110,000,000	39 55	2 50
						1,740,000,000	45,000,000	110,000,000	38 67	2 44
						1,740,000,000	46,000,000	110,000,000	37 82	2 39
						1,740,000,000	47,000,000	110,000,000	37 02	2 34
						1,740,000,000	48,000,000	110,000,000	36 25	2 29
						1,740,000,000	49,000,000	110,000,000	35 51	2 24
						1,740,000,000	50,000,000	110,000,000	34 80	2 20
						1,740,000,000	51,000,000	110,000,000	34 12	2 16
						1,740,000,000	52,000,000	110,000,000	33 46	2 11
						1,740,000,000	53,000,000	110,000,000	32 83	2 07
						1,740,000,000	54,000,000	110,000,000	32 22	2 03
						1,740,000,000	55,000,000	110,000,000	31 63	2 00
						1,740,000,000	56,000,000	110,000,000	31 07	1 96
						1,740,000,000	57,000,000	110,000,000	30 52	1 93
						1,740,000,000	58,000,000	110,000,000	30 00	1 89
						1,740,000,000	59,000,000	110,000,000	29 49	1 86
						1,740,000,000	60,000,000	110,000,000	29 00	1 83
						1,740,000,000	61,000,000	110,000,000	28 52	1 80
						1,740,000,000	62,000,000	110,000,000	28 06	1 77
						1,740,000,000	63,000,000	110,000,000	27 62	1 75
						1,740,000,000	64,000,000	110,000,000	27 19	1 72
						1,740,000,000	65,000,000	110,000,000	26 77	1 69
						1,740,000,000	66,000,000	110,000,000	26 36	1 67
						1,740,000,000	67,000,000	110,000,000	25 97	1 64
						1,740,000,000	68,000,000	110,000,000	25 59	1 62
						1,740,000,000	69,000,000	110,000,000	25 22	1 59
						1,740,000,000	70,000,000	110,000,000	24 86	1 57
						1,740,000,000	71,000,000	110,000,000	24 51	1 55
						1,740,000,000	72,000,000	110,000,000	24 17	1 53
						1,740,000,000	73,000,000	110,000,000	23 84	1 51
						1,740,000,000	74,000,000	110,000,000	23 52	1 49
						1,740,000,000	75,000,000	110,000,000	23 20	1 47
						1,740,000,000	76,000,000	110,000,000	22 90	1 45
						1,740,000,000	77,000,000	110,000,000	22 60	1 43
						1,740,000,000	78,000,000	110,000,000	22 31	1 41
						1,740,000,000	79,000,000	110,000,000	22 03	1 39
						1,740,000,000	80,000,000	110,000,000	21 75	1 38
						1,740,000,000	81,000,000	110,000,000	21 48	1 36
						1,740,000,000	82,000,000	110,000,000	21 22	1 34
						1,740,000,000	83,000,000	110,000,000	20 96	1 33
						1,740,000,000	84,000,000	110,000,000	20 71	1 31
						1,740,000,000	85,000,000	110,000,000	20 47	1 29
						1,740,000,000	86,000,000	110,000,000	20 23	1 28
						1,740,000,000	87,000,000	110,000,000	20 00	1 26
						1,740,000,000	88,000,000	110,000,000	19 77	1 25
						1,740,000,000	89,000,000	110,000,000	19 55	1 24
						1,740,000,000	90,000,000	110,000,000	19 33	1 22
						1,740,000,000	91,000,000	110,000,000	19 12	1 21
						1,740,000,000	92,000,000	110,000,000	18 91	1 20
						1,740,000,000	93,000,000	110,000,000	18 71	1 18
						1,740,000,000	94,000,000	110,000,000	18 51	1 17
						1,740,000,000	95,000,000	110,000,000	18 32	1 16
						1,740,000,000	96,000,000	110,000,000	18 13	1 15
						1,740,000,000	97,000,000	110,000,000	17 94	1 13
						1,740,000,000	98,000,000	110,000,000	17 76	1 12
						1,740,000,000	99,000,000	110,000,000	17 58	1 11
						1,740,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	17 40	1 10

In this statement Mr. WELLS assumes the annual increase of population at 3 per cent. The actual rate of increase for the past seventy years has been 3 46-100 per cent.

Having thus presented our present and prospective national liabilities, Mr. WELLS proceeds to give a statement of our assets and their prospective increase, and we think the exhibit will astound every one who has not made the matter a subject of investigation.

"The officially assessed value of *all* the real and personal property of the United States in 1860, was $16,159,000,000. Of this amount there was credited to the loyal States and territories, the sum of $10,957,448,956, and to the disloyal, $5,202,167,500. Large as this valuation seems, it was, nevertheless, in the opinion of the best statisticians, considerably below a true estimate; inasmuch as real property, in actual practice is rarely valued, for census returns and for purposes of assessment, at more than *two-thirds of* its real value, while large amounts of personal property, from the facility with which it is concealed, escape valuation and assessment altogether. The increase in the value of real and personal property of the whole United States for the decennial period of 1850–60, was in the ratio of 126.45 per cent., and of the loyal States about 129 per cent. Supposing, for the sake of caution, that the general ratio of decennial increase has been reduced since 1860 from 126 to 100 per cent., (the reverse, however, being probably more in accordance with the truth,) then the value of all the real and personal property of the loyal States on the 1st of July, 1864, would be about $15,300,000,000.

Supposing the whole of the property to be distributed equally per capita among the existing population of 24,900,000, then the apportionment to each individual would be $614 95.

Supposing the rebellion to terminate at or before the close of 1865, the population of the restored Union (which was $31,500,000 in 1860) to be 34,000,000, the debt $3,000,000,000, and the value of the real and personal property of the seceding States to be somewhat less than that prior to 1860, (i. e., $5,000,000,000,) then the value of the real and personal property of the whole Union would be about $21,579,000,000 the average wealth per capita $634 52; the average debt per capita $82, and the average annual interest per capita $5 35. Large though these proportions may seem, yet applying them, practically, we should not consider the case of an individual as particularly one for commiseration, whose debts and liabilities were less than one-seventh of his available assets, and if not the individual, then certainly not the country, restored, renewed, reinvigorated, as it must be with the termination of the rebellion and extinguishment of Slavery."

The most important fact bearing on our ability to pay the debt, however, is the regular increase of the national wealth, which Mr. WELLS deems the most wonderful fact in our history. This is exhibited by the following table:

Year.	Value of real and Personal Property.	Average property to each person.	Average annual value of the National Product.
	(estimated)		
1790	$750,000,000	$187 00	$185,500,000
	(estimated)		
1800	1,072,000,000	202 13	300,000,000
	(estimated)		
1810	1,500,000,000	207 20	420,000,000
	(estimated)		
1820	1,882,000,000	195 00	526,960,000
	(estimated)		
1830	2,653,000,000	206 00	742,840,000
	(official)		
1840	3,764,000,000	220 00	1,063,135,000
	(official)		
1850	7,135,780,000	307 07	2,004,000,000
	(official)		
1860	16,159,000,000	510 00	3,804,000,000
	(estimated)		
1864	15,300,000,000	614 95	4,018,000,000
	(estimated)		
1865	21,574,000,000	634 52	5,713,500,000

It thus appears from the statistics of the above table, that while the population of the United States increased from 1850 to 1860 in the large ratio of 35.5 per cent., the wealth of the nation increased during the same period in the much more remarkable ratio of 126.45 per cent.; or from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to $16,159,616,000 in 1860; or at the rate of more than nine hundred millions ($902,383,584) per annum. During the same period, Great Britain experienced an increase of less than one per cent. in population, and an estimated increase of national wealth amounting to about 33 per cent. But startling and unprecedented as has been this extraordinary increase of our national wealth, one needs but a cursory glance at the details, to feel satisfied that the exhibit is every way reliable and correct."

Omitting the new States of the West:

"Connecticut increased her wealth from $155,707,000 in 1850, to $444,274,000 in 1860, or in the ratio of 185 per cent.; while Ohio added to her wealth the value of $689,000,000, or 138 per cent.; and Pennsylvania $694,000,000, or about 96 per cent. New-York, though adding not quite 71 per cent. to her wealth of 1850, yet absolutely augmented it by $763,000,000, a sum more than $20,000,000 in excess of three times the value of the wealth of Iowa; $200,000,000 more than has been acquired by South Carolina since her existence as a State; and exceeding in amount the entire wealth of any other State in 1860, with the exception of Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Virginia.

The two States which increased their valuation the least during the decade in question, were Vermont and Massachusetts; yet the former added to her wealth 38 per cent., and the latter 42 per cent; the absolute increase in Vermont being more than $30,000,000; and the absolute increase in Massachusetts, $242,000,000. We have, therefore, in these detailed statements, elements which show precisely how and where this enormous increase of 126.45 per cent. in the wealth of the nation, from 1850 to 1860, was effected.

Supposing now the war to close at or before the end of 1865, with a restoration of the dominion of the old Union; supposing, also, the wealth of the loyal States to have increased since 1860 at the decennial ratio of 100 per cent. (an under rather than an over estimate,) and the valuation of the disloyal States at that period to be one thousand millions less than in 1860, then the reunited nation will start anew on its era of peace with a capital of twenty thousand millions and an annual increase of wealth which certainly cannot be estimated at less than $2,000,000,000."

This is not income, but actual increase of capital:

"Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future, basing our estimates on the teachings of the present and the past. For this purpose we assume the decennial increase of the population of the country for the remainder of the present century (commencing back with the year 1860) to be 30 per cent., and the decennial increase of our national wealth to be 100 per cent.; and from these data as the basis of our calculations, we deduce the figures of the following table:

Year.	Population.	National wealth.	Annual interest per capita.	Per centage of debt to wealth.	Average annual value of the national products: the annual value-added being assumed at 10 per cent.
1860	31,500,000	$16,159,000,000			
1865	34,000,000	21,574,000,000	$1 35	6 26	$2,157,400,000
1870	46,950,000	32,318,000,000	2 02	9 28	3,231,800,000
1880	53,235,000	64,636,000,000	3 88	4 64	16,218,000,000
1890	69,205,500	129,278,000,000	7 60	2 32	30,682,000,000
1900	89,964,150	258,544,000,000	15 51	1 16	61,264,000,000

In the above table, one of the points brought out, which is most worthy of interest after the statement of the enormous prospective increase of our national wealth, is the exhibit of the manner in which in a growing, flourishing state, the burden of a national debt decreases relatively to the burden of the property which must pay it. This, which we show prospectively in the estimates above given for the future, is also strikingly illustrated by actual facts derived from the financial history of Great Britain. Thus in forty-two years, from 1816 to 1858, the per centage of national debt to national wealth fell from 40 to 13 per cent., while the capital of the debt itself was reduced less than $300,000,000 on $4,200,000,000; or the burden fell as from 40 to 13, while the debt fell only as from 40 to 37; or to put the case in a still stronger light, the debt of 1858, which would have been a charge of 3½ per cent. on the whole private wealth of Great Britain in 1816, was only 1¾ per cent. on the property of 1858.

But objections will naturally arise in the minds of many persons. Surprised at the apparently incredible results deduced from our statistics respecting the future, they will urge that there must be some mistake in the ratios and estimates we have assumed or calculated upon; or if not this, then that we have no reasonable grounds for believing the future of our country is to develop itself, as respects wealth and population, in anything like the ratios of the past. It is therefore proper, before proceeding further in our inquiry, to review in a degree the ground we have gone over, and if possible detect and make allowance for all real or probable errors.

And first, as regards population. The ratio of decennial increase from 1860 to 1900, the conclusion of the present century, we have assumed at 30 per cent. Now the actual increase has not fallen to so low a ratio as this during any one of the seven decades that have elapsed since the establishment of the Constitution to 1860. During the three most unpromising periods of our national history, viz.: the decade embracing the first Federal Administration, when order was being restored from the previous revolutionary chaos; the decade of the last war with Great Britain, when the capital of the nation was taken and burnt, and the decade which includes the disastrous financial years of 1837–48, the ratios of increase were respectively 35, 34 and 32.67 per cent. It must, therefore, be evident that, so far as all inferences from the past are concerned, we should be justified in fixing the ratio of the prospective increase of population in the United States at considerably above 30 per cent. In the official report of the eighth census, published during the present year, (1864,) the following are the calculated estimates of the population of the country for the remaining four decades of the present century, viz: 1870, 42,800,000; 1880, 56,450,000; 1890, 77,266,000; 1900, 100,355,000. The figures we have assumed in our calculations are considerably less than these official estimates, viz: 1870, 40,950,000; 1880, 53,295,000; 1890, 69,205,500; 1900, 89,964,150.

So far as emigration is concerned, the past history of the subject, the present rush of emigrants, and the prospects of employment hereafter, in mining, manufactures, and cotton growing, leave no doubt that the estimate of increase will be borne out.

We come next to consider the subject of the prospective increase of our national wealth. The great facts developed by the statistics of the census of 1840–50, and of 1850–60, are the very remarkable ratios, according to which the increase of our national wealth progresses. These ratios constitute, in a great degree, the basis on which our estimates of the future augmentation of national values are founded; and the direct point of inquiry next before us is, are we justified in assuming them as standards of comparison? or, in other words, have we reasonable grounds for believing that the future of the country, as respects the development of its resources and the increase of its wealth, is to be, even approximately, like the experience of the past?"

Mr. WELLS then gives evidence of undervaluation in the official statements of the national wealth, and arrives at the conclusion that the national valuation of $16,000,000,000 in 1860 and the decennial increase of 126 per cent. should be increased at least one-fourth.

The deposits in the Savings Banks next demand attention, which we give together with some facts regarding the increase of agricultural staples since the beginning of the war.

"In the State of New-York the deposits in the Savings Banks increased from 1851 to 1861 (inclusive) as follows:

1858	$41,472,000	1860	$58,178,000
1859	48,194,000	1861	67,440,000

In 1857, the total deposits in all the Savings Banks of Great Britain and Ireland (the United Kingdom) amounted to £37,000,000, ($185,000,000.) In 1857, the population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have been about 29,000,000, while that of the State of New-York, in 1861, was probably about 4,000,000. The latter, therefore, with a population in 1861 a little less than one-seventh that of Great Britain, in 1857 had more than a third as large deposits in her Savings Banks—a most striking commentary on the relative prosperity of the laboring classes of the two countries."

"In Massachusetts the deposits from 1860 to 1863 (inclusive) have been as follows:

1860	$45,064,000	1862	$50,403,000
1861	44,785,000	1863	56,583,000

Returns from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, also show a similar progressive increase of deposits during the last few years in their respective Savings Banks; and the same is also probably true of the Savings Banks of most of the other loyal States, although from the lack of official reports, this cannot be positively asserted."

With this increase of deposits in time of civil war, contrast the following:

"In Great Britain, in nine out of the seventeen years which elapsed from 1841 to 1857, inclusive, the withdrawals exceded the deposits; and in the years of 1847 and 1848, which were periods of great commercial distress in England, the excess of withdrawals over deposits was more than twenty-five millions of dollars."

The agricultural statistics of the loyal States for 1859, 1862 and 1863, are arranged in the form of a table:

Productions.	1859.	1862.	1863.
Wheat	138,000,000 bus.	160,000,000 bus.	191,000,000 bus.
Oats	152,100,000 bus.	172,520,000 bus.	174,858,000 bus.
Rye	18,792,000 bus.	21,254,000 bus.	20,798,000 bus.
Barley	15,438,000 bus.	17,761,000 bus.	16,760,000 bus.
Corn	547,029,000 bus.	588,704,000 bus.	652,440,000 bus.
Potatoes	107,637,000 bus.	114,533,000 bus.	121,457,000 bus.
Tobacco	230,342,000 pds.	202,867,000 pds.	257,302,000 pds.
Hay	19,473,000 tns.	21,500,000 tns.	20,899,000 tns.
Wool	60,183,000 pds.	60,774,000 pds.	79,405,000 pds.

It will thus be seen that there was a very large increase in the product of all the crops enumerated in the year 1862 over 1859, notwithstanding the existence of the war; and that there was also a very marked increase in the articles of wheat, oats, tobacco and wool produced in 1863, (the third year of the war,) over 1862; which increase would doubtless have also extended to all the other crops but for the occurrence of unusual drouth and moths. The State of Iowa, which, out of a population in 1860, of 675,000, furnished to the Federal army from May, 1861, to the end of 1863, 52,240 men, nevertheless increased her number of acres of improved land from 3,445,000 in 1859, to 4,700,000 in 1862, and 4,900,000 in 1863; and her product of wheat from 8,795,000 bushels in 1862, to 14,592,000 in 1863. In 1859, the amount of wheat raised in the State of Indiana was 15,219,000 bushels; while in 1863, notwithstanding the State out of its population in 1860 of 1,350,000 had furnished to the army more than 124,000 fighting men, the annual product of wheat exceeded 20,000,000 of bushels. Nor are these facts concerning Iowa and Indiana, remarkable as they most certainly are, exceptionable; for although exact statistics on this subject are not readily available, yet enough is known to render it certain that the products of industry have greatly increased in all the loyal States during the war, notwithstanding the constant drafts that have from time to time been made upon the numbers of their producing classes."

The mining resources of the country are given somewhat in detail, but the general estimate is as follows:

"One great and acknowledged source of wealth to Great Britain, has been the product of her mines; the officially returned value of which for 1863 was $170,000,000 ($34,000,000). Large as this amount is, and much as it undoubtedly contributed to the resources of the Kingdom, the mineral product of the loyal States for 1863 undoubtedly exceeded it in value, our estimate for the year being as follows:

Precious Metals (Gold and Silver)	$100,000,000
Coal (valuation in 1860 by Census Report, $12,000,000)	36,000,000
Petroleum	1,000,000
Quicksilver	1,000,000
Pig Iron (valuation by Census of 1860, $19,487,000)	30,000,000
Copper	2,500,000
Lead (valuation of 1860, $977,281)	1,000,000
Salt (valuation of 1860, $2,265,000)	2,500,000
Other products, zinc, nickel, chrome, &c.	200,000
Total	$182,200,000

And this in the mere inception of our mining industry, when we may be said to have done little more than 'scratch the ground.'"

The great gains to be predicted to follow the change in the system of Southern labor are fully demonstrated, and we believe all loyal men will agree that—

"No estimate of future resources of the country, furthermore, can be considered complete, which fails to take into account the great augmentation of values which is sure to accrue in time to the South from the substitution of free for slave labor. This matter is set in a clear light by the following statement, which any one who doubts can verify for himself by referring to the official statistics of the census of 1860:

'*If the product per head of the population in the Slave States had been the same in 1859 that it was in the Free States, there would have been added to the aggregate national wealth returned at that time, the additional value of* $1,531,631,000; a sum nearly equal to the entire national debt, June, 1864."

"Finally," says Mr. WELLS, "in estimating the future resources of the country and its capacity to carry a large burden of debt and taxation, it should not be overlooked, that the opportunity for a civilized nation to increase its aggregate wealth, was never before, in the history of the world, so great as at present, and therefore no former precedents respecting the actual burden of a great debt upon a nation, can be fairly quoted as applicable to the present. This is due mainly to two circumstances: 1st, The accumulation of national capital; and 2d, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

In relation to the first, it is simply necessary to direct the attention of the reader to the fact, that wealth makes wealth; or in other words, that resources and capital accumulated and properly used, invariably bring large additional resources and capital. The man that had ten talents could produce more easily ten additional talents than he who had one could produce a single additional one; and so in regard to this country, or the loyal part of it. With a capital in 1860 more than double what it possessed in 1850, its capacity and power to increase its wealth in 1860 was, of necessity, more than double what it could have been in 1850.

2d. The opportunity or power of a country to increase its national wealth or capital, is greatly augmented by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. A single statistical fact illustrates this proposition better than volumes of assertion. It was shown by official statistics in Great Britain some years since, that if the stage coach system, which was the main reliance of that country in 1830 for the transportation of travelers, had continued in use up to 1854, and had then been required to do the work of passenger transportation alone, which the railway system of that year effected, the increased cost of the business would have been (£40,000,000) $200,000,000 per annum more than the whole cost of the railway passenger and freight conveyance for the same year; or, in other words, the introduction and use of railways in Great Britain added to the productive capital of the country for the year 1854, the sum of $200,000,000, 'an amount,' as ROBERT STEVENSON expressed it, 'exceeding by 50 per cent. the yearly interest of the (British) national debt.'

With such a return from a single department of improved industry, who can estimate the yearly addition to the wealth and capital of a country like ours, where the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery is universally regarded as a leading and peculiar feature of its civilization and history.

The census of 1860 returned the population of Massachusetts as 1,230,000; yet how inadequately the mere enumeration of the number of individuals composing a State like this expresses its power and resources, is evident when we remember that in 1860 the machinery of Massachusetts was returned as capable of doing the work of more than a hundred million of men. Now, such an addition to the productive capacity of a State fifty years ago was not possible, inasmuch as a great part of the machinery and appliances by which it has been evoked were not then in existence; and if we are not warranted in predicating of the next fifty years an equal progress of improvement, we think we are justified in believing that a nearly equal gain in resources will accrue to the whole country from the more extensive introduction and use of the labor-saving inventions and processes already in existence. We would also call the attention of our readers, in this connection, to the very interesting circumstance, that war and the embarrassed condition of our finances, so far from restricting the inventive genius of the country and retarding the introduction of improvements, has acted rather as a stimulant. This is proved by the increased number of patents issued during the last three years (i. e. 1861, 2,581; 1862, 3,522; 1863, 4,170;) and also by the fact that, notwithstanding the great draft of men from the agricultural States to the ranks of the army, the harvests, through the more extensive use of machinery, have rather increased than diminished."

To the question whether the taxation required by our debt will not cripple the national energies, and defeat these estimates, Mr. WELLS says:

"The history of Great Britain furnishes us with a sufficient answer and refutation.

Thus in 1816, Great Britain, with a population of 19,275,000, without one mile of railway or a single ocean steamer, with comparatively few labor-saving machines, and with onerous (and now obsolete) restrictions upon her industry, carried and sustained the maximum debt of her history, viz.: $4,205,000,000; and not only has Great Britain carried and sustained this enormous debt for the last forty-eight years (during which time she has almost constantly been engaged in war in some quarter of the globe,) but she has so greatly thriven, and prospered under it, that she now ranks first in wealth and first in industrial power of all the nations that at present exist, or ever have existed. Shall the loyal States in 1864, (to say nothing of the whole country,) with a present advantage of 30 per cent. in population, 33 per cent. in property, and more than 100 per cent. in the value of annual production; with a virgin soil, enormous immigration, a system of land tenure which conduces to the highest prosperity of the greatest number, and a condition of society in which individual enterprise is encouraged and fostered—shall the loyal States, we ask, with all these advantages, sink under a burden of debt less than two-thirds that which Great Britain sustained in 1816?"

Patriotic Brokers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An example has been set by eighty-five substitute brokers here, which is worthy of imitation. They shrolled themselves yesterday and to-day, as volunteer militia, in the service of the United States, for the State of Maryland. And as we know them, say that they will never disgrace the rolls on which their names shall be written, let their service be long or short.

Many of the wards of this city have now filled their quota.

G.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29—P. M.

The crowd in front of the Sherman House, noticed this morning, were persevering in their calls after VALLANDIGHAM had retired, and finally succeeded in calling from their hiding places some of the lesser lights of the party, who proceeded to belabor Uncle ABRAHAM with all their might and main. The more outrageous and false the sentiment, the louder the crowd appeared. I came pretty near "getting my foot in it" by remarking that the balance of the Democracy were holding their conventions at Petersburgh and at Atlanta, under LEE and HOOD. A firm-looking six-footer from Indiana pitched into me, or rather at me; and, being attached in front and rear, by vastly superior numbers, I was fain to change my base. But the hatred of these fellows against the Administration is as intense

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*, for September, comes, as usual, full freighted with instruction and entertainment. The opening article is another leaf from the varied experience of Capt. PARKER SNOW, who is already known to the readers of the magazine, by his adventures in many lands, or rather many waters, as his experiences have been chiefly of a marine character. It details a perilous incident on the coast of Australia, and is illustrated with wood cuts whose fine execution should not be overlooked. The like excellence is visible in the embellishments to Mr. C. F. HALL'S account of "At Home with the Esquimaux," a paper full of interesting facts that may be regarded as a foretaste of the volume, relating his Arctic Explorations, at length, now in press by Messrs. HARPERS. "President Monroe and his Administration," is a vindication of what the author regards as "the golden age of unsophisticated history." It is pitched in rather a high oratorical key, as when we are told that the utterance of the Monroe Doctrine "fairly stunned by its boldness the Holy Alliance, and took it down from the height of its arrogance," &c. It is this sort of writing that gives rise to so much loose thinking and inconsequential reasoning among us. "Libraries" is a fruitful subject insufficiently treated. The writer should know that the books of the Beaufort Public Library, (S. C.,) were *not* sold by auction in New-York. A healthy spontaneous public sentiment was so strongly opposed to the whole proceeding, that the sale was stopped and never took place. "Presentation Week at Yale" reads flatly, like all accounts of college festivities, to those who have rejuvenescent interest in them. "The Café Greco" is an Italian sketch after the manner of Mr. STORY'S "Roba di Roma." "Our Mutual Friend," by DICKENS, reaches its fourth number, and can scarcely be called up to the average. Far too much space is taken up with heavy satire on respectability, a subject whose inherent dullness seems to overcome even DICKENS when he writes about it. Where DICKENS' true strength lies, and where his weakness, is well exemplified in the powerful sketch of the slouching ruffian who is informing against his quondam partner, and whose every word goes to complete his picture, compared with the tedious and affected nonsense put into the mouths of the two lawyers in the vain hope of catching the prevalent tones of light social persiflage. We see nothing in this number of honest Mr. Boffin, who is worth a dozen of the heavy respectabilities that DICKENS seems to feel bound to make a crusade against. The usual quantity of *novelettes*, poetry, jokes, &c., go to make up a readable number.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) opens with "The Cadmean Madness," a rhapsodical protest against the over-much reading and writing of the age, by WILLIAM L. SYMONDS, a gentlemen, we believe, no longer living, but who certainly, as a diligent student, failed to practice what he preached. The rumor of the article is too strained and remote to make it an effective magazine paper. Undoubtedly the most generally read portion of this month's *Atlantic* will be Edmund Kirke's (GILMOUR) "Our First Visit to Richmond," though the newspapers have rehbed it of some of its freshness. "Wet Weather work," by Ik Marvel (D. G. MITCHELL), pleasantly concludes the writer's rambles among the elder worthies and pioneers of the agricultural art, in which he is their honored disciple. Eating a little sir of handling his subject in gloves, and talking *a la* BRUMMELL of "a certain Mr." this or that, the series is creditable to his taste, scholarship and research, and will make a charming companion volume to "My Farm at Edgewood." The writer of "The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things," and "What Shall We Have for Dinner," both mistake affectation for ease and elegance. "Collet," by JAMES G. AUSTIN, is a dramatic account of the glass-works and success of manufacture at Sandwich, Mass., A charming Poem by LONGFELLOW, "The Bridge of Cloud," worthily heads the poetical department, followed by a spirited poetical sketch, "Before Vicksburgh," May 19, 1863, by GEORGE H. BOKER.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, No. 8 (New-York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,) is a great improvement over its recent predecessors, and comes near the ideal of what a military magazine and record of the army should be. "Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN," by Col. S. M. BINMAY, is the opening article, accompanied by a beautiful miniature portrait of SHERMAN. It is an authentic memoir of the life and services of a Commander on whom a large part of the attention of his countrymen has been steadily fixed for the past three months. Gen. HALLECK'S translation of *Jomini's Life of Napoleon* is favorably reviewed in article 2, in connection with some important remarks on the necessity of professional education toward forming a General. "Great Battles in History" is an extension of Sir EDWARD CREASY'S plan, and discusses critically the well-fought fields of Hastings, Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, pointing out the strategy that in each case decided the fate of the combat. "The Florida Expedition" puts in a more favorable light our recent fortunes on that peninsula, and Col. C. W. TOLLES' paper on "Reorganization" examines the question as to the future composition of the Staff, and whether a complete adoption of the French system of the "*Etat Major-General*" is desirable. The official intelligence is, as it should be, specially full and reliable.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York: JOHN F. TROW,) has several papers of ability. "Our Domestic Affairs," by GEORGE WURTS is an elaborate investigation of the great "servant-gallism question of the day, offering, alas! but little hope of emancipation from a tyranny that most householders groan under, but are forced to submit to. "A Glance at Prussian Politics," by MR. CHARLES M. MEADE, a gentleman just returned from Germany, is interesting at the present juncture of continental affairs. "Violations of Literary Property—Life and Character of John Jay," by H. T. TUCKERMAN, is rather a disjointed article, and does not show any such violation. It discusses the impropriety of uncongenial editorship by the examples of recent impressions of WHEATON'S "International Law" and "The Federalist," and then branches off into a character of JOHN JAY, after the manner of the French "Eloges." "Averill's Raid" is a stirring poem, by ALFRED B. STREET.

—The *Geological Magazine*, or Monthly Journal of Geology, No. 1, is a London periodical supplied by Messrs. WILLMER & ROGERS; it is edited by two eminent men of science, Profs. RUPERT JONES and HENRY WOODWARD, and is beautifully embellished in illustration of the science that it is especially devoted to.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMEN.—Late on Tuesday night, Officer NOBLES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while attempting to arrest a well-known ruffian, named DENNIS HARRINGTON, in West-street, was set upon, and brutally beaten by HARRINGTON'S friends. The injuries inflicted are of very dangerous character. HARRINGTON had been guilty of firing a pistol at an unoffending citizen as he was passing, for the purpose of robbery; hence the attempt to arrest him. All the offenders made their escape, but being well known to the police, they will no doubt be caught.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1864.

$34,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107	100 Wyoming V.C.Co.	53
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.S.	107⅛	200 do	53
9,500 do	108⅜	100 Atl. M. S. Co.	127
30,000 do	109	200 Hud. Riv. R.	127⅛
30,000 do	109⅛	800 do	127⅜
12,000 do	109⅛	100 do b10	128
10,000 do	109⅜	50 do	127⅛
5,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	93½	100 do b10	127⅜
18,000 do	93⅜	500 do s20	127
10,000 do	93⅛	100 do s30	127⅛
10,000 do	93⅛	600 Reading R.	133
20,000 do	93	500 do	133⅛
30,000 do	93⅛	200 do b60	134⅛
12,000 do	93⅛	1050 do	133⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	60	200 do s30	133
2,000 North C. St. 6s	62	100 do b10	133⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72	100 do b5	133
10,000 Ohio & M. O b10	48	147 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
100,000 do b30	48	100 Mich. Cen. R.	134
29,000 do	47⅛	50 do	134⅛
10,000 do	47⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	85
8,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	100 do s3	84⅜
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	138	200 do	84⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	100⅜	600 do	84⅜
500 Clev. & P. 4th M	88	250 Ill. Cen. Full S.	128
2,000 do	89	450 Ill. Cen. scrip	127⅜
10,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st	123	450 do	127⅜
4,000 Mariposa 1st M.	26	200 do b30	128⅜
10,000 Amer. Gold	211	200 do	127⅜
25 Bank of N. Am.	105	200 do s15	127⅜
25 do	104	200 Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜
10 Hanover Bank	104	200 Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co.	205	400 do	110⅜
100 Canton Co.	34	400 do	110⅜
100 do	33⅜	200 do b10	110⅜
100 do	33⅜	5 Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
200 Cum. Coal Pref. s30	59⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.	63⅛
200 do	59⅛	100 do s30	63
100 do s10	59⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pref.	85⅜
400 do	60	200 do	86
100 do s10	60⅛	500 do s30	85⅝
100 do	60⅛	100 do b30	86⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co.	85	100 Cle. & Tol. R.	124
300 Quick. M. Co	82	280 Chic. & R. I. E.	109
500 do	81⅞	100 do b10	109⅛
200 do s30	81⅜	200 do	109⅛
40 N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅛	100 do b30	109⅞
100 do	129⅛	300 do b30	110⅛
100 do	128	200 do b30	110⅛
56 Erie Railway b30	109	400 do	109⅛
100 do	108⅜	200 Alt. & Terre H.	86
100 do	108⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
300 do	108⅜	200 Chi. & Mil. R.	84
500 do	109	100 do	85
300 do s30	108⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107⅛	300 Hud. Riv. R.	126⅜
10,000 do	107⅛	200 do	126⅜
26,000 do	107	200 do b18	127
10,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s O.	110	100 do b10	126⅜
10,000 do	109⅞	100 do s30	126⅜
10,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C.	93⅜	400 Reading R.	132⅜
1,000 do	93⅛	200 do	132⅞
1,000 U.S.6s,10-40s C. ex. int.	97	200 do	133
4,000 do	96	200 do s10	133
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	59	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	110⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s	97	300 Clev. & Pitts. b18	110⅜
4,000 Treas. N. T. 7-10 Oct. & Apl.	112	300 R. S. & N. I. R.	84⅜
10,000 do Small	111⅛	260 do	84⅛
4,000 Va. State 6s	65⅛	20 do	84⅛
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	47⅜	100 do b15	83⅜
400 Cumb. Coal Pr.	59⅜	300 do b10	83⅛
100 do s30	59⅛	100 R. S. & N. I. C.	145
100 do b30	59	100 Ill. Central R Scr.	127⅜
150 Quicks. M. Co.	81⅜	200 do	127⅜
500 Mariposa Min.	40⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	100
23 Sixth-Av. R.	118	100 do b15	100
28 N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛	200 do b3	108⅜
400 do s10	128	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	61
200 do	128⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. b30	111
200 do s30	127⅜	200 do	110⅛
400 Erie Railway	109⅛	200 do	110⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.	134⅜	100 do s30	110

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

600 Erie Railway s3	108⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G.	146
100 do s10	108⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. b3	109
400 do	108⅜	400 do	108⅜
200 do s	108⅜	100 do s10	108⅜
100 do b10	108⅜	100 do b3	108⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R.	126⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	63
200 do s3	126⅜	100 do b3	62⅞
300 do	126⅜	100 do b10	63
100 do s3	126⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	85⅝
200 Reading R. s10	132⅜	200 do b15	86
50 Mich. Central R.	134	100 do s3	85⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R.	127⅛	100 Cum. Coal	59⅜
200 do	127⅜	100 do s3	59⅜
9600 M. S. & N. I.	84½	50 do s3	60
1800 do	84⅜	100 do	59⅜
300 do b3	84⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie Railway	108⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref	85⅜
300 do s3	108⅜	100 do b3	86⅜
300 Reading R. b5	133⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	110⅜
100 do	133⅜	200 do s3	110⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.	84⅜	200 do b30	110⅜
200 do s3	84⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. R.	87
200 do	84⅜	100 P., P. W. & C.	110
100 do b3	84⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Co	59⅜
200 Chic. & N. W.	63⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co. b60	83
100 Mar. Min. Co.	40	100 do	81⅜

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The upward reaction in Gold continued today, and 4@7 ₩ cent. was added to yesterday's rise, making 14 ₩ cent. since the announcement of the Chicago platform and nomination. The quotations are now restored to about the same figures as on Saturday afternoon, of last week, before the Convention. The effect of the political disappointment to the Gold Room has probably nearly spent itself, though not altogether in the ordinary way of settling differences. An afternoon paper relates that

"The commercial honor of the Gold Room has been sadly humiliated yesterday and to-day by the ignoring of contracts. The method of settling disputes among the operators is to submit the case of the disputants to a vote of the room. That method of arbitration proving unsatisfactory, *a final resort to blows is taken*; of which method of settlement an interesting exhibition occurred at the Room this morning. If this state of things be allowed, the Gold Room will become a mere resort of low gamblers."

The stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury Office at the close of August, was as follows:

In Associated Banks	$10,952,049
Sub-Treasury	12,731,793
Total Sept. 1	$32,683,842

At close of July:

In Bank	$21,051,896
Treasury	10,792,020—$31,843,916
Gain since AUG. 1	$839,926

At the Treasury Office in August the Gold

Receipts for Customs were	$6,091,421
Gold Interest paid here	$2,100,784
Gold Warrants of U. S. Treas.	2,044,864—4,151,648
Leaving gain in stock of Gold	$1,939,773

Most of the Gold Warrants of the United States Treasurer drawn on New-York were for accrued Interest on the old 7.30 ₩ Cents recently converted into 1881 Bonds.

The announcement of the $31,000,000 Loan on U. S. 6s of 1881, for the 9th of September, has thus far had no perceptible influence on the Money market so far as demand loans to Brokers are concerned. There is a decline, however, of ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, and a disposition, perhaps, to advance the rates of Money on Merchant paper. And the effect of the new negotiation was also felt on the present 1881 Bonds, at the Stock Exchange, which were sold down to 107@107½ per cent., or or at a concession of 1½ per cent. The Railway Share list, on the other hand, was rather steadier in prices than yesterday afternoon, with more appearance of buyers at both sessions of the Board. For the 5-20 U. S. Bonds there is a renewed demand for Europe, which is assisted by the recovery in Exchange.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways were a shade better than at the Second Board. The general Market steady. Gold fell to 246¼ ₩ cent., after selling at 248@249 ₩ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	107¾	Mich. Central	134¾	134⅜
U. S. 5-20's	110¼	110	Mich. Southern	84¾	84⅛
N. Y. Central	128	128¾	Illinois Cen.	126⅜	127⅜
Erie	108¾	108⅜	Pittsburgh	110¼	110⅜
Erie Preferred	108¾	108⅜	Fort Wayne	110	110⅛
Hudson	126⅜	126⅝	Rock Island	108⅜	109
Canton	33¾	33⅜	Reading	132½	133¼
Treas. Cer., new	94¼	93¼	Quicksilver	81¾	81⅜
Toledo	124	123⅝	Cum'land Coal	59¾	59⅜
Northwest	59¾	63⅛	Mariposa	40¼	40
Ohio & M. Certs	47¾	47⅜	N. West Pref.	86⅜	85¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer	104
Manhattan	135	Hanover	101
Merchants'	109	Irving	100
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	115
America	131	People's	105
Tradesmen's	113	Corn Exchange	100
Fulton	130	Continental	100
State of New-York	115⅜	Commonwealth	101¾
Commerce	107	Import. & Traders'	100
American Exchge	116	Park	128

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Ill. Central, '75	132
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	117	Al. & T. H. 2d in.	83
N. Y. C. 7s, Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103
Erie 6ths, '80	119	L. S. & M. Bds	112
Buff. N. Y. & E.	114	Tol. & Wab. 1st	103
Buf. & E. R.	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st	118
Mich. C. new, 7s, '67	133	Clev. & Pitts. 6s	114
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 7ths	82
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	118	Atlantic & G. W.	104¾
Pacific R.	86		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CORPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognising the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $6 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20's per cent. bonds.

Commission of ½ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 61 bbls. Ashes, 7,041 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. and 498 bags Corn Meal, 63,436 bushels Wheat, 66,580 bushels Corn, 260 29,584 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 319 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, but held with more firmness; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@ 42c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and is doing better; Middlings, $1 80@$1 82 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at an advance of 15c.@ 20c. ₩ bbl. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales since our last amount to 19,400 bbls. including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 75, chiefly at $10 20@$10 35, and for September delivery $10 50@$10 75, and October at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 90@$11 35, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50@$10 00
Extra State	10 20@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	10 90@ 11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 40@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00@ 16 00

Southern Flour is advancing; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls. at $11 20@12 25 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer; sales 900 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal has been more active, closing at $5 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Atlantic and Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Also, 20 hhds. Brandywine, at $39 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and has advanced 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last of 93,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 44; Red Western at $2 30@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 32@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 32, and Chicago Spring at $2 16@$2 31, ₩ bushel. Corn is active and higher; sales since our last, 127,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 62 for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c., and State at 91½c. @92½c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, including last year's cron at 20c.@38c. for inferior to very choice ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Rosin at $3 6@$3 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at 62 25 @$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 56c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 66c.@ 89c., free, and 82c.@84c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively demand. New Mess opening at a large advance, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last 7,350 bbls., at $40 50@$41 50, closing at $40 75 for New Mess; $41 50@$43 for do., deliverable in September; $38 50@ $39 25 for Old Mess; $39@$39 50 for Prime Mess; $37 50@$38 50 for Prime. Stock to-day 164,514 bbls. of all kinds. Cut Meats are in demand at 17¼c.@ 18¼c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15¼c.@ 16¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb; Sales, 214 pkgs. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is buoyant to-day; sales since our last 3,450 tcs. and bbls. at 22¾c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales of 370 bbls. Prime Mess at $32.@$35 ₩ tc. Stock of Beef to-day 22,885 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@ 47c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 18c.@20c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The week's market for Butter, ending this day, opened with considerable buoyancy, animation and a strong speculative feeling. The demand for export was active, under the influence of most favorable advices from the several English markets, but the demand was not fairly met by holders and receivers, and prices were insisted on that prevented the great bulk of the orders from being filled. The demand for home consumption had measurably decreased, under the influence of extreme rates, prices being a prohibition with large numbers of persons, and the City trade dragged heavily. The heavy and continued fall in the rates of Gold and Sterling Exchange for the past three days has completely unsettled the values of every article or produce on the market, and has materially abated the prevailing Butter fever, and in some measure caused a disposition to meet the requirements of the market on the part of receivers and operators. The demand for the California market still continues, although the market there is still depressed by the heavy stock. The New-Orleans market is overstocked, and prices below our own market. Our English advices of Aug. 17, instant, note a continuance of the drouth, not only in the dairy districts of England and Ireland, but also in Holland, Belgium and Northern France, where considerable supplies are drawn for the English market. Prices had again advanced from 4s.@6s. ₩ cwt., with a rather excited market in both London and Liverpool. This will tend to give a sound, healthy and profitable impetus to dairy products this season, provided the stock is not allowed to accumulate in the country, and held for prices this market cannot sustain. Fresh pail Butters have suffered a decline of 2c. ₩ lb., and are dull and heavy at the decline. The market closes dull and heavy—the difference between buyers and sellers being too wide to admit of movement. Our present quotations may be considered nominal in the absence of trade.

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails	₩ lb.	50 @35
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails	₩ lb.	50 @35
State—firkins—Yellow		50 @34
State—half-firkin tubs	₩ lb.	40 @34
State—Welch tubs	₩ lb.	45 @32
Western firkins—Yellow	₩ lb.	40 @36
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins		40 @36
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half tubs		— @—
State firkins—Light colored		45 @40
Western firkins—Light colored		42 @45
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors		40 @42

The Cheese market opened buoyantly in the early part of the week, with great activity for fine stock. But the great decline in gold and exchange put a complete stop to trade, owing to the impossibility of receivers meeting the decline in exchange without suffering ruinous losses. Like Butter, Cheese is held in large quantities in the dairy districts, by dairymen and speculators, at a range of prices that are considerably in advance of the highest English quotations. A lesson may, and probably will be learned ere long, that will demonstrate, in rather a costly manner, that New-York market prices cannot be made in the country. Our quotations are in accord with last week's transactions, and are at present nominal.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	26@27
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	24@25
State Dairies—extra quality	22@23
State Dairies—fair to good	18@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19@21
English Dairy—Western	16@20
Pineapple	18@21
Orange County—fat skimmed	16@17

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 19c.@19¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is inactive, but held with much firmness.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in August:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1864	Hhds. 22,642	1	14	9	22,806
Received since	12,161	—	—	—	12,161
Total	35,003	1	14	9	35,097
Delivered since	7,534	—	—	—	7,534
Stock Sept. 1, 1864	Hhds. 27,469	1	14	9	27,493
Stock Sept. 1, 1863	Hhds. 46,323	2	19	—	46,347

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 80@$1 82, chiefly at $1 81@$1 82 ₩ gallon. Market very dull.

WOOL—The movements in this line in August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month there was a good demand for domestic fleece and pulled wool at rising prices, so that low wool and medium also, sold as high as the finer kinds, with the exception of choice clips, and the very finest grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece which sold up to $1 25. The stock of fleece is better than it previously was, but only a very light quantity of pulled wool is on hand, and very little expected for some months to come. California, Texas and Mexican wools have continued in good request at advancing rates, and stocks are quite light. Foreign fine wools have been but little sought after, and transactions were light owing to the reason that our domestic wool was considered cheaper than the foreign. For the same reason foreign medium wool remained with but little demand and sales were very moderate. Foreign low wools, however, sold largely, both for carpet and blanket manufacture, and the stock of it has become exceedingly light. All foreign wools sold, except that which came in before the new tariff took effect, were at prices below the cost of wools to be entered under the new restrictions of the tariff, and this fact induced holders to leave their Wools in bond. The reports from European markets denote that fine Wools on the Continent are very firm, and the best kinds somewhat higher. The low and medium Wools have advanced—some of them even 10 ₩ cent.—but Buenos Ayres, Mestizo, &c., are a little easier. The London auction of Australian and Cape—the largest ever held—of about 140,000 bales, is not up to general expectations, with exception of Port Phillip and Cape Wool, the prices of which are the same; and in the face of the high discount (8 ₩ cent.) of the Bank of England, all the others have declined 1d. to 2d. ₩ lb. Buenos Ayres, Mestizo, &c., remain neglected. All low Wools are very firm at the advanced high rates, and stocks of it are limited. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 86,801 bales, 97,347,513 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales, 48,881,361 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Dec. 23, 1863, to July 25, 1864, were 83,203 bales, 40,074,756 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Aug. 29, 1864, were 9,199 bales, 4,314,084 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1864.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.

	cents ₩ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	110@115
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ½ blood fleece	108@115
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	120@125
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ½ blood fleece	108@115
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ½ blood fleece	97@108
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	

Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	100@110
Unwashed	70@ 75

California.

Washed fleece	85@100
Unwashed fleece, fine	57@ 70
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	35@ 35

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, Extra	100@100
New-York City, Super	95@105
New-York City, No. 1	65@ 80
New-York City, No. 2	22@ 27
Country, Extra	110@115
Country, Super	105@110
Country, No. 1	75@ 90
County, No. 2	22@ 30
Lambs	105@110
Tub Washed	108@120
Western, limed pulled wool	85@ 95

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were limited, including for Liverpool 33,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d. @5¾d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 25s.; 85 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d. For Marseilles, 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For a port on the north side of Cuba and back, a British brig, (274 tons,) with Sugar, at 75c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3.	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Married Life.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—Victoria Regia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camilla.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 6 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamers *Yazoo* and *McClellan*, at this port yesterday, bringing New-Orleans and Mobile news to the 24th ult., we have the official report of the capture of Fort Morgan. It appears that Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger so arranged their vessels and batteries as to invest the fort on three sides, and to envelope it with such a terrible raking fire that the guns of the fort could not be worked. The rebels stood the fire for ten or twelve hours, and then surrendered unconditionally. The prisoners numbered six hundred, including Brig.-Gen. Paige and two Colonels. Sixty guns were taken in the fort, and also much material, though the rebels had destroyed considerable, and had spiked the guns. Our loss was but one man killed and seven wounded. The enthusiasm of the sailors at this new success of Farragut is said to be indescribable.

There is no late or particularly interesting intelligence from the armies, either West or East this morning. Gen. Sherman is represented as being in the execution of a very important movement, the intelligence of which may be delayed several days, in consequence of the operations of the rebel cavalry in his rear.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler, with his raiding force, when last heard from, was approaching the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, with the view evidently of cutting the bridges over Duck and Elk Rivers. These points are strongly guarded, and no intelligence has yet been received of any damage done to the railroad. Operating so far north of Chattanooga, the rebels cannot seriously impede any of Sherman's operations.

GENERAL NEWS.

By an arrival yesterday from New-Orleans we have interesting intelligence from Mexico. Juarez had left the country, and, it was rumored, had sought refuge in the United States. His family has already arrived at New-Orleans. The French and reactionary Mexican forces are said to have advanced from San Luis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo, sixty-three miles from Monterey, the provisional seat of the Government of Juarez. Maximilian is pursuing a conciliatory course, and, it is said, has again urged Santa Anna to return to Mexico. He has forbidden the newspapers to abuse the Mexicans who still hold out against him.

A Union officer writing from Charleston, says they are better satisfied with their treatment at Charleston than anywhere they had been in the Confederacy, both in regard to their receiving more to eat and their being more kindly treated. Six hundred officers arrived at Charleston on the 30th of July, and on the 3d of this month they were still there, confined in the jail and the jail yard. The yard is about three hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. The building takes up about one-third of this space. The yard is surrounded by a brick wall about sixteen feet high, guarded both inside and outside. One hundred wedge (or A) tents had been issued, and they were pitched in the jail yard. As regards their danger from our own shells, I can simply say that the shelling has been going on for over a year, and I believe the jail building has never yet been struck. However, while we were confined there, the building adjoining the jail was struck, and a number of shells passed over and close to the jail. The buildings on each side of the jail have also been struck; but we never felt in any danger.

The Rochester *Express*, of the 30th ult., says: "From Mr. Dana who arrived from Elmira last evening, we learn that an attempt has been made by the rebel prisoners in Elmira to escape from their confinement. They had managed to dig a breach under ground a distance of some forty feet past the inclosure of the grounds, and under the hospital building. The rebels, when discovered, were briskly engaged at work in the trench, and were aiming for a sutler's tent. The ditch was only about two and a half feet high, and about three feet under ground, and only two men could get in at a time. They had no tools to work with, and how they managed to get so far in hard gravelly soil is a mystery."

A letter from Petersburgh says that the railroad, now and for some time in operation from City Point to the very confines of Petersburgh, is to be extended eight miles, to Warren's position on the Weldon road, south of the city. The preliminary survey has been completed, and it is calculated that it can be built—the bed graded, track laid, and cars running—in ten or fifteen days. Enough of rails have been reserved from the destruction of the Weldon road to lay the entire distance. The purpose which this indicates is apparent. That the occupation of Petersburgh would make Richmond untenable is conceded by the rebels. Let Grant reach and hold all the railroads south of Petersburgh, and it amounts to the same as the reduction of that city.

The privateer *Tallahassee*, which has lately employed the best efforts of several of our fastest gunboats, without avail, is reported by the latest advices from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, to have run through the fleet on the night of the 25th ult., and to be now safely moored under the guns of Fort Fisher. She was discovered by the gunboat *Monticello*, in the darkness, but after a few discharges of grape and shell, her evidently superior speed placed her beyond injury; and she turned up in the morning defiantly riding at anchor under the guns of the fort.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Aug. 31, says: "Scouts in Southeast Missouri report that the guerrilla Tom Freeman is advancing into the State from Arkansas with about one thousand men. He was last heard from moving north in Carter County, Mo., having started from the neighborhood of Pocahontas, Ark."

A letter from Beaufort states that the rebel pirate *Tallahassee* made her appearance off New-Inlet, North Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult., and was attacked by the United States gunboat *Monticello*, with grape, shell, &c. The fire was returned by the pirate, but in the midst of the conflict she is said to have suddenly disappeared; when day dawned she was found securely lying under the guns of Fort Fisher. She was saluted by the fort and returned the compliment. Another rebel privateer is said to have entered the port of Wilmington, and was saluted by the rebel batteries at Fort Caswell. She carried the rebel colors at her foremast and the English ensign at her stern.

The Sandusky *Register* says that the storm of Friday last was accompanied by hail on Kelley's Island, which did some damage to the grapes. The leaves were badly riddled, and the fruit bruised and broken so as to make the clusters somewhat imperfect. Some vineyards were considerably injured, while others almost entirely escaped. The estimated damage to the crop will reach only a few thousand dollars.

The Bangor *Democrat* declares that Judge Howard, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, "denies the power and the right of the Federal Government to coerce the States. He has ever been opposed to the present war, and has uniformly been a peace Democrat in the broadest sense of the term."

The rebel Gen. Hood who commands at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindle-shanked fellow, about 32 years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless; a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that neither the Emperor Maximilian or President Juarez ever saw the correspondence which was recently is published as having passed between them, until it was forwarded to them by their respective diplomatic agents from abroad.

Gold was 5@7 per cent. up yesterday, on the sharp upward reaction which began on Wednesday. The Railway stocks were steady. Governments of 1881 fell off 1½ per cent. on the additional loan of $31,000,000. The 5.20s were firm, and wanted for Europe.

The rapid rise in gold, yesterday, favorably affected the produce and merchandise markets, encouraging buyers to purchase more freely, partly on speculation, and enabling holders, especially of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, &c., to advance prices materially. The freight market was much depressed.

The Copperhead Rally and a Union Triumph.

We are to have a rousing canvass. The Opposition have settled their discords, and are plunging with a shout into the work of electing McClellan. Already they are all aglow. They are earnest and vehement to-day; to-morrow they will be fiery and furious. They have the genuine spirit which shrinks from no daring or doing, and which gathers force as it presses on. They are, moreover, consummately led. The same art which gave them unity is giving them aim and direction. No jot of their energy will be wasted. Every electioneering device will be plied with thorough system and to the last limit. There has never been in this land an effort to gain political power at all to be compared, in strenuousness and, we may say, desperateness, with that which these Copperheads will make during the next two months.

We hail it. It is a blessed prospect. It comes charged with life to the Union cause, and all that is glorious. As nothing else could, it presages victory and salvation.

Of all things a stimulus like this is what is needed by our loyal side. Though it be a shame, it cannot be denied that the old spirit of the Union party has flagged within the last few months. There have been dissensions among its leaders. Differences of opinion which were at first hardly cared for, as being of no account in presence of the supreme issue, have been growing apace, breeding jealousy and distrust. There are influences that, if given play, are sure to chill and blight any devotion, however pure. They can destroy, and, in thousands of instances, actually do destroy religion itself. No intrinsic goodness of the Union cause would save it from destruction, were these agencies to work on unchecked. Its worst enemies, unhindered, could not bring upon it more complete ruin. We speak of effects, not motives. The motives are doubtless good. We do not believe that there is a man in the Union party who does not wish to see the rebellion crushed and the Union restored. The disagreement about men and measures all came originally from feelings truly patriotic. We will not now even assume to say that the Union men who have differed from the Administration, have not often had sound reason on their side, estimating by the intrinsic merits. It would, in fact, be presumptuous to claim that Mr. Lincoln has not committed errors. He surely has; for all human judgment is fallible. But, granting ever so freely that the reasons for this dissent were not seldom good, and the motives always so, the consequences of its free indulgence have been none the less mischievous. Everybody sees them, in the absence of all hearty and zealous coöperation among our leaders upon the ticket nominated at Baltimore. There are uncomplaisant, and, perhaps we may even say, embittered feelings, which are none the less patent because they are silent, or any the less fatal because they are motionless. Death can work in the sleeping mists of the bog, as well as in the careering storm-cloud.

This fatal listlessness must soon end. It is morally impossible that the loyal millions of the North can rest passive in face of such a movement as their opponents have now organized to gain the control of the nation. To suppose, it is to suppose every spark of patriotism dead within them. Talk of sacrificing opinion, of sacrificing feeling! What loyal man dare make such a difficulty in the face of such accord, such strong co-working, as the Copperheads now exhibit in place of their late fierce disputes about candidates and platforms? He cannot presume to call himself a Union man who will not forego as much for the crushing of the rebellion as does any Copperhead for compounding with the rebellion. The cause has as much a stronger claim upon its adherents for a united support, as its righteousness is higher. It is a claim that will be responded to by the body of the people. The sense of danger to the cause has only once to come fairly home to their hearts to reawaken the master-passions; and these once in motion, will sweep away, like chaff, all the little hindrances to harmony, of which we have been making, when in cold blood, such huge account.

Reason will move in this as well as every high feeling. True reason always governs itself by the living present, and not by the dead past. Some say that some other man than Abraham Lincoln ought to have been nominated last May. Suppose it conceded; for all that, it would be stark folly to let the mistake of May override the duty of September. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln is an irreversible fact. No earthly power, short of the full conviction of the party which unanimously made it, can unmake it. Not even Mr. Lincoln himself, after having accepted it, can now renounce it without a violation of trust. The power that delegated that trust can alone relieve him from it. His voluntary withdrawal at this stage of the canvass would be the crime of the chief who should resign on the eve of battle. The nomination, which we believe to have been the wisest one, whether wise or not, must stand; and the Union cause must stand with it, or not at all. No counter Union nomination can be supported without dividing the party, and that division would bring it inevitable defeat—it now being a settled thing that its enemies will fight it without division. Either the selected representative of the Baltimore platform, or the selected representative of the Chicago platform, must be the next President of the United States. The only possible practical choice lies between these two. The necessity of making that choice will come as surely as November comes. Reason dictates that this necessity should be at once prepared for. All earnest Union men will do it with as little repining and as cheerful alacrity as the Copperheads are doing it. Their obligation to their paramount principle of maintaining the supremacy of the Government cannot be less rigid than the servile craving of their opponents to strike hands with bloody rebellion.

With an absolute confidence we look for the speedy rising of the great Union party to all the duties of the situation. This once realized, the cause of the Union party is safe beyond all contingency. Every principle, every sentiment, every instinct of the great body of the Northern people are on the side of maintaining this war until rebellion yields. These are the ruling elements in every great civil movement. Once in action, no political combination can stand against them. They are resistless.

New Intrigues of Northern Traitors with Our Foreign Enemies.

Our readers may remember that on the arrival of Lord Lyons in this country, on his return from England, in the Fall of 1862, he was waited upon at his hotel in this city, by several "leading Democrats," and urged by them to use his influence to bring about the interference of England to put a stop to the war. This infamous and alarming fact was revealed in Lord Lyons' dispatches to his own Government, which were subsequently laid before Parliament. Who the "leading Democrats" were, never came out. Lord Lyons was, of course, bound in honor not to reveal their names, but it is almost impossible to err in conjecturing that some of them, at least, were prominent members of the Chicago Convention.

The indignation excited by this deliberate attempt of American citizens, enjoying the confidence of a greater or less number of their countrymen, to degrade the United States the very first time it was ever in difficulty, to the level of Poland and Italy, by inviting foreign Powers to interfere forcibly in the management of their domestic affairs, was of course deep and general; but, it appears, neither deep enough nor general enough to induce these worthies to abandon their efforts to humiliate and betray the country. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, who has been long known as an agent and supporter of the Confederacy, in the English House of Commons, delivered an address to his constituents, a few weeks ago, a report of which reached us by the last mail, and we published extracts from it on Tuesday. In it he says, speaking of the American war:

"I am glad to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States a feeling arising that this war is in vain for the objects it has in view; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and speak openly about this. Various meetings are being held at present throughout the Northern States, and I will read a resolution which was passed last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting was held. The words are these: 'That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomsoever conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumulated debt, overwhelming taxation, and national ruin to both sections.' In sending to me that resolution, *a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States for securing peace and separation, and he asks me to make known these meetings in this country, and he adds: 'There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day.' I am glad to see that feeling arising in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the West. A very distinguished statesman, a member of the Senate, writing to a friend of mine—a statesman who occupies a very high position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet—writes: 'We are tumbling to pieces fast, and unless Europe steps in and saves what is left, we shall go headlong to destruction.'* These words are too true, and I do hope that their statesmen will see it in time, and use their best exertions to secure peace."

We think—and we are sure that most thoughtful and patriotic men will agree with us—that the most painful feature of the war, more painful even than the carnage and desolation which it causes, is the revelation it has made of the utter indifference of large numbers of men hitherto prominent in politics, to everything that is comprised under the term *national honor*. The Southerners are at least true to something—to the South or to Slavery—but the North swarms with men who are true to neither North nor South, nor yet to the United States, who have no care for the credit of either the country or Government, and to whom the possession of power by their own party is the first and main object to be attained by any means—if by succumbing to a rebellious minority, well; if by intriguing with foreigners, well also. They keep up correspondence with the worst enemies of this country, and of its institutions and people, abroad. They supply them with their facts and arguments for their vilifications of everything American; and when they travel in Europe they devote themselves to the steady depreciation of their own Government, and to the diffusion of the darkest views as to its credit and its future.

It is they who spread and support the belief so prevalent in Europe, that we are entirely wanting in all noble sentiment and inspiration; that money is our god; that we have no national feeling; that our patriotism is mostly brag, and our religious professions hypocrisy. When a copperhead in London or Paris entertains an English or Frenchman with abuse of Lincoln and the war, on the ground that it is pecuniarily damaging, he simply confirms the foreign impression that all sense of honor is confined to the South, and that we here are a race of sniveling traders, who make war for the sake of plunder, and make peace only because war has ceased to pay.

It is these men, the correspondents and inspirers of the Lindsays and Lairds and Gregorys, who now ask us at Chicago to commit the destinies of the country for the next four years to their direction; and if they succeed in securing from the country this mark of confidence, it will certainly prove to foreigners, who despise while they listen to them, that they are not bad specimens of the nation.

The Duty of the Hour.

We suppose that every man and woman in the land knows that the armies of the Union which are actively engaged in their heroic efforts to crush out this Southern rebellion, are greatly in need of reinforcement. Lieut.-Gen. Grant himself has but recently declared that "*if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war.*" "This," wrote our Washington correspondent the other day, "is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met."

Think of this, ye who long for peace! Think of it, ye who desire a restored Union! Think of it, brave young men, and all who are patriots or lovers of American liberty! And do not only think of it, but take such *action* as the thought and the circumstances require. If this generation are worthy of the glorious Union which their fathers formed and the freedom which their fathers fought for, let them now, in the moment of the Union's greatest need, in the day of freedom's peril, prove it by the course they adopt.

Grant says "but a hundred thousand fresh men." What is this to the twenty-two millions of the North? To this great populous Empire State of New-York it is less than twenty thousand men. Had we the right spirit, this City alone ought to put that force in the field in a week.

In fifty days we may have peace. This is no flippant prophecy; but it is the asseveration of a man who, more than any other, knows the whole military power of this rebellion—who has fought its greatest armies in Tennessee, in Mississippi, in Georgia and in Virginia—who has confronted its greatest leaders, assailed and captured its strongest positions, and routed on a dozen fields its largest armies. "In fifty days"—before the mellow sun of the coming October passes away, before the frosts of Winter are upon us, he "can do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war"—if we will but give him the reinforcements which we can so easily furnish. Will the country respond? Will you do your duty in the crisis, O patriotic reader?

The Blockade at Wilmington.

The *Tallahassee* having had a satisfactory experience—both as a blockade-runner and as a privateer—of the port of Wilmington, has, it would now seem, returned thither. She appears to have run in by what is called New Inlet, on the night of Thursday of last week. The United States gunboat *Monticello*, it is alleged, was within five hundred yards of the *Tallahassee*, fired some harmless grape at her, and had the satisfaction, when daylight broke, of finding the rebel craft lying snugly under the guns of Fort Fisher.

A few nights previously a large blockade-runner—probably the famous Clyde-built *Lizzie*, which has a speed of twenty-two miles an hour—passed in without even inviting a salute from the blockading fleet. Perhaps these mishaps are inevitable, and we shall not be in haste to condemn the Captain of the *Monticello* until the official report of this extraordinary affair comes to hand. But it is painful to find that the loud and repeated warnings of commercial bodies, and of the press, directed to this very point where the latest failure has occurred, are without effect. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that at every cost and risk, the inlets to Wilmington must be immediately and effectually guarded, to prevent that place from becoming an established port of outfit for swift and powerful sea-going privateers. The *Tallahassee* does not go back to Wilmington for coal or provisions. Abundance of both, we know, she could have at any one of a dozen "neutral" ports, extending from Nassau to St. Johns, Newfoundland. She made for Wilmington, because she can go there as safely as to a neutral port, because she can land "distinguished agents" of the Confederacy from Halifax, or bring other distinguished agents thence to Halifax; because she can have her machinery, her armament, and her general outfit improved; and because all this can be done deliberately and without the stipulations as to time which neutrals are compelled to exact.

It is needless to attempt prophesying what will next come of this business. But surely action is needed, unless we are to witness the reappearance of the *Tallahassee*, with one or more companions or tenders, on the main Atlantic highway, with scores of burning merchantmen in her track.

Pacific Reports from Mexico.

There is reason to believe that there is a basis of fact in the Mexican reports, received from New-Orleans by the *Yazoo*, which arrived here yesterday. By these reports we are assured that President Juarez has left Mexico for the United States; that his family have arrived at New-Orleans; that the President himself is on board a vessel which is detained at quarantine below the city; that Maximilian is winning over the Juarist chiefs to his cause; that Uraga, on arriving at the capital, is to be treated by the Emperor as becomes his rank, and that official circulars have been issued to journalists and political pamphleteers, enjoining them to refrain from issuing articles calculated to irritate the Liberalist party.

Without accepting these reports in their entirety, it is hardly any longer left open for us to question the prime fact that the open and organized resistance of the Republican chiefs has almost died out. If, however, we are to accept the assurance that the policy of the Empire is to be one of conciliation toward the Liberal party, we may as well at once prepare ourselves for another announcement, which is as sure to follow, as the sun is to rise to-morrow. The powerful hierarchical organizations of Mexico—the bane of every liberal Government since the country achieved its independence—will at once be set to work to undermine the new Government. Their ultimatum is the recovery of every item of Church property secularized within the last twelve years. This refused, their business is once more to plot for a revolution which shall bring a return either of anarchy or absolutism.

It may be that the Austrian Prince is imbued with a native liberalism alien alike to his family traditions and his early political training. It may be that his marriage alliance has impressed him with notions of constitutional government and of liberal administration with which the outside world would not naturally have credited him. And if so, there can be no good reason—if Juarez has really thrown up the game—why the Prince should not seek to turn his grave adventure to account by throwing himself upon the Liberalists instead of upon the Hierarchy. His difficulties, we fear, are about equally great whichever course he takes. But if the experiment comes to be a practical failure, he might retire from the Mexican capital with far greater credit as the victim of reactionary plottings than as the dethroned assassin of popular liberty.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "We are heartily sick and tired of this long, bloody, and cruel war; so are all of our people."

Commenting on this remark, the Boston *Courier* observes:

"They (the Rebels) offer to go into a convention for a restoration of the Union! and the Democracy favor the idea. Who oppose it? Lincoln and his followers."

If there is any portion of the community so devoid of common reason as not to feel their intelligence insulted by this unapproachable rubbish, it would be useless to try to instruct them. But let us quote Jefferson Davis' exposition of the status of the seceded States, as given by his secretary, Mr. *Benjamin*, in the official circular detailing the incidents and conversation between the rebel President and Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore. That exposition—brief, pointed, and unmistakable in its terms—forms at once an answer to the pestilent stuff with which the Copperhead sheets cram their readers, and a soothing commentary on every plank of the Chicago platform. Mr. Benjamin officially asserts:

"The President (Jeff. Davis) said *that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.*"

This is the answer Jefferson Davis has in store for whoever approaches him with proposals of peace. He will be treated with only as "*President of an independent Confederacy*," and the final and complete separation of the Union into two distinct Governments is the ultimatum of the Richmond conspirators. The Chicago peace men knew all this right well when they framed their platform. Why do they attempt to conceal it?

What We May Expect.—The Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz.: 1st. An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace, which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust at the feet of traitors, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

New Steamer.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company has added to its line the new steamship *Saxo Noda*. She is a remarkably fine vessel of 2,000 tons burden, Custom-house measurement, and has elegant accommodations for passengers. Upon her recent trial trip she made the extraordinary speed of seventeen and one half miles an hour. She was built for the China trade, but will hereafter run between this Port, Havana and New-Orleans in connection with the popular steamers *Morning Star*, *Evening Star* and *Guiding Star*, forming a weekly line. She sails on the 10th inst.

Convoy for California Steamers.—It will be seen by an advertisement that steamships of the California line, which leave this port every ten days, will hereafter go under convoy of United States war steamers throughout the Atlantic voyage, both in the outward and inward passage. This is a precautionary measure against rebel privateers, and will make the route perfectly safe.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

HOW THEY ARE VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 1.

It is difficult to convey an adequate impression of the exhilaration with which the action of the Chicago Convention has inspired all true loyal Union-loving men here; but it will be readily perceived from the effect it must produce upon Union men everywhere throughout the country. A great victory in the field could hardly prove more efficacious. As the attack upon Sumter united all men either for the Union or against it, so will the proceedings of the Democracy at Chicago merge all minor differences in the Union party, and give assurance of a complete victory.

The three cardinal points upon which the party represented in Chicago hoped to make issue—to wit, arbitrary arrests, the draft, and emancipation—are all disposed of by the nomination of McClellan, who, without consultation with his superiors, established the first of these precedents in the arrest of the Maryland Legislature; who, in 1861, strenuously besought the President to fill the armies by a draft; and who finally insisted upon the principle of seizing and using the negroes of rebel enemies wherever and wherever they could be found. In the selection of Mr. Pendleton, who, while in Congress, voted against all supplies and appropriations, even including those necessary for the payment of the soldiers, and whose voice was constantly heard clamoring for peace, the Democracy distinctly state their object to be an entire and disgraceful surrender of all the principles for which the people of the North have been so earnestly striving for the past three years, and an abandonment of everything, even to a portion of the United States, to the rebels in arms. Already these considerations are seen and appreciated here, and when the facts are placed before the people, as they shortly will be, it is hardly possible to suppose that the result will be otherwise than satisfactory to the loyal men of the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE MULLER CASE.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The President has received the proceedings in the case of Frank-Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs, and has approved Commissioner Newton's decision. A warrant for Muller's extradition has accordingly been issued, and forwarded to New-York.

PERSONAL.

R. F. Andrews and Gen. Bosseau are here.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

The excess of exports over imports, as reported at the Treasury Department for the months of July and August, 1864, exceeds that of the same period for 1863, by upwards of $26,000,000.

NEW DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The Worcester, Mass., National Bank and the First National Bank of Greenport, N. Y., have been to-day designated as depositaries of public moneys, and United States financial agents.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 1.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *National Republican* of to-day says: "We are authorized and requested to announce, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Col. Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, have ever been, nor are now, authorized to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiations for peace, beyond what he has plainly and carefully *written over his own signature*; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially or privately. If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Col. Jaques, while they were in Richmond, is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue. Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines. He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that Gen. Grant would pass them through his military lines; nothing more."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August shows the amount outstanding to be $1,876,566,284, and the interest, in both coin and lawful money, $77,447,123, or an increase of the public debt since the 2d of August of $53,073,000, and of interest, $1,029,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is now $880,699,492; the debt bearing interest in lawful money, $460,197,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, $357,470; the debt bearing no interest, $619,111,367. The unpaid requisitions are $78,795,000, and the amount in the Treasury $17,169,816. It further appears that since the 2d of August the six per cent. bonds under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, exchanged for seven-thirties, have increased to the extent of $15,000,000; that the seven-thirty three-year notes under the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced about the same amount, and the six per cent. certificates of indebtedness under the act of March 1, 1862, increased nearly $26,000,000.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan, to-day, amount to $1,050,000, and to the Ten-Forty loan, $500,000.

Seven millions of dollars were furnished to-day by the Treasurer, two millions of which are for the pay of Grant's army, three millions for Sherman's forces, one million for the troops in Washington, and the remainder for similar disbursements elsewhere. Two millions were recently sent to New-Orleans.

APPOINTMENT.

John J. Weed, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.

Two regiments, comprised of the employes in the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria, have been organized, and the officers commissioned.

The Cosmopolitan Club.—This club, composed of some of the leading citizens of this City, Boston and Providence, on Thursday last inaugurated their organization with a grand chowder-feast and clambake, produced in the real old-fashioned Rhode Island style, at Providence. The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington line, and a special train from Groton, were placed at the disposal of the club by Mr. Simons, agent of the line. The affair went off finely; speeches were made by the President and Vice-President; songs and a general social flow of champagne, wit and sentiment followed. The Cosmopolitan will probably be one of the most select, as it is one of the wealthiest clubs in the City. Its Club House will probably be located in Fifth-avenue, as a committee is already making selections of a site.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	223	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	84¾
7,000	do.	223	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
20,000	do.	223¼	100	C. & N. W.	52
10,000	do.	223¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	83
10,000	do.	223	50	Quick. M. Co.	41¾
50	Reading R.	117¾			

SEMMES AND THE ALABAMA.

The Infamous Career of the Privateer, as Described by Himself.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND THE SUMTER.—From the Private Journals and other Papers of Commander R. SEMMES, C. S. N. London: SAMPSON, LOW, SON & Co. New-York: G. H. CARLETON.

When the rebellion broke out, RAPHAEL SEMMES was a Commander in the Navy of the United States, on shore duty as member of the Lighthouse Board. He was a native of Maryland, residing at Washington, fifty years old, and had served with fair credit in the navy for thirty-five years. He now wrote to the Confederate leaders, offering his services to fight against the country in whose service he still was. On the 14th of February, 1861, he received at Washington a telegram, requesting him to come to Montgomery, and confer with the Confederate Naval Committee. He telegraphed back that he would come immediately. After he had done this, and virtually enlisted with the Confederates, he resigned his position in the navy of the Union. From Montgomery he was sent back to the North to buy arms and powder, contract for machinery, and get a certain powder manufacturer to set up a powder mill in the Confederacy, and try to procure a cap machine from an "artificer named WRIGHT, at the arsenal in Washington." Moreover, there were, "at or near New-York," a couple of "steamers of speed, light draft, and strength sufficient for at least one heavy gun," which could be bought.

So rife was treachery at the North. A Commander in the navy, while holding his commission, offers his service to the enemy. Treasonable dispatches pass to and from him over the telegraph without question. He passes at pleasure from Washington to Montgomery and back. He is busy in the Northern markets buying arms, powder and machinery; negotiating for steamers, powder-mills and machines for making percussion caps. Every man who had any transactions with him must have known that he was guilty of treason. Some of these traitors may perhaps even yet be brought to justice. Those who had charge in Washington of the Southern Telegraph Line on the 14th and 15th of February, 1861, may yet be within reach of justice. Some of those traders and manufacturers who dealt with SEMMES between the 4th of March and the middle of April may, by strict research, be discovered. The detection of one may lead to the discovery of all; and we trust that the statute of limitation does not apply to treason as well as to swindling.

On the 4th of March SEMMES was back from Montgomery to Washington. On that day he bade adieu to his wife and daughters at the National Capital, leaving them to the hospitality of the people whom he had betrayed and was about to plunder. He has never seen them since. They enjoyed this hospitality during the months in which he was burning the ships of their proprietors. For aught we know they are still enjoying it. Let it be so. We would not visit upon their heads the punishment for the crime of their husband and father.

SEMMES was recalled from the North to take command of a steamer fitting out at New-Orleans. It had formerly plied as a merchantman between New Orleans and Havana. It was rechristened the *Sumter*. Escaping our blockading fleet on the 30th of July, the *Sumter* put to sea, and began her work of destruction. For five months she cruised in the Gulf, among the West India Islands, and on the coast of South America. She then shot across the Atlantic, put into Cadiz, where she was suffered to be repaired in the Government docks, and then steamed for Gibraltar, where she was blockaded by the American steamers *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*, and was finally abandoned. During her six months' cruise the *Sumter* captured eighteen vessels. Of these, two were retaken, two ransomed, seven released by the Governor-General of Cuba, because they had been sent into the port of Cienfuegos in violation of the Spanish decree of neutrality, and seven were burned.

From Gibraltar SEMMES went to Great Britain to take command of a new steamer then building for the Confederate Government. The builder was JOHN LAIRD, a member of the British Parliament. Everybody knew for whom and for what purpose the vessel was building. Only the British Government could find no legal proof for months. At last it began to suspect that what everybody knew to be a fact might possibly be true, and an order was dispatched to prevent her from going to sea. Just too late. There were good friends at court who gave the Confederates information of what was to be done; and so, while a huge dispatch, "on Her Majesty's Service" was traveling from London to Liverpool, the "290" was leaving anchor ostensibly for a trial trip. To give color to this pretence, a number of fine English ladies, daughters, friends, and acquaintances of the Parliamentary builder, went with her. They flaunted their crinolines and scarfs over her deck, and set their dainty lips to the champagne and salad provided for their delectation. When fairly clear of port, and out of reach of arrest, a tug came alongside, the lovely guests went on board, and the "290" went on her way. She was not yet armed, for the English law forbade the equipment of vessels for belligerents in British ports. So another British vessel, loaded with English guns, English balls, and English powder, commanded by an English captain, and manned, like the "290," by an English crew, followed hard after to the rendezvous agreed upon—the neutral harbor of Porto Praya, in the Portuguese island of Terceira. Here the guns and ammunition were transferred to the "290," which still bore the English flag, and was nominally commanded by "Capt. BUTCHER, late of the Cunard service." The law of nations, as laid down by SEMMES himself, provides that "a belligerent ship of war cannot increase her crew or armament in a neutral port." This arming of the "290" in a neutral port was none the less a flagrant violation of the law, because it was done by fraud under British colors.

On Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862, the "290" put to sea, and when a full league beyond shore, she for the first time raised the Confederate flag and was christened the *Alabama*. Her crew were to a man British subjects. SEMMES says in his journal that they were "the most reckless from the groggeries of Liverpool, who thought they were shipping on a sort of privateer where they would have a jolly good time and plenty of license." And again he says "they were a rough lot, the boys especially picked up in the streets of Liverpool, most incorrigible young rascals." Yet these fellows had been secured by fraud, or as SEMMES euphemistically expresses it, they "were shipped from Liverpool for a feigned voyage, in the hope of inducing them to join when the ship was fairly in commission." SEMMES was quite disgusted by the conduct of the fellows when he urged them to join. "The modern sailor," he says, "has greatly changed his character. He now stickles for pay like a sharper, and has lost his recklessness and love of adventure." In the end SEMMES was forced to pay common seamen £4 10s. a month, and firemen £7. However, he chuckles over his bargain. "I was glad," he says, "to get them even upon these terms, as I was afraid that a large bounty in addition would be demanded of me." The chivalrous Captain seems to us to have been the real sharper. He inveigled the men on board by false pretences, and then haggled for a price less than he would have been glad to have paid if he could not have got them cheaper.

The *Alabama* struck westward across the Atlantic on the track of our commerce. Her first prize was made on the 5th of September, 1862. It was the *Ocmulgee*, a whaler, of Edgartown, valued by SEMMES at $50,000. The entry in SEMMES' Journal may be taken as a fair sample of his own account of all of his proceedings. He says:

"English colors were hoisted on board the *Alabama*, and a cheer was with difficulty suppressed as the stars and stripes rose in answer to the stranger's deck. Arrived within boarding distance, a boat was at once sent on board the prize, the *Alabama's* red ensign giving place to the Confederate flag as the boarding officer gained the deck. She was of course taken possession of, her crew brought on board the *Alabama* and placed in irons. The next morning another sail hove in sight, so the prize was fired, and the *Alabama* started in chase, having taken from the prize 36 prisoners, beside stores, rigging, &c."

This was the almost unvarying programme! A vessel is brought to by a shot across her bows; the *Alabama* hoists false colors—usually British; sends a boat to the chase; hoists the Confederate flag; brings the crew on board the captor; puts them in irons or not, according to convenience; takes out such articles as can be used, and burns the vessel; sometimes varying the scene by using the prize as a target for the practice of his gunners. In no case was a vessel spared, except when prisoners had become inconveniently numerous, then a prize of small value would be released upon bond, and the prisoners put on board.

In September the *Alabama* made ten captures, and in October eleven. Toward the close of October she was cruising off our coast. She approached within two hundred miles of New-York; and according to his own account, SEMMES proposed to make a few captures in our harbor, and possibly to threaten the city itself. This scheme was not altogether impracticable. It was not beyond the range of possibility for a swift steamer, with a competent pilot to make a dash under cover of darkness, run into the harbor, pass the City, giving a running fire as she steamed along, and escape through the Sound. However, SEMMES took the side of discretion, chiefly, as he says, because he was nearly out of coal, and hurried toward the West India Islands. The consort of the *Alabama*, an English steamer, was to meet her at Martinique with coal. The *Alabama* was hardly safe in the harbor of Fort de France when the United States steamer *San Jacinto* appeared off the port and attempted to blockade the Confederate cruiser; but the watch was negligently kept, and the *Alabama* slipped out by night, under the very eyes of the *San Jacinto*. If SEMMES' statement is to be relied upon, he had been gone four days before his absence was discovered.

During November, 1862, three captures were made, and in December only two. But one of these was the most notable of all upon her long list. Early in December, the *Alabama* was cruising off the coast of Cuba, hoping to fall in with a homeward-bound California steamer. Hitherto, although great damage had been inflicted upon us, little profit had accrued directly to the enemy. With the exception of the chronometers of the prizes, a few thousand dollars in specie, and stores and supplies that were consumed as fast as seized, they had found nothing that was of use to them. The prize-money which SEMMES had promised to his motely crew had not been gained. But the capture of a northward-bound California steamer, laden with treasure, would make amends. Visions of uncounted wealth, like those which dazzled the eyes of the old buccaneers in these same waters, fired the fancy of SEMMES and his "rascals." So the *Alabama* lay in wait, sails down, fires up, and propeller lowered, ready to pounce upon her prey. On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, a large steamer appeared in the distance; as she approached it was evident that she was a California steamer, but going to and not from Aspinwall. The *Alabama*, hoisting the United States flag, made toward her, and the unsuspecting steamer kept on her course directly upon her enemy. When they were close together, down went the Union colors from the *Alabama*, and up went the Confederate flag, while a blank shot summoned the steamer to surrender. That steamer was the *Ariel*. She had on board, beside her crew, 120 United States marines, and nearly 500 other passengers. Though nearly three times the size of the *Alabama*, she was as defenceless against her as a deer against a hound. She was, however, noted for her speed, and attempted to run, but a shell which splintered her mainmast showed that she was under command of the heavy guns of the *Alabama*. There was nothing to be done but to surrender. SEMMES was sorely puzzled to know what to do with his prize. He could not burn her, according to custom, until he had removed the prisoners, and he could not take these on the *Alabama*, for there was no room for them. He decided to retain her by him, in charge of a prize crew, hoping that he might fall in with a less valuable prize, to which he might transfer them, keeping meanwhile a close lookout for the expected California treasure ship. But no new prize appeared. He then decided to take the *Ariel* off the port of Kingston, Jamaica, land his prisoners there, and take the prize out to sea and burn her. But he learned that the yellow fever was raging at Kingston, and he would not be guilty of turning seven hundred persons, many of them women and children, adrift in a plague-stricken town. The next determination—of which, however, SEMMES says nothing, but which we learn from other sources—was to land them on one of the desolate "keys," trusting that they would be relieved by some passing ship. This was prevented by accident. While chasing a vessel, which proved to be a neutral, some portion of the *Alabama's* machinery gave way, and it could not be put in order in less than two or three days. She lay immovable upon the water. Should this become known to the *Ariel*, she could steam off, taking with her, as prisoners, the prize-crew from the *Alabama*. The discovery might be made at any moment. The only safe course was to release the *Ariel* on bond, before the condition of the *Alabama* was known. Of course, the Captain of the prize, ignorant of the state of affairs, was eager to make an arrangement. The ransom was fixed at $261,000, for which a bond was given, and the *Ariel* set off on her voyage to Aspinwall.

The *Alabama* now cruised for three weeks among the West India Islands, without making a single prize. She had in the meanwhile supplied herself afresh with coal, sent from England to an appointed rendezvous. Early in January, 1863, SEMMES resolved upon, and partially effected, an enterprise which relieves him from any charge of cowardice. He had learned that an expedition under Gen. BANKS was to be dispatched from New-Orleans to Galveston, Texas. This would, of course, be accompanied by some armed vessels; but the greater part of it would consist of transports, crowded with troops, and utterly defenceless against the *Alabama*. On the 11th of January he was off Galveston, some thirty miles distant. His purpose was to keep out of sight during the day, then run in by night and attack the enemy's vessels. But by mistake he came a little too near, and was discovered. Soon after one of the vessels was seen coming out. It proved to be the *Hatteras*, an iron steamer of slow speed, and every way inferior in armament to the *Alabama*. SEMMES drew off slowly in order to get his antagonist beyond reach of her consorts. His vessel was under British colors; but the Commander of the *Hatteras* was confident that she was the *Alabama*. When within hailing distance, in answer to the question "what ship is that?" SEMMES replied, "Her Majesty's ship *Petrel*." A few moments afterward, another answer was given: "This is the Confederate steamer *Alabama!*" accompanied with a broadside. The fire was returned, and the action was commenced. It was of short duration. In ten minutes the *Hatteras* was disabled and on fire in two places. The Commander surrendered, and asked for assistance to save his crew. This was given. In two minutes after the last man was taken off the *Hatteras* went down. The loss on either side was slight. On the *Hatteras* two were killed and three wounded. On the *Alabama* two were slightly wounded. The *Alabama* was injured, but not seriously. This was the only injury sustained by vessel or crew until her encounter with the *Kearsarge*.

During January and February the *Alabama* cruised among the West India Islands and in the Middle Atlantic, making only four prizes. The American flag had almost disappeared from these waters. Early in March she set off southward, crossing the equator on the last day of the month, and cruising off Brazil and the La Plata until the end of June. During March, April, and May she made seventeen prizes. One of these, the *Sea Lark*, was the most valuable of all. SEMMES estimates her at $550,000. The others were mostly loaded with guano, and of comparatively small value. In June she fell in with but two American vessels, and at the close of the month headed for the Cape of Good Hope, which she reached at the close of July, making two prizes on the way. For two months she was at and around the Cape, making no prizes. She then put off for the Indian Seas. October was a barren month. November and December each brought three prizes. The American flag had disappeared from the waters of the Indian Ocean. The *Alabama* then headed back for the Cape of Good Hope. On her way she made a single prize, in January, 1864. Except for this, January, February, and March were fruitless months.

On reaching the Cape of Good Hope, SEMMES found unwelcome tidings awaiting him. Just before his last visit to the Cape he had made prize of an American vessel, the *Conrad*, loaded with wool. Without discharging her cargo, he had put an armament and crew on board, christened her the *Tuscaloosa*, and claimed for her the character of a confederate man-of-war. This claim, in spite of the protest of the American Consul, had been conceded by the authorities at the Cape. But in the meanwhile, orders came from the Home Government, directing that the vessel should be considered a prize brought into British waters contrary to the proclamation of neutrality; that she should be seized and delivered up to the American Consul for her owners. SEMMES protested angrily, but vainly, against this decision. The Cape authorities were willing enough to favor him; but the orders from home were too direct and specific to be disobeyed.

On March 25, the *Alabama* set out for Europe. On April 22, a guano ship was captured and burned; on the 27th, the *Tycoon*, from New-York to San Francisco. This was the last capture made. Nineteen other vessels were overhauled before she reached Cherbourg on June 11, but not one of these bore the American flag.

In all, the *Alabama* had captured sixty-three vessels. Of these, one-third were taken during the first two months of her cruise, September and October, 1861; another third in March, April and May, 1863, leaving only a third for the remaining seventeen months. Of these prizes, all but nine were burned. The total value of the prizes, as set down by SEMMES, was about four and three-quarter millions of dollars. A quarter of a million, beside ransom bonds payable at the end of the war, would probably more than cover all the value of stores, chronometers and money actually gained by the captors.

But the actual damage done to us is not to be measured by the vessels and cargoes destroyed. Our commerce was almost swept from the ocean. In one year nearly 450,000 tons of American shipping passed from our flag to that of our great commercial rival. But we have been incidentally more than repaid for even this great loss. The *Alabama* has virtually bound England and France to peace. Every commercial nation that now goes to war does so under the clear condition that her commerce is to be destroyed. Had it not been for this understanding, we doubt whether the British Government would have been able to resist the urgency with which her manufacturers and traders pressed for the recognition of the Confederacy and the breaking of the blockade. But for the *Alabama* we should probably have had England for an antagonist. But the Government clearly perceived that if one vessel could thus cripple American commerce, two or three or a dozen would do this and more for that of England.

The career of the *Alabama*, from the day when she slipped fraudulently from British waters, to that when she was sunk off Cherbourg, lasted three years, lacking a month and ten days. Much blame which we think wholly undeserved, has been cast upon our Navy Department that she was not captured. We should remember that she had the whole ocean on which to hide. She always sailed under false colors, usually personating an English vessel, but sometimes an American one. If she overhauled a neutral vessel it would not be reported that it was done by the *Alabama*. If her precise position on any given day was ascertained, she might be a thousand miles distant—in what direction no one could know—before the intelligence could reach us, and a steamer be sent after her. If worst came to worst, she could run into a neutral port, and our cruiser must beat around a league from the shore or the mouth of the harbor, for if she entered, by International law, she must allow her adversary twenty-four hours clear start before setting off in pursuit, without the least indication which way to go. The chances were a thousand to one against any vessel catching her in a year. The wonder is that she was caught at all, rather than that she was not caught before.

SEMMES himself does not in this book—at least not ostensibly—furnish an account of the destruction of the *Alabama*. That was left for the unknown individual who supplies the few hods of biographical mortar to hold together the autographic bricks of the journal. Nothing could be more poorly done. The unknown writer is cursed with a bad memory. At the commencement of his labors he tells prospectively how the crew of the *Alabama*, raked up from Liverpool grog-shops, "as their shattered vessel sank beneath their feet, crowded round the very captain with whom the hard bargain had been driven, imploring him not to yield." At the close of the book he contradicts all this. He says: "Many wild stories are being told of something like a mutiny of the crew at this desecration of the Southern banner; of how they implored the Captain to spare them the disgrace of it. * * * The fact is, that the flag came down quietly and decorously. All on board perceived that there was no help for it." Forgetting that SEMMES, in his report to Mr. MASON, had specially complimented his First Lieutenant for the "fine condition in which his ship went into action, with regard to battery, etc.," he affirms that the *Alabama* was unfit for fight, owing to her long cruise, while "the *Kearsarge* was in first-rate condition." The fact is, that the *Kearsarge* had been at sea nearly six months longer than the *Alabama*. The melodramatic story of the crew of the *Alabama*, while floundering in the water, refusing to be saved by the hated Yankees, and when picked up jumping overboard, is thoroughly absurd. These Liverpool loafers cared for nothing but their pay, and anticipated prize money. But scamps as they were, they were not so ungrateful as they are here represented.

The facts of the fight are now too well known to need recapitulation here. The London *Athenæum*, certainly nowise prejudiced in favor of the Americans, says:

"To say that the *Alabama* was overmatched by the *Kearsarge* in any way except in skill, character and organization, is mere nonsense. She was beaten by better men. Capt. WINSLOW is the model of a sailor; very quiet, resolute and English-like in bearing. He is a thorough seaman, and his crew are worthy of their leader—being chiefly English and Americans, with a sprinkling of Italians, Danes and negroes. The *Alabama's* crew—all of them raked from the streets of Liverpool—are described by Capt. SEMMES himself as a lot of 'incorrigible young rascals.' But the badness of their quality was a consequence of his position. A man like Capt. SEMMES has no command of the market; he has to take such 'rascals' as he can get. They were engaged on a false pretence and carried out to sea on a lie. They got drunk, they fought, they deserted. At every port he lost some of the men whom he had induced to go on board his ship."

The assertion that the crew of the *Kearsarge* were chiefly English and Americans is characteristic of our friend John Bull. The muster roll of the vessel shows that of 163 officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, 152 were natives of the United States, and only 11 foreign born, and of these only two were Englishmen.

SEMMES has drawn his own likeness, and we need add nothing to his touches. After his own account, no one will deny that he is a threefold traitor. He is a traitor to the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and which had fed him for five and thirty years. He is a traitor to the State to which, according to the fundamental article in the Confederate creed, he owes primary and absolute allegiance; for his own State of Maryland, not only has never seceded, but has most unequivocally declared that she never proposes to do so. Yet SEMMES, who, for the least shadow of justification, must maintain that every citizen of a State is bound by the action of that State, has the effrontery to declare that Maryland and all the other Border States who have not gone with the Confederacy are "traitors and cowards." He is a traitor to his military oath—the most sacred obligation known among men; so sacred that when the fathers of Christianity wished to find a word to express the most solemn obligation, which could bind the members of the mystical body of believers to their Divine Head, they borrowed the word *sacramentum*, or military oath, and called the supreme rites of the faith *sacramenta*, "sacraments." Yet before he took the first measures to attempt to free himself from the obligations of this sacramental oath, SEMMES offered his services to the enemy. DUGALD DALGETTY never was base enough to engage in a new service until he was free from the obligations of the old.

We hate those whom we have wronged or propose to wrong. It is hard to say which SEMMES hates most, a "Yankee" or a "nigger." Yet, by a strange inconsistency he leaves his wife and daughters to the kindness of these hated Yankees, confident—for he certainly is not lost to human feeling—that the crimes and outrages of the husband and father would not be visited upon his wife and children. But for the "nigger," as such, there is no limit to his scorn and detestation. He is always and everywhere a lazy, dirty, intolerable beast. In sailing past Hayti SEMMES finds time to breathe a pious prayer for the extermination of the blacks who have dared to form themselves into a nation "under pretense of liberty and a free government." Yet, somehow the ownership of one of these beasts elevates a man to the topmost heights of humanity. To be a slaveholder is to be a man and a brother. It can efface the stigma of African blood. At Pernambuco, we find him breakfasting with the Governor and his wife, "a sprightly, bright mulatto," without the faintest indication of a qualm; and on the African coast we find him talking on terms of equality with negro slaveholders "as black as the ace of spades."

Yet, traitor and knave as he is, perhaps the epithet of "pirate" is not fairly applicable to him. A pirate, by the law of nations, is an enemy of the human race, who for purposes of plunder makes war upon all. SEMMES only robbed and plundered one people, under cover of a commission from a Government which had at least sufficient strength to induce the world to recognize it as a belligerent. His prime object was indeed destruction of property, and this was remorselessly carried out; but he was not wantonly cruel to persons. When he thought necessary he did not hesitate to put his prisoners in irons, and keep them in great suffering. We read of seventy-five, a hundred, and a hundred and fifty prisoners at a time crowded for days together upon the decks and under the closely-stowed hatches of the *Alabama*, and kept in irons. That, with such a rascally crew as he had there were cases of outrage, is beyond question; but we think none of these outrages were perpetrated by his orders, or with his connivance before the fact. In truth, we wonder that they were not more numerous.

He has some of the chief requisites for a Commander. While crafty and cunning, he is by no means deficient in courage. He has the faculty of command. When fairly at sea, and out of the reach of rum, his scoundrelly crew were kept in fair discipline. He has, moreover, more than fair acquirements. He writes well enough, though vainglariously. According to a statement of one of his officers, he had at some time studied and practiced law, probably while on easy shore duty as an officer in the United States Navy. At all events, his papers show him fairly versed in the elements of international law.

As for his continual sailing under false colors, we have no right to find fault. We must, as far as we are concerned, admit that, as against us, it was a lawful trick of war. But we imagine that, in using the flag of a neutral nation for belligerent purposes, he committed a breach of the spirit of international law, and a grave offence against the neutral Powers.

We will let the London *Athenæum* sum up for us the character of the man of whom a part of the English people have seen fit to make a pet and a hero.

"We differ from those who denounce Capt. SEMMES as a pirate, and proclaim him a common enemy of mankind. He certainly was not a pirate. He bore a commission from his Government. His was a ship-of-war. He used false colors, and told endless lies, it is true; but then these devices and deceits are a part of the old devilry of war. . . But allowing him to have been a regular Commander, and his vessel a ship-of-war, sailing under a recognized order, we have the right of seeing from him the conduct of an officer, if not of a hero. And herein, we think, he signally fails; fails of the modesty, honesty and frankness which distinguish men who follow the sea as a profession. He talks, or allows his unknown friend to talk, in a hundred places about his own 'indomitable genius,' his own 'wonderful eloquence,' his own 'sound practical views,' his own 'unrivaled audacity,' his own 'clever dispatches,' and the like. . . . Maryland remains with the North, a lawful member of the Union, so that Mr. SEMMES is actually in arms against the land of his own birth, and stands condemned by the existing laws of his State. He is a rebel in his own city, a deserter from the service, a traitor to his country. If he should be taken a captive in this war, it is scarcely possible to doubt that a Maryland judge and jury will condemn him to a traitor's death."

If the English traders and gentlemen, with Mr. JOHN LAIRD at the head and Mr. JOHN LANCASTER at the tail, should still retain their *penchant* for their pet, after he has so thoroughly exposed himself, they will be grieved to learn that their gushing affection is not at all reciprocated. "England," he says, "is too rich to be generous. Our war for her is a sort of prize-fight, and she is looking on in about the same spirit with which her people lately viewed the prize-fight between KING and HEENAN. Hurrah for one: well done the other!" The most inveterate liar will sometimes tell the truth. SEMMES is no exception to the rule.

It is well that SEMMES has written his autobiography. It is well that it has been published in England, and has, as we are told, met with a large sale; and it is well that Mr. CARLETON has republished it here.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Union Hall,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
In answer to numerous inquiries, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble: one application only: does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC: try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,608 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 115 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes for Sale Cheap for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Newburgh, by Rev. John Brown, CHARLES L. BROWNE, of Hong Kong, China, and CHARLOTTE R. HAVEMEYER, of Newburgh, N. Y.

BLANCHET—COOLEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. J. H. Beard, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenwood Lake, N. J., HYACINTH L. D. BLANCHET and JANE, daughter of Isaac P. Cooley, Esq.

COOKE—STEPHENS.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., Rev. WM. H. COOKE, Rector of Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, N. Y., and HANNAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Benj. Stephens, Esq., of this City.

ONDERDONK—LENEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, by Rev. E. Foster, W. M. ONDERDONK and MARY J. LENEY, all of this City.

SPERING—WEST.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Geo. Winser, of Mariner's Harbor, at the residence of her aunt, Miss L. A. Wolfe, Mr. F. E. SPERING, of New-York, and PHEBE ANN, daughter of Horace L. West, Esq., of Milford, Pike County, Penn.

☞ Milford papers please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 1, ANN, daughter of the late David Brown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendence at the depot.

BAURN.—At City Point, on Friday, Aug. 26, 1864, MERRITT BAURN, Quartermaster Seventh Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 28 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

CALDWELL.—At Troy, on Thursday, Aug. 25, JAMES G. CALDWELL, aged 73 years.

His remains were taken to Whitehall for interment.

DEMILT.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARY COULTER, wife of James D. Demilt, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M., at the chapel in the cemetery at Jamaica. Those taking the 10:30 train, Long Island Railroad, will reach the cemetery in time for the funeral.

HARTELL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, widow of the late Christian Hartell, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christian H. Seaman, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. KEYES, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

LEFFERTS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at Bedford, L. I., JOHN LOTT LEFFERTS, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 2, from the house of the late Robert B. Lefferts, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, JOHN MILLER, (builder,) aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 256 West 36th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OLCOTT, eldest daughter of Marie U. and the late Chas. M. Olcott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 192 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, of inflammation, MARGARET, wife of Charles Ostrander.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 41 Huron-st., Greenpoint, L. I., this day, (Friday,) Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and also the members of Mount Carmel Lodge No. 300, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

PAULDING.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, PHILIP REMSLAERDE PAULDING, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLHAUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN ROLLHAUS, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Vandam-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SNYDER.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, SARAH, widow of Peter Snyder, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anthony S. Snyder, No. 188½ East 13th-st., without further notice. Remains to be interred at Greenwood.

WADE.—In hospital near Bermuda Hundred, Va., of typhoid fever, on Friday, Aug. 12, JAMES B. WADE, Q. M. Sergt. Co. F, Fourth Mass. Cavalry, aged 19 years, 6 months and 27 days.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 194 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN E. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

A GREAT MANY SICK HITHERTO made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a couple of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in the same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men,"

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of 1-2 30 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend.
By order.
JAMES SARINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty-three millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.
The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG,
Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864. Cashier.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by
SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SIMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE business, in successful operation, with a well selected stock of goods on hand, and a cash and short time nearly trade, with lease of store at a moderate rent; the advertisers have another increasing business requiring their entire attention, but would retain an office, and use their influence to promote the interests of their successors; capital required about $30,000; principals only need apply. Address Box 3,622, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 6 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR HELLER'S Patent improved Shutting Bolt. Hardware manufacturers desiring to secure a monopoly in the sale of this valuable improvement, will please call immediately on SNYDER & WALTER, No. 285 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—FRUIT-STORE AND RESTAURANT on Broadway; reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 1,119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a retail liquor store. Apply to J. G. HARRISON, No. 286 West-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of COLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES G. CHALMERS withdrawing, on account of ill health. The business of the late firm will be settled by COLES & THORP, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864. OSCAR COLES.
JAMES G. CHALMERS.
EDWARD B. THORP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of COLES & THORP. The business will be continued as No. 91 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1864. OSCAR COLES.
EDWARD B. THORP.

NOTICE.—ELIAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will be closed by the undersigned. R. HIBBARD.
Aug. 26, 1864. E. C. HIBBARD.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BOREOWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., Opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; 45 miles from the city; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Terms moderate.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. D. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of lots should be appropriated, as fast as received, to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by addition to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof;"

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September next, for loan of $750,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These Bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFE & DORIS, No. 60 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per day on each $50 payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. gold bonds, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 1-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $50 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 15, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to leave the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Smith, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Lily, of Poughkeepsie, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 243 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A GRADUate of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOpal clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,441 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—IN A LIMITED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician—one who understands Latin preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 874, Middletown, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERsity wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 158 Broadway.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a situation as governess, or as teacher in a school in or near New-York. Highest testimonials furnished in regard to character and qualifications. Address M. E. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as French teacher in a school; has had long experience and can give excellent recommendations. Address E. G., Burlington, Vt.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GRADUate) desires a few more pupils in English, Latin, French, Spanish or Drawing. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 199 East-10th-st.

TEACHER WANTED FOR A SELECT SCHOOL.—Good situation. Mr. MANSON will meet applicants at Day-st. House, Sept. 3, noon.

DANIEL'S PLANING-MACHINE WANTED. —Any one having one for sale, planing not less than 24 inches, will please address a few lines to L. HILSENG No. 130 East 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. F. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J., Dr. H. E. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 15th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 643 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES S. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding school for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.
Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
The terms, per session of 10 months, are $300, payment of half session of 5 months in advance.
For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 635 Madison-av., corner of 62d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 57th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient instruction. A. W. MORSHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS are supplied *Gratis* for use of parents in bookstore No. 129 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of good situation of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school of English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 6th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS HAGEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 33 and 35 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEASLEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEASLEY, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 11 Frowers, No. 541, Carwin's, No. 500, and Mitchell & Scribner's, No. 752 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1852, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. CHEVALIER.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Lexington-ave., Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 181 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON GALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 21 East 22d-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 34th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 8.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 18th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

MISS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 22 Madison-av., second door from 23th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 18th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES E. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, City, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 2 West 33d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bradford, Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about fifty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Collin Reid, No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the institution, will furnish catalogues, as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 234 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principal, AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE H. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstelner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-15th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Pegee's, No. 820 Broadway; at the school, and 234 10th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 45th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

**DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INS

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL
STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND
HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO,
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Sept. 17.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ..... Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUYO NODA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUYO NODA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 48 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received, or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier N o 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$28
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$183 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer through out the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. Jones, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. WARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 117 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Cones, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COHSICA," Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 80
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 4, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The present accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. Lawrence, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS, No. 88 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAILS EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st.

IRON WORK.

—TITAN IRON WORKS.
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SEAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., arrive to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James slip and 26th-st., East River, at Greenpoint, Bay Harbor and Hunter's Point at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 6, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone, 7:50, 10:50, 11:20 A. M., and 2 and 4:20 and 5:20 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way Train, to Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-st.,	FROM THIRTIETH-st.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Coupons on bonds due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.
FLUSHING, Aug 31, 1864.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3:42 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
PHIN. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, for all points in Southern and Western New-England, returning, leaves Bridgeport every MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hirschcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Talman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 5½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS COLLYER, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Manch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY,—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murrey-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway N. Y

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—WANTED to hire for a term of years or purchase a property consisting of a machine shop, foundry and buildings affording large manufacturing room, situated in or convenient to the City of New-York. Address C. M. & R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 55 Liberty-st., New York, Room No. 8. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 6-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 111 Broadway.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 4 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tinsons assorted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE BY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.
Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.
Premium not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.
This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.
Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.
P. S.—Send for circular giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

THE DRAFT.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, for three years, if correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Palmerre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men to this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them enlisted and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Recruiting Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 19, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Harcock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove Road Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1861, are by their solicitors on or before the 15th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1864.
ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
Briggs & Son, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and more so other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, on the which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most effectious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES Ag. la WALL, William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

DOCKAWAY CARRIAGE—SIX SEATS, FOR sale low, for want of use. Apply at stable, No. 55 West 20th-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7,
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)
Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.
SPECIAL TRAINS
will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving Jamesslip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.
JOSEPH ORDRONEAUX, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.
PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.
Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.
Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, exclusive premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as a guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the premium of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer for a less amount than $50 will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.
All offers received will be reported on Friday, 9th inst. September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the description and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on first payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be received on the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be unimpaired, returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 16th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 23d inst. Interest on deposited funds will be paid with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.
Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.
GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS:
Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in
Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue to and over the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fifth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.
Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. J. DILLON,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqt. Board.
Aug. 23, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 31 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED with the title of the work, and directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River;
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the East River;
For regulating and grading One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Fourth-avenue;
For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;
For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue;
For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;
For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;
For widening and repairing Pier foot of Lehigh-street, North River;
For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 State-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.
Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces on the Offensive—Early Retreating.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

During the past few days Gen. SHERIDAN'S policy seemed to be on the offensive, for no less than four heavy reconnoissances were sent out; two on the left, with one on the right, by the infantry, assisted by a small force of cavalry, and one toward Shepherdstown by the cavalry alone. These repeated forays on the enemy's lines at last were rewarded by the fact having been satisfactorily ascertained that EARLY had at last taken up his line of retreat. But in what precise direction it was at first impossible to say.

But enough had been learned to determine Gen. SHERIDAN on advancing, and orders were issued late Saturday evening for the army to be ready to move by daylight. About 7 o'clock the entire force got into motion, moving out from behind their formidable breastworks in columns of brigades by the right flank, each corps preserving its relative position in the line of battle. As I stood on the commanding heights just abandoned by our troops, and witnessed the splendid spectacle spread out at my feet, I could not but remember those magnificent lines of SHAKESPEARE'S describing "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

Glorious, indeed, was the scene yesterday as the Army of Western Virginia slowly swept on toward the village of Charlestown. Before the advancing columns, a cloud of skirmishers moved out in a long, pencil-like line, now and then a single shot snapping like a whip, and again a running fire skipping along the line like a wave, as glimpses were gained of small bodies of the enemy. Behind, the corps swept on, in glittering columns, the dark masses appearing and disappearing as they followed the undulations of the country; and between them the different batteries of artillery slowly advanced, their measured pace evincing a deliberation in perfect keeping with the apparent dignity of the arm. Slowly, but steadily, they advanced.

The cavalry, who have laid for some days past in a more advanced position than the main bulk of the army, in the direction of Shepherdstown, wheeled rapidly out from the right on to our immediate front, and speedily took up their appointed place in our extreme advance. Rapid artillery firing could now be heard, and a faint and distant cheer came floating over the woods, as some body of cavalry pushed on in a charge. On, on, our troops pressed, now passing the long line of "rail-pens" of the rebel skirmishers, and again pushing by the lunettes of their artillery, and at last the miserable and hasty line of breastworks the rebels had thrown up for their infantry. It was evident they were only intended as a blind, not for protection.

It was nearly ten o'clock when the Nineteenth Corps (holding the centre) passed through the dusty streets of Charlestown, and the army pushed on until they reached their old line of battle, during the recent engagement a week before. The Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, held the right, the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, the centre, and Gen. COOK'S command the left. The army was then formed in line of battle, and awaited the result of the cavalry advance. At dusk it appeared to be favorable, for orders were received for everything to be ready for an advance at daylight this morning. With this idea we all lay down to sleep.

Daylight had scarcely broke when the bugles began ringing out the *reveille*, and the army set itself to get ready for the road. Breakfast over, we lay stretched on the grass beneath the trees, waiting to hear the bugles sound the "forward." But hour after hour, slipped away, until nearly ten o'clock, when most of us were suddenly awakened from our little cat-naps by the sound of artillery.

On the Martinsburgh pike, near Smithfield, and some six miles beyond Charlestown our cavalry encountered the enemy, driving in his skirmishers. A running fight now ensued between our cavalry and the rebels, resulting finally in our cavalry being compelled to fall back before a heavy column of infantry. The artillery firing was both sharp and rapid, and I understand that the fighting was very desperate on the part of the rebels, they being evidentally determined to resist any further progress of our army in that direction for to-day at least. The loss in Gen. TORBERT'S command is not very great—not more than is usual in such skirmishes. I did not learn of any casualties of note, except that of Dr. TOLINSIN, of Gen. MERRITT'S Staff, who was wounded by a sharpshooter, and feared to be mortally injured.

Our cavalry disputed every inch of the ground, but they were unable to cope with the superior force of infantry brought to bear against them, so they fell back at last upon our main body, and the First and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps were ordered out to their support, and to cover their retreat, should that be found necessary. But our hopes for a fight were baulked by the enemy retiring as soon as they found themselves face to face to our infantry. Gen. TORBERT immediately retraced his steps, and at last accounts was in full pursuit of their rear-guard.

The three corps comprising the main body of the army are now (9 o'clock P. M.) busily engaged in throwing up breastworks, in preparation for to-morrow's operations, should they result in an engagement, although that is scarcely probable. Our line is formed in echelon, by division from right to left, with a view to changing front to the left, covering Harper's Ferry from a flanking attack in that direction, and as I write, the dull sound of the pick and shovel, mingled with the ringing blows of the axe and the crashing fall of trees, can be heard in the night-air, telling of field works and abattis and rifle-pits, while supply-wagons tumble up and down on the fields, going to their respective commands to issue two days' more rations, when they are to fall back to the Ferry for safety. The army of Western Virginia is now stripping for a fight, and it only depends upon the disposition of the enemy whether we are to be gratified.

It is apparent that this army is not a fighting force, at least not an attacking body. If EARLY sees fit to attack us on ground of our choosing, he will get all the fight he wants, but if he chooses to fall back up the Valley, only occasionally turning to drive our cavalry back upon our main force, why all we will do will be to follow him carefully and cautiously, worrying him as much as possible. The truth is, I suspect, that Gen. SHERIDAN has not quite enough men to cope successfully with EARLY. I know that I have maintained heretofore that we had a force strong enough to whip any army that could be brought against us in a fair fight, and I say so still, but that is the very trouble. The rebels, unless compelled, will not risk a battle on equal terms. They always retrograde and fall back until they gain a position that gives them all the advantage.

I suppose the Army of Western Virginia will take up its line of march to-morrow, for I do not expect that any considerable force will be found in our front at daylight. Doubtless EARLY will gain his favorite thoroughfare, the Martinsburgh and Winchester pike, to-night, and probably will succeed in reaching the latter city to-morrow. He may make a stand there, but it is improbable. This army is in the best of trim and anxious for a fight, and the utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. SHERIDAN. G. F. W.

POSTSCRIPT.—Aug. 30, 8 A. M.—Everything quiet this morning. Not a shot has been heard as yet. These lines are written within thirty yards of the line of battle, which is patiently awaiting orders. The move may not take place to-day either. G. F. W.

The Retreat of Early—Rebel Failures in the Valley and Elsewhere—An Escaped Prisoner's Account of the Condition of the Rebel Army—What the Rebels Say About Gen. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

EARLY FALLING BACK.

Nothing has yet been definitely ascertained regarding the ultimate intentions of the rebel Commander, but enough has been gleaned from amongst the multiplicity of rumors and items of news brought in by the various scouts, to satisfy us that EARLY has at last concluded to fall back, up the valley, on Richmond. The clouds of dust daily to be seen rising along the base of the mountains, betoken that his trains are rapidly proceeding in the direction of Winchester and Strasburgh; and it is believed that his main force is at least as far as the first mentioned place already.

FAILURES OF THE REBELS.

As I have often before stated, the main objects of the rebels, during the recent operations in the Valley of the Shenandoah, have most miserably failed. GRANT has not by any means released his grasp of the situation at Petersburgh. On the contrary, he has made renewed efforts and gained fresh advantages, until he now holds successfully the very key to the rebel position. Again, EARLY has been unable to gather in any considerable stores of grain or other supplies, with which to feed his famishing army. On the contrary, I have good reason to believe that his plunder has made but a very sorry account, and his trains, I am confident, will exhibit "but a beggarly show of empty" wagons; and his men are worn out and almost starving.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

I have had to-day a long conversation with a young man belonging to the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at the battle of the 21st August, near Summit Point, and who was fortunate enough to escape yesterday from his captors. He tells a very interesting and quite probable story, and his account agrees with others that I have heard, regarding the condition of the forces under EARLY. It appears that they have been keeping all their prisoners with them, and have compelled them to march backwards and forwards, wherever the rebel army went. This young man was completely worn out from long and unaccustomed foot marches, and from the absence of proper food; and I am glad that he has been granted a furlough to enable him to recover his health.

THE REBEL COMMISSARIAT.

My informant says that ever since he was in the hands of the enemy, (a week,) the only rations he saw any one have were beef and wheat flour, and that very little salt was obtainable, frequently even none. On being asked how the rebel soldiers seemed to relish such diet, he replied that they were much dissatisfied at not being allowed to cross over into Maryland, where they thought they would fare much better. But it appeared that they had a wholesome fear of Gen. SHERIDAN, and resorted to gross abuse of the Commander of our forces, to hide their dread of him. On being asked why they abused him, they replied that it was because when they offered him battle he declined, and forgetting with the same ease so often found among the Southern people, that they never turned to fight except at an immense advantage, and on strong strategic positions. When reminded that they were as backward in attacking SHERIDAN when he turned to fight, they were ready with the reply that it would make them look like fools to fight at a disadvantage. Cool, was it not?

REBEL INCONSISTENCY.

This is the same old story. Give them all the advantage, let them have the choice of position, allow them time to intrench and build abatis and deathpits for our columns, show them all sorts of courtesy, and when they get everything arranged to their mind, why "come on and let us beat you." Even then, if they get whipped, they are dissatisfied, and complain of our want of chivalry. When the history of this war comes to be written, the historian will be at a loss for words to properly portray the conduct of the Southern people during the contest now fast approaching its end. No scheme is too mean for them, if it is only successful, and then it speedily becomes chivalrous. No action is too cowardly if it only gains an end, and then it assumes a new aspect, and you find that the Southern people are all brave. To make raids and burn towns is all very well if done by rebels, but it is against the laws of civilized warfare for national cavalry to destroy anything pertaining to rebeldom.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The men all appear haggard, worn and tired out. This young man says that he never believed stories before about the wretched state of the Confederate soldiers, but he must acknowledge that the force under EARLY are suffering terribly. Their horses are also in terrible condition, and their wagons in pitiable plight. A portion of FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry had very good horses, but the majority exhibited the traces of severe hardships and want of proper forage. He considered it fortunate for the rebels that their supply trains—some 400 wagons—were almost empty, for he did not consider the animals capable of hauling very heavy loads. Shoes, too, were in great demand, and many were barefoot. Clothing did not seem to be in any great need, although it was evident that a change of underclothing would tend somewhat to the comfort of the rebel troops.

THE REBELS TIRING OUT.

On inquiry I learned that he had conversed frequently with his guard and others, and the general tone was that the people were tired with the war, and wished it over. As a matter of course opinions differed regarding the ultimate cause of peace, and although apparently stoutly maintaining their own invincibility, still they seemed very much exercised to hear the universal testimony among the prisoners that they believed Mr. LINCOLN would be reelected. When asked what they intended doing in case Mr. LINCOLN was reelected to the Presidential chair, they laughed uneasily and muttered something about waiting to see if he was, first.

THEIR OPINION REGARDING GRANT.

Whenever Gen. GRANT'S name was mentioned they generally broke out in a torrent of invective that would sound very flattering to his ears, no doubt, could he hear them. "He was no General," "did not know how to fight fair" (!) and "if he was ever caught, wouldn't they hang him." The Lieutenant-General seemed to make them very cross at all times, and our men in their hands were not slow to find it out, and were continually plaguing them about his victories in the past, and his capture of Richmond in prospective. They generally acknowledged that the recent movement on the Weldon road by the Army of the Potomac was a very serious affair for them, and presumed that EARLY would soon be compelled to reinforce LEE. G. F. W.

The Advance—The Cavalry Fight.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

The new movement up the valley commenced yesterday morning. It appears that the enemy's main force retired on Friday night. The fact was immediately discovered, and taken advantage of. The movement to this place has been made without material opposition. During the march yesterday much information was obtained as to the importance of the cavalry fight on Thursday last. It is now known that that fight prevented EARLY from crossing the Potomac. In that fight Gen. GORDON was slightly wounded; and CARTER, after he was cut off and compelled to fall back through Shepherdstown, killed and wounded at the crossing no less than four field and six or eight other officers. The rebel prisoners say that they do not desire to fight our cavalry again.

E. A. PAUL.

WORKERS IN WOOD.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

MUNICIPAL REFORM DEMANDED

Speeches by Messrs. Wittenberg, Poer, Simon and Others.

Last evening Cooper Institute was again filled with the workingmen of New-York who came forward to express their dissatisfaction with the present management of our City Government, and to take action which would secure a reform. Early in the evening the men commenced to assemble, and by 8 o'clock the hall was well filled with the sunburned, strong-armed, hardy sons of toil, who, knowing their might and feeling their wrongs, were determined to right them. The speakers were men from their own ranks, and their strong, sensible and eloquent speeches were most enthusiastically received. Every mention of the Citizens' Association and its objects was loudly applauded. GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment band discoursed some excellent music. The whole audience seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the meeting, and it was in every sense a decided success.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and Mr. H. C. WITTENBERG was unanimously elected President. He said he could truly and sincerely say that when he entered the hall, he expected no such honor, but as it had been thrust upon him, he would do the best he could. He then asked the audience to nominate their Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, when the following gentlemen were nominated, and on motion, unanimously elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. Fowler, Jacob Simon, A. Hamilton, Fred. Germann, Isaac Cole, Christian Metzger, Louis Gelinck, Warren Hale, Albert Bentel, Francis Hayek, John A. Denniston, John Rae, P. Spanger, P. Maguire, S. B. Wilson, Robert Donaghy, L. Bocco, John Kanze, Samuel Cool, John Banman, N. K. Harris, L. H. Vanderwerker, Jas. Titus, John M. Wemmis, Henry Soence, Julius Scott, Jr., Peter Hauck, Ed. Kunst, Joseph Traberaimer.

SECRETARIES.

George C. Needham, J. Rickerby, A. F. Tryon, M. Rothman, Matthew Daly, Valentine Wittenby, George Muller, John Bank, C. Miller, W. Morgan, John Harrer, Fred. Kirschner, Geo. Eckhert, James Stevens, C. F. Seoor, John Gribbon, A. Abel, L. H. Raymond, John A. Tackerberry, P. Kelly.

The President announced the elections, and said:

GENTLEMEN: It seems I have been selected to set this ball in motion, and I hope it won't stop until it wakes up every Rip Van Winkle sleeper of ten years among you to do his whole duty in this great cause, which, if successful, will bring joy to ten thousand workingmen. You have met to-night to cooperate with the Citizens' Association, and if you stand by them, they will stand by you. I have examined into this Association closely, and if any one thinks it is a mushroom affair, he is greatly mistaken. It is on a strong foundation, and it is for you to say whether this City shall be governed any longer as it has been for the past ten years. He cited the actions of the carpenter of Rouen as an example of what workingman could do, and urged the workingmen of the present day to stand as firmly to their line of duty.

The following preamble and set of resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is necessary to the preservation of public liberty, the conservation and increase of the civic wealth, the maintenance of the health and comfort of the people, and the complete and rightful enjoyment of all the chartered privileges of our City, that its offices should be filled by honest, faithful and competent men; and,

Whereas, In lieu of such incumbents, the said offices are held by unqualified and faithless men, who, having purchased their election, undermine our freedom, squander our resources, neglect the public business, and permit our noble city to become a filthy centre of pestilence and death.

Whereas, So far from having even the poor consolation that, with these disadvantages might be combined a saving of the public means, we know that we are annually paying a City and county tax, a fraction of which, if well and honestly applied, would be amply sufficient to preserve order, cleanliness and good government—improve, beautify and adorn our City;

Whereas, We, as citizens of New-York, are ashamed that at the present time, disgrace should attach to the holding of public offices of trust, the filling of which in the days of old was considered an honor, and,

Whereas, Each year we are swindled out of millions of dollars to support and enrich a class of so-called politicians, who not only produce nothing to increase the wealth of society, but actually blister and retard the prosperity and the interests of capital and labor alike suffer from the effects of such misrule: therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially unite with all who are willing to aid in substituting honest and capable for corrupt and incapable municipal office-holders, and we believe that all classes of society may heartily unite upon this broad platform.

Resolved, That we make no vague and general charge of unfaithfulness and corruption on the part of our City authorities, but we bring the specific and abundantly sustained allegation that these officials deny to the people the convenience and pecuniary advantages of public markets in proper localities, where the producer and consumer may meet, and offer and buy cheap and fresh food. We charge upon these officials ten thousand preventable deaths every year, and an amount of sickness and suffering beyond computation, growing out of filthy streets, choked sewers overcrowded tenements. And we charge that the waste and fraud of these men have entailed a tax equal to $75 a year upon every workingman with a wife and three children; and we charge that for all this burden of taxation, neglect and injury, we receive no return other than the prospect of continued and aggravated abuses.

Resolved, That the time has come when duty to ourselves, our families and our fellow-citizens, calls loudly upon us to shake from our limbs the debasing chains of party despotism, by which we have been bound, and arise in the native dignity of workingmen, to assert and maintain the equal right to participate in forming and executing the laws by which we are governed.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the principles contained in the platform of the Citizens' Association, and rejoice in the opportunity now afforded us of pledging to them our unanimous and enthusiastic support, and that we do hereby enroll ourselves as members thereof.

The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. POER, a faithful and honest advocate of the workingman.

MR. POER

said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have given much of my attention during my life to the best interests of the workingman, and I am free to confess that up to the present time I have never known anything started in society on as solid a basis, and to be as substantial in its parts, as this organization which is known as the Citizens' Association. I have moved in political parties for twenty years, and always with a view to do something for my own class in society, and have found always that politicians courted the favor and votes of the hard fisted mechanics, by making invidious distinctions in society, and persuading the poor man that capital and wealth were his enemies, and they have pursued that course for years. Men who never work, who live sumptuously, who dress elegantly, who use every luxury the world affords, whose pockets are always lined with greenbacks, who never dig a ditch, build a house, or do anything else that is useful, these men, these politicians, have tried to tell you that the rich man is the enemy of the poor man. This may be the case somewhere else, but the Citizens' Association is a point blank contradiction of this assertion here. The world possesses no such association of men of wealth, respectability and independence, who have been looking on for years at the slimy politicians who have been using the best energies of this City, and they have seen no hopes except through the workingmen. They have now come together, and they say: "If we can organize these workingmen, who live honestly and pay their debts, and can induce them to select and elect honest men, from among themselves, for all the offices, from the Mayor down to the night scavenger, we will pay the bills." That, gentlemen, is the Citizens' Association. [Cheers.] And, my friends, if they don't succeed, though I think they will, they will at least have dissipated forever the idea that wealth and aristocracy was the enemy of the workingman. Why, there can be nothing done without means; the poor workingman's child has almost to sharpen its teeth on the side-walk to pick the bare bone because they are poor, and these politicians have stolen your money from you. Now the Citizens' Association proposes to work with the workingmen and give them a chance to work for themselves. [Applause.] All these people in Tammany Hall and Republican Headquarters and Pewter Mug, and other politicians, who try to look wise and make you and I believe they are great statesmen; those fellows who live without work I mean, they are getting shaky. These meetings at Cooper Institute are disturbing their dreams, and they don't like them at all. When you meet any of these politicians in the street, and say to them "Citizens' Association," they open their eyes as big as saucers, and don't know what it means, but they soon will know. These politicians are talking to you of new markets, sewerage and all sorts of improvements, and it comes up every year just before election, and what has ever come of it? You and I have voted the straight party ticket for years and have not dared to vote any other because our politicians would not let us. Look at Washington Market. Oh the shame that the illustrious name of WASHINGTON should be blistered with such a filthy pestilence and nuisance. Why, the Japanese thought they were going through the Dismal Swamps when Boorald led them through Washington Market. Now I want to speak a word to the politicians who are here to night, and I see them here in very respectable numbers. You are standing on an earthquake; you have been weighed and found wanting, and we'll sink you now even in the filth of Washington Market. I believe there is logic in all things, and if men will pay $700 for a situation which is worth only $300, then, gentlemen, there must be something rotten in New-York. Now, the time is coming when you must organize; stand up to your guns and work and walk up to the ballot-box and cast your ballot for honest, unsophisticated workingmen. Mr. POER continued his remarks for some time, and was at the close heartily cheered.

Mr. JACOB SIMON then addressed his German fellow-citizens in their own language, said he was a workingman, was proud of it, spoke of the sanitary condition of the City, especially that portion of it where the industrial classes were obliged to live, and called upon all to unite in the good work, without regard to nationality.

He was followed by Messrs. HAWARD, LINK, ROBERT C. CROWE, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Draft.

The following circular has been issued by Brig.-Gen. HAYS:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER SERVICE S. D. OF N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 79.—The following instructions from the Provost-Marshal-General are communicated for the information of the Provost-Marshals in this division, who are instructed to make every arrangement for carrying them into effect.

In the coming draft try and have the drawings made and notices served in such a way as to give the board a hundred and twenty men for examination each day, and let the board have their preparations made for disposing of that number.

As the number who will fail to report and the number of substitutes cannot be foretold by the Boards, I am aware that they can only be approximate to a strict execution of the above order; but I wish them to exercise their best judgment in making arrangements to come as near as possible to effecting the object proposed.

That the examination may commence as soon as possible after the draft is ordered, it may be well to notify first those in the sub-districts most convenient to Headquarters, and require them to report in, say three, four or five days.

By command of Brig.-Gen. HAYS.
C. C. CRAM, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 28.—Co. H, Capt. TURNER, is hereby ordered to parade on Friday, Sept. 2, as funeral escort to the remains of the late Capt. MCCORMICK, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who died in the service of his country, at Elmira.

The company will assemble at the Armory, in fatigue uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The Band will report to Capt. TURNER, at the Armory, at 1 o'clock. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD, Colonel Comdg. 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant Major.

"H" COMPANY ORDER.—The foregoing Special Order is hereby promulgated. In accordance therewith, the members of Co. H are ordered to assemble in uniform as therein ordered, at the Armory, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Members of the regiment generally are invited to join with the company. By order of

HENRY W. TURNER, Captain.
JOHN C. HOWLETT, O. S.

[Advertisement.]

The gentlemen of New-York (if they call there) will thank us for informing them that the new furnishing store, No. 505 Broadway, certainly surpasses anything of the kind in this City.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome st., near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Mrs. E. F. Deptisell, W. W. Washburn, J. Esperd, Mrs. A. Embry and infant, C. N. Case, lady and infant, S. Keifer, J. Keifer, N. Schrnol, Chas. Fournier, A. Hill, T. J. McKay, D. Carriere, J. H. Wine, C. Newman, E. W. Sprague, Favre Nicolin, Wm. H. Allen, Isadore Newman, Mr. Rapelle, Wm. McCracken, Mr. Bobach, J. B. Stanton, J. Chalaron, Geo. B. Waldron and lady, Mrs. M. Thompson, Mrs. A. Potter, Mrs. A. B. Cramb, J. P. St. Cyr, C. R. St. Cyr, Alfred Dolhonde, E. G. Gottschalk, John H. Kinyon, J. B. Shannon, lady, 5 children and nurse, S. Morse, Todd. Mrs. M. G. Knowes, Hugh Allison, Mrs. F. Schaergterger, Chas. Barth and lady, Mrs. Tooney, S. D. Wendaer, Mr. Page, Capt. J. C. Nichol, and others.

In bark Winona, from Marseilles—Mrs. Lucy B. Haywood and daughter, Henry Gallop.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6 28 | Sun sets.....6 32 | Moon sets....6 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 20 | Gov. Island, 9 09 | Hell Gate....10 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Emily B. Louder, Winchester, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heinesen & Co.; Havana, Greene, Havana, T. Ascensio & Co.

Ship Industry, Linnell, Liverpool, C. L. Wright.

Barks Olympia, (Br.,) Jopp, Glasgow, C. J. & F. W. Cogwill; Edwin, Lord, Hamburg, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Mew, Godfrey, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; International, (Hol.,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Fouike.

Brigs C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriman, Parrsboro, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, Marseilles, Bastier & De Verto; Chimborazo, Warren, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Avondale, Hix, Portsmouth, N. H., Junn Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Ideal, (Br.,) Berrie, St. John, N. F., Geo. F. Bulley; Ceylon, (Br.,) Henwood, Belfast, N. S., H. De Wolff; Sharon, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Cagray, (Br.,) Reid, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Schooners Rival, Buxton, Stamford; Quickstep, Wilkes, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; W. D. Pettis, Porter, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; C. H. Van Name, Bush, Norfolk; Amanda Jane, (Br.,) Dalrymple, St. Johns, N. F., J. W. Whitney & Co.; Flash, (Br.,) Thorp, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans Aug. 24, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heinecken & Co. Passed in the river, bound up, U. S. Navy dispatch steamer Tennessee and gunboat Bienville, with the prisoners from Fort Morgan. The U. S. transport McClellan. Left New-Orleans at 3 A. M. of the 24th for New-York, via Mobile. Aug. 26, 5:3 P. M., 30 miles N. W. from Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans. Aug. 27, at 4 A. M., exchanged signals with a brig bound N., showing a private signal, blue and red ground, and white letter D, in the centre; have had strong head winds most of the passage.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans 24th, via Mobile, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, (Br.,) Mullican, Boston, to R. Murray, Jr., will load for Port-au-Prince.

Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Sinnet, New-Haven, with troops for Fortress Monroe, and proceeded.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Kelvin Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. and 600 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. July 29, lat. 51 06, lon. 15 30, signalized ship Ellwood Walter, bound W.

Ship Lorely, (Hanov.,) Schenk, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Aug. 27, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 30, spoke steamship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and 825 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Winona, (of Gibraltar,) Flokett, Marseilles July 2, passed Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Paul & Marie, (Pruss.,) Kempf, Bordeaux 74 ds., with wine, brandy, etc., to Funch, Meineke & Wendt. Had some very heavy weather; lost boat, stove bulwarks, etc.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, White, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Georgiana F. Geery, Conklin, Boston 10 ds., with Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Vigilant, (Fr.,) Schorgue, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Penny, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. W. Vanghan, Gifford, Portress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Fanny Keating, (of Quincy Point,) Rich, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Dresden, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiles to Peck & Church.

Schr. Four Brothers, (Br.,) Bizard, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Crusoe, Keller, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. B. Taipu. Cathcart, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Boundary, Young, Machias 8 ds., with laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Abaco, Pendleton, St. John, N. B., 21 ds., with lumber to R. W. Davis & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, Banderson, Joggins, N. S., 14 ds., via Newport, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Shulee 12 ds., with spiles to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Alida, Cummings, Boston.

Schr. Ellen, Rodman, Bulmer, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Gake, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Dunton, Jameson, Newport.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Flyaway, —, Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Fletcher, Hartford.

Schr. Empire, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Marcia, Monroe, Fall River.

Schr. Sisters, Thompson, Stratsburgh, with coal.

Schr. Helen, Carll, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Fanny Morse, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Clarissa, Turner, Norwich.

Schr. John Oliver, Johnson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Emily, Lowell, Gloucester.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Bovet, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Bengal, Gott, Rockland.

Schr. Trade Wind, —, Saco, with hemlock.

Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Boston.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. James S. Gorham, Myrick, Boston.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Plymouth.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Brown, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Mansell, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Neal, New-Haven.

Schr. Zulma, Dobson, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Poughkeepsie.

Schr. J. B. Darling, Baxter, Providence.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.

Schr. Mary Nutt, Bliven, New-London, for Bondout.

Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Providence.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Keene, Bangor 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Entire, Kinnecor, Providence.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Porterhouse, Hartford.

Schr. Ben. Brown, Ingraham, Warren.

Schr. Ada Ames, Ames, Willet's Point.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. American Chief, Bessy, Boston.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Hart, Greenport.

Schr. Hy. P. Drew, Clark, Black Rock.

Schr. John O. Ireland, Hutchings, Boston.

Schr. Granite, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. John R. Watson, Haines, Providence.

Schr. N. Shaler, Higley, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Washington, Havens, Providence.

Schr. Damon, Pitcher, Boston.

Schr. S. A. Negat, Young, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Boswick, Boston.

Schr. E. A. Severns, Bradley, Boston.

Schr. T. W. Thorn, Sears, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Ryder, Fall River.

Schr. Surprise, Barber, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 31—Steamers Liberty, Kedar, Saxon.

Ships Escort, Live Oak, Arnold.

Barks Mary Ward, P. C. Warwick, Elbe, Clara.

Brigs Mary E. Laid, San Miguel.

Schooners C. A. Farnsworth, E. S. Watson, Rosalie.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. reported as the M. O. Bell, from Manzanilla, should have read "Horace E. Bell."

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. steamer Gen. Lyon, from New-York.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31—Sld. barge Wm. Roberts, (from Eastport) for New-York, in tow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—Arr. ship J. S. De Wolf, Liverpool; brig Annie E. Grasely, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 18, bark New-York, for New-York, to sail the same day; brig Torrent, for do. next day.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 31, brig Ada, Card, from New-York.

Arr. at Halifax, Aug. 30, schr. Excelsior, Scott, from New-York.

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 491 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *stunned* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treament to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation and examination*.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway.
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 718 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 136 Regent st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermano-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4039. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ATLANTA.

Fall of the Rebel Stronghold.

A Great Battle on the Macon Railroad.

HOOD'S ARMY CUT IN TWAIN.

THE REBEL GENERAL HARDEE KILLED.

SHERMAN ENTERS THE CITY.

Official Bulletin from the War Department.

A THUNDERBOLT FOR COPPERHEADS.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT

Its Burdens Materially Lightened

Grant Wants but One Hundred Thousand More Men.

These to Finish the Rebellion and Restore Peace.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—8 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New-York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July 10 is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of—

First—The new enlistments in the navy;
Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and
Third—The hundred days' troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this Fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that Gen. GRANT asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every State. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen Dix:

The following telegram from Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, dated this day *in Atlanta*, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

Gen. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point.

A battle was fought near that point, in which Gen. SHERMAN was successful. Particulars are not known.

(Signed) H. W. SLOCUM, Maj.-Gen.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen. SHERMAN with HOOD. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and Gen. HARDEE was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

There is understood to be no news in town this evening of the fall of Atlanta before the victorious legions of SHERMAN. Recent events in Georgia would seem to indicate that a decisive strike has been made.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

A well-founded report this afternoon says that Gen. SHERMAN occupies Atlanta. A semi-official dispatch is said to be the basis of the report.

LATER.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* has just received a dispatch from a source of the highest credit, dated Marietta, Ga., stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this morning.

REPORTS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Brig.-Gen. EWING, commanding the Western District of Kentucky, has just received a telegram from the front announcing that SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta at 9 o'clock this morning. No further particulars have been received.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Gen. SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were burned by Gen. WHEELER'S forces yesterday. Gen. ROUSSEAU drove the rebel force within three miles of Lavange, late in the afternoon of yesterday. He met with a stubborn resistance.

Late intelligence reports that the head of WHEELER'S column left the Murfreesboro pike going to the right, at 10 o'clock, and the rear at 2 o'clock, the whole force moving from the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad in the direction of Franklin, ROUSSEAU is in close pursuit.

A person just in from Franklin reports that the town is in the hands of WHEELER'S forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars have not yet been received.

Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were five killed and fifty or fifty-five wounded.

A small body of rebels fired on a train at Brentworth, eight miles from here.

The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fifteen wounded. We captured a number of prisoners.

The river is falling.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Early Still in the Valley---His Headquarters at Bunker Hill.

He Repairs his Communications with Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *American*, dated Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2, says: "Reconnoissances have established the fact that EARLY has not left, and has no intention of leaving the Valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, between Martinsburgh and Winchester.

He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up a telegraph line, and he has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. He is also receiving reinforcements, and FITZHUGH LEE is known to have received 500 horses for his cavalry, which is said to number 10,000.

There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though the enemy intend leaving the Valley.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Advices from the Northwest inform us of the continuance of Indian depredations in that quarter. Hostile tribes are taking pattern by the rebels, and have resolved themselves into small bands, and carry on a guerrilla warfare, killing white settlers and emigrants wherever they can be found singly or in small parties. It is said that the Indian campaign of two years since, if properly conducted, would have then and there ended all these Indian difficulties, but that many officers engaged in the expedition were too deeply interested in speculations growing out of the payment of annuities, and kindred matters, to permit them to act energetically and thoroughly.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

DEALING WITH BUSHWHACKERS.

Our troops stationed in Fairfax and Loudon Counties, Va., having been greatly molested of late by bushwhackers, it has been determined to put a stop to the disorder by arresting the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, many of whom are believed to be connected with these rebel gangs. Yesterday thirty-two alleged warm rebel sympathizers, residing in these counties, were brought to this city and committed to the Old Capitol to await investigation. Thirty more of the sixty rebel sympathizers and suspicious characters, arrested in Loudon County a week or two ago, were released from the Old Capitol yesterday, upon their parole of honor not to do anything injurious or detrimental to the United States Government.

THE INDIAN WAR.

An official dispatch received here to-day says, the murders and depredations on the plains are committed by a comparatively few of the several Indian tribes. It is understood that the Indian Bureau has sent thither a special agent with a view to the pacification of the disaffected savages. The fact may not be generally known that the Governor of Colorado has issued a proclamation urging either individual or armed organizations to kill and destroy the hostile Indians and seize their property, distinguishing between them and those who are friendly. This proceeding of the Governor is independent of the Federal authorities, and may increase rather than lessen the calamities to which settlers and emigrants are now exposed.

THE ERROR IN THE CONSCRIPTION.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s last volume of the Statutes at Large, contains an error in the act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces. It states that in case the quota shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after the call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, &c.: but the official rolls, from which a copy of the act was furnished to the authorized newspaper publishers of the laws, by the State Department, provides that fifty days (as stated in the President's Proclamation) shall elapse after the call before a draft, in the contingency mentioned, shall be ordered.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, to-day, amount to $616,000, and the ten-forty loan, $353,400.

MILITARY CONVICTIONS.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Delaware for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances.

The New-England Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 2.

Every train, thus early, brings people and stock for the great New-England Fair, which will begin here Tuesday. An immense crowd, as well as a very large exhibition, is promised. Among the famous horses, *Draco, Gen. Knox, Ashland* and *Actaon* will trot. There will be an extraordinary show of implements of all kinds.

Lighthouse Burned.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 2.

Flint Island Lighthouse, in Cow Bay, was burned on Wednesday night.

The steamship *Asia* arrived from Boston at 2 A M., and sailed for Liverpool at 5 A. M.

Arrival of the Jura.

FASTNET-POINT, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 18th, and Londonderry 19th ult., has passed this point, en route to Quebec. Her dates have been anticipated.

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Farragut.

The Correspondence Preliminary to the Capitulation.

Wanton Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral FARRAGUT:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, MOBILE BAY, AUG. 25, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor in my dispatch, No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst. to the army and navy, though at the time the dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. Gen. PAGE endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 P. M., for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wantonly injured, the arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. PAGE and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further that some of those which were surrendered had been broken.

The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. ANDERSON, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and incumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers, save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst Gen. PAGE and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New-Orleans in the United States steamers *Tennessee* and *Bienville*, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral Comd'ng, W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. A., Commanding, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, my sick and wounded, suffering and exposed, humanity demands that I ask for terms of capitulation. Very respectfully, &c.,

(Signed,) R. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have notified Admiral FARRAGUT of your desire to capitulate, and until his arrival hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, Commanding Fort Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 27, 1864.

GENERAL—In reply to your communication of this date, received by Capt. TAYLOR, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are:

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Morgan, with all of the public property within its limits, and in the same condition that it is now.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. DRAYTON, Captain U. S. N., On the part of Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the Naval forces.

R. ARNOLD, Brigadier-General U. S. A., On the part of Major-Gen. GRANGER, U. S. A., commanding United States forces.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

Capt. P. Drayton, Captain, U. S. N., on the part of Admiral Farragut; R. Arnold, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., on the part of Gen. Granger, commanding United States forces:

GENTLEMEN: Your condition in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulations. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible. Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) R. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A,

The Capture of Fort Morgan.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S DISPATCH.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Com. Palmer, Commanding at New-Orleans:

Fort Morgan made an unconditional surrender at two P. M. to-day to the forces of the army and navy. PAGE did not make us wait as long as I expected.

We will cheer our flag, and salute it when hoisted with a hundred guns by the whole fleet.

Congratulate the General Commanding upon the great success which attended his first efforts in this department. Nothing could have been more harmonious than our combined operations. We had no ambition to excel each other but in the destruction of the enemy's works, which was effectually done by both army and navy. Very truly, yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

No Important Changes—A Monster Mortar.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The last information from the Army of the Potomac is that yesterday passed without any changes in the relative position of the opposing armies that can be of any interest to the general reader.

The monster fifteen-inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, has recently been run up the road opposite to Petersburgh, and a few shells thrown into the city. The object of this was to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and it seems to have been partially successful.

From Fortress Monroe—Movements of Gen Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Mr. JOHN JAMES and family went up the James River on the last flag-of truce steamer for Richmond, having been sent there for that purpose from Baltimore by order of Gen. WALLACE.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived at Old Point, at 3:30 P. M., from City Point, on the steamer *Greyhound*.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following persons have died at the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J. Wilkins, 36th U.S. Col'd.	E. A. Friday, 1st Ct. Vols.
Charles Wiley, 198th Penn.	F. Heggies, 2d Penn. Art.
Jas. B. Black, 30th Mass.	A. H. Smith, 104th Penn.
J. Thompson, 62d Ohio.	H. Newbury, 24th Mass.
J. Schefer, 1st Conn. Art.	H. Henderson, 148th Ohio.
A Hall, 148th Ohio.	Thomas Davis, 55th Penn.
Wm Masters, 62d Ohio.	Patrick Gallagher, 1st Md Cavalry.
John Burnell, 16th Penn.	John A Lyon, 58th Penn.
John Martin, 10th N H.	Peter Smith, 3d N H.
James B Boyd, 16th N Y Artillery.	J E Woodward, 37th New Jersey.
Thomas O'Heron, 10th N Y Artillery.	J Johnson, 9th N J.
Moses Fuller, 2d US colored.	Henry Melhop, 16th N Y Artillery.
Michael Griffin, 16th N Y Artillery.	John Wood, 98th N Y.
R H Wingate, 1st D C Cav.	Isaac Resmey, 176th N Y.
Michael Kelly, 115th N Y.	John B Clayton, 85th Penn.
Jacob B Leeds, 163d Ohio.	

Major JOHN M. CLARK, 133d Ohio, died last night, at the Chesapeake Hospital.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Forces Under Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy.

General Rousseau Starts Out to Meet Them.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

Passengers from Nashville say that the rebel forces under Gens. WHEELER, FORREST and RODDY, are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* says that Gen. ROSSEAU has made such a disposition of his forces, that these rebel commands cannot injure the railroad, and that he has gone out to give them battle.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 1.

A rebel force, estimated at ten thousand strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, was within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight this morning.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday afternoon, and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing commenced, with varying success.

At last accounts Gen. ROUSSEAU had driven the rebels, under WHEELER, RODDY and FORREST, three miles toward Murfreesboro.

Messengers from our advance report that Gen. WHEELER'S whole force is now between this city and Murfreesboro'.

There is a considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon.

Prisoners and some wounded have been sent from Gen. ROSSEAU'S front.

Guerrilla Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

Fifteen guerrillas under BILLY MCGANDER are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon Branch Railroad this afternoon, six miles from New-Haven. They burned the express and baggage car, robbed the passengers of all their valuables, and left in the direction of Bardstown.

JESSEY'S gang of two hundred guerrillas returned this afternoon from a raid to the Ohio River, and encamped four miles from Newcastle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily apprehended an attack.

The Indian War—The Savages Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Sioux City (Iowa) *Register*, of the 27th ult., says, Mr. SELL, of the Quartermaster's Department, just arrived from Fort Union, reports that a battle occurred between Gen. SULLY'S Command and about 5,000 Indians, near Knife River, on the 25th of July, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 150. Our loss was five killed, and twenty or thirty wounded.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ERIE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

A shocking accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad yesterday morning. An engine and tender left this city to bring up an extra train. When three miles beyond Union, the boiler exploded, tearing the engine to pieces, and demolishing the track for twenty rods. MCCONNELL, the engineer, KEARNEY, the fireman, NARGO, brakeman, and a stranger named PARKER, of Chautauqua County, New-York, were killed. The last two had their clothes entirely blown from their bodies.

Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The following contracts were awarded by the Commissary of Subsistence to this Department to-day: 2,400 barrels mess pork, at $45 23@$45 28; 1,400 barrels flour, at $12 60@$13 25; 5,000 bags Rio coffee, at $48@$50 per 100 pounds; 500,000 pounds pilot bread, at $9 91 per 100 pounds; 150,000 pounds beans, at $4 75@$4 87 per 100 pounds; 850,000 pounds brown sugar at 23½c.@24½c.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

A schooner, name unknown, ran the blockade yesterday, and got safely to Smithfield, Va.

A small force was sent to Smithfield, yesterday, with orders to make a reconnoissance, but was met by a party of guerrillas and prevented from landing.

The mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from City Point with twenty prisoners. She brings no news from the army.

Bank Messenger Robbed.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The messenger of the Bank of Mutual Redemption was robbed this forenoon of fifty thousand dollars.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The messenger of the Bank of Mutual Redemption called at the Shoe and Leather Bank this forenoon, and placed a small trunk on the counter, and while he was temporarily engaged the trunk was stolen. It contained $40,000, mostly in small bills on country banks.

Fire in Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The hemp factory of C. L. MCCREW, at Lexington, Mo., was burned this forenoon. Loss, $70,000; insured for $35,000. Three hemp warehouses and two buildings adjoining, were also destroyed. Most of the contents were lost. Loss $100,000.

Religious Intelligence.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

The State Sunday School Convention adjourned last evening, after a three day's session. The attendance was large, and the proceedings unusually interesting.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Hecla at Halifax and the Caledonia Off Cape Race.

Orders Respecting National and Rebel Vessels-of-War in British Ports.

THE FRIGATE NIAGARA IN THE TAGUS.

The Niagara Correspondent of the Times on the Peace Negotiations.

RUMORS OF A NEW CONFEDERATE LOAN.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH EGYPT ADJUSTED

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Hecla*, Capt. MACAULEY, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 1. VIA PORT HOOD, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Caledonia* from Glasgow on the 20th, passed Cape Race at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Her advices are two days later than those per the *Hecla* at Halifax.

No commercial advices have been received by the *Caledonia*.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Splendid Decorations and Fireworks for the Fete Napoleon—As-tu-vu Lambert—The Husband of the Queen of Spain in Paris—Secession Rejoicings.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

The official decorators of the city of Paris again found something new this year in their marvelous art, for the national *fête* of Saint Napoleon and the Virgin Mary. In the middle of the Place de la Concorde they bu lit or planted a charming garden reaching from fountain to fountain, and variegated with undulating grass plats, beds of rare flowers and luxuriant plants and trees. In the middle, around the famous old obelisk of Luxor, they built an imitation of the Palace of Montezuma at Mexico, now occupied by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and this and the garden were profusely furnished with jets of gas arranged in festoons, stars and devices. The fountains were made to vomit vast columns of illuminated water, which represented the boiling of lava from a crater. The Place had two circles of gas lights in unpolished glass globes of variegated colors an hung in garlands. The effect of all this, when brilliantly lighted, surpassed anything we have yet seen in the same place. The barren and severe aspect of the Place de la Concorde is so much improved by this artificial garden that most people would be glad to see it converted into a reality.

The illumination of the Champs Elysées, of the Garden of the Tuileries, and of the monuments and other public places of the city, was remarkably effective on the occasion. The fireworks were brilliant as usual, and in their political aspect, were Mexican, of course. It is the habit at the national *fêts* to glorify the last war, whatever or whatever it may have been. So that beside roasting the Juarists in variegated lights, they were hunted, and kicked, and cuffed on half-a-dozen open-air theatres, to the great delight of a million or two of patriotic Frenchmen. "No business to be a Mexican!" was the general remark.

In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress drove fearlessly in an open carriage through the vast crowds at the Barriere du Trône and at the Esplanade d'Invalides, and in the evening they ventured a promenade on foot through the compact crowd in the Avenue of the Champs Elysées and on the Place de la Concorde, where people who have any particular antipathy to a squeeze never venture. Nothing more disagreeable seems to have attended this promenade than the singular interpellation which was hurled into the ears of the Imperial party, as into the ears of everybody else on that day, of "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*As-tu vu Lambert?*" A few days ago a very gross and especially a very grotesque woman named LAMBERT missed her husband on a train of cars on which there happened to be a large number of fast young men going boating at Asnieres, and the frantic cries of this grotesque woman after "Monsieur LAMBERT," gave the start to this singular word. Since the loss of Monsieur LAMBERT, every train to Asnieres, which conveyed any considerable number of *canotiers*, has heard the cry of "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*Où est Lambert?*" pronounced from one end to the other. Finally the word began to spread in the streets of Paris, and it was only necessary that the whole population of the city should be thrown together in the streets for the word to take like fire on a prairie. Imagine, therefore, a million of men, women, and especially boys, screaming at each other with a laugh: "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*As-tu vu Lambert?*" and yet not one out of ten thousand knowing what the word meant. The thing was unheard of in its proportions. It was the mystery, the astonishment, the success of the day. Many stories were in circulation as to the origin of the word, but few knew the true one. Foreigners were alarmed, and but for the laugh which accompanied the exclamation, would have beat a retreat for fear of a revolution. As it is said that all Europe sneezes when Paris takes a cold, so at this moment all Europe is repeating the stupid cry of "*Ohé Lambert!*" But what is worse, the streets are already full of songs about "Lambert." The Bohemian press talk of nothing else, and the stage will certainly not escape the invasion. All large cities have their street surprises and their *toquades* of a moment, and the more senseless, and especially the more mysterious they are, the better they take.

The French Court is lavishing upon the husband of the Queen of Spain such a profusion of politesse, as to provoke a very general murmur of censure. Who is DON FRANCOIS D'ASSISES, that we should spend a million of francs in fireworks, fine wines and caigut, in his honor? Ask the economically disposed. The secret is that the Empress is doing it all. Her Majesty tried for many years to get the Court of Spain to invite her to Madrid, and to receive her, formerly a humble subject of that Court, and not a favorite subject at that, as the Empress of a powerful neighboring State, and at last she succeeded. She is now paying back the honor by receiving and entertaining the King at Versailles, and she is also showing him by the sumptuousness and the expensiveness of the fêtes offered him, what an honor he would have done himself and his Court to have invited her to Madrid sooner. Unfortunately, it is the French treasury which pays the fiddler, or in other words, which pays the price of this costly piece of feminine vanity, and these prodigal carousels at the Royal Palace of Versailles, recall in a most disagreeable way to the Parisians the carousels of the Court of MARIE ANTOINETTE and the terrible events which followed them.

The Secessionists are holding all sorts of jollifications here over the situation at home, and the secession journals all claim that the campaign of GRANT is a failure. MALAHOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Riots in Belfast—The Confederate Organ on Peace—An Unequal Bargain—An Average Harvest—Mr. Roebuck—English Prosperity and Prudence—The World on its Travels—English in Paris—French and English Ships and Guns—French and English Policy—Extension of Commerce.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

There is not very much news, but the world moves on. The great midsummer religious and national *fête* of France will find graphic record in your columns. In the United Kingdom, the event of the week has been the continuous, bloody and, to a considerable number, fatal riots of Belfast. For a week the whole population has been divided into two hostile camps—two mobs of furious zealots, who have destroyed property, taken life, and who have finally been attacked by the police and military. Who began it? That depends a good deal upon whether your sympathies are with the green flag or the orange. It was the marching under the green flag and the laying a corner-stone for a monument of O'CONNELL in Dublin that roused up the Orangemen of Belfast to burn the Liberator in effigy. They found the burning such a success, that the next night they had a funeral, putting the ashes in a coffin, and carrying it to a cemetery. Then they wrecked a convent or so; but it is not likely that they would have done anything of the sort but for the demonstration in Dublin. Even then, if the Catholics would only have kept quiet, and allowed their buildings to be smashed and themselves beaten without resistance, the riot would have subsided. Their Bishop gave them good advice—to keep in their houses, and if attacked to retreat—but they would not take it. They began to retaliate, and the result has been ten days of furious riot and bloodshed, with hospitals filled with wounded and dying. The authorities proved as inefficient as usual in such cases. There is danger that the rioting may spread to other localities where the Orange faction has not so large a preponderance. If immediate trouble of this kind can be avoided, it will come in the future. You cannot conceive of the fury of hatred that breaks out between the conquerors and the conquered parties in the North of Ireland.

Even the *Index*—the Confederate official organ in England—announces a speedy peace. It has been slow to admit it, but yields to overwhelming evidence. North and South are tired of the war. Neither can conquer the other; neither can submit to the other; but they can make peace on terms of mutual respect and independence, and an identical foreign policy. The South owes nothing to England or France. The Government of England has been imbecile; that of France inconsistent, if not treacherous. The South would prefer her nearest neighbor for an ally. She will need a revenue, and has no special interest in free trade. If the North wants more territory, the South may also require expansion. Canada, the great Valley of the Red River of the North, and British Columbia, are on the one side, and Mexico and the West Indies on the other. The South is too strong to be conquered, but it is ready to divide the continent with its Northern ally.

This is the substance of a leader in the last *Index*, written by one of the ablest men connected with Confederate diplomacy—written to be read at Washington, at Richmond, in Downing-street, and at the Tuileries. It is an olive leaf held out to the North, and a threat to Europe. It says to England and France, give us recognition, and help us to end this war, or we will make terms with our enemy, and then look out for yourselves. The *Index* had not heard of the taking of Mobile when its leader was written, the news of which reached us last evening. Confederate stock, which went to 80 yesterday, will probably decline a little to-day.

The peace project of the *Index* assumes, of course, the independence of the Confederacy, with the British American possessions, a uniform tariff, and a united foreign policy as the considerations of the bargain. But I ought, perhaps, to mention the fact that one of those considerations is not as valuable as it may seem. British North America can be had at any time for the asking. Let the Government at Washington make its claim for the *Alabama* spoliations, and offer to take Canada and the other Provinces in full of all demands, with war as the alternative, and they will be surrendered at once, without a gun being fired. Now, unless the South can show that the Emperor is equally ready to abandon Mexico, you will see that it is not an equal bargain. As to Canada, I think there can be no doubt of the readiness of the British Government to cede it, the moment it is demanded. The Canadians will do nothing to defend their country. The Government cannot send an army to guard such a frontier, and it is believed that it will be best to make a virtue of necessity, give up what cannot be kept much longer, and settle all scores at the same time. If I am not much mistaken the Southerners at Niagara Falls, who opened such a hopeful negotiation with Mr. GREELEY, had already talked this matter over with influential Canadians, and an understanding had been come to that they were to take an important part in the transaction.

The harvest, as I have anticipated, proves to be a full average one, in spite of the drouth. The truth is, so much of England is too wet, that a dry season improves as much land as it injures. The root-crops are the only ones that have widely suffered.

The common boast is the prosperity of England. It is a land of peace, plenty, freedom and security. This is Mr. ROEBUCK'S song, in his late speech to his constituents at Sheffield. Lord PALMERSTON had not done as he (Mr. ROEBUCK) would have done, but he had done as the great body of middle class Englishmen, represented in Parliament, wished him to do. Mr. ROEBUCK said he would have recognized the Confederate States long ago. He would have sent a fleet to the Baltic to help Denmark. PALMERSTON was more prudent. The sympathies of England were with Denmark, but not to the extent of fighting for her. So nineteen out of every twenty persons he met were in favor of the South, but they did not want a war with the Federal Government. You will think, perhaps, that Mr. ROEBUCK is rather strong in his proportion of nineteen-twentieths. I think not, considering the sort of people he would be likely to talk with. The birds of a feather flock together here as elsewhere. I have been at a small party of intelligent persons, where they were all Northern; but much larger parties and more of them are all Southern. The House of Commons is a pretty good index of public opinion.

August is the season of excursions. The great body of Englishmen who are able to travel, even short distances, are now on the rail. Those who can go no further take a sixpenny ride to the Crystal Palace, but numbers go by cheap excursion trains to Switzerland and Italy. I presume that fifty thousand bold Britons went to Paris to last Monday's *fête*. They wandered about the Boulebvards and Champ Elysées and inquired for the *fête*. Not finding that they hunted up quantities of Bass and Alsopp and were happy. Those who kept their eyes open to see the illuminations and fireworks were very much astonished, as the English have very little idea of such things, but they comforted themselves with the reflection that the French are just fit for holiday making.

But it happens that the French in those days are showing a fitness for several things. They build iron ships cheaper and better than the English, and are actually building at this time several iron ships for English firms. The French navy, it is conceded by good authorities, could on this day whip the English into fiinders. The English, however, are making some good wrought iron and steel guns. What, then, does the French Government do, but make a con-

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IN THE TRENCHES.

Picket-Firing—Bombarding—Paying the Soldiers.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

It is our fifth day in the trenches, in front, before Petersburgh. What a contrast to the picket life at Bermuda Hundred. There, firing between the pickets was abandoned by mutual consent; here, it is almost constant, and at times in volleys, resembling a battle. The reason probably is, the outer lines are so near each other, it is kept up nights to prevent either party from advancing unawares. The outer line is light and not expected to retreat if charged upon in force. The orders are to resist as long as possible and then lie down in the pits, as our main line and artillery would instantly open. The consequence would be certain capture, or destruction from our own or the enemy's fire.

Our line and the enemy's are on about equal elevations—there a little the highest, with a slight ravine or hollow between. Back of their lines and out of sight in the hollow lies the City of Petersburgh. We have one 13-inch mortar mounted on a car, that sends its shell apparently above the stars, and, then drops down into the city, the heavy reverberations of its explosion through the hollow greatly exceeding the discharge from the gun. It is a magnificent sight, in the night, to see the light of its fuse ascending through the heavens, and after reaching its vast height, curving down, increasing its velocity in its descent until it rapidly disappears behind the hills. Then follows the dull, heavy echo of its explosion. Several other mortar batteries of smaller size and columns, on both sides, are at times shelling each other's lines, and the crossing of these balls of fire in the night presents a fine appearance. A smart battery in our rear is also pretty busy in shelling the rebel works, the shell passing close over our heads, and fairly cutting the air with its whirring-whizzing sound. But two casualties have yet happened in our regiment—one man wounded in getting to our line the first day, and another from a piece of mortar-shell. Considering the vast amount of ammunition expended, very few are hurt out of so many men—occasionally one here and there. A number of mortar-shell have burst in the ground a little in front or beyond our lines. Sunday was comparatively quiet. Twenty or thirty rebs came into our pits, and exchanged papers, tobacco for knives, &c. Tobacco is plenty with them, and cheap. It is scarce and dear with us.

We expect to be paid for four months, up to June 30, in a few days, but without the installments to those who have reenlisted. These are Gen. BUTLER'S orders, in a circular stating that he trusted the troops would see the justice and propriety of paying all the soldiers a little, rather than a few the whole. Probably Government will have the money soon to pay the installments. L. H. VERMILYEA.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Discussion of Gen. McClellan's Merits—Speech of Mr. Harris—Gen. George W. Morgan Defends the Principle of Arbitrary Arrests.

The telegraph has already given the spirit of the debate which took place in the Chicago Convention on Aug. 31, when Gen. McCLELLAN'S name was first brought forward for the Presidential nomination, but the following detailed report, which we take from the Chicago *Times*, is worth piecing upon record:

"Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland—I rise to second the nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; and in doing so, I beg to say one word to the convention in favor of him. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR is second to no man in the country. His record is before the country, and no man dare to say that there is a stain upon it. We have come here from the downtrodden State of Maryland, and we do not desire to see imposed in nomination the man most active in oppressing her. We have been oppressed, as you know. All our rights have been trampled upon, and the strong arm of the military has been over us, as it rests upon us now, as it was instituted by your nominee. [Confusion of applause and hisses, mainly from the galleries.] Admit the fact that all our liberties and rights have been destroyed, and I ask you, in the name of common sense, in the name of justice, in the name of honor, will you reward the man who struck the first blow? [Applause and hisses.] From the indications I see here to-day, I have reason to fear that the man who has been in the front of this usurpation will be the successful candidate.

Mr. LAMBERTON, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a point of order. There is no question before the Convention.

Mr. OLDS, of Ohio—I rise to a point of order. [Confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—Will the gentleman state his point of order?

Mr. OLDS, of Ohio—My point of order is this: [Hisses and a voice, "Give us free speech."] It is not against the speech I raise the question. My point of order is this, we have met here as a deliberative convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and, while from these galleries are uttered such marks of applause and disapprobation, we cannot proceed with the business of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT—I implore the Convention, and above all, I implore the many thousands of freemen here assembled, in God's name, not to violate the freedom of speech on this occasion. [Loud cheers.] He who with here is not a true friend of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would say that the order now is the presentation of candidates for the Presidency. [Cheers.] The gentleman from Maryland is in order. [Applause.] But in saying this I trust that the same courtesy and forbearance which are extended to him, as his right, will, on his part, be reciprocated—that nothing will be said by him such as to operate against whoever may be the nominee of this Convention. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. HARRIS: I am in the habit of contending for the liberty of speech; I have been censured on the floor of our State Senate for the exercise of that right; and my right on this occasion is to speak to the character of the man whom you have presented. I claim it as a right to state that one of the men whom you have nominated is a tyrant. [Hisses and cheers.] Gen. McCLELLAN was the very first man who inaugurated the system of usurping State rights. [Uproar.] This I can prove, and I pledge myself, if you will hear me, to prove every charge in the indictment. And it is the duty of a jury when a charge is made which is proven, to convict and not reward the offender. Maryland has been cruelly trampled upon by this man, and I cannot consent, as a delegate from that State, to allow his nomination to go unopposed. What you ask me to do is, in reality, to support the man who stabbed my own mother; and I, for one—and I believe I speak for the whole delegation from Maryland—will never do it. We will never, never consent that the State of Maryland shall be so dishonored. What, is it a fact that you care nothing for the dishonor of a sovereign State? Is it really the case that you can consent that the man who overthrew liberty and crushed under foot the free institutions of a State shall receive reward instead of punishment for his tyranny? In old times it was the doctrine that an injury done to one State was an injury inflicted on all; and, instead of rewarding the perpetrator of the injury, each State should come forward to resent it. Now you propose a reward in the shape of Presidential honors to the man who first set the iron heel of despotism upon my State. In the first place he arrested—

Mr. PEISKER, of Pennsylvania: I rise, Sir, to a question of order. I ask is it in order, is it competent in a delegate, while rising, possibly to propose a candidate for the Presidency, to discuss the merits of another candidate? [Cheers.]

The PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the convention, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has risen to a point of order. It is this—whether a gentleman has a right, in presenting the name of a candidate, to discuss the merits of others who have been already placed in nomination. The chair is of opinion that, inasmuch as it is the right of every delegate, in presenting the name of a candidate, to urge considerations in his favor, it is equally the right of others to discuss the merits of that candidate. [Cheers.] But, while the chair thus feels itself impelled to make that decision, it once more appeals to every delegate to see that the mode of presenting objections is not such as shall tend to destroy the harmony of this convention. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. HARRIS, reading from a newspaper: The date of this is September 12, 1861, and it is as follows:

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.

GENERAL: After a full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you will arrange with Gen. DIX and Gov. SEWARD the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out, it will go far towards breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

[The delegate read the letter amid considerable uproar and confusion.]

Mr. HARRIS, continuing—Now, Sir, that was in 1861—

A DELEGATE (*to the reader*)—I move that after all this is read, it be published in the Black Republican papers. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS—I am here for the purpose of presenting to this convention the character of the man whom you have nominated, and it seems you do not wish to hear it. [A Voice—"We know it."] Yes, you know it, and yet you refuse to allow it to be made known. [Three cheers were here called for McCLELLAN, and were given with a will.] Well, Sir, this is the document on which GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, in September, 1861, broke up the Legislature of a sovereign State, deliberately and with full purpose, in order to exercise tyranny and oppression in defiance of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Now here is a man who has violated the laws of our State—here is a man who has dealt a fatal blow to the institutions of our country; and yet you ask delegates from Maryland—you ask those who sympathize with Maryland as none else can sympathize—you ask men who are still smarting under the wrongs by McCLELLAN inflicted, to go to the polls and cast their free votes for such an one as he! Why, Mr. President, how long do you suppose it was since the representatives of Maryland were immured within the walls of Fort Warren? Sixteen months did WALLACE, and SCOTT, and their comrades and colleagues, suffer imprisonment within the walls of that prison, deprived of the sympathy of their friends and the comforts of home. Sixteen long months the prison doors were closed upon them, and the man by whom they were closed was GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, whom you indicate as your favorite today. [Cheers and disapprobation.] Well, Sir, I look upon the acts of Gen. McCLELLAN as not striking at the free ballot of the State of Maryland, but as tyrannism over the Legislature of the State. And all the charges you can make against ABRAHAM LINCOLN and against BENJAMIN BUTLER, I can make and sustain against this man, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Hisses, cheers, and great confusion.] I now proceed to another count in the indictment. On Oct. 29th, 1861, he thus wrote:

"GENERAL: There is an apprehension amongst Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of attempted interference in the election to take place on the 6th of November next. In order to prevent this, the Major-General Commanding—[and who, gentlemen, was the Major-General Commanding but GEORGE B. McCLELLAN?]—directs you to send a sufficient detachment to protect Union voters, and to see that nothing is allowed to interfere with their rights as voters."

[Here the speaker was interrupted with cries of "That's right," "Good, good," while vociferous cheers were given for Gen. McCLELLAN.]

The PRESIDENT—I trust this convention will give the gentleman from Maryland a fair hearing. You are not only doing an injustice to that gentleman by interrupting, but to Gen. McCLELLAN also. [Cheers.] There is no attack made here which cannot be made elsewhere; and the devoted friends who are supporting him here desire that all the charges which can be urged against him may be preferred at once, as they feel that they are each and all susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. [Loud cheering.] I repeat, that those interruptions on the part of the audience are not only unjust to the cause, unjust to the gentleman from Maryland, but unjust to the distinguished man who has been placed in nomination. [Cheers.] When the gentleman has concluded his remarks—and I trust he will be allowed to do so without further interruption—a full opportunity will be given to one in the convention who stands ready to make the fullest explanation of the course of Gen. McCLELLAN. [Prolonged cheers and cries of "Good."]

Mr. HARRIS—I want nothing, Sir, but a fair field, I assure you. [Cries of "Hurry up, for God's sake."]

One of the Ohio delegation, Mr. HARRIS, here walked across the amphitheatre, and requested Mr. HARRIS to go to the platform, which, after some reluctance, he consented to do.

The President rose amidst the prevailing confusion and said: I hope the convention will allow the gentleman from Maryland to present his remarks in his own way. When he has said what he desires to say, there will be ample opportunity to reply.

A DELEGATE—I wish to move that the speakers be restricted to one hour.

The PRESIDENT—And the delegate from Maryland has not yet occupied his hour. [A laugh.]

Mr. HARRIS—I would have concluded long ago, Mr. President, except for the interruptions that have been made by this assembly itself, and, certainly, you cannot take advantage of your own wrong, and proceed to proceedings. [The speaker then read the remainder of the letter, which authorized Gen. BANKS, in order to prevent these alleged treasonable designs, to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*."] Now, Sir, who feared the Disunionists of Maryland would ever interfere with the Unionists? With the power in the hands of the Administration, with the power in the hands of the Governor of Maryland, where in the name of God was it to be supposed, except in the mind of some hypocrite, that it was necessary for some military force to come into the State and suspend that great writ, the *habeas corpus*? [Cheers.] And why were these "Disunionists" of Maryland allowed to go at large till the day of election; said he, you must arrest them before going to the polls and you may discharge them after the election. [Cheers.] Why was this done? Why, if there was danger to the country in allowing these men to remain at large, were they not arrested till the day of election in the State, by order of this Gen. McCLELLAN. Those things that we have charged so frequently against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, has been guilty of himself. [Cheers and hisses.] Sir, he declares that, under the plea of military necessity—that tyrant's plea of military necessity—ABRAHAM LINCOLN has the power of abolishing one of the institutions of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky; the power of abolishing the institution of Slavery—a great right that you consider yourselves bound to protect, and to protect Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, in protecting. Now, what have you to say to this charge against GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers and hisses.] You have to meet them one way or another, for they will be made by an opponent, and it is better to hear them from a Democrat before the canvass commences. [Cheers.] What, then, have you to say in his favor? Why, as a military man, he has been defeated everywhere. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] The siege of Richmond was not, I think, a success; the battle of Antietam was not a success, and in him as a military leader you have nothing whatever to brag of, while you have combined with military incapacity the fact that he has interfered with and destroyed the civil rights of the people. If Gen. McCLELLAN, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN told him to arrest the Legislature of Maryland, had said to him, "I have received a commission as Commander at your hands—you can take it back before I become a tyrant," he would have stood before the world as a man; but inasmuch as he received and acted upon instructions which struck a blow at civil liberty, he became the mere tool of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers and hisses.] I recollect the story of a military man in the time of LOUIS XIII. The King, LOUIS, bore much hatred to the great CONDE, and, resolving to get rid of him, sent a commission to a Marshal of his army to procure him some one who would dispatch him. The Marshal replied, "Sire, we have many brave and gallant soldiers in our army, but we have not one assassin." But ABRAHAM LINCOLN was able to find an assassin of State rights in GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers for McCLELLAN, and hisses.] You ask me to go home to Maryland—bound and persecuted Maryland, which has suffered every injury since the tyrant put his iron heels upon it—you want me to return there, and going forward to the polls, vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, the very man who destroyed her liberties. [Cheers.] You ask me to go home and see my friends in the Maryland Legislature—men who were put in prison, whose property was destroyed, and whose families were left beggars upon the world, and by order of this man; and yet, remembering their imprisonment and sufferings, I am asked to walk up to the polls and vote for him. [Cheers.] I cannot do it. I never will do it. [Loud cheers, hisses, and much excitement, a number of the delegates rising to their feet, making gestures denoting much feeling.]

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Maryland, in presence of this Convention, has declared that he will not vote for the gentleman who may be nominated by this convention. Having made such a statement I submit, Mr. President, that he is not a fit member of this convention. [Cheers, mingled with cries, "Yes, yes," "No, no."] I repeat, that the man who publicly declares within the walls of the convention of the democratic party of the United States, that he will not vote for its nominee is not fit to be a member of the convention. [Loud cheers and much confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Pennsylvania rises to a point of order—whether a member of the convention, having declared that he will not vote for the nominee of the convention, should be allowed to retain his seat in the convention? Cries of "No, no;" "Yes, yes."]

Mr. HARRIS—I am free to say that I will not do it.

The PRESIDENT—The decision of the Chair upon the point of order raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is, that those who will not submit to the decision of the convention have no right to take part in its proceedings. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HARRIS then left the platform and resumed his seat in the body of the hall. There immediately followed a scene of considerable excitement. The members of the convention nearly all sprang to their feet, some of them looking menacingly toward the member from Maryland, around whom there was some slight commotion. The excitement, however, abated almost as quickly as it was aroused, upon the President calling the convention to order.

Mr. CARMICAN—The personal relations existing between the gentleman from Maryland and myself have, ever since I have known him, been of the most friendly character; but in view, Sir, of the morality of this convention—its political morality, of which you spoke—I felt myself compelled at the moment he made the declaration he did, to rise to the point of order. Now, Sir, I respect the gentleman, and, as I said before, our relations have always been friendly; and I now move that the gentleman have the privilege of proceeding with his remarks in order. [Loud applause.]

The President put the motion, which was carried by a nearly unanimous vote and amid loud cheering.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky—Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that the condition of my voice is such that I am hardly able to be heard by this vast assemblage; but I rise with a view to attempt to pour a little oil upon the troubled waters. I trust, Sir, that we shall have harmony—harmony in our councils, harmony in our actions, harmony in everything we do; and I trust the results of our assemblage here will be carried out by the united voice of the people when we return home. [Cheers.] Allow me to say, Sir, that I came here, having before I left home somewhat considered the objections which could be made to the prominent individual whose name is now before the convention and the country, and who is likely to be the candidate of this convention for the Presidency. I suppose other gentlemen came in the same way; and, if we are to take up all the objections which can be urged to every individual who has been named here, I ask this body when are we to adjourn? [Cheers.] It is perfectly impracticable to follow this course, I presume from the fact of the American people sending their representatives here, giving instructions in some instances, and from the conferences which here have taken place among the delegations since their assemblage in this place, that these objections have been generally considered, and that we have come here to vote rather than to discuss. [Cheers.] Now, sir, allow me to refer you to two historical facts, which, I think, are a complete answer to all that has been urged by the gentleman from Maryland. *In the war of 1812 Gen. Jessup was sent to watch the Hartford Convention, and was instructed by Mr. Madison, if there was any disposition shown to commit an overt act of treason, to seize all the members of that body.* [Laughter and cheers.] *Gen. Jackson, again, acting upon his own responsibility, and without instructions from the President of the United States, interfered with the Legislature of Louisiana*; and I would to God—if the convention will pardon me—that we had a man here with that iron nerve, that inflexible will, that perception of men's character, that determination and patriotism which Old Hickory so eminently possessed! [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Why did you not vote for him?

Mr. UNDERWOOD—I had a preference for HENRY CLAY—[laughter]—and if the gentleman, whoever he is, who asked that question wanted to discuss the matter, I could readily convince him that he would have agreed with me. [Renewed laughter.] Sir, I did not come here to advocate weak-kneed principles; but I came here because the country—which I love with all my heart, with all my soul—is in imminent danger of destruction. [Cheers.] I came here to unite with everybody who is willing to unite with me in order to remove from office that misguided and tyrannical man who has brought the nation into its perilous position. [Loud cheers.]

A VOICE—And do you wish to set up a greater tyrant?

Mr. UNDERWOOD—No, I do not; and I hope the gentleman will allow me to state that, after taking all these things into consideration, both at home and since I came here, that part of the Kentucky delegation with which I came here has directed me to cast five and one-half votes—all you have allowed us—for Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Gen. G. W. MORGAN, of Ohio—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As a personal friend and former comrade in arms of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, I cannot remain silent on this occasion without replying to the charges of the distinguished gentleman from Maryland. Deeply do I regret, Mr. President, that the first assault upon the Democratic organization in this campaign should come from a man who claims to be a Democrat; and much more do I regret and am I astonished at the manner in which the charge was made and the character of the charge itself. I do not impute to the gentleman a desire to wilfully and deliberately misrepresent the facts; but, nevertheless, the statements as made are untrue, as I hope I may be able to convince you. What are the facts? Who did Geo. B. McCLELLAN arrest? I find that the paper from which the gentleman reads is the New-York *Tribune*, and in replying to him, I will also reply to his worthy co-associate, Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*. At the time these arrests were ordered, the Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis. Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON was in command of the rebel army at Winchester. There was a conspiracy on foot, and the four or five persons here were the conspirators, between Gen. JOHNSTON and this Legislature to accomplish the invasion of Maryland. This Legislature was in communication with Gen. JOS. JOHNSTON, one of the best and most distinguished Generals in the Confederate army. This Legislature was to have passed an ordinance of secession—the gentleman knows the meaning of that term—they were to have withdrawn to the town of Frederick and there issued the ordinance of secession, and, in direct and immediate concert with this ordinance, JOHNSTON was to invade Maryland with an overwhelming force; and certain men in Maryland—the gentleman can state best who—were to have aroused the people of Maryland in arms against the sovereignty of the United States. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, then Commander-in-Chief of our armies, had he acted otherwise than he did, would have been guilty of treason himself. I know well the worthy gentleman from Maryland does not know GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He calls him a tyrant. Why, Sirs, if there be one man beneath the heavens who is not a tyrant, that man is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers.] If there is one man who is a lover of liberty, one man who has combined in himself the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion, that man is Gen. B. McCLELLAN. [Applause.] These facts I knew myself. They were represented to me at the time they occurred. I have them in black and white from Gen. B. McCLELLAN himself. Moreover, but two nights ago, Gen. BURNS, of the United States Army, was in this city. He took tea with me, and during the evening this Maryland matter was talked about, and he told me the fact that he had at that time command of the American forces at Leesburgh, for the purpose of watching the efforts of JOE JOHNSTON in connection with his associates of Maryland. He told me that he had been informed by Gen. McCLELLAN, at that time, of all the facts, and was instructed to keep watch and ward both over the traitors within Maryland and the traitors beyond the river. [Applause.] Now, Sirs, this is a brief statement of the facts. I did not intend or expect to have opened my lips upon this occasion, but before taking my seat I must speak of another point. The gentleman has found a mare's nest. The gentleman talks of troops being sent by GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to suppress the liberty of the ballot. Why, the very order itself states in distinct words that the object of the troops sent there was to protect the Union citizens, who, it was feared, would be deprived of their right of a free vote by intimidation at the ballot-box. These are the unmistakable historical facts connected with these transactions and with these people. They were men who had been over in Virginia, and, when our country became unfortunately involved in this civil war, they were in direct communication with the Southern Generals. In accordance with the laws of war these people, who were guilty of direct communication with the enemy, and who invited the invasion of Maryland, by the laws of war, instead of being arrested would have been executed as spies, for such they were. They were communicating information to the enemy. They were guilty of high treason in furnishing the enemy with information, and against these men and the intended intimidation at the polls this order was given. My friends, I only rose to make this statement, and to disabuse your minds of the, no doubt, unintentional misstatements set forth by the distinguished gentleman who gave utterance to them as they were published by HORACE GREELEY. But I will say this, that I not only know Gen. McCLELLAN now, but have known him from boyhood. I knew him when a boy of sixteen, and a truer Democrat never lived. [Cheers.] His whole heart was inspired with love for the Democratic party, and a veneration amounting almost to worship for those great democratic principles taught by JEFFERSON and MADISON, and as taught by the immortal JACKSON. But I tell you, knowing this man as I do, I say with a certainty that in passing over at this time, in this great emergency of our country, great and distinguished statesmen, men of high ability, deserving the confidence of the people, and singling out that man, gives the best evidence, not only of his purity and patriotism, not only of his qualities as a warrior, but of his wise sagacity as a patriot statesman. [Loud cheering.]

A Letter from Franklin Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17, 1864.

MY FRIEND SPOFFORD: I received your note on Saturday evening, but do not see how, consistently with your convenience or my own, we can meet again before you leave for Chicago. Nor, indeed, is there any special occasion for it. You know my views, and I rely upon your friendship. What I wish to have done will be no task. It will be easy to check any word that may by possibility be said about me in connection with the nomination. The New-Hampshire delegation will take no steps from first to last which favor or give sanction to my being a candidate. I wish you, as early as you can, to see them together. At all events, you must understand from what I have more than once said to you, how painful it would be to me to have my wishes in this relation disregarded by my friends in any part of the country.

Whoever may be nominated will, I have no doubt, in obedience to what will be the vote of the convention, declare in the name of the democracy of the United States, that the approaching election shall be a *free* election—an election conducted in obedience to the laws of the land—with no military presence to oversawe the unarmed citizen. And that if, in any sovereign State recognizing the authority of the Federal Government, military usurpation shall come to suppress the people in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution and enacted laws, we will meet that military usurpation with all the power we can command.

But if your convention will act cordially and in harmony, there need be no apprehension that baronets will attempt to control the judgment of the voters.

No audacity in defiance of the Constitution will dare to compete with arms the united Democracy of the Southwestern, Middle, Northwestern and Eastern States. No man, defying the Constitution which he has sworn to uphold and obey, can bring the army to support open rebellion against a fair and free vote. They will hold that we are a free people yet—let us be thankful for that—a free people living under a written Constitution, which binds the highest official not less firmly than the humblest citizen of the Republic. Of this, I think, you may be sure. The critical—the vital thing, will be united action on your part; and that such may be the result is my most earnest wish. Always your friend,

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Music at Central Park.

The following is the programme of music by the Central Park Band, to commence at 4:30 o'clock:

PART I.
Park March.
1. Overture to "La Serment"..... Auber
2. Song, "My love is like the Red Red Rose."..... C. Wels
3. Josephine Galop..... Faust

PART II.
4. "Sultan Aziz" Grand March..... Pacha Gately
5. Overture to "Franz Inge-"..... Perlion
6. Selections from "Italians in Algeria"..... Rossini
7. Torch Dance No. 2..... Meyerbeer

PART III.
8. "Tigers" Quick Step..... A. Dodworth
9. "Ida" Waltzes..... H. B. Dodworth
10. Song, "Star of Love"..... Wallace
11. Berliner Polka..... Michaelis

National Cal-Power.

THE IRON-CLAD TENNESSEE.

Interesting Description of the Vessel—Report Upon her Condition.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP RICHMOND,
INSIDE OF MOBILE BAY, Aug. 13, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 6th inst., hereto appended, we have the honor respectfully to report that we have made a strict and careful survey of the iron-clad casemated steamer *Tennessee*, captured from the rebels in the engagement in this bay on the morning of the 5th inst., by the fleet under your command, and submit as follows, viz.:

The hull of the vessel appeared to be exceedingly strongly built in every part, the material being oak and yellow pine, with iron fastenings. Length from stem to stern on deck, 209 feet; greatest breadth of beam on deck, 48 feet; mean average draught of water, about 14 feet. The deck is covered fore and aft with wrought iron plates two inches thick. The sides of the vessel are protected by an overhang, sponsoned, and covered with two layers of two-inch wrought iron. This overhang extends about six feet below the water line. The sides of the vessel below the deck are believed to be eight feet thick, and the distance from the knuckle, or outside of the overhang on deck, to the base of the casement on either side is ten feet. The vessel is provided with a strong beak or prow, which projects about two feet under water, formed by the continuation of sponsoning, and covered with wrought iron plates.

The casemate of the vessel is very strongly built. It is seventy-eight feet eight inches long and twenty-eight feet nine inches wide inside—the sides of the vessel extending ten feet from it on either side at the greatest breadth of beam. The framing consists of heavy yellow pine beams, thirteen inches thick, and placed close together vertically, the inside planking of yellow pine, five and a half inches thick, laid horizontally, and outside of this horizontal planking there is a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, upon which the iron plating is secured.

The plating or armor of the casemate forward is six inches thick, consisting of three two-inch iron plates of about six inches wide each, and abaft, and on the sides, five inches thick, consisting of two two-inch thick and one one-inch thick iron plates of the same width. The yellow pine framing of the casemate is planked over inside with two and-a-half inch oak timber laid on diagonally.

The whole of the armor-plating is fastened with through bolts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts inside. The casemate is covered on top with wrought iron gratings, composed of bars two inches thick and six inches wide, laid flat, and supported on wooden beams twelve inches square, and about five feet distant from each other. Some of these gratings are hinged and fitted to open from the inside.

There are ten guns in the casemate—two in broadside, on either side, three forward and three aft. The forward and other ports, to port and starboard, are placed so as to enable the forward and after pivot guns to be used as broadside guns. The directly forward and after ports are on a line with the keel. The ports are elongated and made just wide enough for the entrance of the muzzles of the guns in training, and only wide enough to allow a moderate elevation and depression of the gun. The wooden backing is cut away on each side of the ports inside of the casemate, to allow the guns to be trained about one point forward and aft. The gun ports are covered with wrought iron sliding plates or shutters, five inches thick; those for the four broadside guns are fitted in slides. The sliding-plates or shutters for the pivot guns are pivoted on the edge, with one bolt, that can be knocked out, detaching the shutter, if necessary, and are worked by a combination of racks and pinions.

The armament of the Tennessee consists of six rifled guns, called by the rebels Brooke's rifles. The two pivot guns are seven and one-eighth inch bore, and the four broadside guns are six inch bore. These guns are reënforced abaft by two wrought iron bands two inches thick respectively. Weight of projectiles, 95 and 110-pound solid shot. The pivot guns are fitted on wooden slides, with a rack let into them. On an arm attached to the carriage there is a pinion for running out the gun, and by raising the arm the rack is thrown out of gear to allow the gun to recoil.

The arrangements for working the battery, and the implements and machinery employed appear to be very good.

The cabin is large and comfortable for an iron-clad vessel. The ward room is situated immediately over the engine and is open to it, and although sufficiently commodious, we are of opinion that it would be impossible for officers or others to preserve their health or to live there comfortably for any length of time in the absence of a berth-deck and more perfect ventilation than at present provided. The quarters for the crew are excellent and exceedingly comfortable for an iron-clad vessel of her description. The quarters consist of a roomy berth-deck, with rooms fitted up on either sides for the junior officers. The berth-deck communicates with the casemate by means of a large hatch, and is provided with two large ventilators through the deck outside the casemate. While in port and in moderately smooth sea, it is believed that the berth-deck will be found to be sufficiently well ventilated to insure a reasonable degree of comfort to the crew; but when the ventilators are unshipped, it is believed that the one blower now on board (and which is also used for forcing the fires,) is not sufficient to produce a proper circulation of fresh air.

The steering arrangements appear to be very defective, and the accommodations for the pilot and helmsman bad. These defects can, however, be easily remedied and at small cost.

The machinery of the vessel consists of two geared "non-condensing engines," cylinders twenty-four inches diameter and seven feet stroke with poppet-valves arranged as in the usual mode on board of Western river steamers. These engines were taken out of the river steamer called the *Alonzo Child*. They are placed fore and aft in the vessel, geared to an idler-shaft by spur-gearing, with wooden teeth, and from the idler-shaft to the propeller-shaft by bevel cast-iron gear.

There are four horizontal flue boilers, twenty-four feet long, placed side by side, with one furnace under the whole of them, the products of combustion returning through the flues are delivered into the smoke-pipe. The engine and fire rooms are insufferably hot, and very badly ventilated.

The injuries to the casemate of the *Tennessee* from shot is very considerable. On its after-side nearly all the plating is started, one bolt driven in, several nuts knocked off inside, gun-carriage of the after pivot-gun damaged, and the steering-rod or chain cut near that gun. There are unmistakable marks on the after part of the casemate of not less than nine eleven-inch solid shot having struck within the space of a few square feet, in the immediate vicinity of that port. On the port side of the casemate the armor is also badly damaged. On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside gunst a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor, and backing, leaving on the inside an undigested mass of oak and pine splinters, about three-by-four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about two feet from the side. This is the only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous places on the inside giving evidence of the effect of the shot.

There are visible between forty and fifty indentations and marks of shot on the hull, deck and casemate, varying from very severe to slight—nine of the deepest indentations on the after part of the casemate evidently being eleven-inch shot, and the marks of about thirty of other calibres on different parts of the vessel. There are also a few other marks, being, however, merely scratches or slight indentations of the plating.

The smoke-stack was shot away, although it is not improbable that the heavy ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford* had previously prepared it for its fall. Three of the wrought-iron port shutters or slides were so much damaged by shot as to prevent the firing of the guns.

There are no external visible marks or evidences of the injury inflicted upon the hull of the *Tennessee* by the severe ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford*; but inasmuch as the deck leaks badly, and when there is a moderate sea running in the bay, her reported usual leakage of three inches an hour being now increased to five or six inches an hour, it is fairly to be inferred that the increased leakage is caused by the concussion of the vessels.

The *Tennessee* is in a state to do good service now. To restore her to the state of efficiency in which she was when she went into the action with this fleet on the 5th instant, it will be necessary to overhaul much of the iron plating on the port and after sides of the casemate, and replate some of it. The iron gun port sides or shutters, which were damaged, must be either removed or repaired. A new smoke-stack is required, and additional ventilators should be fitted. Blowers are required to produce proper ventilation in the engine-room and on the berth deck.

When these small repairs and additions shall have been made, the iron-clad *Tennessee* will be a most formidable vessel for harbor and river service, and for operating generally in smooth water, both offensively and defensively.

The original of this report is accompanied by sectional views of the *Tennessee*, and a sketch showing the effect of shot on the outside.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Captain.
JAMES ALDEN, Captain.
WM. E. LEROY, Commander.
T. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer.
Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, United States flagship *Hartford*.

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

ITS WHEREABOUTS AUG 14.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer.

IN CAMP, NEAR TALLAHATCHIE RIVER,
MISSISSIPPI, Aug. 14, 1864.

Our regiment (the Seventh Minnesota) is now in camp on the south side of the Tallahatchie River, two or three miles from a place called Abbeville, and on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

We got here on Tuesday last, which day we crossed the river under a heavy fire from the rebels, after being in the skirmish line forty-eight hours.

Our camp is on a branch of the Hatchie.

The rebels fought all they knew for every inch of ground we gained. I often think I am a lucky number, as success always attends us.

We lost none but three wounded, slightly, one each in companies A, D and K.

We were not in the battle of the 13th, five miles beyond this place.

Nothing is known of what we are to do yet.

"SEVENTH."

REBEL NEWS.

Destruction of the Weldon Railroad—The Last Battle—Affairs in Georgia—Another Raid.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers of Aug. 29, contain the following interesting details of news:

THE WELDON ROAD.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

NEAR MALONE'S CROSSING, PETERSBURGH AND WELDON RAILROAD, Aug. 26, 1864.

The people residing in this locality, have just received an idea of the war, which has most indelibly impressed it upon their minds. Heretofore they have only read the newspaper accounts, and heard the recitals of the wounded and the convalescent, as they would pass back and forth to their homes.

Since the landing of GRANT'S army on the south side of James River, our fears have been excited time and again by the thousand and one rumors which would reach us almost every day, but knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when, on yesterday two weeks ago, we learned that GRANT had suddenly swung around an entire army corps, seized the road, and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

A walk to-day from the Fourteen Mile crossing to Reams, a distance of four miles, showed truly a sad scene. On both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely a vestige remaining. The crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fences piled upon the railroad sills to assist in the burning.

The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as Mrs. FANNIE HATTON'S place, a distance of about two and three-quarter miles south of Ream's Station. Above the station I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation; but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place at least to Yellow Tavern, making in all about nine miles of the track destroyed. In some places I observed that the sills had not been destroyed; but for the greater portion of the distance, rails have been burnt and the iron heated.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commanded by that gallant son of South Carolina, Gen. WADE HAMPTON. He had at hand his brave assistants, Gens. BUTLER, ROSSER, BARRINGER, and also CHAMBLISS' Virginia brigade, whose noble leader fell but a few days since on the north of James River, but by whom commanded yesterday I have been unable to learn.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to the Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad, and our cavalry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command, and, under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to protect an assaulting column, and the appro

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C	118	100	N. Y. Cen. R..	s30 128⅛
$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	100	do.....s10	128⅜
4,000	do.....c	103⅛	100	do.....s10	128⅜
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C...	110⅜	100	do.....	129
$5,000	do.....	110⅜	700	Erie Railway....	109
$5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10	113	200	do.....b3	108¾
$5,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	93⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b10 127⅛
100,000	do.....	93¼	400	do.....b15	127¼
4,000	N. Y. State 6s'68.	110	800	do.....	127
5,000	Ill. Co. Bs.,'70..	102	400	do, ...	126⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	87	200	Reading R.....	134
1,000	do.....	86⅜	2400	do.....	133¾
29,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	72	700	do.....s30	133¾
18,000	Ohio & M. O....	47⅜	400	Mich. Cen. R....	134⅜
10,000	do.....	47⅜	500	M. S. & N. I....	84⅜
20,000	do.....	47⅜	400	do.....	84⅝
14,000	N. Y. Cen 6s...	117	200	do.....	84⅜
2,000	Mich. Cen.6's C.		200	do.....b30	85¼
	1 M. Sink. F. Bs.	104	200	Ill. Cen. Full S....	128⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	132	500	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	125⅜
1,000	Alton & T. H. Tr.	92	500	do.....b10	125⅜
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	100	100	do.....s10	125⅜
2,000	Cl. & To. S.F.D.	114⅜	100	do.....s15	128
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	60	2300	Cleve. & Pitts....	111
17,500	At. & G. W. 1st M.		100	do.....s16	111
	Ohio Div.....	105	800	do.....	111¼
	5 Bk of Commerce..	107	250	Chic. & N. W....	84
$10,000	Am. Gold.....	254	1000	do.....b10	84
10,000	do.....	254½	300	do.....	83⅜
200	Canton Co.....	84	50	do.....	83⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	89	100	C. & N. W. Prf....	86⅜
100	do.....	89⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	126
100	do.....s10	89⅜	100	do.....	126¼
100	do.....	89⅜	100	Chic. & R.I. R.	s15 103⅜
500	do.....	89⅜	650	do.....	103¾
200	do.....b15	61	200	do.....	103⅜
500	do.....b10	61	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	127
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	52	125	Mil. & Prairie D....	62
100	Canada Cop.....	3	300	P., F. W. & C.....	110⅜
25	Gren. Gold	23	100	do.....	110⅜
40	Ash. Coal Co.....	40	100	Alt. & Terre H....	55
850	Quick. M. Co.....	82¼	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	65
200	do.....s10	82¼	10	R. & St. J. R. Prf.	54
100	Chi. & Mil. R.....	86¼	100	Del., Lack. & West.	265

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	107	1000	Quicks. M. Co.	s30 81¾
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107¾	1000	do.....	82
14,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C...	110⅜	100	Atlantic & M.S.Co....	187
1,000	do.....	110⅜	100	Erie Railway..b10	109
5,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	do.....	108⅝
	Oct. & Apl....	112	300	Hud. Riv. R.....	126
66,000	do.....	111⅛	100	do.....s10	126
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	93⅛	400	Reading R.....	133
15,000	do.....	93¼	500	M. S. & N. I. R....	84¼
20,000	Ill. Central R. Scr.	127⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	111¼
10,000	Ten. 6s, '90..	59⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R..b10	83⅜
10,000	do.....	59⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Prf....	85¾
16,000	O. & M. Cer....	47¼		50 Chic. & R. I. R....	109
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.b15	61	300	P., Ft. W. & C..b30	110⅛
100	do.....	60¼		50 Chi. & Mil. R.....	85
100	do.....b3	60¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		100	Hudson Riv. R..	s 126⅛
	Oct. & April.	112⅜	100	do.....	s12 126⅜
10,000	O. & M. C.....	47⅜	200	do.....	s10 126⅜
10,000	do.....b5	47⅜	200	do.....	c 126⅜
400	Cumberl'd Coal	b3 60⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts..	b3 111
100	do.....	s3 60⅜	200	do.....	s3 111
800	Quick. M. Co....	82	800	do.....	111¾
200	do.....	82¼	200	do.....	c 111¾
100	Mariposa Min...	b3 40⅜	200	do.....	b10 111¾
200	do.....	40⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	110¾
500	Erie R.....	108⅜	100	do.....	110⅜
200	do.....	s3 108⅜	100	do.....	b10 110⅜
100	do.....	c 108⅜	100	do.....	c 110⅜
200	do.....	b4 108⅜	100	do.....	s3 110⅜
200	do.....	s3 108⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. Prf.	b10 85⅜
200	do.....	s30 108⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	109
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 84⅜	400	do.....	s3 109
200	Reading R.....	b3 133⅜	100	do.....	b10 109⅜
200	do.....	b10 133⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway.....	108⅝	16,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	47⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R....	125⅞	200	Atl. M. S. C.....	137
100	do.....	126	700	Cum. Coal.....	b3 61⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	b3 126	200	do.....	b5 61¼
400	Clev. & Pitts....	b3 111⅜	200	do.....	61¼
200	do.....	111⅜	200	do.....	b10 61¼
900	do.....	b3 111⅜	100	do.....	b10 61¼
1000	do.....	b3 111⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co....	40⅜
100	Chic. & N. W....	s3 83⅜	600	Can Cop. Co...	b10 3⅜
2 0	do.....	83⅜	500	do.....	s30 3⅜
200	Chi. & R. I....	s3 109	300	do.....	b30 4⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	85⅜			

FRIDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The weekly schedule of the Public Debt of the United States to Tuesday last, Aug. 30, failed to arrive at the Treasury Office in this City today. The total and other particulars, by telegraph to the morning papers, show the following results:

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 25.
Gold bearing Debt.....	$889,890,492	$867,450,149
Interest Debt in Currency.	469,197,000	452,908,034
Debt free of Interest	519,478,742	519,511,296
Total Debt.....	$1,878,565,234	$1,859,274,374

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5.....	$1,792,801,040	$72,774,240
July 12.....	1,795,433,860	73,752,554
July 19.....	1,796,208,360	74,168,047
July 26.....	1,805,583,864	74,650,529
Aug. 2.....	1,837,492,170	76,418,315
Aug. 9.....	1,839,649,810	74,871,760
Aug. 16.....	1,849,714,655	76,068,165
Aug. 23.....	1,869,274,374	76,500,069
Aug. 30.....	1,878,565,231	77,447,122
Increase 56 days.....	$85,698,154	$4,672,852

Average daily increase of Principal.....$1,530,082
Average rate of Interest per annum, 4.11 ₩ *cent.*

The recent downward speculation in the Gold Room, on the Chicago Convention, which resulted in disappointment, and was followed by a sharp reaction, caused a number of small failures in the Room, and threw the market for Gold and Exchange into some confusion last night and this forenoon. The price of Gold at the Evening Exchange, on Thursday, went to 253 ₩ cent., and this morning to 254½ ₩ cent. as against 246⅛ at the close of 'Change hour on Thursday. There was a subsequent downward turn of 6 ₩ cent. to 248½ ₩ cent., from which there was an upward reaction to 252 ₩ cent. The Gold rates for Exchange on London were 108½@109 ₩ cent., and the Currency rates about as variable as Gold itself, with a fair demand for Saturday's steamers early in the day.

The Brokers of the Stock Exchange are fairly supplied with Money on call loan at 7 ₩ cent. Lenders, who are making time engagements, avail in many instances of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, one year to run, at 6 ₩ cent., at 93½@94 ₩ cent., rather than take Merchant paper, except at large rates, say from 8@10 ₩ cent. for first-class names. The market absorbs a vast amount of the new Certificates of Indebtedness—which were paid out freely on Quartermaster's requisitions last week—without materially moving the Market price.

The prospect is already very decided for large and numerous bidders next week for the remnant of the 1881 Gold-bearing 6 ₩ cents., advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole amount to be awarded is about $31,000,000. *The Bonds are all prepared at the Department*, and will be delivered immediately after the awards are made, or by installments up to the 15th September, as the successful bidders, whether large or small, may desire. The semi-official dispatch this morning, gives assurance that there will be no disappointment or inconvenience on this score, so that every one who prefers to do so, can bid direct to the Secretary of the Treasury, by inclosing the preliminary two per cent., and if successful, can pay for and receive the Bonds at the Treasury Office in New-York.

There was a large business in Government Stocks and Treasury paper to-day at firm rates. The Railway Shares were also quite steady in prices, against a pretty strong *Bear* combination to sell them down on the chances of a close Money market week after next, when the Loan of 1-81 comes to be paid for. We confess some surprise at the importance which is attempted to be given to this incident in the Government negotiations. The market has for weeks past been taking, without the slightest disturbance among the Money or Stock Brokers, from six to ten millions of new Treasury certificates, and it is to limit the further issue of this paper that the Secretary has concluded to dispose of the remnant of his 1881 Gold-bearing Bonds, divided by weekly installments, if desired, scarcely exceeding ten millions per week. The competition for the Loan will doubtless be out of proportion to the moderate sum total to be awarded, but this will not affect the Money market of this City, to which nearly the whole proceeds must immediately return through the Government disbursements.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways leaving off steady:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	107⅜	107⅜	Mich. Central...	134⅜	134⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	110	110¼	Mich. Southern..	84⅜	84⅜
N. Y. Central...	128⅜	128	Illinois Cen.....	127⅜	127⅜
Erie	108⅝	108⅝	Pittsburgh.....	110⅜	111⅜
Erie Preferred..	104⅝	105⅜	Fort Wayne....	110¼	110¼
Hudson.....	126⅜	126	Rock Island....	109	109
Canton.....	83⅜	84	Reading.....	133⅜	133¾
Treas. Cer., new	93⅜	93⅜	Quicksilver....	81⅜	82
Toledo.....	123⅜	123⅜	Cum'land Coal..	59⅜	61⅜
Northwest.....	53⅛	53⅜	Mariposa.....	40	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	47⅜	47¼	N. West Pref....	85¼	86⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	120	American Exc'nge..	116
Manhattan.....	136	Pacific.....	145
Mechan'ts'.....	112	Bank of the Republic.	100
America.....	130	Bank of N. Amer....	104
State of New-York..	115	Import. & Traders'..	100
Commerce.....	107	Park.....	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	115
N. Y. Cen. Real Est....	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	101
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72.	130	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Mich. C. new. 1sts.....	134	Chi. & R. I. 1sts.....	110
N. Ind. Goshen L....	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	M. J. Cen. 1sts.....	110
Pacific R. guar.....	65	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	117
Ill. Central.....	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	123
Al. & T. H. 2d In.....	83¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	111
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	116	Miss & Mo. L. G.....	60
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103	Chi. & Alt. R.....	108
Chi. & N. W. 1st Mo...	99	Atlantic & G. W.....	104⅝
L. & W. Bds.....	112		

The following Circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, increasing the Commissions on the Popular 7-30 and 10-40 Loans to Agents and Sub-Agents *one-half of one per cent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 31, 1864.

The following commissions will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained, from and after this date, for Three Years Seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes, and for Bonds known as the Ten-forty Bonds.

On any aggregate of deposits, exclusive of accrued interest, for either of said securities of not less than $25,000 and not amounting to $250,000, one-quarter of 1 ₩ cent.

On any aggregate of $250,000 or upwards, and less than $1,000,000, three-eighths of 1 ₩ cent.

On $1,000,000 and upwards, one-half of one per cent.

Any person is authorized to act as agent for obtaining subscriptions, but no Notes or Bonds will be issued except upon the certificates in the form hereinbefore prescribed, of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Designated Depositories, or the proper officers of a National Depos't Bank, that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. All deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account.

All accounts for commissions must be receipted, and be accompanied by the proper certificates, and when settled will be paid by check of the Treasurer of the United States.

A deposit on which a commission has once been allowed and paid by the Department, must not be included in any subsequent account as a part of a larger deposit claiming a larger commission.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositories are authorized to receive deposits and allow and pay one-half of the above rates. A schedule of such payments, showing the date and amount of each payment, the number of the certificate and the amount of principal upon which payment was made, must be transmitted weekly to this Department.

Two commissions will not be allowed on any deposit, nor will national deposit banks be allowed commissions on any deposit made with them as depositories by parties acting as agents.

Commissions may be allowed at their discretion by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribers, not exceeding one-half their own commissions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,526,423 05; including for Customs, $145,000; Payments, $3,238,425 44; balance, $19,023,875 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURRAN, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 263 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

will receive proposals for the

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,

interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty-one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION..FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1864, 12 o'clock M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, August 31, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Friday, the second proximo, at twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
PETER McKIGHT,
Alderman Eighth District.
O. A. JEREMIAH,
Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—8.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY MONDAY, SEPT. 5,

LETTERS

OF

MAJ. JACK DOWNING,

OF THE

DOWNINGVILLE MILITIA,

ON THE WAR.

In one vol., 12mo., 254 pages, with Portrait and seven humorous illustrations. Price, cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

BROMLEY & CO., Publishers, New-York.

J. F. FEERS,
No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS,
FOR FALL OF 1864.

My ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE of Hardy Dutch and other Flowering Bulbs, and GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, is now ready to send out. It consists of full and plain descriptions of the best HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, SNOW DROPS, CROWN IMPERIALS, ANEMONES, LILIES, &c., &c., with ample directions for planting and culture. My Catalogue this season is beautifully illustrated, containing among other illustrations two full-page engravings, and one beautifully colored plate of the JAPAN LILY.

It is sent free of postage to all who apply inclosing ten cents. Catalogues always sent to my customers of the previous year free, as soon as issued, without being ordered.

My importations from Holland the present year have never been equaled for extent, variety and excellence.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

A BUSINESS HANDWRITING BOOK-keeping (double entry,) commercial arithmetic, &c., taught, $10 per quarter; ten writing lessons, $3; navigation, geometry, algebra, Greek and Latin. PAINE'S, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 52 Bowery; no vacation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET, all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. L. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will visit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of receiving. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give the already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanding officers of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman FOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COON,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COLTON.

DR. COLTON has returned from his Summer vacation, and will administer the gas in person. It never fails! Office No. 22 Bond-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., e. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. WHITTEMAR, on SABBATH, 4th inst., at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.; Seamen's Concert of Prayer at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M.; also at the Mission, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

TO YOUNG MEN.—THE REGULAR EVENING services in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will be resumed on SUNDAY, Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening text—Jer. xxiii., 10. Apprentices, clerks and young men generally especially invited. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service, sermon and the holy communion, at 10½ o'clock, on SUNDAY, the 4th of September, and in the evening, of the same day divine service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—REV. S. B. HALLIDAY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Regular services. Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Lecture Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Friday evening.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JNO. K. WARDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Interesting services at 7½ o'clock P. M., in connection with the Sunday School. Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will resume his pulpit labors on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Immediately after the morning's service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Conference and prayer meeting every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., will reopen on SUNDAY, 4th inst., for divine service. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

FLEET-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This church having been put in complete repair, will be re-opened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm, will be reopened TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This Church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of SUNDAY services will be hereafter 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at close of morning service.

REV. WILLIAM FRERLAND, LL. D., will preach in Associated Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½ A. M. service, and the Rector at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome sts.—The pastor, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, having returned from his Summer vacation, will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Myrtle-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. The public are cordially invited to attend. During September there will be no evening service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This congregation will meet for Divine Worship in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 445 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. C. KELLER, and in the evening by Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF. Seats free. Strangers invited. Communion after morning service.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. The hours of Sunday services hereafter will be 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach to-morrow.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Curse, and the Remedy*. At 3 P. M.—*The Positive Character of Prophecy*. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av., will be reopened for public services on SUNDAY, 4th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WEST MINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. H. S. CARP

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rouge Diamond.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Married Life.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Camille.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country will this morning hail with rejoicing, the glad news of the final fall of Atlanta, which is conveyed us in a very brief but official bulletin from the War Department. A telegram from Gen. Slocum, of the Twentieth Army Corps, is dated in Atlanta. Another dispatch announces that a great battle was fought on the Macon Railroad, that Hood's army was cut in two, with heavy loss, and the rebel Gen. Hardee killed. Gen. Sherman's advance entered the city yesterday morning, and it was expected that his whole army would enter during the day.

For the past three or four days numerous reports have been received of Wheeler's operations on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, but he has finally been forced off of that line without committing any damage. Gen. Rousseau, with a strong force from Nashville, yesterday fought him and drove him in a southwesterly direction, and he now appears to be making for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, only a branch of Sherman's communications. He can't do much damage there.

The official dispatch of Admiral Farragut to Secretary Stanton, giving the particulars of the capitulation of Fort Morgan on the 23d ult., exhibits in a striking light both the gallantry of our brave sailors and soldiers, and the perfidy of the rebel Commander of the fort. Contrary to established military usage, the rebel Gen. Page threw away his sword, and caused the complete destruction of the guns and ammunition in the fort; and there is every reason to believe, adds the Admiral, that this was done after the white flag had been raised. The terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. The conduct of Gen. Page contrasts most unfavorably with that of Col. Anderson, the Commander of Fort Gaines, who scrupulously preserved everything from the moment he raised the white flag.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, at Halifax, of the *Hecla*, from Liverpool, and of the *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, at Cape Race, we have five days' later intelligence from Europe. The Commissioners of Custom in London have issued instructions against allowing national or rebel vessels from entering British ports to be dismantled or sold. The frigate *Niagara* was in the Tagus, watching the movements of the steamer *Georgia*. Order had been restored in Belfast, where there had been no rioting since the 19th ult. The King of Spain had left France for Madrid. A prospective marriage is announced between Prince Humbert, of Italy, and the Princess Anna Murat—a union which, it is expected, will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy. The Russian army is to be reduced. The Austrians and Prussians have decided to occupy the Duchy of Holstein.

The Boston *Advertiser* says we are informed on good authority that there is no doubt but that a sufficient number of naval enlistments claimed by that State will be allowed, to fill the quota, and that Massachusetts is accordingly out of the draft. The commission appointed to decide on these enlistments has not yet finished the work, on account of the immense labor which is involved, so that the figures cannot at present be arrived at and will not probably be announced before the first of next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. John McNeil, says the Louisville *Democrat*, reached Rolla, to take command of the District of Southwest Missouri, Saturday evening, and was honored with a popular and most enthusiastic reception. At his hotel a large crowd instantly gathered, with music and cheers, and won the General to attempt a speech. His remarks elicited the most animated applause, as indicating his determination to deal with rebels and rebel sympathizers on radical principles. At night the town was illuminated, with many lights in the dwellings (of the Radicals,) and bonfires on the streets. While the earnest loyalists were thus testifying their joy, a clique of "Conservative chaps" were in obsequious and assiduous attendance upon the General, probably hoping to take charge of [illegible] These will find themselves signally dis-

There was considerable fluctuations in the Gold Room yesterday; highest sales 254; lowest 243½; closing 253 per cent. Railway Stocks steady; Government firm; Money 7 per cent. to the brokers on call; 8@10 per cent. on first-class paper.

Flour advanced one hundred dollars a barrel on its former price, pork to six and beef to eight dollars per pound, in Richmond, on the receipt of the news that the line of the Weldon Railroad had been taken possession of by Grant. This fact attests the importance of the road to the supply of Richmond.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, one of the most spirited papers in the West, has passed into the hands of Col. R. W. Holloway & Co.

The Auburn *Union* states that Secretary Seward was serenaded at his residence, on South-street, on Wednesday night, by a fine quartette club, the members of which afterward partook of the hospitalities tendered by Mr. Seward.

The rise in Gold yesterday stimulated the demand for produce and merchandise. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were generally much dearer, though closing very irregularly. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Organize! Organize!

A political campaign is before us of more terrible moment than any military campaign. One of the latter might fail and be retrieved by another. But if this political campaign fails, it is irretrievable. There will be no subsequent opportunity to undo its effects. It would settle the war decisively, fatally, forever.

It is not too much to say that it would be a less calamity to the country that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington as a rebel Commander, than George B. McClellan as a Copperhead President. Lee would not remain there four days before he would have to flee from the gathering hosts of the North. McClellan, once there, would be secure for four years; no power on earth could expel him. Lee's coming would goad the National feeling to a wrath that would be resistless. McClellan's going would palsy every arm, and bow the nation to the rebellion. Lee's hostilities on any field we can confront, and eventually master. McClellan's "cessation of hostilities," which his platform declares for, is helplessness, submission, ruin.

We say then that every loyal man of the North has now a heavier responsibility upon him than any soldier in the field. It is a time when more is at stake in ballots than in bullets. We are on the strain for the tidings of some new movement of Grant, or Sherman, or Farragut. There are other movements which far more concern us. We need borrow no trouble that our soldiers will not overpower enemies *in* the war. Our business is to attend to our own part—to overpower enemies *to* the war. All that the soldiers have done, or can do, is of no account if we neglect our duty. If the enemies of the war are to come into power, it is useless for our soldiers to shed another drop of blood. Nay, we ask a crime of them, if we expect it. There can be no greater crime than bloodshed without an object. Hitherto the war has had an object. It has been prosecuted to save the republic from disruption, and to maintain that constitutional authority without which anarchy is sure to come. The rebellion claims to "be let alone." It is precisely because we cannot let it alone without ruin that war has been made against it. The only possible way of letting it alone is by the very "cessation of hostilities" demanded in the Chicago platform. If we are to give the representative of that platform the executive control of the nation, the object of the war sinks dead into the earth with our dead soldiers. If we are thus to make the war objectless by our default, our anxiety for favorable news of its progress is unspeakably shameless and wicked. Not another trigger should be pulled.

Loyal men have no such thought. On the contrary, they find greater reason than ever to hold fast to the war to its legitimate end. They see that its object is near consummation. The rebellion which it aims to prostrate, though yet defiant, is plainly staggering. The rebel armies are being decimated, with no possibility of reënforcement. The rebel communications are being broken up, with no possibility of replacement. The war policy never was so strongly sustained by the military situation and prospects as now. Everything betokens it to be on the eve of a splendid fruition. Loyal men exult in this, and with reason. But all this success and promise binds them to yet greater fidelity at home. To be derelict when thus encouraged, would be a peculiar sin.

Let it not be imagined that this election is to be carried by the sheer merits of our cause. It would be the greatest of delusions. We might as well expect that the merits of the cause will give our soldiers victory, without organization or effort. Political campaigning has its laws of operation and its conditions of success, which can no more be safely disregarded than the laws and conditions of military campaigning. The party that does not organize and methodically exert itself, whether it be on the right side or the wrong side, though its original numbers be ever so large, is a doomed party. It is notorious that the Copperheads are preparing for the most thorough efficiency. They are strictly marking out their lines, are rigorously enforcing their discipline, are leaving nothing undone to infuse ardor and enthusiasm. They are getting all their batteries of calumny and falsehood in position. They are devising every possible stratagem, and torturing their brains for every imaginable expedient of mischief. We do not believe that the rebel leaders themselves have brought, or can bring, more science or more energy of a military kind against the Union armies in the South, than the Copperhead leaders will bring, in a political line, against the Union party in the North.

Again, the very merits of our cause give our opponents the advantage with no small number of people. These merits, by the very fact that they are themselves so exalted, appeal only to the very highest class of motives—to humanity, patriotism, love of justice, respect for law, reverence for constitutional authority, devotion to the flag, a genuine and complete public spirit. But they are calculated in just the same degree to provoke against themselves every selfish and sordid propensity, every narrow and base prejudice, every malignant and factious impulse. We may rely upon it that these base elements will be stirred up to the utmost by our opponents, and that once in full play they will have tremendous power.

Union men, if they would avert defeat, must prepare for the contest forthwith, and thoroughly. In every State and city, and town, and school district of the North, they should organize, and carry on the struggle with unflagging energy until the sun goes down on the day of election. Documents should be distributed, speeches should be delivered, private appeals should be made. Every method of diffusing information, of purging away deception, of fixing sound principles, of inspiring generous sentiments, should be plied untiringly. Shame, eternal shame upon us, if we are backward in this work! Shall our soldiers devote themselves to the cause year after year, giving up their precious homes, exposing themselves to the malaria of Southern swamps, subjecting themselves to all hardships in the camp and on the march, periling limb and life in the dread blaze of battle, and what is worse than all, putting themselves in jeopardy of all the indescribable horrors of captivity under the rebel chiefs, who delight in cruelty like the fiends of hell—shall our soldiers cheerfully take these sacrifices and these risks, year after year, for the saving of the nation, and we grudge two brief months of faithful effort here at home to secure what they are winning? The test is on us. The crisis summons. To your tents, O Israel!

The New and Great Victory.

The great rebel stronghold of the Southwest—the position at which the powerful and ever-victorious army of Gen. Sherman has been aiming for four months—has fallen, and *Atlanta* is ours. Our forces entered it at noon yesterday.

This is a victory so great in itself, of such wide scope, such far-reaching result, such indisputable importance, that the country will receive the news of it with unbounded exultation. We have shown again and again the immense military value of Atlanta, and all that we have ever claimed on this point has been conceded by the South. The rebel military force in the Southwest can now find no point in all their territory of anything like its strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated.

This great news comes to us while yet the country is all aglow about the naval triumph of the glorious old sailor, Farragut—while yet we are contemplating Grant's vital victory upon the Weldon road. We have had triumphs all around of late—triumphs equal to any ever won by mortal arms or human valor. What an infamy it is that at such an hour croakers should be croaking, and Copperheads hissing, and men actually contemplating a disgraceful surrender to this thrice-accursed rebellion.

Mexico—Its Fallen but Still Honored President.

If it be true that the Republican President of Mexico has arrived at New-Orleans, and is about to make a visit to the United States, we feel confident that he will receive a welcome from our people such as has been accorded to but few of the champions of liberty. Juarez was the regular, legitimate and constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and for two years he has struggled bravely against the large invading army sent by the French usurper to overthrow the Liberal Government. Finally he was compelled to succumb before superior force; and domestic intrigue, dissension and treason have at last completed the overthrow of his Government. But he has borne himself throughout the great trials that have befallen himself and his country with a calm self-possessedness, with a sublime courage, and with a faithful endurance that have extorted the admiration of the world. No offers or bribes of the usurper could corrupt him—no measures of power could make him yield—no defection on the part of his friends could shake his faith in liberty. His career, both in adversity and prosperity, has been full o honor to himself; and history will bear witness that even his fall was of such a character, and was borne in such a manner, as became greatness.

Benito Juarez was born of humble parents, and of pure aboriginal or Indian stock, in 1807, in the State of Oajaca. While yet young, he achieved distinction in the profession of law, and successively went through the whole range of the judicial organization of his State, from the position of Justice of the Peace to that of presiding Judge. He served as a member of the State Legislature, as State Governor, and as Deputy to the Constitutional Congress in the City of Mexico. During all this time, and indeed throughout his entire career, he was devoted to liberal ideas, to legal reform, to financial reform, and to the spread of popular education; and the remarkable success that attended all his labors, signalized him as a profound statesman. In 1853, under the administration of the tyrant Santa Anna, Juarez was banished from Mexico, spent a short time in Havana, and thence proceeded to New-Orleans, where he resided till 1855. He returned to Mexico, joined Alvarez, who was selected as temporary President of the Republic, and Juarez become Minister of Justice. While in this office, he promulgated the law abolishing the privileges of the clergy and the army, which is known as the *ley Juarez*; and this measure secured him the enmity of the priesthood and the reactionaries. He subsequently served in various important positions in his native State and in the General Government; and in 1858, under Comonfort, he was appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice. On the withdrawal of President Comonfort from the Government in this year, Juarez became, in virtue of his office, Constitutional President of Mexico. The country was in a state of anarchy and civil war, but Juarez, with great wisdom and discretion, commenced his efforts for its purification, and for the establishment of a free, liberal, constitutional and stable Government; and though thwarted by the priesthood, by the aristocrats, and by the copperheads, he was achieving a very remarkable success, when in 1861 the triple alliance of France, England and Spain was formed to intervene, on various pretexts, in the internal affairs of Mexico. The two latter Powers quickly withdrew from the alliance; but France, with an army of from forty to sixty thousand men, aided by domestic traitors, prosecuted the atrocious work, which, after two years of war, has resulted in the overthrow of the Mexican Republic, and the flight of its President.

The American people will give all honors to Benito Juarez, in this his hour of adversity, if he makes a visit to our country, as we hope he will.

Job's Comforters.

The Southern rebels occasionally differ from the Northern Copperheads on points of military strategy, although on most political doctrines there is a striking unity of opinion. The Copperheads are trying to console themselves and comfort the rebels at this time by asserting that Grant's seizure of the Weldon Road really, after all, amounts to little or nothing; but the rebel Petersburgh *Express*, which probably comprehends the matter as well as they do, puts forth these statements from a rebel correspondent, in its issue of the 29th ult.:

"Knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when on yesterday, two weeks ago, we learned that Grant had suddenly swung round an entire army corps, seized the road and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, *hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst*, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected."

Lieut.-Gen. Grant's opinion on the question also differs from that of the Copperheads, it would seem; for Gov. Morton, of Indiana, in a speech which he made five days ago, said: "Gen. Grant has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold, *even if New-York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned.*" It is evident, moreover, that Gen. Lee holds the same opinion on this point as Gen. Grant, for we know from the official dispatch we published on Monday that Lee sacrificed *ten thousand* of his men in killed and wounded, in three desperate but vain efforts to regain possession of this line or position—which, according to Copperhead strategists, is of no value whatever.

Farragut and Granger—The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

It must surely astonish our brave and gallant men of the United Service in front of Mobile, who compelled the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, after twenty-four hours' bombardment, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August, to find that they have become proper objects for the pity and "sympathy" of the party which has just nominated Gen. McClellan for President of the United States. As Farragut's and Granger's men sum up that splendid three weeks' achievement in the Bay of Mobile, the destruction of all the available rebel fleet, the evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, the capture of Fort Morgan, and the submission of several garrisons of rebel troops with all their equipments, munitions and provisions, it will sadly puzzle our gallant boys, and still more—if possible—their noble leaders, to find out why in the name of all that is chivalrous, gallant, loyal, and brave, they are to be treated to the commiseration of a composite crowd of hungry office-seekers and rebel sympathizers assembled in the city of Chicago.

We have the story of Fort Morgan in brief and simple terms from the "old sea-dog" himself, and as we read it, and read the accompanying reports of intelligent correspondents, we feel what a miserable, hollow, wretched business, after all, is this of peace platforms and peace negotiations when brought directly into contrast with the grand and final solution of the vast problem before us, which the loyal forces of the United States are working out for the nation on the battle-field.

It was on the evening of Sunday, the 21st of August, that Gen. Granger notified the Admiral of the fleet that he had his position taken, his guns mounted, his men in battle trim, and all complete for action by the dawn of Monday. The response of Farragut was prompt and to the point. The work was to commence as the General suggested. From the land, we opened on the fort by gray daylight with thirty guns, and sixteen eight and ten-inch mortars. A portion of the fleet was simultaneously brought into action, with eleven and fifteen-inch mortars and rifled thirty-two-pounders. This terrible, concentrated fire soon told upon the fort. A portion of it caught fire early in the day, and the rebels were compelled to flood the magazine with water to prevent an explosion. In this business the energies of the garrison were doubtless entirely monopolized; for Farragut tells us in his report, that "Fort Morgan never fired a gun from the commencement of the bombardment, *and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on the glacis.*" By nightfall the rebel Commander evidently found he had enough of it. He was seen to make an attempt late in the evening to communicate with the fleet—but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose—through his determination, if possible, to avoid communicating with the officers immediately directing the land operations.

A rain of shell and shot during the night of Monday prepared the way for an early offer of capitulation on Tuesday morning. And by midday, the fort, with its garrison, munitions (such of the latter as were not destroyed) and provisions, was formally made over to the representatives of the United States. The rebel rag was lowered, and the flag of Stars and Stripes raised to the breeze high above the ramparts, to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," and amid the victorious shouts of the gallant captors.

Admiral Farragut complains that the rebel commandant of Fort Morgan, Gen. Page, employed his men during the interval between his hoisting the white flag and the final surrender of the fort, in spiking his guns, destroying ammunition, provisions and gun carriages, while some of his officers had thrown away their swords to prevent their formal surrender. It is stated, however, by one intelligent correspondent that there is provisioning for the fort still saved sufficient to last for six months.

It is a high satisfaction to find that the naval and land forces have coöperated in this work without the slightest approach to jarring, or misunderstanding. How much this has had to do with the complete success of our forces, we need not tell those of our readers who remember the conflict of views and the disjointed action which have marked what were intended for combined naval and military operations in the Red River and elsewhere. The discord on this occasion comes from *without*—from those craven-hearted partisans among ourselves, who are calling for a base surrender of the national honor, while our gallant leaders in the field are compelling the surrender of the rebel strongholds.

Prospects of the "Ultimate Convention."

The Chicago platform proposes an "*immediate* cessation of hostilities," and an "*ultimate* convention" of the States, to change the Constitution, so as to smooth the way for the return of the rebels to its protecting folds. Such convention can be called only by two-thirds of both bodies of Congress, or on application to that body of two-thirds of the States, disloyal as well as loyal. The amendments, to become a part of the Constitution, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Should the proposed course be adopted, two years would probably be consumed in calling the convention, in its deliberations, and in the acceptance of its recommendations. In the meantime the rebels would be enabled to realize at least $1,000,000,000 from the sale of cotton, and with its proceeds, to place themselves in an impregnable position of defence. Would not all the time gained be so used?

But is it not perfectly notorious that such a convention of the States as is contemplated by the Constitution is, at the present time, impossible. There is not half a dozen States, North or South, that would join in an application for one; nor could three-fourths of them be brought to agree upon any proposition. This was perfectly well understood by the Chicago Convention, and its resolution consequently was a full assent to the disruption of the Union, and to the boundary line claimed by the rebels, which is to embrace every inch of territory polluted, previous to the rebellion, by the touch of Slavery. An *immediate* armistice is just the thing of all others which the rebels now want. It is what of all others the loyal States should most dread. It would give the rebels all they needed to a successful resistance, while it would render hopeless all attempts at coercion by the Government.

The Peace Candidate and Military Arrests.

The history of Gen. McClellan's connection with military arrests in Maryland is given very fully in the speeches of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, and Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, which we publish without abbreviation. It is a history which is best illustrated by comparing it with the oracular utterances which at a later period began to fall from the lips of the peace candidate of the Democracy, and which now form the standing supports of the Chicago platform. When McClellan, in September, 1861, issued his order to Gen. Banks to have certain members of the Maryland Legislature arrested and placed secretly on board a steamer at Annapolis, he was in the full flush and glory of his newly won promotion. He evidently felt that his way to permanent distinction lay in the exercise of his military commission to the full bent of the powers it carried with it, whether in issuing unadvised military orders, such as those hat first disgusted Gen. Scott with his subordinate, or in seizing suspected civilians with a military posse, under cover of night. The question how far he should go, was simply limited by the length of his official tether. This was made plain enough a month later, when (on the 29th of October, 1861) he directed his subordinate in command in Maryland to post a military force at certain polling places in the State to look after the purity of the ballot-box. There was then no imaginable limit to his theory of military supremacy. It was only when his judgment, his capacity, and his energy had come to be called in question by the great body of the loyal people and by the Executive, that he laid aside the *rôle* of the satrap and commenced his career as a political philosopher. It was only when the country generally began to doubt whether the Young Napoleon was really so remarkable a General, and after a succession of military blunders, delays and losses had reduced him from the position of a warlike hero to that of a very ordinary sort of soldier, that he began those remarkable series of maxims, platitudes and paradoxes on State rights and rebel amenities which now form the legends of his oracles.

In September, 1861, "the backbone of the rebellion" was to be broken by a few judicious military arrests under the young Napoleon's own directions. In the Summer of 1862, "*military arrests were not to be tolerated.*" Everyone must admit that this is precisely the sort of philosophy for a candidate who is to show off a brilliant military career upon a peace platform, and is to illustrate in his person the high renown which a General of pacific tendencies may achieve, in a war which his supporters now pronounce to be "*four years of failure.*"

A Permanent Revolutionary Body.

The Chicago Convention, to quote Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that body, "is not dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but is to remain *organized*, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee may designate." In other words, a permanent, self-constituted revolutionary body was thus created, to inaugurate civil war at the North in case the action of the Government should not square with its wishes and plans. A *casus belli* was stated by the convention to be a repetition of military interference in the State elections of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri. The object of such interference, as is well known, was to prevent those in open arms against the Government from voting at the polls. So large a proportion of the people of Kentucky, for example, was traitorous, that the Union population was literally at the mercy of the former, and could oppose no effectual resistance to wholesale robbery and murder, much less defend themselves from invasion from without. Government simply interposed to prevent cut-throats and rebels from outside its borders from seizing the political power of the State. No man, loyal or disloyal, in fact, that was willing to take the oath of allegiance, was prevented from voting. Such interference, the convention resolved, was revolutionary, "and its repetition to be resisted with all the means and power under our control." Hence the necessity of making the convention a permanent body, to raise the standard of revolt, and organize the means of resistance to the action of the National Government. A political assemblage is thus to become the paramount authority of the land, and is to be the judge of the law, as well as of the occasion on which it will exercise its revolutionary power.

UNION STATE RATIFICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Union men of the State will be held at Syracuse on Thursday, the 8th September, at 11 o'clock A. M., to ratify the national and State nominations. The friends of the Union cause throughout the State are earnestly solicited to coöperate.

Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Charles Jones, Chairman.
Isaac Fuller, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.

ANNUAL REOPENING.

The library, reading-room and branch offices of the Mercantile Library Association will be open, as usual, for the reception and delivery of books, on and after Monday, Sept. 5.

On the evening of that day members and their friends are invited to visit the Central Library, Astor-place, the rooms of which will be thrown open for their accommodation.

The Branch Library and Reading Room, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, has been rendered more convenient and attractive than ever, and members with their families residing in the upper part of the City will meet with every attention here.

Terms of subscription: To clerks, $1 initiation fee and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to all others, $5 a year.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

A Battalion of Negro Troops Slaughtered in Cold Blood—Murders and Outrages in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 30.

On Saturday afternoon last, Jake Bennett, the notorious guerrilla, at the head of seventeen men, dashed into Owensboro, and, as they rode down the street, fired in a reckless manner at every person that exposed himself to view. The scoundrels exhibited a heartlessness and depravity of feeling worthy of devils and fiends. The citizens were insulted, and forced to flee for their lives. Shots were even fired into the open doors of the different storerooms. Capt. Walters, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, was made a prisoner in the town, and shot down by the cowardly assassins—murdered in cold blood. For some time Owensboro was garrisoned by a battalion of negro troops, but on Friday they were withdrawn from the post, ten being left to guard the wharf-boat against guerrilla attacks. Bennett had received correct information of this movement, and, charging down upon the boat, he commanded the squad of negroes to surrender. They were frightened by the imposing front presented by the thieving band, and at once laid down their arms. An indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks then commenced. Seven were deliberately shot to death, the other three taking refuge in the hold of the boat, and escaping the vengeance of the assassins.

The boat was then plundered of light articles of value and set on fire, the dead bodies of the murdered negroes still stretched upon the blood-stained deck. The boat burned rapidly, and Bennett left word that if any of the citizens attempted to extinguish the flames, he would return and burn the town. The robber then placed himself at the head of his gang, and started to leave the place. In the suburbs of the town, a gentleman named Sharp was captured and robbed of three hundred dollars in money. A man named Read, was also made prisoner, and relieved of his watch and purse. Bennett left in the direction of Lewisport. As soon as the citizens learned that he had departed from the town, they gathered around the wharf-boat, and went earnestly to work to put out the fire. They were successful, and succeeded in saving the wreck.

On examining the hold the three negro soldiers were found to be crouched in the darkest corner, and they were rescued from their perilous situation. Fearing the guerrillas might return, the dark trio were placed in a skiff and sent across the river to Indiana for safety. A son of Mr. Sweet, a bright little boy, is missing from the town. It is presumed that he was either shot or drowned by the scoundrels. The loss sustained by the burning of the wharf boat is estimated at four thousand dollars. As the steamer *Palestine* came up the river yesterday, in passing Owensboro, everything was found to be quiet. At Lewisport it was learned that Bennett and his gang had paid that town a visit on Sunday, doing no damage. Hawesville had received more distinguished attention, as several of the stores were broken open and plundered. On Sunday night, the tiering, marauding gang camped four miles from Cloverport. Yesterday morning the noted guerrilla hunter, Capt. Jim Wilson, with twenty-five men, was on the war-path, and but four hours behind Bennett and his robber gang. Wilson was pressing forward with all the energy possible, and it was thought that he would succeed in overtaking the outlaws.

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.—A lad aged eight years, residing at No. 92 Baxter-street, named Louis Bernona, was accidentally run over on Thursday evening, at the corner of Centre and Walker streets, by car No. 65 of the Fourth-avenue line. A wheel of the vehicle passed over one of his legs, crushing it so badly that he died soon after being taken to the New-York Hospital. The boy was not a passenger on the car, and neither the conductor nor the driver saw him until after the occurrence. Coroner Rabbit held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. ...The same Coroner held an inquest on Louis Holstein, a German, aged thirty-eight years, who died from injuries received on the 7th ultimo by being run over in Chatham-street by a Third-avenue car. The testimony given in the case showed that Holstein attempted to jump from the front platform with his back to the horses, while the car was in motion. He was thus thrown to the pavement, and the wheels passed over him. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes, and the driver, who was at the time of the occurrence arrested, has therefore been discharged.

Guns for the Tonawanda.—The four fifteen-inch guns intended for the monitor Tonawanda are now on the main pier at the navy-yard. They measure fifteen feet in length, and are four feet thick at the breech, and weigh 42,230 pounds each, the four guns weighing 172,920 pounds.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept.*

Importance of the Capture of Wilmington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that attention is being called to the importance of Wilmington, as one of the points that should be possessed and held by the United States forces.

I am familiar with that section of country, and to hold Wilmington LEE might well consent to more rashness than he has ever yet shown as commander of the rebel forces. To-day the South is far from being self-sustaining, though in much better condition in that respect than when the war broke out. Her energies have been completely bent toward improving her manufactures of every description; still, without the assistance of the blockade-runners, powder, arms, shoes, &c., could not be supplied to the army another six months.

At Wilmington W. H. C. WHITING, a drunken military tyrant, is in command. Recently he was disgraced on the field near Petersburgh, and immediately placed in command of his old post. There must be a scarcity of laborers to do the dirty work of secession, or such vulgar material would not be used, even by the *Repudiator*.

Many years experience in the South, and up to within a few months, enables me to state facts, and renders it unnecessary for me to guess at anything. And here, let me say, the importance your correspondent attaches to the port of Wilmington is beyond a question. Its capture will do more toward ending this Democratic-Jeff. Davis-Southern-arrogance-war than any other thing *to be accomplished*. Get even to Weldon, sixty miles below Petersburgh, destroy the long bridge crossing the Roanoke there, and *that* done, no bridge could be erected there by rebel soldiers or rebel civilians, during the next year.

It will be telling an oft-told tale if I refer to the most intolerable despotism that ever disgraced the face of the earth; but so is the rule of DAVIS and his dynasty. There is no freedom of speech, conscience, or thought in all the South, under his authority. And, Mr. Editor, there never had been any such thing as *liberty* known to *the people*, since the adoption of secession up to the time when it was my good fortune to quit the country.

You cannot dwell too much upon the importance of our capturing and holding the town of Wilmington, or the fortifications that guard the entrance at the mouth of Cape Fear River, thirty-eight miles from the city. OLD NORTH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

More About Naval Enlistments—Difficulties in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The statement of your correspondent who found so many obstacles in the way of enlisting men at the Jersey City naval rendezvous would apply quite as forcibly to the rendezvous at Brooklyn. One of our workmen, who had previously served in the navy, desired to reënlist and spent two entire days of this week in a vain attempt to get an interview with the officer in charge of enlistments. No man not in charge of a broker could gain admittance. Large numbers of "runners" were on hand offering to "put you through right away," on condition of the recruit sharing the bounty with a broker.

Why are these things permitted when the nation is making urgent calls for more men? B. & Co.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3, 1864.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania.

Never since the war began has volunteering been so brisk in Pennsylvania as during the last few weeks. We learn from reliable sources that many of the sub-districts of that State have already filled their quotas under the last call for 500,000 men.

Our correspondent mentions that Huntingdon Borough and the Townships of Henderson, West Barre, Porter, Warrior's Mark and Alexandria Borough, in Huntingdon County, are full, and that Tyrone Borough, Antes and Tyrone Townships, in Blair County, are also full.

Altoona lacks but two, Hollidaysburgh will be full before the 5th inst., and so of Gaysport Borough, and the Borough of Newry. Blairsville, in Indiana County, is also understood to be full, and very many others, believed to be a large majority of places in Central Pennsylvania, are also full, or will be by the 5th. These are certainly gratifying facts to all loyal people.

MRS. ABNER S. BRADY'S CONCERT.—The complimentary concert tendered to this lady (formerly known as Miss PIRRIS) will take place at Irving Hall this (Saturday) evening, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, (the eminent contralto,) Mlle. BARNATCHE, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, with Signor ARELLA as conductor. Should Mr. GOTTSCHALK arrive in the City he will also render his valuable aid to the beneficiare. Mrs. BRADY'S friends are numerous, and comprise the *élite* of New-York musical society, and much interest is manifested in the result of this concert, for which a most choice programme has been prepared.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Nominations—Marine Disasters—Arbitrary Proceedings in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Arrived, ships *Sumatra*, *Belvidere* and *Daniel Marcy*, from New-York; *Winged Hunter*, from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, for Baker's Island.

The Union Republican State Convention have nominated for Presidential electors, J. G. McCullum, Sam. Brannon, Rev. C. C. McClay, J. Wing Oliver and Wm. Crane, and as a matter of precaution have instructed them to cast the vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Mr. SMILEY, for keeping the treasure received from the steamer *Golden Gate*.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

J. C. MCRAE, of San Francisco, has been nominated by the Union Republican Convention for Congress from the Southern District of California; WILLIAM HIGBY from the Middle District, and JOHN BIDWELL from the Northern District. This is regarded as an excellent ticket.

Arrived, ship *Milan*, from New-York.

Sailed, ship *Rival*, for Hong Kong.

An arrival from Honolulu brings dates of the 13th of August, which state that the ship *Mary Robinson* became a total loss at Howland's Island on the 28th of June.

The ships *Lady Washington* and *St. Charles* became a total loss, at Baker's Island on June 8.

Sailed from Baker's Island, June 26, ship *Skylark*, for England.

King KAMAHAMHAHA, on the the 13th of August, after an excited speech, abrogated the Sandwich Islands Constitution of 1852, and declared the Constitutional Convention dissolved.

This arbitrary act was regarded as a regular *coup d'état* by the King, and if submitted to by the Hawaiian people will render the kingdom an absolute monarchy.

Illinois Politics.

HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD WITHDRAWS FROM THE CANVASS.

To the Union Voters of the First Congressional District:

With the hope of promoting unity and success in the Union party, I withdraw from the position of a candidate for nomination to Congress. Those seeking my defeat have been active in their efforts to create opposition to me, on the ground of my asking the President to fill up our armies by calling more men to the field. Combining with a few active and wealthy men on the part of those who sought my defeat because of my vote to tax whisky on hand, an opposition has been created so serious as to make me believe it my duty to withdraw. I am, therefore, no longer a candidate for renomination.

The injustice which has been done me in this canvass I will forget; and to the falsehoods and misrepresentations so lavishly used by a portion of the press and by individuals I have no reply.

I desire to say to the honest, patriotic, self-sacrificing people, who have done so much to sustain the war, that my solemn conviction is that we must fill up the armies by responding to the President's call, or submit to a shameful peace. Those who, to make capital against me, have united with the Chicago *Times* in assailing the call for more troops—who have denounced the Enrollment law, and denounced me for expressing the wish that the President would send more troops to the aid of those so gallantly contending against the rebels—and those who have stood silently by, encouraging the course, ready to take advantage of the prejudice thus created—now that I am out of the way, will, I trust, cease to echo the sentiments of the *Times*, stand by the Administration, and back up those measures necessary to carry the war to a successful issue.

I hope the course taken by some of my opponents will not be regarded as evidence that any considerable portion of the loyal people of this great city of the Northwest, will falter in their support of the war measures of the Administration. These times require plain talk. In my judgment the next ninety days will decide the fate of our country. Disguised and covered up as it may be, it will really be a contest between war for liberty and the Union and a humiliating peace. It will be a contest between patriotic self sacrifice and narrow selfishness, as well as between heroic loyalty and sympathy with traitors.

I need scarcely add that my efforts for the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN will not be lessened, and that I shall labor, as heretofore, for the utter destruction of Slavery and the restoration of the Union on the basis of liberty to all. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

AUGUST 29, 1864.

Rebel Deserters.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

[Extract]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Aug. 28, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.—Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilians employed for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order has yesterday and to-day been industriously in our way, and another pushed into the enemy's camps. Its effects in our favor are expected to be considerable.

The Indian War—A New Expedition.

From the Atchinson Free Press.

GOV. CARNEY came up from Leavenworth this morning, on invitation, to confer with the citizens in regard to the Indian war. The conference resulted in an agreement that the Governor will call upon Col. TREAT for 250 men, and will send up a like number of men from Leavenworth, and will make an urgent request of Gen. DAVIES, to furnish two or more companies of cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, all to rendezvous at Kennekuk, in this county, on Monday, the 29th inst., to march up the Overland road, to clear it immediately, and to escort all trains now on the road as far as Fort Kearney.

Major N. A. ADAMS, Inspector of the District of Northern Kansas, and Chief of Cavalry on Gen. DAVIES' Staff, was present at the conference, and will accompany the expedition, and it is expected will command it. He is a brave and experienced officer, and acquainted well with the country about the Republican River. The expedition will be fortunate in having a leader so thoroughly competent. Col. TREAT will command the militia.

Col. TREAT has already sent orders to his men to report to him here. Messrs. HOWE and BYRAM have sent word to the trains to be in readiness to march with the escort. These gentlemen will render valuable aid to the expedition in the way of transportation, &c. Transportation and stores will be procured at Fort Leavenworth.

It is understood that the expedition will establish a camp at Holiday's Ranche, on the Little Blue, and from that point a sufficient escort will conduct the trains over to Fort Kearney, while the principal part of the force will go in pursuit of the Indians, with the view of hunting till they find and punish them. This now looks like real work in the right direction.

Serenade to Gen. McClellan.

From the Newark Advertiser of Yesterday.

The usual quiet town of Orange was quite animated yesterday on the announcement of the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who has recently become a resident on the mountain, just back of the town. The event of his nomination at Chicago was announced by a salute, which was fired in front of the Park House. As night approached, the streets became thronged with people, who soon began to move in the direction of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S mountain home. About 9 o'clock quite a procession, including a number of citizens of Newark, accompanied by RUSSAM'S Band, started for the house, which they reached about 10 o'clock. Gen. MCCLELLAN was there entertaining some personal friends, and the cottage was immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd. The band struck up a serenade of spirited music, and a speech of congratulation was made by Mr. E. L. FOOTZ, of Orange. Loud calls were then made for the General, who was finally induced to appear, and make a few informal remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment paid him.

He said he did not believe they expected a speech from him, nor did he feel disposed to make any extended remarks at this time. The events of the day were entirely too new, and he could scarcely realize the position in which he had been placed. After again thanking them for the compliment of their visit, the General withdrew, amid the cheers of the assembly and the music of the band. A number of friends accompanied him into the house, and were hospitably entertained.

The General has decided to make Orange his permanent residence, and is said to be making preparations for the erection of a commodious homestead adjoining his present Summer cottage, which, as before mentioned, is on the summit of the mountain, immediately back of Orange, commanding a fine panoramic view, extending over this city and New-York, with a vast expanse of country north and south. It is about a mile and a half from the principal depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The arrangements for the draft, which is to take place on Monday next, are about completed in the Third Congressional District. The number of men required under the last call is 3,574, of which 945 only have been raised, thus leaving a deficiency at the present date of 2,629. The deficiencies, by wards, are as follows:

1st Ward	77	11th Ward	339
2d Ward	247	13th Ward	423
3d Ward	13	15th Ward	219
4th Ward	191	12th Ward	104
5th Ward	390	20th Ward	283
7th Ward	322		
Total			2,629

A meeting of the Mayor and committees of the joint Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors was held yesterday morning, at which Supervisor BLOOM and Alderman TREVOR were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. ODELL and KALBFLEISCH, for the purpose of procuring a revision of the enrollment lists, which are claimed to be excessive; and also to obtain credit for recruits enlisted in the navy prior to February, 1864. The enlistments in the Third Congressional District have recently averaged about ten men per day. Substitutes have been plenty, but principals were lacking.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been chosen to represent Kings County in the Union State Convention at Syracuse:

First Assembly District—Delegates—Charles W. Godard, Alonzo H. Gale, John McDermott. Alternates—D. C. Winslow, George W. Sittwell, John L. Spader.

Second District—Delegates—John Cashow, Walter S. Gove, James Johnson. Alternates—Benjamin Haskell, J. W. Stoops, Chauncey W. Felt.

Third District—Seth B. Cole was elected a delegate, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fourth District—Delegates—Henry Quigley, Geo. J. Hardy, Wm. W. Hallock. Alternates—A. G. Becude, Sidney Sanderson, Dennis Downey.

Fifth District—Delegates—Charles L. Benedict, Morris H. Roberts, Anthony F. Campbell. Alternates—John Truslow, Francis C. Kirby, Wm. G. Boggs.

Sixth District—No quorum being present, the meeting adjourned.

Seventh District—Delegates—Gilbert H. Rose, Daniel Manjer, Wm. Cobb. Alternate, George W. Platt.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The number of electoral votes to be cast next Fall, including that of West Virginia, and omitting, as per vote of Congress, those of the secaded States which are said to have been restored to the Union, is 231. They are apportioned as follows:

California	5	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	6	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New-Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New-Jersey	7
Indiana	13	New-York	33
Iowa	6	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Oregon	3
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Total number of votes			231
Number required for election			116

The popular vote in the loyal States in 1860 for President was: LINCOLN, 1,964,618; the Douglas and Breckinridge vote combined was 2,024,040, leaving Mr. LINCOLN in a popular minority of 159,427. In 1862 the popular vote in State elections was: Democratic, 1,486,546; Republican vote, 1,533,099; Republican majority, 47,353. In 1863 the Democratic vote was 1,315,001; Republican, 1,655,049, without counting the soldiers' vote.

The Campaign in Indiana.

STRONG SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was a grand reception of several returning regiments. Gov. MORTON made a stirring address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the questions of an armistice as follows:

"It requires two parties to make an armistice, and JEFF. DAVIS has already declared that he demands a withdrawal of our armies from the South as a necessary preliminary to any negotiation. Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our Government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of 'No! no!'] But what does an armistice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; it means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to stop Farragut at Mobile.

"As every one knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably at last would fail. Can we spare enough of the weather now left us for military operations to be frittered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into the Winter, when our campaign must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebels will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered a long and bloody war—especially if we are to acknowledge by asking an armistice that we are unable to conquer them?

"But we come more closely: If we try that, we shall have to agree to pay their war debt, to give a pension to their widows and orphans and maimed fellers: we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war; and, more than all, we will have to engraft into our Constitution the doctrine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pension their soldiers, or to reimburse them for damages, anolition Massachusetts, anolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will tell us: 'We did not want an armistice; we wanted to fight this out; but, as you have acknowledged secession in your Constitution, we will quietly walk out.' In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to save be broken up by the very compromise that was intended to preserve it. We can make no compromise but what will break up the Government. The only way to get out of the war is to fight it out. [Applause.]

But these peace men say the North is exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost of this war is not one-half of the profits of the country. We have never been as wealthy as now, and there are three millions of men in the North that have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are we exhausted? Gen. GRANT has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold, even if New-York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned. SHERMAN is all right at Atlanta, and we will crush this rebellion if we are not pulled off by the the traitors at the North."

Dr. Edward Bunford Lightbill,

Author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on **Deafness**, Discharges from the **Ear**, **Catarrh**, and the various diseases of the **Ear** and **Throat**, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Among other parties of the highest respectability, Dr LIGHTHILL is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

For Deafness.

A. C. MORRIS, No. 46 Pine-st.
A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.
WM. H. WATERBURY, No. 740 Water-st.
JOHN BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

For Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.

W. H. MONTANGE, No. 179 West 11th-st.
O. S. HOLLY, No. 42 6th-st.
V. D. W. WEEKS, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

For Catarrh.

JOHN S. BEECHER, No. 98 Front-st.
D. H. BIXBY, No. 56 Greenwich-st.
P. E. NOLAN, Erie Railroad Company's Office, foot of Duane-st.
H. A. DOWS, No. 125 Broad-st.
Maj. ALVIN WALKER, Paymaster U. S. A., F-st., Washington, D. C.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*The Troches*," as they give prompt relief

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

"**The Human Face Divine.**"—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Union Hall,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquiries, and to compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures colic, dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

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Manufacturers of
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GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
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Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. ROSWELL & BATCHELOR'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies from the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for your elves and families, buy them at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila. 18 Green st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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Brownlee's Oue Disease (External) Remedy for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Paralytic Limbs. For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—BECKWITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. William H. Horndower, D. D., J. S. CHRISTIE, Jr., and FANNIE T., daughter of F. C. Beckwith, Esq.

FOARES—FITZ MAURICE.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. John B. Hagany, EDWIN FOARES and MARY L. FITZ MAURICE, both of this City.

FARRAND—PTASE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 1, JOSIAH S. FARRAND and Miss HELEN PTASE.

HARDZE—THORNE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Baker, GEO. L. HARDZE, of Canada, and Miss CAROLINE L. THORNE, second daughter of Wm. K. Thorne, of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

REID—GARDNER.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Arndt, A. BERTRAND REID, of New-Orleans, son of the late Capt. Samuel C. Reid, U. S. Navy, and EMMA, daughter of Silas D. Gardner, Esq., of Grassy Point.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WILLS—MEADER.—On Friday, Aug. 26, by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, MORRIS WILLS, of Brooklyn, and Miss ELLA F. MEADER, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, JAMES DOWS, only child of Benjamin and Elmira Brewster, aged 5 months.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 1, ANN, daughter of the late David Brown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

BRUEN.—At City Point, on Friday, Aug. 26, Lieut. MERRITT SAUEN, Quartermaster Seventh Regiment N. J. Vols., aged 28 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Friday, Sept. 2, LULU, infant daughter of Theodore and Abby S. Crowell, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 180 Waverley-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CALDWELL.—At Troy, on Thursday, AUG. 25, JAMES G. CALDWELL, aged 71 years.

His remains were taken to Whitehall for interment.

DEMILT.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARY COULTER, wife of James D. Demilt, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M., at the chapel in the cemetery at Jamaica. Those taking the 10:30 train, Long Island Railroad, will reach the cemetery in time for the funeral.

HAGOOS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, PETER A. HAGOOS, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral this (Saturday) morning, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HORN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, HARRY J., son of Henry J. and Emily L. Horn, in the 6th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 7 Taylor-st, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 2, PHEBE C., wife of Samuel T. Jones

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM LAWSON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John D. Lawson, No. 48 Tenth-st., this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, of disease of the heart, JOHN MILLER, builder, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 West 36th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, Sept. 2, OSCAR TIBBALS PHILLIPS, youngest son of Rev. E. H. Phillips, U. S. A., and the late Mary E. Phillips, aged 13 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Oscar Tibbals, No. 221 West 19th st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

OSCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OSCOTT, eldest daughter of Maria O. and the late Chas. M. Oscott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 28, DEA. TIMOTHY PORTER, aged 73 years.

ROLLHAUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN ROLLHAUS, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Varick-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, ROBERT R. UNDERHILL, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton, on First day, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VIDAL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 2, FRANCIS P. VIDAL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Bergen Hill, N. J., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

WARREN.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, STEPHEN, youngest son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth A. Warren.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
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will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

TO GENTLEMEN.

FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of
SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. MCKINLEY,
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We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
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For bleaching skeleton leaves, flowers, seed vessels and ferns, prepared only by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & CO., publishers of the new book, "SKELETON LEAVES AND PHANTOM FLOWERS, &c." For sale by HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, New-York. Also, for sale other publications of J. E. T. & Co., including the little manual, "How to Color Photographs," price 10 cents; "Wax Flowers and How to Make Them," &c.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for them notes as any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 850 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. By ROBERT BROWNING. 1 vol. 16 mo. $1 50. Uniform with Browning's Poems.

This volume of new poems by Mr. Browning has been received with the most favorable verdict by the English press and public. The following opinions of two of the leading critical journals are examples of the high praise given the volume:

From the Spectator.

"There are no more original works of the imagination in the English language than Mr. Browning has been giving us. * * * Mr. Browning's volume shows no decline of power. It contains some of the most original poems he has written."

From the Saturday Review.

"Mr. Browning's new poem displays in a striking form the peculiar characteristics of his genius."

II.

THE CLIFF CLIMBERS; OR, THE LONE HOME IN THE HIMALAYAS. By Capt. MAYNE REID. With illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 25.

This new book by that prince of writers for boys, M

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1885, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear interest from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements and transcards are observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:

WM. A. BOOTH, President. | HORACE F. CLARK.
A. PEPPERS, Vice-President. | HOWARD POTTER.
LUTHER HOPKINS, Treas. | CHARLES CRARY.
JAMES D. SMITH, Sec. | AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
CALEB B. KNEVALS. | SAMUEL B. PARSONS.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY. | DAVID HOADLEY.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Woodlawn Station, 14 miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in short-rail cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from Kingsbridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McComb's Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 55 Fifth-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-St.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 194 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES SILLINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of the charter, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Sole Deposit Company of New-York, that they are required respectively to pay, on or before the third day of October next, fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscriptions thereto, at the banking-house of Messrs. Howes & Macy, No. 9 Wall-st., under the penalty, for non-compliance, of forfeiture to the company of said shares.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 20, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG,
Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 37 and 39 Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug. 20, 1864.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.

D. W. VAUGHAN,
Cashier.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1877. Interest payable quarterly, for sale by
SIMEON DRAPER, No. 34 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the option of the holder in currency, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds (and $50), as well as the larger denominations, heretofore issued, in denominations of $50 and $100, in converting the notes due Aug. 15, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE PETROLEUM REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.

LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at this Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.30 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof and interest;" therefore

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

The proceeds are issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds, and further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Sept. 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFF & DIKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE business, in successful operation, with a well selected stock of goods on hand, and a cash and short time nearby trade, with lease of store at a moderate rent; the advertisers have another increasing business requiring their entire attention, but would retain an office, and use their influence to promote the interests of their successors; capital required about $30,000; principals only need apply. Address Box 2,868, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG, at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 99 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 14 inches; length of stroke, 12 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 4 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. B. PARSONS & BRO., No. 14 Duane-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A SECOND-hand 21-inch Ericsson caloric engine, now in use, and in first-rate order, and running five printing presses; price $400. Also, nearly new, a drum cylinder press, 30 x46 inside of bearers. Inquire immediately of
C. POTTER, Jr., No. 10 Spruce-st.

OIL LAND.—A FEW PARTIES, BY CLUBBING together, can purchase for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango County, Penn., partly developed. Shares, $5,000 each. E. BRADY, No. 135 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOAT WEST POINT FOR SALE, with or without the ferry property at Garrison. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
HENRY W. BELCHER, Garrison, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

The firm of COLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES G. CHALMERS withdrawing, on account of ill health. The business of the late firm will be settled by COLES & THORP. New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

OSCAR COLES,
JAMES G. CHALMERS,
EDWARD B. THORP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of COLES & THORP. The business will be continued at No. 91 West-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

OSCAR COLES,
EDWARD B. THORP.

THE FIRM OF OGILVIE & LOW IS dissolved from this date by mutual consent. Mr. Low will attend to the settlement of all matters connected with the late firm.

ARCHD. OGILVIE.
HENRY W. LOW.

New York, Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.

R. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.
Aug. 30, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,

DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 69 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 1½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 35th-st., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 105 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane, or address the Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 509 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—A French and English day school for young ladies, between 54th and 55th-sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MR. J. R. HAGRATH, PROFESSOR OF Piano, Organ and Vocal Music, having resumed giving lessons in New-York and Brooklyn, would devote a portion of his time to a school. Residence No. 66 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the 17th inst.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 19th-st., will reopen September 20; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 16th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 636, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 38th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,314 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Clifton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKEL'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 92 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BENEDICT and B. BRAMAN, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 28th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 46 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 612 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 12th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 West 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry E. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 36th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to H. ANTHON & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, opens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address'd to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 970 Broadway, corner of 21th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 167 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogue address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 164 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 16th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFIT

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

ON LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Market-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 8:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken. For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., and can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning, leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

S. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Sagtpoint, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8:0, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 5:30, and 8:30 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 12, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, fifteen bonds numbered as follows, viz.: 2, 3, 8, 43, 44, 152, 315, 337, 341, 230, 309, 151, 267, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct, AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

The Magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. W. COMSTOCK,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

The Elegant Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. G. DEAN,

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.), and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, as regards most comfortable and the safest ever run on American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

are made with Newport, the leading lines on the North and South shore in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 3 Stonington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 11 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New London, returning, leaves Bridgeport every morning, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAPPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Day-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—AN OFFICE IN WILLIAM-ST., near Cedar-st., till May 1865; terms $100 per annum. Inquire at the OFFICE OF THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, No. 68 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	350-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,704 tons	350-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCAHON;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $150 and $300
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $100 and $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. TSELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2 9	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ..... Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 3
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

This steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, Short route to California, VIA NICARAGUA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Warren-st., Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GOLDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GOLDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 2d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,016 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Courting Star* 2,116, the *Love Star* 2,173, and the *Suwonada* 1,894. Custom-house measurement. These passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS $80

The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage-money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

TITANIAN IRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 5th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or decline tion will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 16th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz.:

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixteenth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fifth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRACH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aq'd. Board.

Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 28.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, steaming and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a degretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Lucius Hanley and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad Company, as they have any title to the same or equitable, their said railroad being known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of forty-one and sixty-one hundredths miles, through the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $226,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 10 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. IRIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 8TH-AV., COR. 44TH-ST.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages and harness intended for WEDNESDAY'S sale should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sale should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sales day, but will be received until 5 P. M. on Thursday. SATURDAY, Sept. 3, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., now on view. Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

DANIEL H. BURRELL, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 119 Wall-st

TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.

Also,

at 12 o'clock, in front of store,

COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 592 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 48 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!

THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

John Lovett names b'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11¼ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2¾ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR SALE—"LAWRENCE MANOR" FARM, NEAR JOLIET, ILL.—This beautiful farm and country seat, situated within two (2) hours' ride of the City of Chicago, on Rock Island Railroad, is now offered for sale, consisting of 600 acres of land, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres; 200 in tame grass meadow; a large apple orchard, now in bearing, with a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings are extensive, and all in complete order. If desired, 400 acres only would be sold, embracing the buildings and all improvements connected therewith. The owner might be induced to take in payment New-York City property. For further particulars, apply to LAWRENCE BROS., No. 68 Broadway. EDGAR LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.; or ED WARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE UP AN ESTATE—TWO lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, with four houses, two front and two rear. This property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $5,000, payable in greenbacks—it being part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule, situate on North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Williamsburgh. A good opportunity for an investment: when put in repair, will pay over 25 per cent. on the investment. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 624 Columbia-st., New-York, or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania Village, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 191 acres, more than half of which is unwooded land. It is one of the best and dairy farms

FROM EUROPE.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

tract with the only English gunmakers who have facilities for making the largest artillery, for all they can furnish for three or four years! Beating a man with his own weapons seems to be the order of the day.

While the Emperor is entertaining the King-consort of Spain with great splendor at Paris, Prince NAPOLEON is making a quiet visit to Scotland. Reason why—the Queen of Spain will not acknowledge Prince NAPOLEON'S papa-in-law—VICTOR EMANUEL—King of Italy. So the Prince, who has had a second son born to him, keeps out of the way. The Emperor does not find it easy to reconcile all conflicting interests. He means to keep the friendship of Spain—he must sustain the Pope—he wishes to have an ally in VICTOR EMANUEL. It is something like the old problem how to ferry over a river a fox, a goose and a peck of corn. It requires considerable manœuvreing. If the question of Rome could be settled, and Italy were really united, France, Spain and Italy, united in a harmonious policy, with a population of 75,000,000, an army of one or two millions, and fleets which could sweep all the seas of this hemisphere—might govern this part of the world to their liking.

As for England, she has no more any policy but trade. The exports of 1863 have increased 15 per cent, over those of 1862. These exports amounted in round numbers to $1,000,000,000. England, if not interfered with, will fight her way into the heart of China and Japan, with treaties or without them. She will extend her trade everywhere, but avoid war with any civilized Power. Her sole policy is self-protection and trade extension. Only self-sustaining nations can fight. A country that imports one-third of its food, and trades all over the world, cannot go to war with any strong Power. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commissioners of Customs in London have issued a general order to Collectors, that, in pursuance of instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, no ship-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of Her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

A Lisbon telegram of the 18th says that the Federal frigate *Niagara* is in the Tagus. It is said that her mission is to intercept a steamer bought at Liverpool ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool. The Portuguese papers assert that the steamer will not sail, as the intentions of the Nationals have become known. This, doubtless, refers to the steamer *Georgia*, which recently left Liverpool for Lisbon.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of Aug. 8, says:

"The Clifton House has become the centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which promise a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword."

The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a Democrat for the Presidency, upon a platform for an armistice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart, by all possible means, the efforts of Mr. LINCOLN for a re election.

The *Times'* City Article, says:

"Frankfort advices show a loss of faith in United States bonds, large sales having depressed prices to 38, which is three per cent. below the last quotations from New-York."

Tuesday's second edition *Times'* City Article says:

"The discount market shows no alteration. Among the more significant points in the present accounts from New-York is the change of tone becoming observable with regard to the new order of things in Mexico. Reports sent from Americans in Mexico fully confirm the hopeful description obtained from other parties of the rapid consolidation of the new Government. Advices from Frankfort state that recent facts have suddenly begun to disturb the eager faith of investers in United States bonds.

Some letters received by German houses speak of the existing decline as owing to the fear of importers to enter goods at the present rate of duties. It was known at Frankfort that many German orders had been countermanded, apprehensions beginning to be experienced that the new November dividend may be lost, and that it will not be paid in specie. The distrust was being increased by the circumstance that large sales were being pressed by parties hitherto looked upon as best informed on American affairs."

The *Times* winds up an editorial on the present situation of the war in America as follows:

"As regards the final issue of the war, we consider the prospects of the Confederates to be as good as ever; but the Federals have shown such an insensibility of defeat, and such an inflexible tenacity of purpose, that we cannot anticipate any early termination of the strife. Perhaps the success of SHERMAN in Georgia or FARRAGUT at Mobile might counteract the disappointment produced by the failures of GRANT in Virginia, and once more inspire the Federals with expectations of absolute success. But in Europe we can only employ the lessons of eventful campaigns to confirm our convictions of the hopelessness of war and the necessity of speedy peace."

The *Daily News* says there are rumors of a projected new Confederate loan.

Order has been restored in Belfast, where there has been no rioting since the 19th.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

From the London Daily News.

Nothing can well be easier than to denounce the recent rioting at Belfast as a disgrace to the thriving commercial town in which it occurred, and a reproach to the boasted civilization of the age. That it was all this is indeed sufficiently obvious from the most cursory glance at the actual details. The outbreak evidently belongs to the lowest class of town rows or faction fights, presenting all the more degrading and repulsive features which usually characterize a mob riot amongst the refuse or least reputable population of a busy manufacturing or commercial city. They were, as usual, coarse attempts to rouse the strong and party passions of a hostile section by openly insulting their prejudices, and pouring contempt in the most practical and irritating forms on their cherished feelings. The public challenge embraced in the rude but studied parade of insulting symbols was of course promptly accepted. The ignorant and degraded population living in the squalid Romish outskirts of the town, whose popular idol had been burnt in effigy, and afterward buried with maimed and mocking rites by the equally ignorant and degraded mobitwing in the Protestant outskirts, turned on their assailants, as was to be expected, in a spirit of fierce and bitter retaliation. The struggle that ensued was marked by the usual scenes of wanton cruelty, of senseless violence and destruction. Quiet and respectable people who happened to be obnoxious to any section of the rival mobs, were driven from their homes, the doors and windows of their houses beaten in, and their furniture destroyed, while the public buildings connected with the rival systems of worship were made the objects of special and concentrated attack. The riot was marked, moreover, by those acts of cowardice and gratuitous brutality which, it may be fairly assumed, only the lowest dregs of an ignorant population would be capable of committing. No respectable person, no decent working man belonging to either of the two great parties, appears to have taken any part in the disgraceful struggle. As usual in such cases of mob violence the lowest class of the town populace took advantage of the current excitement to gratify their inherent love of a popular row, with the violence, mischief and disorder that attend it.

The mere details of this particular outbreak are this as commonplace as they are disreputable, and nothing is of course easier than to stigmatize it in just and appropriate epithets. But comparatively little is gained in this way. These scenes recur, and are in some shape or other a periodical feature of social life, in some of the more busy centres of population on the other side of the Channel. There must be some cause for this, and we shall miss the lesson which such disorders teach if we are satisfied with regarding them merely as facts, without attempting to trace them to their true source. Most of the social and political evils still lingering in Ireland have a clearly defined historical origin, and these so-called religious riots are no exception to the rule. Just as the worst fashions and habits of the higher classes, after descending through various stages, eventually reappear in some degraded form amongst the lowest, so the crying evils, the harshness, violence, and injustice, that so long characterized the government of Ireland, are still rudely, but faithfully, reflected in the bigotry and violence of a Belfast mob. The offensive and injurious spirit of a conquering and superior race which so long actuated the Lords of the Pale, and determined the policy of the Government, has at length descended as a heritage to the scum of the Protestant population, and it naturally excites among the same class of the Catholic population the same bitter sense of wrong and eager thirst for retaliation, which for generations made so many of their betters disaffected subjects, if not actual rebels. When the spirit of a small but dominant minority was sustained by force in the midst of a hostile population, naturally became the centre and symbol of all the wrongs, real and imaginary, which the every political or social grievance had, in some shape or other, a religious element. It may be justly said, then the unhappy lot of the Irish people never to see the face of religion unpolluted by tyranny, faction and intrigue. The Church of Rome, which accompanized with the people for its own ends, was naturally welcomed as a friend and protector, while the purer faith of a dominant minority was regarded with an instinctive hatred and aversion. Many of the worst social and political features connected with this state of things are now happily removed. The partial and oppressive policy of the Government has, in our own day, changed to one of enlightened justice and liberality, while improved education, facilities of intercourse, advancing material prosperity, and liberal legislation have done much to heal old feuds and soften the bitter enmities which once divided both the upper and middle classes. But the religious grievance still remains and still perpetuates, especially among the lower classes of the people, the bitter sense of injury and wrong. These Belfast riots, and perhaps still more the recent speeches at the Irish National League, show how the grievance may be turned to account by unscrupulous agitators, and suggest the national expediency of depriving them of it with the least possible delay.

FRANCE.

The King of Spain has left France for Spain. He visited Queen CHRISTINA prior to his departure.

Prince HUMBERT, Crown Prince of Italy, who is on a visit to Copenhagen, is shortly expected in Paris.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces a prospective marriage between Prince HUMBERT and the Princess ANNA MURAT, and says it will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy.

Advices from Algiers via Paris confirm the rumors of fresh disturbances in the province of Oram.

Bourse flat and lower; Rentes, 66f.35c.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 20th, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians, is said to be decided on.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered a reduction of the army, and immediate and unlimited discharge is granted to soldiers whose service expires on the 1st of January next.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, up to July 13. The news is unimportant. Trade was dull. The recent alarm in regard to a possible Kaffre war, proves groundless.

NEW-ZEALAND.

A dispatch from Gen. CAMERON, dated headquarters, Auckland, June 7, says: "During the next three months active operations, will hardly be practicable in any part of New-Zealand. A greater part of the troops have butted themselves for the Winter."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 30.

Cotton goods improving. Accounts of the indigo crop are better. Exchange, 2s. 1d.

BOMBAY, Saturday, July 30.

Cotton and cotton goods dearer. Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d.

CHINA.

CANTON, Monday, July 11.

Cotton goods unchanged. Tea higher. Exchange, 4s. 11¾d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, July 5.

Shirtings quiet. Silk drooping. Exchange, 7s. 1d.

No new movement by the rebels are reported.

The Portuguese have been unable to obtain a ratification of their treaty with the Chinese Government.

COMMERCIAL PER HECLA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUG. 23.

The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were 10,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and inactive. Quotations are generally unchanged, only choice parcels maintaining previous rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—AUG. 23.

The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, and slightly firmer. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; Amber, 8s. 10d., 6d. CORN steady; mixed, 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—AUG. 23.

The provision market is very dull. Circulars report: BEEF very dull. PORK very dull and unchanged. BACON inactive. LARD firm and partially advanced 6d. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—AUG. 23.

ASHES quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE easier at 37s. PETROLEUM steady; refined, 2s. 1d. @2s. 3d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, AUG. 23—BREADSTUFFS upward. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE buoyant. TALLOW quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 33s. 3d.

LONDON, AUG. 23—Consols close at 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The sales on the 23d were Illinois Central, at 45@44 discount. Erie Railroad, 40¾@41.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Discount market unchanged; Funds depressed; Consols still falling.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, market closing irregular, with fair demand for good qualities at full previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, except for Lard, which is firmer.

PRODUCE—The Produce markets are generally quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Consols close at 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 45¼@44¾ discount; Erie R. R., 41@42.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales. Market irregular.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet.

PROVISIONS are dull.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24—2 P. M.

Consols, 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares, 45½@44½ discount; Erie shares, 41@42.

LATEST PER HECLA.

(*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*)

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The difficulty between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Electioneering riots, with bloodshed, had occurred at Geneva, but they had subsided, and quiet was restored.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

"The President's mistake in calculation," which caused so much uneasiness among a certain class of people, is at last explained. It seems that the official edition of the laws of Congress, passed at the last session, and published by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, contains the following passage from the law relating to the raising of soldiers by draft:

"That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

The words "sixty days," instead of fifty days, is undoubtedly a clerical error, but as the law has been declared by Congress to be "official," as published, it must, of course, be decisive.

No orders have yet been received by Gen. DIX, nor has Superviser BLUNT received any answer to his report. It is expected, however, that definite news will be received from Washington to-day.

The Sixty-Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, which left this City with full ranks on the 26th day of August, 1861, under command of Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER SHALER, returned with its remnant of heroes, consisting of 46 men, under command of Capt. DAVID MILNE, yesterday afternoon. This regiment has served its term of three years well and faithfully. As the first regiment of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, it has gained for itself a truly enviable reputation. Its colors have been well at the front in many a hard-fought battle, and have always been carried through the fight with honor. The regiment was received by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, accompanied by their full band; and after being reviewed at the City Hall, and marched up Broadway and to the Seventh Regiment Armory, were there formally received and entertained by the Seventh Regiment.

The following officers returned with the regiment: Capts. BEN MILLER and BARNARD, and Lieut. TAGLOR. Capt. HAVERLY also came on with them, but returns to the army to-night to take command of the one hundred men of the regiment who reënlisted and were left behind. Lieut.-Col. HOGENBORTOM, Capt. TRUESDELL, Inspector-General of the brigade, and other prominent officers, accompanied them. At the Seventh Regiment Armory Brig.-Gen. SHALER welcomed home his old command and comrades in arms.

Queens County Union Convention.

The Queens County Second Assembly District Convention met at Jamaica on the 1st inst., and elected the following-named delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September: Lewis Eaton, J. A. Herriman, Wm. Norton; Alternates—N. W. Thayer, Gilbert Sayers, B. Hendrickson. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the long public services of Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, in which he has exhibited the highest patriotism, honesty and devotion to the interests of the whole country, deserves and should receive our heartiest approbation and support.

Resolved, That his efforts in behalf of our soldiers, as the Chairman of the National Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded among them, endear him alike to the soldier and civilian, and command the admiration and esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That, reposing the utmost confidence in his character, and in his fitness therefor, we request our delegates at Syracuse to propose and support his name for the nomination for Governor, believing that he would shed lustre and glory on that high office.

Mass Meeting of the Printers and the Book Trade.

To-night, at 8 o'clock, a grand mass meeting of the printers and the book trade will be held at Cooper Institute, to indorse the principles of the "Citizens' Association." GRAFOLLA'S Seventh Regiment Band and an excellent glee club have been engaged. A number of prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. The most extensive arrangements have been made, and it is probable this will be one of the most thorough, and one of the best meetings of the kind ever held in this City. The public are invited to attend.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting on Long Island.

UNION COURSE—Thursday, Sept. 1.—Purse and stake of $170; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

Isaac R. Woodruff, named b. g. General	1	2	0	1
T. Creegan named s. g. Shot	2	1	3	2
D. Mace named c. g. Hickory	4	3	0	3
T. Seaman named b. c.	3	4	4	5
D. Pfifer named gr. m. Crinoline	5	5	5	4

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:19; mile, 2:38.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half mile, 1:20; mile, 2:37.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:39; half mile, 1:19½; mile, 2:37.

Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:40½; half mile, 1:20; mile, 2:36½.

Fifth Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half mile, 1:21; mile, 2:42.

A brief summary will suffice to dismiss this trot, which had a slim attendence. In the pools sold during the morning, we take two as a fair average. Both were unlimited, viz.:

Shot	$20—$70	The General	$5—$8
Hickory	13—30	Crinoline	6—9
The Bay Colt	6—24		

Which reduces the betting *de facto* at starting to even on *Shot* against the field.

First Heat—After two or three attempts at scoring, *Shot* got off with the lead, with the *General* second. There was little change down the back stretch to the lower turn, where *Shot* and the *General* were lapped; making the home stretch both were up, but quickly caught, the *General* winning readily, with a full amount of trotting left in him. The bay colt passed the score third, *Hickory* fourth, and *Crinoline*, who had been last in the race throughout, fifth. *Shot* broke all to pieces within fifty yards of the stand.

Second Heat—But little betting, *Hickory* being the first favorite, and the *General* the second. At the At the sixth attempt they got off, *Shot* running as heretofore, got off with the lead, with the *General* second, but was deprived of it at the quarter pole. The whole heat thereafter was a scramble. At the lower turn the *General* went up and lapt *Shot*, and a fine struggle ensued, but immediately breaking, *Shot* came home an easy winner by five lengths.

Third Heat—No description is needed. It was justly decided a dead heat, although *Dan Mace* endeavored to proclaim that he had won it.

Fourth Heat—*Hickory* was now the favorite at 7 to 9 against the field. After several attempts at scoring, they got off all together. Rounding the turn, *Shot* held the lead, with the *General* second and *Hickory* third. Nearly the same ardor was maintained down the back stretch, but at the lower turn the *General* took the lead and came home an easy winner.

Fifth Heat—*Shot* got off with the lead, with the *General* second nearing the quarter pole. *Hickory* took the second place, but, breaking immediately, resigned it to the *General*. There was no alteration of moment at the half mile. *Shot* had been running all down the back stretch, and, coming up the home stretch at the same gait, broke up the *General*, and at the score both were off their feet, but the judges very properly, in view of the previous running of *Shot*, (a game at which he exhibits a marked ability to play at,) gave the heat and race to the *General*, much to the loudly expressed dissatisfaction of the disaffected losers. But the decision was correct.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

These two celebrated clubs meet together on Monday next to contest the claim for the championship, at the Capitoline Ball Ground, Brooklyn. The interest in this match is, among the ball-playing fraternity, unusually great. Each club is in full practice, and both parties being sanguine and anxious of success, there is no doubt but this will be the most exciting match of the season. During the past week the Mutuals have carried everything before them, in their visit to the principal cities in this State. This series of matches will doubtless improve their hitherto good play, and the champion Atlantics, although having carried everything before them this season, will be put to the test, and have to look out for the laurels of victory.

CONVOYS TO CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The California steamers of the United States Mail line, beginning with the vessel which sails to-day, will be convoyed throughout the Atlantic voyage by armed Government steamers. This is a matter of importance to persons engaged in the California trade, and will be especially interesting to travelers.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY INCREASES THE BOUNTY.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City was convened last night at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of boounties. A communication was received from Mayor CLEVELAND, setting forth that a new regiment is now being raised in the district, which could be readily filled if the same inducements were offered in Jersey City as are offered in Newark and Bergen County, and recommends that the bounty for volunteers be increased to $500 or $600 for one year men.

Alderman GAFFNEY offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Other counties, cities and townships in our State are paying higher bounties than our city; therefore,

Resolved, That to place our city in as favorable a position as other localities, the Committee on Enlistments be authorized to offer such bounty as they may deem expedient, not to exceed $600 for one year volunteers, or substitutes to the extent of the quota.

☞ F. W. SUMNER, of Texas, will address the Workingmen of New-York, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, at Tompkins square.

Fifthavenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	b3	247⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R.		127⅜
50,000	do		247	100	do	s3	127⅜
60,000	do		246¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		106¾
300	Erie Railway		108¾	100	do	b3	106¾
100	do	b3	108¾	200	Chi. & N. W.		69¾
100	do	s3	108¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.		110
400	Reading R		133½	300	Cumb. Coal Co.		61¾
200	do	b5	133½	200	do	b5	61¾
700	M. S. & N. I.		94¾	300	do		61¾

[Advertisement.]

FRIZZANT SOUZONEY.

It is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the Breath, Gums and Teeth the world has ever seen

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The gentlemen of New-York (if they call there) will thank us for informing them that the new furnishing store, No. 805 Broadway, certainly surpasses anything of the kind in this City.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, No. 763 Broadway, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: There was an attempt last night to enter my house, but, thanks to your Telegraph Alarm, the burglar was foiled in getting no further than the opening of the window. I wish the attachment to be made as soon as possible to three more inside doors.

Yours, C. C. GOODHUE.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug 13.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Salt Water Proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Cemented Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

"Chicago Convention" is in everybody's mouth, but gives way at once at the mention of "KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." The latter is sold by all grocers at 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 15,108 bbls. Flour, 20 bags Corn Meal, 51,507 bushels Wheat, 26,044 bushels Corn, 55 bushels Rye, 64,556 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 972 pkgs. Provisions, and 393 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is much dearer; Middlings, $1 86@$1 88 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 20c. @25c. ⅌ bbl., but closed quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 25,600 bbls. including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$10 30; poor to choice Extra State at $10 45@$11, chiefly at $10 50@$10 65, and for September delivery $10 75, and for October at $11@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $11 25@$11 65, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 75@$10 25
Extra State	10 45@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 40@ 12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	11 25@ 11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70@ 13 00
Extra Genesee	11 10@ 12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 20@ 16 50

Southern Flour has been in more demand at advanced prices; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls. at $11 35@12 45 for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour has been active at higher rates, but closed heavily; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $10 40@ $12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Atlantic and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing, however, tamely, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last of 78,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 44@$2 47; Red Western at $2 36@$2 43; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 34@$2 37; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 35, and Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 35, ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily; sales since our last, 71,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 64 for mixed Western, and $1 60 for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@ 93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ⅌ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, during the week ending with Aug. 30, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—The receipts during the past week have been considerably larger than during the week before, and there has been more business doing, but the moderate supply still prevents the execution of many orders for shipment. Prices have advanced, but close unsettled. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 263,333 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 99,173 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 37,579 bbls.; to Canada, 56,563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 58,816 bbls.; by Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 24,420 bbls.; other ports, 4,482 bbls. Receipts for week, 3,223 bbls., against 3,376 bbls., same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 40 ⅌ bbl. *Wheat*—During the early part of the week the tendency of the market was upward, but prices have since declined turn downward in consequence of the decline in Gold. The receipts have been quite moderate, compared with last year, but will doubtless increase very materially as soon as harvest operations are completed. The new wheat arriving is still mostly mixed with old, and the latter forms by far the greater part of the receipts. The stock of all kinds of wheat in store is estimated at about 300,000 bushels. Receipts for week 86,617 bushels, against 258,671 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,992,544 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 155,703 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 7,107,408 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,519,088 bushels; to Oswego, 415,377 bushels; to Canada, 1,946,783 bushels; to other ports, 255,660 bushels. The sales on 'Change to-day were principally at $1 97 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Milwaukee and 'Amber Iowa,') at which the market closed steady; No. 2 at $1 86@$1 92. Oats selling at 66c. in store for new. Receipts for week 23,307 bushels. Corn steady at $1 26@$1 27 in store. Receipts for week 4,612 bushels. Lake Freights less active at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 15c. to Oswego."

HAY—North River is in good demand, at $1 25 @$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are inquired for, but held very firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

METALS—Have been inactive, the high claims of holders checking transactions.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and quoted firm, including Porto Rico at $1@$1 10 ⅌ gallon; sales 495 hhds. Stock, 14,029 hhds. and 2,897 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet to-day, including Resin at $30@$32 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ⅌ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25 @$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@ 89c., free, and 82c.@85c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite freely purchased to-day, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales since our last 13,350 bbls., at $41@ $41 50, closing at $41, for New Mess; $42 @$42 50 for do., deliverable in September; $39@ $39 50 for Old Mess; $40 for Prime Mess; $35@$38 50 for Prime; $37@$37 25 for Sour Mess; $35 75 for Rusty Mess, and $37 for Rumps. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@ 18¾c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15¾c.@ 16¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb; Sales, 380 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is active and buoyant to-day; sales since our last 4,450 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24¾c.@25¼c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Prime Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess. ⅌ bbl.; sales of 355 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@ $35 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 44c.@ 48c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 18c.@27c. ⅌ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Sept 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Sept 1, 1863.
Clear	381	854	513
Mess	126,111	131,461	126,274
Thin Mess	2,677	4,965	7,873
Prime Mess	24,360	26,772	22,157
Plank	58	51	224
Prime	793	1,928	17,063
Rumps	495	563	1,102
Refuse Mess	4,024	3,652	17,834
Refuse Prime Mess	1,250	1,118	6,076
Refuse Prime	79	178	2,427
Other refuse	698	1,707	4,220
Uninspected	2,485	8,433	16,460
Grand total, bbls	164,514	163,702	224,229

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	10,436	12,290	7,401
Repacked Chicago Mess	16,164	14,648	4,390
Railroad Beef	655	451	155
Refuse Mess	841	1,364	2,644
Refuse Prime			85
Other Refuse	245	102	1,625
Tierces Prime Mess	728	2,097	456
Country Mess	2,660	2,917	8,616
Country Prime	76	173	947
Uninspected bbls	1,088	3,969	3,165
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	32,855	38 971	29,485

SALT—Sales, 1,300 sacks ASHTON'S Liverpool Fine at $5 50, and 770 sacks WORTHINGTON'S do. at $4 80.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 240 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20¾c. @21¼c., and 110 boxes Havana at 20½c.@21c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 23½c.@29c. ⅌ lb. Stock, 56,715 hhds., 38,966 boxes and 76,129 bags, against 47,731 hhds., 16,957 boxes and 117,069 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, 111,000 lbs. at 19½c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at $1 81@$1 82 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 55 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London—50 tierces Beef at 3s. 9d.; 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 35s.; also, by steamer, 100 bales Hops at 35c., and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Wheat (16,000 bushels) at 6s. For Hamburg—100 bbls. Petroleum at 65s., and 150 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For Jamaica, and thence to a port in the north of Europe, a Hamburg schooner, (1,000 bbls. capacity,) on private terms. For Australia, a Dutch bark, (750 tons,) on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Bremen	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
America	Sept. 26	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4039. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Official Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

NO DOUBT OF THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

Rebel Operations on the Nashville Railroads.

EARLY RETREATING UP THE VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan's Army in Full Pursuit.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864—8 o'clock P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night has been received.

The telegraphic lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night by WHEELER, and we have nothing south of Nashville to-day.

This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the reports received last night, which came from two independent sources, beside the official dispatch of Gen. SLOCUM.

Unofficial reports this evening from Nashville state that the damage by WHEELER to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that WHEELER had retreated. Gen. ROUSSEAU was in pursuit; that in an engagement between ROUSSEAU's and WHEELER's forces, the rebel Gen. KELLY was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN states that EARLY has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley, and is pursued by SHERIDAN with his whole army; that AVERILL had attacked VAUGHAN's cavalry, and captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY.

Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired on Boston Common this afternoon, as an expression of public rejoicing at the capture of Atlanta. Salutes were also fired at Lynn, Belfast, Me., and other places.

WM. H. H. JOY had a hand blown off by the premature discharge of a gun while firing a salute on the Common to-day in honor of SHERMAN's victory.

In Lewiston, Me., W. H. GRAHAM and THOMAS EASTMAN, while firing a similar salute, lost a hand each.

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—8 o'clock P. M.

Our citizens are now celebrating, *en masse*, the taking of Atlanta by General SHERMAN's forces. Two hundred guns are being fired, bells ringing, fireworks set off, with bonfires, torchlight processions and speeches. The streets are filled with an immense throng.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

There was a parade of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Ontario, this afternoon, and a salute will be fired this evening in commemoration of the victory over the rebels, and the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN's forces.

Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in this city this noon in honor of the capture of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN's forces.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

Bells were rung and a salute of one hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the great victory of Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta.

Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here at noon to-day by the Union men of Albany, in honor of the capture of Atlanta, and also, one hundred guns by order of the Adjutant-General.

Norwalk.

NORWALK, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of SHERMAN's victory and the filling of the quota of the town.

Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 3.

There is great rejoicing here, to-day, over the news of the fall of Atlanta. Flags are flying, and a salute of one hundred guns will be fired this evening.

New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Sept. 3.

A national salute was fired on the Green by order of the city authorities, and the bells of the city rung at sunset, in honor of the great victory of Gen. SHERMAN over the rebels at Atlanta.

New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

The fall of Atlanta was celebrated here during the day, by a display of flags; and this evening, by the discharge of cannon, bonfires and speeches.

VICE VERSA.

The Democrats are holding a large meeting to-nights to ratify the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and indorse the Chicago platform.

Hood's Official Report of the Movement.

The Richmond *Whig* of Aug. 31, publishes the following:

ATLANTA, Aug. 28, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, about Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point Railroad, between East Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continuous line. Dispatches from Gen. WHEELER, of the 19th, report the capture of Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners, and two hundred mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From the Army of the Potomac—Sheridan's Operations—Attack Upon the Enemy's Cavalry by Gen. Averill.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The latest information from the Army of the Potomac is that nothing of note has transpired for some days past.

Picket firing is indulged in on parts of the line at night, but it almost entirely ceases during the day.

A private named CHANDLER, of Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, is to be hung to-day for desertion.

The following official dispatch was received last night:

"The enemy are on the move down the Valley, falling back toward Winchester.

AVERILL attacked and drove VAUGHN's cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry.

AVERILL captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. He then moved toward Berryville.

Gen. SHERIDAN moved last night with his whole army, in pursuit."

A Battle Expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Press* contains the following:

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The enemy were reported to be moving artillery to their right in the afternoon. Slight skirmishing began along the Weldon road. The Fifth Corps was placed under arms, and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad, there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The quiet along the entire front is as wonderful as it is unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight, and know not the time or place of its occurrence.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Arrivals from City Point to-day report no news.

Lieut.-Col. WM. TAMELYN, of the First United States Volunteers, left here last evening to join his regiment in the West, via St. Louis. He has been in this department two years as a prominent officer in the Signal Corps, and more recently Inspector-General on Gen. SEEPLEY's staff. He leaves many friends behind him.

Assistant-Secretary FOX and Assistant-Secretary WATSON arrived this morning from Washington, and left immediately for the Army of the Potomac on the steamer *Greyhound*.

The following deaths have occurred in the Hampton Hospital since my last report:

David F. Lebaw, Thirty-seventh New-Jersey; Henry Wise, Forty-eighth New-York; John Littleton, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York; Edward Fay, Sixteenth New-York Artillery; Butler Downing, Second Pennsylvania Artillery; L. Jones, Sixty-first North Carolina (rebel;) John Warte, Eighth Maine; J. Lyons, Eighth Maine; H. H. McGibeney, Thirty-first Colored; Charles Sampson, Seventh U. S. Colored.

The following deaths have occurred in the Chesapeake Hospital:

Capt. D. A. Woodruff, Sixth Connecticut; Major Jos. M. Clark, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio.

Dead Negroes not Robbed—Desertera.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

THE REBS WILL NOT ROB THE DEAD NEGROES.

There is one mean thing the rebels will not do. They will not rob a dead negro. Give them all credit for the honor or humanity which thus restrains them. It must be honor, for it is surely not humanity, else white corpses would be spared. On the afternoon of the 17th inst., arrangements were made by flag of truce for the burial of the dead of the battle of White Tavern—or of Furrell's Mills, as we call it—on the north side of the James. The bodies of forty or fifty of our slain were delivered to us by rebel authorities. Most of these lacked boots or shoes; many were without coats or pants; some were almost entirely nude—stripped by chivalrous Southrons. It was sad to look upon the desecrated remains of gallant Union soldiers, and to consider how the dear ones at home would, if they knew the whole gloomy truth, grieve over the barbarous handling of bodies they would have treated so tenderly. The sight was soul sickening. But there were bodies of black soldiers returned, and not one of them had been stripped. Not a garment had been taken. Coats, pants, shoes, even caps and equipments, all were spared. A Southern soldier, however destitute he may be, is too proud to steal from a dead negro. There is honor among thieves. The question is an open one, whether this sparing of the sable corpses arises from antipathy to the black man in his social or in his military condition. Southerners have not been reluctant to steal from negroes before death. They have made their living by robbing the blacks. And as they steal from dead white men, why should they not from dead black ones? Is not their continence a result of unwillingness to recognize the colored soldier as a belligerent—after his rifle is silenced? Do they not leave his uniform as they find it, because it is not legitimately before them? because he has no right to wear it, and they have no right to find or to take it? If this latter supposition be correct, then the new decision of Confederate authorities to recognize as soldiers all colored troops raised from free blacks of the North, or from slaves of Maryland and Delaware, will ease the minds of fastidious Southerners. Henceforth they can rob the bodies of these as consistently as if they were pure Caucasians. But will not that be hard on the unfortunate colored soldiers from further South? Must their remains be neglected when the vandal chivalry glean all the battle-field for boots, and caps, and coats, and pants of Yankee manufacture? How the down-trodden descendants of Ham are called to suffer from the narrow-minded exclusiveness of those against whom they stand in battle!

A SINGULAR CASE OF DESERTION.

A singular occurrence took place on the picket line before this position, to-day. The rebs and Yanks have been for some time accustomed to meet for friendly chat in a cornfield between their lines. This afternoon a Federal soldier went down into that field as though to say a word to Johnny. His stay was prolonged. His comrades become disturbed for him. Some of them followed in his tracks until within hail of the enemy's picuets, and there called out to know if the man whom they described had been seen that way. Answer was promptly given that he had come to that post and yielded himself up as deserter. It was added by the rebels that he said he wished to avail himself of Adj.-Gen. COOPER's promise to send promptly to the North deserters from the Union army, he being tired of the war. Upon this they cautioned him that he was not an alien, and that to that class alone the provisions of the proclamation extended; therefore he must come, if at all, on his own risk of permanent detention as a prisoner of war. He had better go back. He proposed to take his chances and passed on. The advising of a deserter to return to his own lines is not a common thing with armies arrayed against each other in active campaigning. Poor Johnnies! They are so straightened and pinched that those of them who are not entirely lost to the better feelings of humanity, shrink from admitting to the companionship of their misery one who is under the protection of so good a Government as ours. "I would never let a dog I cared for go through the lines," said to me the deserter whose execution I wrote of a short time since.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Tennessee Raid—Additional Details of the Rebel Movements—Outrages by the Invaders.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The report of the occupation of Lebanon and the capture of Capt. RUSH's company of cavalry there, turns out to have been an exaggeration. The fact is that half a dozen rebels, former residents of the place, dashed into town at an early hour yesterday morning, for the purpose of seeing their friends. A company of Union troops took refuge in the college building, from which they continued to fire on the town for some time. The rebels staid about twenty minutes and reported WHEELER coming. After remaining a little while with their friends, they left in the direction of Murfreesboro. Gen. MILLIKEN, Supervisor of Banks in this State, was in Lebanon, and after the departure of the rebels he went to Gallatin.

It appears that WHEELER yesterday moved from Scarts to Woodbury, while DEBRILL, who captured Murfreesboro on the 29th, moved thence toward Duck River Bridge, and were at Normandy about 7 o'clock last night.

Gen. VAN CLEVE's scouts at Woodbury, twelve miles east of Murfreesboro, were driven out of the town by about 250 rebels; the advance guard of WHEELER, and doubtless the main body was encamped at Woodbury last night. From this point there are numerous and good roads to Murfreesboro and Duck River Bridge, and to the railroad at various points between the two places.

At a late hour last night, Gen. VAN CLEVE reported the enemy, 2,500 strong, advancing upon Wartrace. This force he supposes to be the same reported at Woodbury. A report from Duck River Bridge says DEBRILL encamped last night at Riley's Creek, seven miles east of Normandy. The Second Kentucky Cavalry attacked this brigade about dark last night, driving in the outposts and establishing the presence of a large force of rebels there. This position of forces indicated the rebel intention to strike at or near Wartrace. To-day the telegraph wires are reported cut between Murfreesboro and Decherd, doubtless by the rebels. They have probably cut the railroad by this time. ROUSSEAU stopped the running of trains at the Chattanooga road yesterday. The Tennessee and Alabama road is still in operation. We have nothing further from FORREST and RODDY.

A citizen of Athens, Tenn., gives the following details of WHEELER's raid in East Tennessee:

He says WHEELER's force is not less than five thousand, only a small portion of which is armed with anything but pistols. WHEELER's officers said he had no intention to attack our forces at any point, and declared the attack on Dalton was against his orders; where it is positively known that he made the demand for the surrender of the garrison. He had eight pieces of artillery when in Athens.

He made thorough work in destroying the railroad between Charleston and Philadelphia, East Tennessee, being employed over a week at the work.

All the horses and mules in McMinn County were seized, and a large number of beef cattle. While in McMinn and Monroe Counties, WHEELER's men conducted themselves in a most unruly manner, robbing and stealing indiscriminately. WHEELER, in person, ordered them to pillage the stores, and afterward, private houses. Hundreds of women, white and black, were ravished in the two counties, and the most horrible outrages committed by the desperadoes.

The Movements of Rebel Cavalry South of Nashville.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Gen. STEEDMAN telegraphs here that citizens living in Sequatchi Valley report that two thousand rebels are near Pikeville, moving down the valley.

Gen. VAN CLEVE's scouts report that WHEELER moved from Sparta to Woodbury on the 30th inst., and that Col. DEBRILL, of WHEELER's command—the same who took McMinnville—was moving toward Normandy, probably aiming at Duck River Bridge. This point may be a strategic one to them, as good roads lead to Murfreesboro and Woodbury, and the railroad is of easy access in several places. VAN CLEVE's scouts left Woodbury as three hundred rebels—supposed to be WHEELER's advance—came in, and it was supposed the main body encamped there that night.

Later advices report two thousand three hundred rebels at Wartrace, probably the same force that was at Woodbury. Col. DOBRILL encamped on Riley Creek, eight miles from Normandy, eastward. The Second Kentucky Cavalry, sent out to feel the enemy, say that a large rebel force is near there, and that they will probably centre at Wartrace. There is no telegraphic communication between Murfreesboro and Decherd, and it is believed that the rebels are at work on the track, and have cut the wires. The train that left here this morning on the Chattanooga Railroad, returned after going out six miles.

The tale of the capture of Lebanon and RUSH's company proves to be a big scare, as not more than seven or eight rebels were at Lebanon, and they to visit friends. They said WHEELER was coming, which drove all the Union men to the college building, from which they commenced firing. The rebels soon moved off toward Murfreesboro. The General SAMUEL MILLIKEN spoken of, who was badly scared is the State Receiver of Banks. He got safely to Gallatin.

Crossing the Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864.

Official news from Chattanooga states that WHEELER crossed the Tennessee River on the 28th, at Kingston, moving toward Sparta and McMinnville.

On the 29th, Col. DEBRILL, of WHEELER's command, attacked Maj. WATERS, of the Fifth Tennessee, who fell back to Tullahoma, after a sharp fight of three hours, with the loss of twenty men killed and eight missing.

Maj. WATERS was followed only a few miles. A citizen of McMinnville saw Col. DEBRILL, who told him that WHEELER was moving toward Nashville. Not much credence is given to this, but it is expected that WHEELER will strike the railroad between Murfreesboro and Tullahoma.

RODDY, with 3,000 men and 9 pieces of artillery, is across the Tennessee River, near Moulton.

His force consists of two brigades, PATTERSON's and JOHNSTON's.

Conscripts coming in report that RODDY was shoeing his horses and getting ready to move. He has a forge, but no small boats in Big Lance Creek, but hopes to cross at the shoals.

FORREST wishes RODDY to delay a few days and join him in an attack on Decatur.

A dispatch from Gallatin reports the rebels are 1,500 strong at Lebanon.

On the 30th they surrounded the place, and Capt. RUSH's East Tennessee cavalry were captured with Gen. MILLIGAN. But few men escaped who report the capture.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A CARD FROM MINISTER ROMERO.

Juarez Not in the United States.

We have received the following card which is addressed to the editors of the New-York Press in general:

BREVOORT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

With many thanks for the sympathy for the cause of my country, so kindly manifested by the Press of the United States, I have to request the favor that you will state, from me, that President JUAREZ has not arrived in this country; that he has not left Mexico; that he has no intention of leaving the Republic, and that there is not, has not been, nor is there likely to be, any necessity for such a proceeding.

A daughter of President JUAREZ is married to a gentleman of New-Orleans, and has arrived in that city with her husband, and was accompanied by her mother and younger sisters, in pursuance of a long-entertained purpose.

This is, doubtless, the origin of the report so incorrectly circulated that President JUAREZ had arrived in this country.

It will be seen, on the contrary, that he is now only the more free to act with vigor, celerity and determination.

Republican institutions are not yet destined to be overthrown either in Mexico or in the United States.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't, M. ROMERO.

From Prince Edward's Island.

CONVENTION TO AFFECT A UNION BETWEEN THE CANADIAN AND OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Friday, Sept. 2.

A convention to affect a union between the Canadian and other British Provinces assembled here to-day.

Hon. A. H. GORDON, Governor of New-Brunswick, with the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia delegates, arrived here on Wednesday last.

The Canadian delegates arrived here in the steamer from Quebec yesterday.

The delegates had a meeting to-day with closed doors.

The Canadian delegates are admitted to the convention as visitors, with the privilege of expressing their views.

All the members of the Canadian Government are authorized to attend the convention, and will be here within three days.

The delegates from Nova Scotia are Hon. Messrs. TUPPER, HENRY, ARCHIBALD and McCULLY.

The delegates from New-Brunswick are Messrs. FILLEY, JOHNSON, STEVENS, GRAY and CHANDLER.

The delegates from Canada are Messrs. CARTER, BROWN, GALT, McGEE, SANGERIN, CAMPBELL and McDONALD.

The delegates from Prince Edward's Island are Messrs. GRAY, POPE, PALMER, McDONALD and COLES.

The convention was organized by the appointment of Col. GRAY, of Prince Edward's Island, Chairman, and Messrs. TUPPER and TILLY, Secretaries.

At noon on the first day of the convention the Canadian Government steamer *Queen Victoria* arrived at Charlottetown, having on board Hons. Messrs. Cartier, Brocon, McDonald, Galt, McDougald, Campbell, McGee and Sangerin, their purpose being to invite the consideration of the convention to the possibility of a more extensive union.

The convention was summoned to consider a union of the three maritime provinces; but the proposal of the Canadian Government is, that the whole of British North America, from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains, shall be united in one Federal Government, and under one Legislature. The Canadian deputation has no official standing in the convention, Canada having no interest in the special question for which the convention was summoned. The Canadian deputies were, however, soon after their arrival, invited to meet the convention and present their views.

The Coast and Frontier of Maine.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It is doubtful, perhaps, whether the practical bearing of the recent excursion by the Select Committee of Congress and their numerous friends on the defence of the coast and frontier of Maine, would by itself have seemed sufficient to induce the citizens of Portland, public-spirited as they are, to incur the great labor and expense of such an undertaking. So far as fortification is concerned, the trip bore a close resemblance to many of the jovial excursions of civic committees and others in our own harbor, under the auspices of the "external health department." Our Portland friends, however, are too active and clear-sighted not to have a very distinct notion of what they expected to accomplish on this occasion; but before we come to what was doubtless the leading object of their efforts, we must give a brief review of the defensive preparations, which supplied the convenient occasion for giving those efforts their actual form.

The people of Maine, of course, feel that in the event of hostilities with Great Britain, their State would bear the brunt of the conflict, and unless put in a proper condition of defence, would become the Virginia of the new war. Of what is often called "the Acadian Peninsula," Portland is the great strategic point, being at all times a natural point of communication with the Canadas, the necessary outlet for such communication for several months of the year, and holding a position which, to a great extent, commands the military relations of the lower provinces with the Canadas. It was with a view to this military importance of Portland and of the State of Maine that GEORGE III. was disposed to insist upon the Piscataqua instead of the St. Croix as the boundary between the United States and the British dominions; the New Brunswick people, who to this day find as much fault with their Government for the Ashburton Treaty as the people of Maine do with our own, though for a different reason, will tell you that it never *could* have been meant that Maine, like a blunt wedge, should be thrust so far to the north between their province and Canada; while it is currently believed—we do not know on what grounds—that in the Winter of 1861-2 the British Government had formed a definite plan of seizing Portland as the first step, in case the MASON and SLIDELL affair had taken a different turn.

With views such as these, the people of Maine have succeeded in bringing the General Government to the adoption of a great system of defensive works for the Harbor and City of Portland. Gen. TOTTEN's report, made in January, 1862, shows that upon the completion of Fort Preble, Fort Scammell and Fort Gorges—an historical name which, it is now the fashion in Maine to believe, will finally throw those of Winthrop, and Carver, and Bradford into the shade—the entrance to Portland harbor will be defended by 290 guns, many of them of the largest calibre, and, with some further works then contemplated, by 368 guns. Since that report was written, however, the system of defence has undergone an important change, the immense range now attained by artillery making an interior line of works like that first adopted useless for the protection of the city, as the present condition of Charleston may testify. It is understood, therefore, that work upon Fort Preble will not be carried further—this superb fort, which was planned for an armament of 72 pieces, including two fifteen-inch guns, holding, as anybody who has sailed into Portland harbor may remember, a position with respect to the city not very different from that of Fort Independence in this harbor, being of such easy distance that the city must of necessity feel the effect of shot and shell from an attacking force. Outside of these works lies Bangs Island, a mile in length, stretching before the entrance of the harbor, rising eighty feet above the level of the sea, and constituting a natural fortress. The outer line of this island is something less than three miles from the city; and while, as has been argued, men-of-war could lie outside of it in deep water, and with modern artillery shell the city, being themselves protected by the island from the fire of the forts, the fortifications of the island would not only command the anchorage fully, and keep an attacking force at a great distance from the city, but would make the harbor impregnable from the water. Gen. TOTTEN contemplated the erection of field works on the island to secure the city against the use of it as a cover for an attacking force, but it is now proposed, we believe, to erect permanent fortifications which will go far to convert it into the fortress for which nature has fitted it.

Beside these defences against attack from the sea, Portland is also to be defended by a strong line of works on the land side. The city itself, as our readers know, lies on a high peninsula, almost surrounded by tide-water. Its approaches are all well commanded, and with a moderate expense may be made secure; its own citizens say as secure as Sebastopol or Cherbourg—a comparison which illustrates rather forcibly not only their opinion of its strategic importance, but their ambitious views as to its future. With these land defences in proper condition, the city will at all events be converted into such a military fortress as is not to be found elsewhere in the United States.

The month of the Kennebec engaged the attention of the recent visitors, next after Portland harbor. We have only to name the excellent harbor of Bath, and the important towns of Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, to indicate the importance of controlling the entrance to this river, lying as it does at no great distance from Portland and affecting very nearly the safety of the eastern part of the State. For the protection of this commanding point a large work is in active progress on Hunnewell's Point, called Fort Popham. This magnificent piece of masonry, when completed, will mount seventy-five guns, and occupies an admiral position for controlling the channel of the river.

Fort Popham, as readers of an historical turn will observe, is named in recognition of GEORGE POPHAM, who was the leader of the colony sent out under the auspices of Gorges and established here in 1607, and whose bones lie in some spot now unknown, but included within the line of this great work. At this point the claims for historical precedence now vigorously maintained on behalf of the early colonists of Maine will again be observed. One of these claims is asserted conspicuously by the memorial stone placed in the walls of the fort, bearing the statement that on this spot the "first colony on the shores of New England" was planted in 1607. This inscription is quietly oblivious of Gosnold's settlement in 1602 at Cuttyhunk, in the Elizabeth Islands, recently commemorated by the incorporation of the town of Gosnold in Duke's County. The respective claims of the Maine settlers and their forerunners in Massachusetts were the subject of some good-natured discussion on the recent excursion, the party fortunately numbering among the chief of its members the leading vindicator of Gorges, or as he was rather rudely called, to a double sense, "the greatest Pophamite to America."

The Penobscot is now defended by that noble work, Fort Knox, which crowns the promontory opposite Bucksport, at the narrows of the river, and is rapidly advancing to completion, being intended to mount 150 guns. The view from the walls of this fort sweeps a panorama of unequalled beauty, and discloses to the visitor at a glance that control of the river for miles below and above, which pointed out this spot to the engineer as the key of the Penobscot. Fort Knox, however, as the visitor also sees, is itself commanded by two considerable eminences in its rear. It is the intention of the Government to occupy these hills by small casemated works; but the fact that the key of the Penobscot has so near at hand its own key seems to give some force to the suggestion that Fort Point, some miles below, may yet require to be used as a defensive point.

Castine is likely to dwell in the minds of the recent excursionists chiefly as the place where a charming collation was spread before them by the ladies of the town, in a cool grove, which gave a truly Arcadian turn to this tour of "military" investigation. Castine, however, has important relations to our whole system of coast defence, as is shown by its occupation by the British as a naval station, both in the revolutionary war and that of 1812. Its harbor is deep, well sheltered, accessible, and convenient as a base for operations along the coast, and is apparently easily defended—as was found indeed to their cost by the army and fleet which eighty odd years ago went from this State to wrest it from the British, and left the bones of men and ships strewn along the Penobscot nearly up to Bangor. Except by a small earthwork for one or two guns this important harbor is not now defended. The old bastioned fort erected by the British on the commanding hill which overlooks town and harbor is now quite as harmless as the little fort of the old Baron de Castine, the traces of which can still be followed by the antiquary, near the water's edge below.

Belfast, too, where the hospitable inhabitants took their visitors to their own houses, and by domestic courtesies as well as by their public levee made the visit one of many happy recollections, is unprotected, in spite of the importance of its harbor. Machias was not visited on the recent excursion.

The island of Mt. Déserl has been set down in official reports of the Engineer Department as calling for defensive works at an expense of seven hundred thousand dollars. The people of Maine, however, are not at present very urgent, we believe, for this great outlay—possibly because the island has no important city or section of country lying behind to urge its claims. Summer tourists will have no difficulty in understanding the reasons which for many years have led the Government to keep this island, with its excellent harbors of refuge and anchorage ground, constantly in view as a position of which, in case of war, it is essential to secure the possession. Its land-locked havens, of sufficient capacity to shelter whole navies, easy of access and of defence, give it great importance as a temporary naval station, although it is probably too far removed from the channels of commerce, and is too ill-supplied by the country in its rear, to be made the great naval arsenal which it was once expected to become.

When we come to Eastport, Calais, and the other towns visited by the recent excursionists on the St. Croix and the upper frontier, the problem of defence changes its form. At Eastport, indeed, some defensive works have been planned to supersede the decayed fortifications left by the last war with Great Britain; but in general the towns on the New-Brunswick line must be subject to the chances which attend upon movements in the field, relying chiefly upon the St. Croix, the Schoodic lakes and the St. John for their defensive line. The people of Maine have, however, with infinite good sense, turned their attention to the cultivation of relations with their neighbors in New-Brunswick, which will give them a barrier against attack far more effective than any which military art could devise. They sedulously foster their trade and friendly intercourse with the Province. They are resolutely bent upon the extension of railway communication from Bangor to the frontier and thence to St. John, and call upon the Government to assist in building the line as a military road; but it is sufficiently clear that they think more of the transportation of passengers and freight than of troops and munitions of war, warmly as they urge the military argument. They are bent upon binding the people of the province with themselves in close commercial relations; the traveler already finds New-Brunswick distinguishable by no outward sign from New-England, and they mean to obliterate even the less obvious distinctions. They see that out of six million dollars of imports New-Brunswick takes nearly three millions from the United States, being fifty per cent. more than she takes from Great Britain, and they judge that the cultivation of such a connection with that rich but undeveloped province is one of the first steps which lies before them. The people of the province, too, as was sufficiently shown on the occasion of the recent visit, reciprocate this feeling. In spite of their diversity of opinion as to the war, and the opposition of the majority to the great cause of our Government, which is so warmly supported by an intelligent and worthy minority, it is certain that as a whole, their geographical position compels them to look to the United States as the natural seat of their chief commercial relations, and to favor any enterprise which looks to development in this direction.

This tendency to closer commercial intercourse and its bearing on the question of peace and the security of the frontier, was very well illustrated by the enthusiastic reception given at St. John to the Congressional Committee and its friends. This reception, which was under the direction of Mr. HOWARD, the American Consul, and of the patriotic American residents, was also assisted by the efforts of some of the leading citizens of the Province, including its Solicitor-General and the worthy Mayor of St. John; while Mr. TILLEY, the Provincial Secretary, with Mr. Justice WILMOT, subsequently gave a warm welcome to the committee at the beautiful City of Fredericton. At the dinner at St. John, the promotion of commercial intercourse between the States and the Province was the chief topic of the speeches which enlivened the evening. One speaker, who made no secret of his participation in those sentiments of "neutrality" which are so well understood here; said in his speech: "I understand this visit has something to do with a railroad to Bangor, and that it is called a military railroad. Now I don't care whether they call it a *military* railroad or anything else. All I want is to have the railroad once built; and *military* matters may then take care of themselves. So strong was the conviction that in the intercourse to be promoted by such a road both countries would find their surest guarantee against hostilities.

The strong hold which this element in their system of "defences" has taken upon the people of Maine, and the form in which it enters into their views as to the future, are topics which we must reserve for the moment—adding only the remark which our readers will already have anticipated, that the advancement of this railway enterprise was doubtless the leading object of the charming excursion, with which the "Committee on the Defences of the Northwestern Frontier," have just been entertained.

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

THE DIGGERS ON A STRIKE.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The last strike of the coal diggers of this region is attracting more than usual attention. It is universally considered entirely unnecessary and unreasonable, and we are glad to know that it is to be firmly resisted. It began to be the belief of many that if the coal dealers and our manufacturers were not in actual collusion with the diggers, yet that they were not very anxious to oppose their exorbitant demands, finding actual profit to themselves in every advance. We think, however, that "Black Diamond" gave the true explanation of the whole matter in our issue of Tuesday. It is the consumers, then, who are chiefly interested in the matter of these coal strikes, and they should do everything possible to back up the coal dealers and the manufacturers in their firm resolves. Grant the diggers seven cents per bushel to-day and next week or month they may, through the powerful agency of their thoroughly organized association, demand ten cents per bushel. We are credibly informed that, through the improvidence of diggers, they are no better off with five cents than with three. They work less and waste more. We are also informed that it is only their leaders who demand this advance, and that the rest have been persuaded into the strike because it has been urged that all they have to do is to ask the advance and it will be given them.

We understand that measures are now being projected to bring on here a large number of workmen from the East, and to push on the manufacture of efficient and labor-saving coal machines. This can very easily be done. Every emigrant ship brings over numbers of diggers who would be exceedingly glad to work at present rates. We are told that even now there are more diggers than can find employment, and that numbers would gladly go to work, but are prevented by those who have gained the control over them, and such as *are* thus willing, should know that they will be amply and constantly protected in their rights. Coal miners are now standing in their own light, and are doing everything to damage their interests, and prejudice their future prospect.

Now it is the individual consumers who have to pay in the end for all these strikes. The coal dealer or the manufacturer only adds the advance or more to *their* prices, and the public have to pay. This Winter promises to be a very hard one, and it is outrageous that the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania who live in the midst of hills teeming with the richest and most accessible and most easily-worked veins of coal in the world, should have to pay from 20 to 25 cents per bushel for coal. But it don't affect this section alone, but all west of it, and a population of millions are to be subjected to sufferings because a league of foreigners—very many of them unnaturalized and not intending to live in this country permanently—want from thirty to fifty dollars a week for services which any laboring man with a brief experience can render. There is no more favorable season in the year than just now to resist the exorbitant claims of diggers, and to bring them back to reason and moderation.

We now write for the great body of consumers, who outnumber the diggers a thousand to one, and we trust the whole community will at once arouse itself on this subject, and determine that they will no longer be imposed upon.

Elsewhere the same paper says:

"A mass meeting of the coal diggers was held at Braddock's Fields on the 29th of August, at which resolutions were adopted 'that the present employers, by a continued series of vile usurpations and encroachments upon the rights of a free people, have forfeited all trust upon our claims and confidence. That we recommend to the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, the consideration of some practical plan for making more uniform, throughout the various mining States, the prices paid for digging coal, always, of course, to be ruled by the height of the vein and the quantity of coal to be cut or mined. That during the coming campaign we recognize as friends only those who do recognize our rights, no matter of what political faith or opinion they may be, and that we will support those with our votes that support us.'"

Railroad Disaster.

FIVE KILLED—SEVENTEEN WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The train from New-York last evening ran off the track near Perrymansville, and it is reported that five were killed and seventeen wounded. The passengers did not reach here until after 9 o'clock. The full particulars of the disaster have not yet been received.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

THE SOCIAL EVILS OF NEW-YORK.

The Little Children and the Tenement Houses.

The Markets of the City, and What They Cost Us.

Improved Dwellings for the Industrial Classes.

From the New-York Citizen.

Our walks sometimes take us into the crowded quarters occupied by the families of our industrial classes, and where the allowance of space, and sunshine, and pure air is nearly as small as is possible to sustain the dreariest life. And when we measure the narrow space into which often a worthy, industrious family is crowded, and notice the toil and ingenuity which the wife and mother is driven to in order to keep a degree of cleanliness and order in her home, our heart aches to think how much is suffered and lost for want of little conveniences and comforts—little appliances and encouragements to neatness, taste and order, which would enable a woman to make her home attractive and pleasant.

There are multitudes of workingmen's wives whose natural taste for order, neatness and beauty is just as strong as that of women in the most aristocratic and polished society. Thousands of women in the humblest walks of life would make any place pleasant, and bright, and attractive, where it is possible to be done. Give to any one of them a single-roomed dwelling in a forest, or assign her to a home in a cave, and her natural love of cleanliness, refinement, order and beauty will find means of adorning and brightening the place. The trailing vine at the door, the wee modest flower in the window, the tokens of order, care, and the general aspect of good taste, will greet the eye on every side; and even in such a home, the native refinement of her heart will shine forth and proclaim woman as the great civilizer and beautifier of domestic life, while the finer and gentler qualities of her own soul may be cultivated as really in feeding the bird, tending the flower, and arranging the little adornments of her humble room, as would be the case if she had a Fifth-avenue palace, filled with objects of taste and beauty. And it is this culture of refinement and taste in woman, whether in high life or low, which satisfies her nature and gives her much of that softening and winning influence over man which redeems him from coarseness and barbarism.

But place a woman, a wife and mother, in one of our New-York tenement houses, assign to her one or two rooms where sunshine never enters, where ventilation is impossible, where a bird would pine and a flower fade, where cooking, eating, sleeping and washing all take place—where cleanliness and order cannot be maintained, and the murky atmosphere envelops soul and body in its sickening, disgusting embraces, and how is it possible for the most diligent, laborious toil, or the most refined taste, to make such a place anything but a kennel?

We say, multitudes of naturally refined women, lovers of cleanliness, order, and neatness, who shrink from dirt and disorder as if they tainted the soul, are compelled to take up their abode in dwellings where are nothing but foulness and disgusting sights and smells. They try hard to brighten and cleanse, and beautify, but all in vain, and in gloom and in despair they yield to their cruel fate. All the feeling, all love of beauty and order, are crushed out. Their home is a mere sty, and can be made nothing better or more inviting. She can throw no attraction around it to satisfy her own sense of fitness, or to please and hold her husband; while he unjustly reproaches her for unavoidable disorder, spends his evenings at the drinking saloon, or elsewhere, in evil company, while the poor wife frets and worries, fades, sickens and dies, and the children are deprived of all that sweet influence of a mother's love, which she would have bestowed had her whole nature not been shocked by an unnatural, filthy home. This is the sad history of vast numbers of women, whose natural grace and fine feeling would have adorned any home, great or small, where cleanliness, neatness and refined taste could operate.

It is impossible fully to estimate the influence of an attractive home upon the moral character, the refinement and the happiness of the family. What a sweet influence does the order, comfort and nice arrangement of his home shed over the heart of the husband and father, as he returns from the toils and cares of daily life. The nicely-spread table, the bright kettle singing on the cheerful fire, the neatly-dressed children with beaming faces and glossy locks gathering around his knee and bringing him the kisses of guileless love; the pleased wife, happy in the power of making her loved ones comfortable—all this tells with prodigious power on the temper, and feelings and habits of a man. Children, too, under such circumstances, gr

whole township had they lived to bless their parents and their country with their industry.

We said the season has been very healthy, and we think the mortality list of the City Inspector shows the fact, notwithstanding the sixty-three or sixty-four funerals of children every day. Only 977 grown persons, of all ages, died during the four weeks in which the 1,773 children were buried, and those men and women died mostly of preventible causes, for we observe among them were 94 deaths from *infectious fever*, which is the type of needless and preventible disease. But upon inquiring as to who are the parents of the dying children, the singular and very instructive fact is revealed that only 147 of them were the offsprings of native-born parents; 1,626 were children of the foreign-born population. In other terms, they were children of the laboring classes.

It is well known that the great excess of infant mortality occurs in the more crowded and unclean districts of the City, and we are informed by experienced physicians that the special causes that operate to produce such mortality extend, in some degree, to all parts of the City. The children of the rich in the more cleanly districts are only exposed to some of the poisons that exist more abundantly in the crowded and dirty quarters; and the poisons being diluted, do not kill so great a proportion as among the poorer classes.

Need we explain what these deadly poisons are, and who are guilty of causing or allowing them to infest the innocent cradles and haunts of infants? Read the following list of the principal diseases that killed so many children the past month:

Deaths from *cholera infantum*	576
" " infantile convulsions	166
" " inflammation of the brain	79

To these we might add at least seventy per cent. of the 233 deaths from diarrhea and dysentery for the month, but we see that the three first-named maladies account for nearly half the infantile mortality. And these all belong to the class of *preventible* diseases, that should be forever excluded by wisely administered sanitary regulations.

Does any person inquire what kills the children—let him find an answer in the crowded and pent-up quarters where the honest laborer's family is as well as the children of ignorance and vice are compelled to dwell—let him inhale the poisonous air of courts and rear tenements, neglected privies, stables, alleys—or let him inspect the filthy gutters, garbage tubs, wet cellars and foul sewers, where poisonous gases are generated and sent reeking into the habitations of the poor—that reach even to the nurseries and bed-chambers of the richer classes also. And how shall people who suffer such nuisances sufficiently execrate the vile compounds and dilutions that are sold for milk, which too often make sure the slaughter of the infants that might otherwise possibly have survived the foul emanations of the filthy spots in which their lot was cast. Certainly, there is no apology for permitting adulterated milk or any other poisonous food to be sold to any class of people in this City. Yet the crime is allowed, and it has its share in killing our children.

Infantile sickness and mortality give the most unerring and delicately accurate tests of the salubrity or insalubrity of localities, diet and air; and the death-rate of children has been justly termed the barometer of life and health for any particular locality. How obviously important and significant then is the high death-rate among the children of particular localities and of our whole City. And in tracing its causes, as we may most unmistakably and directly, to local over-crowding, domestic and civic uncleanliness, bad drainage of houses, courts or streets, neglected and offensive privies, or other nuisances, adulterated milk or other elements of food, ignorance and neglect of ventilation or neglect of domestic economy or comfort, we at once discover the great sources of the needless mortality in this City.

To all our readers we would say: Open your windows, cleanse your apartments and court-yards, clean and disinfect your closets, cesspools and garbage tubs, procure a healthful and properly cooked diet, and live as though you believed human life and human health to be the sacred right of every person.

Markets for the People.

THE WESTCHESTER FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

From the New-York Citizen.

A large and interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club, of Bedford, Westchester County, was held on Saturday, August 27, when effective addresses were made, illustrating the importance of bringing the country producer and the city consumer together at some convenient locality in the City. The farmers, who were present in large numbers, manifested a warm interest in the subject, and at the close of the discussion an able and energetic committee was appointed, to take the necessary measures for the opening of a farmer's market or depot, in a place convenient to the population of the upper portion of the city.

This is a step in the right direction, and in accordance with the early policy and laws of the City. In 1735 the Common Council resolved that the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use, and they passed an ordinance forbidding those who buy to sell again to enter any of the City markets till afternoon, to the end that housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day, at the first hand, with provision at moderate rates; and a penalty was inflicted upon every violator of this ordinance.

This was when the Common Council were City fathers, and legislated for the people's welfare, not for the profit of officials and political managers. We live under a very different order of things. At the time when European authorities are exerting themselves to lessen as much as possible the price of food to the laboring classes, our City lords are throwing every obstacle in the way of cheap and convenient markets, and manage those we have in the interest of corrupt officials and political hangers-on.

Paris has over 12 times the market facilities of New-York and Brooklyn. In the Paris markets $85,000,000 worth of fresh meats, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, are disposed of annually. The first cost of these articles in New-York is 8½ per cent. less than the first cost of the same articles in Paris; yet what in Paris is valued at $100, is retailed to the consumer for but $124, while in New-York the same articles, costing but $88, are retailed to the consumer for $184 80, a difference of $75 68 in favor of Paris on every $100 worth of produce.

Apply this difference to the whole amount of such articles required for the supply of New-York for the year 1863, and its magnitude swells almost beyond comprehension.

There was required and supplied to New-York in 1863, and slaughtered in the City, 306,179 beeves, cows and calves, 519,816 sheep, and 1,101,647 swine, the aggregate *dressed weight* of which was 379,124,647 pounds.

There was also required and furnished 54,160,671 pounds of dressed fresh meats, the aggregate first cost of all which was $35,081,184 37.

The value of poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable food was full as much if not more than of meats, amounting together to over $70,000,000, and for which the consumer in New-York pays over 147,000,000.

From the same amount of food the consumers in Paris would have paid but $86,800,000, a saving to them of $60,290,000 *upon the supplies of one year. Startling as this is, it is absolutely true, easily demonstrated and beyond all contradiction.*

Upon the laboring classes this burden mostly falls, and by them the greatest proportion of it paid. These classes constitute over two-thirds of the whole population, and therefore directly bear two-thirds of this burden, while they indirectly bear the *whole*. Thus they pay an extra profit *beyond* the 24 per cent. paid by the laborer of Paris of $40,100,000 annually, or for each individual $47 74; reduced to days, it amounts to 13 cents per day; as the actual laborers form one-third only of the whole number, and there being but 312 laboring days in the year, each actual laborer is therefore required to pay out of *each day's earnings 46 cents more for the same food than is paid by the laborer in Paris.* In view of this fact, is it strange that discontent pervades the whole of these laboring masses?

It appears, too, that the up-town consumers of this City pay a much higher rate for all market articles of domestic use than Baltimore, Philadelphia and other chief cities. A gentleman who has given much time and research to this subject, states that the average difference in Philadelphia, as compared with New-York, is full 45 per cent. The value in first hands of the market articles used in a year is estimated at 70 millions. The people of Philadelphia save 45 per cent. of this, amounting to $31,500,000, owing to their large, numerous and convenient markets. Divide this $31,500 among our million of population, and it amounts to $31 50 each year, or over 30 cents a day of the wages of the laboring man. This estimate applies to down-town prices. Up-town, the average is much higher.

The Common Council have been entreated, over and over again, to remedy this evil, by convenient up-town markets, and give the country people opportunity to sell their fresh, cheap, wholesome produce directly to the people. But all regard for the people's convenience seems to have been utterly ignored. As the gentleman just referred to says, forestallers occupy the places of the country people, until an impassable barrier has been erected between the producer and the consumer. The plain, open, honest system of other countries and other days has been abandoned, and in its stead a secret and dishonest one adopted, filling to repletion the pockets of the few, to the cost and injury of the many.

We cordially indorse, therefore, the movement of the intelligent and public-spirited Farmers' Club of Bedford, and we trust that soon, under judicious supervision, the enterprise of establishing a farmers' depot may be accomplished, and our up-town citizens especially be enabled to buy at first hands fresh and wholesome food.

We shall keep our readers advised of the progress of this enterprise.

KILPATRICK'S RAID AROUND ATLANTA.

Four Days' Constant Fighting—Three Miles of the Macon Railroad Torn Up—Jonesboro Burned—Our Troops Surrounded by Superior Forces and Cut Their Way Out—Details and Results of the Raid.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

The raider, KILPATRICK, arrived in late last night, having made a complete circuit around the rebel army in the short space of four days, fighting nearly all the time against vastly superior forces.

From a gentleman familiar with all the details of the raid, I have secured a pretty full memoranda of what was accomplished by KILPATRICK and his dashing followers.

THE FORCES

which took part were the Third Division of cavalry, about 2,500, and MINTY'S and LONG'S brigades of the Second CAVALRY Division, numbering 2,554. Gen. GARRARD, of the Second Division, did not accompany the expedition, consequently Col. MINTY, of the Fourth Michigan, who at that time ranked Colonel (now General) LONG, took command. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the expedition left the cavalry encampment on the left of our line, for the rendezvous of the expedition at Sandtown, where it arrived at 6 A. M., accompanied by two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery under the immediate command of Lieut. ROBINSON. Col. MINTY broke camp and made Sandtown under cover of darkness, the better to prevent the enemy learning of the movements; yet a letter, captured on the 20th, and dated on the morning of the 18th, at Atlanta, shows that at that time the enemy had intelligence, through their spies, not only of the number of MINTY'S command, but also the destination of the raiding party; and consequently HOOD had ample time to make dispositions of troops to intercept them.

Arriving at Sandtown on the morning of the 19th, MINTY reported to Gen. KILPATRICK, and received his orders. As soon as darkness had settled over the forest, the whole command, five thousand strong, jumped into their saddles and boldly marched upon the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, the Third Division in advance, skirmishing all the way from the right of our infantry lines, until they struck the West Point Railroad, when

THE FIRST REBEL ASSAULT

was made at the moment that the Third Division and a part of LONG'S brigade had crossed. The enemy struck the column on the left flank with artillery and dismounted cavalry, and with so much force that the Seventh Pennsylvania were cut in two, causing some confusion for the moment, but Major JENNINGS quickly reformed his regiment and, supported by Major MAX, commanding Fourth Michigan, made a vigorous and irresistible attack upon the enemy, who was driven from the ground in disorder.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

KILPATRICK, learning that the Third Division was delayed by the rebel Ross, who, with a large force, was slowly falling back, contesting every inch, ordered MINTY and LONG to the front, and, with LONG'S brigade in the advance, followed by MINTY'S and the Third Division, skirmished with and gradually drove the enemy to

FLINT RIVER.

Here the destruction of the bridge, the depth of the stream, and the bad bottom, were serious impediments to our advance. And Ross and FERGUSON'S brigades of cavalry presented a bold front on the east bank, and with artillery opened upon our column to dispute its crossing. KILPATRICK promptly ordered all his artillery in position, and in a very few minutes Lieut. BENNET'S section of the Board of Trade Battery, had driven up the rebel artillery most effectually. Quickly dismounting, the First, Third and Fourth Ohio, and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, by order of KILPATRICK, MINTY formed in line of battle, when our artillery discharged four destructive volleys of grape and canister into the rebel rifle-pits, and instantly the men rushed forward upon the double quick, with a cheer, to the bank of the river, where a deadly fire was poured into the rebels at short range, dislodging their sharpshooters. Our command at once crossed the river on the stringers of the burnt bridge.

THE ADVANCE UPON AND BURNING OF JONESBORO.

Leaving the Seventh Pennsylvania one section of artillery and all the led horses on the west side of the river, MINTY advanced with his brigades on Jonesboro, a town on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, twenty-one miles south of Atlanta, and drove the rebels before him into the town, from the houses of which the rebels opened a sharp but not very destructive fire upon our line. Not wishing to unnecessarily sacrifice the lives of his men, MINTY ordered forward his artillery to the skirmish line by hand, to within a very short distance of the building in which the rebels had taken lodgment. While he was preparing to riddle the buildings with his grape and canister, the rebels, deeming discretion the better part of valor, retreated, mounted their horses, and evacuated in disorder. Our men charged after them into the town. Reporting the possession of the town to KILPATRICK, the Third Division was quickly brought up, and then commenced

This was just before dark. The men went to work with a will, put the torch to the railway buildings, Court-house and public property, while details from the command tore up and burned three miles of the Macon Railway. A brisk wind sprung up, and very soon the flames spread to stores and other buildings, and over two-thirds of the town was burned to the ground, together with considerable public property and effects of the citizens.

As KILPATRICK'S object was not to whip the enemy, but to destroy the railway, the same night he struck east from the railway about five miles, and then marched direct for Lovejoy's Station.

At one and a half miles from Lovejoy's, the dirt road, upon which our column moved, forks—one branch leading direct to the station, the other crossing the railroad a quarter of a mile north of it. At this time the Second Division had the advance. MINTY'S brigade leading, followed by LONG'S. The Fourth Michigan was detached from the command, on the northern branch, and succeeded in gaining and tearing up some distance of the track. About this time the main column, which was moving down the direct road to the station, encountered

THE REBELS REPULSED.

LONG'S brigade was immediately formed, artillery placed in position, and the rebels were quickly repulsed, with severe loss, from the effect of our grape, canister and bullets.

OUR FORCE SURROUNDED.

Scarcely had the roar of artillery and the sharp musket's crack died away, as the rebel infantry fell back, broken and demoralized, when a new danger presented itself. With wild yells, a whole division of rebel cavalry, (JACKSON'S,) 5,000 strong, composed of ARMSTRONG'S, FERGUSON'S and ROSS'S brigades, were seen coming down on the keen run, accompanied by ten pieces of artillery.

A FIERCE ATTACK IN THE REAR.

Ere KILPATRICK had time to learn what was coming, a spirited attack was made upon the rear, and shells came tearing across the fields, and bursting over our columns. KILPATRICK'S keen eye soon comprehended the situation. MINTY'S brigade was instantly withdrawn and hastily formed on the right (or south) of the road in line of regimental column. The Seventh Pennsylvania, Major JENNINGS, on the right; Fourth Michigan, Major WAER, in the centre, and the Fourth United States, Capt. MCINTYRE, on the left. LONG'S brigade was formed in the rear of the first. The Third Division was ordered to form in the same manner on the left of the road, and to charge simultaneously with MINTY'S, but, it is said, for some reason failed to do so.

THE ENEMY'S MOUNTED PICKETS,

which were driven by the Seventh Pennsylvania in fine style. Skirmishing with the rebels continued, and when within a quarter of a mile of the station, a report was received that the Fourth Michigan had struck the railroad. Our forces were pushed rapidly forward, and at once received a fire from the enemy, when one battalion of the Fourth United States were dismounted and deployed, and brought up to the support of the Fourth Michigan, swelling the number who were engaged in tearing up the track to 150 men. Before their line was fairly formed, a whole rebel infantry brigade, which was lying in ambush, with no skirmishers out, poured into the ranks of the working party a terrific volley, and with wild yells that made the forests ring, rushed madly over the track burners, killing, wounding and taking prisoners nearly the entire detachment, who fought bravely until their arms were wrested from them.

A BLOODY SABRE CHARGE BY MINTY.

While the various regiments were being manœuvered into position to meet the onslaught of the rebels, who were sweeping down upon them, the men had time to comprehend the danger that surrounded them—rebels to the right of them, rebels to the left of them, rebels in the rear of them, rebels in front of them—surrounded, there was no salvation but to cut their way out. Visions of Libby Prison and starvation flitted across their vision, and they saw that the deadly conflict could not be avoided. Placing himself at the head of his brigade, the gallant and fearless MINTY drew his sabre, and his voice rung out clear and loud, "Attention, column—forward, trot, regulate by the centre regiment—march—gallop—march!" and away the brigade went with a yell that echoed away across the valleys.

The ground from which the start was made, and over which they charged, was a plantation of about two square miles, thickly strewn with patches of woods, deep water cuts, fences, ditches and morasses. At the word, away went the bold dragoons, at the height of their speed. Fences were jumped, ditches were no impediment. The rattle of the sabres mingled with that of mess-kettles and frying-pans, that jingled at the sides of the pack-mule brigade, which were madly pushed forward by the frightened darkies who straddled them. Charging for their lives, and yelling like devils, MINTY and his troopers encountered the rebels behind a hastily-erected barricade of rails. Pressing their rowels deep into their horses' flanks, and raising their sabres aloft, on, on, on, nearer and nearer to the rebels they plunged. The terror-stricken enemy could not withstand the thunderous wave of men and horse that threatened to engulph them. They broke and ran, just as MINTY and his troopers were urging their horses for the decisive blow. In an instant all was confusion. The yells of the horsemen were drowned in the clashing of steel and the groans of the dying. On pressed MINTY in pursuit, his men's sabres striking right and left and cutting down everything in their path. The rebel horsemen seemed to reel and pitch headlong to the earth, while their frightened steeds rushed pell-mell over their bodies. Many of the rebels defended themselves with almost superhuman strength, yet it was all in vain. The charge of Federal steel was irresistible. The heads and limbs of some of the rebels were actually severed from their bodies—the head of the rider falling on one side of the horse, the lifeless trunk upon the other.

THE RETURN.

Leaving the rebel dead and wounded on the field preparations were made for the return. The Third Division was ordered to move on the McDonough road, the Second Division to cover the movement. Before the leading brigade had moved, PAT CLEBURNE'S division of infantry advanced and attacked LONG'S brigade, which fought splendidly, and although forced to fall back, they did so so slowly that the Third Division had time to move. It was in this engagement that Gen. LONG received one of his two wounds. His men fought with splendid pluck, and kept at bay one of the best divisions of rebel infantry. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan were dismounted to cover the retreat of their gallant comrades of the Second Brigade, when the Fourth United States got out of ammunition and were sent back with the Third Division. BENNET'S section of the Board of Trade Battery was put in position with the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan. CLEBURNE was held in check until our led horses had been moved out upon the road. The artillery had been so busily engaged that one of our guns burst, breaking into a thousand pieces, but fortunately injuring nobody.

During the first three days and nights no officer or man had an hour's sleep. From the time the command left the rear of our left on the 18th, until it returned to the same point, on the night of the 22d, (four days,) the men partook of but three meals of coffee and hard bread—nothing more. The horses subsisted on the country.

THE RESULTS OF THE RAID

Are not as complete as we should wish. While nearly a thousand prisoners were captured and quite a number of horses, only about seventy-five of the former were retained while cutting through the heavy force of rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery. The damage to the railway can be repaired in two or three days. A train of loaded cars was destroyed below Jonesboro', by Col. KLINE'S command, which was sent out on a detached raid further south. A vast amount of damage was done at Jonesboro' to public property. Considering that KILPATRICK'S 5,000 men had, probably, 12,000 surrounding them, all must admit that this is a brilliant, if not a highly successful raid.

THE LOSSES.

Col. MINTY estimates the rebel killed alone greater than our entire loss in killed wounded and prisoners. Our loss in MINTY'S and LONG'S brigades, and the battery, was 220; that of the Third Brigade, about 94—total, 314. The rebel loss cannot be less than 1,000 in all.

OPERATIONS BELOW MOBILE.

Performances of the Monitors.

From the St. Louis News.

The monitors *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, built at St. Louis, played an important part in the Mobile fight. It is due to the St. Louis mechanics that the following letter, addressed to the Hon. H. T. BLOW, should be given to the public. The writer, Mr. BROOK, is Chief Engineer of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
ENG. DEPARTMENT, OFF MOBILE BAY,
Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: Last Friday, the 5th, we met the enemy in Mobile Bay, and it was but comparatively short work (say one and a half hours) before he was ours, with the monster ram *Tennessee* lying quietly under the protection of the Admiral's flagship, the *Hartford*, a mass of invulnerability, with the old flag waving over her. I assure you she is the most formidable piece of naval architecture I have ever seen or read of.

I shall not attempt a description of this grand entree of Admiral FARRAGUT into Mobile Bay. Of this the newspapers of the day will fully advise you.

Suffice it to say that we had to pass by Forts Morgan and Gaines, and a cordon of gunboats, the ram *Tennessee* included, and over innumerable torpedoes, and did it as a matter of course, for our Admiral never moves until he is ready, and when ready neither forts, gunboats nor torpedoes present the slightest obstacle. He is, without doubt, the most extraordinary naval man living. His maxim is—Trust in God, keep cool, and don't fire at random.

To give men some idea of his faith in the ability of his squadron to do what he was about to undertake, he replied to the remark of one of his officers who addressed him in relation to the probable time he would be passing the forts. "Oh, Sir," said he, "we shall be in and at anchor, decks swept, and the men piped to breakfast at the usual hour." But I must stop, for I find I am losing sight of the original intent of this letter, which was to advise you about the part our St. Louis monitors, the *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, took in the matter.

You are doubtless aware that it was confidently predicted by some that the *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* could not go to sea; and further, that their armor was not sufficiently heavy to contend against heavy guns; that they were calculated only for river service, &c. Against each and all of these propositions I stoutly contended, and expressed my views to Assistant Secretary FOX, while in Washington, giving it as my opinion, that they could not only go to sea, but render efficient service at the attack on Mobile. Shortly after my return to New-Orleans, I was agreeably astonished to see them coming to anchor off the city. They were soon prepared for sea, and sent over to the Admiral.

While the squadron outside were making preparations for the action, the *Winnebago* steamed inside of Sand Island, close under Fort Gaines, (which could only be done by a light draught vessel), and opened the ball by planting some well directed shot and shell from both turrets, in and about the fort, drawing the enemy's fire, and to some extent developing the strength at that point.

The *Chickasaw*, in the meanwhile, was quietly watching the movements about Fort Morgan, and the rebel gunboats close by, and thus their time was disposed of until Friday, the 5th, when the squadron was arranged in line of battle for the final attack, the four monitors, viz: the *Manhattan*, *Tecumseh*, *Chickasaw*, and *Winnebago*, leading in. The rebel gunboats were handled well. Their fire was terrific, as was also that of Fort Morgan. Soon the *Tecumseh* went down from a torpedo, she having fired but twice. The *Manhattan*, for some reason, seemed to work rather sluggishly. She succeeded, however, in getting a fifteen-inch shot well directed on the side of the casemate of the ram *Tennessee*, which crushed in the iron plating, broke through the wood backing, and was turned off. This shot showed the great power of resistance which this monitor possessed.

It was soon very evident that whatever else had to be done, the ram *Tennessee* was either to be destroyed or captured. That was a fixed fact, and a portion of the squadron went at her "with a will." She was rammed, and she was jammed, and broadside after broadside was hurled at her, which rebounded from her side and fell harmless in the water.

In the meanwhile the *Chickasaw* was playing around her, endeavoring to find a weak spot, if one existed. It was soon discovered that she had one, and that it was the after gun-port. Into this the *Chickasaw* sent a shell which killed part of the gun-crew, and wounded Admiral BUCHANAN; another disabled her steering apparatus, and up went the white flag. The rebel did everything to shake the little *Chickasaw* off, but it was impossible; she held on with a tenacity that secured success.

In the fight the *Tennessee* lost her smoke-pipe. I have had a new one made, and by this time" the boast of the Confederate navy" is battering at the walls of Fort Morgan, with the Stars and Stripes waving over her, *having in the last few days changed her base of operations.* The *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago* are both engaged in the same good work.

I beg you will remember me most kindly to your family, and to my St. Louis friends generally, and believe me, as ever, yours most truly.

W. H. SHOCK, Fleet Engineer.

The Monitor Manhattan.

The following extract from a letter not designed for publication, written by an officer on board the iron-clad monitor *Manhattan*, from this port. There are some points therein, showing the efficiency of the monitors, that will interest our readers:

"The fleet weighed at 3:30 A. M., Aug. 5, and stood for Fort Morgan, the monitors *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan* leading, followed by the *Hartford* and other wooden vessels—the large vessels each with a gunboat lashed alongside.

The monitors kept inside to draw the enemy's fire, when unfortunately the *Tecumseh* was blown up by a torpedo just ahead of us. At that time we were in a nest of torpedoes, there being twenty or thirty torpedo-buoys all around us. The firing was heavy. Wind west, blowing the smoke into the fort, the *Manhattan* was not seen, and escaped the *Tecumseh's* fate. After passing the forts, we made for the rebel fleet. The ram *Tennessee* made some fight, when they all ran under the fort, excepting the *Selma*, a large steamer, (like the tug-boat *Wm. H. Webb*, formerly of New York,) she being captured. Our fleet anchored. Half an hour afterward the ram *Tennessee* showed fight; got under way and went to meet her. The fleet followed. The *Hartford* and other vessels rammed her, pouring in broadsides, making no impression upon her armor, it would seem. If the *Manhattan* had not been present with her heavy guns, the rebel ram *Tennessee* may have destroyed the whole fleet, as she is a far superior vessel to what was generally supposed, being about 1,300 tons, carrying four Parrott rifled 6-inch and two 7-inch; her armor six inches thick, with three feet of pitch pine backing, armor sides and ends angling, and well greased, and the ugliest looking craft to be seen. She is said to have cost $4,000,000. Three out of five of our shot took effect; one struck the *Reb* amidships and crushed in; another on aft corner of her armor, and the last one struck on after ports, going inside, striking one man fair, leaving only a piece of his leg, the remainder of his body being smashed into a jelly over the vessel. It is said by her officers, the men were petrified, and they could not get them to work.

The concussion of our shot broke the *Reb* wheel-chains. The *Manhattan* started at full speed in a circle to ram the *Reb* amidships. When within thirty feet, with guns trained, intending to fire at same moment of concussion, the white flag was shown by the *Reb*, in time to save her being sunk—(the *Ossipee* was coming down upon her on the opposite side for the same purpose)—when the *Reb* Captain surrendered to the *Manhattan*, who took the colors.

The *Manhattan* was struck *five* times only; if it had been five hundred they could not hurt us. One shot was steel pointed, struck fair on the turret, making its mark eight inches deep, its point falling on deck and the iron from the shot powdered up like corn meal.

It would appear that about one hundred torpedoes have been put down in Mobile Bay, and the person who placed them is now in our possession, and engaged in taking them up.

A Characteristic Order of Gen. Butler.

TEACHING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS THEIR DUTIES.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR HATCHER'S, VA.,
Aug. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.—The following order from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina is promulgated for the information of this command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
IN THE FIELD, Aug. 21, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229.—III. Col. N. MARTIN CURTIS, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, on the 10th day of August issued his Brigade Order, No. 6, requiring that "Schools for the military instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments of his brigade" should be instituted, providing:

First—"For schools of the non-commissioned officers to be held semi-weekly, under the supervision of a commissioned officer, for instruction in the School of the Soldier and Company, the duties of Police and Grand Guards, and the etiquette of the soldier."

Secondly—For squad drills without arms for one hour daily, during the week.

Thirdly—For roll calls to be held, under the superintendence of a commissioned officer.

Fourthly—That officers should not go on duty or into the quarters of their superior officers without their coats, or some badges of distinction.

Upon the promulgation of this order, on the 11th of August, First Lieut. WM. B. CHAPMAN, First Lieut. GEO. W. STREET, First Lieut. J. W. HOES, First Lieut. EMMET C. TUTHILL and First Lieut. J. HENRY CURTISS, all of the Third New-York Volunteer Infantry, each tendered his resignation, because of alleged incompetency to comply with that order. That is to say, each of these officers having been for a long time in service, now say that they are "incompetent to instruct their non-commissioned officers in the School of the Soldier and Company, the duties of Police and Grand Guards, and the etiquette of the soldier," that they are "incompetent to superintend roll-call, and to wear the proper insignia of rank when on duty and in the presence of superiors."

Upon examining their resignations, they all but one appear to have been written by the same hand at the same time, and in the same words; thus showing a combination evidently intended to coerce their commanding officer into abandoning a system of instruction judged by him necessary for his brigade. Such combinations and conspiracies are unlawful and criminal, whether in officers or men, and the military laws and usages have not left the Commanding General powerless to meet them with a proper punishment. It is to be regretted that there is no power to reduce these officers to the ranks until they should learn these duties, as they have evidently for months past, upon their own confession, taken the pay and emoluments of officers without having the capacity to fill them.

Therefore it is ordered:

SEC. I. That First-Lieut. Wm. B. Chapman, First-Lieut. George W. Street, First-Lieut. J. W. Hoes, First-Lieut. Emmett C. Tuthill, and First-Lieut. J. Henry Curtiss, all of the Third New-York Volunteer Infantry, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and that they cease to be officers from the promulgation of the first section of this order.

SEC. 2. Citizens Wm. B. Chapman, George W. Street, J. W. Hoes, Emmett C. Tuthill and J. Henry Curtiss, being found within the military lines of this department without employment, will be set to work upon some labor that will relieve a soldier of the United States, until further orders, under the charge of the Provost-Marshal of the Tenth Army Corps.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

By command of Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

The Battle at Moorfield.

THE ADDRESS FROM BRIG.-GEN. AVERILL.

HEADQUARTERS 2D CAV. DIV., DEP'T. WEST VA.,
NEW-CREEK, W. VA., Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —. The Brigadier-General Commanding congratulates the officers and men of the division upon the brilliant success achieved by their valor at Moorfield, on the morning of the 7th inst.

A boastful enemy of double your number was completely routed, many killed, his artillery captured with three battle-flags and over four hundred prisoners. But with our exultations is mingled a profound grief at the loss of Maj. S. B. CONGER, Third West Virginia Cavalry, who found death as he had always wished, in the front of battle with heart and hand intent upon the doing of his duty. Brave, steadfast and modest. When he fell, this command lost one of its best soldiers and his regiment and his General a friend. The men who followed him in the charge will never forget his example, nor that of the gallant Lieut. CLARK, who fell by his side.

The thanks of the division are due to Col. W. H. POWELL, and Maj. GIBSON, commanding brigades, for the irresistible *élan* with which they led their men against the enemy. The conduct of Capt. KEAN, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the daring with which he penetrated the enemy's lines of battle, taking a battle-flag from a regiment in his dash after the rebel commander, is worthy of our highest admiration; with his horse killed under him, and a severe wound through the head, that he escaped death or capture, is due to the devoted heroism of the men who followed him. The steady and rapid advance of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Ohio, First and Third Virginia, (the Second being held in reserve,) and the charge of the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry, repeated the lesson that the enemy cannot stand before our united and determined efforts.

(Signed,) WM. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

Official.
(Signed,) WILL RAMSEY, A. A. G.

The Strike at the Coal Mines—Extortionate Demands Resisted—Important Action at Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: "A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at 11 o'clock to-day, Mr. GEORGE LESLIE in the chair. The attendance was not very large, but more than usual interest in the proceedings was exhibited. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted, after which resolutions were adopted: first, that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Mayors of the two cities, and request them to call a meeting of the citizens to get their indorsement of the measures now being taken to resist the extortionate demands of the diggers. Secondly, that a similar committee be appointed to wait on the different newspapers and secure their coöperation to the same end. Thirdly, that a committee be appointed to make a record of all the coal banks and works, with a view of ascertaining which are working and which are not, and to report at the next meeting. After the transaction of some further business of importance, the meeting adjourned. The movement to checkmate the diggers has now been fairly started, and it will be the fault of the people if they are not soon brought to terms. There is no justification whatever for their extortionate demands, and it is due to every coal consumer that he resists it to the last."

The manufacturers of the city also met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the exorbitant demand of the coal miners we recommend that it be not acceded to, and that all consumers of coal, whether as manufacturers who own part or the whole of any coal works, or who do not, be requested to join in and coöperate with the coal dealers in resisting the enormous demand now made for mining.

Resolved, That we, as manufacturers and coal dealers, after an interchange of views on the subject of the late exorbitant demand of the miners, think the time has arrived when we should endeavor to check this combination on the part of the diggers to ruin our business and the interests of the city generally.

Resolved, That this meeting regrets the recent demand for increased compensation by the miners to be alike unwarranted by the increased price of provisions, and destructive of the most important interests of the community, and above all oppressive to the less prosperous classes of society, by exorbitantly raising the price of coal.

Resolved, That we bind ourselves to use all laudable efforts to make the price of coal below 10 cents per bushel, and recommend that our manufactories and large consumers of the article meet at an early day, and consider the propriety of stopping their works until the object is accomplished.

Resolved, That we ask all coal-dealers, whether members of Coal Exchange or not, to coöperate with the meeting, and resist the demand now made for over five cents per bushel for mining.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A Few Personal Sketches—S. S. Cox, Dean Richmond, George H. Pendleton, Fernando Wood, August Belmont.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

S. S. COX.

Having a little leisure while the opposing factions are marshalling their forces for the contest to-morrow, it struck me that a few personal sketches of the notables present would not prove uninteresting. And first I take S. S. or Sunset Cox, as the boys call him for short. I select him first, not because of his being entitled to the place by any natural qualifications or abilities, but simply because the restive impudence of the man throws him into the foreground of any sketch of this or any other convention as naturally as the laws of gravitation cause the apple to fall from the tree to the ground. Sam is a wiry-looking, black-haired and black-eyed man, very quick in his motions, and with evidently what might be called a lively mental and physical organization. He would make an excellent French dancing-master, to all appearance, and cut the capers to perfection, if he only had the curly locks of an Adonis or an African Prince, instead of the straight, lank hair of the American Indian. Cox is evidently a light built man, intellectually and morally as well as physically. Intellectually he is combative, physically he is cowardly. As far as politics is concerned, all there is of principle in him is in his head. His heart is interested in any contest in which he is engaged, only so far as he is personally concerned. I have seen him in Congress jump to his feet, apparently filled with rage and indignation at the perfidy of his opponents, collectively or individually, as the case may be, and then after delivering himself of a diatribe denunciatory of the perfidy of the Administration and its supporters, and a eulogy of the honesty and patriotism of the Democracy, I have seen him take his seat, and turning to a colleague and sticking his tongue from the corner of his mouth with a grimace say, "That will do for the *Globe* and for buncombe at home." This is Sunset Cox to a dot. He is a surface politician. He has no deep convictions, sympathies or even beliefs whatever. He is the best representative of the policy faction in the whole crowd of that mean, contemptible race of latter-day politicians which is here to-day, and who are ready to sell, I do verily believe, not only their party and their country, but their God, for the poor mess of pottage in the shape of the spoils of office. Cox would turn Abolitionist to-morrow if he could make, politically, by so doing. Indeed, he went to Europe and wrote a book, "The Buckeye Abroad," in which he took the side of the oppressed African, and lamented that he was not socially as well as politically, in America, raised to that condition in which he found and associated with him in Europe, and which he found himself able to fill with credit and honor to himself and advantage to the general community. Cox's friends now say, however, that the book was the crude production of his immature years, when his head was as soft as his heart, and that both are now tempered to that adamantine hardness which is requisite to the perfection of Copperhead political belief. Of course, Cox is greatly despised by men in the Democratic party who have convictions (be they right or wrong,) such as VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, VORHEES, SINGLETON, and even FERNANDO WOOD. These men's politics, through either greater force of character, superior powers of intellect, more heart, deeper convictions, and higher mental and moral characteristics generally, are to them matters of deep conviction. Whether they have reached this stage by long schooling or by natural adaptation of character, by which they have become traitors in heart as well as in hand, I know not; but such is the case. SAM. COX, on the other hand, is a traitor of the head alone, and as ready to cast off his convictions as a man is to shed his old clothes. VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON & Co. know this, and consequently in any great enterprise of pith or moment—an enterprise requiring secrecy and involving danger—SAM. COX is the last man in the party they would take into their counsels. They would expect to hear of his being closeted at the proper time with the chief of the opposite party betraying his friends, and making the best terms possible under the circumstances for himself. Cox is a MCCLELLAN man, not from principle, but from considerations of personal profit. He expects to be made Minister to France. This is a good school in which to complete his political education. The French are proverbially insincere politicians, and the nation which produced a TALLEYRAND is merely capable of improving upon a little, whiffling puppet of a politician, such as SAM. COX is known to be in his own party. The Peace men heartily despise him. Perhaps it was on this account that Friday night, in his speech at the Sherman House, he threw a sop to Cerberus in the shape of a proposition to virtually acknowledge the South, and enter into a commercial treaty with them, in the hope that it would pave the way to future recognition. This speech of SAM'S is another indication that the policy men are endeavoring to conciliate the Peace men at all hazards.

DEAN RICHMOND.

That beefy-looking man with a Falstaffian paunch, and a countenance indicative of almost gross sensuality, is DEAN RICHMOND, of Buffalo, one of the railway kings, who carries the Empire State about with him in his pantaloons pocket, as he would a roll of

FOREIGN NEWS,

Arrival of the Kangaroo—Spirit of the London Press—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. BRIDGMAN, from Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown Aug. 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are not so late as those received by the *Caledonia*, but we have the following interesting details of news.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

GEN. GARIBALDI ON THE WAR.

This distinguished patriot has just sent the following letter to M. LOMBARD, editor of *La Nation Suisse*:

MY DEAR LOMBARD: I desire to add my name to the four thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of Slavery, and I hope in so doing to obtain the approbation of the Liberal Press, and of all my fellow-citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of human emancipation. From a fatality now weighing on nations, we see great peoples grow less, and even disappear before the lying flattery of despotism, and the champions of freedom become the police of tyranny. Well, let Switzerland take the lead till nations repent. Tyrants pass away; nations are immortal. What avails a minority? We shall conquer by aid of our old traditions; and we shall again see tyranny melt before the sun. We shall conquer because we have right, justice and brotherhood on our side. Let me now call the attention of Switzerland to a great fact. The American Republics present to the world the spectacle of the connection of the peoples. An aggression against the Peruvian territory, completed by the Spanish Bourbons, has raised a cry of shame and vengeance from all their sister nations. If the elder sister of Republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would be a striking contrast to the shameful leaguer or tyrants against liberty which we now see in Europe. Mind this: Poland swamped by Russia, amid the apathy of all, is the first step to a retrove to the barbarism of the middle ages. If the 'partition' disgraced the Eighteenth, the destruction of Poland is a lasting blot on the Nineteenth Century. Alas! our civilization as yet is but false. G. GARIBALDI."

MR. ROEBUCK.

In a speech to his constituents, on Aug. 17, Mr. ROEBUCK said:

"Now, Sir, pardon me if I say that there were three things upon which the Parliament of England and the Government of England acted in a manner foreign to my view, and yet I am here to vindicate the course they pursued. First of these was the great schism that occurred in the model Republic on the other side of the Atlantic. My feeling was to at once recognize the Confederate States of America—(hear, hear)—and had I been Prime Minister it should have been done. [Loud cheers.] Though out of every twenty men I meet nineteen are sympathizers with the Confederate States. [A VOICE—And would recognize them.] No, no, you are wrong; though I say nineteen out of every twenty men are sympathizers with the Confederate States, still I must say that the sympathy of England went not to the point of risking war for the Confederate States. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, Parliament—that middle-class Parliament of which my honorable friend has made mention—taking its view, taking its cue—its command—from the kingdom over which it was destined to rule, said we will do nothing to risk the danger of a war. The ministry, following Parliament, did the same thing. I think, as a bold politician, Lord PALMERSTON was wrong. ["hear," "hear," and "no," "no,"] but he is a much older man than I, and though I do not accord with his opinion, I cannot mistake the prudence of his conduct. (Cheers.) He did what England desired he should do. He has followed what is called perfect neutrality, and we are now as we were at the beginning of that conflict."

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

From the London Times (City Article) Aug. 18.

"Advices from Frankfort mention that large orders having been sent from that city to New-York when purchasers in America promised a profit of 5 per cent., Federal bonds now come forward in such quantities by each mail that the profit has been reduced to between 1 and 2 per cent., and that even this would vanish if sales were pressed. There is always, it is still said, a strong disposition to invest, but the supply is now far larger than the demand. A postscript to these advices adds: "The mail has just been telegraphed from New-York with dates to the 5th of August, and the military and financial accounts being equally bad American funds have receded to-day 3½ per cent. and are quoted 40."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"THE CONFEDERATE POSITION IMPREGNABLE"—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

Justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable. Both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence. It is only approachable through vast labyrinths of shoal water, which none but its own pilots understand, by forests in which every tree is a fort, by a river commanded at every bend, and by swamps on which it is not possible either to advance or to stand still. Meanwhile the country, even with its social system thrown out of gear, supplies its population with all that is necessary for life. All except a mere fringe of the vast territory is as unconquered now as it was three years ago. Much is due to nature, something to race, and not a little to the cause of those who stand on their defence. These are substantial considerations, and every new campaign attests their value. It is not at all necessary that we should like one side more than another, or think better of its cause; but we may see plainly that it will never be beaten. *We had to go through all these thoughts nearly a century ago, and, like old men suddenly striking on some boyish train of ideas, we think the same now.*

But if in the interest of humanity and peace we wish that either side could suggest some compromise not wholly beyond the reach of acceptance, we must say that the Federals do their utmost to block the way against any such suggestion. The correspondence which we published the other day from the Niagara Falls exhibits a resolution to stop at least one path by which the first steps to a compromise could be made. The Government of Washington stands at this moment in the position of having resented the kind offices of the older and more experienced States in the Old World. What avenue, then, remains to a pacification, unless we are to speculate calmly on the prospect of that peace which will be only another name for mutual extermination? One avenue is left, and that is found in the unofficial services of public men charged only to mediate for peace. Such a mode of action, so far from being unusual or contrary to rule, is the best way in which peace can be approached by belligerents too equally matched to settle their differences with the sword. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that the two can enter a conference on the basis of their respective demands, those demands being utterly incompatible. The first move of the Confederates in this case was practical and entitled to respect. It was a request that four of their public men might have a safe-conduct to Washington in order to negotiate, not for any definite and one-sided proposition, but for peace, which both sides profess to desire. The reply to this was in ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S earliest style, to the effect that he will not permit the approach of anybody who does not come authorized to agree to the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of Slavery. That, of course, is submission, and means that the Cabinet of Washington will not hear of peace unless upon its own terms. As this is not the temper which the lessons of ages have taught us of the Old World, we cannot be expected to sympathize with it. We shall be more apt to observe that "Pride comes before a fall," and to anticipate that the Republican despot will only show on a new stage the fate of his Legitimist models.

Where, however, advice utterly fails, and is not even taken kindly, a providential instance may be allowed to speak for itself. The great lesson we wish to impress on the Cabinet of Washington is, that litigants are not fit judges of their own quarrel, and will, therefore, if they are wise, take advice, accept umpires, or bow to tribunals. Here is a great and lamentable instance in the quarrel of Denmark with Germany. Let it not be said that Denmark did really avail herself of the good offices of neutrals, for though she did so in form she still acted for herself, and has suffered the usual consequences. The Americans are only doing what the Danes have done to their cost. It would not be an easy task to arbitrate between the North and South, nor is it to be expected that any possible award will either give satisfaction or avert all dangers. But anything is better than an indefinite prolongation of the war on its present scale. Nor can the war be conducted on a smaller scale, for hitherto its failures have arisen from the deficiency of men, material, and ships at the points of attack. It is never found possible to complete the line, to protect the flank and rear, to keep up the communications, to follow up a temporary advantage, to detach a corps, without entailing an attack at the point weakened; in a word, to keep up the numbers to the required mark. We ask the wisest statesmen and the best tacticians of Washington whether this will ever be more possible than now? The men—the men must fail, as they have failed in all wars. Even Ireland is a reservoir which must be exhausted before long. That race, impressive and unwise as it is, comes to a standstill at last. If it rebels several times in a century, its rebellions never last long. JAMES II., the French Republicans, Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, and many others have found it to their cost that it could awake from delusion. So a day will come when Ireland will not shed its blood like water for a purely American quarrel, nor will the Americans themselves. Streets full of cripples, orphans and widows, fields tilled by women, and trade passing into the hands of newly arrived foreigners, will be a terrible comment on the successive calls for millions. A generation will come that will say it had no hand in the war, it is no act of theirs, it is the folly of their wrong-headed and obstinate fathers. If they will not fight, nor will they pay for the fighting. To what compromise or submission they will come at last it is not ours to conjecture; but they will one day be glad to accept something that now their souls would abhor.

THE FAILURE AT PETERSBURGH.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

Another great battle in Virginia has ended in another repulse of the Federal army, with a loss of men which there is this time no attempt to conceal. For some weeks Gen. GRANT had been engaged before the works of Petersburgh. * * This repulse is probably not less severe than any that have preceded it. In the last great battle, before Gen. GRANT attacked Petersburgh, the loss of the Federals is said to have amounted to 6,000 men, and to have been sustained in a few minutes from the fire of the Confederate artillery. The present disaster must have been of the same nature. * * * * *

On the whole, we think it likely that Gen. GRANT will not abandon the campaign. Such a confession of failure would throw a blight on his own reputation, and would also injure President LINCOLN himself in his electoral schemes. There is a general feeling that this campaign is the great trial of the war; that the capture of Richmond is the test of the ability of the North to make any permanent impression on the Southern States. If in the fourth year of the war the largest army ever assembled under the Federal flag, one of the largest and best appointed that any Government ever placed in the field, retires beaten after tremendous losses, the North may be expected to lose heart in the great contest, and perhaps to turn with anger on its rulers. We believe, therefore, that the campaign will continue unless the danger to Washington be so great as to demand a return of the main body of GRANT'S army. By the last advices the two sides were still keeping up an occasional fire, and the Confederates were regaining their works. It may be that a portion of GRANT'S army is retracing its steps northward, but we must wait for more certain news before believing that the settled purpose of the Federal Government for the capture of Richmond is definitely postponed.

From the London Star.

Earnestly desiring, as we do, to see peace reestablished, and the horrible carnage of the war ended—and no Englishman worthy of the name can read of those fields of blood without entertaining a more thorough hatred to that Slavery which is the root and cause and sole stimulating principle of the contest—it would be worse than useless to anticipate for the late defeat any greater effect upon the Northern mind than the many more serious vicissitudes which have already been surmounted. On this side the Atlantic each reverse to the Federal arms brings forth a shoal of prophets who, after repeating the predictions in which they have already indulged since the war commenced, are only stayed for a time by the news of a Federal victory the importance of which even they cannot dispute, and then they subside until a fresh opportunity permits of a renewal of the oft-exploded vaticinations that the apotheosis of Slavery is at hand in the triumph of JEFFERSON DAVIS. That unfortunate result for humanity may be in store for America and England; the establishment of those ideas which are opposed to English policy and the principles of England's greatest statesmen of the past and the present may yet gratify for a moment the thoughtless and the interested who exult over Northern defeats, but we are not so enamored of the prospect as to induce us to falsify or over-estimate the effect of one disaster upon the issue of the war.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The struggle in America has never been maintained with such vigor as at the present moment. Formerly, the defeat of an army was almost always followed by a period of inaction; but now the armies on both sides appear sufficiently trained to the vicissitudes of warfare to receive and inflict disaster as one of the inevitable parts of a campaign. The struggle, therefore, is almost equally interesting at all points. Expectation is kept on the strain at Atlanta as well as Richmond, in Maryland as in Georgia; and now the Federal fleet adds another to these points of interest. It is some time since the Federal navy has been engaged in anything but the safe duty of maintaining the blockade. At the commencement of the war it occupied almost the first place in interest and importance, and the capture of New Orleans, with the consequent command of the Mississippi, is still, perhaps, the chief advantage which the Federals have gained. That success was, it will be remembered, achieved by Admiral FARRAGUT, and the same Admiral has, it appears, achieved a similar exploit before Mobile, the most important Southern port in the Gulf of Mexico since the capture of New-Orleans. Mobile lies at the head of a deep bay, no less than thirty miles long, and from three to eighteen miles broad. The entrance to this bay is narrowed by an island, named Dauphin Island, on the west, and a neck of land on the east. On Dauphin Island Fort Gaines, on the neck of land Fort Morgan, command the entrance. Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet, in order to attack Mobile, has had to engage both these forts, as well as a Confederate fleet. After a severe engagement, however, in which one of the Federal monitors was sunk and two Confederate iron-clads captured, the Confederate Admiral also loosing a leg and being taken prisoner, the forts were passed; and on Aug. 5, the Federal Admiral was approaching the city with fourteen ships and three Monitors. Mobile has long been expecting an attack, and is, we believe, well prepared to meet one. But in the passage of the entrance to the harbor, the Confederates have probably lost their most important line of defence.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been the most successful of all the Federal officers. His achievement in the present case is, as we have said, precisely similar to his operations at New-Orleans, although the struggle in this instance has been far more severe. In both cases he has run the gauntlet of forts unsupported by a fleet. At New-Orleans the Confederates were very ill prepared; but his success in the present instance, against what we may suppose to be the matured defences of two forts, cannot but be instructive to us at a time when we are occupied with a scientific contest between ships and guns. It would seem that where the passage of a fleet cannot be obstructed it can always run the gauntlet of forts, at the expense of a certain amount of loss. The defeat of the Federals before Charleston has principally arisen from the facility with which the Confederates have obstructed the channels, and have thus been able to detain the Federal fleet under the fire of their forts. We shall look with interest for the details of this engagement, in the expectation that they will throw some light on this disputed point of naval warfare.

The possession of Mobile would, of course, deprive the Confederates of a valuable port, but it would also be important as giving the Federals a base of operations on the coast of Alabama. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the withdrawal of the Confederates from Maryland and Pennsylvania is connected with efforts on the part of the Confederate Government to reinforce both Mobile and Atlanta. Unless, indeed, which is hardly possible, the Confederates could invade Maryland in such force as to strike a decisive blow, it would be a strange error in judgment to waste their strength upon mere demonstrations in their enemy's territory at the cost of important positions in their own. These vigorous raids, the destination and object of which are always equally unknown, probably serve the purpose not only of obtaining large booty, but of keeping the Federal Government on the alarm, and of withdrawing their attention from other movements of Gen. LEE'S army. If the Confederates have now retired, as it is said, they have been working their will in Pennsylvania for about a week. Of course Gen. AVERELL, who follows their retreat as obsequiously as he retires before their advance, is said to have defeated a portion of their army at Moorfield, in Virginia. The supersession of Gen. HUNTER by Gen. SHERIDAN, who has till lately been in command of GRANT'S cavalry, may, perhaps, infuse some vigor into the incapable officers to whom Gen. EARLY has tillhesin implieyed so complete an indifference.

As we anticipated, there are no signs at present of Gen. GRANT'S withdrawal from before Petersburgh. On the contrary, severe fighting is said to have taken place before that city on the 5th; but the Confederates may be partly assuming the offensive. Gen. GRANT has visited Gen. SHERIDAN in Maryland, and the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN would of itself seem to indicate some combined plan of operations. Gen. GRANT is, at all events, a fit representative of the tenacity of purpose, at any risk and cost, which has been displayed by the Federals all through the war, and his capacity to keep "pegging away" must be after Mr. LINCOLN'S own heart. Gen. LEE, on the other hand, has never displayed his genius more completely than at the present time. He has successfully repulsed the most determined and tenacious attack he now holds the main army of his adversary ineffective before a subordinate city, he is master of the whole territory which his adversary has traversed, he is able to invade his enemy's country at pleasure, and he dispatches considerable reinforcements to the other points of peril in the Confederacy. If, as we have been led to believe, he has sent a considerable force to Atlanta, the continued absence of any satisfactory news of Gen. SHERMAN is very ominous to the Federal prospects before that city. The great battles fought by Gen. HOOD on his succeeding to the command of the Confederate force, took place on the 20th and 22d. Since then another severe battle has been fought, brought about on the 28th "by an attempt of Gen. HOOD to outflank Gen. SHERMAN." If this be the case, the Confederates are evidently not yet reduced to the condition of a besieged force. The result, too, appears at the best indecisive. Gen. SHERMAN had then been before the city little more than a week, and in that time had fought at least two severe battles, neither of which seems to have been a victory. Meanwhile, it is now certain that the Confederates have a considerable force of cavalry in his rear, for on the 27th a division of Federal cavalry, while returning from a raid to the rear of Atlanta, was attacked by the Confederates, and so completely routed that out of 2,200 men only 800 had yet reported themselves. The struggle being thus evenly balanced, every day increases the danger of Gen. SHERMAN, and it is evident that if a Confederate force is really moving to reinforce Gen. HOOD, the Federal army is in a most critical position. At all points the present news represents the combatants at the utmost strain of the struggle, and it is difficult to think that some decisive result can be long delayed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SILK FRAUDS.

From the London Daily News.

Audacity and coolness, rather than ingenuity and cleverness, are the qualities most useful for the successful swindler. The devices by which men are cheated appear simple enough, nor would they have any chance of success unless the swindler were unusually cool, and the dupe unusually careless. The great Parisian firm of Messrs. LEGRAND, TANCO & Co. has lately been swindled out of goods to the value of some £30,000; and having told the story of their losses to a jury at the Old Bailey, it is difficult to determine whether the natural simplicity of the French merchants or the assumed simplicity of Mr. WERNER, the clerk, is the more surprising.

In 1863, EMILE WERNER was introduced by a respectable firm in the city, to Messrs. LEGRAND, and he became their agent in London, at a salary of £200, with a commission of one per cent. on the sales which he might effect. Until this time Mr. WERNER enjoyed an excellent character. The gentleman who recommended him had known him from boyhood, and his father and sisters for many years, to which he added that he "had been very religiously brought up." Messrs. LEGRAND & Co. had a house in Cheapside, and WERNER was to transact business for them. It was of importance that he should only deal with solvent persons, and he was therefore directed to make inquiries into the commercial standing of the proposed purchasers of goods, by consulting certain persons who were named. WERNER began business in May, 1863, but between that time and December he made very little progress. In December, however, he called upon his employers in Paris. He stated that the trade was beginning to look promising, and he suggested that he should have a large stock of goods to meet the demands of the next London season. He added that he had two buyers with him, who afterward turned out to be Messrs. LEHMAN and AREND, but he neither mentioned their names, nor did he introduce them to Messrs. LEGRAND. He declared, however, that they represented large houses in London. As to this fact WERNER had no sort of evidence. Messrs. LEGRAND, however, satisfied that all was right, authorized WERNER to make purchases, which he accordingly did at Lyons and in Switzerland. In fact, his purchases of silk plush and leather amounted to £32,000, all of which property was sent to London. Almost before its arrival there, WERNER wrote to Messrs. LEGRAND to say that fortunately he had disposed of the goods, and that the chief purchasers were the two persons just named, LEHMAN and AREND.

Within a few weeks after this, a large quantity of patent leather was offered to Messrs. BEVINGTON at an extravagantly low price. Their suspicions were aroused. They determined to make inquiries, and it turned out that that the leather had been sold by WERNER to the person who supplied it to Messrs. BEVINGTON. WERNER was called upon for explanation. It was not satisfactory, and M. ARMERO, the chief partner in the house of LEGRAND, came to London. A list of the persons to whom goods had been sold was demanded, and the list was headed by the names of LEHMAN and AREND. Not unnaturally, the books were in great confusion. M. ARMERO, however, still had confidence in the integrity of WERNER, although he thought he had acted foolishly. He therefore did not dismiss his agent, but gave strict injunctions not to trust LEHMAN & AREND with any more goods. Notwithstanding these injunctions, however, WERNER continued to supply LEHMAN and AREND with goods. It was now the month of February, 1864. The bills given by LEHMAN in payment of goods proved to be worthless, and on the 23d of that month WERNER himself wrote to Messrs. LEGRAND that he could not get the money, and that he had determined to close the account. Yet it appeared that between the 23d of February and the 13th of March, WERNER continued to supply goods to LEHMAN & AREND to the amount of some £15 000. Nor, as might have been expected, did this agent ever take the trouble to apprise Messrs. LEGRAND of these sales. Again M. ARMERO came to town. Again he found the books in the utmost confusion. Again LEHMAN handed him bills which turned out to be worthless, and in some cases forgeries. And the result was, that between January and March the amount of sales effected by WERNER of goods belonging to Messrs. LEGRAND was £32,000, not one farthing of which has been paid, and of which £22,500 was due by Messrs. LEHMAN and AREND.

Under these circumstances Messrs. LEGRAND considered that they had been the victims of a gross fraud, and accordingly preferred an indictment against LEHMAN, AREND, his clerk FLATOW, and WERNER, in which they were charged with a conspiracy to obtain goods under false pretenses. AREND has absconded, LEHMAN and FLATOW pleaded guilty, and WERNER has now been found guilty by a verdict of the jury. It was contended, of course, that WERNER was more sinned against than sinning—that he was as much the victim of AREND & Co as were Messrs. LEGRAND. But the jury were of another way of thinking. An honest man, however foolish, does not go on delivering large quantities of valuable goods without even advising his principal of what he is doing, and after that principal has distinctly enjoined him not to do so. At all events an honest fool does not invent facts, the only effect of which must be to mislead those to whom they are communicated. It is no doubt singular that M. ARMERO, after what he saw of the character of WERNER, should still have persisted in intrusting him with so much valuable property. All honor to M. ARMERO'S Christian charity, but the compliment must be paid at the expense of his shrewdness. The only point in favor of WERNER was that he had remitted whatever money came into his hands, and there was no specific proof of his having derived any profit. On the other hand, the enormous magnitude of the transactions in so short a time—the fact that WERNER refused to introduce the two conspirators to his employers at Paris, and was guilty of making exaggerated and false statements with regard to their position, coupled with the fact that WERNER, by the grossest carelessness and the most determined disobedience of orders, was the real cause of the losses sustained, furnished sufficient grounds for the verdict of the jury.

THE "SEASON" AT KISSENGEN.

A letter from Kissengen (Bavaria,) published in *Golignani's Messenger*, has the following intelligence:

The present season here is more than usually brilliant, both as to the number and the distinguished character of the visitors. The arrivals up to the present time are over three thousand—a figure considerably in excess of the corresponding period of 1863. The presence of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, of the Imperial Family of Russia, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Count De Bismarck, Prince De Gortschakoff, Count De Reedberg, and other celebrities, has doubtless contributed to set the tide of health-seekers in this direction. In fact, Kissengen appears to enjoy, in this respect, peculiar favor, as it has received and entertained more crowned heads at one time than any other watering-place in Europe. Of the general arrivals, much the largest proportion are Germans and Russians. There are but few French, and scarcely any English. In the social aspects of Kissengen, there is a commendable absence of the follies of fashionable life. There is no Casino, no Kursool, as at Wiesbaden, Ems and Baden Baden; and, consequently, the canons of good taste are not offended by the pretentious toilettes and vicious excesses which have rendered those places so notorious. In its secluded position, its rural environs, and the every-day life of the visitors, Kissengen bears a strong resemblance to Schwalbach. Yet the appearance of the guests and the character of the waters in the two places are the very antipodes of each other. At Kissengen the majority of the visitors are more or less overgrown, more or less florid-looking, and the males outnumber the females ten to one. The waters, with a plain dietary regimen and plenty of exercise, are very efficacious in checking any tendency to corpulency, and are useful in the cure of dyspepsia and all derangements of the stomach. At Schwalbach, the visitors are generally thin, pale-looking, and the females outnumber vastly the males. As the iron waters enrich the blood, and the object in taking them is to add flesh, and not reduce it, the exercise prescribed in those taking the cure at Schwalbach is very light, while the diet is rich and abundant. At the latter place, the ladies remain sitting all day long on rural benches under the trees, listening to the music; while at Kissengen every path and corner is invaded from 6 to 8 in the morning, and 4 to 6 in the afternoon by endless crowds of mostly male promenaders, walking with intense energy, and looking as if engaged in the performance of some solemn religious duty. A fine band of music performs during the hours of promenade. The visit of the Imperial and royal personages here produced no perceptible influence on the usual routine of life. The Imperial family of Russia set a notable example by the unostentatious style of their manners. The Empress walked out in the beautiful grounds every day, dressed with marked simplicity. Wherever she went, she was the observed of all observers; she is a graceful looking woman, of slight *physique*, Saxon type of features, and apparently about five and forty years of age. She took the cure regularly under the advice of the best resident physician, whom she consulted upon her arrival. She looked well, and was not seriously indisposed, but the cruel rigor of the Russian Winters had tried her constitution severely, and it was believed by her medical advisers that a thorough change of air, with the use of proper medicinal waters, would do her great good. Of the Russian Imperial family who have been sojourning in Kissengen, there were, beside the Emperor and Empress, two of the younger Grand Dukes, the Grand Duchess HELEN and the Prince Imperial CESAREWITCH, just turned twenty, of fine personal presence and very agreeable manners. He is at present, as you are aware, making a general tour through Europe. The Emperor was to be seen constantly during his stay walking about the public grounds, and not unfrequently in the society of the new King of Bavaria. His costume was a simple morning dress, with a plain gray hat, in striking contrast with the military uniform, which he invariably wears in public when in Russia. In most of his rambles he was accompanied by his favorite black setter dog, *Mylord*, of English stock. The young King of Bavaria had an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Austria and of the Imperial family of Russia. He is not yet 19, but very manly in appearance, with a fine Raphaelite face and expressive large blue eyes. He has been brought up with his younger brother, under the guardianship of a Protestant mother, in a strict and domestic manner, and has seen comparatively little of life outside of his father's palace. Indeed, his education was not yet completed, as it had been definitely arranged that he should go the University this Winter, when all at once his father's demise devolved on him the duties of royalty. His portrait, which previously was scarcely known to the people, is at present in every window. For two or three days prior to quitting Kissengen, he was confined to his apartment by the effects of fatigue, and his reappearance, on the morning of his departure, was a signal for quite an outburst of popular enthusiasm. During his stay, the King conferred the decoration of the Order of St. Michael on the Secretary of the Russian Legation, a son of Prince GORTCHAKOFF; a similar honor on Gen. Count SCHOUVALOFF, of the suite of the Empress of Russia, and upon Dr. HARTMANN, one of the Emperor's physicians. The Emperor of Russia conferred decorations upon several of the King's suite, also upon the Prefect of the District of Kissengen, and upon one of the physicians at the baths. The Emperor and Empress received numerous visitors during their stay, and amongst others the distinguished Dr. SCANZONI, of Wurtzburg, who was once consulted professionally at St. Petersburgh. Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS, recently decorated by the Emperor, as Commander of the Order of St. Anne, was summoned from Paris to the Imperial family, and presented by the Empress with a superb gold snuff-box, richly chased, bearing the Imperial crest and the Empresses's cipher in diamonds. The Emperor returned some short time back to Russia, and the Empress, accompanied by the other members of her family, has gone to Schwalbach. From that point she will probably proceed to Darmstadt, on a visit to her relatives there, as she was originally a Hesse-Darmstadt Princess. Thence, she intends, it is believed, to go for a short season to Switzerland.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH SEA.

The Glasgow *Herald* publishes a letter from a young man, describing a terrible storm which overtook the *Countess of Seafield*, a ship in which he had taken passage for Canterbury, New-Zealand. The writer says: "On the 27th of April, when about 3,000 miles from New-Zealand, we encountered a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with a tremendous sea. About midnight the ship was pooped by a heavy sea, which carried away the wheel, binnacle and cabin companion. This sea also stove in the mate's house on deck. The third mate, carpenter and a midshipman were asleep in the house at the time; they, however, managed to escape from it, and rushed down into our cabin. The first mate and an able seaman were at the wheel when the sea struck her. The mate was knocked head foremost through the bulwarks, but, strange to say, he was washed on deck again by the sea. The other man was thrown into the gig, and very severely hurt on the right hand. Immediately after this the ship was laid to under her close-reefed maintopsail. The wind now blew a perfect hurricane, the sea ran mountains high, and the sky was as black as ink; every other minute the sea swept completely over the vessel, completely burying her in water. The ship lay-to very well during the night, but about 5:30 in the morning the relieving tackle of the rudder gave way, and I believe there was no one on the poop to secure it again. In consequence of this the ship at once fell off into the trough of the sea, and in a few minutes her decks were swept by a most terrific sea, which carried away the house on deck in which the men lived, the galley, all our boats, bulwarks and mainmast. This sea also swept away ten men, all of whom were drowned. We lost the second mate, one midshipman, one apprentice, the cook, and one passenger. EARL, the passenger who was drowned, had acted as cook's mate during the voyage, and he was in the galley along with the cook. There was only one man saved who was on deck at the time, and, strange to say, he was in bed in the house when it was carried away. He cannot tell how he managed to escape; but as he was in a low bunk, almost on a level with the deck, I think the house must have lifted clean over him. I shall never forget the shriek of the poor fellows as they went overboard. As soon as day broke, all the passengers went to the pumps. We worked constantly at them during the day and night; but the ship was straining so heavily, and shipping such a tremendous quantity of water, that we could not keep her free. We were constantly at the pumps to the 29th, when we got them to suck. As soon as we got her free of water we cleared all the wreck off the decks. The weather had moderated very considerably by this time. Up till this time we had had no sleep, neither had we anything hot to eat, as we had no galley, nor anything in the shape of a cooking utensil, except a small black kettle. We managed to make tea in this on a small stove in the cabin. On the 30th, we were divided into two watches. We got four hours in bed and four hours on deck. In my watch we had two sailors and five passengers. The other watch had the first and third mates, the carpenter and five passengers. We sighted Tasmania four weeks and a half after we met with the disaster. After we made the land the wind went round dead against us, and for three days we were within sight of Hobart Town, but could not get in. We got in exactly five weeks after we were disabled."

LAMBERT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: *Surgit amari aliquid.* Amid the organised uproar of Imperial Paris a "mot" was suddenly uttered by half a-dozen *gamins* of which no one that I know can give any satisfactory explanation. From midday till sunset, and from sunset till far into the night, the cars were stunned with a name, shouted by thousands of voices—that name of "LAMBERT." But in what "LAMBERT" originated—by whom or for what purpose it was set flying through the streets of Paris—how it made its way to Enghien, where the Princess MATHILDE resides, and to St. Cloud, where the court is—why it was repeated during the day and during the night and heard even in the playhouses opened by the generosity of the Emperor to the people, and, above all, what was meant by it, is more than I can tell. One of the versions is that an honest farmer, whose dress and appearance at once showed him to be from some distant province, paid a visit to Paris with his wife a week or two ago. It was the first time they had ever seen the capital, and they acted as people generally do in like circumstances—that is, they lost their way, and got separated from each other in a crowd. The poor woman, frightened out of her wits, went about asking everybody she met if they had seen LAMBERT (her husband's name.) This may or may not be the truth—it is not improbable; but the fact is that, for a day or two before the 15th, you heard the inquiry, "As tu vu Lambert?" at street corners, and if persons were even then trying to make it popular, or rehearsing it for Monday. Whatever the explanation or whatever the cause, it is certain that the persistence of thousands of men and boys, seemingly acting to concert, and shouting out the whole day and night, "As tu vu Lambert?"—"Voila Lambert?"—"Vive Lambert!" was much remarked. The Emperor, Empress, and, I believe, the Prince Imperial, returned to St. Cloud after witnessing the fireworks, and as their carriage drove along the Champs Elysees again the cry was raised, "Vive Lambert!"—"Vive Madame Lambert!"—"Vive le petit Lambert!" Soon after an unhappy person, tall in stature, dressed in white, and evidently a stranger, afforded much diversion to the *gamins*, who followed with the same torturing cry of "Viola Lambert!" The circumstance is said to have attracted the attention of the police, who are exercising their ingenuity to discover whether "Lambert" means anything in particular; if so, what does it mean; and who first set it afloat among the populace. It is still a mystery, but the solution may soon be found at the Prefecture of Police.

THE AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOLS IN SYRIA.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I beg to call your attention to a subject which I venture to think deserves the publicity which a place in your columns will insure.

The American Mission schools in Syria, which I know from considerable local experience to be thoroughly useful institutions, are in urgent want of funds. This is attributable to the distressed condition of the United States, in consequence of which the annual subscriptions, which formed the principal support of the undertaking, have gradually sunk to so small an amount that unless the sum of two hundred pounds can be at once raised in this country they must be wholly abandoned.

The principal object in the original foundation and subsequent management of the schools was to give the elements of a sound education to the natives, of whatever race or creed.

Mohammedans rarely, but Druses frequently, have availed themselves of advantages which are open to them and the Christians alike, and the great respect in which the able and zealous men who conduct the work are held by every class of the population is the best testimony to the conciliatory spirit in which they have carried it out.

Your readers will doubtless recollect how these missionaries, by their able administration of the Anglo-American Relief Fund, rendered efficient aid to the thousands of wounded and suffering persons who were driven from their homes during the disturbance of 1860.

I need only mention the names of Dr THOMPSON, Dr. VAN DYCK, Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BIRD, the managers of the schools in Beirut and the Lebanon, to whom I propose to remit whatever funds may be collected, to insure the favorable opinion of all persons who have a knowledge of Syria.

I trust, therefore, that these gentlemen may be enabled by English liberality to maintain so useful a work during their present difficulties, and be in a position hereafter to extend the sphere of their operations.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, of Charing Cross, at my request, have consented to receive subscriptions paid to the account of the American School Mission in Syria.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
LONDON, Aug. 19. ROBERT H. MEADE.

FORGERY OF $79,000—ARREST AND DISCHARGE.—About five weeks ago a reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of a party from Philadelphia, who was accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of $79,000. The matter and the reward naturally attracted the attention of the police force throughout the Province, and some of the most able members of that body were placed on the alert. Owing to some peculiar process best known to Constable FOAD, that officer arrested the forger this day week on board of one of the Montreal line of steamers. The wife of the accused, who resides in Brantford, on hearing of her husband's arrest, proceeded to Philadelphia, and so managed matters there with the sufferers and Provost-Marshal that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of the party for trial. Constable FOAD deserves much credit for the shrewdness of manner adopted by him to arrest the party, and it is too bad that not even the reward will remunerate him for his labors. No good would result from the publication of the name of the party charged with the crime, hence it is repressed.—*Hamilton (Canada) Times.*

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM ATLANTA.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF JULY 28.

An Atlanta letter, in the *Register*, has the subjoined remarks on the battle in front of Atlanta on the 28th July:

"Under cover of darkness on the night of the 26th, the enemy opposite our extreme right moved from his position, evidently in haste, leaving behind as he did several stand of small arms and several boxes of ammunition. Early on the morning of the 27th, to conform to his movements, the right corps of our army, after moving to the left, occupied the ground which until then had been our centre. LEE'S corps in the meantime falling back to the rear. By 8 A. M. on the 28th the latter was put in motion toward the left, and at 12 M., taking the Sprigg Road, filed out of the fortifications. By 1 P. M. our line of battle was formed parallel with our line of defences, and after throwing out a line of skirmishers, moved forward.

Our skirmishers soon became engaged, and succeeded in driving in those of the enemy, and themselves falling back to the rear of our line, our forces moved forward at quick time, the enemy's missiles falling in the meantime like a shower of rain. Within some sixty yards of the enemy's rude works, which were strongly manned, our line was halted and suffered to remain in the position for some ten or fifteen minutes; and until our fearfully thinned ranks, which even in the very face of those volleys of liquid death stood firm, compelled the moving forward of the second line, which, supported by a third, met the same fate, and ere the intrenchments were gained, suffered severely. My own brigade (GIBSON'S Louisiana) was the foremost line of CLAYTON'S division, and had it been permitted to advance without halting, the enemy's works might have been carried at this point at a far less sacrifice. There was evidently a sad mistake somewhere, which in future should be guarded against.

Being wounded early in the action, as I gained the road in the rear, I met portions of HARDEE'S and STEWART'S corps moving along the road to gain position; among those of the others, QUARLES' brigade, of which the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana so recently formed a part.

During the engagement but little artillery was used on either side. After checking the flank movement of the enemy, his defences were abandoned, and our force, after falling back, labored industriously with the spade during the night. Our loss was over 2,000, the Fourth and Thirtieth, as well as the whole of GIBSON'S brigade, lost fully one-third in killed and wounded. The loss inflicted upon the enemy, whose works protected them, I understand was small.

Upon the arrival of our wounded at Jonesboro, Griffin, Macon, Columbus, the ladies supplied them bountifully with knic-knacs. The various relief committees, too, did their duty in a kind and becoming manner. At the Distributing Hospital, at Atlanta, I found Messrs. L. D. C. WOOD, W. L. ROBINSON and GOODRICH, the well known merchants of the Crescent City, busily engaged in feeding and waiting upon our wounded; also, several prominent gentlemen of your State and Louisiana."

Another "Letter from the Army of Tennessee," has the annexed reference to HOOD'S reinforcements and the cowardly rebels:

Our army has been and is being largely reinforced from quarters and sources which I will not specify. With all our losses we are growing in numbers daily. We are in a hopeful way up here. I believe GRANT is holding on before Petersburgh merely to help SHERMAN. The game is to keep LEE there in full force, while SHERMAN fights at Atlanta. If GRANT relires LEE can spare 30,000 men, who can come down through Knoxville toward Chattanooga, and raise the seige of Atlanta. If we had 15,000 men at the Blue Mountain, we could accomplish the same object. Oh, for 20,000 more men! With them we could win all points and end the war.

Let me tell you of a cute Yankee trick, which wins as often as our men are fools or cowards, and which is often the case. The Yanks conceal themselves near our lines, and suddenly raising a loud yell, commence firing rapidly. A yell generally indicates a charge, and the terrible clatter they make confirms the belief that they are coming. Our men, often commanded by a fool or a coward, become panicked and run, leaving the position to the Yankees. But the Yanks instead of charging lie flat on their bellies,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are, as yet, no additional details of the fall of Atlanta. Secretary STANTON telegraphs that there is no doubt of the fact, as the report came from two independent sources. He adds that the rebel operations on the railroad south of Nashville have prevented the reception of further dispatches, but that the damage will soon be repaired.

The news from the Valley is to the effect that EARLY is retreating up the Valley, with SHERIDAN'S whole army in pursuit. Gen. AVERILL'S forces came in collision with a brigade of rebel cavalry yesterday, near Bunker Hill, and an engagement easued, in which he captured 20 wagons, 2 battle-flags, and a number of prisoners.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent everything quiet in that region.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Union*, of Sept. 1, says WHEELER'S main force, it is now ascertained, was in Sparta, up to Monday evening. All demonstrations in this direction were made by small bodies of men, evidently with the intention of deceiving the authorities. The rebel commander, however, completely failed of his object. Gen. ROUSSEAU was well aware that he would move in the direction of the Chattanooga Railroad, and that his design was to cut that road, and he also was aware that the points most likely to be threatened, were the bridges over Elk and Duck rivers, and he accordingly made the necessary preparations to meet him. Yesterday, it became evident that his surmises were correct, and accordingly a large force, not only enough to save the road, but also to meet WHEELER, and defeat him in the open field, was dispatched in that direction—the General himself taking command in person. We shall probably hear of a fight soon, as Gen. ROUSSEAU is not the man to be idle on such an occasion.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* states that on the 6th of August three boxes of arms were delivered there by the American Express Company, directed to "HENRY CROWELL, Mitchell's Cross-roads, Miami County, Ohio, care ANDERSON & DOBBINS, Dayton." The boxes reached their destination, and the arms were distributed among men who openly declared their purpose to resist the draft. On the 24th another box, to the same address, was received at Dayton by the Express Company, but ANDERSON & DOBBINS refused to receive it. The Provost-Marshal took the box into his possession, and it was found to contain two pistols and eight fine breech-loading rifles.

The rapid decline in Gold on Saturday effectually checked operations in Produce and Merchandise, prices of which were depressed and unsettled. Flour fell off 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c., and Corn, 3c. ℔ bushel; new Mess Pork, 25c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; Whisky, 1c. ℔ gallon. Freights were quiet, with 473 vessels of all classes in port.

Acting Maj.-Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, who has figured so conspicuously in the battles of the Mississippi and Red River, is seriously ill at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A letter from Memphis states that Gen. FORREST has sent in word to Gen. WASHBURNE that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them; that if he would send him gray cloth enough for a suit, he would return the General's wardrobe. The General replied that, if he would return his clothes, he would do so, if Gen. FORREST would designate some safe place for the cloth to be deposited. Gen. WASHBURNE'S watch was also stolen from under his pillow, but the thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters, and an orderly found it, and the General now looks upon his watch as a trophy.

A newspaper printed at Sunbury, Penn., called the *American*, states that one thousand citizens, determined to resist the draft, collected near that place, some time since, and intrenched themselves on a mountain. Gen. COUCH sent an expedition after them, and they surrendered to it. What became of them is not stated.

The following vote, taken on the train on the Illinois Central Railroad, shows what kind of people attended the Chicago Convention: McClellan, 349; Fillmore, 192; Pierce, 62; Vallandigham, 47; Jeff. Davis, 7; Butler, 5; Fred. Douglas, 1; Lincoln, 51; Horatio Seymour, 37; Thomas H. Seymour, 16; Nominee of the Chicago Convention, 28; Grant, 5; Dix, 2; Richardson, 1; and Breckinridge, 1.

The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gabble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their daily utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign.

A German going out West last week was robbed of $1,000 in gold, which he was carrying with him to buy a farm. Three villainous-looking individuals in the second-class car were arrested and searched on suspicion that they were the robbers, but they proved to be simply delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A good-looking young lady, dressed in black, appeared among the press gang at the Chicago Convention as correspondent for a Philadelphia paper. She wrote nimbly away until she had filled two or three large pages, and after the adjournment hurried off to the telegraph office to send special dispatches.

WHEELER'S force is rather smaller than previously estimated; indeed not more than 3,500 men. He can do no damage whatever to the railroad, as every important point is guarded. The report that RODDY is north of the Tennessee, is entirely without foundation.

Up to the 17th of August not a single case of yellow fever had been reported in the New-Orleans hospitals or among the patients of the physicians of that city. Since the Union occupation, and the clean streets which have resulted from it, New-Orleans has been almost entirely free from its former persistent pest.

The folks in St. Louis are having a lively dance of terror just now. Seven anacondas, lately "imported" from the East, escaped from the tank in which they had been kept, and, after a three days' search, had, at last accounts, not been recaptured.

At a recent trial of the Ames rifle gun at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 pounds, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of 7½ miles in 30 seconds.

The Military Situation.

The public impatience to hear further from SHERMAN and his victorious army at Atlanta cannot be gratified this morning, owing to the interruption of railroad and telegraph communication south of Nashville by the rebels under WHEELER. Secretary STANTON, in an official dispatch, however, says there can be no doubt of the correctness of the news, and that communication will soon be restored, when we may expect a full account of the glorious achievement. The accounts of rejoicings which come to us from all quarters show how deeply this great success is felt.

The Rebels on Peace and Amos Kendall.

As AMOS KENDALL was one of the builders of the Chicago platform, on which the "Democratic" candidate for President must stand pledged to make immediate efforts "for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States," that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," it may not be unwholesome for Mr. KENDALL, his party and his country, to know how his Southern friends are likely to receive a proffered olive-branch on that basis. JOHN FORSYTH, once a personal and political friend of Mr. KENDALL, and fellow member of Mr. VAN BUREN'S cabinet, (FORSYTH, Secretary of State, and KENDALL, Postmaster-General,) discourses to that gentleman in the columns of a late number of the Mobile *Register & Advertiser* in the following manner:

"When the issue of war was forced upon us, then the South drew her sword and flung away the scabbard. And when Mr. KENDALL makes, at this day, the discovery that the South is really in earnest in this war, he only finds out what all of us knew three long years ago. He will discover, also, after a while, we hope—for the light of knowledge dawns slowly on the mind of an octogenarian—that we not only have been in earnest from the beginning, and are in earnest now, but that we mean to *continue to be in earnest* until the bloody banner of our base foe floats not over one inch of the soil of these Confederate States. The resolution of our people is as fixed as the decrees of fate—and it is, at every sacrifice, to make good the declaration we have pronounced, *that no power on earth shall compel a Sovereign State of this Confederacy to an alliance which that State repudiates and abhors. Mr. Kendall, and all others like him, may take their Union, and go along with it*—and they may sing as many peans to it as they like, without fear of interruption from us—*but this war shall go on until they let us alone.*"

This is but a mild specimen of the contemptuous manner in which the rebel leaders (and they are the soul of the rebellion) incessantly speak of those who talk of peace on the basis of the Union. Does Mr. KENDALL and other framers of the Chicago platform suppose that they can shut the eyes of their partisans to this fact? Do they suppose that the whole "Democratic" party are as supple-kneed as themselves, and ready to be made, at their bidding, to crawl on their bellies before rebels who spurn them at every turn? Do they imagine that all manhood has died out in the North, and that the masses of the people have become mere cattle to be led to the shambles by those who use the name of "Democracy" as the pirate uses some national flag, and for no higher purpose? We very much mistake the character and temper of the intelligent rank and file of the "Democratic" party, if they do not speedily rebuke the demagogues pretending to be of their faith, who, by the construction of such a platform, and choosing such a plastic manakin to stand upon it as the representatives of the American people in a crisis like this, have humiliated that party beyond measure, and seek to make it the jackal to the lion of genuine rebellion.

False Issues.

The McClellan organs here resent the imputation of having raised the Hancock recruiting banner of Tammany Hall out of sight to make room for the peace legends of the party. They admit having deposed the gallant HANCOCK and supplied his place on the forefront of the old wigwam with a device which may be one of war or one of peace, but which really looks to the uninitiated like the outline of an enraptured chipmunk. Under this, moreover, (they desire us to admit,) they have placed the Jacksonian motto declaratory of the perpetuity of the Union. Well, supposing we admit the motto in question. It *is there* in mixed red and black letters, very illegible and evidently very much out of place. But having admitted this, we must also claim the attention of the *soi disant* war organs of the Democracy to the fact that peace legends *do* superabound in all the popular assemblies, and in all the places of resort, of the new Democratic party. Thus the *Daily News* of Saturday, which represents the personal and political interests of Mr. PENDLETON, and which claims for itself and its friends the credit of having framed the Chicago platform, tells us that

"This people want peace and they will have it. In all the McClellan demonstrations everywhere, the mottoes exhibited show it. In one city, the mottoes on their banners were 'The days of your slaughter are accomplished.'. In another we read: 'The God of Peace shall bruise Satan shortly,' and 'Let us follow the things that make for peace'—all taken from the Scripture, but showing the tendency of the public mind; and when a settlement has to be made, woe to that class of men who shall dare, thrust in their insane theories between them and the accomplishment of the object they have at heart."

This is a very truthful and a very candid statement of the actual facts. And the highly religious tone of the thing at once challenges respect. How different is it with the equivocal platitudes by which such journals as the *World* and the *Leader* attempt to beguile their readers into the belief that the Chicago platform does not make a surrender of the Union with all that has made it glorious and great. It is barely possible, for instance, to conceive a more daring attempt at public deception than the following, which we take from yesterday's *World*:

"Gen. MCCLELLAN, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands (unless Mr. LINCOLN shall, meantime, have made a disgraceful disunion peace,) and, until reunion becomes possible, he will conduct it with the skill, vigor, and efficiency which the country expects from an accomplished a soldier and statesman a friend of the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South."

If Gen. MCCLELLAN, finding a war on his hands, proposes to "conduct it" either with or without "skill, vigor and efficiency, then the Chicago platform is already torn down, for in that it is most emphatically asserted that "*justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities.*" Either the formal exposition of the party creed which emanates from Chicago, or the declarations of MCCLELLAN'S confidential organ here are thus deliberate attempts at imposition. MCCLELLAN can carry on *no* war against the South, not even for a day as the candidate of the speckled Democracy organized at Chicago, without violating "*justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare.*" On this point the organ, pure and simple, of the Peace party here, is most logical and explicit in its conclusions. We quote from yesterday's issue of the *News*:

"The triumph of the Peace party in the convention at Chicago was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the eloquent advocate for peace, whose whole record in Congress makes manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent. To restore the Union by war, is an absurdity that never entered the vigorous brain of this young statesman of the West. He has studied the constitutional history of the country too closely ever to be carried away by any such delusion as this. Should the Democratic ticket be elected, and a cessation of hostilities secured for a few months, that man does not live at the North who will have the moral courage to advocate a policy that shall open up again the bloody drama of war, with all its terrible surroundings."

This is precisely the natural conclusion to which the platform which MCCLELLAN is to stand on must lead. A suspension of hostilities for a few months, secured by the "*immediate efforts*" of a Democratic President, is the utmost that the candid Peace men of the North deem it necessary to stipulate for. It is the utmost, too, that JEFFERSON DAVIS cares to stipulate for; and to seek to hide these facts under the spurious notion that the military chieftian who is to be the party standard-bearer will at once proceed to "conduct the war with vigor and efficiency," is a cowardly assault upon popular credulity.

The Morality of Blockade-Runners.

We are assured, by no less an authority than the *Richmond Examiner*, that the Confederate Government has been engaged in the business of blockade-running. Encouraged by the success of the British in that traffic, the Administration of JEFF. DAVIS determined to embark in it themselves, and commissioned a rebel firm at Bermuda, with whom they agreed to share profits, to order seven new steamers to be built, equipped and manned in England, for the express purpose contemplated. The order was sent to ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., an English house, prominent among shipbuilders and blockade-runners, who, in due season, executed the order and started the steamers for Bermuda, between which place and Wilmington they were destined to trade. All of them were peculiarly unfortunate, the whole seven being lost in the first or second voyage, though commanded by experienced Captains, who were invariably successful in evading the cruisers and running the blockade, but who, strange to say, almost as invariably contrived to run the vessels ashore, after escaping capture. These successive disasters, which involved the loss of the cargoes as well as the ships, were not, of course, very agreeable to the statesman-contrabandists at Richmond, and, before long, they began to doubt the integrity of the Captains, and to surmise that evil-intent had more to do with the matter than chance or adverse elements. At first it was affirmed that the Captains had been bribed by the Yankees to destroy vessels and cargoes. On second consideration, this idea was abandoned, for had the Yankees been at all concerned in the affair, they would have been more likely to bribe the Captains to let their vessels and cargoes fall into the hands of the blockaders. The Yankees were, therefore, acquitted of the charge, and Confederate suspicion fastened on other parties. All the accused Captains had, it seems, been appointed by Messrs. COLLIE & Co., who, as has been already mentioned, were themselves notorious blockade-runners, and as fortunate as notorious, not one of their ships having been captured or lost, though several of them had made from three to nine voyages each. Here was ground for suspicion certainly, and the treatment which the delinquents invariably received from COLLIE & Co., after every disaster, tended to give confirmation to it, since what would have disqualified them for any office of trust in the estimation of other men, immediately led to their promotion to new commands in the blockade-running fleet of said parties. The fact is, that the agents of the Confederate Government had made a bad choice of a person to see about the building and equipment of the rebel steamers, it being rather too much to expect that COLLIE & Co. would furnish JEFF. DAVIS and his colleagues with the means of driving himself out of the most lucrative trade he has ever been engaged in. The rebel theory is that COLLIE appointed those Captains expressly on condition that they should wreck their respective vessels and destroy their respective cargoes, after running the blockade, and that the new commands which they subsequently got in his own ships were the reward of their perfidy. Were such a charge made against any man of average respectability, it would, doubtless, be at once pronounced far-fetched and false, but who would look for honesty or morality in a blockade-runner? And, therefore, what might be regarded as utterly unfounded, if asserted of the one, may be admitted to be by no means improbable, when predicated of the other.

Be this as it may, it is certain that all the vessels which COLLIE & Co. built and equipped for the Confederate Government, together with their cargoes, are lost and gone, while all the Collie vessels are safe and sound, running the gauntlet of the blockaders regularly and successfully, and bearing into the port of Wilmington, at every trip, commodities which requite their importers one hundred fold.

From the experience which JEFF. DAVIS and his colleagues have recently had in the business of blockade-running, they will hardly be so imprudent, when they venture again into the contraband line, as to trust the selection of their shipmasters to knaves of the moral calibre of COLLIE & Co.

The "Frontiers" of France.

The discussion of the "rectification" question has been revived in France. Her southern frontier has been "rectified" by the acquisition of Nice and Savoy; why should not her northern frontier be in like manner "rectified" by the annexation of Belgium and the extension of her dominion to the Rhine? The frontiers of ancient Gaul were the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Rhine; why should they not be also the frontiers of modern France? The little kingdom of LEOPOLD, the trans-Rhenish provinces of Prussia, would have to be absorbed by the great Western Power in order to effect this; but Frenchmen would need to have no scruples about their appropriation, since one of the ablest of French Professors has recently published a work, with the title which we have prefixed to this article, to demonstrate to his countrymen the propriety and expediency of seizing territory, the possession of which is indispensable to the integrity and security of the Second Empire. The book of M. LAVALLEE is a curious and instructive volume. In it the learned author traces the history of "*Les Frontieres de la France*" from the time of the Gauls to the settlement made by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and winds up by declaring that, as France has recovered her natural frontier on the side of Switzerland and Italy, she ought to, and will, recover it on the side of Germany and the Rhine.

Whether M. LAVALLEE was incited to the composition of this treatise by the man of the Tuileries, is not certain; but there can be no doubt that he has fully developed in it a pet *idée* of the Emperor, which in due season His Majesty may essay to carry out. Recent events in Europe have, in fact, been singularly favorable to the realization of such a scheme. The invasion and partial dismemberment of Denmark by the German Powers, has established a precedent for the contemplated aggression, which NAPOLEON will not fail to turn to account. The poltroonery, tergiversation and perfidity of England, while the Danish realm was being rent in pieces, have relieved him from all apprehension of any effective opposition on her part, and may embolden him to set about the execution of the design.

The extension of the northern frontier of France to the Rhine and the German Ocean, would doubtless add immensely to the popularity and prestige of NAPOLEON in the estimation of Frenchmen; but there is another advantage which would accrue to him from this gain of territory, which the Emperor would assuredly prize as highly as either of the former—the power of muzzling the free press of Belgium, which has so often aroused his ire by its honest commentaries on the acts and measures of his Government.

Whether the work of "rectification" is to be resumed in the immediate future, or postponed till the European continent is involved in a general conflagration, is nowhere hinted at; but the repeated discussion of this subject proves how deeply interesting it is to the French mind, and ought to serve as a warning to Prussia and Belgium that sooner or later the Third NAPOLEON will venture on the cherished enterprise, and that when he does so, war and conquest will be the instruments employed.

RAMS' HORNS.—The Copperheads are renewing their old cry against the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and one of them even goes so far as to compare this and all the other proclamations of President LINCOLN to the mere "blowing of rams' horns." In one of the speeches which Gov. MORTON is now making in Indiana, he takes up this view of the case; and a Western correspondent, a few days ago, sent us a part of his speech in which the following excellent hit occurs:

"The reduction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns, was certainly a novel and unprecedented method of assault, yet I have never learned that any casuist has denounced it as illegitimate or ungodly on that account. And if it were proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, should it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted, by proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of this rebellion, and thus aid in restoring peace, and stopping the effusion of the best blood in our land? It is, however, highly probable that if there had been Copperheads in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the *rams' horn question*, and insisted that it was a violation of the Ten Commandments."

OUR FLAG AND ITS FOES.—When the news of the Chicago nomination of MCCLELLAN reached this City, our Copperhead municipal authorities had the City Hall profusely decorated all over with flags, great and small, which were still there on Friday night. But when the news of the great and glorious victory of the Union arms at Atlanta reached the City yesterday, they were all *hauled down*, and did not appear during the entire day. The building looked dismal and desolate, like some old barn, while all the buildings around and all the splendid buildings up Broadway, from end to end, were gaily ornamented with the glorious banner of our country—the banner under which SHERMAN, GRANT and FARRAGUT are marching on to victory.

The nomination of MCCLELLAN was, at best, a partisan affair, and as our City is composed of people of all parties, the demonstrations of delight over a party triumph on the part of the City authorities were entirely out of place. The great victory of SHERMAN was a victory for the country—for all Union people everywhere; and the neglect, or contempt, or animosity exhibited in regard to it was an insult to the whole community, and a slight to the flag.

The Copperheads seem to regard SHERMAN'S triumph as a blow at them, and a victory over them as well as a blow at the rebellion and a victory over JEFF. DAVIS. Perhaps it is so. Perhaps they think that this slight at our flag will help them in the coming election. Perhaps it will, but we very much doubt it. It elicited great and general expressions of patriotic disgust from our citizens generally; and the talk about it caused hundreds of flags to be raised throughout the City, on public and private buildings, where the matter would otherwise have been neglected.

The War in China.

Since the recall of the English leader, GORDON, no important success has been achieved by the Imperialists. They are still besieging the Taeping cities of Woo-chow and Nankin, but are making little progress toward the reduction of either. The former, in fact, can hardly be said to be besieged at all, for the rebels have a strong force encamped without the walls, which has hitherto so kept the Imperialists in check, that they have not been able to approach within twenty miles of the city, though supported by the Franco-Chinese Legion. Nor are affairs in Nankin in a much better condition. That capital is invested, but its defences are yet unassailed, either because their strength deters the besiegers from the enterprise, or because TSENG-KWO-FAN, their Commander, is in no hurry to reduce the place, lest such a feat should lead to the disbanding of his army, and the diminution of his own power and influence. Already the withdrawal of the English leader from the Imperialist service is beginning to produce its effects. The Imperialists are becoming dispirited and timid, while the Taeping rebels are growing so elated at the disappearance of their most formidable foe, that it is commonly apprehended they will presently resume the offensive, and attempt to recover the places they have lost. Even Shanghai is not considered safe in its existing condition, and the officer in command of the British forces at Hong-Kong has recently repaired thither to make arrangements for its protection in the event of another rebel irruption.

True, the Imperialists still have the small but "ever victorious army" of GORDON to oppose to the enemy. But this "army" is a very different body from what it was when officered by Englishmen. Its vigor and daring seem to have departed with its master-spirit. Its new officers are inexperienced Celestials, and neither native nor foreigner any longer reposes the slightest confidence in it.

If then the tide of fortune shall turn once more in favor of the rebels, and the "ever victorious army" shall prove as worthless in the field under its new leaders as is generally anticipated, the luckless "Brother of the Sun and Moon" will find himself in a very strait place—in a position assuredly in which he will be necessitated to apply to some of the European Powers having relations with China for succor, and to accept that succor on such terms as the parties granting it shall think proper to dictate. It will be recollected that the British were exceedingly anxious that Capt. OSBORNE and his squadron should obtain unlimited control of the Chinese waters, under pretence of putting down at once both rebellion and piracy. Nor was it till Prince KUNG had declined to invest a stranger with such authority, that the British order in council was issued forbidding British officers to continue in the Imperialist service. At the time of the issuing of that order, all persons acquainted with the real condition of the Chinese Empire, regarded the course of the Palmerston Ministry as very impolitic and pernicious, but generally ascribed its action rather to ignorance than evil intent. It may well be doubted, however, whether PAM and his colleagues are entitled to be judged so charitably. They must certainly have been well aware what a fatal effect the recall of GORDON and his companions in arms from the Imperialist service would have on the interests of the Imperialist cause; and as that mandate was not issued till after the failure of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to prevail on the Pekin Government to concede to OSBORNE the powers he claimed, it seems rather probable that the recall of the English officers, though said to have been brought about by Parliamentary pressure, was really resorted to as a means of overcoming the obstinacy and humbling the pride of Prince KUNG.

If such is the case, and if the withdrawal of GORDON from the Imperialist service prove as disastrous to the Imperialists as is commonly anticipated, the Pekin Government and its Minister will, in all probability, be as obsequious and manageable, by the time the British Ambassador and Capt. OSBORNE have next to treat with them, as can possibly be desired.

HERE AND THERE.—The high-flown accounts we have had of the tremendous enthusiasm that prevailed in country towns over the nomination of MCCLELLAN, are in many instances taken down by the facts we find reported in the local journals. Thus we now learn that in Indianapolis, the demonstration consisted in the "burning of four boxes and a barrel," and the *Journal* in its local column describes the great "enthusiasm" thus:

"The Copperhead demonstration last night, intended as a sort of impromptu ratification of the Chicago nominations, was the flatest thing of the season. A little old lumber was collected at some of the street corners and burned—a brass band disconsolately brayed—a few of the faithful gathered in little knots, discussing in an undertone the merits of the nominations, while troops of small boys perambulated the streets, punching the fires and cheering for LINCOLN. There was an utter lack of enthusiasm—no speakers and no audience—and the ratifiers finally sneaked off, looking excessively sheepish."

THEN AND NOW.—As the first appointed Major-General in the regular army, and the confidential military adviser of the Executive, Gen. MCCLELLAN, in September, 1861, addressed Gen. BANKS thus:

"It has been intimated to me that the meeting (of the suspected Marylanders) might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter. If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis."

As a disappointed army officer, no longer permitted to exercise supreme power in the direction of military affairs, he writes thus, eight months later, to the President:

"Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of Slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting this war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations.

Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received."

THE LEFT.—The rebels designate the brilliant flank movement by the left, made by Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, as "brilliant flank movements *over* the left." Well, if the sour fruit tastes any sweeter to them by this name, we have no objection to their using it. All we desire is, that our movements by the *left* shall set the Union to the *right*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

OUR PRISONERS.

There is authority for stating that an arrangement has been entered into between our own and the rebel Government, whereby the condition of our prisoners in rebel hands will be materially benefited.

Col. OULD, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, submitted a proposition to our Government, agreeing to relieve all prisoners of war in their hands in close confinement and in cells, and those in irons, and put them upon the footing of other prisoners of war, provided our Government would do the same toward rebel prisoners similarly held by us. Our Government has accepted the proposition, and Col. OULD has been notified of the fact.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS RELEASED.

Eight or ten of the rebel sympathizers, arrested in Loudon and Fairfax Counties, a day or two ago, were released from the Old Capitol to-day, upon giving their parole of honor to do nothing injurious to the Government of the United States, and not to furnish the enemy with any information relative to the movements of our troops. WM. A. ROBERTS, a Virginia militia officer, who was arrested at the same time with those who were released, refused to give his parole on the ground that he could not conscientiously do so, as he had a son in the rebel army, and that if his son returned home on a visit, and should be pursued by our cavalry in case of their hearing of his return, he would be bound to inform him of their approach. Mr. ROBERTS was recommitted to the Old Capitol.

REFUGEES.

Six Irishmen, refugees from the South, arrived here to-day from City Point, whence they were sent into our lines by Gen. PATRICK, having come into our lines from Richmond. Several of these men resided at Petersburgh, but say they were compelled to leave there and go to Richmond, owing to the fact that many of the residences in the former place have been nearly demolished by the destructive fire poured in from our guns. Col. INGRAHAM released all of these refugees, upon taking the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

It is now ascertained that no one was killed by the accident on the Philadelphia Railroad. Three cars were thrown from the track, capsized and badly shattered. The locomotive and forward cars did not go off. The accident was caused by the opening of a switch. Five officers, a soldier and two civilians were more or less injured, five of them seriously. We have not been able yet to obtain their names. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Hecla Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Hecla* sailed for Boston at 1 o'clock this morning.

An Italian Frigate.

The Italian steam-frigate *Crimipe Umberto*, Capt. S. DE ST. BON, from Plymouth 30 days, arrived yesterday. She mounts fifty guns. Her engines are of six hundred horse power. She has a crew of six hundred men.

Annual Meeting of the Bogert Club.

The regular annual meeting of the Bogert Club took place last evening, at No. 167 Bleecker-street, the President, Mr. E. R. WORMS, in the chair. There were a large number of members present, and the proceedings throughout were of an interesting character. After the transaction of some business concerning the affairs of the club the President delivered an address in which he said it afforded him great pleasure to meet so many of the members at their yearly gathering. He gave a brief history of the club, and stated that since its organization it had never been more prosperous. He concluded by referring pleasantly to the numerous fishing adventures of different members of the society.

Mr. DRUMGOULD was the first speaker introduced. He remarked that he had been connected with the club since 1857, and that some of the happiest moments of his life had been spent in the society of its members. His trips to the Adirondack, John Brown's Tract, and other Summer resorts of the club, were among his most pleasant recollections.

Mr. WEST, proprietor of the Franklin House at Tarrytown, said that surrounded by any other assemblage he should feel great hesitation in speaking, but every face before him was familiar, and he recognized among those present many warm friends. He believed that at his house he had the honor of safely keeping one of the largest brook trout ever caught by any member of the club. He had for several years taken a deep interest in the prosperity of the society, and it gave him great pleasure to know that it had grown to be prominent among the institutions of the State. After the conclusion of Mr. WEST'S remarks, Mr. CONKLIN was loudly called for. He said he believed that the rolls would show that he was one of the oldest living members of the club. He, therefore, believed that he could speak authoritatively concerning the prosperity of the society. It had never been in a more flourishing condition. Mr. CONKLIN continued his remarks at some length, which were listened to with great attention.

Mr. DAY was the next speaker. He stated that although he had but recently joined the club, he felt proud to be known as one of its members. He considered it his peculiar good fortune to find himself so intimately associated with so many experienced sportsmen. Although not a "brightparticular star" he trusted that he should ever be found foremost among those seeking to sustain the honor and reputation of the club.

At a late hour Mr. BOGERT made his appearance, and was enthusiastically cheered. In response to his complimentary reception, he stated that he had not power to acknowledge in fitting language his full appreciation of the courtesies the gentlemen of the club had extended to him. He knew that years ago one of his ancestors had been honored in having the club named after him. His hope was that the society might ever enjoy the prosperity of its past career, and many social gatherings like the present. Several other speakers were introduced, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

POISONED WHILE BATHING.—A son of Mayor JOSEPH M. WARREN, of this city, died yesterday afternoon, under peculiarly painful circumstances. The deceased, a lad twelve years of age, had been in the habit of bathing in the University pond, near his father's residence, in which cows were in the habit of drinking and wading. It is supposed that some animal poison was thus communicated to the lad. The disease first developed itself in the form of a carbuncle on the nose, which soon spread over the face. The boy was not considered dangerous until yesterday morning, when Dr. ABNER MARCH, of Albany, was called as counsel by the attending physician, Dr. BRINSMADE. The disease had then assumed an alarming form, and the boy died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We make this public allusion to a family affliction, by way of a general caution. The vaccine virus is derived from cows, and they are capable of communicating fatal as well as harmless inoculation.—*Troy Times, Sept. 3.*

BASE BALL MATCH.—The Base Ball match between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Mutual Club, of New-York, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the Atlantic's ground, near Bedford. It is the return game, and will, no doubt, be the most exciting of the season, the Atlantics having defeated every club they have played with during the season, and the Mutual Club having lately defeated the champion Eckford Club, each will strive hard for the championship.

Two Comrades in Arms.

From the Californian.

"Comrade! I hear the beating of a drum,
The foeman's cannon opens its throat!"
"There is no sound, save a lost whippoorwill
Crying from yonder hill."

"Comrade! I see a specious mansion stand,
Built by my grandsire's hand,"
"No honored ancestry have left a stone
That I may call my own."

"Beside its hearth my gentle lady warms
The sweet child in her arms,"
"No tender wife upon her loving breast
Lulls babe of mine to rest."

"See! how her bright hair falls in golden showers,
Twined with autumnal flowers."
"No waving hair, by fragrant flowerets pressed,
Rise my rough hand caressed."

"On what enchanted wings the swift time flies
Charmed by those heavenly eyes."
"How dreary-and how long the sad hours seem!
Alas! I cannot dream."

"Again I hear the beating of a drum;
Comrade, has the foe come?"
"Yes, this great foe—or friend—we all must meet,
Who never knows defeat."

* * * * * * *

On the battle-ground, at the break of day,
Two lifeless soldiers lay;
One face looked pitiful with yearning pain,
As one who prays in vain.

The other wore a look divinely blest,
And, from his pulseless breast,
The picture of a lady and a child
Looked up to him and smiled.

The Last Hours of the Chicago Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 1.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Vice-Presidency having been promised to the "peace men," it only remained for them to unite upon a candidate. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; J. D. Caton, of Illinois; A. C. Dodge, S. W. Powell, of Kentucky, and John D. Phelps, of Missouri, were respectively put in nomination, and several brief speeches made urging the claims of different candidates.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania, in order to preserve the national character of the Democratic party, moved that the States south of Mason and Dixon's line be permitted to name a candidate for the nomination. Ruled out of order, and a motion to suspend the rules not entertained.

Mr. GUTHRIE led on the first ballot; but as the bargain was that PENDLETON, who is VALLANDIGHAM'S "right bower," should be the coming man, there was a general skedaddling to him on the second, and he was nominated, as the telegraph has informed you. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. PENDLETON came forward and addressed the convention, returning thanks for the great honor done him. For this honor he could say no more than this, that the convention will consider said all that is proper to be said in view of such a fact. He could only promise for the future that he would endeavor, with the fidelity which he had sought to exercise in the past, to yield an entire devotion to those great principles which are the very foundation of our Government, of equal rights under the Federal Constitution, of the rights of States and of the liberties of the individual States. He would endeavor to be faithful to all principles which lie at the bottom of the organization of the Democratic party. He fervently hoped that by the selection of proper men, who have true regard for these principles, the shattered fabric of our Government might be again built up, and handed down to the next generation as we received it from the past, the most beautiful structure of government the world has ever seen. He again tendered the convention his most grateful thanks for the honor they had done him to-day.

Votes of thanks and other routine business were gone through with.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution requesting the President to revoke all orders prohibiting the circulation of Democratic newspapers in military districts. A member of the Committee on Resolutions announced that that august body had resolved to ask no favors of the Administration. Mr. POWELL proposed to substitute "demand" for request, but as the Chair intimated that the matter would have to go to the Committee on Resolutions, under the rules, it was dropped.

GOV. SEYMOUR again returned his thanks, and indulged in his somewhat customary pious ejaculations. By the way, was not that a grim joke of the Governor's, when he said that MCCLELLAN had not sought this nomination? I can't say it was pious, for I don't believe it is true.

The convention gave some more cheers for MCCLELLAN and then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

EVENING.

It was arranged to have a grand ratification demonstration in the evening, with a torch-light procession, speeches, bonfires, &c., &c. The procession part of the programme was an admitted failure. Most of the strangers had departed, and our citizens had become wearied with the show. Of speeches, however, there were plenty; but as they were mainly a repetition of "that same old speech," they are not worth noticing. I send you a brief sketch of the remarks of HIRAM KETCHUM, of your City, just to show what it does to an Old-line Whig to become a Democrat:

He said he did not come to Chicago to make a speech, but he came here with his whole heart and soul enlisted in a single cause, for a single object, and that the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. I rejoice that we have succeeded, and that, in addition, he stands upon a platform which is the very embodiment of patriotism and honor, and which all can indorse. This day will be notable in our history as the anniversary of the return of constitutional liberty and general peace. Our children will recur to it with pride, and it will be the theme of honor when a man can say, I was a member of the convention which nominated Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. [Here the crowd became so boisterous that the speaker's voice was entirely drowned, and it was five or ten minutes before he could proceed.]

There are men, he resumed, who affect to doubt the sincerity of the platform we have adopted to-day. Disappointed and dissatisfied themselves, they are striving to sow the seeds of anarchy and dissension, and hope to hand us over again bound hand and foot to our enemies. [Here there were vociferous calls for VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, which completely silenced him.] Yes, says Mr. KETCHUM, that noble leader of New-York, who through the darkest hour of our country stood true to our flag and firm by the faith of Democracy, we all love, and I am sure you cannot pay him a higher compliment than by voting for Gen. MCCLELLAN. Yes, go to your homes in the country, labor with a zeal and an energy you have never shown before. You struggle for no ordinary cause. The hope of our country hung upon your action. Do not, oh do not disappoint it. From New-York we promise you a round 100,000 majority. Men of the West, we rely upon you for an equally hearty response. Let the prairies blaze with your watch-fires, and the heavens ring with your shouts of victory, and on the 4th of March next I hope to meet you at the inauguration of our nominee, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

There have been, probably, two hundred speeches, of all sorts, made during the sitting of the convention and the three days preceding it. In all that I have listened to, there has not been a word of denunciation of the rebellion or the traitors engaged in it, though Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, did, last evening, speak of the "bad men of the South engaged in the rebellion." But the burden of the whole has been abuse of the Administration, of Mr. LINCOLN personally, and of those engaged in putting down the rebellion. The subject-matter of the whole two hundred speeches could be condensed into a column of the TIMES, leaving off the different kinds of verbiage. Each man had his own peculiar style of retailing falsehood and vituperation, from the coarse, vulgar, blasphemous CLAY DRAKE up to the smooth and plausable Chairman of the convention. Just see how Gen. BUTLER catches it. This, by the way, is new matter, not in that "same old speech." Mr. HAMA, of Indiana, is speaking:

"By whom is LINCOLN supported? Prominent among his supporters is BUTLER, half devil, one quarter beast, and less than one-fourth human—begotten by the Prince of Hell! Hewn from the rotten womb of time, and thrown into the lap of civilization, a deformed, unfinished wretch, he was sent before his breathing time into this breathing world, half made up, and is so hateful looking and deformed that the dogs bark at him as he passes by."

SHAKESPEARE improved, but Hangman FOOTE could not exceed its malice and meanness.

And the long agony is over. The devilish spirit manifested has not been equaled out of the Confederacy. It is the same spirit that finds expression in the same language at Richmond, at Charleston, everywhere the rebellion is rampant. They talk as talked the traitors before the last election, covertly threatening rebellion if Mr. LINCOLN is re-elected. "The expiration of Mr. LINCOLN's term of office is the limit of our endurance," howls CHAUNCEY BURR, and the ignorant infatuated crowd around him echo the sentiment.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Little Mac and the Like—The Chicago Convention—The Issue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

We have just learned that the Chicago struggle is over. Democracy appears to be very gleeful. Now the fight will begin in earnest. It matters very little to opposition leaders, who only seek power and spoils, who is the candidate. Such would support any man and would sustain any platform. This is a life and death struggle with such persons. But the people have not taken leave of their senses—at least, so it is devoutly to be hoped; and, unless they are lunatics, as it seems to me, the masses can never be won over to the managers of the Chicago Convention. To be sure—here in Indiana—Ex-Senator, now Judge, PETTIT, (one of the electors at large,) declared, the other day, that he would not canvas the State for a bloody man like MCCLELLAN; but no doubt the Judge has been made to understand before this that the war spirit at Chicago is Pickwickian; that after "little Mac's" election "not a gun will be fired," and that the good old days will be soon restored, when the Democracy—aided by some old fogie outsiders—will have the satisfaction of being again harnessed to the Southern car, to caper with joyful pride beneath their curb, and start at the crack of the ancient whip.

THE ISSUE.

The issue which Chicago presents, seems to me to be about this, viz: whenever in the history of this nation it shall happen that an opposition to the Democracy shall succeed to the Presidency, shall we have secession and war? And, after four years of bloody fighting, shall the country be restored to peace and Democracy? If this be not the issue which they present to the country, what is it?

To be sure the people are asked to say that we have fought against the South in order to achieve the success of secession, and the triumph of the political dominion of the slave-power over all this land; but then, such a request is a modest one, that is, modest for Democrats. But, aside from this, what says Chicago? First, they say we are for the restoration of the Union. Here they mount the Republican platform. But *who are you?* and what business have you in our temple? Why, at last, you are only the same men, in a new livery, who have always been the servants of the South, even through every day of this war, since the firing on Sumter. Such being undoubtedly the facts in the case, of course it follows that all which is meant by Chicago is that war shall be justified to keep the Democracy in power. Is this pettyfogging the question? Has there been a day since the opening of the war when a restoration of the Union would not have secured peace? But your Southern allies, Messrs. Copperheads, would not have peace under the rule of an opposition to the Democracy! No. They have preferred to tear down the very pillars of our structure to such a submission. If it be because of the mismanagement of the war that you have selected MCCLELLAN, certainly you have chosen an accomplished leech, of the Sangrado order, to effect a cure in that quarter! No—the motto is, Union *with* the Democracy; Secession *without* Democracy. This is the issue. Perhaps the North will be slaves enough to submit!

IN INDIANA,

MCCLELLAN is not a strong man. To be sure, Little MAC is understood to have suffered much martyrdom because he has risen, by the indulgence of Mr. LINCOLN, from a Colonel to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States! To be sure, he is great because of what he failed to do, though he would have done much if he could have done it! He deserves sympathy in this quarter assuredly. Then, he has been forced to draw a Major-General's pay, even up to this hour—which is terrible. Besides Little MAC "is so well known as a statesman, and as one of the fathers of the Republic—that is to be placed to his account in red ink. For example, how great a stroke of statesmanship that was which induced Little MAC to be one of the first men to demand the draft, and then to pen his remarkable letter in favor of the political sentiments of Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, who wrote a stump speech, which he delivered from the Supreme Bench of his State, pronouncing a draft unconstitutional. Still, notwithstanding all of this, the martinet General is not over popular in Indiana. They say he belongs to a New-York City clique. That he is engineered too much by bankers and moneyed men, and that the Northwest has been cheated out of the ring. I beg pardon—this is the way that the Indiana leaders talked about little MAC *before* the nomination, (except the prudent few, each one of whom expects a Cabinet appointment if the unlaureled hero of the Army of the Potomac shall be elected. THEODORE.

A Good Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days, when *Northern* men assembled in great convention demand of our Government "a cessation of hostilities," it is refreshing to know that there are men among us who will not "bow the knee to Baal." Such a man is Col. GEO. E. CHURCH, of Rhode Island. Not but that there are others equally patriotic; yes, thank God, thousands of them, who hold no ties so sacred as those of the Union—who ask no death more glorious than one beneath the starry flag that now waves in triumph over the ramparts of Fort Morgan and the "impregnable" intrenchments of Atlanta. All honor, says every patriotic heart, to the unflinching perseverance of FARRAGUT and the tenacity of SHERMAN!

The opening of the rebellion found Col. CHURCH a civil engineer in South America. The news of the battle of Bull Run convinced him of the magnitude of the contest. He threw up his position, hastened home, and offered himself to his country. Gov. SPRAGUE saw his merit, and secured him a Captaincy in a Rhode Island regiment. A few months and he received his Colonel's commission of the gallant Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers. Is it too much to say that he made it the best regiment in the service from little "Rhody?" When its term of service expired, we all fondly hoped that the war was nearly over, and Col. CHURCH returned to civil life. The persistence of the rebels, and the rancor of their Northern allies, have kept him chafing to return to the service. He has steadily refused all permanent civil engagements, on the promise that the first regiment from Rhode Island should be his. He was lately tendered the position of general manager of an extensive mining company at the West, at a salary of $5,000 *and expenses*. He declined. He was then urged to accept the position at same price. He replied: "Gentlemen, *I would rather fight rebels at $1 per month than accept the proffered position at $25,000 per year!*"

Such men are of the type of the noble WADSWORTH, and of such stuff are men made that history shall write down as the saviors of their country, if it shall yet be saved.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Kentuckian's Observations in Woodford, a Central Blue-grass County—Its Solid Citizens' Emancipation Practices and Tendencies—Liberalism Growing and Spreading.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864.

An intelligent friend, who sojourned this and last Summer in Woodford County, says slaveholders there, in general, are paying their remaining farm and house negroes, hiring them by the week to keep them—are, in fact, already, to a considerable extent, practical emancipationists, however Pro-Slavery in theory and prejudice; that, though last year stiff Pro-Slavery in talk and practice, they now regard Slavery as a secondary matter, incline to let Slavery go by the board and to treat their negroes as free laborers, worthy of their hire. What they now mainly desire is security for the rest of their property and their farming and trading pursuits. For mutual protection they are now generally united in doing all they dare and can (with their few arms and little or no ammunition) against the guerrillas, (who now often are no respecters of persons for their politics, and swear that Kentucky rebel sympathizers, who won't suffer and fight for the rebel cause, are no better than Lincolnites.) They say our few soldiers in Woodford are not active and vigilant enough. They ask for more military protection and more means of self-protection. Many complain of the trade restrictions as too tight, or else injudiciously executed, and tending to create dissatisfaction and dislike even among some favorably disposed toward the Administration. My friend declares that some of the first preachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and farmers of Woodford are the strongest kind of loyalists and Abolitionists, and, though in the minority, are making their mark and increasing in numbers. He inclines to think that Mr. LINCOLN will carry the State. Even some secesh say they'll "vote for LINCOLN to spite the Unionists and help the Confederate cause." But, if they vote at all, they'll be more apt to "vote for anybody to beat LINCOLN and stop this war."

PONTIAC.

Significant Indications.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York City Hall is under the control of the Democratic party. On the day upon which Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated by that party as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, upon a platform, the success of which would humble the Government of the United States in the dust, the City Hall was decorated to the extent of its capacity with flags and streamers, in honor of his nomination. When the glorious news reaches us that Atlanta has fallen—that a blow has been struck at the heart of the rebellion, that causes it to reel and stagger, we look in vain to the seat of our City Government for any similar evidences of satisfaction with our substantial success. While every flag is thrown to the breeze from almost every other building, as an expression of joy, the City Hall looks as if it was enshrouded in disappointment and gloom. It, doubtless, faithfully reflects the feelings of a large portion of the Copperhead party.

A Pertinent Query.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to ask the Provost-Marshal-General, through you, what measures, if any, have been taken to secure the names and residences of the gentlemen who have nothing else to do but stand around rumshops and brothels. They should be made to take their chance with others, who have to work for a living. I have heard of some rascals committing petty crimes for the purpose of being committed to prison till after the draft, escaping thereby. At the outbreak of the rebellion the police arrested a large number, that they might be secured if drafted. Let it be done again. TRUE BLUE.

Short Term Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let there be a call now for sixty or ninety days' men, so that GRANT can have every available man. Then the rebellion must go under. I have served the country as a three months' man, and will gladly go again. Hundreds and thousands will do the same. Time is precious; let there be no delay. "*Strike till the last armed foe expires!*" D. G. R.

Workingwomen's Petition.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: We, the undersigned workingwomen of the City of New-York, respectfully solicit your indulgence while we relate the causes which have compelled us to seek relief from the Government, of which you are an honored representative.

At the breaking out of this unhappy rebellion, which has desolated so many hearthstones, the prices paid for female labor at the United States Arsenal were barely sufficient to enable us to obtain a subsistence.

No stronger argument of the necessity of our appeal can be adduced than the unprecedented increase in all the necessaries of life, coupled with the fact that women's labor has been reduced more than thirty per cent. since the existence of the rebellion.

We do not ask charity, we come to you as American women, many of whom have sacrificed the dearest treasures of their hearts on the altar of freedom.

We appeal to those in authority to do all in their power to alleviate the misery which is the inevitable result of war.

Let it not be said that the Government turns a deaf ear to the prayer of women who have given their *all* to their country.

What we ask is an order to the Quartermaster-General, authorizing him to increase the price of female labor, until it shall approximate to the price of living.

We would also respectfully ask you (if it comes within your province) to so modify the contract system as to make it obligatory upon all contractors to pay Government prices. We feel assured that no other argument is required to induce you to use all the power vested in you, than the fact that to-day thousands of delicately-reared women whose husbands, fathers and brothers have fallen on the battle-field, are making army shirts at six cents apiece.

In the name of justice and humanity, we implore you to do all in your power to remedy this evil.

Trusting in Him, who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and the widow's friend, we leave our cause in your hands, praying that God may so incline your hearts that your answer may come as a ministering angel to our households, teaching us that our sacrifices have not been in vain.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

Mr. Lincoln's Early Life.

HOW HE EDUCATED HIMSELF.

Rev. J. P. GULLIVER details in this week's *Independent* a conversation which he had with Mr. LINCOLN as long ago as 1861. In the course of the conversation Mr. GULLIVER remarked:

"I want very much to know how you got this unusual power of putting things.' It must have been a matter of education. No man has it by nature alone. What has your education been?"

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct—I never went to school more than six months in my life. But as you say, this must be a product of culture in some form. I have been putting the question you ask me, to myself, while you have been talking. I can say this, that, among my earliest recollections, I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry at anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck by me, for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north and bounded it south, and bounded it east and bounded it west. Perhaps that accounts for the characteristic you observe in my speeches, though I never put the two things together before."

"Mr. LINCOLN, I thank you for this. It is the most splendid educational fact I ever happened upon. This is *genius*, with all its impulsive, inspiring, dominating power over the mind of its possessor, developed by education into *talent*, with its uniformity, its permanence, and its disciplined strength, always ready, always available, never capricious—the highest possession of the human intellect. But let me ask, did you not have a law education? How did you prepare for your profession?"

"Oh, yes! I 'read law' as the phrase is; that is, I became a lawyer's clerk in Springfield, and copied tedious documents, and picked up what I could of law in the intervals of other work. But your question reminds me of a bit of education I had, which I am bound in honesty to mention. In the course of my law-reading I constantly came upon the word *demonstrate*. I thought, at first, that I understood its meaning, but soon became satisfied that I did not. I said to myself, 'What do I do when I *demonstrate* more than when I *reason* or *prove*? How does *demonstration* differ from any other proof?' I consulted Webster's Dictionary. That told of 'certain proof,' 'proof beyond the possibility of doubt;' but I could form no idea what sort of proof that was. I thought a great many things were proved beyond a possibility of doubt, without recourse to any such extraordinary process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted all the dictionaries and books of reference I could find, but with no better results. You might as well have defined *blue* to a blind man. At last I said, 'LINCOLN, you can never make a lawyer if you do not understand what *demonstrate* means;' and I left my situation in Springfield, went home to my father's house, and staid there till I could give any propositions in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found out what 'demonstrate' means, and went back to my law studies."

I could not refrain from saying, in my admiration of such a development of character and genius combined, "Mr. LINCOLN, your success is no longer a marvel. It is the legitimate result of adequate causes. You deserve it all, and a great deal more. If you will permit me, I would like to use this fact publicly. It will be most valuable in inciting our young men to that patient classical and mathematical culture which most minds absolutely require. No man can talk well unless he is able first of all to define to himself what he is talking about. Euclid, well studied, would free the world of half its calamities, by banishing half the nonsense which now deludes and curses it. I have often thought that Euclid would be one of the best books to put on the catalogue of the Tract Society, if they could only get people to read it. It would be a means of grace."

"I think so," said he, laughing; "I vote for Euclid."

The Metropolitan Fair Sword Presented to Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE ARMS AND TROPHIES COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. T. BLODGETT, Chairman of the Arms and Trophies Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, has received the following reply from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in answer to a communication informing the General of the wishes of voters at the late Sanitary Fair, in designating him as the recipient of the sword lately on exhibition at the fair, with a military saddle, bridle and mountings complete.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., July 21.

W. T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee on Arms, &c., New-York Sanitary Fair:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 14th instant, informing me that the sword, saddle and horse equipments which a generous public have seen fit to present me with, whilst patriotically donating the proceeds of their sale to the use of the sick and wounded soldiers who are making such noble sacrifices in the cause of their country, is received. Whilst I will always feel glad to meet the loyal citizens of New-York, either here or wherever I may be at any time, yet I should prefer not meeting them as a committee to present this or any other generous token of public approbation. If you please the articles may be sent to me through Adams Express Company, or may be retained in New-York City to such time as I may be able to visit them. Please permit me to thank all subscribers to these presents, whether voting for me or any other person (the funds all go to the same noble use,) and I subscribe myself,

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Mr. BLODGETT acknowledged the receipt of Gen. GRANT's letter, and forwarded Adams Express Company's receipt for the safe transmission of the sword and equipments. We give below the reply of Gen. GRANT to Mr. BLODGETT's second communication, which closes the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 18.

William T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee Metropolitan Fair:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst., inclosing express company's receipt for the army sword, saddle and horse equipments, generously donated to the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, is just received. The articles themselves also reached me this evening. Permit me, through you, to thank all those loyal citizens to whose partiality I am indebted for these beautiful presents. The sword I shall endeavor to hand down to my children untarnished by any act of mine to make them feel ashamed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.; WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., Vice-President.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR read a part of the 119th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Maine, Iowa, and Michigan, two in Nebraska, and one in Colorado Territory.

Interesting communications were received from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, stating the encouraging distribution of the Scriptures in Mexico; from Mr. THOMAS E. SUTHERLAND, Lima, in regard to arrangements for circulating the Scriptures in that place; from Rev. DAVID TSUMAULL, Valparaiso, with an account of the successful operations of the Valparaiso Bible Society; from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Rosario, A. C., with a gratifying account of the commencement of his agency in the Argentine Confederation; from Rev. C. H. DOESING, Basle, sending a copy of the resolutions of the German Conference in regard to the American Bible Society and its work in Germany and Switzerland; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, with statements as to the spread of the Scriptures among the army in Schleswig-Holstein and elsewhere, and asking an additional grant of funds, which was made; from Rev. C. WILLERUP, Copenhagen, sending an account of the distribution of the Scriptures in behalf of this Society in Denmark; from Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Bareilly, India, in regard to to the work in that Mission, and saying that the printing of the Book of Psalms is in progress there; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, in regard to the shutting up of the bible depot by the Turkish authorities.

Grants of books were made to the American Sunday School Union; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Testaments for a mission school at Ifumi, Natal, Africa; German Testaments to the Southwestern Bible Society, New-Orleans; 3,174 volumes were granted to supply Federal troops, and 1,200 volumes for prisoners of war at Point Lookout and Elmira; thirty-six volumes to a Baptist missionary to China, for distribution on shipboard; 200 volumes for distribution in vessels sailing to foreign ports. In funds, $2,000 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Germany.

The Book of Psalms in Arabic, printed at Beirût, was laid before the Board.

NEUTRALITY OF WOUNDED IN TIME OF WAR.—A paper on this subject, written by Dr. PULASCIANO, a famous Italian medical officer, has just been published. It contains many valuable suggestions, the sum of which is included in the following propositions:

That the contending armies should bind themselves—1st. To make a reciprocal restitution of all the wounded prisoners immediately after each battle. 2d. That the wounds should be dressed on the battle-field itself, by the personal medical staff of each party, when the patient could not well undergo an immediate removal with impunity. 3d. That the medical staff, in proportion to the number of wounded men left for treatment on the enemy's territory, should be allowed to pass with a safe conduct and escort, remain as long as necessary, and afterward should be given up during an armistice to the outposts or frontiers of the enemy. 4th. That all the food, lodging and medicaments required on the territory of the enemy should be provided by the commissariat of the place, against the receipt from the acting surgeon to be repaid after the war. 5th. That from besieged places, beside the same reciprocal surrender of the wounded, the besieged ought to be allowed to send forth their own wounded, provided a neutral State should consent to receive them, or should the besiegers generously offer them an asylum.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN CHICAGO.—Gen. ROSECRANS being in Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 27, was introduced on 'Change. His speech was brief. Here it is:

"GENTLEMEN: I came into the city by accident, and I had no intention of appearing before you at such a time; (Laughter and cheers) but if you will keep it secret till 10 o'clock to-night I will be out of the way. I thank you for this kind reception. The name of the Chicago Board of Trade is not new to me; it is well known by our gallant soldiers, and we often hear of it at the front. You are a great heart which throbs and pulsates with the cause of the Union, and you are not aware how much good you have done by your almost unexampled patriotism. You have given a great blow for your country. God bless you!"

The apology for being in the city, at a time when so many of its enemies were gathered was a sore thrust at the Copperheads.

INTERESTING GUANO SUIT.—In the City Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge ALEXANDER, an injunction was granted on the prayer of PRUDENCIO DE MESQUIONDO, restraining EDWARD K. COOPER and WALTER E. LANIER from proceeding further in the sale of certain guano islands in the Caribbean Sea, known as the "Navassa Islands." According to the prayer of the petition, it appears that on or before the 1st of [illegible] EDWARD K. COOPER, of Baltimore, was in full possession of the island of Navassa, in the Caribbean Sea, in the enjoyment of which he was protected by an act of Congress, having been its first discoverer, in 1856. About the 1st of June last, COOPER entered into an agreement with MESQUIONDO to sell to him, and such others as he might associate with him, in a company to be organized agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, chartering the "Navassa Phosphate" Company, all his privileges, rights, grants, &c., in said islands. COOPER was to receive in payment 5,500 shares of the capital stock of the company, at the par value of $100 per share, and $37,000 in cash, to be derived from the sale of the remaining shares of stock. It was also agreed that COOPER should pay into the treasury of the company $85,000 as working capital, and so, also, the petition alleges, agreed to pay MESQUIONDO, as compensation for organizing the company, 500 shares of the capital stock at its par value of $100 per share. The complainant then went on organizing the new company, interesting his friends and the capitalists generally, to subscribe to the stock; and in order to fully set forth the value of the Islands, Professors LESLIE and FISK were dispatched thither to make an examination and report thereon. Their report, made a short time ago, declared the property much more valuable than even Capt. COOPER, the discoverer, every dreamed of. Since the report of these scientific gentlemen were made public, Capt. COOPER, the complainant avers, declines carrying out his previous agreement with him, and has sold or is about selling the islands to WALTER E. LAWTON and other capitalists of New-York. It is for the purpose of stopping this latter sale that the injunction is prayed for. The injunction having been granted, a hearing will be had at an early day, when the full merits of the case will come out. It is currently reported that Capt. COOPER has been offered a million and a half of dollars for his rights and interests in the Navassa Islands by capitalists in New-York.—*Baltimore Sun, Thursday.*

Interesting to Express Companies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I have to say that receipts for the delivery of *any* property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts, and all receipts issued or received by steamboat, railroad or express companies.

Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transported from one port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

Duplicates are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

The question as to which party (the company or the shipper) shall pay the duty, depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt unless it be properly stamped by the shipper; or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriately stamped receipt issued by the company. The party furnishing the receipt must appropriately stamp and cancel it. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

G. A. HALSEY, Esq., Assessor, Newark, N. J.

THE UNION CONVENTION.—The following are the names of the delegates to the Union State Convention from Richmond County: H. H. LAMPORT, S. L. HOPPING, Hon. O. BOWNE.

GEN. BUTLER.—Gen. BUTLER, who arrived in this City last Friday, is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It is expected he will soon take his departure. The business of the General is not publicly known, but it is understood to relate—partly at least—to his personal affairs.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

f "The Human Face Divine."—What of th,-eatures? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at 4.20 P. M., of heart disease, EMILY, youngest daughter of William J. and Emily Brown, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, No. 198 West 31st st., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, ELIZABETH, relict of Increase Carpenter, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her son-in-law, S. H. Hendrickson, No. 104 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HACKER.—On Friday, Sept. 2, at 7 o'clock P. M., TIPPONIA HACKER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, with her son-in-law, Louis Sutro, No. 268 West 23d-st., this day, (Sunday,) Sept. 4, at 2½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 2, PENIE C., wife of Samuel T. Jones.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

MASSA.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, CHARLES F., only child of Ferdinand S. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 285 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OLCOTT, eldest daughter of Maria C. and the late Chas. M. Olcott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM TYNG SMITH, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 21 Schermerhorn-st.

VIDAL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 2, FRANCIS P. VIDAL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Bergen Hill, N. J., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

WARREN.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, STEPHEN, youngest son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth A. Warren.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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10,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
100,000 books, Freemasonry, Theology, Science, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, photographic cards, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO GENTLEMEN.

FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.

Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. McKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S 29 MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. WATTERSON, on SABBATH, 4th inst., at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.; Seamen's Concert of Prayer at 7½ P. M.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.				
Hibernia	Sept. 3.	New-York		Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool	
Kedar	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool	
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool	
America	Sept. 10.	New-York		Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.	
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York		Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York		Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York		Southampton
FROM EUROPE.				
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.	
Jura	Aug. 18.	Liverpool	Quebec.	
Europa	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Boston.	
Kangaroo	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.	
Saxon	Aug. 27.	Liverpool	New-York.	
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.	
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.	
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.	
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.	
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.	
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.	
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.	
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.	
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.	

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10-40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1 YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS offered or purchased.

H. J. HESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
No. 37 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 656 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $280,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent.; payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st,

DIVIDEND.—THE CREMONG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 207 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 8th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 8th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.
New-York, Aug. 30, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 16, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK,

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 165 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, (Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
New-York, Aug. 30, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flooring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 146 West 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $[illegible]. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 160 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, a good two-story and attic house and plot of ground, 44½x107; fine, pleasant location on the old Boston Post road, nearly opposite the Post-office; location healthy and convenient of access by railroad to Tremont. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME HOME AT A BARGAIN. A very pretty piazza, two-story and cellar, seven-roomed brick cottage house, in the best order, for sale, in a quiet, airy place in Williamsburgh, within fifteen to twenty minutes' walk of ferries; price $2,250. Address GREENBACKS, Station B, New-York.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. B. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; ½ mile back from the river a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.
JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,395, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 28 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 1,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, 25,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,000, dated Oct. 3, 1863, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE $500 U. S. SIX PER CENT. COUPON BOND of the loan of 1881, No. 21,822. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery.
GUSTAVUS C. BROWN,
No. 669 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. REYNOLDS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 827 and 829 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. References—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 83 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 663 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st,
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BRAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BRAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 908 Broadway, corner of 24th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 152 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 181 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACE, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 114 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL,

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (third term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 63½ West 37th-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, C. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Ogden, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. SEDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A GRADUATE OF Lewis Normal Institute for Physical Education, wishes a situation to teach that system. References satisfactory. Address with, and for particulars,
Mr. P. FRISBEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 168 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 32 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 29 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few vacancies can be received as boarders.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. E. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 12 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.;

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,313	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,155	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $36 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAUGA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	Saturday, Oct. 22,

At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 14 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$28
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MASSMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKERHAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 3, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COCCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green,

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, BRANCH, AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on ap lication to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

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H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

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Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
5 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:40 P. M.	11:03 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS

for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF

PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,

Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmecos. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing

at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat

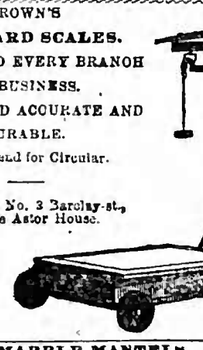
and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT

Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH
OF BUSINESS,
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND
DURABLE.
Call or send for Circular.
Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st.,
Opposite Astor House.



MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, THOM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE. A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway
WM. B. BRADBURY.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.
Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.
Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them: the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or decline tion will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice in advance of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will be to with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:
Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in
Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: in Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.
Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aq't. Board.
Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:
For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;
For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;
For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;
For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.
For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;
For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;
For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;
For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 800 pack saddles.
Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.
The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.
Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
Propositions must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Donley and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way thereof, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure, and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of a Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
Also,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 42 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

OIL LAND.—A FEW PARTIES, BY CLUBBING together, can purchase for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango County, Penn., partly developed. Shares, $5,000 each. E. BRADY, No. 135 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$85
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1861.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:
For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blacksmith coal.
For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broadtop coal,
For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.
For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.
For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal

REFORM MASS MEETING.

The Printers, Book-binders, Lithographers, Engravers, and the Book Trade.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION INDORSED.

Speeches by Messrs. Baker, Matthewt, and Others.

Last evening, the Printers, Bookbinders, Engravers, Lithographers, and the Book Trade, held a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute, to add their voice of approval, and indorse the principles and objects of the Citizens' Association. The hall was well filled. GRAFULLAS' Seventh Regiment Band rendered in excellent style some of their favorite pieces. The TERHUNE Brothers sang some of their choicest songs and ballads so sweetly and artistically, as to bring forth the hearty plaudits of the entire audience, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized, by the election of Mr. DAVID MCKENZIE as Chairman.

He said, fellow citizens, we have met here to-night to hear expositions as to the way the City has been governed for the past ten years. We desire for ourselves neither reward nor office, we simply desire to see a good Municipal Government, that New-York may take its place where it belongs as the first city of the Union. We have been, and workingmen have been generally, until now, wedded to some party. We now want to relieve ourselves from all such party connections and work together for the good of our City.

The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

E. Fearon, John Scott, Wm. T. Andrews, John Sawyer, Geo. W. Wheat, John Whalan, J. Van Gunder, Thos. Doyle, Wm. A. Bedell, Geo. Harkness, R. W. MacGowan, Geo. McKibbin, Edgar M. Roberts, Franklin Sargent, Daniel Pettiner, Wm. A. Masterstock, Moses T. Gale, James Tiddes, Charles Shaw, Wm. Matthews, E. R. Holmes, H. D. Willis, Henry C. Lanius, Daniel Class, G. B. Teubner, Gustavus H. Hensing, Joseph Fisk, W. P. Kost, R. Randal, Samuel Webb, N. Hopkins, R. E. Jeffries, Joseph M. Sed, Clarence Green, Andrew J. Little.

SECRETARIES.

T. W. Mallory, Wm. M. Taylor, W. T. Boland, Anthony Bosso, John Reedy, T. J. Piunkett, Francis P. Ryan, John Pearson, T. W. Goggin, M. Connolly, James McCarty, Daniel Corkery, H. O'Hara, A. G. Cook, W. Odell, Peter Howley, Bruno Hasper, Wm. P. Mitchell, Wm. H. Orton, G. Lauler.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:

Whereas, By profligate expenditure of the City revenue, a wasteful extravagance on our public works, and an utter neglect to husband and economize our resources, our annual taxation has risen to the enormous sum of $18,000,000, being $15 for every man, woman and child, $50,000 for every working day, $5,000 for every working hour, and $83 for every working minute, which enormous sum we workingmen of the City have indirectly to pay—from our hard earnings—in the way of increased rents and high rates of food, clothing, fuel, &c.

Whereas, Notwithstanding our heavy expenditures, our streets are neglected, our sewers choked with decaying and offensive matter and filth, threatening pestilence in our midst, and destroying the comfort and safety of the workingman's home, inducing sickness and death in all parts of the City, while City officials squander our hard earnings, and distribute the spoils among their partisans, the rowdies and leaders, the hangers-on and whippers-in of the various cliques and parties who keep their men in power. And,

Whereas, We have but one remedy left, one way to help ourselves and save our City from the ruin that corrupt and dishonest politicians are rapidly bringing upon us, therefore,

Resolved, That the printers, bookbinders, stereotypers, lithographers, and the various branches of the book trade in the City of New-York, are fully determined to submit quietly to these abuses no longer, but, with their fellow workmen of the other industrial classes in the City of New-York, will put their shoulders to the wheel and keep them there until, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, the corrupt officials of the City Hall are turned out—to grass.

Resolved, That the mode which we condemn has produced and fosters such evils in Government, such depravity in morals, that they can only be removed by an earnest and united effort on the part of citizens.

Resolved, That the ability to collect a sum so vast in magnitude has awakened the cupidity of hordes of men, as void of character as of mental culture, who have succeeded in gaining control of the City through party machinery, and who seem more intent on public plunder than on the proper discharge of the duties which they have assumed.

Resolved, That public duties thus neglected, public money so easily obtained by men accustomed to handle but little of their own, so effectually tends to demoralize large numbers of our citizens, who, instead of seeking the reward of honest industry, are led into the crooked paths of chicanery and deceit by the baleful glitter of corrupt officials, whose native brass is overlaid by the plunder of the public treasury.

Resolved, That this all-engrossing corruption in our City Government, this universal speculation, has had the effect of lessening the workingman's means of support—whose labor is the only source of wealth—and forcing him into contracted tenements, where light, and air, and ventilation—so essential to health and bodily comfort—are limited in supply by the crowd of persons who are obliged to seek shelter in such dwellings.

Resolved, That the hospitals, the alms-houses, the prisons of our City, if necessary additions to a Christian and enlightened community, are only so when government is administered for the good of the few—instead of the many, and that these institutions—by their number and by their populousness—unmistakably call upon all of our people to stay the tide of pauperism and crime by electing to office citizens whose character makes assurance doubly sure that they will administer and use the funds entrusted to them for the benefit of the producers, and who will need no plowers—stolen from the treasury—to conceal an itching palm.

Resolved, That if our brothers, the iron-workers and shipwrights—pioneers in this great enterprise—exceed as in number, they shall not surpass us in zeal, and that with them and with all who join the ranks we will achieve a triumph for honesty and public virtue; and that we will not remit our exertions until we have restored every department of our City Government, and especially our public schools, to the healthful and beneficent exercise of their functions, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Resolved, That the men who labor have rights not to be ignored, and that among those rights is the choice of candidates for office by open nomination, where the character and ability of the nominee may be examined into by his fellow-citizens before selection is made; and the system of packed primary meetings is, in our opinion, the fruitful means of getting corrupt and dishonest men into office. We want men in our City Councils to represent the interests of the workingmen; to be taken from among us; men who know our wants, our sufferings, our rights, and will secure them to us; and these—we here declare this night—we will have in place of those now in office, who do not represent us or care for us.

Resolved, That the question of cooperient markets, especially in the upper part of the City, is one of vital importance to the working classes, who are, of course, the most numerous consumers, and who now pay annually a tax of over $36,000,000 in the shape of advanced prices on market produce, as compared with the down-town cost at Washington and Fulton Markets.

Resolved, That the principles of the Citizens' Association in advocating the selection of honest and capable men to fill our municipal offices; in carrying back power to the people, as the true basis of self-government; by its earnest efforts to reduce taxation, and as a result to give cheap rents, food, clothing and fuel to all; by establishing markets, where the farmer may sell and the consumer may buy, without the intervention of speculators and middle men, meets our cordial approval, and we here pledge ourselves to labor unremittingly to induce our fellow citizens, everywhere, to unite with the Association in its various Ward Organizations, and will stand by the candidates who are nominated as the exponents of these principles.

The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening,

MR. PETER C. BAKER,

who said: I did think of beginning with an apology, but on second thoughts, I think none is necessary for me to say a few plain words, and if any apology is needed, it is from those who promised to speak at this meeting, and then did not come. Several have said to me that this was a very foolish movement, and that this was a bad time to begin it, and why? Because of the Presidential campaign, and the fiery war and struggle which must attend it; and I did think, at first, perhaps it was not the best time; but on sober second thought, it seemed to me it was the best time, because it is in these times of party strife and heat the politicians rule and rule. We meet to-night as citizens, to discuss purely municipal matters, and may it not be well for us to meet often in this quiet and unemonstrative way? I think it will, and that it will become a man to throw off all party feeling and meet here and look into matters at home. I do not wish to distract any man's attention from the great questions of the day, but while thinking of them do not entirely forget matters at home. Does not every man now have to economize in his family and retrench at home? And why, because the money he has to pay out does not buy half as much as it used to. We can place such rulers in our City offices as will retrench and reform our City expenses. We have come together to-night to see what we can do, not at the demand, but at the request of the Citizens' Association. The taxes of the City of New-York have far exceeded those of any other city, and it is time for us to see if these men in office cannot be made to do their duty, and if they will not, to select others who will. We used to have the county and State tickets all jumbled up together, so that a man, no matter how good his memory might be, could not remember the men he wished to vote for. Now it is proposed to have the municipal ticket separate. We propose to take from the City election its political character. The Citizens Association is organized by memo whose names show that they honorably mean what they say. They have organized this association, and now they ask you to help them, for they know they can do nothing without the mechanics, and it is proper these tax-payers should ask you. I notice among these names that benevolent man, FERNO CEORGE, who is spending half his fortune in doing good. I remember when I was a boy he was an Alderman. How, would he commence with one of the present day? Now we want again men of wisdom and judgment in our councils; men of reputation, and men who can manage their own business. I saw some time since a man who used to work for me, and I said to him, "What are you doing now?" He replied, "Oh, I'm training for an Alderman." I asked him how? "Why," said he, "I've opened a porter-house, and I'm getting along first-rate, and I hope soon to be in public office." The Citizens' Association want to alter. This will you help them? [Cheers.] Is it not a disgrace that these offices have sunk so low that an honest man does not now wish to hold one? Now what prevents an honest man from being willing to accept one? It is because he says to himself, if I go in with these men I shall bring disgrace upon myself and my family, and he shrinks from it, and we can scarcely get good men to accept them, and yet we are to blame for it. We do not now have the men we had thirty years ago. No, such men do not suit the frequenters of the pot-houses and coal-holes where office-holders are now made. Now, we want these old style men again. Why should we not have good, honest men? We know they don't want office because of the associations, but we must thrust these offices upon them. Now, public offices are regularly bought and sold, and who buys them? Good, honest men? No. The object of public office to a man is not new, "will it be of credit to me and my family," but, "what is it worth?" We want to make the possession of public office a badge of honor. [Applause.] Then these men we now have and despise will have gone back to their coal-holes and such places. I do not wish to blame them all; there are some good men in our public offices who deserve our support, but they don't always get it. There are honest men in public office at this day, and we must discriminate. We want to be fair and honest. But how is it with regard to these few honest, good men. Why they are all alone and helpless. Now we must give them good colleagues, and that is the object of the Citizens' Association, and I will then defy them to tax us $200 for every man, for that is what they now propose to tax us. But, gentlemen, we will come now to what particularly interests us—the printing and stationery trade. In the year 1830 the City expenses for printing was $3,500. In 1860 the expenses for printing, &c.—I suppose that &c. means stationery, so that while our population and wealth are five times as much, our expenses are one hundred and fifty times greater. These figures, I am told, are taken carefully from official documents. You have heard of the commission of records, the printing and binding in book form of all the records in the City Hall, for the past seventy or eighty years. These were printed and the bill was sent in for payment. But there happened to be one honest man in the Board of Supervisors, and he disputed it, and to settle it a committee of printers was called to decide what they thought would be a good fair price, and they decided that six cents a page would pay well. What do you think had been charged for it? Eighteen cents a page, and the City had to pay it, for there was a written contract. Now, we want a better system. Do you suppose these men in office will find it out? No, they like it well enough as it is. It is useless to say we cannot have a change. We can do it. We never had such a thorough organization as this Citizens' Association before. It comes to the poor men and urges them to act. It says to them, you have the power, will you exercise it? The City under proper management should be the great Metropolis of the Union, and when I think of how it has been ruled, I think that you and I have not done our duty. It's a great thing to be an American, and a great thing to be a New-Yorker, and if you think as I do, and we all do our duty, we will revive this great New-York and make it like ancient Rome, when to be a Roman was greater than to be a King. Mr. BAKER was heartily cheered at the conclusion of his speech, after which the President introduced

MR. MATTHEWS,

who said: Mr. President and fellow-mechanics [cheers]. That is the character in which I would rather have been introduced to you, for such I am, a mechanic, and not a speaker. I have worked with my sleeves up for twenty-five years, and I know what mechanics are, for I have been brought up with them, and with them taught at my mother's knee to believe that honesty is the best policy, and I believe they will compare favorably with our best men and our best merchants. I have urged that you should elect your own legislators. Does any one mean to say that these men, who have begun at the lowest step of the ladder and worked their way up to the topmost, and who always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and earned it, too, cannot make your laws? I trust not. I have always highly estimated the character of the mechanic, and I cannot believe that they will allow their prejudice or outside influence to move them in this great movement of the Citizens' Association. You know these City officials instead of being our servants are our masters, and instead of paying attention to our interests, they are attending to their own, and to remedy all this, you have only at the next election to step up to the polls and vote the ticket of the Citizen's Association. Another characteristic of the mechanic is, that he doubts; he has been taken in so often that he feels doubtful; but, my friends, we must persevere if we would turn out these thieves from our Boards of Common Council. Don't be frightened at anything. I heard just now that, as a procession of workingmen were marching up the Bowery to Cooper Institute, to join us in this meeting, that they were attacked by the Bowery boys, and their banners taken from them and burned. [Hisses.] Now I want to know will you summit to this? [Cheers and cries of "No, no."] No, I think not; it will only nerve you to the great work you have to do. The Citizens' Association want you to nominate your own men; some will say it can't be done without the old political primary meetings; but I say it can, and let us try it once. You know what the platform of the Citizens' Association is. It is "Honest and capable men, and nominate them yourselves," and it's as good as the platform of the Chicago or Baltimore Convention or any other Convention, but we want no politics in municipal affairs. There is no necessity for them, and we won't have them. Look at our dirty streets. I read in an evening paper to-night some news that was truly horrible. It was that two thousand children had died in this City during the past month. Do you suppose these children died in Fifth-avenue or in the aristocratic portions of our City? No, they were the children of poor mechanics, and were killed by the rosewater of Inspector BOOLS. Now, we want honest and capable men, and I say to you, work; work hard and steadily, and fear not. Be honest and faithful to your country, and to your God be true.

Mr. MATTHEWS was frequently interrupted by applause and was most enthusiastically received. After he had finished speaking, several other gentlemen addressed the audience, when, after more singing by the TERHUNE BROTHERS and music by the band, the meeting adjourned.

A Murderous Assault on a Policeman.

HE IS TERRIBLY CUT ON THE HEAD WITH A HATCHET, AND BEATEN WITH A SLUNG-SHOT AND HIS OWN CLUB.

On the morning of the 29th ult., about 2:30 o'clock, a most unprovoked and brutal outrage was perpetrated upon Policeman JOHN H. ARNOUX, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while he was patrolling his beat in First-avenue, near East Nineteenth-street. The principal facts of the case have hitherto, for reasons unknown to our reporter, been kept from the public, not from any neglect of the police, however. After much effort, we are now enabled to give what is no doubt a true statement of the case, which is as follows:

At the hour above indicated, Officer ARNOUX heard cries of "Police, watch," &c., proceeding from the corner of First-avenue and East Nineteenth-street, and immediately went to see what was the matter. Upon his arrival at the spot, he saw three men standing near each other, of whom he inquired the cause of the disturbance. One of the men pointed to a tenement house in the vicinity, when the officer, supposing he was wanted at the house indicated, turned and started toward it. At this moment, one of the three men, whose name, by the way, is JOHN CONNER, called out to Officer ARNOUX, "Here, we want you here." ARNOUX then went up to them, and before he had time to ask them a question, CONNER raised a large hatchet, which he had held concealed behind him, and dealt Officer ARNOUX a powerful blow on the head. This had the effect to stagger the officer, and so stunned him that for a moment he was almost rendered insensible. Two or three more blows with the hatchet were dealt in quick succession by CONNER, on the head of the victim. Meantime, THOMAS SCULLY and DENNIS SHEEN, the two accomplices of CONNER, were active in their efforts to inflict injuries upon the officer. The latter was prostrate on the ground: SCULLY stood behind him and kicked him several times upon various portions of his body. SHEEN seized hold of the club which the officer clung to with a death-like grip, and thus dragged him quite a distance over the pavement. Finally, SHEEN secured the club and struck Officer ARNOUX several times with it. In addition to the hatchet with which CONNER dealt the blows on the officer's head, the police say he (CONNER) had a slung-shot which he used on the officer. An examination of the wounds revealed the fact that ARNOUX had seven distinct wounds made with the hatchet, on his head, four of them of a very dangerous character. One of his ribs was broken; it is thought with the slung-shot, and SHEEN bruised him severely on his arms, legs, hands and body with the club. As soon as ARNOUX lost his locust, he began to beg of his would-be murderers, "For God's sake spare my life; don't kill me," &c.; but the only answer he got to this were blows, and the words often repeated by the trio, "Kill the —— son of a ——." Before his club was taken from him he had given the alarm rap, and when he saw that no mercy was to be shown him, he raised the cry of "Murder." Roundsman HENRY HOGGINSON, who, in the discharge of his duty, happened to be within hearing, was on the spot as speedily as possible, as were also several other officers on duty in that precinct. When CONNER and his company saw assistance coming to ARNOUX, they all ran into the tenement-house, No. 211 East Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue. Search was made for them throughout the building, and was made for them throughout the building, and after much difficulty they were found and secured. SCULLY was discovered secreted under a bed, and the other two partially hid in a corner of a room. CONNER resisted the police with great energy and desperation. It was only by a free use of the latest that they were able to get him to the station-house. CONNER, SCULLY and SHEEN were all taken before Justice LEWBEN, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, were committed to await the result. The next day CONNER's injuries were found to be so serious that he was transferred from the Second District Prison to the Tombs. It is thought that he will not survive his injuries. Officer ARNOUX was conveyed to the station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital. His physician believes that with proper care he will recover.

In searching the premises where CONNER and his companions were found secreted, the police found the hatchet in a sink, the officer's club in the corner of a water-closet, and the slung-shot had been thrown into a rear area-way. The hatchet was nearly covered with blood. It is suggested by some of the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, that when CONNER made the attack on ARNOUX, he supposed the last-named officer to be Officer REILEY, with whom he had had some words only a short time previously, only a block or two from the place where ARNOUX was assaulted. When CONNER left REILEY, he said, "I will meet you again in a few moments." The theory is that CONNER then went to get assistance and weapons with which to attack REILEY, and believing he had the right man, he began the murderous assault with the hatchet.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The delegates elected pursuant to the call of the Union General Committee, of which Mr. DRAPER is Chairman, met last evening at Hope Chapel. Nearly all the delegates were present, and every district represented. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, and addresses made by Messrs. MILLIKIN, ANDREWS, and others. The delegates then adjourned, to meet at Syracuse on Tuesday next.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

Memphis papers of the 30th of August announce the arrival there of Gens. SMITH and GARRARD with their respective staffs.

A Railroad Train Caught in a Hurricane.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 29.

The 4:20 train on the Indianapolis Railroad, which left this city on Friday afternoon for Chicago, was blown from the track, as our readers are already aware, at a point near Whitsell's Bridge, fifteen miles below Lawrenceburgh, by one of the most terrific tornadoes that has ever visited that section of the country.

As the train approached the bridge above named, the atmosphere seemed filled with branches of trees and missiles of various kinds the wind had taken up in its path, and the engineer, thinking the bridge unsafe, increased the speed of the engine so as to reach the protection of the hills beyond.

He was too late, for the hurricane, resistless in its energy and overwhelming in its power, lifted the entire train into the air, and hurled the rear portion of it over a steep bank, the baggage car, which was very heavily laden, being whirled diagonally across the track and the rear of the first passenger car, still unoccupied, being suspended over the precipice at the side of the track.

The train which happened to arrive at such an untimely moment, in the very focus of the wild hurricane was heavily loaded with passengers, many of them being bound for the Chicago Convention; yet, strange to relate, notwithstanding the increased speed with which the train was moving, and the height of the embankment down which the cars were hurled, not one person was killed. This may be considered a most miraculous escape, two of the cars having been completely wrecked and jammed to pieces, the seats dislocated and shattered into fragments, and everything left in the most chaotic condition. From thirty to forty individuals were more or less injured, and two ladies, names not known, probably fatally, one of them, it is thought, having suffered a dislocation of the spine. They were residents of Indianapolis, but were brought on to Cincinnati.

Among the sufferers of this city were A. J. MULLANE, who was sitting in a seat adjoining that of GEORGE H. PENDLETON. When the storm came up Mr. MULLANE arose from his seat and closed the window on the side next to him, and he had no sooner taken his seat again than the catastrophe took place. The car he was in, he says, rolled down the embankment, and he distinctly remembers of being thrown from one side of the car to the other some two or three times before the car found a fixed posture. He was severely bruised all over his body, and his face was partially scarred, but fortunately no bones were broken. He was compelled to return to the city.

The prosecuting attorney of the county, E. E. HUTCHESON, Esq., who was on his way to Chicago as an outside delegate, was in the first car. He was so unfortunate as to have his collar bone seriously injured and his shoulder dislocated, by the car he was in coming in contact with the baggage car.

Immediately after the accident the conductor of the train, Mr. HUSTIS, procured a hand car and started immediately to Lawrenueburgh, where a locomotive was at once started with medical aid to the scene of the wreck, where everything was done to render comfortable the injured persons.

The condition of the passengers thus suddenly stopped in their journey was by no means enviable. With the savage blasts of the wind came torrents of rain, and there being no dwelling house or other building that could afford them shelter near the locality, they were exposed to the fury of the storm, and completely drenched, where they were compelled to remain from the time the accident happened, which was 5:45 o'clock, until 11 at night, when a car arrived and took them to Lawrenceburgh.

A Humorous Sacrilege—The Funniest Thing on Record—Devil Turned Saint.

From the Cincinnati Times.

One of the funniest things that ever occurred, or perhaps ever will occur, took place at the regular opening of the Convention at Chicago on Tuesday last.

On the conclusion of the benediction by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, which constituted a part of the opening exercises, he commenced the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, in which the delegates attempted, attempted, by request, to join in concert, and it is described by an eye-witness, as the richest of all rich affairs. The announcement was hardly made by the reverend gentleman, and he had but articulated the opening words of the prayer, when confusion confounded ran through the whole assembly. Had they been called on to join in the chorus of "Pass the Flowing Bowl," or "The Bonnie Blue Flag," or "Just Another Drink Before We Go," they they would have been equal to the emergency, but the Lord's Prayer was "too many" for them. However, for the sake of harmony (?), they started in. One delegate, whose early education evidently had not been neglected, vociferated at the top of his voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep;" a Western delegate thought himself all right with, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand;" a clerical brother, "Our life hangs oy a single thread;" a delegate from the Wabash was troubled as to "When shall I see Jesus;" a peace fellow from Illinois gave with good nasal twang, "How tedious and tasteless the hour;" a New-Yorker (Capt. RENDEX probably), seemed anxious to know when he "Could read his title clear to mansions in the skies," and a short-haired Bowery boy was anxious to "let her rip," because he claimed "she's all oak;" a tavern-keeper cleverly piped, "My *spirits* were never wane;" a country squire, the first time from home, proclaimed, "Know all men by these presents," and a Keystone boy capped the climax with, "Down with the traitors, up with the flag."

The furor was of but short duration, but indescribably funny and characteristic. The Lord's Prayer had evidently "played out" wite the Chicago delegates.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER AT PHILADELPHIA.—The rebel steamer *Lilian*, captured on the 24th ult., off Cape Fear, arrived off the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The *Lilian* had sailed from Wilmington, N. C., with a load of cotton, 640 bales, and was bound for Bermuda. She was seen by the lookout on the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, and she was run under the guns of the United States steamer *Keystone State* before she was seen from that vessel. The transport steamer *Massachusetts* aided in the capture of the *Lilian*. The prize is a splendid iron side-wheel steamer, built in April last. She is about 200 feet long, lies low in the water, and looks like a fast sailer, as she is represented to be. During the chase a small portion of her cargo was thrown overboard, but it was picked up by the capturing vessels. The *Lilian* was built in England on rebel account, specially for blockade running.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 1.*

The followers of Little Mac will attempt to carry the campaign by storm, not borrowing the idea, however, from anything in that line which he ever did.—*New-Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE DRAFT.

Names of Patriotic Gentlemen who Have Furnished Substitutes in Advance of the Draft, through the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Name.	Place of Business.	Residence.
John S. Kennedy..	59 Exchange-place	41 West 21st-st.
A. M. Ferris.....	57 Exchange-place	121 Madison-av.
Warren Ferris....	57 Exchange-place	66 West 35-st.
W. Allan.....	49 Grand-st.	
Richard Rose.....	54 Wall-st.	Washing. Heights.
D. W. James.....	21 Cliff-st.	38 East 31st-st.
Morris K. Jessup..	59 Exchange-place.	65 East 19th-st. 41st-st.
Dr. Mann.....		
William Seligman	140 Church-st.	11 West 24th-st.
Jesse Seligman ...	140 Church-st.	22 West 27th-st.
James Seligman..	140 Church-st.	11 West 24th-st.
N. B. Collins.....	33 Broadway.	48 West 27th-st.
J. Baker, Jr.....		65 Whitehall-st.
J. C. Lord	139 Greenwich-st.	24 Gramercy Park.
P. F. Van Houton.	33 Broadway.	
Henry Pierce.....	50 Wall-st.	Orchard-st.
De Forrest Lord..	47 Exchange-place.	
Mr. Pierrepont....		Brooklyn.
H. W. Robin.....		New-York.
Steph. U. Cadwell.	5 College-place.	37 West 22d-st.
F. Berthoud	133 Pearl-st.	7 Gramercy Park.
Fred. O. Norton..	100 Wall-st.,	High Falls, Mar-bletown, N. Y.
Sam. A. Strang..	59 Exchange-pl.,	20 West 38th-st.
Wm. H. Little....	206 West 42d-st.,	
Adolph Rusch....	349 Broadway,	24 West 21st-st.
Wm. T. Bledgett..	115 Norfolk-st.,	37 West 25th-st.
Solomon Herzog..	392 Broadway,	176 West 11th-st.
M. M. Meyer.....	291 Broadway,	132 East 20th-st.
Sol. Oppenheimer.	256 Broadway,	143 West 23d-st.
Fred. Steinhardt..	140 Church-st.,	54 West 22d-st.
Henry Day.....	21 Wall-st.,	27 West 36th-st.
Colum. B. Rogers.	16 Wall-st.,	280 Fifth-av.
Albert Bull.....		Middletown, N.Y.
Barnum W. Field.	31 and 33 Br'way,	Gramercy Park House.
Jacob Silberman..	5 Park-place,	110 West 21st-st.
Oscar Loewi.....	313 Broadway,	104 West 48th-st.
Arthur Amory....	47 & 49 Worth-st.,	9 Washing'n-pl.
Marshall J. Allen.	24 Broad-st.,	123 East 19th-st.
J. A. Benedict....	86 Bread-st.,	299 5th-av.
M. Ketzinger.....	308 Broadway,	48 East 19th-st.
Alb't A. Sampson..	106 Broad-st.,	Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Burns.....		Fifth-av. Hotel.
Mr. Garfield.....		Cornwall, N. Y.
Peter A. Embury..	107 Front-st.,	17 W. 30th-st.
Philip R. Wilkins.	5½ Pine-st.	214 West 20th-st.
S. Sternberger....	326 and 328 B'way,	29 West 9th-st.
M. Sternberger....	326 and 328 B'way,	68 West 27th-st.
J. T. Sturges.....	325 Broadway.	11 Bleecker-st.
J. M. Fuller.....	56 Wall-st.,	301 Lexington-av.
F. Johnson	University bd'gs,	Washington-place
Jacob Levi.....	26 and 28 Barclay,	126 East 30th-st.
M. H. Phillip.....		Clavershack.
Mr. Wakeman.....		New-York.
Mr. Dickerson		New-York.
W. A. Martin.....	69 Cortlandt-st.,	161 Lexington-av.
Philip Walter.....	372 Broadway,	312 West 23d-st.
Henry Benda.....	105 William-st.,	22 West 31st-st.
A. B. Ansbacher..	105 William-st.,	119 West 38th-st.
Mr. Russell.....	Third-avenue,	Brooklyn.
Mr. Pierrepont ...		New-York.
Mr. Crane.....		New-York.
Mr. Dubois.....		
Mr. Schoenmacher		
Clarence S. Day...	5 Bond-st,	105 St. Mark's-pl.
Mr. Clarkson.....		347 Fifth-av.
F. W. Gilley, Jr..	13 William-st,	5 St. Luke's-place
Wm. C. Read.....	41 Wall-st,	30 West 17th-st.
Chas. V. Smith....	11 Park-avenue,	
R. H. Anderson..	43 Wall-st,	1 East 33d-st.
John J. Petit.....	79 Beaver-st.	69 West 36th-st.
John W. Willard..	572 Broadway,	177 East 41st-st.
M. L. Fowler.....	63 Wall-st,	60 West 14th-st.
W. Riley.....		252 Third-avenue.
H. Hurlbutt.....	Pres't of 2d National Bank,	N. Y.
Benj. L. Southack.	196 Broadway,	236 5th-av.
T. L. Vyse, Jr....	374 Broadway.	20 West 17th-st.
William Combe...		811 2d-av.
Aug. L. Hyde.....		39 West 31th-st.
Wm. C. Dornin....	15 William-st.	23 West 18th-st.
Wm. C. Weed.....	39 Wall-st.	Metropoll'n Hotel.
L. S. Hallock.....		124 East 16th-st.
Abraham V. W. Vanvechten.....	46 Pine-st.	177 West 47th-st.
John Crerar.....		23 West 26th-st.
Wm. M. Randall..		156 West 47th-st.
Jo eph A. Harper.	Pearl-st.	234 5th-av.
Charles Baker....	William-st.	Everett House.
Mr. McCreadie ...		New-York.
Thos. M. Wigham.	33 Pine-st.	321 5th-av.
C. G. Thurnauer..	52 Maiden-lane.	204 West 29th-st.
John D. McLean.	286 West 22d-st.,	317 West 29th-st.
George McLean....		253 West 22d-st.
Sheridan Gay.....	115 Norfolk-st.,	137 2d-av.
C. L. Goddard.....	Union S'm Works,	308 East 8st. av.,
Chas. E. O. Hark.	176 Leonard-st.	217 West 48th-st.
Aaron Berwin.....	394 Broadway,	61 West 35th-st.
Lewis May.....	394 Broadway,	22 West 36th-st.
H. C. Oakley.....	35 Wall-st.,	12 Gramercy P'k.
L. Gutterson.....	35 Wall-st.,	243 Madison-av.
Walter H. Burns..	35 Wall-st.,	229 Madison-av.
George C. Clark ..	51 Wall-st.,	18 Gramercy P'k.
David Crawford—	61 Wall-st.,	18 Gramercy P'k.
S. A. Lewis.....	404 Broadway,	241 West 14th-st.
Morris B. Moss....	267 Canal-st.,	144 West 43d-st.
Lewis J. Phillips..	267 Canal-st.,	135 West 42d-st.
David Davies.....	508 Broadway,	228 West 32d-st.
Andrew M. Davies	508 Broadway,	228 West 32d-st.
John A. Gwyer....	21 Wall-st.,	68 West 43d-st.
Geo. A. Bennett..	151 Chambers-st.,	44 West 33d-st.
C. H. Davies, Jr..	256 West 22d-st.,	146 East 17th-st.
Wm. H. Scott.....	33 Wall-st.,	11 West 20th-st.
H. M. Williams...	13 Broad-st.,	341 5th-av.
Joseph Kohner....	139 Duane-st.,	301 East 10th-st.
Geo. W. Tooker...	351 Canal-st.,	140 9th-av.
J. H. Banker.....	48 Wall-st.,	98 5th-av.
Wm. B. Meeker...	48 Wall-st.,	68 West 10th-st.
Geo. E. Sterry....	15 Platt-st.,	24 West 21st-st.
Geo. Collins, Jr...	80 Pine-st.	17 East 38th-st.
George King.....	43 Broadway.	473 5th-av.
V. B. Cooper.....	10 College-place,	48 West 27th-st.
Edwd. Stephens..	21 Wall-st.,	127th-st., b.3&4av.
J. C. B. Davies...	11 Pine-st.	
Jas. F. Bliss.....		Ashland House.
Gould H. Thorpe..		36 East 36th-st.
Wallace Dewitt..	18 Platt-st.,	34 West 21st-st.
Arthur Eddy.....	309 Broadway,	5 East 20th-st.
Francis B Arnold.	125 Front-st.,	53 East 34th st.
David Thompson.	215 Water-st.,	28 East 33d-st.
M. V. B. Smith...	150 William-st.,	206 Madison-av.
Thos. C. Pollock..	37 Pearl-st.,	227 West 28th-st.
Joseph W. Taylor.	101 Wall-st.,	35 East 34th-st.
Edward Poiner		64 West 19th-st.
Mr. J. Rider.....	51 Broad-st.,	210 West 18th-st.
Theo. E. Studley..	109 Liberty-st.,	29 West 39th-st.
Gilbert Redfield..	9 Pine-st.,	288 Broome-st.
James Fraser	92 and 94 Cliff-st.,	57 West 19th-st.
L. H. Judson	40 Walker-st.,	16 Union-square.
F. M. Shepard	347 Broadway,	48 West 33d-st.
Jas. J. Everett....	50 Beach-st.,	253 Greenwich-st.
Susman Goldman..	254 Broadway,	106 Grand-st.
A. J. Thomas.....		151 West 44th-st.
J. H. Wainwright.	30 Wall-st.,	11 West 33d-st.
Sidney C. Jones...	86 Broad-st.,	310 Delancey-st.
F. F. Marbury....	54 Wall-st.,	76 Irving-place.
C. H. Sargent.....	70 Beekman-st.,	
Fred'k J. Slade...	22 Park-place,	242 5th-av.
Jos. R. Kearney..	52 Wall-st.,	58 West 20th-st.
Thos. M. Andrew.		Earle's Hotel.
Phillips Phoenix..	128 Broadway,	22 West 23d-st.
S. W. Phoenix....	128 Broadway,	22 West 23d-st.
Clifford E. Smith.	656 Broadway,	13 Lexington-av.
R. Hempelwood..	Con. Bk. Note Co.,	117 West 4th-st.
Thos. Johnson	43 Water-st.,	110 West 4th-st.
Charles Spear.....	25 William-st.	35 East 31st-st.
Mr. Vannostrand.		Canal-st.
F. W. Bloodgood..	76 Cedar-st,	21 West 27th-st.
Wm. T. Bolles	180 Water-st.,	189 West 27th-st.
M. E. Lord.....	32 & 34 Vesey-st.,	62 West 21st-st.
Jas. B. Shepard..	1,102 Broadway,	79 West 26th-st.
James M. Lee.....	117 Pearl-st.,	107 East 11th-st.
Wm. B. Ross.....	36 Wall-st.,	118 East 16th-st.
Joseph T. Lea....	112 Reade-st.,	107 East 17th-st.
E. H. Ammidown..	37 Warren-st.,	31 Madison-av.
H. P. Ammidown..	37 Warren-st.,	31 Madison-av.
G. V. Quilliard...	77 Christopher-st.,	424 Hudson-st.
E. H. Schermerh'n		6 Great Jones-st.
J. F. Tracy.....	49 Wall-st.,	57 Lexington-av.
W. H. Thorpe.....		137 Madison-av.
L. G. Hopkins.....		24 Broadway.
A. Gardner.....		24 Broadway.
James Davidson..		24 Broadway.
Emil Justh.....	49 Exchange-place	392 5th-av.
John R. Offley....	39 Vesey-st.	99 West 11th-st.
James Benedict...	70 Gold-st.	40 West 14th-st.
E. D. Staunton ...		14 West 29th-st.
Henry D. Noyes..		31 Madison-av.
W. C. Schermerhorn.....	68 Wall-st.	49 West 23d-st.
John B. Hall.....	7 Park-place.	19 East 19th-st.
Charles A. Meigs..		102 West 21st-st.
John Lynch'.....		319 West 29th-st.
Archibald Gracie.	53 William-st	18 Lafayette-place,
A. H. Muller, Jr..	52 Pine-st.	29 West 28th st.
John C. Martin...	364

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4040. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

The Fall of Atlanta

The Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Sherman.

HIS STRATEGY AND BATTLES.

Brilliant Victory of Our Arms at Jonesboro.

The Works Carried, with Twenty-four Guns and Many Prisoners.

Gen. Hood Decamps from Atlanta in the Night.

THE REBEL MAGAZINES BLOWN UP.

SHERMAN ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram from Gen. GRANT has just been received:

CITY POINT, Sept. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have a Richmond paper of to-day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War Department, having no official information, it declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt, however, but SHERMAN has gained a great success there. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops the fact was known to our men that SHERMAN had whipped HOOD—that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Our Southwestern Telegraph Line continues down and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville. It may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Gen. SHERMAN'S official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department. It is dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night. He says:

As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position, from which to strike the Macon road—the right (HOWARD) near Jonesboro; the left (SCOFIELD) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (THOMAS) at Couch's.

HOWARD found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding strong opposition on the road, advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to HOWARD'S left, near Jonesboro; and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. JEFF C. DAVIS, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners.

In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hoon, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. SLOCUM, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen.

A later dispatch from Gen. SLOCUM, dated at Atlanta last night, (the 3d,) at 9 P. M., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Last Great Movement Foreshadowed.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ONE MILE FROM ATLANTA, Ga.,
Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

THE ARMY MOVES.

A movement upon the enemy's flank is in process of execution. The general direction to be taken by the army, so far as I am permitted to know and divulge, will be west and southwest of Atlanta, with a view of forcing HOOD to evacuate that city, and retreat either toward Macon or Augusta—both routes being available to him in case of necessity; although the latter has been held by our cavalry for nearly a month, and is impracticable for railroad transportation. One corps, probably the Twentieth, will hold the terminus of the railroad at Chattahoochee River bridge, and the bridges and fords for several miles on either side. This will prevent HOOD from crossing the river to break up our important works at the crossings and at Marietta Depot. He is permitted to make his exit east or south, unless he prefer meeting SHERMAN in battle below Atlanta. This much of the general plan of the movement is permitted to be known. The roads to be used, and the point below the city at which the army will strike, is not divulged. Before this letter is carried to you by the slow process of the mail, the speedier telegraph will have informed you of the progress of the advance, and perhaps of its results.

RESULTS OF A MONTH'S OPERATIONS.

One month and one week have elapsed since Gen. SHERMAN boldly crossed the Chattahoochie, and by spirited movements, unchecked by HOOD'S fierce attacks of the 20th, 22d and 28th of July, succeeded in reëstablishing an impregnable line of earthworks within half a mile of the edges of Atlanta. The aggregate of the enemy's losses during these operations, dating from July 20, and carried forward to the present, has been computed by competent authorities at twenty-five thousand killed, wounded and captured—an army of itself greater than that with which Gen. SCOTT penetratee to the heart of Mexico, and captured its capitol.

SHERMAN'S TACTICS.

The masterly policy of Gen. SHERMAN has elicited the encomium of all whose commendation is to be desired by a great General. There have been rash soldiers, whose reputation for entangling their corps in desperate battles exceeds their ability to extricate themselves and their troops from the consequences of defeat, who have advocated all along a storming of the enemy's works, believing them to be thinly guarded by Georgia militia. Gen. SHERMAN, better informed than his subordinates as to the enemy's strength, has resisted all pressure tending to extravagant expenditure of life. His army to-day is as strong as when it crossed the Chattahoochee, having made up in reinforcements what it lost—perhaps four or five thousand—before Atlanta. The insurgent army is reduced many thousands. Had SHERMAN pursued the attacking policy, and HOOD the purely defensive, there is no escape from the conclusion that our loss would have been the heavier. Since my connection with this war, I have noted no instance when a direct assault on carefully-prepared works, whether made by friend or foe, was permanently successful. Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge are not refutations of this assertion, as many might indignantly exclaim. In the battles referred to, the enemy overweeningly relied upon the great advantages resulting from the commanding positions afforded by these bulwarks of nature which overlook Chattanooga and the surrounding country. They are *flanked* out of their intrenchments on Mission Ridge, which was made untenable by enfilading fires. At Lookout they were surprised, having grown careless by the fancied impregnability of their position. On neither elevation had they any formidable fortifications.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DELIBERATION.

Our leader, hitherto so prompt in deciding upon flank operations, has deliberated long, and exhausted every other means before making the decision necessary to this movement. By extending his lines to the right and cutting the Montgomery road, he attenuated his front to its utmost length in the endeavor to compass the city and sever its lines of communication. The Decatur and Augusta road was carefully watched by the cavalry, lest the enemy should reopen it. Gen. SHERMAN advanced his line so closely around the invested city, that at any time he could pour into it the contents of an hundred guns. In fact, for the past month, our cannon have allowed but very few hours to pass without saluting the beseiged city. The enemy, however, has made no endeavor to evacuate, and to all appearances, entertains no intention to leave. While pushing the enemy in front, Gen. SHERMAN has, by his cavalry, greatly annoyed his rear. McCOOK and STONEMAN were sent out toward Macon, with what result is well known. The former was defeated, and the latter captured, without any permanent injury to the railroad having been effected, although many substantial results were obtained in the way of captures of animals and the destruction of munitions of war. The last attempt of this character was made by the gallant

GEN. KILPATRICK,

who, with four thousand cavalry, has just returned from the most successful penetration into the enemy's lines yet effected. Gen. KILPATRICK reached Jonesborough on the Atlanta and Macon road on Friday night, and destroyed its shops and Government depots. His command destroyed the rails and some trestle-work along the line of the railroad for several miles. The lighting up of the clouds, illumined by the fires far to the southward, caused by the burning of the rebel storehouses, was plainly discernible from our camps north of Atlanta. As was expected, the enemy moved a number of regiments of infantry by rail to attack Gen. KILPATRICK. By a desperate charge he broke the line enveloping him, and sabred his way out, losing, perhaps, five hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing. His officers relate that a thousand rebel infantry surrendered in abject fear of his charging squadrons; but no time could be spared to attend to prisoners. The success of the charge may be determined from the fact that the ambulances and trains of the expedition were run uninterruptedly through the ranks of the frightened foe. This expedition was as successful as it is possible to make expeditions of this character. It has satisfied Gen. SHERMAN that no permanent interruption or embarrassment of the rebel rear can be thus accomplished. The nature of the ground is such that only trifling damage can be done to the railroad. He has, therefore, with great forethought and consideration of all the pros and cons, determined upon the movement now being made. If successful it will place Gen. SHERMAN upon the highest pinnacle of military fame; but if unsuccessful—it can only be so by the failure of his subordinates—it will not detract from his already great fame.

CHANGES.

The past five weeks have been prolific of change in the commands comprising this army. McPHERSON, killed; HOOKER, relieved; STONEMAN, captured, and Gen. PALMER resigned. Four Major-Generals of recognized ability and worth are taken from one army, and its leader does not hesitate to intrust to it his plans and place in it the most implicit confidence. Gen. SHERMAN is eminently a confiding personage. Like all truly great, he entertains no suspicion, and is above envy and petty jealousy.

LOYAL CIVILIANS.

Many professedly loyal citizens of Atlanta have escaped to our lines. The are justly indignant at the Confederate Generals for placing the troops entrusted with the defence of the city so close to their homes as to absolutely fail to afford the boasted protection—rather accomplishing their destruction than otherwise. Our shells by day and by night crash through the city, destroying life and property. There are a few out-spoken citizens who do not hesitate to ascribe this wanton disregard of the safety of the city to sinister motives on the part of rebel Generals. It is a well-known fact that a large majority of the population of Atlanta was composed of men of Northern extraction. The importance of its manufacturing interests led many to settle there in the hope of making fortunes in workshops or in speculation. There were a thousand Northern men in the machine shops and founderies, many of whom were forcibly detained. If to punish them for a want of heart in the Confederate cause, the military authorities actually draw upon their homes and families our destructive fire, it is a refinement of cruelty of which history does not furnish another example. HUGUENOT.

Mayor Calhoun and Gen. Hood at Loggerheads—The City Under our Guns—Damage Done by Our Shells—Hood's Communications—Miscellaneous.

NEAR ATLANTA, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HOOD AND THE MAYOR OF ATLANTA.

A misunderstanding exists between Gen. HOOD and Mayor CALHOUN, caused by the investment of Atlanta by our troops. A few days after we crossed the Chattahoochee River, CALHOUN sent a letter to Gen. SHERMAN, asking him not to destroy the city. Gen. SHERMAN replied that if his troops were not fired upon, neither Atlanta nor its citizens should be molested. He also wrote the Mayor, that if the reverse should occur he could not state the consequences.

Of course, you are familiar with what has occurred, including the steady bombardment of the rebel stronghold by our army.

Already more than a hundred buildings have been wholly or partially destroyed; many soldiers and citizens killed, and large numbers injured. As the days roll by the shelling increases, and the destruction of life and property goes on.

SHERMAN kept his word, and the Mayor appealed to HOOD to stay the destruction of the city; that is, he invited him to withdraw his army and cease fighting over the shoulders of innocent and unprotected men and women. HOOD turned a deaf ear to such an "unmilitary proposal," and a correspondence, I have learned, is now going on between the two officials, in which a good deal of acerbity is displayed by both parties. The entire population of Atlanta, as well as the Governor of the State, and many others, take sides with the Mayor and his brother. JOHN A. CALHOUN, a wealthy and influential citizen of the city while, as might be expected, HOOD'S disinclination to leave elicits the approval of his army and the Richmond authorities, and, of course, by those citizens of the Southern Confederacy not interested financially within the range of Federal cannon.

I met rather an excellent gentleman, named MAGEE, yesterday, who left Atlanta the day before. He says that there is a perfect range up Marietta and Peachtree streets for our guns, and that a large amount of property has been destroyed. He says that nearly all the people of Atlanta, who are without sufficient means to go at a distance, are encamped all along the line of the Augusta road, between Decatur and Stone Mountain. He adds, however, that there are still quite a number of men, women and children, of all stations, within the limits of the city. These generally confine themselves to their cellars, or in more lately constructed subterranean dwellings.

I will add that Mr. MAGEE says that the correspondence between HOOD and the Mayor is still being carried on, and that, considering the language employed by CALHOUN, it will probably wind up by the latter being shut up by the military. There are three viciously rebel churches in Atlanta, all of which manage to get on an average a shell every twenty-four hours. A 32-pounder "rung the bell" from the First Methodist Church early Sunday morning, the 21th ult., the first day we shelled the city.

HOOD'S COMMUNICATION.

Notwithstanding what you may read in some of the papers in regard to HOOD'S communication being entirely cut off, I have only insisted in telling you the truth, in reporting to you occasionally that such is not, and has not been the case. Up to the last raid of KILPATRICK their trains arrived and departed daily upon the Macon road. McCOOK did remove a few rails from this road, but they were replaced almost as speedily as they were destroyed.

The West Point road, which leaves East Point, (six miles due south from Atlanta,) has been badly cut many times. McCOOK cut it in three places. ROUSSEAU destroyed several miles of it, and KILPATRICK has made two raids upon it in the last few days. This does no great harm, however, as it is merely a special line, just the same as our railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville. WHEELER has cut this road badly in several places, but the garrison at Knoxville can be supplied by river as well as when there were three large corps there, and if "worst comes to worst," our forces at Knoxville can be abundantly supplied through Kentucky—BURNSIDE and SCOFIELD both were, if you recollect, at one time.

We must not flatter ourselves that every time we dash upon a rebel railroad, even if miles of track are removed, that the rebel army has "gone up"—no, indeed; they stand these things as well as we do; and, to tell the truth, they manage to repair all such damages as speedily, nearly, as we do ourselves.

But, to return to the subject proper, HOOD, up to the return of KILPATRICK from his last raid, has experienced no trouble in supplying his army with a sufficiency of food and powder. KILPATRICK, however, as I last informed you, did cut the road in three places, and in all removed some five miles of rails, and then made a narrow but brilliant escape from half a dozen large brigades of rebel cavalry, which had made his capture a sure thing.

In addition to this subject, I will state that a week or ten days ago the rebel papers reported that the bridges and culverts destroyed by GARRARD, on the Augusta road, were almost in readiness to permit trains to pass over them. By this time, no doubt, that road is in running order.

B. C. TRUMAN.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Defeat of the Rebels Near Martinsburgh.

Their Hasty Retreat, and Loss of a Portion of Their Train.

FACTS AND RUMORS ABOUT GEN. EARLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Sept. 4.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Harper's Ferry, E. A. PAUL, transmits the following to this Bureau:

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

Gen. AVERILL had a fight, yesterday, with FAGAN'S Tennessee brigade of infantry and LOMAX'S and IMBODEN'S brigades of cavalry, near Martinsburgh. The enemy was forced to retire in such haste that a portion of his train fell into our hands. Yesterday the rebels moved up the Valley, and were last reported to be above Winchester, on the road to Strasburgh. A movement commenced this morning to develop the position of the enemy.

The TIMES' special at Charlestown, G. F. WILLIAMS, transmits the following to this Bureau:

CHARLESTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The rebels are reported to be strongly intrenched at Bunker Hill. The recent reconnoissance made by the cavalry, disclosed the fact that EARLY had not fallen back. Some even go so far as to declare that he has received reinforcements.

FROM THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

The Late Movement—Cavalry Fight Near Smithfield—Casualties, Incidents, &c.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

Here we are again in the dilapidated and unfortunate town of Berryville—more familiarly known to the residents hereabouts, by the unenviable *nom de plume* of "Battle Town"—so named because of the pugilistic character of the country people, who used in former times, to meet here once a week to purchase their small supplies. On these occasions, an immense amount of poor whisky would be consumed, and as a necessary sequence, there was always more or less fighting; and broken heads and bloody noses were the rule, not the exception. It is not necessary for the proper understanding of what has transpired in this department since my last letter to enter much into minor details, and as I might thereby furnish the enemy with a clue to the strength of the forces participating in the different movements, I shall, so far as possible, avoid doing so. In my last CUSTER, with his gallant brigade, was north of the Potomac, having been forced to cross at Butler's Ford on the 25th ult., but fortunately without sustaining much loss—the casualties not exceeding twenty—while, on the other hand, the enemy admit having suffered severely—losing no less than seven field officers, three of whom were killed on the field, and four mortally wounded, beside a large number of Captains and Lieutenants. The rebel Gen. GORDON himself was among the wounded, slightly on the head; Gen. MORGAN was also wounded seriously; the Colonel and Adjutant of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry were both killed. The enemy frankly admit that they never saw such fighting before—such obstinate, continued resistance as was made by the whole cavalry force engaged on the 25th ult.; indeed the splendid fighting of the cavalry in this valley against infantry has done much toward demoralizing the enemy and making the men heartily sick of the war. This fact is shown in different ways. When our troops have had to retire, so dearly purchased has been the advantage gained, that neither the soldiers or citizens boast of having gained a victory; more than this, citizens are constantly making inquiries as to what will be done with rebel soldiers if they come into our lines and take the oath of allegiance. These questions, they say, are asked because their friends in the rebel army desire to escape from the service in which they are engaged. The rebel officers, it seems, make it a point to prevent desertion, by representing that whenever a deserter comes into our lines he is at once forced into the ranks and made to fight against his former companions in arms. The rebel army is being so rapidly depleted by desertions and the usual casualties incident to active hostilities, that every means is used to fill up their ranks. While moving back from the river last Saturday, not an able-bodied man, old or young, was left behind—all were indiscriminately pressed into the service. Some of these involuntary soldiers have already deserted, and are now within our lines again. There is much evidence going to show that the stubborn resistance the enemy met with between Leetown and Shepherdstown on the 25th ult., changed their whole plan of campaign. It is asserted by those who had an opportunity to know, that on the day named the enemy expected to cross the Potomac in force. Indeed, on the 26th, a crossing was attempted at Williamsport, and two regiments of infantry actually crossed the river. The presence of AVERILL and CUSTER in that vicinity again checked the movement, and caused them to hesitate until too late to carry into effect the original plan of operations. Friday night the enemy commenced his retreat again up the Valley. Gen. SHERIDAN anticipating, no doubt, such a movement, placed Gen. TORBERT on the watch Sunday morning. CUSTER'S brigade having recrossed the river, the cavalry moved up the valley to reconnoitre the enemy's position. Too frequently heretofore, our armies have been held in check by a strong skirmish line. No such line can cover any movement of the enemy with the officer now in command here; no mere skirmish line is permitted to check even a reconnoissance—the line is pierced and the reserve is found, no matter how far away that may be. When the present movement was commenced the enemy showed a strong line stretching from Shepherdstown along almost within sight of Halltown to the Shenandoah while the main force had fallen back to Bunker Hill, about 18 miles. It was to ascertain the exact position of the enemy that Gen. TORBERT set out on Sunday morning last. Pickets and vedettes were no obstacles to the movement. At Leetown a portion of the enemy's cavalry—WYCKHAM'S brigade, prisoners say—was met by the reserve brigade, Col. GIBBS, when a brisk skirmish took place. Another stand was made at Smithfield, (called Middeway on LLOYD'S map.) CUSTER on the right, and GIBBS in the centre, were first engaged. DI CHENOLA'S brigade, on the left, moved on and through the town, the enemy falling back steadily across Opequan Creek. Gen. CUSTER crossed and held the position, and night put a stop to active operations. Early Monday morning CUSTER opened the day's work by making a demonstration in his front, when GORDON'S rebel division of infantry appeared on the scene, and the cavalry commenced a retrograde movement, falling back through the town to a position two miles east thereof, where a stand was made, and the position being an advantageous one, the enemy dared not approach. Some idea can be inferred by the distant reader, of the resistance offered, from the fact that from daybreak until 3½ o'clock P. M., when the enemy was finally checked, our line had been forced back less than three miles, and the fighting was continuous. When this stand was made, a division of the Sixth Corps came up, and with the Fourth New-York, Lieut.-Col. PARNELL, on the left, and the Reserve Brigade on the right, moved steadily forward, compelling the enemy to recross the Opequan before dark. The resistance offered was feeble, notwithstanding GORDON had fifteen thousand rebel infantry, and LOMAX and WICKHAMS had their cavalry on his flanks. Night again put a stop to active hostilities, and the troops falling back to a good position east of the town, rested upon their arms. Tuesday morning the cavalry moved forward to this place without serious interruption. Another force of cavalry leaving from near the river on Sunday laid over one day at Charlestown, and the two commands reached this point at about the same time. The more easterly column had no fighting, though there was abundant evidence along the road at different points that a respectable force of cavalry had made a somewhat hasty retreat. In one piece of woods there was hay enough at the different trees, where it had just been distributed to horses, to feed a whole division of cavalry. The special object of the movement having been accomplished, the command is making another halt, awaiting orders.

In a charge near Middeway by the First United States Cavalry, Lieut. HOYER was killed, and seven sergeants were wounded. Sunday night, when the picket line had been established in the line of the Opequan, about four miles from Bunker Hill, Gen. MERRITT ordered Gen. CUSTER to feel the enemy's position on the other side, and if possible gain a footing there for his whole command. In obedience to this order, the First Michigan, Maj. HONEIGAN, was advanced; the enemy's picket was driven in, and a position on the crest of a hill, one mile in advance, was obtained and held; the balance of CUSTER'S command soon followed in support. At this time, Col. BREWER, of the Seventh Michigan, with a detachment of his own regiment and a squadron of the Third Michigan, under Capt. DRAKE, skirmished up the road toward Bunker Hill, and succeeded in capturing a rebel Captain and two privates. The enemy subsequently advanced in force, when KELLY'S section of RANSON'S battery took an advanced position, and rendered good service. In the retrograde movement, Dr. RULISON, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., Surgeon-in-Chief of Cavalry, was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, and died within 30 minutes. The ball entered his back, while riding with Gen. TORBERT'S Staff, and passed entirely through his body. The Doctor realized at once that he was mortally wounded; he requested Gen. CUSTER to write to his mother, giving him minutely her name and residence; requested that his body might be sent home, and, after some other directions, gasped his life away. Dr. RULISON was devoted to his profession and to the service—a gentleman in every sense of that word, he was respected and admired by all. The only expression of regret uttered by him was, "He had hoped to live to see the close of this struggle."

East of Smithfield Gen. MERRITT directed CHENOLA, with the Second Brigade, to check the enemy's advance on the right; in doing this Capt. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was seriously wounded through the breast while reconnoitering the position. He had previously been severely wounded in the wrist, but had refused to leave the field. Capt. LAPHAM, of the same regiment, had a ball pass through his coat-sleeve. Here, also, Lieut. MCGILVRY'S section of TAYLOR'S battery rendered excellent service, and within a few minutes three of the horses were killed. At one time it became nessary to regain a position just abandoned east of the town; for this service the Sixth New-York, Maj. BEARDSLEY, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. DUBLAND, were detached. The point to be gained was covered by the enemy, but the order nevertheless was obeyed with alacrity, and the position secured. In this movement, of the one hundred and fifty horses belonging to Maj. BEARDSLEY'S command, *forty-eight were killed*—among the number were the Major's own horse and those of Capt. FARMER and Lieuts. SAUNDERS and DUNYEA. Here, too, the rebels attempted a ruse. A rebel officer rode up directly in front of this line and said to Capt. BELL, of the Sixth New-York, "Hold on, you are firing upon your own men." The Captain, not deceived, replied by discharging his pistol at the officer. The horse rode by Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS was also wounded.

What cavalry fighting has been during the past season, may be inferred from the fact that the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. NICHOLS, has had killed and wounded fifteen officers and two hundred men since May 4, last. E. A. PAUL.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Execution of a Deserter—Escape of Another.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 3, 6 o'clock A. M.

Private SELDEN S. CHANDLER, of Battery K Fourth United States artillery, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for having deserted from his command during active operations. A detail from the Provost Guard of the Second Division of the Second Corps performed the sad duty. The culprit addressed his fellow-soldiers, admonishing them against the crime of desertion. He then sat down on his coffin, when the Chaplain made a prayer, after which his eyes were bandaged. In a few minutes he gave the sign that he was ready, and eight bullets entered his breast and head, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his fate.

Another culprit named ALMEITER was to have suffered the same fate, but managed to effect his escape through our lines to the enemy two days ago.

Dr. JOHN D. HERITAGE, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, has been missing since the fight of the 29th of August on the Weldon road. It is not known whether he was killed or taken prisoner.

A rebel force appeared on our left yesterday morning near Ream's Station, and after some slight skirmishing with our pickets fell back. Deserters come in nightly, claiming the benefits of Gen. GRANT'S late orders, giving them protection and employment if they wish it, but not forcing them into service Twelve came in yesterday.

All is quiet along the lines this morning, scarcely a shot being heard.

The Temporary Lull—Glorious Spirit of the Army—Reminiscences of a Rebel Officer—Effects of the Explosion at City Point—The Situation—Reinforcements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Thursday, Sept 1, 1864.

Having just arrived, for the first time, at this rough but highly interesting base of all the grand movements now threatening Richmond, I will not, in this letter, attempt any record of events; and indeed the attempt would be useless, as all is at this moment quiet at the front. It is, however, only the quiet preceding a storm; for, most assuredly, Lee cannot afford to let us hold the Weldon Railroad, and, just as certainly, we are never going to let him have it again. Therefore, between rebel necessities and desperation, and GRANT'S determination, the tremendous struggle must soon be repeated.

Taking advantage of this temporary lull in military events, and really for the sake of employing myself, (for City Point is not by any means the most fascinating place for an idler,) I cannot do better than indulge in a gossiping letter, and jot down a few of those first impressions which have most interested me, however I may fail to interest your readers with them.

First of all, I cannot tell you what a change I noticed after quitting the treason-polluted air of New-York, where all is talk, talk, talk against the Government and the country's best interests, to find myself once more amongst those who are not talking against but *acting* for her; ready and willing to die for her salvation. New-York is a great place; but any unbiassed thinker has only to go a short way from it to learn that there is a big world outside of it, not quite ready yet to undo all the vast sacrifices of the past three years, and to barter away the dearly earned triumphs of liberty, by hollow armistices and false compromises with an aggressive and insatiable slave-oligarchy. The false-peace advocates may make a great hubbub for the moment, but it is as the noisy bubbling of a shallow stream, compared to the quiet but deep and determined undercurrent of feeling of those who have resolved not to see this great country bound hand and foot, and given over to its enemies. Let any one who imagines that the peace promises of Chicago are going to check the martial ardor of our people, or snatch from our armies the glorious reward they are on the very eve of reaping, come and see for himself. From the crowded deck of every steamer tolling up the James River, from the swarming roof of every train rushing hence to the battle-field, he would hear ringing and joyous cheers to teach him a different lesson. These brave fellows—each with a musket on his shoulder and his life in his hand—know the sacred cause for which they are fighting, and that speedy victory is before them. They, at any rate, have not been seduced by cowardly appeals to shirk the duty which devolves upon every man in this crisis, and there are plenty more yet, ready to follow their bright example.

War has produced such a change upon this place that, in spite of all the recent descriptions I had read of it, I could never have recognized the spot again from the river view, so magically has a desert-landing been converted into a busy community and a perfect forest of masts. I remember well how, some two years ago, while located at Fortress Monroe, I had occasion sometimes to come up here on a flag-of-truce boat, and how I used to wonder why all our greatest energies were not then directed against this point the back-door and most vulnerable spot of Richmond. The rebel officer then in command here—far too polished and gentlemanly a person to be engaged in so nefarious a cause as the destruction of his country—used to have long and warm, but at the same time, temperate, discussions with me about the state of affairs. How well I remember all his indignant allusions to the "Beast BUTLER," then in full power at New-Orleans; how I expressed my astonishment that a gentleman so well educated as himself should be led away by such absurd stories as the "Beauty and Booty" one, manufactured expressly by JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD; and should attach any importance to the disgustingly false and absurd construction that had been put upon Gen. BUTLER'S famous Order No. 28. I well remember, too, the view that officer *then* took of the prospects of his success and our utter failure. If these lines should ever meet his eye, how vast a change will present itself to him, that he could never, at that time, have contemplated. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson fallen, and the whole Mississippi River in our possession,—the Confederacy thereby cut entirely in twain,—SHERMAN threatening Atlanta, and apt, at any moment, to strike a fatal blow at the very heart of the rebellion,—the rebel leaders drawing their last resources of men between the ages of 16 and 60, while our manhood is scarcely yet touched,—and, most singular of all, that I should be writing from this very spot, with our greatest warrior in close proximity, holding a deadly grasp upon both Petersburgh and Richmond, and aided materially in his great work by that same "Beast BUTLER!"

I cannot tell what changes the recent explosion produced in the appearance of the village situated above the bluffs, for the latter I never saw before; but the most marvelous records are to be found everywhere of the extent of the disaster. For instance, the Ordnance Office, in which I am now writing—about 200 yards from the spot where the explosion took place—is completely riddled; the windows smashed, the plaster torn off the walls, and the floors and roof ripped through in various places by bursting shells. Lieut. ANDRUS showed me where a clerk was sitting at his desk, when a shell whizzed harmlessly through the wall, within one foot from his head, passed through the room, and killed another clerk, who was near the back porch, which was ripped to pieces. Hands, feet, and other fragments of human bodies were picked up far beyond this house. It has never yet been discovered how the event occurred; but it is certain that it was through no neglect on the part of the authorities; for I am glad to say I notice a vigilance here very different to that recklessness of which I so often complained at Fortress Monroe, two years ago, when smokers were constantly allowed to pass close by where men were pouring out gunpowder on the crowded wharf.

I find that admirable institution, the Sanitary Commission, in full employment here, surrounded by whole cargoes of everything needful for the health and comfort of our soldiers. Never, before, in the history of the world, was war seen to go hand in hand with such sublime acts of philanthropy as have marked the progress of this struggle, on the part of the United States. I wrote you much of what I saw of the working of the Sanitary Commission during the siege of Port Hudson, and I shall be tempted to send you a few interesting statistics of what I find them doing here.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

I have only time to add, before the boat leaves, that a friend who has just returned from the Weldon road, and inspected the entire front, assures me that everything is in admirable disposition, and lines everywhere well protected, and the soldiers brim full of spirit. All we want is an *immediate* supply of men to convert our sure but necessarily too slow movements into one final, staggering and decisive blow against the enemy. That admirable letter of WILLIAM SWINTON, in your issue of Aug. 30, puts affairs in their true light, and produces a profound sensation of joy among all our officers and soldiers. Gen. GRANT'S success is as certain as fate itself; but this crisis of the country demands that success shall be as *speedy* as it is certain. The cry is men, MEN, MEN! J. E. HAMILTON.

The Queen of New-York—Governmens Bounties to be Continued.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Col. TOWNSEND and Col. STONEHOUSE, of this city, Commissioners appointed to ascertain the credits due this State for naval enlistments prior to Feb. 24, 1864, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. The report credits New-York City with 18,448 men, Brooklyn with 6,046, Buffalo with 1,230, and other portions of the State with 1,827; previously credited, 117; total, 27,746.

In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost-Marshal General TOWNSEND, Gen. FRY announces that the Government bounties will be continued until further orders.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

English Augmenting their Forces—Diplomatic Movements—Activity among the Japanese—The Explanation.

KANAGAWA, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

In reality affairs remain about the same as when I last wrote. The English are slowly augmenting their forces here. The *Conqueror*, a large 74-gun ship, arrived out direct from England a few days ago, and took up her anchorage with the rest of the fleet. She landed 600 of the Royal marines which are encamped on the heights overlooking the town. There are 17 men-of-war now in port, viz., English, 13; French, 2; Dutch, 2. What the English propose to do is entirely a matter of conjecture to all not directly in their confidence. By the last mail we have news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Europe, and we doubt not this Government are anxiously awaiting the success of its mission and cherish a vain hope that possibly the European Treaty Powers may yield to the stories of civil war and national convulsions, which will follow if we do not abandon this our last foothold worth naming in this country. We cannot help believing that the Government is liberal, but that it fears to meet the power of the opposition, and had rather sacrifice us than run the risk of future domestic troubles.

No one doubts for a moment but that the mission will be a failure, and that in a short time the Government will be left to only one of the two alternatives, viz., War, or a more satisfactory basis of future treaty relations. The Conservatives are no doubt awaiting the result of the mission, which explains the last nine months' silence, and a very wise provision is this of the English authorities, in throwing so considerable a force near the capital at this time, as a counterpoise, if nothing more, to the negative results of the Embassies' visit to the West, which must be announced in a mail or two at farthest. An anomalous, and to Western diplomats, an incomprehensible state of things exists just at this moment, in the relations of the English Minister and the Japan Government. H. B. M's. Twentieth Regiment, lately quartered in Shanghai, are on their way over to add to the forces concentrating here, in view of the approaching political crisis, and settlement of pending difficulties.

While the Japan Government still adheres to its edict of expulsion, and only awaits the result of its mission to the West for obtaining a peaceful compliance with its requisitions, if possible, there can be but one construction put by it upon this accumulation of ships and men by the English in their ports, viz., to dispute by arms any attempt at forcible expulsion, in case their mission should fail of effecting a voluntary abandonment. Yet, in face of all this, on the application of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to the Government at Yeddo for quarters in *their own Barracks, occupied by their own officers*, (we will not vouch for the terms in which the *request* was made,) for the expected regiment, it declared that those could not well be spared, but that they would build new ones. This was accepted, and a position overlooking and commanding the whole foreign and Japanese town was selected for their erection by the Minister. One hundred and fifty days was asked by the Government for their completion; but this was apparently anything but acceptable to His Excellency, as at the present rate of progress, the forty houses, with powder magazines, and all requisite commissariat buildings, will be finished in fifty days from the time of their commencement.

Never before have we seen such activity in any work in Japan. Almost night and day do they press on with their task. All private building has almost ceased in town, as the workmen are either forced or induced by high pay to enter the service of the Government. A perfect army of laborers carrying lumber up the descent may be seen at this moment, and every man seems to work as if for dear life.

The experience of all who know the Japanese character is, that they are slow to an almost unreasonable degree—as do what one may, six months is barely time enough to get even a small dwelling completed. The magic touch of her Britannic Majesty's Minister, or more properly his words, has produced this revolution. We who know the Japanese best, stand aghast and filled with amazement, and can hardly restrain our anxiety to know what form of words or action could possibly produce such a wonderful metamorphosis of these sluggish Orientals. Nothing but fear—reaching to the very foundation of the old dynasty of 200 years—could have effected such changes. We have always advocated that a display of brute force was necessary to progress in the East; and we only hope action will not be too long delayed on the first real occasion offered for it by the Conservatives in this country.

Again, we say, in dealing with semi-civilized and barbarous nations, might is right—and the civilized world should not be too scrupulous where bigotry, ignorance and superstition are the bases of stubborn exclusion.

If Japan could be classed among civilized nations, the action of the English in landing forces here would be a declaration of war of itself, as well as the edict of expulsion which she has been under for the past nine months. The absurdity of the position assumed by both parties strikes one at once, when we make the comparisons, in supposing America should order all Englishmen from her soil, and while an embassy was over attempting negotiations on the subject, an English Admiral should arrive in New-York harbor, and demand a place on Staten Island for troops, and require barracks for the same to be built by the United States Government within a stipulated time, which should be immediately complied with. But such is exactly what is being done here to-day.

The Japanese say themselves (unofficially, of course,) that there must be war, to convince the Conservatives of their own weakness; they display little pride in the matter, and say the contest will be brief, for their own forces will yield at the first blow, when an amicable settlement can be arrived at. How far this may be true it is impossible now to state; time only will show. Yeddo seems exceedingly quiet, as we spent a day there last week.

The reports to-day, of LOOSIN'S advancing to attack us, are without foundation. S.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT TO THE UNITED STATES—THE ALLEGED CULPRIT.—A recruiting agent giving the name as RICHARD WHITESIDE, a druggist from New-York, was caught at the Bonaventure depot, in a trap which was being prepared for some days before. The deposition of one of the soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment, who was in the secret, will explain the entire affair. DAVID CONDON, private in the Thirtieth Regiment, stated that he had frequently met WHITESIDE, who always on such occasions asked him to desert and go to the United States and join the army there. WHITESIDE wrote twice to CONDON, which letters CONDON laid before Sergt. HANNA, of the Thirtieth Regiment. On the 25th, CONDON, in company with two other soldiers, named PATRICK LOUGHLIN and PATRICK MCMANAMER, met WHITESIDE at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Gendron in the Haymarket square, in accordance with a previous arrangement. WHITESIDE having written to CONDON to the morning. He took them to various places in the city, and finally to a field above Cherrier street where he desired them to meet him that night, in order to put on some clothes which he could provide for them before starting by the boat. At the appointed time they were at the field, meet him, leaving the others to wait for WHITESIDE. He soon arrived, and brought two complete suits of clothes and one incomplete suit, wanting the cap and the coat. He then took off his own coat, and gave it to one of the soldiers, who proceeded to change their clothes, WHITESIDE himself put on a linen duster. CONDON went to Sergeant HANNA and told him to meet them at the Bonaventure depot. About ten o'clock that night CONDON heard that WHITESIDE, together with three soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment, were arrested at the railroad depot, by Sergeant MAHAFFEY. The soldiers were in the secret throughout. Sergeant MAHAFFEY seems to have conducted this plot with the skill of a detective. Such a scheme as this will do more to stop this business of enticing soldiers to desert than half a dozen convictions; because it will make the crimps distrustful of their victims.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of WHITESIDE, is progressing before Judge COUSSOL.—*Montreal Gazette, Aug. 29.*

NEW BOOKS.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE, AND BACK BY WAY OF RICHMOND. By EDMUND KIRKE, Author of "Among the Pines," "My Southern Friends," &c. 12mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

It is not probable that *Down in Tennessee*, will do much to increase the literary fame of the gentleman who desires to be known as "Edmund Kirke," though it is difficult to imagine the advantage of a thin disguise that every one sees through. As the writer had been familiar with the Southern country in quieter times, "a desire to study the undercurrents of popular sentiment," and to renew his acquaintance with former friends and Union prisoners, induced him to visit the Southwest in the month of May last, and the present volume is the result. His course led him through regions thoroughly traversed of late by our armies, and described by writers for the press—many of them gentlemen of talent and education, whose correspondence will form the best materials for a future history of the war. Mr. KIRKE himself always writes with full apparent conviction in his own views, but his temperament is so sensational, and he is by nature so intense a partisan, that the value of his evidence on any topics that call into action his strongly-marked sentiments, is considerably reduced. An unornate style of composition does not suit him, and he is nothing, if not startling and surprising. All the stock characters of Southern stories are introduced in his adventures—the Union scout, the poor white, the old negro, &c.—and they relate their experience in a strange sort of dislocated dialect, supposed to represent Southern philological peculiarities, but very hard reading in any section of the country. The melodramatic air that incidents assume from Mr. KIRKE'S mode of treatment is heightened by the long and elaborate dialogues and conversations that take place between the characters—these either do credit to the skill of an experienced stenographer, or must be in the main fictitious, as no memory could retain them. The names of Union Generals and officers are freely used in portions of the work, and particulars of private intercourse with them are related, which might well be deprecated as tending to a violation of the proprieties that should govern the social relations of life. The book ends with a more detailed account than has yet been published, of the author's introduction to Col. JAQUES, and their subsequent visit to Richmond, that forms so curious an episode in our late history. The mixture of plain fact, and what we may call embellished reality, is the main fault of the book, and is objectionable, because otherwise there is much in it that would be of great public interest, if it were presented in a more authentic and less questionable shape. Altogether, it is matter that the people *will* read, and the very points we have referred to may make the book more adapted for wide circulation. We are not surprised to hear that it meets with a large and ready sale.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, Embracing the Years 1861, 1862, 1863, Adapted Especially for the Use of the Army and Navy of the United States, Chronologically Arranged in 2 vols., 8vo., with a Full Alphabetical Index. By THOMAS M. O'BRIEN, and OLIVER DIEFENDORF, Military Attorneys, Leavenworth. New-York: DERBY & MILLER.

The editors of these handsome volumes may congratulate themselves on producing a manual that no army or naval officer can afford to do without. In any case of doubt or difficulty, here is the law by which they must be governed, the code of final authority to which their action must conform. The progressive character of the present war is one of its most strongly-marked features. Measures and principles never thought of at first, have become the motive powers to new modifications, the stepping stones to further transitions. The policy of the army executive has necessarily been governed by this tendency, and a familiarity with the general orders issued from time to time, as circumstances demanded, becomes of paramount importance to the officer, who will here find collected, arranged and indexed, ready for immediate reference, what was issued in separate loose sheets, and probably rarely or never preserved amid the cares and troubles of camp life. As material for the historian, too, these orders demand careful study. The whole history and result of our campaigns may indeed be deduced from them, if they are read aright, and with the commentary that current events supply. The index—an important component part of the work—appears to be very carefully done, and increases the value of the collection, for practical purposes, fifty-fold.

THE FINGER POST TO PUBLIC BUSINESS: Containing the Mode of Forming and Conducting Societies, Clubs and other Organized Associations. Full Rules of Order for the Government of their Debates and Business, &c., &c. By an ex-member of the Philadelphia Bar. 12mo. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

The above is only a small portion of the unconscionably long title-page of this book, wherein is set forth its usefulness and applicability to all the affairs and concerns of man. DOUGLAS JERROLD'S remark is well known, that if an earthquake destroyed London to-day, a party of the survivors would come together and get up a dinner, commemorative of the event, among the ruins, to-morrow. If a similar catastrophe happened in our country, it would as surely be followed by a public meeting, with President, Secretaries and resolutions in due form, expressing the sense of the community on the occurrence. What dining is to the typical Englishman, speech-making and resolution-drafting are to the true Yankee, and, generally speaking, a natural instinct conducts him safely through the mazes of public business. Still, however, a handy manual of reference is always useful, and these conditions the *Finger Post to Public Business* amply fulfills. The quantity of miscellaneous information it contains is very great, from the "Rules of Cricket, Base Ball, Shinny, Quoits, Yachting and Racing," to "Hints about Libraries and Museums, and Catalogues of Desirable Books." Nearly half the volume is taken up with directions for public speaking, rules for debating, and the composition and delivery of public addresses, with a good selection of specimens of style from various American orators.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS: Containing upwards of 500 Games and Positions; Full Instructions; the Move and its Changes; Laws of the Game, &c. By HENRY SPAYTH. 12mo. New-York: SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

The greatest men are produced under conditions which defy analysis or explanation, and generally in the most unlikely and inappropriate places. NAPOLEON, the arbiter of Europe, drew his first breath in perhaps the most out-of-the-way corner of that division of the world. NEWTON sprang from the Bœotian soil of a Lincolnshire village, and SHAKESPEARE appeared in the flattest and most unromantic portion of England. Buffalo—the busy practical and money-making city—has yielded us the author of this book, who, we are told on good authority, is "known both in this and the other hemisphere, as abundantly able to take the conceit out of any draught player above ground." Mr. SPAYTH, who, we may observe, (if the portrait prefixed does him justice,) boasts a brow and a beard worthy of the founder of a philosophical sect—in this volume communicates to the world some of the mighty magic which has placed him in such a proudly preeminent position. It is, without doubt, the most able introduction to the game ever published, and when studied in connection with the author's more elaborate work, *The American Draught Player*, leaves nothing to be desired that can conduce to a thorough knowledge of the game. England has silently resigned the empire of the checker-board, and has nothing to oppose to Mr. SPAYTH'S really scientific treatise, but the imperfect and obsolete work of STURGES. Mr. SPAYTH is the MORPHY of Draughts, and there are many curious mathematical problems connected with the game that, in the opinion of some of its devoted admirers, causes it to rank higher than chess, even, as a help and appliance to mental discipline.

THE TREADWELL CASE.

Its Terrible Conclusion—Treadwell Murdered—Arrest of the Murderer—Full Details Concerning the Affair.

We briefly recited a few days since, the fact that W. W. TREADWELL, the Hudson, Mich., bank defaulter, had been murdered, that his remains had been found and identified, and that the murderer had been arrested. We copy the following from the Adrian, Mich., *Expositor*, of a late date, giving a detailed account of the affair:

There is no longer any doubt that WILLIAM W. TREADWELL was murdered on the night of July 4, and every circumstance points to JOHN COWELL, the young man who escaped with him, as the murderer. On the 4th of July, toward noon, two men exactly answering the description of COWELL and TREADWELL, called at the house of a Mrs. EASTMAN, living between Napoleon and Wauseon, about forty miles directly south of this city, in Ohio, and asked for something to eat, which was given them. On the 18th of July, just two weeks after, a man in passing through some woods about two and a half miles from Mr. EASTMAN'S house, was attracted by the stench of some remains, and was startled at finding them evidently those of a human being.

They were entirely decomposed, and portions of the flesh had been picked or gnawed off by beasts or birds, the head being detached from the body and lying some distance from it. The man immediately notified the Coroner, who proceeded the next morning to the spot, when it was found that during the night an arm had been separated from the body, doubtless by some beast. The remains were carefully examined and two holes found in the right temple, about an inch apart, and another in the back part of the head. In the pockets of the vest and pants were found a tooth-pick, a knife, part of a watch-guard and the key, three false front teeth for the upper jaw on a gold plate, a small miniature likeness of a man, three pieces of silver money, a compass, and some smaller articles. Pieces of the vest and pants were cut off, and the remains were gathered up in the clothes and buried, a verdict being rendered of "killed by some person unknown."

Some weeks since, a lady living within two miles of HESTER, TREADWELL'S father-in-law, went to visit a friend in the immediate vicinity of this unknown murder, and was informed of all the particulars, which were current topics of conversation in that region. Last Saturday she returned home, and on Sunday she was narrating the circumstances in the presence of several persons, among whom was a gentlemen who was well acquainted with TREADWELL, and who was aware of the fact that he had three false front upper teeth, and was struck with the fact that just such teeth were found in the pockets of the murdered man.

On Monday morning, Mr. HESTER, his wife and Mrs. TREADWELL started for Napoleon, and at Monroeville notified the Sheriff of the facts and suspicions, when he was informed that JOHN COWELL, TREADWELL'S companion, had been seen in the vicinity of his father's, and that he had plenty of money and a gold watch. Sheriff WORTHINGTON immediately took measures to secure COWELL, and Tuesday evening started in search of him, having previously ascertained that he wore a complete military suit, with a Lieutenant's shoulder-straps. Arriving in the neighborhood of COWELL'S residence, he was not long in finding him at a neighbor's, talking with three other men. COWELL declared himself an officer, when the Sheriff informed him that he was arrested as a deserter.

He was taken to jail, and an order for his clothes procured for him, when the Sheriff immediately went to his father's residence. He was not at home, but his mother gave up everything, including a coat which TREADWELL wore away from jail, and nearly $200 in money, among which was a $100 bill on an Eastern bank.

It was subsequently ascertained that COWELL had given his father five $100 bills on the same bank, which he had deposited. It is also known that he had spent money pretty freely with bad associates. He had shown the gold watch repeatedly, but it is supposed he got rid of it somehow at Cleveland, as it cannot now be found.

All the articles found upon the remains of TREADWELL were identified, including the likeness, which was one of himself, which TREADWELL was known to have with him. The cloth of the pants and vest was recognized by Mr. HESTER, who bought it in New-York and had a suit made at home and presented to TREADWELL. The identification was clear and positive, and there can be no doubt as to the fact that the remains so found torn by bird and beast, were those of WILLIAM W. TREADWELL.

The circumstances that we have narrated point unerringly to the guilty author of the terrible deed, and further investigation will probably shed still greater light upon it.

And so ends the celebrated Treadwell case. And what an end! Swindling, in cold blood, scores of poor and unsuspecting men and women, many of them of their hard earnings and savings of years, he escapes, is arrested, refuses to disgorge his wickedly gotten gains, save at a price that should leave in his possession the greater half, is tried and convicted, and pending his sentence, again escapes and successfully eludes pursuit. It is not always that Divine Justice marches so swiftly and so plainly to its mark. Few more remarkable cases than this are found recorded in the history of crime.

The Centennial at Brown University.

From the Boston Watchman.

The oldest Baptist institution of learning on this continent holds a jubilee the coming week. It has reached the venerable age of a hundred years, and calls home its sons and friends to review its history and celebrate its achievements. It has done good service in the cause of sound learning and free principles, in whose interests it was founded, and has done much to elevate the character and extend the influence of the Baptist ministry and churches. Could Dr. MANNING and the early friends of the college come from their graves to this centennial anniversary, they would exclaim, in wonder, "What hath God wrought!" and would render devout thanks that He has so abundantly prospered the work of their hands.

The principles of religious liberty, which were then peculiar to Rhode Island, have been since adopted in every State of the Union.

The centennial anniversary, in view of such great civil and religious changes, and of the wonderful growth of our own denomination, cannot fail to be an occasion of great interest. The corporation have issued an invitation to all the alumni to revisit their Alma Mater, and the response will be general and hearty. The attendance of graduates will doubtless be larger than on any previous commencement, and ministers and laymen, friends of the college, will gather from all parts of the land to join with glad hearts in the festivities. We venture to express the hope that some will come with open purses and liberal hearts. The present year has recorded large benefactions to New-England colleges unprecedented in their history. It would be a worthy celebration of the centennial birth-day, if the sons and patrons of Brown should add such princely sums to its endowments as would place it abreast with the most favored American institutions. A friend sends us the programme of the exercises:

Tuesday, September 6, the day preceding commencement, has been selected for the anniversary. In the morning a procession, as usual, will be formed in front of Manning Hall, and proceed to the old Baptist Church, where an address appropriate to the day will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SEARS, President of the University. At the close of the literary exercises, the alumni and friends will proceed to the college campus, where, beneath a mammoth tent, sufficient for the accommodation of twelve hundred persons, ample tables will be spread. Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford, a graduate in the class of 1827, will preside at the dinner festivities, and every effort will be made by the committee to render the occasion pleasant and profitable. Tickets for the dinner are furnished at the low rate of two dollars, the various incidental expenses being defrayed by voluntary contributions. In the evening an address before the Society for Missionary Inquiry will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE O. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia. On Wednesday will be the usual exercises of commencement, including the dinner. Forty-two young men take their first degree, being the largest class that has graduated, according to the triennial, since 1825.

A Scheme to Defraud.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT THE PROPOSED VICTIM.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.

Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, a somewhat interesting case was tried, involving a charge in which the Brazilian Government is deeply concerned, as the offence charged was connected with the printing of forged notes of the National Treasury of the Empire. The bill of indictment charged:

"That JOSS GOSTON, *alias* Augustine Lebarte, late of the said county, yeoman, and CHARLES A. VAN DE LINDEN, late of the said county, yeoman, and WILLIAM BOELL, late of the said county, yeoman, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, together with divers other evil disposed persons whose names are to this inquest as yet unknown, wickedly devising and intending to acquire and get into their hands and possessions the moneys, goods and properties of the citizens of this commonwealth by fraudulent and dishonest means, on the 25th day of February, 1864, &c., fraudulently, maliciously and unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, between and amongst themselves, by divers unlawful, wrongful and indirect means, to unlawfully forge, make and counterfeit, utter and publish false, forged and counterfeited notes, purporting to be notes of the National Treasury of the Empire of Brazil, purporting to be issued by the Government of the said Empire of Brazil, with an intent to cheat and defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth of their moneys, goods and properties, and with intent that said false, forged and fraudulent notes should be altered and published as and for good, genuine and true notes issued by the said Empire of Brazil."

The indictment then sets forth that the parties caused to be made paper containing the water mark of the genuine notes of the National Treasury of the Empire of Brazil; that they did make or procure stones from which to print the notes. Of the parties mentioned in the bill of indictment, JOSS GOSTON was the only one on trial. Early in January last, GOSTON called upon Messrs. WILCOX & Co., paper makers in this city, and desired them to make a quantity of paper of the style and texture of the sample he produced. GOSTON represented that he was agent of the Government of Brazil to procure this paper. As his address and appearance were good, the firm suspected nothing wrong. The paper was made with the water mark of the notes for 5 and 200 reis (each reis is worth fifty cents in our currency,) and was sent to New-York, to the address of GOSTON, at the house of VAN DE LINDEN, in the Bowery. In the meantime, Mr. A. G. GOODALL, the agent of the American Bank Note Company, received information that paper of this description was being manufactured, and knowing the custom of foreign Governments when orders of this kind were sent to the United States, he concluded that a fraud was designed. Detective officers were set to work, and with the assistance of Messrs. WILCOX & Co. the parties concerned were arrested. A detective found at the express office a box directed to GOSTON, and heard that individual gave directions to send it to a house in the Bowery.

The detective acted as expressman, and when he took the box into the house VAN DE LINDEN claimed to have the right to receive it, and did receive it, whereupon the detective arrested him. GOSTON was next arrested. His luggage was searched, and proofs of notes, the original tracings for the water-mark from which the moulds were made, and sheets of the paper with the impression of the notes were found. GOSTON, who is thought to be the agent of parties whose headquarters are at Pernambuco, at once confessed that he was concerned, and to the Consul-General of Brazil begged for pardon. He stated that he was acting for others, and was to receive $4,000 for his part in the scheme. He gave an order for the lithographic stones from which the notes were printed. These stones were secured in Philadelphia, at the establishment of Mr. BOELL. The paper recovered represented 6,750 notes of 5 reis each and 2,500 notes of 200 reis each, or about $40,000. These facts were proven, and Judge LUDLOW left to the jury the questions of fact, whether the accused did conspire with others to do the act charged, and whether the intent was to cheat and defraud, &c. The questions of law were reserved. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

The Assault Upon the Redan Compared with the Late Assault Upon Petersburgh.

From the Boston Traveller.

From remarks that it is not uncommon to hear made, one might infer that anything like the Federal repulse before Petersburgh, on the 30th of July, had never before happened in war. Yet what happened there and then has been of frequent occurrence in war; and to go back only nine years, a period within the memory of boys in their early teens, take what happened at the English attack on the Redan, in 1855. It seems that our white troops hesitated to attack what was the key of the enemy's position, Cemetery Hill, because they supposed it to be mined, and believed that they would all be blown up as soon as they should take it; and to men who had just witnessed the effect of an explosion on the enemy, the thought was calculated to give pause. So was it at the attack on the Redan. The assailants of that post believed that it was thoroughly mined, and that they were to be blown up in the moment of victory, should they drive the Russians out. They could not, large numbers of them, be induced to advance far into the work, though their officers did all they could to urge them forward. Some of them did go forward, but only to be shot; and the Russians deliberately picked off the officers. The supports came up in disorder, and in driblets, and only to add to the confusion and to augment the slaughter. At length the English fled, and were pursued by the Russians, and some of both sides fell in personal encounters. It is known that some of our black soldiers tumbled into the ditch when they fled before Petersburgh, falling upon white soldiers; and this also happened before the Redan, save that there were no black soldiers there, whites tumbling upon whites. The Russians who came out were forced to retire by the use of batteries, just as the rebels who came out of Petersburgh were forced to return by the fire of Federal artillery. The loss of the English was 2,184 officers and men killed or wounded, though but a small force was employed, as compared with that we employed at Petersburgh, though the action was short as compared with ours, and though artillery was far less used by the Russians than by the rebels. Even in the character of the troops employed on both occasions by the assailing parties there was considerable resemblance. The black troops who attacked at Petersburgh are said to have been new to the work they were appointed to do; and so were many of the English soldiers who attacked the Redan, they being described by an eye-witness of their conduct as "undisciplined lads from the plough or the lanes of towns and villages." One of them admitted that he never had fired his piece, "for he could not," and examination proved it to be in perfect order. Some of the men had never fired a rifle. Even in the blameableness of commanders on the two occasions there is a strong resemblance. One of our commanders—name not given—is charged with having so acted as to destroy all chances of success; and Gen. Sir WM. CODRINGTON was charged with having so acted as to cause the defeat of his countrymen. It was said by military men who saw him that he lost the coolness which ordinarily distinguished him, and that he hesitated about sending more men, or was unable to send them up in any formation so as to constitute a nucleus of resistance and attack, whereby the English were defeated. The supports were badly handled, the reserves were not ordered up at some points, and the men engaged speedily got out of ammunition, and either would not or could not use their bayonets.

EXCITING BALLOON RACE BETWEEN OLD ABE AND THE PATHFINDER—A GERMAN TRICK AND ITS RESULT.—At the great Radical Festival at Concordia Park on Sunday last no effort was spared to excite the enthusiasm for FREMONT to the highest pitch. Among other ingenious methods for "raising the wind" for JOHN CHARLES and throwing Old ABE in the shade, was a balloon race. Two balloons of equal proportions were prepared—the one christened Fremont and the other Lincoln. The fortunes of the two candidates for the Presidency were supposed to be staked upon the issue of the race, and he was to be the lucky man whose balloon soared highest into the air. The Fremonters thought they had "a dead sure thing," and had contrived a trick by which the Lincoln balloon would take fire and burn up before attaining any great altitude, and they had made preparations for a grand hurrah on the conflagration of "Old Abe." An immense crowd gathered around the balloons, and whole barrels of lager were set on the issue of the race. The balloons were set free by burning the cords that held them to the ground; but the cords of the Fremont balloon were moistened some distance from the fastenings, to prevent the fire from reaching the tissue paper; while the strings of the other were as dry as tinder, and the jokers anticipated that the flame which severed its connection with the earth would be the means of its destruction. But in this their philosophy was at fault, for as soon as "Old Abe" was cut loose, he mounted rapidly in the air, and the speed of his flight extinguished the fire before it reached the paper. The Fremont balloon mounted like a rocket for a short distance, when a southerly breeze struck it, turning it over on its side, and it floated along, a slow, crumpled mass, and finally tumbled to the ground like a wilted leaf. "Old Abe," on the contrary, arose gracefully as a bird, mounting higher and higher, in uniform evolutions, until it was lost to sight in the blue empyrean of heaven. A long, wild, deafening shout burst from the throats of thousands of Lincoln men, and the disappointed Fremonters hung their heads in shame at the failure of their trick. Germans, however, do not allow such little accidents to entirely upset their philosophy, and before the derisive veil of the Lincolnians had died away in the echoes of JAEGER'S beer vaults, they had invented a new interpretation of the affair, and some rallied with genuine good nature, and claimed that it was "*alles richt.*"—*Missouri Democrat.*

Summary of Domestic Events in August.

Aug. 1—Defeat of the rebel invading force at Cumberland, Md.

4—National Fast Day. General suspension of business.

5—Passage of Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet into Mobile Bay. Evacuation of Fort Powell and destruction of the rebel fleet.

6—Ineffectual explosion of a rebel mine at Petersburgh.

7—Hagerstown evacuated by the enemy and occupied by Union troops.

8—Surrender of Fort Gaines and Fort Powel, Mobile, to Admiral FARRAGUT.

9—Explosion of an ammunition boat, with great loss of life and property at City Point, James River.

11-12—Capture and destruction of vessels off Sandy Hook, by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee*, escaped from Wilmington.

13—Advance of the Union forces under Gen. SHERMAN to Strasburgh, Va.

—Continued depredations of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*.

14—Capture of a rebel redoubt with guns and prisoners north of the James by Gen. HANCOCK'S corps.

15-16—Retrograde movement of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

18.—Seizure of the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburgh, by the Fifth Corps, under Gen. WARREN.

19.—Ineffectual attempt of the rebels to repossess the Weldon Railroad.

20.—Sailing of the rebel cruiser from Halifax, N. S., after a stay of two days.

21.—Second unsuccessful rebel attack on the Federal lines at the Weldon railroad.

—Rebel raid into Memphis.

25.—A third desperate and fruitless rebel effort to recover the Weldon road.

26.—(Probable date.) Surrender of Fort Morgan and its garrison to Admiral FARRAGUT.

—The rebel forces repulsed in attempting to cross the Potomac into Maryland.

27-28—New flank movement begun by Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta.

29—Assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

31—Nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention.

THE COTTON TRADE.—Commander PIERCE CROSBY, commanding the steamer *Keystone State*, cruising on the outer blockade line, between Point Lookout and Bermuda, sent into Philadelphia yesterday 235 bales of cotton, worth from $125,000 to $150,000, in good condition and of excellent quality, which he picked up at sea, having been thrown overboard by blockade-runners, when chased by the *Keystone State*. This cotton arrived in a sailing transport, and will be immediately libelled and condemned. We understand that not less than a quarter of a million of dollars worth of cotton, captured on prizes and picked up at sea from blockade runners, has been sent into port here by the *Keystone State* within the last two months. Commander CROSBY is a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, and his family, we believe, reside in this city. His record during the war has been highly honorable to himself. If the ship which he now commands had a little greater speed, it is not to be doubted that he would send in the prizes as well as their booty.—*Philadelphia North American, Aug. 18.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 3, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '67	124	300	Quick. M. Co		61⅜
2,000 do	124⅜	1000	do		61⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s. '81..O.	107⅜	100	do		61⅞
10,000 do	107⅜	200	do		62
12,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.	109	100	do		62⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	110	300	do		62⅜
25,000 do	110⅛	2000	do	b60	64⅜
500 Treas. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr.	111	24	Minn. Min. Co		22
2,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. O.	93⅝	300	Mariposa M. Co		40
25,000 do	93⅜	100	do		39⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s. '90	59⅞	320	N. Y. Cen. R.		128
1,000 Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	71⅜	200	Erie Railway	s30	108⅛
3,000 Cal. State 7s	159	100	do	b30	108⅜
30,000 Ohio & M. C.	47	100	do	b30	108⅝
10,000 do	46⅞	500	do	b15	107⅜
30,000 do	46⅜	600	do		108⅛
2,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	100	do	s30	108⅜
2,000 S., N. Y. & E. 2d	103	500	Reading R.	s30	132
1'000 McGr. & W. 1st M.	100	100	do		132⅛
100 Ash. Coal Co	18	1000	do		132⅜
100 do	19	200	do	s30	132⅝
100 Canton Co	83⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.		83⅝
50 Del. & H. C. Co	195	40	M. S. & N. I. G.		148
50 do	192	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip		127⅛
50 do	190	100	do	s30	127
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	60⅜	50	do		127⅜
500 do	61	200	do		127⅝
600 do	b15 61⅜	200	do	s30	127⅜
100 do	b5 61	200	Cleve. & Pitts		110⅜
100 do	60⅞	300	Chic. & N. W		53
50 do	60⅜	100	do		52⅜
500 P., F. W. & C	110	200	C. & N. W. Prf.	s30	84⅜
200 do	109⅜	300	do		84⅝
50 Del., Lack. & West.	264	400	Cle. & Tol. R.		124
50 H. & St. J. R. Prf.	50	400	Chic. & R. I. R.		108⅜
50 do	50⅛	200	do		108⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	s3	242	200	Reading R.	123⅝
600 Erie R.		107⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b10 108⅜
100 do	c	107⅜	100	do	b3 108⅜
750 do	c3	107⅝	100	do	c 108⅝
100 do	b3	107⅜	200	C. & N. W.	b3 52⅜
100 do	s5	107⅜	200	do	52⅝
700 Hudson Riv. R.	s3	125	100	Chi. & N. W. Prf.	c 84
100 do		125	200	do	b3 84⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R.		83	100	do	b10 84⅜
100 do	b3	83	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
100 do		82⅞	10,000	O. & M. C.	b4 47
100 do	s3	82⅞	5,000	do	47⅛
200 do		82⅜	10,000	do	47¼
100 Ill. Cen. R.	s10	126⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.	s3 82
100 do		126⅜	300	do	82⅛
600 do	s3	126⅜	200	do	82⅜
100 do	c	126⅞	200	do	b30 83⅛
100 Cleve. & Pitts.	c	110⅛	400	Cum. Coal Co.	61⅛
100 do	c	110⅜	100	do	s3 61⅜
200 do	s3	110⅝	200	do	c 61⅜
600 do	s5	110⅝			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$115,000 Amer. Gold	239	200	Cumberl'd Coal		60⅜
10 000 do	239⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s10	82⅜
300 Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜	200	do	b2	82⅝
50 do	124⅜				

MONDAY, Sept. 5—A. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, Aug. 30, the total of which has already been telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 30.

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$16,323,512	$18,323,512
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	180,072,600	176,488,650
7-30's, convertible into 1881	71,599,800	74,629,300
5-20 years' 5 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	79,056,700	79,056,700
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$889,899,452	$887,459,142
Deposits at 6 per cent	61,400,352	53,221,432
Treasury Certificates, 6s	203,057,000	192,754,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	16,480,000	16,480,000
Two year coupon 6s	78,973,422	79,377,542
Three-year 6s, compound	45,889,680	43,900,000
New 7-30 per cents	25,876,550	21,961,000
Total Currency interest	$169,197,004	$453,203,934
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,345,217	24,283,842
Due Creditors	$78,795,000	
Less on hand	17,159,519—61,605,481	61,800,517
Old Debt, interest ceased	357,470	367,176
Total free of interest	$319,468,737	$519,611,298
Total of all

Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 3d of September, amount to.....$53,864,230
Against same time 1863.....36,379,117
Increase at New-York alone.....$16,675,142

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
CHAS CUSHMEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognising the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. OAVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 340 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
Interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.
These bonds will be delivered without delay.
TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.
SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.
Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 5,310 bbls. Flour, 88 bbls. and 427 bags Corn Meal, 7,550 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 11,400 bushels Oats, 102 pkgs. Provisions, and 77 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 25 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and nominal; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less demand, lower and irregular in price; Middlings, $1 80@$1 82 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 375 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, to-day, at a reduction of 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl., closing very irregularly, with no disposition on the part of buyers to purchase freely. Sales, since our last, amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 75, chiefly at $10 25@$10 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$10 00
Extra State	10 25	@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds,	11 00	@ 11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 50	@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80	@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@ 16 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at reduced prices; sales since our last, 850 bbls. at $11 20@$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour has been dull and lower; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely quiet, to-day, and quoted down (nominally) 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, closing with Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red Western at $2 30@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30@$2 32½; Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 30; and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and has declined materially. Sales since our last: 42,500 bushels, at $1 60@$1 63, closing at $1 60, for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in less demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts 66,920 Hides. Sales 10,900 Hides, the latter including 2,350 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., part 37c. cash; 550 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Western, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughters, 60 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 748,400, (same time last year 800,500—year before, 647,800,) and 1,075 bales. The stock includes 391,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 90,400 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 56,800 Dry Orinoco; 93,400 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 17,200 Dry Central America, &c.; 14,100 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 6,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minas; 44,000 Dry African; 4,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The importations of Hides in August were 127,934 Hides from foreign and 6,268 from coastwise ports. Total, 134,142 Hides, against 123,820 during the same month of last year, and 157,083 in August, 1862.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has ruled comparatively quiet throughout the week, the violent fluctuations in Gold having had a tendency to check operations. But few buyers have been in the Swamp, and they have purchased warily, and only when they could find suitable parcels at a moderate concession from outside rates of last week. The trade, however, are firm in their views, and for the most part refuse to make any reduction in prices. The receipts from the tanneries continue only moderate, and there is little or no accumulation of stock, which, for the present, embraces a fair assortment of all descriptions, except prime over-weights; they are scarce and more sought after than other grades. Oak Tanned Sole is comparatively inactive, with a fair supply on hand. Prices are not materially changed, most holders being firm in their ideas. *Upper in the Rough*—Hemlock is dull of sale, while Oak is in better request. Quotations are unaltered." We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 55c.@57c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 54c.@56c.; Oak light cropped, 60c.@63c.; Oak middle cropped, 62c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 44½c.@45c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 45½c.@46½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 43c.@44c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 42½c.@43½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 44c.@45c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 39c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, opening quite heavily and closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 9,150 bbls., at $40 25@$41 25, closing at $41 for New Mess; $42 for do., deliverable in September; $39 for Old Mess; $30@$40 for Prime Mess; $38 50 for Thin Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime; $37 for Sour and Soft Mess. Cut Meats are in less demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is less buoyant to-day; sales, since our last, 4,300 tcs. and bbls., at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24½c.@24¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales of 275 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $20@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in slack request at 18c.@27c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—The week's sales of Goat have been larger than for months past, embracing during the week 600 bales Tampico, 100 bales Cape, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, besides several parcels of inferior grades, all on private terms, but understood to be at about our quotations. The remainder of the stock in market is held for higher figures, which buyers for the present are unwilling to pay. For Deer the market continues extremely dull, with a large stock on hand. Holders, however, manifest but little disposition to press sales, many holding their stocks entirely withdrawn from the market. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 95c.@$1; Buenos Ayres, 75c.@80c.; Payta, 70c@75c.; Curacoa, 77½c.@80c.; Cape, 70c.@75c., ℔ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c. nacn; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash. *Deer*—Honduras, $1 05@$1 10; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 70c.@72½c.; Sisal, 85c.@90c.; Vera Cruz, $1@$1 05; Chagres, 95c.@$1; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 82½c.@85c.; Para, 80c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and unsettled. Sales, since our last, 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20¾c.@24½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are very quiet at 23¼c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 19¼c.@19¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales, since our last, 446 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@35c.; 78 cases Seed Leaf at 24c.@42c. ℔ lb. Messrs. M. RADEA & SON notice the movements in Tobacco during the month of August, thus: "In our last we reported a very active demand for all grades of Kentucky tobacco, which was the case also during the greater part of last month, to such an extent that factors, although gold ruled very steady up to the last week, were enabled still further to advance prices. This was chiefly owing to the fact that the sorts for which the demand was strongest, being qualities suitable for Regie orders, were in very limited supply, and with the largest receipts ever before noticed, we regret to find that the great bulk of samples prove of nondescript quality; and of heavy desirable descriptions, scarcely any of consequence among them. Another peculiar feature, worthy the particular consideration of the trade, is, that with such very large receipts, our stocks keep below those of last year, as will be perceived by the following statement:

	1863.	1864.
Stock Jan. 1—hhds	10,934	23,936
Receipts to Aug. 31	74,910	81,329
Total	94,844	105,265
Stock in warehouses Sept 1	48,347	39,647

Of the present stocks in warehouses, between 5,000 to 6,000 hhds are sold to exporters, but not delivered, and about 4,000 hhds, remaining there for account of manufacturers. As an offset, we have from 6,000 to 7,000 hhds. in private warehouses, which have not yet gone through the inspections. That the last crop will come up in extent fully to our previous estimates, is now a patent fact, as our receipts for the next three months will be up to the average, but whether an improvement in the quality can be expected seems to be doubtful. The accounts from the West are more favorable to the standing plants, but fully confirm that very little Tobacco will be made in the Western and Clarksville districts, and that the falling off of the crop in Missouri will be very considerable. If the season should pass off without further mishap, the coming crop is estimated at about 60,000 hhds. The sales of the past month were 8,000 hhds., and would largely overrun that quantity, but for the heavy decline and succeeding fluctuations of gold and exchanges, having gone down during the last few days from 255 to 232 and then gradually stiffened to 247 without breeding confidence in its stability. Our quotations to the last week of the month were: Lugs, 15c.@22c.; Common Leaf, 17c.@28c.; Medium do., 22c.@36c.; Good do., 28c.@44c.; Fine do., 37c.@52½c.; Selections, 41c.@55c. ℔ lb. And some choice heavy selections were sold at 60c.@65c. Since then very little has been done, holders, in expectation of a full recovery of gold, not being willing to concede sufficiently to engage exporters to operate. The demand for home consumption is extremely limited, the heavy taxes imposed since 1st July last have brought most of our factories to a comparative stand, and stocks on hand are ample to supply a moderate demand for a considerable time. The sales of Spanish Tobacco are entirely of a retail character, scarcely 200 bales having been disposed of during the month. Inquiry for this sort has almost wholly ceased. For Seedleaf the demand was very good, and prices rather advanced. Connecticut and New-York State were the most favored sorts, of which some 2,500 cases were sold; most all were good running lots and wrappers. Of Pennsylvania a few lots were taken, whilst Ohio Seedleaf remains neglected, although several large lots are offering at comparatively low prices. The demand being mainly for Europe, the market closes dull, in consequence of the fall in gold and exchange. We quote good running lots of Connecticut at 35c.@45c.; New-York State, 25c.@35c.; Pennsylvania, 20c.@30c.; and Ohio, 18c.@24c. Manufactured Tobacco has been active during the month, and prices have advanced from our last quotations. The demand for all sorts for export has been very good until toward the close of the month, when the unfavorable news from Australia and the decline in gold curtailed the inquiry. In old tax paid goods, some 6,000 or 8,000 packages changed hands, bringing the prices up somewhat nearer to the present cost of replacing these sorts. We hear of several lots of twist being sold at 85c.@95c. in bond. We quote: Tax paid goods for 5's, 10's and ½ lbs., good, 65c.@75c.; for common do., 55c.@62½c.; Navy, lbs. and ½ lbs., good, 68c.@75c.; for common do., 52½c.@62½c.; Bright, ½ lbs. and lbs., 85c.@$1; Natural Leaf, $1 50@$2; in bond, 5's, 10's and ½ lbs., good, 50c.@60c.; common, 40c.@45c.; twist, 80c.@$1.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Vara.	Cheroots.
Stock Aug. 1, 1864, bales	4,929	127	156	160
Received since, bales	1,688	.....	541	60
Total	6,617	127	697	220
Delivered since, bales	2,420	.....	541	.....
Stock Sept. 1, 1864, bales	4,197	127	156	220
Stock Sept. 1, 1863, bales	1,949	273	1,433	.....

WHISKY—Sales, 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $1 80@$1 81 ℔ gallon, closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, with 473 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., in bags; 320 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; also, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6¾d. For London, 250 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Cork and orders, a British bark from Philadelphia, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. For Hamburg, 150 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 50 casks Ashes, at 17s. 6d.; 80 tons Gambier at 22s. 6d.; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; and 1,000 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. For Cadiz, a British ship, with Tobacco and Staves on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

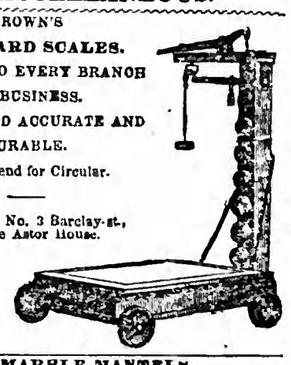
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, West	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Call or send for Circular.



Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., Opposite Astor House.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., e. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL K. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BAILEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 115 West 42d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,500. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, a good two-story and attic house and plot of ground, 46x107; fine, pleasant location on the old Boston Post road, nearly opposite the Post-office; location healthy and convenient of access by railroad to Tremont. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, within thirty miles of the City—one of 2 acres, $3,000; one of 4 acres, $5,000; one of 6 acres, $7,500; one of 9 acres, $13,000; one of 10 acres, $12,500; one of 25 acres, $10,000; one of 50 acres, $25,000. Locations fine; fruits, &c., in great abundance.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

$8,000 FOR A GOOD FARM, OF 60 acres, in Westchester County; one of 80 acres, $12,000; one of 100 acres, $17,000; one in Rockland County, of 40 acres, $5,000; one of 75 acres, $6,500; one of 100 acres, $11,000; one of 120 acres, $9,000. All with fine improvements, fruits, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 257 Lexington-av.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Brokers. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 14 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY STORE, WITH stable on rear street, on Flushing-av., near Kent-av. Rents for $243. Price $2,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY. PRICE, $1,000. Hardware store sells $15,000 on a $5,000 capital. Coffee business of an old wholesale stand below Fulton-st.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 198 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brown-stone front houses Nos. 24 and 26 West 29th st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 12 East 21th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 50x100 feet; four houses on the lots; situated on the southwest corner of Broome and Goerck-st. For particulars address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at No. 43 Greenwich-av.; house has all modern improvements; no children; references exchanged. Call after 6 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.
D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bedroom, well furnished, in a first-class house, up-town, with a strictly private family, with good board and meals. Positively, no boarding-houses will be accepted. Address A. S. H., Box No. 2,681, Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 40th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; rent not over $200 per month. Address at once M. P., Box No. 3,188 City Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 5th and 6th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address G. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR sale, near Union-square, four-stories, full size, modern, in good order, and I will furnished; rent to private family only $250 from now to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL furnished house for three grown persons, above 20th-st. and east of 6th-av.; best of references given. Address J. D. S., Box 1,456 Post-office, with terms, location, &c.

ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a strictly first class house, and a private table, can be had by a family willing to pay liberally. Address E., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 23 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse and to do plain sewing and waiting by a very experienced girl; is of most obliging disposition and a very efficient and responsible servant; refers to her last employer. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework. Is a good washer and ironer; also, a good cook and baker. Call at No. 318 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country, for a number of excellent cooks, cooks to wash and iron, experienced chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, housekeepers, girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable colored girls to travel to California. Can be seen for two weeks, at No. 80 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROTestant woman as cook, for City or country; is competent to all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a very good private family; the best City reference can be given, and she can be seen at No. 206 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained an English nurse; also a seamstress that can cut and fit, and Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, nurses, girls lately landed, and servants of all work.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE placer dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espèsses de fin linge tsantage et sachant faire la cuisine Françaises l'une ont l'autre lui est égale, elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au beuran de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box plaiting, and thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as cook and laundress; is a good baker, makes pastry; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 172 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, with good City reference; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are good workers. Apply at 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATION OR PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced book-keeper wants a situation. If mutually deemed desirable, could invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in the purchase of an interest in business. Address W. Y. M., *Times* Office, with real name, till Tuesday morning.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OUT OF TOWN.—A city gentleman, out of health, with small family, would pay a moderate price for a furnished house within 20 miles of New-York City, from October to May next. Address F. HOUSE, Box No 1,594 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; no family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call at No 303 3d-av., harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN BY a very respectable young man, to care horses, drive, work in garden, or do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; is a careful, steady and industrious man, with reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (no incumbrance) as coachman and groom, who understands his business; his wife would work in the house if required; can produce the best of reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN with good references, for the City or country, as coachman and gardener, or to make himself generally useful. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man, in a private family; can be highly recommended from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN a situation in an office or store; is well educated, and can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; would assist a gardener and be generally useful; City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GROOM AND coachman, an Englishman; best of City reference. Understands all branches. Call at No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, residing with his parents, desires a situation in a lawyer's office. Address LEX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office. A good place more an object than remuneration.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-KEEPER FOR a banking institution, in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business, strictly temperate, and willing to work from eight to ten hours per day if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; must write a first-rate hand, &c.; must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation will be permanent if desired by both parties, after a fair trial. Address H. F., Box No. 1,056 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, a gentleman of good address, who has an extensive acquaintance in the City, and has energy and perseverance. With such a one a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER—A MAN AND WIFE, (without children; woman to do housework; or a small family furnished with a cottage. Apply at office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 124 Nassau-st., up stairs, after 9 A. M., Monday.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

JONES' WOOD—HAYDN FESTIVAL.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have, through Secretary STANTON, an official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, giving details of his great victory at Atlanta. On Tuesday last, SHERMAN broke the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. HOWARD found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, some twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, and easily repulsed the assault which they made in the afternoon. Finding strong opposition, SHERMAN advanced his left and centre rapidly to the railroad, broke it for a great distance, and interposed his whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy at Jonesboro. We made a general attack on Thursday, the Fourteenth Corps carrying the rebel works handsomely, with ten guns and 1,000 prisoners; and in the night the enemy retreated South. HOOD at Atlanta, finding SHERMAN on his road, blew up his magazines and decamped in the night, when the Twentieth Corps entered Atlanta. These and other details are well stated by Gen. SHERMAN.

Quite a severe fight took place on Friday, between Gen. AVERILL'S command and the infantry and cavalry forces under FAGAN, LOMACK, and IMBODEN. After a spirited engagement, the rebels retreated in hot haste, leaving a portion of their train in our hands.

It seems to be true that EARLY has not retreated. He is said to be still in front of Gen. SHERIDAN, and there are rumors that he has received reinforcements.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fall in Gold on Saturday on the first news from Atlanta was 12@15 per cent. There was a partial rally from the lowest figures. The Railway speculation dull. Government Stocks firm.

The frigate *Brandywine*, used as a storeship at Norfolk, was burned Saturday night with all her stores. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The total amount of tolls received at Rome, in August, for the Erie and Black River Canals, was $3,321 27—$610 34 less than last year. Total up to September 1, $14,518 53—$1,288 53 less than last year.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, so well known for his defence and brilliant advocacy of our cause before the English public, arrived in Boston in the steamer *Europa*.

An Indiana correspondent says: "On the farm of Lieut. ELKIN, near Bowling Green, I was shown a large stone, in the centre of which was a hole, which looked as if it had been used by the Indians for a hominy-mortar. Having occasion to use the stone, the owner caused it to be split, and in the centre of the solid rock found a perfectly round hole, about the size of a thirty-two-pound shot. There was no communication from the outside whatever, and there was a good deal of speculation among the curious as to how the hole got there. The only reasonable solution of the problem was the suggestion that the Indians first made the hole, and the rock grew around it."

Says the Fishkill *Journal*: "We have lately learned a fact which is new to us, and probably will be to most of our readers. The sword which Gen. WASHINGTON carried through the Revolution was made in this village, at a shop which then stood near what is now the residence of CHARLES C. ROGERS. This venerable weapon is now in the Patent Office at Washington, and still bears the imprint of the maker's name, in these words: 'J. BAILEY, Fishkill.'"

The Boston *Transcript* says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gabble the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harrangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation, are, in their daily utterance of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign.

A letter from Memphis states that Gen. FORREST has sent in word to Gen. WASHBURNE that he regretted taking his clothes without his being in them; that if he would send him gray cloth enough for a suit, he would return the General's wardrobe. The General replied that, if he would return his clothes, he would do so, if Gen. FORREST would designate some safe place for the cloth to be deposited. Gen. WASHBURNE'S watch was also stolen from under his pillow, but the thieving rebel lost it opposite headquarters, and an orderly found it, and the General now looks upon his watch as a trophy.

A newspaper printed at Sunbury, Penn., called the *American*, states that one thousand citizens, determined to resist the draft, collected near that place, some time since, and intrenched themselves on a mountain. Gen. COUCH sent an expedition after them, and they surrendered to it. What became of them is not stated.

WHEELER'S force is rather smaller than previously estimated; indeed not more than 3,500 men. He can do no damage whatever to the railroad, as every important point is guarded. The report that BODDY is north of the Tennessee, is entirely without foundation.

At a recent trial of the Ames rifle gun at Bridgeport, a shell, weighing 107 pounds, with a charge of 25 pounds of powder, went a distance of 7½ miles in 30 seconds.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Germania*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are not as late as the *Caledonia's* by two days, but furnish us with interesting details not contained in the latter.

Atlanta.

The public will read with satisfaction this morning the official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN concerning the fall of Atlanta, and the strategy and battles by which it was effected. The strategy was altogether admirable—the two actions were both victories. Our loss was small; our captures large. The whole affair forms one of the most brilliant chapters in military history.

The Fall of Atlanta.

Five telegraphic words—"Gen. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta," on Saturday, thrilled the nation with a joy not less heartfelt, if somewhat less demonstrative, than that of France, when through the streets of Paris ran the cry: *Sebastopol est pris*. Indeed, the Sebastopol of Georgia has fallen, and with this splendid achievement one-half of the great campaign of the Summer is finished, and the seal of success already set upon the military operations of the year 1864. With nothing more done, the sum of that which has been done is victory.

Four months of constant and vigorous campaigning, a contested march of full two hundred miles, ten pitched battles, and two score of lesser engagements by night and day, make up the price we paid for Atlanta. It is worth them all; for our highest estimate will not outreach the magnitude of the solid fact. Considering simply the military results of SHERMAN'S campaign, in the first place, it has worsted and nearly destroyed the second army of the Confederacy. Fifty thousand men have dropped from the thinned ranks of that army since it lay encamped around Dalton on the first day of last May. Its riddled files have been partially supplied from the dregs of the Gulf States, the worst of fighting material—old men, boys, and such timorous conscripts as have hitherto, by many devices, eluded the clutch of the drafting officers. This motley array, whose cohesion was never of the strongest, has at length recoiled under a crushing and demoralizing defeat. Reeling back toward the coast, it parts at once with the city it was gathered to defend, and with that residue of hope under which this last effort has been made to hold the broad State of Georgia against the legions of the Union. Henceforth desertion will play a double part in the decimation of HOOD'S army.

Next, Atlanta is ours—the point of which that far-seeing speculator, JOHN C. CALHOUN, prophesied, in the year 1850, that it would be the greatest inland city of the entire South, and at no distant day, said he, the capital of a Southern Confederacy. This is the place which, while rapidly approaching the fulfillment of CALHOUN'S prediction, has been seized by the Union arms. At once the workshop, the granary, the storehouse, and the arsenal of the Confederacy, Atlanta and its environs were of incalculable value. The foundries, furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, laboratories and railroad repair-shops; the factories of cannon and small arms; of powder, cartridges and percussion caps; of gun carriages, wagons, ambulances, harnesses, shoes and clothing, which have been accumulated at Atlanta, are ours now. Much of the machinery and material has probably been destroyed or removed by the enemy; but that which is removed can never again be worked to such advantage as at Atlanta.

But the downfall of Atlanta does not mean the occupation of that city alone. It includes the assured possession of contiguous and valuable cities and regions—of Rome, Rossville and Marietta—where are manufactured guns, ammunition, cotton and woolen clothing in abundance. In one word, Atlanta is at the centre of a network of towns and villages, which have furnished forth half its war material to the entire Confederacy, from the Rappahannock to the Rio Grande. This valuable region is now all ours.

There is a geographical consideration also. Atlanta is the extremity of the vast grain-producing territory of northern Alabama and Georgia. Between it and the ocean lie the cotton lands. Atlanta ours, the great, rolling, fertile valleys at its back, teeming with food and forage, pass forever into our hands. Nor is even this all. A wide, mountainous region, comprising that portion of the Central Zone which is traversed by the manifold parallel ridges of the Alleghanies, is now surpassed, and the rest of SHERMAN'S course lies over smoother ground, and through country less hostile to military operations. Should he direct his head of column away to the South, he would soon encounter the Pine Mountains, or, if to the Southwest, he would again skirt along the Alleghany chain. But toward the sea, which is the path most likely to be adopted, the land is less difficult.

From this time Atlanta will assume the rôle of a base of operations. The rugged region betwixt that point and Chattanooga, than which nothing could be more defensible, is surmounted once for all. It can hardly be appreciated what advantage has been gained in the elimination from future campaigns of 150 miles of hilly and wooded country, arduous and perilous, always interposed at the outset against every campaign whose base is Chattanooga. Now, in fine, SHERMAN marches against the cotton lands of the South. He has uncovered, in taking Atlanta, the entire series of railroads which form junction there, and threatens with imminent destruction every important city in Alabama and Georgia. On his right, Selma, Montgomery, Opelika, Columbus, lie at his mercy. Should his columns be directed toward the ocean, as is probable, cavalry would be dispatched to do all that is essential in the occupation of the former points. In his front are the important cities of Macon and Milledgeville, and on his left the City of Athens. Against these towns, now, his operations will be directed, and even Augusta will not be safe. Three hundred miles away to the southeast, almost equidistant from Atlanta, lie Charleston and Savannah. In good time, even their distance from Atlanta will not preserve them from coöperative attack by land and sea. In effect, this successful General breaks the rebellious territory in twain, and has already severed the railroad communication of its eastern and western sections. The fall of Atlanta, and the southeasterly retreat of HOOD uncovers the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery Railroad, which connects the former city and all the region east and south of it with Mobile, with Montgomery and the great Mississippi Valley. The occupation of one little town will throw us effectually across this road between Macon and Montgomery—the town of Opelika, which the rebel General has now been forced to leave to its fate. Of the other three railroads which converge at Atlanta, the Western and Atlantic, which runs to Chattanooga and Memphis, is of course ours. Two roads remain to the enemy — the Georgia Central, running via Macon to Savannah, and the other road to Savannah and thence to Charleston via Augusta. But these two roads, forming an apex at Atlanta, thence constantly diverge. It follows that it will soon be impossible for the enemy to extend himself far enough to occupy them both. One or the other will be surrendered, with the towns through which it takes its course.

Such, then, are the immediate military results which will flow from this crowning success of the Georgia campaign. But its effect on our arms in Virginia cannot fail to be most fortunate. The news has already spread throughout the camps along the Appomattox, and the enthusiasm of our cities upon its reception is tame and commonplace to that of the Army of the Potomac. That confidence in the future, based on past triumphs, which we call prestige, will surely spread its infection to the gallant army on the James, and ere long Virginia will echo the note of victory back to Georgia.

Unconditional Surrender.

The Commander of Fort Morgan asked for terms. "The only terms we can make are *unconditional surrender*," was the reply. Thus FARRAGUT in the last stage of the war reiterates the words of GRANT in the first. These words make the rule of the war. There is no different policy known in either army or navy. The champions of our flag invariably refuse to accept anything short of an absolute yielding to it. They will have the rebel bunting lowered flat to the earth before making a single concession. They are too jealous of the authority and dignity of the nation to chaffer, in its name, with defiant treason.

What these old heroes do, the Union party means to do. It, too, insists upon an unconditional surrender to the national authority, as a preliminary to the consideration of any minor question. Precisely here lies the prime distinction between the Union party and that opposed to it. The Copperheads are for treating with the "Confederate" authorities without requiring from them any previous recognition of the supremacy of the old Constitutional Government. So far as there is any recognition at all, as a condition precedent to discussion, they are, in fact, the ones to make it. The Chicago platform is a recognition for the nonce—a recognition *quoad hoc*—of Confederate independence, and, if fully carried out, would practically end in a recognition for all time. It carefully avoids the word *rebellion*, and every other implying that there is any allegiance due from the men who are fighting our Government. It asks that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an *ultimate* convention of all the States." Such efforts would involve diplomatic intercourse with the Jeff. Davis "government." That in itself is recognizing that it has a certain civil status. That "government" has declared, again and again, that it will listen to nothing so long as what it calls the "invaders" are on its soil. If we withdraw our armies, it is a recognition on our part that they have been invaded, and that the "Confederate" soil is indeed independent soil. If "President" DAVIS should waive this point, and listen to the propositions of President MCCLELLAN for an "ultimate convention," (we say President MCCLELLAN, for no other President could so tamper with the national sovereignty,) the Confederate Chief could take no action upon them under the Montgomery Constitution, by virtue of which alone he holds his place, except by inducing the Confederate Congress to authorize, through State action, another sovereign convention of the "Confederate" States, which alone could determine whether the Montgomery Constitution should be abandoned, and whether they would go into convention with the United States to construct a new constitution that shall be common to both. That is the only possible method for accomplishing what the Chicago platform proposes. Our Government could not more completely recognize the independence of the "Confederacy" for the time, than by suspending its military action in order that the "Confederate President, the "Confederate Congress," and a sovereign convention of the "Confederate States" should come to their respective decisions upon the question of "an ultimate convention" of all the States. It would be a practical acknowledgment that these authorities had discretion and authority in the premises. Should any of these decisions be adverse, or should the States now composing the "Confederacy" refuse in the end to accept the new constitution adopted by the "ultimate convention," there is no power on earth that would not instantaneously acknowledge their distinct nationality, on the ground that our own action had already estopped us from denying it.

Of course, there are many honest supporters of MCCLELLAN who think of no such application of his platform. But it is because they do not think at all. They assume that peace on the basis of the Union will come of itself, simply by our expressing a readiness for it. Their idea of an "ultimate convention" is simply such a Convention as might have been summoned in former times, involving nothing but regular constitutional procedure, requiring nothing but the sanction of three-fourths of the States to make the amendments binding upon all, and leaving the old Constitution "the supreme law of the land," if the amendments should not receive that ratification. This notion is a sheer delusion. The "ultimate convention," even if it ever could be realized, of which there is not the slightest likelihood in the way contemplated by the Chicago platform, would be a convention of States representing two distinct nationalities; and the failure to agree would leave both in the same condition as before the Convention. Having given up the old constitutional authority, so far as regards these Confederates, we should have no right to make fresh war upon them for still asserting their independence, and would have no alternative but to yield them that independence. JEFF. DAVIS could not possibly find any easier or cheaper road to reach what he has been so long in vain struggling for, than that which the Chicago Convention has designated.

But the loyal majority of the North do not intend that this road shall ever be opened. The path of peace these Confederates must travel begins at a different point altogether. It is Union ground from the start. The very first step involves submission, and a complete submission, to the old authority. Thus only can we have a clear and sure way to the adjustment of all the questions the war has generated; and thus only can our nationality be kept secure and inviolate.

McClellan's Military Adventures—The Intrigues with our Foreign Enemies.

There is not one military critic of eminence, either European or American, who has not pronounced Gen. MCCLELLAN an unsuccessful, and what is worse, an incapable General; and foreign observers have ever since his downfall puzzled themselves in vain over the strange worship which he continues to receive from a certain portion of our people. They do not comprehend it, and owing to the surface view of our affairs which they are in the habit of taking, they probably never will comprehend it. And even posterity, too, which will be able to review the whole war, and will witness its consequences—an advantage which we do not possess—will probably experience just as much difficulty as our European cotemporaries, in finding a satisfactory explanation of so extraordinary a phenomenon as the elevation in the bosom of an ardent mobile, Democracy, a of slow, timid and beaten General into the rank of a political hero.

Those among ourselves who are puzzled by it, and who are disposed to draw conclusions from it unfavorable to the popular perspicacity and intelligence, have to remember, however, that it has occurred in the midst of a civil war, and that in no other war would it be possible. Had MCCLELLAN fought his Peninsular battles, and written his Peninsular letters, when serving against a foreign enemy, his name would now be reposing in the same peaceful shade with those of the Earl of ESSEX and the Duke of YORK, of DALRYMPLE and BEAULIEU. There would be no party in the country which would dare to express sympathy with the enemy, or dare to make any man a champion on account of his failure to harm them. The sole claim to distinction, political or other, which any soldier would venture to urge, would be success in the field. Fortunately for MCCLELLAN, he drew his maiden sword in a quarrel in which a portion of his countrymen, though professedly loyal to the Government employing him, "feared nothing so much as victory" over the enemy.

In the eyes of this class, his military ability, or the want of it, is of no sort of consequence. The sole use of his military rank to them is the assistance it renders them in deluding honester and simpler men into helping them out. They use his uniform much as sportsmen use decoy ducks, and they selected him for their hero as soon as it was manifest that his political ambition was stronger than his military ambition, and that in order to gratify it, he was willing to be used by any clique which took a fancy to him and would promise him anything. Neither the nomination nor the platform at Chicago are anything new. They are simply the revelation to the public of plans formed three years ago. The Copperhead leaders fixed on MCCLELLAN as their man in 1862, and they then determined to employ him for the furtherance of their grand design of putting a stop to the war at any cost. They found less of the soldier in him, less of the real military spirit, less of that passion for purely military distinction, than in any other General of the same rank in the army, and he had an additional and invaluable qualification for their purposes, in the fact that the nation, in its great agony, and with a not unnatural longing for a hero, had pitched on him in a blind sort of way, very much as a woman falls in love, without knowing exactly why.

That his relations with this party were substantially the same, and that the purposes they hoped to accomplish by him were substantially the same, three years ago as to-day, is proved all but conclusively, by Lord LYONS' account of his interview with the Democratic leaders in New-York, in November, 1862. The contents of that famous dispatch addressed to Lord RUSSELL, which was subsequently laid before Parliament, have probably by this time escaped the recollection of our readers. But the light which it throws on the Chicago nomination and platform is so valuable, that we need offer no apology for again quoting it here It forms an exact pendant to the extract from Mr. W. S. LYNDSAY'S speech which we published two or three days ago. Lord LYONS, writing from Washington, Nov. 17, 1862, of the state of things which he had found in New-York on his return from England a week or two previous, says:

"On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the Conservatives. It was announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from actual service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the Conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the Conservatives at New-York was certainly very great."

Thus much about Gen. MCCLELLAN'S relations with them. It might be argued from all this, however, that they intended to use him simply for the purpose of communicating a "conservative" character to the conduct of the war. But this illusion is shattered by what follows:

"*Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after* the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, *was naturally that of foreign mediation between North and South.* Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the Conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad, *that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the Conservative party.* * * * At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, *even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether.*"

It will be seen from this that MCCLELLAN was chosen by the "Conservatives" as their champion three years ago, when they were actually seeking by every means in their power not to bring the war to a successful issue, *but to stop it altogether at any cost;* and while they were actually engaged in negotiations with the Minister of a hostile foreign Power, "with a view," to use a phrase like one of their own, to "ultimate intervention;" that intervention to take place, however, only when they themselves were in possession of the Government. So that they have not adopted a peace platform to-day, because, as they say, "the experiment of restoring the Union by war" has, after four years' trial, proved "a failure," inasmuch as they were determined to have unconditional peace if they could, and were engaged in treasonable intrigues to procure it, before the experiment of war had been tried at all. We presume that if they succeed in November in putting their candidate in the White House, they will at once proceed to carry out the programme which they sketched out to Lord LYONS so long ago, and reopen their negotiations with him for English intervention.

The spectacle of "Conservative leaders" arranging with Lord RUSSELL the terms of the partition of the Union, and driving LINCOLN'S "dishonored subordinates," GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, and the like, into merited obscurity; would be a pleasing and inspiriting one for the nation which has done and endured so much. And yet, if the names of some of the very men who foreshadowed to Lord LYONS this iniquitous arrangement are not actually on the list of the great lights of the Chicago Convention, and even on the list of those who have been delegated to inform Gen. MCCLELLAN of his nomination, we are greatly mistaken; and we are greatly mistaken, too, if the country does not before very long make arrangements to have their names held in everlasting and odious remembrance.

PERSONAL.—The arrival of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH in this country presents the occasion for our citizens to show their respect, either in a public or informal manner, as may be most agreeable to the distinguished visitor, for the character of an Englishman who has stood by the cause of liberty and Union for the United States, from the first outbreak of the insurrection. Prof. SMITH, we need not tell our readers, belongs to the same body of English Liberals which embraces the Mills, the Forsters, the Brights and the Cobdens, who have been able to look at this struggle, free from those insular prejudices which have narrowed the vision of so many of their countrymen. And it would be a satisfaction, we feel assured, to very many of our loyal citizens, to tender him a cordial greeting, and bid him a pleasant sojourn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

THE NAVAL ENLISTMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Messrs. ODELL and KALBFLEISCH, Representatives in Congress from Brooklyn, accompanied by a committee from the Common Council of that city, waited upon the Secretary of War yesterday, upon the question of allowing the credit of naval enlistments, upon the quota assigned to that city to be raised by draft, and were assured that such would be the case, and that in all cases, whenever it appeared that men had been regularly enlisted in the navy, such enlistment would be considered and credited in making up the quota from that district. It is understood that this rule will apply to New-York City as well, and that any error in apportionments will be corrected upon the same basis.

MORE UNION DOCUMENT.

In addition to the documents heretofore indicated, the Union Congressional Committee will soon issue the following: First, "The Doctrine of the Copperheads North and the Rebels, South Identical;" second, "Rebel Terms of Peace;" third, "Can the Country Pay the Expenses of the War?" fourth, "The Constitution Upheld and Maintained;" fifth, Peace, to be Enduring, "Must be Conquered;" sixth, "A History of the Cruelties and Atrocities of the Rebellion;" seventh, "Evidences of the Copperhead Conspiracy in the Northwest;" eighth, "War Votes in the Present Congress."

Orders accompanied by money will be filed at once. Address Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Washington, D. C.

ISSUES OF CURRENCY TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The issues of currency to National Banks for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, were two millions, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars; total to date, forty-five millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

HOW THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.

In one of the Annapolis hospitals, where there are 300 wounded officers, a vote was taken yesterday for President, with the following result: LINCOLN, 237; MCCLELLAN, 23; FREMONT, 27. The remainder were absent or too ill to vote.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers occurred in the Washington hospitals to-day: Wm. Sylaback, A, One Hundred and Fifty-second; Edw. Leach, A, Ninth Cavalry; John Heward, Gilbert Newman, B, Twenty-first Cavalry; John Parker, K, Thirty-ninth Cavalry. The following were reported yesterday: Wm. Loomis, Fiftieth Engineers; Geo. Lindsley, E, Fifteenth Engineers; John Mattenberger, Sixth Heavy Artillery; R. Hardendorf, E, One Hundred and Ninth; Asa L. Brown, L, Tenth Cavalry.

It may be considered a settled fact that New-York City will escape the draft by credit on naval enlistments.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Some time ago a circular was issued by the War Department, requiring that all officers promoted should reënlist for three years, before receiving their commissions. This has caused much dissatisfaction among many officers, who will not accept their commissions on these terms. The whole matter has, in consequence, been referred to Gen. GRANT.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

A Union officer, lately released from prison at Macon, Ga., gives a vivid description of the desperate measures to which the rebels have resorted to reinforce HOOD. Besides conscripting everybody, they have put into the ranks all the unarmed employes, including even hospital stewards. To supply the places of the latter, women have been conscripted; and every house in Macon has had a certain number of sick and wounded billeted upon it.

CONSUL AT CURAÇOA.

JAMES JASON, of Connecticut, has been appointed Consul at Curaçoa, vice D. E. SOMES, declined.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The statement is made on official information that legal-tender five per cent. coupon Treasury notes will be received, and accrued interest allowed, in payment of subscriptions to the new loan of 1881. It is deemed necessary to correct erroneous inferences drawn from a similar but an incomplete circular, which has been published in some of the newspapers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions of the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department yesterday, amount to $410,000, and to the 10-40 loan $81,000.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

Two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac have recently been paid to the 30th of June, and the remainder will soon be similarly satisfied.

THE SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

It is understood that the bonds for the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881, now offered to public competition, are all printed and ready for delivery. Persons intending to bid will therefore do well to address their proposals to the Treasury Department, without the intervention of third parties.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA AT THIS PORT

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING BUSINESS.

Renewal of the Disturbances in Oran—Outrages by the Tribes

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton, on the 24th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are not as late by two days as those by the *Caledonia*, but furnish the following additional items of interest:

ENGLAND.

The blockade-running steamer *Coquette*, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on July 5.

Intelligence from Bermuda of Aug. 2 says: The steamers *City of Washington*, with 853 bales of cotton; the *Falcon*, with 1,025 bales; the *Mary Celestia*, with 683 bales; the *North Heath*, with 890 bales; the *Wando*, with 629 bales, and the *Chicora*, with 519 bales, arrived here between the 26th and 30th of July. The steamer *Lilian*, from Wilmington, arrived July 13; the brig *Excelsior*, from New-York, arrived on the 25th; the *Time*, from New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 25th of July.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDA have been staying at Edinburgh and Glasgow during the last week.

The London *Star* says: "Col. CHARRAS left Brussels for America. His destination is said to be the headquarters of the Federal army commanded by GRANT."

FRANCE.

The Princess CZARTORISKA died on the 19th of August.

The King of Spain has visited Queen CHRISTINA, who came to Paris on the 19th.

His Majesty will leave for Bayonne and Pampeluna.

The *Constitutional* contradicts the rumor that the Emperor will shortly make a journey to Ostend.

A telegraph from Marseilles says:

"The rumors of fresh disturbances having taken place in Oran are confirmed. SI MOHAMMED has raised the tribes of Sarbas and several other districts of Boghar. They have committed acts of incendiarism and assassination, cut the telegraph wires and pillaged several caravanserais. The other districts of Oran and Constantine are tranquil. The troops have established a cordon, confining the insurrection and preventing any reinforcements reaching it."

A telegram from Paris, of Aug. 22, says:

"Monsignor DE MERODE has embarked on board the packet which is expected to arrive at Marseilles from Civita Vecchia this evening. He comes to Paris, where he will remain a few days."

A telegram from Bayonne, of Aug. 22, says:

"The King of Spain arrived here to-day. The Emperor and Empress received Prince METTERNICH to-day. The Prince will leave for Johannesberg on the 31st."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"The accounts from Lyons are very unsatisfactory. The silk manufacturers have not only lost their best customers by the civil war in America, but they labor under the disadvantage of paying a high price for the raw material.

The rise in the price of sugar made further progress at Marseilles, last week, under the influence of unfavorable accounts of the beet-root crops.

The wheat crop is all gathered in the neighborhood of Paris, after some difficulty, in consequence of a great part having been laid, and, further, on account of the great heat. Several farmers have already begun to thrash their corn, and they appear to be satisfied with the produce. The quality is good, the grain is round and well filled, and the weight varies from 76 to 80 kilos the hectolitre.

Although there was very little wheat offered for sale in the Paris Corn market last week, the supply was greater than the demand, and the price fell 50 centimes to 1f. the 120 kilos.

Bakers' flour, which was quoted a week since at from 47f. to 52f., may now be bought at 46f. to 51f.

The Paris Bourse closed flat on Monday. Rentes 66f. 25 centimes.

The Federal corvette *Iroquois* entered Havre on Thursday. At the opening of the port the corvette fired a salute of twenty-one guns, having the French flag hoisted at her mizenmast. The guns of the citadel answered the salute."

RUSSIA.

According to a Russian Imperial decree, the palatinate of Augustowo will be incorporated with Russia on the 27th, but remain under the administration of a Polish governor.

GERMANY.

A telegram from Vienna of Aug. 20, says: "The King of Prussia arrived here to-day, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor. His Majesty proceeded to the Palace of Schonbrunn."

A dispatch from Hamburgh, of Aug. 20, says: "The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians appears to be decided upon. Gen. GALLENS, the Commander of the Austrian troops, has arrived at Altona, and is making the necessary preparations."

PRINCE HUMBERT.

A dispatch from Hamburg, of Aug. 22, says: "The Crown Prince HUMBERT of Italy, under the name of Count MORSA, with a numerous suite, has left for Lubeck, on his journey to Copenhagen."

A telegram from Lubeck says that the Crown Prince HUMBERT had arrived at that place.

Mr. Gilmore in Reply to Mr. Benjamin.

In a circular of the State Department of the (so-called) Confederate States, which is addressed to the Commissioner to the Continent under the date of Aug. 24, 1864, and published generally to the North-ern papers, I notice that Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN, "Secretary of State," etc., gives a statement of an interview between himself, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Col. JAMES F. JAQUES and myself, which took place at Richmond on the night of the 17th of July last. From, it may be, the lapse of time, or an infirm memory, Mr. BENJAMIN has fallen into some errors of fact in this circular, and with a view to eliminating the truth, I propose to notice very briefly a few of his statements.

The main fact which Mr. BENJAMIN labors to establish, and which runs through his whole narrative, and to bring out which appears to have been his motive in publishing his circular, is this; that Col. JAQUES and myself visited Richmond, "as messengers for Mr. LINCOLN, for the purpose of agreeing with the President (DAVIS) as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. LINCOLN with authority for stating his own views, and receiving those of President DAVIS."

To prove this he quotes a note which Lieut.-Gen. GRANT wrote to Gen. LEE, a letter which Col. JAQUES and I wrote to him, and a lengthy conversation which he states occurred between himself and ourselves on the occasion, when (in my published report) I speak of having found him—"a short, plump, oily little man in black—in the northwest room of the 'United States' Custom-house."

The note of Gen. GRANT, as Mr. BENJAMIN quotes it, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., July 8, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Forces near Petersburgh, Va.:

GENERAL: I would request that Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and J. R. GILMORE, Esq., be allowed to meet Col. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, at such place between the lines of the two armies as you may designate. The object of the meeting is legitimate with the duties of Col. OULD, as Commissioner.

If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President DAVIS for his action.

Requesting as early an answer to this communication as you may find it convenient to make, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.

The request to refer our application to President DAVIS, in a certain contingency, I explain at the close of this article; the remainder of this note, certainly, cannot, by the most violent distortion, be construed to give color to Mr. BENJAMIN'S assertion.

The note in which we asked for an interview with Mr. DAVIS, as Mr. BENJAMIN quotes it, differs from the one I have published, and which I copied *verbatim* from the original draught I made within ten minutes of the time we delivered the note to Judge OULD. I quote the two below, and it will be evident that one or the other has gone through a process which has materially modified its tone and meaning:

GILMORE'S VERSION.	BENJAMIN'S VERSION.
SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.	SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.
Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.:	*Hon J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America:*
DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS.	DEAR SIR: The undersigned, JAMES F. JAQUES, of Illinois, and JAMES R. GILMORE, of Massachusetts, most respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS. They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are fully possessed of the views of the United States Government relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and South, and have little doubt that a free interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves would open the way to such *official* negotiations as would ultimate in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.
They visit Richmond as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves may open the way to such *official* negotiations as will result in restoring PEACE to the two sections of our distracted country.	
They, therefore, ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are	They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are
Truly and respectfully yours, JAMES F. JAQUES, of Illinois. JAMES R. GILMORE, of Massachusetts	Most truly and respectfully, Your obedient servants, JAS. F. JAQUES, JAS. R. GILMORE.

But *neither* of these documents affords the shadow of a support for Mr. BENJAMIN'S assertion. They both *expressly disclaim* our being in Richmond in any representative capacity whatever. The Secretary's assertion, therefore, must rest, if it has any foundation at all, on remarks made by us in the conversation which occurred at the before-mentioned interview. Mr. BENJAMIN'S report of the material parts of that conversation is as follows:

"After perusing the letter, (the one above quoted,) I invited Col. OULD to conduct the writers to my office, and on their arrival stated to them that they must be conscious they could not be admitted to an interview with the President without informing me more fully of the object of their mission, and satisfying me that they came by request of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. GILMORE replied that they came unofficially, but with the knowledge and at the desire of Mr. LINCOLN; * * * * * * and admitted that proposals ought to come from the North, and that they were prepared to make these proposals by Mr. LINCOLN'S authority.

I again insisted on some evidence that they came from Mr. LINCOLN, and in order to satisfy me, Mr. GILMORE referred to the fact that permission for their coming through our lines had been asked officially by Gen. GRANT in a letter to Gen. LEE, and that Gen. GRANT in that letter had asked that this request should be referred to President DAVIS. Mr. GILMORE then showed me a card, written and signed by Mr. LINCOLN, requesting Gen. GRANT to aid Mr. GILMORE and friend in passing through his lines into the Confederacy.

Col. JAQUES then said that the terms of peace which they would offer to the President would be honorable to the Confederacy; that they did not desire that the Confederacy should adopt any other terms, but would be glad to have my promise, as they gave theirs, that their visit should be kept a profound secret if it failed to result in peace; that it would not be just that either party should seek any advantage by divulging the fact of their overture for peace, if unsuccessful. I assented to this request, and then rising said: 'Do I understand you to state distinctly that you come as messengers from Mr. LINCOLN for the purpose of agreeing with the President as to the proper mode of inaugurating a formal negotiation for peace, charged by Mr. LINCOLN with authority for stating his own views and receiving those of President DAVIS?' Both answered in the affirmative."

These remarks made, according to Mr. BENJAMIN'S own statement, within an hour after we sudressed the before quoted note to him, entirely contradict all that we said in that note (even in his own version of it,) and can Mr. BENJAMIN expect the "Commissioner to the Continent," or anybody else, to believe that two gentlemen, whom he asserts Mr. LINCOLN selected as his representatives in so important a business as the making of peace in a great war, would so completely stultify themselves as to make such verbal statements in the face of what they had just written? I think not.

It might be discourteous to state that Mr. BENJAMIN has willfully misrepresented the whole of this conversation. I will, therefore, merely say that while reporting it his imagination got the better of his memory. To sustain this assertion, I will simply notice one of his statements. He says:

"Mr. GILMORE then showed me a card written and signed by Mr. LINCOLN, requesting Gen. GRANT to aid Mr. GILMORE and his friend in passing through his lines to the Confederacy."

Now, this asserted act of mine was simply an *impossibility*. The card referred to was addressed by President LINCOLN to Gen. GRANT, and was delivered by me to the latter gentleman nine days prior to this interview. It has not been in my possession, nor have I seen it since I delivered it to Gen. GRANT. How, then, *could* I have shown it to Mr. BENJAMIN? The said card was published in the Boston *Transcript* of July 22, and was pretty extensively copied into the newspapers of the North. The "Secretary of State of the Confederate States" undoubtedly thus learned of its existence. He did not learn of it from either Col. JAQUES or myself, for neither of us alluded to it in any way whatever.

Mr. BENJAMIN'S memory has played him false in regard to this entire conversation. I made none of the remarks he attributed to me, in fact *I did not say ten words during the whole interview*. The conversation was altogether between Mr. BENJAMIN and Col. JAQUES, and though I sat within three feet of him and heard every word he said, I did not hear Col. JAQUES make any of the remarks that Mr. BENJAMIN attributes to him. He *could* not have made the request that our visit should be kept a "profound secret," for he is a man of truth and good faith, and the express understanding between him and me, before we entered the rebel lines, was, that if we failed in paving the way for peace negotiations, I should inform the public *why* we did fail. No request for secrecy was made by either party. All that was said on that subject was said subsequently by Mr. DAVIS, and was in these words: "I give you leave to proclaim it (what he had said) from every house-top in the South." What actually passed, and *all* that passed, during this interview, was as follows:

The Secretary, as Judge OULD introduced me, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. BENJAMIN. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. DAVIS. Can we see him, sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, Sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. DAVIS. If they at all harmonize with Mr. LINCOLN'S views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN'S views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. LINCOLN, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, Sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say distinctly, we have no official or unofficial authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. DAVIS, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so suppose you call here at 9 this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge OULD."

This conversation I took down within seventy hours after it occurred, and I could have had no possible motive to misrepresent it. Mr. BENJAMIN has attempted to report it *thirty eight days* after it happened, and he evidently had a "case" to make out. That case is, that Mr. LINCOLN, by sending *quasi* ambassadors to Mr. DAVIS, has, in a manner, recognized the "Southern Confederacy." It would not be "diplomatic" to say that Mr. BENJAMIN'S report is false and mine is true, but I think simple truth will stand anywhere against adroit "diplomacy," and am willing the "Commissioner to the Continent" and "the rest of mankind" shall judge between Mr. BENJAMIN'S statement and my own.

But the Secretary's memory served him better in his narrative of our interview with Mr. DAVIS. It is true he lets his desire to make of us what we were not color his report of this as well as of the other interview, and he fails to repeat, or even to allude, to a large part of the conversation on that occasion; but the essential, and what seems to me most important portion of Mr. DAVIS' remarks, he gives in much stronger and more emphatic language than I have reported it.

He says that Mr. DAVIS "stated that if they (JAQUES and GILMORE) were themselves so unacquainted with the form of their own Government as to make such propositions, (propositions to leave the questions at issue between the North and the South to decision by ballot of the whole people,) Mr. LINCOLN ought to have known, when giving them his views, that it was out of the power of the Confederate Government to act on the subject of the domestic institutions of the several States, each State having exclusive jurisdiction on that point, still less to commit the decision of such a question to the vote of a foreign people; that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiation except by virtue of his office as President of an independent Confederacy, and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him."

With the exception of the allusion to Mr. LINCOLN (which Mr. DAVIS did not make,) these remarks are, *in substance*, correctly reported. The tone of discourtesy, however, which Mr. BENJAMIN makes pervade them, does injustice to Mr. DAVIS.

In regard to this whole matter I will add, that with Mr. BENJAMIN'S circular before me, I have carefully reread what I have written in respect to the interview with him, that with Mr. DAVIS, and the attending circumstances, and that no part of my whole narrative can be altered or amended, and leave it consistent with the truth.

In my published report I have, as explicitly as language can do it, disclaimed having, in any way, acted for Mr. LINCOLN; but I will repeat, that neither Col. JAQUES nor myself had any official or unofficial authority from the President; that we were not requested or authorized to express his views, opinions or desires to Mr. DAVIS or to any one else; that our "mission to Richmond" was initiated and executed solely on our own private account and responsibility, and that we have uniformly and always said so both inside and outside of the rebel lines.

Mr. LINCOLN gave me a pass. It read as follows:

Allow J. R. GILMORE and friend to pass, with ordinary baggage, to Gen. GRANT at his headquarters.
A. LINCOLN.

He also gave me a note to Gen. GRANT. That read as follows:

Will Gen. GRANT allow J. R. GILMORE and friend to pass our lines, with ordinary baggage, and go South.
A. LINCOLN.

And that is all that the President did, or wrote, or said, or caused to be done, or written, or said in relation to this whole matter.

So much for Mr. BENJAMIN'S circular. I will now add a few words to relieve that gentleman from the flood of billingsgate which is being poured upon him by the Richmond editors, because, as they assert, "on the introduction of a nameless Yankee friend, Mr. ——, he (Mr. B.) received two spies, and procured them an interview with the President."

The *Examiner* "greatly desires to know what Yankee has commissioned spies into our lines, assured them handsome treatment and access to the President," &c. Now, Mr. *Examiner*, it wasn't a Yankee at all, nor was it a Mr.; it was simply a Madam—a near relative of Mr. DAVIS, now residing at the North. Her letter was addressed to Mr. DAVIS, not to Mr. BENJAMIN, and it no doubt secured to me the courtesy and kindness I received at the hands of the rebel President.

Furthermore, Mr. BENJAMIN did not procure us access to Mr. DAVIS. Our letter to the Secretary was requested by Judge OULD, as he expressed it, "as a matter of form." We know when it was written, and we knew, four days before we left Washington, that Mr. DAVIS would receive us.

The facts about this are simply as follows: A prominent citizen of the Confederacy, who desires peace even at the sacrifice of Slavery, met Col. JAQUES at Petersburgh a year ago. They have corresponded since, and when, in May last, the Colonel decided to visit the Confederacy again, he wrote that gentleman, who at once communicated the Colonel's intention to Mr. DAVIS, and asked if he would see him. Mr. DAVIS replied that he would, and suggested that the gentleman should make his way to Baltimore and escort Col. JAQUES through the lines. The gentleman met Col. JAQUES in Baltimore late in June, but the Colonel objected to entering Rebeldom by the back door. The Southerner then said, "Go the front. Have a flag sent to LEE. Ask to meet Judge OULD. I will at once return to Richmond and see that everything works smoothly."

For that reason I secured Mr. LINCOLN'S pass to the front. For that reason, when Gen. GRANT said to me, "I don't believe the rebels will receive you. They have not answered a flag for a month. However, I will send one. I shall have to address Gen. LEE. Shall I say you want to meet Judge OULD?" I said to him: "If you please; and suppose you add that if there appears to LEE any objection to OULD'S meeting us, you would like to have him refer our request to JEFF. DAVIS." And for that reason Gen. GRANT inserted in his note to Gen. LEE the clause: "If not consistent for you to grant the request here asked, I would beg that this be referred to President DAVIS for his action;" on which clause Mr. BENJAMIN has attempted to build so much.

I have been under no pledge of secrecy as to these facts, but there have been reasons why I have not heretofore thought best to disclose them. Their present publication seems to be necessary to shield Mr. BENJAMIN (!), and to show, conclusively, that our "mission to Richmond" was altogether on our own account and responsibility.

Since writing the above, I notice a paragraph, copied from the *National Republican*, in which the editor of that paper says: "We are authorized and requested" to state various things about "the Gilmore-Jaques mission." All of these things I believe to be correct, except the statements that Gen. LEE gave us "a safe conduct to Richmond and return," and that "the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Messrs. GILMORE and JAQUES a pass through our military lines."

The Washington editor must have misunderstood Mr. LINCOLN on these last points. He could not have made the statements, for they are not true. We had no safe conduct from Gen. LEE. The President did not communicate with Col. JAQUES at all. I asked him but *once* for a pass, and promptly, and with no hesitation, he gave it—as promptly, probably, as he would have given it to *any* one he was glad to be rid of. I do not mean the President shall be hanged for any of my sins, and I do not want to be hanged for any of his, therefore I make this unimportant correction.

JAMES R. GILMORE.

BOSTON, Sept. 3, 1864.

* *Down in Tennessee*, page 254.

COPPERHEAD IDEAS OF MCCLELLAN.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a paper edited by an alien, in the service of the French Empire, sends up the following choice opinion of MCCLELLAN:

"MCCLELLAN is really a new man. For more than two years past *he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnsides, the Hookers and the Shermans.* His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration; and the first great violation of the Constitution, *the Emancipation Proclamation, made him sheathe his sword.* Obliged to fight, he has, however, never suffered his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions *which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler.* He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, *while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings.*"

EXCURSION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.—The Veterans of the War of 1812 will have an excursion on Tuesday, Sept. 6, for the benefit of their sick and for the burial of their dead in their burial-ground, at Cypress Hill, where are interred a large number of the old patriots whose ages range from 70 to 109 years. The old defenders appeal to the present generation to assist them in their laudable object. The steamer on which the party will embark will leave the different landings as follows: North Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, 7 o'clock, A. M.; Broom-street, New-York, 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8; Peck Slip, New-York, 8¼; Twentieth-street, North River, 8¾, and Spring-street, New-York, at 9¼, where she will take in tow the barge *May Flower*, which will lay at the last-mentioned place to receive passengers from seven to nine o'clock. The party will proceed to Myer's Grove, Chelsea, Staten Island.

The Western Telegraph Lines and the Storm

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The lines were down south of Louisville last night, and all down between here and Louisville to-day.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Union Demonstration—The Peace Men—The Campaign in Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 2.

Following closely upon the heels of the Democratic Convention, came a grand demonstration of the Union men of the city, who assembled in mass meeting, in Metropolitan Hall, last evening. The principal speakers were DRAKE, of St. Louis, KASSON, of Iowa, and WENTWORTH, of Chicago. In strong contrast with the treasonable harangues which have moved our indignation during the past week, were the speeches of these gentlemen. I shall not attempt even a sketch report, as anything like a readable one would be too long. The sentiments of all were loyalty and patriotism eloquently expressed. The "Copperhead" orators who infested our city during the sitting of the convention were dealt with in scathing terms. At the same time an immense gathering in the Court-house Square was being addressed by several gentlemen—among who was Dr. BRAINARD, a leading, but disgusted Democrat. The greatest enthusiasm, and, for a city gathering, the meetings were among the largest ever held in Chicago. The action and the speeches of the "Democracy in convention assembled" appears to have put new energy into the loyal masses.

It is strange that men who, otherwise sensible and intelligent, and who, if left to the promptings of their own judgment, would be patriotic, can listen without disgust, much less with approval, to the falsehood and causeless vituperation which run through all the speeches delivered by those connected with the Democratic Convention. But the blindness and madness of party knows no limits.

Messrs. DRAKE and KASSON are doing good service in the Union cause. The spirit and determination manifested by the Democratic Convention should admonish every loyal man that he has a duty to perform in this campaign which he may not neglect. All that money can do—and BELMONT, RICHMOND and others will bleed freely—all that desperate energy in a bad cause can do, will be done in aid of the rebellion and for the overthrow of the Administration, and with it the Union—for the leading men know that peace can only come through subjugation or disunion. This branch of the question was ably handled last evening, and the sophistry and dishonesty of the opposition fully shown up, and shown, too, in such clear light that "he who runs may read."

The campaign in this State is getting lively, and huge public meetings are becoming the order of the day. Gen. COLLEGY is now canvassing the northern counties, and the spirit of 1860 is again beginning to manifest itself.

There was quite a spirited contest in this city yesterday for delegates to the convention for nominating a candidate for Congress. The candidates were Postmaster J. S. SCRIPPS and Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH. It is understood that the latter has secured the convention. The withdrawal of Mr. ARNOLD is regretted by the better portion of the party.

The interest excited by the Democratic Convention seems to have nearly subsided. As I predicted in the beginning, there was no serious disturbance. In fact, it is remarkable that there should not have been more, considering the character of the crowd that was here. Perhaps the suspicions entertained in regard to their supposed designs put them upon their good behavior.

The authorities took every precaution to prevent difficulty, and to suppress any outbreak should it occur. Mayor SHERMAN, some three weeks ago, applied for two guns to fire the salutes. He was told that he would not be permitted to have the control of them, but that an artillery company would fire the salutes, which was done. During the sittings of the Convention four hundred revolvers arrived, directed to one of the delegates. The Provost-Marshal got wind of their coming, seized them, and placed them in Camp Douglas for safe keeping.

It was announced, at one time, that MCCLELLAN'S baggage had arrived, and that, of course, he would soon be here. Curiosity was on tiptoe, and considerable excitement prevailed. At length the report was traced to a wag who had seen a car load of *shovels* and *spades* unladen at one of the depots.

The public suffered one disappointment. After FERNANDO WOOD had made such an extensive spread in New-York, and especially at Syracuse, there was much curiosity to see and hear him. But after the first day or two he slunk away, and scarcely anything was heard of him or from him. DEAR RICHMOND and BELMONT had completely floored him. He may loom up large in the Sixth Ward of New-York, but at the Democratic National Convention he figured less than a cypher. His glory has departed—his power is gone. VALLANDIGHAM has got the inside track, and he will have to do something and get sent to the penitentiary, and thus become a lion, before he will be able to recover the lead. I fear FERNANDO was not pleased with the results, either in the New-York delegation or in the convention. But in this matter VALLANDIGHAM didn't fare much better, only that he had the pit and the groundlings.

There was an attempt at mutiny among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas last evening, but the disturbance was quelled before it fairly came to a head.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

f "The Human Face Divine."—What of th. -eatures? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WEL..., No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them: what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelar's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for offic rs, soldiers and civilians. No. 714 B'dway, N.Y., 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 18 Green st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only Truss in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO pressure on the BACK or cord. This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRISTO—HOLDEN.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTO and Mrs. LOUISA N. HOLDEN, both of the City of New-York.

HOWE—GRANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. George J. Geer, D. D., of St Timothy's Church, SAMUEL O. HOWE, of New-York, and MARIA W., youngest daughter of Alexander Grant, Esq., of Mount Vernon.

HUNTER—SHERWOOD.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, WILLIAM R. HUNTER and KATE A. SHERWOOD, both of Brooklyn.

KNAP—DAY.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, in the Presbyterian Church, Catskill, N. Y., by Rev. James R. Boyd, JOSEPH M. KNAP, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and SOPHIE H. DAY, eldest daughter of the late Edgar B. Day, of the former place.

RUSSELL—WHEELER.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Clarke, Mr. S. N. RUSSELL, of the firm of S. N. & C. Russell, of Plainfield, Mass., and Miss CARRIE A., youngest daughter of H. A. Wheeler, Esq., of Chatham, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at 4:20 P. M., of heart disease, EMILY, youngest daughter of William J. and Emily Brown, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her parents, No. 198 West 31st st., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

COOK.—At Pleasant Valley, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 4, Rev. RUSSEL S. COOK.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

FERGUSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, ROBERT B. FERGUSON, only son of Robert B. and Mary M. Ferguson, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 160 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LENT.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, THEODORE F., Jr., son of Theodore F. and Mary Lent, aged 15 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 23 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

MANNING.—At Pontiac, Mich., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Hon. RANDOLPH MANNING.

MASSA.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, CHARLES F., only child of Ferdinand N. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 256 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

PRATT.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, WILLIS N., only child of George N. and Sarah E. Pratt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Tarrytown, BLANCHE, infant daughter of Anna and Frederick J. Parker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 208 West 29th-st.

SEAMAN.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, MARY BESSIE, only daughter of Henry J. and Adeline L. Seaman, aged 16 years and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 45 9th-st., New-York, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM TYNG SMITH, in the 30th year of his age

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 21 Schermerhorn-st.

WAKEMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, DAVID WAKEMAN, aged 28 years and 19 days

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 296 West 43d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Tuesday morning.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prize: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA,
AND
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863.

In presenting to the public another volume of the Annual Cyclopædia, containing the record of the most turbulent year which the country has witnessed, no efforts have been spared to secure its completeness and accuracy, and to preserve it free from every mark of partisanship.

The principles adopted in the previous years have taken effect, and many new and most important questions arose under them, and were discussed during 1863; such as confiscation, emancipation, indemnity, official and pecuniary, the relations of the insurrectionary States to the Union, personal liberty, martial law, prize, the liability of Great Britain for damages done by the *Alabama*, &c., &c.

These discussions are embraced in its contents, together with the important civil and political measures of the Federal and State Governments; an accurate and minute history of the struggles of the great armies and their battles, illustrated with maps and plans of actions taken from official copies; the debates of the Federal and Confederate Congresses; financial measures of the Government, commerce, &c., &c.; the proceedings in the Confederate States to maintain the war and establish their Government; also, all the exciting movements in foreign countries; the development in the physical sciences; the progress of literature; mechanical inventions and improvements; the stupendous enterprises of the Government connected with the war, such as hospitals for the army, the manufacture of ordnance, and the trade regulations in insurrectionary districts; the present statistics of the religious denominations, and biographical sketches of the eminent persons deceased in 1863, &c.

The contents are arranged in an alphabetical order, and accompanied by a most complete Index. The volume is in the style of the New American Cyclopædia, and will match the vols. for 1861 and 1862 of this annual. The work is published exclusively by subscription, and is elegant and substantial.

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In Cloth	$5 00
In Sheep	6 00
In Half Mor	6 50
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In Full Mor	9 00
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A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

THEODORE BLISS & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Beg the attention of the Trade, Professors, and Teachers to the present retail prices of the following books:

Prof. DANA'S TEXT BOOK OF GEOLOGY	$2 00
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1,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
100,000 books, Freemasonry, Theology, Science, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, photographic cards, &c., at any price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO GENTLEMEN.
FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. MCKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money,

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advant

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO BRANCH DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE (A float)		900-horse power
FRANCE (Building)		1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III (Building)		1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

Firm Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,712	
HELVETIA—building	3,309	
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22,
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Bascom, Commander, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON, From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
BAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,166, the *Day Star* 2,376, and the *Sunny Neds* 1,786, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$36
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	41
First Cabin to Paris	96	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, CHAS. MASSMAN, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the finest ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class new steamship COSTA RICA, E. L. THELEFSDON, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80
The U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST, Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, Geo. W. Cocks, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 14, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Massurane, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September. MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. Lawrence, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to BYOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 56 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's,) Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawkeo.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st. running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. & 6:28 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars, also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 2½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FOOT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 8:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $10,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 33 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. SAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

New-York, Aug 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS of paper hangings, have removed their business from the store corner of Reade-st. and West Broadway, to their manufactory, corner of 43d-st. and 10th-av.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.
TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864. Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $5,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Bassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and leased in form to the Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby; the superstructure and the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same, except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipments of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in the hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 bandcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID CONING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.
By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, United Sates Navy, Commandant of the New-York Navy-Yard, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, at said yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.:
500 barrels spirits turpentine.
10,000 pounds of canvas shippings.
A lot of scrap leather.
1 small engine.
1 horizontal boiler.
4 upright boilers.
A lot of scrap pattern lumber.
A lot of hard coal cinders.
1 lot of iron boats.
Several condemned wood boats.
Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Navy Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, August, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, for priors, chambers, libraries, and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate lots, to suit. This sale will be absolute, and is worthy the notice of those in want of really good furniture. Goods can be packed for shipping or stored on the premises when desired.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.
The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7.3-10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.
These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.
They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.
The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.
A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.
Further information can be had on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Sept. 1, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH D. LAWRENCE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.
PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.
The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:
2 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.
These Harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.
All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.
The Hames are to be marked with the ma

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued—as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reop n Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be paid to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications, made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address

HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 720 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Journal of Commerce.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 1336 West 23d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bradford, Vt. They will give their undivided personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Ives, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Lyears, R. S. Morburn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. O. den, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., Eight-th. between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A GRADUATE OF Lewis Normal Institute for Physical Education, wishes a situation to teach the system. References satisfactory. Address with, and for particulars,

Mr. P. FRISBEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 68 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 16th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 42 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,122 Broadway, three doors above 26th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 337 and 339 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolroom 5, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 85, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

(Christian Brothers,)

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

Mrs. M. S. FARES and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 27th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 154 Broadway

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept 12.

MISS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss KELLY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 1½ A. M. Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 56 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Hankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. E. SCOTT and Miss E. M. HAUDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS H. C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 5th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 59th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHROP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lookwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Eagee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 16th-st

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Warick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. SERMET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 6th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Formlor classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East Sixteenth-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS BLEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book keepers.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 38th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Reece, No. 826.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French and German Day and Boarding School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 113 and 115 West 30th-st.

ISTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 298 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,

DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

A BUSINESS HANDWRITING, BOOKkeeping (double entry,) commercial arithmetic, &c., taught, $10 per quarter; ten writing lessons, $3; navigation, geometry, algebra, Greek and Latin. PAINE'S, No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 62 Bowery; no vacation.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. Samuel R. Fly, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in the rudimental English branches; also of drawing and painting, in City or country; best of references given; a desirable situation more of an object than amount of compensation. Address, giving particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 3,651 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF the English branches, or English branches and higher mathematics, by a single man, qualified by experience and inclination, who is a thorough disciplinarian and has always given entire satisfaction; can produce unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Station D, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT (gentleman) to teach the English and Mathematics; also, a gentleman to teach French; also, a lady to teach French. The principal may be seen at the school, No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY mornings, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL.—A YOUNG LADY, OF EXcellence and thorough qualifications, desires a first-class position, in New-York or vicinity, as teacher of the piano, guitar, and other instrumental and vocal music and elocution. Address J. P., care of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF ELEVEN years' experience in teaching his native language, as well as German, (which he speaks fluently,) is open to an engagement for the ensuing year in the City or country. Highest City testimonials. Address FRENCH TEACHER, care of Mr. M. J. Paillard, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND thorough qualifications, desires a first-class position, in New-York or vicinity, as teacher of the Piano Guitar, and other Instrumental and Vocal Music and Elocution. Address J. P., care of D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents WANTED to advance *Educational* interests throughout the country. *Principals, Trustees* and *Parents* introduced to accomplished *Teachers. Pupils* received for *Schools* and *Seminaries*. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 713 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,564, New-York Post-office

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES to give private lessons in English and French, or as teacher in a private school. Address L. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; ¾ mile back from the river; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.

JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 21,391, dated Sept. 26, 1863, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000. No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,095, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. P. Loper—No. 25,000, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLA

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Condition of Those Confined at Andersonville, Ga.

FEARFUL HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS.

A Sworn Statement by Exchanged Prisoners.

The *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* for the present week, contains the following exceedingly interesting statement regarding the condition and treatment of our prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga. It will be observed that it is verified under oath by three of our soldiers who were exchanged Aug. 16, and were appointed by their comrades as a deputation to wait upon President LINCOLN, and make representations regarding their condition and sufferings. Originally six Commissioners were appointed by the prisoners, but two of them were returned with the twelve who failed to secure an exchange at Port Royal, and of the four who came through, one, E. W. BOATS, the Chairman, is confined to his bed in this city unable to accompany the Commissioners to Washington. A strange delay in forwarding the papers granting these men a furlough has prevented them from going to Washington as promptly as they desired, but their story, some parts of which are too revolting for publication, has, by this time been laid before the President. The statement in the *Bulletin* is as follows:

"I am a private in the Eighty-second New-York Regiment of Volunteers, Co. G. Was captured with about 800 Federal troops, in front of Petersburgh, on the 23d of June, 1864. We were kept at Petersburgh two days, at Richmond, on Belle Isle, three days, then conveyed by rail to Lynchburgh. Marched 75 miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga. At Petersburgh we were treated fairly, being under the guard of old soldiers of an Alabama regiment; at Richmond we came under the authority of the notorious and inhuman Major TURNER, and the equally notorious Home Guard. Our ration was a pint of beans, 4 oz. of bread and 3 oz. of meat a day. Another batch of prisoners joining us, we left Richmond 1,600 strong. All blankets, haversacks, canteens, money, valuables of every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases, the last shirt and drawers had been previously taken from us. At Lynchburgh we were placed under the Home Guard, officered by Major and Capt. MOFFETT. The march to Danville was a weary and painful one of five days, under a torrid sun, many of us falling helpless by the way, and soon filling the empty wagons of our train. On the first day we received a little meat, but the sum of our rations for the five days was thirteen crackers. During the six days by rail to Andersonville, meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers.

On entering the Stockade Prison, we found it crowded with 28,000 of our fellow-soldiers. By crowded, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. This prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally seventeen acres, now twenty-five acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees, about twenty feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the Guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel. Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the inclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering this inclosure the stream, or more properly sewer, passes through the camp of the Guards, receiving from this source, and others farther up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we could, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhœa, or so limited in quantity that they were of no general use. The cook-house was situated on the stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the daily large amount of base matter from the camp itself. There was a system of policing, but the means were so limited, and so large a number of the men was rendered irresolute and depressed by imprisonment, that the work was very imperfectly done. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance into the water. Under the Summer sun this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze.

The new-comers, on reaching this, would exclaim, "Is this hell?" yet they soon would become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were at one time sent by President DAVIS to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all the information they desired, and we never saw them again.

The guards usually numbered about 64—eight at each end, and 24 on a side. On the outside, within 300 yards, were fortifications, on high ground, overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting 24 12-pound Napoleon Parrotts. We were never permitted to go outside, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire-wood. During the building of the cook-house, a few, who were carpenters, were ordered out to assist.

Our only shelter from the sun and rain and night dews, was what we could make by stretching over us our coats or scraps of blankets, which a few had, but generally there was no attempt by day or night to protect themselves.

The rations consisted of eight ounces of corn bread, (the cob being ground with the kernel,) and generally sour, two ounces of condemned pork, offensive in appearance and smell. Occasionally, about twice a week, two table-spoonfuls of rice, and in place of the pork the same amount (two table spoonfuls) of molasses was given us about twice a month. This ration was brought into camp about 4 o'clock P. M., and thrown from the wagons to the ground, the men being arranged in divisions of 270, subdivided into squads of nineties and thirties. It was the custom to consume the whole ration at once, rather than save any for the next day. The distribution being often unequal, some would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed no dish or cooking utensil of any kind. On opening the camp in the winter, the first 2,000 prisoners were allowed skillets, one to 50 men, but these were soon taken away. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, our ration was in quality a starving one, it being either too foul to be touched or too raw to be digested.

The cook-house went into operation about May 10, prior to which we cooked our own rations. It did not prove at all adequate to the work, (30,000 is a large town,) so that a large proportion were still obliged to prepare their own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation would mix the raw material with water and try to eat it.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind, not 2,000 had coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks, outside, near the Captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of 90 to which he belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead line" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow, just from SHERMAN's army, his name was RANDS, was trying to wash his face near the "dead-line" railing, when he slipped on the clayey bottom, and fell with his head just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but it was too late—"another guard would have a furlough," the men said. It was a common belief among our men, arising from statements made by the guard, that Gen. WINDER, in command, issued an order that any one of the guard who should shoot a Yankee outside of the "dead line" should have a month's furlough, but there probably was no truth in this. About two a day were thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves, or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency and tending to a kind of stolid and fatalistic indifference. Many spent much time in scrawling and engraving their initials, but hundreds were lying about motionless, or stalking vacantly to and fro, quite beyond any help which could be given them within their prison walls. These cases were frequent among those who had been imprisoned but a short time. There were those who were captured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known Belle Isle from the first, yet had preserved their physical and mental health to a wonderful degree. Many were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves occupied—some in cutting bone and wood ornaments, making their knives out of iron hoops—others in

Our regular Army Ration is:

¾ lb. Pork or 1¼ lbs. Fresh Beef.
18 ozs. Hard Bread, or 20 ozs. Soft Bread or Flour.
1-10 lb. Coffee.
1-6 lb. Sugar.
1-12 lb. Rice, or
1-10 lb. Beans or Hominy.
Vegetables—Fresh or Dessicated. Molasses. Vinegar. } Irregularly.

manufacturing ink from the rust from these same hoops, and with rude pens sketching or imitating bank notes; or any sample that would involve long and patient execution.

Letters from home very seldom reached us, and few had any means of writing. In the early Summer, a large batch of letters—five thousand we were told—arrived, having been accumulating somewhere for many months. These were brought into camp by an officer, under orders to collect ten cents on each—of course most were returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my companions saw among them three from his parents, but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these letters must have already paid ten cents each to the rebel Government.

As far as we saw Gen. WINDER and Capt. WIRTZ, the former was kind and considerate in his manners, the latter harsh, though not without kindly feelings.

It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that some of our trials come from our own men. At Belle Isle and Andersonville there was among us a gang of desperate men, ready to prey upon their fellows. Not only thefts and robberies, but even murders were committed. Affairs became so serious at Camp Sumter that an appeal was made to Gen. WINDER, who authorized an arrest and trial by a criminal court. Eighty-six were arrested, and six were hung, beside others who were severely punished. These proceedings effected a marked change for the better.

Some few weeks before being released, I was ordered to act as clerk in the hospital. This consists simply of a few scattered trees and fly tents, and is in charge of Dr. WHITE, an excellent and considerate man, with very limited means, but doing all in his power for his patients. He has twenty-five assistants, besides those detailed to examine for admittance to the hospital. This examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one, to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to 150 daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths within our stockade were from thirty to forty a day. I have seen 150 bodies waiting passage to the "dead house," to be buried with those died in hospital. The average of deaths during the earlier months was thirty a day; at the time I left the average was over 130, and one day the record showed 146.

The proportion of deaths from *starvation*, not including those consequent on the diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhœ, dysentery, and scurvy, I cannot state, but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, they were scores every month. We could at any time point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay or feebly walked, mere skeletons, whose emaciation exceeded the examples given in Leslie's *Illustrated*, for June 18, 1864. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and the wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration in quantity was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain life, and the cases of starvation were generally those whose stomachs could not retain what had become entirely indigestible.

For a man to find on waking that his comrade by his side was dead, was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeds in the extremity of misery all my previous experience.

The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of fire-wood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead body for the job.

Dr. WHITE is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, arrow-root, whisky and wild or hog tomatoes, in the way of medicine, I saw nothing but camphor, whisky, and a decoction of some kind of bark, white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limitation of military orders under which the surgeon in charge was placed, is shown by the following occurrence: A supposed private wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a Major of a colored regiment. The Assistant-Surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once not only to remove him, but to kick him out, and he was returned to the stockade to shift for himself as well as he could. Dr. WHITE could not or did not attempt to restore him.

After entering on my duties at the hospital I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of our clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices, a teacup of flour at $1; eggs $3 to $5 a dozen; salt $4 a pound; molasses $30 a gallon; nigger beans, a small inferior article, (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us,) fifty cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the prices in Confederate currency. Though the country abounded in pine and oak, sticks were sold to us at various prices, according to size.

Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

Some attempts were made to escape, but wholly in vain, for if the prison walls and guards were passed and the protecting woods reached, the bloodhounds were sure to find us out.

Tunneling was once attempted on a large scale, but on the afternoon preceding the night fixed on for escape, an officer rode in and announced to us that the plot was discovered, and from our huge pen we could see the hill above us the regiments just arriving to strengthen the guard. We had been betrayed. It was our belief that spies were kept in the camp, which could very easily be done.

The number in camp when I left was nearly 35,000, and daily increasing. The number in hospital was about 5,000. I was exchanged at Port Royal Ferry Aug. 16.

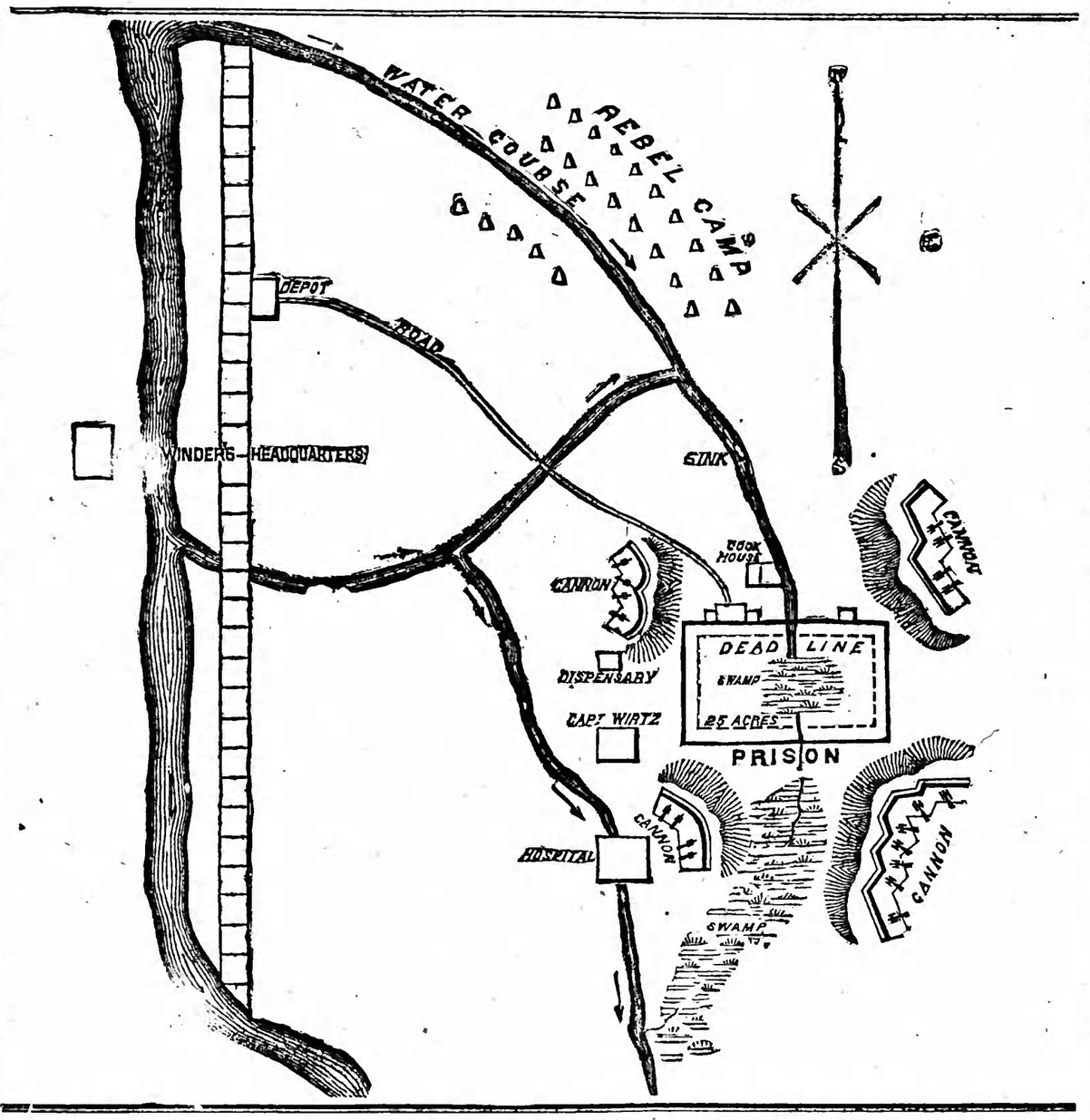
PRESCOTT TRACY,
Eighty-second Regiment N. Y. V.

City and County of New-York, ss.—H. C. HIGGINSON and S. NOIROT, being duly sworn, say: That the above statement of PRESCOTT TRACY, their fellow-prisoner, agrees with their own knowledge and experience.

H. C. HIGGINSON,
Co. K, Nineteenth Illinois Vols.
SILVESTER NOIROT,
Co. B, Fifth New-Jersey Vols.

THE CAMP OF UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

Diagram Showing the Outline and Surroundings of the Deadly Camp at Andersonville, in which Thirty Thousand Union Soldiers are Confined.



LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 o'clock, President A. A. Low in the chair. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the subject of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* was discussed. The President of the committee appointed to report concerning the matter stated the committee was unprepared to report, as a majority of the members were out of town.

As the *Kearsarge* will probably arrive at this port within a few days, the report of the committee will probably be deferred until the arrival of the vessel, when a special meeting will be called.

The Secretary read a communication from Judge MARVIN, relative to making the general averages of all nations uniform. It was referred to the proper committee.

There was some discussion concerning the draft, Mayor OPDYKE taking the ground that the enrollment of 1863 was excessive, he having personal knowledge of the fact.

The following letters were read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 29th July, 1864.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 11th of May last, inclosing copy of resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 5th of the same month, relative to the affair of the *Chesapeake*, I now transmit to you, for the information of that body, a copy of a note of the 12th inst., from Lord LYONS, on the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

SIR: With reference to your note of the 24th of May last, and to my answer of the 6th instant, concerning resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York with respect to the affair of the *Chesapeake*, I am directed by her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs to inform you that he has caused a copy of those resolutions to be transmitted to the Colonial Department, with a request that the resolution in acknowledgment of the proceedings of the magistrate who had charge of the *Chesapeake* may be communicated to him.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has moreover caused to be transmitted to Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, a copy of the resolutions on the subject of the assistance rendered by Messrs. Cunard and Company's agency at Halifax, to the United States ship *Ella and Annie*.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
LYONS.

To the Honorable WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c.

The communications were ordered on file.

On motion of Mayor OPDYKE, Judge MARVIN was appointed by the Chamber to attend the convention to be held at York, England, for the consideration of the subject of general average.

The Chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—ROBERT STACK, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, was brought before Justice LEDWITH yesterday on the charge of having one wife more than the law allows. Both of his wives were in court, and each manifested considerable indignation at the manner in which they had been deceived by Mr. STACK. One of the wives, whose maiden name is MARY CONBERRY, produced testimony showing that she was married to STACK, in the Roman Catholic rite, by Rev. Father MCSWEENEY, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The other wife, named MARY TRAINOR, produced equally satisfactory evidence that she was married to the accused in Brooklyn by Rev. Father NOONRAN. The first marriage, according to the certificate, took place on the 8th of May last, and the second on the 17th of last July. STACK admitted his guilt, and had nothing to say in defence. He was held in the sum of $2,500 bail to answer. He said he lived at the corner of Greenwich and Leroy streets, and was by occupation a stage-driver.

KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer FISCHER, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered the dead body of an unknown man lying across the railroad track, near the engine-house of the Hudson River Railroad, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, on Eleventh-avenue. Both feet of deceased were cut off just above the ankles, his head was crushed very badly, and his brains scattered over the track in the vicinity. Deceased was about five feet five inches in height, had light, brown hair, and heavy moustache. He was dressed in a dark worsted coat, white shirt, dark cassimere pants, heavy pegged shoes and black felt hat. On the small finger of his right hand there was a gold ring. From the indications, it is supposed that deceased threw himself across the track for the purpose of committing suicide.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A DINING-SALOON.—Two colored waiters, named CHAS. GILBERT and WM. OWENS, were arrested by Officers REILLY and CLARK, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of assaulting THOMAS and PATRICK MCCAFFREY, brothers. It seems that the above-named persons got into an altercation in the hallway of a dining-saloon on the corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, during which PATRICK MCCAFFREY was stabbed in four different places, about the face and arms, with a knife in the hands of CHAS. GILBERT. It is further alleged that THOMAS MCCAFFREY was badly bitten by OWENS. The accused were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail, each.

ROBBED WHILE SLEEPING IN THE STREET.—JOHN LEE, living at No. 110 Elizabeth-street, fell asleep on a door step near his house, and while in that state was robbed of a gold watch, valued at $225.

A man named MATTHEW MANNING was arrested by officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with being concerned in the robbery. Justice HOGAN committed him in default of bail. The watch has not been recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A lad named SAMUEL CLOSE, aged about 15 years, shot himself while on a gunning excursion at Coney Island on Saturday. It appears he had just landed from a small boat, and leaning on the muzzle of his gun struck his foot against the hammer, when the charge exploded. The bullet entered the chin and came out at the top of the head. The body was conveyed to the farm-house of Mr. J. PAULDING, in the town of Gravesend, where deceased had been employed. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death by shooting was rendered by the jury.

ROBBERIES.—The house of Mr. J. S. MACKAY, No. 229 Adelphi-street, was feloniously entered through one of the rear windows, on the morning of the 4th inst., and robbed of a gold hunting-watch, $8 in bills, $5 in gold, and $1 50 in silver, in all valued at $139 50.....On Saturday evening last the money drawer of the butcher shop of EDWARD MCMANUS, No. 10 Fulton-avenue, was robbed of $70 in bills. The proprietor and employes were busily engaged at the time in attending to their customers.

DETECTION OF A BURGLAR.—About 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the house of Mr. J. B. SMALL, No. 276 Dean-street, was feloniously entered. Mr. SMALL hearing a noise, went down stairs, pistol in hand, and detected the burglar, who was trying to unbolt the hall door. He called upon him to surrender, and refusing, fired, but missed him. The thief then concluded to deliver himself up. Officer LECOUNT, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police coming along, took him into custody. Property amounting to $150 in value was found upon his person.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 184, of which 23 were men, 18 women, 71 boys, and 72 girls. The principal diseases were: cholera infantum, 47; marasmus, 19; consumption, 17; cholera morbus, 4; croup, 9; dysentery, 8; diphtheria, 7; diarrhœa, 7; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; lockjaw, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 150; Ireland, 10; England, 10; Germany, 5; Sea, 1; Scotland, 1; unknown, 1.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK.—RICHARD GILLESPIE, an Assistant Engineer in the navy, was attacked on Saturday, at the foot of Hudson-avenue, by MICHAEL KANE, who knocked him down with an iron bar, and beat him in an inhuman manner. No provocation appears to have been given. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. KANE was arrested by Officer CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and locked up.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual August vacation of the Brooklyn Public Schools having ended, they will be reopened to-day. The school-houses have meantime been repaired and repainted, and in several instances alterations have been made, with the view of affording better accommodation for the pupils.

THE VICTORY AT ATLANTA.—A salute of one-hundred guns in honor of Gen. SHERMAN's victory at Atlanta, will be fired this evening by Lieut.-Col. BOOTS, of the Fifty-second Regiment. Fifty guns will be fired from Fort Green, and fifty from the dock at the Fulton Ferry.

THE DRAFT.—It is understood, semi-officially, that the draft in Brooklyn will be postponed until the latter part of of the month, in order to give time to fix the proper credits for seamen enlisted previous to February, 1864.

Williamsburgh.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named JOHN PHELAN was arrested in a restaurant in Grand-street, on Sunday, by Capt. WOGLAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged with committing an assault and battery upon RUFUS K. WARREN, and threatening to stab him with a fork. The accused was committed for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

QUOTA OF NEW-JERSEY.—The number of men thus far raised to the credit of Jersey City, under the last call of the President, is 299; leaving a deficiency of 744.

UNION MASS MEETING.—Arrangements are making for a grand Union ratification meeting in Newark, to be held some time during the present week.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of Jersey City reopen to-day, after being thoroughly repaired during the Summer vacation.

THE FIGHT WITH THE REBEL IRON-CLADS IN MOBILE HARBOR.—A letter from on board the United States sloop *Oneida* attributes FARRAGUT's success in the fight with the *Tennessee* and other rebel vessels to the damaging fire of the monitors. Capt. STRONG, on the *Manhattan*, came in between the *Tennessee* and the *Oneida*, and gave the *Tennessee* a shot which saved that ship. The writer says:

"We had hard work to take the ram *Tennessee*, for she is the strongest thing in the world. The *Lackawanna*, sloop-of-war, ran right on top of her, and fired her guns into her; the *Hartford* ran close alongside of her and pointed her guns downward; the *Brooklyn* dropped her best anchor down on top of her, and held her fast; fighting Tom STRONG jumped on to her, with his hawser he made fast to her and steamed off with her. She would have made her escape but that her steering apparatus was shot away. We have got her nicely anchored with the rest of us, and we have some others of their best gunboats lying amongst us."

GOVERNMENT SHIP BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The frigate *Chattanooga*, now under way at the ship-yard of CRAMP & SON, Kensington, will be ready for launching on the 15th of October next. This frigate is one of four ordered by the Government, three of which are being constructed at the Navy-yards. The *Chattanooga* is 315 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. When in fighting trim she will draw 17 feet of water. The same firm is also engaged in raising the deck of the light-draft monitor, built by them, 22 inches, so as to make her fit for service. Four steam transports, each 130 feet long and 39 feet hold, are under way for the United States Army Quartermaster. These vessels will draw but four feet of water, and will be capable of conveying a regiment, with its wagons, cannons, &c. A steam propeller of 700 tons burden for FLANIGAN & Co., of this city, will be ready in about two weeks for launching. Two propellers for the outside line for New-York, recently built by this firm, are now at the wharf receiving their machinery.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.*

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 4.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg and Southampton*—D. Lenan and family, Mrs. Boorman and family, G. Roerner and family, Mrs. O. Meier and son, Mr. Poppenhausen and sister, Mrs. Winterhoff, Miss Moye, H. Boock and family, C. Bellows and family, Miss L. Winter, W. Rank, J. Weber, C. Reinlerck and lady, H. Haeverling, O. L. Wagner, Mr. Schenck and family, H. Stermand, lady and servant, Mrs. Flamme and child, S. Renreus and lady, Mr. Weinleise, H. Scheck, Mr. Luis, Mrs. A. Walther, Mr. Curry and lady, Mr. Lanes and lady, Mr. Rutler and family, F. Lafond, A. Strahback, Leo Gautard and lady, Aug. Krische, M. Carare, 97 in 2d cabin, and 297 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Jas. McMullen and wife, P. Maldome and wife, Sister Mary, of Holy Cross; Sister Mary St. Sebastian, Myer Phineas, M. Bochit, J. V. Hamilton and 3 children, Miss Maggie McMullen, L. Bemstern, Joseph Levi, Adam Boone, Arnold Weber, Elijah Guion, M. Berwin, P. Michel, A. W. Priest, Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, S. Aaron, Mr. Wolf, Mrs. Neil, Mme. Dupie, Isadore Levi, A. Kory, Abraham Cory, W. Van Norden, P. Mallard, wife and 3 children, Wm. Gray and lady, J. Fiedig and son, Jules Paquot, B. Goodman, P. Sokolowsky, Miss Adler, J. T. Eerbes, Leopold Levi, L. M. Tanney, Hugh Livingston, Miss Burgess, Miss Kate McMullen, and others in 2d cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 6 27 | Moon sets... 8 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 11 | Gov. Island..11 00 | Hell Gate...13 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Aug. 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 459 passengers to Kuhnardt & Co. Had fine weather on the passage. Aug. 27, lat. 50 30, lon. 24 25, spoke Br. ship Edmond Granam, bound W. Sept. 3, lat. 40 40, lon. 70, Brenen ship Republik, bound W. Same day, ship Eliora, bound W.; also, ship France & Chili, bound W.

U. S. gunboat Mahaska, Capt. R. F. R. Lewis, Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steam transport Hare, Boige, Newbern Aug. 1, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Alexandria 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London and Isle of Wight Aug 5, with mdse. and 151 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Lat. 49 48, lon. 08 32, passed the wreck of bark Czarina, of New-York, abandoned; seeing the log-book floating, lowered a boat and picked it up, but found no later date than January, 1864; she lay nearly sunken; probably had been run into only a short time previous.

Ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, Cardiff July 24, passed Lundy Island 26th, with iron to S. G. Reed & Co. To the Grand Banks, had west and southwest winds, and moderate; from lat. 45 to 49, and lon. 43 to 47, saw numerous large icebergs and some small ice. Has been 9 ds. west of George's Banks, with light winds. Aug. 31 passed brig Saxon, bound E. Sept. 1, passed bark M. Balmon, bound E.

Ship Trimountain, (of Boston,) Field, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 380 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Gorilla, (of Liverpool,) Drydale,) Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion. 2d inst., off Nantucket, saw bark Anna Kimball, stpg. S.

Ship Ontario, Cox, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. and 440 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 7, Thos. Moran fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Minnehaha, (of Londonderry,) McGrath, Londonderry 32 ds., with mdse. and 327 passengers to C. J. Knox & Co.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clousen, Antwerp 38 ds., with mdse and 220 passengers to Wm. Schmidt's Son.

Ship Emile, (of London,) Boorman, Bremen 27 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Ship Harpswell, Tukey, Havre 34 ds., with mdse. and 175 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship John Gladstone, (of London,) Gilbert, Newport 46 ds., with railroad iron to Allen Hay.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight July 27, with mdse. and 212 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Syren, (of Boston,) Sears, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal to Thayer & Peabody.

Ship Ellora, (of Liverpool,) Conster, Bristol 36 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Equity, (of Liverpool,) Betts, Cardiff 59 ds., with coal to master.

Bark St. Mungo, (of Glasgow,) Young, London 50 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Johann Marie, (Brem.,) Kutscher, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Funch, Meineke & Wendt.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Russ.,) Sipsius, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 79 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Olsen, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble and rags to Funch, Meineke & Wendt.

Brig Kennebec, (of Bath,) Blair, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds. with coal to Brockway & Baker.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber, for Washington.

Schr. J. Barkeless, Tompson, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Gardner, Boston.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Edgartown, for Salem.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Wilcox, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester.

Schr. J. H. Taylor, Rawley, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth Davidson, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Vigilant, Albro, Newport.

Schr. S. A. Read, Read, Providence.

Schr. Eugene, Gray, Portsmouth.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E. and fresh, with rain.

Sailed.

Sept. 3—Steamers Cassandra, Transit, (tug.)

Ships Deutschland, James Foster, Jr.

Barks L. W. Griffith, Henry Trowbridge, H. Hellmack, Telegraph.

Brigs La Stephana, Uhla, Wm. A. Dodge, Arabella, Nellie.

Schooners Antelope, Mountain Home, Isabella Alberto, Bernard Yeneyke.

Spoken, &c.

Bill Rock—ship, stpg. E., was seen July 30, lat. 47 50, lon. 16 50.

Columbia—ship, from New-York, bound E., Aug. 21, lat. 41 35, lon. 53 40.

Free Trade—ship, stpg. S., was signalized Aug. 29, lat. 41 57, lon. 68 50.

Nubia—ship, from Havre for New-York, was seen Aug. 21, lat. 47 30, lon. 42 03.

Pequot—Br. ship, from London for Quebec, Aug. 19, lat. 48 58, lon. 41 36.

Paris—Span. steamer, bound E., Aug. 23, lat. 41, lon. 59 20.

Retriever—Br. ship, bound W., Aug. 15, lat. 49 30, lon. 44 20.

St. Mungo—Br. bark, from London for New-York, was seen Aug. 29, lat. 43 02, lon. 67 30.

Sunbeam—ship, from London for Quebec, 21 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 49 20, lon. 37 20.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. ship Empire Queen, Liverpool; barks St. Andrew, Algoa Bay; Wolfe, Gottenburg.

MEETINGS.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN COLorado, by residence or otherwise, and now in this City, are requested to meet at the office of JAS. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient relative to the present Indian war on the Plains.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE CITIZENS' ASsociation meet at Lamartine Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Sec'y.

KENDALL'S



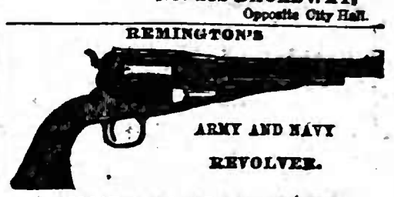
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4041. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR VICTORIES.

Stirring Orders by President Lincoln.

Thanksgiving to be Offered in the Churches on Sunday Next.

Salutes to be Fired at the Navy-yards and Arsenals.

The Soldiers and Sailors Congratulated.

[OFFICIAL.]]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1864—11 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The President has issued the following recommendations and orders in relation to the recent successes of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 3, 1864.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field who have so often and so gallantly perilled their lives in battling with the enemy; and for blessings and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. CANBY for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also to Admiral FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. GRANGER, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant Commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine power, resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

ORDERED—*First*—That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the arsenal and Navy-yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal and navy-yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

Second—That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of one hundred guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Newport, Ky., and at St. Louis, and at New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Reports of the Battle in Georgia.

A Defeat and the Loss of Three General Officers Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

There is no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

Deserters from the rebel army report that Atlanta is in our possession, with a large number of prisoners; that Richmond papers contain accounts of a battle there on the 31st of August, and that our troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three Generals, viz., ANDERSON, PATTEN and HARDEE.

The rebel deserters further state that their loss in the fight with the Second Corps on the Weldon railroad was very severe, but that they took a large number of prisoners.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, in company with Gen. GRANT, visited Gen. WARREN at the front yesterday. Rumor gives him an important command in that department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports of Recent Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The naval supply-ship *Brandywine*, lying at Norfolk, took fire last night, and is consumed, with all the stores on board. The loss is exceedingly heavy. The books and money are saved.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, arrived from Varina (James River,) last evening with 25 officers, 10 Surgeons and 415 enlisted men, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent for Exchange. They left during the night for Annapolis.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Sept. 1, contains the following dispatches:

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 29.

Twelve miles of the Weldon Railroad have been destroyed by the enemy, the rails and sills being burnt. Among the prisoners captured on Thursday was HANCOCK'S Adjutant-General. He escaped last night, but was recaptured to-day.

The report of the capture of 900 prisoners by HAMPTON is untrue.

During the past two days GRANT has been shelling the town of Petersburgh.

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Gen. WHEELER has burnt the London bridge over the Tennessee River, and went thence to Maryville and captured 700 prisoners, and thence to New market, where he captured 200 more.

Another Severe Thunder-storm at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 5.

There was another very severe thunder-storm here last night.

The down train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, due here yesterday morning, ran into a land slide twenty miles from this city. The train was thrown from the track, the engine and tender badly damaged, and the fireman slightly bruised. No one else was hurt.

Jubilation.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

The capture of Atlanta was celebrated in this city this evening with bonfires, music and speeches. A crowd of several thousands participated in the rejoicings, and they were addressed by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, Hon. WARD HUNT and ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Esq.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 4.

A large and enthusiastic meeting met on the public square last night, to celebrate the capture of Atlanta. Fireworks were displayed and the citizens were addressed by prominent men.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 4.

Yesterday was a gala day in Auburn over the capture of Atlanta. At an early hour flags were hoisted in all parts of the city. At 5 P. M. all the bells commenced ringing, and a salvo of one hundred guns was fired. Immediately a great crowd, including several hundred volunteers, who were waiting to be mustered in, assembled in front of the Western Exchange.

After becoming comparatively quiet, Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN addressed the assemblage in a stirring and eloquent speech. He was followed by Provost-Marshal KNAPP, in an effective address of half an hour. After he concluded it was proposed that the crowd form in procession and march to the residence of Secretary SEWARD.

The crowd had now become so large that they were obliged to go to the park adjoining the Secretary's grounds. After the crowd had halted in the park Mr. SEWARD was called for, and came forward and addressed the assemblage for over an hour, in one of his most impressive and effective speeches.

After he concluded, three cheers were called for for the following persons—SHERMAN, GRANT, SHERIDAN and SEWARD, which were given with a hearty good-will. Three more were then given for the soldiers and the Union.

In the evening, the Governor was serenaded by the Auburn Band, to which he responded briefly, thanking the band for the compliment.

Boston Rejoicing—Death of the Son of Geo N. Sanders—Storm.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

A great Union demonstration, to commemorate SHERMAN'S victory in Georgia, will take place in Faneuil Hall to-morrow night. Gov. ANDREW will preside.

Major REED SANDERS, of the rebel army, died in Fort Warren on Saturday, at the age of 27 years. The deceased was son of GEORGE N. SANDERS.

A cold easterly rain-storm has prevailed since 10 o'clock last night.

New-Jersey Rejoices.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

Gov. PARKER has ordered the firing of thirty-four guns in honor of the victory of our troops at Atlanta, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. One hundred guns were fired this evening by the loyal citizens of this city, in honor of SHERMAN'S victory. A public meeting called for this evening was postponed to Friday evening, on account of the prevailing storm.

Rejoicing at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Union League Rooms were illuminated and a Federal salute was fired here on Saturday evening, in honor of the victory at Atlanta. Speeches were made by Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBERTS, ROGERS, and Rev. Mr. KELSO, a refugee from Western Missouri. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The National Telegraphic Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The National Telegraphic Union will assemble Monday morning at the St. James Hotel. Delegates from most of the principal cities will be present. Many of them have already arrived. The Union is composed of the principal telegraph operators throughout the country, and is an association formed for benevolent and social purposes. Its officers are as follows: President, JAMES G. SMITH, of New-York; Vice-President, C. W. HAMMOND, of St. Louis; Secretary, J. A. DAVIS, of Boston; Treasurer, JAMES PATRICK, of Philadelphia.

Heavy Storm West.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The heavy rains Saturday night and Sunday morning caused an unprecedented rise in Licking River. Kelly's and Kilbrough's Bridges, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, near Cynthiana, were washed away. A large number of coal barges lying near the mouth of the river were carried away, and one or two sank. A log struck the steamer *Henry Fitzhugh*, and sank her. Her cabin floated off, and was carried into the Ohio. It is supposed that other damages were caused in this neighborhood.

Burglary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 5.

Burglars stole a draft for $11,000 on WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, of Boston, drawn by ROBERT TREAT, and payable to HENDRIX & BUTLER or order, from LEVI R. BUTLER'S house in this city last night, beside considerable jewelry and silver, and $400 in money. They entered two other houses, and took nothing from them of much value.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept 3.

Sailed, steamship *Constitution*, WATKINS, for Panama, with $1,138,000, of which $456,000 was for New-York.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-day by order of the President, in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

Wilmington's Quota Filled.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Sep 5.

The City of Wilmington has filled her quota with volunteers.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

A Brisk Engagement Near Berryville.

The Rebels Handsomely Beaten by Gen. Crook.

A Line of the Enemy's Intrenchments Carried.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 5.

The following special dispatch to the *American* is furnished in advance of publication:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 4—7 A. M.

Gen. TORBET'S cavalry corps, which has encamped at Rippon's store, on the Charlestown and Berryville pike, left camp at 9 o'clock Friday night, and proceeded to Berryville, reaching there at midnight, where they went into camp until daybreak next morning, when they moved out through Berryville on the Winchester pike, taking the road to the left, about seven miles beyond Berryville, and were still advancing when last heard from, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, meeting with little or no opposition.

The infantry, consisting of CROOK'S command, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, broke camp at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and moved in three parallel columns toward Berryville. CROOK'S command was on the left, the Nineteenth Corps in the centre, and the Sixth on the right. CROOK'S command reached Berryville first, about 12 o'clock in the morning, and rested in line of battle, with arms stacked, for a couple of hours, while pickets were being posted on the different roads leading from Berryville.

The Twenty-third Ohio was sent out on Snicker's Ferry road, and the Thirty-sixth Ohio on the Winchester pike, running to the right from Berryville. CROOK'S command went into camp, and had just finished pitching tents at about 4 o'clock, when heavy skirmishing was heard on picket line. The whole command rapidly turned out, and was formed and moved to the support of the pickets, who had been driven from behind some intrenchments which they had occupied.

The Thirty-sixth Ohio and Ninth Virginia were formed, and charged the enemy, driving them out of the intrenchments. A desperate struggle now ensued, the rebels being determined, if possible, to regain possession of the intrenchments. With this object in view, they massed no less than two divisions, and hurled them, with their accustomed ferocity, against our gallant little band, which was supported by both DUVALL'S and THOBURN'S divisions. They were handsomely repulsed every time they charged. The conflict lasted long after the sun had set, and artillery firing was kept up until 9 o'clock.

The whole army has been busily engaged all night in digging intrenchments and throwing up breastworks, and now occupy a strong position. The whole of the fighting, so far, has been done by CROOK'S command, which captured fifty prisoners and a stand of colors.

Our loss will amount to about three hundred killed and wounded, whilst that of the enemy is at least one-third greater. The following are some of our casualties:

Capt. SELBY, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the leg.

Capt. BARNES, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the leg.

Lieut. PHILLIPS, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the thigh.

Quartermaster-Sergeant E. HANSON, Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, killed.

Sergt. J. W. MOORHOUSE, same regiment, left arm amputated.

Corp. J. MCCABY, Company A, same regiment, and Private HENRY WEBSTER, same company, slightly wounded.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday, in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, supposed to be AVERILL advancing.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

An Advance Movement.

THE ARMY AGAIN IN MOTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Sept. 3.

At 4 o'clock this morning orders were received for the entire army to move forward. The wagons were soon packed and sent to the rear in the vicinity of Bolivar Heights, and the different corps took up their line of march about 5 o'clock. The Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, and Gen. CROOK'S command, started out on the road leading directly for Bunker Hill, the Sixth Corps having the advance. The Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, struck off to the left, eventually taking the Berryville pike and proceeding in that direction, evidently with the intention of holding that place, and ultimately making a flank movement upon the rebel position at Bunker Hill. The movement was executed with remarkable dispatch and readiness.

NO OPPOSITION

was made, whatever, by the enemy during the movement, and at last advices the army had found a new line of defence beyond Smithsfield, on the Martinsburgh pike, and some seven miles from Charlestown. Considerable speculation is rife, regarding the movements of the Nineteenth Corps, although they had not encountered any opposition as yet. It is thought operations will be delayed until the Nineteenth Corps have accomplished their task, whatever it may prove to be. The movements during next week, no doubt, will prove interesting. Great enthusiasm was displayed on receipt of the news of the fall of Atlanta, and energetic were the encomiums bestowed upon the gallant army of the West and its General, for the prosecution of the campaign.

C. F. WILLIAMS.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama, to-day, with $1,337,000 in gold, and 295 passengers.

The Sanitary Commission remit by the *Constitution* $28,000 in gold.

The fair of the Christian Commission will nett at least $25,000 in gold.

The ship *Bethshan*, bound for Hong Kong, carries out 1,300 barrels flour, 500 flasks of quicksilver.

Hawaiian sugars, to the amount of 350,000 pounds, have been sold to the local refinery.

The Propeller Sciota Sunk—Nine Persons Drowned.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 5.

The propeller *Sciota* was run into off Dunkirk on Friday night by the propeller *Arctic*, and sunk. Nine persons were drowned, as follows: Mrs. Catharine Dickson and child; Mrs. Henrietta Harris, of Toledo Geo. H. Hicok, clerk of the *Sciota*; two firemen and three colored hands, names unknown. The Captain, one passenger and twelve of the crew were saved.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Correspondence Between the Commissioners.

The Rebel Agent's Views of General Butler's Proposition.

General Butler's Caustic and Logical Reply.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. OULD, in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. OULD has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode of placing my justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches the Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General,
and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Aug. —, 1864.

Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR: Your note to Maj. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Maj. MULFORD has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners;" and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you [Maj. MULFORD] the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made within the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Maj. MULFORD and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange *all* prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the Winter of 1863-4, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange *all* soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by JEFFERSON DAVIS, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I misunderstood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good faith mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost contemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include *all* prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United States. Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or in other words, that colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into, and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war that the capture of moveable property vests the title to that property in the captor, and therefore when one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent Government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals immediately are claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "*jus disponendi*," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e., by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under BAINBRIDGE and DECATUR, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reënslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you upon the "*jus post limini*," or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent Power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable* property.

True, it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to reënslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently then with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reënslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, Sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, Sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an ablebodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

THE LETTER OF COMMISSIONER OULD.

The following documents, alluded to by Gen. BUTLER, are published in all the Richmond papers, addressed "To the relatives and friends of Confederate soldiers confined in Northern prisons:"

On the 23d of July, 1863, the Cartel of Exchange was agreed upon. The chief, if not only purpose of that instrument, was to secure the release of all prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provides that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole, in ten days after their capture, and that the prisoners then held, and those thereafter taken, should be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The sixth article also stipulates that all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged within ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

From the date of the cartel until July, 1863, the Confederate authorities held the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion, I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been to bring false accusations against us, it has never been alleged that we failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not under charges, when we held the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in cruel confinement, in iron or doomed cells, without charges or trial.

In July, 1863, the enemy, for the first time since the adoption of his cartel, held the excess of prisoners. As soon as that fact was ascertained, whenever a delivery was made by the Federal authorities, they demanded an equal number in return. I endeavored frequently to obtain from the Federal Agent of Exchange a distinct avowal of the intentions of his Government as to the delivery of prisoners, but in vain. At length on Oct. 20, 1863, I addressed to Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH the following letter, to wit:

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange.

SIR: More than a month ago, I asked your acquiescence in a proposition that all officers and soldiers, on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages, if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it.

As usual, you have as yet made no response. I tell you, frankly, I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchange.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer; but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

On the 29th of October, 1863, I received from Gen. MEREDITH a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was unofficially told that if the excess of prisoners was delivered they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by me, and put in the field. To show how groundless this imputation was, it is not only necessary for me to state that since then I have repeatedly offered to give ten Federal captives for every Confederate soldier whom the enemy will show to have been wrongfully declared exchanged.

From the last-mentioned date until the present time, there have been but few deliveries of prisoners, the enemy in each case demanding a like number in return.

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what, without any hesitation, they had done during the first year of the operation of the cartel. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part of the Federal Government to violate its own agreement, the Confederate Government, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their fair demands, and accordingly, on the 10th of August, 1864, I addressed the following communication to Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange. Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper to forward this paper to you, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the proposition therein made is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

On the afternoon of the 20th of August, I was notified that the flag-of-truce steamer had again appeared at Varina. On the following day I sent to Maj. MULFORD the following note, to wit:

RICHMOND, Aug. 21, 1864.

Maj. Jno. E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: On the 10th of this month I addressed you a communication to which I have received no answer. On the 23d instant I also addressed a communication to Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, inclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 10th instant. I now respectfully ask you to state in writing whether you have any reply to either of said communications; and, if not, whether you have any reason to give why no reply has been made?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

In a short time I received the following response, to wit:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW-YORK,
VARINA, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent for Exchange:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day, requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th inst., on question of exchange of prisoners.

To which, in reply, I would say, I have no communications on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make answer. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

I have thus fully set before you the rejection of the Confederate authorities in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy. The fortunes of your fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends are as dear to those authorities as their persons are precious to you, and I have made this publication, not only as an illustration of Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that your Government has spared no effort to secure the release of the gallant men who have so often fronted death in the defence of our sacred cause.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

AUG. 31, 1864.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

The bark *Normandy*, at Providence, from Shields, reports: "Sept. 2, 80 miles southeast of the Nantucket Light, vessel fell in with and boarded the wreck of a bark, abandoned and full of water, which had apparently been run into but a short time previous, as all sails were set. She appeared to have been abandoned the day before. She had an elliptic stern, and the only letters that could be seen on her were 'J. R. K.,' being her hailing port. Her cargo is supposed to have been fruit, as large quantities of it were floating near the wreck."

A United States Frigate Burned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Navy Department last night received a dispatch, announcing the burning of the United States frigate *Brandywine*, the storeship at Norfolk, with all her stores. The cause of the fire is not yet known, nor any of the particulars.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington at this Port, and Belgian off Father Point.

Seizure of the Pirate Georgia by the Niagara.

A Prize Crew Placed on Board and the Vessel Sent to New-York.

The Captain and Crew Landed at Dover.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The main points of her news have been anticipated by the *Caledonia*, but the summary brought by that vessel, although it extended to Aug. 26, failed to include the important news regarding the seizure of the pirate *Georgia* by the *Niagara*, the details of which we give below.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th of August, passed Farther Point at a late hour Sunday night.

The steamship *St. David*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

The pirate *Florida* sailed from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th of August, on a cruise.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA.

A telegram dated London, Aug. 25, and put on board the *City of Washington* at Queenstown, says:

"The U. S. frigate *Niagara* seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia* twenty miles off Lisbon; put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New-York. The *Niagara* landed the Captain and crew of the *Georgia* at Dover.

The *Georgia*, when seized, was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against her seizure.

The event excites much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government.

There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but generally satisfaction is expressed."

A telegram received by the *Belgian*, dated London, Aug. 26, says:

"The capture of the pseudo pirate *Georgia* by the United States frigate *Niagara* has created no excitement whatever."

The *Shipping Gazette*, of Aug. 24, publishes the following communication, which had been received by the Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to whom it was addressed:

ELLORA, (s s.) GIBRALTAR, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to report the arrival of this ship at the above port, all well, at 9 P. M. this day. Fine weather has been experienced throughout the passage. On the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., Great Burlings, bearing N. E., eight to nine miles distant, we passed close to two screw steam vessels, both under steam, but hove to with their heads in shore. The larger of these was evidently an American-built frigate, and was flying the Federal flag. The smaller was an English built-vessel, of about 700 to 800 tons, without any flag flying, and was deeply laden. On her stern was written in white letters, (apparently quite recently done,) "*Georgia*, Liverpool." She was brig-rigged, with bowsprit and jibboom, and had a black funnel placed rather further forward than it is in the generality of merchant steamers. Heavily laden boats were passing frequently from the smaller to the larger vessel, and I observed in one that was in transit at the time of our passing under the stern of the frigate, a quantity of seamen's chests and bedding. The frigate had tackles at both of her lower yard-arms, and she hoisted her pinnace out soon after we passed her. Preparations also appeared to be going on for hoisting in heavy weights. On the poop of the smaller vessel were several officers in American naval uniform, and a number of men, evidently belonging to the frigate, all fully armed. The larger ship appeared to be upward of 3,000 tons, full rigged, with two black funnels, with white band six feet from the top, she had a large gilded eagle on her stern, and altogether appeared very like the American screw-steam frigate *Niagara*. Boats were passing between the ships as long as we could discern them. The sea was very smooth, and the weather fine. I am, &c.,

GEO. S. SPARKES, Commander *Ellora*, (s s.)

The *Georgia*, it will be recollected, was for a length of time engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. BAINS, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000. was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo. She was insured at LLOYD'S on a policy not free from capture.

REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

THE FLORIDA.

The latest intelligence from the *Florida*, as stated above, is to the effect that she left Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Aug. 4, on a cruise. The *Freeman's Journal* of Aug. 25 has this paragraph:

"By intelligence received on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Lloyd's, through the *Preston*, Capt. WAKEMAN, just arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, it appears that vessel spoke the Confederate cruiser *Florida* on the 25th of July, in lat. 35°, lon. 36°, on the lookout for prizes. The *Florida* steamed up alongside the *Preston*, and having ascertained her nationality, put a number of letters and late newspapers on board her, the latter containing accounts of the destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*. Further communications were about being interchanged, when a vessel bearing the United States flag hove in sight, and the *Florida* started off in pursuit."

THE IROQUOIS.

The Havre correspondence of the *Shipping Gazette* writes, under date Thursday evening, Aug. 18:

"The Federal corvette *Iroquois*, nine guns, Capt. ROZNAN, arrived in our roadstead early this morning, and solicited permission to enter the port. The permission having been granted, and a pilot sent to her, she came in about eleven o'clock, first firing a salute, and was stationed in the Basin de l'Eure. For some reason not explained, her salute was not returned until about two hours afterward. A considerable number of persons assembled on the jetty to see her enter, and in the course of the day she received numerous visitors. Her crew is from 160 to 200 men, and many of them are English. They do not look quite so smart and clean as the men in the English navy, but they seem fit for fighting. The officers say that the *Iroquois* has been looking after Confederate snips in the channel. The guns are Dahlgreas and Parrotts, and only one is rifled; and the officers profess to think more highly of them than those of the English and the French. Two of the officers have been sent up to Paris, and those remaining at Havre allege that they do not know how long they are likely to stay here. Although Havre has suffered dreadfully from the American war, and although one part of her population sympathizes strongly with the North and the other with the South, the presence of the corvette has given rise to no manifestation of opinion. The officers are quiet, gentlemanly men."

THE REBEL VESSELS IN FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 22.

Two ships intended for the Confederate Government have for some time past been in construction at Nantes. The *Phare de la Loire* and *San Francisco* and *Chang-Hai* are still in the dock at the Basin de Indret, where their fitting out is being completed with a certain mystery. A notice placed in a conspicuous position before the building shed, forbids the entrance of strangers. Fastenings are said to have been placed around the sides of the vessels, in the vicinity of the engines, to receive chains, and thus form an armor similar to that used by the *Kearsarge* in its encounter with the *Alabama*. M. VOISIN LA MARINE the authorization to try the engines; Count DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, however, required that only one vessel should leave the harbor at a time, and that he should be informed of each departure and arrival of these ships. The *Phare de la Loire* adds that the date for the trial trips has not yet been fixed.

A SUPPOSED BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Freeman's Journal, Aug. 25.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a long, low, brig-rigged one-funnel steamer, carrying no ensign, was observed off Kingstown, steaming very fast. She came from a northerly direction, and had her paddle-boxes and gunwale painted white. After remaining a short time in the bay, she "ran away," steering in a southeast course.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

It is understood that Gen. BRAGG has lately gone to the West, armed with the full confidence of President DAVIS, to assist Gen. HOOD, and will thence proceed to the Mississippi River, in order to promote the passage from the western to the eastern bank of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and many of the men who triumphed last Spring over Gen. BANKS. It is obvious that if a considerable portion of KIRBY SMITH'S army is brought across the Mississippi, and escape the vigilance of the Federal gunboats which patrol the mighty stream, a considerable difference in the relations of the armies following SHERMAN and HOOD will be established. My impression is that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, if he crosses the Mississippi, will effect his passage not far from Memphis, and will be apt to attack the base of Gen. SHERMAN'S operations at Nashville and Chattanooga. Two of the most active and efficient officers in the Confederate service, Gens. STEPHEN D. LEE and FORREST, are detained in Northern Mississippi by the necessity imposed upon them of watching a large body of Federals who are striving to march from Memphis to reinforce SHERMAN before Atlanta, and who have already received a slight defeat at Tupelo. It will be remembered that, with less than 4,000 men, FORREST in May last scattered to the winds a similar force to that which is now advancing through Mississippi under Gen. WASHBURN, and which, numbering in strength 10,000 men, was then under the command of Gen. STURGIS. It is difficult for those unacquainted with this continent to follow not only the operations of the trunk armies under LEE and HOOD, but also the movements of legs and arms—as for instance of EARLY in the neighborhood of Washington, of KIRBY SMITH on the Mississippi, and elsewhere, of S. D. LEE and FORREST. If the map of the once United States exhibits still the similitude of a seething plain covered with molten lava, and coursed over by incarnate fiends, there are very patent indications that upon both sides the supply of combatants is waning low, and that, unless the most strenuous efforts are put forth by the Federals, the war cannot be much longer prolonged. Is the temper of the Northern people such as to admit of success attending these efforts? The answer to this question can be given better in New-York or London than in Richmond, encompassed as it is by the prejudices and embittered by the venom which spring from fratricidal strife, but upon the correctness of the answer depends the solution of the problem in which England is chiefly interested—will the approaching Autumn bring this weary strife to a close, or is another Winter of trial and privation in store for the Confederate States? The more I see of this American war, the more inscrutable does any future event, except the certainty of plenary independence in the end for these much-enduring Southerners, appear to me; and I must decline to hazard speculations upon a subject which I am convinced is far beyond the ken of any man in the Confederate States.

There was lately brought to Castle Thunder, (one of the prisons of Richmond,) a young chubby-faced English boy, named JAMES ADDY, eighteen years of age. He was a deserter from the Yankees, and his story is such as I have heard again and again repeated, but rarely with such appearance of veracity as in this case. His father is stated by him to be a yeoman farmer, living near a Yorkshire village called Askern, about six miles from Doncaster. At thirteen, JAMES ADDY says he was appointed a midshipman on board her Majesty's frigate *Emerald*; but after serving, with intervals of sickness, for about four years on the coast of Africa, his health gave way, and he resigned and returned home. Last Winter, accompanied by two friends, HENRY and THOMAS GARNER, he visited New-York, intending to return in two or three weeks to England. The keeper of the house in New-York where they boarded drugged their wine, and put them while insensible in the guard-house. The ruffian, in addition to stealing the money and valuables of young ADDY and his companions, doubtless realized the bounty money paid by the recruiting officers for three recruits. They were put into Company A or B, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment. They refused to do duty as soldiers. ADDY tried twice to escape before he succeeded, and says that one of his companions, HENRY GARNER, was arrested while trying to escape, and, as ADDY fears, was shot. After many hardships and difficulties, ADDY succeeded in getting to Richmond, and was committed to Castle Thunder, the prison for deserters. The poor boy says he would die a dozen deaths rather than go back to the Yankees. The Commissioner appointed by the Confederate Government to examine Yankee deserters has taken pity upon him, and he has been sent to Wilmington with a view to running the blockade and getting back to England. It is hard to see, if this story be true, why HENRY GARNER'S parents are not entitled to demand from the Washington Government compensation for the death of their son, (as compensation was exacted for the murder of Capt. BRADZON from the Chinese Government,) or, at any rate, the punishment of the New-York lodging-house keeper, whose name is known. It must be obvious that this case is one which admits of verification by reference to the Captain of the *Emerald*, and courts investigation."

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

Lord PALMERSTON had been addressing his constituents at Tiverton on the general policy of his Government. In the course of his remarks he spoke as follows on the American war:

"Then there was the American civil war. There is much difference of opinion as to the merits of the contending parties. Some are for the North, on the ground of their hatred of Slavery. Some are for the South, on the ground of their love of freedom and independence. We might have been involved one way or other if we had listened to many of those who urged different courses of action. We might have been involved in the quarrel, but I believe the country is glad we have abstained from following that course. [Cheers.] We could have had nothing to gain, and we should only have added thousands of our own sons to the hecatomb of victims which that calamitous, bloody and slaughtering war has sacrificed. [Cheers.] We may hope, that time and reflection—and recent advices from America show some favorable symptoms—we may hope that time and reflection, and the fact of the immense losses which have been sustained, and the slight hopes of success which appear on the part of the North, may warrant the hope that many months will not elapse before some progress will be made toward healing that tremendous breach which now exists. [Cheers.] But of this I am convinced that if we had yielded to those who, from the purest motives, and from a sincere conviction, urged us to interfere, to offer our mediation, and to endeavor to reconcile the parties before their differences were ripe for adjustment, we we should not only have failed in accomplishing that object, but we should have embittered the feeling between that country and this, and have rendered the future establishment of good relations between us and themselves less easy and more difficult—[hear, hear]—therefore, I think that our neutrality is right. I am sure that it is appreciated by the country at large." [Cheers.]

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Mr. GEORGE MCHENRY, has addressed the following letter to the *Times*: "Sir, a few months ago I drew your attention to the fact that the Board of Trade tables did not credit the Confederate States with any of the cotton received in England from them through the ports of the West Indies and Mexico. I find now that the Commissioners of Customs have made the same error, and in their report for 1863, just published, they base an argument upon the mistake, and assert that the blockade was more effective in 1863 than in 1862. It is due to the South that this matter should be corrected. Though the Government returns record but 57,090 cwt. to 1860, against 120,752 cwt. in 1862, the actual importations of American cotton in the United Kingdom were 560,000 cwt., against 300,000 cwt., or nearly double. Nor is this all. Quite an extensive commerce was carried on last year between the Federal States and the above-named countries of intermediate export, the Yankees receiving Southern cotton for provisions shipped thither, which, with that stolen from the Confederates, made their receipts equal to those of Great Britain, whereas a comparatively small quantity was obtained by them in 1862. In fact, the South ranked as the second cotton-exporting country last year. Since the 1st of January her shipments have even been greater than they were during the whole of 1863. From the period of the establishment of the blockade to the present time she has contributed to the outer world 3,000,000 cwt. of cotton, about one-half of which escaped from within her limits subsequent to last September. This, with the enormous stocks of cotton and cotton yarns and goods made chiefly out of her staple at the consuming points when hostilities commenced, has been the principal means of furnishing that description of clothing to the inhabitants of the globe for the past three years. The entire increase in the production of cotton, inferior in quality as it is, in other countries under the influence of high prices, has not been equal to more than 500,000 American bales; while if cultivation had gone on uninterruptedly in the Confederacy, the natural augmentation in the yield at former quotations would this season have reached 1,500,000 bales. India and China are cotton-manufacturing, as well as cotton-growing countries, and hence they, like England, had on hand, in addition to their heavy stocks of goods, a large surplus of the raw material, which they have been induced to part with in consequence of its extreme value. Prices have already touched the highest rates ever known. To be sure, some New-Orleans middling cotton sold at Liverpool during the last war with the American States, in 1814, at 32d. per pound.; but that quotation was in paper money, when gold was at a premium of 30 per cent. In ordinary times there is always two years' stock of cotton goods in the hands of all classes. When *Fort Sumter* fell there were, owing to the excessive productions of the Southern States of 1858, 1859 and 1860, which met a fictitious consumption by the erection of too much mill-power, three years' requirements. It is therefore easy to perceive how the raiment famine has been postponed. A point, however, will yet be arrived at when it will be necessary to call upon the South for her accustomed supplies. The second season after peace the South will be able to export between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales of cotton, and perhaps more. She can readily turn a greater portion of her labor on to the cultivation of that staple than formerly, and purchase a part of her food supplies from her neighbors of the 'Northwestern Confederacy.' No other cotton-growing country has such a granary at hand."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

An absurd letter, written from Niagara Falls by the correspondent of the London *Times*, the drift of which was given in our columns last week, has attracted much more attention and elicited more comment than it deserved. The London *Star* says:

"If all the correspondent alleged be true, *the Northern Democrats who have given him their confidence at Niagara, are more conspicuously candidates for the halter than the Presidency*; but we are quite satisfied that neither Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, VALLANDIGHAM, nor even BEN WOOD, are at all likely to fill in the terrible programme sketched out for them. The fact is, the correspondent is befooled by the unscrupulous schemers who have met at Niagara. They wish to set themselves up as leaders, in the hope that their European notoriety will enable them to achieve some of their pet projects at home; and all the drivel which they palm upon their dupe he solemnly sets forth as fact to the readers of the journal he represents. It is humiliating to the character of the English press that such wild and sanguinary nonsense should be published as the veritable intentions of the American people, and still worse that shrewd men of business, and even those who profess to take part in public affairs, should be thus deceived. The Southern Peace Commissioners would, no doubt, rejoice to inaugurate a new civil war in the North, and there can, unfortunately, be no doubt of the anxiety of the correspondent to see whole hecatombs of his fellow men swept to destruction in order that Slavery may be preserved. It is new for an Englishman to regard a *coup d'état* as 'an act of civic courage,' but he reproves MCCLELLAN for having 'let slip an opportunity' of imbruing his hands in the blood of his own countrymen to serve the base purposes of selfish ambition. Sympathy with Slavery already exhibits its natural fruit in the approbation of violence as a means of achieving professedly constitutional objects. And the most offensive aspect of all is that expressions of approval of ruthless violence, and instigations to a Northern General to follow the career of CATILINE, are conveyed amidst hypocritical professions of a desire for peace! Fortunately, whatever the wishes of this model Englishman may be, whatever the desires of the Southern commissioners, and whatever insane projects may lurk in the breasts of a few desperate Northern traitors, the people of the North have hitherto been able to present to the world the spectacle of a great people carrying on a vast war involving the issues of Freedom or Slavery, with perfect tranquility at home, and the supremacy of the law as universally acknowledged as in any European kingdom; and *we believe that the Chairman of the New-York Central Railway is not destined to destroy the Republic.*"

The Liverpool *Post* says: "Mr. LINCOLN had all but unconquerable difficulties when he became President. He encountered an army in the field, he was beset by opponents and traitors at home, and he had to create an army adequate to the wants of the occasion, for when he entered the office the United States army was hardly more numerous than the assembled volunteers at Alntree last Saturday. He did call an army into the field; he had to discover Generals through experiments, and it is admitted that, as in other wars, Generals of merit have turned up. The enemy has been expelled from a very large portion of the Slave States. *The Confederate army no longer holds the field; and it must be admitted that if the Northern army is incapable of entering the trenches, they dare not leave them.* No doubt the Administration at Washington have committed numerous faults—have fallen into many blunders, but that is nothing extraordinary. In every war the experienced Governments of Europe have fallen into mistakes and blunders innumerable; and even NAPOLEON himself owed his fall to the mal-administration of his Ministry. In this country we are not able to judge, except generally, of affairs in America. Just at this moment we are less capable than ever of appreciating the feelings of our trans-Atlantic brethren. They are preparing for the election of a four years' sovereign; and the election of that soverign has important and potent reference to the civil war. In small election matters we are not particularly scrupulous ourselves; and with regard to America we may presume that the less we believe of what their newspapers say the less likely are we to fall into error in judging of parties. One thing, however, ought not to be overlooked. Our Government, our merchants, our artisans and our manufacturers should take stock of what is known of Southern and Northern policy in reference to the war. If, as the Niagara negotiators intend, the North is to be convulsed by civil war, it concerns us to estimate the effect on our own interests. America was our best customer; America is still a good customer. If factions in the North invite invasion from the South, it requires no great amount of judgment to see that a crisis will ensue, of which just now it would be impossible to estimate the end consequences not only to the Americans out to ourselves. The Niagara negotiators tell us of the depression of trade, the derangement of the currency, and the want of employment in the event of a civil war; and we are bound to consider the force of such a state of things on ourselves. *But if Mr. Lincoln has shown a want of vigor hitherto, he has displayed no lack of courage or resolution. He is an honest man; he has an oath in Heaven for the preservation of the Constitution*; he has an army under his command; he has a large party to back him; and we would, perhaps, be very wrong to deny him the display of vigor necessary to a greater occasion than has yet been upon him. He is competent legally to proclaim martial law everywhere; and if there be any reason to believe that the threats uttered at Niagara will be carried into action, Mr. LINCOLN will be doing very wrong not to take the business promptly in hand and preserve order, and offer fair play to all parties. There can be no doubt whatever that the South at this moment considers itself in peril; and its impatience betrays a conviction in the Confederate mind that, if the pending election cannot be turned to account, its chance of success will become smaller. The North, however, would commit a great mistake to stand upon etiquette when offers of conciliation are made; and, so far as we know, these offers are of a nature which unquestionably invite to a desirable compromise.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RECENT THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

From the London Herald, Aug. 22.

In the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday, Mr. F. H. LEWIS, addressing the presiding Judge, said: Allow me, my lord, to make an application in the matter of a gentleman of the name of BATEMAN, who is charged with assaulting a lady named BARROWS. The lady instituted these proceedings for the purpose of protecting her daughter's character, and after the apology the gentleman has made in a letter I will read, I think you will have no objection to granting the application that the recognizances be discharged.

The letter was as follows:

AUGUST 20, 1864.

MADAM: As my attention and acts of friendship to your daughter have been so widely misrepresented to you, and so greatly misunderstood, I deem it but proper to assure you on the honor of a gentleman that as far as I am concerned I have never acted in any other way than a gentleman should do. I declare solemnly that no improprieties whatever have taken place, and I regret extremely that you should be under the contrary impression. I may also add that the sole reason of my meeting your daughter on the evening of the 1st August was to dissuade her from fulfilling her engagement at Paisley without your consent.

I am only too anxious to convince you that your ideas are erroneous, and I hope that you will consider that I have done all in my power to do so, especially for the sake of the young lady herself.

I have further to state that I regret to learn that you still labor under the impression that I assaulted you. I can quite understand how in the excitement of the moment you may have so imagined. If, indeed, I accidentally touched you, thus causing such erroneous impression, I can have no hesitation in expressing my regret that even that occurred.

To Mrs. BARROWS. H. L. BATEMAN.

Mr. F. H. LEWIS went on to state that, after this, and the oath of her daughter that nothing improper had occurred between her and Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BARROWS did not consider herself justified in further prosecuting the matter; and it was only one to Mr. BATEMAN to state that, reports being rife as to the matter being settled for a money consideration, he, on the part of Mrs. BARROWS, begged to give such reports the most positive denial.

Mr. SLATER, who appeared for Mr. BATEMAN, said that after the letter which had been read, and Mr. LEWIS' statement, he could have nothing to add, and should therefore apply to the court that Mr. BATEMAN be discharged from his recognizances.

His Lordship said he could see no reason to the contrary.

The recognizances were accordingly discharged. And thus ended the Adelphi drama.

MR. SPURGEON IN TROUBLE.

"Mr. SPURGEON'S 'Sermon on Baptismal Regeneration,' says the *Liverpool Post*, "has got him into difficulties, which will probably take him a long time to tide over. He has not only incurred the censure and lost the friendship of persons of almost every other denomination, but he has had to submit to the castigation of one of the fathers of his own. The veteran Baptist NOEL has, to use language kindred to the subject, been 'faithful' with him. In a letter recently written, he tells Mr. SPURGEON that he has 'ascribed immorality to brethren whose lives disprove the charge,' and that in denouncing the Evangelical clergy as 'unworthy the friendship of honest men,' he has 'blasted the memory of some of the most excellent men who ever lived.' He also tells Mr. SPURGEON that he—Baptist NOEL, who, before Mr. SPURGEON was born, was 'a leader of the people'—'values and desires the friendship of those Christian men' whom Mr. SPURGEON spurns, and that 'if for this' Mr. SPURGEON 'accounts him dishonest,' he must appeal 'from the judgment of Mr. SPURGEON to that of God.'"

SPAIN.

RELEGATION OF GEN. PRIM TO OVIEDO.

The *Iberia*, of Madrid, in its issue of Aug. 8, refers in the following terms to what occurred prior to Gen. PRIM'S departure from Madrid:

"Within a few days after the events of the Montaña del Principe Pio (the mutiny in the Saboya regiment,) Gen. PRIM was summoned to the Ministry of War by an aide-de-camp. On presenting himself in, obedience to this summons, Gen. PRIM was informed that the Government would be glad to see him await himself of the leave of absence for foreign travel which he held. The General replied that he did not require to travel. The Minister for War then said the Government had determined upon his quitting Madrid within twenty-four hours, and that he should await orders at Corunna. Gen. PRIM protested against such departure without prejudice to his right of subsequently making protest first by memorial to the Queen and afterward from his place in the Senate. He finally declined leaving Madrid before the 15th inst., and explained his reasons for not accepting Corunna as a place of residence. The Minister expressed his concurrence in what the General had said, but added that he should consult his colleague by telegraph.

The reply did not fail to arrive very speedily. It was the 11th inst., and the Government could not wait longer than the 13th. The General might select any town he wished except Catalona, Aragon, Valencia, Logrono, or any other district connected by railway with Madrid. Oviedo was therefore chosen as the place of residence."

The *Correspondencia de Espana* says:

"A request was addressed by the Minister of War to Gen. PRIM to travel by a different railway route to Oviedo, from that announced in the Progressist journals. This request has been censured by some who misunderstand the motives by which it was dictated. It was made for one very simple reason.

The Government knew positively that the Progressists, this time supported by the Democrats, had taken measures to make the departure of Gen. PRIM one of those political manifestations styled pacific, to which flock not only politicians, but the curious, the idle, and all those, of whatever class they may be who see in any novelty a diversion.

According to the law on public meetings recently voted by the Cortes, the Government could not, without ignoring this law and bringing authority into contempt, permit the repetition of the scenes which took place at the funeral of Señor MUÑOZ TORRERO.

It might, therefore, have been necessary in order to prevent a violation of the law, to employ public force, and then not only would the authors of the manifestation have suffered but also the woman, the children, those persons present simply out of curiosity, and those who might happen to be passing through the streets.

In this alternative the Government took the most natural and sensative course of recommending Gen. PRIM to change his route, and thus avoid a manifestation. This would not prevent his friends taking leave of him at the railway station, in perfect liberty and in such number they might think fit, since the Government had no interest in preventing a manifestation or ovation, except to preserve public order and the authority of the law."

FRANCE.

THE QUADRUPLE MURDER.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes from Paris as follows regarding a case which has already been briefly mentioned;

"A month's study of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, whilst showing the amount of French crime, would reveal the facts that criminals in this country when once they set to work, stop short of no horror. A few days ago, a man was tried for the murder of his mother-in-law, arson committed to hide his crime, and wounds inflicted on another woman by means of vitriol. Two men are now being tried in the south, and their indictment is even more terrible. One might fancy one was reading another tale of EDGAR POE. On July 9 last, JACQUES LATOUR, a baker, and FRANCOIS AUBOUY, nicknamed Hercules, were accused of assassination and robbery, and committed for trial. The act of accusation gives the following account of the crime with which these men are charged: In the valley of the Arize, and close to the village Labastide-Besplas, lies the chateau of Bailliard, a straggling building. In this chateau lived an old bachelor, a M. BUGAD DE LABALLE, and three servants, JEAN LACANEL, the coachman, PELAGIE BYCHSIAR, the maid, and RAYMOND BERGE, the cook. M. DE LABALLE had a considerable fortune, which he very much neglected; in fact, he was a miser and preferred hoarding up his money even to investing it in Government securities. Public report greatly exaggerated his wealth. He left home but rarely, and had always guns and swords at hand. On the 25th of February last a valet remarked that the shutters of the chateau were closed at an unusually late hour. After making some inquiries, this man went into the court-yard of Bailla, and called PELAGIE; finding no one in the kitchen, he went into the stable, where he saw several pools of blood, and in an obscure corner the body of the maid. He immediately gave the alarm, and an atrocious business was soon brought to light. The body of the maid PELAGIE had been discovered on the ground floor. In a wood-shed, close by, lay the corpse of JEAN LACANEL, where it had evidently been dragged from the stable. It is supposed that he was the first victim, and that PELAGIE BYCHSIER was murdered after a long struggle, whilst attempting to assist him. On the first floor, where the two servants slept, was found the body of M. de LABALLE, at the foot of a bed, and behind the bed, half enveloped in the curtains, was RAYMOND BERGE, her head nearly severed from her body. It seemed as if she had been the last attacked, and had endeavored to defend herself with the bed hangings. The assassin, to accomplish his crime, must have got on the bed, for the sheets showed the marks of muddy boots. It is supposed that M. de LABALLE was murdered in an adjoining room. The four bodies were fearfully mutilated, and the details of the different wounds showed that unheard ferocity had been practised on the victims after death. It is hard to account for this brutality otherwise than by supposing that the assassins were endeavoring to mislead justice. M. de LABALLE is said to have had no enemies, and the only motive for the perpetration of the crime was to obtain the treasure he was known to possess. Suspicion immediately fell on a man who went by the name of PUJOL. He had been seen several times in the neighborhood, and had disappeared directly after the assassinations. Had he remained quiet he might have escaped altogether; but he was taken up for wounding and robbery at St. Girons and Toulouse, and as the description given of him coincided with PUJOL, the matter was examined, and he was found to be the same man who had been seen wandering round Bailiard. His name was not PUJOL, but JACQUES LATOUR; he was an escaped convict, he had already been in prison for nine years, and his photograph was in every considerable police station in France. A chain of circumstantial evidence was gone into. Poor before the crime, LATOUR had his his pockets full of notes and gold a few days later. He announced his intention of settling in the neighborhood and purchasing a farm, and he went so far as to ask the daughter of his host in marriage, but he soon got frightened and went further on. He continually heard the affair of Labastide discussed, and when told that one of the assassins had been arrested, he declared the report to be false; and on another occasion, when the assassins were accused of having eaten by the side of the dead bodies of their victims, he replied: "And why not—they were hungry!" The evidence collected against JACQUES LATOUR is nearly certain to lead to his conviction. He is supposed to have been aided by the other prisoner, against whom no very strong case has been made out.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

It is said that the Emperor NAPOLEON is resolved not to allow the last outrage committed at Rome to pass off with the same impunity as that of which the Mortara family was the victim. The repetition of these acts does the Papal cause great injury, even with those who are sincerely devoted to Catholicism, and the abduction of the child CORR is and must be reprobated by all except rampant and intolerant bigots. The reasons which the Imperial Government may have had for not interfering more actively in the former case do not exist in the present. The strongest remonstrances have already been made to the French Minister at Rome. It has been already intimated that France will not suffer abuses which shock humanity to be perpetrated in a Capital occupied by her army. To do so would be to sanction them; and the Emperor will not sanction them. I do not know whether the Government will go to the length of withdrawing the army altogether from Rome, and leave the Roman Government to settle its affairs with its discontented subjects; for, as is alleged, there are divers reasons, political and strategical, which, irrespectively of protecting the Holy Father, require the continuance of the occupation. But, short of that, the French Government, whose voice in such matters should be all-powerful, will not connive at an act which nothing can justify, which is actually a defiance flung in the face of the civilized world, and particularly of the nation but for whose aid the Roman Government would not only be unable to do such things, but even to maintain itself a single month. I hear that an *ultimatum* will, if friendly remonstrances prove unavailing, be preceded to Cardinal ANTONELLI, which it would be prudent not to disregard.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

The French Provincial Councils had begun to assemble, and two of the Cabinet Ministers had delivered important addresses with reference to the contemplated extension of the powers of those bodies. M. ROUHER and M. ROWLAND were the speakers, and they agreed that the result of the movement is to be a considerable decentralization.

A REBEL WEDDING AT BADEN BADEN.

A letter from Baden Baden of the 17th says: "An interesting occurrence took place last night at the Hotel de l'Europe. A young Lieutenant in the navy of the Confederates States of America led to the hymenial altar a young lady, a daughter of the heroic City of Richmond. The bride, radiant in youth and beauty, was sumptuously attired in a costume issuing from the hands of a renowned Paris *modiste*. The bridegroom, a type of manly form and comeliness, was dressed in the naval uniform of the Confederate States. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. FLOWER, the English chaplain. A banquet was afterward served to the assembled guests, in which mine host of the Hotel de l'Europe surpassed himself. The *coup d'œil* of the table was fairylike, the viands delicate and the wines of rich flavor. Prominent among the guests was the expressive head of Mr. SLIDELL, the Southern envoy."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 26.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 26,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of 3-16d. for American, and 1-8@1-4d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	30d.
Mobile	Nominal.	29 1-2d.
Uplands	Nominal.	29d

The stock in port is 76,600 bales, including 10,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.

Consols close at 89@89 1-2 for Money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £106,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares 45@44 discount.

Erie Shares 40 1-2@41 1-2.

LAW REPORTS.

The World Libel Case—Who are the Responsible Proprietors of that Paper.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

George Opdyke vs. *Manton Marble and others.*

—In this case the plaintiff commenced a suit to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libel published in the *World* newspaper, and based on the T. W. letters. The plaintiff obtained an order directing Manton M. Marble and Elon Comstock to make discovery of their books and papers, in order to allow the plaintiff to discover who are the proprietors of the *World*, in order that they may be joined as defendants in the suit. The defendants now applied to vacate such order, on the ground that the same was irregular, being *ex parte* and obtained without notice, and also that the affidavit on which the same was based was defective.

The plaintiff in reply made the following statement: "This is an action for libel in the newspaper called the *World*." The plaintiff has been able to discover only two of the editors and proprietors of the newspaper, Manton Marble and Elon Comstock, both of whom are irresponsible and of no account. They are evidently men of straw, set up to mislead the public and conceal the real managers of the concern. For the purpose of discovering who these real managers are the plaintiff has given notice of a motion for a discovery of the books and papers of the concern. In order to aid this motion, he required Marble and Comstock to make affidavits, and on their declining, he obtained from Judge Ingraham an order of reference to examine them. The plaintiff contended that under the act of 1860 his papers were correct and regular. Affidavits were read showing that the certificate of the incorporation of the "World Company," on file in the County Clerk's Office, put the capital at $1,000 in ten shares of $100 each. It was contended that this was a mere sham, and that there were other and real parties whose names would have to be obtained in order to properly carry on the cause.

Mr. J. Larocque, for the defendants, argued that this order was not so much a motion to assist Mr. Opdyke in recovering damages for his wounded feelings as it was a political move. It was supposed that if the internal affairs of the *World*, which was a thorn in the side of its political opponents, could be revealed, some political advantage would be gained, and this was the secret of the entire matter. If this order could prevail, the defendants could be made to criminate themselves, and lay themselves open for a criminal indictment. The statute compelling reluctant or unwilling witnesses to testify, had no effect, and did not include the parties in the action. Such parties, he argued, could not be made to appear as witnesses against themselves.

Mr. David Dudley Field, in reply, said that the ostensible men of the *World*, were men of straw, and this motion was to discover who the real parties are. Where the name of a defendant was unknown, a fictitious name could be inserted, and the pleading amended when the real name was obtained. If they waited till the trial to find out these names, why at that time they would be sent back to amend, and a delay of two or three years would certainly elapse.

The certificate was a sham, intended to put forward men of straw, so that no responsible parties could be sued or held liable on the publication they issued.

Marble, one of the so-called proprietors, was irresponsible. Taylor, another one, was a clerk in Mr. Barlow's office, and the other was a man named Roe, living in the West. They had an affidavit of August Belmont, who testified that he was proprietor of the *World* till May, 1864, when he retired. It was not intended to make Marble criminate himself, but to show what others were responsible with them. He repudiated the idea that this was a party move; it was an idea to punish falsifiers and libelers and bring them to justice, or prove the truth of what they said respecting the plaintiff. No man could get rid of responsibility because a corporation had to do with circulating a libel; the agent who indicted and libeled was personally responsible. If the *World* was a thorn in Mr. Opdyke's side, it was a thorn without a sting.

Mr. Larocque, in conclusion, remarked that from the remarks of counsel it could be seen that the idea he threw out of its being a political move was a true one. Mr. Marble and his associates made no answer to the affidavits, in which he and others were spoken of as men of straw. They preferred to stand on their own merits, and could not reply, nor even sue upon libel the parties making these assertions. If this was a libel, the corporation, "The *World* Company," were liable, and the injured party has his recourse against them. There was no affidavit or statement that the corporation was irresponsible or insolvent. The corporation were the proprietors of the concern, but what the defendant wanted to know was who were the stockholders.

The plaintiff certainly had no right to sue the stockholders individually for a libel committed by the corporation. They were no more liable than they would be on a test.

The Judge said the case came down to just this: If a man going past a post is shot in the eye by an arrow by a man in a crowd, could you sue any one of that crowd for the purpose of ascertaining who drew the bow or fired the arrow?

Mr. FIELD said that you could, or else how could you ever receive redress for an injury received, where the real name of the party was unknown.

Mr. Larocque claimed that this could not be done when you discovered the party who directed the answer to be filed

proposed to receive them at par and interest in payment, will bear 6 ₩ cent. in Gold, there is good reason to believe that a further considerable sum will be employed in Friday's negotiation, as in a similar negotiation in June. This should relieve all apprehension of a pressure Money market, growing out of the pending sale of $31,000,000 of 1881 Stock. The Coupon Legal-Tenders, which the Department thus offers to withdraw and cancel, are at present neither circulated as currency, nor are they held with satisfaction as an investment. The following is the official notice to the National Banks on the subject. We quote from the letter to the Presidents of the First and Ninth National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 3, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to authorize you to receive legal-tender five per cent. *coupon* notes, and allow accrued interest in payment of subscriptions to the new loan of 1881. These notes will be canceled, and promptly transmitted to the Treasurer. GEORGE HARRINGTON,

Assistant Secretary.

The August traffic on the Toledo and Wabash Road more than doubles the business of the same month last year:

August, 1864	$244,114
August, 1863	116,360
Gain this season	$127,734

The Hudson River Road earned in August,

1864	$306,595
August, 1833	219,561
Gain this season	$87,034

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,257,812 74, including for Customs, $163,000; payments, $1,701,491 48; balance, $18,284,369 56.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANDOHAN, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANDOHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSIAH U. OAVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
in terest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTIES, FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 6-20's per cent. bonds.

Commission of ½ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
No. 650 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.,

will receive proposals for the unawarded balance of the Loan of 1881, paying Six per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FIVE PER CENT. COUPON NOTES RECEIVED, AND ACCRUED INTEREST ALLOWED.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of two per cent. Offers to be made on or before THURSDAY, Sept. 8. E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 87 bbls. Ashes, 16,584 bols. bbls. Flour, 79,744 bushels Wheat, 86,577 bushels Corn, 51,540 bushels Oats, 15,517 bushels Malt, 704 pkgs. Provisions, and 277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and nominal; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—In limited demand, at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is inactive, though essentially unchanged in price today. Sales, since our last, amount to 9,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 75, chiefly at $10 25@$10 45; roundhoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @ $10 00
Extra State	10 25 @ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	11 00 @ 11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50 @ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80 @ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00 @ 16 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former prices; sales since our last, 970 bbls. at $11 20@$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 50@$10 25 ₩ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet, closing at $6 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Sales since our last 51,600 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 44@$2 47; Red Western at $2 35@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 30@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 33; Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 32; and choice new White Kentucky, (600 bushels,) at $3, a fancy price, ₩ bushel. Corn is in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 58,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 61 ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@1 50 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Resin at $35@$50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar $16@$18 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at 83 90@83 45 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@88c., free, and 83c.@84c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Are in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 13,400 bbls., at $41@$41 50, closing at $41 50 for New Mess; $42 50@$43 for do., deliverable in September, and $43 50 in October; $39@$39 50 for Old Mess; $39 75@$40 for Prime Mess; $38 50@$38 75 for Thin Mess; $38@$39 for Prime; $37 50 for Sour and Soft Mess. Cut Meats are in demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 100 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls., at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24½c.@24¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales of 250 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 46c.@52c. for poor, to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in slack request at 18c.@27c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Continue inactive and unsettled. Sales since our last, 185 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars rule very quiet at 23¾c.@29c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 67,000 lbs. at 18½c.@19¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 900 obls., at $1 80@$1 81, closing $1 80 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 50 tons Walnut, at 20s.; 20 tons Sperm Oil at 22s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. Also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 25 tons Oil at 35s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; 300 Salt Hides at 22s. 6d. For Marseilles, a British bark with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. Also, 1,900 bbls. do., (re-engaged at 8s. 9d. For Lisbon, a bark with staves on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3.	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Fregen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 13.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1.30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.,

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE PILOTS AND THE TALLAHASSEE.

The following additional subscriptions have been received to the fund for the purchase of new Boats for the Pilots of the *James Funk* and *William Bell*, recently captured by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee*:

Funch, Meincke & Wendt	$50	H. J. & C. A. De Wolf	50
Columbia Ins. Co	500	Wm. Menzies	50
John W. Avery	300	Hicks & Bell	25
Union Ferry Co	250	Edmiston Brothers	25
Panama Railroad Co	250	Rogers McCormick	25
Brown Bros. & Co	200	James Dammerell	25
Williams & Golon	200	Charles H. Franklin	25
Trask & Dearborn	200	John McMahon	25
Moses Taylor & Co	200	Lewis Carpenter	25
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	200	John Harron	25
C. Iricks & Co	200	D. Hooper	25
Chas. Suling & Co	200	Wm. K. Hinman & Co.	25
Hall, Southwick & Co	200	Campbell, Hall & Co.	100
Weston & Gray	200	Frothingham & Baylis	100
John H. Abeel & Co	200	L. E. Amsinck & Co	100
W. G. Hunt	100	J. Macy's Sons	50
Wm. M. Frost	100	Kirkland & Van Sachs	50
Union Mutual Ins. Co.	100	Schepeler & Co	50
Richard Irvin & Co	100	J. W. Schmidt & Co	50
Boyd & Hincken	100	Aug. Nottebohm	25
Tucker, Cooper & Co	100	Wm. H. Fogg & Co	100
Hennings & Casling	100	Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	50
Wm. Salem & Co	100	Burr & Co	500
N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.	100	Wm Dorrian	150
Archibald Hall	50	Howland & Frothingham	50
Cornelius Grinnell	50	George Kelly	50
John Havron	50	Spencer, Montague & Co	50
Wash. Mutual Ins. Co.	50	Francis Skiddy	100
Wesley Smith	50	J. Henry Williams	25
Hebert Ford	50	C. C. & H. M. Taber	25
Dollner, Potter & Co	25	Owen W. Brennan	25
John P. Cumming	25	E. D. Morgan & Co	100
E. Cunard	200	Wm. Agnew & Sons	100
E. Pavenstedt & Co	100	James Hunter	50
George F. Bulley	100	Security Insurance Co.	100
Josiah Johnson	50	Edw. Mott Robinson	100
James Gordon Bennett	200	J. M	10
Tapscott Bros. & Co	100	W. R. Beche	200
Thomas Dunham	200	Collis & Witchell	100
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	100	F. Berthond & Co	100
Great Western Ins. Co.	250	F. Alexander & Sons	50
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	100	R. W. Ropes & Co	25
Baetjer & De Vertn	100	Arch. M. Pents	25
H. E. Brown & Co	100	Heye Brothers	50
J. O. Baker & Co	25	Raynes Bros. & Co	50
Hemunsan & Parpon	50	Watts, Crane & Co	25
C. C. Duncan & Co	100	E. W. B	26
J. N. & C. T. Quirk	25	Egleston, Battele & Co.	50
Smith & Dunning	100	M. M. Van Dyke	100
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	200	Robert L. Taylor	100
C. F. Carnana	25	J. Wright & Son	50
Screw Dock Co	100		
Wm. Marshall	0		
			$10,735
Amount previously received			5,150
Total			$15,885

Further subscriptions will be received by WEBB & BELL, Shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I.; also, at the Pilot Commissioners' Office, No. 68 South-st., or by JOHN W. AVERY, Treasurer, No. 309 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OUDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable colored girls to travel to California. Can be seen for two weeks, at No. 89 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a very good private family; the best City reference can be given, and she can be seen at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE placer dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de fin linge tuautage et sachant laire la cuisine Francaises l'une ont l'autre lui est égale, elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au bureau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 112.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 176 East 34th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, situations; the man as coachman; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; the wife as nurse, seamstress or chamberma'd; best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as first-class waitress or enambermaid; good City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 232 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands the French and American styles of cooking, a situation in a private family; best City reference; wages, $10 to $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as cook and laundress; is a good baker, makes pastry; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as seamstress and nurse. Apply at her present employers, 264 West 23d-st., between the hours of 2 and 4.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to get a few gentlemen's washing: is an excellent dyer; can repair neat. Apply No. 164 West 20th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman, who is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, either in City or country; can give the best of references. Address or call at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, a situation in an office or store; is well educated, and can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, residing with his parents, desires a situation in a lawyer's office. Address LEX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office. A good place more an object than remuneration.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, from the old country, who thoroughly understands green-house, grapery, flowers, vegetables and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Apply, for a few days, to T. E. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. Best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS long experience in the City, and thoroughly understands the business; has five years first-class City reference. Address, for two days, N. P., Box No. 2-4 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is an excellent driver and a competent groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; is well recommended. Address W. O., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with no family, as coachman and groom, who understands his business; his wife would work in the house, if required; can produce the best of reference. Address FOWLER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; can drive either City or country; understands the taking care of horses; good reference from his last employer. Address H. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man—no family; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employers. Apply at No 333 3d-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR MESsenger in a store or office, by a young man who writes a good hand, and is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; can give the best of City reference. Apply at BRADLEY'S stable, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, to take care of horses. Address P. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON FIRST OF OCTOBER—A GOOD man to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the care and management of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good and permanent situation, with good wages, to a good man. Best references required. Address Box No. 99 Post-Office, for three days, with name and reference.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a young man about 17 years old, to learn the business. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references. Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City; salary first year, $50. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Salary no object. Apply at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway. Also, an apprentice wanted.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS AND SPINNER, at Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT AND COMPETENT laundress for a small family; must have good recommendations. Apply at No. 61 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a bookstore. Apply at No. 506 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A LAD THAT CAN write and has a knowledge of figures. Apply at No. 11 Gold-st., up-stairs, after 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eversell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 30 cents.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96 Broadway.
JOSIAH W. BROWN, }

Offer the following houses and lots for sale:

5th-av., with stable on extra lot, corner	$80,000		
5th-av., corner house south of 34th st	55,000		
54th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	25,000		
E. 23d, extra size	$35,000	W. 36th, near 5th-av.	35,000
E. 28th, near 4th-av.	20,000	W. 37th, near 5th-av	47,000
E. 29th, near 4th-av	16,000	W. 39th, near 5th-av.	25,000
E. 33d, n. Madison-av	47,500	W. 47th, near 5th-av.	20,000
E. 31st, n. Madison-av	20,000	W. 47th, near 6th-av.	25,000
W. 33d, near 5th-av	32,500		

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—"LAWRENCE MANOR" FARM, NEAR JOLIET, ILL.—This beautiful farm and country seat, situated within two (2) hours' ride of the City of Chicago, via Rock Island Railroad, is now offered for sale, consisting of 560 acres of land, divided in lots of from 5 to 40 acres; 200 in tame grass meadow; a large apple orchard, now in bearing, with a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings are extensive, and all in complete order. If desired, 400 acres only would be sold, embracing the buildings and all improvements connected therewith. The owner might be induced to take in payment New-York City property. For further particulars, apply to LAWRENCE BROS., No. 55 Broadway. EDGAR LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.; or ED WARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x33, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 18 East 25th-st., 26 feet front by 68 feet deep; lot full size; house in good order, built by the owner; walnut staircase; silver safe; dumb-waiter, and all the modern improvements; no incumbrance; neighborhood unexceptionable; about 300 feet from Madison square; can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. Apply to No. 21 East 24th-st. Possession next month. Apply for permit to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Buckley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,500. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 Acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ½ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale at Bergen Point, N. J.—House contains 9 rooms, kitchen and cellar; is pleasantly located on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat or car landings. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If no sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN COTTAGE, A FINE house, 9 rooms, with half-acre lot; handsomely improved, in the best part of Plainfield, N. J. For sale cheap. Apply to GEO. E. PERINE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., JUST east of 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown stone house, 25x65 feet, and in complete order throughout; lot 25x98.9; immediate possession can be given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Brokers. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brown-stone front houses Nos. 24 and 26 West 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in elegant order; also, the furniture; possession Nov. 1. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 56x100 feet; four houses on the lots; situated on the southwest corner of Broome and Goerck-st. For particulars address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

FOR SALE—IN 2D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., AN extra large and superior house, with stable privileges; other property would be taken in part payment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHB

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend — The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victim.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

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Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued orders requesting the people to offer thanksgiving in their respective places of worship next Sunday, for our recent glorious victories at Mobile and Atlanta; tendering the national thanks to Admiral Farragut and Gen. Canby and Gen. Sherman, and to the gallant sailors and soldiers under their command; and ordering national salutes to be fired in honor of our victories.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that rebel deserters state that their loss in the fight with the Second Corps, on the Weldon Railroad, was very severe, but that they took a large number of prisoners. Deserters also report that Atlanta is in our possession, with a large number of prisoners; that Richmond papers report a battle there on the 31st ult., resulting in the defeat of the rebel army, with the loss of two Generals, Patten Anderson, of Tennessee, and Hardee.

It is rumored that Gen. Lew. Wallace, is to have an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Crook's command had quite a severe battle with the enemy on Saturday, near Berryville, in which the rebels were defeated with heavy loss.

Our files of Richmond papers are to Sept. 1, inclusive. They contain much that is interesting, though they had not yet heard of the fall of Atlanta. Their spirit, in view of the situation, is as usual, full of false hopes and bombast. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 1st says: "Twelve miles of the Weldon Railroad have been destroyed, the rails and sills being burnt." The *Examiner* states that the number of captured Federal commissioned officers brought to the Richmond prisons in two weeks is 240; the number of privates in the same time exceeds 6,000. These prisoners were captured near Petersburgh and in the Valley. Among the arrivals of prisoners at Libby Prison, Brig.-Gen. Bartlett is mentioned. The General arrived on the 27th of August, and is sick.

A rebel dispatch, dated Lynchburgh, Aug. 31, says: "Gen. Wheeler has burned Loudon Bridge, over the Tennessee River. Thence he went to Marysville and captured seven hundred prisoners, and thence to Newmarket, where he captured two hundred more, all of whom were sent to South Carolina." These stories are mostly untrue. We have had no confirmation of the burning of the great bridge at Loudon, over the Tennessee, and Wheeler has certainly not captured any such number of prisoners. If the bridge at Loudon is gone, it cannot affect operations in East Tennessee, as water communication by the river is perfect, and there is no heavy force there requiring large supplies. If the bridge is really gone, however, it will take some time to repair it, as it is a very long structure—seventeen hundred feet.

We publish this morning the very interesting correspondence between Gen. Butler and Col. Ould, the rebel Exchange Commissioner. The latter printed in the rebel journals at Richmond his offer of acceptance of Gen. Butler's proposition, made eight months ago, before it was laid before Gen. Butler. The General fitly and sharply responds, through the public press, in justification of the course of the Government. The correspondence on both sides is entertaining.

By the arrival of the steamship *Cahawba* at this port, yesterday, we have New-Orleans dates to Aug. 28. Further details of the capture of Fort Morgan are given. It proves to have been one of the most complete victories of the war. Gordon Granger had issued an eloquent congratulatory address to his men. Affairs in the vicinity of New-Orleans were very quiet.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. Her news was generally anticipated. She brings, however, the important intelligence that the rebel pirate *Georgia* was seized twenty miles from Lisbon by the frigate *Niagara*. The legality of this seizure may become a subject of controversy, but the latest telegrams via Queenstown, indicated that the British Government is disposed to acquiesce in the justice of the capture. It is even reported that the capture was effected with the full knowledge and consent of that Government.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Aug. 26, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings $334,071 62 in specie. Among her passengers is Admiral Popoff, of the Russian navy, who intends to visit some of the national shipyards before returning to Russia. The United States of Colombia are in a state of complete peace. Considerable alarm was occasioned at Quito by a rumor that Peru was about to send a hostile force into Ecuador. The popular excitement in Chili and Peru against Spain was on the increase; and the President of the latter republic had been obliged to change his ministers, who were suspected of being indifferent to the national cause, and called into his cabinet a new set of men who are committed to the active and energetic policy against Spain. The Chilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolve that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Washington that it is stated on good authority that there is a letter in Washington from Gen. Grant, in which he either takes decided ground against the Chicago platform or decided ground in favor of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln. The same writer adds: "All my information is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac, and nearly all its leaders, regular and volunteer, feel that a great slight has been put upon them by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and especially by the nomination of Pendleton, of Ohio, the steady enemy of the war, as a candidate for Vice-President."

The books of the cattle market at Forty-fourth-street foot up about 3,450 head, not including those received by the Harlem local trains, which would probably increase the number to about 3,750. Of this number 80 head were taken by Government on Saturday. Over 1,300 were sold over the river previous to Monday. The severity of the northeast storm somewhat interfered with the business of the market yesterday, and detracted from the appearance of the stock; yet sales in the morning were made at a slight advance on last week, while full weights were obtained. Fair to good bullocks sold at about 15½c.@18½c., while prime stock rated 19c.@20c. Late in the afternoon the market was less firm. Sales were protracted in consequence of the storm. Sheep advanced the last of the week, and are worth about 7½c.@8½c., live, for good and fair stock. Lambs better. Hogs about the same as formerly quoted.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, is in town, stopping at the St. Nicholas.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday for the September term. No quorum of Grand Jurors could be obtained, and the court adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Transactions in produce and merchandise, yesterday, were on a limited scale, as operators were afraid to move freely. Holders of produce, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions, were generally firm in their views, though the markets closed tamely. Freights were quiet.

The fluctuations in Gold yesterday were 235@243½ ₱ cent., leaving off 240½@240¾ ₱ cent. The Railways much depressed at the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks steady. Treasury Certificates in demand.

Military Successes and Copperhead Griefs.

One of the phenomena of the times is the gall of the Copperheads over the capture of Atlanta. It first took the shape of spiteful incredulity; afterward of bitter spleen. It is shown in all the Copperhead presses. It is indicated in the bare flag-poles which had just before been flaunting their colors to the breeze at McClellan's nomination. It can be read in the sullen face of the Copperhead who passes you in the street, or sits next you at the table. There is no denying the fact, everywhere patent, that the Copperheads, as a party, take the capture of Atlanta as a party misfortune.

Now why is this? How happens that this event excites feelings in this party so like in kind, if not in degree, to the feelings it has produced among the rebels? It is not possible to assign any other cause for this community of feeling than some community of interest and of purpose. Sherman's achievement cannot be, at one and the same time, a blow to the rebellion and a blow to the Copperhead party, unless there is a near connection between the two. The Copperhead party must be somehow auxiliary to the rebellion, and have a common lot in its fortunes, thus to be cast down when adversity overtakes it. There is no mystery about it either. The simple explanation is that the Copperheads want a peace which shall be in the interest of the rebels, and that these military successes are bringing a peace of an entirely opposite character. Union men desire this rebellion to be crushed, and rejoice in every new blow to that end. They consider it to have been conceived in the most monstrous sin, to have run a course of crime utterly beyond a parallel in human history, and to be of such a completely infernal nature that there can be no future safety to the Republic but in its utter subjugation. They believe that this work will now soon be accomplished. The Copperheads, on the other hand, have always apologized for the rebellion, even when professing to be for the war against it; they have made light of its terrible inhumanities and iniquities; and it is now perfectly natural for them to repine when its calamities thicken.

At Chicago they gave out to the world that the war against it had been, and must be, a failure, and that peace must be made with it by civil means. They said this in face of the fact that the chief of the rebellion had but just before declared, in the most absolute terms, that there could be no peace with his Confederacy except by its extermination or its independence. Deprecating as they do every blow which goes to exterminate it, we must conclude that they would sooner welcome the other alternative.

We do not mean to say that the majority of the party are yet positively in favor of that independence. Even supposing that they are utterly lost to all national feeling, yet party calculation alone would prompt them to hold their ancient allies in the Union if possible. If allowed to stop the war, and to treat with the rebels, they would offer the most extreme inducements to persuade the Confederates back. They would guarantee the perpetuation of Slavery. They would introduce into the Constitution an amendment explicitly securing the right of secession. They would incorporate the Confederate debt with the National debt. If it came to the pinch, they would, in all earthly probability, agree to a new Union, which should exclude New-England. Or, if this was not decided upon, they would accept Mr. Calhoun's project of a dual Executive, one Northern and the other Southern, the sanction of both to be necessary to the validity of any law. These are among the ends they would hope to secure in the "ultimate convention" they declared for at Chicago. And it is their general belief that with such arrangements the Confederacy would consent to merge itself into a new Union. Probably they are right. It is not easy to suppose that the South would long resist such a temptation to rid itself of its present burdens, and to become the complete master of the North. But the policy of such a reconstruction, and the policy of conceding Confederate independence, are alike set back by such events as this at Atlanta.

The Copperheads are perfectly right in their instincts and convictions that the Union victories of Sherman, and Grant, and Farragut are as damaging to their interests as to the interests of the rebels. It is their curse that the the Union party lives and thrives directly in everything that goes to put down the armed enemies of the Union; and that they can have no realized or promised good for themselves, except in national disaster. It is morally impossible that such a party should have the confidence and support of a loyal people. No right-hearted man can fail to understand that a party whose success depends on the misfortunes of our national armies can be in any sense a national party. It requires but such an awakening of the national spirit of the people as will soon take place under the stir of this great canvass, to sweep such a party into a ruin as complete as that which awaits the rebellion itself.

A Remarkable Chapter in Naval Warfare.

The story of the capture of the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee* in Mobile Bay must form one of the most remarkable chapters in naval warfare. It was no ordinary sort of sea monster that could bear the concentrated attack of thirteen vessels of war, six of them iron-clad, with an armament of two hundred guns, and yet come out of the engagement with but a few splinters detached from her inner casing to mark the damage in her interior. The *Tennessee* lay in the rear of our fleet after the forts had been passed on the morning of the 5th of August. And of the fourteen vessels at Admiral Farragut's disposal for the attack, all were perfectly sound and uninjured (except the *Tecumseh* which had been sunk by a torpedo) when the order was given, shortly after eight o'clock, to 'bout ship and give battle to the ram. A signal was given to all the fleet not only to commence the attack with guns, but to run her down at full speed. The *Monongahela*, a new steam frigate, *not iron-clad*, was the first to strike the *Tennessee*, but the shock, tremendous as it must have been to an ordinary craft, had no apparent effect upon the ram. The *Lackawanna*, a fast sloop-of-war, next struck her, but with no greater effect. The Admiral's flagship, the *Hartford*, next dashed against her with her bow at full speed, immediately following up the terrific stroke with a whole port broadside of 9-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, *at a distance of twelve feet*; but still the oaken and iron thews and sinews of the monster showed no perceptible loosening or feebleness. The monitors and the remainder of the fleet then closed in upon her; and she surrendered, simply when she had no longer seaway left to move in. The pounding lasted for a full hour and a half, and at the end of that time she was given up by her commander, Buchanan, in a condition which enabled the engineers of our fleet to report on the 13th of August—eight days after the fight had taken place—that she was "in a state to do good service."

The bare facts of the engagement have to be recalled along with those relating to the size, form, structure and armament of the *Tennessee*, as they serve to illustrate each other. The length of the *Tennessee*, from stem to stern on deck, is 209 feet, her depth 48 feet, and her draught of water about 14 feet. The deck covering is of two-inch iron plates. The protection to the sides is an overhang which extends about six feet below the water line, and is covered with double layers of two-inch wrought iron. The distance between the outside or knuckle of the overhang on deck and the base of the casemate is 10 feet. The inner sides of the vessel, as far as known by an approximate measurement, are eight feet thick. The prow is less formidable in dimensions than might have been supposed, extending only two feet under water.

The casemate of the *Tennessee*, which is seventy-eight feet eight inches in length, and twenty-eight feet nine inches in width, leaves an open space on either side of ten feet, (at the greatest breadth of beam,) and the framing of the casing consists of heavy yellow pine beams thirteen inches thick, laid together vertically; an inner planking of pine laid horizontally, five and a half inches thick, and outside of the latter a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, and covered with iron plating—six inches thick forward, and five inches thick abaft and on the sides. The armor-plating is fastened on with bolts one and a quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts fastening them inside.

The *Tennessee* had an armament of six of what are called Brookes' rifled guns. The two pivot guns (fore and aft) are seven and one-eighth inches bore, and the four broadsides are six inches bore. The weight of the projectiles are found to be 95 and 110-pound solid shot.

The steering arrangements and the provision for the protection of the pilot and helmsman, our engineers have found to be exceedingly defective. The machinery consists of two "non-condensing" engines, with cylinders twenty-four inches in diameter and seven feet stroke. These had been taken out of an old river steamboat; the machinery department evidently being held altogether of minor account in the general plan of the builders. As in most heavily-clad rams, the ventilation was found to be exceedingly bad. The main defect, however, thus far discovered, is in the port shutters, several of which were seriously damaged by the shot from our heavy guns. Nine eleven-inch shot were found to have struck within the space of a few square feet, not one of which, however penetrated the casemate. Much of her plating was started in many places, and on the port side nearly amidship of the casemate, a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing; a portion of the latter falling off in splinters.

The ramming of our vessels left no visible mark on the *outside* of the *Tennessee*; but as she makes two inches more water an hour than she did prior to the fight, it is presumed that some of her invisible joints must have been partially deranged by her repeated concussions with the assailing fleet.

The *Tennessee* has already been used by Admiral Farragut to good purpose in the assault upon Fort Morgan that preceded its surrender; and we expect that she will ye do us much good service, and take rank among the most powerful iron-clads in the navy of the Union.

State Politics.

The State Convention assembles at Syracuse to-morrow. Contesting delegations have, as usual, been sent from this City, and will probably absorb the ordinary amount of time and attention.

The most prominent candidates for Governor are Reuben E. Fenton and Lyman Tremain. There is a strong, but as yet a silent, feeling in favor of nominating Gen. John A. Dix. If the Union men were somewhat less confident of their ability to carry the State than they are, Gen. Dix would probably be selected, with the assent of both the other gentlemen named.

Among the names mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor are those of Judge Robertson, of Westchester, and J. S. T. Stranahan, of Kings. The convention is likely to be large and enthusiastic.

The Proposed British-American Union.—The telegraph has informed us that delegates from Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, have been in session or several days at Charlottetown, in the last-named Province, for the purpose of considering the question of a Legislative Union for the whole of the Maritime Colonies. It is also reported that the convention has admitted to an informal participation in its deliberations, several members of the Government of Canada, who have constituted themselves—with the approval of Lord Monck—a deputation to sound the political leaders of the eastern colonies on the broad question of a Federal Union of the whole organized Provinces of British America. The immediate work before the Maritime Provinces—that of establishing a common Government and Legislature for the whole, will probably be carried to a successful conclusion. It is not a party movement, but one growing out of a general conviction among all parties, that a Legislative Union is at once desirable and practicable. The graver matter which the Canadian delegation seek to urge on the attention of the sister colonies will probably invite more consideration there than it has done hitherto. But it is a delusion to suppose that it is going to be put through in a single session, or in half a dozen sessions, of any Inter-Provincial Convention. It is equally vain to look for the completion of a scheme of federation embracing the whole of British America within the lifetime of the coalition avowedly framed in Canada to bring it about. Coalitions are not long-lived. But the present Government of Canada will, probably, survive long enough to bring the question of a Federative Union several degrees nearer a solution than it is today. And if so, they will not have altogether lived in vain.

Victories, Past and Future.—Wilmington is not only the great *entrepot* of foreign supplies for the rebels, but it is the means through which the rebel credit is kept up in Europe. An eminent citizen of this country, of foreign birth, and now resident in Paris, writes, in a recent letter, these words: "Let *Wilmington* be shut up or destroyed, so that the Cotton Loan in London will receive its last blow, and the Confederate cause in Europe will soon sink down to zero." Now that so great a part of our navy is released from duty in the Gulf by the victory at Mobile, and now that we have so powerful an iron-clad as the *Tennessee* fit for duty, we have no doubt that the crying case of Wilmington will speedily be attended to.

The same gentleman also writes: "Let the Union army only achieve two great victories, and you will find that public opinion in France will quickly change in favor of the North." Last month we were enabled to achieve victories at Atlanta, at Mobile and on the Weldon Road. Nobody, certainly, will dispute that two at least of these victories were really great victories, and even that at Mobile, considering its results, is not unworthy of being called great. But still we expect to find naught but detraction and animosity from the Tory and illiberal organs of France and England.

Timely, but Out of Time.—On Tuesday last the Chicago Convention adopted a resolution demanding an "*immediate* cessation of hostilities." It was on Friday, just three days after this, that the victorious army of Gen. Sherman marched into Atlanta. The Chicago resolution seems to have been very well timed to save the great rebel stronghold from capture by the forces of the Union, and had the Government immediately acceded to the immediate and imperative demand from Chicago, Jeff. Davis would have proudly carried on negotiations from behind its impregnable works, instead of being brought to humiliation upon its ruins.

Capture of the Georgia.—The seizure of the rebel privateering corvette *Georgia* by the frigate *Niagara*, off the coast of Portugal, seems, so far as we have the facts, to have been a perfectly justifiable affair. We have no doubt that the Captain of the *Niagara* satisfied himself fully as to the character borne by the *Georgia* before he took possession of her. The fact that the latter made no defence in the presence of such a formidable adversary, argues nothing; and the trick of hoisting the English flag is one that has been adopted by all the pirates on every opportunity. The *Georgia* was engaged last Autumn and Winter in destroying our vessels on the high seas; and we had no doubt, when she lately passed out of a French port after refitting, that it was for the purpose of again engaging in her nefarious work.

A telegram of the 18th of last month from Lisbon announced that the *Niagara* had arrived in the Tagus—that her mission was to intercept a steamer bought at Liverpool ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool, and that as the intention of the Federal naval commander had become known, the steamer *Georgia* would not sail from Portugal. This shows that the purpose of the *Niagara* was not hastily formed, and furnishes strong reason for believing that the *Georgia* still retained her piratical character.

The Rebel Feeling Concerning Atlanta.—For months past the feeling in Richmond respecting the fate of Atlanta has been one of the gravest anxiety, in spite of the attempts to conceal it under a show of bravado. Said the London *Times* correspondent, writing from Richmond on the 14th of July: "It must be admitted that *great and increasing anxiety is here felt*, as telegram follows telegram announcing that Gen. Johnston has again and again fallen back, until the Chattahoochee has been passed, and his bold antagonist, Gen. Sherman is seen to be within three leagues of Atlanta." To oppose Sherman, the same writer tells us, the rebels had not more than 55,000 effective bayonets. But these were everywhere spoken about as comprising the finest portion of the Southern troops; and since then Hood has been reinforced by the whole of the graybeard and juvenile militia of Georgia forced into the field under Gov. Brown's late order, which militia force, if we may believe rebel authorities, amounted to several myriads.

Again, the Anglo-rebel correspondent already quoted, lets it out, that the advance of Early into Maryland was more than counterpoised in Richmond "*by the gloom which is inspired by the mere mention of Sherman and Atlanta.*"

It must be noticed that this fearful gloom overspread the rebel capital nearly two months ago, while Early was within sight of Washington, while communication between the National Capital and the North was actually interrupted, and while the rebel raiders were reaping a harvest of plunder in the richest counties north of the Potomac. It must be remembered, too, that this dismal foreshadowing of their doom had fallen upon the rebel chiefs before Sherman had crossed the Chattahoochee, and a full month before Grant had laid his iron grasp upon the main rebel line of communication south of Richmond. By this we can judge what is the terror struck home at the rebel heart to-day, with Atlanta in our possession, and Hood's army cut in twain in the open field. We can judge, too, how ineffectual to allay this terror will be the peace platforms and the peace candidates of the rebel sympathizers here—while Sherman and Grant clench the conspirators by the heart, and hold them in the final death-grapple.

THE DRAFT.

Credits for Naval Enlistments Allowed.

ELEVEN HUNDRED MORE MEN WANTED TO FILL THE CITY QUOTA.

The questions which for some time past have agitated the public mind, viz.: Whether the naval enlistments would be allowed and whether we should have a draft, seems at last to be settled. An official telegram from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. J. B. Stonehouse to Supervisor Blunt, states the War Department has decided to allow the credits, and that Gen. Hays has been instructed to enter them at once. The total naval enlistments allowed to New-York by the Commissioners is 18,448, Brooklyn 6,046, and the balance to other portions of the State. This division the Supervisor says he cannot understand. He thinks New-York is entitled properly to every man claimed in his report. His lists contained the names and full particulars of every man's enlistment, and were supported by transcripts of the records of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, of all men enlisted in New-York City and County, and received on board said ship, from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864, and these were sworn to as being correct. Brooklyn, he thinks, cannot produce affidavits which will prove the justness of her claim; and why these men have been given to her, he has yet to learn.

The following will show the exact state at present of our account with the Government. The figures are official, and may be depended upon:

Naval recruits	18,448
Surplus over last draft	1,127
Additional surplus claimed by Mr. Blunt, and just allowed	809
Enlisted at County headquarters	915
Fifth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	35
Sixth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	238
Seventh District Provost-Marshal enlisted	53
Eighth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	562
Ninth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	116
Total	22,013
Quota of the City	23,124
Deduct	23,010
Yet due	1,114

No returns are presented from the Fourth District, as Mr. Blunt was unable to obtain the figures. The beginess done, however, does not amount to much. The revision and correction of the enrollment yet to be made will probably reduce the 23,124 men denominated about 1,000, thus making our quota full.

To the energy, ability and untiring fidelity of Supervisor Blunt, the citizens of New-York are indebted for this credit of naval enlistments, and for a saving to the City of over $8,000,000, for if this credit had not been claimed and allowed, it would have required that amount of money to pay the bounties to the men we should have been forced to raise, and the hand money to the persons bringing them. Mr. Blunt is still hard at work, and will do his utmost to have the 1,114 men we are yet short, in the ranks during the next ten days, and thus save New-York from all possibility of a draft.

The following is the official correspondence between Supervisor Blunt and Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Stonehouse:

HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY VOL. COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General and Asst.-Col. Fred. Townsend, Commissioners, &c.:

GENERAL—In support of my claim already made for credit for the County of New-York for naval enlistments from the 19th of April, 1861, to the 24th of February, 1864, I have the honor herewith to transmit additional evidence, consisting of transcripts of the records of the receiving ship *North Carolina* of all men enlisted in New-York City and County, and received on board said ship from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 24th of February, 1864, with supporting affidavits, as to the correctness of said lists, as copied and herewith presented.

These lists embrace 20,478 names. On a number claimed in my letter of Aug. 29, as having been enlisted in the City and County of New-York between the 15th of April, 1861, and the 24th of February, 1864, was 24,961. There therefore appear to have been 961 more men on the books of the receiving-ship, as from New-York, than there were reported to you as having been enlisted at our rendezvous. This discrepancy is easily explained by the fact that men are sometimes rebel-ed from other vessels for ships in New-York who pass through the receiving-ship and are credited as New-York enlistments, although they may not have passed through the New-York City rendezvous. As that class of men are credited on the books to New-York, the same as if enlisted at a New-York City rendezvous, it is almost impossible to separate them, and hence the difference in the figures.

It is hoped that this question of naval credits may be determined as soon as possible, that we may know just how the quota of New-York County stands; and, trusting that the additional evidence of our claims hereby tendered may be found sufficient and satisfactory, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman County Volunteering Committee.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL STONEHOUSE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1864.

To Orison Blunt, Chairman of County Volunteering Committee:

Commissioners reported by telegraph this morning. It gives New-York eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, (18,488.) Brooklyn six thousand and forty-six, (6,046.) the balance to other portions of the State. Total navy enlistments, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-six (21,746.) This report has been approved by the Secretary of War, and Gen. Hays has been instructed to enter and allow the credit at once. I shall probably be at the Astor House to-morrow. Rolls not required now. J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ALBANY DISPATCH.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Col. Townsend and Col. Stonehouse, of this city, Commissioners appointed to ascertain the credits due this State for naval enlistments prior to Feb. 4, 1864, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. The report credits New-York City with 18,448 men, Brooklyn with 6,046, Buffalo with 1,228, and other portions of the State with 1,597; previously credited, 117—total, 17,746.

In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Townsend, Gen. Fry announces that the Government bounties will be continued until further orders.

Correspondence Between Col. Townsend and Gen. Fry.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE A. A. P. M. G., ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

I beg to be informed whether the bounties authorized by Circular No. 27, P. M. G. O., will be continued after the 5th of September, 1864.

(Signed) FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Lieut.-Col. Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. A. P. M. G.

[Copy.]

By telegraph from

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

To Lieut.-Col F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Albany:

It will be continued until further orders.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

The expulsion of Hood's army from Atlanta brings up the important question as to what the rebel programme for that army will now be. The possibility that Jeff. Davis will recall the bulk of this force into Virginia is recognized. Added to Lee's force, it might afford the means for some bolder enterprise than he dares now essay. In doing this, however, the rebels would give up the whole of the great food-producing region of the West, which would be fatal. The dilemma is a painful one for them. Gen. Sherman will immediately fortify himself thoroughly at Atlanta, and though in his official report he states the need in which his army stands for rest, it is not supposed that this will prevent his extending raids from his new base. Atlanta is a great junction of railroads running in all directions, and there is no no doubt Gen. Sherman will draw from his position all the advantages it has.

JEFF. DAVIS AND MAXIMILIAN.

An envoy was lately sent to Maximilian by Jeff. Davis, to open diplomatic relations between the rebel chief and the new-fledged Emperor. Maximilian refused to receive or have anything to do with him—declaring that he did not know the Confederacy, that it was not a recognized Power, etc.

SALUTES IN HONOR OF OUR VICTORIES.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, salutes were fired at noon to-day at all the principal military posts and naval stations of the country accessible by telegraph, in honor of the brilliant victories lately gained by our army and navy. The cannon resounding from the Navy-yard and fortifications around Washington made dismal music for the Copperheads, but filled all loyal hearts with joy.

THE DRAFT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The draft in the District of Columbia has been postponed. The number of men due from the District on her quota was 2,225 on the 1st, but this is being considerably diminished by credits on representative recruits.

REFUGEES AND THEIR STORIES.

Within a week past, the number of refugees reporting at the Provost-Marshal's office has been considerably increased. These refugees are mostly aliens. This morning, some three or four from Richmond made their appearance at Col. Ingraham's office, and were released upon taking the oath of fidelity. They repeat the old tale of hard times at Richmond, and say that there is no employment for mechanics outside of the Government shops.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Another batch of ten deserters from the rebel army reached here yesterday, having come within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. They were sent to the Soldiers' Rest to await an examination, but will doubtless be released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

THE REPORTED AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

There is no truth in the published report, that an Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor Maximilian has arrived at Washington. B. Bruzual, Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State. The usual assurances of friendship were exchanged.

AMOUNT OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

According to an official statement, the amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 within the last month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, to-day, amount to $712,000, and to the Ten-Forty Loan to $72,000.

The Destruction of the Brandywine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

You will have learned by telegraph before this reaches you, of the total destruction by fire of the United States receiving-ship *Brandywine*. At 2½ A. M. the cry of "Smoke from the hold," was conveyed to the officer of the deck by the guard, and immediately afterward, the sentry cried "Fire!" In a few moments, so rapid was the spread of the flames, the entire hold seemed to be one mass of fire, the decks being actually burned through in seven places before the men could be got up with their hammocks. By strenuous exertions of the officers, however, all the men, and most of their personal effects, were saved. The destruction of the ship and stores was total, not a dollar's worth of anything having been saved.

The fire, doubtless, originated in some cotton waste which was brought down by the steamer *Newborn* a few days ago, and this communicating to the oil and spirits of turpentine, in addition to the other combustible materials, rendered all exertions to save the vessel utterly futile.

There are rumors that the ship was set on fire by the crew; others ascribe the act of incendiarism to the prisoners. You may rely upon it that these rumors are without foundation. The hold was locked at 8 P. M., and the keys placed in charge of the executive officer. The fire originated in the *fore hold*. There were sentries over all the decks, so that it would have been next to an impossibility for Jack to have set it on fire, and it is an injustice to our sailors, which none but a Copperhead would invent, to suppose that any of our hardy tars are capable of doing such an action.

The *Brandywine* was an old line-of-battle ship. She was the vessel which carried Lafayette back to his native country on his second return. She was one of the relics of olden time, now rapidly passing away to give place to the new order of affairs.

The loss to the Government, with the stores, amounts to over a million of dollars.

EPSILON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Arago.

The United States transport steamer *Arago*, Henry A. Gardner, commanding, from Port Royal 12 M. Friday, Sept. 2, consigned to Maj. Seward Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived yesterday morning. On Saturday, Sept. 3, [illegible] exchanged signals with steamship *Keyona*, bound South.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE COSTA RICA

$354,071 in Treasure.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Aug. 26, at 5 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday. Among her passengers is Admiral POPOFF, of the Russian Navy. The following is the *Costa Rica's*

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$16,170 61	A. Belmont & Co.	$40,000 00
F. Sarrain, Bros. & Co	51,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000 00
E. Cohn & Co	25,100 00	De Witt, Kittle & Co	9,500 00
D. N. & C. Walter	10,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	60,300 00
A. Rich & Bro.	6,000 00		
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	35,600 00	Total	$354,071 61

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26.

The arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca*, on the 20th inst., from the South Pacific, puts us in possession of dates from Valparaiso to the 2d inst., and Callao to the 13th.

CHILI.

In internal improvement, Chili continues to advance more rapidly than her sister republics. A new line of telegraph from Valparaiso to the capital, Santiago, a distance of one hundred and fourteen miles, is about to be commenced, the wire and other material having already arrived out from England.

A bill has been passed by the Executive Congress, forming a department in the custom-house for collecting and embodying statistics for trade.

News received at Valparaiso from the Argentine Republic represents those provinces as in a disturbed state, owing to the approaching election, which it was feared would not pass off quietly.

The United States frigate *Lancaster*, Commodore LANMAN, was at Callao when the mail left.

The Pacific Railroad Company's United States steamer *Guatemala* arrived here from Central American ports on the 21st inst., but bringe no news of importance.

Advices from Bogota to the 29th ult. inform us that quiet prevails in the interior of the republic. There is but little of interest to report from the Isthmus.

Mr. AUGUSTIN ARIAS, a prominent citizen of this place, was arrested on the 22d inst., on a charge of treason, for trying to incite the soldiere to revolt. He is still in close confinemet.

For the past week we have had an abundance of rain, which was very much needed.

The men-of-war in the Bay are the United States sloop-of-war, *St. Mary's*, Capt. MIDDLETON; H. B. M.'s war steamers *Charybdis*, Capt. TURNER, and *Camelion*, Capt. JAMES, and the French frigate *Cordeliere*. The latter is to sail to-morrow for Tahiti.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Trouble Expected at Panama—Opposition to President Santacoloma—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

Last night a secret meeting was held in Panama, at which about forty persons were present—opposed to the present State Administration, which legitimately succeeds itself on Sept. 1. This meeting was held to organize an opposition to President SANTACOLOMA, in case the Assembly next Wednesday should declare him elected. If fair means won't do, they will endeavor to coerce the Assembly, or break it up. At least they expect to be strong enough to do it. It is said that arming is going on among the negroes outside the walls—some for SANTACOLOMA, and some for his competitor, GOITIA, who is of the same party. The Conservatives do not want either—but are willing, probably, to help get up a row, in hopes they may come uppermost. The foreigners generally expect there will be trouble. Both or all three of the parties would like to have the aid of the three hundred and fifty national soldiers now in the city—but whether they and their officers will take any part in the muse, if there should be one, is more than I can say. It is to be hoped they will keep the peace between all the parties concerned.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to July 30. The whole Republic is in a state of complete peace. President MURILLO seems to have the confidence of not only his own party, the Liberals, but is constantly, by his wise, pacific and conciliatory course, gaining the good will of the Conservatives. There is every prospect now of a long internal peace. God knows, the country needs it enough—for, during our three years of revolution, every interest was either destroyed or greatly languished. The men and money exhausted in war since 1860 in this Republic, would have sufficed to open a wagon road from the capital to the navigable rivers, and doubled the wealth of the country, by giving its products such increased facilities of transportation.

A little movement has, however, been commenced, toward more easy and rapid communication. Gen. MOSQUERA had reached Buenaventura, where he had been received with many demonstrations of joy by people, and would immediately take measures for the opening of the contemplated road between Buenaventura and Cali. This will open up an immense and valuable district to the culture of tobacco, bark, and other rich products. A company has been formed at Honda, at the head of navigation on the Magdalena River, to construct a telegraph line from thence to Bogota. The capital, which no doubt will be forthcoming, will be $40,000.

A correspondence is published in the official gazette, between the French Chargé at Bogota and the Secretary of State, in relation to the *Charimari* affair at Panama. The Chargé insists that the charges of the French Consul at Panama against SANTACOLOMA, President of the State, that he took no measures to protect him from insult and outrage, when requested to do so, are sufficient to warrant an immediate trial of the State official before the Supreme Court, and demande it. The Secretary replies that the political department of the Government has no authority over the judiciary, but promises to stir up the Judges by urging quick action, which promise he complies with in another note to the Supreme Court. No doubt the French Government will bully the Cabinet at Bogota into such action as would not be listened to for a moment by France, if the same thing were demanded from her Government by the whole combined power of Europe. See what it is to be strong and self-confident. President SANTACOLOMA will have to walk the plank. His new term of office would commence on the 1st of September. As it is, I presume the Vice-President, PEDRO GOITIA, will occupy the place made vacant by command of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A prominent citizen of Panama, Señor AUGUSTIN ARIAS, was arrested and thrown into prison a few days since, on a charge of conspiracy against President SANTACOLOMA and the State Government. It is *said* he attempted to bribe the military to kill the President, and set up Señor JIL COLUNJE in his place. Other prominent citizens are charged with being connected with this scheme. No doubt the gentlemen suspected would like to restore the old Conservative Government, but I doubt if they would kill anybody or spend their money very freely to have it done.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* still remains at this port. Her Britannic Majesty's war-ships *Camelion* and *Charybdis* are also here. The latter will leave in a few days for home. The French war-ship *Cordelière* will leave to-morrow for Tahiti, to take out the new French Governor and his family. The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca* left yesterday for Callao. Nothing has transpired as to the object of her visit, except that she came to go on the gridiron to be scraped. I have not heard, either, whether the report is true that the Peruvian Government has purchased the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Uncle Sam*, now here.

Passengers complain bitterly, through the Panama *Star & Herald*, of the management of the New-York and Aspinwall steamers, under the new rule. They say everything has gone from bad to worse.

Admiral POPOFF, of the Russian Navy, goes to New-York on this steamer. He will remain about three weeks in the United States, visit our ship-yards, take a look at the Army of Virginia, perhaps, and then leave for Russia. He has been from home three years. He is a genial gentleman, and you will like him.

The British propeller *Granadian* is in port at Aspinwall, for Liverpool.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peru and Ecuador—The Proposed Change in the Ministry—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

By the British steamship *Talca* we have news from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d inst., from Bolivia to the 6th, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th inst. Previous dates from Lima by the Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, already forwarded you, were up to the 11th inst., so we had but little news from that quarter, and that from Chili and Bolivia is uninteresting and unimportant. The *Talca* brought $275,000 in specie for England. Of the cargo, only 90 ceroons bark and six ceroons indigo go to New-York.

ECUADOR.

In Quito considerable alarm was felt at a report that Peru was about to send a hostile force into Ecuador. The latter Republic continues in an unquiet state, the people being much dissatisfied with their rulers.

PERU.

The Lima *Comercio*, in speaking of the late change in the Peruvian Ministry, remarks:

"It now appears very evident that the Cabinet of Madrid have no direct intention of disavowing the outrage committed on Peru by the Spanish Emissaries, PINSON and MAZARREDO, in seizing the Chincha Islands, and the people seeing this on the arrival of the last steamer, were naturally very impatient to learn the course their Government were then to adopt.

Finding the Cabinet still inactive, the public anger could no longer be appeased, and loud were the clamors, both by the press and people, against the existing Ministry.

In a few days matters were brought to a crisis, by the resignation of several members of the Ministry, and on the 11th a new Cabinet was formed, of gentlemen all enjoying the highest reputation, and we now look forward to more energy being displayed regarding our difficulty with Spain, and more cordiality subsisting between Congress and Government.

We are still without definite information regarding the latest proceedings of Government in the matter; but feel assured that anything which is done will be done in a spirit which will give ample satisfaction to the patriotic feelings of all Peruvians.

To add to our already numerous means of defence, the *Victoria*, monitor, was launched on the 30th ult., which vessel, both by the dispatch which has characterized her building, and by her strength of resistance, is a source of unqualified credit to her constructors. In a few days more she will be entirely plated and completed the same as the steamer *Loa*.

It appears that President PEZET only saved his position by changing his Ministers, as the old Cabinet did not have the confidence of the country.

On the 9th inst. Señor GOMEZ SANCHEZ, a leading member of Congress made the following motion, which, among the many that have been made, is certainly the one suited for the occasion:

1. That the Executive will proceed immediately to give instructions to the diplomatic agents of Peru on this continent, so that, without loss of time, and making use of all the resources which their intelligence and patriotism imposes on them, they do celebrate with each of the South American States treaties of alliance, defensive and offensive.

2. At the same time to order the diplomatic agents to adopt every measure that could bring about the certainty of permanent help from one or some of the maritime Powers of Europe in favor of the interests of Peru, in order that the country may rely upon their intervention in case of the coast being threatened by superior force.

This motion has not been carried, but something of the sort will certainly be adopted by the Executive.

Gen. CASTILLA, Ex-President of Peru, and now President of the Senate, has asked leave of absence, it is said, to go to Europe.

Exchange on England 37 pence per dollar.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

CHILI.

Nothing new has taken place in Chili in respect to the Chincha Islands question. Government was awaiting further intelligence from Spain.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolve that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized, nor any monarchical form of government set up in place of any republican form, under the pressure of foreign forse. A motion was also adopted in favor of an offensive and defensive alliance between all the South American Republics.

The failure of the crops in Australia has been confirmed by recent arrivals from Melbourne and Adelaide, which has given great animation to exports of Chili produce. There is also a brisk demand for flour, &c, from San Francisco, two vessels being on the berth for that port at Valparaiso.

The proposition to run a direct line of steamers between England and Valparaiso by the Straits of Magellan has been abandoned.

A great boon has been conferred on the mercantile public by the reform of the Custom laws. Among other concessions we notice the following:

The opening of the coast traffic to all nations.

The suppression of differential duties.

The imposition of duties is not to exceed 25 per cent. on valuation, and duties on lumber, iron, foreign coal, &c., are now to be discontinued.

A duty, however, of 5 per cent. on the export of copper is henceforth to be exacted.

The United States double-ender war-steamer *Wateres* had reached Valparaiso on her way to Panama.

Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, was 44½d. to 45d. per dollar.

The roads in the Cordilleras, says the *Mercurio*, are now getting better, and enable us to have regular communication with the Argentine Republic. The railway between Cordoba and Rosario, we learn, is progressing very fairly. By the last accounts the Argentine Provinces were in a disturbed state, owing to the approaching elections, which were not supposed would pass off quietly.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 21st instant. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 13th, Salvador to the 16th, Nicaragua to the 17th, and Costa Rica to the 19th instant. The *Guatemala* brought $82,866 88 in specie, mostly for England, her usual number of passengers, and the following freight:

For Southampton—229 seroons cochineal, 8 packages silver ore. For Liverpool—55 serroons cochineal, 26 bales cotton, 33 cases balsam, 30 bags coffee, 7 bales deer skins, 26 packages silver ore, 4 bags ginger, 1 box segars. For New-York—100 seroons cochineal, 7 bales cotton, 3 cases balsam, 159 bags coffee, 35 bales deer-skins, 3 cases silver ore, 1 case birds, 2,276 hides. For Aspinwall—4 bales cotton. For South Pacific—5 boxes cigars, 1 bag cocoa. For Panama—2 cases balsam, 129 bags coffee, 17 cases cigars, 10 bales deer-skins, 174 hides, 2 packages mats, 26 bags rice.

There is no political news. All the Republics are quiet. Cotton is now in bloom, and growers are looking for a plentiful harvest in Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua. The Governments of Guatemala and Salvador protest against the action of Spain in seizing the Chincha Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Details of the Capture of Fort Morgan.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans 28th ult., arrived yesterday. Among the passengers is Gen. BAILEY.

Gen. HEARON had returned from an expedition to Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton road, where he had a fight with the enemy, inflicting a loss of one hundred and fifty men, besides destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss was about thirty killed and wounded.

An exchange of about 100 prisoners recently took place near Baton Rouge.

Gen. GRANGER has issued an order of acknowledgments to the army for the part they took in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines. There was not a single life lost by our forces in the last attack on Fort Morgan.

The army-worm is making sad havoc in the cotton near Baton Rouge.

The rebel Commander, JOSH. SCOTT, has his headquarters at Clinton, La. He commands about 3,000 cavalry, and is supported by three batteries—two of four guns, and one of three. There is one 20-pound Parrott.

W. D. MANN has been nominated for Congress by the Free State Union Association at Baton Rouge.

About 4,000 volumes of the best works belonging to the State Library have been recovered from the place where they were secreted.

Gov. HAHN reached New-Orleans from the North on the 26th, and was warmly welcomed.

MOBILE.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

I have the honor and pleasure of being able to give you a full description of the engagement which has compelled the unconditional surrender of the remaining rebel stronghold of Mobile Bay.

Fort Morgan, it will be said, capitulated to the combined attacks of the army and navy, but the honor of compelling its speedy surrender is undoubtedly due more to the formidable land batteries and mortars of the former than to the firing of the latter. By speaking thus, I wish it to be understood that I mean no disrespect to the navy or our gallant tars, for both gunboats and iron-clads fought well and bravely, but the fleet could not concentrate their fire upon the fort with such precision and force as the powerful land batteries, which were within a few hundred yards of its guns. The peculiar nature of the harbor and the point of land upon which Fort Morgan is built, will explain what I have stated without writing further on the subject.

The army and navy were fully prepared to commence the bombardment on Sunday night, and many of us expected to hear the order issued every moment, but the evening and night passed without a general engagement, but about 5 o'clock on the following morning the dawn of day was ushered in by a terrific cannonade from the combined forces, and at that hour the attack on Fort Morgan may be said to have commenced in terrible earnest, for never were my ears greeted by such a prolonged thundering, or my eyes ever witness lightning more vivid, than the flame which followed the discharge of each gun, and the boom of the terrible mortars. The scene was more than grand—it was sublime. From every point our batteries and gunboats were hailing the iron missiles of destruction upon Fort Morgan, while that stronghold replied with a spirit worthy of a better cause.

You may imagine the excitement which this continual roar created, when I state that the fire did not slacken until sunset, and, though it then abated considerably, the firing was still kept up.

Between 9 and 10 on the evening of Monday, a shell from one of the land batteries exploded in the citadel and set it on fire. This was the fatal shot—as no sooner was the citadel discovered in flames, than all the guns of the combined forces opened a more terrific fire (if possible) than at any time previous during the combardment, and every piece was sighted at the blazing pile, which increased in volume and brightness each moment, until the flames had nothing more to feed upon, and gradually disappeared to smouldering ruins, which for some time still left a lurid light over the parapet of Fort Morgan.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock our fire again slackened. Midnight had passed fearfully and grandly, and morning again dawned upon the weary and unconscious thousands who lay sleeping around, except those who were awakened from their slumbers by the sharp reports of a canpon, or the heavy bombs and mortars, a slow but constant fire having been kept up since the cannonading on the citadel.

The first appearance of light, as on the morning previous, was welcomed by a salute on the fort from the naval and land forces, and by the weakness of the enemy's fire, it was soon discovered that Fort Morgan could not hold out. And so it proved, for scarcely an hour had elapsed since the attack was resumed, than a rebel officer advanced towards us from the fort, bearing a flag of truce.

The instant that he was seen the order to cease firing ran along the lines, and to the national credit be it said that after the order was given and understood, every gun and mortar on land and sea was silent. The fort had not fired a shot for two or three moments before the bearer of the flag of truce passed out on his mission.

Almost before our fire has entirely ceased, and as soon as the officer was seen, two or three of our officers hastened forward to meet him, and shortly after the gallant chief of the land forces, (Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER,) was seen advancing toward the group over which the flag of truce was flying.

"On what terms must the surrender be made?" was the question asked by the rebel as the General approached. The gallant GRANGER instantly replied, "On no other terms, Sir, than those of an unconditional surrender of the garrison, the fort and all that is contained therein."

This was agreed upon with apparent reluctance by the officer, who probably expected to be able to make better terms, but he submitted with as good a grace as possible, and two of the principal officers from the army and navy entered the fort for the purpose of making the final arrangement for its surrender.

The surrender did not take place until 2 P. M. this afternoon. Precisely at that hour, the following scene might be witnessed: The rebels, about six hundred in number, including Gen. PAGE and the officers of his command, advanced from Fort Morgan toward the army, and grounded their arms in token of surrender. Glance your eye at the same instant toward the parapet of the fort, and you may see the Union flag unfurling itself to the breeze as it rapidly ascends the flag-staff, to wave there while Morgan is a fort and America a nation. As the flag is being raised, a national salute greets it from the guns of FARRAGUT and GRANGER, and the bands strike up "The Star Spangled Banner."

R.

STORY OF A MOBILE REFUGEE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 27.

We learn the following interesting facts from one of the Mobile refugees who arrived here on the *Tritonia*, Wednesday. He has for several days past been concealed in the swamps near Mobile, where there are still many others endeavoring to evade conscription, but he fortunately succeeded in making his escape to the protection of the Union forces.

We would give his name, which is very well kuown in Mobile, but that it might be the means of giving trouble to his family, who are still in the enemy's power. Our informant left Mobile on the 11th, and was nine days in making his escape.

When he left nearly all the Government property had been removed to the interior, showing that the impression had obtained among the officials that they would have to evacuate.

The fires that have occurred in and around Mobile are said not to have occurred by authority, but were rather the work of accident or incendiarism. A large warehouse, filled with resin and turpentine, was among the property destroyed.

Flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, according to quality; spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling from $12 50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175 per pair; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth $2 50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan a gentleman offered a $500 Confederate bill for $10 in gold, but could not effect a sale, or even get a bid. To show the feeling in regard to the currency on that day, the price of all articles went up double the previous exorbitant rates.

The population of Mobile is divided into two parties—for war and for peace. The former is wide-mouthed and blatant—the latter, secret and biding its time. The war faction is composed of about one-third of the people, who have expressed the determination to burn the city if they have to evacuate it. The people of New-Orleans know what such threats as these amount to.

The persons now in authority at Mobile are refugees from different parts of the Confederacy—many of them from New-Orleans—possessing no interest in Mobile aside from their connection with the rebel Government, and quite a strong feeling of animosity exists between the old citizens of the place and those who have gone there since the commencement of the rebellion to military capacities. The male registered enemies that have gone from this place have all been conscripted.

The most complete military despotism is ruling in Mobile, no open difference of opinion being tolerated; and to attempt to criticise the acts of the military rulers will cost a man his liberty, and not unfrequently his life.

At the time our informant left Mobile there were about 3,000 regular troops in the defences, but these were being daily strengthened by conscripted citizens and the arrival of Alabama militia. No more regular Confederate troops were being sent there, one body only having reached the place since the passage of the forts. This was a battalion of heavy artillery. About fifty or sixty of its members were killed or wounded by a railroad accident near Montgomery, while en route for Mobile. Including militia, there will probably be ten thousand men to oppose our forces.

ADDRESS OF MAJ.-GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

From the New-Orleans Times.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glory of the achievement.

In the midst of danger you have been brave. Under the severest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animates you entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage so necessary to the success of a soldier, which you have so signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

By your efforts, united to those of our gallant navy, the strongholds of the enemy at the entrance of Mobile Bay have been captured, fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, the flags of the forts, stores and ammunition have fallen into our hands as trophies of your prowess.

In the hands of such officers and soldiers our country's cause must be triumphant.

GORDON GRANGER, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

A FIGHT AT REDWOOD.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

ON THE PEARL, Thursday—5:30 P. M.

A fight at Redwood to-day, at 9 A. M. Eighteen of the Second Louisiana Cavalry were killed and several wounded. The fight still going on. Redwood is seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton Road.

L.

GEN. HERRON'S EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We were handed the following from Gen. CANBY'S headquarters last evening, with a request that it be published:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1864.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

"Maj.-Gen. HERRON has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Port Hudson, delayed the infantry column, but notwithstanding this, the result was a success. Gen. HERRON inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least one hundred and fifty, besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, La. Our loss in killed and wounded is about thirty."

CROP PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

From the Picayune.

The recent continuous and heavy rains have added to the other causes of gloom which enshroud the remainder of what we trust will be the darkest year of our history. The cotton, throughout the lowlands, threatens to be a general failure. In the best of seasons this plant is rarely cultivated with success in the alluvial soil of Lower Louisiana, and before the war had been generally abandoned. The moisture of the soil and heat of the atmosphere give the plant too luxuriant and rapid a growth, producing more stalk and leaves than bolls, and generating the most destructive insects. These causes have operated with more than usual effect this season. We learn that the insatiate and irresistible caterpillar, or army worm, is everywhere sweeping the fields with a raid which puts to shame the most desolating attempts in that line of its human imitators. This is true of all that portion of the State included within Federal military lines. Beyond this, we hear that little or no cotton has been planted, the Confederate authorities prohibiting the growing of more cotton than is needed for seed. The prospects for sugar are even more discouraging, the great majority of the sugar cultivators having been seduced from their old culture by the great demand for cotton. A very small number of the planters will raise cane enough for seed for the next crop, and a still smaller number will lay by wood for the furnaces. There will hardly be a grinding season, and the magnificent yield of 455,000 hogsheads of 1861 and 1862, which declined in 1863 to 40,000 hogsheads, will, in 1864, be represented by 0. Louisianians will have to satisfy their palates next year with Island sugar. Our buckwheat cakes will have to content themselves with the thin and insipid substitutes (called by high-sounding names, but, oh, so far below, in richness of saccharinity and flavor, to our delicious *sirop de batterie*. The juvenile world will bemoan the loss of their sugar-house molasses and the high prices of taffy; and Porkdom, we fear, will cease to boast of its sugar-cured hams and breakfast hams. But if these depredations should prove so serious in those parts of the country which have access to the island, where sugar and molasses are produced, how must it be with the several millions in the South, who are shut in from all such resource? The blockaded portion of the South seems, in a measure, to have triumphed over the salt and meat, bread and clothing difficulties; but, we think, the sugar want must seriously perplex them. Can a civilized people exist without sweetening? Honey, which in certain ages and among certain people, has served the purpose of sugar, is an article which requires years to produce on a large scale, even under favorable circumstances.

This loss of sugar in the present embittered state of feeling of our people, is truly lamentable, for surely there never was before, and, we trust, will never be again a time, when the tempers and dispositions of all classes needed sweetening more than they do at present.

COTTON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1864.

Strict Middling, $1 80; Middling, $1 76@$1 77½; Liverpool Middling, $1 75@$1 76; Low Middling, $1 72@$1 74; Good Ordinary, $1 65@$1 70; Ordinary, $1 60@$1 62. Sales this week, 650 bales; exports this week, including *Leary* cargo, about 1,800 bales; estimated stock, 5,000 bales.

The market has been brought to a stand, owing to the high prices demanded by holders. Quotations may, therefore, be considered nominal.

There is no cotton offering. The dreadful accounts of the catapiller in Louisiana and the army worm in Mississippi has laid waste the fields. There is only about 800 bales on sale, the balance is held, and will be shipped to England per steamer *Sir Wm. Peel*, which vessel and her cargo has been bonded by arrangements at Washington.

A small lot of "Middling Fair Cotton" is held here at 62 per pound. No receipts, but what has to be shipped by Government. No disposition to sell by the holders here.

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.—The assets of this company are now $600,000. It divides three-fourths of its profits annually among its participating customers, and its scrip dividend for the last three years has been *sixty per cent.*

Its semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has recently been declared, and it has been nearly fourteen years in active operation.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid to the stockholders since the commencement of the participation system, and more than $50,000 were returned last year to its profit-sharing patrons.—*Commercial.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

A Pretty Dutch Girl Having Asked her American beau for a single bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, he promised to bring her six. "O! nein," said she, blushing. He brought her nine, at which she opened her fair blue eyes very wide, and complimented him on his generosity.

Why are the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like Government vessels? Because they belong to the (k) navy.

Why does the letter S resemble PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because it is the beginning and the end of sweetness.

Why would the ladies be as badly off without PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS as without money? Because it is about the same thing to be (e) centless as to be penniless.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HALLGARTEN—MAINZER.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the American Consul, CHAS. L. HALLGARTEN, of New-York, and ELISE, daughter of Heinrich Mainzer, Esq., of Mannheim, Germany.

MAYERS—MCKENNA.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the Parish Church, Barnes, London, England, by Rev. J. Mayers, father of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Robt Carrington, WM. FREDERICK MAYERS, Esq., of Her Majesty's Consular service, China, and JEANNIE OSCILLA, daughter of the late Hugh Malcolm McKenna, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BURTIS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, SARAH, widow of Townsend W. Birtis.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 4, while at the residence of his mother, THOMAS COEN, aged 38 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, E. A. Coen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from his mother's residence, No. 171 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COOK.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Rev. RUSSELL S. COOK in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) in West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CONGER.—In Newton, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 5, BYE, wife of John F. Conger, and daughter of John H. Hall, Esq., aged 28 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, in Newton, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Leave New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st., at 4 P. M. on Tuesday.

DOYLE.—At Graniteville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 5, JOHN E. DOYLE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Alfred Meserean, Graniteville, S. I., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend can leave by the Staten Island boat, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 9:35 A. M.

LANDRY.—On Monday, Sept. 6, at 11½ A. M., FRANCIS LANDRY, native of Switzerland, aged 42 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 683 Broadway, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MACKLIN.—At Shabbona Grove, Ill., on Sabbath morning, Aug. 28, of diphtheria, ELIZA, youngest daughter of Robert and Mary Macklin, aged 15 years, 2 months and 22 days.

MASSA.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, CHARLES F., only child of Ferdinand N. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 295 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

PARKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Tarrytown, BLANCHE, infant daughter of Anna and Frederick J. Parker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 208 West 29th-st.

PRATT.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, WILLIE N., only child of George N. and Sarah E. Pratt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 297 West Houston-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept 4, MARY BESSIE, only daughter of Henry J. and Adeline L. Seaman, aged 16 years and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 45 9th-st., New-York, without further notice.

TERHUNE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, of marasmus, MARY ARTHUR, only daughter of Nicholas P. and Mary J. Terhune, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

WHEATON.—On Monday morning, Sept 5, WILLIAM WHEATON, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS TO-MORROW.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.

The cruise of these two famous Confederate vessels, from the private journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. This work is printed from the advance proof-sheets of the London edition, and is of the most intense interest, presenting a vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Two vols. in one, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $3.

VICTOIRE.

A remarkable new novel—vigorous and fresh—sure to make a hit. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 75.

CENTEOLA.

An entirely new work, by the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "May Martin," "Locke Amsden." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

JUST PUBLISHED:

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

The new book is by the author of "Among the Pines," that is THE sensation book of the day, and the book that is selling by the thousand. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN.

An intense and passionate love story, in the Jane Eyre style. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 75.

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A new and promising author is developed in this charming work of fiction. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

*** These books are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail FREE, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
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500,000 engravings, photographic cards, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT & BROTHERS,
No. 110 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS.—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. O. D." or by express. A. O. C. D. or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for a catalogue. Out this week.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fif

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Parade Grounds afford safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

HOOKERTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 54 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be paid to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 13. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 43 West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Elgenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. S. Minturn, Jr., H. Swift, Alex. Heath, C. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, HALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

MRS. J. W. DLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 11th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 626, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 788 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 20th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by references to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 23 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 66 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 20th inst.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 126 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,123 Broadway, three doors above 26th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Asabel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season or 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 133 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address'd to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 6 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIOLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 14 West 32d-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies on the 12th of September, at No. 139 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,
DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept, 6.
Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 15. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. Thirty acres of spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. HOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and R. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. B. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Wortell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES BALSEY, No. 233 WEST 59th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 626 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. SCHETKET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 8th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Formerly classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French and German Day and Boarding School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 253 4th-st., Sept. 15.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 23d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIÉ, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in the rudimental English branches; also of drawing and painting, in City or country; best of references given; a desirable situation more of an object than amount of compensation. Address, giving particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 3,651 N. Y. Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEUTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY OF first class ability and large experience, whose scheme embraces, in addition to the solid branches of education, a full course of Belles Lettres, Literature in several languages, will especial attention to composition and elegance of style, is open to a morning engagement. Address Mrs. F., care of Mr. Christern, 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,804, New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH College desires a situation to teach the classics, mathematics or higher English branch, in a high school or academy. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ALPHA, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—AN EPISCOpalian, accustomed to teach the usual branches of a lady's education—a situation as governess in a family or school. Address A. M. M., Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES to give private lessons in English and French, or as teacher in a private school. Address L. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning teacher in a family of young children; English branches and only rudimental music. Address Box No. 4,436 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 1 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 51 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

ROTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY ROTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 solumn shafts of Potomac.
$2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY R. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV. CORNER 44TH-ST.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1864, at 3 P. M. precisely, a desirable catalogue of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., &c., now on view. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Cash advances without extra charge.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO,
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

D. W. Ivze & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 12 M., AT THE FOOT of 51st-st. North River, trustee's sale, by order of surviving partners, to close the estate of E. D. Williams, deceased, viz.: one-third of the American patent of the Williams bullet, together with bullet-moulds, pin machines, sizing and compressing machines, kettles, trays, shafting, iron and lead pipes, &c., together with lease of building and improvements; also, 25 tons furnace coal. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 113 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av.,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL WAR STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....960-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building)....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building)....1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGARDE;

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 15 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ERIN—building	3,613	.....
ETNA—building	3,212	.....
OLYMPIA—building	3,309	.....
ARGO	3,338	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,108	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,073	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

First Cabin Passage.....$138 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

First Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A duly experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

Short route to California,
VIA NICARAUGA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship

GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,

Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

TWO NADA.....Lyne.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
TWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....(Building.

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Sumo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Stopping at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....86 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, inst.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship

NORTH AMERICA,
1,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80

The U. S. mail steamship

GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,

will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., positively.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, at 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship

EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The CHINA, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of engines who go out in small steamers, and the great risk of losing them, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 21st inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Market-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

LONG BRANCH.

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 55 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extensed, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Jamaica at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

8 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Niagara Falls, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:23, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS

for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:26 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,

The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEE,

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
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M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 30 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:30, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE 25 CENTS.—The

new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmsores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAINTER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Day-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 224 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public.

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TITANIRON WORKS,

HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 22 Bond-st.

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MISS ELIZA BURRIS.—YOUR BROTHER Hurley Curtis, wishes to receive your address at the office of the New-York *Times*, Box No. 160.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000?

THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7,

TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

John Lovett names h'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11¼ A. M., 1¾ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving Jamesslip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PATERSON FALL RACES.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles: 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages, 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 18 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles: 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. S. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will be to their little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and certain in their operation in every climate, without any change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what the cure for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give publicity to instructions on his new and infallible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc.; also, how hip disease can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.

J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be had by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which is a degree stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y

AFFLICTED RESTORED — NORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Hiero important to both sexes, married or single, in the early diseases. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Advise and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary, bladder and kidney affections, the author's unparalelled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, No. 178 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Put up and sold only by Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and catarrh. No. 42 Bond-st., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND ALL PAINS are instantly cured by a new external medical agent, recently discovered by a member of the French Medical College of Paris. Will be at home every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

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WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 58 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

TO PATENTEES.—A PATENT LAW FIRM, of extensive acquaintance among mechanics and manufacturers, desire the agency of a developed laboring machine of unquestionable utility. Address Room No. 3, No. 101 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INAUGURAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864,
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
Also of Grover's Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR,
Also Director of Opera.

The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,

FAUST,
WITH
A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

The list of Artistes of
THE GRAND OPERA COMPANY
will receive an immediate announcement. It comprises several new and talented artistes expressly engaged for this season from Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Darmstadt, by a competent agent sent to secure them, together with the entire Grand German Opera Company of last season.

The members of the
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
have been selected with the greatest care and present an array of talent and numbers
RARELY EQUALED IN THE WORLD.
THE COSTUMES have been procured in Europe at immense expense.

The Operas selected will be presented with
THE MOST SUPERB MISE EN SCENE.

The entire announcements are in preparation and will appear early in the week.

The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the summer, and several important improvements have been effected.

The sale of secured seats for
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, FAUST,
will commence Thursday morning at the usual places,

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the unbounded enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE

is nightly received by crowded and brilliant audiences, in his wondrous comic personation of

MAJOR DE BOOTS,

in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

he will repeat that character TO-NIGHT, being the

EIGHTEENTH NIGHT,

of its performance, and every night until further notice. To render the entertainment doubly attractive,

Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE

will appear for the first time this season in his version of

THE IMMORTAL TOODLES,

thus presenting a rare combination of genial humor, and in its pleasantest scope an evening of

UNCEASING MERRIMENT AND FUN.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8.

Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

THE CREATION.

JONES' WOOD.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Oratorio has been postponed to the above-named date on account of unfavorable weather.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lillies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 65th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

E. BALLEKE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1864.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Games of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864. Tickets 25 cents.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. HORROWS.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALD, WIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sundays excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

HOUSES & RO

SOUTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND FILES TO SEPTEMBER 1.

ATLANTA PRIOR TO ITS FALL.

REBEL CONFIDENCE IN THE SITUATION.

BRAVE TALK ABOUT PEACE AND WAR.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Sept. 1, and from them we make the following interesting and important extracts:

ATLANTA.

HOOD SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 1.

The occupation of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad by the Yankees is no doubt felt as a serious inconvenience by Gen. Hood. Yet we are disposed to think the importance of the blow greatly over-estimated both by our own people and the Yankees themselves. So far from starving Hood out and putting to the capture of Atlanta, it will not even interrupt his communication with Montgomery, if the railroad Presidents in that country be as active and energetic as they have proved themselves to be in this.

From East Point—about three miles beyond which the Yankees now are—to West Point is eighty-one miles. From West Point to Opelika, where the Muscogee Railroad strikes the Montgomery and West Point Railroad—the latter being continuous with the Atlanta and West Point Railroad—the distance, we should judge, is about fifteen miles. At any rate, it is hard upon one hundred miles from the junction of the Muscogee to Fairburn or East Point. SHERMAN'S army must be very long, indeed, if they can reach thus far; and unless they can, they cannot prevent the trains which have hitherto run from Montgomery to Atlanta from communicating through the Muscogee Railroad with the Macon Railroad, and thus with Atlanta. The way is round-about, but it is perfectly practicable. Even if the Macon Railroad be taken, fortified and held by the Yankees, there is still communication through the Muscogee, Southwestern, Central Georgia, Savannah and Augusta, and the Great Georgia and South Carolina Railroad, which ends at Charleston, with Montgomery, and all the country with which Montgomery is in any way connected. Gen. Hood, in a word, is still in communication with all the country he was in communication with before this last movement of SHERMAN; and if it was intended to cut him off from his supplies, it was a failure. We rather think, however, that it was desired to shut him up in Atlanta, or to open communication with Mobile. He has completely exposed his flank to Hood by this movement, and thereby, we suspect, rendered his own position a very dangerous one. *Hood, we feel satisfied, will not allow him to retain it many days undisturbed.*

SHELLING THE CITY.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the effort of the enemy to destroy the city by fire, writes:

"The shelling still goes on. Shells all night, shells all day, shells for breakfast dinner and tea, shells

'For all hours and all sort of weather.'

Night and day it is unabated; one continuous explosion of forty-pound spherical case balls. Last night a shell—42-pounder—struck the Presbyterian Church. It passed through the pulpit and floor into the basement or Sunday school room, where a number of citizens had sought refuge. Here it exploded. The scene which followed was frightful. Several were hurt, and one poor fellow had his arm shot off.

Last night a large cotton warehouse (MCDANIEL'S) was burnt, with five hundred bales of cotton. Also a wooden dwelling near the State road machine-shop. Within the last four and twenty hours as many as nine buildings have touched the ground, and are now visible only in smouldering walls and charred ruins. During these conflagrations the Yankee batteries played vigorously upon the fire battalion. They obtained the range by the clouds of smoke and flame, and had nothing more noble to do than to drop their shells in among the humane non-combatants at their work of charity and the frightened and houseless women and children fleeing from the wrath of the two fierce and consuming enemies. Can you imagine anything more brutal than the bombardment of a city crowded with poor people, who are unable to get away, and are forced by their poverty to remain and to suffer? Bear in mind that this bombardment is not pretended even by the enemy to bear upon the military situation one bullet's weight. There are no stores to destroy; the soldiers are all in the trenches, and the thousands of shells thrown into harmless dwellings cannot possibly effect the reduction of the city. The motive is one of petty spite—the spite of cowards who dare not attack our lines, and wreak their disappointment upon women and children. The *Examiner* says:

Accounts from Atlanta repeat the rumor that SHERMAN will be forced to fall back by the interruption of his lines of communication. This, in our opinion, is very uncertain at best. Yet, a correspondent with the armies in front of Atlanta, writes:

Confidence is expressed in all quarters that the enemy will be forced to retire before the 1st of September. As a general rule, I think prophecies of this nature, with a specific limit, are somewhat ominous; but, in the present instance, the prediction bears every semblance of probability. All the cavalry movements in our rear have failed, and WHEELER is understood to be doing finely.

The stories which are circulated to the effect that the Yankees are starving, that they are living on green corn, that they are deserting by squads of ten and twenty are all false; but SHERMAN cannot have more than fifteen days rations ahead, and this period will expire before his line of communication can be restored.

SHERMAN AT THE END OF HIS ROW.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* thus speculates upon the situation and prospect at Atlanta:

"SHERMAN has evidently reached the end of his row. He is now where he is unable to advance further, while to retreat will be utter destruction. His flanking operations, that proved so successful from Dalton to the Chattahoochee River, are no longer available. HOOD has defeated his every attempt to get around Atlanta, or take possession of that city. A campaign of nearly four months has not secured to SHERMAN the object for which he set out.

Two weeks ago Gen. WHEELER, with several thousand picked cavalrymen, was sent to SHERMAN'S rear. It promises great results; indeed, already advices come of the damage they have inflicted against the enemy's communication. The road is destroyed from Acworth on to Dalton, the bridges burned and trains captured. SHERMAN'S supplies are cut off temporarily at least. Our dispatch, too, from Atlanta, received Monday night, says the enemy is undoubtedly on 'half rations.' Reports had reached us previously that SHERMAN had accumulated a month's supply at Marietta. If his army is reduced to half rations, however, WHEELER has rendered his situation hopeless by interrupting his communication long enough to compel a movement in front or rear, either of which will be disastrous. Hood's army is able to take care of him if he attempts our breastworks or to move around Atlanta. WHEELER will keep his lines of supply broken. Everything, then, we know of the situation in Atlanta is favorable to our cause. SHERMAN is now reduced to the alternatives of attacking our army in its strong works of defence, or commencing a retreat which which we can make nearly as disastrous as NAPOLEON'S retreat from Moscow. He cannot stay in his present position. Ere this month closes, too, he must choose one or the other, or both alternatives.

MOBILE.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following is a letter from the late executive officer of the *Tennessee*, which we publish as the first account of the fight in Mobile bay from any person who was on board that ship during the action:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE POTOMAC, PENSACOLA BAY, AUG. 12, 1864.

Notwithstanding you must have heard of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three strong and formidable iron-clads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen regular men-of-war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with nine, eleven and fifteen-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged the fleet until the time of surrender, a period of probably an hour.

We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, using, of course, our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our batteries. We then were alone. The *Gaines* was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The *Selma* had surrendered, and the *Morgan* had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up our colors and the Admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of war."

The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them iron-plated on the stem, ran into us at full speed and in quick succession. The ramming part of the affair did us no harm in the world, however, and their nine-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The eleven-inch hurt us some, and the fifteen-inch pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the bye the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after port became jammed by a shot, and was rendered useless. Next, away went our wheel-ropes, and the relieving tackles came into play. We steered in this way for probably half an hour, when [illegible]

well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy.

The fleet saw our condition, and taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things, nothing could be done to destroy the ship, without destroying every soul on board, and the Admiral and Captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to pursue such a course. All had fought with perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant Southern men are expected to do, and were rendered as unhappy as men ever became when at last it was discovered to be impossible to move or steer the vessel, and, in consequence, a surrender became necessary.

The Yankees have her now, and I, with the Captain and Lieut. WHARTON, are on our way to a Northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and firmness. I leave here for New-York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet, and are as comfortable as we care for.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 1.

The military situation at this moment, though not altogether so bright as we could wish, is decidedly hopeful. After the late massacre and captures on that famous dead-fall, the Weldon Railroad, GRANT smokes his cigar in supreme tranquillity, awaiting the arrival of a fresh drove of hundred days' men to drive into LEE'S slaughter-house. *He is too discreet a butcher to use up his entire stock of cattle at a single throat-cutting, for this might betray his policy to the poor victims.* A certain interval between each butchery is always allowed, not merely for rest and fattening, but for dispelling any mental uneasiness which may ensue in consequence of such frightful and useless carnage. During this interval he permits his herds to divert themselves with extensive ditching and incessant shelling and sharp-shooting. This is even more diabolical than the regular slaughterings, because the pretence of rest serves only to break down their vital energies by constant labor by night and day, thus rendering them an easy prey to the deadly influences of malaria. Daily rations of quinine and whisky afford only a temporary relief to their exhausted systems, which, so soon as the effects of the alcoholic stimulants pass away, collapse into even worse weakness and liability to disease. No wonder we hear of 90,000 sick Yankees in hospitals, and 60,000 in camp. The goodly suns and better nights of September will not diminish this woful tally of the dying.

Foiled in his attempts on the road to Macon, SHERMAN has turned his attention to the West Point road, which is the main avenue to Hood's supplies from the fertile vales of Alabama. But this road is of little more importance to the Army of Tennessee than the Weldon road is to the Army of Northern Virginia. Should SHERMAN hold it permanently, HOOD can still feed his men with as much ease almost as LEE can feed his, while his munitions of war, drawn exclusively from Macon and Augusta, will not be interrupted for a moment. Meanwhile, the extension of SHERMAN'S lines will weaken him just as GRANT was weakened by prolonging his works to the Weldon road. *Hood, always ready and perhaps, too, anxious to attack, will not permit any opportunity of striking a blow to pass, but insert himself into the first crevice he finds.* His chances for capture, however, will not be nearly so good as LEE'S, for the plain reason that *Sherman has his cause really at heart, and will not play his men as rashly as the Butcher of the Wilderness plays his.* Therefore we do not permit ourselves to anticipate any brilliant feat of arms at Atlanta, unless the reported destruction by WHEELER of the road in SHERMAN'S rear should force that worthy to retreat in earnest. *Whenever that retreat does begin, we may confidently count on a disaster to the Federals more serious than any which has occurred during the war.*

WHEELER has wheeled off from the scene of his successes and gone we know not whither, to accomplish we know not what. His movements are a puzzle alike to the Confederates and the Yankees.

MORGAN has also disappeared mysteriously, and FORREST'S brief stay and unimportant performances in Memphis are yet to be explained. Is it possible that all these chieftains are coöperating with each other? Then may we look for tidings worth reading; and yet, strange fact, disappointment always follows high-flown expectations. Our greatest victories have almost invariably taken the country by surprise.

WHAT Gen. EARLY is doing on the Potomac is not very clear. It is evident that SHERIDAN is guarding the gates to the plenteous fields and well-filled barns of Maryland and Pennsylvania. With an abundance of artillery and cavalry far from contemptible in numbers or in training, and a swollen river in his front, he ought to be able to hold EARLY in check. Indeed this seems to be his highest ambition, for he not only refuses to give battle, but takes care never to expose his army to an attack, except under circumstances most unfavorable to his adversary. *This, we dare say, is good policy to a young General, whose business is not to make a reputation, but to mind the cows of loyal Dutchmen.*

From that Ultima Thule, the Trans-Mississippi, we get nothing intelligible, except a statement made in a letter, which was recently printed in a city paper, that KIRBY SMITH reigns supreme, and all is sweet repose. The Yankee forces in North Mississippi and near Mobile do not appear to be imitating the busy bee and improving each shining hour, perhaps, because the hours are too chilling at this season of the year. Doubtless they are not so idle as they seem; we shall hear from them ere long.

Look where we may around the ample horizon, we discover nothing disheartening. There are clouds, it is true, but they are not black and big with thunder as at the beginning of the campaign. The Summer is past and none, and, thanks to to the Supreme Ruler, we still hold our own. The Fall comes in hopefully. If we continue, as doubtless we shall, to maintain our ground until Winter, or even until November, the year 1864 will have been one tremendous triumph.

PRISONERS.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

From the Examiner, Aug. 29.

On Thursday evening, during the raging of the storm, two of the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle sought to evade the guard, made a run for the river, intending to plunge in and gain the Manchester shore. They were hailed and then fired upon by several of the guard. One who had reached the river was killed, and his body, floating away with the current, was not found; his comrade was shot and wounded in the arm. He was secured. About midnight, three others attempted their escape in the same manner. They were discovered and fired upon—one killed and the two others wounded. Upon counting the prisoners, yesterday morning, one was still missing, not including those killed and wounded.

The prisoners at this post are in charge of Lieut. V. BOSSIEUX, with a sufficient guard, and the above will indicate that they are discharging their duty with becoming rigor. The names of none of the killed or wounded are given in Lieut. BOSSIEUX'S report of the affair, nor are they at all necessary.

ANOTHER INFLUX.

From the Examiner, Aug. 29.

On Saturday evening another installment of scurvy stomached visitors, from that Yankee reservoir, Petersburgh, arrived in the city on two trains, and were marched to the Libby. They numbered about eighteen hundred, and their unsoiled uniforms proclaimed them raw levies, or hundred-day men. They were part of the spoils of Gen. HILL, caught under the "deadfall" on the Weldon Railroad, which has clamped them fatally on several occasions. A large number of commissioned officers, from the rank of Colonel down, were included among the prisoners received. Yesterday a thousand of them left the Libby for that favorable Yankee watering-place, Belle Isle. Yesterday three hundred more prisoners were received. The number of officers is eighty, making several hundred in all, and four thousand prisoners for the week.

EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 29.

It is to be hoped that no exchange limited to officers will be sanctioned by our authorities. The Yankee Government cares nothing for the imprisonment of its private soldiers. They are poor men and foreigners, who have no friends and no political influence in the United States. Our hold upon the officers is a different matter. They generally belong to a class which has the ear of their Government, and they deserve punishment more than their ignorant tools. Besides the Yankees have an unlimited supply of men, and can afford to let their prisoners remain here forever. If there is to be any exchange, our brave rank and file, who have been so long languishing in Northern prisons, should be the first restored.

YANKEE OFFICERS.

From the Dispatch.

The following Yankee officers, captured at Tupelo, Mississippi, some time since, were brought to this city yesterday, and committed to the Libby prison: Lieut.-Col. E. EASTMAN, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; Surgeon J. L. F. GARRISON, Fiftieth Indiana; Assistant-Surgeon H. C. COOPER, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York; Assistant-Surgeon JOHN LITTLE, Twenty-fourth Missouri; and Acting Assistant-Surgeon R. P. KENDLE, United States Army. Col. GARRISON, on his arrival here, was taken quite ill, and is now quartered at the Yankee hospital for medical treatment.

CAPTURED NEGROES.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 27.

Among the captures from the Yankee army on the occasion of the explosion of one of their mines near Petersburgh, about six weeks since, were eighty-odd runaway negroes, who were enlisted troops in BURNSIDE'S corps. Soon after their capture they were sent to Danville, Virginia, for confinement, but on Wednesday last they were transferred to Castle Thunder.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW A TREATY MAY BE MADE

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 31.

Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, *it must be done solely on the basis of the entire independence and sovereignty of each particular State.* That must be preliminary to, and cannot be a subject of, negotiation. The Confederate Government has no right to make any peace in which one inch of land belonging to any one of the States shall be given up or one jota of its privileges as a sovereign be surrendered. This, so far from being the subject of negotiation, must be the starting point from which all negotiations must proceed. If the enemy refuse to consecede it, then we cannot negotiate with him. *It follows that there can be no such thing as treating for peace in earnest until every hostile soldier shall have been withdrawn from our soil and every hostile ship from our waters.* Then we can talk of peace and all those matters of secondary importance which it may be necessary to dispose of, and which, involving no principle and effecting the rights of no State, come properly within the sphere of the treaty-making power. We have reason to believe that President DAVIS does not stand upon this ground, although we judge of his opinions only from his acts and his public declarations.

The Yankee President has no more power to put the Yankee States into convention with ours than President Davis has to put us in convention with them. The treaty-making power is the same in both Governments. But the Yankees have long accustomed themselves to consider theirs a consolidated Government, possessing all power for all purposes. The States they regard as possessing no more sovereignty than the counties. Indeed, in one of his speeches, LINCOLN expressly declared that they had no more power than this. Should we agree, therefore, the convention would certainly take place. *It is wonderful, in the meantime, that intelligent men like Vallandigham and Fernando Wood—who must be fully acquainted with the Southern doctrine of State rights, and must know that all this blood has been shed in their defence—should think it possible to get us into such a convention, or to restore the Union by means of it. What we want, first of all, is entire and separate independence.*

The Confederate States can go into convention with the Yankee States in one way, and one only. They can withdraw from the Confederacy, each State on its own separate account and responsibility. They can then, each State for itself, go into such a convention. This they will be pretty sure not to do; so that the hope of getting them into this scrape is but a lost hope. The very act of sending delegates to such a convention would be construed by the sister States into a withdrawal from the Confederacy. The sending delegates to it would be an exercise of sovereignty, and as the Confederate Government is not sovereign, it follows as a necessary consequence that it can neither send delegates nor compel the States to do it.

THE GROWTH OF THE PEACE SENTIMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 27.

It is by no means easy to estimate, nor safe to rely upon, the apparent growth of the "Peace Sentiment" among our enemies; nor is it possible to form a reasonable conclusion on the question whether this desire for peace will in November next be so potent and prevailing as to cope with that mighty organized power now known in that country by the name of Shoddy. If one were to judge by the articles of the New-York *News* and *Day Book*—or by the resolutions now and then published as having been passed at county meetings of various States—*it would be impossible to resist the conviction that the whole mass of the Yankee public is bent upon peace with an intensity and unanimity only matched by the fervor with which it was three years ago bent upon war.* * * *

What we have to learn from these facts is, that our independence is already conquered and won; that even though we may yet suffer some reverses, yet the neck of this war is broken; and that if we now resolutely hold our ground, we are masters of the situation and have the ball at our foot, and shall *dictate* the terms of peace. None of these symptoms of lassitude would have appeared in the Forth; none of those spirited announcements of Democratic principle would have been uttered; the two blockade-running spies would not have been commissioned to Richmond with their "informal" proposals; the idea of LINCOLN'S party going out of power with their own consent never would have occurred to the wildest imagination—but that they all see, scent and feel the near approach of peace, and peace on our terms. But to wind up this matter aright, we shall have to hold our ground firmly both in the field and in the Cabinet. As to the first, our affairs are in good hands, those of the Confederate Generals and armies. As to the second, it is earnestly hoped there will be no weakness, no unworthy haste to catch at every cunningly-contrived hint, or to clasp to our bosoms every fraudulent "commissioner."

It is no longer their armed force, but their villainous craft that our Government will have to be on its guard against; and, therefore, the country would be somewhat reassured if Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE would come home from Canada, and if the President and Department of State would refuse to receive or hold any communication with "informal" Yankees when they come prowling around—would not entertain them handsomely, nor, press their hands, nor express respect for their noble characters.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. } 2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hagerty, Kosler, Opdyke—3.

A quorum not appearing at roll call, the board was declared adjourned to Thursday, September eight, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold....	239⅜	100	Ill. Central.....	126⅝
20,000	do.....	240¾	700	Rock Island R....	107⅛
10,000	do.....s3	240¾	100	Chic. & N.W.R....	50⅝
100	Erie R.....	106⅝	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	82⅜
800	Hud. Riv. R.....	122⅜	300	do.....	82
100	Mich. Southern..	61⅜	100	do.....	82⅛
100	do.....	61⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.....	82⅜
200	do.....	61⅛			

[Advertisement.]

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING,

But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant Sozodont. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the Teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 13th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depot No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. Splendid novelties, interesting stories, valuable music, &c., with elegant Fall fashions, numerous full-sized patterns. September number now ready and sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—J. G. Dale, 2 children and 2 servants, A. H. Mitchell, Miss Long, C. McNab, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Patten, E. Rixon, T. Aarye, Mr. Smedley, Mrs. Kimball and son, Mrs. H. E. Young, Dr. Brown and lady, A. Gamble, Mr. Duggin and lady, J. Feiner, Mrs. Redner, Mr. J. Houghton, lady and servant, F. Shermik, K. Anderson, Rev. D. O. Ganen, J. L. Moran and lady, J. K. Ludson, Rev. Mr. Ballard and daughter, Mr. Gorter, A. Murray and lady, Mr. Schniegans, E. J. Pethnel, Rev. M. Trinlan, Mr. Faulkner and lady, Mr. Bertrand and 2 children, Mrs. J. J. Davies, Mr. Budlong, Capt. J. F. Claypoole, J. R. Fry, A. Brown, Wm. F. Berry, D. McCann, Wm. McCann, J. McCann, F. Hetherington, A. Robb, Mr Whitworth, Mr. Mayles, Miss Anderson, H. Bell, Mrs. Sherwood, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Shortevant, Mr. Fairwood, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Davies, J. Wendhat, S. E. Thomas, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Davies, J. Rybuck, Wm. Nevill, Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Cuguilleon and daughter, E. J. Heraty, Mr. Fitzpatrick, J. Faulkner and son, T. Atkinson, lady, 6 children and nurse, L. T. Sandford, W. E. Bennett and 2 Misses Bennett, Mrs. Lindsay and 2 children.

In steamship Java Nica, from Aspinwall—Admiral Popoff and servant, E. F. Bradford and wife, S. M. Locke, wife, infant and servant, F. MacCrellish and wife, Mrs. Edward Woodruff, sister and child, S. Ellsworth and family, A. C. Benham, wife and child, Rev. E. W. Clark, wife and child, Major H. N. McSelan, wife and infant, N. D. Ridout, wife and child, Robert Sherwood, J. F. Williams, John Walker, Winter and wife, Capt. D. Godfrey, E. H. [illegible], Mrs. W. T. Carter and child, Capt. W. O. Hayens, W. H. Rossington, Mrs. A. E. L. Perry and child, Ed. Cohen, Jas. Smith, Hon. A. T. Bates, Eulens Cesserarde, Mrs. Slater and 2 children, L. Archer, wife, infant and servant, A. Bourgeny, wife and servant, Mrs. J. Norcross and child, T. Perry, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, infant and nurse, Mrs. H. Randall and daughter, A. W. Shepherd, Josiah Sturges, Miss J. Coleman, A. Middlemist, S. G. Beatty, Jr., Col. Tennison, Jas. Stuart, Samuel Allshaugh, James Lamoth, A. T. Dwindle, Robert McFarland, Miss Bates, Thomas S. Sanford, G. H. Spreal, L. Smith, Juan Larken, Geo. C. Caldwall, R. M. Walker, J. P. Wilkinson and wife, M. Fitzgerald, Thomas Berry, Albert Koster, wife and child, and 50 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall, Lieut.-Col. Batcheider, Lieut.-Col. Guernsey, Surgeons Allen and Van Etten, Mrs. Warren, Miss Brown, Miss M. Govert, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Trenor, Mrs. Col. Guernsey, Mrs. E. D. Rice, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Willingham, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Dennis, Capt. E. L. Rice, H. T. Pickering, J. T. Wood, Lieut.-Commander Williams, U. S. N., paroled prisoner; Major Pruyn, Capt. Bird, Capt. R. T. Browne, Lieuts. McCoy, Dunton, Brodie, Merrill, Fisher, Dubendoff, Van Dyke, Gilbert, Stewart, Huntley, A. W. Alvord, S. B. Curtis, Capts. R. E. Getty, Burgess, J. W. Hancox, W. Hiffords, U. S. N., Messrs. Righmeyer, Hilton, H. E. Fuller, W. L. Fuller, P. Bass, R. A. Abbott, Stoker, Aiden, Kiel, R. Soulo, Jr., C. P. Ware, B. Golden, A. L. Stunson, A. A. Surgeons Brown and W. E. Poulton, Mr. C. C. Guppy, C. C. Hedges, H. T. Libby, D. W. Dibble, Messrs. Kinme, Eimendorf, Gilson, Wilson, McGarty, Bryant, Squier, Caskadon, McKenna, McCauley, Orost, Moore, Mason, and 255 in steerage.

In steamship Cahawba from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Wilsey, Mrs. Boylan and child, Mr. Dyer, U. S. N.; Capt. Lane, Lieut. Denning, Capt. Stevens, Lieut. Calvert, Capt. Nichols, Lieuts. Wisso, Loud, Quack, Bunker, Major Beshan, Capt Taylor, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. McLee, Mr. Hall, Mr. Bill, Mr. Burt, W. P. Haskell, Gen. Bailey, A. D. B. Hens, E. C. Billings, Lieut. Schermerhorn, Lieut. Van Astryne, Lieut. Dickerman, Lieut. S. B. Brons, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Loian, Mr. Pennington, U. S. N.; G. W. Brown, Mr. Baker, Mr. Reynolds, Lieut. Bradley, W. Veltman, Lieut. Kesselhath, and 100 soldiers in the steerage.

In steamship Charles C. Leary, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Mary W. Oliver, Master Oliver, C. W. Belcher, Mrs. H. Huntley, G. Hopf, E. Murrell, Mrs. E. Murrell, T. A. Brooks, O. Matthews, Lieut. S. G. Lewis, H. W. Closson, Mrs. Harteney, E. M. Baker, Miss Virginia Talbut, Miss Ellen Fox, Miss Elizabeth Adams, Mr. Herber, Mrs. French, J. J. Hand, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 32 | Sun sets.... 6 26 | Moon sets... 9 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 55 | Gov. Island..11 44 | Hell Gate... 1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, ——.

Barks Sol. Wildes, (Br.,) Wade, Cork, Trask & Dearborn; Evening Star, (Br.,) Fry, Penarth Roads, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Blue Wave, (Br.,) Coffill, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Guyana Behrens, (Russ.,) Caldao, Bolivar, E. Pavenstedt.

Schooners Trackless, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; May Belle, Cummings, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.;

Arrived.

Steamship Charles C. Leary, Savage, New-Orleans Aug. 27, 3 A. M., and Belize 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Passed steamship Ariel, bound up. On 29th, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Evening Star; 31st, off Key West, passed steamship Crescent. Sept. 3, boarded by the gunboat Mount Vernon; 3d, passed steamship Havana, strg. S. On the outward passage, lost overboard Samuel Huddleson, first officer; he was supposed to have been asleep on the rail at the time; boats were lowered, but he could not be found.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with 96 cabin and 425 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 26, off Head Kinsale, passed steamship City of Cork, bound E., 26th, 168 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamships City of Manchester and Virginia, both hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal Sept. 2, 12 M., to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Aug. 26, at 4 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. S. Allen.

U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, Paul Shirley, Commander, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron: left Port Royal, via Charleston, 30th ult. Is bound to Boston; put in short of coal.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Bark Starlight, Reynolds, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Helena, (Norw.,) Peterson, Gottenberg 47 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Rockaway, (Br.,) Rosenaer, Newport 39 ds., with railroad iron to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Nathan, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster, bound to Newark.

Brig Union T., Tufts, Kelly's Cove, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Helen, McKenzie, Shelburne 3 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maria, Morris, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. R. Lawrence.

Brig Aurora, Cashon, Lingan 12 ds., with coal and 3 passengers to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Dearborn, (Br.,) Haralman, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargeant.

Schr. Mariel, Klipatrick, Saco 3 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Fleetwood, Gardner, Bridgeport 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Wass, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with ship knees to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Lingan, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, ——, Lingan, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISTON.—The steamship Charles C. Leary, from New Orleans, when passing up the North River, came in contact with the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, at anchor, damaging the ship's bow, and carrying the steamer's foremast and maintopmast away.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. ship Brenda, Liverpool; bark Lary, Picton; brig Theodorus, Fayal.

Below—Ship Empire Queen, from Liverpool, with loss of light spars.

Also, arr. ship Martha Rideout, from Shields; Normab, Baker, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Arr. barks John Mathews, Pernambuco Aug 24; she reports no Am. vessels in port; Cordelia, Bryant, Genoa; schrs. James Martin, Harding, and Quickstep, Wilkes, from New-York.

Below—Ship Winfield Scott, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Arr. brig Mattapony, Wyman, Havana.

Below—Bark Justina, Forbes, Demerara.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Aug. 16, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 22d, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Cld Aug. 19, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 26th, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, New-York; bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Askalon, from Havana, via Bermuda, for Liverpool.

[PER BELGIAN.]

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 26.

Arr. from New-York, Arabella, at Deal; Mary Ann, Donan and Blue Jacket, at Falmouth; Compromise and Queen, at Brookhaven; Borussia, at Hamburg; Mountain Wave, at Malaga; David Headley and Soublaze, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Minerva, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Baltimore, Clarendon, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Bangor, Tarapola, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, Saginaw, at Deal.

Arr. from Zanzibar, Heroine, at Simon's Bay.

The ship D. S. Choate, of Portland, bound from Bassein for Falmouth, was lost June 15. The crew are all supposed to have gone down with her, except one.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

HIT. from New-York, Olga, at Lisbon; Gelanis, Argo Emelia Celestina, at Cadiz; Mountain Wave and E. Cowden, at Malaga; Achilles, at Falmouth; Maretoro, at Queenstown; Victory & Progress, at Liverpool

Arr. from Philadelphia, Caroline, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor, Minnesota, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Leopold, from New-York, for Havre, put in at Scilly, having been in collision.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR WINTER. This furnace is warranted the most economical and powerful heating apparatus in use.

LESLEY & ELLIOTT,
No. 494 Broadway.

REMINGTON'S

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4042. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Dispatch from the War Department.

A VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

Surprise and Rout of Morgan's Forces at Greenville.

DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.

His Staff and One Piece of Artillery Captured.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—8:10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning, that JOHN MORGAN was surprised and killed, and his Staff captured, at Greenville, Tenn., yesterday. An unofficial dispatch, received by this department this morning from Lexington, states that Gen. GILLEM had officially reported the surprise and defeat of MORGAN at Greenville; that JOHN MORGAN was killed and his Staff captured; from 50 to 100 rebels killed, 70 prisoners taken and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth.

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, GRANT yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the Department since the 4th instant, nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storm.

No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The *Commercial* of this city publishes the following dispatch:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 5.

The following official telegram from Gen. GILLEM was received this evening;

BULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sunday, Sept. 4.

To Gen. Tillson:

I surprised, defeated and killed JOHN MORGAN at Greenville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted, and probably number fifty or one hundred.

I have about seventy-five prisoners.

Among those captured were MORGAN'S Staff, with one piece of artillery and a caisson.

The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALLEN C. GILLEM.

WHEELER'S RAID.

The Rebels Retreating—The Raid Over, and a Failure—Death of the Rebel Gen. Kelly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept 5.

Gen. ROUSSEAU telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that WHEELER'S rebel force was across Duck River, and had joined RODDY. Both were retreating toward Florence.

Gen. ROUSSEAU pronounces their raid a complete failure.

The rebel Gen. KELLY, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday.

The rebel Gen. HASKELL is also reported killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad. A large force is employed in repairing it, and will soon have it in running order again.

The damage done to the Chattanooga Railroad by the rebels is also being rapidly repaired. Only one bridge has been destroyed, that over Stewart's Creek, fifty feet long.

Col. SPAULDING was not captured, as reported. He is safe with his command.

Capt. PRICE, of the Tenth Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

Reports from Nashville—Captures of Prisoners and Material at Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The news from SHERMAN'S army to-day reports the loss of the enemy at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier-General (name not given.) We also captured a large amount of material.

The army is in full possession of Atlanta.

There is near four feet of water in the river at this point, and it is rising.

THE UNION VICTORIES.

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SALUTES, SPEECHES AND ENTHUSIASM.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

By direction of Gov. SEYMOUR flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and one hundred guns were fired at noon to-day, in honor of the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces, and the victories of Admiral FARRAGUT in the harbor of Mobile.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Navy-yard at noon to-day, in honor of our victories.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A national salute was fired on to-day, in honor of the late Union victories.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept 6.

One hundred guns are being fired at the United States Arsenal grounds, and the city bells are ringing for the victories in Georgia and Alabama. The people are jubilant.

The Draft—Important Notice.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 6.

The following letter was received by Provost-Marshal CHAMBERLIN, to-day, from Gen. DIVEN:

HEADQUARTERS A. A. P. M. GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, ELMIRA, Sept. 2.

CAPTAIN: When you commence drafting for your district, you will begin with such towns or wards as are doing the least in procuring volunteers, thus giving the localities having a prospect of filling their quotas all the time practicable for so doing.

Notify Supervisors and all interested of this, and ask local newspapers to give the information in their columns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. S. DIVEN, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. P. M. Gen. W. D. N. Y.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebel Pickets Incredulous About the Fall of Atlanta.

A SALUTE FROM OUR BATTERIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1864.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen. They have become very friendly, and approach close to our lines, with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading apparently, but all having their pockets filled with the proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters.

The rebels hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new dodge of theirs.

They purchase all the eatables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, large supplies of which they seem to have on hand.

Gen. GIBBONS has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Corps.

Col. SMITH, of the First Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of the Division of GIBBONS, of the Second Corps.

MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

The rebel guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells.

This morning not a shot is heard.

WM. D. McGREGOR.

The Quiet in the Army—Grant's Way of Proceeding—The Presidential Question in the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

The extraordinary quiet which has prevailed along our whole front ever since I came here, would render a correspondent's position at this place a perfect sinecure, if it were not ten times more irksome to spend a day in fruitless search after matter to write about than to sit down and commit facts to paper. Last evening, about supper-time, the old familiar booming of cannon came borne through the calm air, and continued for some hours during the night; but this morning it turned out to be nothing more than the usual favors which we have been of late showering upon the doomed City of Petersburgh at intervals.

Doubtless, the North is, with characteristic eagerness, chafing at this delay, and wondering why Gen. GRANT does not proceed at once and give the final blow. He *is* proceeding; but precisely in his own way. He knows too well the tremendous issues devolving upon him, and he is not going to peril the destinies of the country now placed in his hand, and his own lofty and dearly-earned reputation, by any untimely "on-to-Richmond" goadings. Without venturing to hint even as to their character, no observer can watch the preparations and movements going on throughout the army, without feeling impressed with the certainty that Petersburgh will soon share the fate of Atlanta. When that occurs, all the concentrated forces of rebellion cannot prevent us from seizing and holding the Richmond and Danville Railroad—their *only* communication with the interior—and when we do *that* Richmond is ours, even if we do not strike a blow for it. None know this better than the rebels themselves and their sympathizers north; hence this terrible hurly-burly about an armistice, by some strange coincidence coming simultaneously both from Richmond and Chicago.

The news of the nomination of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON fell very flatly upon the army; and the only effect I could perceive was that of positive joy among all true Unionists, who are for crushing out this rebellion, and for listening to no bargains or compromises that can barter away the life of the nation. They consider that, however good the intentions and plausible the promises of McCLELLAN himself may be, the platform upon which he is made to stand, and the bare fact that he is supported cordially by the Vallandighamites, will tend more to show the entire people the hideous abyss that lies before them than anything else that could have happened.

Nor are the soldiers and sailors to be cajoled by the few artful but transparent words of flattery dealt out for their especial benefit. Fine words cannot make them forget who those are that have been constantly opposing every measure that could tend to their benefit; who wanted to take away from them their inalienable right of voting as citizens, and who—even at this last hour—while putting them on the back, would compel them to lay down their arms ignominiously before an all-but-conquered enemy.

Besides, a very strange illusion seems to exist respecting some magical affinity between the name of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and the armies of the United States. Those who imagine that the very mention of that name is enough to kindle the enthusiasm of our soldiery, as it once probably did, must surely entirely forget the enormous changes that have been wrought by time and circumstances, since that General wielded a trust never before confided by a great nation—under such circumstances—to a single individual. Take this very army, for instance—the Army of the Potomac—with which his name is more immediately identified, and how many of that glorious and hopeful band which once fought under his banners are now left to extol McCLELLAN? What with the awful mortality among the swamps of the Chickahominy, the losses since then by disease and by war upon a thousand battle-fields, but very few, comparatively, can be now remaining; and of those few how many must have since fought under other Generals whom they have every reason to love and respect quite as much as they did their former leader. Of that vastly preponderating portion of our armies who never fought under McCLELLAN, why should his name be so revered, when they remember GRANT, SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, HANCOCK, and a dozen others, who have done far more to exact genuine homage from their countrymen.

No. Whatever power Gen. McCLELLAN may now hold among politicians, it is absolutely false to assert that he wields any especial influence among our armies, beyond the few boon companions and officers who fought with him. Within an hour after the New-York papers arrived here, confirming the nomination of McCLELLAN as President, the joyous news came flashing to us across the wires that SHERMAN was in Atlanta! If the two names could at that moment have been launched among our soldiers for their suffrages as President or anything else, I think the gallant hero of Atlanta would have carried the day unanimously. J. R. HAMILTON.

Assessments on Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Gen. ROSECRANS being satisfied that citizens of Cooperate, Boone County, have encouraged bushwhackers and other bands of outlaws, and that THOMAS WATERMAN, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot on a steamer laying at a wharf off that town, by a gang of those villains, has ordered an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of the said town for the benefit of the mother and sisters of WATERMAN.

Rejoicing.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The recent victories of our army were honored to-day by the ringing of bells and booming of cannon. The people were rejoicing and cheering in all parts of the city.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

From Sheridan's Army—Early Still in Sight.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, dated Berryville, Va., Sept. 6, says:

"The enemy are still in SHERIDAN'S front; and, as far as can be seen, there are no indications of EARLY'S retreat up the Valley at present. The cavalry force which left Rippon's store on Friday night has returned, having ascertained that the enemy was in strong force beyond the Opequan.

Recruits and convalescents from the army are arriving in great numbers almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed since last night, and still continues, making the transportation of supplies to the front difficult. It was expected that the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville yesterday, and preparations were made at the field hospital for the reception of one thousand wounded; but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds to the opinion that the enemy has no idea of assuming the offensive, but will be perfectly content for the present with acting on the defensive, and holding the valley.

The prisoners captured in the fight on Saturday number some seventy. Up to the time of writing this dispatch, there has been no fighting since Saturday, and, with the exception of little picket skirmishings, everything is perfectly quiet.

Mosby's Operations—Capture of an Ambulance Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harper's Ferry, dated the 5th inst., says:

An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, were captured by MOSBY, the train being without an escort.

Capt. BLAZER pursued the rebels and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners.

Maj. KELLOGG, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, and Dr. SHELLIN, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, are among the prisoners captured by MOSBY.

There was no fighting at Berryville on Sunday, and there is no news from there to-day (Monday.)

The Battle near Berryville—Gen. Crook Repulses the Enemy—Movements of Our Forces—The Captures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY WESTERN VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., SUNDAY, Sept. 4, 1864.

A BATTLE NEAR BERRYVILLE.

Late yesterday afternoon a sharp engagement took place between Gen. CROOK'S command and a heavy force of the enemy, at a point to the left of, and about a mile beyond Berryville, resulting in the rebels being repeatedly and handsomely repulsed. The battle commenced at 4 P. M., by the enemy furiously attacking our lines. They succeeded at first in driving in our picket-line and gaining possession of the hastily constructed earthworks thrown up during the afternoon by our men. Subsequently, however, a charge was made by two of Gen. CROOK'S regiments, who gallantly drove out the enemy and retook the works.

THE ADVANCE.

I was somewhat misled by the initiatory movements of the different corps when I laid down the apparent field of action in my hurried letter of yesterday morning. Instead of the Sixth and Eighth Corps continuing to march in the direction of Bunker Hill, as at first seemed to be the intention, both of these corps subsequently swept round and gained the Smithfield and Berryville pike, the Eighth gaining the advance and entering into the town of Berryville in advance of the other corps. The cavalry corps, under Gen. TORBERT, had the extreme advance, having moved quietly down the Berryville and Charlestown pike during the night of Friday, reaching Berryville a little after midnight. Bivouacking until daylight, they moved forward simultaneously with the infantry advance yesterday morning, passing through Berryville on the Winchester pike, until they struck into the Snicker's Gap road, about six miles beyond Berryville; afterward pushing up toward White Post, and at noon yesterday were still advancing without any serious opposition. The three corps of infantry moved in parallel columns, the Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, holding the centre and Berryville pike, the Sixth, Gen. WRIGHT, on the right, and proceeding by the Smithfield and Berryville road, Gen. CROOK'S command gained, by rapid marching, the left, and ultimately the advance, owing to the more direct route of march.

ESTABLISHING THE LINE.

Our advance reached Berryville about noon, and formed line of battle, stacking arms for rest and dinner; meanwhile the picket-line was established. The Thirty-sixth Ohio were thrown out to the right, on the Winchester pike, and the Twenty-third Ohio pushed down on the Snicker's Gap road, guarding the left flank. The army now commenced pitching camp, and were busily engaged in arranging their tents, when a sudden and serious attack was made upon the pickets in front, who were speedily driven out of their breastworks, owing to the superior force brought against them.

THE BATTLE.

At the first sound of hostilities our men turned out rapidly under arms, scarcely waiting for the bugles to give the alarm. Quickly the Ninth Virginia and Thirty-sixth Ohio were formed in line of battle, and moved steadily forward in support of the pickets, who were all this time hotly engaged in disputing the further advance of the enemy. At last getting within striking distance the charge was sounded, and on went our troops, driving the rebels before them like the wind, and regaining the outer line of rifle-pits held by our skirmishers before the fight. The enemy seemed determined to regain, and hold, if possible, these works, and they soon brought up and massed a heavy force, preparatory to a charge. No sooner than it was ascertained that a strong body of the enemy were manœuvering on our front, than Gen. CROOK ordered up both DUVAL'S and THOBURN'S division, and with their support our advance calmly awaited the attack. The disposition of our troops by Gen. CROOK was not a minute too soon, for EARLY hurled his force upon us with redoubled fury only to be met with a stern and stubborn resistance, ultimately resulting in a complete repulse. Again and again our lines received their furious charges, only to send them back baffled and disorganized. The battle lasted until after dark, and artillery firing was continued almost to midnight.

THE SPOILS.

During the fight, which was borne on our side wholly by Gen. CROOK'S command, consisting of the Kanawha Corps, and detachments of the Eighth Corps, we captured nearly a hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Our loss is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. The enemy have suffered heavily, as they were compelled to charge several times. Among the casualties the following have been reported at these headquarters:

Killed—Quartermaster Sergt. E. HANSON, Second Maryland.

Wounded—Capt. SELBY, Thirty-sixth Ohio—leg; Capt. BARKER, Thirty-sixth Ohio—leg; Lieut. PHILLIPS, Thirty-sixth Ohio—thigh.

The feelings of the men beat high, and they express themselves exultantly over the signal victory they have achieved over the enemy. This command is the same that has so long occupied this Valley, and they hail with acclamation the result of the day, as consoling them for all their previous disasters and hardships.

OUR TROOPS FORTIFYING.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S entire army are now busy at work digging rifle-pits, intrenchments, and the various field works, deemed so essential to success during the present campaign. Our present line is almost the same we occupied when falling back from Winchester, and it is capable of a strong and stubborn resistance. The utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. SHERIDAN, and with the thoughts of Atlanta and the cheering prospect of a speedy close of the war, the Army of Western Virginia may be relied upon in the hour of need. What fighting was heard in the direction of Bunker Hill yesterday is presumed to be AVERILL again in the advance.

G. F. W.

Reinforcements—Politics in the Army—How Peace Candidates and Platforms are Viewed by the Veterans.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

REINFORCEMENTS.

This morning, a large number of convalescents and detached service men arrived at Harper's Ferry, and are now being distributed to their respective commands. This arrival will reinforce this army to the extent of three thousand. The general feeling among the rank and file of the army of Western Virginia is of a most cheerful character.

A QUEER INCIDENT.

An incident occurred this morning at Bolivar Heights, while the convalescent battalion were resting for breakfast, that will appear strange and somewhat eccentric. It appears that near one of the numerous fires built by the soldiers for cooking coffee with, an unexploded shell lay in rather dangerous proximity. One of the men finding it difficult to balance his coffee-pot over his fire, actually took up the shell and placed it in the hottest portion of the glowing fire. Setting his coffee-pot cleverly on top of the shell, he and his comrades sat down patiently and placidly to await its properly boiling. You can imagine their astonishment and the surprise of the entire bivouac when the shell, not finding the heat of the fire at all conducive to comfort, entered a protest against such proceedings by incontinently exploding, thereby causing an unwarrantable waste of valuable coffee, and creating considerable panic in its immediate vicinity. Although such a thing may appear impossible under such circumstances, no one was hurt. When the men, who had lost their breakfast by such foolish proceedings, were questioned regarding their idea for putting so dangerous an ingredient into a fire, they disclaimed all intention of kicking up such a bobbery, saying that they supposed the shell to be a solid shot. The truth is, I suspect, that with the utter recklessness and heedlessness common among soldiers, they never stopped to examine the shell at all. After all it was a very laughable affair, and served as a topic of conversation for the day.

THE PRESIDENTAL QUESTION.

The recent action of the Chicago Convention has created a great deal of amusement among the soldiers. The idea of the Peace party nominating as their candidate for the Presidency a Major-General of our army, and one who has no claims by reason of former acts to such an honor, is looked upon as a good joke. Depend upon it the soldiers will not vote, as a majority, for any one but ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The time has gone by when any favorite General could count upon his popularity, with even his old command, for any success against the tried and faithful statesman who now occupies the Presidential chair. I have made it my business to sound all classes, and all organizations on this question, and I find an enthusiasm regarding the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN that is very gratifying.

McCLELLAN AND THE SOLDIERS.

Everywhere you hear McCLELLAN bitterly denounced for allowing his name to be dragged forward at this critical juncture and put up as an opposition candidate, by a party who are composed of the vilest traitors and bitterest Copperheads in the country. Soldiers are not accustomed to choose their epithets nor their language, and the Young Napoleon would not feel very highly complimented could he hear some of the veterans of the army of Western Virginia speak of him and his supporters. Some of them go to great extremes when speaking of the so-called Peace nomination. In fact so intense is the feeling against the General, that I feel convinced that the number who will vote for him in this army will be exceedingly small. A very noticeable feature in the canvass (if one can call it by such a name) is the marked non-interference of any of the officers, in endeavoring to guide the preferences of the men under their command. I mention this fact, because it has been claimed that such would be the case by those who sought to deprive the defenders of our flag of their rights as citizens.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO VOTE FOR MR. LINCOLN.

No one who has not mixed constantly with the soldiers can have any adequate conception of the tenacity with which they cling to their rights as voters, nor the determination they evince to exercise that right to support the Administration, and by that means secure the successful prosecution of the war and the permanent suppression of the rebellion. They claim, with evident justice, that they have an inherent right in settling this momentous question, and they say that the war has gone on too long, and they have lost too many dear and valued comrades for them to consent that any disgraceful peace should now be patched up. "Why," said one fireside orator the other evening, "I have faced the Johnnies too often and have met their showers of leaden bullets—aye, and have been wounded by them, too,—ever to allow myself to vote for any d—d Peace President." If you could have heard the applause that followed these energetic words, you would have thought with me that the soldiers' vote will roll up an overwhelming majority for "ABE and ANDY."

THE PRIDE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The men who have so nobly enrolled themselves in the great army for the Union—as they suit love to call it—feel such a swelling pride in the proud distinction they enjoy over the rest of the citizens of the United States, as the defenders of the flag and the Government, that they express a contempt for those who so cowardly remain behind, instead of coming forward at once to do battle for the cause, and they hail with acclamation the draft, and all its concomitant measures. The wish is generally expressed that the President will call upon his army to enforce the draft should any determined resistance to it be made by any section of the country. And when this campaign (and with it the war) closes, you will perceive a marked change in the Copperhead party.

THE CONFIDENCE FELT IN THE RESULT.

Nothing is so remarkable as the difference of sentiment in the army in the North, regarding the successful termination of the war. I would not like to be the one who would endeavor to utter the base Copperhead croakings, so frequently heard in large cities, out here among the volunteers for the Union. Anything like an expression of want of confidence in the ability of our forces being able to suppress the rebellion, would be met with derision and contempt. *No greater insult could be offered a soldier that to tell him that the war was not a success*, both in the past and in the future. As Gen. BURNSIDE said the other day in New-Hampshire, you can hear more grumbling about the war North in three days than has been uttered by the army during the whole of the present campaign. If any one has a right to complain of the hardships and sacrifices of the war, it is the soldiers, yet how seldom anything like dissatisfaction is expressed among the men who fight our battles. These men came out to act, not to growl. They left those who they loved, and sacrificed all their prospects, to come out and fight for the country and our beneficent Government. They came prepared to suffer hardships and face perils, and of such stern stuff are they composed, that anything like cowardly complaint is hateful to them.

THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

From all accounts, and according to information elicited by the so-called reconnoissance made by the cavalry, it appears that EARLY proposes holding the Valley for the present, and does not contemplate a speedy retreat. I scarcely imagine, however, that such will eventually prove to be his intention. For although it has been ascertained that he has strongly intrenched himself, and that he has received a number of absentees in addition to his effective strength, he cannot accomplish any permanent results, nor get into Maryland as easily as formerly. His headquarters are said to be at Bunker Hill, and that a series of strong intrenchments are in course of construction in front of that position.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Assembling at Syracuse—Enthusiasm and Confidence—The Probable Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The attendance upon the Union Convention is very large, and embraces prominent gentlemen from every county in the State. The enthusiasm is very marked, and a feeling of confidence is manifest.

The nomination for Governor appears this evening to be between DIX and FENTON. Gen. DIX is being urged at the last moment by some prominent men, but the rank and file do not feel inclined to go for him.

There is very little talk of candidates for other offices. If FENTON is nominated, WALDO HUTCHINS, of New-York, will stand the best chance for Lieutenant-Governor, providing he will allow the use of his name.

The contest about the New-York delegation will probably be settled very much as it was last May, by admitting both sets. The country delegates do not seem disposed to spend much time over your squabbles. LEO.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

As to how the claims of these rival delegations to admission will be disposed of does not definitively appear. Matters may be compromised so that each or a part of each shall be admitted, although a strong and a growing disposition on the part of country delegates manifests itself to peremptorily settle the whole question upon its merits, and send home which ever appears to be irregularly constituted.

Judge HENRY E. DAVIES and Messrs. GREELEY, WEED and OPDYKE are here figuring. Only three prominent candidates are named for the Governorship—Messrs. FENTON, DIX and TREMAIN. FENTON has the inside track, both from personal and political popularity, and as a candidate of the Western part of the State, whose claims to the nomination are conceded. A strong current set in for Gen. DIX during the afternoon and early part of the evening, on the ground of availability, but later a rumor, assuming a strong appearance of credibility, obtained, that ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York City, a Fremont Elector in 1856, has here in his possession a letter from DIX, which would be produced at proper time, in which he (DIX) states he cannot accept the nomination of this convention, as he does not indorse fully the Baltimore platform and the polity of the Administration, and that his present preferences for the next President are that McCLELLAN shall be elected—so all are at sea again, and the contest will be narrowed to Fenton and Tremaine. For Lieutenant-Governor, Messrs. Roscoe Conkling, Opdyke, Stranahan, Alvord, Bell and Robertson are named, but neither with any particular strength.

The Union State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Nearly all the delegates to the Union State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have already arrived, but the number of outside attendants is not so great as usual. Several names are mentioned for the nomination of Governor. R. E. FENTON, Gen. DIX, PRESTON KING and LYMAN TREMAIN, are the most prominent. Mr. FENTON seems strongest, being well backed from most parts of the State.

Gen. DIX has many adherents, but some of those are changing, their action being based on a rumor that a telegram was received from him to-day positively refusing to permit the use of his name. A letter, said to have been written by him to ISAAC SHERMAN, of New-York, pending the Baltimore nomination, is also being made use of by the friends of the other candidates.

It is alleged that in this letter declining the use of his name in connection with the nomination for Vice-President, he takes the position that while as a military officer of the Government, he can support the Administration, there is much of its political policy with which he differs.

For Lieutenant-Governor JAMES A. BELL, of Jefferson; WILLIAM R. WHEELER, of Franklin; WALDO M. HUTCHINS, LYMAN TREMAIN, Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and others are spoken of; but it is understood that the two last-named decline to be candidates. Should the Northern counties unite upon either BELL or WHEELER, their choice is likely to have much influence upon the decision of the convention.

ZEBULON MOORE, of Wayne; Mr. PARSONS, of Monroe, and four or five ex-members of the Assembly, are brought forward for the office of Canal Commissioner, and D. P. FORREST, of Schenectady, for Inspector of State Prisons. There are many candidates for the latter office, but unless the localities of the other nominees shall be decidedly against him, the friends of FORREST feel sanguine of his success.

New-York again appears with a double delegation. The question as to regularity between the City organizations represented by these contesting delegations was referred by the last State Convention to the State Committee, but the Committee, after considering the subject at its Saratoga meeting, sent it back to the Convention. It is generally expected that the course pursued by the May Convention will be adopted now, and both delegations admitted.

It is anticipated that there will be a sharp contest between the Weed and the radical branch of the party to secure a majority of the new State Committee. There is a likelihood of greater strife on this point than upon candidates.

Among the notables present are Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, D. C. Littlejohn, R. F. Andrews, Lyman Tremain, Secretary Ballard, Senator Truman and Victor M. Rice.

The Maryland Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention completed its labors and adjourned to-day. The new Constitution will be submitted to the people on the 12th of October.

Death of Col. James C. Clark, Seventy-ninth U. S. Colored Regiment.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Col. JAMES C. CLARK, of the Seventy-ninth Colored Regiment, recently acting as Brigadier-General, died in Troy, last evening, from illness contracted during long and honorable service in Louisiana. He served in the Peninsula campaign, and his gallantry was conspicuous at Port Hudson. He resided in Troy, and was 49 years of age.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AT THIS PORT

How the Seizure of the Georgia is Viewed.

English Comments on Federal Successes and the Prospects of Peace.

Marriage of the Notorious Belle Boyd.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The City of Cork passed Cape Clear on the 29th, and the Virginia and City of Manchester early on the morning of the 27th August.

The United States steamer Iroquois left Havre on the 24th August, and went in the direction of Bordeaux. She had two pilots on board—one English and one French.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The King of Spain—How He has Treated Americans at Court—Railway Enterprise in France—The Marriage of Victor Emmanuel's Son to the Daughter of Prince Murat.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The entertainments offered the King of Spain, notwithstanding their magnificence, have been but little talked about, and are already almost forgotten; for, to tell the truth, the people have no particular sympathy with this offshoot of the Bourbons, and they did not see why so much money should be spent upon him. A hundred years hence, a description of these magnificences will read well in a romance; the reader of that day will almost regard the people who witnessed them as we regard the veterans of some famous battle; and he would be filled with disgust to be told that they were only an empty show, and passed almost unperceived and certainly uncared for by the people in whose midst they were given.

The Count BACCHIOCHI, the Empress' Chamberlain on the occasion, was very liberal to Americans in the way of invitations, and at the private ball at St. Cloud, where not more than 400 invitations were issued, the following Americans, beside the members of the Legation, were invited: Mr. and Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. ECKEL, and Mr. and Miss PENNIMAN. For the interior reception at the Palace of Versailles, no invitations were given to Americans other than the members of the Legation; for the outside display, which by the order of the Emperor was finally made public, a good many invitations were given.

The decoration fever which rages with such violence every 15th of August, was not less intense this year than in former years. Nor does it make any difference how many pages the *Moniteur* fills with the names of the elect, there are still enough of the rejected to give Paris the physiognomy of a *croque-mort* for a week after. Among the elect, every one was rejoiced to see the illustrious ROSSINI advanced to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and also to see the following literary, scientific and dramatic writers nominated to the Cross of Chevalier in the same order: M. SAINTINE, the author of *Picciola* and other works of merit; the Abbé MOIGNO, editor of the well-known scientific paper, the *Cosmos*; PAUL FEVAL, novelist; LAMBERT THIBOUST and BENJAMIN ANTIER, dramatists; and LUDOVIC HALEVY, musical composer, nephew of the author of *La Juive*. Two or three political writers on the ministerial press were also decorated.

The last link in the railway which connects Paris and Madrid is now conveying passengers, and the time between the two capitals is only 35 hours—distance 840 miles; fare for first-class 165 francs, or about $32. The road has been constructed mostly with French money, and by French engineers and French enterprise. No road was more needed than this one. When the road from Rome to Milan, and the one from Pesth to Constantinople are finished, all the great capitals of Europe, from St. Petersburgh to Naples, and from Madrid to Constantinople, will be placed in railroad communication. The time between St. Petersburgh and Madrid, by way of Berlin, Cologne, Paris and Bordeaux, is 108 hours.

The new hospital *Hotel-Dieu*, which the Emperor has ordered to be built, is to occupy a whole square from quay to quay through the centre of the island. The front and principal entrance of the hospital will be on the open space in front of the cathedral of Notre Dame. The amount of ground occupied will be 22,000 square metres, but a part of this immense building will be devoted to the Central Administration of the Hospitals, with its numerous collateral bureaux. Between the hospital and the Palace of Justice, or Law Tribunals, will intervene the new Chamber of Commerce, (which has just emerged from the hands of the masons a most beautiful structure,) and an immense new municipal barracks. The old Morgue has been cleared away, and the old Hotel Dieu will also be demolished. The new Morgue on the upper end of the island is finished and in operation, and the works on the new Prefecture of Police and the additions to the Prison of the Conciergerie are gradually eating away the few houses which remain on the lower end of the island. Thus little by little the private residences are giving place to magnificent public structures, until soon this famous island, which for centuries constituted the whole City of Paris, will be occupied exclusively with buildings representing the crimes, the miseries and the sufferings of this great city—in a word, all that is mysterious in the life of this most interesting of modern capitals.

It appears to be a settled fact that the eldest son of the King of Italy, Prince HUMBERT,

Continued on Eighth Page.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD

The Military and Political Situation Reviewed.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VICTORY AT ATLANTA.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

ITS COWARDLY POLICY.

From the Auburn Union, Sept. 5.

Saturday was a gala day in Auburn, over the splendid victory of Gen. SHERMAN in the capture of Atlanta. At an early hour all the flags in the city were run up, giving it a very gay and patriotic appearance. At 5 o'clock P. M. all the bells struck up a merry peal, and about the same hour a salute of one hundred guns was fired. Immediately a large crowd, including several hundred volunteers, who were waiting to be mustered in, assembled in front of the Western Exchange, and were briefly addressed by Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN and Provost-Marshal KNAPP. After the speeches, it was proposed that the assemblage form in procession and march to the residence of Gov. SEWARD. The band led off with a lively tune, and the line of march was immediately taken up. On arriving in front of Gov. SEWARD's residence, the assemblage became so large that it was found necessary to continue the march to the park adjoining Gov. SEWARD's grounds.

After the procession had halted, Gov. SEWARD was called for, and came forward and addressed the crowd in one of his most earnest and effective speeches, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. After he concluded, three cheers were called for and given with a will, for the following persons: Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Meade, Stanton, Farragut, Lincoln and Seward. Three more rousing ones were given for the soldiers and the Union. The crowd then separated. In the evening Gov. SEWARD was serenaded by the Auburn Band, and responded to the compliment in a brief speech.

The following is the speech of Gov. SEWARD delivered in the Park:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: It is so that I like to see you come—marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures, and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you, when you have successes, victories and triumphs, to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. [A VOICE—Do you think it is reliable?] Yes. Here is a telegram which I received this morning from the Secretary of War:

VAN DUZER reports that SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. Particulars not yet received. EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Three cheers were given for Atlanta.] Now, this news comes in a good shape. It is pleasant to have a grand result at the first, and it protracts the interest of the thing, to have particulars coming in afterward. [Yes, yes, we can wait for the particulars.] This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the *particulars* of FARRAGUT's glorious naval battle, in the Bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New-Orleans and Fort Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. [A voice—"I wish we were all Farraguts."] Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed, very few of us can. But we may take this comfort ourselves, that as a whole people, we can appreciate the veterans. We can also appreciate SHERMAN, who has performed the most successful and splendid march through a mountainous and hostile country recorded in modern history, and in doing this we show ourselves inferior in virtue to no other nation. By the way, everybody admired FARRAGUT's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle. But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully?" "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffee to each man at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock, I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay. [Hurrah for FARRAGUT.] And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and *did it*.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface. But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends, Richmond and Atlanta, the whole must crumble to pieces. While SHERMAN under GRANT has been striking the big end, MEADE under GRANT has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for 300,000 more volunteers, if you will—drafted men if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers in boxes, which passed the Custom-house as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft, and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here. Yet delegates went out from among you and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. [Hurrah for the volunteers.] MAY I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time as the victory in Mobile Bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration. FARRAGUT's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully, and impartially, will write that since the days of CARNOT, no man has organized war with the ability of STANTON. [Cheers for STANTON, cheers for the Secretary of the Navy.]

But auspicious as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will tarill the hearts of the lovers of Freedom throughout the world. Alas, that it must be confessed, it is party spirit that holds them aloof. All of them are partisans. Some are Republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war, for the life of the nation, is not, in all respects, conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm, the Ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty millions. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by Democratic formulas and combinations which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and hereditary bigotry.

Others, of both the Republican and Democratic parties, are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor GRANT, and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, and PORTER, because by such homage they fear that FREMONT and McCLELLAN's fame may be eclipsed.

Nevertheless, there are enough here of the right sort, ["Yes, that's true,"] enough of men who once were Republicans, but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partisans, and becoming patriots and Union men. [Cheers for the Union.]

Yes, my friends, when this war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union, no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a Radical or a Conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Unionman.

But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people. And why should I, a member of the Executive Administration, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The Constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them four years. You received the Executive Government in a condition very different and highly improved. We found it practically expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Missouri, with the most of the army and navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of insurgents, and a new and treasonable Confederacy with the indirect but effective coöperation of foreign powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a Secretary, but simply as one of the people, I, like you, am called by my vote to determine into whose hands the precious trust shall now be bonded. We might wish to avoid, or at least to postpone that duty, until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot and it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it deliberately and bravely.

I shall therefore cheerfully submit, for your consideration, the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reasons for it.

First, I beg you to remember that the present is no common or customary Presidential election. It occurs in the midst of civil war, arising out of a disputed succession to the Executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent causes of civil wars, not only in republics, but even in monarchies. A dispute about the succession of the President, periodically begets an abortive or a real revolution, in each one of the Spanish and American Republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty-years' war which convulsed all Europe. A dispute whether JUAREZ was the lawful President brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico. A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last Winter, is lawful heir to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, brought about the civil war in that country, which through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish Kingdom. It is remarkable also, that civil wars produced by disputed successions, invariably begin with resistance, by some one or more of the States or provinces which constitute the Kingdom, Empire, or Republic, which is disturbed. It was so with the United States of Mexico. It was so in the United States of Colombia, and the case was the same in the United States of Venezuela. Now it is certain that in 1860, we elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, lawfully and constitutionally to be President of the whole United States of America. Seven of the States immediately thereon, rushed into disunion, and summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a Revolutionary Government. They levied war against us, to effect a separation, and establish a distinct sovereignty and independence.

We accepted the war in defence of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President was constitutionally overruled by the election of LINCOLN. They rejected LINCOLN and set up a usurper. The Executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended, between the usurper JEFFERSON DAVIS and that constitutional President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the Capital, which, in some sort, is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom, with force and arms, we are fighting into the Presidency? [No, no.] You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us; and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy, and shall have given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention, defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow that fatal error. Either a contest between your newly-elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your Constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention if necessary. [That's so.] To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their Constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States, and their usurping President, must rule within the lim ts of this Republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election, as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a Constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote then to save our country from this fearful danger? [Vote LINCOLN in again.] You have hit it exactly my friend. We must vote LINCOLN in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do other wise, we have only the alternatives of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidate, I consider the recommendations of the Constitution at Chicago, as tending to subvert the Republic. I am so, that's a fact.)

It will seem a hard thing when I imply, that a party like the Democratic party can either meditate or blindly adopt measures to overthrow the Republic. All experience, however, shows that it is by the malice or madness of great parties that Free States have been brought down to destruction. You often hear alarms that a party in power is subverting the State, and it sometimes happens so. But nine times out of ten, it is a party out of power that in its impatience or ambition overthrows a Republic.

The Democratic party, of course leaving off the loyal Union Democrats, opposed the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860. In doing so, they divided and organized in three columns. One, a treasonable column of State rights disunion Democrats, under BRECKINRIDGE. A second, a loyal Northern column, under DOUGLAS. The third, a conciliatory flying column, under JOHN BELL, who has since joined the insurgents. We therefore invited the two loyal columns to combine with the Republican party to oppose the disunion Democratic column. They declined. On the eve of the election in 1860, I told the followers of DOUGLAS and of BELL that when the election should have closed, they would find that they had inadvertently favored disunion and rebellion. They persisted, and the attempted revolution came. Disunion then presented itself, in the practical form of preventing ABRAHAM LINCOLN from assuming the Executive authority. Thus the Democratic party produced that calamity, the Southern Democrats acting from design, the Northern Democrats passive through inadvertence. The disputed succession still remains unadjusted. A new election has come on. For a time, the Northern Democrats, with notable exceptions, gave a more or less liberal support to the Government, against the Democratic insurgents of the South. But the same Democratic forces which figured in the election of 1860, now appear in the political field, with positions and policy unchanged since that time, as I think, except for the worse. The Southern Democracy is still in arms under the usurper at Richmond. The Douglas and Bell columns consolidated, are found at Chicago, and all three of the parties are composing the rejection of the Constitutional President of the United States. They agree not only in this attempt, but they assign the same reasons for it, namely, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a tyrant.

They agree, also, that the real usurper at Richmond is blameless and pure; at least, the Richmond Democracy affirm it, and the Chicago Democracy do not gainsay it. To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like CESAR and POMPEY, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially POMPEY. But it is not in mere externals that their similarity lies. They talk very much alike, as I have already shown you. When you consider that among the Democrats at Chicago the Indiana Democrats were present, who have imported arms to resist the national authority and defeat the national laws, and that all the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the Richmond Democrats and the Chicago Democrats have lately come to act very much alike.

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, GEORGE SANDERS, CLEMENT C. CLAY and J. P. HOLCOMB appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara River, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purposes of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Here is the fruit of that Conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London *Times*, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of Aug. 8, says:

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword. The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the ground of an armistice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. LINCOLN for reelection."

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago,

Namely: 1. A withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents from the arbitrament of the sword. 2. A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice and ultimately a convention of the States. 3. To thwart by all possible means the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagances. We have now seen what the agents of POMPEY and CESAR agreed at Niagara that POMPEY should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this convention [not symbolic Assem-

as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convension of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practical moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The Democracy at Chicago did there just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara, namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defence of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention, and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln. That is to say, they proposed to eject ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper, DAVIS, unassailed, secure and unmolested in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter. What now, if there be a constitution at all, or if the convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? JEFFERSON DAVIS then remains in authority, his Confederacy established, and the Union with all its glories is gone forever. Nay, more, if such a thing could happen as that the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement, should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new administration can constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would tend equally to demoralize the Union and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof, that although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara was not altogether satisfactory, yet what they actually did was accepted as a full execution of the previous compact:

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Sept. 1.

To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax:

Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches satisfactory. Tell PHILMORE not to oppose.

(Signed) GEORGE N. SANDERS.

D. WIER is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and PHILMORE is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here then we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally contracted between the Democratic traitors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested, and delivered in the presence of the London *Times*, and already ratified at Richmond. ["By Heaven, we've got 'em."] Got them, to be sure you've got them, my friends. They say I am always too sanguine of the success of national candidates and of the national arms. But it seems to me that the veriest crosker in all our loyal camp will take new courage and become heroic when he sees that the last hope of the rebellion hangs upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

Yes, you have got them; but how did you get them? Not by any skill or art of the Administration, or even through the sagacity, or activity of the loyal people, but through the cunning of the conspirators, overreaching itself, and thus working out their own defeat and confusion. They do say that the father of evil always indulges his chosen disciples, with such an excess of subtlety, as to render their ultimate ruin and punishment inevitable.

And what a time is this to proclaim such a policy, conceived in treachery, and brought forth with shameless effrontery. A cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion, without a single fort in its possession on the coast, or on either of the great rivers or lakes, is crumbling to the earth, and at the same time a dozen new ships-of-war are going to complete the investment by sea, and three hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to the lines, to complete the work of restoration and pacification.

There is a maxim which thoughtful teachers always carefully inculcate: It is that inconstancy is imbecility, and that perseverance is necessary to insure success. This maxim was set forth in the form of a copy in the writing-book, when I was young—"Perseverance always conquers." Even infantile beginners encountered the instruction in the form of a fable in WEBSTER's spelling-book. The story was, that after using soft words and tufts of grass, the farmer tried what virtue there was in stones, and by persistance in that application, he brought the rude boy, who was stealing apples, down from the tree, and made him ask the farmer's pardon. Our Chicago teachers tell us that just as the rude boy is coming down, we must lay down the stones and resort again to the use of grass, with the consequence, of course, that the farmer must beg pardon of the trespasser. But what makes this Chicago policy more contemptible and even ridiculous, is that it is nothing different from the policy with which the same parties now contracting actually ushered in disunion in 1861, in the closing hours of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. Yes, my dear friends, when we of this Administration came into our places in March, 1861, *we found there existing just the system which is now recommended at Chicago.* Namely, first, a treasonable Confederacy in arms against the Federal authority. Second, a truce between the Government of the United States and the rebels, a veritable armistice which was so construed that while the national ports and forts were thoroughly invested along the sea coast and rivers by the insurgents, they could be neither reinforced nor supplied even with food by the Government. Third, a languid debate with a view to an ultimate National Convention which the rebels haughtily despised and contemptuously rejected. What were the alternatives left us. Either to surrender ourselves and the government, at discretion, or to summon the people to arms, terminate the armistice, adjourn the demoralizing debate, and "repossess" ourselves of the National forts and ports. And now has all the treasure that has been spent, and all the precious blood that has been poured forth, gone for nothing else but to secure an ignominious retreat, and return at the end of four years to the hopeless imbecility and rapid process of national dissolution, which existed when ABRAHAM LINCOLN took into his hands the reins of Government.

Every one of you knows that but for that accession of ABRAHAM LINCOLN just at that time, the Union would in less than three months have fallen into absolute and irretrievable ruin.

I will not dwell long on the complaints which misguided but not intentionally perverse men, bring against the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They complain of military arrests of spies and lurking traitors in the loyal States, as if the Government could justify itself for waiting without preventive measures, for more States to be invaded or to be carried off into secession.

They complain that when we call for volunteers we present the alternative of a draft, as if when the ship has been scuttled the Captain ought to leave the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom without calling upon them to take their turn at the pump.

They are not content with plotting sedition in secret places, but they go up and down the public streets uttering treason, vainly seeking to provoke arrest in order that they may complain of a denial of the liberty of speech. The impunity they everywhere enjoy under the protection of constitutional debate, shows at one and the same time, that their complaints are groundless, and that the Union in the element of moral stability is stronger than they know.

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of Slavery. *When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago, that practically Slavery was no longer in question—that it was perishing, under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.*

The Union men in all the Slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish Slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. JEFFERSON DAVIS tells you in effect, the same thing. He says that it is not Slavery, but Independence and Sovereignty, for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the Slavery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of casuistry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdom to come, and the other denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit-world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman, and afterward died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection which of the seven shall have this woman to wife."

Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in Heaven. It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to any human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being to Heaven except the woman and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state, men and women shall never cease to marry and to die, these will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying or giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorised to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of Slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting Slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously, with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect Slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting Slavery as others which shall then be existing, between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will either sue for, or even accept, an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, that he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms, from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows, that so far as I am concerned, and, I believe, so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people, to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

And so I bid you good night; and may God have you, with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keeping.

Enthusiastic cheers were given at the conclusion of the speech.

FROM MOBILE.

The Attack on Fort Morgan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The attack on Fort Morgan commenced at daylight on the morning of the 22d, and continued without intermission until the following morning, resulting in the unconditional surrender of the garrison numbering some six hundred men. The national standard was elevated over this late rebel stronghold at 2 P. M., saluted by a salvo of artillery from the fleet, while the soul-inspiring strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" were wafted o'er the bay by the regimental band. *Sic transit gloria mundi*—so dwindles the broad acres and block-houses of this boasted Confederacy. The three monitors—*Manhattan*, *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*—were the representatives on the part of the navy, the wooden fleet laying off, and firing leisurely at long range with their rifled guns only, while the land battery operated in rear, within a few hundred yards' range. A desolating fire raged during the night, destroying much property. The guns were spiked and the magazine flooded, and a more dilapidated looking spectacle than this lately boasted stronghold it would be difficult to imagine. This vessel took the prisoners from the wharf at the fort, and arrived with them at New-Orleans this morning. The officers were sent to the same place on the *Tennessee*. We here learned of the reported capture of Memphis by FORREST, but I suppose all that is known in the city already. No damage was done to our fleet during the bombardment. J. S.

FORT MORGAN.

The correspondent of the *Delta* furnishes the following description of Fort Morgan:

"The fort is a regular pentagon, each of the five sides being of nearly equal length. There are bastions on each corner. The inside bastion, toward the bay, mounts two 32-pounders and one 10-inch smooth-bore. The next bastion enfilades the land with a single 32-pounder.

The next sweeps the land with two 32-pounders, and has a free range of the sea with an equal number of the same dimensions. It also mounts a 10-inch pivot gun. That bastion which directly fronts the sea mounts three 32-pounders and one 24-pound Dahlgren rifle—one of the sort 'that shoots far at a distance.'

The one which directly defends the entrance of the channel, mounts three guns, a smooth and a rifled 32-pounder and a smooth-bore 10-pounder. The curtains which connect the bastions mount one 24-pounder, four 32-pounders, two large Blakely guns, one smooth 10-pounder, one rifled 32-pounder, and a 24-pound Dahlgren—the whole surrounded by a dry ditch.

There are two outside bomb-proofs, mounting seven 32 pounders. There is also a water battery, mounting two 10-inch and two 32-pounders. This was the battery from which the colored helpmates made such a ludicrous exit when the gunboats passed the forts. The fort had therefore in position forty-one guns."

THE SURRENDER AS SEEN BY AN OFFICER OF THE FLEET.

Correspondence of the New-Haven Palladium.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP QUEEN, MOBILE BAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864.

The scene of the late engagement is beside us on shore, with the troops and prisoners encamped, waiting to have the fort cleaned up before taking full possession, as it was thoroughly unclean and not fit for Christians to live in. Where our forces are now, the sand had been dug out for holes to creep into—huts scooped out in the sides of the bank to live in, and approaches cut like streets, zig zag, so that the rebel soldiers could get near the fort without danger.

The morning of the surrender I accompanied the naval officers on shore, and we were met by the rebel soldiers marching out of the fort with their baggage, to form a line of surrender outside the fort. The soldiers were clothed in coarse linen, bagging and every conceivable kind of goods, trimmed in red. The officers were brilliantly clothed in a grayish blue cloth, trimmed with red and gold lace, and were fine looking men. After the rebs were formed into line, our troops marched past, the band playing "Hail Columbia," until they reached the end of the line when they halted and faced their prisoners, who stacked their arms. The rebel flag was then lowered and our banner hoisted to the tune of Yankee Doodle. We then marched into the fort and found it in a horrible state—the citadel which contained their water and provisions in flames, the casemates, where the officers and men lived to protect themselves from shot and shell, exceedingly filthy, green stagnant water in the moat, dead birds and the carcasses of animals scattered around unburied, hogsheads of sugar, barrels of beef, rice and corn meal in immense quantities scattered around, and even the sacks which usually contain sand to protect the magazines and other portions of the fort, filled with white sugar. The walls were terribly mutilated, the grounds ploughed, the roofs broken, houses torn down, guns dismantled and broken by our shot, and a big tear up generally.

I went on board the rebel ram *Tennessee* yesterday, and she was well cut up by the shot and shell thrown against her sides. She was also very dirty, and it was excessively warm on board.

I forgot to tell you that I came off in the steamer which brought from the fort the rebel General and officers to be conveyed to New-Orleans. They talked very pleasantly, but bitterly, and after we arrived on board the other steamer, the Captain of which was an old friend, he asked me to entertain the rebel General at dinner, but I declined, as I did not wish to give him (a renegade from our navy) the honor of dining with a loyal officer.

Wheeler's Raid.

MOVEMENT NEAR MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

Gen. ROUSSEAU went out last night in pursuit of WHEELER, and met him near the Asylum, seven miles out, on the Murfreesboro pike. He did not ascertain their strength.

The Chattanooga Railroad is said to be torn up for three miles beyond Antioch, nine miles from here.

A prisoner reports that a portion of the Third Division are this side of Murfreesboro, working on the railroad. He also says that WHEELER was within four miles of Lavergne.

A dispatch from Gen. MILROY, at Tullahoma, says the track was torn up and the lines cut four miles north of Bell Buckle Station, last night.

The telegraph line was cut between Cowan and Decherd yesterday afternoon. No rebels had disturbed Gen. MILROY's lines.

Artillery fighting was heard near Murfreesboro. A force of 250 guerrillas appeared at the tunnel on the N. and C. Railroad yesterday, and fired on the guard without doing any damage.

WHEELER must be north of Murfreesboro, as the track is whole to Bell Buchier.

The telegraph with SHERMAN is by way of Huntsville and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad.

Sixty wounded have come in.

Gen. ROUSSEAU telegraphed at 3 P. M. to-day, dated nine miles north of Lavergne, 1 P. M.: "We are driving the enemy slowly toward Lavergne. They are resisting stubbornly. Skirmishing was heavy for the last hour, and still continues. We are moving steadily, with cavalry on the flank, and artillery in advance."

GOOD HEALTH OF THIS PORT.—The hospital ship *Florence Nightingale*, stationed in the Lower Quarantine, has now no sick men on board. The few fever patients that have been placed on the ship during the season have been treated with much success by Dr. THEODORE WALKER, the physician in charge. The deaths have borne a very small proportion to the number of cases received. There are but six vessels at present detained at Quarantine, and those temporarily—for observation. The arrangements made by the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, have prevented any unusual sickness, and the diseases incident to the season have been confined within proper limits.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Orders Issued at Natchez and Vicksburgh by Gens. Brayman and Dana—Movement of the Rebels.

VICKSBURGH—ORDERS BY GEN. DANA.

On the 20th ult., Maj.-Gen. DANA, commanding the department of Vicksburgh, issued an order, from which we make the following extracts:

Speculators in staple articles of food have monopolized the supply, and are grinding the faces of the poor.

Do they expect to be permitted either to starve the needy or to compel a generous Government to feed them, whilst the few who have money are pouring wealth into their laps?

Flour will not be sold within this district at a higher rate than $16 per barrel or 9 cents per pound. Pork at $57 per barrel or 32 cents per pound. Ham 40 cents per pound. Soap 15 cents per pound.

Any trader, storekeeper, speculator, merchant, outler or citizen having these supplies on hand is hereby ordered to sell them, when called for, at the above rates; the purchaser having the option of 20 pounds of each for each person.

Another order from the same headquarters orders all horses and mules, in the hands of private parties to be seized for mounting cavalry. Another alleged reason for this order is to obtain possession of animals not lawfully obtained, and held by many parties in Vicksburgh. The *Herald* says:

"It is well known that the Government has lost quite a number of both horses and mules of late by theft—the thieves selling them again to private individuals. Also that a considerable number, belonging to the surrendered garrison of this city, were turned over by their owners to their friends and other persons then within the lines and held by them."

Yet another order of Gen. DANA provides for the enrollment of the militia of the district of Vicksburgh, of which the *Herald* says:

"General Order No. 25 will, we apprehend, produce quite an extensive consternation among the inhabitants of the 'Hill City,' but we hope the enrollment will pass off cheerfully, and let us await patiently the announcement of other duties."

Gen. DANA has issued a circular order, the object of which (says the *Herald*) is to remedy an evil which has heretofore been a source of bitter complaint, and which merits the just condemnation of every good soldier and citizen. We make some extracts:

It has been reported to the Major-General-Commanding that country people living near the lines, even poor colored people, bringing marketing within the lines, are sometimes molested, plundered and robbed by graceless scamps, in soldiers' clothes, belonging to this command.

It is believed that only a very few men in the army would be guilty of such contemptible meanness or such unmanly conduct, and it behooves all honest and high-minded soldiers to bring such culprits to justice.

NATCHEZ—ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. BRAYMAN.

It will be recollected that under an order of Col. FARRAR, lately commanding at Natchez, all clergymen whose rituals contained a prayer for the President of the United States, were required to pronounce it, and those whose services prescribed none, to introduce one, under the penalty of having the church edifice taken out of their possession, and themselves banished. For failing to comply with this order, the Right Reverend Bishop of Natchez was removed to Vidalia, on the Louisiana side of the river. The following order, from Brig.-Gen. BRAYMAN, sets aside this order, and restores Bishop ELDER to his home and his duties:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.—1. Military authority having been for the time vindicated, so much of Special Order No. 11 as requires Rev. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER, Bishop of Natchez, to remain within the military lines of the post of Vidalia, La., is suspended, and he may return to his home and duties, until the pleasure of the War Department be known in his case.

And as all solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, not proceeding from honest hearts and willing minds, are necessarily offensive to Him, and subversive of sound morality, so much of Special Order No. 31, June 18, 1864, as requires public prayer to be pronounced, in behalf of the President of the United States and the Union, is suspended until further orders; leaving all persons conducting divine worship at liberty to manifest such measure of hostility as they may feel against the Government and Union of these States, and their sympathy with the rebellion, by omitting such supplication, if so minded.

By order of Brig.-Gen. M. BRAYMAN.

J. H. OGLIN, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Official: C. B. SMITH, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Gen. BRAYMAN, commanding at Natchez, has also issued the following orders upon the subject of trade along and across the lines. While slightly liberal to lessees, they are quite stringent as to all others:

Government lessees may receive supplies as usual, except that the commander of the district will limit the amount, from time to time, according to the necessities of the case, and the safety of such supplies from molestation.

Under these necessary restrictions, the rule of supply heretofore in force will prevail. Of necessity, ingress and egress will be allowed in case of lessees. They are considered as entitled to such privileges and such military protection as can be afforded, consistent with the safety and efficiency of the army, to which all private interests must be subordinate.

Woodyards on the river, depots for suppl

near. The terms of payment are made so liberal and easy, as to insure the favor of Banks and other capitalists, and the military news, this week, greatly encourages confidence in the credit, as well as in the power and determination of the Government. Bidders for the Loan are reminded that their proposals should go forward by the mail of Thursday afternoon, (if not sooner sent,) as the awards will be made at Washington on Friday *at noon*. The present Bonds are selling in the market, to-day, at 107¼@107⅜ ℔ cent., with 68 days' accumulated interest in Gold. The 5-20 years' 6 ℔ cents advanced to 110¼ ℔ cent.

The speculation in Gold has not varied materially to-day. The closing sales are about the same as on Monday afternoon, 241 ℔ cent. There is some business in Exchange for the steamship *China* to-morrow, at 108½@108¾ for Gold, and 261@262 for Currency. The market for Money is steady at 7 ℔ cent. on call to the Brokers, and 8@10 ℔ cent. on first-class Merchant paper, when discounted outside of Bank, the bank rate being 7 ℔ cent. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipt of the legal-tender 5 ℔ cents, (coupon,) with accrued interest from the 1st June, in payment for the Loan of 1881, to be awarded on Friday, has materially diminished the talk of a tight Money market to grow out of the $81,000,000 negotiation. The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange improved on this announcement, and the very general and considerable gains on the traffic of last season, reported for the month of August. There was more activity in the market, and a more confident disposition among buyers at the reduced prices of yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon, same hour. Gold 241½ ℔ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	107⅛	107⅛	Mich. Central	132	132¼
U. S. 5-20's	103¾	110¼	Mich. Southern	81¾	81¾
N. Y. Central	127⅜	128	Illinois Cen	126½	127¾
Erie	106¾	107½	Pittsburgh	110¾	111
Erie Preferred	108	108¾	Fort Wayne	108¾	110
Hudson	128	122	Rock Island	107½	108
Canton	32¾	33¼	Reading	130¾	132¼
Treas. Cer., new 84	93¾	93¾	Quicksilver	82¾	82½
Toledo	122	123¾	Cum'land Coal	60¾	60¾
Northwest	50¾	51¾	Mariposa	38	41
Ohio & M. Certs	45	45¾	N. West Pref	82¾	83¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	160
Merchants'	109	Bank of N. America	102
Mechanics'	112	Continental	100
America	131	Import. & Traders'	101
North River	104	Park	136
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98½
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	116¾	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	95
Hud. R. 1sts '90	113	L. & W. Bds	107
Harlem 1sts '69 & '78	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	112
Mich. S. new 1sts '83	134	Del. L. & W. 2ds	119¾
Chi. B. & Quincy	125	Tol. & Wab. Ext	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	112	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Pacific R. guar	55	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Ill. Central '75	131	Miss. & No. L. G	760
Ill. Cen. 2d In	84	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	110
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	101		

We notice that the Fourth National Bank advertises to bid for the new Loan on its own behalf and for other parties leaving with it their address, under general or special instructions as to rate. This Bank made an unsuccessful and by no means creditable bid for a similar Loan in June last, to the disappointment of a large body of applicants, who were ready to pay a fair premium to the Government, but left the rate discretionary with the Bank. This failure, however, we do not quote as sufficient proof that the same narrow course will be adopted on the present occasion.

The appointment of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER to the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, in place of Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, resigned, will afford very general satisfaction to our Merchants, besides being a deserved acknowledgement, on the part of the Administration at Washington, of the earnest, loyal purpose and practical ability of Mr. DRAPER to serve the cause of the Government in any and every position in which he may be placed. The Collectorship of New-York and its integrity, influence and patronage, have just now a peculiar significance.

The following August earnings of the Railways have been reported

	Aug. 1863.	Aug. 1864.
Hudson River	$219,500	$306,595
Rock Island	151,905	271,141
Michigan Central	215,449	346,781
Michigan Southern	235,512	355,264
Toledo & Wabash	116,379	244,114
Chicago & Alton	178,089	288,018
Long Island	45,310	71,260

The gain in the above traffic in August, 1863, is very remarkable, both East and West. The Long Island Road in this immediate neighborhood, and the Rock Island and Wabash Roads, West, present the largest relative gains, though all the other figures are from 40 ℔ cent. and upward over last Season.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: receipts, $395,245 09, including for customs, $162,000; payments, $1,812,696 28; on account of Loan, $40,000; balance, $16,866,918 37.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHNEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold Bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognising the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1861 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
Interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.
These bonds will be delivered without delay.
TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.
SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20s per cent. bonds.
Commission of ½ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN B. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
No. 650 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.,
will receive proposals for the unawarded balance of the Loan of 1881, paying Six per Cent. Interest in Gold.
FIVE PER CENT. COUPON NOTES RECEIVED, AND ACCRUED INTEREST ALLOWED.
All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of two per cent. Offers to be made on or before THURSDAY, Sept. 8. E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 19,497 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. Corn Meal, 24,293 bushels Wheat, 28,500 bushels Corn, 43,272 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Malt, 83 pkgs. Provisions, and 223 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy; Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb. Stock 172,868 bags.

COTTON—Is inactive, at unsettled prices; Middlings $1 81@$1 83 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FRUIT—The market continues quiet; prices are unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, and prices of low and medium grades have generally receded 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., closing very heavily. Sales, since our last, amount to 8,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State, at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly at $10 15@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@$9 90
Extra State	10 10	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@10 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 85	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30	@12 75
Extra Genessee	10 65	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 90	@12 00

Southern Flour is inactive at declining prices; sales since our last 850 bbls., at $11 10@$12 25, for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull and heavy; sales 480 bbls. extra, at $10 15@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Also, 20 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

FISH—Are quiet, but quoted firm generally.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack request at a reduction of about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 55; Amber Western at $2 42½@$2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Western and Green Bay at $2 32½@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 32; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 60½, chiefly at $1 60½ for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	May 1, 1863.	May 1, 1863.	April 30, 1864.
Flour, bbls	840,500	725,000	556,200
Wheat, bushels	15,129,600	10,567,100	9,933,300
Corn, bushels	10,829,500	14,665,100	5,537,200
Barley, bushels	373,100	73,700	166,100
Oats, bushels	2,187,100	5,099,200	4,979,200
Rye, bushels	521,500	252,200	80,900

The following important statistics are from the circular of Mr. EDWARD BILL, for the *China*:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland year ending Sept. 1, 1864.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	1,014,311	15,051,624	699,695
New-Orleans			
Philadelphia	77,376	560,765	583
Baltimore	24,287	60,239	17,256
Boston	40,805		
Ch. & other p'ts Aug. 16, 1864	95,026	876,885	
Total	1,241,804	16,492,623	717,434
Year ending			
Sept. 1, 1864	1,241,804	16,492,523	717,434
Sept. 1, 1863	1,479,413	23,187,190	10,334,358
Sept. 1, 1862	2,872,515	25,554,709	14,084,168
Sept. 1, 1861	2,561,681	25,653,376	11,705,634
Sept. 1, 1860	717,756	4,703,714	3,221,357
Sept. 1, 1859	106,457	439,010	342,013
Sept. 1, 1858	1,295,430	8,555,613	3,317,802
Sept. 1, 1857	849,800	7,479,401	4,716,278
Sept. 1, 1856	1,641,265	7,956,406	6,731,161
Sept. 1, 1855	175,209	324,427	6,679,138
Sept. 1, 1854	1,846,920	6,038,003	6,019,371
Sept. 1, 1853	1,610,149	4,823,519	1,425,378
Sept. 1, 1852	1,427,443	2,725,442	1,487,397
Sept. 1, 1851	1,552,584	1,496,355	2,205,601
Sept. 1, 1850	574,757	461,276	4,753,258
Sept. 1, 1849	1,137,556	1,140,194	14,683,260
Sept. 1, 1848	182,583	241,300	4,390,226
Sept. 1, 1847	3,185,845	4,000,339	17,157,659
Grand total for 19 years	24,225,646	139,690,841	111,033,392

To the Continent from New-York and other Ports, year ending Sept. 1, 1864.

Year ending	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
Sept. 1, 1864	106,511	333,819	13,369	13,965
Sept. 1, 1863	213,579	2,343,314	68,967	435,205
Sept. 1, 1862	626,672	8,617,472	327,024	1,614,926
Sept. 1, 1861	142,129	3,452,496	101,148	347,258
Sept. 1, 1860	49,243	175,631	19,358	
Sept. 1, 1859	51,388	87,845	25,619	
Sept. 1, 1858	303,100	390,428	16,848	13,100
Sept. 1, 1857	483,344	2,875,653	543,590	218,162
Sept. 1, 1856	748,408	2,610,079	282,083	1,975,178
Sept. 1, 1855	7,763	4,072	308,428	35,589
Grand total for 10 y'rs	2,726,137	19,890,109	1,701,371	4,649,363

From Canada to Great Britain and Ireland, via St. Lawrence.—From Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864, 378,244 bbls. Flour, 2,506,504 bushels Wheat, 54,040 bushels Corn, 552,605 bushels Peas, 169 bushels Oats, —— bbls. Oat Meal. From Sept. 1, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863, 687,986 bbls. Flour, 5,722,377 bushels Wheat, 1,578,458 bushels Corn, 694,999 bushels Peas, 9,024 bushels Oats, 1,020 bbls. Oat Meal. From Sept. 1, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1862, 617,308 bbls. Flour, 6,376,905 bushels Wheat, 2,016,040 bushels Corn, 822,060 bushels Peas, 780,756 bushels Oats, 7,242 bbls. Oat Meal.

Exports from the Port of New-York to all ports from Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864.—2,399,495 bbls. Flour, 3,425 bbls. Rye Flour, 134,199 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,659,799 bushels Wheat, 1,068,005 bushels Corn, 161,960 bushels Peas, 46,103 bushels Oats, 13,985 bushels Rye.

HAY—North River is quiet at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices. Pig Lead, $16 25@$16 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy to-day, including Resin at $35@$50 ℔ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at our quotations: Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 64; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c., free, and 82c.@84c. in bond, ℔ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "The week's business has been moderate, and prices are fully two cents lower on both crude and refined than at the date of my last. The supply of refined in bond, however, is so very limited that prime straight lots are held with much firmness at 84c., and only irregular and inferior brands can be reached at 82c. Crude is in good demand at 50c., while 51c.@52c. is demanded. Free Refined is quiet at 86c.@90c., according to quality. The following are the receipts at, and exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	8,255	458,689	463,966
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	23,184	332,960	516,122
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	....	128,509	107,067

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, were unimportant. The *Journal* says: "The various fluctuations in the price of gold during the past week, has prevented any operations in this fabric worthy of notice; yet the views of holders have experienced no diminution, owing to the very small stock of cloths and cotton, and any moderate orders to be filled would cause holders to advance their pretensions to a figure much higher than has been yet reached. The few lots now on hand are firmly held at from 36c. for 60x64, to 40c. for strictly standard 64x64."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk request, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 15,000 bbls., at $43 50@$42, closing at $42 for New Mess; $42 10@$42 21 for do. check, to-morrow; $42 37½@$42 50 for do., deliverable by 15th of September; $43 for all this month, and $44 in October; $39@$40 for Old Mess; $40 50 for Prime Mess; $39@$40 for Thin Mess; $38 50@$39 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in demand at 17½c @19½c. for Hams, 25c.@26c. for bagged do.; 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 3,350 lcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c.—the latter an extreme—℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 310 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter has been inactive, at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in slack request at 19c@27c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather dull; prices are somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 514 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20c.@22c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 23½c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 56,000 lbs. at 19½c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $1 79½@$1 81, chiefly at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite light to-day, including for Liverpool, 21,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d., in bulk and bag; 14,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., in bulk; also, by steamer, 300 boxes Bacon at 30s., with 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 2,700 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For London—1,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 0d.; 15 tons Oil, &c., at 22s. 6d.@25s. For Lisbon—A bark with Petroleum, Staves, &c., on private terms.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—Noon.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate. WHEAT firm, with only limited milling demand. Sales No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $2 10; Cleveland Winter Red at $2 20; White Kentucky $2 56, held chiefly at $2 15 for No. 2 Chicago, and $2 30 for Amber Winter. CORN active, at $1 43@$1 44. OATS active, at 77c.@78c. BARLEY held at $2 30. RYE, $1 50. WHISKY more active; Sales $1 81@$1 81½. CANAL FREIGHTS dull to New-York—Wheat 19c.; Corn 17c.; Oats 11½c.@11½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Reading Railroad, 65¼; Morris Canal, 102¾; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 74½; Sight exchange on New-York, at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 25	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Sept. 8	Liverpool	Halifax.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8:45 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Jura*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 A. M.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 68 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE placer dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espèces de fin linge tuautage et sachant faire la cuisine Françaises l'une ont l'autre lui est égale, elle pen fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au bureau de ce Journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MIDDLE-aged lady, from Europe, as companion, and housekeeper; understands all kinds of family sewing; or instruct children in English, French, and Music; references given. Address FIDEL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a position in a private family, only as lady's maid and to sew; understands the use of a sewing machine; is industrious and obliging. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 22d-st., with whom she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN COMPEtent of performing the duties of chambermaid and waitress, or willing to assist with washing and ironing, a situation with a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 434 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the very best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 136 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and would have no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A situation as waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as general servant; good City reference; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a woman that has a girl seven years old; woman understands house and dairy work thoroughly; wages $6. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 7th-av., in the lamp-store

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as seamstress and nurse. Apply at her present employers, 264 West 22d-st., between the hours of 3 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen at No. 90 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; is a good baker of bread and cake: City reference given. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American woman, in a first-class hotel, or widower's family; has the best City references. Call, or address, No. 59 Grove-st., near 4th. New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL colored girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

ANY LADY GOING TO NASSAU, N. P., wishing to secure the services of a capable and trustworthy colored servant as nurse or attendant, can do so by addressing Mrs. C., Box No. 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WHO HAS lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; attentive to children; wages $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to get a few gentlemen's washing; is an excellent dyer; can repair neat. Apply No. 164 West 20th-st

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 331 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, Protestant. Call at No. 178 East 31st-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or chambress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, and has been accustomed to make himself useful; good references can be given. Call on or address E. C., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man, (no family,) as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; his wife is a first-class seamstress; can give satisfactory reference. Call on or address ROMEO, No. 349 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, with good references, for the City or country, as coachman or gardener, or to make himself generally useful. Call at Raymond's, No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A NEAT AND quick Wheeler & Wilson's operator to go out by the day or take work in her own house; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (no incumbrance) as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; can produce satisfactory reference; his wife is a first-class seamstress. Address JAMES, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is an excellent driver and groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; is well recommended. Address W. O., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (one child,) thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession; the best of references given from former employers. Call, or address, J. B., Fleming & Davidson's Seed Store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands plain gardening; is a good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging. Best references. Address H. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FI

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN — Everybody's Friend — The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A very complete Union victory was achieved by Gen. Gillem, commanding a portion of the Union forces in East Tennessee, at Greenville, on the morning of the 4th. The camp of the notorious guerrilla and raider John Morgan was surprised, Morgan himself killed, his Staff and one piece of artillery captured, and his force entirely dispersed, with a loss of from fifty to one hundred in killed alone. This is the end of Morgan.

The latest dispatches from the Army of the Potomac represent everything as quiet. Gen. Grant fired a salute from the shotted guns of every battery bearing on the enemy's lines, yesterday, in honor of the victories in the Southwest.

An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton announces that the Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th confirms the defeat and death of Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville, Tenn., on the 4th.

From Atlanta there is nothing new since Gen. Sherman's dispatch of the 4th. Secretary Stanton says the prevailing storms in the Southwest have interrupted and delayed the dispatches. A dispatch from Nashville says: "The news from Sherman's army reports the loss of the enemy at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier-General (name not given.) We also captured a large amount of material. The army is in full possession of Atlanta."

Gen. Sheridan is still pushing Early in the Valley. The fight on Sunday at Berryville was a very successful affair for the Union forces. The rebels were most thoroughly repulsed by Gen. Crook on the 4th. An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, after leaving the wounded, were captured by Mosby, the train being without an escort. Capt. Blazer pursued the rebels, and recaptured fifty horses and five prisoners.

Yesterday, throughout the country, salutes were fired and bells rung, in honor of the recent great victories by our army and navy in the Southwest. The war spirit all over the land is renewed and strengthened by these glorious achievements of our arms.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool, Aug. 27, via Queenstown on the 28th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The seizure of the pirate *Georgia*, by the *Niagara*, attracted much comment, but the general impression of the English press, is to the effect that the seizure is legal, and that the purchase of any enemy's vessel of war, when said vessel is blockaded in port, without means of escape, must take the risk of subsequent seizure. The London *Daily News*, editorially quotes a decision by Lord Stowell, in a case exactly similar to that of the captured rebel steamer *Georgia*, as conclusive evidence that the seizure by the *Niagara* was perfectly legal. The rebel cruiser *Florida* arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, from Bermuda, and sailed again on the 4th. The news from France is unimportant. The Emperor was about to visit the Camp at Chalons. Prince Humbert, of Italy, would arrive in Paris on the 27th. The *Opinione* of Turin denies the rumor that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat. Our correspondent at Paris, however, reaffirms it. The Duke of Augustenburg had dispatched to Frankfort a memorial establishing the validity of his claims to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, as demanded by the Federal Diet.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Bandiera Nocional*, a paper published at Matamoras, declares that the French and Algerine troops now in Mexico were utterly defeated in four pitched battles with the Mexicans. The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Brea, in the State of Guerrero. The Mexicans were led by Gen. Diego Alvarez, and in accordance with the terms of the battle, which included "no quarter," the prisoners taken were put to death. Col. Riva Palacio has made an official report, in which he claims to have won on the 5th of July, at Zetacuaro, in the State of Mexico, a victory over 2,000 Imperialists, putting them to flight. Don. R. G. Pare, formerly private secretary of Juarez, has given in his adhesion to the French rule.

The election returns from Vermont indicate a decided increase on the usual Republican majority in that State. A very heavy vote was cast.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication was received from the Citizens' Association, of the Nineteenth Ward, requesting the appointment of certain gentlemen as Inspectors of Registry and Canvassers of Election. Referred. A preamble and resolutions by Supervisor Roome, complimentary and tendering thanks to the Volunteer Committee, and especially to the Chairman, Supervisor Blunt, for their success in obtaining the credits of naval enlistments on our quota, were adopted. A copy of the resolutions was directed to be sent, with a testimonial, to Supervisor Blunt. Supervisor Purdy gave notice that he would introduce a resolution at the next meeting, tendering the thanks of the Board to the Secretary of War for his prompt action in the matter of the naval enlistments. The Board ordered the leasing of the "Medical College" building in Fourteenth-street for a term of five years, at an annual rent of $2,500, to be used as an armory and drill-rooms for the Ninety-third Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., and adjourned to meet at the call of the President, when he shall be notified that the Committee on Annual Taxes are ready to report the tax levy for 1864.

The Live Stock market shows a supply of 31,275 animals, against 39,035 last week. The receipts include 5,866 beef cattle, 122 milch cows, 2,013 calves, 16,994 sheep and lambs, and 6,280 swine. There is a falling off in the total receipts this week, as compared with a week ago, the deficiency being in the lighter arrivals of sheep and swine. The receipts of cattle show a slight increase, while prices have advanced a shade higher. The market opened well for holders of stock on Monday, but the prevalence of the severe northeast storm somewhat checked their operations; added to this, the market was fully stocked; under these adverse influences, the later sales of Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning were made with less profit to the sellers. While there has been a good supply of fair stock, choice beeves have been offered in limited numbers, and have sold at about 19c.@20c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; fair to good stock at 15½c.@18½c, and inferior quality at 9c.@14c. The market closed heavily, and at a decline of probably ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. Sheep on Tuesday were worth 7½c.@8c., live weight, for fair to good stock; good lambs at $5 25@$6 ℔ head. Hogs are quoted higher; prime corn-fed at 12c.@12½c., live weight; still-fed at 11½c.@12½c.; light demand for poor hogs.

Business in produce and merchandise was somewhat brisker yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper. Pork, Lard and Cotton firmer. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight market was dull and heavy.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in the Surrogate's office yesterday, and swore to the petition of the admission to probate of the will of his brother, Col. Butler. Informality in this petition has heretofore prevented the admission of the will, which is understood to leave valuable legacies to the General.

With regard to certain comments which have appeared relative to the display of flags on the City Hall, Mayor Gunther states that he was not aware that the flags were raised when the news of the nomination of Gen. McClellan was received, and was out of town then, as well as when the official news of the occupation of Atlanta was made known. This for Mayor Gunther.

The extra Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool Aug. 22, via Queenstown Aug. 23, and the *Lafayette* from Havre Aug. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. The mails by the *Jura* via Quebec, also reached this City yesterday. Their advices have been fully anticipated by previous arrivals.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange improved yesterday. Governments were also higher on the 5-20 Bonds. Gold 241@241¼ ℔ cent., or about 1 ℔ cent. higher than on Monday,

The Political Prospect.

The political skies begin to brighten. The clouds that lowered over the Union cause a month ago are breaking away. The most careless observers cannot fail to notice a marked change in the tone of public sentiment within that time. It was not to be denied, and we did not attempt to conceal, that a profound despondency had taken possession of the public mind. Distrust and dissatisfaction pervaded the Union ranks; the Union candidates seemed to be losing their hold on the public confidence; and the enemies of the Administration were open and loud in their exultant predictions of disaster to the Union cause.

Now all this is changed. The public temper is buoyant and hopeful. The friends of the Government, the defenders of the Constitution, the supporters of the Union ticket, are full of courage and of confidence. Their faith in the flag has revived, and they are ready and eager to do battle under its starry folds for the Union and the Constitution in any field which their enemies may select. The reasons for this change are manifest enough. For nearly three months our candidates had been exposed to the assaults and denunciations of the Opposition,—and Union men, having no opponent in the field to unite their censures and their efforts, had begun to quarrel among themselves. Military successes, moreover, were lacking: the disaster at Petersburgh had fallen heavily upon the public heart: the impending draft carried gloom and dread to the public mind, and the Democratic party, being responsible for neither candidates nor platform, seemed to present a united front against the Administration. These influences no longer prevail. The Petersburgh disaster has been more than redeemed by Grant's bold seizure and firm grasp of the Weldon road. The glorious victories of Farragut in capturing Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the splendid triumphs of Sherman, in the capture of Atlanta and the defeat of Hood's great army, have revived the national courage and aroused the hope of a speedy close of this great rebellion. The action of the Chicago Convention has unmasked the unpatriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and exposed their substantial sympathy and co-operation with the rebels in the Southern States. Every man now feels and knows that the success of that ticket is equivalent to the virtual triumph of the rebel cause. The rebel journals disclose the profound interest which they feel in the result of the Presidential contest, and the reliance which they place in the overthrow of the Union party, as their last and only hope.

The great contest is now to be closed, as it was begun, at the ballot-box. The war draws near its end. Nothing but the hope of success at the polls prevents the surrender of the rebels in the field. The open demand of the McClellan party for a "suspension of hostilities," in the very midst of our most glorious victories—the clamor for a hollow truce just when victorious war is giving us the basis of a solid and lasting peace, betray either a craven and unmanly spirit, or an eager and ardent sympathy with the rebel cause. There is no mistaking the temper of the Chicago Convention—its speeches, its platform, its candidates—or of the press by which they are sustained, from one end of the land to the other. These men have no rejoicings for our victories. Their cannon, which are so prompt to proclaim the action of a party conclave, are sullenly silent over the glorious triumphs which carry the Stars and Stripes over the field of rebellion, and proclaim anew the supremacy of the Constitution and the near integrity of the American Union. The heart of the nation revolts at such a spectacle. Such flagrant sympathy with the rebel cause paralyses the party which tries in vain to conceal it. The party which, in these days of national peril, dare not avow its love for the Union, its hatred of rebellion, and its firm determination to preserve the one by crushing the other, can never command the confidence and support of the American people.

Under this improved condition of the public mind, we hope for a *cordial and hearty union of Union men in support of the Union candidates.* Whatever differences of opinion or of feeling have hitherto prevailed, should now be laid aside. The time has come when they can no longer be indulged without peril and guilt—the peril of ruining the country, and the guilt so great a crime involves. Nothing can be more certain than that Lincoln or McClellan must be President for the next four years,—that the spirit of the Baltimore platform or the spirit of the Chicago platform must rule the public councils, and shape the destinies of this great Republic. No other choice is possible. We hear talk of new conventions, and a change of candidates. *All this is folly, or worse.* Mr. Lincoln has been regularly and fairly nominated, with great unanimity, by a full convention of the Union party, in which all shades of sentiment and opinion were duly represented. That convention has dissolved, and no man or body of men has the power to repeal or change its action. Any attempt to do so, whatever may be its motive, can only check the progress of the Union canvass, paralyze the efforts of Union men, and thus aid directly the election of the opposing candidate. Nor can any change be made by the Opposition, either in their candidate or platform, that will not damage their chances of success. The stakes are set. The issues are made up. The candidates are regularly and duly in nomination. All that remains for every citizen is to choose his side, take his place, and fight manfully for the cause he decides to espouse.

We hope to hear no further talk of shifts or changes in the Union ranks. We trust all thought of Buffalo or Cincinnati Conventions will be abandoned. The issues as they stand are broad enough and clear enough for everybody's action, and the respective candidates are true and fair exponents of the parties they represent. Let the contest go on!

The President and Our Generals—Diabolism in High Places.

It is part of the plan of Copperhead operations against the Administration, whenever a General fails in the field, to declare, before anything whatever is known of the circumstances, that it was "Lincoln" that was the cause of it; either by refusing reinforcements, changing the plan of campaign, or performing some other knavish trick. "Lincoln" plays the same part on Southern battle-fields, according to these commentators, that "*ce monstre* Pitt *et les guinées Anglaise*," according to the French Jacobins, played in all murders, conspiracies and *émeutes* in Paris during the first revolution, or as Palmerston has, according to Austrian politicians, played in Italian and Polish outbreaks during the last thirty years. Whenever anything goes wrong, he is sure to be at the bottom of it. Occasionally, an attempt is made to lend a touch of solemnity to the farce by summoning Lincoln and Stanton to answer to an imaginary indictment, for the failure of an assault in Georgia or the loss of a battle in Louisiana, before an imaginary tribunal, composed of the editor of the *World* or of the *Daily News*, or "any other man," where the two culprits receive a frightful "wigging," and are discharged with the assurance that if they are caught any more causing the loss of battles, of which they knew nothing until they were over, something still more dreadful will happen to them.

On the other hand, whenever a success is achieved, it is invariably assumed that for some time before the fight Lincoln was maltreating the General who achieved it, and plotting for his overthrow, and the Democratic organs at once begin to pat him on the back, and stroke his head, and reassure the poor little fellow that naughty Lincoln shall be made to let him alone. They always knew he was an able man, but Lincoln, of course, put him in command of a large army, and kept him fully supplied with men and provisions, solely with the diabolical design of ruining him. Any one whom Lincoln fairly hates it appears he appoints to high commands, like Grant's and Sherman's, and few of his victims would ever escape him if it were not for the interposition of the *World*, and the occasional remonstrances of Gov. Seymour and Mr. Vallandigham.

An amusing illustration of these Copperhead dealings with the President was furnished by the *World* on Saturday, in an article discussing the news of Sherman's great victory. This news was a bitter pill, coming, as it did, just as the Copperheads were commencing their efforts for an "immediate cessation of hostilities;" but it had to be swallowed.

If there be one officer in the army, one of Lincoln's "dishonored subordinates," more thoroughly distasteful to a genuine Copperhead than another, it is Sherman. There was not a traitor or conspirator at the Chicago Convention in whose nostrils he does not stink. Sherman knows it, too, and is proud of it. He is a soldier of the Cromwellian type; believes that when a country has to be conquered it ought to be conquered in such fashion that the work need never be done over again; he believes in making war support war; in making rebels face the consequences of rebellion; he believes that Slavery has been the cause of this war, and he believes that there will be no real peace until it has disappeared; and on all these beliefs he has acted. He does not recognize Slavery; he carries off negroes, chickens, bacon, corn, and everything he can lay hands on, wherever he goes, and uses them for the support of his own army. He gives all traitors and malcontents found within his lines the roughest and most summary justice. He does not allow negro recruiting in his lines because he wants to see able-bodied white Copperheads in the army. There is not one of the Chicago leaders who dare give out any of his venom anywhere within fifty miles of his headquarters. In short, he is the antipodes of McClellan *in every respect*, the kind of men that "Conservatives" most dread to see at the head of our armies. We may imagine therefore, the contortions and wry faces with which the eulogies on him which have lately appeared in the Copperhead organs must have been written. So far are they from being sincere, that there is nothing more certain than that, if the war should be continued after the accession of a Democratic Administration to power, one of its first acts, if it proposed to keep faith with its supporters, and carry out any portion of the policy which it has foreshadowed, would be the removal of Sherman from his command, and the putting of Buell, or some military politician, in his place. Sherman is only a soldier, and his victories would plunge President McClellan in a sea of trouble.

English Hopes and Democratic Wishes.—Lord Palmerston, in a recent speech to his constituents at Tiverton, referring to this country, said that the hope was warranted "that many months will not elapse before some progress will be made toward healing the tremendous breach that now exists." We are happy to inform his Lordship that some progress, and that of a very decided character, has been already made in that direction. The occupation of the Weldon Railroad, the capture of the forts and the rebel fleet at Mobile, the defeat of Hood's army and the fall of Atlanta, and the defeat and death of John Morgan, are all decided steps in the progress of which he speaks. And it is gratifying to think how pleased the Premier also will be to hear of this decided progress toward the realization of the hope which he thus expressed.

We have had almost a parallel case on this side of the water. On Wednesday last the Democracy at Chicago resolved that "justice, humanity and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." On the very next day, Gen. Sherman, knowing that the only way to insure a permanent cessation of hostilities is to utterly destroy the military power of the rebels who are in arms against their Government, made an "effort" in that direction, in which he was seconded by his gallant army, and which proved entirely successful—and yet these very cessationists everywhere put on long faces, and felt very much chop-fallen over this "effort" of Sherman's. In our opinion Lord Palmerston, when he hears of the fall of Atlanta, will feel very much about the progress toward the realization of his "hope" as the Democrats do about the success of this "immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities." It would be an interesting question to decide where this feeling will prove to be deepest—in Richmond, or London, or among the members of the Chicago Convention.

A Hopeless Malady.—All the great Generals whom Jeff. Davis sends to command his chief army in the Southwest, seem to be quickly attacked by some mysterious malady, whose chief symptom is the appetite for moving backward. Sidney Johnston was first seized by this disease, and after it had driven him across the entire State of Tennessee, he communicated the infection to Beauregard. Beauregard gave it to Bragg, who had a shocking attack. Bragg left it as a legacy to Jo. Johnston, whom it assailed furiously. Jo. Johnston gave it to Hood, who by suddenly staggering back from Atlanta, shows that his case has had a bad beginning. Hood swore but a fortnight ago that he would never retreat, that he would stand his ground in spite of fate, or die as in other days Kirby was wont to give up the ghost. But what was the use of his attempting to resist the power of a malady which he inherited through four generations of rebel predecessors? We expect to see his affliction take on yet more violent manifestations before long.

Collector of the Port.—It is already generally known that Simeon Draper, Esq., has been appointed Collector of this port, in place of Hiram Barney, resigned. We understand that he takes possession of the office to-day. No man in the City is more thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and requirements, official and political, of the position, than Mr. Draper. He has great promptness and decision of character, and is familiar with the routine of commercial business, and of everything connected with it. The commercial community which is especially interested in the vigilant and vigorous administration of the affairs of the Custom-house, welcomes the appointment of Mr. Draper as a marked concession to the claims of commercial men. Mr. Barney retires from the post, whose laborious duties and responsibilities he has met for three years past, with the respect and esteem of the whole community.

We are not aware whether any other changes in the offices of the City are contemplated or not.

A Satisfactory Compromise.—The assurance comes to us on excellent authority that a satisfactory basis of compromise has been reached by the two sections of the Democracy, which will at once "carry the country" and save a split in the party. Gen. McClellan is to issue a letter of acceptance of a violently blood-thirsty character, and on the back of this the chiefs of the Wigwam here are to get up a genuine war-dance. *Pari passu* with these proceedings, Mr. Pendleton is to announce his acceptance of the nomination and the Chicago Peace Platform, with no mental reservation whatever. On the latter a new *Mozart requiem* is to be composed, and all will be serene.

Importance of Atlanta to the Rebels.—Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, does not hold the same view of the insignificance of the loss of Atlanta as the *Daily News* of New-York. In a speech delivered at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, just before Sherman's capture of Atlanta, the rebel Senator said: "he did not desire to excite any undue expectations or alarm—that *everything depended* upon Sherman being kept out of Atlanta; that Richmond was safe, and Atlanta would be the great battle-field of the war."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

The following official letters from the Navy Department to Hon. Preston King, regarding naval enlistments, gives the decision of the department touching that important matter.

Navy Department, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Sept. 3, 1864.

Sir: Your letter of the 31st ult., with its inclosure, has been referred by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to this bureau. These communications are similar in character to a large number daily received. The call of the President, it must be borne in mind, is for the army, where physical ability is the only requirement, while in the navy a portion of them must be seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal heavers and mechanics: so that a large number of the recruits from the interior being landsmen, though good men, are not suitable for the naval service, as they must be examined and graduated in classes according to the wants of the navy.

Regular recruiting rendezvous are established at commercial centres, where seamen are to be found. The applications from all parts of the country to establish naval rendezvous cannot be complied with, and the department has not at its command the proper officers to distribute for that duty.

Notwithstanding the vigilance which causes delay, many frauds have been committed by incompetent or negligent officers, in receiving improper recruits. Some have been prosecuted; some dismissed, and others detached for delinquencies, when complaints are made; and specifications of improper conduct on the part of officers are presented; they are immediately attended to; for the attempt at fraud by presenting inefficient persons equals the greatest care and watchfulness in the officers who examine them.

The draft for the army has the effect of adding to the navy, now that naval recruits are allowed on the quotas of the respective localities, and the Navy Department has endeavored to meet the emergency by establishing additional rendezvous; but this effort, with the highest bounties which are offered, has only increased the pressure. The effort to accommodate aggravates the evil by multiplying the numbers, who, without being seamen, firemen, &c., are crowding into the navy.

But the great sources of evil is the high bounty paid by the local State and municipal authorities; over which the Navy Department has no control. This bounty gathers around every rendezvous a set of unprincipled mercenaries, who make it a business to impose upon and embarrass the crowd which is pressing forward to enlist. This trouble is but temporary. Almost all the recruits who present themselves under this pressure are landsmen and boys; and an undue proportion has been received. Nor has it yet been deemed expedient to enforce the usual remedy of discrimination, which would authorize only a percentage or due proportion of each; but after the 5th inst., this discrimination must be made, and orders have been issued to restrict the number of landsmen and boys to a due proportion of the whole number of recruits.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. SMITH,

Chief of the Bureau of Naval Enlistment.

CIRCULAR.

Navy Department—Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. Preston King, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.:

On and after Monday next, commanding officers of rendezvous will ship fifteen per cent. of landsmen, and all seamen, ordinary seamen and firemen that may offer. Great care must be taken that an undue allowance of negroes is not enlisted.

A. N. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

ROBBING THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE.

Gen. Grant, in a recent private letter, speaking of the desperate straits to which the rebels are now put to reinforce their armies, pungently says that they are robbing the cradle and the grave to get fighting material.

HOW THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED BY THE REBELS.

It is stated that when the news of the Chicago nominations was received in the rebel army at Petersburgh, it was greeted with the most vociferous cheering along the lines. All the deserters who came in agreed in stating that this loud cheering, which was heard distinctly in our camps, was on account of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. This fact, together with the platform of the Copperheads, has changed materially the tone of the army toward McClellan.

FEARFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A North Carolinian, who deserted to our lines, says that an awful condition of things exists in that State. Almost every day the citizens, in greater or less numbers, come in conflict with the Home Guard, kept there to arrest deserters and enforce the conscription. He says that he was conscripted about three weeks ago, and was shot at five times before he was captured and carried off.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. FRY.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry has issued a circular, forbidding any officer in the Provost-Marshal's office to accept money for aiding any person in procuring a substitute, on pain of summary dismissal.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS.

The damage done to the railroad above Chattanooga by Wheeler's raid will not prove even an inconvenience to Sherman, as Chattanooga is not his base of supplies. The damage done at that point is inconsiderable, and will soon be repaired.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN KNAPSACKS.

A board of officers has been appointed to examine certain proposed changes in the construction and slinging of the knapsack, which will be laid before them by Mr. O. E. Woon.

DISMISSALS OF NEW-YORK OFFICERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3.

First Lieut. W. Barnett, Sixty-second New-York, for utter worthlessness, inefficiency and absence without leave; Second Lieut. W. T. Smith, One Hundred and Fortieth New-York.

The following dismissals have been confirmed: First Lieut. W. A. Boyce, Fifty-fourth New-York, for having consumed for his own use the whisky ration drawn for a picket detail under his command.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The dismissal of Col. T. N. Alvords, Third New-York, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Capt. G. N. Simons, I, Twenty-fourth Cavalry; A. Heaver, H, Ninety-fifth; Thos. Graden, C, Tenth; L. F. Baker, O, Sixth.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Fifteen rebel deserters brought hither from the Army of the Potomac, were released upon taking the oath, and furnished with transportation as far north as Philadelphia. These deserters represent Alabama, Florida and North Carolina regiments, and several of them said they had either to enlist in the rebel service or starve.

THE ENLISTMENT OF LANDSMEN IN THE NAVY.

In the effort to fill the quotas of towns, an undue proportion of landsman have been enlisted in the navy, and to remedy the evil, an order has been issued, restricting the proportion hereafter to fifteen per cent. of the whole number of enlistments. This course is rendered necessary to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus of unserviceable recruits. Seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., are still wanted.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Free Military Academy, for the instruction of applicants for the command of colored troops, instituted in Philadelphia, Penn., will be closed on the 15th instant.

NUMBER OF MEN MUSTERED INTO THE ARMY.

During the last ten days the number of men mustered into the army, has averaged three thousand a day. On the 2d instant, four thousand one hundred and thirty-six were mustered in, and on the 3d, six thousand one hundred. These are all the latest reports received. The number mustered in on the 3d instant, is probably greater than has been mustered during any other one day for nearly two years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $226,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan, $140,000.

PENSIONED WIDOWS.

About 25,000 widows are receiving pensions under laws passed with reference to the present war.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

An Increased Vote and Increased Union Majorities.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The annual election of State officers for this State took place to-day. The Gubernatorial candidates are the same as last year—Gov. Smith being voted for by the Republican Unionists, and Hon. Tim. P. Redfield by the Democrats. The vote is light, though somewhat fuller than last year.

Only partial returns are received, but enough is known to indicate the election of the Union candidates by considerably larger majorities than last year. We have the Representative vote from 49 towns. All return Union men but two.

The vote for Governor in about one-seventh of the State is as follows:

This year.		Last year.	
Smith	5,925	Smith	4,864
Redfield	1,945	Redfield	1,561

A corresponding increase throughout the State will swell Smith's majority to 2,000 more than last year.

Three Union Republican Congressmen are elected by increased majorities, and probably all the Union nominees for county Senators and other county officers.

The Union men of the State are jubilant over their achievement of victory.

THE UNION.

Great Political Demonstration at Boston—Speeches by Senator Wilson and Others.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The first great gathering of the Presidential campaign took place in Faneuil Hall to-night. The call was addressed to those "who defend the integrity of the Republic, and favor vigorous war as the only path to peace." At an early hour the old hall was packed full, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Gov. Andrew presided, and made a stirring speech.

Senator Wilson addressed the meeting, being received with much enthusiasm. He said men were nothing, ideas, principles, policy, everything. In the presence of the grand cause and the mighty events of the hour all men seemed dwarfed into insignificance. The candidates before the people were all men of fair abilities and personal character. Spend no time in assailing McClellan and Pendleton, or in defending Lincoln and Johnson. What and whom do they represent? Lincoln and Johnson represent the holy ideas of unity and freedom, the subjugation of the rebellion and extinction of its canker. Not one of their friends ever fired upon the old flag, or murdered or maimed one of its defenders. McClellan and Pendleton represent the Chicago platform and its Babel-like builders. No man ever lived in America, not even Washington, Jefferson, or Jackson, who could be selected on the Chicago platform with the records, declarations and avowals of its framers behind him.

Senator Wilson spoke at considerable length and was enthusiastically applauded. Speeches from other gentlemen followed. Altogether it was a great demonstration.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Birthday of Lafayette.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette, and the day was well honored by our citizens. Flags were displayed on the City Hall and other public buildings. Dinners were given by various French clubs, and a parade was made by the Garde Lafayette.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH VETERANS.

Some days ago the veterans of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., returned home. During their term of service in the field they behaved most gallantly and well, and earned for themselves lasting honors. Yesterday they were publicly received by the reserve corps of the Fifty-fifth. They were reviewed in the Park, and afterward escorted through Broadway and other streets. The veterans number about one hundred and fifty men, and have participated in some of the most important battles of the war.

The Naval Enlistments.

Yesterday the lists of naval enlistments, prepared under the direction of Supervisor Blunt, by him forwarded to the Commissioners at Albany, and upon which he claims credit for New-York for the entire number of men therein mentioned, were at the headquarters of the Recruiting Committee in the Park. These lists contain the name, age, occupation, place where from and ship to which transferred of every man claimed. They are neatly bound strongly bound, making a large volume, two feet long, a foot and a half wide and six inches thick, and contain the names of twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen men, who were taken on board the receiving-ship North Carolina from the naval rendezvous of this City, where they were enlisted as "from New-York. On the title page of the volume the following is neatly written:

List of men enlisted in the United States Navy from April 15, 1861, to February 24, 1864.
at the
City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York.

Prepared
According to instructions from the Provost-Marshal's Department.

Transcribed from Official Records of the Receiving-ship North Carolina, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New-York County Volunteer Committee:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Cornelius Corson, Clerk.

On the last leaves of the book the following certificates appear, also others of similar character:

On Board Receiving Ship North Carolina, Stationed at Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Sept. 3, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the names transcribed upon the foregoing rolls numbered from one—1—to twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen—26,418—appear upon the books of this ship as "from the City of New-York" enlisted between April 15, 1861, and Feb. 24, 186 that is shipped in New-York rendezvous.

JOHN W. DYER, Recall Officer,
U. S. ship North Carolina.

I do hereby certify that I have superintended the copying of the names borne upon the accompanying rolls from records on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; that I believe said rolls to be true and faithful copies from said records; that besides my personal examination, so far as practicable, each writer employed in copying was required to make affidavit each day that the rolls copied by him were true and correct transcripts from the books, and that on said rolls all places of enlistment was regarded as the place of residence. J. W. LEAVITT.

Sworn to before be, Sept. 3, 1864.
A. W. Cady, Commissioner of Deeds.

This great book Mr. Blunt will take with him to Washington to-day, and upon the evidences contained in it exhibit for New-York the credit of every man, and thus meager the President's last call, the quota of this City is full. He has strong hopes that he will be able to accomplish the object of his mission, viz., the discharge of our citizens from further liability under the draft.

The Great Trotting Match for $10,000 at the Fashion Course To-Day.

The long-anticipated match, at two-mile heats, between the brown stallion George Wilkes (late Pilgrham) and the black gelding General Butler, which has occupied the entire attention of the sporting world for weeks past, and on which an enormous amount of money is staked, comes off at the Fashion Course, Long Island, to-day, provided it is fair, otherwise—and all parties are equally determined that this shall be the great event of the modern era, and all are equally desirous that the record of time made shall be something extraordinary—it will be postponed until to-morrow or the next fair day, of which due notice will be given on the bulletin-boards in season to prevent disappointment; but as the storm has ceased and the wind changed at the hour at which we are writing, We have every reason to anticipate "a fair day and good track," the largest attendance and the most intense excitement that has ever been known on any occasion within the last quarter of a century. So much has been said and written about this great match that nothing remains but to await the result, which will cause over $100,000 to change hands.

A Vote.—At the rubber clothing-store, No. 347 Broadway, a Presidential vote was taken by the employes, yesterday, with the following result: Lincoln, 13; McClellan, 1. The one for McClellan was "born near the Shannon."

For New-Orleans.—The steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans, will sail Saturday, Sept. 10. She belongs to the line of Messrs. Cromwell & Co., and as her accommodations have been enlarged and much improved, she offers very superior inducements for travelers. Passage (first-class) $60.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Desperate Condition of the Rebel Finances.

STILL ANOTHER COLLAPSE ANTICIPATED

Confederate Currency Worth but Five Cents on the Dollar.

COMMENTS ON M'CLELLAN'S NOMINATION.

An Important Speech by Senator Semmes, of Louisiana.

Consequences of the Fall of Atlanta Foreshadowed.

We continue our extracts from Richmond papers. Their comments upon the condition of Confederate finances, and the frank admissions of Senator Semmes regarding the consequences of the fall of Atlanta, will be found interesting:

THE REBEL FINANCES.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

G. A. TRENHOLM, the new Minister of Finance of the Confederacy, has written a letter in reply to one from Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, which will be read with interest by the people. We copy it in full:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Gov. Bonham:

I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm; but, on the contrary, every motive for confidence. An all-pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency *had the unhappy effect of unsettling the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes.* Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept, like an all-pervading poison, into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the issues.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premises they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium *would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all salable commodities.* Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, *would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.*

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion; and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that *the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of that three-fifths and one-third per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities.* Everybody regarded with distrust a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in the disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven, by experience, to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people, at the same time, should not be silent, and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival at Richmond I found that the Commissioners of Prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at thirty dollars and thirty-five dollars per bushel, respectively, for the months of August and September. *The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance you can easily imagine.* This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties, and resolutions adopted, boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisted upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency. The result was that the commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to seven dollars and a half for wheat for the month of August, and five dollars for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you, as Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our own people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well-established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government, will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention, I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. *We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.*

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes; those incurred abroad and those incurred at home. In respect to the first, there has hitherto been little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies will probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. *The malice of our foes have raised the price of cotton to 30d. per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of the currency enables us at the same time to buy at home at less actually than 4d., it is plainly seen that it can be no difficult task to draw from our enemies, and from the complacent spectators of the atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants.* This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with; and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions, and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labor, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear the burden? If they give all that is asked without compensation, they would give at best no more than their surplus, and would be no poorer for the gift. How then can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear Sir, that you may agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs. I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to declare in favor of lower prices; manufacturers, railroad companies, and every great interest of the country, should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with more moderate prices, and keep down the public debt, and not by extorting the highest prices, swell the public burden and disturb our confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Government.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, with great respect.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

THE NOMINATION OF M'CLELLAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 3.

The nomination of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, uniting upon him both the peace and war sections of that party, opens quite a new act of the grand drama which occupies the stage of this continent. The very first thing which is now to be determined is whether LINCOLN and SEWARD, with their powerful and compact party in full possession of the Government, will stand quietly by and suffer the power to be wrested from their hands by an ordinary presidential election in November. Their mission is not yet accomplished—*Lincoln is not yet acknowledged President of the whole of those "United States" of which he was elected Chief Magistrate.* His term, therefore, is not yet over—it has not begun to run. He and his ministers have already several times, and in several forms intimated that there can be no constitutional election of a President of the United States again until it shall be concurred in by the whole body of States, and until after he shall have enjoyed his own; you might as well have stolen from him his flatboat on the Ohio, and put it openly up at auction. Besides, the mighty achievement which he says God raised him up and "drafted him into that apex" expressly to accomplish—no less than redeeming a whole continent and saving the last hope of free government for the human species, is not yet accomplished; and the hosts of champions of human freedom that surrounds him have not yet extracted the "last dollar" from the treasury. He is ready and willing to finish his glorious mission; his multitudes of bold army contractors are still willing to save their country; he has an army of half a million at his orders, and Generals to lead it, on whom he and the human species can depend. Is it to be supposed that he will now permit a disgraced officer, one whom he has not found worthy even to lead a corps in that army, to be set up by a faction, to be quietly elected, to hurl him, him, the Emperor of thirty-six States, from his throne, in the very midst of his momentous labors, in the very moment when the backbone of the "rebellion" is as it were broken, and the Re-United States are on the very point of dazzling all creation with open effulgence before unknown, and throw all again into confusion and chaos, blast the hopes of prosperity, and inflict cruel disappointment and dismay on two hemispheres? It is not to be thought of. LINCOLN must make a *coup d'etat*; there is a precedent for it in Europe (for we know the Yankee nation would do nothing without a precedent in Europe,) in the French *coup d'etat* of 2d December.

The moment those Chicago Democrats promulgate their "platform," why not arrest MCCLELLAN and the other ringleaders of Chicago, together with leading Democrats throughout the country, all simultaneously, thrust them into the deepest dungeons of Fort Warren, and, at the same instant, make some salutary slaughters under pretense of suppoine riot and sedition in various towns of the northwest?

This would "strike terror," a great point gained, and show that he is a man not to be trifled with. It is hard to say how this method would answer; but there are men close to the ear of LINCOLN who are quite capable of advising him to make a copy only bigger and bloodier, of the famous *coup* of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

If he will not or cannot come up to this mark, then we presume that he is lost; the Republican Emperor and his shoddy Court and nobility go out—a Democratic Emperor and a newer new *noblesse* of Democratic shoddy come in. If so, how will it affect us? The platform of Chicago is not known; and, seeing that Peace Democrats and War Democrats have compromised on MCCLELLAN, the said platform is half peace and half war; it floats between peace and war, being constructed in such a way as to drift to either side, and settle down next March in a war or peace policy as circumstances may require. Armistice will certainly be a feature in the new policy; armistice with a view to negotiation. And now, supposing that armistice to be accepted, it must be admitted that the situation would be regarded by many good Confederates as more perilous to our independence than LINCOLN's war to the knife; for those "negotiations" will not necessarily be confined, as they ought to be, to the Confederate Government; they may address themselves severally, perhaps unofficially, to State Legislatures; they may wind their way through every ramification of society, by commercial transactions and private intercourse; may approach influential individuals in the shape of promises of political support—nay, of hard money; in every conceivable manner, that season of armistice would be used to create here a Union party once more. The effort would fail, yet it might distract and divide, and introduce troublesome discord, where now there is a good practical unanimity. There can be no doubt that should LINCOLN permit an election—and should MCCLELLAN be the new President—and should he offer an armistice for negotiation—even though it should be a real, genuine cessation of hostilities by sea and land, the cause of Confederate independence would then begin to have a new kind of perils to encounter, and would have to meet them by a new effort of public virtue more heroic than military achievement itself. And, after all, be it remembered that, if such an armistice is proposed, it is accompanied by an implied threat. This is the very feature which gave MCCLELLAN precedence over all competitors—that he is a General and a young Napoleon, and is supposed to know how the war can at any time be brought to a successful issue, if LINCOLN would but let him have his own way. We are about to be asked, then, to negotiate under the Damocles sword; they dare to hold up before us *in terrorem* the hero of Harrison's Landing as a warning that if, after all promised blandishments and constitutional guarantees, and we still hold out against the "Union of our fathers," that young NAPOLEON will be reluctantly compelled to exterminate us at last.

But perhaps these speculations are premature. The ides of November have not come. LINCOLN is still Emperor. No armistice has yet been even proposed, and it will be time enough to think of guarding against blandishments and blarney when we shall have effectually repelled horse, foot and artillery.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 3.

The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it, and will decide which shall rule, LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN. Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between LINCOLN, MCCLELLAN and their respective positions. There is probably no one by whom LINCOLN would not prefer to be beaten. This will add venom to the rivalry. We suppose MCCLELLAN will at once resign his commission in the army. He would, indeed, have precedent in retaining his place. Gens. TAYLOR and SCOTT both ran a Presidential race without leaving the army. But MCCLELLAN would be differently situated. It would be indelicate in him to owe anything to the forbearance of his rival; it would be unsafe to leave himself in the power of his enemy. LINCOLN is depraved enough to treat him as David did Uriah, and make him perish in the battle front.

The eight weeks of canvass will be filled with excitement. The draft, which is to commence next Monday—the war news, the political gatherings, the mass meetings, the speeches, the State elections, the arrest of editors and speakers—possibly the arrest of MCCLELLAN himself, in imitation of his master-stroke in arresting the Maryland Legislature, during the days that he served LINCOLN—all these will crowd the canvass with scenes of passion, perhaps of uproar and blood. There is no knowing into what it may drift ere the lues of November. We think it will result in MCCLELLAN's election.

VIEWS OF A SECESSION SENATOR.

PEACE—IMPORTANCE OF ATLANTA.

Senator SEMMES, of Louisiana, delivered a speech at Jackson, Miss., on the 15th ult., on the state of the country, a sketch of which is furnished by a correspondent of the *Clarion*. After some remarks upon the situation in general, the finances, &c., the speaker now came to the most important portion of his address, and that was, as to the prospect of peace; and, *so great was the anxiety of the audience upon the subject that there was an involuntary movement nearer to him as quick as the word peace was mentioned, and breathless anxiety prevailed throughout to catch every word.* He commenced by frankly confessing to the people that the Confederate authorities had abandoned all hopes of any assistance from the governments of Europe, or through the occupation of Mexico by the French. *Our hopes for an early peace were dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic Party at the North in the approaching Presidential election.* The whole population of the North, the rich as well as the poor, were now called to face the war with all its horrors; and he believed *that they would not submit to the draft ordered for the 5th of September next; that they would resist by force of arms first; that the Peace Party would continue to grow and be successful in the approaching canvass.*

President LINCOLN had already taken alarm at the clamor of the people of the North for peace, and their condemnation of his course for refusing to treat with Messrs. CLAY, HOLCOMBE and SANDERS, and the consequent disaster he had brought upon his prospects for reelection, and it was actually he who sent Messrs. JAQUES and KIRBY to Richmond to obtain President DAVIS' declaration that our Government would not treat with the enemy except upon the basis of the recognition of our independence. Such had been heralded to the North by Mr. LINCOLN's agents, who, at the same time, however, acknowledged that President DAVIS informed them that we were not fighting for the institution of Slavery, but for our rights as sovereign States, and the inalienable right of self-government. The honorable speaker dwelt at length upon these points; said he did not desire to excite any undue expectations or alarm, *that everything depended upon Sherman being routed from Atlanta. That Richmond was safe, and Atlanta would be the great battle-field of this war.* Everything indicated that the enemy were concentrating all their available forces there, *our Government was doing the same. Mississippi would have to take care of herself for the present, for the fall of Atlanta would re-establish a Trans-Chattahoochee Department, cut us off from Richmond, and entail upon us the same difficulties which now existed with regard to the Trans-Mississippi Department; it would enable Lincoln to enforce his draft upon the 5th of September; requires the relegation of that black-hearted monster, and prolong the war to an indefinite period of time.* He, however, hoped for the better; he believed he could see a glimmer of peace in the distance; in fact, he felt fully convinced of it himself, but he repeated again, that everything depended upon the rout or retreat of SHERMAN and the success of the Peace party at the North. He advised every one to come to the rescue, and all would be well.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

From the Examiner, Sept. 3.

If we would have peace we must conquer it. and we may conquer it speedily if we but perform our duties at this juncture as well as we have discharged them hitherto. GRANT and SHERMAN can hold out but a very little longer, if the absentees from the armies of LEE and HOOD will at once return to their posts. And EARLY will continue to hold his Lower Valley, the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad and the Potomac Canal. If he be supported as he should be by the Secessionists of that section and the portion of Maryland that adjoins it.

A few thousand men now, added to each of our three principal armies, might, and almost certainly would, enable us to bring this campaign to a speedy and glorious conclusion; to defeat, if not overwhelm, the armies of GRANT and SHERMAN, to hold the Valley, and to threaten, if not invade, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Fifteen or twenty thousand men, equally distributed between these great armies, just now, would avail more than a hundred thousand added to them next Spring. The draft at the North is about to begin, and if we evince increased strength and resolution, and thereby convince the masses at the North that to be drafted is to meet eventual death, or ruin to themselves and those dependent on them, we may expect such armed resistance to the draft as will render it operative for any efficient purpose.

But if we relax our exertions, if many of us absent ourselves from the army who should be in it, or if we generally fail to encourage enlistments, to denounce and inform against deserters, and to point out to the enrolling officers all the individuals of that numerous class who are daily attaining the age of eighteen, we may, by such neglect and indifference, secure the safe retreat of GRANT and SHERMAN, and once more see the Valley successfully invaded. Every soldier, every aged and infirm man, every minister of the Gospel, and every woman, should now keep ward and watch, detect, shame and expose the laggards and deserters, and encourage those who stand to their posts, who are returning to the ranks, or who, just coming of age, are cheerfully buckling on their armor to rally to the standard of their country. Now is the time to conquer peace; just as the enemy's veterans go out of service, and before his raw recruits (if he can get recruits) are drilled into soldiership.

Let us not remit our exertions because the enemy seems much exhausted, and the prospects of peace improving. That exhaustion will speedily disappear, and he will prepare for the new and mightier effort, if dampened zeal and diminished numbers on our part give him room to still hope for conquest. The prospects of peace and independence, now so promising and bright, will fade away and vanish if the ranks of our armies be thinned by desertions, by the indifference and neglect of our home-keeping people, or the careless and inefficient discharge of their duties by our enrolling officers.

Our independence achieved, and this war, in its conduct and in its results, will be, on our part, the most glorious recorded in history. Every man will hereafter be proud to tell his friends and neighbors, his children and his grandchildren, that he took active part in it, incurring all its perils, and enduring all its hardships as they came in his way, without flinching or repining. Indeed, every man will have just cause to be proud that he was a true and faithful Confederate soldier in the war of 1861. On the other hand, how the blush of shame will mantle the cheek of him who has shirked his duty and kept out of the ranks, when asked by his children or his grandchildren, "Where were you, father, and what battles did you fight in the great war for Confederate independence?"

It may be an easy thing now for many hale and hearty men to keep out of the army; an easy thing now, but a hard thing to be borne hereafter. Hard for one's self to bear through a long life, perhaps of disgrace, of penitence, shame and remorse. Hard to bear the disgrace ourselves, still harder to feel and know that the sneer of contempt and the finger of scorn will, for our neglect of patriotic duty, be pointed at our children and our children's children. Better, far better, fill a patriot's grave, and leave an honest fame and honorable poverty as the only heritage to our family, than bequeath to them millions acquired by speculation and extortion in the midst of this war, in which we took no part.

Now is the time, and probably a time that will not last long, for every one capable of bearing arms, and who has not yet entered the army, to join its ranks and win the proud distinction of having been a Confederate soldier in the war of 1861. Considerations of patriotism, as well as of selfishness, point to this course of conduct as the line of duty.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 3.

There was nothing done at Petersburgh yesterday, not even the late customary shelling.

FROM ATLANTA.

The report of a battle at Atlanta on the 31st ult. was received here yesterday. The report was that Gens. STEPHEN D. LEE and CLEBURNE, with HARDEE's corps, attacked the enemy, and took their intrenchments, but the enemy being reinforced, the ground was only partially held, and night closed with no decisive results; that the battle was renewed the next day, result unknown, and that in the first day's fight Gens. PATTON, ANDERSON and CUMMINGS were wounded. This is all very circumstantial, but seeing that the War Department are unadvised of any such battle, we, for the present, withhold our belief.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Six hundred Confederate officers, who are to be placed under our fire on Morris Island, have arrived at Hilton Head. We have the same number of Yankee officers in Charleston, but not yet placed in a position exposed to the Yankee fire.

The steamer *Mary Bowe*, in attempting to run in from Bermuda, Wednesday night, ran over a wreck off Long Island and sunk instantly. The passengers and crew escaped, and have arrived at Charleston.

RETALIATION.

A delicious piece of retaliation was visited upon the Yankees on our lines day before yesterday. It seems that on a considerable portion of our lines in front of Petersburgh there had existed a tacit truce for several days, during which the Yankees, without fear of disturbance, strolled and loafed in large numbers in front of their works. Our men received orders not to interfere with them unless Petersburgh was again shelled, but in that case to open upon them, without notice, the most destructive possible fire. Thursday morning the Yankees were out in great numbers, enjoying the fine weather and the early morning air. For half an hour the Yankee batteries had been playing upon the town, knocking private houses to pieces and endangering the lives of non-combatants, but the Yankee strollers gave the matter no attention, not then believing that it could concern them in any way.

Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic, and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The best of it was that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade. When the shelling of the city had ceased, and quiet had been restored along the lines, it was explained to the Yankees that they had been fired into because of the barbarous conduct of their Generals in bombarding the private residences of Petersburgh.

THE BATTLE OF REAMS'.

It is not too late to say a word or two about the battle of Reams' Station, especially as the recently published report of HANCOCK has revived the subject.

We have previously stated that a heavy Yankee force of cavalry and infantry, sent out by GRANT to succor the Wilson raiders, stopped at Reams', and intrenched the position. On the evening of the 25th instant a portion of HANCOCK's corps held this position while the rest were engaged in destroying the Weldon Railroad toward Stony Creek. Gen. HAMPTON attacked the working parties three miles south of Reams', and drove them to that point.

About 5 o'clock a division of HILL's corps attacked the enemy's works at Reams' unsuccessfully. Half an hour later PEGRAM, with eighteen guns, having shaken the enemy's left by a terrific connonade of fifteen minutes' duration, HAYS attacked at that point, the dismounted cavalry going into the action on his right. ROSSER's, BARRINGER's and CHAMBLISS' brigades, the latter commanded by Col. J. LUCIUS DAVIS, were in the action, YOUNG's and BUTLER's brigades being in reserve. We drove the enemy out of the position, which we still hold. The fruits of the victory are enumerated in Gen. HILL's official report, published yesterday.

Our men say that so far from the battle "resembling Spottsylvania in its character," as reported by HANCOCK, they never knew the Yankees to fight with so little spirit.

Why is Phalen's Night Blooming Cereus worth the last dollar a lady has in her purse? Because it is better to be dollarless with it than dolorous for the want of it.

Why is the Perfume of Phalen's Night BLOOMING CEREUS like the honey bee? Because it is a sweet savor (sweet saver.)

Why is Phalen's Celebrated Extract Night BLOOMING CEREUS like a candle? Because the oftener you snuff it the better you like it.

As the Flowers from which Phalen's EXTRACT NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is produced only open in the night, it is quite natural that it should be the star perfume of the day.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Colerico—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble, one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes, splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. ROSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS."
Is the only Truss in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO pressure on the BACK or cord. This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 86 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 745 Broway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 12 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Ordinance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARNOUX—DUDLEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rector, EDWARD FRANCIS ARNOUX, M. D., and ELIZA ANNE, second daughter of Mr. Henry Dudley, architect.

COOKE—WATERS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Thos. Hastings, at the residence of the bride's parents, HARRY C. COOKE and HATTIE R. WATERS, both of this City.

DRAPER—VANDERVOORT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, HENRY DRAPER and GERTRUDE A., daughter of J. B. Vanderpoort, Esq., all of this City.

MERSTER—DIEDERICKS.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Uetersen, Holstein, by Rev. E. Brocker, LOUIS H. KOHNTZE, of Cette, France, and SARAH ADELINE, daughter of the late Francis DIEDERICKS, of Jersey City.

TOMLINS—WEST.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Spencer Rice, MORTON C. TOMLINS and MARIA E. WEST, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, JOHN M. ASPINWALL.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

AUSTIN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Lake Mahopac, by drowning, HENRY PECK, only son of George W. and Elmira D. Austin, and grandson of Jonathan Dean, of Red Mills, Putnam County, N. Y., in the 7th year of his age.

BONE.—At his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, CORNELIUS BONE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, &c., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 West 26th-st.

CARPENTER.—At her father's residence, Chatham, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 1, GEORGIA, youngest daughter of Dr. E. W. and Mary H. Carpenter, aged 20 years, 5 months and 17 days.

At the same place, on Sunday, Sept. 4, EDWIN CARPENTER, only child of Edwin F. and Ella C. Knowlton, of Brooklyn, L. I., and grandson of Wm. Knowlton, Esq., of Upton, aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

Their remains were deposited in the family vault Sept. 6.

COVEL.—On Monday, Sept. 5, FANNIE WISWALL, third daughter of Wm. E. and Addie A. Covel, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Jane-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

COOK.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Rev. ROSSELL S. COOK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) in West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

DOYLE.—At Graniteville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 5, JOHN E. DOYLE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Alfred Mebereau, Graniteville, S. I., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend can leave by the Staten Island boat, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Day sts., at 9:15 A. M.

DATER.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, CAROLINE E. DATER, widow of the late Philip Dater, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Madison-av., on Friday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FRY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, SOPHIA AMELIA, wife of Wm. H. Fry, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 348 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, HENRY EVAN GODFREY, aged 27 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Sept. 8, from No. 200 Prince-st.

KEYSER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, HARRIETTE W. DILON, wife of John KEYSER.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LANDRY.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at 11¾ A. M., FRANCIS LANDRY, native of Switzerland, aged 42 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 693 Broadway, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

SANDERS.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Major REED SANDERS, son of George N. Sanders, and grandson of the late Commodore Reed, U. S. N.

Funeral from Grace Church to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SWAN.—At Rose Hill Farm, near Geneva, on Friday, Sept. 2, ORIE DWIGHT SWAN, youngest child of Robert J. and Margaret A. Swan, aged 5 years, 4 months and 12 days.

WHITE.—On Monday, Sept. 5, after a short illness, HARRIET WHITE, sister of the late Augustus Van Courtlandt, of Yonkers.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sisters, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock. Hudson River cars leave New-York at 11:30, and return at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Approved and used by prominent Physicians and Chemists. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

TO GENTLEMEN.
FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. MCKINLEY,
No. 866 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory No. 440 West-st.

BILLIARD'S LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
1 vol. 12m., cloth—with Portrait, $1 50.
For sale by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 414 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to seventy-five dollars a set.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 414 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any saving bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 336 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 660 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 260 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

B

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolroom 8, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

(Christian Brothers,)

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per session of 10 months, are $300; payment of half session of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 22 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 27th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS are deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at A. PLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 34 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This Institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 8 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 13 M., after the 12th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

D. S. BOWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 16th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 19th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION,

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 44th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll.. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 533½ West 23d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bratttleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, B. B. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. WAKEFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 11th-st., will reopen September 19. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee Da ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, No. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at BOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits: become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 46th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Sayee, No. 826.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 15 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,193 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 823 6th-av., Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDROU.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches. In ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school. Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM.

No. 213 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept, 6.

Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education, French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 36 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—A French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPONDents WANTED—To advance Educational interests throughout the country. *Principals, Trustees* and *Parents* introduced to accomplished *Teachers. Pupils* received for Schools and Seminaries. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-5th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Sayee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW CHILdren to teach at their houses one or two hours each day, in the English and French branches; the best of references given. A note addressed to TEACHER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUction in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 5 Bond-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 36th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and H. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 5th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 276 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 33 West 33d-st., two doors from Broadway.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEUTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY OF first-class ability and large experience, whose scheme embraces, in addition to the solid branches of education, a full course of Belles Letters Literature in several languages, with especial attention to composition and elegance of style, is open to a morning engagement. Address Mrs. F., care of Mr. Christern, 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,564, New-York Post-office

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH College desires a situation to teach the classics, mathematics or higher English branch, in a high school or academy. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ALPHA, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—AN EPISCOpalian, accustomed to teach the usual branches of a lady's education—a situation as governess in a family or school. Address A. M. M., Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning teacher in a family of young children; English branches and only rudimental music. Address Box No. 4,436 Post-office.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extend in 20x34, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN,

No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and healthful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $1,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

15 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; as high ground as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 21x100 feet; brick and brown stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Terms easy. Opposite side, a row of brown-stone houses, 20x100 feet. Price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises. J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 45 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT WOODside, L. I., 3 miles from Hunter's Point ferry, containing about 3½ acres of land, with a good three-story and cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension size of main building 40x36, extension 10x40, all necessary out-buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 257 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT first-class extra wide house, with extra deep lot and stable privileges; for sale with furniture, and immediate possession. Price $50,000. $15,000 of the purchase money would be taken in a good farm or vacant lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, complete with every modern convenience, was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 125 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front French roof houses—design, material and finish of the best kind—near the Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ½ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., JUST east of 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown stone house, 25x65 feet, and in complete order throughout; lot

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

FOR GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,724 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY..... ....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,188	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	3,176	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $60 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading leaving their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
CANADA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
NORTH AMERICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$129 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California.
VIA NICARAUGA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Bailey.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Floor above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,316, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency

JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (United line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 14 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....86 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
Chas. Marshman, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. Lawrence, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 21st inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Frances A. Dana, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $3. Excursion Ticket, $5, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
M. K. Jesup & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, cor. Broad-st.,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 283, 284, 3, 459, 444, 552, 345, 387, 374, 230, 306, 167, 267, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:20 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 8 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 6, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo,
1 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
6:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday nights. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroad.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Trumper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamer leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 14 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 6 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS AND PACKERS.—TWO HYdraulic presses, several mahogany top tables, a Wilder's patent safe, and all the fixtures of a dry goods refinishing establishment, for sale at No. 66 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BROWN horse, 16 hands high, long tail, six years old, warranted sound; kind in single and double harness. Inquire of WOOD GIBSON, No. 198 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!

THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
B. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11¾ A. M., 1¾ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

First Day—Premium $300, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles. 27 entries. Premium $200, all ages, two mile heats.

Second Day—HURDLE RACE, $500. 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

Third Day—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $900, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $300, all ages, 2 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with care for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Weak Debilitement than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years applied his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. He has a wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case by one bottle. Impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that sexual and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by indiscretion, effectually cured. Also victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. RICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A DVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 273½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND PAINS OF all kinds are instantly cured by a new external medical agent, recently discovered by a member of the French Medical College of Paris. He will be at home every day, from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M., at No. 1 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females, (even by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway, where with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions, forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice over thirty years.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of the moneys unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee

New-York, May 31, 1864.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EUGENE J. CHESSO or CHASE, or of his heirs. When last heard from, about ten or twelve years since, was living at Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Any information of the whereabouts of himself or heirs may be addressed to ISAAC CARHART, No. 315 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and will be greatly to their advantage.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity.—The corner-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. will be laid, with appropriate exercises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Should the weather prove rainy, the ceremony will be postponed to the first clear day. By order of the Vestry.

SAMUEL H. HYNG, Jr., Rector.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864,
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR,
Also of Grover's Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR,
Also Director of Operas.

The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,

FAUST,

A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.

The list of Artistes of
THE GRAND OPERA COMPANY
will receive an immediate announcement. It comprises several new and talented artistes expressly engaged for this season from Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Darmstadt, by a competent agent sent to secure them, together with the entire Grand German Opera Company of last season.

The members of the
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
have been selected with the greatest care and present an array of talent and numbers
RARELY EQUALED IN THE WORLD.

THE COSTUMES have been procured in Europe at immense expense.

The Operas selected will be presented with
THE MOST SUPERB MISE EN SCENE.

The entire announcements are in preparation and will appear early in the week.

The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the summer, and several important improvements have been effected.

The sale of secured seats for
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, FAUST,
will commence Thursday morning at the usual places.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

The manager begs leave to inform his patrons that in consequence of its great popularity, and the many applications made for repetition of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
it will be presented
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 7, 1864,
with all its THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS, GRAND TABLEAUX, FULL CORPS DE BALLET,
W. WHEATLEY, as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
supported by the following members of the company:
Mrs. Farren, Miss Isabel Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, G. Becks, J. Hagan, H. Danver, Mr. E. Barry, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor.....Harvey B. Dodworth
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) third night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear as
CORIOLANUS.
Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 3 cents
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE CREATION.
JONES' WOOD,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

The Oratorio has been postponed to the above-named date on account of unfavorable weather.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 55th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLERE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Games of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864. Tickets 25 cents.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

DE LANEAU HOUSE, NO. 72 WEST 40th-st., fronting Reservoir Park, near 5th-av. Large and commodious suites of rooms, newly and elegantly furnished. Also, one large suite on second floor, unfurnished.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

coming to Paris to arrange a marriage with the Princess ANNA MURAT. The father of the Princess ANNA is LUCIEN MURAT, son of the famous MURAT, King of Naples; her mother was an American lady, Miss FRAZIER, of Charleston, South Carolina. Both parents are still living. The Princess is six years older than the Prince HUMBERT, but she is a handsome and most excellent person, and will grace the throne of the Kingdom of Italy as few others could do. Everybody but the priesthood and the Papists are delighted at the idea of this alliance, and when the son of the gallant VICTOR EMANUEL comes to Paris he will receive from the people, at least, quite a different reception from that they gave the King of Spain. There will be no need either of reviews, or balls, or fireworks, to provoke the public enthusiasm.

Capt. SEMMES is here getting out at DENTU'S publishing house the journal of his exploits on the *Alabama*. The book will, no doubt, have a large sale.

The owners of DE TOCQUEVILLE'S copyrights are bringing out a large and very fine complete edition of his works.

The Gen. Marquis DE GROUCHY, who has just died at Paris, commenced, a few days before he died, a libel suit against M. THIERS, for the statement made by the latter in his "Consulate and the Empire," that it was by the fault of the deceased's father, Gen. GROUCHY, that the battle of Waterloo was lost. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

The rebel cruiser Florida arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, from Bermuda, and sailed again on the 4th.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.

From the London Times, Aug. 25.

The Federal steam frigate Niagara brought up in Dover Roads this morning, having on board Capt. WITHYCOMBE and 33 men belonging to the screw steamer Georgia, which is the property of a British merchant resident in Liverpool, and was captured by the Niagara while sailing under the British flag, on Monday, the 15th of August, about 20 miles off Lisbon. The capture was made by the Commodore in command of the Niagara, on the ground that the Georgia was formerly a belligerent ship, and is the service of the Confederate States as the celebrated cruiser of the same name. It seems, however, that the Georgia was purchased some few months ago by Mr. E. BATES, a shipowner of Liverpool, and some nice questions of an international character will therefore possibly arise out of this proceeding on the part of the Niagara.

The Georgia, it appears, was under orders for Lisbon, having been chartered by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of conveying passengers between that place and the African coast or the West Indies. She had been regularly fitted up for this traffic, having accommodations for thirty first-class and twenty second class passengers. There is reason to believe that the American Commodore was kept informed of the object and destination of the vessel, and that she had been closely watched at Liverpool. This was her first voyage under her new ownership, and her crew had all received a month's pay in advance. Nothing unusual occurred till she arrived about twenty miles off Lisbon, when the Niagara was seen apparently waiting for her. Capt. WITHYCOMBE did not deviate from his course until brought to with a couple of shots fired across his bows. He was shortly afterward boarded by an armed boat's crew in command of an officer of the Niagara, who requested his attendance before the Commodore. He protested against the insult which had been offered to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the Georgia was a British ship engaged in legitimate and peaceable traffic, no right could exist under which his course could be arrested. Upon getting on board the Niagara, the Commodore explained that it was his duty to seize the Georgia, but that he desired on the same Capt. WITHYCOMBE and his crew as little discomfort as possible. The ship's papers were then taken possession of, and the crew detained as prisoners till the Niagara reached Dover, when they were landed and conveyed to the Dover Sailors' Home, where they were kindly received. Thence they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

The Niagara, which is a magnificent steamer, resembling a little our Himalay, saluted on bringing up in the bay, a compliment which was returned by the artillery from the Castle batteries. Soon after landing Capt. WITHYCOMBE and his crew she steamed off in the direction of the Downs.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 26.

The history of the *Georgia* since she came into the Mersey may be told with the utmost candor, and is briefly this: As she had ceased to be useful as a man-of-war, she was offered for sale by the Confederate Government, who had previously dismantled her and removed all warlike weapons and stores. Having entered into negotiations for her purchase, Mr. BATES communicated with the Custom-house authorities as to the manner in which they would regard the vessel. Mr. PRICE EDWARDS, the collector, acting on instructions received from London, informed Mr. BATES that he would be able to obtain a register for the ship when he applied for it. Upon this assurance—and Mr. BATES would have had nothing to do with the vessel unless he was assured that she would be registered as a British ship—the purchase was completed on the 2d of June last; the necessary formalities were gone through to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, and the Georgia was accordingly registered on the 30th of June as a British ship, in the name of Mr. BATES.

The new owner had, therefore, taken all proper precautions to see that his title was indisputable, and careful scrutiny left no ground to suppose that the slightest difficulty would occur. Negotiations were then entered into between Mr. BATES and the representatives in England of the Portuguese Government, who were desirous of engaging a steamer to proceed to Lisbon and thence to the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast of Africa. These negotiations resulted in the engagement of the Georgia upon terms which are explained in the charter-party. We have seen the original charter-party, dated the 28th of July, and may thus summarize its chief clauses:

The agreement is between EDWARD BATES, owner of the good screw-steamship called the Georgia, of 648 tons gross register and 200 horse-power; and F. J. VAN ZELLER, Esq., on behalf of the Portugese Government. It provides that such vessel or steamer, being tight, staunch and strong, and in every way fitted for the voyage or service, with the full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen, adapted to a merchant steamer of her class and tonnage, shall be placed under the direction of the said charterer or merchant, or his assigns, to be by him or them employed for the conveyance of lawful merchandise, except sugar, molasses, or any article injurious to an iron ship—of course twenty tons each of sugar and molasses or any quantity of copper the ship can carry is not objected to—as follows: From Liverpool to Lisbon, and from thence to Cape de Verds, Principe, S. Thomé, Vanguella, Loando, Massamada, Ambriz, and return to Lisbon, calling at the above ports on the return to Lisbon.

The Georgia was ready to sail on the 5th, and the circumstances attending her detention are generally known. But the official correspondence between Mr. BATES and the Portuguese authorities throws considerable light on the manner in which the former regarded the threatening attitude of the Niagara on her visit to the Mersey. So convinced was he that the Federal frigate would not dare to seize a British merchantman, that he characterized the report as "old women's talk," and professed his readiness to send the ship to sea, notwithstanding the threats of the Federal cruiser. In accordance with this determination, Mr. BATES, who had full confidence in the power and will of Great Britain to support her authority over her own mercantile marine—did actually despatch the vessel as soon as he had the orders of the Portuguese Consul-General to that effect. The following communications speak for themselves, and may be relied upon as genuine, as we copy from the *originals*, which have been placed at our service without reserve:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3, 1864.

Mr. E. Bates, Liverpool:

SIR: I have received instructions from my Minister in London to detain the *Georgia* (s.s.) until further orders. I am, Sir, respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Spain.

From Van Zeller, Consul-General, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford-place, Liverpool:

I have just heard from Liverpool. *Niagara* waiting to capture *Georgia* outside English waters. If you are afraid I will cancel charter, your returning charter money, and pay for coals, &c. Otherwise, send her to sea at once.

Aug. 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Van Zeller, Consul-General Portugal, London.

I am not afraid. Only old women's talk. Send orders from your Minister, and ship shall go to sea.

Telegram from Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates, Liverpool.

Send the *Georgia* to sea at once. Aug. 6, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Van Zeller, Consul-General, Portugal, London.

Your telegram to hand. Must have orders from Portuguese Minister through Liverpool Consulate, as the order for detention came through same channel. Get this done immediately, or *Georgia* will not sail.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, No. 42 SOUTH JOHN-ST., LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3, 1864.

E. Bates, Esq., Liverpool:

SIR: I have just received an official letter from my Minister in London, who orders me to tell you to send the *Georgia* as soon as you have orders from the Consul-General in London to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours very respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES,
Acting Consul for Portugal.

Aug. 3, 1864.

Edward Bates, Liverpool, to Consul-General, Portugal, London:

I have just received orders to let *Georgia* sail on receiving your orders. Please send them at once.

AUGUST 3, 1864.

Van Zeller, London, to Edward Bates, Rumford-place, Liverpool:

Send steamer to sea at once.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, No. 42 SOUTH JOHN-ST., LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3, 1864.

E. Bates, Esq., Liverpool:

SIR: As I have to inform my Minister of the precise time of the departure of the steamer *Georgia*, I request you to inform me by writing of the same as soon as she sails. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALVARO CARNEIRO GERALDES.
Acting Consul for Portugal.

The subsequent history of the Georgia is soon told. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst., and proceeded on her voyage under the British flag; but off Lisbon, on the 13th inst., she was seized by the Niagara, which was cruising about for the purpose of intercepting her. The Georgia is now on her passage to Boston, Mass., in charge of a prize crew. It is a novel thing for a British ship, with a *bona fide* British register on board, and admittedly engaged in legitimate commerce, to be forcibly taken possession of, and sent into a prize court upon the shallow pretext that at some former period, and while under different ownership, she was engaged in hostilities against the Federal States. Neither Mr. BATES nor the Portuguese Government can submit to this audacious appropriation of their property. It rests with the British Government to set Mr. BATES right; his property has been seized in violation of all lawful authority, and as his injury will be immediately laid before the Foreign Office, the Government must take prompt measures not only to recover the ship herself, but also to obtain suitable compensation for the injury.

THE LEGAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

From the Daily News, Aug. 26.

The question is whether, according to the recognized doctrines of international law, the Captain of the Niagara was justified in seizing the Georgia—a vessel which at the time of the seizure was sailing under British colors, but which only a few weeks before had been a vessel of war commissioned by the Confederate Government. It is said that the Custom-house officers at Liverpool had warned the owners of the Georgia that they could not legally transfer the property in her. But whether the Confederate officers or agents did or did not receive any such warning is immaterial, for the law on the subject is clear beyond discussion. Fortunately the question has been decided in this country more than half a century ago by that eminent Judge, Lord STOWELL, in the case of the Minerva, which is reported in the sixth volume of Sir CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON'S Reports, and therefore any legal speculation on the subject would be superfluous.

It appears that in the month of April, 1807, the Minerva, a Dutch ship-of-war, was lying in the neutral port of Bergen, having been chased thither by a British frigate. It was proved that whilst lying in Bergen this vessel had been sold by her owners, the Dutch East India Company, to certain individuals, and that those individuals had sold her to a then proximate, Count BENTINCK, Lord of Knipnausen. The object of the purchase was that the ship might be employed in the West India trade. For this purpose it was necessary that she should be transferred from the neutral port of Bergen to the port of Knipnausen. Accordingly, a captain was put on board at Bergen, the Knipnausen colors were hoisted, and while on the high seas she was captured by a British vessel. The parallel between the Minerva and the Georgia is complete. Both vessels, when they entered the neutral harbor, were men-of-war, belonging to a belligerent—both vessels were dismantled in the neutral harbor—both vessels were sold to a neutral while lying in the neutral harbor—both vessels were proceeding under neutral colors to a neutral harbor, and were about to embark in the West India trade. If it was lawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it must be lawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool. If it was unlawful for the Dutch to sell the Minerva in Bergen, it must be unlawful for the Confederates to sell the Georgia in Liverpool.

Let us hear what Lord STOWELL has to say upon the subject: "The first question is, whether such a purchase can be legally made? I am not aware of any case in this court, or in the Court of Appeal, in which the legality of such a purchase has been recognized. There have been cases of merchant vessels driven into ports out of which they could not escape, and there sold, in which, after much discussion and some hesitation of opinion, the validity of the purchase has been sustained. But whether the purchase of a vessel of this description, built for war, and employed as such, and now rendered incapable of acting as a ship of war by the arms of the other belligerent, and driven into a neutral port for shelter—whether the purchase of such a ship, I say, can be followed, which shall enable the enemy so far to rescue himself from the disadvantage into which he has fallen as to have the value at least restored to him by a neutral purchaser, is a question on which I shall wait for the authority of the Superior Court before I admit the validity of such a transfer. That a private merchant could lawfully do this I shall not hold till I am so instructed by the superior courts." Accordingly, upon these and other grounds, the capture was declared valid, and the claim of Count BENTINCK for the restitution of the ship was rejected.

It is impossible to draw any distinction between the case decided by Lord STOWELL and that of the *Georgia*, and, therefore, the Commander of the *Niagara* was clearly justified by the judgment of that eminent lawyer. It is true, as Lord STOWELL points out, that if the vessel sold is a merchant vessel, the sale is valid; and in this the law of England agrees with that of America, though it differs from that of France and other continental Powers. The practice, says DR. TWISS, of the French tribunals is to refuse to recognize as neutral property any vessel of enemy-build, or which has even been enemy-owned, unless the sale of it to a neutral merchant has taken place before the commencement of hostilities. But the courts of England and America hold the opposite doctrine, although even they restrict the right of purchase by neutrals to merchant vessels; for, as the Queen's Advocate says, "The purchase of a ship-of-war belonging to enemies is held to be invalid." And the distinction between merchant ships and ships-of-war is founded on common sense. The thing objected to is not the purchasing of belligerent property; but it is the purchase of an enemy's *vessel of war* lying *imprisoned* in a neutral port, whence she is unable to escape. A vessel under such circumstances is not an object fairly within the range of commercial speculation. If it were, consider the consequences. Within a few days the Georgia might be rearmed—might again be transferred to some Confederate—might again hoist the Confederate colors and resume her career of devastation. And the same guilt of escaping from a neutral port into which she had been driven might be practised as often as she found it either necessary or convenient.

THE SUCCESS AT MOBILE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the success obtained before Mobile, even in its present proportions, is very considerable, and will do much to revive the spirit of the North—it shows, however, the great natural drawbacks to operations at that city from venomous insects, heat, &c., &c. The article speaks as follows upon the alleged peace prospects: "Here let us declare our belief that the existence of a Peace party is mythical. We are told of 100,000 people meeting to support Gen. MCCLELLAN; does any one believe a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate Generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly if he does it will only be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South. As long as there is ray of hope to light it on, the North will march through the storm and darkness toward its end—Empire."

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, observes that while each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents.

The nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely if the will of New-York should prevail with the representatives of party. The principles of Gen. MCCLELLAN are not very clear—he has always been looked upon as a War Democrat, as being as anxious for Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr. LINCOLN be elected there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years. On the other hand it may be doubted if the Republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation with it, than they were a year ago.

A SHIPWRECK.

The bark *Imogene*, bound from Algoa Bay to London, on June 21, in lat. 34° 22' south, long. 23° 53' east, discovered the upper part of a ship's deck house, with a man on it. The poor fellow—a Prussian seaman—had been eight nights and seven days drifting about. His ship, the *D. S. Choate*, of Portland, Maine, with rice, from Bassein for Falmouth, was struck on June 15 by a heavy sea, which knocked the deck-house off. She shortly afterward settled, and is supposed to have drawn down her boat, in which the crew had sought to escape.

MARRIAGE OF THE NOTORIOUS BELLE BOYD.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 26.

Yesterday morning a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the Church of St. James', Piccadilly. The bridegroom, Lieut. SAMUEL WYLDE HARDINGE, who is about 30 years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant on board the American war-steamer Connecticut. The lady, who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom, was the daughter of Gen. BOYD, of the Army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison, having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features. Her father, Gen. BOYD, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon installed with a command, obtaining the rank of General. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father in the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated Stonewall JACKSON, and on two occasions, heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish, captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained 13 months, when she was exchanged for Gen. COCHRANE, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the Greyhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Connecticut, while running the blockade. Lieut. HARDINGE was sent on board the Greyhound as prize master, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored, and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South. It is the intention of Lieut. HARDINGE with his bride to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade, and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage *cortège* was comparatively private, being confined to the bridesmaid and two or three lady friends, and the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the parties repaired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.

FRANCE.

The *Courier du Dimanche* had been suspended for two months, on account of an objectionable political article.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of over four and a half millions francs.

A Paris letter says: "Important dispatches have been received at the War Ministry from Africa. The Algerine insurrection is not yet put down. Marshal M'MAHON will be forced to break up the camp at Chalons earlier than was expected, and will proceed to the seat of his Government with several regiments under his orders."

The French Government is extremely angry at the publication of the Danish documents. Indeed, M. DROUIN DE LUCYS has reproached M. DE MOLTKE with having perverted his words. The altercation has been extremely undiplomatic.

The French Cabinet Ministers were engaged in speech-making at the various meetings of the Provincial Councils-General. The Duke DE PARSIGNY at St. Etienne, had been eulogizing the Emperor as the founder of liberty in France—and at Marseilles M. BAROCHE, Minister of Commerce, &c., had been making promises in the interests of trade and commerce.

The Emperor was about to visit the Camp at Chalons.

Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, would arrive in Paris on the 27th. The *Opinions* of Turin denies the rumor that a marriage has been arranged between Prince HUMBERT and the Princess ANNA MURAT.

The Paris Bourse was dull but steady. Rentes on the 26th closed at 66f. 30c.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG had dispatched to Frankfort a memorial establishing the validity of his claims to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, as demanded by the Federal Diet.

The municipalities from several of the Holstein towns had met at Nieumiester. A resolution was passed thanking the allies, and recognizing the necessity of the Duchies joining Germany, and, as far as German interests demanded, Prussia in particular, without prejudice, however, to their independence. The resolution further states that the establishment of a Provisional Government cannot be regarded as a proper means to secure the object in view, and fears are expressed lest the generally desired speedy settlement of the affairs of the country as regards its internal foreign relations be thereby unnecessarily deferred.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal states that the Emperor of Austria has accepted an invitation to visit the King of Prussia, and that the Emperor of Russia will probably also be one of the party.

The Austrian Government is said to be urging the Ex-King of Naples to quit Rome.

Arrests and domiciliary visits continued in the Venetian provinces and in the Tyrol, on account of the alleged discovery of a conspiracy for detaching the Italian Tyrol from Austria. The police authorities were very active, and great alarm existed among the population.

SWITZERLAND.

The funeral of the eight persons killed during the late disturbances at Geneva, passed off quietly on the 25th, and it was hoped public order would not be again disturbed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 25th, were without any material fluctuation. Consols closed steadily, at 88¾ a 89 for money, and 89⅛ a 89⅜ for account.

The Discount Market was quiet at unchanged rates.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England, show an increase in the bullion of £105,892.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co., note bar silver at 5s. 1½d. Dollars 5s. 2d. nominal. Eagles 76s. 2½d.

Messrs. GUNTHER & MILLER, of London, in the grain trade, had failed for about £50,000 sterling.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co.'s Circular says: "There has again been an active business this week in United States 5-20 Bonds, at prices varying from the lowest quotation on Saturday's Circular (87 3-8 a 87¾) to 88¼. There have been also some sales of Illinois Central Shares at 45 a 44 dis., and of Erie at 40 a 42. All other securities without reliable quotations."

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady but inactive. Winter Red WHEAT 20s. 6d. ₹ bbl. EXTRA STATE FLOUR 21s. 2d. ed. Mixed CORN, 19s.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 27.

COTTON—The business to-day has been about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Market firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet at yesterday's rates.

PROVISIONS—Inactive at firmer rates. Pork dull and a shade easier.

SUGAR—Dull and declining.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm.

Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 27—P. M.

Consols close this afternoon at 89⅛ ⅜, steady.

Illinois Central shares at 45 a 44 dis.

Erie Shares 40 a 42.

LATEST BY THE SCOTIA.

The political news of the day is meagre and unimportant.

Frontier difficulties between Turkey and Montenegro are said to have been arranged by a mixed commission.

Señor FREZIO, representative of the Emperor of Mexico, had arrived at Spain; a bearer of dispatches announcing to the Queen of Spain the accession of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to the Mexican throne.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	241⅛	100	Ill. Central	128⅛
40,000	do	s3 242½	200	do	128⅝
10,000	do	242⅜	100	do	s3 128⅜
10,000	do	s3 242⅜	200	do	s3 128⅜
10,000	do	s3 242⅜	300	do	128⅜
300	Erie R	s3 107½	200	Rock Island R	108⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R	121⅜	800	do	b3 108⅜
280	do	b3 121⅞	200	Chi. & N.W. Fr	83⅜
100	do	s3 121⅜	200	do	b3 83⅜
200	Mich. Southern	81⅜	100	Quick. M. Co	92⅜
800	do	b3 81⅜	200	do	b3 92⅜
500	do	81⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co	b3 41⅜
200	do	b4 81⅜	200	do	41⅜
5,000	O. & M. Cer	40	10000	do	b10 41⅜

Call commences precisely at 8¾ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
White, Holland, best quality only,
at wholesale or retail by
KELTY, No. 859 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES
For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
The excellence of KENT'S East India Coffee is the theme of universal praise by all who use it. For sale by all grocers, at 30 cents per pound, and ask for KENT'S. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
In view of the present high price of living, no one should fix up his house for the coming Winter without understanding the merits of the Burglar-alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
in new styles and great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.
M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]
DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly*, and Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, contains extraordinary novelties, and combines the most useful magazine ever issued. September number now ready. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gent's Hats ready for everybody. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
On Monday, 12th inst., the price of HOSTETTER'S celebrated
GOLDEN BITTERS
will be advanced 50 cents per dozen.
Everybody should try them.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y.
Central Depot, American Express Buildings, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—If is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. W. H. Gregg:
DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.
It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.
RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 33 | Sun sets..... 6 24 | Moon sets... 9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 11 31 | Gov. Island..12 10 | Hell Gate... 1 52

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. J. W. Cookran and wife, Miss A. Spies, Mrs. Lanesloot, James Cullin, Jose Pinto, Mrs. De Cordova and 4 children, Miss Hosmer, Mrs Garland, Mrs. L. Bridge, Mrs. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bridge, Miss Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Mme. Dieden, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leeming, Mrs. Hardey and friend, Mrs. Yale and niece, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Abescais and 3 children, Miss Brandon, Mr. Davies, J. Dilkett, S. Mayer, Mr. Maillard, R. Thompson, G. M. Miller, Robt. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Laugel, 2 children and servant, Mr. Asline Ward, Thos. Holyoke, J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Misses Lees, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. and Miss Einse, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Mr. Penquet, Miss Voisin, Mrs. Tighe, W. Fearing, Mr. Hazeltine, A. McKenzie and wife, H. Jewett and wife, M. Nathan, J. Seasongood, Mrs. Blaxland, E. Rowe and wife, Mrs. Munger, D. Crawford, A. Booker, W. Topping, Chas. Williams, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heidensalmer, 2 children and nurse, J. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Keller, Mrs. Cramer, Mme. Trifacans and friend, J. Dallet and wife, W. Newell and wife, Mrs. Macauley, 2 daughters and servant, A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Glen and 2 children, J. Johnson, J. K. Lytte, Ed. Webb, Miss Wiedenfield, Mrs. Weynard, J. Bowes, H. Marguardt, Geo. Cannon, J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Marye and daughter, W. Farmer, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and son, Miss J. Deckon, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and son, Mr. and Mrs. Olarz, H. Batzin, J. Perez, E. Parker, B. Norton, wife and son, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Karasbeck, Mr. Kennedy, Count Cibo, lady and child, J. Wenerman, Miss Denison, W. Todd, A. Sampson, Mr. Van Ranselar, Geo. James, L. Ponvert, Mr. Neilson, Jos. Wade, Thos. Sands, Rev. J. Smith and wife, Dr. Osgood and wife, O. Wilson, Mr. Winspratt, A. Bilcher and wife, Mrs. Virginia Lely, Mr. and Mrs. P. Donald, infant and servant, Mr. McKay, H. Grunthal, Mr. Roth, Mr. Dufresne, Mr. and Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Newburgh, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and servant, Mrs. Bishop, Miss L. Wilson, E. Green and servant, H. Ellis, Mr. Friedman, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Mills, Wm. Clark, W. Hastings, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harper, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Louis, son and daughter, E. L. Estrange, Mr. Betley, Dr. T. Chatard, Dr. S. Chew, Miss Laufer, Dr. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding and servant, H. Webb, Mr. Lydall, A. Schweizer, Jas. Barfoot, Jno. Roberts, Geo. Wedels, Thos. Holliday, W. Sanderson, Wm. Ryle, Capt. N. Phillips and servant, R. P. Butler, J. E. English, J. Welch, Charles Peace, Robt. Wilks, Chas. Dudley, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Williams, R. Jones. Total, 242.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre*—Mr. Adolph, Mme. Mond, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Elisa Magne, Miss Marie Magne, Mrs. A. Weisse, Paul Magne, Josephine Feniels, Sophia Schmatterer, Mrs. Durocher, Mr. Pennman, Mr. Lacaze, G. Lemercier and family, Messrs. Mathon, Gignel, Page and wife, Dunscomb, Perelli, E. Hawkins and servant, Lebrun and family, L. Josse, L. Abbe Pernir, Cabazon, Garcia, Mimandre, Mrs. Anne Aymond, Mrs. Larche, Mrs. Paulin and child, Jos. Gestin, Fred. Brad, H. Kochand wife.

In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool—Mr. Ryder, Mr. Archibald, Jr., and 312 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Daleell.
Ships Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; John S. Hains, (Br.,) Hamman, Pictou, Baxter & Merrill.
Barks W. A. Halemus, Wallace, ——; Walter Metcalf, Baker, Philadelphia, ——; Webfoot, (Br.,) Humphrey, Caliao, Fabbri & Chauncey.
Brigs John Sherwood, (Br.,) Smith, Cork, Murray & Nephew; Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Boston, ——.
Schooners Thurlow Weed, (Br.,) Derickson, Antigua, Jones & Hough; Dresden, Davis, Philadelphia, ——; Edwin, Allen, Providence, ——.

Arrived.

General Transatlantic Company's steamship Lafayette De Bocande, Havre Aug. 24, 3 15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to G. Mokenzie. Has experienced light head winds from Aug. 25 till 2d inst., since then, fresh breezes from N. E. 1st inst., lat. 49 22, lon. —, passed ship McClellan, hence; 2d, lat. 40 15, lon. —, saw Br. ship Universe. The Lafayette was within four miles of Sandy Hook on 5th, at 10 A. M., but in consequence of not receiving a pilot, was put to sea again. Took a pilot 6th, at 9 30 A. M.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th ult., via Halifax 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 29, lat. 49 45, lon. 42 36, at 8.45 A. M., spoke ship Snobeam, bound E. Sept. 4, 6:30 A. M., passed Bremen ship Prince Albert, bound W., at 11 A. M., passed steamship Persia, bound E.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 27, and Queenstown 28th, 4:10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The steamer Africa at Queenstown, at 3 50 P. M. 28th. 31st, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 55 06, lon. 28 49, passed steamer Persia, hence for Liverpool; 4th inst., 3 30 P. M., lat. 43 37, lon. 59 08, passed steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool; 5th, 1 P. M., lat. 41 .8, lon. 55 30, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steamer Russia, ——, Boston

Steamer Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Swiftsher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Brig Alice Grey, (Br.,) Maxwell, Antwerp 30 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Blue Nose, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sheldrake, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Boyd Hincken.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. S. Swain.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to L. D. Bellcri

Schr. Susan Eldridge, Beebee, Lineen, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Saules 17 ds., with Spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Adrian, Everitt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Tarquin, Wool, Frankfin, Me., 10 ds., lumber.

Schr. Spy, Perkins, Bangor, 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Gaskill, Fortress Monroe 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Sept. 4 and 5—Steamers Empire, Carolina, Thames, America, Gen. Meigs, New-Jersey, Fulton.

Below.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, from Liverpool.
Ship Universe, Hutton, from Liverpool.
Ship England Light, (of St. John,) 20 ds. from Cardiff.
Also, a new bark, from Kennebec.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth Cann—bark, from Androssan for Providence, Aug. 14, lat. 44, lon. 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Arr. barks Celestia, Glace Bay; T. Cushing, Pictou.

Also, arr. steamer Oriental; Gardner, New-Orleans.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6.—Cld. brig Mechanic, Batchinsen, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 7.—Cld. steamship Caledonia, Craig, from Glasgow, for New-York

[PER BOSTIA.]

ARR. from New-York, Bellona and Arab, at Gravesend; Marlborough, at Liverpool; Nancy, at Bristol; Albert, at Havre; Carl XVth, at Flushing; Fanny, at Gibraltar.

ARR. from Boston, Saratnacca, at Halvost; L

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4043. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatch from the War Department.

General Sherman's Army will Rest at Atlanta.

INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING THE DRAFT.

No Postponement on Any Consideration.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—10:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

The department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be Gen. SHERMAN's design to withdraw his advance columns, and give his army rest in Atlanta, and reëstablish himself securely there and restore his railway communications, broken by WHEELER and FORREST, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of Gen. GRANT or Gen. SHERIDAN are reported to-day.

The Provost-marshal-General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The TIMES special correspondent at Charlestown, Mr. E. A. PAUL, under date of to-day, sends the following dispatch to this bureau:

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 9 A. M.

A heavy fall of rain on Monday night, continuing through yesterday, put an effectual quietus upon all military movements for the time being. To-day, however, the weather has cleared up, and the roads will soon be passable again.

The enemy show no disposition to offer battle in a general engagement yet. On Monday Gen. BIRGS's brigade, of GRANGER's division, Nineteenth Corps, advanced to the Winchester and Berryville pike, where the enemy fell back almost without firing a shot. The First New-York Dragoons, Maj. SMITH, the same day went on a reconnoissance to the right, but met with no serious opposition. Our troops reached a point on the Winchester pike where EARLY's headquarters had been three hours before. EARLY's movements are involved somewhat in mystery.

The large body of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps a few days ago disappeared; but there is still a considerable force left to watch the Union troops. Night before last a battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry came upon a body of the rebel horsemen, near Snicker's Gap, moving toward Washington. The Gap was warmly contested, but the rebels were forced to retire. Our loss was two killed, and one Lieutenant and twelve men wounded.

From Harper's Ferry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The TIMES' special at Harper's Ferry, G. F. WILLIAMS, sends the following:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Our army still occupy the lines established on Saturday, a mile this side of Berryville. The position of our troops, naturally strong, has been intrenched until it has become very formidable. No fighting has occurred since Saturday. Considerable rain has fallen the past few days. The weather to-day is exceedingly fine, but cold.

A FIGHT AT SNICKER'S GAP.

On Tuesday night a battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry—TOURTELLOTTE's command—while operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, encountered a force of rebel cavalry, who were moving this way, and a fight ensued. Capt. BLISS was in command of our men, and Maj. COLE, of Georgia, in charge of the rebel force, who considerably outnumbered Capt. BLISS' command. The passage of the Gap was warmly contested, and the rebels were so damaged that they were forced to retire, leaving a Captain, a Lieutenant, and three privates dead in our hands, also a number of horses. We lost two privates killed and one Lieutenant and three Sergeants wounded severely, and seven privates and Corp. WAYLAND slightly wounded. Our force gained the contest, but it was so stubbornly fought that Capt. BLISS did not feel safe in making pursuit, but fell back to his camp.

We learn from parties from that neighborhood that there is a considerable force of rebel cavalry at both Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. A large body of cavalry which was in the neighborhood a few days ago, has disappeared, leaving a force at the Gaps apparently to watch the action of the Union troops.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEAR BERRYVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

On the 31st ult., as stated in my last letter, the advance of this army had again reached the vicinity of Berryville, and without material opposition; the advance guard had some skirmishing with the pickets, but no other hostile demonstration was made—the enemy retreating without making a stand. The cavalry bivouacked ready for any emergency. This was peculiarly necessary, for the infantry supports were some distance in rear, and it was well known that EARLY, with his whole command, was at or near Bunker Hill and Winchester. During the night a desultory picket firing was kept up at intervals, just enough to keep those in camp disturbed, but it is believed no real demonstration was made to feel our lines; it was even alleged, but with how much truth I will not pretend to say, that the firing was occasioned by sheep coming too near the men on duty. The wags insist that the members of a command, (which shall be nameless,) fired because they wished to be relieved. In justice, however, to the men on duty it is only fair to say that they pretend to have fired at mounted men—enemies—and in one instance a whole squadron, they state, rode down in the immediate front of the pickets of one brigade; but whatever might have been the cause, there were no casualties reported on either side Sept. 1 was passed without bloodshed, notwithstanding several parties went out to ascertain the exact position of the enemy. One of these parties, under the command of Major BEARDSLEY, Sixth New-York Cavalry, went to the vicinity of Newtown, and captured four rebel soldiers, one of whom had a furlough for five days given him that morning at Winchester. From whites and negroes, it was ascertained that EARLY was in no particular hurry to leave the valley, and that he was rapidly remounting his troopers, and preparing for offensive operations; in evidence of this, the fact was stated that on that very day a lot of fresh horses had passed over the Front Royal pike toward Winchester: that the Strasburgh and Winchester stage was running regularly, and had just passed with several Confederate officers on short leaves of absence. At night information was received that AVERILL had been driven back from Martinsburgh, and such other information obtained as led to the belief that Maryland was again threatened. It matters little as to the cause, but for some reason or other, on the morning of the 2d (Friday) the retrograde march was again taken up, the command going seven miles, to Ripon, where it again went into camp. As the pickets withdrew from the vicinity of Berryville, the enemy in small parties followed and fired a few shots, but did not pursue in any force. The Fourth New-York, under Lieut.-Col. PARNELL, had a number of men slightly wounded; and that was all. I have omitted to state that on the night of the 1st, four men of the Fifth New-York were captured while on picket; also, that the citizens in the winning way they have, averred that we were just where EARLY desired the command to be, as he expected to cut the whole force off—as if this cavalry ever depended upon infantry for protection! All this was mere Southern gasconade; because they wished it, as in everything else, they thought it *must* be so. The Fifth New-Yorkers captured were CALVIN OSBORN, PR. HAZELSCHWARTZ, J. W. JACKSON and EUGENE PRATT, all of Company F. Two men from the Second Ohio were also captured. Two men of the Fifth New-York were also wounded the same night, while picketing the Winchester road.

I see it stated in the Richmond *Examiner* that it has "confirmed" information of the "hanging of thirty-two Yankees," in retaliation for burning the houses of private citizens near Berryville, two weeks ago. Had the *Examiner* stated the whole truth, its readers would have been informed that not a single house was destroyed until after MOSBY had commenced hanging stragglers. But the story about hanging I believe to be much exaggerated. MOSBY, according to the character given him by his own men, is a coward; he never has been known to engage in a fair fight; his attacks are generally surprises, and these are only indulged in when he has a much superior force. I cheerfully acquit MOSBY of all direct participation in the hanging of our stragglers, simply because he dares not assume the responsibility of such acts, looking forward to what his own fate may be some day. He would much rather remain in the rear, while his men are engaged in this cowardly work, and then ignore all responsibility for their proceedings.

Up to this time the main force of the infantry had moved to the vicinity of Charlestown, but there were indications of a retrograde movement. Toward night, however, word was received that AVERILL had whipped one brigade of infantry, (FAGAN's,) and LOMAX and IMBODEN's brigades of cavalry, driving them out of Martinsburgh, capturing in the pursuit twenty-five or more wagons. Some other information was received which caused orders for the cavalry to march Friday night toward Berryville, and at the latter place they went into camp early Saturday morning. During the day the line of march was again taken up and Berryville was left far behind. The infantry by Saturday evening had arrived within two miles of the last-named place, when the enemy's infantry was discovered in front, having come into that position soon after the cavalry had abandoned it. A brisk skirmish and an artillery duel was the result, full particulars of which you have already published. In this position the two armies have since remained, each preparing for defensive operations, and biding their time to assume the offensive. The enemy, by occupying Berryville, had accomplished part of the work they had threatened, that in the separating of our cavalry and infantry; but the latter part of their threats—to annihilate the cavalry—remains unexecuted. The Sixth New-York, Maj. BEARDSLEY, on Sunday, was sent from White Post to communicate with Gen. SHERIDAN, under the supposition that his infantry held Berryville. Near this place the Sixth got ambushed by MOSBY's command, and lost 43 men of the 76 composing the command, an account of which affair I have already forwarded. The main body of the cavalry found no difficulty whatever in passing around the rebel army, which it did the same day, and was properly disposed of so as to cooperate with the infantry. Since Saturday there has been but little done in the way of fighting. This work has been confined to the skirmish-line and pickets.

The supplies for the army are brought from Harper's Ferry via Halltown and Charlestown; the route is at present infested by strolling bands of marauders. On Sunday an ambulance train was captured, and was nearly all recaptured again the same day. The guard of this train, as too frequently happens, made little or no resistance. E. A. PAUL.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Averill.

BUNKER HILL, Sept. 2—10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Kelly, Cumberland:

EARLY retreated this morning toward Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped VAUGHN's cavalry, captured all his train which was not burned, and taken two battle flags; he has no artillery. I have cut off IMBODEN.

(Signed) W. W. AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

Commencement of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The annual commencement of Brown University took place to-day. The day is delightful, and the attendance is large.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctor of Divinity, on Rev. Prof. ROBINSON P. DUNN, of Brown University, and Rev. EDWARD ABIEL STEVENS, Missionary at Rangoon; Doctor of Laws, on GOLDWIN SMITH, Regius, Professor of History in the University of Oxford.

Renomination of Thaddeus Stevens for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

At a meeting of the Union Republican County Convention to-day, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The burning this morning of BATCHELDER BROTHER's wood and coal yard, together with some wooden buildings occupied by FRANKLIN, SNOW & Co., for the storage of fish, and Mr. FREEMAN as a smokehouse, involved a loss of about $70,000; mostly covered by insurance.

Filled Her Quota.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Oswego County has filled her quota.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

For Governor, Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauque.

For Lieut.-Governor, Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga.

Patriotic Speeches and Sparkling Enthusiasm.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The convention was called to order at noon by ISAAC FULLER, Secretary of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. HISCOCK, Hon. A. H. BAILEY, of Oneida, was chosen temporary Chairman, and he was conducted to the chair by Gen. HILLHOUSE and Hon. WM. A. DART.

On taking the Chair, Mr. BAILEY said that he would perform the duties assigned him to the best of his ability. Three years ago the delegates of the Union party met here in convention as they do now. Then the war had just begun—the rebellion had developed its character and strength. Born of unhallowed ambition, it purposed the utter destruction of the Union. It was plain that we must crush the rebellion or perish ourselves. To yield would be to abandon our country. Under these circumstances, it was that the Union party met here three years ago and resolved to stand by the Government and defend the integrity of the Union cost what it might, and that position was most enthusiastically sustained by the people. Now again a convention assembles under similar circumstances. The pledges then made have been redeemed, but armed rebellion still confronts us, and the necessity for self-sacrifice, devotion and undaunted courage, exists as much now as then. Teh country was never in greater peril than now. The openly avowed enemy of the country, we can meet boldly face to face. That enemy exhibits unmistakable signs of exhaustion. A few more sturdy and well-directed blows will lay him at our feet. But at this moment, when the triumph of the nation's cause is almost certain, there springs up a new and formidable resistance. A great political party faithless to its principles, and reckless of its duty, has thrown weight against the country. It practically says to the enemy, "hold out a little longer," until we have time to remove the Administration, and then we will submit to your demands. Was there ever such an ignominious, such a dastardly spectacle? American citizens deserting the cause of their country in its hour of greatest peril, and seeking an alliance with its mortal enemy! The countrymen of WASHINGTON, GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and thousands of other heroes lowering the emblems of America's former liberty and glory before rebels who have trampled that flag in the dust, Do I do injustice to the Chicago Convention? [Cries of "No, no."] I wish it were otherwise, but it is in vain to point to anything that MCCLELLAN or any other individual Democrat may have said or written. They now stand by the Chicago platform, and by that platform they must be judged, and, judged by that standard, how vain is their talk of love for the Union. JEFFERSON DAVIS, too, professed love for the Union up to the last moment before rebelling, and in more unequivocal language than does the Chicago platform. The only way to save the Union is to put down the rebellion by force of arms. There is no other way. The Chicago Convention tells us that the war is a failure, that we must have an armistice and convention of all the States. In other words that we must arrest the triumph of SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, give up all that we have conquered, abandon our forts and raise the blockade. Thus we are all asked to treat with the enemy, that he may have time to regain strength and invite foreign intervention. It is possible that if afforded the opportunity, they will send men to such a convention, but with no intention of coming back into the Union. They would do all in their power to waste time and then reject the conclusions of the convention and divide. It is a scheme to give time and strength to the rebellion, and the people will never assent to it. It must be crushed out by the force of arms; otherwise we will have secession after secession, revolution after revolution, and then anarchy; and it is the mission of the Union party to save our country from this dire calamity.

Mr. BAILEY was frequently interrupted with cheers, and his allusions to SHERMAN and FARRAGUT were warmly applauded.

The list of delegates was then called, and it appeared that the only contesting delegations were those from New-York.

Mr. WARD HUNT appealed to the New-York contestants to settle their differences and sit in the convention united. He moved that each delegation be admitted to seats, and that each delegate be entitled to cast half a vote.

Mr. WAKEMAN hoped the convention would permit the question to go to a committee. He reminded the convention that if thus disposed of now, the question will again be presented next year, and if double delegations are to be thus encouraged, who can say that these divisions will exist only in New-York. This question ought to be settled definitely now, however unpleasant it may seem. There is no better time for it.

Mr. KELSEY moved to refer the resolution of Mr. HUNT to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED said that, although the "Draper Delegation," of which he is a member, claims and know, that theirs is the only "regular" organization in the City of New-York, yet they are willing, for the sake of peace and harmony in this convention, to yield here their rights, and accept the proposition of the gentlemen from New-York.

Mr. BUSTEED continuing, said: "We think that we alone represent the true Union party of New-York, and it is quite evident that President LINCOLN thinks so too, for he has just appointed to the Collectorship of the Port of New-York Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the leader of our organization.

Mr. BUSTEED's remarks were received with cheers and hisses.

Mr. LAPHAM was in favor of admitting the two delegations. This, he remarked, was the course pursued by the last State Convention, which subsequently referred the subject to the State Committee. The committee met at Saratoga, and, after deliberating for some hours, discovered that they stood ten and ten as between the two organizations. Now the question comes back to us, but it would be folly to waste time over it. He was not sure but the party gained by these differences, for he saw more anxious men from New-York than he had seen in the City on some election days.

Mr. KELSEY withdrew his motion, and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. HUNT's resolution was then adopted, the vote as announced being yeas, 150; nays, 120.

Messrs. PARNELEE, of Franklin, and POTTER, of Saratoga, acted as temporary Secretaries.

On motion the Chair was empowered to appoint a Committee of two from each Judicial District on Permanent Organization.

The committee was announced, as follows:

Abram Wakeman, Rufus F. Andrews, Robert Denison, Demas Strong, Henry V. Clark, W. H. Romeyn, Bloomfield Usher, Edward Edwards, Charles Andrews, J. R. Pratt, Wm. L. Lincoln, B. Tillinghast, C. H. Thompson, Thomas Hillhouse, Austin Smith, G. D. Lamont.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Steuben, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following which was adopted unanimously:

For President—DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego.

For Vice-Presidents—John H. White and Thomas B. Asten, of New-York; W. K. Strong, of Westchester; J. B. Cooper, of Suffolk; Joseph S. Smith, of Ulster; James Whitney, of Rensselaer; Abram Hoffman, of Montgomery; Charles G. Myers, of St. Lawrence; Willard H. Downer, of Onondaga; Levi Miller, of Jefferson; Lewis Kingsley, of Chenango; George M. Hollis, of Otsego; S. W. D. Moore, of Monroe; G. T. Harrower, of Steuben; H. V. Soper, of Genesee; John P. Darling, of Cattaraugus.

For Secretaries—H. H. Hewlett and John O. Johnson, of New-York; David Redfield, of Orange; Wm. S. Gone, of Kings; Lindsley Beach, of Greene; W. H. Bennet, of Columbia, Waldo M. Potter, of Saratoga; A. R. Parmelee, of Franklin; James B. Jenkins, of Oneida; Jonah Shull, of Herkimer; J. W. Dwight, of Tompkins; W. H. Brand, of Madison; G. B. Dusenberrie, of Ontario; Robert Wiley, of Livingston; H. A. Glidden, of Orleans; M. Weed, of Wyoming.

On taking the Chair, Mr. LITTLEJOHN said, that knowing the anxiety of the members to return to their homes at the earliest possible moment, he should not detain the convention by any remarks, but proceed at once to business. Should the convention close at an early hour, there were, no doubt, many delegates who would be ready and willing to entertain the convention with remarks. For himself, his recent recovery from illness, which has prevented him from addressing any public gathering for several months past, would be a sufficient excuse for not indulging in extended remarks.

Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District, to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention. Carried.

On motion the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of three from each Judicial District, to report names for a State Committee.

It was then resolved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

Mr. BARKER, of Chautauqua, nominated Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON.

Mr. WAKEMAN said it afforded him great pleasure to bear testimony to the distinguished abilities of Mr. FENTON, and he cheerfully seconded the nomination.

HORACE SMITH, of Fulton, nominated Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, paying a high compliment to his patriotism and loyalty, as well as his unswerving fidelity to the principles of the Union party.

B. H. MILLS, in behalf of a portion of the Albany delegation, seconded the nomination of Mr. TREMAIN.

JOSEPH DAVIS, on behalf of a portion of the Albany delegation, seconded the nomination of Mr. FESSENDEN.

SAMUEL T. TABER, of Queens, nominated Gen. JOHN A. DIX. [Immense applause.]

Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, of New-York, said that while none could go further than he in recognizing and admitting the patriotic course pursued by Gen. DIX since the rebellion broke out, he felt bound to say that this was no time for the Union party to place in nomination any man whose position on the great political question of the day, on the well-defined policy of the party in regard to those questions, may be equivocal or rather not clearly known to the convention. Gen. DIX is not a man to deceive anybody, and if there is a member present who can speak authoritatively for him and say that he will accept the nomination as any other candidate would receive it, upon the platform of the party and without reservation, there would be little doubt as to the choice of he convention. If there is no member who can thus speak, and we are to believe the rumors circulating that Gen. DIX does not stand in such a position, he submitted that the nomination should be given elsewhere. With Atlanta on the one side and Vermont on the other, the Union party has no occasion to go begging for candidates, for whoever we may nominate will carry the State three to one.

Mr. COWDIN, of New-York, seconded the nomination, saying that, although a discouraging dispatch had been received from Gen. DIX, he doubted not he would accept the nomination if tendered him by acclamation.

The dispatch alluded to is addressed to Messrs. PRATT, COWDIN and HUNT, and reads:

"I cannot accept. I wrote to Hon. WARD HUNT yesterday."

The President announced the Committee on Resolutions:

First District.—George Opdyke, Erastus E. Benedict.
Second District.—[Isaac Platt, S. B. Cole.
Third District.—H. R. Low, Gilbert Robertson, Jr.
Fourth District.—Wm. A. Dart, Ralph Richards.
Fifth District.—Ward Hunt, E. A. Brown.
Sixth District.—E. H. Prentiss, A. S. Thurston.
Seventh District.—S. G. Hadley, Wm. Clark.
Eighth District.—Wilkes Angell, N. M. Allen.

The informal vote was as follows:

Reuben E. Fenton	247½
Lyman Tremain	69
John A. Dix	35½

Mr. LAPHAM moved that the nomination of Mr. FENTON be made unanimous. Carried.

Mr. BROWN, of Lewis, nominated Hon. JAMES A. BELL, of Jefferson, as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. SMITH, of Tioga, nominated THOMAS G. ALVORD. [Applause.]

Mr. STRONG, of Westchester, nominated Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester.

Mr. COVE, of Kings, nominated Hon. DEMAS STRONG.

Mr. WHITE, of New-York, nominated WALD HUTCHINS.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Onondaga, seconded the nomination of Mr. ALVORD.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE seconded the nomination of Mr. HUTCHINS.

Mr. BENEDICT nominated RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York.

The informal vote resulted as follows:

Bell	12	Batchford	19
Alvord	246	Robertson	13
Hutchins	96½	Strong	10

Before the vote was gone through with, Mr. WAKEMAN withdrew the name of Mr. BLATCHFORD and the New-York delegates acting with him, with three or four exceptions, voted for ALVORD.

Mr. STRONG, of Kings, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Objected to.

Many other changes were made before the vote was announced. Most of the Kings County delegation, and the entire delegation from Herkimer and Jefferson going for Mr. ALVORD, and most of the 32 votes given to ROBERTSON and BLATCHFORD were changed to HUTCHINS.

The vote was formally announced as indicated above, previous to which, however, Mr. LOW said he was authorized by Mr. HUTCHINS to return his thanks to those friends who had expressed preference for him, and to withdraw his name, it being desirable that the nominations of this convention be made unanimous. He therefore moved that the nomination of Mr. ALVORD be made unanimously carried.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating to the Convention the names of two Electors at large.

Mr. LOW moved to amend, that the convention vote for the two electors.

Mr. ANDREWS hoped the amendment would prevail. He hoped that there was no one here who wants to pack the committee, and for himself, he was decidedly opposed to committees. Let the convention make these selections, and take the full responsibility of them.

Mr. WAKEMAN did not suppose, for a moment, that anybody would suspect the distinguished Chairman of a disposition to pack a committee or the convention. The only object of his motion was to save time, but as some gentlemen seem to suspect that it involves more than this, he would withdraw it.

Mr. LOW's motion prevailed.

Recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, Lyman Tremain, John A. King, Preston King, Daniel S. Dickinson, J. S. T. Stranahan and Horace Greeley were named for Presidential Electors at large.

Mr. MADDEN moved that Messrs. GREELEY and STRANAHAN be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. BUSTEED—I don't propose that Mr. GREELEY shall be coupled with any other person. His nomination is the least we can do for him, and the best that we can do for ourselves. [Cheers.]

Mr. WAKEMAN nominated RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.

Mr. B. H. MILLS said he was instructed to inform the Convention that Mr. TREMAIN is not a candidate for the position of elector at large, and declines to permit the use of his name.

The Convention then proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for electors.

Horace Greeley was named by 215 delegates. Preston King by 191½, Richard M. Blatchford by 86. John A. King by 10, Daniel S. Dickinson by 143, Lyman Tremain by 13, Thurlow Weed by 1, and J. S. T. Stranahan by 27.

Messrs. GREELEY and PRESTON KING were declared duly chosen.

Mr. WAKEMAN said it afforded him pleasure to move that these selections be made unanimous.

The following telegrams received by the President elicited enthusiastic applause.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

A. F. Andrew, or the President of the Union Convention:

Our State ticket was reelected yesterday by unprecedented majorities. The Senate and Congressional delegation will be unanimous Union, and there are but two "Copperheads" in the Legislature as far as heard from. The shell that was thrown by SHERMAN at Atlanta has exploded in the Copperhead camp in this State, and the Unionists have poured in a salute with shotted guns.

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Vermont spoke yesterday, and opened the national canvass with a majority of more than 20,000 for the Union and against the Chicago platform.

SOLOMON FOOTE."

The convention then proceeded to name the district delegates as follows—the New-York district being passed, as the delegates from that City could not agree:

First District—Obadiah Browne.
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Twenty-ninth District—Wm. Bristol.
Thirtieth District—Joseph Candee.
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Mr. WAKEMAN stated that the delegation with which he had the honor to act, were of the opinion that it would be fruitless to go into a conference with the contesting delegation as to the gentlemen who shall be chosen State Electors from the New-York Congressional Districts? Thus believing, he, on behalf of those with whom he acts, proposed to submit the question, as also the question of selecting three members of the committee to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair. He was satisfied that this would prove the most expeditious and satisfactory to all concerned.

JOHN H. WHITE, of New-York, was opposed to referring the matter to any committee. It would be a tedious process. The convention might as well adjourn over till to-morrow, and even then the result would not be satisfactory. He submitted that the better way would be for the two delegations to vote upon the names they respectively propose to present, and if they cannot decide it let the convention pass upon them.

Mr. MCDERMADA, of Kings, moved that each delegation be authorized to name three electors.

Mr. WAKEMAN—So far as we are concerned, we are ready to accept the proposition.

Messrs. VAN BUREN and BUSTEED opposed the motion, insisting that New-York is entitled to name her representatives on the electoral ticket, as the representatives of other districts have been named.

Mr. BUSTEED said that if it be true, as Mr. WAKEMAN seems to apprehend, that there is great danger of some of his delegates abandoning him, that is his ill luck and our good fortune.

Mr. ANDREWS insisted that it was the duty of the convention to treat this matter as it treated the question of contested seats this afternoon, in refusing to refer the matter to a committee, and resolving to decide it for itself. Let each delegation vote here in open convention, and if some of the contesting delegation vote with us, that will be only another evidence that we are right and our opponents wrong.

Mr. WAKEMAN said that he was satisfied that if the convention was fully apprised of all the facts, it would not hesitate a moment in its action. He assured the convention that there was not a member of the contesting delegation who represented more than fifty constituents, and some of them not more than five or ten. They were attempting to play the confidence game upon the credulity of the convention, and if an opportunity was affored to hear both sides, through a committee, he promised to lay before it, proof so clear and incontestible, that these differences would be settled at once and definitely.

Mr. MILLIKEN replied, denying the statement of Mr. WAKEMAN, and claimed that the delegation with which he acted represented a large majority of the Union party of the City.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH said it would be unfair to leave this question to the vote of the double delegation, because in one district there were delegates, who, although with us on the score of regularity, would vote on the question now before the convention on the other side. Thus, although representing the great majority of Union voters in the city, we will be out-voted and virtually deemed all voice in the election of the six representatives for New-York.

Mr. OPDYKE, a member of the Twenty-third-street delegation, could not agree with the position taken by Mr. WAKEMAN. He believed that this question ought to be decided by the majority. The convention had instructed the Congressional delegations to meet and select their electors. The New-York delegation did not come together because the Wakeman delegation refused to meet with the other. This was disobeying the mandate of the convention and discouraging in spirit. The question can now be settled in a few minutes if the two delegations will retire and come to a vote.

Mr. WAKEMAN said the Convention would perceive, from the remarks of Mr. OPDYKE, that the regular delegation, although representing 15,000 votes, will have no voice in selecting the six representatives for New-York, if the proposition that the two delegations go into ballot shall be adopted.

Mr. EASTERBROOK moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

WARD HUNT moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons.

Mr. EASTERBROOK moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the New-York delegations do now proceed to nominate their six representatives.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved to amend that each delegation report three names for electors. Carried.

Subsequently Mr. WAKEMAN reported the names of Abraham J. Dittenhoffer, Wm. H. McKinnly, Thos. B. Acton.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE reported the names of Isaac T. Smith, George Opdyke, and Guy R. Belton.

Mr. HUNT moved that the State Committee by instructed to take measures to unite in one, the two contesting organizations of New-York. Carried.

Mr. DAVIS, of Albany, moved that the City of New-York be allowed four representatives on the State Committee. Lost.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the roll of New-York delegates be called, and each delegate be allowed half a vote in naming three members of the State Committee.

Tabled after debate and much confusion.

Mr. WAKEMAN now proposed that New York be allowed but two members on the State Committee, each delegation to name one.

Great confusion ensued, and when order was restored

Mr. WAKEMAN said he had the pleasure to announce that the contesting delegations had agreed to present the name of WM. H. STEWART on the one side, RUFUS T. ANDREWS on the other, and LEONARD W. JEROME as the third man. [Cheers.]

It was now resolved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. LAMONTE nominated FREDERICK A. ALBERGER.

Mr. MOORE nominated THOMAS PARSONS, of Monroe.

Mr. WILLIAM CLARK nominated ZEBULON MOORE, of Wayne.

Mr. HUN.—It is now so late that if possible it is advisable to make the remaining nominations without the formality and delay of a vote by calling the roll of delegates. To test the sense of the Convention, he moved that Mr. ALBERGER be nominated. Carried.

Mr. CADMAN nominated as Inspector of State Prisons, SILAS N. TOBEY, of Columbia.

Mr. LANDON nominated D. P. FORREST, of Schenectady.

The vote was then proceeded with; but before it was concluded, Mr. FORREST, having a large majority of the votes, his nomination was made unanimous.

The following was then announced as the State Committee:

First District—Wm. R. Stewart, Rufus F. Andrews, Leonard W. Jerome.
Second District—J. B. Dutcher, of Dutchess; H. D. Robertson, of Westchester; Charles Jones, of Kings.
Third District—Hamilton Harris, of Albany; John A. Cooke, of Greene; J. W. Freeman, of Rensselaer.
Fourth District—Bloomfield Usher, of St. Lawrence; W. M. Ratler, of Saratoga; —— Stevenson, of Saratoga.
Fifth District—Beman Brockaway, of Jefferson; Frank Hescock, of Onondaga; Charles H. Hopkins, of Oneida.
Sixth District—W. S. Lincoln, of Tioga; F. B. Fisher, of Chenango; Geo. J. Barber, of Cortlandt.
Seventh District—C. H. Harrison, of Steuben; J. D. Decker, of Monroe; Wm. Wason, of Cayuga.
Eighth District—J. M. Schermerhorn, of Erie; W. L. Sessions, of Chautauque; Ben Field, of Orleans.

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THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Frontier Settlements Deserted—The Demonstration Growing in Strength—Indications that White Men are Engaged as Leaders—Destruction of Trains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1864.

During the past few weeks the people of Western Kansas have very sensibly realized the dread terrors of an Indian outbreak. The frontier settlements, for two hundred miles North and South, and for 75 miles west of this post, have been generally deserted, cabins and crops abandoned, and the settlers, with their families, have fled further into the settlements for protection. A dread panic seems to hang like a dark cloud on the frontier. This day and generation has realized only through the imagination the terrors of savage warfare. For that very reason it is the more fearful. If "distance lends enchantment to the view" where beauty is concerned, the reverse is most fearfully correct where fear shows hideous vistas. The figures and scenes that people them are more terrible the further they recede. The hazy veil which softens the outlines of a rugged landscape, either before the eyes or in imagination, is all dissipated when the fierce yell of the barbarians strikes the ear of the affrighted observer. Certainly, an Indian outbreak is most terrible. Your correspondent has realized somewhat of this lately.

Northwest of this post, so far, the savage tide has spread its fiercest fury. The settlers from the furthest points of the frontier are gathered in at more secure points.

Gen. BLUNT is almost daily receiving applications for assistance. So far the loudest calls have been from the region outside the district of the Upper Arkansas. With a very culpable negligence, which is inexcusable, the State Executive has not furnished an arm to the militia organization formed in the advanced settlements.

Gen. BLUNT, with an earnest desire to protect the settlers, is issuing arms and subsistence to the extent of his means and the settlers' needs. His object is to prevent a general stampede of the people, during the interval that must necessarily ensue between the sudden outbreak and the organization of a sufficient expedition to effectually suppress the hostile savages.

The settlers from the Republican have determined to camp just beyond the crossing which is known as the old Mormon trail. They are gathering in their families, and will build a block-house and stockade for the protection of themselves and families. Then they can protect their crops, and by active scouting, make themselves efficient in watching the Indians. Below this point, in Clay County, the settlers have assembled at Clifton, upon the Republican, where they have availed themselves in the same way of a strong position to defend themselves. Here Gen. BLUNT has a force of ten men of Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. BOOTS, and a company of State militia, under Capt. SCHOOLEY. This is sufficient in protecting the settlements in that region.

Upon the overland route, devastation, terror, murder, has held a perfect carnival. From Denver and Fort Larimee to the Little Blue in Kansas, and to the Big Sandy in Nebraska, both within 150 miles of the Missouri, the rebel Indians have swept like a hurricane. In a distance of four hundred miles along this great route they have captured at least 50 trains of merchandise or Government freight, driving stock, plundering and destroying to the value at least of a quarter million dollars. They have murdered two hundred white persons, among them many women and children. The stark bodies lie stripped and mutilated in the glaring sunlight, festering and rotting for want of burial, or half charred, are seen mouldering amid the ruins of ranches, cabins and stage-stations. Every coach that has come through, every team that has escaped, and every pursuing party, have run the gauntlet of these terrible sights, as well as the bullets or arrows of the savage foes or their more demoralized allies, the Missouri bushwhackers, who, without doubt, are leading this outbreak. Everything goes to prove this. The large amount of rifled guns in the hands of the Indians; the organization that exists, much more than is usual—especially seen in the commissary trains accompanying any considerable body of Indians. It is observed among those acquainted with Indian habits, that the supplies which they have captured are not destroyed, as usual with them, but in nearly every instance carried off. This alone proves the direction of white men, it is claimed.

Gen. CURTIS is now at Fort Kearney, busy in the organization of his expedition. The Governor of Nebraska has promptly put in the field two regiments of mounted militia. Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL has drawn there all the available force in the district, and must have about 600 cavalry, consisting of the Eleventh Ohio, Seventh Iowa, and First Nebraska, (veterans home on furlough, who have volunteered for this service.) Capt. THOMPSON, of the Kansas Sixteenth; Capt. GOVE, of the Eleventh, are with Gen. CURTIS also. Five hundred mounted militia, (a special force called out by the Governor of Kansas as militia, but in reality volunteers from among the freighters and pilgrimsmen,) with several companies of cavalry, started yesterday, under the command of Major ADAMS, of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, to escort trains and clear the road to Fort Kearney, where a large portion of the command will join Gen. CURTIS in a movement in force against the Indians. The latter are congregated in force upon the Republican. The General will have about three thousand, a large proportion of which will be militia and citizen volunteers.

From Denver we learn by express that 700 volunteers have already started to open the road to Kearney east. Gov. EVANS issued a call, authorizing volunteers to pay themselves in the Indian stock that might be captured.

Our labors will begin to be important when this movement is made from Kearney. The savages will not fight, in all probability, but endeavor to escape south of the Arkansas, where, reports of scouts inform us, a large body of warriors are assembled. Gen. BLUNT will then endeavor to cut off their retreat. At present he is but barely able to hold the Santa Fé and Fort Larnard's mail routes. There is in all scarcely a full regiment of effective men in this district. Out of this force escorts have to be furnished for the mail both ways over a route of four hundred miles in extent.

Intelligence from the West, upon the Santa Fé road, is more alarming than before. The Indians are again on the move. Upon the 19th and 21st inst., they attacked trains about forty miles from Fort Larnard, capturing the entire train, stock, wagons, &c., of one—coming in from Santa Fé—and killing ten men. This on the 19th. Two days after, they attacked several trains combined for safety. They killed the wagon-master of one, and captured about one-third of the stock.

Beyond to Fort Lyon, and from there to the base of the mountains, they are equally as bold. The difficulty in the way of affording efficient protection is easily to be seen by the following extracts from letters received here:

"There is at this post (Fort Lyon) three small squadrons of cavalry, a portion of the command being absent on veteran furlough and detached duty. Out of these we are obliged to furnish escorts to coach, both East and West.

Large bodies of Indians are rapidly congregating in the neighborhood. Numerous depredations have recently been committed in the vicinity of this post; in fact, they are becoming of daily occurrence.

A train has been attacked within seven miles, and one party has been bold enough to come within sight, which party was overtaken, killing and wounding three or four, and eventually driving off the balance.

Between here and the base of the mountains, on the river, (Arkansas,) there are numerous settlements at which the Indians have already commenced to strike. They are scattered and entirely unprotected, and we are powerless to afford them the necessary aid."

This is the condition of the larger part of the district.

A party of Delaware Indians, sixteen in number, arrived here last night. They are under the command of Chief FALL-LEAF, well known for being guide to Gen. FREMONT in his last two explorations over the Rocky Mountains. FALL-LEAF was guide to Gen. HARNEY in his expedition against the Sioux, and was employed as scout since the war, both by Gen. FREMONT and Gen. LANE. While with the latter they were under the direction of Gen. (then Lieut.-Col.) BLUNT. It is by his request that the Delaware agent has sent these men. They are to be employed as scouts, and will be under command of Capt. FALL-LEAF. The Delawares are intensely loyal. Three-fifths of their able-bodied men are serving in our volunteer regiments. They will be very useful in following the hostile Indians.

From them and other sources it appears that the hostile savages are the Comanches, Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes. These tribes number 9,720, according to the census in the Indian Bureau Report. In addition to these are the Comanches of Texas, numbering several thousand, well mounted and armed, very warlike, and entirely under rebel influence. One of their principal bands were among the first Indians to form alliance with the rebels, as the following copy of a safeguard, obtained in 1861 from the Chief, will clearly prove:

LETTERS OF SAFEGUARD.

The Confederate States of America to all their Officers, Civil and Military, and all other persons to whom these presents shall come:

The bearer of this, BIS-TE-VA-NA, the principal Chief of the Ya-pa-rih-ca band of the Ne-um or Comanches of the Prairies, and those who accompany him, and the head men of the band, all of whom have this day concluded and signed, on behalf of the whole Ya-pa-rih-ca band, articles of a convention of peace and friendship between that band and other bands of the Ne-um with us, and have thereby agreed to settle and live upon reserves in the country between Red River and the Canadian, leased by us from the Choctaws and Chickasaws; and the said Chief has also agreed to visit the other bands of the Ne-um, not parties to the same convention, and now on the Staked Plains and elsewhere, and persuade them also to settle on reserves in said country. We have accordingly taken the said Chief, and the said headmen, and all other persons, of both sexes, and all ages, of the said Ya-pa-rih-ca band from this day forward, under our protection, until they shall from just cause forfeit the same, and that forfeiture be declared by us; and we have, therefore, granted and do grant to them and to each of them, these our letters of safeguard, for their protection, and to avail each and all of them as far as our authority and jurisdiction extends. You are, therefore, hereby charged to respect these letters, and to give all the said persons protection and safe conduct; and any infraction by any of you of this safeguard will be visited by us with all the penalties due to those who violate the public faith and dishonor the Confederacy." * * * * *

Signed on the False Washita River Aug. 12, 1861.

ALBERT PIKE.

WM. QUESENBURG, Sec. to Com.

The Sioux of the Upper Platte Agency, always restless, are probably in this movement, though positive evidence has not been obtained of that fact. They number over 7,000. The known hostile tribes can without difficulty raise nearly 3,000 warriors. Take the Sioux and Texas Comanches, with their white allies, and 5,000 warriors are now in hostile array. The tribes named are the most warlike on the plains. Of the nomadic tribes of the central continental zone, they have acquired the most advantage from their relations to the whites. The principal cause of their hostility is the pressure of the whites. They live by hunting. The buffalo is their commissary and quartermaster. East and west press the advancing cohorts of civilization. The American Desert, which, on our schoolboy maps, held undisputed the centre of the continent, is found to be a myth as the central column of emigration presses to the mountains, along both slopes of which the eager miners are delving by thousands for the auriferous prize. The savage is narrowed in limits, and grows restless. This has been skillfully fanned by rebel emissaries.

This is seen in the following extract from the report of ELBRIDGE GERRY, an agent of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with certain tribes in Colorado, of a talk held last Summer with the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, one of the most warlike and formidable (now) hostile tribes. It will be remembered that the President's Private Secretary, Mr. NICOLAY, was a member of said commission.

Mr. GERRY says of the refusal of the Cheyennes to attend a proposed council at Julesburgh, Nebraska, that "They then informed me that they could not come to the council, because their children were dying so fast." * * * *

After expressing themselves willing to see the Commissioners at their village, declaring they would not sign any treaty; declaring that the treaty made at Fort Wise, February, 1861, by which they agreed to live on a reserve upon the Upper Arkansas, in Colorado, was no treaty, the Chief went on—

"They said the buffalo would last a hundred years yet, and they did not want to leave their hunting-grounds, and would not.

They claim that the headwaters of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas River have not been sold, and that they will not relinquish it.

They will not go to the Arkansas, because there is no game there, and they do not want to quit the chase.

I told them the white people would build a railroad through the country, and they could not stop it.

They said they did not care, so that they did not settle along it—this they would not allow.

They said they did not belong to any other country than the head of the Republican and Smoky Hill. They admitted the whites had taken possession of the country on the South Platte, and they did not expect to recover it."

Since then the Cheyennes have been busy in urging other tribes to hostilities. This has been well ascertained. The result is becoming evident. H.

Desertions from Hood's Army.

The following extract from a soldier's letter shows that the rumors of disaffection among the people of Georgia are not without foundation, and that the conscripted militia from that State must prove a source of weakness, rather than of strength, to Gen. HOOD:

NEAR ATLANTA, Aug. 22, 1864.

A night or two since one of our soldiers on the skirmish line saw a "secesh" making signs to him to come over. At first the Union boy couldn't see it but on being assured that nothing would happen to his harm, he ventured over to the rebel lines. He was there informed that about 400 rebel conscripts were heartily sick and tired of the war, and were anxious to come in and give themselves up. The difficulty was to get away, as every movement was watched with the greatest suspicion, and any soldier attempting to desert to our lines would be instantly shot down; and they wanted to make some arrangement with our men which would enable them to surmount this impediment. The following plan was agreed upon: That night the rebels were to advance on our skirmish line, each party firing over the heads of the other, and as soon as the rebels were near enough, they were to throw down their arms and pass into the Union lines.

The plan worked to a charm, and that night the rebel army was minus 400 good men. Most of these men were Georgia militia, forced into the service for the defence of Atlanta. Desertions of this kind are now very frequent. The roads in our rear are literally lined with rebel deserters and refugees, most of them being conscripts recently torn from their homes to fill up the depleted ranks of the rebel army.

"Loyal Pennsylvania."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Accept the thanks of a Pennsylvanian for the complimentary reference in your edition of Saturday last in regard to "Volunteering in Pennsylvania." The Congressional District referred to is truly loyal, never once, I believe, in the history of this war, permitting a draft to be made within her borders, and a number of the districts being largely in excess of the present call of 500,000. Bellefonte, the county town of Centre, and the home of our patriotic Governor, with a population of some 2,000, is some 30 ahead, and this, too, in a county with a majority of some 300 to 500 against the Administration. But the more poisonous the treason the more intense the patriotism. Before the passage of the late militia law, and under the call of the Governor for 20,000 men for State defence, this patriotic little town immediately raised a company of near one hundred and a subscription of $6,000 to pay bounties to families behind. But on neither paper was the name of a Copperhead to be seen.

A record such as this and such sacrifices should have saved our States from the sneers and ridicule attempted to be cast upon her when, from the want of suitable laws, she was unable for the moment to defend herself from the recent raids. JUNIATA.

MR. MATTISON, the associate of HOWARD in the bogus proclamation business, is still in Fort Lafayette, while HOWARD has been in the full enjoyment of his liberty for some time past.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Who Were There and What they Did.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

The curtain has fallen upon the spectacle of the National Convention—pit and boxes, and stage are cleared, and the managers are left alone to sum up the profit and loss of the performance.

The daily reports have given you the details of what was done, and what was not done. So I sketch only so much as will show you who were the performers, and the tone of the proceedings.

A number of the leaders had gathered on Thursday, in anticipation of the day fixed for the formal assemblage. Here was RICHARDSON, the pupil of DOUGLAS, who seems to be the inheritor of every frailty that great man possessed. Here was VALLANDIGHAM, who tells me that when the light of Democracy was about to be quenched in the blasts of war, he caught the Promethean spark, and by feeding the flame upon his own political vitals, fortunately was able to keep it alive until the old Democratic lamp could be replenished and trimmed by the National Convention. Here was LONG, of Ohio, and HARRIS, of Maryland, those twin martyrs whose treasonable utterances had been rebuked by the House of Representatives, and who claimed and received homage accordingly. Here were SEYMOUR and DEAN RICHMOND, and PETER CAGGA and CASSIDY, and COMSTOCK and WASHINGTON HUNT, and JOHN A. GREEN, FERNANDO WOOD and Brother BEN., and MCKEON and TUCKER, bedfellows in a strange bed, crowding and tossing and tumbling and quarreling and caressing, only as strange bedfellows in a strange bed can toss and tumble, and caress and quarrel. Here were GUTHRIE and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and ALLEN, of Ohio, and AMOS KENDALL, relics of the great Democratic deluge, whom unrelenting Time seems to have cast, like wandering Jews, upon the turbid and foaming stream. Here were COX and PENDLETON, of Ohio, the "snarlers and snappers" of the House of Representatives. Here were JOHN COCHRANE, the anxious and unblushing would-be nominee for the Vice-Presidency Here was Senator SPRAGUE, a strange man in a strange place, seeking he knows not what, and going he knows not whither. Here was RYNDERS, with a notoriety that makes him at once famous and infamous. Here were BIGLER, the would-be rebel, of Pennsylvania, SAULSBURY, the demagogue and traitor, of Delaware, who never uttered a word in condemnation of disloyalty, and who boasts that the thought of loyalty to this Government never entered his head; DAVIS, of Kentucky, who stops the inward flow of whisky only to give vent to the outward rush of treason; MCDOUGALL, the wayward, erring, eccentric Senator from California. Here were "I, BUTTS," the genuine "name on the wrapper," and AUGUST BELMONT, whose signature would almost buy the fee of the City of Chicago; JAMES S. THAYER, who, strange as it may seem, appears at last to have become thoroughly "wonted" in the Democratic sheepfold; Judge PARKER, who made such persistent efforts to be "His Excellency the Governor." Here were those extinguished lights of the army, Gen. MCKINSTRY, of Missouri, Gen. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio. Here was WALL, the martyr of New-Jersey, whom the Government restricted of the privilege of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy; MCDONALD, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, and his chum DAN. VOORHEES, who have a "great grievance" because one Marshal MURRAY, (you may be acquainted with him,) seized and possesses a few thousand pistols purchased by the Golden Circle, and by such seizure and possession deprives the constituents of said MCDONALD and VOORHEES of "the Heaven-born right to bear arms," as Gov. SEYMOUR, in their behalf, so eloquently expressed it. Here was THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the assumed chairman of that mythical body, "the National Democratic Committee," with one or two small fragments of that political Mrs. Gamp. Here were Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee, of Oregon, of California, New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; CHAUNCEY BUSH, the eloquent advocate of everything worthless that this age ever suggested, and who is found with "a new affinity" at every convention; MATHEW HALE SMITH, preacher, politician, and pen painter, with a hankering after original sin, and a love of being tempted. And here also was ——, but he must have a separate paragraph.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was here, with his "voices from the pit," his "manifestoes," his "proclamations" his postures, his gestures, his gyrations—the observed of the curious, the annoyance of the managers, cheered by the many and cursed by the few-exciting wonder, and setting at defiance all settled theories of human action.

Of course there were others here, but these were the principal representative men—the heads of the housenold. Of the *genus* "rowdy," there were no specimens, or so few as hardly to attract notice. There was a "marked absence"—an absence that must have been studied—of that portion of your home Democracy for whom the DEVLINS and FIELD and SWEENY generally speak.

In point of numbers, the Convention was a great success. "It is an ungodly crowd," said a brother "note-taker," who had been a half hour pushing through the jam at the Sherman House, and I think he was right in the use of the adjective.

From Saturday morning, it was evident who would be the nominee for President. What would be the platform was not then so clear. The general drift of the extreme peace men was toward a series of resolutions that should leave no doubt in the minds of their Southern *confreres*. If MCCLELLAN was to go on the stage, the stage must be peace, or he would be too heavy for it. Saturday morning these men were rampant and determined. They had journeyed to Chicago, via the Clifton House, and reached here with specific instructions as to what would and what would not be "satisfactory to the people at Richmond." The "Golden Circle" and the invincible Club had provided a chorus to the contralto of GUTHRIE, the tenor of SEYMOUR and the bass of VALLANDIGHAM—so the symphony of peace ran through the entire movement.

You will ask, in wonder, if there were none of all that vast crowd who uttered a word for the country. A few there might have been, but they were never heard. During five days I did not hear in public one Democrat utter one sentiment that could have been construed to favor the prosecution of the war. The dead who had died in defence of the Union and its flag, had been murdered, not by rebels, by but LINCOLN. You heard this a thousand times, both inside and outside the convention. You heard this sentiment given a thousand different forms of expression, and every time you heard it applauded. In all the proceedings of the convention you will look in vain for one sentence of speech, or letter, or resolution, that condemns the rebels of the South. Not one such was uttered. There were few Union sentiments uttered, and those few were received in sullen silence—but whenever the names of Long, or Vallandigham, or Harris, or Pendleton, or Voorhees, or Wall, or any of the other mouthpieces of Copperheadism were mentioned, the responsive cheers would come at once. When New-England was denounced; when the war was called "an invasion of the South," as it frequently was; when resistance to constituted authorities was suggested; when the draft was denounced, or a disloyal sentiment uttered; when the States of Maryland, or Delaware, or Kentucky, or Missouri were called, or a speaker announced from those States, the State and the speaker were welcomed by a shout of approval. When Gov SEYMOUR covered his sentiments with a thin pretence of loyalty, he was heard in profound silence—but when, warmed by the heat of the occasion, he uttered maledictions upon "the minions of the Government" who had deprived his Copperhead friends of Indiana of the power to enter upon rebellion, his denunciations called forth round after round of applause, until the building actually swayed to and fro. The adjacent camp of rebel prisoners could not have given a more frantic, determined and complete indorsement.

The proceedings of the convention were harmonious. They could not be otherwise. Whoever attempted to stem the current was put down. Freedom of speech, in that convention, had but one meaning. The speaker must concur in the prevailing sentiment. The great cry was—the party must be a unit, and no hazard was refused that promised an undivided front. See how transparent this was in the debate in reference to the report of the Committee on Resolutions—see how carefully each man on the committee assured the convention that the hope of harmonious action was well founded, and how each professed his perfect readiness to accept any form of platform that would carry the load. See with what haste the assertion they call a platform was adopted, without debate, without consideration, without even the semblance of investigation. They who constructed it, and those for whom it was constructed, alike dreaded the ordeal of criticism. It seemed to be regarded as a hugh bubble at which no pin must be thrust, and which even the admiring breath of approval might scatter into a thousand fragments. You have heard ministers, have you not, admonish audiences gathered in churches for secular purposes, not to indulge in manifestations of approval or disapproval. The platform made a mute appeal of a like character.

As I have said, the nomination of MCCLELLAN appeared to be a foregone conclusion from the morning of Saturday. Once conceded, of course it gathered strength with time. Had it been struggled against from the beginning, it would have been "whipped to death." The opposition came at last, but it came too late. There was a time when GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR could have secured a large majority on the first ballot, and the nomination on the second. But that gentleman seemed to shrink from the responsibility of saying he would accept such a nomination. He let "I dare not wait upon I would," until he could not. His namesake, TOM, might have been nominated, for the convention naturally leaned that way. So could any one of the half-dozen of the "apostles of peace" have had the honor. But there was not a moment when a man of tried statesmanship and approved loyalty could have received a respectable plurality. The door of the convention was shut with a decided slam whenever Judge NELSON or any of that class of men approached. The ultra peace men were not for MCCLELLAN, because they knew his utter incapacity, but they yielded to the empty greatness of his name. They would have rebelled at once, and with a will, had any man of conservative views or Union proclivities been pressed.

New-Yorkers will ask why Gov. SEYMOUR hesitated to permit the use of his name, and why he was not forced into nomination by his delegation? I think the answer will be found in sentiments which were uttered three months ago by the actual head and front of the New-York delegation. He was talking not of the *chances* of success, but of the *policy* of succeeding, in the coming canvass; and after a thorough and shrewd analysis of the responsibilities which would devolve upon the Administration during the next four years, unhesitatingly declared his conviction that the Democratic party could not afford to elect its candidates. I have reason to believe that the convictions thus expressed have grown stronger since, and that in these convictions will be found the secret of indifference manifested by the majority of the New-York delegation—an indifference so open as to be apparent to the most careless observer. LEO.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Long John Wentworth Nominated for Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1864.

The Union Congressional Convention, on last Friday, by acclamation nominated Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH for Congress—Messrs. WARD and ARNOLD having previously withdrawn. Of course this nomination is equivalent to an election, and by a majority, too, which, as well as other circumstances, will make WENTWORTH'S election a more than ordinary event. "Long JOHN" is already a national name. Years ago Chicago was only known and noted abroad as his home and part of his district. Now that the city and county are a constituency of themselves, having full-grown interests, identity and importance of their own, to be felt, recognized and influential in Congress, they have spontaneously designated the representative of their infancy to renewed service in their time of growth, power and prosperity. They think he will faithfully serve their interests and honor the district and himself. He will do more—he will serve the nation, too.

An incident occurred during the National Democratic Convention which well illustrates the character of the man. VALLANDIGHAM was harranguing treason from the Court-house steps to a very large crowd. WENTWORTH was recognized there. As soon as the "martyr" closed his lips and retired, a shout went up for "Long JOHN." He responded to it in a way that no other but he could or would have done. His speech soon began to tell upon the crowd, so that an attempt was made to clamor him down. But he was a match for all of them. By his tact, ability and power, as well as by the moral "pluck" which he evinced, he silenced the disturbers and held the throng in respectful silence to the close, and administered to them some truth and patriotism, with a point and power that that sort of an assemblage was unaccustomed to, making a speech which neither the Copperheads, VALLANDIGHAM, nor the Unionists will ever forget. ILLINOIS.

Recruiting Agents in North Carolina.

A SEVERE ORDER BY GEN. PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERNE, N. C., Aug. 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—JOHN H. IRISH, an accredited Recruiting Agent from Yates County, State of New-York, is ordered to quit this district, for the following reasons:

Mr. IRISH has endeavored, by the offer of a large amount of money to certain officers of the Staff of the Commanding General and others, to obtain an unlawful, illegal and improper credit to the quota of the county he represents, of a large number of men already enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, he well knowing that such credit could not be given without perpetrating a fraud upon the Government. Not only this, Mr. IRISH has deliberately explained a plan by which he hoped, after obtaining the recruits for his own county, to again sell them to a New-Jersey agent, thus not only perpetrating a double fraud upon the Government, but violating the confidence reposed in him by the people of Yates County who have entrusted him with funds to fill their quota.

The sending of Mr. IRISH away from the district is but a slight punishment for him, but he is, after all, believed to be but a fair sample of a good portion of the recruiting agents who are now sent out from the Northern States to purchase colored men to do the fighting for them to whom the approaching draft is such a terror.

To attempt to take proceedings against all such offenders would require to much valuable time, and summary dismissals from the district is considered sufficient.

In the present instance, however, Mr. IRISH can have the benefit of trial by Military Commission, if he desires it, but the granting of trial will not be considered a precedent for any future case of the kind.

By command of Brig.-Gen. I. N. PALMER.
Official: J. A. JUDSON, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

Recruiting Agents Captured.

From the Chattanooga Gazette.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, AUG. 29, 1864.

On the 24th day of August, four of us left this place for White Side Station, and from there went into the country south of Lookout Mountain, for the purpose of recruiting soldiers, but as fate would have it three of the company were recruited into the rebel hands. I made my escape, but three were taken. One from New-York, by the name of DOOLITTLE, one from Pennsylvania, by the name of BOARS, and one from near Chicago, in Illinois, by the name of TUTTS. If you will be so kind as to insert this in your paper, or any portion of it as you may think is needed, and ask Chicago and Eastern papers to copy; and further information about the matter can be had by writing me at Nashville, as I shall be there in a few days. J. W. SAWYER.

The Chicago Party.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

The Chicago party are so sadly in want of a name, that any good-natured man would take a little trouble to help them to one. "Peace Democrats," however fit, would have a bad sound in many ears, and "War Democrats," besides being absurd, would be intolerable to Messrs. PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM. "Shoddy" is considerably in vogue now as a popular appellation, and why would not "Shoddy Democrats" do very well for the Chicago party? For is not this a party made up of old and refuse stuff, torn into fibres by the first operation of secession, and now respun with the addition of a little fresh wool? This last being the few honest but illogical people who are inclined to support MCCLELLAN because they think he has had wrongs, without counting the cost to the country if the Chicago party should come into power. SAMARITAN.

P. S.—The fact that the "old-clo" interest, represented by the opulent "Chairman of the National Committee," is ready, in the words of the same candid person, "to sacrifice prejudices, opinions and *convictions*" to secure the success of his party, does not make the proposed appellation less appropriate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 7, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107¼	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	100	
10,000	do	109¼	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	111¼	
500	do Small	109	
30,000	do	111¾	
20,000	do	111⅝	
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R	107	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C	97	
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	110	
4,000	do	109⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	93⅛	
22,000	do	93⅛	
65,000	do	93⅜	
3,000	North C. St. 6s	61	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65⅛	
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	71	
10,000	Cono. St. 6s	100	
40,000	Ohio & M. C.	46¼	
10,000	do b10	46⅝	
10,000	do b30	47	
2,000	Goshen Br. B	101	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	
5,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.	118	
7,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	123	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2M	114	
14,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	118	
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	88	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61	
2,000	Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	
5,000	Amer. Gold	242¾	
10,000	do	242½	
5	B'k of Commerce	107	
30	Hanover Bank	104	
6	B'k of the Com'th.	100	
200	Canton Co.	34	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	61	
100	do s30	61	
100	do s30	60½	
200	Quick. M. Co.	82¾	
100	do	82¾	
200	Mariposa M. Co.	42	
330	do	42⅛	
1300	do	43	
100	do	43⅛	
100	do b5	43	
200	Wyom. V. Coal	81¾	
200	Canada Co.	3⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛	
100	do	129	
100	do	128¾	
100	Erie Railway	108	
225	do	108⅜	
260	do b10	108⅛	
400	do b15	108⅜	
400	do	108⅝	
100	do s30	108¼	
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md	60	
100	Hud. River R.	122	
100	do	122⅜	
100	do	121⅜	
100	do	123	
300	do	123⅛	
1700	Reading R.	133	
300	do	133⅛	
200	do b15	133⅛	
400	do s30	133	
100	do s10	133	
100	do	133⅝	
50	Att. & T. H. R.	55¼	
50	McGregor W. S.	60	
100	Rar. & D. B. R.	80	
50	Erie R. Pref.	109⅞	
125	do	109	
100	Mich. Central R.	134⅛	
700	M. S. & N. I.	82	
100	do b16	82⅜	
100	do b30	82⅝	
200	do b10	82⅛	
100	do	81⅞	
400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅛	
400	do	129¼	
100	do b5	129⅜	
100	do s20	129⅛	
100	do s10	129½	
200	do s10	129	
8	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	110	
2000	Cleve. & Pitts.	112	
200	do s10	111⅜	
300	do	111¾	
200	Chic. & N. W.	52¾	
300	do b30	53⅜	
200	do b10	52⅜	
100	do b30	53	
100	do	52⅝	
400	do	52⅞	
18	do	52¾	
10	C. & N. W. Pref.	84	
300	do	84⅜	
500	do	84⅝	
100	Cle. & Tol. R.	125	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅜	
600	do	109¼	
500	do b10	109⅝	
100	do s30	109	
100	Mil. & P. du C.	62	
15	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	121	
100	To. & Wab R.	66¾	
700	P. Ft. W. & Ch.	110	
600	do	110¼	
100	do	110⅝	
100	do b10	110¾	
100	do s30	110	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107¾	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	110	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94	
120,000	do	93⅞	
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr.	110¼	
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	46¼	
10,000	do	46	
150	Quick. M. Co.	83	
200	do	83¼	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅝	
300	Mar. Mining Co.	44	
300	do	43⅜	
200	Erie Railway	108⅜	
400	do	108¼	
400	Chic. & N. W.	52⅜	
400	do b30	53	
100	Hudson R. R. b30	122⅛	
400	do	122	
100	do b10	122¼	
200	do s15	122	
200	do s15	121⅞	
300	Chi. & R. I.	108⅞	
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	110	
50	do	109¾	
200	Reading R. b10	133	
500	do	132¾	
100	do	132⅞	
300	M. S. & N. I.	81¾	
200	do	82	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	128¾	
100	do	128⅝	
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	111⅜	
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	125	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

900	Erie Railway	108¾	
400	do b3	108⅜	
300	do b5	108⅜	
600	Hudson Riv. R.	122	
100	M. S. & N. I. b4	81¾	
300	do	81⅞	
500	do s3	81⅜	
100	do c	81⅞	
500	do b2	81⅞	
100	do s3	81⅞	
500	Ill. Cen. R.	129	
200	Clev. & Pitts.	111⅜	
500	do s3	111⅜	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81	
100	do	84⅛	
300	do s3	84⅜	
100	do s10	84⅜	
400	do	84⅝	
100	do b3	84⅝	
100	do b2	84⅝	
100	do b3	84¾	
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md	60	
100	Hud. River R.	122	
100	do	122⅜	
100	do	121⅜	
100	do	123	
300	do	123⅛	
1700	Reading R.	133	
300	do	133⅛	
200	do b15	133⅛	
400	do s30	133	
100	do s10	133	
100	do	133⅝	
50	McGregor W. S.	60	
100	Rar. & D. B. R.	80	
50	Erie R. Pref.	109⅞	
125	do	109	
100	Mich. Central R.	134⅛	
700	M. S. & N. I.	82	
100	do b16	82⅜	
100	do b30	82⅝	
200	do b10	82⅛	
100	do	81⅞	
400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	129⅛	
400	do	129¼	
100	do b5	129⅜	
100	do s20	129⅛	
100	do s10	129½	
200	do s10	129	
8	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	110	
2000	Cleve. & Pitts.	112	
200	do s10	111⅜	
300	do	111¾	
200	Chic. & N. W.	52¾	
300	do b30	53⅜	
200	do b10	52⅜	
100	do b30	53	
100	do	52⅝	
400	do	52⅞	
18	do	52¾	

January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15; interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20's per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
No. 650 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.,
will receive proposals for the unawarded balance of the Loan of 1881, saying Six per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FIVE PER CENT. COUPON NOTES RECEIVED, AND ACCRUED INTEREST ALLOWED.

All bids must be accommanied by a deposit of two per cent. Offers to be made on or before THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 263 BROADWAY.
This is the day to bid for 6s of 1881.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 6,832 bbls. Flour, 1,084 bbls. and 264 bags Corn Meal, 47,521 bushels Wheat, 43,437 bushels Corn, 25,066 bushels Oats, 510 pkgs. Provisions, and 270 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and heavy; Java, 56c.@ 58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c. @49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₱ lb. Stock 172,-808 bags.

COTTON—Is in more demand, at firmer prices; Middlings $1 84@$1 86 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly, at a partial advance of 10c.@ 15c. ₱ bbl., but closed famely. Sales, since our last, amount to 13,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 50@ $10; poor to choice Extra State, at $10 20@$10 70, chiefly at $10 25@$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @$10 00
Extra State	10 20 @10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15 @12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	11 00 @11 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 55 @12 75
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00 @16 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last 1,350 bbls., at $11 15@$12 25, for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phenix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 600 bbls. extra, at $10 20@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 45,000 bushels, including choice new White Western at $3; Amber Western at $2 44 @$2 44½; Red Western at $2 35@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 32½@$2 35½; Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 33; Chicago Spring at $2 21 @$2 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand and much firmer. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, at $1 60 @$1 63 for low to very high Mixed Western, ₱ bush. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@93c.; Western at 93½c.@93¾c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate request, at $1 75 @$1 80 ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland is inactive, at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry is for New-Orleans, at $1 05@$1 22½ ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in rather more request today, including Resin at $35@$50 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar at $16@$17 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 40 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@ $1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 62@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87½c.@90c., free, and 83c.@84½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The speculative inquiry for Pork continues active, and prices are advancing. Sales since our last, 15 850 bbls. at $42 50@$43 12½, closing at $43 for New Mess, cash; $43 25 for do. regular way; $43 25 for do., deliverable by 15th of September; $43 25 for a 1 bbl month, and $44 first 10 days in October; $40 50@$41 for Old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess; $40@$40 50 for Thin Mess; $38 50@$39 50 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do.; 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 240 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is active and buoyant to-day; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $2 25@$6 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Prime Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales of 400 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in fair demand, at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 19c@27c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are scarce and quiet; prices nominal.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand and firm. Sales since our last, 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20½c. @22½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are inquired for at 23½c.@29c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 110,000 lbs. at 19¾c.@19¾c., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, buyers being reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales, since our last, include 128 hhds. Kentucky at 17c.@36c.; 145 cases Seed Leaf at 11½c.@22c.; and 60 bales Havana, in bond, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 750 bbls., chiefly at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull, to-day, with 450 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 35,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@ 5⅜; 12 000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4¾d.; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 2,500 pkgs. Butter at 35s.; and 2,000 oxs. Cheese at 35s.@40s. For London, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., and 60 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Edinburgh	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Jura*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1.30 A. M.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 12 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1.30 and 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	6:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and cushions. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE FALL and Winter may be obtained in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; rooms large and commodious, table good, location delightful; three minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad depot; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address H. B. M., Box No. 91 South Norwalk, Conn.

ROOM WANTED.—A PROFESSIONAL GENtleman, of unexceptionable character, desires a comfortable room, with or without board, in a respectable private family, where there are few or no boarders; an answer will be received respectfully, and regarded as confidential. Address J. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TWO SPACIOUS FLOORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home until Spring, or permanently. Address B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—Pleasant rooms and a comfortable winter home is offered to those who are seeking for the same. MRS. WM. H. STOUGHTON.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, without board, by three lady teachers. References exchanged. Address C. A. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house, for three ladies, for the Winter. Address R. G., Box No. 1,760, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARD WANTED FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS, at from $4 to $7 a week. Apply to the Janitor of Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

PLEASANT FAMILY ROOMS TO LET—With board, at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TILL FIRST of May or June, by a lady who for several years has kept a first-class private boarding house on the Hudson; must be large and in good location. The best care will be taken of the furniture. No objection to board the proprietor. Address HUDSON, Carrier's Department, Post-office, New-York

HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, with possession this Fall, a large double house, or two small houses together, with two or three lots of ground, situated between 6th and 90th sts., east of 4th-av. Address, with particulars, JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE WANTED on the New-Haven Railroad, convenient to Greenwich Station. Address J. W. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for one week, giving particulars and lowest price.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a four-story, full-sized house, with modern improvements, situated between 20th and 26th-sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; possession by 1st October. Address M. L., Box No. 5,098 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT and well-conditioned house, situated in a good neighborhood, between 8th and 6th avs., 20th to 42d sts. Price about $8,000. Address Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for a small family, partially furnished or unfurnished. Address M. A. F., Station G.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 15th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address C. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 2d and 7th avs., below 34th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, J. M. M., Station D, Bible House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my6-1aw3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON *vs.* WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.

WM. W. GOODRICH,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VANDERPOEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.
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COAL.

CANNEL COAL—INCE HALL HAND-PICKED Cannel, for sale by W. L. NORTHAM, 313 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of respectable, competent and well-recommended girls, as first class cooks; also good plain cooks, washers and ironers, competent laundresses, understand flutting, &c., and smart girls for chamberwork and waiting; also nurses and seamstresses, understand operating, and smart, tidy girls for general housework, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers in City or country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, will please notice that they can be supplied without delay with the most reliable and well-recommended girls, of all nations and professions, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also smart, competent colored girls on hand.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a respectable family; is fully competent, and can furnish the most satisfactory reference. Being an excellent seamstress, would be willing to take charge of the family wardrobe, cut and make children's clothing, &c. Inquire for HOUSEKEEPER, at No. 48 Beach-st., for two days.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE plasser dane une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de lin linge tsautage et sachant faire la cuisine Francaises l'une ont l'autre bui est égale, elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au bureau de ce journal. M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, has the very best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE AND WELL RECOMmended woman desires a situation, in City or country, as cook and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; would do chamberwork and washing or housework. Call at No. 373 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and would have no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress in a gentleman's family; has lived four years in her last place; the best of City reference can be produced. Call, for two days, at No. 160 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and has five years' City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 34th-st., 3d story, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take the charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 280 East 9th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELLrecommended young woman, a situation in City or country; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress, and a good nurse; no objection to do fine washing. Call at No. 374 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; has no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No 40 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to obtain the washing of a few families or gentlemen; she does up clothes in the neatest manner; also French fluting; can give the best reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 113 West 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing or to mind a baby; five years' City reference from their last place; will go separate if required. Apply at 105 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-rate seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Call at No. 182 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 241 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very neat and tidy, and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children, or do light housework. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, who is a competent seamstress; would have no objection to attend to children if required. Best of City references given. Address, during the week, G. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 116 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion; understands all its branches; is a good baker; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable girl as nurse or chambermaid; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day, to do fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; has good character. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands it in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 120 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 7th-av., in the laundry.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; will do a little washing; City reference. Call, for two days, at 10 Union-court, University place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen at No. 90 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; is a good baker of bread and cake; City reference given. Call at No. 36 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; is a good baker of bread. Call at No. 38 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 101 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, in the rear.

ANY LADY GOING TO NASSAU, N. P., wishing to secure the services of a capable and trustworthy colored servant as nurse or attendant, can do so by addressing Mrs. C., Box No. 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 123 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion in a small private family to do general housework. Call at No. 58 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker. For reference apply at No. 587 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has good City references. Call at No. 204 East 47th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse and seamstress, Protestant. Call at No. 178 East 31st-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by married man with a small family; would take charge of a farm; understands the care of stock and horses; has lived nearly nine years in his last place; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (one child,) thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession; the best of references given from former employers. Call, or address, J. B., Fleming & Davidson's Seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A DRUG-STORE, by a young Scotchman, who has had three years' experience in the business. Can give the best references from his last employers. Address J. D., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in the City, by an Englisman; knows the City well, and understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference. Address G. A., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 45 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman, who is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, either in City or country; can give the best of references. Address or call at No. 337 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; will be found sober, honest and obliging; has good City and country references. Address H. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in some store, where he can be generally useful; can take care of and drive horses, and deliver goods; City references. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, or valet, in a gentleman's family; can come well recommended. Address H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German, to take care of horses; will make himself useful about a house or garden, and come well recommended. Address T. L., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO INCUMbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; the woman as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Address FRANK, Box No. 305 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY ABOUT 17, with some private family; would make himself useful about the house, and what may be required. Address M. D., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young single man, thoroughly understanding his business; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address P. P., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man—no children—a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; good references. Address No. 956 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business, and has first-class reference. Address T. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, with a private family; has seven years' reference from last employer. Address L. PETHERSON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; good City and country reference. Address M. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $3 50. C. W. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A garden and small farm, with only one assistant; he must be responsible and take charge of the property during owner's absence in Winter; best references required. Address GREEN LAWN, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family residing in Brooklyn; she must be civil and intelligent; no girl who wishes to be mistress need apply; liberal wages given. Apply at No. 183 Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LAD, ACTIVE, quick at figures, with ability to make himself generally useful, may find a situation in a mercantile house, by calling on HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family. Apply at No. 12 West 23d-st., at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
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E. 22d, extra size	$35,000	W. 30th, near 5th-av.	30,000
E. 24th, near 6th-av.	20,000	W. 34th, near 5th-av.	47,000
E. 24th, near 7th-av.	16 000	W. 36th, near 5th-av.	25,000
E. 36th, n. Madison-av	47,500	W. 37th, near 5th-av.	20,000
E. 31st, n. Madison-av	20,000	W. 47th, near 5th-av.	25,000
W. 32d, near 5th-av	32,000		

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 18 East 25th-st., 26 feet front by 65 feet deep; lot full size; house in good order, built by the owner; walnut staircase; silver safe; dumb-waiter, and all the modern improvements; no incumbrance; neighborhood unexceptionable; about 300 feet from Madison square; can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Apply to No. 21 East 24th-st. Possession next month. Apply for permit to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL K. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCALities in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, a three-story brown-s one basement and brick house, in first-rate order, containing all the modern improvements, with or without two lots adjoining, affording ample play-ground for children, or for stable and garden purposes. Price $10,000; terms to suit. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres, well cultivated land, in the most fertile part of New-Jersey, forty minutes' by rail from New-York; splendid new large dwelling-house and outbuildings, fences, &c., in the best order; fine orchard, two acres of wood; within half mile from a railroad station. Terms low. Inquire of or address H. FLEMER, Cranetville, N. J., or L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by SIDNEY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ½ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 13 rooms; has fruit, range, grass and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1¼ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR sale at Bergen Point, N. J.—House contains 9 rooms, kitchen and cellar; is pleasantly located on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat or our landings. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $30,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, HIGH STOOP, and all modern conveniences. In a superior locality, up town. Price $12,000 each. Terms easy. Also, lots, from $15,000 to $30,000. Apply to DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME cottage house, in the Village of Mott Haven, containing eight rooms, ten minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge. Apply to HENRY F. L. BUNTING, No. 303 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Health. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 80 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MOR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN — Everybody's Friend — The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Louisville says: "Official information from the front, dated Sunday, twenty-seven miles below Atlanta, represents that Gen. Sherman is pushing rapidly southward of Atlanta."

The situation before Petersburgh remains unchanged.

Some remnants of Wheeler's forces still linger on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. A dispatch from Nashville, dated Sept. 6, says: "Three thousand rebel cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were near Murfreesboro on Saturday morning. They were attacked by Gen. Milroy, and brisk fighting continued all day. On Sunday the rebels retreated toward Triune, followed by Milroy's forces, which made several attacks during Sunday. The Federal loss was ten killed and wounded. The main rebel force of Wheeler was on Sunday twenty-four miles southwest of Columbia. Gen. Rousseau is closely following Wheeler. The damage done to the railroad is very slight. No bridges or trestle-work has been destroyed." A later dispatch from Nashville says that Gen. Rousseau in pursuing Wheeler south of Duck River, charged upon the rebels, who had dismounted to fight, and captured five hundred horses.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday. Hon. A. H. Bailey, of Oneida, was made Temporary Chairman, and responded in a very eloquent and patriotic speech. The New-York contested delegations were settled by admitting both sets of delegates. At the evening session Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauque, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, of Onondaga, for Lieutenant-Governor.

John Hunt Morgan, the noted guerrilla chief, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1826, and at the time of his death was about 38 years old. He entered the rebel service in September, 1861, and assumed command of a party of guerrillas in Missouri, and soon achieved notoriety as an effective partisan lesder. One of his earliest exploits was the burning of the railroad bridge at Bacon Creek, in Kentucky under the very noses of the Union forces. He afterward, in the Winter of 1862–3, operated with great activity against Gen. Rosecrans' communications and outposts. In the Summer of 1863, Morgan undertook an extensive raid through Ohio and Indiana, in which his band was thoroughly whipped and broken up, and he himself taken prisoner. He was lodged in the Ohio Penitentiary, whence he managed to escape in November of the same year, with six of his officers, by means of a tunnel under the prison wall. He contrived to work his way back to the Confederacy, and in the early part of last Summer, headed a formidable raid into Kentucky, entering the State through Pound Gap, got well beaten and broken up by Gen. Burbridge. Morgan was a skillful and daring officer, and his death will be keenly felt by the rebels.

It was in a letter to his father, received last week Wednesday, that Gen. Grant made the forcible remark that the Southern Confederacy cannot possibly recruit their armies, for they have already "robbed the cradle and the grave" for that purpose. He furthermore reiterated what he said some days since, that but for the Northern opposition, the rebellion could be completely squelched by the present campaign.

The Grand Jury in the Court of Sessions was impanneled yesterday, and Hugh Auchincloss, Esq., chosen as foreman. The absence of counsel and witnesses obliged His Honor to put over most of the cases set down for trial. No other business of importance was transacted.

Coroner Ramsey held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Thomas Thomasson, who committed suicide last Tuesday, in consequence, as is stated, of domestic trouble. Verdict: "Deceased came to his death by shooting."

A Canadian paper has discovered that Franz Muller, the alleged murderer, formerly lived in Canada, at Three Rivers, where he married a young lady of good position. About two months after marriage, and when he had got all his wife's property in his possession, he was obliged to go to Europe, two other wives, whom he had previously married, having put in prior claims. Similarity of name is the only foundation for this story.

The price of Gold varied but slightly yesterday, closing at 241@241¼ ₱ cent. Government Stocks 1@1¼ ₱ cent. higher for the 5-20s on renewed foreign orders. The railway shares were quite animated in the forenoon, but dull at the close.

A fair business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Pork and Tallow were dearer. Freights were quiet, with 480 vessels, of all classes, in port.

A European President.—Every day brings accumulating evidence that the Chicago Platform and the Chicago candidates were made to the joint order of the Richmond conspirators and the enemies of the United States in Europe.

Said Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, in his speech to the rebels at Jackson: "*Our hopes for an early peace are dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election.*"

Says the London *Times*, in its issue of the 27th of August:

"While each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents. The nomination of Gen. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely, if the will of New-York should prevail with the representatives of the party. The principles of Gen. McClellan are not very clear; he has always been looked upon as a War Democrat, as being as anxious for Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr. Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years.

* * * * * * * *

During the next two months we shall behold a struggle as fierce as that between the opposing armies themselves. There will be but one wish among European nations—that a President may be elected unpledged to a war policy, and capable of acting with a firmness and independence during the coming Presidential term."

The candidates of the Chicago Convention, far from being "pledged to a war policy," are bound to make "an immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities." They are, therefore, the very men to meet the "one wish" of our European enemies.

The Great Issue—Personalities in the Canvass.

We are entering upon a Presidential campaign of unequaled importance. To our own judgment and that of great numbers of our citizens, the success of the Chicago platform and the Democratic nominee, would involve ultimately the acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel Confederacy, the permanence of Slavery on this continent, and the destruction of our national unity and imperial power.

These are tremendous issues. None such were ever presented in any previous political struggle in the history of the Republic. The war which has been waging with bayonets and cannon, will now be transferred to arguments and votes. All the cowardly, treasonable and unprincipled elements of our society will be collected on one side; all the latent secession and Pro-Slavery feeling of the Free States will now get vent; all those who do not reason, but only feel the evils and burdens of the struggle, without thinking of its object, will band together with the openly treasonable and those secretly in sympathy with the South. The timid and those tired of the war, and those losing property, and those who have no political principles, but only follow the pocket, and the great army of the ignorant in our cities and manufacturing towns, will unite under the Chicago nominees to strike at the Union.

We have got to fight the old battle over again; we must show anew what Union means and what the separation of States; what Slavery has done at the South, and what untold evils it has scattered on this continent. We must bring anew before the minds of the nation what a glorious prize we have been struggling for in the field—what a long future of liberty and prosperity and union—what a career of justice and equal rights to all races and classes for centuries to come on this glorious continent, with no element of disturbance in the midst of us, and no Power outside strong enough to dare to interfere—what national power and glory we are to sacrifice if we give up.

While, on the other hand, if the resolutions of the platform prevail, and the war be stopped, and the Confederacy established, we are to show what a miserable future is in reserve for this proud Republic—what endless contests with her warlike neighbor—what a weak and easily broken Union will remain—what dissensions between East and West, and between State and State, will spring up—what opportunities will be presented for foreign Powers to interfere—what prostration of personal liberties, and what perpetuation of chattel-Slavery on this continent must be the certain result.

All these principles and results of the pending contest, we are to show during this canvass by arguments and addresses to the reason and conscience of the people. We expect to do it earnestly and warmly. We do not mean to mince matters. If the party-platform leads to disunion and secession, we intend to show it plainly, and the nominees must be taken to represent their party-policy, as in the present case, we have every reason to suppose they do.

But in doing this, we desire as much as possible to refrain from those practices which have so disgraced American political contests. We do not mean to indulge in personalities, any further than they bear on the direct public issues. We desire at the very threshold of the struggle to place on record our conviction that Gen. McClellan and Mr. Pendleton are neither forgers nor *roués*, but, on the contrary, so far as we know, in private life, both respectable persons; nor are we at all interested or desirous to inform the public what their domestic concerns may be, or what crimes or virtues may have marked the roll of their ancestors; nor shall we repeat the revolting scandals which have usually floated about in political canvasses, and have made some portion of our party press disgusting to all decent people here, and a laughing-stock to the civilized world.

This is too grand a battle for low personalities. Gen. George B. McClellan and Mr. Pendleton, are nothing personally to us, any farther than their past public career prophecies their future, and than they represent to us their party. They are the nominees of an Anti-War, Pro-Slavery, Disunion Combination. Whatever their individual views—and we believe they favor immediate peace—they are to the nation the representatives of a base compromise and a disgraceful peace. They are disunionists and Pro-Slavery advocates, and the enemies of the Republic. We shall fight them with every honorable weapon. And furthermore, we shall feel it right to argue, from the career of Gen. McClellan, that there is nothing in it of talent, or character, or success, which fits him to be a President of the United States. But for that reason we shall not feel it necessary to accuse him of being personally a traitor or debauchee, or to scatter scandals against his private and personal reputation. We leave such efforts to bespatter a candidate to the more congenial organs of the Copperheads. On our part, we intend to confine the political struggle to the fair field of direct and tremendous national issues, let who will throw mud and offal.

The State Nominations.

The Union State Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, nominated Hon. Reuben E. Fenton for Governor of the State of New-York. He received 247½ votes, to 69 for Mr. Tremain, and 35½ for Gen. Dix. Mr. Fenton has had a long experience in public life—having served as a Representative in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, and being also a member of the present (or Thirty-seventh) Congress, where he achieved distinction both for his general ability and as a hard-working member of the Committee of Ways and Means. He is a native of Chautauque County, which forms a part of the district he represented in Congress. His patriotic and persistent labors, both in and out of Congress, to advance all measures for the benefit of the soldiers of the Army of the Union, greatly endeared him to the army, —where he is spoken of as the "Soldier's Friend"—and will secure him warm support from the loyal people of the State. Mr. Fenton is a lawyer by profession, but was long and successfully engaged in mercantile life.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga, who was Speaker of the last State Legislature, received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Copperheadism Subversive and Revolutionary.

Some Copperheads intimate, a few openly threaten, that if McClellan *is not* elected, there shall be revolution in the North. Language of this sort does not need attention. The wretches who utter it have no intention to act upon it. They would sooner defy the lightnings than the swift wrath so kindled.

But there is a Copperhead language that smells of revolution which does need attention. It is held in the view of what shall be done in the opposite contingency—if McClellan *is* elected. It does not proceed simply from the desperadoes of the party. It is a deliberate declaration of the accredited representatives of the party at Chicago. The irresponsible Copperheads say that the Constitution shall be resisted, if McClellan is beaten. The responsible Copperheads content themselves with pronouncing substantially that a new Constitution shall take the place of the old Constitution if McClellan beats.

The "ultimate convention of all the States," declared for in the Chicago platform, can really be nothing else than an instrumentality for making a new Constitution. It is a remitting of all the organic elements of our Government to the primal source from which it originally sprang. A "convention of all the States" created our present Constitution. A second convention of all the States, it is proposed, shall create another.

This reconstructing work, and the simple act of amending, are two widely distinct things. The Baltimore platform contains a declaration for "such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people *in conformity with its provisions*, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States." Here is proposed one specific modification, to be effected in accordance with the Constitution, by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. That change would involve only the addition of a single article, leaving the body of the Constitution, as framed by our fathers, perfectly intact. It can be consummated without any unusual agency whatever—simply by Congress and the separate State Legislatures. It subjects our civil system to no perturbation, no strain, no risk. It is simply putting a new mast into the old ship of State, that was lurched off into the breakers by mutineers, so that hereafter she shall sail steadier and surer. What these Copperheads propose is a new ship, into which such materials shall be incorporated from the old as may suit the pleasure of these mutineers and of themselves.

The Constitution itself authorizes, on certain conditions, a general "convention for *proposing amendments*, which shall be valid, as *part* of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof." But is the "ultimate convention of all the States" contemplated in the Chicago platform one of that character? If so, why does the platform so strangely avoid all language imposing or implying that the amendments shall be made in conformity with the requirements of the present Constitution? The Baltimore platform does that specifically. It proposes its "amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions." Not a syllable, nor a shade, of that import appears in the Chicago resolutions.

But there is something more positively significant. The object of this convention is declared to be "that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." This need not mean the basis of the old constitutional Union. That Union was not, justly speaking, a Federal Union of the States at all. The preamble of the Constitution declares it ordained and established by *the people* of the United States, not by the States themselves. The Union thus made was, therefore, a *popular* Union, and not a Federal one. To use Mr. Webster's language, it was "not a league, confederacy or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities, but a government proper, founded *on the adoption of the people*, and creating direct relations between itself and *individuals*."

We are aware that in this Chicago manifesto the Copperheads protest that they will adhere "to the Union under the Constitution." But that phrase, in itself, is of no account. There never was a day when Nullifiers and Secessionists, from Calhoun down, did not protest the same thing. Turn to the parting speeches, in the Senate, of Davis, Benjamin, Breckinridge, and the rest of the crew, and you find exactly the same protestation. The question is, What *is* the Union under the Constitution. Is it a Union which allows secession, or not? Jeff. Davis said that it was. He and all of his fellow traitors maintained that in case a State considered the Constitution violated, it was no longer bound by its requirements, and was at liberty to quit. Whose interpretation of the Constitution shall prevail—that of the General Government, or that of each State Government? Is it the Jeff. Davis construction the Chicago fellow-Democrats of Jeff. Davis propose to "adhere" to? The fact that neither the word rebellion, nor allegiance, nor nation, nor authority, nor any other word contravening or prejudicing the Richmond idea that the Confederate States have a Constitutional right to "be let alone," denotes that the Chicago idea, if not identical with it, was, at least, very tenderly related to it. This soft silence is the more significant because our own Government is most violently denounced in the same platform for a "usurpation" of unconstitutional powers.

There is the best reason then for inquiring what would be the character of the "ultimate convention" proposed by the Chicago Convention. Would it meet, and act, armed with the powers and subject to the requirements of the present Constitution, or would it have only the status of the first convention of 1787? Would it be the business of the convention to amend the old system while still ruled by it, or to consider the old system dead as our fathers did the Confederation, and to create a new one? The question is a vital one. The original Constitution bound only the States which ratified it—its last article saying "the ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." The same would, in justice, be the rule in reference to the product of a new convention, acting *de novo*. On the other hand, if acting subordinately to the present Constitution, the ratification of three-fourths of the States would bind all. The States now under Jeff. Davis are less than one-fourth. If the three-fourths of those not now under him ratify the work of the "ultimate convention," and these Confederate States do not, shall the latter be bound by it? If this were declared, these States would certainly not go into convention. If the opposite were declared, the convention would be simply a means of recognizing and substantiating the independence of these States. Again, supposing three-fourths of the States did not ratify, the work of the convention would thus, in any case, go for nought. To what condition would this remit the States? Would it send the Confederate States back to their Montgomery Constitution? Most assuredly that would be the Confederate idea. The Copperheads have not given, and cannot give, the shadow of a reason for the belief that the Confederates would go into their "ultimate convention" with any other understanding.

The simple truth is that this convention project, so far as it has any distinct purpose at all, is designed to do one of these two things—either to establish a new Constitution, which shall meet the demands of the Confederate States, or, that failing, to legitimate and consummate their secession. It is freighted with ruin to the fabric of our fathers. It is a complete abandonment of the former professed principle of these Copperheads, "The Constitution as it is." It is a complete committal of the party to a work of disorganization. All true Union men will resist it by their votes, and by all other constitutional means, to the last extremity, even as they would revolution itself.

The Pirate-trade—Doing a Sharp Business.

Without attempting to forestall the judgment which will shortly be delivered before a United States Prize Court in the case of the *Georgia*, there are one or two points not unworthy of notice that seem to have been hitherto overlooked in the disquisitions to which the subject has given rise. Mr. Bates, the "Liverpool merchant of great respectability," who purchased the *Georgia*, from the Confederate agents, was advised that the transaction was one out of which the very difficulty which has occurred might arise. It is true, the vessel was registered at the Liverpool Customs in the name of Mr. Bates, so long ago as the 30th of June last. It is equally true, that the British Customs' Order interdicting the sale and refitting of such vessels in British ports was not issued for some weeks subsequent to the registration in question. But Mr. Bates, in spite of all this, was so well informed of the questionable legality of his purchase, that before chartering her to the Portuguese Government for mail service on the coast of Africa, he had her fully insured against capture at the hands of the Federal cruisers.

For this insurance, Mr. Bates paid the underwriters the ordinary war risk of blockade runners. Probably, when he first made his venture he expected to get her profitably off his hands for the blockade running business. Failing in this, and desiring to have his venture turned to some account, he chartered her as we have stated, had her fully insured, and cleared her at Liverpool for Lisbon. Mr. Bates, moreover, knew, and admits that he knew, that the United States frigate *Niagara* had been watching the *Georgia* in the Mersey. He knew, too, that the *Niagara* had sailed in advance of the ex-privateer, for the purpose of attempting her capture; and, as we have said, he insured heavily on the back of all this knowledge, and all the more heavily that the Queen's Commissioners of Customs' Order interdicting such transactions lay before him.

In the face of these plain facts we desire not to be pestered with such encomiums on the honor and high standing of this Liverpool merchant as appeared yesterday in the secession press of this City. We desire equally to be relieved from the duty of determining whether the case of the Dutch ship captured under similar circumstances in 1807 by a British man-of-war, which was declared to be a legal capture in the judgment of Lord Stowell—is one altogether in point or not. In the matter of international law, we have a plain and pointed intimation from the British Government in its Customs' Order that such transfers are now held to be illegal. Before issuing the order declaratory of this, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs had, of course, fully satisfied themselves that both law and *precedent* were against such transfers. And whether they fell back on Lord Stowell's judgment or not, does not concern us materially. The United States Prize Court at Boston will, in any case, deal as equitably with the case as if no Custom's Order had issued to prevent other privateers from being turned into merchantmen and made over to new owners.

We are threatened through the secession organs here with the promise that the "Confederate Government" will at once turn this capture to their own advantage, by pouncing on the first American-built merchantman, sailing under a British register, that their piratical cruisers come across. This they *may do*. They may do it too, in disregard of the fact that Lord Stowell, in the same judgment to which reference has been made, expressly marks a distinction between merchantmen that have changed owners in time of war, and commissioned privateers of the character of the *Georgia*. But what will come of threats like these? They are, in the first place, mere bravado, and in the next place, if they were not, the result would simply be that these "privateers," which now find refuge in British harbors, would be summarily proclaimed pirates by a British Order in Council, and treated accordingly. That would be the end of the business—a very proper ending, too, considering the share of responsibility which rests upon the British Government for permitting the outfit of these scourges in the first instance.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Butler's Statement.

The exhaustive discussion of the question of exchange in the letter of Gen. Butler, published in our Tuesday's issue, presents the difficulty in a light altogether more appreciable than any heretofore thrown upon it. Nothing could be more lucid than Gen. Butler's statement of the case; nothing more cogent than his reasoning.

Before the United States Government agreed to invite or accept the services of negro troops, it had solemnly pledged its faith to them that the same treatment should be meted out to them as to the white soldiers of the Union—a guarantee which necessarily embraced the contingency of their capture as prisoners of war. Many months, however, before any negro troops had been enlisted in the National Army, a Cartel of Exchange had been agreed upon between the rebel authorities and ourselves. This cartel was completed on the 22d of July, 1862, and unfortunately, as it now turns out, it was framed without any reference whatever to the conditions which would apply to negro enlistments. This fact, Gen. Butler must permit us to say, is one which should have received treatment at his hands. From beginning to end of his trenchant letter, we are unable to find that it is even alluded to.

Jefferson Davis, acting on the principle that where no stipulations were made in the cartel applying to negro troops taken prisoners of war, it was fair and equitable for him to lay down his own rules, issued a proclamation applying to the new order of affairs. In that proclamation, Davis announced that officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of Confederate States. And simultaneously with this came an order from the War Department at Richmond, declaring that in the case of captured negro soldiers, upon whom any slave-master in the South had a claim, such soldiers were to be remitted to Slavery. This order was modified a few weeks ago by another rebel order providing that captured negro troops, enlisted in any of the States of Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, were to have the treatment of ordinary prisoners of war. So that the whole case was given up by the rebel authorities, with the exception of their nominal retention of a claim upon such black prisoners as might be found to be the property of Confederate masters.

The ground on which this last claim is founded, Gen. Butler, with his acute legal mind, effectually disposes of in a single paragraph, wherein he says:

"Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you. Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent. I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands."

We do not know that anything could augment the force of this simple illustration of the case. But we submit that throwing honest argument to Jeff. Davis and his military subordinates is casting pearls before swine. The point the Union Commissioners must get at is whether, after having extorted from the rebel authorities an admission of the rights of the bulk of the negro troops to the treatment of ordinary prisoners of war, it is not possible to proceed with the exchange upon the basis already reached. It would be easy to ascertain whether any, or what number of negroes taken from rebel slave-owners by our armies have actually fallen into the hands of the rebels as armed soldiers of the United States. We venture to believe, that the merest fraction of the black troops made prisoners are of this exceptional class. And in this view of the case—reflecting also on the fact, that probably more than half the white soldiers now prisoners in the South, enlisted while the Cartel of Exchange was in full operation, and had not become inoperative by means of the new element introduced in the negro enlistments—it surely becomes us to see that no mere technical difficulties shall stand in the way of the release of our brave men fr their loathsome and horrible captivity.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH.

Many rebel prisoners now confined at Point Lookout are taking the oath and being released.

BLANKS FOR NEW-YORK SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The Surgeon-General has ordered the blanks furnished for obtaining the votes of New-York soldiers to be distributed in all army hospitals.

ARRIVAL OF MEN FROM REBEL PRISONS.

About four hundred officers and men from rebel prisons in Richmond and Lynchburgh arrived at Annapolis on Monday, most of whom were in an exceedingly miserable state. They report that the condition of the Union prisoners at Lynchburgh is more horrible even than that of those at the Libby Prison.

PROMOTION OF COL. EGAN.

Col. Thos. M. Egan, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, Mozart Regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, for gallantry in the field, and ordered to report to Gen. Grant.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

THE RAM TENNESSEE.

A gentleman in Farragut's fleet, writing to a friend in Washington, says: "The ram *Tennessee* made a first-rate fight, and could have got away from our force and under the guns of the fort, had her smoke-stack not gone overboard. Not a shot went through her. The capture of this ram is, without doubt, a great blow to the 'secesh' in this part of the world, where the rebels believe in her as much as the Army of Richmond does under Lee."

A SURGEON MISSING.

Assistant Surgeon George William Ellis, United States Volunteers, of Winchester, Va., formerly of Bombay, East India, is missing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Adjutant-General of the Army to find him.

SENTENCES PROMULGATED.

The sentences of courts-martial, in the cases of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, four Majors, twenty-nine Captains, thirty First Lieutenants, twenty-one Second Lieutenants, and two Surgeons, are officially promulgated. They were convicted, among other things, of drunkenness, shamefully abandoning their positions in front of the enemy, inducing others to run away, stealing, lying, false musters, drinking stimulants intended for the use of the sick, encouraging soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commissary stores, desertion, opening private letters, drinking and playing cards with enlisted men, reproachful and provoking speeches to soldiers, opprobrious language and tyrannical conduct, running on a race-course with an United States horse, misbehavior in the face of the enemy, &c. These officers are punished in different ways; the larger number of them being dishonorably dismissed the service and cashiered, some forfeiting pay and allowances, and others being reprimanded. A First Lieutenant, for cowardice and desertion in the face of the enemy, was stripped of all marks of rank and distinction, paraded with a placard upon his breast, marked "Coward," cashiered, and confined in the Albany penitentiary one year. Another First Lieutenant, a Major and a Captain, similarly convicted, were cashiered, with loss of pay, shoulder-straps and buttons, their swords broken in presence of their regiments, and one of them was sent to the Dry Tortugas.

PAYMENTS FOR CERTAIN ARMY STORES.

The rules and regulations under the law providing for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the army, require claimants to prove that they are loyal citizens. The claims of citizens of States and parts of States declared by the President to be in rebellion, will not be considered, nor will claims for damages or for losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops be allowed.

BEGINNING OF THE DRAFT.

The draft will begin first in those places which are making the least effort to raise volunteers, so as to give the places which are trying to fill their quotas without draft as much time as possible to do so. The payment of bounties to recruits authorized by the act of July last did not cease on the 5th inst., but still continues as they were before that day, and volunteers will be counted on the quotas up to the latest possible moment.

THE LOANS.

The indications are that the offers for the new loan will be heavy. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $600,400, and to the 10-40 loan, $77,400.

CONFISCATION.

The United States District Court at Alexandria, Va., has disposed of a large number of cases under the Confiscation Law. On Monday, seventy decrees of condemnation were entered—the largest day's work yet accomplished by that court.

A BIBLE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon, a committee of loyal colored people from Baltimore, formally presented to the President an imperial quarto Bible, splendidly bound, costing $580, as a token of their respect and gratitude to him for his active part in the cause of emancipation. They say, since they have been incorporated in the American family, they have been true and loyal, and now stand ready to defend the country. They are prepared to be armed and trained in military matters, in order to protect and defend the "Star Spangled Banner."

The President replied:

"I can only say now, as I have often said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free. So far as I have been able, so far as came within my sphere, I have always acted as I believed was right and just, and done all I could for the good of mankind. I have in letters and documents, sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the great Book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has ever given man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated to us through this Book. But for that Book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great Book of God, which you present."

Heller's Salle Diabolique.—Mr. Robert Heller commences his third programme of magic and music to-night, at No. 585 Broadway. The place has been newly fitted up, and is described in the advertisement as the "Alpine Garden of the Gem!"—which surely ought to satisfy the public. Mr. Heller's programme is new, and this will be sufficient to fill the bright little establishment of which he is the proprietor.

FROM LONG ISLAND.

A Love of a Bay—Adieu to Our Boat—A Trudge through the Oaks—An Uncommon Plan for the Old Church—A Case of Measles—Isle of Wight—Kyd's Treasures a Reality—September Bathing—A Clerical Assumption—The End of the Season—Home.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

From Shelter Island we concluded to coast down to a pretty little bay we had passed on the north side, called Three Mile Harbor, the headwaters of which were within easy walking distance of East Hampton. We reached the bay in the afternoon, which was as calm and peaceful as in times past when the canoes of the Narragansetts shot across its smooth waters on hostile visits to the Montauks. After a plunge into its quiet waters, we made something like a civilized toilet, exhausting the contents of our one joint portmanteau in the effort, and prepared for a walk to town.

We took a touching farewell of our boat before sending her to Greenport, her haven of rest; walked around her several times, giving her credit for her strength, her clumsiness, sailing qualities, for had she not carried us gallantly over 120 miles in safety; therefore, we kindly bade her adieu, after the fashion of KANE when compelled to abandon the Rescue in the Arctic Sea.

After being cramped, it is pleasant to stretch one's legs in a good, swinging walk, such as we had before us. An hour's walk through the woods and sand gave us a glimpse of the steeple of "old church"—the sun resting in golden beauty upon its windows, which seemed to blink with age and grief, at the thought that, after a century and a half of undivided duty, it was to form part of a Summer boarding-house, and cease to exert its inanimate influence on those who whilom worshipped within its weather-stained walls. The town of East Hampton should purchase the old relic, and preserve it as something sacred connected with that past, when each man who trudged to his duty at the sound of its ancient bell, felt compelled to take for safety his musket and three charges of powder. Its sale and possible demolition is characteristic of absence in the American people of reverence. If old associations are not powerful enough to shield it, possibly the knowledge that they are taking from the place one of its chief attractions, may tend to preserve it as an ornament of the town.

A peddler once visited this place of worship under circumstances that led to a singular lawsuit. Arriving in the village late Saturday evening, fifty years ago, knowing he had a contagious disease, yet wishing to advertise his presence, he went to church on the following Sunday morning. After meeting, the people discovered he had the measles, whereupon the young men assembled, and concluded to inflict punishment upon the audacious itinerant merchant; but he, discovering the indications of a rising storm, shouldered his pack, and started for the next hamlet. His was overtaken on the road, however, and brought back—paraded through the streets on a rail, and, by way of variety, ducked in the ponds at the end of the streets. He escaped eventually, and sought out AARON BURR, then in the height of his popularity at the bar, to visit the terrors of the law upon the delinquents. A trial was had, and resulted in damages for the peddler of $1,000. The defendants were dissatisfied, as a class, with the verdict, as the people of the town could not perceive the justice of the decision, since there were more than ninety of them caught the measles, of which seven of them are said to have died.

Have I mentioned Gardiner's Island? It lies off to the eastward, is an estate of about 4,000 acres, given, in 1649, by Earl STERLING, to one LYON GARDINER, who purchased the Indians' claims for one gun and a black dog, and now in the possession of his descendants. It was called the Isle of Wight a century ago, and in the graveyard of the town is a headstone bearing the inscription of, "Sacred to the memory of SARAH GARDINER, wife of His Excellency LYON GARDINER, Lord of the Isle of Wight."

It was upon this island that KID, the pirate, buried his treasures, taken in the Indian Seas from vessels of all nations. Landing on the island, he desired Mrs. GARDINER to roast him a pig, which she did with such culinary skill as to meet his approbation. He presented her with a cloth of gold, a piece of which remains in the family. Subsequently, on the trial and conviction of the buccaneer, in London, of piracy on the high seas, Lord BELLAMONT sent Commissioners to unearth the treasure, which was delivered to them by Lord GARDINER, consisting of twelve boxes of gold bars, silver altar vessels and precious stones, for which they gave their receipt.

The bathing is delightful this month, better than in August; though the air is not so heated, the water is much warmer, owing to the influence of the Gulf stream on this part of the coast. One misses the pretty faces and laughter of the young and joyous lady divers—the empty boxes presenting a melancholy aspect since the flight of the merry birds of passage.

Then too, there were a good number of dominies of various denominations, who being men of cultivation and refinement, add much to the pleasure of any society which they bless with their presence. True, Mrs. Grundy says that at one of the houses a clergyman felt himself outraged because the proprietor sheltered a Catholic priest, as a boarder, whom he thought it necessary to crush by the loftiness of his demeanor. But will you believe it, this unfortunate Catholic gentleman did not feel it as intended, if rumor be true, but persisted in retaining an easy good humor and *aplomb*, making friends among all classes without an effort. As a general thing, they are not annihilated by supercilliousness—chagrined, only, if at all, at the absence of a gentleman's breeding in him who makes the attempt.

The end of the Summer has come, except to those brave and sensible ones who remain through this month of hazy, crisp days and cool nights. JERRY BAKER, the mail stage driver, is no longer tortured to find room for an extra passenger; the Postmaster is not besieged with plaintive petitions for letters and papers; the boarding-house keepers rest and count their gains, while the last man dreads his inevitable passage over the Long Island Railroad, which is at once tedious and badly managed. Let us hope that by next season its Superintendent—if it has one—will employ a competent person to look after the luggage of its patrons at the Thirty-fourth-street ferry.

Home is pleasant. Once more large rooms, well-stocked boots, and the feeling that as one strolls down town on the sweet sunny side of Broadway, that they are equal to the exigencies of the season.

SEA-POOSE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Inauguration of the McClellan Campaign—Resistance to the Administration of President Lincoln After the Election Counseled.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

The Continental Theatre building, in Walnut-street above Eighth, which, within a few months, was used for a disreputable concert hall, and in which the Maggie Bauer murder was perpetrated, was taken possession of last night by the Keystone Club, and inaugurated for the campaign. As you may suppose, a motley crowd was drawn to the building, the roughs being largely in the majority. JOSIAH RANDALL, formerly one of the most active Whigs of the city, was called to the chair, and he presided throughout the evening. Is it not rather serious that the Democracy should so favor Old Line Whigs. GEORGE M. WHARTON, PETER MCCALL, WILLIAM B. READ, and other old Whigs, are always now put forward as officers or speakers at Democratic gatherings.

The meeting was opened by RICHARD VAUX, Ex Mayor of Philadelphia, but as I was not present to hear his sublime effort, I must content myself by a reference to the speech of CHARLES INGERSOLL. As some of your readers may not know who CHARLES INGERSOLL is, allow me to dignify him by a family notice. He is a son of the late CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, who was a member of Congress, and at one time a Federalist, of such strong Democratic antipathies, that he said that he would let the blood out of the veins of he thought there was a drop of Democratic blood in them. CHARLES is a lawyer with a limited practice, which is confined to the Supreme Court principally. The family has always been among the most aristocratic in Philadelphia, and never mixed or mingled with the people except when some member of it was up for office. From the breaking out of the rebellion, CHARLES has been a most malignant Copperhead, denouncing the Administration, counseling, as far as he could do so, resistance to the draft, and declaring the war to be an abolition, unholy war, that the people ought not to aid in carrying on. It will be remembered that he was at one time arrested for treasonable utterances, and was discharged by his friend Judge CADWALADER. At that time, in an affidavit he presented to the court, he declared himself to be a loyal citizen. The speech delivered by this man, at the club meeting on Friday night, was full of treason from the beginning to the end. He declared that the reélection of LINCOLN would be revolution, and it was right that the people should understand it; that the continuation of the present Administration in power would be the total destruction of the Government, and the loss of liberty, unless the people were prepared for, and would rise against it.

He urged his friends present, who had among their acquaintances the heads of large manufacturing establishments, to warn them of the results that would follow the reélection of LINCOLN, and he applauded the course of the Chicago Convention, in providing for the reassembling of that body, in case events should justify it. The importance of the October election was dwelt upon, and, he said, in that connection, he had no doubt of the election of Judge WOODWARD last Fall. It was a source of regret, for more than one reason, that Judge WOODWARD was not Governor of Pennsylvania. Had he occupied the Gubernatorial Chair State Rights would have been asserted, and with the aid of gallant New-Jersey, they would have defied the Federal power.

I need not tell you that the speech was applauded to the echo, for the place was full of just such malignant Copperheads as CHARLES INGERSOLL. He was followed by a Dr. SITES, who talked about the widows and orphans made by the war, but he did not say that they had been made by rebel bullets. In fact, the rebels were not once alluded to. All the denunciation and abuse was heaped on the heads of those who are endeavoring to crush out the rebellion. A word or two was said complimentary to the soldiers, and that, too, by the very men who had voted at the late election to disfranchise them. Considering the material of which the Democratic party in Philadelphia is composed, I think we may look for exciting times here this campaign. The friends of the Administration should be vigilant and active if they would circumvent the schemes and defeat the treasonable designs of INGERSOLL & Co.

What Shall be Done for the Relief of Union Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exposé in your paper of last Monday, showing the enormous destruction of life going on in the prison camp at Andersonville, Ga., must smite the public mind with remorse for the wrong which has been done to our suffering soldiers, so long left in the hands of cruel and relentless enemies, whose barbarity exceeds that of Algerine corsairs or Bedouin robbers.

Thirty-five thousand brave men perishing for lack of an adequate supply of food, and this not by casual negligence; but by deliberate calculation—a quantity not equal to a fourth part of regular army rations being dealt out by weight, in accordance with an established rule; and what is worse, this small allowance being unfit for use—the pork offensive in smell, the cornmeal made from cobs and kernels, usually sour—the sole supply of water being a small rivulet which has passed through an outer rebel camp and comes drugged with nauseating filth. The result has been what might be expected—a mortality at the rate of *one hundred and thirty* per day. Not a long time will be required to dispose of the whole—they will be gathered in heaps beneath the ground which will some day be marked by a monument which will be a perpetual memento of the cruelty by which they were immolated, and the neglect of their own Government to save them from this fate.

We have had many reports coming from various sources that force upon us the conviction of the truth of what has been long alleged as to the fiendish conduct of the rebels to the prisoners in their hands. It cannot now be pretended that it has been exaggerated, nor that it is casual, for the crime only of a few officials who have indulged their *chivalrous* feelings in the torture of helpless victims without due authority from their superiors. The horrors of the Libby Prison, which we were slow to credit, have been exceeded by the enormities which are reported of the great charnel inclosure at Andersonville.

A painful inquiry naturally occurs, and ought to be pursued until a satisfactory answer has been obtained: Why is it that our Government permits this state of things to continue? Have exchanges of prisoners wholly ceased? If so, what is the cause?

Within a few days we have had, incidentally, an answer to the latter part of the inquiry, in the publication of Mr. OLDS, the Confederate Commissioner for Exchange, and the reply of Gen. BUTLER. It appears from these documents that the whole blame of the non-exchange of prisoners is charged by the Confederates upon our Government, and the charge is sustained to this extent, viz.: that they have offered repeatedly an equal exchange, man for man, although they claim that by the cartel of 1863 we are bound to hand over all prisoners that we hold in excess of what are in their hands, but the last condition they have consented to waive, under protest, for the present. Gen. BUTLER admits the offer, but takes the ground that it is inadmissable, because it does not—according to what has been understood between the Federal and Confederate Commissioners—include colored soldiers, and that our Government will not consent to any partial exchanges, while that exclusion is insisted upon by the Confederates.

It was, to say the least, a want of candor on the part of Mr. OLDS, that in a publication purporting to give a complete statement of the causes why exchanges of prisoners had ceased, he should have omitted the only one that has really stood in the way, at least so far as respects the last offer of equal exchange without parole of the excess of prisoners in our hands. On the other hand, Gen. BUTLER's argument will not, I think, be satisfactory to the loyal men of the North. So far as respects the position taken that no exchanges shall be made until colored soldiers are included, the responsibility rests upon the President; and in this connection I will only make a criticism which will probably have occurred to many who have read the communication of Gen. BUTLER. He seems to make of primary importance the exchange of colored soldiers. This may be proper as a principle, but when a great question of humanity and sacred obligation is involved, viz., whether thousands of our fellow-citizens shall be doomed to a certain death, I have humanity enough to think that it would be far better to save life as far as practicable, even if it should involve the temporary suspension of the enforcement of a proposition, however sound. There are few colored prisoners in the hands of the rebels, while there are many thousands of brave men—our own kindred—who are now being immolated by adherence to a mere abstraction.

Again, I for one do not approve of the taunt that the Confederates now desire an exchange because they will get men that by our treatment are in better condition than if they had remained in the Confederate army in place of imbecile anatomies which would be furnished to us in exchange, (as I trust in God they will be,) we can give a vote in November for President and Vice-President. Submission to the Constitution and obedience to the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the only peace measures that should be offered to any portion of the people of the United States. These form the best and most substantial compromise, and one that can be adopted by the people of the rebellious States, when in their discretion they may think proper to do so. It is with them how long this war shall continue, or when peace shall be made. The terms of peace have been before them and with them, and could have been made at any time they thought proper to adopt them. If the Constitution and laws of the United States are now to be disregarded, and separation and the acknowledgment of an independent Southern Confederacy agreed to, American freedom is gone. A separation of the South from the North will only be the entering wedge to other divisions which will follow, and become as numerous as the States themselves, resulting in interminable civil war. Heaven avert the impending catastrophe, and preserve the nation from consequences too disastrous and terrific for contemplation.

My intention was simply to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to indicate whether I could be at your meeting or not, but I involuntarily find myself running into a review of the rebellion, and will pause here, as I have not the time to take up a subject that you are so familiar with and understand so well, and which is without end in comment and discussion. Accept assurances of my high esteem.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To JOHN W. WRIGHT, Logansport, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. GROVER'S brief inaugural season of German opera is announced to commence at the Academy of Music on Monday next, with GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust," in a complete and unmutilated form, with a new *mise en scene*, and an entirely new and splendid wardrobe, imported expressly for the occasion. With a man of enterprise and activity (as Mr. GROVER has proved himself to be in other matters of amusement) at the business head of affairs, and with CARL ANSCHUTZ in charge of the music only, there is a far more flattering prospect for German opera than there has been hitherto—the more so as Mr. GROVER has ample means at his disposal, and expresses his determination to leave no means unapplied or expense spared to achieve success. Mr. BERGFELD has been employed by him for some time in Europe in the engagement of new artists, the selection of fresh operas, and the purchase of new and complete wardrobes, &c. Until the arrival of the fresh singers, the company comprises the majority of last season's favorites, including Madame FERDAGICI, Messrs. HIMMER, HABELMANN, HERRMANNS, &c.—an engagement with CARL FORMES, is also contemplated. The inaugural season will only last two weeks, when the company proceeds to Boston, for a like period. Mr. GROVER has signed contracts for the sole right of giving German opera at all the opera houses in the large cities.

THE THEATRES.—The Fall and Winter season commences at all the Broadway theatres with the exception of WALLACK'S, this evening—when the advance in the prices takes place. Niblo's Garden will be inaugurated by Mr. FORREST in "Coriolanus"—which will be produced with new scenery and grand spectacular effects. The Olympic, Mrs. JOHN WOOD opens for the season, with (for the first time) a comic drama entitled "Miriam's Crime," in which Mr. W. HOLSTON, an English comedian, will make his first appearance. Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. K. MORTIMER appearing in the afterpiece of a "Comical Countess." At the Winter Garden there is no change in the bill. Mr. J. S. CLARKE continuing to play in "Every Body's Friend," and the "Rough Diamond" every evening until further notice. At the Broadway, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, appears in TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "The Victims," and repeats his admirable personation of *Solon Shingle* in "The People's Lawyer"—in which he is truly great.

The University Medical College not Leased.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by correcting editorially the statement made in your column of General News this morning that the Board of Supervisors have leased the Medical College in Fourteenth-street for certain military purposes?

The statement is altogether without foundation, but it is calculated to do very great injury to the University, the Winter season of which is just commencing, and students from a distance rapidly coming in.

Will you please state this latter fact in your correction?

Yours truly,

JNO. W. DRAPER, M. D.,
President of Medical College.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Fourteenth-street, New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Some Questions for the Supporters of Gen. McClellan, with Hints Toward their Answer.

I. Is the "armistice" which his platform demands, to include a suspension of the blockade? (It is to be presumed from precedent and practice, that it does.)

2. Is he in favor, *under any circumstances*, of a peace on JEFFERSON DAVIS' terms, namely, recognition of an independent Southern Confederacy, including all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line? (It is well known that the leaders of the "Peace Democracy," VALLANDIGHAM, the WOODS, &c., who drew up the Chicago Platform, are ready for peace on these terms.)

3. Would he consent to returning into Slavery the negroes whom we have freed, or compensating their masters for them, or for any other losses and expenses which they have sustained in this war of their own making? (The above-named Democratic leaders have repeatedly more than hinted at the propriety of such a course.)

4. Has he any idea of repudiating our war debt? It is notorious that Gov. SEYMOUR, JOHN O'SULLIVAN and other prominent Democrats hold this to be a proper measure.) MORE ANON.

Political Secessionism.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 1st inst. you mention three things, one of which we may expect in the event of the success of the Chicago platform—1st, an armistice; 2d, a peace which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy," &c. The second is what will undoubtedly result from the restoration of Locofocoism to power in this country. Some two years ago the writer, having business with a lawyer in Stark County, Ohio, who is a noted Copperhead, met Hon. "Judge BELDEN," who is equally noted for his Southern sympathy. The Judge relying upon my conservatism—having been an Old Line Whig, remarked that "we should never be able to put down the rebellion by force of arms;" that the only way in which the Union could be restored was to *acknowledge the Southern Confederacy*, and meet them as an *equal, independent Government*, and agree upon such terms as would restore commercial relations. I replied to him that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM held to very different views; that in his first "Mount Vernon speech," I heard him declare that the administration of Mr. LINCOLN was only waiting a favorable opportunity to recognize the Southern Confederacy; in which event the Democracy would rise up as one man, and declare in their might that the States should never be separated; that the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, would be their watchword. The Judge said that he was aware that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was making such speeches; that he had met VALLANDIGHAM but a few days before in Columbus, Ohio; that he told him that his (V.'s) twaddle about "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," was all moonshine, to which VALLANDIGHAM replied that "he was aware of it, but the people were not prepared for anything else yet."

This Judge BELDEN you will doubtless recognize as Mr. BUCHANAN'S United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. At this late day, when Democracy is openly and boldly demanding peace at all hazards, I presume Mr. BELDEN will not accuse me of violating private conversation, as his plan was modest compared with what you hear daily upon the street corners and from the mouths of every public speaker who attempts to convince the people that by giving the Democrats power, they will restore peace to the nation. Yours, &c.,

Money Crisis in Canada—British Deserters.

Extract from a Private Letter.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

Our finances are getting in a bad fix, and a money crisis is upon us. All the banks in the Upper and Lower Provinces have suddenly stopped discounting, and the notes in circulation are returning upon the banks for specie to be remitted to New-York for the purchase of Government bonds and Treasury notes, calculating to realize more profit in so doing than any ordinary trade will warrant. Many Yankees here are selling their lands and property, even at a discount of 25 per cent. on its appraised value, and remitting the proceeds to your side for the purchase of your Government stocks. They figure thus: United States 81s will cost but 40 per cent. in gold, and gold, at 250 for greenbacks, will make the interest 15 per cent. in coin, or 30 per cent. in greenbacks. The *Globe* says one of the reasons for the stringency is that a "portion of the resources of the banking companies are derived from deposits made by Americans, and withdrawable at short notice," and moneyed parties state that the amount on deposit with our banking institutions will foot up $10,000,000 belonging to parties in the United States, mostly Southerners. Much of this is now being withdrawn, and some of it even by the rankest secesh, and remitted to your side for investment in 5-20s and 81s.

Desertions from the British [illegible], under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great that near 1,000 of the Queen's troops have left us the past year. Hence all are ordered to the City of Quebec for the present. Many points on the Canadian lines are watched for deserters. Three were bagged on the Niagara River last week, and are to be shot at Hamilton next week. An example has to be made, or Her Majesty will have no troops left in six months. Five officers are reported to have left for the United States flag.

The Reorganization of Tennessee.

LETTER FROM GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following letter from ANDREW JOHNSON, written in answer to a letter inviting him to speak at Logansport, Ind.:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at Logansport, Ind., on the first Tuesday in October, has been received and read. I wish it was in my power to give you a definite answer. My engagements are such here that it makes it almost impossible for me to be absent for any length of time. But I will say, if it is possible, and I think and hope it will be, I will be with you on the day indicated for your meeting.

We are getting along here under the circumstances, as well as could be expected. We are taking steps gradually to restore the State; reorganizing the counties and courts as importante preliminary steps to calling a convention and holding elections by the people for all the offices of the State. If our armies are successful at Richmond and Atlanta, (as I trust in God they will be,) we can give a vote in November for President and Vice-President. Submission to the Constitution and obedience to the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the only peace measures that should be offered to any portion of the people of the United States. These form the best and most substantial compromise, and one that can be adopted by the people of the rebellious States, when in their discretion they may think proper to do so. It is with them how long this war shall continue, or when peace shall be made. The terms of peace have been before them and with them, and could have been made at any time they thought proper to adopt them. If the Constitution and laws of the United States are now to be disregarded, and separation and the acknowledgment of an independent Southern Confederacy agreed to, American freedom is gone. A separation of the South from the North will only be the entering wedge to other divisions which will follow, and become as numerous as the States themselves, resulting in interminable civil war. Heaven avert the impending catastrophe, and

Wood Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BOYD—LEWIS.—On Monday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. J. G. BOYD and Miss VIRGINIA LEWIS.

BLISS—FIELDER.—On Monday, Sept. 5, by Rev. R. L. Dashiel, DELOS BLISS and EMILY, eldest daughter of James F. Fielder, Esq., all of this City.

EASTON—JAMES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at Wilton, Conn., by Rev. L. P. Perry, ROBERT T. B. EASTON, of New-York, and L. JOSEPHINE JAMES, of the former place.

HAGAR—APPLETON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, by Rev. Jas. H. Appleton, brother of the bride, assisted by Dr. D. O. Eddy, WILLIAM HAGAR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARIA APPLETON, youngest daughter of Jas. Appleton, Esq., of Philadelphia.

HAYDOCK—MEEKS.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Rev. C. D. Murray, Mr. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK and Miss MARY E. MEEKS, daughter of the late James C. Meeks. No cards.

DIED.

BARROW.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EDGAR J. BARROW.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BOICE.—At his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, CORNELIUS BOICE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, &c., in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, Miss ELIZA M. CAMPBELL, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Thomas' Church, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

DEMILT.—On Thursday, May 5, killed while in action on board the gunboat *Mattabessett*, WILLIAM H. DEMILT, eldest son of John B. and Sarah J. Demilt.

Notice of the funeral will be given as soon as the remains arrive here.

DEVOE.—At Fordham, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of marasmus, EDWARD CROMWELL, son of George W. and Emilie De Voe, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Fordham. Carriages will be at the depot, on arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train, which leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

DATER.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, CAROLINE E. DATER, widow of the late Philip Dater, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Madison-av., on Friday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

EISENBRODT.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES E. EISENBRODT, of Alvarado, Cal., Captain of the California Cossacks, attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry; killed in action near Charlestown, Virginia.

The friends of the family, of his brothers George L., Dr. David L. and Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, and of the brothers-in-law, Charles Vandervoort and Rev. T. A. Eaton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at Jamaica, L. I.

FOWLER.—At her residence, No. 86 South-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept 7, at 12¼ o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARTHA ELIZA FOWLER, daughter of Elias Brevoort, and wife of Prof. O. S. Fowler, in the 64th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., at her residence, without further notice.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, HENRY EVAN GODFREY, aged 27 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Sept. 8, from No. 200 Prince-st.

HEWER.—Suddenly, at the Highlands of the Nevesink, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, MARY HEWER, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 184 East 19th-st.

HARVEY.—At Magnolia, Iowa, on Sunday, Aug. 14, ANNA DORA, only child of Addison L. and Margaret A. Harvey, aged 11 months and 9 days.

INGERSOLL.—At Delhi, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARY W. INGERSOLL, widow of the late Rev. J. F. Ingersoll, of Catskill, aged 63 years.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, Miss MARGARET A. JACKSON, daughter of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, deceased.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Friday, the 9th, at 12 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

KEYSER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, HARRIETTE W. DIXON, wife of John Keyser, aged 47 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 332 West 12th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

LYON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, SARAH J., wife of Thos. P. Lyon, aged 36 years and 3 months.

Funeral services at 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 8, from Court-house, 57th-st., near 3d-av. The body will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, by New-Haven Railroad train leaving 27th-st. depot at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Friday, Sept. 9.

MONDON.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, PAUL VICTOR MONDON, aged 44 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and members of the Eighth Company Seventh Regiment, National Guard are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Varick-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NUGENT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, CHARLES NUGENT, son of Peter and Catherine Nugent, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 Broome-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROMAINE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, after a short illness, A. A. Paymaster of the U. S. Navy WILLIAM H. ROMAINE, in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this City.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 12 Carroll-place, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SWEENY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, ALICE, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh and Eliza Ann Sweeny, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts., on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TARRANT.—At Little Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, JOHN A. TARRANT, aged 46 years.

Relatives, friends and members of Eureka Lodge, No. 243, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WEST.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept 7, ELIZABETH GILES, wife of Dr. Charles E. West.

Her remains will be taken to Pittsfield, Mass., for interment.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, MARIE, wife of Daniel Youngs, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence at Oyster Bay, without further invitation.

Obituary.

REV. RUSSELL S. COOK.

Yesterday the remains of the Rev. R. S. COOK, late Secretary of the New-York Sabbath Committee, were buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. GANSE, at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue. The reverend gentleman paid a just and touching tribute to the memory of his departed friend. Mr. COOK was no common man, and very prominently connected with some of the most important enterprises of American Christianity and philanthropy. He had a large share in organizing the Colporteur system of the American Tract Society, in promoting the observance of the Lord's day in the City of New York and throughout the country, and in setting in motion the United States Christian Commission. He did an immense amount of good to our foreign, especially the German population, whose spiritual welfare he had deeply at heart. He was a man of commanding person, strong will, indomitable energy, rare executive genius, of extensive knowledge of human nature, and burning zeal in the service of his Master. He has done a great and good work. A considerable number of the leading ministers and Christian laymen of the City paid him their last tribute of honor. His memory will live as long as the American Tract Society and the American Sabbath, to which he devoted the best energies of his useful life.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On last Wednesday a railroad collision took place about four miles east of Canton, Stark County, between two freight trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, resulting in the death of two men who had succeeded in getting on the train at Alliance, without the knowledge or permission of the conductor. The trains met in going round a short curve, and the two engines were upon each other in a moment. The locomotives were badly smashed, and the cars shivered to kindling wood. The engineers and firemen jumped off and were uninjured, but the two men were horribly mutilated and instantly killed. From papers found upon them, it was ascertained that their names were IMPERIUS MOTT and ISAAC SMITH, both from Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Sept. 1.*

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—Mrs. J. L. TUTHILL, of Factoryville, Staten Island, has made during the blackberry season, just closed, seventy-two gallons of blackberry brandy, of the very best quality, for our brave soldiers. It goes forward to be used in the hospitals attached to Gens. BUTLER and MEADE'S Departments.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try the Troches, a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Genin's
Regular Fall opening of London, Paris and New-York styles of
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BOYS' AND INFANTS'
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HATS.'
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

From what Bottle does every young man about town derive the most delight? From a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

How can a Bottle of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS improve the sagacity of a simpleton? As thus: Whenever he sees the article within reach he gets up to snuff.

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Why do the presents of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS, made by the beaus to the belles, resemble letters with wrong superscriptions? Because they are all Miss-directed.

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Manufacturers of
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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.

I.

THE RIVAL BELLES: or LIFE IN WASHINGTON; By J. B. JONES, Esq., Author of "Wild Western Scenes," "Wild Southern Scenes," "Love and Money; or Aristocracy in the Quaker City," "The War Path," &c., uniform with "Fatal Marriage." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

II.

THE DEVOTED BRIDE. A Tale of Virginia. One of the best historical novels ever published, uniform with the "Bridal Eve." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

The above two books are going to create a sensation, and will have a very large sale.

Booksellers, News agents, and all others will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of any of the above books, to the publishers,

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UNIFORM EDITION.
MASON BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing a uniform edition of Mr. Parton's works, in nine volumes, crown, 8vo, in various elegant bindings. The following are included
THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
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1 vol.
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PR

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IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

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GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCELDER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

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Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolroom, s. No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 125 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE

deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 10 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Forms."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH

and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 6. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE.

—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL,

French and English School, No. 760 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selkus', No. 52 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND

English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 Washington-square. The Institution, removed in New-York in 1854, will reopen Sept. 26, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-

open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND

BUSINESS INSTITUTE.—Classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND

Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY,

No. 18 fompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 22d-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING

and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.

Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING

and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COM-

mercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN

their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH

L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR

YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN

their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR

School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 16th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND

French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 138 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCK-

bridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR

Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER

classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

Ladies, 50th-st., first house east of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 120 West 46th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Its Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NY-

ack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

☞ For fullerculars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. O. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments—the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 29th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FOR-

merly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 63½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, A. M., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Tux, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. S. Johnson, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Hitchcock, Messrs. R. S. Minturn, Jr., H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION AND BOARD FOR FOUR

girls, under twelve years, can be had in a gentleman's family, residing on 5th-av., employing a resident governess for their only daughter. Terms, including music, the languages, use of horses and carriage, $1,000 per year. Address HOME, through Boyd's City Express Post, until October.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND

French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 26th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL

recommence on Sept. 16, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Baudolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN IN-

stitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 41 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE

for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-

ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE

School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENG-

lish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN

her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-

Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD

Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND

practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH

boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., rear Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 828.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—

White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City.
O. K. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN

their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 56th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY

SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND

English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL

for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN

her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 21th

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN

at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN

their School No. 372 4th-st., Sept. 13

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. F. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH

and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 Has 25th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished Enolish education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept, 6.
Send for a circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE

FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BED-

ford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $80 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 36 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Bankis, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—

French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,

N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS

the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. $4 50 per week for board, washing and fuel. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Clavcrack, Columbia County, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND

English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, 1,150 pupils only could be received last year, the school has been removed to No. 131 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-

TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPOND-

ENTS WANTED—To advance Educational interests throughout the country. *Principals, Trustees and Parents* introduced to accomplished *Teachers. Pupils* received for Schools and Seminaries. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST

50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL,

French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 828 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENG-

lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACK-

ENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BAR-

rington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH

and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTI-

TUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 6th. Circulars No. 67 Cedar-st., Nos. 760 and 919 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF

the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER

School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—

Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL

for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY

School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND

English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15

East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS IN-

stitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. B. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR

BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 52 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY

SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

AARON BAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST

45th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEUTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as governess for young children, or as companion to a lady; understands embroidery and plain sewing. Address S. H., Station D, Bible House. Best of City reference given.

TUITION—BOARD.—A LADY, TEACHER OF the English branches, Latin and French, wishes to reside and board (next month) with a quiet family, where in her instructions might be desired; references exchanged. Address Miss A. B., Teacher, Station D.

FEMALE TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE wanted in a benevolent institution. One kind and quiet in teaching and governing poor children. Address DISCIPLINE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning teacher in a family of young children; English branches and only rudimental music. Address Box No. 4,436 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; they will find little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-demption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than 10,000 patients. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; requires no restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instructions on his new and infallible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc.; also, how hip disease can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.
J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated—for the first time published. Should be read by those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND

THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for regulating the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy or removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Call only upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in for

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

...L TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S ...R OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL ...SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ...

...ew splendid vessels intended to be put upon ... for the Continent, are the following:

...TO	3,724 tons	900-horse power
...TIS	3,204 tons	900-horse power
...	(Afloat)	900-horse power
...	(Building)	900-horse power
...VIA	(Building)	1,100-horse power

...the completion of the entire list, the service will ... the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOSANDE;

...as follows:

	FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
SYLVANIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,106	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,973	Brooking.

Sailing Per No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California.
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 23, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 6 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,600 tons burden,
Chas. Marshman, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN. A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Warstown, and Mannahawkon.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 95 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. Williams,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. Gegg,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, most elegant, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 79 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—ORANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from De-brosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock: Cornwall, 7:10, Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.
The Veterans of the War of 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the above day. Those that have not purchased tickets can obtain them at the following landings on the day of the excursion, viz: North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8½; Spring-st., 8¾.
George Wicks, Secretary.
N. B.—Mr. C. A. L. Goulder, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration, that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster, No. 13 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.
No postponement on account of the weather.
First Day—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.
Second Day—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 10 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.
Third Day—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile
No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.
Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$65
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100
If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY.
IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS, THEIR HEIRS AND REPRESENTATIVES.
Loyal heirs and representatives of soldiers killed, wounded, missing, sick or prisoners, can obtain information concerning them. Apply personally or by letter, at this office. Applications for arrears of pay and bounty should be made at this office. A full list of all prizes ready for payment. Free of access to all. Office No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York, opposite Pay Department. German, French and Spanish spoken.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE,
NO. 247 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS—$600,000.
Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars in all loyal States.
Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.
This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.
Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.
N. B.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured for three years from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1864.
WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.
ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

Quartermaster's Office, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED—CONTRACT PHYSICIANS FOR THE Army of the Potomac: for the Department of Virginia, for the Department of Arkansas; and for the Department of Washington.
Compensation, $100 per month at Hospital; $113 83 in the field, with free transportation. Apply personally to MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 125 Bleecker-st.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion* is ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice silver case-watch, warranted. Agent that send me $5, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. B. Selwyn.
SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THIS EVENING
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., T. J. Hind, and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Baron.....M. J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7½; performance commence at 7:45.
Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $8, $5, and $10 each.
In active preparation an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)
MANAGER.....GEORGE WOOD
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Our great Comic Artist, JOHN E. OWENS,
is now exciting a genuine and unparalleled furore by his splendid impersonations of JOHN BATTERBY, in Tom Taylor's sparkling comedy,
VICTIMS,
and of
SOLON SHINGLE, SOLON SHINGLE,
in the American Comic Drama,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Pronounced by the entire press of this City the greatest comic triumphs ever witnessed in New-York.
Mr. OWENS renders these famous characters
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

THE CREATION. JONES' WOOD.
In consequence of the protracted bad weather, and in order to give time to the ground so dry,
THE CREATION
will be produced positively on
SUNDAY, Sept. 11.
CARL ANSCHUTZ. KARL FORMES.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, &c.,
at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 8, at the elegant residence
No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT SUITES,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS,
MEDALLION CARPETS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA ORNAMENTS,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
OIL-PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLE,
BOOKCASE, ETAGERES, CENTRE TABLES,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
Louis XIV. style.
The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.
Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocatel and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parlor ornaments, rich vases, &c.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Stool and Cover,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.
Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish and easy chairs, in fine repp; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash stands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glass ware, of every description.
Cartmen in attendance to cart, pack, or ship goods for purchasers.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $226,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 28, 1864.

J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST.
Horses, Carriages, and Harness will be sold by public auction each
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
throughout the season.
No Horses will be admitted to private sale on commission, and all jobbing or dealing on the part of any one connected with the establishment will be strictly prohibited.
SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely, horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., &c., in great variety, now on view. Cash advances without extra charge. Catalogues ready morning of sale
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

Boteler & Wilson, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
Office U. S. Capitol Extension, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Convention at Charlottetown.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The conference of delegates from the several provinces to consider the expediency of uniting under one Government and Legislature certain portions or the whole of British North America, has continued its deliberations here since the 1st of September. The conference meets every morning at 10 and adjourns at 3 P. M. The delegates enjoy in the evening the hospitalities of the citizens of Charlottetown. The proceedings of the conference are kept entirely secret. Not a whisper of what has been going on from day to day in the Parliament buildings has reached the public. But from the apparent cordiality among the delegates and the confidence with which they publicly assert the great advantages of consideration to all the provinces, it is assumed, and I suspect correctly assumed, that the original proposal of the maritime provinces is likely to be merged in the larger scheme of a confederation of all British North America.

It was rumored this morning, that the Canadian gentlemen had their closing interview with the delegates from the maritime provinces yesterday, having made all the progress in the negotiation that could be made in an unofficial manner. It is also stated that the maritime delegates meet to-day finally, to determine whether to go on with their original plan, or to drop it and adopt the Canadian scheme.

While writing, I have this moment heard that the conference has broken up its sittings in this island, and has adjourned to the 14th inst., then to meet in the City of Halifax. I am also assured that after careful consideration of the whole question, the conference came unanimously to the conclusion that the advantages from confederation to all the colonies would be very great, provided the terms of alliance could be made satisfactory. The maritime delegates, it is said, are to resume the consideration of the details of the scheme at Halifax, and unless some formidable obstacle arises. A duly authorized conference of the several Provincial Governments will shortly be held at Quebec, to discuss points of variance, and if possible mature a formal proposition for submission to the respective Parliaments.

Our little town has been very gay during the past week. His Excellency, Gov. DUNDAS, has given frequent entertainments, and the several members of the Island government have vied in their efforts to do honor to our guests. The Canadian deputation have also received their friends on board their steamer, the *Queen Victoria*, in a hospitable style, and the citizens of Charlottetown are to entertain all the members of the conference, official and unofficial, at a grand ball in the Colonial Hall, to-morrow evening.

On Friday the delegates cross to Pictou in the Canadian steamer, and proceed direct by Truro to Halifax. Thence they proceed thome via St. John and Fredericton.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 5.

Deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital since the last report:

Lieut. Daniel McVay, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Luther Lawrence, 11th Maine; Capt. L. M. Rogers, 85th Pennsylvania; Lieut. John Vensausand, 115th New-York—all of whom died of their wounds.

In the Hampton Hospital:

J. H. Goodwin, 98th New-York; Charles Berry, 1st United States Colored; Daniel Wright, 9th United States Colored; J. S. Saynard, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry; J. W Stafford, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; Ezra Smith, 11th Maine; J. McMasters, 115th New-York; J. M. Shaw, 8th Maine; Joseph Barry, 30th Illinois; Joseph Provost, 13th New-York Artillery; A. Kanoff, 4th New-Hampshire; Richard Paddock, 81st New-York; James Vangeesen, 4th New-Jersey; J. W. Welder, 55th Pennsylvania; James M. Gould, 81st New-York; Oakley Stokes, 100th New-York; Edward Dunn, 3d United States Colored; J. B. Richardson, 16th New-York Artillery; Vincent Berry, 6th United States Colored; H. McDonald, 10th New-York; Lewis Water, 47th New-York; David Irein, 1st Maryland Cavalry; Robert Bond, 24th Massachusetts, W. P. Weymouth, 11th Maine; J. Crowell, of steamer T. W. Thomas; R. Chapman, 148th New-York; William Sherman, 11th Maine; S. C. Pasco, 96th New-York; L. H. Benedict, 16th New-York; J. Woodward, 37th New-Jersey; J. H. Bennett, 1st Vermont Cavalry.

Illinois State Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Democratic State Convention held here to day, was largely attended, and its proceedings were perfectly harmonious. Hon. JAMES C. ROBINSON was nominated for Governor, and S. CORNING JUDD, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Resolutions were passed affirming and indorsing the Chicago platform; declaring it to be the intention of the Democrats to give their unanimous support to MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and the State nominees.

JOHN S. STEWART was nominated for reelection from the Eighth Congressional District.

An immense ratification meeting is being held at the State House and great enthusiasm is manifested.

Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Brown University commemorates its one hundredth anniversary to-day. There is a large gathering of the alumni and friends of the College. President BARNAS SEARS this morning delivered a long and elaborate historical address in the First Baptist Meeting-house.

This afternoon a banquet for seven hundred will be served in the mammoth tent on the College grounds. Among the distinguished strangers present are Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH and Lord STANLEY, of England, and EX-Secretary CHASE, EX-GOV. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, will preside.

The annual commencement exercises occur tomorrow.

Tennessee Union State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Nashville *Union* states that the Tennessee State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday. SAM P. MILLIGAN was elected President, resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned until to-day.

Election in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

At the municipal election to-day, the Union men carried the city by 450 majority, electing every candidate in every ward.

An Interview with the President.

HIS VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Grant County (Wis.) *Herald* contains a very interesting letter from Hon. JOHN T. MILLS, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. LINCOLN, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. MCCLELLAN is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic willl prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed by Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be reestablished by restoring them to Slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one."

You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you bring the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them in the battle-field, or corn-field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three months.

We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated.

There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to Slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of Slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue."

The Telegraphic Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

At the meeting of the Telegraphic Convention this evening a spirited and very lengthy debate occurred on the consideration of the amendments to the "sick relief clause" of the Constitution, and finally $6 per week was unanimously agreed on amid great applause.

After the transaction of other very important business, the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Large Robbery.

HONESDALE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Judge HAMLIN'S store, in Salem, Wayne County, Penn., was entered on Tuesday night, the safe opened, and the contents taken out, amounting to $6,000. A large number of individual notes were also stolen, chiefly given by Salem men. The robbers took three $500 Government bills, and from fifteen to twenty $100 Government bills. They also took a number of $50 and $20 Treasury interest-paying bills; also, $200 or more in silver. A liberal reward will be paid for the detection of the thieves.

Congressional Nomination.

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Hon. E. R. INGERSOLL was to-day nominated by acclamation for reelection to Congress from the Fifth Illinois District.

A Shocking Suicide in East Twenty-ninth-street.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE THE CAUSE—CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE VICTIM.

A melancholy case of suicide was developed yesterday, before Coroner RANNEY and a jury, at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. The circumstances attending it are such that we would gladly pass it by in silence; but as chroniclers of the news of the day we give the bare facts, all of which will be found in the testimony which we give below.

MR. THOMAS THOMASSON, of the firm of CONOVER & THOMASSON, founders, doing business at No. 186 East Twenty-ninth-street, about 12 o'clock on Tuesday, in his own house, at No. 182 East Twenty-ninth-street, deliberately drew a revolver and discharged three shots. The third one took effect. The ball passed through his brain and killed him almost instantly. The causes which induced him to commit the deed will be learned from the following testimony:

Elizabeth Doty testified—I live at No. 163 East Twenty-ninth-street; I have known the deceased, Thomas Thomasson, for three or four years; between eleven and twelve o'clock this morning I went to deceased's room; he sent for my mother and myself; we went there together; when we went in deceased was sitting on the lounge in the front room; we three were the only ones in the room at the time; I went in first, when he asked me if my mother was coming? I said "yes, she is right behind me;" when mother came in, deceased wanted to know if my father was coming; she said no; mother talked to him about me; told him he had deceived me, and wanted him to take care of me; my mother said I had been there and stayed with him, and he had promised to treat me as a sister; these were the ideas if not the words; he replied that he would leave it to me to say if he had deceived me; I made no reply; he then insisted I should reply before mother and father left; father came in before the above conversation took place; I then went out in the kitchen; deceased soon came out, when both insisted on my saying whether he had deceived me; I had promised previously that I would not tell, but he insisting, said he had; he then said he was not fit to live; he then said he would take care of me; I then got up and went back into the front room, leaving deceased and mother there; mother also soon came into the front room; I heard the cap of a pistol; it did not go off the first time; I got up and as I did so the second cap went off; mother, at this time, was standing at the door of the bedroom, nearest to the front room; after the second cap went off, I rushed through the bedroom, but before I got into the back room the pistol went off, and I saw him lying on the floor on his valise, the blood was flowing from his head; I tried to stop it, but could not, and then I ran home and sent my father over, at least I told him to go; I lived with deceased until about two months ago, for about a year; assisted in the housework, and he gave me my food and clothes; when we first had illicit intercourse he said if anything happened he would take care of me; about three weeks ago I went to deceased's house, and told him I was pregnant; he said he would help me all he could; I knew I am four months pregnant; I told my mother two or three days ago I was in that condition.

Elizabeth Doty testified—I live at No. 163 East Twenty-ninth-street; I am mother of the previous witness, Elizabeth; she has made her home at deceased's house for the last three years; she first went there as nurse and companion to deceased's wife, and about the 1st of May she left, and a reason for so doing was that deceased acted indifferent to her; since then she has frequently visited deceased; I returned from the country, where I had been for over a month, on Friday last; I then noticed that my daughter was pregnant, and accused her of it, when she finally acknowledged the fact, and said she had had nothing to do with any other man then deceased; I have heard the testimony of my daughter, in which I fully concur; the conversation with deceased this morning was exciting, but no threats were made by me or my husband; deceased cried and went on dreadfully, when I accused him of destroying my daughter's character.

DR. JOHN BEACH made the post mortem examination, and he testified that he found a bullet had entered the right temple; the body was found lying on the back on the floor, the head in a pool of blood; an open valise was under the body; about six inches from the left hand was found a revolver, with three chambers empty; upon removing the blood, the skin for an inch in diameter on the temple was found thickly studded with powder marks; the ball entered the skull at a point of the frontal bone close by its union with the temporal, passing through the skull, taking a course slightly upward to the middle of the brain, pierced the membranes, ran down the left side of the brain under the membrane, and then entered the substance of the brain again for the depth of two inches on the posterior left side, where the ball was found; this wound was the cause of death.

The foregoing is the substance of all the material testimony given in the case.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased, THOMAS THOMASSON, came to his death by suicide by shooting."

Mr. THOMASSON was 37 years of age and a native of England. He has left a wife and two children, who were absent in the country at the time the suicide was committed.

The Fourteenth Ward Murder.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY—THE MURDERER COMMITTED.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, on the body of GEORGE GARDNER, the young shoemaker, who was stabbed through the heart with a shoe-knife in the hands of THOMAS KEHOE, in the rear of No. 139 Mott-street, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The following is the substance of all the material testimony given in the case:

John Baldwin testified—I live at No. 139 Mott-street, rear house; last night, myself, Thomas Kehoe and John Stewart were sitting in the room when deceased came in, and Kehoe asked him to treat; deceased said he had no money, when Kehoe remarked he had credit; deceased replied that he would not get credit for him; Kehoe then abused deceased, and called him vile names; deceased was sitting down at the time; Kehoe picked up the knife now shown, and deceased caught up a piece of broom-stick, with which to defend himself; they both clinched, and in the scuffle the light was extinguished; deceased then fell and Kehoe sat down by his feet; at this time I saw a knife in Kehoe's hand; I clinched him by the wrist and told him to let go the knife, which he did; I threw the knife on the bench and then went to deceased and spoke to him, but he made no answer; Kehoe then said, "Have I killed him?" I told Kehoe he had killed him, and he appeared very sorry; he sat down and cried; Stewart was all this time down stairs giving an alarm; soon after he came up with a policeman, who took Kehoe into custody; deceased was perfectly sober at the time, and Kehoe was very much intoxicated; the deceased and Kehoe were on friendly terms previous to this; I would not swear who struck the first blow.

John Stewart testified substantially as the foregoing witness.

Officer Jackson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that when he went into the room to arrest Kehoe, he found him sitting beside the dead body of his victim; as the officer entered the room, Kehoe exclaimed: "Oh, George, have I killed you?" or words to that effect.

Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a post mortem examination of the body, and found a stab wound in the left breast, four inches below the nipple, passing between the fifth and sixth cartileges into the cavity of the chest; the wound extended through the anterior wall of the left ventricle of the heart, laying it open nearly its whole length; there was another stab wound, extending obliquely outward and downward from the first wound, and distant from it two and a half inches; it was five-eighths of an inch long and more than one inch in depth; death was caused by the first-mentioned wound, and must have been almost instantaneous.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that GEORGE GARDNER came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of THOMAS KEHOE, Sept. 6, 1864." The prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs.

Naval Movements.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Recruits have been received daily in batches of fifties and hundreds. So great has been the rush of naval recruits to the Navy-yard, that the commandant, H. PAULDING, has issued the following order: "No more men will be passed into the yard for the purpose of going on board the receiving-ship for enlistments." The receiving ships *North Carolina* and *Vermont* are now heavily loaded, probably not less than 3,000 men being on board the former. It is said that fortunes have been made at the Navy-yard by recruiting agents. Batches of sailors are being sent off continually to supply the various vessels of our blockading fleets. The following vessels have arrived and sailed during the past week:

Name.	When arrived.	When sailed.
Steamer Nevius	Aug. 19	Sept. 3.
Steamer Florida	Aug. 22	Sept. 4.
Steamer Kensington	Aug. 22	Sept. 4.
Schooner Henry James	Aug. 22	Sept. 3.

The following vessels have recently arrived at the yard:

Name.	Class.	When arrived.
Paul Jones	Steamer	Sept 5.
Picket boats Nos. 1 and 2		Aug. 30.
Vanderbilt	Steamer	Sept. 2.
State of Georgia	Steamer	Sept. 3.
Newbern	Steamer	Sept. 4.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADING FLEETS.

The United States steamer *Union* will sail on the 15th inst. for the East and West Gulf Squadrons. The United States steamer *Newbern* is expected to sail soon for the North Atlantic Squadron. Letters, papers and parcels for these squadrons, if sent to the Naval Lyceum properly directed and prepaid, will be forwarded.

NEW UNITED STATES SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

There are twenty new sloops-of-war now building in the Navy-yards of New-York, Philadelphia, Portsmouth and Boston. Some of the proposed vessels have their keels laid, others have their hulls partly up, and all of them will take many months before they are completed. The machinery of the fleet was contracted for before the vessels were named, and it is expected that it will be completed by the time they are ready to launch. They are expected to sail 11 and 12 knots an hour at least. They are rated second-class, and are 2,200 tons burden. Their cylinders are 60 inches by 36 inches stroke. The following are the names, &c.:

Name.	Class.	Armament.
Antietam	screw sloop	20 guns
Guerriere	screw sloop	20 guns
Illinois	screw sloop	20 guns
Java	screw sloop	20 guns
Keywardin	screw sloop	20 guns
Minnetonka	screw sloop	20 guns
Ontario	screw sloop	20 guns
Piscataqua	screw sloop	20 guns
Arapaho	screw sloop	10 guns
Hassalo	screw sloop	8 guns
Kevsanqua	screw sloop	8 guns
Manitou	screw sloop	8 guns
Mondamin	screw sloop	6 guns
Mosholu	screw sloop	8 guns
Pushmataka	screw sloop	8 guns
Tahgayerta	screw sloop	6 guns
Wanaloset	screw sloop	8 guns
Wathuga	screw sloop	8 guns
Williamette	screw sloop	8 guns
Contoocook	screw sloop	8 guns

THE REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

The following United States Naval officers of the regular service have been ordered by the Navy Department upon the following duties:

Lieut.-Commander A. P. COOZ, ordered to the Naval Academy; also, GEO. W. MORRIS to command the Nyack.

Capt. J. P. MCKINSTRY to recruiting duty at New-Haven, Conn.

Assistant-Surgeon J. O. BURNETT to the Vandalia; also, HENRY ACKLEY to Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn; also, WM. B. MANN to Naval Rendezvous at New-Haven, Conn.; also, J. W. BOYDEN to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Second-Assistant-Engineer WM. H. MESSENGER to examination; also, F. G. COGGIN to experimental duty at New-York yard; also, JOHN FORNANCE to the Nyack.

Assistant-Paymaster G. S. BENEDICT to the Lackawanna.

Third-Assistant-Engineers D. EGBERT, G. C. COOK, and D. W. GRAFFLEY to examination; also, WM. A. POWERS to the Shamrock; also, J. C. KOPER to the Minnesota.

Paymaster GEO. COCHRAN to the Roanoke.

Surgeon WILLIAM W. WOOD to the Michigan; also, JOHN THORNLEY to the rendezvous at Park Barracks, New-York.

U. S. NAVAL (REGULAR) OFFICERS DETACHED.

Capt. G. H. SCOTT from ordnance duty at Reading, Penn., and ordered to command the Vermont.

Lieut.-Com. W. W. QUEEN, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to same duty at Reading, Penn.; also, GREENLEAF CILLY from the Vermont, and to await orders; also, R. L. PHYTHIAN from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the New Ironsides; also, E. T. MCCAULEY from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and to await orders.

Paymaster JAS. FULTON from the Lackawanna, and ordered to settle accounts; also, ED. FOSTER, from the Ossipee, and ordered North; also, JNO. A. BATES from the Ohio, and to await orders; also, MCKEAN BUCHANAN from the Savannah, and ordered to the Ohio.

Assistant Paymaster C. FAIRCHILD from the Mahaska, and ordered North; also Assistant Paymaster G. W. BEAMAN from the Union, and to await orders.

Commander DANIEL AMMEN from special duty under Admiral GREGORY, and ordered to command the Monegan.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. ECKSTEIN from the Wissahickon, and ordered North; also, L. M. LYON, from Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Vanderbilt; also, JAS. H. NEWCOMER from Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron; also, G. B. SLOCUM from the West Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Surgeon JOSEPH WILSON, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Vanderbilt; also, R. C. DEAN, from Rendezvous at Park Barracks, New-York, and ordered to Rendezvous at Camden, N. J.

Second Assistant-Engineer DAVID SMITH, from the Lancaster, and ordered to examination; also, HILLER MISSIMER, from special duty at Pittsburgh, and ordered to the Monticello; also, J. G. COOPER, from Nyack, and ordered to the Pawtuxet.

REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS APPOINTED.

JOHN D. DOUGLASS, Chaplain.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon J. W. BOYDEN, Assistant-Surgeon.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster WM. A. INGERSOLL to the Roanoke, and ordered to the Colorado; also, GEORGE COCHRAN to the Roanoke.

Lieut.-Com. F. A. ROE to ordnance duty at Boston.

Assistant-Surgeon F. L. DUBOIS to Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to Naval Rendezvous at Chicago.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon G. S. BEARDSLEY to the Naval Rendezvous at Chicago, and ordered to resume duties at Naval Hospital, New-York.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association—Meeting at the Astor House.

Yesterday morning the Cigar Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at the Astor House, JOSEPH HALL, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. FREDK. A. SCHROEDER, of the Executive Committee presented a report of a conference which he and Mr. BURKE, the Secretary, had with the Internal Revenue Department at Washington. Mr. Commissioner LEWIS had appointed one of the deputies to record the statement of the committee in relation to the unequal operation of the law.

They presented their grievances in regard to the various and different rulings of assessors in carrying out the law. After a second interview, the department stated that the subject of stamping stock on hand would be taken into consideration, and rulings would be given upon the subject. It was further stated that the rulings would probably prevent the possibility of any unstamped segars being sold after a certain date. The committee urged the necessity of stamping all stock on hand, and solicited an uniform ruling on different points involved in the law.

It was stated by the department that the law in regard to segars was so contradictory that they almost despaired of carrying it out. They would have to do the best they could with the law in its present shape.

Mr. SCHNOSNSA then said that the department had made different rulings in relation to the law. It had been decided that segars in journeymen's hands were not to be stamped or assessed. The second ruling was that manufacturers retailing their own segars should pay tax on the segars retailed by them. In respect to stamping stock on hand, the department stated that they would probably issue instructions to the following tenor: That any party holding segars offering good evidence that the tax had been paid, might, on application to the assessors, have such segars stamped, and that any segars found unstamped after a certain date should be seized, unless the party holding them should acknowledge themselves the manufacturers, which would compel them to pay the tax.

The report was received.

The subject of having the tax put on the leaf, which would answer all the purposes of the law and insure a large revenue, was then called up.

On motion of Mr. HOYT, the Executive Committee were instructed to call a convention of all the tobacco interests of the United States, for the purpose of having the tax put upon the leaf, to be paid by the manufacturers on the removal of the leaf from the bonded warehouse—which should exempt the producer from the tax.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

TURF RECORD.

The Great Match for $10,000—George Wilkes Pays $2,500 Forfeit to General Butler.

FASHION COURSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—Match of $10,000, two miles and repeat in harness.

John Lovett named blk. g.; Gen. Butler,...rec'd forft.

S. McLaughlin named br. stallion.

George Wilkes paid forfeit.

The long anticipated match between these renowned champions of the trotting turf was set down for decision for decision yesterday, and as early as 11 A. M., large crowds were wending their way to the Fashion Course—those who took the rail were met by the announcement at Hunter's Point that the brown stallion had paid forfeit, and were spared their journey; thanks to the watchful care of Mr. JOSEPH CROCHERON, the manager of the track, who, as soon as he was made acquainted with the fact, dispatched emissaries to all the ferries to make the announcement Of the large crowd, a vast number were skeptical, and persisted in going to the track, only to discove. the announcement that the stallion George Wilkes had paid forfeit to Gen. Butler only too true. The track was in admirable condition—perfectly dry and perfectly fit, as was Gen. Butler, to whose stable free access was given to the admiring crowd, who found him in splendid condition and fit to trot for a man's life. Why the stallion George Wilkes did not face the music, subsequently leaked out, viz: that he had been jogged over the Union track early in the morning, and was not found to be himself; hence discretion dictated his withdrawal and the paying forfeit to Butler. At 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the trot, JOHN LOVETT hitched up the recipient of the forfeit (Butler) and took him over the ground, in order to show that his horse was well and fit, and fully prepared to meet his opponent if he had been there. As a matter of course, the disappointment was great to all parties concerned, but could not be avoided. The result was, that everybody wended their way to the Union Course, where three trots were announced, and such a brilliant display has not been seen on that track for a very long time.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.

UNION COURSE—Wednesday, Sept. 7.—Purse and stake of $170, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

T. Creegan named s. g. Shot	2	1	1
I. Woodruff named b. g. General	1	2	Dis.

TIME.

First Heat—Half-mile, 1:20; mile, 2:39.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half-mile, 1:21½; mile, 2:40¾.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00.40; half-mile, 1:20; mile, 2:38.

SAME DAY—Match of $2,000 between two Brooklyn road horses.

HIRAM WOODRUFF'S nomination paid forfeit.

SAME DAY—Match of $400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfiffer named s. m. Lady Bayard	1	1	1
—— Walker named b. m.	2	2	2

First heat won by eight lengths; second heat by six lengths; third heat easy.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:22; mile, 2:42.

Second Heat—2:42¾—quarters and half not taken.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:41¾; half mile, 1:23; mile, 2:45.

DEATH OF THE OWNER OF FLORA TEMPLE.

Mr. WILLIAM MCDONALD, of Baltimore, the owner of the world renowned trotting mare Flora Temple, the acknowledged Queen of the trotting turf, died suddenly at his residence a short distance from Baltimore, on Tuesday evening. The news of his decease reached Mr. MCMANN, who drove Flora in many of her great trots, by telegraph, during the first trot on the Union Course yesterday.

The Muller Extradition Case.

LETTER FROM THE ACTING BRITISH CONSUL TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

The following complimentary letter of Acting Consul EDWARDS expresses the sense of the British authorities in regard to the action of United States Marshal MURRAY in the Muller extradition case:

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

SIR: I beg to be permitted to express my sincere thanks for the very courteous, prompt and efficient manner in which you have given your official assistance in the matter of the arrest and extradition of FRANZ MULLER, charged with the murder of Mr. BRIGGS in a railway carriage near London.

I am fully sensible that to the aid so obligingly accorded to Inspector TAPPEN and his fellow officers is in a great measure due the very satisfactory manner in which the matter has throughout been managed, as well as the prompt result arrived at. I have had much pleasure in representing to Her Majesty's Government the part taken in this case by yourself and co-officials.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, PIERREPONT EDWARDS,
Acting Consul.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—The corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, corner of East Forty-second-street, will be laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This is a new enterprise, started by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., in the Rutger's Institute Chapel, early in the last Spring. The building is to be of blue and Ohio yellow stone, and brick laid in black mortar. JACOB W. MOULD is the architect. We are assured that the ceremony of to-day will be an occasion of great interest.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.—On Friday next, the 9th inst., the ladies of Flushing, L. I., will open a fair in the town-hall of that place, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the aid of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The articles which will be exposed for sale, will consist mainly of ladies' fancy work, Indian curiosities, autographs, &c. Visitors from this City will be accommodated with a special train on returning, leaving Flushing at 11 o'clock P. M. An excellent supper will be provided at the hall. During the day and evening arrangements have been made for the running of cars from Hunter's Point nearly every hour. It is sincerely hoped that the benevolent friends of the fatherless children of our brave departed soldiers will not hesitate to add their tribute in aid of this philanthropic undertaking.

A BOY DROWNED.—JOHN SMITH, a boy, aged five years, was drowned by reason of accidentally falling into the water at the foot of Rutgers-slip, East River, on Tuesday evening. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 244 Cherry-st.

ROBBED OF $490.—Sergeant WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested JOHN MILLS and MARIA SULLIVAN, on a charge of stealing $490 from Mr. JOSEPH COLE, of Baltimore, at a low place, corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, while the latter was asleep. The money was immediately passed to a receiver named BROWN KOSTER, from whom the Sergeant recovered $200 of it. KOSTER and the two who committed the theft were taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

ROBBED AND THROWN OVERBOARD.—ADOLPH TAUNT, a German, aged 21 years, recently arrived in this country, was robbed of about $40 in gold and then thrown into the water from one of the North River piers at a late hour on Tuesday night. The victim in some way got out of his involuntary bath, and was conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The present high price of coal impresses upon every housekeeper the virtue and necessity of economy in using it, and we hope soon to see the public generally benefited by the introduction of the great discovery of Dr. HOGAN, of Troy, by which, in stoves and ranges, and all kinds of heating apparatus, a saving is effected of more than *one-half the fuel*. This is no exaggeration. Dr. HOGAN has discovered the long-sought desideratum of applying the component elements of water—oxygen and hydrogen—to the purposes of combustion, in a cheap practical manner; and a stove may be seen in operation demonstrating this important discovery, at the office of the Company, who are working under his patent, at No. 180 Broadway. Of this Company O. MCDANIEL, late of the United States Treasury Department, is President.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.—This organization continued their sessions Tuesday evening at the Astor House. After hearing several papers on veterinary sciences, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

President—A. S. COPELAND, of New-Jersey.
Treasurer—Chas. M. Wood, of Boston.
Secretary—R. Jennings, of New-Jersey.
Vice-Presidents—New-York, R. H. Curtis; Massachusetts, Wm. Saunders; Maine, E. F. Ripley; Ohio, G. W. Poole; Pennsylvania, Geo. Mellor; Delaware, Wm. A. Wilson.

The association then adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—It is understood that Mr. DRAPER received a telegram from Washington yesterday, apprising him that his bond had been approved, and that the papers are on the way to this City. Mr. BARNEY has had an interview with Mr. DRAPER, and it is arranged that the new Collector shall take formal possession of his office at 10 o'clock to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The Brooklyn Board of Education has been engaged at nearly every meeting for some months past, in discussing the propriety of raising the salaries of teachers of the public schools. At a regular session held Tuesday evening the matter was again brought up by Mr. WHITING, who offered a resolution to the effect, that $100 be added to the salaries of male principals and that $50 be added to the salaries of all teachers other than male principals—one half of the mentioned amount being payable on the passage of this resolution, and one half on the 24th of December. It was stated there was no money on hand for the purpose, and no appropriation could be made without the consent of the Common Council. Considerable debate ensued on a motion to refer to the same committee for report as to the legality of transferring money from one fund to another for a purpose not provided for in the estimates. The motion was eventually carried.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 66.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. EDGAR J. BARTOW, a prominent and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, died at Morristown, N. J., on the 6th inst. He will be remembered by many as a former Democratic candidate for Mayor, and for his endowment of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Since the announcement that the quota has been filled, there have been scarcely half a dozen enlistments. Business is now so slack at the office of the Provost-Marshal of the Third District, that the discharge of about twenty clerks is contemplated, there being nothing more for them to do.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The opposition steamboat *Washoe* exploded her boiler in Sacramento River last night. Her upper works were shattered and stern blown off. One hundred and fifty passengers were killed and wounded. Fifty persons are dead or will soon die. The boat was running at a high rate of speed. The engineer said before he died that the cause of the explosion was rotten iron in the boiler.

Telegraphic communication is open north as far as Olympea, the capital of Washington Territory.

There is now in progress in San Francisco the greatest industrial exhibition ever held in California.

Sailed, ship *Eagle Wing* for Boston.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	240⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	82
10,000	do	s3 241	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	b3 83¾
10,000	do	s3 240⅞	900	Can. Dep. Co.	b30 4¾
400	Erie R.	s3 107¾	300	do	s10 4¾
100	do	107¾	300	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
500	do	b4 107¾	100	do	102¾
200	do	b10 107¾	5,000	O. & M. Cer.	46¾
100	Rock Island R.	108¾	10,000	do	46
200	do	b3 108¾	150	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 60¼
50	do	108¾	300	Mariposa M. Co.	b3 42¾
700	Mich. Southern	80¾	100	do	43¼
100	do	b3 80¾	100	do	b8 43¾

[Advertisement.]

THE WORD "SOZODONT"

Which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, *Sozo* and *Odontes*. "Sozo" translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes" the Teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the Teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland, and Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4044. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ADVICES TO SEPTEMBER 1, BY THE ARIEL

Progress of Operations Against Mobile.

PREPARATIONS TO RAISE THE TECUMSEH.

CLINTON OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the French Against Matamoras.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. RUSSELL, from New-Orleans Sept. 1, with merchandise and passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday. Sept. 6, off South Carolina, spoke United States gunboat *Gettysburgh* cruising for the *Tallahassee*. She reported having, seven days' previous, captured the blockade-runner *Lilly*—all well on board.

The steamers *Arthur*, from New-Orleans on the 31st ult., and the *Belle*, from Memphis on the 8th inst., have arrived at Cairo. The latter had 230 bales of cotton for St. Louis, which was seized here by the military authorities on account of alleged irregularity in the shipment.

The steamers *White Cloud* and *Henry Chetean* were fired into on the 20th ult. by the rebel battery above a bayou. A large number of shots took effect in the cabin of the *White Cloud*, and her steam-pipe was cut, disabling her considerably. The gunboat *Kinwood* came up and towed her out of reach of the battery. No one was hurt on either boat.

A considerable rebel force, under Gen. POLIGNAC, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi River from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d ult.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has news from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexican Gen. CORTINAS met the French forces ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed them with heavy loss.

The affair was the most brilliant of the war, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the Mexican people.

CORTINAS is reported to be marching back to Matamoras, to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stormy times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

Gens. HUSLBUT and TOTTEN had arrived at New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans Cotton market was active, but prices were too unsettled to give accurate quotations. Produce and Provisions were also very much unsettled. Fair Sugar brought 24 cents per pound at auction.

The New-Orleans *Era* of the 29th has the following:

"The United States steamer *Alabama*, from Matamoras, has arrived. Her Captain reports: 'Between three and four hundred marines landed from a French man-of-war, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and took possession of Bagdad without opposition.

It was reported that a larger force, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, had landed about twenty miles further down the coast, to operate against Matamoras. It was believed that CORDINAS was fully prepared to fight them.

The Captain of the *Alabama* reports having passed in lat. 25° 44' north, lon. 90° 26' 30" west, in nine and a half fathoms water, a conical iron buoy, painted in alternate black and white stripes.

Advices from Mobile Bay state that Capt. JEWETT, of the United States gunboat *Metacomet*, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram *Nashville* was sunk across the channel, above Dog River Bar, and with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed on board of the *Nashville*, succeeded in blowing her up, and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work effectually, clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

The *Era* says: "We have some highly exciting intelligence from the scene of operations at Mobile, but prudence prompts us to withhold it from publication for the present. Our readers must wait until such time as precludes the possibility of injury to the Union cause by premature announcement."

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Hot Weather—The Fight at Clinton, La.—Activity of Gen. Canby—Dismounted Cavalry Remounted Infantry—A General Cleaning-House.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30, 1864.

Whew! What do you think of the thermometer at 100° in the shade? For about a week old Sol has blazed out between the showers with an intensity that is astonishing to even the "oldest inhabitant." The troops and sojourners here from the North, however, keep up their courage, and are determined to never say *melt*. Since the arrival of the garrison from Fort Morgan, nothing of interest has occurred in matters military, if I except the reconnoissance from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, to Clinton. The latter place is about twenty-five miles northeast of Port Hudson, with which place it *was* connected by railroad. Clinton has been the headquarters for a long while of a certain Col. JACK SCOTT, who commands a force of *irregular* cavalry, which I have heard estimated all the way from 500 to 3,000 men. I think the former is probably nearer the true estimate. I am inclined to this belief from the fact that SCOTT did not undertake to defend the town, but contented himself with skirmishing with and falling back before Gen. HERON'S advance. Some stores belonging to the rebels are said to have been destroyed, and also some private property. In this connection it is only necessary to say that the Sixth Missouri Cavalry were along, and if they *did* the citizens of Clinton as thoroughly as they did the residents of Jefferson City, while encamped there some six or eight weeks since, the aforesaid Clintonians will not sigh for their return.

The interest in the progress of affairs at Mobile appears to have culminated in the taking of Fort Morgan, and the community does not seem to anticipate the speedy reduction of the city. However, if we are to judge from the activity and energy displayed by Gen. CANBY since his arrival here, it may be presumed that he will provide something in the way of amusement for the rebels. The work of reorganizing the troops in this department goes bravely on, and the smashing among the skeleton and bogus organizations is something terrible. Military commissions, courts-martial and boards of examination are in full blast in the city and defences, and delinquents and candidates by the score can be met in the city awaiting their turn.

Among the officers of high rank who are upon trial in the city is Col. BYRNE, of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry—charges being preferred by ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany. The regiment has been dismounted and has suffered much demoralization in consequence of the quarrels among its officers. Nothing is left for it now but consolidation of the enlisted men, and a thorough "weeding out" of the officers. You may, therefore, shortly expect the arrival in your City of a few gentlemen who were on their "muscle," if not something less creditable, before being commissioned by His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR. One of the greatest *mistakes*, in my opinion, which occurred under the former *régime* in this department, was the mounting of so many infantry regiments. Our best cavalry is bad enough, but a mounted infantryman is at best but a scarecrow. Good infantry regiments were mounted upon creole ponies and like trash, which, of course, were speedily smashed by the overweights they were compelled to carry. These organizations were designated as cavalry without proper authority from the War Department, and the officers at once commenced a series of experiments in order to ascertain the greatest amount of gold lace that could be put upon a jacket. This matter satisfactorily settled, they took it for granted that they were no longer "dough-boys," but full-fledged "rough riders," and they sighed for the time when they should charge the rebs on *pony*-back.

The result is seen in the weekly announcements of sales of condemned horses and ponies, the return to the old infantry organization of these regiments of "brass-bound" cavalry, and the spasmodic attempts to mount the few good regiments of cavalry by seizures.

GENERAL NEWS.

BELOW MOBILE.

FORT MORGAN AND ITS SURRENDER.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

MOBILE BAY, Aug. 24.

As I hinted in my last, I have glorious news to send you in this letter. We have again encountered the enemy, and victory has again perched upon our banners. The Stars and Stripes have again supplanted the Stars and Bars upon the ramparts of Fort Morgan.

On Sunday evening everything being ready for the grand bombardment, the first gun was fired a few minutes before 6 A. M., on Monday the 22d—the monitors at close range and a few of the large vessels at long range participating. The fire, which was the most terrific ever witnessed, was kept up all day and all night until Tuesday morning at 6:50 A. M., (just twenty-five hours' bombarding,) when the fort hoisted a white flag in token of submission. Officers of the army and navy immediately repaired to the fort to receive the transfer, and at 2 P. M. the fort changed colors again, passed into its rightful owners' hands, and the ships and forts fired salutes.

The garrison was transferred aboard the *Bienville* and *Tennessee* and sent to New-Orleans, and permission given to visit the fort. Upon visiting the fort we were treated to a very melancholy sight, to see that splendid structure, after a day's bombarding, half in ruins. I had a very excellent opportunity of collecting items from a wounded soldier, who was being transferred in company with some other sick and wounded. He told me that notwithstanding the discontent that prevailed inside, he verily believed they would have fought their guns to the last, "*if there was room for them*," but our shot and shell, grape and canister, completely filled up the spaces. They fired some two or three guns on the 22d, then retired into their casemates; but even this shelter was not sufficient protection for them, our 15 and 11-inch shot and shell penetrating and filling them with the *débris*; and when the evening came they all made for the ditch, (or rather moat,) posted sharpshooters and stayed there during the remainder of the night.

When the flag of truce was hoisted they were all ordered to work and destroy everything in their power. They destroyed tons of powder, spiked all their guns, &c. The men, however, performed this duty very reluctantly, and expected to be severely treated for this wanton destruction of property. But the principal reason for surrendering so soon was on account of the citadel being set on fire by our shells, on Monday afternoon, and their provisions, which were nearly all stored there, destroyed. They were unable to extinguish the flames, on account of our shells continually dropping into the place. However, had they held out another 24 hours, the fort would have been a complete heap of ruins, and its garrison buried beneath them. They intended to surrender, but hoped to do it a little more creditably. They expected an assault from us for which they were amply prepared. But our mode of attack deceived them, and seeing not the shadow of a chance to retaliate, they grew despondent, and were not a little glad when they found themselves surrendered. They lost but a very few in killed or wounded, for they never showed themselves. Our advanced battery was within 150 yards of the fort on the land side, and our iron-clads within sixty yards of them on the sea side. It was a glorious sight to see the gallant Capt. PERKINS, in the *Chickasaw*, nearly all morning almost touching the wharf, and pouring in his terrible missiles, two at a time, making bricks and *mortar* fly in all directions, then moving a little ahead or astern to get a fresh place. He stayed there till nearly noon, when he hauled off to cool his guns and give his men some refreshment. In the afternoon he took his ship in again, and turret after turret was emptied at the poor fort.

The *Octorara* did excellent service. Although but a light double-ender, she went in early in the morning *and stayed there* until the fort changed flags. In fact, she coolly and deliberately anchored about 200 yards from the fort and made some of the nicest shooting I ever saw. But the grandest sight of all was produced by the *Manhattan*'s 15-inch guns. A description of their effect is utterly beyond my poor abilities, so you will have to imagine Ætna in its occasional outbreaks. We had in all, in the shore batteries, 100 guns of different kinds and calibre, six of which were 9-inch guns from the fleet and manned by the officers and sailors of the different vessels. There were several mortars, also, which did excellent execution. They were a very short time in getting range, and their firing during the night was beautiful, for the eye could follow the shells, from the moment they left the mortar, in their flight through the air, until they would drop right in the burning fort, and then there would be another outbreak of the fire. It must have been dreadful in the fort, and it is not surprising that the rebels left the fort for the most, for from the decks of the fleet the flames were visible above the ramparts, which are some forty or fifty feet high.

And now being in entire possession of the bay and its approaches, the city will soon be ours.

As there is nothing further for the large vessels to do, it is expected that they will leave in a few days. The *Cowslip* is dragging for torpedoes and buoying the *Tecumseh*, which is to be raised forthwith. The large flag-staff is being got ready in the fort for mounting, and the troops are clearing away the *débris* and making the fort tenable again. "Our dear old Admiral," as the officers of the fleet call the old hero, has been a little under the weather yesterday and to-day, but we understand he is recovering again. All are very anxious concerning him, for if ever mortal man possessed the entire confidence and good wishes of his fellow-men, the crews of the West Gulf Squadron idolize Admiral FARRAGUT. The *Bermuda* has hove in sight, and is bound to New-Orleans. I understand I will close this to go by her. The *Monongahela* has gone to Pensacola, *Oneida* and ram *Tennessee*, I understand, to go to New-Orleans; the *Brooklyn* goes home via Pensacola.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 30.

The United States steamer *Tritonia*, Capt. WIGGINS, arrived at the Lake End of the Ponchartrain Railroad yesterday morning, about 4:30 o'clock, having left Mobile Bay on Saturday afternoon. Everything was quiet, but the utmost activity prevailed among our forces, both land and naval.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Friday last, the result of carelessness, by which eight of our men lost their lives, and Mr. FREEMAN, a pilot attached to the *Hartford*, is likely to lose the sight of both eyes. He has a family residing at Algiers, opposite this city.

It appears these men had been engaged in fishing up torpedoes, and have done a great deal of good service in this way together with others. When the explosion took place, they were examining a torpedo that had just been picked up and taken on shore, and handling it rather carelessly, it exploded with the sad result above stated.

The *Tritonia* was a little behind time on this trip in consequence of having to go to Pascagoula under a flag of truce to land some lady passengers, residents of that place. The officers of the boat were treated in the kindest manner by the rebel officers stationed there, who expressed a wish that the war might soon be over. A sick rebel officer was furnished with some little delicacies from the boat which could not be had in Pascagoula. This with other friendly acts that passed between the parties was the cause of much good feeling being evinced.

The officers of the *Tritonia* had information from the United States gunboat *J. P. Jackson*, lying at the mouth of the Mississippi Sound, that there was a probability of an attack from three armed rebel launches that had been seen cruising off Mary Ann Light. The necessary preparations were made, and the *Tritonia* would have given them a warm reception if they had shown themselves. It is supposed the trip to Pascagoula threw the *Tritonia* so far behind her regular time that the rebs became disconcerted and left.

The gunboat *Jackson* had the information—from what source we did not learn—that it was the intention of these launches to attack the *Tritonia* on her return trip to New-Orleans, and her officers and crew were disappointed in not being attacked, for they were well prepared to meet it.

Capt. JEWETT, of the United States gunboat *Metacomet*, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram *Nashville* was sunk across the channel, above Dog River Bar, and with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed on board of the *Nashville*, succeeded in blowing her up, and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will do the work, effectually clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

We have some highly exciting intelligence from the scene of operations by this arrival, but prudence prompts us to withhold it from publication for the present. Our readers must wait until such time as precludes the possibility of injury to the Union cause by premature announcement.

CAPTURE OF CLINTON.

From the Wisconsin Badger, Aug. 26.

The Flag of the Free now floats over the City of Clinton, which was but yesterday in the hands of the Johnny Rebs. A cavalry force, commanded by Gen. A. L. LEE, left Baton Rouge on Wednesday, about noon, and marched to Redwood Bridge, on the Comite River, arriving there about daylight on Thursday morning. They found the bridge destroyed and a force of rebs on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. A detail from the Fourth Wisconsin and Sixth Missouri forded the stream on logs, and flanked and drove them from their position, with a loss of one killed and a dozen wounded. The rebs then showed their sole-leather in the direction of Clinton.

Rebel loss not known, but probably heavier than ours. After our forces crossed, the advance kept up a continual running fire nearly all the way to Clinton, killing ten, wounding several, and taking about twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. BRADFORD. The main body of the rebels, under Col. SCOTT, fled from the city in confusion and took to the woods. The gallant Colonel left a note, stating that he surrendered the town up—that he knew we wouldn't come without sufficient force to take the place, and that there was no use making a stand. Companies B, F and M, Fourth Wisconsin, had about fifteen wounded. Capt. GAY C. PIERCE, Company D, wounded slightly in the arm.

Our forces took possession about noon, occupying the court-house and some private buildings. Some depredations were committed by the soldiers, by taking articles from the houses, but such were confined principally to houses where firearms or rebel uniforms were found.

The Johnnies destroyed several barrels of whisky previous to evacuating the place. We learn that a good share of it was destroyed in the usual way—filling vacancies.

A large force came out from Port Hudson to participate in the fight, but did not arrive until we had occupied the town. They were mostly infantry, and had a hard march. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin was among the number. Some who fell out by the way were taken prisoners.

A scouting party, under Maj. CHAPIN, of the Fourth Wisconsin, went out about twelve miles today and met the rebel pickets, took five prisoners, including a Chaplain, and returned without loss.

Names of the Wounded in the Fourth Wisconsin—Capt. G. B. Pierce, Company D—hand, (a ball also hit Capt Pierce's belt-plate, which probably saved his life;) First Sergt. C. C. Coffey, Company F—arm and shoulder; Sergt. James Louth, Company M—leg; Corp. N. W. White, Company F—hand; Corp. Sam. Patterson, Company B—wrist; Sam. Anderson, Company B—cheek; J. E. Smith—arm; W. Taylor, Company M—leg; Wm. Phillips, Company M—arm; Sam. Mulligan, Patrick O'Neil, Company F—thrown from their horses.

Gen. Lee's Staff—Capt. W. R. McCoome, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; Sergt. Thomas Negrasse, Isaac Faulkner, John A. Mack, Wm. Smith, John Workman—killed.

Second Louisiana Cavalry—James Mason, Thomas Fenny—killed.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois—Thomas Mix—killed; Corp. Peter Rice—wounded.

Missing in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin—Sergt. E. R. Hyde, Corp. Sam. Roper, —— Joonson, Company K; Michael Carlin, Company E. They fell out of the ranks exhausted, and were probably "taken in out of the wet" by the Confederates.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS Aug. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.—I. General Orders No. 15, Feb. 8, 1863, prohibiting foreclosure of mortgages, and forced sales of property, are hereby so far modified as to allow foreclosure and sale, except in cases where it is against equity and justice, and the parties interested are plainly entitled to the favor and protection of the Government.

2. Any party claiming temporary relief from execution under foreclosure or order of sale, shall establish before a Court of Military Commission herein named: 1. That the sale of property is against equity and justice; 2. That the temporary suspension of the order of sale will not work injustice to the parties; 3. That all taxes upon said property are paid, and the improvements insured; 4. That he is a loyal citizen, engaged in laudable pursuits of industry, recognizing the rights and maintaining the authority of the Government, and is justly entitled to its protection and favor against such sale.

3. Col. E. G. BECKWITH, Maj. G. W. RICHARDSON and Lieut. A. FOOTE are hereby appointed a commission to consider and report upon all applications for relief against foreclosure and forced sales of property within Parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemine.

4. Applications for relief against foreclosure of mortgages or forced sales of property in Parishes not otherwise named, will be referred to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, until other commission is appointed. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. Gen.

THE ELECTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 118.—Citizens of Louisiana who are legal voters and have enlisted in any of the regiments or detachments of United States troops now serving in the State, will be allowed the privilege of voting in the district in which they may be stationed. A complete roll of them will be kept by the Commissioners of Election, and forwarded to these headquarters.

Commanding officers throughout the State are hereby ordered to grant furloughs for periods sufficient to enable soldiers who are residents of the State and qualified to vote, to proceed to the nearest poll, and return.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 116.—Upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Election of the State of Louisiana, it is ordered that, the 5th of September next, the polls throughout the various parishes be held open for the reception of votes from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEORGE B. DRAKE, Asst. Adj't. General.

THE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—M. F. Bonzano.
Second District—Col. A. P. Field.
Third District—W. D. Mann.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

First Senatorial District—John Purcell, Alfred C. Hills, J. T. Barrett, John Sullivan, Robert B. Bell.
Second Senatorial District—J. P. Montamat, Louis Gastinel, E. Hart, M. D. Kavanagh.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—B. Robinson, T. U. Laster, B. Donagan.
Second District—L. C. Westerfield, R. S. Clark, Michael Egan, John McCan, T. Cook.
Third District—W. H. Waters, P. Craigh, George Howes, R. Gannon, B. Collins, John Foley, P. Harnan.
Fourth District—W. D. Miller, Jr., George Bovee, Ernest Bouligny.
Fifth District—James Buckley, Thomas J. Lester, Thos. F. Kavanagh, Jacob Hoberlin.
Sixth District—J. U. Bofil, R. M. Miller.
Seventh District—Louis Bulsar, Joseph G. Baum, Wm. R. Meeks.
Eighth District—O. H. Poynot, Randell McDonnell, John A. Spellicy.
Ninth District—H. G. Pierson, H. Mass, Jacob Klus, H. Brown.
Tenth District—H. Bensel, F. G. Chamberlain, James S. Badger, James Duane, Daniel Christie, Edward Gallagher, T. F. McGuire, J. Shilling.
Algiers Light Bank—C. J. Carr, G. H. Flagg, James McHenry.

The New Collector.

Yesterday morning Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was sworn in as Collector of this port, and assumed the duties of his office. The ceremonies of installation took place about 10 o'clock, in the presence of a number of well-known citizens. Collector BARNEY had everything prepared, cordially and gracefully received his successor, and handed over to him the "keys of office." After the oath was administered, Ex-Collector BARNEY made a brief address to the Deputy Collectors expressive of his appreciation of the manner in which they had discharged their duties, and introducing to them Mr. DRAPER, who would administer to them the oath. Mr. DRAPER in a few remarks expressed his desire for the cordial co-operation of the Deputy Collectors in the discharge of his duties, as without that it would be impossible for their satisfactory performance. He paid a handsome compliment to Collector BARNEY for the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties, tendering him kindest wishes for his future.

The proceedings concluded by the administering of the oath.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Engagement of Saturday Last—Our Loss Reduced to One Hundred—The Rebel Gen. Humphreys Mortally Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Baltimore *American* has the following special dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 8.

In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the number of our wounded at 300. From official returns it appears our total loss will not exceed one hundred seriously wounded and killed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500. The rebel Gen. HUMPHREY'S was mortally wounded, but escaped. The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by Gen. CROOK'S command reflects great credit on Gen. SHERIDAN. Gen. CROOK, and the latters gallant command, who fought splendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train it appears that there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition has been made of them. They have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one.

The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester.

There has been no change in affairs here since my last dispatch.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Rumored Arrival of Early's Forces—Preparations for their Reception.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sept. 6, 1864—Evening.

To-day quiet has reigned along the line, excepting an occasional gun from the centre of our line.

Rain has been falling all day and still continues, with a cold wind blowing.

Rumors have been prevalent for two days past that a part of EARLY'S troops had arrived in our front, and were massing on our left flank, necessitating another struggle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, and preparations were made to receive them, but thus far, with the exception of a few guerrillas, no enemy has appeared in that direction.

Last evening the enemy in front of our line where it crosses the railroad were very jubilant for a time, indulging in loud cheering, which extended along the line to the right toward the Appomattox.

Our pickets hailed theirs, and asked the cause of the commotion, and the answer came, "Atlanta has been retaken by Hoon." Notwithstanding the impossibility of the story being true, it rapidly gained circulation, and caused some depression for a time, but soon after a deserter came in, and reported that one of their men had tied a canteen to a dog's tail, and started him through their lines, thinking thus to frighten our men, but the dog kept on his own side, and his frightened cries as he sped along caused the loud hallooing and cheering of the rebels. Thus the matter was explained.

Yesterday a party of colored recruits arrived here, and on their way to their regiments, got rather nearer to the front than they had calculated. In passing along an open space near Fort Warren, the rebels obtained a view of them, and threw a shell or two into their midst, causing such a scattering among them that it was really ludicrous. Abandoning their guns, knapsacks, &c., they flew toward the fort, in front of which is a ditch six or seven feet wide, and as many deep with mud and water. Into this they piled as fast as they could, one on top of another, evidently thinking they would be safe there, while the men in the fort rushed out and reaped quite a harvest of knapsacks, etc., which lay in the road. The officer in charge of the recruits seems to have first reached the trench, and endeavored to prevent the men from following him, ordering them to "rally." When the officer was asked what he was doing there, he said he had not been under fire for some months, and was rather nervous at his close proximity to the enemy. Considerable effort was required to extricate the party from their somewhat unpleasant position, after which they left to join their commands.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 8.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS.

I am enabled to send you to-night an extract from a recent letter of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, giving the views of that great soldier on the military situation and prospects, and on the prospects of the rebel armies and people. It will be seen that GRANT is hopeful that the end is approaching, and that the end will be triumph to our arms, unity to our country, and total defeat to the rebels. The only hope of the rebellion now is a division and *distraction at the North*. The views of one so thoroughly acquainted with the whole state of the case, will be received by the country with profound attention.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

The situation in Virginia continues cheering. Our hold on the Weldon Railroad is firm and fast, and the works erected by WARREN are of enormous strength. The rebels are not able to do without this road, and hence they wagon their supplies by the Vaughn Road, from Sappony Creek Station, on the Weldon Road, a distance of fifteen miles, up to their camps. It is believed that if they were interrupted in the use of that road, they could not supply their army even with the Danville Road unharrassed, as that is a poor line, and the gauge different from the other roads. The confessions of the Richmond press continue to develop how greatly our hold on the Weldon Road embarrasses LEE, and indications go to show that he will, ere long, make new attempts to wrest it from us.

EARLY STILL IN THE VALLEY.

The reports that EARLY'S force has been recalled from the Valley to aid LEE are incorrect, but they are so far true that portions of his command have been brought back. KERSHAW'S division is known to have returned.

LONGSTREET AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

LONGSTREET lately returned to the command of his corps, having been away ever since his wound in the Wilderness.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 8.

ACTING MASTER'S MATES.

Acting master's mates are needed by the Navy Department. Recommendations showing sea-service must accompany applications.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been instructed by the Navy Department not to exchange his prisoners, excepting for officers and men belonging to our naval forces, a long time ago captured by the rebels, and who are confined in Texas.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $313,000 and to the 10-40 loan $22,300.

COMMISSIONERS ON A NEW NAVY-YARD.

Admiral DAVIS, Col. BOWMAN of West Point, and Orison Blunt of New York, have been appointed a Board of Commissioners, to examine the ground and select the site for a new navy-yard and naval depot for the West.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Centennial Celebration—Interesting Exercises—Speech by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

After the lapse of a hundred years, Brown University has called together her sons and friends to celebrate a high festival.

To-day, from far and wide, from the battle-field, from the marts of business and professional life, her happy and faithful children have gathered here to congratulate her on a ripe old age, and to commemorate the centennial birthday of their Alma Mater.

The day opened with a cloudy sky and a raw north wind, but no rain fell, and the appointed programme was fully carried out. Very fortunately, before the hour for the dinner, the clouds were dispersed and the sun broke forth.

At 9 o'clock the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. JOHN L. LINCOLN.
Vice-President—Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Prof. R. P. DUNN.
Treasurer—MERRICK LYON.

ELIAS KINEMAN, of Washington, D. C., was elected an honorary member—a graduate of the class of 1816.

At 10½ o'clock the Alumni and friends of the college assembled at the chapel, called Manning Hall in honor of the first President, and, under the escort of the band, marched in procession to the First Baptist Church, the customary place of holding the exercises of commencement week. Notwithstanding the storm of Monday, and the unpropitious aspect of the weather, so large a concourse of graduates never before assembled on the college campus. We noticed in the procession Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, England, to whom hearty thanks be given for his noble defence of our country; Rev. Dr. VINTON and Gen. GEORGE WM. CURTIS, of New-York; Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, Ex-Secretary CHASE, and Ex-President WAYLAND, besides a host of men of local name and reputation. The distinguished President of the University, Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS, clad in the scholastic robes of his office, accompanied by the Chancellor, Dr. ZOBAY, came last. The faculty and the members of the corporation walked with the members of their respective classes.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Here the procession entered in reversed order, *seniores priores*, and the exercises proceeded according to the following programme, under the direction of Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, LL. D., of New-Bedford, Mass., Ex-Governor of Massachusetts and President of the Alumni Association, a graduate of the class of 1827. After a voluntary had been played by E. K. KELLY, of this city, the President of the day said that on this the hundredth anniversary of our Alma Mater our thoughts should, first of all, be turned to Him who had so kindly cherished the college. Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Dr. JOEL HAWES, of Hartford, a graduate in 1813. A centennial ode, written by the Right Rev. GEORGE BURGESS, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, was then sung by a club of young men to music composed by the organist,

THE ADDRESS BY DR. SEARS

was very long, occupying more than two hours in delivery. His subject, appropriate to the occasion, was a history of the University, giving its annals from the foundation. It will be published in a pamphlet form with a report of the other exercises of the day. The orator, after the introduction, proceeded to speak of the necessity that then existed of establishing a Baptist College, inasmuch as the Baptists and other denominations did not stand related to each other as do their successors and representatives, differing in experimental religion, ministerial education and liberty of conscience; that to the Philadelphia Baptist Association belongs the honor of taking the first steps in planning the college and securing a charter; that Brown University—formerly called the College of Rhode Island, and located here because of its well-known religious toleration—was modeled after the College of New-Jersey, as Yale was after Harvard; that University Hall was an exact copy in form and size of Nassau Hall. The speaker then dwelt upon the successive administrations of Presidents MANNING, MAXOY and MESSRS. giving some account of their lives and influence; illustrating the two former by extracts from their published works, and the latter by personal acquaintance. The history of the college under the administration of Dr. WAYLAND was merely alluded to, belonging more to the present than the past. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the alumni to give pecuniary aid to the college, and thus place it in a situation to enlarge its means of instruction, and make it a centre of literary and scientific attraction. The address was listened to with great interest and attention by the large audience.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the procession having reformed, returned to the college library.

THE CENTENNIAL DINNER.

After a short time had been allowed for the hearty greetings of old friends and classmates, the Alumni marched to a monstrous tent pitched in the rear of University Hall, and an excellent dinner, excellent after the manner of all such repasts, was served.

After satisfying the appetite the presiding officer called the assembly to order, and introduced the "flow of soul" with an address of welcome. He said:

MY BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: In the arrangement made by the corporation for this fitting commemoration, the grateful service has been assigned me of bidding you welcome to these festivities. You, our honored guests, whose interest in the cause of good learning, and whose respect for the sincere efforts, however humble, which this institution has made to foster and cherish it, constitute our only claim on your presence and sympathy. To the adopted sons of the University, who having, as it were, married into the family, we claim to be of our household. And you, my brethren, the lineal offspring of our common mother, who have gathered on this hundredth anniversary of her birth around the old hearthstone, to renew those pleasant companionships among the living, and to recall for a short hour the presence of those, whose starred names upon our catalogues revive so many tender and affectionate memories of college life; to each and all, in her name and in per behalf, I tender a cordial welcome.

Diverted as most of us have been by the sharp necessities of life from our earlier studies, retaining scarcely more than what BEN. JOHNSON ascribed to SHAKESPEARE, "small Latin and less Greek," on an occasion like this there can be no pedantry in a classical allusion which recalls those studies.

The sons of the Seven-hilled City, on the great festival days of Rome, received their ovations, their processions and their arches of triumph. Upon the brow of some successful and gallant commander of her fleets—the intrepid FARRAGUT of the hour—they placed the *corona navalis*. To the brave commander of the armies—some Roman SHERMAN—whose persistency and prowess had carried the successful siege of a fortified city, there was a sign to grace his brow, the *corona obsidionalis*.

After other graceful and touching allusions, Gov CLIFFORD announced the first regular sentiment:

The Philadelphia Baptist Association of 1764—A hundred years ago they planted in the genial soil of a broad and liberal culture; their successors have come to behold its flourishing harvest.

HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, as a representative of that association, spoke in fitting terms, and presented a resolution of the body which he represented.

The second toast was as follows:

Ex-President WAYLAND—For more than a quarter of a century identified with the highest prosperity of this University. A generation of his grateful pupils unite to-day to do him honor.

Dr. WAYLAND, venerable with years, in reply, gave many pleasant reminiscences of his connection with the college. He referred to some of the troubles that arose during his administration. One class was excessively conscientious—they wanted rules in college, and those of no rank were the most conscientious. It hurt their feelings to be made Bachelors of Art, but in after years they could accept titles of Doctors of Law and Divinity. "They strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel."

The presiding officer then remarked that there was present a representative of a sister institution, which might boast of a real antiquity, to whom we, as a nation, were indebted for a timely and a kindly word, when such words were most needed by America in her great struggle—uttered too, when they were worth something and cost something. In behalf of his college and himself, the Chairman had the supreme pleasure of asking the assembly to listen to Prof. GOLWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford, England.

Prof. SMITH was greeted with such shouts of applause as would terrify any modest man. He is apparently about thirty-five years old, high forehead, mutton-chop whiskers, a pleasant gray eye, a profile somewhat like GEO. W. CURTIS, with the appearance rather of an American than an Englishman. He spoke as follows:

I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have kindly paid me and the great University—the elder sister of this institution—whom I have the honor to serve. I am no practiced orator myself; I am a student, not an orator, and the only public meeting it has been my privilege to address was the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester to protest against the outrage of sending forth the *Alabama*. [Applause.]

It is, however, most interesting to me to see these seats of liberal learning—the counterpart of Oxford and Cambridge—rising on this side the Atlantic. It is true our colleges have existed for five or six centuries, but in this country the visitor sees everywhere similar institutions, which exhibit the same spirit of devotion to literature and science as in the mother country. May I not hope that when this evil hour has passed, England and America may be again good and more strongly united, not by intelligence, and learning, and science alone, but by those bonds of affection and high principle which are unfailing and enduring?!

When the Prince of Wales visited this country he was received by you not only with kindness and courtesy, but with cordiality and enthusiasm, and you might have hoped that throughout England a deep sympathy would have been manifested in behalf of your cause. You must not think, however, that the *nation* is against you, though it were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes, our aristocracy and clergy, have been opposed to you in this struggle. To them you have been a standing menace; not in a military sense, but in a moral and political sense. Their instinct teaches this, no matter what their lips may say. They know that your principles are certain to endure; they know their doom is linked with the destiny of this nation, and that its political future will prove the overthrow of all their schemes of power. The feeling is not one of malignity, but one of natural opposition to your theories of government. Believe me, there are other gentlemen ashamed of the language used by a portion of their countrymen. When we come to the great middle class, there is a better feeling; not such as might be expected. They are rich and indifferent, and, I fear, though I am ashamed to say it, some of them are not above the feeling that it is most genteel to agree with those who are hostile to you.

The London *Telegraph* is the great paper of this middle class, with a circulation treble that of the London *Times*. It is against the war, not not in hostility to this country and its free institutions, and such is the nature of the war talk which you read. I have with me a letter from one you know to be one of the best friends of America, my honored friend, Mr. BRIGHT, in which he says if he envies me my visit to this country, he also pities me. This sorrow at the calamities that have overwhelmed you is almost anguish.

A little further down in the strata of English society, the lower middle class, the masses, of whom the greater number are non-conformists, are, as a class, friendly to this country; whether actually in favor of the war I cannot say.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to speak upon this topic because many have been surprised at the position of England, and because I wish to show you the English *people* are not your enemies. To revert to the proper subject, knowing what great universities have been, and what their influence is upon a nation, I rejoice to see similar institutions increasing and prospering in this country. The orator to-day urged you to be liberal in sustaining this university. This should meet with a liberal response, for institutions like this confer their bless

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Confederate Stocks—War on Federal Credit in Germany—Capture of the Georgia—Belle Boyd Married—Mrs. Greenhow—Sommes a Lion—Punch on Recognition—Belfast Riots—Denmark—A Confederate Bazaar—Confederate Luxuries—Harvest —Camic Matches, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

The news of the passage of the forts below Mobile by Admiral FARRAGUT knocked Confederate stock down from 80 to 79. After a few days, and the assurance that though the forts were passed Mobile was safe, it recovered to 79½. Now that the news has come that one of the forts has surrendered ingloriously, it may fall back the other half per cent. I give you the figures to show you how narrow a margin of fluctuations our speculators operate. This stock, however, has been down to 30; but it is buoyant now with hopes of peace and independence.

The event of the week, as connected with American affairs, has been the capture of the late Confederate steamer *Georgia*, by the United States frigate *Niagara*. The *Georgia*, you will remember, was taken into Liverpool some time since and sold. She was purchased by a Mr. BAINES, fitted up as a passenger vessel, and chartered to run from Lisbon in some direction, but had not commenced operations, when she was seized by the *Niagara*. The British public are so stunned by this bold operation that they find nothing to say about it. Either it is all right, or so very wrong that they are not equal to the occasion. As the seizure has been deliberately planned, I presume the American Minister and Commodore know what they are about, and are ready for any consequences that may arise.

I am not quite sure about the capture of the *Georgia* being the most important event of the week. Perhaps the marriage of the celebrated Belle BOYD, Confederate spy, to a young Federal officer, on Thursday morning, at St. James', Piccadilly, was the most notable event of the two. There are plenty of steamers like the *Georgia*. It may safely be presumed that Belle Boyds are a scarce article. The story in London is that when the Federal officer captured Mistress BELLE, she captivated him, that he followed her to England, and that she finally consented to marry him on condition that he transferred his allegiance to rebeldom, and his sword to the army that defends what is left of it. The romance is not all squeezed out of the world, one is happy to know. Whatever may be the result of the war otherwise, it cannot fail to employ the pens of novelists for two or three generations. The end of this particular romance is that the wedding tour consists of an attempt to run the blockade when the happy bridegroom, if he arrives in season, may take part in the defence of Richmond.

While on the subject of the heroines of rebeldom, I may mention a little story told here of Mrs. GREENHOW, who has also, I believe, returned to Richmond. Her last adventure here was to secure the release of one of the Confederate officers taken prisoner on the *Alabama*, or rather in the waters of the British Channel after she had gone down. The fight or the ducking had such an effect upon the young gentleman's nerves that he was quite insane. He came over to London on parole, and being furnished with money for a new outfit, filled his portmanteau with toilet soap, so as to be well off for that article, but minus everything else. His condition was reported to Mr. MASON and Capt. SEMMES, who were considering what could be done for him, when Mrs. GREENHOW was announced.

"The very person we want," said the Confederate Commissioner. "She can get him off if anybody can. Good morning, Madame; we want somebody to do something."

"I'll do it—what is it?"

"We want you to go to Mr. ADAMS, and get this poor fellow off his parole, so that he can be taken care of."

The lady did not hesitate a moment; went to the American Embassy, sent up her card as "Mrs. ROSE H. GREENHOW, of Richmond," and was at once admitted, and, of course, treated with all that courtliness which befits an American Minister so near the Court of St. James. The lady preferred her request. She represented that Capt. SEMMES had set free scores of Federal officers without parole, and that in this case it would be an act of kindness and charity to give this young gentleman, who had lost his head, his liberty, in return. The request was granted. The officer embarked for Nassau with Mrs. GREENHOW, to whom he will prove a true and devoted knight, it is to be hoped, for the future. This will be another incident for our romancers in the peaceful coming times.

I may have mentioned that the loss of the *Alabama* has made Capt. SEMMES more than ever a hero here. Since the fight, his "ugly mug"—for surely he is not a handsome man—is in all the shop windows. He is dined and feted in the usual fashion of London lions. Just before the close of the season, he had a dinner at one noble mansion, and the same night a party at another, where some of the best singers were engaged to give, with proper effect, "God save the South," and "My Maryland." The latter has found its way to the barrel organs, with "Dixie," and the "Dark girl dressed in blue." The ladies, dear souls, are charmed with this modern corsair. They put on the cap in which he came so near being drowned—they get their feet into his slippers, and one enthusiastic and gushing creature was made supremely happy by the surreptitious loan of his night-cap, in which it may be supposed she dreampt of deeds of daring on the wild, wild sea.

The two leading comic papers—*Punch* and *Fair*—of this week show where the public mind is tending. Lord Punch and Lord Pam, who is the greater joker of the two, and who is believed by many persons to be the real editor of the London *Chartrurn*, are taking their accustomed promenade, in which, as usual, they meet a Confederate soldier. These meetings are frequent of late. "That's JEFF. DAVIS," says Lord Punch, "don't you recognize him?" "I'm, not exactly," says Lord Pam, "may have to do so some of these days." The title of this pretty cartoon of Mr. TENNIEL is, "Very Probable." But you may rest assured that it is very improbable that England will recognize Mr. JEFF. until you have done so, unless compelled by circumstances beyond her control. Prudence and peace are the order of the day. An Englishman, acting in the national spirit of the day, will not resent an insult or an injury until he has taken the measure of his antagonist, and made an accurate calculation of the consequences.

The Belfast riots have come to an end, without any very serious loss of life—not more than four or five having been killed, and two or three hundred wounded. All will be quiet until next July. Then when the time arrives for the annual parades of the Orangemen, they will mount their yellow scarfs again and pitch into the Papists; and those who have been living as good neighbors together for a twelvemonth, borrowing and lending, and drinking their toddy together in peace and harmony, will have at it again, with shot-gun and shillalah. The Government is too Protestant not to sympathize with the Orangemen; but the Orangemen are Tories, which does something to neutralize this sympathy. In Germany Catholics and Protestants have learned to live together in peace, occupying the same churches in different parts of the day. The Austrians had a mass the other day in an old Lutheran church in Denmark. In London many of the Catholic chapels are largely attended by Protestants, and the only religious fight of any account for years has been between the high-church and low-church members of the national establishment, unless we count in the not very sanguinary riots last year, in Hyde Park, about the Pope and GARIBALDI.

We are hearing the last of the Danish question, and I was right, substantially, after all. There was no war worthy of the name. The great Powers were not involved. It was a Federal execution. England has not a word to say about the settlement, and France stipulates only that in whatever arrangement is made the wishes of the people of the Duchies shall be considered. It is a whim of the Emperor that Governments should be based upon the popular will or the consent of the governed—a very good notion, indeed, so long as the popular will is in accordance with his own. The Mexican Emperor is of the same opinion.

The Southern sympathizers in England have given a statue to Stonewall JACKSON, and a sword to Capt. SEMMES. They are now about to open a bazaar at Liverpool for the relief of Confederate prisoners. There is a relief fund already, with large contributions, but a strong effort is to be made to increase it. Among its lady patronesses is one Princess, Her Imperial Highness the Princess MURAT, with a long list of Marchionesses, Countesses and other titled and untitled ladies, the wives of two members of Parliament and several blockade-running millionaires. The committee consists of ladies from eight Southern States. John Bull is expected to put his fat fist very deep in his capacious breeches pockets on this occasion.

The blockade runners are liberal to the Southern cause, as they ought to be, for their profits have been enormous. They have as much interest in the continuance of the war as Northern contractors. But how will they relish the Southern prohibition of all imported luxuries, set down in a list before me alphabetically from absynth, ale, and anchovies, to cigars, velvets, and wines of every description, including all that can be called luxuries, and all high-priced necessaries of life. It has the look of a very earnest document, but it must be hard on the blockade runners and a good many others.

The harvest in England has been gathered, and proves to be a full average one. Heavy rains fell on Sunday and Monday, and the grass and root crops are looking better, and England will be green once more, as it generally is. Summer and Winter. There are some curious things about the climate. Healthy on the whole, it is hard on lung diseases. For example, the deaths from whooping cough are over 13,000 a year. I cannot remember a case of death from whooping cough in America. The newest cure here is to breath the air of the purifying rooms in the gas houses. Three or four visits effect a cure.

Englishmen are fond of matches. The last is one of two comic singers at a music hall singing for a wager. Of course the hall was crowded, and roars of laughter and applause greeted the alternate efforts of the combatants. It was an improvement upon the old English game of grinning through a horse collar for a pot of beer. The winner pocketed a £100 and a benefit. "Let those laugh that win." MONADNOCK.

Letter from Edward Everett.

The subjoined interesting letter was read at the great Union meeting held Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall, in celebration of our recent glorious victories:

SUMMER-STREET, 5th of September, 1864.

DEAR SIR: It is not in my power to attend the meeting to Faneuil Hall to-morrow, but I cheerfully comply with your request that I would write a letter expressive of the feelings which I share with the community, on the joyous occasion. We have reason, indeed, not merely for patriotic exultation, but for heartfelt gratitude to the Sovereign Disposer, for the brilliant triumphs of our arms by sea and by land during the past Summer. First came the contest of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, on the 19th of June, in which the inglorious career of the corsair—a pirate by his own definition—was, on his first encounter with an equal force, ignominiously closed. Most fitting did this take place, on a calm Sunday morning, in the English Channel, almost within sight of the shores on which the piratical craft was built by a member of the British Parliament, equipped, manned and prepared to receive her armament from another English vessel, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of a friendly State, all in open defiance alike of the law of the land and of the law of nations.

Then came on the 5th of August, the glorious achievement of Admiral FARRAGUT, unsurpassed by anything in naval warfare, but forming a fit sequel to his own exploits in the Mississippi. History will show no brighter page than that, which tells how this gallant veteran, as modest as he is brave, lashing himself in the maintop of his vessel, and that a wooden one, slowed his engines, and as he passed the most formidable fort on the coast, dashed at the tremendous ram, regardless of the infernal machines which had destroyed one of his iron-clads before his eyes, vanquished his seemingly impregnable antagonist after a short action, captured or destroyed all the rebel fleet save one vessel, and with the efficient cooperation of Gen. GRANGER's army, compelled the self-destruction of Fort Powell, the honorable capitulation of Fort Gaines and the surrender of Fort Morgan, in a manner peculiarly discreditable to the commander of the garrison—all accomplished in eighteen days from the time Fort Morgan was passed. With what words can we do full justice to the admiration with which we contemplate deeds like these? How can we sufficiently express our gratitude to our naval heroes, officers and men, to whom the country is indebted for these invaluable services?

And not to them alone. Before the burst of congratulations at these auspicious events has passed, we receive from the Army of the South the joyous news of the fall of Atlanta, the point of junction of four great lines of railroad communication, and the most important interior position in the Gulf States. A week has not passed since we read in the Confederate papers that "Hood was as safe in Atlanta as LEE in Richmond," and by this morning's mail Gen. SHERMAN tells us that, after a smart action at Jonesborough, in which the enemy lost 10 guns and 1,000 prisoners, Hood, finding his army broken into two parts, with SHERMAN between them, and his supplies cut off, evacuated the city, after destroying seven locomotives and 81 cars loaded with ammunition, stores and small arms, leaving behind him 500 killed and wounded, 1,500 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery. "And so," says the noble Commander of this admirable army, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." Fairly—aye, grandly, gloriously won—the crowning exploit of a campaign which, since the 5th of May, has been one unbroken skirmish, battle and victory.

Nor must we forget the noble army of the Potomac, which, with a courage and endurance beyond all praise, inaccessible to the peril of the climate and season, the fatigues of the march, and the shock of the battle-field, led by the unconquered chief of Vicksburgh and Chattanooga and his worthy associate in command, has steadily moved toward the goal, till at length it has reached a position, where it is a question of time only, when the Confederate boast just cited will be verified, and LEE will be shown to be as safe in Richmond as HOOD was in Atlanta—and no safer.

Our first emotions in contemplating these auspicious events, must be those of devout thankfulness to a gracious Providence, and under Him to the faithful and gallant instruments of his mercy, the navy and army of the Union—their officers and men. Toward them let our heartfelt gratitude and admiration be cherished and expressed. Let us send them from their homes the cheering assurance that we appreciate, at their full worth, their splendid achievements, while we drop a tear of sorrowing but grateful recollection of their gallant comrades who have fallen on the path to victory. Finally, let us rejoice in the well-founded hope, that these new and signal proofs of the military and naval strength and resources of the country, and of the ability and determination of the Government and people to crush the military power of the rebellion, may, under Providence, be the means of hastening a safe, an honorable, and a *lasting* peace. For such a peace the masses of the people at the North, and, as I firmly believe, at the South, are prepared, and it needs but united efforts on our part to bring it about.

For this consummation no man's heart yearns more earnestly than mine. All who know me, know that, in my humble sphere, I strove to the very last to avert the catastrophe. But it must needs be that offences should come. Some of those, most active in bringing on the crisis, have boasted that it was planned and resolved on thirty years ago. Mr. WEBSTER in 1850 raised his voice of solemn and propetic warning in the Senate. "Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession, Sir," he cried, "your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this Union without a convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, without ruffling the surface.... Sir, he who sees these States, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places, and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres, and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. No, Sir; no, Sir; I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union, but I see as plainly as I see the sun in the heavens what that disruption itself must produce; I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe *in its twofold character.*"

But this warning voice was raised in vain. Ten more troubled years of strife and controversy followed. Whatever fault lies at the door of the North, this may with truth be said, that every demand made by the South was conceded, and that every issue raised by her was decided in her favor. At length, having been defeated in one election, after having all but monopolized the Government for sixty years, (a defeat brought about by the management of her own political leaders,) for the avowed purpose of "firing the Southern heart," she struck the first blow of overt treason and aggressive war. To the question on whom the dread responsibility of that fatal blow must forever rest, let the Vice-President of the Confederacy, in his speech in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861, return the answer: "This step," said he, "once taken, can never be recalled, and all the baneful consequences, that must follow, must rest on this convention, to the end of time." Then, after depicting in the darkest colors "the desolations by the demon war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth," he asks, "who will be held responsible for it, and who but he who shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure will be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably be cursed and execrated by posterity, in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow the act you now propose to perpetrate?"

With fervent prayers to Heaven, that the blessing of peace, beneath the sacred flag of the Union, may soon return, and that our beloved country may again resume her honored place in the family of nations, I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of Secretary Seddon.

The report of JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War to the Confederate States, has made its appearance. It is published without date, but the fact that it makes mention of the defeat of Gen. STEVENS' expedition from Memphis in February last indicates that the document must have been written as late as March. In the course of his review of the military operations, Secretary SEDDON alludes to the death of the gallant DAHLGREN, and thus reiterates the slanders against him.

DAHLGREN.

On the body of Col. DAHLGREN, the chosen and specially trusted leader, were found copies of the plan and purposes of the expedition, and the original of his address to his soldiers on starting. These disclosed unequivocally, the nefarious purpose, after liberating their prisoners, to turn them loose, armed and maddened by privation and every evil passion, and by them, with the aid and under the protection of the embodied forces, to sack, burn and destroy the city, and to kill the President and leading authorities of the Confederate Government. The direst sensibility will sicken and revolt at the horrible brutalities and atrocities that must have attended such a carnival of crime. The perpetration of such deeds by an infuriated soldiery, under all the fierce impulses of a sanguinary struggle, and in the flush of triumph, is by all nations felt to be a reproach on the character and humanity of man; but that such horrors should have been deliberately planned and ordered by the authorities of any people professing to be civilized and Christian, must inflict an indelible stigma of hypocrisy and infamy. Such fell designs might seem almost incredible of any other people, but they are supported by irrefragible evidence in the possession of the papers themselves, with conclusive indications, internal and external, of their authenticity. It is only the culmination of many inferior exhibitions of like malignity and atrocity. The captives then in the abortive effort to perpetrate these or like atrocities, must be admitted to have forfeited all rights to the privileges of civilized warfare, and might well be punished by their intended victims, as the worst of criminals; but it has been thought to comport more with the dignity and self-command of an enlightened Government, as well as to be more consistent with the humanity, clemency and Christianity that has, throughout this war, characterized our people and authorities, not to mete out bloody retaliation on the subordinate instruments of an infamous Government, but to consign them for retribution to the reprobation of outraged Christendom and the lasting stigma of recording history.

Secretary SEDDON remarks that the armies in the field are "believed to be in excellent condition and spirits," and thus discusses at great length certain proposed changes in the forces, &c. He says:

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The recent military bills increasing the range of conscription, have engaged the constant attention and energetic efforts of the able head of the Conscript Bureau in their enforcement. His accompanying report, to which attention is invited, will exhibit results so far attained in recruiting the armies, and, at the same time, explain the embarrassments and impediments which have hindered more rapid execution. These have resulted very much from the necessity of examining the numerous claims presented for exemption or details under the exceptions and avowed policy of the law, and from the difficulty of commanding the class and number of assistants and officers for the multifarious duties cast on the bureau. *Owing to the decadence of the volunteering spirit, a large proportion of those liable to enrollment prefer claims of exemption or detail, which justice and regard for the aims avowed by law, require to be investigated and decided.* At the same time, the omission of Congress to authorize the appointment of officers for enrolling service, and the expectation that officers to be retired under the Invalid bill would suffice by assignment for such duties, have placed the conscription service under something like a temporary privation. * * * *

Another cause of some retardation in the execution of the laws of conscription results, necessarily, from the persistent policy of the department, to rely for its regular administration on the prestige of law and the support of intelligent public opinion to established authority, rather than on military coercion, by substituting forces. *Thus, instead of the forced gathering up, as with a drag-net, of all that come within prescribed ages, there is the accorded privilege of volunteering:* thereafter enrollment, with due respect to the limitation of the law and the claims for exemption and detail, and then appropriate assignment. As the regular administration of law is more tedious than the summary judgments of arbitrary authority, so this system sacrifices something of expedition to justice. But much greater advantages are, it is believed, secured by the equity and certainty of execution, and by the reconcilement of the people to its severe requirements. Of course, in some limited districts, where disaffection or desertion may have assembled open recusants to the law, the regular agencies employed have to be sustained by the local or regular forces. *While so large a number of conscripts may not, under this system, be at once thrown into the army, yet the continuous return of deserters and stragglers, and the steady recruitment of our armies may be counted on to maintain and enhance their numbers and efficiency.*

PRISONERS.

In natural connection with the maintenance of our armies, the thought is attracted to the condition of numbers of our gallant soldiers, now languishing in the prisons of the enemy. The sympathies of a grateful country are fixed upon them with the deepest interest, and the department has but shared and responded to those feelings in making all the efforts, consistent with dignity and honor, for their relief and release. The protraction of their confinement has been due solely to the inhuman policy and perfidy of our enemies, whose Government has omitted and refused to maintain the faith pledged in the cartel of exchange. With the terms of that agreement our Government has been ever ready and earnest to comply, and in a variety of modes, even by an extraordinary mission of the second officer of the Government, has sought to reestablish its operations, or to arrange substantory measures of exchange. Its remonstrances and its overtures have alike proved futile, and the Government of the United States must stand responsible before the world, and in the sight of a just God, for all the privations, sufferings and loss of life, by disease or otherwise, entailed by confinement on the prisoners held on either side, not less on their own than on ours. The latest among the shifts and subterfuges adopted by them to evade compliance with their plighted engagements, has been the selection, with the ostensible purpose of renewing exchanges, for the mission of treating on the subject with our authorities, of Gen. BUTLER, the infamous author of so many atrocities in a former command as to have been banned by the proclamation of the President with the name and character of an outlaw and a felon, to whom were to be extended none of the privileges of civilized warfare, but whose crimes, if he came into our power, were to be visited with the condign punishment of an infamous death. It may well excite surprise and indignation that the Government of the United States should select, for any position of dignity or command, a man so notoriously stigmatized by the common sentiment of enlightened nations, *but it is not for us to deny their right to appreciate and select whom they may,* not inappropriately, perhaps, deem a fitting type and representative of their power and characteristics. While we maintain belligerent relations with them, we must, of course, recognize the official character of whatever officers they may empower to act within their own limits and within the sphere of their separate action. We must, therefore, recognize the fact of official position being held by such a character, and this was done contemporaneously and subsequently to the issue of the President's proclamation, by our Generals in the field, when compelled to necessary official relations with the Federal Commander at New-Orleans; but when option can be exercised by ourselves, and within the limits of our own territory or within the control of our armies, it is neither to be expected, nor would it comport with the honor or dignity of the Confederacy, *that an outlaw and a felon should be received and admitted to the courtesies or privileges of civilized warfare, or exempted from the liabilities of a criminal.* It has held him up to the detestation of Christendom and obtained the answering award of moral condemnation from the tribunal of enlightened public sentiment everywhere. Within its limits, and wherever its power may enable it to execute justice, he has been and will be held an outlaw and a felon. To essay more would be a mere "*brutum fulmen*" against the deliberate, and injury to innocent victims of his malefeasance. In this view the Government has sought to silence. In this view the Government has sought to desist. It has not denied the power or resolute its action. It has not denied the power or position, however, unworthily bestowed by his own Government on Gen. BUTLER, within their limits, *but has refused to receive or admit him within ours.* If an honest purpose of effecting exchanges, in compliance with the cartel or on equitable terms, be really entertained by the enemy, all the arrangements essential thereto may be readily attained consistently with the position thus jealously held by our Government, while, if the selection was intended merely as a pretext of avoidance, or for the purpose of gratuitous offence, the hypocrisy of the one design or the malignity of the other will be exposed. Since this relation has been held some limited exchanges by indirect communication have been effected, and hopes are entertained, especially in view of the increased number of prisoners which recent successes have given us, that the inhuman policy and delusive pretences of the enemy will be abandoned, and the equitable stipulations of the cartel be again acknowledged and executed. Such consummation would thrill with emotions of gratification the whole population of the Confederacy, and bear relief and consolation to thousands of families throughout the land. For a fuller history and explanation of all the proceedings connected with the subject of exchange, reference is made and special attention invited to the accompanying report of Mr. ORD, our sole Commissioner of Exchange.

THE BUREAUS.

Since my late report the administrative operations of the respective bureaus have been conducted with ability and energy by the zealous officers in charge. They have had many difficulties to encounter from the fluctuating currency, from deficiency of supplies, from the withdrawal of workmen and imperfect means of transportation; yet, despite of these and other impediments, they have in all instances, it is believed, not only maintained but have rather increased the deficiency and success of their varied working departments. One of their greatest embarrassments has resulted from the law of the late Congress prohibiting, under severe penalties, the employment or continuance in employment of any liable to military duty. As the operations of several of the most important bureaus required assistants as well as officers of great activity and energy, rarely to be found except in the prime of life, a large number of the most trusted and essential employes came within the prohibited classes. To dismiss them at once, without breaking them up, at the most critical and important period, the operations of the essential bureaus of subsistence, supply and transportation, was plainly impossible. It became necessary, therefore, that the power of detail, which had been reposed, it is to be presumed, to guard against such, among other contingencies, should be exercised by the department more liberally than would have been otherwise consistent with its views. Every exertion has, however, been made to restrict the details to the narrowest limits consistent with the continuance of efficient service in the bureaus, and they have not been made without strict scrutiny and assurance, as far as practicable, of their positive necessity. Instructions, too, have been given and efforts are being made to diminish gradually these details and to supply their places, as fast as substitutes can be found from the reserve classes. *The steadfast aim of the department has been, and will continue to be, to place in our armies in active service every able-bodied man, liable to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.* If such result be attained, it cannot be doubted armies will be maintained as large as the resources of the country would, in consistency with the permanent welfare of the people, justify, and fully adequate to achieve and assure independence and peace.

IMPRESSMENTS.

* * * * *

The supply departments *are experiencing increased difficulties from the scarcity existing in considerable portions of the Confederacy, and from the reluctance in all to sell, under the expectation of advancing prices. The great resource is, and it is feared will have for some time at least to be, impressments.* While it is certainly most desirable this mode of supply should be dispensed with, or at least made as equitable and regular as practicable, yet facility and rapidity of execution are indispensable.

The expediency of the tithe tax has been fully vindicated, as it has proved a most valuable resource for the subsistence of the armies and the acceptable form of imposition on the producers. It should certainly be continued, and in my judgment, on some leading articles of subsistence, such as wheat, meat, rice, and products of the sugar cane, should be increased. Some delays have arisen in its collection from the lack of adequate transportation, and from the want of harmony between the assessors and collectors. As the supervision of both classes of officers is now reposed in the same department, more unity of action may hereafter be expected. In the amendments made to the laws, however, at the last session, too limited a time has, according to the judgment and experience of the officers charged with its execution, been allowed for collection before the privilege of commutation. That period is limited to five months only, within which all collections must be completed. With the means of transport and storage possessed, this is physically impracticable throughout the whole Confederacy. An extension of the period to at least eight months is therefore recommended.

EXPORTATION.

Under the legislation of the late Congress, efficient regulations have been adopted to make our great staples more available for providing funds and sustaining our credit abroad by exportation. Adequate precautions have likewise been taken to assure, on the export of these leading articles of commerce, when taken out of the Confederacy for private gain, fair returns of useful supplies for the Government and people. The period is yet too brief to allow full realization of the benefits to be expected from this policy, but enough is shown to vindicate its wisdom, and to call for its maintainance. It would be at once a great triumph over our enemies, and not an unprofitable lesson to neutral nations, that the malice of the former, as exhibited in their futile efforts, by a pretended blockade, to cut off the commerce of the Confederacy, that the stolid indifference of the latter to their violation of the law of nations and recent treaty stipulations, should, by the enhancement of prices consequently falling on consumers abroad, and especially their own people, prove the effective means of sustaining our credit and securing adequate supplies to the Confederacy. This is perfectly practicable by a sufficient increase in the number of vessels, and by greater attention to affording facilities for evading the blockade, and lending more directly the aid and continuance of the Government to the provision of the staples at the ports, and to the enlistment of private enterprise and capital in the trade.

The universal appreciation of the value of these great staples suggests the inquiry whether, as they cannot be exported at an approach to their production, they may not be employed within the Confederacy to maintain our internal, as abroad they will our external, credit. This subject belongs perhaps, more appropriately to another department of the Administration, from whose more matured thought and larger experience more reliable counsels may be obtained; but the great interest of this department in utilizing all means of supply and securing acceptable securities for purchasing may excuse the suggestion. It is believed a plan might be devised by which the quantities of these great staples, which could be readily obtained for the Government by the tithe and exaction of the tax on them, as on gold, in kind rather than value, might be so disposed of as to provide a tempting mode of investment to capitalists, whether at home or abroad, and thus assure large available means for meeting the disbursements of the war, without the further issue of a redundant currency.

THE RAILROADS.

Of all the difficulties encountered by the Administrative bureau, perhaps *the greatest has been the deficiency in transportation. With the coasting trade cut off, and the command by the enemy, through their naval superiority, of all our great rivers, reliance for internal trade and communication has been necessarily on the railroads. These were never designed, nor provided with means, for the task now incumbent on them. They have, besides, suffered much from inability to command the supplies of iron, implements and machinery they habitually imported, and from many sacrifices and losses in the war.* The deficiency of skilled labor has also been a great embarrassment, even in requisite repairs. It is impossible they can be maintained in efficiency, or that even the leading lines can be kept up without the direct aid and interposition of the Government. Some of the shorter and least important roads must be sacrificed, and the iron and machinery taken for the maintenance of the leading lines, and for the construction of some essential and less exposed interior lines of connection. They will also have to be supplied with sterling funds, or means of exporting our staples to command them, and facilities of purchasing and importing necessary supplies of machinery and the like. The Government will have to assist, by the construction of cars and locomotives, and to give facilities for procuring labor, and especially skilled labor, oftentimes even by details from the army, in which, during the first stagnation of business attendant on the war, a very large proportion of machinists and mechanics entered. It is recommended that, by appropriate legislation, aids, in these various modes, be authorized. In return for such privileges, full command over all the resources and means of transport possessed by the roads, whenever needed for the requirements of the Government, should be established. *It may be, indeed is, believed now to be absolutely essential for the support of leading armies, that on certain lines all the means of transport that can be commanded should be exacted.* The roads should be run under unity of management, without reference to their local limits or separate schedules, and with the rolling stock possessed by all, or which can be drawn from other sources. There should be the full power of commanding all this, and at the same time of requiring the continued service, as far as needed, of all officers and employes of the road, so that there should not be even temporary, which might be fatal, delay or embarrassment in conducting the transportation. There should be also the power of at once taking possession of and removing the iron on roads which must be sacrificed, to maintain or construct others more essential, leaving the just compensation and all other questions of possible litigation to be settled by subsequent equitable and satisfactory processes of investigation and decision.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

* * * No long time will elapse before, in all material respects, the Trans-Mississippi Department will be made self-sustaining for war. Meantime, most liberal contracts and all other practicable measures have been adopted to afford them requisite supplies by importation of arms, munitions and Quartermaster's stores. These have been, at least, partially successful, and have met the most pressing wants. *The deficiency must to be deplored is of a full supply of arms, and this has resulted from no want of foresight or exertion on the part of the Government, but from casual miscarriages and unexpected and most unjustifiable seizures of large cargoes by neutral Powers.* The subsequent rendition of them, with acknowledgment of error, at distant points, by no means remedied the mischiefs the injustice had inflicted. Notwithstanding the frustration in this way of well-concerted arrangements for supplies of arms and munitions, others have been rewarded with success, and measures, now in train of execution, it is confidently hoped, will soon remove existing deficiencies. It is not improbable this has been already more speedily and effectively accomplished by the triumph of our arms and the capture of the abundant stores of the enemy. It is certainly mortifying to think that brave men are kept from the field, when their all is staked, by the want of arms, yet if they can be supplied by the spoils of victory, they will find, in their equipment, at once encouragement and an inspiration of generous emulation to gallant achievements. They will know, too, the value of their arms, and how they should be both guarded and used.

* * * * * * *

CONCLUSION.

We have now entered on the fourth year of the war; and the end is not yet. Originating in the wrong and perfidy of our enemies, it is continued through their rage and hate. We have asked and seek only peace and separation from them. They profess to enforce a detested union, and wage really a war of conquest and extermination. Prostrating their own Constitution and surrendering their liberties, they are intent only to crush ours. A campaign of momentous events is impending on us. For it our people stand prepared and resolute. Nor have their representatives proved unworthy exponents of their indomitable purpose and self-sacrificing patriotism. The measures of the late Congress, considered as a combined system, are characterized by high resolve and enlarged statesmanship. They concentrate the energies and resources and command the men and property of the Confederacy in larger measure than have ever been done by any Government. *The whole male population capable of arms, from seventeen to fifty, are either marshalled to the field or organized as reserves, ready to be summoned. One-third of the currency of the Confederacy has been annulled,* and taxation of unprecedented amount has been exacted from all values. One-tenth of productions in kind has been claimed without pay, and, besides, the residue and all property has been subjected to seizure and conversion for public use at moderate rates of just compensation. The railroads, the great means of internal trade and communication, are made primarily subservient to the necessities of Government. Even the great writ of personal liberty is suspended in cases requisite to precinde evasion of military service, or to repress uprisings of disaffection or disloyalty. In short, by their representatives, the people, not reluctantly, but eagerly and fearful rather of shortcomings than excess, have, through regular constitutional action, commanded for their country and its cause the labor, property and lives of all. In the consciousness of such devotion and sacrifice to a righteous cause, they may well feel reliant and indomitable, and await with constancy and faith the shock of coming battle. They have, too, much to encourage and every incentive to nerve and animate. *Our enemies exhibit unmistakable indications of despondency, of approaching bankruptcy and internal convulsion.* They will be, during the year, in the throes of intense political struggle, distracted beyond all precedent by the jars and strifes of acrimonious factions, contending for the prize of almost despotic power and wildly extravagant expenditure. To a large proportion of our people, and among them the wisest and the best, the vile faction who are the authors and prosecutors of the war are scarce less odious than to ourselves, and with nearly as much reason, since its triumph is the practical subversion of their Constitution and laws, and the precursor of speedy destruction to their, as surely to our, liberties. *If any redemption remains to the people of the United States from the wickedness and madness that have urged them to this war, it can only be by recurrence to the principles of self-government in the people of the States and to the councils of peace.*

All the indications of the incipient campaign, too, are auspicious and inspiring. Cheering accounts of successes greet us from every quarter of the Confederacy. Since the penning of the first pages of this report, the notes of decisive victory, imperfectly heard from the remote confines of the trans-Mississippi, have been swollen by the acclaim from Paducah and Fort Pillow, and have culminated in the shouts of complete triumph at the brilliant achievements of a young and rising General of North Carolina on his native soil. Many minor successes contribute to justify grateful exultation, but all should fail to excite presumption, and only animate to greater effort and to humbler trust in the blessing of Heaven on our arms.

The greatest incentive yet remains. *Our only outlet to existence and safety is through the portals of victory. We have burned the ships behind us. It will not do to fail.* Subjected to the hate and brutality of our malignant foes, to what depths of penury, misery and baseness should we not be crushed? Our Confederacy would be extinct; our States broken up; our institutions, social and industrial, uprooted and, our people stripped of property, liberty and all rights, now and in coming generations, the thralls of Yankees and their allied hordes of miscreant foreigners, held to the tasks of drudgery and infamy by the insolent ministry of our slaves in arms. No conquered people would have ever writhed under such bitterness and infamy. For this end shall we have such priceless sacrifices of blood and treasure, and done and dared as our army and people have in this war? Shall the hosts of our gallant dead—our "noble army of martyrs"—in vain have attested with their lives the sacredness and truth of their country's cause? Are they to live in memory not enshrined amid the halo of fame for the inspiration and reverence of future generations, but branded for warning and execration, with the lasting stigma of a rebel's name and a traitor's fate? Are the thousands and tens of thousands of the invalided, the scarred and maimed heroes of this war, instead of being followed through life with the homage of honor and gratitude, to drag out a wretched existence, the conspicuous objects of detestation, obloquy and contempt? Shall we and ours, from the honored sire and beloved mother to the maiden in her purity of the prattling innocent, with all our homes and means be the victims or prey of Yankee insolence, cupidity and hate? *We cannot, in sober verity, afford to be conquered.* Such existence offers no boon to tempt nor consolation to reconcile. In contrast, on the other hand, through the vista of no distant time, see the Confederacy of our choice established in power and dignity; our States in the benignant exercise of acknowledged sovereignty; the courage and virtues of our people tested and approved; our institutions, social and industrial, vindicated and freed from malignant intermeddling of fanatic or insidious enemies, confirmed on the basis that so happily reconciles capital with labor, and harmonizes dependence with protection, and the desolated homes and ravaged fields of our favored land restored, and flourishing under the benignant smiles of peace and plenty. Let our people look on this picture, and then on that," and choose. For it is a matter only of choice and the will to fulfill it. We have the numbers, the resources and the means adequate to our certain redemption and triumph, if only they be commanded, concentrated and wielded with energy and unity by the will of a people unalterably fixed never to succumb, but to prefer release in the grave and refuge with God, to the horrors and infamy of lasting Slavery. We have only to act in this spirit, and, humbly confiding in the favor of Heaven, we may be assured no distant day will witness the confusion and discomfiture of our enemies, and the permanent attainment to us and our posterity, through the achievements of victory, of peace, freedom and independence. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Dried Peaches for the Soldiers.

This is the time for those who are lucky enough to own peach orchards, or to be able to buy peaches, to make a contribution for the benefit of our soldiers in the field, which cannot fail to be of great use and comfort. Dried peaches are wanted in any and all quantities, by the Sanitary Commission for distribution among the soldiers. Those who have quantities of the fruit which they are willing to donate, can, no doubt, readily find willing hands to "store and dry" all the peaches that shall be forthcoming.

The fruit need not be preserved with sugar,—in fact, no money need be expended in its preparation. Let each individual peach be carefully divided, and the "stone," or "pit" taken out. Then the two halves should be laid on clear boards, (the top of a shed, or lean-to, sloping to the South is a capital place,) and permitted to dry thoroughly in the sun, if possible. Or, in wet weather, they may be dried in slightly heated ovens, or by the side of the fire-place, or stove. In whatever manner the drying is accomplished, it should be thoroughly done—the juices should be completely dried, as a very slight degree of moisture engenders mould, and attracts insects.

Too many dried peaches cannot be sent to the army. They are most valuable in the hospitals, and for convalescents, as a curative agent, and are a great treat for well men, when there is a surplus sufficient to allow them a share.

Send on the dried peaches. The children will be active and useful agents in preparing them, and the older folks, whose stronger hands are needed in the harvest-field, need give but little of their time to the task. Now is the time to do a great and good work. The peach crop has seldom been so abundant, the surplus seldom so great. Now, as a work of humanity, charity and patriotism, let this surplus be so prepared and sent as that the soldiers in the field shall have their full fair share.

Send parcels and packages to the nearest branch of the Sanitary Commission, or its central office, No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

BORNED IN THE STREET.—JOHN and BELLA WILLIAMS were arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of Mr. MARK RICH, living at No. 163 Orchard-street, with having robbed him of $50. Complainant was passing through Grand-street at an early hour yesterday morning, and when in the vicinity of Mercer-street he was met by BELLA, who thrust her hands into his pocket and abstracted the money. He seized hold of her for the purpose of recovering it, when JOH

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 8, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107⅝	100	Atlantic M.S.Co...	188
5,000	do	107⅝	200	Erie Railway..s10	107
28,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111¼	400	do	107
15,000	do	111¼	100	do.....s30	107
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C	97	100	do	107⅛
1,000	do	96¾	300	do.....b30	107⅜
31,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & Apr'l..	110⅜	50	Erie R. Pref.....	106⅜
80,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	93⅜	600	Hud. River R.....	120
5,000	Ill. War Loan..	98	200	do	120¼
1,000	Mich. 6s, '78.....	102	300	do.....b30	121
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	66	100	do.....s30	120
2,000	Ill. Co. Bs., '77..	102	200	do	120½
100,000	Ohio & M. C....	46⅜	11	Nor. & Wor. R....	105
10,000	do.....b30	46	200	Reading R.....	131¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. S. Bs.	105	100	do	131⅜
3,000	Migh. So. S.F. B.	116⅜	100	do.....s10	131½
1,000	Ft. W. & C. 1st..	123	200	Mich. Central R..	133
8,000	Miss. & Me. L.G.	61	100	do.....s30	132⅜
1,000	Mariposa 1st M.	81	700	M. S. & N. I.....	89½
3,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	110⅜	50	do.....b30	81
7,000	Amer. Gold.....	240⅞	100	do.....s30	80
20	B'k of Commerce..	107	100	do.....s10	80½
40	Mechanics' Bank.	112	300	do.....s30	80½
100	Canton Co.....	34¾	200	do.....s30	80
100	Copake Iron.....	5	250	Ill. C.R. Scrip	128¾
800	Cum. Coal Pr.....	60¾	200	do	128
300	do	60⅝	100	do.....s20	128
300	do	60⅝	50	do	128⅞
200	do.....b15	60¾	400	do.....b30	129
100	do.....b30	61	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110¾
100	do.....b10	61¾	200	Chic. & N. W.....	52
200	Quick. M. Co.....	82⅜	200	C. & N. W. Prf....	83⅜
200	Wyom. V. Coal....	50	100	do.....b10	83⅜
100	Canada Cop.....	4	200	do	83⅜
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.....	60	100	do.....s10	83⅜
600	Mariposa M. Co...	48	300	Chic. & R.I. R....	108¾
200	do	42⅝	600	do	108¾
400	do	42⅝	100	do.....b30	109
200	do.....s30	43⅜	5	Mil. & P. Du C....	60¾
200	do.....s15	42⅜	304	P. Ft. W. & Chi....	109⅜
100	do.....b10	43	300	do	109⅝
200	do.....s10	42⅞	16	do	109
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	138⅛	30	Morris & Essex R.	116
200	do	138	280	Chi. & Alt. Pr....	82
100	do.....s10	127⅞	100	Amer. Coal Co....	83

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	107	50	Hudson R.R...b30	121⅛
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111	500	do	120⅜
18,000	U. S. 6s. '81....C	107⅛	100	do	120⅜
100,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O.	93⅞	100	do.....b5	120⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	65⅛	800	Ill. Central R. Scr.	128
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr....	110	400	do	127⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	45⅜	200	Reading R.....	131⅜
10,000	do	45¾	400	do	131¼
100	Canton Co.....	34⅜	600	do	131
700	P., Ft. W. & C....	109	500	M. S. & N. I.....	89⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	60⅝	200	do	90⅜
200	do.....b10	60¾	630	do	89⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.....	82⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅝
200	do	81¾	1000	do	110⅜
73	N. Y. Cen. R.....	128	2,000	do	111
100	do	127⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.....	53
100	Erie Railway.....	107¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	83¼
			500	Chi. & R. I.....	108

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1400	Erie Railway....	107¾	200	M. S. & N.I. R...s5	89⅜
100	do	107¾	100	do	89½
700	do.....b5	107¾	100	do.....s3	89½
100	do.....c	107¾	100	do.....s5	89¾
200	do.....s3	107¾	100	do.....s3	89¾
500	do.....b3	107¾	100	do.....b3	81
500	do.....b4	107¾	200	do.....s3	81
80	Hudson Riv. R....	120¾	1100	do	81¾
200	do.....s3	120	700	do	81¾
100	do.....s10	120¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.....b30	129
100	do.....s3	120¾	400	Cum. Coal	60¾
200	Reading R.....	131⅜	100	do.....s3	60¾
500	Clev. & Pitts.....	111¾	500	Mariposa Min....s3	43¼
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	108¾	600	do	43½
700	do	108¾	300	do.....s10	43¾
30,000	Ohio & M. C.b10	45¾	100	do.....b3	43¾
10,000	do	45⅝	100	do	43¾
5,000	do.....s3	45⅜	1500	Canada Cop.....	4¾
5,000	do.....b10	45⅜	1500	do.....b10	4¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

550	Erie R.....s10	107¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	127¾
200	do.....b3	107¾	460	Cleve. & Pitts....	111
100	do.....b5	107¾	200	do.....b3	111
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	120¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R..b1	108¾
100	do.....s10	120¾	400	do.....b3	108¾
100	N. Y. Central.....	127⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.b10	84
100	M. S. & N. I.....	89¾	400	Pitts. Ft. W. & C...	109
100	do.....s3	89⅝	500	Cumb. Coal Pr. s3	60¾
300	do	89⅞	400	Mar. Mining Co.s30	43
500	do.....b3	81	100	do.....b10	43¼
200	do	81	100	Quick. Min. Co....	81¾
100	do.....s3	80⅞			

THURSDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury will open at noon, to-morrow, the bids for $31,000,000 U. S. Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881. We believe, from present signs, that the amount bid for will be largely in excess of the sum asked for by the Government, and that $31,000,000 can be awarded by the Secretary, at a liberal premium, without discredit to the Government, or prejudice to its future negotiations for Money upon its Gold-bearing Stocks. The result will be known by 3 or 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

The Government Stocks were again firm to-day. The 1881 Bonds sold at 107⅛, including the accrued Gold interest since the 1st of July. The 5-20s were 111⅛@111¼ ℔ cent., and the Treasury Certificates 93⅞ ℔ cent. At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation lost most of the improvement of yesterday, and the *Bear* sellers in the market were again in the ascendant. A fair amount of business was done at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways were steady. Gold a fraction below 236 ℔ cent., and dull.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107⅜	107⅝	Mich. Central...	134	132¼
U. S. 5-20's.....	111⅛	111⅛	Mich. Southern..	80¼	81
N. Y. Central...	128⅛	127⅜	Illinois Cen....	126⅛	125¾
Erie	107⅜	107⅜	Pittsburgh.....	111⅜	111
Erie Preferred..	108⅜	108	Fort Wayne.....	109⅜	109
Hudson.....	120¾	120¾	Rock Island.....	108¾	108¾
Canton.....	34¾	34¾	Reading.....	131¾	131⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94	93¾	Quicksilver.....	82¾	81¾
Toledo.....	122	124¾	Cumb'land Coal..	60¾	60¾
Northwest.....	52	51¾	Mariposa.....	43¾	43½
Ohio & M. Certfs	45¾	45¼	N. West Pref....	84	83⅜

There is a decline, to-day, of 4 ℔ cent. in the price of Gold and the rates of Exchange on London payable in Currency. There is no particular cause assigned in the Street for this sudden falling off in the Gold Room, unless we accept the prevailing conclusion that the great victory of SHERMAN in Georgia, which was made absolutely certain on Monday morning, ought *then* to have produced the fall which is now, after the bold speculative efforts of three or four days to keep up the rates, practically acknowledged.

The telegraphic rumor in one or more of the morning papers to-day, that the Loan of 1881 of $31,000,000 is to be immediately succeeded by a temporary Loan from the Banks of $50,000,000, we have reason to suspect, is a mere Stock Jobbing *trick*, the purpose being either to damage the Stock Market generally or the bidding for the 1881 Loan especially. We allude to the matter for contradiction, because the rumor, strangely enough, appears to be accepted by an afternoon paper as a veritable fact.

The bidding for the new Loan of 1881, to be awarded to-morrow (Friday) at the Treasury Department at Washington, will be kept open at the First National Bank, No. 4 Wall-street, *until 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Friday*, (to-morrow,) at which hour the latest offers will be transmitted by telegraph to the representative of the Bank at Washington, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON. We learn that Mr. T. will also represent the Second National Bank of Boston, through which about $5,000,000 will be bid for.

We understand that Mr. GEORGE H. BEND, junior member of the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall-street, goes to Washington to-night, to represent the bidding for the new Loan, made by mail, and (to be made by telegraph in the morning,) through this house.

We also learn that a number of the old Associated Banks of the City have made bids for the new Loan, some of which may be at rates too low to be successful, but all of which, it is presumed, will evince a disposition to respond to the advertisement of the Secretary at something over the par value of the Stock.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, we hear, entered upon the duties of the Collectorship of the port of New-York to-day, and Mr. BARNEY retires, after a service of three and a half years, by the resignation of his commission to the President of the United States. As a change was to be made, the appointment of Mr. DRAPER affords much satisfaction to our Importing Merchants, with whom the Collector is constantly brought into communication. It is even acceptable to our opposition neighbor [of the *Journal of Commerce*, but whether because of his petty hostility to Mr. BARNEY, or of his personal liking to Mr. DRAPER, a few months experience of the new Collector will probably show.

Among the rumors on the Street to-day was one to the import that Gen. MCCLELLAN had, from self-respect, declined the Chicago nomination to the Presidency. The story, however, was not believed, except by a few personal friends of the nominee, who hoped that he might possibly refuse to place himself on so degrading a Pence Platform. Later in the day the report was that he had accepted the nomination, with a qualification as to the platform. The whole question, however, has ceased to have financial significance.

The August traffic on the Chicago and Northwest Road was:

August, 1864	$495,694
August, 1863	299,007
Increase	$196,067

The August traffic on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road was:

August, 1863	$264,687
August, 1864	182,054
Increase	$82,603

The Morris and Essex Railway Company of New-Jersey, advertise on another page one million of dollars of their first mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 ℔ cent. interest, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the extension of this line to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, Pennsylvania, where it will connect with the Allentown and Pennsylvania Central route to the West.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	116	Al. & T. H. 2d In.....	84
N. Y. Cen. Real Est..	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	100
Erie 4ths, '80.....	175	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	101
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85.	104	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	101
Hudson R. Bonds.....	104½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	83
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	125	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Mich. C. new. 1sts	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	123
Mich. S. 2ds.....	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds...	95
N. Ind. Goshen L.....	100	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Mil. & Mo. L. G.....	60
Pacific R. guar.....	56	Atlantic & G. W.....	104¾

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this paper, relative to the Bonds of Montgomery County, Illinois.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: receipts, $5,787,386 79, including for customs, $200,000; payments, $1,751,453 91; balance, $19,909,300 30.

The bids received by the Ninth National Bank to the 6 ℔ cent. Loan of 1881 amount to $1,115,750.

Sales of Real Estate—SEPT. 7,
By Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co.,
House and lot No. 23 North Moore-st.....$8,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 8—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 6,485 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. and 28 bags Corn Meal, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 59,943 bushels Corn, 53,415 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Malt, 456 pkgs. Provisions, and 239 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive and somewhat nominal; Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb. Stock 173,808 bags.

COTTON—Is in less demand, at less buoyant prices; Middlings $1 65@$1 67 ℔ lb., closing very irregularly. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, at a partial reduction of 10c. ℔ bbl., chiefly on the low grades. Sales since our last, amount to 13,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$10; poor to choice Extra State, at $10 10@$10 65, chiefly at $10 15@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 40 @10 00
Extra State..... 10 10 @10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 10 @12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.. 11 00 @11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 11 45 @12 75
Extra Genesee..... 10 70 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 11 00 @10 00

Southern Flour is heavy to-day; sales since our last 1,270 bbls., at $11 10@$12 25, for poor to good, and $12 30@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 650 bbls. extra, at $10 20@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 65 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have been depressed, especially for Spring. Sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 42@$2 46, the latter an extreme price; Red Western at $2 34@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 32@$2 33; Milwaukee Club at $2 21@$2 23; Chicago Spring at $2 19@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 63,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 63, chiefly at $1 62 for high Mixed Western, ℔ bush. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@93c.; Western at 93½c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 23@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Are less active to-day, including Resin at $34@$50 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar at $16@$17 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 35 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 87½c.@90c., free, and 83c.@84½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 9,600 bbls. at $42 75@$43, closing at $42 67½ for New Mess, cash; $43 for do. regular way; $41@$44 25 for for all this month, and $45 for all October, buyer's option, first ten days in October; $40@$40 50 for Old Mess; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; $39 @$39 50 for Prime. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do.; 15½c.@17¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is doing better; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24½c., the latter an extreme. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 270 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand, at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 54c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in request at 19c@27c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STRAHN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The receipts of Butter since our last report have been a fair average for the season, but the great bulk has been Western marks, our State dairymen generally holding back their stock for prices far in advance of this market. The Fall feed is now superior in quality and quantity to that of any season in years, and the make of butter is large in proportion. The reports from the Liverpool and London markets continue very favorable for a heavy demand for American Butter, and if the present rates of Gold and Exchange are sustained, there is no doubt of a season of high prices. The California market has advanced, and the demand is again fairly active. The market closes with great firmness and activity, and all invoices of merchantable Butter are cleared at our quotations. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ lb.....50		@55
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℔ lb.50		@55
State—firkins—Yellow.....	52	@55
State—half-firkin tubs—℔ lb.....	50	@54
State—Welch tubs—℔ lb.....	48	@52
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ lb.....	45	@50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins.....	50	@52
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs.....	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored.....	48	@50
Western firkins—Light colored.....	43	@45
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors...	40	@42
Canada firkins—Extra.....	50	@52
Canada firkins—Ordinary.....	43	@45

The market for Cheese is without material alteration since our last report. Receipts continue liberal, and stock is accumulating. The advices from Europe are of a highly favorable character, and fine to good stock is in demand at full prices; but owing to the high prices required by receivers, shippers cannot fill their orders even at the present extreme rate of gold and exchange. The trade is extremely limited at our quotations, which represent the views of holders:

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....	27 @27½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good..	24 @26
State Dairies—extra quality.....	23 @26
State Dairies—fair to good.....	18 @32
Western Reserve—good to prime.....	16 @20
English Dairy—Eastern.....	19 @21
English Dairy—Western.....	18 @20
Pine-Apple.....	18 @21
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	16 @17

SUGARS—Are in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 21c.@22c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are salable at 23½c.@29c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 86,000 lbs. at 19c.@19¾c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $1 79@$1 80, chiefly at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d. in bulk; 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms; 150 cases do. at 6s.; also, by steamer, 1,500 pkgs. Butter at 35s.@40s. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 30 tons Mahogany at 20s.; 26 tons Walnut at 22s. 6d. For Cette, a Prussian brig, with extra heavy Pine Staves at 60c. For Oporto, a foreign brig, with Flour, &c., on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864.
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to edjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Gross, Schuster, McGrath—4.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll call, the board was declared adjourned until Monday, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 11	New-York	Havre
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 25	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Sidonian	Sept. 7	Liverpool	Halifax
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

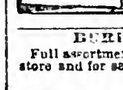
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted) closing at 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 325 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 150 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plating, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO effect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice single case watch, warranted. Agents that send me $10, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT and well-conditioned house, situated in a good neighborhood, with modern improvements, from 14th to 42d sts. Price about $8,000. Address Box No. 4,121 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. B., Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for a small family, partially furnished or unfurnished. Address M. A. F., Station G.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 14th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address C. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

WANTED A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE between 24th and 46th sts. and 3d and 6th avs., for six months or one year; will pay $250 or $300 per month. Address G. P. O., Box No. 4,813.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A private family, for six months from Nov. 1. Moderate size, desirably located. Address H. B., Box No. 502 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 2d and 7th avs., below 34th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, J. M. M., Station D, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a respectable family; fully competent, and can furnish the most satisfactory reference. Being an excellent seamstress, would be willing to take charge of the family wardrobe, cut and make children's clothing, &c. Inquire for HOUSEKEEPER, at No. 48 Beach-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON HAVing many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Unexceptionable City references. Will be disengaged after the 15th of present month. Apply or address for one week, to present employer, WM. F. CARY, Jr., No. 90 Pine-st.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE placer dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de fin linge tuantage et sachant faire la cuisine Francaises l'une ou l'autre bui est également peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au bereau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference in the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing or to mind a baby; five years' City reference from their last place; will go separate if required. Apply at 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid: is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; does up fine laces. None but first-class ladies need apply. Can be seen at No. 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 West 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good cook; has no objection to do part of the washing and ironing in a respectable family; has good City reference. Call till engaged at No. 217 East 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housekeeper in a small family, or to do plain sewing, or mind a baby. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, for two days; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and mangling; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG RESpectable girl as nurse or chambermaid; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to go out by the day, to do fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; has good character. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

ANY LADY GOING TO NASSAU, N. P., wishing to secure the services of a capable and trustworthy colored servant as nurse or attendant, can do so by addressing Mrs. C., Box No. 125, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid; an opportunity to go to California; reference in the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 9th-st., top floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing or to mind a baby; five years' City reference from their last place; will go separate if required. Apply at 105 East 26th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid: is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; does up fine laces. None but first-class ladies need apply. Can be seen at No. 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1864.

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WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME.

HELLER'S—No. 585 Broadway—MAGIC.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac there comes a rumor of the return of a part of EARLY'S force, and that another attack was premeditated upon our position on the Weldon Railroad. As all of EARLY'S force, two days ago, was still in the Valley, and as his troops don't travel on wings, there can be but little truth in the report. The Copperhead organs here, yesterday afternoon, bulletined the reported recapture of Atlanta by HOOD, the only foundation for which was a dog-tail-tin-kettle sell, perpetrated by the rebel pickets in front of Petersburgh.

Reports reached Memphis last Sunday that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* had been captured by the rebels below Clarendon, on the White River, and that Capt. RODGERS, of the latter, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk by the rebels on the Charles River, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large rebel force.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived yesterday with New-Orleans dates to Sept. 1. There was nothing of especial interest transpiring in New-Orleans. The weather was very hot, but the health of the city was good. Advices had been received in that city, announcing a considerable rebel force, under Gen. POLIGNAC, is reported to have crossed the Mississippi River from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d ult. By the arrival of the *Ariel*, we learn that vigorous efforts were being made at Mobile to remove the obstructions in the channel over Dog River Bar, and the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which had been sunk there had been partially blown up. The New-Orleans papers express the greatest faith in the accomplishment of more successes at Mobile.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* reports, on the statement of a gentleman who had just arrived in that place from Arkansas, that a rebel force, variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand, was threatening Fort Smith. The rebels were encamped on the south side of the place. Our garrison there is three or four thousand men. Fort Smith is on the south side of the Arkansas River, near the western border of the State.

Gen. A. J. SMITH and staff reached Cairo, Ill., on the 7th inst., on their way East.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from New-London in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday gives some particulars of the great scare which has prevailed for a day or two on the Sound. On Monday last the various steamboat offices of the lines from Boston to New-York were profoundly excited. It was announced that a plot had been discovered for the destruction of the steamers running on the Sound. Three emissaries, it was stated, were recently sent North to ascertain the best point and time at which to strike these boats; and after fixing upon that hour of the night (about 10 P. M.) when the steamers going to Stonington, to Norwich, and to Newport are commonly in sight of each other off the Connecticut shore, they were about to make off with their report to the pirate steamer *Electric Spark*, which, armed and equipped for the business, is hovering about our coast, when one of their number, struck with remorse, or with the hope of reward, appeared at the Custom-house and revealed the nefarious design. All was bustle and alarm. The gunboat lying at New-London got up steam on Monday night, and ran out into the Sound, with orders to warn all boats against paying attention to any signals whatever. Monday being a stormy night, the boats were all detained on the Sound, and great fear consequently fell upon all concerned. Four revenue steamers have been ordered to look after the *Electric Spark*, and it is hoped that the danger is over. It is asserted that the *Tallahassee* ran into Newport harbor about three weeks ago, looked at things in general, quietly steamed around the *Guerriere*, then lying there, and steamed out again unchallenged. As the *Electric Spark* is the prize and consort of the *Tallahassee*, it may be that the present scare grew out of this circumstance.

In reference to the question which has been raised as to the legality of the draft under the last call, as the law, in the Statutes as published by LITTLE & BROWN, says that *sixty* days shall elapse after the call is made before a draft shall be ordered, the *National Intelligencer* says: "On examining the official publication of the law in question, as it originally appeared in the *Intelligencer*, we find it printed 'fifty days,' and upon inquiry at the 'Rolls Office' in the State Department we learn that this is in conformity to the enrolled bill. In the bill first reported to Congress, and printed for its use, the words used were 'sixty days,' but the bill was most probably amended before its final passage."

Yesterday the eighth annual celebration of the Caledonian Club took place at Jones' Woods. It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand people were present. The games and exercises were conducted with great spirit, and the best of feeling prevailed. In the evening the club assembled at the Mercer House, where the prizes were distributed, and an excellent lunch enjoyed; after which the members of the club separated and retired to their homes, pleased and satisfied with the success of their anniversary.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the new Collector, yesterday took the oath of office, and was duly installed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge RUSSELL, ABRAM COOK was arraigned, and plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny. MARIA FITZPATRICK, a dishonest servant, employed at the Libby House, was charged with stealing a silk dress and other articles of wearing apparel. She plead guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

A mass meeting was held last evening at Union-square by the Democracy, to ratify the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It was not a formidable demonstration, nor was it an enthusiastic one. There were six stands, an abundance of flags, lanterns and fireworks. The principal speakers were Gov. SEYMOUR and Gov. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky.

Lloyd's List, of Liverpool, Aug. 25, reports that the steamer *Georgia* was ordered to Boston by Com. CRAVEN, of the *Niagara*, instead of to this port, as has been stated.

The following States will hold their annual elections before the great contest for the Presidency takes place: Maine, Sept. 12; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, Oct. 11.

MARTIN'S Battery, of Massachusetts, which has become celebrated for its services, passed through here yesterday en route for Boston. The time of the men has expired.

The Dramatic Committee of the Metropolitan Fair acknowledge the receipt of $14,037 57 from the different evenings granted them of public and private performances.

The fall in Gold depressed produce and merchandise yesterday. Speculative holders were quite nervous, in view of the stringent money market and the anticipated defeat and dispersion of the sole remaining "grand army" of rebels in Virginia, which would not only "finish" the rebellion, but the sympathetic inflation of prices of the necessaries of life. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, &c., closed quite heavily. Freights were quoted rather firmer, but engagements were light.

The price of Gold fell off 4 ₩ cent. yesterday. The Railways closed steady and the Government Stocks firm. Money 7 ₩ cent.

The Fierceness of the Rebellion as a Foretaste of the Confederacy.

"The skillful and pertinacious resistance which the slaveholders have made only proves how formidable a power of evil they will be if allowed to establish themselves as a nation." So observes that profound political philosopher, J. STUART MILL, in a private letter to a friend in this city. It is a pregnant truth. There are not a few men who make the fierceness and stubborness with which this war is kept up by the rebels reasons for abandoning it; when in truth they are the very strongest of all reasons for our maintaining it to the very last limit of our endurance.

If secession were simply the subtraction of certain territory from our national area, it would be comparatively a slight evil. We should have territory enough left for the development of the mightiest of nations. Again, if secession involved only the juxtaposition of a comparatively weak Republic, at the south of us, it would be a correspondingly small evil. A weak nation right under the shadow of a strong one is always really subordinate, notwithstanding its so-called sovereignty. The policy of the United States would still be the controlling policy of the continent. It is precisely because the "Confederate States," if possessed of independence, will not be feeble, but will be a gigantic Power of tremendous strength and imperious will, that we are called upon to do our very utmost to resist that independence.

The rebels have exhibited a most wonderful energy and skill in carrying on their struggle. No people on the face of the earth ever made so hard a fight with such limited means. It is difficult to say which has been the most extraordinary—their organizing or their fighting capacity. Either, three years ago, would have been deemed incredible. Ninety able-bodied men out of every hundred within their limits, they have placed in their armies, when the highest attainable proportion in all previous wars has been held to be twenty out of every hundred. These armies have been armed, eqipped, clothed, and fed in a most serviceable way from what seemed the most meagre resources. In their actual warfare for three years they have displayed a combination of dash and endurance never before equalled in military history. All candid men, whatever their hatred of the rebellion, and whatever their admiration of our own heroic soldiers, are free to admit that the final triumph of our national armies will be due only to superiority in numbers.

The prolongation of the war having thus fully brought out these prodigious military capacities of the Southern people, has fully established the necessity of a course of action which shall prevent their exercise against us hereafter. It has demonstrated that, at all costs, we must now so act that this people shall be in amity with us hereafter, and not in hostility; or at all events, that their power to gratify hostility shall be reduced to the lowest degree possible. We of the North are a people devoted to industry. We want to give our undivided energies to the development of all our matchless resources. We have neither time nor disposition to make fighting a business; and all our conditions of life are unfavorable to our becoming a military nation. A Slaveholding Confederacy would be very differently situated in this respect. Its labor would be done by a servile black class. The body of its white people would be poor, unenterprising and ignorant, just fit to be ruled by the slaveholding aristocracy, and to fill up great armies with which to fight its battles. And this aristocracy would surely have battles to fight. Its interests would be in constant collision with those of the free North, and its proud, imperious, unyielding temper would make the most of every cause for quarrel. There would be no earthly probability of our long remaining at peace with it, except by a constant submission, on our part, of a most degrading character. And yet if we went to war, we should only have the same devilish skill and pertinacity, and fierceness, and cruelty to contend with that we have been encountering for the last three years, only all the more expanded and hardened. The contiguity of such a people, controlled by such influences, would be an unsupportable curse.

Under the penalty of a servile submission for all future time, or of constantly recurring wars of the most frightful character, we are shut up to the necessity of fighting this present war through, to the crushing out of the last atom of Confederate independence. This once done, we shall be forever secure thereafter. So long as the South remains a part of the nation it can never be a formidable military power against the nation. It still retaining Slavery, it would continue unfriendly, we admit. That institution has a nature that cannot possibly be reconciled with the spirit of our free Government. But its hostility in the Union, where it would have no power to organize its own armies, would be comparatively harmless as a material force. But with restoration to the Union, Slavery cannot live. Free labor will soon, at the latest, prevail at the South, and as it establishes itself, all the old sectional hate will disappear. All the interests of the North and the South will become substantially assimilated. All the variance that will exist will be the healthful emulation which has prevailed between the East and the West. Instead of the direful lot which the independence of the Confederacy must entail upon our remaining Union, a carcer of peace and of grandeur will open before our undivided Republic beyond what has ever before been conceived.

Views of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The following important extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been kindly furnished us for publication, from Washington. It is dated

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Beside what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.* This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Report of the Rebel Secretary of War.

A report of the rebel Secretary of War, some four months old, has been sent North for circulation as a campaign document in the interest of the Peace Democracy. We publish the chief portion of it in other columns, that our readers may gain some notion of its contents. The general reader would find much more to interest him in the report if the retrospect which it takes covered the Summer campaigns. But for the partisans of DAVIS, among ourselves, it will serve a much better purpose than if it had come down to a later date, and taken a survey of the rebel disasters in Georgia and Mobile Bay, the rebel disasters in Virginia, and the shutting up of the grand rebel army, under LEE, within a space of a few square miles around the Confederate capital. Viewing the matter in this light, one of the McClellan organs here introduces its readers to the report with the remark that "it is an able document, clear and well written, and presents the Southern face of the war in a light so favorable as to attract, without doubt, *the attention of other nations.*"

Among the matters thus favorably presented to "other nations" by the rebel Secretary is an official history of the KILPATRICK & DAHLGREN expeditions against Richmond, which is a compendium of nearly all the lies published in the Richmond press relating to the alleged atrocities committed upon non-combatants by these officers. The story of the papers found on the gallant DAHLGREN'S body, purporting to have been the official instructions directing him to ravage and put to the sword the women and children in Richmond—being served up anew to illustrate and grace the narrative. "Other nations" are at the same time assured that, although any retaliation would have been justified in return for these Federal outrages, "it has been thought to comport more with the dignity of *an enlightened Government* not to mete out retaliation to the subordinate instruments of *an infamous Government*, but to consign them for retribution to the reprobation of outraged Christendom, and the lasting stigma of recording history!"

A large part of the Report is taken up with the measures which were under consideration for the organization of the rebel army. On this point we find that DAVIS' Secretary, after pointing out the various causes which have operated prejudicially on the efficiency of the military forces of the South, makes the admission that "*owing to the decadence of the volunteering spirit*, a large proportion of those liable to enrollment prefer claims of exemption." These claims, owing to their numbers, have to be treated summarily, compelling the department, as the Secretary says, "to sacrifice expedition to justice." This, it must be admitted, is rather a sorry picture of a free people struggling for their independence in the last Southern ditch. Nor does the patriotic impulses of the wealthier classes come up to the full expectations of their benignant rulers. Mr. Secretary SEDDON complains that the farmers won't sell their grain for Confederate currency, and he advises that their grain be taken from them at a Government valuation. Nay, further, he charges that railway boards of directors do not freely give up their lines of transportation in all cases. And as the Government must have transportation, he recommends that the iron of old lines be taken up and rolled into new rails for such roads as the military authorities *must* have, and that the whole railway business be taken out of private hands altogether.

On this point of transportation the rebel Secretary's admissions are suggestive, and furnish a practical commentary, by anticipation, on GRANT'S seizure of the Weldon road. We can see by the light of Mr. SEDDON'S statement to what a pinch, even four months ago, the military authorities at Richmond were reduced to keep their lines even in half running order, and yet how indispensable their maintenance in some shape had become to the existence of the Confederacy.

Confederate Finances.

When Mr. MEMMINGER and his chief hit upon the grand scheme, last winter, for the restoration of the credit of the Confederacy, by the forcible conversion of the Treasury notes then in circulation into Government bonds bearing interest, we took the liberty of respectfully pointing out that this was repudiation, pure and simple; that it totally destroyed the confidence of the Southern people in Confederate money; that the depreciation of the paper would become worse than ever; and that though the new issue might not amount to $100,000,000 while the old one reached $700,000,000, the new one would reach a lower point of worthlessness than had ever been attained by the old one. The matter was very simple. The Confederate Treasury had issued enormous quantities of paper, which was in use as the circulating medium, and which kept diminishing in value every day. So the Richmond sages rushed to the conclusion that it was losing its purchasing power solely because there was too much of it; that the confidence, or want of confidence of the people in its ultimate redemption, had nothing to do with its purchasing power, and that all that was needed to make it worth coin was to cut down the quantity.

What followed was a piece of legislation worthy of Dahomey. Holders of currency were ordered to convert all notes of certain denomination into Government bonds by a certain day, on pain of a gradual loss of their whole nominal value, beginning with 33 per cent., and ending with 100. This, of course, was simple confiscation. It diminished the volume of the currency, it is true, but it ruined the credit of the Government. It was very like the act of an individual who should rob the holders of his notes, in order to raise his credit by diminishing the number of his outstanding obligations. Of course, after this, the confidence of the public was gone. Everybody felt, as we predicted they would feel, that holders of the new issue of notes might be treated as the holders of the old ones were treated. So no one wants to hold them; everybody who is compelled to take them gets rid of them as fast as possible, for anything they will bring. We took this view of the matter in February last. Mr. TRENHOLM, the successor of the unfortunate MEMMINGER, begins to take it now. He says, in a letter to Gov. BONHAM, which we published on Wednesday:

"An all-pervading cause of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, *had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes.* Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept, like an all-pervading poison, into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise they inferred that a corresponding reduction of the large volume of the purchasing medium *would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities.* Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, *would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.*

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion; and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent, levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded with distrust a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in the disappointment before."

The Richmond *Examiner* says that "property is now lower and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period." If so, the notes must be pretty far gone, for it once took five hundred francs in assignats in Paris to pay for a cup of coffee.

A PEACE MOTTO—In view of the 4th of November—"*Requiescat in Pace.*" The artist of the Democracy is at liberty to appropriate.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Military Operations of the Armies of the United States.

The Struggles and Triumphs of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years of the War.

GROUNDS OF CONFIDENCE AND HOPE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

I.

THE COURSE AND CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

A wise maxim of the greatest General of antiquity prescribes that we should esteem nothing done till all is done; but it is probable that its intent is rather to point out the danger of that indolent dwelling on the deeds of the past, which shuts out of view the duties and demands of the present, than to discourage (especially when a great task is laid upon a nation) such a retrospect of what has already been accomplished as will inspire courage for carrying it through to the end.

The country has lately passed through that trying experience which history shows is sure to come upon a people plunged into a great war—a period when, the first popular enthusiasm having died out, the burdens and the bereavements of the war are brought keenly home to all, and a reaction of general despondency results. In this mood of the public mind men forget that, while they have suffered, the *enemy* also has suffered in an equal or even greater degree, and that, too, perhaps, without the same ability to sustain his losses; they forget, while dwelling on their own defeats, that every victory they have won has been an equally sore defeat to the enemy. When this time comes, then comes the test of the mettle of a people. If weak, they sink under it; but the great-minded rise up stronger for the ordeal.

There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope and confidence which a retrospect of past progress and a survey of the present situation inspire. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the armed forces of the rebellion—is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand.

It will show the outlines of a war continental in its proportions, waged on a theatre equal to the size of all Europe.

It will show armies the greatest the world ever saw, raised and sustained by the spontaneous patriotism of a free people.

It will show how, by the progress of our arms, the area of the rebellion has, step by step, been shorn of three-fourths of its proportions.

It will show the insurgent territory cut off from communication with the outside world by a blockade which dwarfs any on record, and at the same time the most perfect of any on record.

It will show how every stronghold on the coast has either been captured, or is now closely invested.

It will show the interior of this territory cut up by our great lines of conquest, bisected laterally and longitudinally, and the dominion of the Confederacy left a kingdom of shreds and patches.

It will show a succession of battles of colossal magnitude, in three-fourths of which the Union arms have triumphed, and all of which, whether victories or reverses, in a purely military point of view, have redounded to the advance of the great cause.

It will show the manhood of a population defending free institutions, vindicating itself against years of the gibes and insolence born of the plantation.

It will show the fighting population of the insurgent States *reduced, by battle, by disease, and by captures, from three-fourths of a million to between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand men.*

It will show this force—the forlorn hope of the rebellion—separated by an interval of a thousand miles, divided into two armies, the one of which, driven from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has at length been compelled to give up that point, the material capital of the Confederacy, while the other is shut up in Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy.

It will show that the annihilation of both these armies is a mathematical certainty, if we put forth the strength at our command.

It will reveal, finally, as the result of all this, the radiant figure of PEACE hovering not afar off, and plainly visible through the cloud of war that still overspreads the land.

If this be the magnificent result which we have to show for the three years of war for the Union, it will give the people of the loyal States a criterion of action in the great issue now before the country—an issue that will determine whether by the maintenance of the Administration under which the war has been conducted to these results, *and which can alone carry it through*, we are willing to crown and justify all that has been done by a Peace that will vindicate and establish forever the unity and integrity of the nation; or whether we shall surrender our destinies into the hands of a party committed to a peace which makes the war for the Union a mockery—a party whose creed throws to the winds all that has been achieved by the toil and blood, the faith and the self-sacrifice of this nation, in the most terrible war in the world's history, whose creed casts disgrace on every soldier under the sod, makes the heroic bones that on a hundred battle fields render the continent sacred the monuments of folly, which makes every sailor that has gone down at his guns for the love of the old flag a fool, and every man who wears the insignia of a glorious wound a poor simpleton; a creed finally, the delusive peace resulting from which can only be the beginning of unending war.

II.

THE TASK LAID UPON THE ADMINISTRATION BY THE WAR.

When overt war, begun by the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and brought to a head in the battle of Bull Run in the July following, had fairly inaugurated the rebellion against the constituted authorities of the United States, the Administration found itself committed to a struggle continental in its proportions. The task imposed upon it, as described in President LINCOLN'S inaugural, was to "*repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union.*" But to do this it was needed that the embodied power of the Government should sweep armed resistance from the whole territory of the insurgent States. It is the nature of war like that of a conflagration to involve and swallow up everything within its reach. The Southern heart, "fired" by a few powerful leaders, plunged into the war with a recklessness akin to madness, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, from the Potomac to the Mexican border, was all aglow with red-hot rebellion. The Government accepted the task put upon it, for the people willed it, and it was the people's war. Conscious of its strength, arousing itself as a giant from slumber, the nation accepted the gage of war for the Union.

There are, however, certain considerations which, little thought of at the time, entered so deeply into the military problem then presented, have so influenced the course of war and count for so much in a proper estimate of what has been accomplished as to demand immediate statement here. They all go to show that the task of quelling this rebellion was much more difficult than was conceived at the time or than is commonly apprehended even now.

It is a common fallacy in estimating the amount of force the Government could bring to bear on the revolted States to state it merely in the ratio of the population of the two sections—twenty millions in the loyal States against eight in the revolting States. But it is proper to consider that the rebels had within themselves a slave population of over four millions, and that this population was able to carry on all their simple industries, while it required more than double that number to carry on the much more complicated industries of Northern civilization. It is thus apparent that the whole fighting white population of the South was available for service in the field, while nearly half of our own population was necessarily neutralized in the way just mentioned. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the rebel leaders were able to put into the field, at the very start, armies nearly equal to our own, though our own levies were unparalleled in history.

To this must be added the astonishing ascendancy which a small minority of leading men had required over the Southern population, and by which, when they had once usurped power, they were able to wield an absolutely despotic control over all the resources of men and material in the South. These men, in fact, had long been preparing for this war, as many of them publicly confessed after the inauguration of the rebellion. "We have," said Mr. BARNWELL RHETT in a speech in the convention which took South Carolina out of the Union, "we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. *It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the fugitive slave law, but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years.*" It is a thread-bare story how BUCHANAN'S infamous secretary had, for the last twelve months of that administration, bent all his energies to furnish forth the rebels with all they needed for their premeditated treason. It is a matter of official record that by the robbery of forts and arsenals, and by purchase from abroad, FLOYD had distributed at various convenient points throughout the South, 707,000 stands of arms and 200,000 revolvers. Even before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration there were 30,000 men under arms in the South; and two days after that inauguration the Confederate Congress passed a bill to raise an army of 100,000 men. And this, bear in mind, was at a time when the United States Government had not under its control an organized force of 5,000 men.

To enhance the difficulty of the task imposed on the Administration, the theory of the war into which it was driven by the very nature of the contest, was that of the offensive. Now military history is replete with illustrations of the enormous advantage which a people has when able to stand at bay (covering its own communications and holding interior lines) and await in chosen positions the attacks of the enemy.

The career of FREDERICK the Great affords an eminent example of a small nation, never able to raise an army of over a hundred thousand men, conducting a defensive war, (with offensive returns,) and successfully resisting for seven years the attempts of a coalition of five of the leading Powers of Europe. But offensive operations against a people holding such defensive attitude becomes tenfold more difficult when the war becomes what is called a "national war," the nature of which is thus depicted by the greatest modern writer on the theory of war, Gen. JOMINI:

"The difficulties in the path of an army in national wars are very great, and render the mission of the General conducting them very arduous. The invader has only an army; his adversaries have an army and a people wholly or almost wholly in arms, and making means of resistance out of everything. Each individual conspires against the common enemy—even the non-combatants have an interest in his ruin, and accelerate it by every means in their power. Each armed inhabitant knows the smallest paths and connections—he finds everywhere a relative or friend who aids him; the commanders also know the country, and learning immediately the slightest movement on the part of the invader can adopt the best measures to defeat his projects."

These embarrassments, enormously increased by the prodigious extent of the theatre of war, the topography of which is all against the offensive and in favor of the defensive (as witness the immense depth of the lines of communications in any great aggressive movements, the impossibility of supplying our armies from the country as is done in Europe, etc.,) entered into the portentous problem which the Administration had to solve; and yet, in face of this accumulation of difficulties, forming a task the gravest that ever met an Executive, the war has been pushed successfully through to the splendid results we witness—the armies of the rebellion have been driven from the vast extent of territory the rebels claimed, till now the one is shut up in the States bordering on the Gulf, and the other is besieged without hope of escape in Richmond.

III.

THE UPRISING OF THE NATION.

The response of the people to the call of President LINCOLN for men with which to execute the authority of the Government, will always remain one of the grandest manifestations of the spontaneous energy of a free people in the vindication of free institutions. It was then we saw that sublime "uprising" of the people, when all party differences were merged in enthusiastic devotion to the Union—or rather, when armed loyalty cowed and quelled secret traitors who, driven to their lurking-places, saw the prudence of awaiting some other opportunity to show their hands.

After Bull Run had shown that an arduous and protracted war was before us, Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation for 500,000 men. The response of the North to the call was without a parallel in the history of the world, and it was soon evident that more troops would be in the field than the act of Congress authorized. Within fifteen days it is estimated that 350,000 volunteers offered themselves in defence of our national flag. And from first to last, under the different calls, more than A MILLION AND A HALF of men have been under arms in the war for the Union. There is in history but one example of a similar uprising of the people in defense of its nationality, and that is the rushing to arms of the French during the great revolution when threatened by the coalition. And yet the comparison only serves to show how far even that fell short of what we have witnessed; for modern historians have proved that, notwithstanding all the exaggerations in regard to the number of men raised by France at that epoch, the figure never exceeded 500,000 men. Yet we have trebled that number.

The task now before the Government was herculean, and such as might have made even NAPOLEON stand aghast. To raise and fit for the field an army of six hundred thousand men, to be supplied with all the needs of a modern army, and that, too, without even the skeleton of a veteran force on which to build, was indeed a work of frightful magnitude. And yet this was accomplished in the space of three months, an achievement that has extorted the wonder and admiration of military men throughout the world.

IV.

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

As the chief force of the rebellion—the head and front of the offending—was collected in Virginia, it became a necessity to place here an army of proportions fitting it to foil the purpose of the enemy touching the capture of our capital, at the

same time to drive the opposing force out of Virginia.

With this view a grand army of over 200,000 men was collected at Washington, and placed under command of Maj.-Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, whose name, from a series of successful minor operations in Western Virginia, which another than he had planned and executed, had acquired a halo that did not properly belong to it. It was not until sometime afterward that that conatitutional *inactivity*, which seems to be a part of Gen. McCLELLAN'S nature, and that secret sympathy with treason that has always made him tender of hurting traitors, began to be appreciated, and hence it was that for many months our armies were kept at a dead-lock, thus giving the rebels the opportunity to prepare their plans, and the rebellion its best ally, *time*, and we put in a position of humiliation before the world.

There was one result springing from the presence of our army in Virginia, however, which even the generalship of McCLELLAN could not prevent; it thwarted the realization of those dreams of invasion that had fired the Southern imagination. A powerful party of red-hot belligerents had made the carrying of the war upon Northern soil their rallying cry. Washington was in particular the object of their chief desires, and their direst hate. The rebel Secretary of War boasted at Montgomery, on the 12th of April, that "the flag which now flaunts the breeze here will float over the dome of the old Capitol at Washington before the 1st of July."

After Bull Run the same ambition fired these men. Said the Richmond *Examiner*: "From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington City at all and every human effort." But this "wild shout of fierce resolve" was vain against the 200,000 bayonets present to defend the capital; and though the early history of our army in Virginia was not of the character the people justly expected and the army eagerly desired, it was at least something, in view of these desperate projects of the rebels, that Washington, by its presence, was rendered *safe*.

But outside of the immediate influence of the McClellan strategy, a series of operations in the western theatre of war had been inaugurated, which laid the foundation of the splendid victories of the Union arms in that quarter. While McCLELLAN, during the Winter of 1861-2, kept his magnificent army of two hundred thousand men in inaction, maturing plans which were never matured, the early pages of the history of the war were lit up by a succession of brilliant victories on the Atlantic seaboard and west of the Mississippi River. Christmas of 1861 saw the powerful force of rebels, which had overrun Missouri, insolently proclaiming their purpose of seizing St. Louis, driven down to the Arkansas border. Gen. GRANT had begun on a small scale the operations on the Mississippi, destined to swell into campaigns of colossal proportions. The first of our series of coast victories had been gained at Hatteras Inlet, (Aug. 27,) giving us two forts, thirty-six guns, six hundred and nineteen prisoners, and the key to Albemarle Sound. This was followed up, at the end of October, by DUPONT'S exploit at Port Royal, one of the most memorable triumphs on record of ships over forts. The spoils of this victory included not less than fifty cannon.

V.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

The opening of the second year of the war was gilded by two other victories on the coast—the capture of Roanoke Island by a combined attack of our land and naval forces, giving us six forts, 3,500 prisoners and 42 guns, followed up promptly by the capture of Newbern, which added six other forts and 34 heavy guns. These conquests restored the sovereignty of the flag over all the inland waters of North Carolina, which, up to this time, had been the main resort of the whole crew of blockade-runners. Another brilliant point in the chain of coast victories was added by the reduction and capitulation of Fort Pulaski. With the fort were surrendered 47 guns and 360 prisoners. This gave us the control of the mouth of the Savannah River.

Turning to the great theatre of war between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, the Spring of 1862 saw there the inauguration of a combination of magnificent operations by several distinct columns drawn out from the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi and destined to carry their conquests into the very heart of the Confederacy, and reclaim the valley of the Mississippi to the sovereignty of the Union.

The rebel line of defence on this frontier extended from Columbus, a powerfully intrenched camp on the Mississippi, eastward to the Alleghany Mountains. About midway was Bowling Green, another intrenched camp, where ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON commanded in person. East toward the mountains was ZOLLICOFFER with a large force, where early in the Winter he had taken up a fortified position on the Cumberland River near Mill Spring.

Against this line defence GRANT and the gunboats under FOOTE were preparing to move on the west; BUELL was advancing on Bowling Green in the centre; while THOMAS was in motion on the east near the mountains. THOMAS struck the first blow, and gave the country the firstlings of victory in the West. On Jan. 19, he engaged the rebels at Mill Spring, defeated and routed them, with the loss of their artillery, their intrenched position, and their General, ZOLLICOFFER, killed. The effect of this victory was to expose the whole rebel right flank by way of East Tennessee.

On the left flank, GRANT and FOOTE were moving to break the rebel lines of defences by the Cumberland and Tennessee River. It was clearly seen that could these rivers be forced, the great rebel strongholds at Columbus and Bowling Green would be taken in reverse and their evacuation made a matter of absolute compulsion. But these rivers were barred by two strong works—Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. The former fell a prey to the gallantry of FOOTE'S naval attack, surrendering un the 6th of February, with its armament of sixty guns.

A week after the surrender of Fort Henry, Gen. GRANT drew his lines of investment around Fort Donelson, and after aconflict running through four days and nights, and rendered memorable by the hardest fighting that had yet occurred in the war, the rebels were forced to accede to Gen. GRANT'S demands for that "unconditional surrender" which has become so inseparably associated with his name. The surrender included fifteen thousand prisoners and forty pieces of artillery.

The fall of Forts Donelson and Henry promptly produced its anticipated effect. Columbus, which the rebels had styled the "Gibraltar of America," was immediately abandoned. At the same time JOHNSTON evacuated his intrenched position at Bowling Green and fell back to Nashville, or rather *through* Nashville, (for the opening of the Cumberland to our gunboats which resulted from the fall of the fort made Nashville untenable;) Gen. BUELL, whose army had been threatening the rebel force at Bowling Green, immediately followed up and took possession of that city. Thus it was by the magnificent series of successes that illustrated the Spring of 1862, that the rebel line on a stretch of over five hundred miles was pushed back from the Ohio to the Cumberland, and the whole State of Kentucky and a third of Tennessee were recovered to the dominions of the Union.

Simultaneous with these operations the waters of the Mississippi were lit up by the splendors of FARRAGUT'S astonishing combat below New-Orleans with the forts, gunboats, steam-rams, floating batteries, fire-rafts, obstructions, booms and chains which the rebels had prepared for the defence of the great mart of the gulf, ending in the fall of that city, which to capture the London *Times*, doubting, with its usual cynicism, its possibility, had declared would be "putting the tourniquet on the main artery of the Confederacy."

After their retreat from Columbus, the rebels under POLK took up a new position on the Mississippi, at Island No. Ten. This stronghold was able for many weeks to hold out against all the operations directed against it, till finally the gunboats ran the gauntlet of the batteries, and the stronghold, with a hundred heavy guns, fell into our hands. From this point they fell back to Memphis, only to be compelled to abandon that city, which in June following came under control of the Union forces.

After the retreat of the central army of the rebellion from Nashville, it took up a strongly fortified position at Corinth, under BEAUREGARD. There he was besieged by the Union army under HALLECK, whose siege operations, pushed on to such a point as to make the capture of the whole force a matter of high probability, compelled the evacuation of this position also.

The result of the victories of 1862 was thus to leave the situation in this gratifying position: BUTLER was at New-Orleans, CURTIS was pushing his way to Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, the chief points on the coast were in our hands, HALLECK was at Corinth, the Union flag waved over Memphis and Nashville, while MITCHELL in Alabama was advancing from victory to victory.

This was glory enough for one year; for if we turn our eye to the theatre of war in the East, we are presented with the spectacle of a campaign toward Richmond, in which the finest qualities of heroism in the army, gaining victories wherever it met the armed enemy, and driving him back to his capital, were neutralized and rendered fruitless by the imbecility of its head. Turning upon McCLELLAN, LEE terminated the offensive campaign by himself assuming the initiative, and carrying his army for the first time into the territory of the loyal States. The issue was at length tried out at Antietam, where the absence of directing generalship could not prevent our soldiers from winning a victory of which their Commander had not the capacity to take advantage. Nevertheless, the first invasion of the rebels ended disastrously by their retreat into Virginia.

VI.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE SUMMER.

The first day of the third year of the war (1863) was signalized by the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, fought by Gen. ROSECRANS on the Union side, and by BRAGG on the part of the rebels. The most desperate battle of the war up to that period, it inaugurated the army in Murfreesboro, with the prodigious loss to the enemy of 14,560 men. This was to be followed up from this base by a brilliant campaign in Tennessee, destined to culminate in the possession of Chattanooga, which had long been recognized by military heads as the key to the whole theatre of war in the West.

In the meantime Gen. GRANT was drawing his lines of investment around the last great stronghold of the rebels on the Mississippi, at Vicksburgh. After many attempts against this point, he finally, by an audacious stroke of strategy, unparalleled save by NAPOLEON'S passage of the Splugen, crossed his army over the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, and, dividing the army of JOHNSTON from the possibility of reinforcing the garrison at Vicksburgh, beat the rebels in half a dozen battles, and ended by throwing his army as a besieging force around this position. The siege of Vicksburgh will take its place in history as among the most wonderful engineering operations on record. It was crowned by its unconditional surrender on the 4th of July, with 31,720 prisoners and 234 guns. At the same time the garrison at Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. BANKS, thus adding 7,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of artillery to the account. The effect of these two victories was to restore the national authority along the whole vast stretch of the Mississippi, and that great continental highway was thrown open to its embouchure in the Gulf of Mexico.

At the very time that the right wing of our immense line of battle, stretching from the Potomac to the Mississippi, was thus engaged, its left wing—the army of the Potomac—was manœuvering to meet LEE'S second invasion of the loyal States. The rebel army was brought to bay at length at Gettysburgh, where a three days' battle, the most collossal of the war, was fought, ending in the utter defeat of LEE, who was fain again to make good his retreat into Virginia, with a loss of 23,000 in killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners.

The centre of our great line, held by Gen. ROSECRANS, was at the same time on the advance. By a magnificent series of flanking movements, that Commander drove BRAGG from his two powerfully intrenched positions at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and advancing from this point, planted his army, at one splendid stroke, in the central citadel of the South—Chattanooga.

On the coast, the operations were being pushed on with equal vigor. Gen. GILLMORE had effected a landing on Morris Island, whence, with his long range siege guns, he was able to batter down Fort Sumter, leaving that memorable stronghold, whose reduction by the rebels was the first overt act of the war, a mass of ruins. Assisted by the cooperation of the iron-clad fleet, the works on Morris Island—Forts Wagner and Gregg—were also reduced, and they with their armament fell into our hands. The possession of Morris Island has enabled our fleet ever since to keep up a blockade of Charleston which hermetically seals that place.

Leaving out of view the single exception of that brief period during which the Napoleonic war involved all Europe in its conflagration, you will search all history in vain for a parallel of that great battle summer, whether as respects the vastness of the theatre of war, the proportions of the contending forces, or the substantial greatness of the results. During a single period of thirty days embraced in this titanic epoch, not less than 60,000 prisoners were captured. The losses to the enemy in this respect, added to his prodigious sacrifices in killed and wounded, left the Confederacy at the close of the year bleeding, prostrate, and exhausted.

VII.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

The opening of the fourth year of the war saw the forces of the rebellion driven from the whole circumference of the Confederacy, and brought to definite points in two armies—the army of BRAGG, on the mountain ridges south of Chattanooga, and the army of LEE, on the Rapidan. The former assailed by Gen. GRANT in his mountain fastnesses, saw himself driven from his stronghold, and his army broken and routed in the most disastrous defeat since Waterloo. He left in our hands 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns, suffered a loss of 8,000 in killed and wounded, and sought shelter for his shattered force by a disordered retreat to Dalton.

This review brings the catalogue of Union victories up to the time of the commencement of the great campaign of this Summer, the events of which are too fresh in the memory of all to require any detailed recital.

During the early days of May the two grand armies of the Union, under the supreme control of the Lieutenant-General commanding all the armies of the United States, began their advance—the one from Chattanooga, the other from the Rapidan.

Gen. SHERMAN, after an advance from Chattanooga, over a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvres and actions, in which the enemy's force was driven from a succession of strongholds looked upon as impregnable, at length planted his army in front of Atlanta. Here he was thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back.

The enemy thrice met a bloody repulse. SHERMAN now began working slowly but surely round on the rebel communications, not with a view to take Atlanta simply, but for the purpose of capturing the rebel army—a result from which HOOD has only been saved by a precipitate flight from Atlanta—thus abandoning the foremost city of the Southwest, and the important communications it commands. In the engagement which resulted in this brilliant success, the rebels lost two thousand prisoners and very heavily in killed and wounded. It may now be safely said that HOOD'S force, as an *army*, no longer exists.

In this great campaign Gen. SHERMAN has put *hors du combat* over forty thousand men, that is, more than half the army opposed to him, besides effecting great captures in men and *matériel*.

Gen. GRANT has planted his army before Petersburgh and on the communications of Richmond, after a campaign of even greater magnitude, marked by the most terrible and continuous fighting on record. During its progress he has gained a dozen victories, any one of which would have sealed the fate of any European war. Its course has been marked by the constant use of those double instruments of war—strategy and what WELLINGTON called "hard pounding;" by the former he has driven the enemy, by bloodless victories on our part, from six chosen lines of defence; by the latter he has put out of the way between fifty and sixty thousand of the fighting veterans of the South. In addition he has taken over twenty-five thousand prisoners, and a prodigious number of guns. He is certain, ere long, to crown his work by the capture of the rebel capital and the destruction of the main rebel army.

Finally, while the situation is as thus presented at the main points of war, the progress of our arms by land and sea shows equal lustre wherever they met the foe. It is but the other day that Admiral FARRAGUT capped the climax of his great achievements by the capture of the forts guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay, the destruction or capture of the enemy's powerful fleet in those waters—thus sweeping away, it is believed, the last vestige of rebel naval power on the coast of the Atlantic and the Gulf. From the high seas, too, the rebel naval power has been swept. It is but the other day that its most formidable embodiment, the *Alabama*, was sent to the bottom by the *Kearsarge*, affording a significant lesson both to the rebels and the British allies who have furnished them with that and other proofs of their material support.

VIII.

GROUNDS OF COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE.

After such a retrospect of the glorious achievements of our army and navy, have we not a right to ask, with much emphasis, of those who complain of the slow progress of the war, and fear its indefinite prolongation, what substantial ground they have for their repining? It is true the course of the war has not been an uninterrupted succession of victories; it has presented the checquered aspect of successes and reverses which all wars present. But we ask any dispassionate observer, looking at the war by the map, and in the fiery characters in which it is written all over the continent—contrasting the rebellion at the start with the rebellion where it now stands—surveying this great struggle for the Union in its solid and substantial *results*—we ask such an observer to point out in the annals of war where *more* has been done in the same period. He will find it hard to point out where *as much* has been done! It is the common practice, we know, in wars of popular Governments for men to belittle what has been done, to criticise and complain; but we ask in all seriousness is it the part of dignity or of patriotism, in this crisis of our nation's struggle, to depreciate its grand and providential achievements?

The war is really near its close. The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. As Gen. GRANT the other day pungently said, the rebels have "robbed the cradle and the grave to reinforce their armies." Out of an available fighting population of upwards of three-quarters of a million with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the rebellion.

Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stands now thrice bisected—its great lines of communication cut or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds are all but exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may for a while oppose a formidable front to our blows—but the rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic final efforts of the gladiator before he falls down exhausted and exanimate.

The leaders of the rebellion have ceased to see any hope for their cause in the arena of war. *They are now looking to the arena of politics.* A party has been set up whose creeds and aims have their entire sympathy and moral support. The platform of that party has nothing but expressions of contumely for the sacred war, the recital of which has been made; for JEFF. DAVIS and his crew it has nothing but expressions of sympathy and respect. The people of the North have now before them the momentous question of determining, by their action, whether they will justify all the precious blood shed in this war by carrying it triumphantly through and crowning it with a glorious and honorable peace, or whether by a base surrender they will project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

The King of Spain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question has often been asked of late, "who the present King of Spain is." If it is the Queen's (of Spain) husband, why is he called King? Such was not the case with Prince ALBERT. By answering the above you will confer a great favor on

CORRESPONDENTS.

The King (Consort) of Spain is DON CARLOS DE ASSIS, husband of the reigning Queen ISABELLA, and Her Majesty's full cousin by blood. Prince ALBERT, under a Royal Warrant, was given precedence over all the other members of the Royal family next to Queen VICTORIA, after his marriage to Her Majesty, and an order in council made Prince ALBERT Prince Consort in 1857. The British Queen asked her Council to make her husband "King" Consort; but for particular State reasons they declined. Queen ISABELLA of Spain found her Council more complaisant, and DON CARLOS became King by Royal Warrant and Spanish usage.—ED. TIMES.

From the Southwest—Capture of Gunboats by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Reports reached Memphis last Sunday that the gunboats *Hastings* and *Naumkeag* had been captured by the rebels below Clarendon, on the White River, and that Capt. ROGERS, of the latter, was killed.

It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, was sunk by the rebels on the Charles River, and that Duvall's Bluff is threatened by a large rebel force.

These reports are confirmed through rebel sources from Helena.

A cavalry force under Gen. WARNER, left Memphis a few days since for White River, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duvall's Bluff.

The Little Rock, Arkansas, *Democrat* contains the particulars of the recent rebel raid on Duvall's Bluff.

On the Little Rock Railroad a large quantity of government hay was burned and other property destroyed, and some damage done to the road.

A fight recently occurred at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the Second Louisiana were killed.

The Steamer Franconia Chased by a Pirate.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 8.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steamer *Franconia*, when about ten miles southeast of Cape Sable, sighted a suspicious-looking steamer, apparently under canvas, but which soon, under steam, endeavored to head the *Franconia* off. The latter, however, succeeded in getting within the proper limits. The privateer first hoisted British colors, and afterward others which those on board the *Franconia* were unable to make out. The supposed privateer is a bark-rigged vessel, with fore and main spencers, long lower masts, and one smoke-stack, painted lead-color.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Sixty-one towns in this State give SMITH, for Governor, 12,903, and REDFIELD, 4,250. SMITH gains on the vote of last year 1,903, and REDFIELD 102.

These returns indicate that SMITH'S majority will be from 5,000 to 6,000 greater than last year.

Of the hundred Representatives voted for, it is reported that only five Democrats are elected.

The Vermont State Fair.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Great preparations are making for the Vermont State Fair, to be holden at this place next week, (Sept. 13 to Sept. 16.) Canada and the United States are to compete for the largest oxen in the country. The great "Sanitary Ox" will be present. Horses and sheep will also form a leading feature of the exhibition.

Movements of Gen. A. J. Smith.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 8.

Gen. A. J. SMITH and staff arrived here yesterday.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated GEORGE E. PUGH to Congress from the First District, and HENRY C. LORD from the Second District.

Congressional Nomination.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Hon. AMASA CORN was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for reélection to Congress from the Third Wisconsin District.

Martin's Massachusetts Battery.

This celebrated battery arrived in this City yesterday morning, on their way home, their time having expired. They are quartered at the New-England Rooms, where all the honors are being paid them by Col. HOWE. They left for Boston last evening.

Personal.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Gov. C. A. Wickliffe, Kentucky; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. J. T. Chandler, Philadelphia; Hon. G. W. Morgan, Ohio; Hon. Peter Cagger, Albany; Gen. Greene, Syracuse; Judge Comstock, Syracuse; C. M. Woley, Kentucky; J. McIlvaine, Kentucky; Col. Bradford, Philadelphia; Judge Miller, Utica; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Hon. L. B. Crocker, Oswego; Judge Hanna, Indiana; and Hon. W. B. Allison, Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas.

The Masonic Mission Benefit.

The proprietor of the Old Bowery Theatre gives the Masonic Mission a benefit to-night. The piece is a local Masonic drama entitled the "Signets of King Solomon." This is the first theatrical benefit of the mission, and from the intensely interesting character of the play, and the evident intent on the part of the fraternity and public at large to make it a benefit indeed, it will prove worthy of being the first. The funds raised by the benefit are to be used in sending forward nurses and supplies to our soldiers. With such attracting considerations the house will, no doubt, prove a full one.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. TYNG officiated on the occasion, in the absence of the Bishop, and at 4 o'clock he headed a procession, consisting of several of the clergy, the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the parish, and others, and proceeded to the site of the new edifice. After the customary prayers and lessons, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Holy Trinity, placed, in a tin box prepared for the purpose, a copy of the Bible, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and other documents wrapped around with a small American flag. The box was then deposited in the stone, and the usual ceremonies of laying it were conducted by Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, assisted by the Rector. The new church is situated on the northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. The building to be erected will be of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of seating a large congregation. It will probably be finished some time next Spring.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus a good protection against poverty? Because no gentleman who uses it on his handkerchief can ever say that he is without a scent in his pocket.

The last Injunction laid on the Imitations of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. The injunction of every matron to her daughters—not to be taken in by them.

In what Respect Does Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS resemble window glass? In this, that the sachets (sashes) would be worthless without it.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like an interjection? Because it is never introduced without being followed by a note of admiration.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only TRUSS in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO pressure on the BACK or cord. This TRUSS, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Genin's
Regular Fall opening of London, Paris and New-York styles of
MENS',
MISSES',
BOYS' AND INFANTS'
PLAIN AND FANCY
HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Calarific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash. no trouble: one application only: does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies. colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it: you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, Reliable, Instantaneous. Floralia Gloss Tonic, and Infallible ORGUELL for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N. Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the Inventor only and avoid imposition.

Fall Styles of Gents and Youths Hats in choice variety, just out.
BURKE,
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—BEARNS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, SAMUEL J. CHAMBERS and GEORGIE E. A. BEARNS, daughter of W. F. Bearns, all of this City.

DE PEYSTER—LIVINGSTON.—At Clermont, Columbia County, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Mr. Platt, FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jr., and MARY, daughter of Clermont LIVINGSTON, Esq.

HOPKINS—WHITTELSEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St. Luke's Church, Cat-kill, by Rev. W. C. Chaswell, L. GARDINER HOPKINS, of New-York, and JULIA EDGARINE WHITTELSEY, of the former place.

OUTCALT—YORKES.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Isaac See, J. VOORHEES OUTCALT, of New-York, and MARY H., daughter of George Youngs, Esq., of Eastchester.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EDGAR J. BARTOW.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DEMILT.—Killed while in action, on board the gunboat *Mattabesett*, on Thursday, May 5, WILLIAM H. DEMILT, eldest son of John B. and Sarah J. Demilt.

Notice of the funeral will be given as soon as the remains arrive here.

DEVOE.—At Fordham, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of marasmus, EDWARD CROMWELL, son of George W. and Emile De Voe, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, Fordham. Carriages will be at the depot, on arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train, which leaves 26th-st. station at 2½ P. M.

DATER.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, CAROLINE E. DATER, widow of the late Philip Dater, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Madison-av., on Friday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

EISENBRODT.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES S. EISENBRODT, of Alvarado, Cal., Captain of the California Cossacks, attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry; killed in action near Charlestown, Virginia.

The friends of the family, of his brothers George L., Dr. David L. and Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, and of his brothers-in-law, Charles Vandervoort and Rev. T. A. Eaton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at Jamaica, L. I.

ELLIOT.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, of typhoid fever, JEANNIE DUNCAN, eldest child of Dr. Geo. T. and Sallie Durgan Elliot, aged 4 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FREED.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, MARY E., daughter of Emily and the late Richard Freed, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, John S. Howell, No. 121 Barrow-st.

KINGSLEY.—At Johnson, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept 7, HARRY NORMAN, only child of Dr. N. W. and Alma W. Kingsley, of this City.

MCCHAIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, CHARLOTTE, wife of John McChain, in the 56th year of her age.

See to-morrow's papers for time of funeral.

MCDONALD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, suddenly, WM. MCDONALD, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Baltimore, this day, (Friday,) 9th inst.

MONSON.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, PAUL VICTOR MONSON, aged 44 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and members of the Eighth Company Seventh Regiment, National Guard are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Varick-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NUGENT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, CHARLES NUGENT, son of Peter and Catherine Nugent, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Broome-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROMAINE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, after a short illness, A. A. Paymaster of the U. S. Navy WILLIAM H. ROMAINE, in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this City.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 12 Carrol-place, on Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SCHAUCH.—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 8, ABRAHAM C. SCHAUCH, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Clover Hill, Somerdon County, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SCHERMERHORN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, CORNELIA B., wife of H. J. D. Schermerhorn, and daughter of Andrew Irwin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 74 Rivington-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SWEENEY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of dysentery, ALICE, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh and Eliza Ann Sweeny, of this City.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 167 East 49th-st., this day, (Friday,) 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—Fell in the battle of the Wilderness, on Friday, May 6, and of necessity left on the field, Capt. WILLIAM WILBERT TRACY, Company H, Sixty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V., youngest son of Geo. Manning and Mary A. C. Tracy, of this City, aged 23 years.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actua profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 37 and 39 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 336 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 660 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 349 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY Five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

We print, at the TRIBUNE office, the rival Platforms of the Union and Democratic parties, respectively, as framed and adopted by their recent National Conventions at Baltimore and Chicago, in clear type, on good paper, with a very few explanatory comments, so as to let the

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Miss M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss E. V. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan Kingsland, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. A. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry P. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 36th-st. and 6th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 663 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.,
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway. H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
Will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 37th-st.
Will reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
FOR GIRLS, CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
The Autumn Session will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 20 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE obtained free, for use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications address'd to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,243 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 28 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 57th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY COME to New-York, wishes to give lessons in a respectable family, for his boarding and lodging. Address A. WICHARD, Box No. 126 Times Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH (L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
C. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER Schools for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Exhibit Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. BEDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BED-ford, Westchester Co., N. Y. A family Boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOULTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James B. Rankin, No. 132 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies (between 5th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. $4 50 per week for board, washing and fuel. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools.—Principals—AUGUSTUS RUSSELL LINEHAM, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 214 Pearl-st., or to A. Kuhlemer, Englewood, New Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (150 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 121 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LUGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,241 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Sweet's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 24 Bible-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 22d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 20 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will reopen her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 22d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACK-ENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BAR-rington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLAN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 34th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 220 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 413 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 143 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS IN-stitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. R. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERRIFIELD'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHROP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 52 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 21th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 823 4th-av., Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Its Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms, occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square forbids safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on SEPTEMBER 20, at No. 9 Bleecker-st., in the splendid new Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (52d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, Pre'dent.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Mme. C. CHIKARD, No. 921 Broadway, second door from 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—Rev. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
C. G. HALLINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, A. M., FOR-merly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late professor of Trinity School, New-York, will open a day school for boys, at No. 2,345 West 42d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. C. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Bp., Drs. Muhlenberg, Hawks, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Messrs. R. Johnston, Howard Crosby, Prof. H. Butler, Messrs. R. S. Mignard, J. H. Swift, W. Alex Smith, G. M. Ogden, All. Ogden, W. M. Sawtell, Rev. Joseph, All. Schuyler, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and on the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Bowdlear, Partridge, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Horn'bower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. D. Partridge, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Hiram B. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

INSTRUCTION AND BOARD FOR FOUR girls, under twelve years, can be had in a gentleman's family, residing on 4th-av., employing a resident governess for their only daughter. Terms, including music, the languages, use of horses and carriage, $1,600 per year. Address HOME, through Boyd's City Express Post, until October.

MRS. J. W. ELIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 46 West 18th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Eligh will be in New-York on the 16th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No 655, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee Du ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED BELL, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 20th-st.

MME. HASTINGS'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. H. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 233 (old No. 77) East 26th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 107 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept 12.

PATTERSON SEMINARY, No. 23 North-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received at boarders.

MISS ANNIS'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies, will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the President, H. ANNIS.

BOYS ARE PREPARED THOROUGHLY AND practically for business at Cobleskill's Commercial Academy, No. 469 Broadway. Only five pupils. Sound and healthy, manly business habits, backed quick to Express, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—At White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city. O. K. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

EVENING LESSONS.—SPANISH, ITALIAN and French taught at the teacher's residence. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock, at No. 50 East 21st-st.

MISS FOURLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Orange, N. J., reopens on the 19th of September.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUC-tion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROT-estant Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 3d sts.

Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing teachers, trustees, parents, principals and pupils. Teachers of all branches, and correspondents in every town required. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUAL-ifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING wants a situation as principal or assistant teacher of English in a school, or to give tuition in French and English in a private family. Address E. K., Union-square Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SELECT school; good situation. Address TEACHER, Rye N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 18 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Loss and ill cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will. Those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-DEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than thirty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, Jan. 23, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other. CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, Williamsburgh.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, P. C. Ross & Co., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 20 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by the POWERS ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all who aspire to enjoy or confer happiness. No one, or man, are you subject to that agonizing and body destroying disease, secret blights? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church, New-York.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT for all diseases of ladies and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 481 Broadway. Letters with $5 fee, closed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, (No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

GEO. CAREY will open MONDAY, 12th inst.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE CLOAKS,
BASQUINES,
and CIRCULARS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER USE.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of fancy Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and fourth, a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

**A

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. DOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace,
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ..... Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	Building	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,315, the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	91	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, and $95. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31st 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKER, U. S. N., Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA on the 23d Sept.

For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burthen,
CHAS. MARSHALL, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 43 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS $80

The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGES CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN L. S. VAIL,
Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
HENRY CLAY,
FRANCIS A. DEANE, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 24 Bond-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manasquan and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawkin for further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, foot of Whitehall and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntingdon.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 5:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 7:30 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Jo-brosse-st. at 7 A. M., and 26th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:30; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Simsons. The steamers JAMES W. BALEWIN, Capt. J. H. TEMPERS, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the above day. Those that have not purchased tickets can obtain them at the following landings on the day of the excursion, viz: North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼; 24th-st., North River, at 8¾; Spring-st., 9¼.

Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
GEORGE WIGGINS, Secretary.

N. B.—Mr. C. A. L. GOULDER, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration, that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. DROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER Splated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERRIS, No. 152 Chatham-st.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages, 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1¼ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 2 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BUY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

90,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE,
NO. 217 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS—$600,000.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars in all Loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

N. B.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Association of New-York,
Office, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound and [illegible] broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the C[illegible] stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED—CONTRACT PHYSICIANS FOR THE Army of the Potomac: for the Department of Virginia, for the Department of Arkansas and for the Department of Washington.

Compensation, $100 per month at Hospital; $113 33 in the field, with free transportation. Apply personally to MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 128 Bleecker-st.

DISCHARGED OR DYING SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 95 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cammann & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers, issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,006, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. P. Loper—No. 26,0[illegible], dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

DOG LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE CORner of East 31st-st. and 2d-av., on Monday morning last, an old rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER; iron gray back, tan and white head, belly and legs; answers to the name of "Jack," had on chain collar with name of owner. The finder, by returning him to No. 146 East 31st-st., close to 2d-av., will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD—LOST, 8TH INSTANT, A RED VELVET PORTEMONNAIE, with breastpin, lenentvres, and about $5. Call at GEOTON & WAINWRIGHTS, No. 30 Wall-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 18 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tipsons assessed.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ..... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn.
SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THIS EVENING
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., T. J. Hind, and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier ..... Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Baron ..... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7½; performance commence at 7:45.
Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents; private boxes, $6, $8, and $10 each.
In active preparation an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)
MANAGER ..... GEORGE WOOD
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Our great Comic Artist, JOHN E. OWENS,
is now exciting a genuine and unparalleled furore by his splendid impersonations of JOHN BATTERBY, in Tom Taylor's sparkling comedy,
VICTIMS,
and of
SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE,
in the American Comic Drama,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Pronounced by the entire press of this City the greatest comic triumphs ever witnessed in New-York.
Mr. OWENS renders these famous characters
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c. Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

THE CREATION. JONES' WOOD.
In consequence of the protracted bad weather, and in order to give time to the ground to dry,
THE CREATION
will be produced positively on
SUNDAY, Sept. 11.
CARL ANSCHUTZ. KARL FORMES.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, &c.,
At public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9, at the elegant residence
No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT SUITES,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS,
MEDALLION CARPETS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA ORNAMENTS,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS,
ARTISTS' BRONZE STATUARY,
OIL-PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
OAK EXTENSION TABLE,
BOOKCASE, ETAGERES, CENTRE TABLES,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
Louis XIV. style.

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocatel and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parlor ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Stool and Cover,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side table-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, wash stands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glass ware, of every description.

Cartmen in attendance to cart, pack, or ship goods for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
We will offer THIS DAY, a very desirable line of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of wove-knitted SHIRTS and DRAWERS, cotton and woolen HALF-HOSE and HOSE, opera and printed flannel TRAVELING SHIRTS, white and colored MUSLIN SHIRTS, silk NECK TIES and CRAVATS, GLOVES, BUCK GAUNTLETS, &c.
ALSO,
THREE HUNDRED FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
A full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of regular and fashionable make.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, LININGS, VESTINGS, BLACK SILK GROS DE RHINES, colored fancy SILKS, DOMESTIC GOODS, of various kinds, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FURS, a full line of made up fashionable.
Furs for City and country trade. The goods are now ready for examination, with catalogue.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.
HARRY C. COOKE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway:
Plain and fine shifting top buggies.
Germantowns, coupe rockaways.
Depot wagons, three-seat park wagons.
Durable seat rockaways.
Single and double harnesses, &c.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Akron, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Akron, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

Letter of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan:

SIR: The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the convention.

It gives me great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representative of that convention whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, who attended and watched the proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation, of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of those objects was the guiding and impelling motive in their mind.

And we may be permitted to aud that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in the selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country *Union, peace and constitutional liberty.*

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Chairman; John Eigler, of California; Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; John Merrill, of Delaware; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan; Joseph E. Smith, of Maine; George H. Carman, of Maryland; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John M. Douglas of Illinois; Charles Negus, of Iowa; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Wilson Shannon, of Connecticut; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; C. H. Berry, of Minnesota; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; C. G. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire; Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Walter F. Burch, of Missouri; John A. Green, Jr., of New-York; W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

Reply of Gen. McClellan.

ORANGE, N. J., Se pt. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of the Recent Operations Before Atlanta—An Official Statement by General Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 8.

In answer to a request that Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN would give us details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were, on the whole, a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan, of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy. I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it, when moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten.

On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough-and-Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September, we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brig.-Gen. GORMAN, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of HARDEE'S corps, which escaped south that night.

That same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM commanding, we following the retreating rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly intrenched, I concluned it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great object of the campaign, viz., Atlanta. Accordingly, the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick and as I think well executed movement 27 guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded; they would not be removed.

The rebels have lost besides the important City of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot 1,500.

If that is not success I don't know what is.

Signed, SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned last evening from his trip North, and left this noon for the front.

The steamer *City Point* reports no news from the front.

Capt. OSBORN EATON died here last night of dropsy. He was formerly from Boston, and for a long time connected with the engineer department at this place.

M'CLELLAN MEETING.

A Failure in Numbers and Enthusiasm.

FIREWORKS AND SPEECHES.

The Democracy of the City assembled at Union Square last evening to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Convention. Taking into consideration the fact that neither of the candidates have as yet signified their acceptance of the nomination, there was a considerable display of fireworks and noisy enthusiasm, but the speakers and the audience were evidently embarrassed and puzzled to know whether they had a standard-bearer for the Presidential campaign or not. Loud and numerous were the queries from the crowd, "Has he accepted?" and the answer invariably came back, "He has not, but he will." This was very unsatisfactory, but the pyrotechnics were very satisfactory, and the large portion of the audience who were drawn together to witness the unusually fine display of rockets, Roman candles and illuminated bombs, cared very little who headed the Democratic ticket or who declined to stand on a peace platform in a Major-General's uniform. Although the speaking was much better and the presence of many distinguished men lent *éclat* to the meeting, the attendance was not nearly as large as at the MCCLELLAN meeting gotten up by HIRAM KETCHUM several weeks ago.

Six stands were provided for the speakers, all of them properly decorated with Chinese lanterns, banners, streamers, &c. Very few of the many organizations known as McClellan Clubs were present. A sad accident marred the harmony of the evening, caused by the explosion of the retort of the calcium light. Two women were so severely injured that there is but little hope of their recovery, and several men were burned and maimed. The concussion was so great that the beautiful illuminated eagles exhibited in front of the Maison Dorée was blown down and went out in inglorious darkness. Truth compels us to state that the bird had previously shown a constant tendency to "go out," and unceasing watchfulness was required to keep the light of life within it. With every effort to make this meeting the most tremendous gathering that New-York has ever seen, its success in point of numbers was only moderate, and the uncertainty in regard to the acceptance by the nominee was a serious damper to the enthusiasm of the multitude. The resolutions and abstracts of the speeches are given below:

THE BROADWAY STAND.

Around this, the principal stand, there was a dense crowd early in the evening, which was entertained by a brass band, the firing of cannon and rockets, varied by occasional cheers for "Little MAC." At one period the pressure was so great as to threaten that which it remains for the people to do in November—the sweeping of the "platform" out of their path.

At 8 o'clock Mr. LUKE COSANS organized the meeting by the nomination of LORING ANDREWS as Chairman.

He was interrupted in his remarks by the inquiry, "What does MAC say?" "McCLELLAN accepts the nomination," was the reply, which elicited a burst of enthusiasm. McCLELLAN (said he) accepts the nomination, feeling that when the nation's life is in danger, no one man should place himself against it. [Cheers.]

The following resolutions were read by Mr. SPENCER W. COBB, and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the defence of the equal rights of the States have always been, and are now the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, that we received them as sacred trusts from our fathers, and will, with God's help, hand them down unimpaired to our posterity; "and that neither military disaster, political faction, or foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State."

Resolved, That peace is not only the end sought by all wars, but also the end which we firmly believe would long since have been attained by the Government of the United States in the civil war now desolating our country; but for the unconstitutional proclamations of the Federal Executive; his refusal and that of his fanatical advisers to listen to the suggestions of reason and true policy; the creation by them of every possible barrier to the voluntary return to the Union of the seceded States; the haughty exaction of conditions precedent, which the Government of the United States has no power or capacity to demand; the unconstitutional legislation of the present Congress, and the interference of incompetent civilians, governed wholly by party hatreds, and a determination to destroy the Union rather than abandon a single abolition dogma, with the military plans of our greatest leaders in the field.

Resolved, That the present war should have no other object than the restoration of the Union as it was, and the defence of the Constitution as it is, and that we demand no conditions precedent of peace, except renewed fidelity on the part of the seceded States, to the original compact of Union.

Resolved, That the nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, by the greatest and most patriotic convention which has met in the New World since that which framed the Federal Constitution, was but a just response to the popular will, the people having already chosen him as their standard-bearer upon the strength of his character and record; and that on his election hangs our last hope of success in the present war; security and national reinteration in an honorable peace; the restoration of the rights of the citizen and the perpetuation not only of the form but of the spirit of republican government throughout the land, soldier, statesman, patriot and Christian, he stands so high, so great in all he has said or done since his entrance into public life, that the people have seen in him the HERO MAN demanded by them as their leader in the greatest crisis of the country, and will place him in the Presidential Chair in spite of all that force or fraud can contrive against him.

Resolved, That the public services, eminent abilities, vigorous intellect and unblemished character of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, are duly recognized by his selection for the second place upon the Democratic ticket.

Hon. ANDREW J. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, was the first speaker. He did not believe that the Democratic party, as organized for the past few years, could carry this election, but they would be backed by those Conservatives who had acted with the Republican party, who were disgusted with the tyranny and incompetency of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. After a vivid picture of the blessings that would attend the election of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—

EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman introduced Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, who was received with applause, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am before you to-night under great disadvantage; not well, and I feel a depression of spirits calculated to prevent me from meeting my own wishes on this occasion. When I had the honor of addressing the citizens of New-York in 1862, in a hall, the name of which I cannot now remember, (Cooper Institute,) we there started the ball necessary to save the Union. The gallant State of which I am a native born, had not then felt the iron heel of oppression, but I then predicted, and they now feel it, and I dare not say within the limits of that State what I have said in New York, and what I intend to say to you to-night. [Cheers.] What has called this great and almost unlimited meeting here to-night? It is the consciousness that your liberties, your country, your personal happiness, your constitution, is in danger of being destroyed by the foe—by a foul despotism unparalleled in the history of man. [Cheers.] Sirs, now are we to meet this despotism? We may differ as to the choice of the man who should be the standard-bearer of the Democracy. You may prefer one, I may prefer another; but, thank God, with a unanimity unexampled in the history of nominations in Kentucky, we have a leader upon whom we can all rely in safety and confidence, and if the people will do their duty, he will work out the salvation of this nation, and that man is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers.] Our first man was named GEORGE. He was a good President; and now we have two men upon our platform both of whose given names are GEORGE, and I say three cheers for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Prolonged cheers.] I would not have the time or power, nor would you have the patience, if I were to undertake to discuss all the questions and measures and outrages which this unholy Administration has inflicted upon our bleeding country. I have read, hastily, this morning, the speech recently delivered by the "boss" of this Administration—[Laughter]—the man who seated himself in the office of the State Department, with a bell upon his right hand and one upon his left. Do you know who he is? [Cries of BILL SEWARD.] I tell him not to ring his bells at me. [Laughter.] Sirs, he has been pleased to point out the mode and manner in which this Administration is to conduct us to peace, harmony and union, and he has ignored the principles of his Captain in this crusade against the Constitution of our Government. His mode of settling a peace is somewhat different. Mr. LINCOLN'S peace is now openly avowed to be "no overture of peace to rebels in arms, lay down your arms, consent to be hung as we may choose, consent to surrender your liberty and your independence as State Governments, and let us dictate to you the rule for your civil and domestic Government and status, and we will receive you, by the grace of God, as new territories." [Laughter and cheers.] I understand that Mr. SEWARD does not go the whole length of that platform of settlement which LINCOLN says in his proclamation, "To all whom it may concern"—no peace, nor negociations for peace shall ever be received, unless the South first lay down their arms, and emancipate all their negroes; and then he will negotiate with them upon reasonable terms. There is not a man in the country who believes that ABRAHAM LINCOLN can conduct the war any further, with safety to the Union and the prospect of restitution. In this way, in the name of God, continue him in that position? In 1861, when the Federal Congress met, this man was in power, and had the "bell man" as his principal. He then told the American people, told Congress, and told the people of Europe, that the ship of State was but a little shaken—that in three months all would be settled: that it required but a few men and a few dollars. We have given him four billions of money and two millions of men, as brave and valiant as ever fought under any flag, and still he wants 300,000 more. For what? To murder in a war for what? To restore this Union? No! no! They do not intend to restore it until they shall have emancipated the poor negro, subjugated the State, destroyed the Constitution, broken down the spirit of the white man. If, continued, Gov. WICKLIFFE, a man had engaged a carpenter to do work, who squandered twice the amount he had asked for to complete a job, and left it unfinished, he would discharge him and employ another. They must do so here, and give their work into the hands of an engineer—one who understands his business. [Cheers.] If ABRAHAM LINCOLN were elected, he might bid farewell to civil liberty and Union. The speaker then went on and gave instances in Kentucky of what he claimed to be great oppression and tyranny, and called upon the *Tribune* to deny them if it dare. One, he stated, was the case of a Mr. McCOY, who, with his family, was arrested while attending the last moments of a dying child,—not allowed to remain over night to close her eyes. What would they do with a man who did such things? Cries of "hang him." Oh, no; he would not hang him—he was not fit to die; but leave him to his own reflection and repentance. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR was then introduced to the audience, and was greeted with long applause. When quiet had to some extent been restored, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Neither my health nor my voice will permit me to address you at any length, but I feel that I cannot do better than address you a few words on this occasion. I have just returned from the Chicago Convention. I was your representative there, in part, and believe me, I stand before you now, imbued with the spirit which animated that patriotic body of men, and the vast assemblage which attended upon its proceedings. Animated by the hope that by our proceedings we might do something to restore the Union of our country, to bring back peace to our distracted land, and to uphold our Constitution and our liberties, we met in the City of the West with our brothers, far from the other portions of the Union, in order to express our sentiments in the nomination of our candidate for the Presidency. I have seen much of political gatherings. It has been my fortune to mingle much in public life. I have attended many political conventions, but never before in the course of my experience, have I attended a convention so absorbed by one single idea, so animated by one common purpose—to save our Union, and to save our country, as peaced that party of men. [Cheers.] Not only was this manifested by the delegates who spoke for the several States whom they represented, but it was true of the vast assemblage of citizens who came up from every portion of our country to witness the deliberations of the convention. They had recently heard the letter emanating from the President of these United States, "to all whom it may concern," and it concerned them all to find that, this terrible war, in which we have been engaged for three years, was not waged solely to restore our Union or uphold our institutions, had been waged for so little purpose in restoring peace to our distracted country. We are now called upon by our constitutional duties to sit in judgment upon this Administration. It is now not only our right, but it is our duty to inquire, after we have expended more than $200,000,000, after we have given this Government more than 2,000,000 of men—it is our right to inquire, and to demand a reply to that inquiry, why it is so far from our country being restored to its prosperous condition previous to the outbreak of the rebellion? Is it that we have generally been vanquished in the South, and the rebel armies have been marching northward? Why is it that there has been this utter failure in bringing this war to a successful end? It must be either by reason of the policy of the Government, or on the part of those who have borne arms in support of our flag. It must be either the civil policy on the part of the Government, or else it must be that our armies have not come up to the just expectations of the people. Who will dare to say this? Who will dare to say that the fault lies with the brave and gallant men who have so fearlessly fallen in defence of the flag which we all love. (Loud cheers.) Who will dare to say that we have failed in these efforts because our people have withdrawn either their means or their men, or their efforts to uphold or support this Union? Who will dare to ask, standing amid the new made graves of the hundred thousand men who have fallen victims in this bloody war; who will dare to say that it is owing to the want of bravery, or zeal, or devotion of the gallant men who have battled under the commands of this Administration. [Shouts of "No one, it was the Administration."] Is all this the community has a right to expect of them? Have they not done enough by their efforts to save the sinking ship? After the battle of Gettysburgh; after the siege of Vicksburgh after the opening of the Mississippi, when we had sailed up to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, when we had possession of Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi River, had there been wisdom at Washington to avail ourselves of the advantages gained, today we should have been living in peace under a restored Union, and under a Constitution respected by every class in the community. I charge here that what we have suffered is to be traced solely and entirely to the policy of this Administration. It is chargeable upon their desire to protract this contest, which they find calculated so much to enlarge their power, which is so much to their advantage, and which ministers so much to their ambition. [Applause.] Now it has been charged upon us that we are untrue to the Union. Where have we been untrue to the Union? Why should we not be faithful to it; this glorious Union? Why, the Democratic party raised us up from one of the smallest to the most magnificent nations of the earth. [Cheers.] We untrue to the Union which was the work of the Democratic party through its great statesmen? [Cheers.] No, it is not we who are afraid to have these States come back again into the Union. [Loud applause.] It is not we who desire gain from our revolution with the South. It is not that party outside of power which feels none of the advantages of this war, but feels so heavily its burdens. It is not such a party that fears to protract the struggle. It is not this party that stands in the way of the restoration of the Union. [Applause.] No, it is the party that from the beginning of this contest, by its legislation, by its policy, by its evil passions, by its sordid intrigues, has imposed upon us all the obstacles that have prevented the South from coming back to her allegiance. Who is it that asks any conditions? Who is it that places proclamations upon our Constitution? Who is it that places difficulties in the way to restore our distracted country? Read the letter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and you will learn who it is. Does he say before this Union is restored, that some conditions shall be performed? Very far from this. He says whenever the people of the South will return again within the limits of this Union, they shall have restored to them every constitutional right, that every State shall have the rights they enjoyed before this unhappy division of our country? I have said here to-night that our failure to restore the Union, and bring it back to one land was due to the policy of the Administration. You have had here to-night one of the most striking illustrations of the truth of this assertion. What spot of ground is there in this broad country which has been pacified by the policy of the Administration? Our armies have had possession of Louisiana for nearly two years. It has been held for that time under the civil policy of the Administration. But have they brought it back into the Union? Have they restored it to peace? You know that it is not so, and you know that the condition of Louisiana to-day, after two years of occupation by our armies under the policy of the administration, is worse than the day we began the military possession of that portion of our country. At the outset of this war our hearts were gladdened with joy when we were told that Kentucky was true to the Union. To-day we are told that Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and portions of Virginia have remained in the Union under the guidance of men who were then hated by all classes as patriots; but to-day we are told that these men are, from three years' experience of the policy of this Administration, hostile to the Government, and are treated as if they were traitors to the cause of our Union, instead of being her firmest supporters. Now, it is true that from the beginning of this war to the moment the policy of the Administration has been such that it has spread dissatisfaction through our land. While our armies have fought so well and so bravely to support the miserable policy of this Administration, so wide has the discontent become in the North to-day that the Government will not permit the citizens of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to purchase arms and ammunition—States without whose votes LINCOLN could never have been made President. [Cheers.] Is this the policy calculated to bring back peace to our land? We must choose between the two parties. On one side was a party who, animated by mistaken political principles, had wrought ruin; on the other, a time-honored organization identified with all the glories of our history—which would bring union, peace and constitutional liberty—headed by a man who had shown his devotion to the country.

Ex Gov. WELLES, of California, was next introduced, and charged upon the Administration that what they wanted was not the restoration of the Union, but the subjugation of the South, and then to be proposed to "elevate" the Irish by intermarriage with the black race.

After some remarks by W. J. E. DUDLEY, of Westchester County, the meeting adjourned.

STAND NO. 2.

At this stand P. W. ENOS, Esq., presided. Mr. SAM'L LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, made a speech of considerable length. He dwelt on the services which McCLELLAN had rendered to the country when in command of the army, and censured the Government for removing him from that position.

Hon. WM. MURPHY, of Albany, followed Mr. LAWRENCE. He commenced by paying a high eulogium on Gen. McCLELLAN, and stated that their gallant chief whom they had nominated at the Chicago Convention would yet see the overthrow of the present Administration, and would be triumphantly returned as next President of the United States.

Mr. G. H. ANDERSON was the next speaker. His address went to enumerate the battles in which McCLELLAN had been engaged. His great object in carrying on the war when he had command of the army was to cause as little bloodshed as possible, and preserve the life of his soldiers by every legitimate means in his power. He concluded by calling on the meeting to elect him as their next President.

Mr. ANDREW JACKSON ROGERS, Mr. W. CAMPBELL (Philadelphia) and Mr. SCHERMERHORN also spoke at this stand. The proceedings terminated at 10 o'clock.

STAND NO. 3.

Col. GEO. W. McLANE presided, introducing as the first speaker A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. Mr. HALL referred to the great meeting held on the square three and a half years ago, after the fall of Sumter. He eulogized the speech delivered by FERNANDO WOOD on that occasion, and said that there was then presented a wonderful exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the Democratic party. But from the time the President put forth his Emancipation Proclamation he has been constantly going on inaugurating the policy of feeding us as well as the South. We might be nearer an occupation of the territory of the South but we were as far from restoring the Union as three and a half years ago. Mr. HALL said the ship, or the Democratic party had been recently refitted, had been copper-fastened, and, if they proceed, copper-headed. (Cheers.) The question of war and Slavery would be settled before the fourth of March next; then must follow the restoration of the Union and the Constitution as it was. (About this time the gasometer connected with a calcium light near by exploded with a loud report, and the crowd soon cleared themselves from near the platform. Two women were seriously injured, and several other persons were more or less hurt.) The speaker advised them not to be drawn into discussions of the subject of Slavery, as that was a dead issue.

Col. J. MANSFIELD DAVIS followed, and in the course of his remarks, said he trusted the advice given by the TIMES in regard to using personalities during the campaign, would be followed.

Speeches were also made by CONRAD SWACKHAMMER, ISAAC LAWRENCE of Rhode Island, and H. R. MORAN of this City.

There was not much enthusiasm manifested at this stand, and the more disloyal the sentiments expressed by the speakers the better did they seem to be received.

STAND NO. 4.

Hon. OLIVER WM. CHAUNCEY presided at this stand, Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was introduced, who compared the Republican and Democratic platforms. The intention of the Republicans was to continue the war four years longer, and increase the national debt; that of the Democrats was to end the war in the restoration of the Union without the abandonment of Slavery. He then alluded to the great national debt—explaining how this country was not able to meet it with the same ability as England might meet hers. The debt of England had been accumulating 150 years, whereas ours had been accumulated within four years, and each was about four thousand million dollars. He looked to the future, which presented blank despair to every Democratic heart if Mr. LINCOLN was reelected. Peace would reign now if McCLELLAN had been elected President four years since. In conclusion, he urged that if GEORGE B. McCLELLAN was elected that one State after another would be added to the constellation of States; whereas, if the Administration continued its power ruin and disunion would follow.

Mr. ALEX. DELMAR made a short speech eulogistic of Gen. McCLELLAN and the Democratic party. He was followed by Hon. Mr. SMITH, of Vermont; Mr. WADSWORTH and Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, made speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

STAND NO. 5.

This was the German stand, and at it VON H. KNOEPFEL presided. He was strongly condemnatory of the Administration, hurling his denunciations right and left, thither and yon. "Now or never was the time for the people to defeat the new tyrant (LINCOLN) and his blood-thirsty crew goaded on by a SEWARD." The Doctor was followed by Dr. HEHEMANN, JAMS HIRSCH and G. N. HEHMANN, who were all vehement in their denunciations of the Administration, and in their laudations of McCLELLAN and the Democracy. The meeting closed after a few remarks from Gov. SEYMOUR and Gov. WICKLIFFE, who had appeared upon the stand.

STAND NO 6.

At this stand J. ROMAINE BROADHEAD, Esq., presided. Mr. MOSANGE introduced him, and in so doing made a speech congratulatory upon the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN. He denounced the Administration as no friends of the Union, but as endeavoring to subjugate their brethren and friends in the South.

Hon. THOMAS G. MILLS, of Pennsylvania, was introduced who made a speech deploring the condition of the country, attributing it to the Administration, and eulogizing Gen. McCLELLAN as the man to save the Union. The fate of the country depended upon this election, and it would rise or fall with the result.

Mr. MILLS was followed by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, GEORGE M. CURTIS, ISAAC COLEMAN, and others, all denunciatory, of course, of the Administration, and eulogistic of "Little MAC." The meeting at this stand adjourned at 10½ o'clock.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$125,000 Amer. Gold	234¾	100 Erie R.	107⅜
35,000 do.	234¾	200 Reading R.	131¾
15,000 do.	234½	200 do.	131¾
50,000 do.	234¾	800 Can Cos. Co.	4⅞
10,000 do.	235	700 do.	4⅞
100 Chi. & N.W.Pr.	83¾	100 Mariposa M. Co.	43½

Large sales were made before and after the call, at 234¾ and 235.

Call commences precisely at 3 P. M., F. W. & C. 111

Prices.

$3,000 6 per cent. Virginia State Bonds, dated Jan. 3, 1853, and redeemable Jan. 1, 1887; interest in New-York 1st Jan. and July—$1,000 each 55¼
30 shares Bank of Commerce—$100 each 106
24 shares East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company—$100 each 115
20 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.—$50 each 113
10 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each 100
5 shares Globe Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each 100
2½ shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.—$100 each 95

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... 6 21 | Moon sets...11 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook,12 41 | Gov. Island.. 1 30 | Hell Gate... 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Uncas, Rogers, Cow Bay, Murray & Nephew; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Johanna Lange, (Brem.,) Lange, Pedang, H. Koopke; F. A. Palmer, Barnaby, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning.

Barks M. L. Potter, Tapley, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; Provencal, (Fr.,) Checcui, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Evening Star, (Br.,) Anderson, Santiago, Waydell & Co.; Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kuiker, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Cienfuegos, Cote, Machias, Ponvert & Co.; Marion, Lancton, London, Sloman & Edge.

Brigs Auguste, (Pruss.,) Haas, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Salamo, (Br.,) Dexter, Halifax, S. D. R. De Wolf; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Francis Butler, Brethett, Boston, T. D. Sanford; Udela, Whittemore, Malaga, Thompson & Hunter; Korst, Elliott, Cienfuegos, Power & Son.

Schooners George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Vulcan Hersey, Pembroke, Me.; R. L. Lane, Lane, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Aronia, Roberts, Eleuthera, J. H. Roberts; M. E. Mills, Rubbs, Lewes, Del.; Mercy Taylor, Nicholson, Baltimore, J. N. Haviland; Keokuk, Small, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Nickerson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Sloops Miami, Covey, Stamford, E. Briggs & Co.; Ande Swift, Bertram, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; Chief Norcutt, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 5, off South Carolina spoke U. S. gunboat Gettysburgh, cruising for the Tallahassee. She reported having 7 ds. previous captured the blockade-runner Lilly—all well on board.

Steamship Caledonian, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Aug. 26, via St. John, N. B. 6th inst., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship North America, (new,) Marshman, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Ludlam & Holneken.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Parrish, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in tow of U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced heavy N. E. winds the whole passage.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Sedgwick, Starkey, Fortress Monroe 70 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool Aug. 31, with ballast, and 112 passengers to R. L. Taylor. 4th inst., at 9 P. M., hove to for a pilot, but could not see any. Next morning stood in again, and kept in sight of the buoys on the bar, but saw no pilot; then had to beat off shore during a heavy easterly blow, and drifted as far S. as lat. 38.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow 28 ds., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Was off the lightship 4th inst., but was blown off in the late E. gale.

Bark Champion, Gerdish Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Bark Anna Nelson, (of Portland,) Hooper, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Albania, Wade, London 22 ds., with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Luce Frances, Perry, Glace Bay 6 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Manzanilla, Holmes, Philadelphia, with coal; is bound to Portland; put into this port in a leaky condition.

Brig Union, (Lubec,) Gunther, Bordeaux 33 ds., with wine, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Stella, (of Portland,) Libby, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. to co. with bark Champion, for New-York.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffin, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Louisa, (of Newport, Eng.,) Tadd, Marseilles July 1, with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brig Russia, Getchell, Cow Bay, C. B., 24 ds., with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Below.

Ship Constitution, McNay, from Liverpool Aug. 16.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Liverpool Aug. 17.

Sailed.

7th.—Steamers Washington, Louisa Moore, Constitution.

Ship Energy, (and anchored in Quarantine.)

Barks Sol Wildes, Armenia, Mustang, Mollie Metcalf, Two Brothers, Edwin, Antoinette, Marius Cæsar.

Brigs Guayana, Yabaco, Marco Polo, Henrietta, Sharon, Anna, Osgray, Louisa, Victory.

Schooners Belle, Enchantress, F. Nickerson, Bergen, J. A. Woodhouse, L. S. Davis, L. A. Edwards, Buena Vista, J. Grierson, Hero, Glenwood, Mary A. Savage, A. Heaton, John H. Myers, Chas W. Bently, J. W. Hine, S. Morgan, Lavina Bell, Cornelius, John Walker.

Spoken, &c.

Otara Jacobens—Dutch schr., hence for Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 19, lat. 45 20, lon. 3 04.

Lookout—ship, bound E., 7th inst, no lat., &c.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 12th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gent's Hats ready for everybody. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction yesterday by ALBERT H. NIC

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4045. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND DATES TO SEPT. 6.

The Present Position of Hood's Army.

FURTHER MOURNINGS OVER ATLANTA.

The Death of the Guerrilla Morgan.

From our late Richmond files, covering dates to Aug. 6, we make the following extracts:

ATLANTA.

THE EFFECT.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 6.

We cannot agree with those of our cotemporaries who believe that the fall of Atlanta will necessarily concentrate the war spirit of all parties at the North. Such will undoubtedly be the effect in the Republican party, but in the Democratic the effect will be the reverse. The chief point of opposition to LINCOLN, as set forth specifically in the second resolution of the Chicago platform, is the confessed failure of the experiment of war; and inasmuch as the party in power seeks to continue this abortive experiment, *by just so much will the opposition party be forced to the policy of peace.* The people of the North may well declare that, if the perpetuation of the Republic is to be attained by war, *it would be folly to discard an Administration at the very moment when its war measures betoken success.* On the other hand, the Democrats will not be slow to discover that the occupation of Atlanta, so far from promising a speedy close to the war, insures only its prolongation, and that, too, under auspices not less adverse to the liberties of the Northern than of the Southern people. This will impel them to greater efforts and greater sacrifices, not of principle but of party selfishness, than they would have made.

But the exhibition of this energy on the part of their adversaries will arouse a corresponding spirit in the Republicans, and incite them to the most herculean exertions. Inflated by the success at Atlanta, their natural arrogance will exhibit itself in a high-headed prosecution of the canvass. Hopes inspired by hollow victories, and fears awakened by the potential displays of their ancient foes, will carry them to extreme lengths; and extremes, we well know, must sooner or later meet. We do not say that the collision will result in scenes of violence and bloodshed; it is to the interest of the Democracy to make every effort to avert the effusion of blood, and they are far too astute to neglect these efforts; but it is very certain that the elated and confident Republicans do not intend to relinquish power, if, by means the most foul and underhanded, they can retain it. They are not afraid to shed blood, as the war abundantly proves, and it will be their constant aim to foment quarrels and promote strife until their fiendish purpose is served. Blood will be drawn by the weapons of their own bullies and assassins, and the crime laid at the door of the Democrats. Very little of the vital fluid, however, will be spilled; only enough to justify a living accusation against the Democracy. There will be bayonets in abundance at the polls, and "order will reign in Warsaw." Nevertheless, all the worst elements of human nature will have been aroused and put in active effervescence before the day of election; and end as it may, that election will leave ineradicable traces and wounds that will never heal. For this is no mere political election, any more than that in 1860. It is a struggle for life and death—a contest for the supremacy of New-England and the final subversion of republican institutions, *or the triumph of Liberty regulated in accordance with the cardinal doctrines of State Rights.*

Successful, the Republicans erect upon the ruins of the Constitution a consolidated despotism, pledged to the segregation of Boston and the subordination of the white race against this despotism, the South must and will wage eternal war.

Defeated, the Republican party disappears forever; *the rights of the States and the freedom of the people of the North may be permanently restored; fanaticism replaced by reason and humanity; and there is a chance (the only chance) of peace.*

Such, at least, are the hopes inspired by a liberal interpretation of the Chicago platform. That ingenious kaleidoscope, we know, presents new colors and forms at every turn; but we are not unwilling to hold it steady for the moment and await the next steps of its framers. It will soon be seen whether they really mean peace or war—whether the military fluctuations dispose them to correspondent contortions or but nerve them to a more manly adherence and a more outspoken avowal of principles. The fall of Atlanta will give the Republicans just the inspiration they needed. They will drive the Democrats to the wall and compel them to show their hands. The line of demarkation will be plainly drawn in spite of the best efforts of party leaders on both sides, to efface it. *The South will know how to act and whom to trust*—if any Yankee is to be trusted at all. If the fall of Atlanta have no other effect than this—if it awaken no energy and occasion no changes at home—it will not have been an unmitigated disaster.

FROM MACON.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 2d, now published at Macon, has been received, and we extract from its army correspondence, dated midnight, Sept. 1. It says:

"To-day the Yankees effected a lodgment on the Macon and Western Railroad, between Rough and Ready and East Point Stations. They attacked our forces with six corps, and by a very fierce and obstinate effort, *succeeded in getting the position which divides our army.* Gen. HARDEE's corps, under CLEBURNE, and Lee's corps, all combined, under the charge of Gen HARDEE, resisted the advance of the enemy with determined valor and unexampled bravery, from early this morning until night, when the enemy still held possession of the road.

Gen. HOOD, with SEWARD's corps and the Georgia militia, remains in Atlanta, and communication between the two portions is kept up only by couriers. It is supposed that the enemy will make a rapid and terrible onset on the defences of Atlanta at the earliest moment they can reach the city.

The battle was very heavy along the entire line today, *and resulted in very considerable loss to us.* A large number of the wounded were arriving on the trains during the night.

Gen. PATTON ANDERSON was seriously wounded in the face, and Gen. CUMMING wounded very badly. They will arrive in this place on the night train.

The only disagreeable feature of disgrace that attaches to the history of our army movements in the operations of the Western army in 1864, is that an army like SHERMAN's has been able to not only keep open its immense line of communication, but also to establish tremendous depots and accumulate enormous amounts of supplies at convenient points in his rear. The mere isolation for a few days from his primary base amounts to nothing. *Such futile expeditions as our last cavalry movement are more than useless.* Its only object should have been to keep the enemy's rear in constant alarm and peril. It surely is formidable enough, if well handled, to effect everything that we expected of it. It had an unsurpassed country to operate in, *but its inutility has become an object for the sneers and contumely of the enemy.*

THE LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

LOVEJOY'S, Ga., Monday, Sept. 5.

Our army is in line of battle, confronting SHERMAN's advance at this point. All the trains were brought off safe.

The Federals entered Atlanta in column by the Peachtree road, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. They left a garrison and Post Commandant, and passed through to join the main army.

They took possession of the city very quietly and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested.

The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE NOT DISCOURAGED.

An official dispatch from Gen. HOOD, dated Lovejoys, Sept. 4, states that the officers and men of the Army of Tennessee feel that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last, and that the army is not discouraged.

There was a report last night that fighting was going on at Lovejoy's.

GEN. JOHN MORGAN.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 6.

Another brave, daring and chivalric cavalier has sealed his devotion to his beloved South with his heart's blood. First ASHBY, then STUART, and now the dashing Kentuckian, whose name was known and cherished in every clime where his country or liberty had a friend. We can hardly realize the stunning and unwelcome truth which the telegraph brings us, so unexpected is the intelligence. Only a few hours ago we heard that he had been superceded in his command by Gen. JOHN ECHOLS, and now that he has been placed upon the retired list with the heroes whose deeds of chivalry have made them immortal. But the lateness of the hour at which we write prevents us from paying him anything like an appropriate eulogy. We have therefore to content ourself with a brief biographical sketch of his eventful life.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 6.

The enemy opened upon the city yesterday morning at 1 o'clock from their battery near the reservoir. This aroused the Confederates from their slumbers, and soon there was cannonading along the whole line. One who was in disagreeably close proximity to it describes it as surpassing anything he ever heard or cares about hearing again.

GRANT is certainly massing troops upon his right with a view to mischief.

The cheering in the Yankee army, supposed on Friday to be in honor of the nomination of Little MAC, was resumed Saturday morning, and one of the Yankee pickets, seeing that the curiosity of the Confederate picket was aroused, bawled out quite lustily that SHERMAN had captured Atlanta. This was not believed at the time, but Sunday brought with it the disagreeable proof that even a Yankee picket sometimes can tell the truth.

We have seen a gentleman who has seen GRANT's order encouraging desertion from our army. He promises to do for them like a Dutch uncle if they will only leave the Confederate service and come into his lines.

THE PRISONERS.

MORTALITY AT ANDERSONVILLE.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

From a gentleman lately from Andersonville, and who, from his acquaintance with the officials there, is in a position to speak knowingly, we learn that the statement of 300 Yankees having died one warm day last month, which has been going the round of the press, is incorrect. The greatest mortality on any one day has never exceeded 127, and though, in comparison with the statement referred to, this may seem slight loss, a few words will show that it is in reality almost appalling. There are now at Andersonville something over 30,000 prisoners, and at the rate of 127 per day, the deaths would amount to 1 in every 237. Did the same ratio of mortality prevail in New-York, computing the population of that city at 800,000, the deaths there would mount up to 3,336 per day—more than six times the real number. The greatest mortality among our prisoners in the North occurred at Alton, Ill., where, among 7,000, the loss was 27 per day, or one in every 111. The difference between the mortalities North and South is due, however, less to any difference in rations or treatment, than to that utter prostration of mind and body which overwhelms the Yankee, but against which the Confederate soldier bears up as bravely as if facing the bullet and bayonet in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SONG OF THE DIRT."

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 6.

We would republish the finely written parody, "The Song of the Dirt," by one of the sprightliest writers connected with the city press, but for the fact that it has already appeared in a Richmond paper, and for the weightier reason that it speaks of our favorite Ulysses as "*with brain all whiskied and sick,*" when it is a notorious fact that a quart of Bourbon, with two ounces of quinine and an equal amount of Dupont powder added, produces no more effect upon the clearness of his brain or the superb erectness of his carriage than an ordinary glass of sparkling Catawba would upon one of the ornamental incumbrances that constitute his personal staff.

PROMOTIONS.

It is stated that Brig.-Gen. M. C. BUTLER has been promoted to Major-General, to command HAMPTON's old division. Col. JOHN DUNCOVANT, Colonel of the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, has been promoted to Brigadier-General, to command BUTLER's old brigade. By the last promotion, Lieut.-Col. R. J. JEFFORDS rises to the rank of Colonel, commanding the Fifth South Carolina Infantry.

SEMMES' NEW SHIP.

It is reported that the *Electric Spark*, which was captured recently by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, will be put under command of Capt. SEMMES until he can get a better vessel. She was a fleet steamer between New-York and New-Orleans, and is said to be of the first quality.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Professional and Personal Situation of a Veteran Correspondent—The Monotony of the Situation—September Weather—Butler's Canal—How it Progresses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

It is an ingenious trick of a shrewd business man, to begin his eloquent dollar-a-line advertisement in a New-York journal, with "Don't read this!" in big letters, displayed and spaced. He knows that from the fall of Adam the human race has been predisposed to perversity and prying into forbidden things. So he beguiles his fellows to his will by playing upon their foibles, and gets thousands of readers where he would scarce have got a hundred, if his design had not been garnished with a sprig or two of humbug. But, with no wish to deceive, and with the plain and direct assertion that I can offer nothing worthy of perusal to your readers, I borrow the sharp tradesman's words, and say, with emphasis, "Don't read this," unless you would run the risk of wasting your valuable time, which a sordid old maxim says "is money." The reason that I write at all is, frankly, that I can't get rid of an impression, strive against it as I may, that the special object of my living here among the quiet camps, on the south side of the James, is to write letters to the TIMES. This impression is made very distinct, too, by the fact that I get a good round salary, as times go, for my correspondence, while the mere cost of living here, as elsewhere, is enormously high, and something should be returned for all this expenditure of greenbacks. Spurred by these considerations, I am trying to write a letter this morning, although "there is nothing new" to-day, as there has been "nothing new" for two weeks past, and as I, not unduly impatient, am inclined to believe there will be "nothing new" for some time to come. I feel very much, I suppose, as the Israelites must have felt in the days of their bondage, when their Egyptian taskmasters compelled them to supply the full tale of bricks after withholding the straw, and like them having the imperative task before me, I essay to perform it with "stubble," lacking the more appropriate material. I appeal to all newspaper correspondents (who are proverbially truthful) in verification of my assertion that life, just now, in the army, is almost unbearable, because of its monotony and stagnation. The eye grows weary at looking upon the same scenes day after day. Ride to the front and you will see nothing to-day that you did not see yesterday and might have seen every day for weeks gone. It is impossible to get up an enthusiastic *cacoethes scribendi* under such circumstances. Let the most "enterprise correspondent" attempt it—and I, unfortunately, am not of that class—and he quickly finds that he must waste his rhetoric on a "thrice-told tale." There are the grim serpentine lines of yellow earth-works, oh! so hot looking and uncomfortable, that one wonders how soldiers exist therein; there are the countless tents, mildewed and soiled, pitched in unfailing rows of studied regularity, showing the storms and heats of the Summer campaign have faded out their smartness, as the battle-storms have robbed their bronzed and toughened occupants of the spruce and tidy habits, formed in days before the war; there are the marred fields and belts of gloomy pines, and new military roads, studded with unsightly stumps, and the withered arbors and disgusting refuse of a deserted camp; there are the unending caravans of army wagons, veiled in dust clouds, and orderlies galloping hither and yonder, and listless officers riding from camp to headquarters, and everything else under the "hot and copper sky" looking apathetic and inanimate to my "jaundiced eyes." Such are the prominent features of the scene which present themselves every day that I torture myself and my horse into visiting our lines from Dutch Gap along the fifteen miles of front to WARREN's position on the Weldon Railroad. Oh! for "fresh fields and pastures new," I am becoming envious of the lucky fellows who are writing of SHERMAN's glorious achievements at Atlanta, but—a little more patience, and my time will come.

And yet, after all, there are fruitful topics here for the pen of any writer to whom army life is novel. Ah! that word *novel* contains the secret of it all. No one man can glean the field to bareness. The most thorough harvester will overlook and pass by neglectingly the fairest fruit, veiled by the leafage his poor vision has not power to penetrate. And so, even in these inactive times, a fresh and vigorous pen may find much profit in picturing the strange medley of "life in the camps," which the correspondent who has campaigned from the beginning of the war looks upon as hackneyed, "stale, flat and unprofitable." I am strongly in favor of abolishing altogether the present veteran class of newspaper correspondents, and putting in recruits of new material. The infusion of young blood would result in a change, and the public would be regaled with high-flavored, spicy dishes of description, instead of the homely food which is becoming insipid if not nauseating to them. Now that the rebellion is so nearly "crushed out," let its dying moments pass amid a rhetorical blaze of glory, not in the tame, stereotyped phrases which are the offspring of a sort of mental cowardice begotten by the restrictions which the military authorities, all through the progress of the war, have imposed upon the representatives of the press. Such a proposition as I have made must seem strange, coming as it does from one who is willing to class himself among those he considers to be "used up," like Sir Charles Coldstream in the play; but we must all make sacrifices for the public good, and why should I be exempt?

Having thus relieved my mind by a frank confession of the reasons why I have been so long silent, it is fair to mention one of the chief causes by way of extenuation. The wretched weather has had a great deal to do with it. In fact, I doubt whether my apologetic paragraphs would have been written at all if it had not been for this execrable Virginia weather. One of the oldest inhabitants told me when first I came here that "white folks" could not live near these picturesque Virginia streams—the James and the Appomattox—during the month of September. Without giving this Job's comforter entire credence—because I remember that a similar assertion was gleefully made by the rebels respecting our occupation of the Sea Islands of South Carolina, which time has triumphantly disproved—I cannot help feeling that this month is the sickliest of the year in this region. The weather changes almost daily. At one time the heat is tropical, untempered by a breath of air, robbing the energy out of every living thing, and weighing upon us with heaviness, if not "consuming us with sharp distress," and in a few hours, the clouds bank up against the Northern sky, the lightning dances wierdly, and thunder-storms come. These "heated terms" are followed by sharp, cold winds, which shake the tents, and make extra blankets desirable at night, while the cheerful blaze of a huge camp-fire is not at all unwelcome. Of course these freaks of the thermometer exaggerate every type of illness, although happily, as yet, they have resulted in no alarming increase of admissions to the hospitals.

The great internal improvement, known as the "Butler Canal," at Dutch Gap, on the James River, progresses apace, and bids fair to be soon an accomplished fact. The main military object in cutting this canal has been stated often, viz., to open a passage for our iron-clads to the upper part of the river, and thus avoid the shoal water at the bend known as Trent's Reach, near the end of a long peninsula, misnamed Farrar's Island, while the incidental advantages of a successful result of the marvelous work will be the turning of the rebel batteries at the Howlett House, a commanding position on the river, as well as rendering of no effect a line of sunken vessels with which, in the early days of our occupation, Admiral LEE thought it the part of prudence to obstruct navigation at this point. But aside from the hoped-for military achievement, the canal will confer an inestimable benefit upon Richmond after the war, in a commercial way, by shortening the distance at least *fourteen miles.* Instead of making the long circuit around this neck of land, steamboats and sailing vessels will pass through the canal, avoiding the rapid current and conquering the baffling winds which have made this particular reach of the river the dread and vexation of steamboatmen and impatient skippers. Although I believe that to Gen. BUTLER is due the credit of projecting this enterprise, it appears to have been thought of before it suggested itself to his mind. A late Richmond paper said that about twenty-five years since a company was formed expressly to prosecute this scheme, but, after surveying the ground thoroughly, it was decided to be Utopian, and was therefore abandoned. But the Southern people, all experience proves, are apt to yield to physical difficulties without a fair trial. They lack the enterprise and perseverance which characterize their Northern countrymen, who, in this instance, as in many others, will achieve what their faint-heartedness deemed impossible. The work is in progress, too, under scarcely imaginable drawbacks. With great ingratitude these Southerners throw all manner of obstacles in the way of the laborers—pelting them with shells and grapeshot after a fashion that would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Happily the casualties to the working parties have thus far been few, and, as I before remarked, the digging goes bravely on. A few days since I visited the place, and was courteously received by Maj. LUDLOW, of Gen. BUTLER's staff, the officer in command of operations. Leaving my horse in a ravine where it would be partially sheltered from the occasional shells of the rebel battery at the Howlett House, I crossed the James River in a skiff, without being able to say that I was blown into the water, and indeed the enemy politely refrained from firing while I was on the ground. The scene about the works was extremely animated. About 2,000 negro soldiers were working zealously with picks and spades, and plowing and hauling away the dirt with mule teams. The ground is very high—at its highest elevation, I should judge, about forty feet, and the space to be dug through was at least fifty yards in length by the same distance in width—offering a task rivaling that of Hercules in diverting the river of classic fable into the Augean stables. The soil is clayey, and some of the strata are very compact, adding vastly to the difficulty of excavating. I am not at liberty to give the precise condition of the work at this stage of its progress, but I am assured that day by day the likelihood of its successful completion grows more certain. Maj. LUDLOW has several pieces of ordnance in position, which open upon the enemy's batteries if their fire becomes any way annoying, and generally manage to silence them. The steep bluffs on each side of the canal look very old, resembling a colossal honey-comb—burrowed into, as they are, by the workmen, who sleep securely in these holes, undisturbed by chance missiles sent from the rebel batteries directly across the river. Maj. LUDLOW's quarters are far more exposed than those of his men. He sleeps upon the deck of a canal-boat, which also does temporary duty as a wharf or landing-place, but he hopes that a few bales of hay, arranged on that side of his bed which is toward the rebel fire, will protect him from any ordinary fragment of a shell. The pickets on Maj. LUDLOW's front are very good-natured. They never fire at each other, and every day they exchange papers, so that the Major counts with certainly upon reading the Richmond news when he takes his luncheon.

I understood that an order has been issued by Provost-Marshal-Gen. PATRICK, exacting that hereafter a correspondent shall sign his full name to his letter. The object of the order is simply to indicate the writer. Some time since, in conversing with Gen. PATRICK upon this matter, he consented that I might still use my initials "H. J. W.," agreeing that the purpose of his order was thus served equally as well as if my whole name were printed. Supposing him to be still of the same mind, I subscribe myself, in the usual manner, very respectfully the obedient servant of himself and the public, H. J. W.

P. S.: Gen. BUTLER returned to camp this evening, after a ten days' visit at the North. His short absence has evidently improved his health, and his coming back was warmly welcomed by his staff and a large number of officers in his command. Dr. CHAS. MCCORMICK, Medical Director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, who accompanied the General North, also returned with him.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Hospitals at City Point—A Village of Tents—Admirable Working of the Sanitary Commission.

From our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

While the nation at large is only interested in the deeds of our armies, there are thousands of anxious hearts in the North whose individual sympathies are centered in some one loved being, lingering far away upon some racking bed of sickness, and wondering whether or not the object of their solicitude is being treated with care or neglected. It is for those anxious hearts at home that these remarks are penned.

As I had an opportunity, yesterday, of going over the whole of the enormous range of hospitals here, for the purpose of examining their condition, and to witness the practical working of the Sanitary Commission, which has now become an inseparable branch of the army itself, The hospitals are delightfully situated upon rising ground on the right bank of the pretty Appomattox, and cover an extent of, I should judge, not less than half a mile in length and as much in breadth. They are composed of tents neatly laid out in regular streets, with the ground, here and there, divided into little garden patches planted in fanciful devices of hearts, stars, &c., and along the streets, crossing each other, are regular avenues, ingeniously formed of fir branches twisted around poles and arching overhead; thus forming extremely picturesque vistas, as cool and refreshing as they are beautiful.

Nothing could give a grander idea of the inherent energies of an army of men, than to come and see how, in so short a time, a little town has been created, good roads formed and neatly graded, and water pipes—supplied by a pumping machine in the river—laid down throughout, and conveying the refreshing liquid to the remotest tent. Indeed, but for the temporary look of mere canvas dwellings, such are the order and symptoms of comfort and cultivation everywhere, that one would imagine, instead of this being the temporary base hospital of an army yet in motion, it was destined to remain a permanent and thriving little town.

As many as 6,000 patients have been accommodated here at a time, but at present the tents are comparatively empty. The convalescents having gone away, those that could be with safety removed being sent to permanent hospitals in the North, and only those remaining who are too ill to move or who are on the eve of recovery. Each corps of the army has its own hospital here, the negro regiments also, all under experienced and attentive physicians, and the order and care so manifest everywhere, would make it invidious to single out any especial one for commendation.

But the feature connected with these hospitals which most interested me was the admirable working of the Sanitary Commission among them, which is really one of the grandest exhibitions of spontaneous, practical philanthropy which the world ever beheld. To enumerate what this society supplies to our sick and wounded soldiery would be to run through the whole catalogue of human wants, in clothing, food and comfort, not only for the body, but the mind—for they even supply entertaining literature for those who can enjoy it.

The Government has done all that a Government can do—far more than any Government in the world ever did before—for the care of our suffering men; but there is a point which Government cannot reach and where individual charity *must* step in to look into the minutiæ of our soldiers' necessities. This is what the Sanitary Commission has effected; condensing into a focus the magnanimous tributes of a grateful and feeling nation, and bringing to each suffering couch the comforts and almost the sympathies of home.

At every corps hospital is to be found a branch depot of the Sanitary Commission, in direct communication with their general and exhaustless depot located at City Point Wharf. At these branch depots supplied not only with every necessity, but every *luxury* that a sick man can require, watchful agents are ever present, searching into the needs of each individual patient, (whether our own or the enemy's is quite immaterial,) and, under the advice of the physicians, immediately supplying whatever the patient may require. Wines, jellies, milk punch, preserves, delicacies of every imaginable kind that would grace the table of any gentleman at ease, are to be seen here distributed by the bucket and the bushel.

To give some idea of the extent of this noble institution, 60,000 patients have already, since the 1st of May passed through the hands of the agents here alone. During the month of June the Commission expended $250,000; the same amount in July; and although that expenditure was somewhat less in August, there is every likelihood that, in the event of any great battles occurring, the months of September and October may see as large, or even larger outlays. Ever since May they have had constantly running to and from this place, three steamers, three barges and a tugboat. They not only take care of the soldiers while bed-ridden, but supply those who need it with crutches when they go away, and, in the event of death, undertake their burial, place a decent head-stone over them, and send a record, with maps of the burial-ground, to Washington—all gratuitously. At Fredericksburgh, Port Royal, White House, and this place, they have already had 1,200 burials.

When we remember that the same good work which is going on here is also being carried out by this same commission wherever the armies of the United States are to be found, we may form some idea of the gigantic nature of this national charity, and proudly ask if the civilized world ever beheld the like. Dr. W. F. SWALM is the acting Association Secretary in charge at this department, and superintends the whole work, both in the field and at the base. Mr. JOHN A. ANDREWS is the Superintendent of the transportation, and Mr. FRANK B. FAY has the care of the auxiliary corps, whose especial duty it is to see that the benefits of the Commission shall circulate through every nook and corner of the army. I have much pleasure, after what I have personally witnessed, in bearing testimony to the efficiency with which these gentlemen are performing their noble and arduous duties.

J. R. HAMILTON.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Cavalry Fight on Sunday—A Spirited Engagement.

From our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

The two armies now confront each other: in the vicinity of Berryville—the enemy occupying the dirt works in the latter place, which have been strengthened and extended. Our men have not been idle, and the spade has been freely used.

The enemy undertook, Sunday, to cut off the cavalry from the infantry. They had boasted before that they would surround and destroy the cavalry. At this time Maj. BEARDSLEY, with the Sixth New-York Cavalry, then at White Post, on the Winchester and Millwood pike, was directed by Gen. TORBERT to communicate with our infantry, supposed to be at or near Berryville. The command had arrived within one mile of the latter place, when his advance guard discovered a picket of two men in the road. A little further on a party of eight men exposed themselves on the right, within pistol range, and bid the Major "good morning." Lieut. BELL was directed to deploy a line of skirmishers. Having done so, asked if he should open fire, and the Major told him to blaze away. As the firing commenced, squadron after squadron came bolting up from a ravine on the left flank of the main command, now forming for attack. At the same time another force of the enemy came upon his rear. Thus situated, Major BEARDSLEY decided to fall back under the cover of a piece of woods. Just at this moment the enemy charged with pistols in hand, and created some disorder. The skirmish line was swept in, and in the charge five or six of the Sixth New-York were killed, and several were wounded. In the retreat to a piece of woods, a rebel Captain rode after Major BEARDSLEY, and called out several times, "Ho, Major, surrender!" which was not heeded. A member of the Sixth, seeing the dangerous position of his commander, put his carbine to the rebel officer's side, and killed him instantly. While this was going on, the command was shelled from Berryville—the rebel infantry having just marched into that place. Major BEARDSLEY last night regained the main column, having lost about 50 men—36 of whom are supposed to have been taken prisoners, and among them are Capt. G. W. GOLER and Lieut. HAMILTON W. BELL. Two rebel privates were killed besides a Captain; another Captain was wounded and brought in, with several private prisoners.

Among the killed are Orderly Sergt. DUER, Company A; Sergt. COLES, Company G; Corp. PRATT, Company I; ADAM SEE, of Company H.

One of the prisoners captured is said to be a deserter from the Fifth New-York Zouaves.

The attacking party was commanded by MOSBY, and numbered between 300 and 400 men. Major BEARDSLEY had only 76 men when the fight commenced.

On the same day an ambulance train was captured between Halltown and Charlestown, but most of the train was subsequently recaptured.

This morning a small party was stopped just outside of Halltown by a party of bushwhackers. Today, five of MOSBY's men were brought in—two of them dressed in citizen's clothing. E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9.

BIDS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEVENTY MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9,

The bids for the balance of twenty-six millions on the seventy million loan advertised under the Chase *régime*, and of which only forty-four millions were accepted, were opened to-day. The estimated bids for this loan were about eighty millions; sixty millions of which have been opened; including a combination bid, for nearly the whole of the advertised balance of the loan, was at four and three-tenths premium. The remainder twenty millions are unopened, but it is supposed that when they are the average premium will be four and three tenths.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

The death of CHARLES HOYER, Company F, Tenth New-York, is reported in hospital here to-day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There are now five hundred and fifteen banks duly organized and doing business under the National Banking Law, and the securities now held by the United States Treasurer on account of these banks amount to between seventy-two and seventy-three millions of dollars.

THE DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Commissioner LEWIS has issued the subjoined instructions to inspectors who are inclined to shrink their duties:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1864.

Information has been received at this office that the practice has obtained to some extent with inspectors of spirits and coal oil of employing a greater or less number of assistants to perform the duties of inspectors without being regularly appointed and sworn in as such officers, and that official certificates are given based upon the reports of such assistants.

All officers of internal revenue are, therefore, notified that such practice is improper and illegal. Section 84 of the act of June 30, 1861, authorizes the appointment, "in every collection district where the same may be necessary, of one or more inspectors of spirits, refined coal oil and other oils, tobacco, cigars and other articles, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties." Thus each inspector becomes a sworn public officer, on whom are devolved specific duties, to be performed by such one personally, and incapable of being delegated to another.

An assistant inspector is not a person known in law, and he cannot be punished for a false or fraudulent report. Nor could there be a satisfactory remedy for an official certificate based upon such a report. It is evident that a system liable to grave abuses, for the prevention and punishment of which no adequate remedy exists, was not contemplated by the legislative power.

The rule must, therefore, be rigidly and uniformly enforced, that each inspector of spirits, coal oil, and tobacco or cigars, shall himself perform the labor and duties of his office, and in no case can he be permitted to delegate those duties to others. An official certificate based upon the reports of such assistants is wholly unauthorized, and will be treated as possessing no legal value.

Collectors and Assessors are enjoined, in making their nominations of inspectors, to recommend only such as are conversant with the business which they undertake. Especially should inspectors of spirits and coal oil be thoroughly competent to discharge their duties with accuracy and ability.

No inspector can be employed, or admitted into a bonded warehouse, for the purpose of inspecting bonded articles, except one appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the district in which the bonded warehouse is situated. After the articles have passed from beyond the custody of the Government officers, private parties can, of course, have whatever inspection they desire, by other than Government officers, in adjusting the terms upon which goods are bought or sold.

Where the owner of a distillery, refinery, or bonded warehouse, may desire to pay a reasonable fixed compensation in lieu of fees, an arrangement to that effect may be made upon a proper representation of the facts being made to and approved by this office.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

CONTRACTORS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary FESSENDEN has issued the following regulations for the release of contractors with the United States from the increased duties imposed by the act of June 30, 1864:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864.

Section 37 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that where the United States is the purchaser of articles on which a duty is imposed, or the duty increased, by the act, under a contract made prior to the passage of the act, the certificate of the proper officer of the Department by which the contract was made, showing, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the articles so purchased, and liable to such subsequent duty, shall be taken and received in discharge of such subsequent duties on articles so contracted to be delivered and actually delivered according to such contract. The following regulations are therefore prescribed:

Where any contractor desires to avail himself of this provision, it will be his duty to procure and present to the officers of internal revenue the certificate prescribed.

The contractor must procure the certificate of the officer to whom such articles are delivered, setting forth that he has actually received such articles during the month specified, with the quantity and description of the same, and that the articles were delivered under a contract duly executed prior to the 1st of July, 1864. The certificate should also give the date of the contract, and the name of the officers by whom the contract was executed on the part of the United States. To this certificate should be appended the certificate of the head of the Department in behalf of which said contract was made, or his assistant, that the officer making such contract was or his assistant, that the officer making such contract was duly authorized so to do, and that the officer to whom such articles were delivered was duly authorized to receive the same on behalf of the United States.

These certificates will be presented to the Assessor of the district in which such contractor has been assessed, who will certify thereon the amount of the duties so subsequently imposed on such articles, over and above the rate existing prior to July 1, 1864. Such certificates should be executed in duplicate, and as the duties on said articles must be regularly assessed in each month, at the rates prescribed in the act of June 30, the certificates must be taken for each month separately.

The Collector will receive the certificates as a payment of the amount stated in the Assessor's certificate, and upon the receipt of the certificate and the balance due, will enter the whole amount of the tax as collected, and credit it himself in his quarterly account, under the head of "Amount allowed on certificates of articles delivered to the United States under section 37," and forward the original certificates to the Office of Internal Revenue with his account, as vouchers, retaining the duplicates in his own possession.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 9.

THE UNACCEPTED OFFERS UNDER THE LOAN PROPOSED JUNE LAST.

Secretary FESSENDEN commenced at noon to-day the opening of the sealed offers for bonds of the United States to the amount of about $31,500,000, consisting of the unaccepted offers under the notice of proposals for a loan dated June last.

These bonds bear six annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and are redeemable on the 20th of June, 1881. A large number of gentlemen were present, including Mr. Read, representing Livermore, Clews & Co., of New-York; O. N. Orvis, Ninth National Bank of New-York; John Thompson, First National Bank, and M. Coles, Third National Bank of New-York; C. H. Clark, First National Bank of Philadelphia; W. S. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington; M. Ketchum, representing Ketchum, Son & Co., and the Fourth National Bank of New-York, and Henry D. Cooke.

The number of letters sent to the Treasury Department was about eight hundred, or one hundred and eighty-five more than when the loan was heretofore in contemplation. Those opened to-day required five hours and a half for their declaration and notation, though but little over half the number. The business is to be resumed to-morrow. The bids opened to-day show an aggregate of $63,000,000, or twice the amount of the loan. The offers between four and five per centum premium, amount to $20,000,000. There were proposals from various individuals to take in the aggregate, about $1,000,000 at par. The bids ranging between five and six per centum, did not amount in all to more than $40,000.

Among the most prominent bidders who severally offered for various sums at different and higher rates of premium, were the following:

First National Bank, Portland, Me., $210,000, 104@104.55.

E. T. Hillyer, Hartford, Conn., $50,000, at 104.01.

First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., $50,000, at 104.30@104.65.

Benjamin Huntington, Treasurer, Norwich, Conn., $100,000, at 104.05@104.75.

First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., $175,000, at 104@104.50.

Tradesman's Bank, New-York, $50,000, at 104.01@104.03.

Stimson, Frank & Co, New-York, $110,000 at 104@104.50.

Bank of Commerce, New-York, $400,000 at 104.

Colgate & Hoffman, New-York, $60,000 at 104.02.

First National Bank, New-York, $3,000,000 at 104.62.

Second National Bank, Boston, $4,250,000 at 104.03.

First National Bank, Syracuse, $133,000 at 104.03.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, $300,000 at 104.03, and $100,000 at 104.25.

Third National Bank, New-York, $500,000 at 104.03.

Vermilye & Co., New-York, $1,500,000 at 104.03.

New-York Widow's and Orphan's Benefit Life Insurance Company, $200,000 at 104.03.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

Maj. LUDLOW, with a detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, returned to Muddy Branch yesterday, after a successful scout through Loudon Valley, by way of Leesburgh, having proceeded as far up as Parcellville. They heard of no force of the enemy in Loudon Valley, except MOSBY's men. Maj. LUDLOW brought in four prisoners and nine horses captured in Leesburgh. These prisoners were run down while attempting to escape, and one of them was severely injured by his horse falling upon him.

FORGED DRAFTS IN CIRCULATION.

Forged drafts, purporting to be signed by Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Treasurer of the Union Congressional Committee, are being presented to Postmasters in the West by some swindler, who claims to be duly authorized to collect for the committee. No draft has been drawn on any Postmaster, and no agent employed to collect from them by Senator HARLAN.

NO NAVAL ENLISTMENTS FOR LESS THAN TWO YEARS.

The Navy Department to-day issued orders that after the 10th inst. no person shall be enlisted in the naval service for a less period than two years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan to-day amounted to $42,000, and the 7-30 loan to $538,300.

GEN. GRANT'S NEW RAILROAD.

Passengers from City Point say the work on the railroad to the point occupied by our troops on the Weldon Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is expected that the road will be in running order on Sunday next.

A SERENADE TO HON. R. E. FENTON.

He Discusses the Situation Hopefully.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 9.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON was last night visited at his house in this place by his fellow-citizens, who congratulated him upon his nomination for Governor by the Union State Convention. Mr. FENTON responded, thanking the people for the visit and discussing in a patriotic and hopeful tone the aspect of military and political affairs. The attendance was large.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Col. MICHAEL T. DONAHUE, Tenth New-Hampshire, has gone to the front to command a brigade. He is a brave and efficient officer.

By the arrival of a sloop with cotton from Elizabeth City, we learn that fifteen men belonging to the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry prowl about Elizabeth City, robbing and plundering unarmed citizens

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Exercises of Commencement Day—The Honorary Degrees—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Brown University, alone of all the colleges, retains still the original meaning of the word commencement, and sends out her young men at the commencement of the academic year. To-day, for the ninety-fifth time, she has turned with gentle hand her yearly offspring from her classic walls. Although a hundred years old, her commencements have not reached the same number, for the college exercises were suspended during the Revolution, and the buildings used first as barracks, and subsequently as a hospital for the soldiers.

The morning dawned cloudlessly and cool, and at an early hour a large number of the alumni assembled in groups on the college campus, returning once more to the loved scenes of their youth, to grasp again the hand which attested the friendship of youthful days, and once again renew the pleasant expression of fraternal kind wishes, which gave such a charm to the morning of life. Many pleasant memories of the long ago come to mind, the disagreeable is lost in the agreeable. They all

"hold in recollection
The noise, the boys, the joys, the fun,
But not a single comic session."

At half past nine a procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, and marched to the First Baptist Church, where, for the last half century, the exercises of commencement week have been held. After music and an invocation by President SEARS, the young men spoke in the following order:

The Salutatory Oration in Latin. Henry Bradley Minor, Canton, Mass.

"Diversity in the Forms of the State." An Oration of the First Class. Frank Wayland Love, Providence.

"Morality in the Development of Genius." An Oration of the First Class. John Sephus Holmes, Malden, Mass.

"The French and the English Revolutionary Spirit." An Oration of the First Class. "Francis Maurice Tyler, Auburndale, Mass.

"The Puritan Spirit of New-England." An Oration of the First Class. George Bartlett Barrows, Providence.

"Competitive Examinations for Public Place." An Oration of the First Class. Henry Brigham Whitman, Providence.

"Leadership." An Oration of the First Class. Luther White, Lynn, Mass.

"St. Bartholomew's Day." An Oration of the First Class. Henry Clark Bowen, Attleborough, Mass.

"Swiss Liberty." An Oration of the First Class. Ratcliffe Hicks, Telland, Conn.

"The Democratic Tendencies of Commerce." An Oration of the First Class. David Yales, Wrentham, Mass.

"Providence or God in History." An Oration of the First Class. Lewis Ford Raymond, Peoria, Ill.

"Individuality Essential to Success." An Oration of the First Class. Joshua Foster Ober, Beverly, Mass.

"Literary Dissipation." An Oration of the First Class. Benjamin Chase Dean, Lowell, Mass.

"The Norman Element in English Civilization." An Oration of the First Class. Amos Robinson, Raynham, Mass.

"Hawthorne's Delineation of Early New-England Society." An Oration of the First Class. George Frederick Jelly, Salem, Mass.

"The Significance of Preparation." An Oration of the First Class. George Henry Hulbert, Chicago, Ill.

"The Argument of Success." An Oration of the First Class. George Moulton Carpenter, Jr., Providence.

"The Laws of a Nation an Exponent of its Religion." An Oration of the First Class. Frank Tomlinson Haskell, Cambridgeport, Mass.

"The Utility of Scientific Research." An Oration of the First Class. Samuel Farwell Hancock, Cambridgeport, Mass.

"The Scotch Covenanters as presented in 'Old Mortality.'" An Oration of the First Class. James Winsor Colwell, North Scituate.

"The Faust Legend." An Oration of the First Class. Charles Erastus Willard, Littleton, Mass.

"The Use of the Imagination in Scientific Investigation." The Philosophical Oration. Seth Jones Axtell, Jr., Grafton, Mass.

"The Ideal Man of Socrates." The Classical Oration. Charles Thurber Lasell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

"The True Glory of a College." An Oration with the Valedictory Address. John Tellow, Jr., Providence.

Prayer and Benediction.

Previous to the valedictory oration, the President announced the degrees conferred upon the graduating class in course.

The honorary degrees of A. B. were conferred upon SAMUEL L. GOULD and Rev. WM. S. MACKENZIE, Harvard, admitted *ad eundem*.

A. M., on LEONARD WALKER and THOMAS P. IVES.

D. D., on Rev. R. P. DUNN, Professor of Rhetoric, and Rev. E. A. STEVENS, of the Rangoon Mission, Burmah.

L. L. D., on GOLDWIN SMITH, Professor of History at the University of Oxford.

The announcement of the degree conferred upon Prof. SMITH, was hailed with great applause, as a small tribute to one who had advocated our cause so nobly in his native land.

The graduating class numbers 43—the largest class since 1825—of whom 24 were honored with appointments to speak. They all appeared well, and reflected as much honor on themselves and their instructors as young men in such circumstances usually do. If special praise is to be given, the salutatory oration by MIXER, the valedictory by TYLOW, and the English orations of BARROWS, RAYMOND and WILLARD deserve commendation.

Of the whole number of the class, 30 are Baptists, 8 Congregationalists, and 5 are Episcopalians.

In politics, 35 are Republican, 8 Democrats. Of the whole class, 14 drink, 23 smoke, 11 do both, and 17 do neither; 9 wear eye-glasses, either from necessity, or the looks of the thing; 10 will study divinity, 5 medicine, 12 law; 3 will teach, and one intends to be an editor. The residue have not yet chosen a profession. During the four years of college 17 have entered the army. The average height is 5 feet 8¼ inches, the average weight 136 pounds.

At the close of the exercises at the church, the procession again formed and marched to the tent, where the commencement dinner was served. After the material part of the feast had been discussed, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, and brief addresses made by Chancellor TOBY, Senator ANTHONY, Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut; the Mayor of Providence, and others. Not more than half so many were present to-day as there were yesterday. After dinner, Ex-President WAYLAND received his old pupils and friends, as is his custom, at his residence. In the evening, Dr. SEARS held the usual reception, which was numerously attended.

The life of Dr. MANNING, the first President of the College, has just been written by the Librarian, Mr. GUILD. To all the friends of the University, and to the Baptists everywhere, this will prove a work of great interest, as in it can be found the history of the early days of the College, and also biographical sketches of its founders and benefactors. The book is illustrated with engravings of the Presidents and the College buildings.

The many thousand members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity—the oldest college secret society, whose catalogue contains the names of such men as LOWELL, CURTIS and IK MARVEL, Dr. STORRS, Bishop A. C. COX and Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle—will be glad to learn that the Brunonian chapter still retains its ancient reputation. The next annual convention of this literary fraternity will be held here next commencement, and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been invited to deliver the address. Not all Greek letter college societies spell p-u-n-c-h, as the distinguished Howadji once pleasantly asserted.

The vacant Professorship, caused by the resignation of Dr. CASWELL, some six months ago, has not yet been filled. It will be difficult to find a man to fill the place so long and so ably held by Prof. CASWELL.

Those who were so fortunate as to be present, and participate in the festivities of the one hundredth birthday of old Brown, will never forget the pleasant character and agreeable features of the occasion.

* Absent on account of enlistment for one hundred days.

Clerk's Salaries—Views of an Old Merchant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed of late several articles in your valuable paper relative to clerks' salaries, and it seems to me the application of the words "advance of salaries" is misunderstood by one of the parties. When an employer claims credit for advancing salaries, it is presumed he has done more than required by his agreement with the employe. A merchant engages a clerk, say at $400 per annum. Now, it is not expected by either party that this sum is fixed as long as service is rendered, but if mutually satisfied, and the services are enhanced by experience in the business, then, at the beginning of another year another sum is agreed upon of greater amount. It is no special credit to the employer that the salary is larger, but it is due to the fact of the services being of greater value. I am an old merchant in this City, and have had many clerks, and never have considered myself entitled to credit for liberality, except when advancing salaries already fixed and agreed upon for the year. I know a merchant of this City—one of the oldest and most respectable, who has with a proper spirit carried out the golden rule as follows: As he noticed from month to month the advance in necessaries of life he told his porter, whose pay was $35 per month, to draw for $45, and before the close of the year he still further advanced it to $55, and salesmen under engagement of $800 he advanced to $1,100. This is the right spirit, and should be carried out more particularly by those merchants who have been fortunate in business. I cannot see how any fair-minded merchant can have any difficulty in coming to this view of the case. The meanness of some of our very largest merchants in this City—men of enormous wealth—in the treatment of their clerks, as to salaries and confinement to business, is truly shameful, and merits public rebuke. In behalf of the clerks, I would beg of employers to investigate the case of their clerks, and see if there is not urgent necessity and justice for advancing salaries in these times of increased expenses. JUSTICE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Hon. Horace Maynard Speaks in Louisville—A Timely Incident.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

Mr. MAYNARD, this evening, addressed a large and very attentive and approving Louisville audience of ladies and gentlemen. He spoke very ably and long. Among his strong points were these: The issue is LINCOLN and peace with Union, or MCCLELLAN and war with Disunion and national annihilation. Elect LINCOLN, and peace will come in sixty days thereafter. Elect MCCLELLAN, and the war will go on for years and probably end in abject submission to the rebels and the recognition and establishment of their Confederacy. The rebels' last hope is the defeat of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. If the latter are elected, the rebels will be animated with a new spirit, which will impel them to fight on till they conquer their independence.

But the ticket of their Chicago friends will be defeated by the voice of the American people. The rebels went out of the Union under LINCOLN, and will be made to come back under LINCOLN, as representing the majesty of the American people, who will have no peace save that conquered by the prowess and power of their arms—a peace securing the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of Slavery forever. The great body of the American people are determined that the national unity and their republican form of government shall be maintained at all hazards and to the last extremity. The gigantic conspiracy and its chief support, aggressive Slavery, will soon be destroyed. There will be no armistice with armed rebels—no peace Commissioners to them except GRANT, and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, and their gallant men. The rebels will be fought till they cry enough, lay down their arms and submit to the cause and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN, as Commander-in-Chief, has done naught unconstitutional as to the writ of habeas corpus, confiscation, emancipation, or any other subject of Confederate Democratic complaint. And the people will reelect him as a good, and faithful, and honest servant, who has meant to do right, and has done right. Professed Union men in Kentucky and elsewhere, who have waxed fat under Government contracts, have been and are the bitterest denouncers of every measure of the Administration for the rebellion's suppression, from Mr. LINCOLN'S first proclamation to his last. Kentucky will go for LINCOLN, if only her loyal citizens, those who are for the old flag first, last and all the time, vote. But if bushwhackers, guerrillas, rebels and their sympathizers, friends, aiders and comforters vote, she will go for MCCLELLAN.

Beside what I have already noted of Mr. MAYNARD'S speech last night, he said: "The American people will not swallow the tame, weak, milk-and-water and heartless McClellan-Pendleton platform, which exhibits not the least patriotic fervor or firmness, not the least Jacksonian spirit, but only hatred of the National Administration and aid and comfort to the rebellion." The "Democratic" Convention met on the birthday of BENEDICT ARNOLD, in the month when Copperhead reptiles are the most venomous, and in proximity to the asylum of its watching and waiting rebel friends. It was composed, in major part, of disappointed and venomous politicians, broken-down party hacks, decrepit old fossils and old fogies, men who have been imprisoned and banished for their treason, sedition and mutiny, eternally branded public enemies, men who have fought in the rebel army, open and avowed apologists and defenders of the rebellion, and advocates of peace on the basis of the rebel Confederacy's recognition and the rebellion's triumph over the whole land. Their followers may strive to carry the election by force and fraud, but they will be thwarted and overwhelmed. Mr. LINCOLN was nominated by a convention of the Union men of the country of all parties that are for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, and the destruction of everything that endangers the liberties of the American people or obstructs and obscures the path of human progress. He was sustained by the first legal minds of the country in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and by GARRET DAVIS as to confiscation, who, during the Winter of 1861-62, introduced and advocated as sweeping confiscation bills as Mr. LINCOLN has ever sanctioned. As to his emancipation and military employment of slaves, he, in his military capacity, had a perfect constitutional right to avail himself of them as a source of military strength. For the public safety, in this time of war, he, as the supreme Commander-in-Chief, has a right to the properties, the services, the liberties and lives of all within his reach, rebel or loyal. He had no more right to issue this first proclamation than to issue his emancipation proclamation. Both were constitutional, timely, justifiable, indispensable. He had as much right to resist, in the way he did, the aggressions of rebel Slavery as the advance of the rebel armies—as much to strike at the rebel's strength in Slavery as in their arms and fortifications—as much to fight them with black soldiers as with white.

The very day, Aug. 27, when Ex-Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, along with LESLIE COOMBS, was haranguing the old women's preliminary convention against negro soldiery, and deprecating that "though a Union man himself, his property and family in Lebanon were guarded by armed slaves, while his wife and daughters had no protection from white men,"—at that very time, WHEELER'S troopers pounced upon Lebanon, and the Governor's son ran away, but those negro guards stood the shock, drove off the enemy, and saved his wife and daughters and home. PONTIAC.

The Sword and the Ballot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Absence from home and more pressing duties have prevented me from offering a few remarks, in explanation of my views, on the duty of soldiers voting at party elections, upon which "F. L." has made some comments, in his letter to the TIMES, while indorsing the views put forth by me on the subject of Gen. BUELL'S letter. As I keep no copy of my own writings, except those on official business, and have not the printed one of my letter to refer to, I cannot say whether "F. L." has misapprehended my language or not. All that I wished to convey was, that, in refraining from voting myself, I was influenced by my connection with the Military Academy, which, with the Naval Academy, is the only national establishment free from the control of party politics; as each Congressional District has its representative in the former, the nomination being by the Congressional Representative. Under such a condition of things, my action has been to endeavor to keep all party lines out of the academy.

I see no reason why the citizen who dons the soldier's uniform should doff any of his civil or political rights. On the contrary there are times, and I believe we have now fallen upon them, when the soldier should exercise the right of voting, and the present is preëminently such an occasion. For, to my eye, a black and ominous cloud is gathering over us, pregnant, if allowed to burst, with great disaster, if not the ruin of the country. I can only put forth a feeble note of warning to those who, unlike myself, do not feel this danger. I am now an old man, much older than my years, from physical infirmities and long continued mental toil. I begin to feel the palsied hand of decay lying heavily upon me, and no mortal man may lift it off. But so long as my tongue can give utterance to words, so long as my hand can convey to others the working of my brain, both of them shall be employed in their life-long work to give their feeble aid toward preserving and promoting the integrity, the grandeur and the glory of this great Republic, this beneficent Union, now the only citadel of freedom, the only safe asylum of the politically proscribed of the despots in both hemispheres. This has been my wordly worship, too oft on more intense, I fear, than that of my Creator. I would say then to every loyal soldier, fight for this, vote for this. Spurn with scorn the man who comes to you to propose an armistice at this time. Do not lose sight of the fact, that there is an insidious fire in your rear, more dangerous than that in your front. This can only be met by your votes and the votes of those at home who wish you success.

Were it now my last hour of earth, my closing words to my children, my earnest appeal to all who have any respect for my opinions would be, no cessation of hostilities; *no armistice for an hour*, but to bury the slain, until the Union is restored; but rally the grand old flag to the mast, with JACKSON'S and WEBSTER'S words combined thrown from it to the breeze: THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED. OUR COUNTRY NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE. This is a question upon which all who have a vote to cast cannot do their duty and withhold it.

Very respectfully yours,

WEST POINT, Sept. 5, 1864. D. H. MAHAN.

Another Case of Gross Violation of the Rights of the Person, and of Contemptible Meanness on the Part of the Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ohe, Lambert! Ob es tu, Lambert? Where are yet Ye *Courriers des Etats Unis*, ye *Journals of Commerce*, ye *Worlds?* What an opportunity for a loud hiss! The President has just relieved Gen. TOWER from the superintendency at West Point, for saying he thought that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S oration was more eloquent, and even more classical than anything that had fallen from DEMOSTHENES or CICERO; more sublime than that of PERICLES; and, had it been first delivered, might have served as a model to the great soldier, statesman and orator of Athens.

It will be recalled that Col. BOWMAN, whom Gen. TOWER succeeded, had been sent from West Point for inviting Gen. MCCLELLAN to deliver that most wonderful speech. FACTS. "Facts are stranger even than fiction." In the first place, Col. BOWMAN had been superseded, by order of the President, *more than a year ago*, and Gen. WRIGHT ordered in his place. Something happening to prevent this arrangement from being carried into effect, Gen. TOWER was next designated, *a year ago*, but from his wounds received at Gettysburgh, was only able to take command in July last. In the second place, the invitation sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN was so sent by the persons who signed it, without consulting Col. BOWMAN. In the third place, Col. BOWMAN, and, it is said, all of the permanent Professors, for reasons affecting the standing of the academy alone in public estimation, however highly they esteemed Gen. MCCLELLAN, thought, from his having so decidedly connected himself with party politics, that it was an ill-judged act on the part of the Committee of Invitation, and hoped the General would decline it. In the third place, Col. BOWMAN, it is said, sent his nephew to the *Herald* office, to stop the repetition of the erroneous statements which had, for several successive days, appeared in it on this subject. In the fourth place, neither Col. BOWMAN nor Col. CLUKE—the Commandant of Cadets, and relieved at the same time—has thought it well to complain about being relieved, and their *soi-disant* friends have also found it well not to press any inquiry on the Administration on the subject, knowing probably that an answer might be ready which would hardly strengthen the misstatements put forth for political purposes.

As Gen. TOWER has shown himself an able and gallant soldier, a skillful engineer, is a man of high scientific attainments, is very strongly dyed in deep Union principles, and not particularly a partisan of Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is possible, as he is ordered direct of Washington, that some more important position is to be given to him.

Ohe, Lambert, Ob es tu, Lambert? FACTS.

From Rhode Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

This thriving manufacturing place lies on the River Pawcatuck, a beautiful as well as useful stream, adorning the town as only a bright river can, while it brings to it the means of life and prosperity. Woollen goods are the only kind now manufactured here, and as long as the war lasts will pour wealth fast into the hands of the enterprising mill-owners, and give sustenance to a large number of laborers. It is a good Republican town, I am told, and goes strongly for the support of the Administration. May it, therefore, continue to prosper, not only while the war lasts, but after it closes. New-England industries seem to find nutriment under all conditions.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of visiting the studio of the artist OSGOOD, who has his temporary residence in Westerly. I shall be sorry for Westerly when he leaves it, for once or twice a year he throws open his works to the view of all who may choose to come, and the crowd of country people and mechanics who accept the invitation proves that the feeling for high art is not wholly the product of culture. It is much for the million population of a manufacturing town to enjoy such an opportunity of coming to a consciousness of capabilities and cravings within them, not to be satisfied by Saturday night's wages and plenty of bread and butter. Mr. OSGOOD has now on the easel a composition, "The Walk to Emmaus," which, even in its present unfinished stage, fairly overflows with life and motion, and with the warm inner feeling of the beautiful story. As I stood looking at it in the dusk of twilight, the yet imperfect details lost from sight and only the general broad effects discernible, the scene came before me with a vivid sense of reality, such as I had never had before.

Object of the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to a point which seems for some time past to have escaped the notice of the people. This point is that the present war is carried on by the United States to prevent the rebels from establishing their independence by secession. It is carried on by the rebels solely to accomplish that result. Their success would be our national destruction. The Chicago politicians are doing much harm among the people by hiding this from them and occupying their attention with side issues.

WALL-STREET.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Commissioner Newton's Report for August.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, August, 1864.

The recent widely extended and severe drouth has given rise to serious apprehensions of a failure in the Fall crops. The great loss sustained by the corn crop last year from destructive frosts, and the injury to the wheat crop by freezing out during last Winter, estimated at 30 per cent., presented just grounds for alarm, should the Fall crops of corn and potatoes be cut short by the prevailing drouth.

The want of old corn will render the farmers entirely dependent on the new crop for fattening purposes, and the want of fruit in the Western States would have obliged that section of the country to rely still more on their wheat for food, in the event of a short crop of corn and potatoes. Hence the anxiety in regard to the drouth.

The tables found in this bi-monthly report show that of the entire number of weeks in all the States reported, there were 441 weeks of favorable weather and 1,138 of dry in the month of June, and a still greater disproportion in the month of July. But these tables were made from the returns of the correspondents on the 1st day of August. The rains which have so generally fallen during this month have dissipated the fears previously existing, although their effect and extent cannot yet be determined with certainty.

The tables, therefore, do not represent any portion of the benefit of these rains, but embrace only the dry months of June and July. As the wheat crop has been harvested, the returns for it will not be materially changed, although it is believed that the threshing will be more favorable than usual to the number of sheaves. The grain is reported as very large, and the heads very full. No rust shrivelled any portion of the crop, and it was unaffected by any other disease, except by smut in some localities. The chinch-bug injured many fields in Iowa and Wisconsin of the Spring wheat. But while the injury to the Winter wheat from freezing out was reported to the department at about 30 per cent., the subsequent favorable weather, as will be seen from the table in this report, reduced the total loss to about 13½ tenth, or between 13 and 14 per cent. below the crop of 1863, one of the largest crops ever grown in the country. The crop of Spring wheat will be less than an ordinary crop by about ¼ of a tenth, or 7½ per cent. It is believed that the amount of old wheat on hand may make up these deficits, but what this amount is will appear from the returns to circulars just issued.

In regard to the corn crop, the tables show that on the first day of August, in Illinois, the great corn-producing State of the country, its condition was an average one; in Iowa, two-tenths above such average; in Indiana, 3½ tenths below; in Ohio, 1½ tenth below; in Wisconsin, a ½ tenth below. But taking into consideration the effect of the rains which have recently fallen, there is nothing to justify apprehensions of scarcity in any of the great cereal products. It is believed that the loyal States will have produced enough for abundant home consumption, and to supply the usual foreign demand for our cereals.

The tables show that an increased amount of sorghum has been planted over the crop planted in 1863, and its condition is represented as favorable.

A considerable decrease in the amount planted of tobacco is reported, nor is its condition very favorable. How far it will be benefited by the rains of August cannot be determined now. But the decreased amount planted indicates the scarcity of labor, and the unfavorable character of the Summer for setting out the plants.

Flax and beans have largely increased, and their condition was favorable in July.

No complaints have been made to the department of any loss arising from want of harvest labor. The extensive use of labor-saving implements and machines, and the dry weather, have enabled the farmer to secure his Summer crops in excellent condition.

The hay crop is unusually well secured. The grass grown in a dry season always contains a much greater amount of nutrition in proportion to its bulk, than when grown in a wet one, and it may be regarded as true that one ton of the hay of this year will be equal to a ton and a half of such as last year.

For the prompt and excellent returns to the circulars by his correspondents, the Commissioner tenders his sincerest thanks, and hopes, that as the utility of their labor will be, from month to month, more and more seen, other recognition of the value of their services will be made, and that the gratitude of all will be accorded to them.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

The Movement into Mississippi.

Correspondence of the Dubuque Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1864.

Gen. A. J. SMITH'S last expedition, into Northern Mississippi—and probably it will for a long time be the last into that quarter—has terminated by the arrival of the force at Memphis. It has resulted less favorably than the previous expedition into Mississippi, which culminated in the brilliant victories at Tupelo and Town Creek, but only because we could not, by diligent search, find any rebel army on which to operate.

Our army was about the same in numbers as on previous expeditions, with the addition of some 2,000 cavalry and a few more regiments of African citizens of American descent, many of them. During the first two weeks of August our army was gathering at Holly Springs, Miss., and thereabouts, preparatory for the onward movement. On Saturday, Aug. 13, quite a brisk skirmish occurred between our advance cavalry, at Tallahatchie bridge, and a small force of the enemy, who were disposed to annoy us in the construction of the bridge and the possession of the passage. Four or five of our men were killed and some 25 wounded, and, as we since learn, a much larger number of the enemy. On the succeeding Tuesday, the 16th, a similar skirmish took place near Abbeville, the rebels using art llery, but with little loss on either side, as they were speedily driven back.

In the meantime our force having been rendezvoused at Holly Springs, moved southward Aug. 17, marching that day to Waterford. On the 18th we marched to Abbeville in heavy rain. On Friday and Saturday a severe rain-storm, rendering the roads almost impassable, kept the army at a halt near Abbeville. On Sunday a partial clearing off enabled us to march some six miles further south toward Oxford. On Monday, the 22d, our six-mile-long column had but just begun the day's march, the advance reaching Oxford, when the long line came to a dead halt. "Why the long halt?" was the general query. Rumors were soon whispered all along the line, of an attack on Memphis by FORREST, the day before. It had also been ascertained by our cavalry, who had scouted the country about, that no rebel army of any force was below us; merely small squads, to harass us. So, in the course of two or three hours, came the orders to right about face and march back. In the mean time, our advance had made free with Oxford; burning all the fine brick blocks fronting on the public square, and also the Court-House, in one grand conflagration. The houses of some prominent official rebels were also fired—a Col. Moore's, and the splendid mansion of Jacob Thompson, rebel Secretary of the Interior, with its gorgeous furniture, went up in crackling flames, a costly burnt-offering to the Moloch of Treason. On the 23d of August, when returning and while near the Tallahatchie, a brisk little fight occurred between a brigade of our first division, under Gen. Mowes, and a force under Gen. BUFORD; result, one of our boys killed and seventeen wounded, and sixteen rebels killed and their entire force thoroughly beaten and driven back. Returning, we marched to Holly Springs, and thence direct to Memphis, by easy marches as the severe heat and dust would permit.

Our rations during a part of the trip being limited, the rebels kindly supplied us with an immense amount of very excellent fruit. In passing the thousands of peach and apple orchards and melon patches, the boys at once volunteered to gather them for the rebels, and indeed harvested them in a manner far more speedy and thorough than satisfactory, I fear. The health of our army has been good during the month of this expedition.

An impression prevails through this army that a large portion of our force is to rest here at once, and go as soon as possible to the immediate command of Gen. SHERMAN. Most of the boys are pleased at the proposed transfer, glad, they say, to go anywhere so as to help end this war job.

I will advise you promptly of further movements.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Mr. TENNYSON'S new volume, *Enoch Arden*, seems to have met with remarkable success in England. Though issued at the "dead time" of the publishing season, when every family is scattered about the world from Norway to Switzerland, sixteen thousand copies were sold in two days. This is an extraordinary demand for England, where to buy new books is an exception to the custom that generally prevails of borrowing them, instead. So important a branch of trade has the lending or circulating library system become there, that there are now three joint stock companies engaged in the business, with a full staff of directors, officers, &c. The latter of these companies has grown out of the famous establishment originated by Mr. MUDIE. He has recently given up his interst in it to a joint stock company, established for the purpose, with a capital stock of £100,000, or $500,000, retaining a share in the management which he has hitherto conducted with so much success.

—The enterprising new firm of HURD & HOUGHTON are before most of their publishing brethren in their announcements for the coming season. Among the books they have in preparation is a new novel of American life by BAYARD TAYLOR, who is following up the career opened to him by the success of *Hannah Thurston*. It is entitled *John Godfrey's Fortunes, as Related by Himself*, and will appear during the present month. They also announce *The Life and Letters of Rev. David Coit Scudder, Missionary to Hindostan*, edited by his brother, HORACE E. SCUDDER; *Poems of the Rebellion*, by Miss LAURA C. REDDAN, already known to the public by some charming specimens in *Harper's Magazine*; *A Year in China*, by Mrs. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS—we believe the first book on the Celestial Empire from a lady's pen. Mrs. WILLIAMS is the wife of the United States Commissioner to China; her work will also contain a narrative of their capture by a Confederate cruiser; *Autumn Leaves*, a collection of essays and fugitive pieces by S. J. GARDNER, of the Newark *Advertiser*. In addition, they are preparing new editions of IRVING'S *Sketch Book*, in 16mo—an exquisite little typographical gem, and of the large embellished edition of the same work, with fifty additional illustrations. It is a gratifying testimony to the taste displayed by Mr. PUTNAM, in the getting up of this "artista'" edition, that five hundred copies have just been purchased by an eminent publishing firm in London, to be issued with their imprint, as an original English book. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON'S contemplated new editions include also TRUMBULL'S *McFrugal*, under the editorial care of BENSON J. LOSSING, and WALTER SCOTT'S Poetical Works, uniform with TICKNOR & FIELDS' household edition of the Waverley Novels. Juvenile books, got up in superior style, will also be a specialty of the new firm, as their elegant forthcoming edition of *Esop's Fables*, illustrated by HERRICK, and a whole host of minor books, by well-known caterers for youthful tastes, will sufficiently prove, about the holidays.

—There is always some curiosity felt with regard to the profits of literature. Mr. HAYWARD, in his notes to the recently published *Diaries of a Lady of Quality*, on this subject, makes some statements that, coming from one so long intimate with books and authors, may be accepted as authentic. POPE was considered in the last century the author who had made most by his works. He died worth about £800 a year, but it must be considered he inherited property, saved and speculated. THOMAS MOORE'S profits, spread over his life, yield but a moderate income. He got £3,000 for *Lallah Rookh*. BYRON'S whole receipts from literature were under £25,000, the most of which he gave away to friends. TALFOURD once showed me a calculation making out that DICKENS, soon after the commencement of *Nicholas Nickleby*, ought to have been doing two or three years, in the receipt of £10,000 a year. THACKERAY, exclusive of lectures, never got enough to live handsomely and lay by. Sir E. B. LYTTON is said to have made at least from £80,000 to £100,000 by his writings, and the demand for them has been constantly on the increase. I have heard that Mr. ROUTLEDGE gave him £20,000 for a cheap edition of his novels for ten years, and that *Rienzi* sells best. A pamphlet by him, "The Present Crisis" (1834) sold to the extent of 30,000 copies, in a dear form, in six weeks, and 60,000 more in a cheap form. We hear of sums of 500,000 francs having been given in France for Histories—to THIERS and LAMARTINE, for example; but the largest single payment ever made to an author for a book was the check for £20,000 on account, paid by Messrs. LONGMAN to Lord MACAULEY, soon after the appearance of the third and fourth volumes of his History, the terms being that he should receive "three-fourths of the net profits."

—One of the most interesting facts for the students of religious history, discovered by Mr. GIFFORD PALGRAVE in his pioneer journey through the interior of Arabia, is the continued existence of the old superstitious belief that it was the express mission of the prophet of Islamism to extirpate by fire and sword. In the Kingdom of Ictel Shemer, never before traversed by a European, among the strictest Mahommedans, and in the neighborhood of the Wahabite, the strictest kind of puritans of the Mahommedan faith, he found practiced the worship of the sun, of trees, of fire, and of the north star, under the remarkable name of IAH—the same word as that used by Moses, as described in the Book of Exodus. These all have their adherents in the out-of-the-way parts of the Arabian peninsula, and among the mountain ranges these ancient forms of religious belief still hold their ground. Mr. PALGRAVE is now engaged in preparing his narrative for the press, and it will probably appear in the Spring of next year.

THE SPINOLA COURT-MARTIAL.—New charges and specifications have been preferred against Gen. SPINOLA, and the case is now on trial. Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, just about returning from sick leave to the Army of the West, has been temporarily retained here as the presiding officer of the court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 9, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	107⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co...	43
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	109⅝	100	do.....	43¼
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.S.	110	100	do.....	43¾
10,000	do.....	111⅜	100	do.....b30	43¾
10,000	do.....	111⅜	100	Cen. Am. Tran...	100
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C.	100¾	210	N. Y. Cen. R.....	128
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & Apr'l.	111	300	do.....	127⅝
15,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	97⅞	100	do.....s30	127⅝
4,000	do.....	98⅜	100	Erie Railway.....	107
4,000	Ill. War Loan:.	98¾	100	do.....	107⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	68	300	do.....s10	107⅛
65,000	Ohio & M. C....	45¼	500	do.....	107⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	117	950	Hud. River R.....	121
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	100	do.....	121¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	117	200	do.....	121¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s 1st M	105	200	do.....b30	122
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	100	100	Mich. Central R..	132
3,000	Lac. & W. 1sts..	111	800	M. S. & N. I.....	81
2,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	102	200	do.....	81¾
1,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103	200	do.....s10	81¾
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d....	90	100	do.....b30	82
5,000	Cl. & To. S.F. B.	114	100	do.....b30	82⅛
3,000	Pft. W. & C. 1st..	123	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	128¼
20,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		200	do.....	128¼
	Ohio Div.....	106	100	do.....s30	128⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	234½	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	111¾
1,000	do.....	234	68	Cle., Col. & Cin B.	170
30	Bk. of New-York.	320	400	Chic. & N. W.....	62
100	Mer. Ex. Bank....	100	300	do.....	61¾
86	Am. Ex. Bank....	116¾	100	do.....	61⅝
5	B'k of the Com'th.	101	53	C. & N. W. Prf....	84
100	Cum. Coal Pr. .s30	60⅜	400	do.....	84
400	do.....b30	61⅛	600	do.....s30	84
100	do.....s30	61⅛	25	do.....	84¾
100	do.....b10	60¾	100	do.....b30	84¾
100	do.....b10	60⅝	200	Cle. & Tol. B.....	126
200	Am. Coal Co.....	85	100	Chic. & R. I. R.s30	108
100	Wyom. V. Coal.....	51	200	do.....	108¼
200	Copake Iron.....	5⅜	100	do.....b0	108¾
200	Quick. M. Co.....	83⅜	300	do.....	108⅜
100	do.....	81⅜	300	do.....	108⅝
100	do.....b30	82⅜	100	do.....b5	108⅞
100	do.....b60	83	150	P. Ft. W. & Ch....	109⅛
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.....	81	200	do.....	109¼
100	Reading R.....	131⅞	200	do.....s30	109
860	do.....	132	50	Alt. & T. H. R....	65
			100	Han. & St. J. R....	39

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	106⅛	500	Reading R.....	132⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111⅛	100	do.....b30	132⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107⅜	500	do.....b30	132⅜
1,000	do.....	108	600	M. S. & N. I.....	81⅜
4,000	Treas. N. Y 5-10 Oct. & Apr....	111⅛	50	do.....	81⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅜	200	do.....b30	82⅛
20,000	do.....	98	200	do.....b10	81⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. C....	45¾	100	do.....	81⅜
10,000	do.....b30	46¼	100	Ill. Central R Scr.	128¼
5,000	Amer. Gold.....	235¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	111⅜
800	N. Y. Cen. R.....	128	500	do.....s30	112⅜
200	do.....b30	128¼	400	do.....	111

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 31 bbls. Ashes, 19,125 bbls. Flour, 498 bags Corn Meal, 51,805 bushels Wheat, 28,194 bushels Corn, 86,798 bushels Oats, 774 pkgs. Provisions, and 70 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 60 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive and somewhat nominal; Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Lagnayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₩ lb. Stock 173,868 bags.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at drooping prices; Middlings $1 83@$1 85 ₩ lb., closing very irregularly. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FISH—The market has been quiet since our last; prices, however, have been quoted steady.

FRUIT—Transactions in this line have been extremely light at irregular prices, the tendency being in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a further partial reduction of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., yet the demand has been quite moderate, especially for export, as, in view of the rapid decline and irregularity in gold, shippers are reluctant to purchase liberally at even the reduced rates now current. The receipts to-day have been fair. Sales, since our last, amount to 13,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 25@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State, at $10@$10 50, chiefly at $10 15@$10 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to, very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 35 @ 9 90
Extra State	10 00 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00 @10 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 90 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30 @12 50
Extra Genesee	10 60 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 75 @16 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower to-day; sales since our last 1,050 bbls., at $11@$12, for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is also heavy and drooping; sales 500 bbls. extra, at $10@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 165 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, and quoted generally down 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, closing quite languidly. Sales since our last, 62,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 38@$2 41; Red Western at $2 33@$2 37; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 28@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 28; Chicago Spring at $2 16@$2 28; Red State (Winter) at $2 30, ₩ bushel. Corn is to less demand and rather cheaper. Sales since our last, 41,000 bushels, at $1 60½@$1 62 for poor to prime Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Oats are also in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 92c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ₩ bush. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Sept. 5, Messrs. Jones & Co. nounce thus: "*Flour*—The market has been better supplied and more active during the past week. The demand has been principally for shipment to New-England. Prices have been very firm, but at the close the extreme rates are less easily obtained. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 358,451 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 100,651 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 38,055 bbls.; to Canada, 58,563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 61,919 bbls.; by D. & M. railroad 24,625 barrels; other ports 14,638 barrels. Receipts for week 5,102 barrels, against 5,502 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and sail $1 50 ₩ bbl. *Wheat*—There has not been an active demand for shipment during the past week. The receipts have been very light compared with last year, and prices have ruled firm. The small receipts are attributed in a great measure to the short crop in this State, and to the unusually low stage of water in the Upper Mississippi River. The recent dry weather was very favorable for securing the crop in fine order; but heavy rains are now needed to improve the navigation on the Mississippi, and permit larger arrivals from Minnesota and Iowa. Some moderate rains have fallen during the past few days, but more are wanted. The old crop still forms the larger part of the arrivals. The stock of all kinds wheat in store is estimated at about 400,000 bushels. Receipts for week 102,669 bushels, against 375,270 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 7,095,213 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 7,390 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 7,245,708 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,539,088 bushels; to Oswego, 474,477 bushels; to Canada, 1,973,453 bushels; to other ports, 258,060 bushels. The market closes rather quiet this afternoon, at $2 01½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa." No 2 do. at $1 95. *Oats* selling at 66c. in store for new. Receipts for week, 24,075 bushels. *Corn* nominal. Receipts for week, 1,792 bushels. *Lake Freights* quiet, at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 15c.@16c. to Oswego.

HAY—North River continues in request at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, at drooping prices, including Buenos Ayres at 36c. ₩ lb.

HOPS—are selling rather less freely, at 18c.@38c. for Interior to choice, one year old, and 44c.@50. for new, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are moderately inquired for, at former rates.

LEATHER—Is in less demand, and less buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—Attracts less attention, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices, in view of the fall in gold.

METALS—Holders are generally claiming full prices, but the demand is limited, and the tendency is in favor of purchasers.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet to-day, including Resin at $3 12½@$3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar at $16@$18 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 30 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 49c.@50c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c., free, and 81c.@82c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and New Mess has declined slightly. Sales since our last, 9,100 bbls. at $42 50@$42 75, closing at $42 50 for New Mess, cash; $43 50 for all this month, buyer's option; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $41 50@$42 50 for Prime Mess; $40 50@$41 for Thin Mess; $39 50@$41 for Prime, which latter is very scarce. Cut Meats are in less demand at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do.; 16c.@17c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 130 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is quoted firmer, though not active; sales 2,200 lbs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24¼c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is in limited request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales of 175 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams at $29@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less demand, at 43c.@53c. for Ohio, to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 19c@27½c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Is inactive, yet held firmly.

SEEDS—Are quiet and irregular.

SPICES—Are dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Are quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 435 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20½c.@22½c., and within a few days, 1,130 bxs. Havana, part at 21c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 23½c.@29c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were light to-day, at from 18½c. @19¾c. for poor to prime ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been more freely offered and purchased, especially Oolong, at rather easier prices.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $1 70½@$1 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the day's engagements have been confined to 7,500 bushels Wheat, at 8d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, &c., at 15s.; also, by steamer, 300 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 250 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour (teperice) at 2s. 1,200 bbls Oil Cake, at 1s. 9d., and 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; also, by steamer, 100 bbls. Pork, at 5s.; 100 tierces Beef, at 7s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, at 50s.; and 30 tons Provisions at 35s. For Bremen, 75 hhds. Tobacco, (by a Bremen vessel) at 20s. For Cette, a British bark, with extra Heavy Pipe Staves, at $60.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Edinburgh	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Sept. 10.	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10.	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Sept. 14.	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre
City of Washington	Sept. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21.	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28.	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12.	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampt o

FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1.	Liverpool	Boston.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6.	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17.	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 P. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close on Saturday, at 10 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *North American*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), closing at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Evereth's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it intimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice single case-watch, warranted. Agents that send me $10, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON HAVing many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Unexceptionable City references. Will be disengaged after the 15th of present month. Apply or address for one week, to present employer, WM. F. CARY, Jr., No. 90 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family to which she has lived for five years. Address No. 136 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housekeeper in a small family, or to do plain sewing, or mind a baby. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, for two days; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; who understands all kinds of family cooking. Good City references. Call at No. 303 West 16th-st. cor. 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and mangling; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 61 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 303 2d-av., harness-store.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom. Good City and country reference. Address M. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXPErience and of good moral character as double entry book-keeper, to take full charge of a set of books, in a wholesale grocery and commission house; quick and good penman; best references required. Address Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY; ONE NOT AFRAID of work. Apply to SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 109 Duane-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE BRITISH PATENT FOR SALE.—The most perfect and valuable invention for the combustion of petroleum and other hydrocarbons, in lamps, &c., ever discovered. The lamps manufactured under this patent possess the following requisites: They burn without a chimney, without odor, are perfectly safe, portable, quietly lighted or extinguished, easily managed, elegant in appearance, and though without a particle of glass, produce flames whose power, steadiness, size and brilliancy far surpass those ever before obtained. To those familiar with the present value of such an invention in England there may be nothing to add; to those who are not, it may be sufficient to suggest that no more valuable investment for the time and means required for large and immediate returns could easily be found. For patent title refer to MUNN & CO., *Scientific American* office; for an examination of the prize pig applied to W. J. ELMORE, No. 174 Fulton-st., New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A SECOND-hand 24-inch Ericsson caloric engine, now in use, and in first-rate order, and running the printing press; price $400. Also, nearly new, a drum cylinder press, 30 x46 inside of bearers. Inquire immediately of C. POTTER, Jr., No. 16 Spruce-st.

FIRST-CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A successful wholesale firm, desiring to decline business, offer for sale their stock, good-will, lease of store, &c. Profits large compared with capital required, and the house the leading one in the trade in this City. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6¾ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 6 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, HIGHest respectability and references, wants to invest some capital as partner in some remunerative business. Address, stating business, name, capital required, (no others answered,) HOMER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS AND PACKERS.—TWO HYdraulic presses, several mahogany top tables, a Wilkerle's patent safe, and all the fixtures of a dry goods furnishing establishment, for sale at No. 85 Cliff-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EUGENE J. CHESSO or CHASE, or of his heirs. When last heard from, about ten or twelve years since, was living at Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Any information of the whereabouts of himself or heirs may be addressed to ISAAC CARHART, No. 315 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and will be greatly to their advantage.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts. The First U. S. Chasseurs will be present in a body, having served out their three years in the war. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BURSMARDT, will deliver to them his farewell address, and recount some of the bloody scenes through which they have passed. Other addresses may be expected. A collection will be taken to aid the army work of the Board of Publication. All are cordially invited to attend. Strangers stopping at hotels and citizens generally are cordially invited to attend. The occasion will be one of the deepest interest.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. E. D. MURRAY, Pastor elect, will preach corner of Madison and Catherine sts., SABBATH, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, preaching by Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Pastor elect, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and oreaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and their friends invited. All seats free.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY, A. M., services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Duty of Prayer for Our Government*. Evening services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Duty of Prayer Against the Enemies of Our Government*.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—National Thanksgiving will be celebrated by preaching, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, the Rev. F. BOTTOME, and by a public prayer and thanksgiving meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., one block from 6th-av. and West 13th-st. Rev. WM. H. BENJAMIN, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The Rector, Rev. E. R. P. COOK, will preach in the morning.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE on SUNDAY, in old John-st. M. E. Church. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. C. KELLEA, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 12 o'clock M.

THE RRV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., Pastor, will preach (D. V.) in the 56th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Jonathan*. Evening—*The Royal Preacher*.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.—SUNDAY, Sept. 11 services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. S. J. CORNELLE, Rector. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOTH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening's discourse will have reference to the President's call to thanksgiving for recent Union victories.

THE TRUE CHURCH, OR COMMONWEALTH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Meetings for moral and spiritual culture on SUNDAY, at No. 161 8th-av., corner of 19th-st., at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and contributions of 5, 10 or more cents taken up in aid of the cause.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation of this church will meet for Divine Worship in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Thanksgiving services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND-STREET CHURCH, CORNER OF Crosby. (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S.) open for Divine service, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Strangers sojourning at the neighboring hotels, on Broadway, are invited to attend.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Missionary Secretary, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. B. C. FORD, at 7½ P. M. Seats free, Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CAMP MEETING TO-MORROW, WEDnesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in Lefferts Park. Rev. Dr. SMYTH, from London, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., and other eminent ministers through the week. Details-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the park.

AT EIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, on the corner of Laight and Varick-sts., fronting St. John's Park, Sabbath services will be held on the 11th of September. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT MCGONEGAL.

IF THE LORD WILL.—THE LECTURE-ROOM of Clinton Hall (on 8th-st., near Broadway) will be opened TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word of God, by JAMES INGLIS. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, the Rev. JOHN W. SARLES, D. D., Pastor, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. The Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, of Plymouth, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. General Prayer-Meeting at 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach at 4 o'clock. A Sunday-School will be organized at 9 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 220 ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MORRAY, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH, Sept. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited to attend, for whom seats will be provided.

THE MERCER-ST. CHURCH.—THE MERcer-st. Presbyterian Church will be reopened for public worship next SABBATH, Sept. 11, when the Pastor is expected to preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Berkley, Rev. H. S. GRIFFIN, will be reopened on SUNDAY TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

A DISCOURSE UPON "THE PHILOSOphy of Redemption" will be preached by Prof. MATTESON, in his church in 41st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. a discourse to the young. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERG, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject: *Present and Impending Events in the Light of Prophecy*. Seats free. Strangers invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Building, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder N. H. BRANCH, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Prophecy in Relation to the Future Age*. At 3 P. M.—*The Great Life Theme*. All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER 6TH Sav. and 21st-st.—This church will be opened SUNDAY, 11th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. DR ROOSA, morning and evening.

THE CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF the Covenant, 35th-st. and Park-av., will be reopened for Divine service on next SABBATH, Sept. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL RE-sume his pastoral duties in the church in West 43th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at the usual hour.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ P. M. Afternoon at 3 P. M., communion. Seats free.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE WILL BE held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *Peace through Victory*.

THE CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, 35th-st. and Park-av., will be opened next SABBATH, 11th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH Sav. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSBORN.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, Pastor, will preach in Market st. Church next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 80 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FACTORY AND WATER-POWER TO LET.—Five buildings, (twenty cottages, store, &c., twenty miles from the City, near two depots; main building, three stories, 110 by 40 feet. Apply at No. 28 Day-st., second story.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS OR longer, a first-class house in 42d-st., near 5th-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated in Audubon Park, on the Hudson, 20 minutes from the City. Inquire of A. G. JEROME, No. 29 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
R. C. BACON, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
A farm of forty acres, with dwelling-house and outbuildings thereon, nearly new, well shaded and in good repair, near Huntington, in Suffolk County, L. I.; the land is highly cultivated; sufficient wood land for fuel; if any object, half cash may be taken. Inquire of RICE & SWIFT, Counselors at Law, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few pieces of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRAble FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and beautiful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE UP AN ESTATE—TWO lots of land, each 20x100 feet, with four houses, two front and two rear; this property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $3,500, payable in greenbacks—it being part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule, situated on North 7th st., between 8th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh; a good opportunity for an investment; when put in repair, will pay over 25 per cent. on the investment. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 69½ Columbia-st., New-York; or JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania Village, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE, containing eight city lots, situate at Bellevue, adjoining east on the villa residence of Charles L. Elliott, Esq., 2¼ miles from Hoboken Ferry. Also, six adjoining building lots, west and north of said residence, with a splendid orchard of imported fruit trees in full bearing. For beauty and extent of scenery, this property stands unrivaled. Apply before 1 o'clock to L. POPE, 1st-st., Hoboken.

15 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; as high ground as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x100 feet; brick and brown stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Opposite side, a row of twenty-one houses, 20x100 feet. Price $6,000. Apply to C. H. CUTTING, on the premises. J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A COUNtry seat, with 38 acres, or less if required; good mansion, with 14 rooms and modern conveniences, large lawn, abundance of every kind of fruit; beautifully situated, with every requisite for the residence of a large family. Accessible by railroad 18 times a day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; or address OWNER, Box No. 1,657 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres, well cultivated land, in the most fertile part of New-Jersey, forty minutes by rail from New-York; splendid new large dwelling-house and outbuildings, fences, &c., in the best order; fine orchard, two acres of wood within half mile from a railroad station. Terms low. Inquire of or address H. PIERMONT, Cranerville, N. J., or L. LINDENKOHL, No. 115 Duane-st., up stairs.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Opposite Madison-square, with or without the furniture, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x70 feet, in fine order; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 9TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY, with immediate possession, a large and substantial brick house, in fine order; all improvements; lot is leased from Sailor's Snug Harbor; ground rent $200 per annum. Price $16,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers to the 6th inst., inclusive, are received. They still utter gloomy comments over the fall of Atlanta. The article which we print from the *Whig* is of peculiar significance, in view of the prevailing issue between the Union and Copperhead parties at the North. On the 5th inst., Hood's army was in line of battle at Lovejoy's Station, awaiting Sherman's attack. Hood telegraphs that he is not discouraged.

The situation before Petersburgh remains entirely quiet and unchanged. The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th says Grant is certainly massing troops on his right, and it guesses that he is going to do something.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Rousseau is that he is driving Wheeler, who is trying to escape across the Tennessee. Our forces have captured many prisoners, and deserters are numerous.

Semmes, the pirate, is to have a new ship, the *Electric Spark*, the merchant steamer captured by the *Florida*. So says the Richmond *Whig*.

The rebel "Col. Jessie," with one hundred and fifty men, was captured on the 8th, near Ghent, by Col. Holman, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry.

It is reported at Elizabeth City that a band of men belonging to the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry are committing outrages in that vicinity, and that the citizens are arming in self-defence.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Maria Woodruff and Louisa Payne plead guilty to grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for two years each. Sarah Hagan and Maria Barrett, *alias* Davidson, plead guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Ann McFadden plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. Ann Burns plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; was remanded for sentence. John Burns, previously convicted of an assault and battery, second offence, was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for one year.

An organization of Poles and Bohemians residents in this City assembled in front of the City Hall, yesterday morning, to receive a set of their national flags presented by their lady friends. By request, Mayor Gunther made the presentation. Mr. Jawyhorki replied to his address, thanking the donors for the present, and remarking that although the nationality was unrecognized in Europe, they upheld it in spirit, and trusted that at some time, not far distant, it would be re-established.

Hon. J. R. Holcombe, one of the Clifton House diplomats, was in St. John, N. B., last week, where he expressed his belief (as related in the St. John *Telegraph*) that "if McClellan was nominated at Chicago an armistice would follow; and, an armistice once secured, there would be no resumption of fighting—that both sides were too weary of war to take up arms again." But as to the Democratic talk of "Peace and Union," he said that "peace might come—but Union never."

The Great Barrington (Mass.) *Courier* is quite disgusted because that of sixteen volunteers lately sent before the Board of Enrollment only seven were accepted, and says: "The volunteers from this town, men willing to serve their country, who go before the Board of Enrollment for examination are not criminals before a Police Court, and desire and deserve to be treated with at least common politeness."

Advices from Havana state that the French under Col. Dupin were defeated at Victoria City by Gen. Cortinas with heavy loss. A party of plundering imperialists were surprised near Tuloncino by a force under Capt. Mendoza, who lost his life in the skirmish. The steamer *Frances*, lately from Philadelphia, was being fitted out at Havana for the business of running the blockade.

The United States steam transport *Nightingale*, which arrived yesterday from Key West, reports that she was chased on the 6th inst. by a suspicious steamer, from which she escaped by the assistance of a good breeze. The steamer was a Clyde-built, side-wheel vessel, with two smoke-stacks, painted lead color, of about 600 tons, and apparently very fast.

The third annual picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at Jones Wood yesterday. The grounds were very tastefully decorated. The exercises, under the direction of President James J. Rodgers, passed off excellently and very quietly, and the festival seemed to be heartily enjoyed by all present.

Melville A. Bronson, of Fall River, died very suddenly on Monday evening. He applied some pain-killer to a defective tooth, and a few minutes after raised his hand to his head and exclaimed, "Oh, my head!" fell forward on the floor, and died almost instantly.

Gen. Wieder has been removed from the command of the rebel post at Andersonville, Ga., where a large number of Pennsylvania soldiers are confined. His removal, the rebel papers say, is for incapacity and inhumanity to the prisoners.

A Mount Washington correspondent says that nearly all the waiters at the hotels are young lady school-teachers, of intelligent aspect, and easy, affable manners. They take this plan each season of seeing the mountains and of making an honest dollar at the same time.

The Chicago *Tribune* learns from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Democratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it.

The United States gunboat *Paul Jones*, Commander Shirley, arrived at Boston yesterday, after twenty-eight months' of service on the Southern blockade.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the lecturer, has written a letter, which has been published, sustaining Abraham Lincoln for the next term of the Presidency.

The *Independent* is out in a leading article sustaining the Baltimore nominees.

The price of Gold was weak yesterday and fell to 233 ₱ cent., subsequently rallying to 234¼ ₱ cent. A large amount of Gold, for immediate delivery, was sold through the day. The Railways were better at the Stock Exchange, and Government Stocks very firm in the afternoon on the great success of the $31,000,000 Loan at Washington to-day.

Transactions in all kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday were checked by the decline in Gold. Prices of Breadstuffs, Cotton, New Mess Pork, Tallow and Whisky favored buyers decidedly. The freight engagements were light.

Gratitude for Victory—The Thanksgiving To-Morrow.

The President calls upon the Nation to celebrate, with pious thanksgiving, the success which has crowned the arms of the Republic. It is customary to say, in reference to the early events of the war, that, with all its terrible train of calamities, the country needed the defeat of Manassas. And, in truth, to a nation, as to an individual, there is something in disastrous fortune of far more worth, if wisely used, than in cheaply earned success, or in a triumph which enervates and intoxicates, while it steals away vigilance and energy. It was the defeat on Lexington Common, which won the American Revolution. It was the victory at Cannæ which lost to Hannibal the conquest of Italy. Had we gained Bull Run, we might have patched together a superficial peace, based on profound ignorance of the vital principles at issue, North and South. We never then had evoked the solid and heroic virtues of fortitude, self-denial, fraternal sympathy, glowing patriotism, which now add priceless lustre to the national character. We never then had passed through the purifying furnace, nor tasted the sweet uses of adversity.

But, whatever of truth may lie in this optimistic theory, now, surely, the need of defeat is altogether gone. During the long month of August there was rather an urgency for *victory*, such as the country never knew. The military horizon was lowering. The two great campaigns, so long condnoted through toil and blood, apparently baffled, had come to a pause. At Atlanta Sherman's protracted line of supply was in great peril, and disaster seemed to stare him in the face. At Richmond it appeared that the last of possible combinations and expedients had been tried in vain. A weary series of desperate combats had culminated in the bloodiest slaughter of them all. Like its predecessors, the effort to force a path into Petersburgh by exploding a mine had resulted in unqualified failure. We began to count up our slain in the war by the use of appalling figures—gallant officers by thousands, brave soldiers by tens of thousands. At home the selfish and traitorous began to murmur "to what end is all this loss?" The timorous and disheartened were swelling their ranks daily—till at length a powerful party met in convention, and dared to thrust upon the nation the indignity of proposing an armistice, extorted by craven fear and mercenary lust. That latest insult can be rebuked at the ballot-box, but its stigma can never be washed away from American annals.

A hundred other rills swelled the torrent of disaffection. A new draft for the enormous amount of 500,000 men impended over the country. The cost of living had mounted higher and higher with the prolongation of the war. Tradesmen, discontented with the old scale of wages, were taught by cunning demagogues to turn all their evils to the delays of the campaign. Financial embarrassments were felt more keenly than ever, and, added to all, the great Presidential struggle was opening on the country, and political and partisan prejudice withdrew our hearts and eyes from the great contest for the integrity of the Union.

In such an hour—the Valley Forge of the nation's struggle for existence—such a Trenton and Princeton as Washington gave to his distracted country, was vouchsafed to us. The glorious naval triumph in Mobile Bay first greeted our ears. Soon, the much-enduring Army of the Potomac threw itself, at last, on the long-sought Weldon Railroad, and, from four terrible battles, came off conquerors. Most glorious of all, on the first day of Autumn, Sherman finished the grand Georgia campaign with complete triumph, in the fall of Atlanta. At this last achievement, for one day, at least, the partisan names were forgotten, and on every tongue were the national words, Atlanta, Victory.

The cloud of despondency which had rested upon the nation through the Midsummer has already begun to furl off; and no man now talks of anything but final and conspicuous triumph. Thus it turned out, that, in the dark hour when the faith of so many trembled and failed, that Providence, which, through all its years of anguish, has watched over the nation, graciously gave to our arms a triple victory.

A period so disheartening as the months of July and August, now gone, is not likely again to come upon the nation. But, should it again be our lot, let this past experience teach us to stand firmly by the cause, alike in happy and adverse fortune.

The Eleventh Hour.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday last, says: "The prospects of the Confederacy were never brighter than at this moment, if she deserves success and is resolved to win it; never so gloomy if, tired of the struggle and unworthy of independence, her resolution and zeal fail at the eleventh hour." The *Examiner* adds that "in all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest."

We knew that the Confederacy was waning. That its sun, if it ever had any sun, was about to set, and that the whole concern would quickly be swallowed up in darkness. But we had hardly imagined that it had already reached its *eleventh* hour. That hour, in the old Jewish division of time, from which we derive the phrase, was, according to our mode of reckoning, equivalent to five o'clock in the afternoon, or but one hour before the day's close. This is the hour at which the Southern Confederacy has already arrived. Eleven of its hours are gone, and but one remains. It must soon be numbered among the things that were.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The response of the Chicago nominee has been awaited with a good deal of interest. The nine days' grace he had taken had shown the extreme unpopularity of the platform on which he was nominated. Would he repudiate that platform and yet keep the nomination? Such an inconsistency would disgust everybody. Would he renounce the nomination? Nobody who knew what he had been so long in training for, believed that. Would he accept the platform squarely? It would ruin him. How then was he to manage? Naturally the people were curious.

Well, we see at last Gen. McClellan practices his favorite strategy—with bold front he fights shy. He makes a loud fanfarronade about his devotion to the Union, and all that, but does not put himself at all to the practical matter in hand. The prime points in the platform—those which give its distinctive character—were these: The "failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war"—and a "demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." The idea here was as clearly put as it was comprehensive, and so was the practical sequence. A candidate of thorough manhood would have met both with downright assent or dissent. They are points upon which the people have a right to know precisely what the nominee thinks and is prepared to do. This letter gives them no such knowledge.

Whether he considers "the experiment of war" a failure or not, it is impossible to determine. He gives an opinion that the war should have been carried on in a different way; but upon the point whether as conducted under the Lieutenant-Generalship of Grant, it is or is not a failure, he gives no opinion. Every man of the least sense knows that the practical question is, not what some other kind of war would have done, but what the kind of war now actually existing has done and will do. Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in his letter which we published yesterday, has given his opinion on this point with soldier-like directness. He says: "All we want now to *insure an early restoration of the Union* is a determined unity of sentiment North," and "the draft quietly enforced." The Chicago Convention, in the directest manner, denied that the Union could be restored in any such way. Gen. McClellan neither affirms nor denies it. His study is simply how not to say it—as it used to be how not to do it.

Upon the other point of the Chicago Platform, that there should be "an *immediate* effort for the cessation of hostilities," Gen. McClellan's sole reply is:

"So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the Constitutional rights of every State."

The platform says "immediate," which is explicit. The nominee says "so soon as it is clear or probable," which is saying just nothing at all. The practical question is, whether this is the time. Does or does not Gen. McClellan believe that the present situation of the South is such as to call for *immediate* efforts for the cessation of hostilities? It is a plain question. Instead of boldly meeting it, he dodges under an unmeaning generality. He has something elsewhere to say about "a spirit of conciliation and compromise" being necessary "to restore and preserve the Union," and this is nicely balanced in another part of the letter by a little outgiving concerning "the responsibility of ulterior consequences," in case all pacific efforts should fail. As an effort to mount a peace platform with Quaker guns, it is ridiculous.

The aim throughout is to give no offence to any portion of his party; but what is worse yet, to give no offence even to the rebels themselves. There is not a syllable from one end of the letter to the other derogatory to the Confederates. They are very respectfully styled "our present adversaries," and not rebels—as if it were some foreign Power at war with us. As in the platform, so in the letter—all the opprobrium is reserved for our own Government, as now administered. A stranger to our condition would judge from this production that it was treason and usurpation in Washington, and nowhere else, that was producing our civil troubles.

It is humiliating. What a pitiful exhibition this man, with the epaulettes of a Major-General still on his shoulders, makes as a party posture-master! What a contrast between his little twistings and dodging, and the solid, straight-forward tread of the Lieutenant-General. It were fortunate that the letters of the two should have chanced to come before the public eye simultaneously. The two productions were life-like photographs of the two characters—him they style "Little Mac," and him they style "Unconditional Surrender"—the one calculating, whiffling, mousing, hopping here a little way and there a little way, full of consequence and yet ever trying to hide in his own little shadow; all ambition and no courage, all desire and no decision; the other moved by a will that knows no wavering, of absolute singleness of purpose, above all fear, as direct as the torrent and yet as steadfast as the hills, hatred of treason his master passion, treading upon every bait of party, doing the soldier's work he was set to do, a true man every inch of him.

We tell this nominee of the Copperheads that his evasions cannot possibly deceive the people. He is fatally mistaken if he imagines that the Presidency can be compassed by such little tricks at a time like this. There never was a situation less adapted than this for his sort of character, and his style of action. The country needs positive men, who are dominated by positive principles, for it is positive ruin that threatens it.

The Duty of To-Day.

There is a duty before earnest and loyal citizens even more urgent than that which awaits them at the ballot-box. The Union forces are moving with steady and unfaltering step from victory to victory. Grant has his subtle adversary by the throat, where he can only escape by the surrender of all that gives form, consistence and cohesion to the rebel States as a confederated Power. Sherman, striking home where the productive energies of rebeldom have had greatest scope, and have been in most vigorous and successful exercise, has cut the Confederacy in twain, and reduced what was once the best disciplined army of the South to a disjointed force, which has saved itself from utter extinction only by inglorious flight. The boasted invasion of the North by the Shenandoah Valley has resolved itself into a mere bluster and parade of offensive strength, which, while serving the purpose of a momentary blind to the opinion of the world, has cost the invaders the loss of their main line of communication south of Richmond, and destroyed the *prestige* of their chief General alike for caution and for judgment.

Surveying the entire military field, the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States tells us that the only hope of the rebels at this moment lies in "a divided North." In these solemn and sober words we have the epitomized rejoinder of the National army to those who have dared to insult that army by proffering it their "sympathy," and who hasten to make of no account its patient sufferings, its heroic sacrifices and its glorious achievements, by counseling an unhallowed and dishonorable covenant of peace.

It is the immediate and urgent duty, then, of those who yet remain true to themselves, true to the national honor, and true to the brave who are fighting in the field, to see to it now, and at once, that the army is speedily avenged for the insult cast upon it by rebel sympathizers of whatever degree. This cannot be done by putting in contrast with each other the creeds of rival parties, or the shibboleths of factions. It can only be done honorably, and done well, by each man joining with his neighbor, and the entire loyal community combining together, to send a fresh, vigorous and powerful body of reinforcement into the field. The Government finds the revival of the volunteer spirit to-day such that it can postpone the conscription without danger to the national cause. Interest and duty thus combine to urge strong, organized, united effort in volunteering.

Let the armies in the field hear such reports as this, that in a single day—and that, too, while the disunionists here were absorbed in their blue-light preparations, their rickety platforms, and their fustian orators—7,700 sound recruits were mustered into the service. This is the contrast loyal men must present to the peace resolutions, and the motions of condolence with which the craven-hearted and the disloyal among us venture to salute the glorious soldiers of the Union. From such familiars of the rebellion the Lieutenant-General, and along with him the leal and true men who follow his lead, appeal to the great, just soul of the Republic. Its service is still their highest pride, their chiefest glory. When they desert its honored banners—when they halt in their victorious march, to parley with the blood-red traitor and the perjurer—when they turn their back upon the foe in token of a craven surrender—then they may need the pity of those who can spare them such. To-day they challenge the admiration and respect of the world; and they can well lay claim, with honest confidence, to the gratitude, the affection and the practical support of every citizen who loves his country and who hates this thrice accursed rebellion. Give our brave Generals the men they need. The work hastens to completion.

"Sympathy."

It is related of a distinguished gentleman of this City, who was supposed to be identified with foreign nationalities, but who held his own means with very tight grasp, that on one occasion an eminent exile, in great distress, called upon him for help, but was dismissed empty-handed, and as the forlorn stranger went forth to hunger and poverty, his host opened the door after him to say, "You have my *sympathy*, Sir; you have my sympathy!"

The last resolution of the Democratic platform seems to us to have something of the same olang. The country is assured that this war might have been avoided; that fanaticism and sectionalism are its causes. Not a syllable is uttered of the wrong or crimes of this bloody rebellion, and the only reproach made is against our own Government, and we are called upon to end the war at once, by a convention which must of necessity give up our whole cause and acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. The war is, in effect, declared to be the fault of fanatical politicians; a compromise is offered to the rebels and traitors—as in that strong sketch in *Harper's Weekly*—over the graves of "Union heroes fallen in a useless war;" all that has been done, all the fearful sacrifices made, all the burdens borne, all the property destroyed, all the priceless lives lost, all the destruction and havoc and ruin and blood of the last three years, are declared wasted and spilt on the ground for nothing or worse than nothing. Our national aspirations were mistaken, the prayers and tears which have followed the old flag over so many bloody battle-fields, were so many delusions or causeless emotions; the sense of patriotism, the hate of treason and falsehood, the undying love of national unity, and the deep conscientious opposition to a great system of oppression, were all mistakes or "fanaticisms." Our heroes have died in vain; Lyon and Baker, Winthrop and Putnam, Reynolds and Kearney, Sumner and Wadsworth, Sedgwick and McPherson, and hosts of others, men of the highest character and ability, have perished uselessly for a fancy or a false idea; and all the great army of martyrs in this war, unknown and unnamed except in their home-circles—these have all fallen miserably for nothing. And all those suffering now from the calamities of this war; the great multitude of maimed, and crippled and sick; the widows and orphans; the impoverished and houseless; the soldiers bearing heat and cold, wet and frost, fatigue and wounds in the trenches or on the march; those lying wearily on hospital beds and those perishing on the battle-field—these are assured by a great political convention that their sufferings and deeds are for a baseless cause; that "country and liberty" were not at stake, but only the miserable interests of certain politicians, and that they all suffer causelessly.

From the leaders of a political party in National Convention, not a word is spoken against treason and rebellion, not a syllable of the infamous treatment of our prisoners by the rebels, or of the horrible massacres of our black soldiers, or of the crime of those Southern politicians which has desolated half a continent, or of the open cause of this dreadful struggle, Slavery. From all that appears in the resolutions, their authors might still be the friends of every Southern leader, and believers in the justice, if not the expediency, of secession and Slavery. The only indignation they have is for the Government, which they discover to be too severe against hidden treason and rebellion at the North.

After all this, after such significant declarations of the uselessness of the war, and still more significant silence, they have the assurance, in their final resolution, to offer their "sympathy" to our gallant soldiers.

We can fancy the feelings with which the war-worn veterans of Grant and Sherman will receive this gushing tender of sympathy from their Northern enemies. A soldier prefers an open enemy to a hypocritical, dissembling friend, and we have no doubt that the army would rather enjoy the sympathy of Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee than that of the leaders of the Chicago Convention.

As a bribe for their votes, offered in one hand while they stab with the other, it will be thrown away. The "sympathy" of Copperheads is well understood in the camp. The resolutions of the platform are enough to make every soldier vote in but one way. No man who has fought or suffered in this war, could ever, with any sense of manly honor, support that platform, whatever amount of sympathy was thrown into his eyes.

Union Ratification at Elmira.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Elmira, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The Union men of this city fired one hundred guns in honor of the State ticket, yesterday nominated at Syracuse. In the evening a great meeting was held to ratify the Presidential and Gubernatorial nominations. Ely's Hall, capable of containing a large crowd, was filled to suffocation. Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was the principal speaker, and for two hours held the immense audience with one of his thrilling and patriotic speeches. Taken altogether, the whole affair, as the opening gun of the campaign in this part of the State, was an eminent success.

Meeting of the Union General Association

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at Hope Chapel. In the absence of Collector Draper, Adam C. Ellis, Esq., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The meeting was called to hear the report of the delegates sent from the organization to the State Convention at Syracuse. Hon. Wm. T. B. Milliken, the Chairman of the delegation, gave a detailed statement of the facts.

Addresses were made by Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Rev. Mr. King, Samuel S. Glassey, and others. Hon. Judge Richard Busteed offered the following resolutions, which being seconded by Daniel D. T. Marshall, were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we recommend with entire confidence to the Union electors of this State, the ticket nominated by the Union State Convention at Syracuse, headed "Reuben E. Fenton for Governor," and that we recognise in the nominees the possession of all the necessary qualities for the weighty offices of our State Government.

Resolved, That in Reuben E. Fenton, as Chief Executive of the Empire State, the people will have a magistrate of long experience as a State man, of tried integrity as a patriot, and unchallenged probity as a man.

Resolved, That Thomas G. Alvord, by his unfaltering devotion to his country, by his abandonment of party for patriotism, by his long career of usefulness as a legislator, commends himself to the support of loyal men throughout the State.

Resolved, That the name of Horace Greeley upon the electoral ticket is of itself an assurance of coming victory, and that his long and faithful and useful services to the country and humanity, his uncompromising fidelity to the right, his bold and defiant opposition to the wrong, his enlarged philanthrophy, and his ceaseless devotion to the cause of liberty, render him eminently qualified for the responsible and honorable position to which he has been nominated, and we congratulate the country and the friends of freedom throughout the world, that eminent ability and merit have been thus suitably recognised.

Resolved, That the administration of President Lincoln has been marked by signal devotion to the best interests of the American people; that his selection and maintenance of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, despite the clamor of lukewarm patriots and rebel sympathizers, meet with our unqualified approval, and it gives us sincere pleasure to express our admiration of the masterly ability, the unflagging energy, and tireless industry with which, in this terrible crisis of our history, he has conducted the most important department of the Government.

Resolved, That the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy have covered themselves and the nation with imperishable glory.

Resolved, That for the vast comprehensiveness of his military plans both in the West and in the East, for the consummate skill with which those plans have been developed, and the tenacity and energy with which he has marshalled and led his armies from victory to victory, Lieut.-Gen. Grant is entitled to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the successes of Gen. Sherman in the field, won at the point of the bayonet, and culminating in the glorious victory at Atlanta, have met their appropriate echoes from the ballot-boxes of Vermont.

Resolved, That Admiral Farragut has won for the American navy the proudest preeminence; that his achievements will go down to posterity, in story and song, as the most brilliant in naval history; that, owing to his efforts, Columbia bears the trident of the seas, and distances forever the glories of the past.

Resolved, That we are against armistices and conventions with traitors in arms, and against "an immediate" or any "cessation of hostilities," until rebels and parricides return to their allegiance, and cease to make war upon the nationality and Union of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we execrate and despise the traitors in our midst, who openly or covertly sympathize with those who "have robbed the cradle and the grave" in their unhallowed efforts to destroy a constitutional Government and free institutions.

On motion the Executive Committee were authorized to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.

Arriv. is in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward and lady arrived at the Astor House yesterday from their residence in Auburn. They will proceed to Washington to-day.

The Secretary's son, Col. Seward, of the U. S. A.; Hons. E. H. Rollins and W. E. Chandler, New-Hampshire; E. P. Bancroft, Boston; and Capt. Wm. H. Sawyer, of the *Tuscarora*, are also at the Astor House.

Gen. Geo. Stannard, W. S. Avery, Hon. J. C. Smith, Ill.; Hon. G. R. Shall, Oregon; and H. R. Coggshall, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Princess Salm-Salm, Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, Albany; Col. G. V. Rutherford, Washington; and Capt. D. Marshall, Newbern, N. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Seymour and the members of the Chicago Committee for informing the candidates of that convention of their nomination, left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

An Account of His Works and Writings.

The arrival of this distinguished gentleman as a visitor to the United States deserves more than the brief notice which it has as yet received. It is only once or twice, we believe, that a Professor from the University of Oxford has ever cared to visit the country, or inspect the working of the institutions with with which that venerable institution has never been suspected of feeling any special sympathy. Prof. Conybeare, a few years since, made a short tour in this country, but as his sphere was that of natural history, there was no special dishonor or danger incurred by allowing him to cross the Atlantic. Prof. Smith, however, comes not merely as a guest from Oxford—a phenomenon sufficiently infrequent and marvelous—but what is still more rare, as an Oxford Professor, who has been candid and courageous enough to defend the cause of this nation against the force of those anti-American prejudices and associations which are supposed to be most deeply and strongly rooted in the always Tory University.

Those of our readers who have read Prof. Smith's tract on American Slavery, and his letter to a Whig member of the association for Southern Independence, must have recognized in them the characteristics that show the profound philosopher, the ardent lover of free principles, and the able popular writer. But even those who are best informed, may not have done justice to the very rare ability by which his other writings are distinguished, and the very high position which he occupies among the thinking men of his time. Prof. Smith is more than a pamphleteer and a political writer, even, of the first-class, and on an arena like that which is furnished to the able men who can command the ear of the best minds of the English people. He is a profound philosopher and a thorough scholar, who knows how to apply the principles of science and the teachings of history to the questions of the present and passing moment. What is still more rare, he can expound his views in a style of surpassing clearness and elegance, and can enforce and defend them against attacks in a manner which might serve as a model for all controversialists, combining as he does the most imperturbable good nature, with the keenest satire and the blandest self-control of manner, with the most terrific sarcasm of sentiment.

The literary career of the author has been very brief, though brilliant. The first volume which he published was in 1861, and was entitled *Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures for* 1858. In this volume the doctrines of Mr. Mansel are subjected to a searching criticism, and their sceptical tendency is ably and boldly set forth. The volume, though brief, is exceedingly powerful and exhaustive, exhibiting as it does at once to great advantage the author's comprehensive knowledge of English literature in philosophy and theology, his capacity for subtle criticism, his thorough appreciation of the tendencies of modern thinking, and his singular power of striking directly for the main points at issue, and of boldly uttering the convictions of an earnest and honest thinker. It is worthy of notice that everything which he has published has taken the form of a published lecture or of a letter for a public journal, or else has grown out of the one or the other, in the way of expansion or vindication. For example, this volume against Mansel grew out of a postscript attached to one of Smith's two published lectures on the "Study of History," in which he had taken occasion to defend the identity of human with divine morality, and had noticed the contrary opinion maintained by Mansel in his Bampton lectures. To this postscript Mansel replied in a published letter, bitterly complaining of ill-treatment and misrepresentation. In reply to this letter, Smith wrote the essay which is here described. It was elicited by a chance occasion, but it has all the interest, importance and dash of a profound philosophical discussion.

The previously acknowledged writings of Goldwin Smith we have not had the good fortune to meet with. They are: The inaugural lecture with which he opened his course as Regius Professor of History in Oxford; two lectures delivered before the University; another lecture "On some Supposed Consequences of the Doctrine of Historical Progress;" and still another "On the Foundation of the American Colonies." These lectures were afterward collected together in a volume.

The next volume which our author gave to the public is entitled *Irish History and Irish Character*, which grew out of a lecture delivered before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society in June, 1861, into a book of some 200 pages. It seems to us one of the most remarkable essays on the history of that most unfortunate and misgoverned country which has ever been written. What is most remarkable of all is, not so much the awful severity of the truth which it contains, as the circumstance that this truth should have been so boldly uttered by the Professor of History at Oxford. No series of comments were ever more comprehensive, profound and just, than those which are recorded by this loyal Protestant upon the tyranny and oppression which have been so systematically and pertinaciously imposed upon the unluckiest race of mortals, by the State and Church of Protestant England. On the other hand, the faults and foibles of the Irish people receive ample justice from their kindly-disposed, but not blinded defender.

A volume of still greater interest and importance was published by Professor Smith in 1863, with the title of *The Empire*, a series of letters published in the *Daily News*, &c. This series was occasioned by a brief letter of the author published in January, 1862, in which he takes occasion from the narrow escape by the empire of a war in the defence of Canada, to call in question the value of the colonies to the mother country, and the expediency of retaining any of them much longer in the condition of dependency. This letter elicited a pointed reply in a leading article of the London *Times*, severely criticising its positions, and dealing somewhat cavalierly with the writer. To this article Professor Smith replied in another letter on colonial emancipation; and this was followed by three others upon colonial government, colonial expenditure and colonial trade; and then by several others upon Canada and its relations to the Imperial Government; and these by others still upon Gibraltar, Turkey and the Ionian Islands; and last, not least, upon India. All these letters are marked by surprising familiarity with the present condition of these distant colonies, and with the influence of the home Government upon them, but most of all they are distinguished with a profound insight into the workings of different systems of administration. The boldness with which the author controverts many of the notions which have been traditional in England for centuries, the sagacity with which he sees beneath the surface of things, the fervent yet cool-sighted faith which he expresses in respect to the power of moral and religious truth, when unincumbered by political systems which constrain and oppress, are all most conspicuous in this masterly volume. It is not extravagant praise to say of it that it indicates a sagacity second only to that of Burke, which is marred with little of Burke's extravagance of language and none of the illusions of his imagination.

With the author's tract on the question, *Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?* we may presume that many of our readers are familiar. Those who have not read it ought not to delay the reading for a day. It not only is valuable for the noble and triumphant vindication of the attitude of the Scriptures toward the system which Moses tolerated and ameliorated, but which the Southern codes have endeavored to sanctify, that they may make it perpetual; but it has furnished the most important argument for the Divine origin of the Old Testament which the present decade has produced. While American theologians have been willing to bring doubt and dishonor upon the Scriptures, if so be that Slavery should be defended, and while English ecclesiastics have lent weapons to Colenso and Parker by their doubtful utterances and still more ominous silence in respect to the ethical significance of the Old Testament, it was reserved for the Professor of History at Oxford to put the whole subject in a forcible and satisfactory light, to defend at the same time the supernatural

rural origin of the inspired volume, and to vindicate also the immutability of moral distinctions.

It is not a little singular that an essay which was designed to meet a single inquiry only should have proved to be so masterly a discussion of one of the most wide-reaching questions with which modern theology is forced to concern itself. It were greatly to be desired that a few thousand copies of this tract might be sent from England into the Southern States in company with the Bibles which have been so obviously dispatched from the old country. There are also Northern divines who might read this tract with obvious advantage.

Prof. SMITH's letter to a Whig member, &c., is a pointed argument, showing the inconsistency of any sympathy with the cause of Southern Independence on the part of any friend of free principles or free institutions. This tract has been reprinted and read extensively in this country. It might be read with great advantage by not a few of the Democratic supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

We have given this sketch of Prof. SMITH's literary career and his position, in order that the many friends whom he has already made in this country might know more fully the preëminent claims of this earnest friend of freedom to their grateful sympathy, and their warm admiration. Those who shall have the privilege of making his personal acquaintance and offering to him private hospitality or public honor, very well know that they represent many thousands of intelligent and earnest men in every part of the country, who would delight also to express their thanks and honor. If Prof. SMITH has only here and there an earnest friend among the educated classes of England, he has thousands among the scholars of this country.

It is with no little satisfaction that we know that at Oxford, we have as the defender of the cause of progress and of freedom, one of the most sagacious thinkers and ablest writers of which England can at present boast—that the chair of History, which the noble ARNOLD filled so worthily for so brief a period, is now occupied by one who will use his position, and conduct his teachings, in the same free spirit and with the same faith in man in free institutions and enlightened Christianity. We bid him most hearty welcome to our country and our homes, for he has already won the best homage of our grateful hearts.

Amusements.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—This neat and brilliant little establishment was reopened for the season Thursday evening, and was graced with an audience numerically strong, and of a quality that gave abundant evidence of the fact that Mr. HELLER's Salle is regarded as a permanent and acceptable institution. The hall has been very prettily decorated, and is as bright as a new two-cent piece. Mr. HELLER's programme was almost entirely new, and his execution of the various tricks left nothing whatever to be desired. There is always something more than manual dexterity in these very enjoyable entertainments. Mr. HELLER talks well, and is a tremendous punster. He knows his audience thoroughly and is never tedious. As a pianist he is admirable. The two solos, which he plays every night, are in themselves an attraction sufficient to bring a large class to his entertainment and to adequately reward the listener. In a word, Heller's Salle Diabolique is admirable, and just the place where young and old may pass a couple of hours delightfully. Programme No. 3 will be continued until further notice.

GRAND CONCERT.—The first concert of the season takes place to-night at Irving Hall. It is given by Mrs. ANNA S. BRADY, who will be assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss BARNETCHE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. Wm. CASTLE, Mr. EBEN, and other first-class talent.

Dry Goods Clerks' Protective Association.

A regular meeting was held last Thursday evening at the hall, No. 110 Grand-street, near Broadway, the President, Mr. CHADBOCK, in the chair. Considerable business was transacted. Reports of committees were received and disposed of. The committee selected to draft a constitution was enlarged by the addition of four members.

On motion, it was resolved to advertise the call for the next regular meeting (for Thursday evening, 15th inst.,) in the TIMES, *Herald*, *News*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Sun* and *Express*.

The President stated that he felt great pleasure in proposing another highly respectable merchant—Mr. C. C. CROUTS, of No. 517 Sixth-avenue—as an honorary member. Of course he was fully authorized to do so, and he would be happy to receive very many more gentlemen of like character and sentiments into the Association. Received by general consent.

An interchange of sentiment was had on the subject of an increase of salaries, by the advance of 50 per cent, as recommended by the late mass-meeting of dry goods clerks, and the general opinion was that the movement was premature, and had not been well managed, especially as to the mode of presenting the request to employers. The association, therefore, did not deem it expedient to take any action at present, and it was so ordered, on motion of Mr. NUGENT, unanimously.

Mr. HOLLAND wished a statement of the design of the Dry Goods Clerks' Protective Association to be prepared and submitted to the merchants, in order that its purposes may not be still further misrepresented by evil disposed persons, or misunderstood by those who ought to be and will be its friends and patrons. Upon the assurance being given that this duty would receive proper attention, the suggestion was not pressed.

The meeting, which was in the highest degree "orderly" and harmonious, then adjourned, after a lengthy and interesting session.

Street Department Contracts.

On Friday the Street Commissioner opened bids, and made awards of contracts for the following jobs:

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to the North River, (twelve bids,) to Mr. MAHONEY, at $1,653 62.

Filling sunken lots on the northerly side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second-avenues, (five bids,) to JOHN W. PETTIGREW, at $2,169 01.

Repairing and raising the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, (four bids,) to H. HENDRIX, at $5,873.

Widening and repairing pier foot of Leight-street, North River, (five bids,) to ISAAC E. WHITE, at $2,497.

Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

A STIRRING WAR SPEECH.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER was serenaded at Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 7, and made the following stirring speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have come here to rejoice at the success of the Union arms, in which I am ready to join you, heart and hand. My business is fighting, and not speech-making; but let me now tell you that the army of SHERMAN is invincible, and cannot be disheartened. We must treat this rebellion as a wise parent would a vicious child—he must whip him into subjection—no milder discipline will answer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his hands. Woe be to those who cry peace where there is no peace! This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians may talk to you about the cause of the war, but I say put down the rebellion, and then, if you choose, inquire into the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause if you have nothing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the rebellion as Gen. JACKSON treated Indians—whip them first and treat with them afterward. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First, the South would go, then the Pacific States, then New-England, and I hear that one notorious politician has advocated that the City of New-York should secede from the Empire State. In such case there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends upon the success of our cause, every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended rather than circumscribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be dissolved as long as the army have guns to fight with; furnish men and muskets and the Union is secure. Fellow-citizens, thanking you for the honor of your call and the patriotic spirit you manifest, I bid you a cordial good night.

A LAUNCH.—Launched Sept. 8, from the yard of ESEKIEL DYER, Esq., Millbridge, Me., a superior brig of 250 tons register, named the *Nellie Antrim*, owned in New-York by Messrs. PECK & CHURCH. She is intended for the West India trade, and will be commanded by Capt. JOSIAH L. WALLACE, formerly of brig *Anita Owen*.

[Advertisement.]

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

It is well known that with many people there is a strong prejudice against the use of chloroform in dental operations, on account of its danger and disagreeableness. I learn by unquestioned evidence that several dentists of our City, who do not keep the nitrous oxide or laughing gas on hand, have administered chloroform and called it laughing gas. To deceive the patient they fill an India-rubber bag with common air, and then pour in a quantity of chloroform. The vapor of the chloroform mixing with the air and inhaled into the lungs, produces similar effects to that inhaled from a handkerchief or sponge, only it is not so safe, because the quantity taken cannot be so easily regulated. I am sure the dentists are very scarce who would be guilty of such deception and fraud. But I can tell patients how they may easily distinguish between the two. Chloroform and ether have a strong pungent odor and are quite repulsive to the lungs. *Nitrous oxide has no odor or taste, and is perfectly agreeable to the lungs.* Very few dentists will consent to administer chloroform or ether, and those who do, generally insist upon having a physician present to take the responsibility. No such necessity exists with the nitrous oxide. We have administered the gas during the past fifteen months to something over two thousand patients, and without a single failure or even unpleasant effects. Since the 4th of February last, nine hundred patients have signed the "*certificate*" (to be seen at our office) that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and that the effects of the gas were pleasant. The great superiority of the gas over chloroform and ether, is that *enough can be given to produce the desired effect* (entire insensibility to pain) without any risk. Nearly all the leading dentists of the City now send their patients to us for teeth-extraction, as we make the use of the gas a specialty, and manufacture it fresh every day. We *guarantee* to extract teeth *without any pain whatever*, and that the patient shall feel as well after as before inhaling the gas.

I consider it but justice to myself and the public that he above fraud should be exposed. If people desire to take chloroform, let them take it, but don't deceive them into the belief that they are taking the nitrous oxide.

"Let every tub stand on its own bottom," and no "sailing under false colors." G. Q. COLTON.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

A Lady who Always Perfumes her Break fast robe with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS declares that the peerless extract is not only her Night Blooming Cereus, but her Morning Glory.

How does Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus differ from the ordinary floral extracts which it has displaced? Only in a single letter—it is wished, they are dished.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like the moon? Because it takes the shine out of all its twinkling competitors.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS like a woman with strong nerves? Because it never gets faint.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Genin's Regular Fall opening of London, Paris and New-York styles of MENS', MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD. Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. ROSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Family Knitting Machines, a new and invaluable invention, combining simplicity, durability and economy. Manufactured by the Dalton Knitting Machine Company, office No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 714 B'dway, N.Y., 1,629 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Brownlee's One Disease (External) Remedy for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Paralytic Limbs. For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Fall Styles of Gents and Youths Hats in choice variety, just out. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies Returning from the Country, if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Deaf Persons are Referred to Dr. Hartley's advertisement on the last page of to-day's paper.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOORMAN—BRODIE.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, Mr. ROBERT H. BOORMAN and Miss ELIZABETH D. BRODIE.

GREGORY—WILSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Everard Kempshall, MATTHEW S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss MARY E. WILSON, of the former place.

JONES—KELSEY.—At Sparta, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. F. E. M. Bachelor, of New-York, HENRY H. JONES and LAURA E., only daughter of the late A. H. Kelsey.

MOORE—BEATTY.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Weston, WILLIAM E. MOORE, U. S. N., and HARRIET M. BEATTY, all of this City.

SPAULDING—DAVIS.—At Williamstown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. John Spaulding, ALFRED S. SPAULDING, of New-York City, and Miss SARAH F. DAVIS, of the former place.

WHITE—HASKELL.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, HORACE F. WHITE and GEORGIANA E., daughter of Geo. H. Haskell, all of New-York. No cards.

WILSON—TANNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. George Draper, A. F. WILSON and Mrs. ELIZA TANNER.

ZEREGA—GASQUET.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Trinity Church, New-Orleans, by Rev. Mr. Vallas, ALFRED L. B. ZEREGA, of New-York, and Miss ALICE A., second daughter of the late James A. Gasquet, of New-Orleans.

DIED.

BENNET.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 9, ANNE BENNET, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. MCNAUGHER, 125d-st., near the 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CROMBELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 9, HARRIET ANNA, aged 20 years, daughter of the late Joseph R. Crommelin.

Notice of funeral will be given in the Brooklyn papers of this afternoon and Sunday *Herald* and TIMES.

DENNISTON.—At Oakland, Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, ROBERT DENNISTON, Jr., son of Robert Denniston, of Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y., in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ELLIOT.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, of typhoid fever, JEANNIE DUNCAN, eldest child of Dr. Geo. T. and Sallie Duncan Elliot, aged 4 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

FALVEY.—At Yorkville, on Friday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH FALVEY, relict of the late John Falvey, Sr.

Due notice of the funeral will appear hereafter.

HASTIN.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Sept. 9, JANET, wife of Alex. Hastie, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 158th-st and 10th-av., on Monday, Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 11¾ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

KINGSLEY.—At Johnson, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, HARRY NORMAN, only child of Dr. N. W. and Alma W. Kingsley, of this City.

KASS.—On Friday, Sept. 9, WILLIS H., only child of Philip Kass, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

MCCHAIN.—The funeral of Mrs. JOHN MCCHAIN will take place this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 10, at her late residence, No. 134 East 13th-st., at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

OLIVER.—In Fair Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at the residence of his father-in-law, H. S. Barnes, Esq., FRANCIS E. OLIVER, of the firm of Oliver Brothers & Co., of this City, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place, with Masonic ceremonies, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the First Congregational Church in Fair Haven. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday, Sept. 9, JOSEPH RANDOLPH, aged 41 years, 1 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 190 Waverley-place, near West 10th-st., on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Metuenin, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

SCHERMERHORN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, CORNELIA E., wife of H. D. Schermerhorn, and daughter of Andrew Irwin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 74 Rivington-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN CLEEF.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 8, CATHARINE VAN CLEEF, widow of the late Cornelius Van Cleef, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Flatbush, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN ZANDT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Sept. 9, ROBERT B. VAN ZANDT.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, P. R. Momford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, Bay Side-av., Flushing, on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, VIVIA VIOLET, youngest daughter of John G. and Cyrene A. Watkins, aged 8 months and 4 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 362 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

WEST.—On Friday, Sept. 9, ELVIRA, widow of the late John C. West.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, 24-av., between 58th-st. and 59th-st.

WOOD.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 9, ALMY GILFORD, infant daughter of William H. and Martha A. Wood, of this City.

WILSON.—On Friday, Sept. 9, JANE HOPPER, wife of Dr. George Wilson, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Church of the Good Shepherd, 54th-st., near 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, in the 11:45 train foot of Chambers-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 22d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 2d and 29 Pine-sts.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 3 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 134 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES, Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to two hundred dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES, Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAF PERSONS ARE REFERRED TO Dr. HARTLEY'S advertisement on the last page of to-day's paper.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; Station G 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY. Five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. ALECK & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECeived—Five, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GREAT HISTORICAL NOVEL.
THE DEVOTED BRIDE.
BY
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.
Price, $1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

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BY
J. B. JONES,
Author of "Wild Western Scenes," "Wild Southern Scenes," "Love and Money, or Aristocracy in the Quaker City," "The War Path," &c. &c.
Price, $1 50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

IN PRESS! IN PRESS!

I.
PETERSONS' NEW COOK-BOOK; or, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE, AND THE UNINITIATED. Containing eight hundred and fifty-eight new and original receipts for cooking. Complete in one volume, strongly bound, with full gilt ornamented back. Price, $2.

II.
LOVE AND DUTY. By author of "May and December." This work is of great power and interest, and is destined to meet with the success it so richly deserves. Price, $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

Books sent free of postage on receipt of retail price. Address with orders, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Send for Catalogue and Canvassers' Circular. For sale by all booksellers.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, publish this day:
SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES
BY
JOHN A. DIX.
2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Price, $7.

The first volume contains the SPEECHES made in the Senate of the United States, which discuss most of the important subjects before Congress from 1844 to 1849, embracing the War with Mexico; the Organization of Governments for the Territories acquired from that Republic, and the whole Slavery controversy growing out of the acquisition. The discussion of the latter question has acquired new importance from the existing civil war undertaken and waged for the perpetuation and extension of an institution which the Hon. Ex-Senator with his coadjutors labored hard in Congress to confine to the limit within which it had at that period a constitutional existence.

The second volume contains a few speeches in the Senate, and New-York Legislature, occasional addresses, and a few official reports.

The last of the official reports in the second volume was made by him while Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth in detail the first insurrectionary movements in Louisiana and in some of the Southern States at the commencement of the rebellion. To this report will be annexed a fac-simile of the original order to shoot on the spot any one who should attempt to haul down the American flag.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published, THE TRIAL; OR, MORE LINKS IN THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol., 12mo. Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 75.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—Approved June 30, 1864, with copious Marginal References; a complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 1 vol., 8vo, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES,
To which are added
REASONS FOR DISSENTING FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF M. COMTE.
By HERBERT SPENCER.
8vo., Paper Covers. Price, 25 cents.

D. A. & Co. also publish, by HERBERT SPENCER, EDUCATION—INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

FIRST PRINCIPLES: (a New System of Philosophy,) 1 vol., large 12mo., 515 pages. Price $2.

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Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

J. R. MASON'S NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR SCHOOLS IS NOW READY, ENTITLED THE SONG-GARDEN, SECOND BOOK.

It contains a large amount and variety of new music, with the elements of musical notation. Though designed as one of a series of these books, progressively arranged, this book is complete in itself, and is the best of the series adapted to the largest number of schools. The First and Third Books will be published in the course of the Winter. A copy of the SONG-GARDEN, SECOND BOOK, will be sent, post paid, for seventy-five cents.
PUBLISHED BY
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

AMENITIES OF LITERATURE.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 401 Broadway, New-York,
will publish on
MONDAY, Sept. 12,
AMENITIES OF LITERATURE,
consisting of Sketches and Characters of English Literature, by ISAAC DISRAELI, edited by his son, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
In 2 vols., crown 8vo. Cloth, $4; half calf, $8.
Uniform with Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature."
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE
FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND
SOLDIERS.
A hand book for the rank and file of the army.
By AUGUST V. KAUTZ.
1 vol., 18mo, cloth, $1 25.
For sale by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

AN INTERESTING REPRINT.—MESSRS. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, publish to-day, "Broken Lights," by FRANCES POWER COBB, well known as a personal friend of Theodore Parker, and as the writer of the Introduction to his Works, published in England. A prominent and elegant writer she speaks of it:

"This work is in the nature of a review of the whole late religious movement, of which the essays and reviews of Bishop Colenso's book, and Theodore Parker's writings, and Renan's Life of Jesus, are portions. It is very interesting, and very able. The author does not distinctly state her own position; but it is pretty clear that she goes as far as any of the writers she comments on."

THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the organs of the Brain; designed for learners. In this head, all the newly-discovered organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by booksellers and druggists. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TO GENTLEMEN.
FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. MCKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

FURNITURE,
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDY, ETC.
The subscribers are prepared to show samples of fine wines, brandies and gin at their store, No. 505 Broadway, and to sell from stock or from the Custom-house. The articles were selected in Europe by a gentleman of experience, with a view specially to the want and tastes of consumers, and are confidently recommended for their superior quality and purity.
Orders for the supply of families solicited.
S. HAWK & CO.

ENGLISH SOLES AND SCOTCH SALMON FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—FOR SALE—Scotch Grouse, Soles, Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, English Pickles, Saxon Cheese, Bacon Hams, &c. A few cases fine imported Sherry, $30 per dozen; Port, $35; London Porter, $5 50; Salts' Burton Ale, $5 50; Mushroom Catsup, $1 50 per quart bottle; English Mustard, Roberts, Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

DEAF PERSONS ARE REFERRED TO Dr. HARTLEY'S advertisement on the last page of to-day's paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
THE BOOK THAT SELLS ITSELF
WITHOUT THE AID OF
THE PRESS.

Harper's Weekly, in noticing the THIRD BOOK OF THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE, says:

"'The Gospel of Peace,' Part 3, has been published for a few weeks, but, as usual, has received little attention from the press. It is remarkable that THE MOST POPULAR BROCHURE OF THE WAR should have made its way into universal recognition without newspaper assistance of any kind. Nor is it less remarkable that a literary secret of the kind should have been so long and faithfully kept. A great many persons are sure that they know the author, but their assertions are still inquisitive. Whoever he may be, he may congratulate himself that he has reached and enlightened many a mind that would otherwise have been ignorant, indifferent, or confused in the great struggle. The

BROAD HUMOR,
THE FELICITOUS ALLUSION,
THE TRENCHANT TRUTH-TELLING,

and the familiarity with all the curvatures of the New-York 'ring,' are as striking in this part as in the others."

The *London Spectator*, in noticing the second Book, says:

"The history of the war from the first invasion of Maryland to the taking of Vicksburgh, is narrated in Biblical language, with

INFINITE HUMOUR."

BOOK THIRD
contains, among other things,
THE LIFE OF PSHAWDEE,
the
DISCIPLE OF PHERNANDIWUH,
a history of
THE GREAT FAIR IN GOTHAM,
and certain of
THE PARABLES OF ABRAHAM.
Books First, Second and Third
NOW READY,
and sent post-paid, on receipt of
20 cents each.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY
No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE NEW GHOST MARVEL!
A NOVEL AND UNIQUE PARLOR AMUSEMENT.
GHOSTS PRODUCED
without apparatus, machinery or expense,
of all sizes,
and of any color,
upon the wall, the ceiling, the doors, the curtains, or any white surface whatever.

The subscriber has just published a quarto volume, with numerous illustrations of ghostly and amusing figures, which, by the simple operation of a well-known principle in optics, can be reproduced to the spectator of life or colossal size, on any light or white surface. The title of the book is

SPECTROPIA;
or,
SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS,

SHOWING GHOSTS EVERYWHERE AND OF AN

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 37 and 39 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert C. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. R. B. Tenbelle, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applicat ons may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's Bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 12th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
an English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal, at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 623 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 84, 86 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway. H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. P. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 21th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 2-th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Ball, Black & Co.'s, No. 674 Broadway; at Crowen's, No. 845, Corwin's, No. 1,165, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 152 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 76 Madison-avenue. This institution, located in New-York in 1851, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS EISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,212 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the room, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 12th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Pompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 164 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 21 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 8 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 15. For particulars, see circular at APPLETONS', or address the Principal, A. STEBBINS, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 206 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

BRIDGE-FAMILY SCHOOL—STUDIO Building, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 5, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS [illegible]'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] West 34th-st., will reopen on [illegible]DAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their [illegible] for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., on [illegible] Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens [illegible]DAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES CALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 34th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 22d-st.

MRS GRIFFIN WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 35th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 12 4th-av., Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 6th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. SERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 12th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 20th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to GYROS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 34th and 35th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. $4 50 per week for board, washing and fuel. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. ORAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstelner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 15th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,212 Broadway, one door below 30th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 12th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 36th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 140 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison ave., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to Dr. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 83 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 11th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School, at No. 82 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 66 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,194 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. [illegible] West 35th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,124 Broadway, three doors above 26th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, LL. D., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, E. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. E. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Berry,	Wm. Frost,	W. A. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talcot,
A. W. Caufield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lehontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence in the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. JANDREU.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 15th-st.,
One door from Union-square.

Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-GERRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 14 Lexington-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (103d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 22 Madison-av., second door from 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 836 West 33d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of Mitchelstown parish, Bristol, &c. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eisenbrodt, Manlan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, C. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. P. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MISS H. N. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $150. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-st. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEVERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 36 Madison-av.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 689 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. D. E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing teachers, trustees, parents, principals and pupils. Teachers of all branches, and correspondents in every town required. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens September 12. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to college, West Point, and the Naval School. Circulars, No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 761 and 913 Broadway.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEOTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 62 West 21st-st.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 5 Bond-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING wants a situation as principal or assistant teacher of English in a school, or to give tuition in French and English in a private family. Address E. K., Union-square Post-office.

A LADY, QUALIFIED BY EDUCATION and experience, wishes a position in a first-class school, or at the head of a permanent boarding pupils. Address Mrs. MANN, Station G, Broadway Post-office.

A CLASSICAL TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience as a successful teacher and a good disciplinarian, desires an engagement. best of reference given. Address CLASSIC, Station D, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—AN ENGLISH AND classical teacher wanted in a first-class boarding-school. Apply TO-DAY at No. 41 Water-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH GOVerness, in a young ladies' school. Address A. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SELECT school; good situation. Address TEACHER, Rye N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Clean and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REdemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1838. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—It by the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instruction in his new and infallible treatment on the specific disease of his genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how he has cured so many cases of long standing, some requiring the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc; all so, how hip diseases can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.
DR. J. DE MILT,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to mar

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The four fine splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the season, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,284 tons.....400-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,284 tons.....400-horse power
NORMANDIE.....(Afloat).....400-horse power
FRANCE.....Building.....400-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building.....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire fleet, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. BOCANDE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$90 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

A Medical attendance free of charges.

For freight or passage, apply to

AMO. MAURICIUS, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	2,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,272	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,270	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,168	Brown.
VIRGINIA	3,276	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Brown.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA—three New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
NORTH AMERICA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

Short route to California.

VIA NICARAGUA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,

from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,

Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S.

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 16.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,064 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,017, the *Day Star* 2,718, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,782. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	9	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship

COSTA RICA,

E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE,

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Cates, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions

Saloon Cabin	$130	Intermediate	$60
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship

NORTH AMERICA,

2,000 tons burden,

CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS.....$80

The U. S. mail steamship

GEORGE CROMWELL,

CAPTAIN E. E. VAILL,

Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DARW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day of the sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, Parsons Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No 47 North River on SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 12 M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M. Passengers requested to be on board by 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE FUEL AND EXPENSE in grates, use W. W. TUPPER & CO.'S Patent Grates for steamships, steamboats and stationary boilers. Office 71 Wall-st., between Water and Front-sts.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SEA SIDE AND ATLANTIC.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $3. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10:21 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:27 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. OLER,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harndon's Express Office, No. 14 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Talman, form a Day Line for Albany from Cheshouse-st. at 7 A. M. and 6th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked west and north.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jayst. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 8 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Deshrosses st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 22 Bond-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¾ miles: 27 entries. Premium $400, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages, 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile: 19 entries. Premium $100, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles: 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

E. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

TWENTY MILE TROT.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock,

when the great twenty mile match against time will be trotted. The gelding *Capt. McGowan* is matched to trot to wagon

TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR.

The backer of time lays $1,000 to $500 that he cannot accomplish this feat. The only horses that ever trotted twenty miles within the hour were Trustee and Lady Fulton, both of whom went in harness.

The match is made good day and good track. In addition to the morning trains, one will leave Hunter's Point at 2¾ P. M. The boat from James' Slip at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$300

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20

For the year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

TO BE

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35

For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,

AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Aliens and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,

Office, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL.
Authorized Agents.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE,

NO. 247 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN PREMIUMS—$600,000.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft [illegible] Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable [illegible] exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars [illegible]up.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

N. B.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $24 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED—CONTRACT PHYSICIANS FOR THE Army of the Potomac, for the Department of Virginia, for the Department of Arkansas, and for the Department of Washington.

Compensation, $150 per month at Hospital; $113 33 in the field, with free transportation. Apply personally to MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 126 Bleecker-st.

DISCHARGED & WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of reserve regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NOT filled their quota of men can be furnished with volunteers and substitutes, by applying at the Banking Rooms of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.
SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THIS EVENING
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., T. J. Hind, and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Baron.....M. J. H. Stoddart
Doors open at 7½; performance commence at 7:45.
Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; private boxes, $5, $8 and $10 each.
In active preparation an entirely new dramatisation of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

(Corner Broadway and Broome-st.)

MANAGER.....GEORGE WOOD
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Our great Comic Artist, JOHN E. OWENS,
is now exciting a genuine and unparalleled furore by his splendid impersonations of JOHN BATTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's sparkling comedy,
VICTIMS,
and of
SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE,
in the American Comic Drama,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Pronounced by the entire press of this City the greatest comic triumphs ever witnessed in New-York.
Mr. OWENS renders these famous characters
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c. Secured Seats, 75c.
Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $325,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M. the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts of Potomac marble.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PULLIES, Shafting, &c.—FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 117 Liberty-st., near Greenwich, two steam engines, 10 and 40 horse, 2 steam boilers, pullies, from 8 to 6 inches, lot of scrap iron, office furniture, &c. Deposits required.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 48 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW GYMNASTIC WORKS.

BY J. MADISON WATSON.

I. The Manual of Calisthenics. A Drill Book. Price $1 25.
II. The Hand-Book of Calisthenics and Gymnastics. Price $2.

Each volume is an 8vo., printed on fine and heavy tinted paper, profusely and richly illustrated from original designs, with music to accompany the exercises, and all modes of marking time. These works are warranted to surpass all others on physical culture in the successful and harmonious blending of the scientific and the practical; in the extent, variety and completeness of the classes of movements, and in the adaptation of the exercises to the wants of both sexes and persons of all ages, either as individuals or in classes. In the first volume, all the exercises are executed without the use of apparatus; in the second, complete courses of exercises are given both with and without apparatus.

To consumptives, dyspeptics, invalids in general and the sedentary; to all who wish to secure physical beauty, muscular strength and robust health, the use of these books a single season will be worth a thousand times the cost. They are complete guides to families and schools, and are already used in nearly all the public schools of New

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

MASS MEETING OF THE CIGAR TRADE.

Speeches by Messrs. J. D. Williamson, Robert C. Crowe and Others.

Following the example of their brother workingmen the iron workers, the workers in wood, the engravers, printers, lithographers and others, the workingmen of the segar trade held a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of adding their indorsement to that of the Citizens Association.

The members of the segar trade met at their rooms in East Broadway early in the evening, formed in procession, and headed by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, marched through the Bowery to Grand-street, through Grand-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Eighth-street and thence to the Cooper Institute. The procession was a very large and enthusiastic one. Near the right of the line was a large wagon, drawn by six powerful horses, and in the wagon were a number of busy-fingered little fairies putting tobacco in tin-foil packages as fast as possible, and distributing the packages to the crowd as they passed along. Each gentleman in the procession carried either a torch or a handsomely-colored lantern, and it was a very successful affair.

Among the banners were the following:

"The Citizen's Association—we hail its advent as one of the most important events of the age. Let the people one and all unite with it."

"Segar-makers and Workers in Tobacco—we rejoice in being able to cooperate with the Citizen's Association."

"No packed primary meetings. Free voting—open nominations. The only test for office—Is he honest, is he capable."

Arriving at Cooper Institute, after all were seated, the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. JOHN G. WOOLSEY as President. After a brief but excellent speech in which he showed plainly to his fellow-workingmen the manner in which the City Government is now managed, he urged them strongly to support the Citizens' Association, and by so doing elect honest and capable men to office.

The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents—Edmund Burke, Joseph Hall, Rafeal Vegar, S. S. Edmondson, Wm. Boges, John McCaffil, Augustus Rats, Wm. Cashe, Joseph Rattner, Peter Macqueu, L. Brown, Edward Sykes, Samuel Solomons, Lewis Frentice, Joseph Prince, Saul Solomons, Frank Baxter, Nicholas Gabe, Henry Stein, Alexander Rice, Barnard Mertikake, Y. De Vallo, D. Leroy, Terence Ryan, Kelly Moses, Abraham Nott, Reuben Cohen, Lazarus Harris, Michael Gumperts, Hart. Jacobs, Henry Mack, Thomas Maskell, James Sutton.

Secretaries—Walter Woolfsen, George Levy, Julius Weisner, George Zolicoffer, Wm. R. Eling, Joseph De Leon, Henry Herman, Morris Rothchild.

After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Government of our City has ceased to command the confidence of all honest and industrious citizens, and especially the great masses of the workingmen, who constitute the majority of the population, and who are, therefore, the most deeply interested in securing and maintaining a pure, efficient and economical administration of all the various departments which constitute said government, to the end that their rights may be protected, their homes and firesides secured, and their honest earnings preserved from the squandering of excessive and unjust taxation; and

Whereas, through corrupt officials, who, by packed primary elections and party machinery, have gradually crept into power, and now control the various branches of our City Government, all these our rights, have been disregarded, and, instead of governing for the good of the people, they have reversed the great principle that governments are for the good of the governed, and made that of our City subservient to their own ends, and for the benefit of partisans and favorites, by a system of squandering the public revenues, whereby taxation has reached the enormous sum of $45,000,000 per annum, being $15 per head for every man, woman and child in the City; $200 per head for every voter, and $83 for every working mechanic of nine during the entire year; neglecting sanitary regulations, thus endangering life and engendering disease; by leaving our streets uncleaned; by entirely overlooking the homes of vast numbers of honest laboring men rendered sickly and cheerless by ill ventilation, crowded apartments, and the nauseous effluvia of filthy and decaying matter; by giving our markets up to the control of speculators and middlemen, thereby enhancing, by at least 45 per cent., the cost of every article of food, and that oftimes of inferior quality. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the cigar makers of the City of New-York, as one of the great industrial classes of the City, do hereby declare that it is our earnest conviction that the time has fully come for the masses who labor, for the honest citizen, of whatever name or creed, to enter heartily into the great work of getting political tricksters and party hacks out of office, and putting in their stead men who are wanted by the people to represent them and protect their rights; who will not buy their way to the City Treasury in order to make a "big thing" out of the people's money, wrung from them by unjust taxation, and which the industrial classes have for the most part to pay in the shape of high rents and exorbitant prices for food, clothing, and all the necessaries and comforts of life.

Resolved, That we want no party politics in our City affairs—we have tried this long enough. Our politics are, honesty and capability in City officials; an economy and vigor in every department of its government that will diminish every expenditure to a sum absolutely necessary to accomplish thoroughly the object to which it is appropriated, making no allowance for the pockets of political demagogues and their greedy partisans; faithful and impartial action in leasing the public property of our City—its markets, wharves and piers, its ferries, and whatever may be a source of revenue, so that the income therefrom may be the largest practicable, and all applied to reduce the burdens of our taxation.

Resolved, That we condemn the substitution of convict labor on Blackwell's Island for the work of the honest man arriving to support a dependent family, thereby favoring some friendly contractor, who cares only to "get money in his purse," even though it should entail pauperism upon the industrious and deserving workingmen.

Resolved, That the establishment of markets throughout the City where the farmer may sell his produce directly to the consumer without the intervention of speculators and middlemen would relieve us from a grievous burden, and we heartily indorse and earnestly commend the efforts of "The Citizens' Association" to secure this great boon to the people.

Resolved, That we hail as one of the noblest institutions of the age "The Citizens' Association of New-York" in its faithful endeavors to arouse the citizen to his duties and his rights; in its fearless exposition of municipal corruption; its denunciation of the acts of dishonest politicians—their neglect of duty, the burdens of waste and extravagance endured by a wronged and suffering people; and especially in its earnest attempt to secure to honest and capable men for our City offices, by whom the workingman may be represented, his rights, his needs, his sufferings understood and cared for; in the unfailing labor of its Sanitary Board to preserve health, and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases; in the great talent of its Legal Board, freely given, to expose and follow up dishonesty, neglect and inefficiency in our officials; as well as in the hearty cooperation of its other Boards of Education and Engineering—all directed to the one great object of bettering the social, physical, and pecuniary condition of the people: with no selfish ends to gain, no ambition to gratify, the Citizen's Association demands the unqualified approval and support of every good man and honest citizen, and we, the cigar makers of New-York, hereby pledge ourselves to stand by its principles, and support unflinchingly the candidates nominated as their exponents at the polls in the ensuing municipal elections, and hereby enroll ourselves as members of said Association.

The President then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. J. S. WILLIAMSON, who briefly explained to the audience the objects and aims of the Citizens' Association. Showed to them the great amount of taxes they were obliged to pay for their markets and the very limited benefits they received in return. Spoke strongly of the necessity for a new and reliable board of education, and explained the evils which now existed; said that in this City there were now some 60,000 poor children running the streets, learning to be thieves and pickpockets, who, under proper guidance, might become good and quiet citizens. Spoke strongly against the practice of bringing the labor of the convicts of Blackwell's Island in competition with that of honest men, and the immense sums of money made by politicians by such contracts. He spoke also of the illegal practice of City officials being interested in contracts, and earnestly urged the people to come forward at the next municipal election, and by their votes prove that they would no longer submit to such an unjust rule as they were now living under.

His remarks were very well received. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his speech was heartily cheered.

Speeches were then made by Mr. ROBERT C. CROWE, Mr. KEEN, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Music at Central Park.

The following is the programme of music by the Central Park Band, on the Mall, this afternoon, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, weather being favorable:

PART I.
Park March.

1. Overture, "Dieter and Sweet".....Suppe
2. Song, "Die Schwalbens Abschied".....Kucker
3. Frederick's Schottisch.....Kuhner

PART II.

4. Grand March from the new opera of "Conege, Queen of Saba".....Gounod
5. Overture to "Midsummer's Night Dream".....Mendelssohn
6. Apollo Quick March.....Kechelier
7. Selection from "Robert L'Diable".....Meyerbeer

PART III.

8. Parade March.....
9. Southern "Green Hill".....Bartholomeaux
10. Bavarian Quadrille.....H. B. Dodworth
11. Quickstep "Wood Health".....Jullien
National Pot-Pourri.....Hamm

VISIT OF THE POLISH AND BOHEMIAN SOCIETIES TO THE MAYOR.—

The Bohemian and Polish Societies of this City paid a complimentary visit to Mayor GUNTHER yesterday forenoon. About one hundred members were present, who marched into the Park accompanied by a band of music, and displaying two handsome banners, representing the two nationalities. The Mayor went out to receive them, and was addressed by the President of the Polish Society, who spoke of the sufferings undergone by the two nations, and the hope of freedom that yet survived among them. Mayor GUNTHER briefly replied, assuring them of his entire sympathy, and his desire to aid the societies in any way that lay in his power.

THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.

SCOTTISH GAMES AT JONES' WOOD.

AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD.

On Thursday, the eighth annual celebration of the New-York Caledonian Club took place at Jones' Wood. The genuine old-fashioned Scottish games were entered into with a zest seldom equaled, and the feats accomplished were generally superior to any ever witnessed here. The grounds were densely packed, and it is estimated that there were over twenty-five thousand people present. Yet, notwithstanding this immense gathering, there was not a single disturbance of any kind, and the police report that not one arrest was made. A higher compliment to the gentlemen composing the club and their visitors it would be almost impossible to offer.

The grounds presented a most picturesque and novel appearance. The very rich and beautiful costumes of the chieftains and members of the club, with the neat and tasty dresses of their wives and lassies, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The excellent music furnished by Robertson's Band and the pipes of the club added to the pleasure of the gathering, and the general good humor and the spirit of friendship and good will, mingled with the spirit of fun, which existed among all, made the enjoyment almost if not quite perfect. The different platforms were kept constantly filled with merry dancers. Songs in praise of auld Scotia were everywhere heard, and merriment reigned supreme.

In the most favorable portion of the wood a large circle was formed, the crowd being kept back by a rope, and within it the games and exercises took place. At 10 o'clock the circle was cleared by order of Chieftain GEORGE MITCHELL, and the sports of the day commenced with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, which was followed by—1. Putting the Heavy Stone; 2. Putting the Light Stone; 3. Throwing the Heavy Hammer; 4. Throwing the Light Hammer; 5. The Running Jump; 6. The Standing Jump; 7. The Broadsword Dance; 8. The Short Race; 9. The Boys' Race; 10. Vaulting with the Pole; 11. The Long Race; 12. Tossing the Caber; 13. The Highland Fling; 14. The Sack Race; 15. The Standing High Leap; 16. The Running High Leap; 17. The Hurdle Race; 18. Boys' Hurdle Race; 19. Hop, Step and Jump; 20. The Wheelbarrow Race. At the middle of the programme, an intermission of one hour was had, when the members of the club and their guests sat down to an excellent dinner, and did it full justice too. Excellent wines were then discussed, and toasts offered, after which all returned to the field, some to participate in, and others to witness the remaining exercises. After they were concluded, the crowd dispersed with hearty cheers for the New-York Caledonian Club.

The members of the club then took the cars down to Fourteenth-street, there formed and marched down Broadway to their rooms at the Mercer House, where the prizes were to be distributed.

The judges, Messrs. JAMES NICHOLSON, JAMES MCLELLAN, THOMAS KINNEAR, ANDREW RUTHERFURD and THOMAS FLEMMING, are entitled to great credit, both for the care they took in examining before deciding, and the impartiality with which their decisions were made.

Arriving at the Mercer House, all were ordered to be seated, and at the suggestion of Chief MITCHELL, punch was administered to all before business was commenced. That finished and a bite of lunch taken, Mr JAMES NICHOLSON awarded the prizes and announced the decisions, which were as follows:

FOR PUTTING THE HEAVY STONE.

First prize—Andrew Forman, who put stone 27 feet.

Second prize—George Grassock, who put stone 26 feet 5 inches.

PUTTING LIGHT STONE.

First prize—A. Henderson, 31 feet 4 inches.
Second prize—George Grassock, 31 feet 3½ inches.

THROWING THE HEAVY HAMMER.

First prize—John Goldie, distance 68 feet 4 inches.
Second prize—Geo. Grassock, distance 67 feet.

THROWING THE LIGHT HAMMER.

First prize—John Goldie, distance 88 feet 11 inches.
Second prize—Geo. Grassock, distance 81 feet 8 inches.

STANDING JUMP.

First prize—A. Forman, distance 10 feet 6 inches.
Second prize—John Goldie, distance 9 feet 11 inches.

RUNNING JUMP.

First prize—A. Forman, distance 17 feet 6 inches.
Second prize—John Goldie, distance 15 feet.

SWORD DANCE.

First prize—L. D. Robertson.
Second prize—John Taylor.

SHORT RACE.

First prize—John Goldie.
Second prize—A. Forman.

BOYS' RACE.

First prize—Master John Robertson.
Second prize—Master John Manson.

VAULTING WITH THE POLE.

First prize—George Goldie, height 8 feet 3 inches.
Second prize—A. Forman, height 8 feet.

LONG RACE.

First prize—Adam Walker.
Second prize—Thomas Nicol.

TOSSING THE CABER.

First prize—James Stewart.
Second prize—Geo. Grassock.

HIGHLAND FLING.

First prize—John Taylor.
Second prize—L. D. Robertson.

SACK RACE.

First prize—Lewis Forest.
Second prize—L. D. Robertson.

HIGH LEAP.

First prize—George Goldie, height 4 feet 6 inches.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP.

First prize—John Goldie, height 4 feet 11 inches.
Second prize—George Goldie, height 4 feet 10 inches.

HURDLE RACE.

First prize—Adam Walker.
Second prize—Thomas Nicol.

BOYS' HURDLE RACE.

First prize—Master William Cunningham.
Second prize—Master John Manson.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

First prize—Andrew Forman—distance 37 feet 8 inches.
Second prize—George Goldie—distance 36 feet 10 inches.

WHEELBARROW RACE.

First prize—Duncan Miller.
Second prize—Lewis Forrest.

The announcement of the decisions was heartily applauded, and each victor as he went up to the table to claim his prize, was loudly cheered. After all the prizes had been given out, more punch was served. Toasts were offered and speeches made by Chief GEORGE MITCHELL, Chief GRANT, of the Boston Club, Mr. RUTHERFURD, a Baillie of the City of Glasgow, and now on a short visit to this country, and many others. When, after the singing of several national songs by members of the club, all joined in the old familiar "Auld Lang Syne," after which the meeting adjourned and the members returned to their homes quite tired, but heartily and entirely pleased and satisfied with the enjoyment of the day and evening.

The favorites in the various games were Messrs. Andrew Forman, John Goldie, George Goldie, Jas. Stewart, George Grassock, Adam Walker and Thos. Nicol. Their feats were all very handsomely applauded, and elicited the hearty applause of the multitude. The Committee of Arrangements to whom the guests and the public are indebted for the many courtesies extended consisted of Chief George Mitchell, Chairman; Second Chieftain Wm. Manson, Treasurer; Third Chieftain, John Watt, Secretary; Cransmen John McInnes, Wm. D. Smith.

Among the distinguished guests were THOMAS FLEMING, Esq., President of the Neptune Club; THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq., of the Board of Fire Commissioners; JOHN T. HAMEL, President of the Board of Aldermen; Miss KATE J. BOYD, editress of the New-York *Monthly*, and many others.

Previous to the commencement of the exercises, Mr. D. ROWE GOTHAM took an excellent imperial photograph of the chieftains and members of the club in the Woods and in their full costumes.

Capt. HART, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was present with a squad of men, and rendered much valuable service in directing the people where to go to see the games and how best to enjoy themselves; other than that his services were not needed. He says the assemblage was the most orderly and the best conducted of any he has seen this season.

The Quota of the City.

Supervisor ORIBON BLUNT, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, who left this City some days since and, in company with Col. STEPHENSON, went to Washington to seek a correction of the naval enlistment recently allowed to Brooklyn, returned yesterday afternoon. His mission did not prove a successful one. The decision of the Commissioners had been approved, and it was a difficult matter to get the correction made.

Mr. BLUNT called attention to some naval enlistments, of a well-authenticated nature, which had never been credited. They were promptly allowed, and, together with other just claims, sufficient were received to free New-York from the draft. This was officially stated in the War Department; so there is no doubt about it at all.

The Washington authorities state that recruits are going forward at the rate of 5,000 a day, and desire that volunteering should be kept up, so that the army might be constantly in perfect order.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Paterson Fall Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Passaic County Association of New-Jersey, which commences at Paterson on Tuesday next, not only bids fair to thoroughly eclipse the Spring meeting of "that ilk," but to throw into the shade the recently passed meeting of Saratoga, brilliant as was that gathering, and brilliant its racing results and future prospects.

The grass was green when the Spring meeting at Paterson took place, and there were many skeptics who shook their heads and doubted the success of the racing sucking among meetings destined to become facts in our subsequent annals of the turf. The high-toned character of the management of the Paterson Spring meeting; the "vim" and energy displayed by the gentlemen composing the association, in all the details of the meeting; the determined way in which they from the outset evinced not only their desire, but determination to render the Paterson meeting unexceptionable in all its characteristics, at once won the cordial admiration and support of all who desired to see racing in the North redeemed from the degraded position it had too long held, and once more established as a pastime worthy of the patronage of the best and purest of the land, in place of being one by which a parcel of sharps and sharks (*arcades ambo*) obtained their ill-gotten daily bread.

The high-handed, but well-timed, even justice dealt out by the Patterson committee at their Spring meeting, at once convinced those who had been accustomed to rule the roast at our racing meetings, (if such hitherto they could be called,) that their reign was over, and that henceforth, rising from its continued immersion in the slough of despond, racing in the North was regenerated. If any doubt still remained on the mind of the most credulous disciple of the old school, Saratoga settled that question. Here many of the same gentlemen who had the sway at the Patterson-Spring gathering, were at the head of affairs, and the result was one of the best managed, admirably conducted and sport-producing meetings that has been known on this continent for a long series of years. For the first time "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant" the course was literally crowded with the best and fairest of the land. The ladies (and the name was legion) were first astonished and next delighted beyond measure. Their old time imaginary prejudices that a race course was not a proper place for ladies to be seen at, vanished into thin air.

Nearly the same management conducts the coming Paterson meeting, and the same excellent results may be reasonably anticipated, where high-toned, honorable and true gentlemanly feeling pervades all the arrangements.

There will not only be an abundance of sport, but an abundance of horses to contest the palm in each race, as will be seen by the list of stables already at Paterson or its immediate vicinity, which we append. The Association, during the three days over which the meeting extends, give no less than $5,000 in stakes and purses. There are four great events of the meeting, viz: the Jersey St. Leger, for which twenty-seven horses are entered; the Trial Stakes, for two year olds, with nineteen entries; the Sequel Stakes, for which twelve are entered, and the Hurdle Race, which comes off on the second day of the meeting—a thoroughbred English affair, which created the most intense excitement at Saratoga. The same and several other Canada steeplechasers are on their way to Paterson, to contest the prize there. The horses in this race have to take flying leaps over eight rows of hurdles, in making the required distance.

For the St. Leger race Kentucky is the present favorite, although there are some think Arcola is destined to take the shine out of him. There is also another, Alverstone, who must not be forgotten. The two-year old race will be deeply interesting, for it is comparatively "a dark one," but it is idle to speculate so far in advance on the prospects of a meeting which will inevitably produce so many keen and closely contested races. For full particulars of the railway arrangements we refer our readers to the advertisement.

LIST OF HORSES NOW IN TRAINING.

Mr. John Hunter, (Mr. A. J. Miner, trainer,) Paterson, has: b. c. Kentucky, b. c. Arcola, 3 yr. old; also, b. c. Copeck, 4 ys.; and the following 2 yr. old: b. f. Saratoga, blk. f. Lenoir, ch. f. Waxlight, ch. f. Mary Howell, and ch. f. Oleata.

Mr. James S. Watson, (Mr. Littlefield, trainer,) Meadowbrook Farm, Bergen Co., N. J., has: b. c. Capt. Moore, and ch. c. Aldebaran, and br. f. Miss Hays, by Lexington, d. Kate Hays, all 4 ys. old; also, b. c. by Lexington, d. Julia; ch. c. Monitor, by Imo. Balrownie, 2 yr. olds; and br. g. by Two Bits, d. Nannie Lewis, 3 ys. old.

Mr. T. B. Read, of Ohio, (David McCoon, trainer,) at Paterson, has b. f. Verbena by Kt. of St. George, d. Evergreen, four years old; ch. c. Lexington, by Lexington, three years old; and b. f. Gentle Annie, by Ringold, out of Ben Bowers, dam three years old.

Mr. Charles Wheatley, Kentucky, has at Paterson ch. c. by Mahmmet; ch. c. Ringmaster by Ringold, b. f. by Kt. of St. George, and ch. f. by Lexington, three years old, and br. f. by Imp. Sovereign, two years old, (a very fine lot indeed.)

Mr. J. Pincus, Paterson, has ch. c. Eagle, by Vandal, d. by Imp. Sovereign, 3 ys. (3d in Derby) and b. m. J. R. Rowan, 6 ys. old.

Mr. W. H. Strong, Paterson, has ch. h. Punch, by Manomet, 5 ys, and ch. c. Garabaldi, 4 ys. old.

Mr. P. C. Bush, Jamesburgh, N. J., has ch. c. Fleetwing, 4 ys. old; b. f. Lurline, by Kt. of St. G., 3 ys., and perhaps some others.

Mr. F. Forrest, (Chas. S. Lloyd, trainer,) Holmdall, N. J., has g. c., b. f. and b. c., by imp. Eclipse, all 3 ys. old, and perhaps some others.

Messrs. Bowie and Hall, Maryland, have blk. c. Velvet, by Kt. of St. George, 3 ys., and ch. c. Baltimore, by Revenue, (very fine, but beaten at Saratoga,) 2 ys., and g. c. Richmond, by Two Bits, 2 ys.

I do not know what Dr. Weldon or Capt. Moore have in hand; think they can tell at the *Spirit* office. I believe the latter has b. c. by Lexington, and br. m. by Kt. of St. G., both 3 ys. old, and the Doctor should have Charlotte F, if not sold.

Reporter, Thunder, Pattl, Annie and some others, P. C. Bush, with a stable of six now, in Canada and expected here.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—Purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

R. Walker named Irish Maid	3	2	1	2	1
Owner named Charlie Wooley	2	1	2	1	2
H. Woodruff entered Lady McClelland	4	4	4	3	3
— McRoberts entered Creeping Jennie	4	3	3	4	r.o.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:39; half, 1:19; mile, 2:42.
Second Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:23; mile, 2:47.
Third Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:23; mile, 2:44.
Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:22; mile, 2:43.
Fifth Heat—Quarter, 00:42; half, 1:22; mile, 2:45.
Sixth Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:23; mile, 2:44½.

Wooley was the favorite at starting at even against the field.

SAME DAY.—Stake of $200, mile heats, best three in five.

Owner named b. g. Billy Button, in harness	1	2	1
— McRoberts named s. g. Royal Charlie, to wagon	2	1	2
Mr. Rowley named b. g. Napoleon IV., in harness	3	3	3

Time—2:58½, 2:53—2:54—3:51.

SAME DAY.—Match of $300 between two road horses, mile heats, best three in five.

Owner named gr. g. General	1	1	1
Owner named bay mare	2	2	dr,

Time—3.02—2:59.

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK.

The return match between these two celebrated cricket clubs was commenced at Camden, N. J., on Thursday, the result of that day's play being in favor of the Philadelphia eleven by the score of the first innings, which marked 69 runs for the New-York, against 106 for Philadelphia. The New-Yorkers had entered on their second innings, and obtained 32 runs for the loss of four wickets. In the first innings of New-York, HIGHAM scored 32, and HUDSON 16 runs. On the side of Philadelphia, HUNT added 28, (not out,) and G. M. NEWBALL 15.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

These two leading ball associations will play a grand match at the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, L. I., on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock P. M., being the postponed game of Monday last.

ENTERPRISE, OF BROOKLYN, VS. GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon these two clubs played a game on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, which resulted in a victory for the Enterprise by a score of 17 to 11. Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club, discharged the duties of umpire impartially.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Attempts were made yesterday to pass counterfeit $100 bills on the North Bank, of Boston, Mass., but without success. No arrests were made.

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

[The following correspondence was received at so late an hour on Friday that it appeared in only a portion of our edition. We therefore reprint it.]

Letter of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan:

SIR: The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of that convention whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, who attended and watched the proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of those objects was the guiding and impelling motive in their mind.

And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in the selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country *union, peace and constitutional liberty.*

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Chairman; JOHN Bigler, of California; Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; John Merritt, of Delaware; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan; Joseph E. Smith, of Maine; George H. Carman, of Maryland; Benjamin Stark, of Oregon; John M. Douglas, of Illinois; Charles Negus, of Iowa; John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Wilson Shannon, of Kansas; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; C. H. Berry, of Minnesota; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; C. G. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire; Geo. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey; Walter F. Burch, of Missouri; John A. Green, Jr., of New-York; W. T. Sprague, of Wisconsin.

Reply of Gen. McClellan.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The reëstablishment of the Union in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country to secure such peace, reëstablish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, reëstablish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of states, and the pending authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

LAW REPORTS.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the week past: August Rockman, Mary Jane Husted, Mary Maide, Samuel M. Walter, John V. Lewis, Henry Bamberger, John P. Ivenda, Thomas Roach, Frederick Kaman, James L. Harrison, George S. Fox, Maria Cohen, Rebecca Moses, Ann Gillespie, Pauline Kroilpfeiffer, George Alton and Bernard Fox. The will of Bernard Fox gives the sum of $20 to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum.

THE STONINGTON LINE.—The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Boston and New-York line, brought in on Thursday morning 721 passengers.

The Pennsylvania State Guard.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Sept. 9.

Between thirty and forty organizations have been granted at the State Inspector-General's Office to parties recruiting for five regiments, to be organized immediately for a State Guard. When authority thus to recruit was issued by the Inspector-General, it was not calculated that troops could be immediately raised for the State service. The impending draft and the fact that sub-military districts are paying large bounties to fill quotas, acted as a bar to all efforts to secure volunteers for the State Guard.

As soon, however, as the draft has been made, and the National authorities close their recruiting offices, efforts will be made to secure men for the State. It is proposed to locate the camp for the reception, instruction and organization of the troops, at some point west of the Susquehannah, probably in the vicinity of Carlisle. The object of this is to avoid all conflict with the United States authorities, who have now possession of the camps in this vicinity, and to place men to be organized as the State Guard as near the scene of their proposed service as possible, while they are being disciplined.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 9.

HENRY C. LORD declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District. JAMES C. BUTLER was nominated in his stead

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—ANDREW WEBER, of No. 50 Avenue A, at an early hour yesterday morning, was suddenly attacked, knocked down and robbed in the Fourth Ward, by RICHARD TRISTROW, of No. 62 New-Bowery. After WEBER was knocked down, he was brutally beaten until he was insensible, and then his pockets were rifled of all the money and valuables therein. Officer CRAIG subsequently arrested TRISTROW, and he was committed to the Tombs.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	232	100	Mich. Southern	82¼
35,000	do	231¾	100	do	82¼
50,000	do	231¾	500	do	82¼
100	N. Y. Central	b3 128¾	300	do	s10 82¼
100	Erie R.	101¾	100	do	s5 82
500	do	b3 101¾	100	do	s30 82
900	do	b4 101¾	300	do	s3 82
100	Hud. Riv. R. ex-d	118¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	53
200	do	b10 119¾	100	do	b3 53
100	do	s3 119¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	86¼
200	do	119¾	10,000	O. & M. Cer.	b5 45¾
100	do	b3 119¾	10,000	do	45¾
500	Rock Island R.	108¾	After the call, Gold sold at		230
100	do	b3 108¾			
200	do	s3 108¾			

[Advertisement.]

CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.—The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the result; having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & AKLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their discoloration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
White, Holland, best quality only,
at wholesale or retail by
KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
For stores or dwellings,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S East India Coffee is the theme of universal praise by all who use it. For sale by all grocers, at 30 cents per pound, and ask for KENT'S. General Depot, No. 164 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Before your house is fixed up for the Winter, ask your architect to examine the Burglar Alarm Telegraph which protects each window and door. It has never been broken through. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Deaf persons are referred to Dr. HARTLEY'S advertisement on the last page of to-day's paper.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Fall style of gent.'s hats, ready for everybody. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4045. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Second Position at Atlanta.

NO MOVEMENTS IN THE VALLEY.

VIGOROUS PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

THE ARMIES RAPIDLY FILLING UP

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

This department has received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says WILSON and STRADMAN are stirring WHEELER up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end, of him as GILLEM did of MORGAN.

The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Quietness—How the Rebels Bridged Over the Break in the Weldon Road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 8—Evening.

The past two days have been ominously quiet. Hours have passed without a single gun being heard.

The rebels were reported massing on our left, with the intention of attacking us if they found the lines penetrable, but have evidently given up the enterprise, which they would have found a costly one.

At the centre of the line the picket lines have been very friendly of late, but within a day or two strict orders have been given against any intercourse.

A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on a workin party of rebels this afternoon about five o'clock, and quite an interchange of iron compliments took place, but without much harm to either party.

The following dispatch appears in the Richmond *Enquirer:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Sept. 6, 1864.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

SHERMAN has continued his retreat beyond Jonesboro. (Signed,) J. B. HOOD, Maj.-Gen.

The Charleston *Mercury* chronicles the loss of the new blockade-running steamer *Mary Bowers*, which ran on an obstruction near Long Island on Thursday week, proving a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 9.

A number of contrabands came into our lines last night from Chester County.

They report that trains are running on the Weldon Railroad as far as Stony Creek, where supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburgh via Dinwiddie Court-house.

Between five and six hundred wagons are engaged constantly in this business. They also state that all the corn in that country is being pressed by Confederate officers and fed to the animals, leaving farmers none for next season, excepting just enough to say that they did not take all.

W. D. McGREGOR.

An Artillery Duel—Rebels Intrenching Railroads.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Sept. 8, from the Army of the Potomac:

"With the exception of a slight encounter between the enemy's cavalry and our cavalry pickets on the left, there has been no fighting for several days past. The artillerists on both sides fire about enough every day to keep their hands well in practice, but do no great amount of damage. This morning, one of the enemy's batteries, near the centre, opened fire on one of our working parties. A battery of 32-pounders on our side replied after the enemy had fired about three shots, and soon silenced their guns. Our working party was not interrupted in the least.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night a little artillery duel commenced, which afforded quite an interesting pyrotechnical exhibition. The burning fuse of the shell could be seen after leaving the enemy's guns, and could be traced in its flight of several seconds' duration, until it sunk toward the earth near our front line, its feeble light expanding for a moment into a great flash, which, after a short interval, was succeeded by the report of the explosion. From the point where I stood, which was a favorable one, I I saw at one time four of these fiery messengers winging their curvial flight through the air, and suggesting to the imagination the idea of some great bird with flaming wings.

From our centre out toward our left the enemy appear to be working assiduously in the construction of fortifications. It is also said that they appear to be massing troops in heavy force opposite WARREN and PARKE, and our troops there are holding themselves in readiness to resist an attack at any moment.

The number of deserters coming in is, of late, rather large, probably owing to scant rations in the rebel army. Some of them say their allowance of meat and breadstuff is limited to a quarter of a pound of beef and a pint of meal per diem.

The remarkably liberal offer of the rebel authorities to send to their homes in Europe all foreigners who may desert to their lines from our army, is met by one from us to send home those rebel deserters whose homes are within our military lines, and allow others to go North, where their labor will be in good demand and well remunerated. Considering the limited amount of shipping owned by the so-called Confederacy, and the difficulties of getting through blockading fleets, the rebel offer is a decidedly good joke."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes, under date of Sept. 4:

"There is little doubt workmen are steadily employed in building a junction between the Weldon and Southside Railroads. A place about fifteen miles from Petersburgh, and five miles from REAMS' Station, is said to be the spot selected for this junction of the two roads. The performance of such a labor is quite easy, when the greater portion of a corps could be detailed to build the road. This is probably one of the main reasons for the present quietude along our extended front.

While they are attending to the matter we are steadily progressing in laying the City Point Railroad, which will soon be completed to the Yellow House, or Six-mile Station. This will save a vast amount of labor. Mules and men can scarcely stand this constant teaming of fifteen or twenty miles, over indifferent roads, often made impassable by heavy rains.

New men are being drilled in the manual of arms every day. The weather is favorable for such exercise, being cool and delightful. About sixty prisoners were sent in yesterday, the product of small scouting parties, which did not return without a prisoner or two, gathered up during their raids. Owing to the known unhealthy character of this section of country, and the great accession of new men, to whom the soldier's life is unknown, every sanitary precaution is taken to prevent the baneful effects of malaria. Quinine is used in liberal quantities and with apparent success. The sick and wounded are shipped off regularly, so that the few patients remaining in the different hospitals receive excellent attention."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans Sept. 3, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The *Times*, of Sept. 3, has these items of news:

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESTRELLA.

This vessel, which arrived here yesterday, has been engaged on the coast of Texas until within a short time past, when she was ordered to coöperate with the fleet off Mobile, and she was finally ordered to join that portion of the fleet stationed in the Sound. On the morning of the attack on the forts in Mobile Bay, the portion of the fleet in the Sound were ordered to attack Fort Powell, when she approached to within fifteen hundred yards of this fortification and threw a shell in their water tank, scattering destruction; and refugees say she was the cause of the evacuation of this rather formidable rebel stronghold.

On Monday, Aug. 1, this vessel lay a buoy within one mile of Fort Morgan, as a guide to the fleet in entering Mobile Bay, notwithstanding the peril of torpedoes, &c. The following is a list of her officers:

G. P. POMEROY, Acting Master, Commanding; P. H. TAWS, A. A. Paymaster; Wm. H. Kinney, A. A. Surgeon; Robert G. Pope, First Assistant Engineer; George R. Marble, Second Assistant Engineer; James F. Winters, Second Assistant Engineer; Eldridge G. Caswell, Acting Master's Mate; F. A. Sherman, Acting Master's Mate; James Campbell, Acting Master's Mate; Charles Sidney, Acting Master's Mate; John McMahon, Paymaster's Steward.

THE REBEL GEN. H. P. BEE CASHIERED FOR COWARDICE.

A gentleman, recently from Texas, and now in this city, states that the rebel Gen. HAMILTON PRIOLEAN BEE, a native of South Carolina, has been cashiered for cowardice in the face of the enemy. Gen. BEE, it appears, had been appointed to command the division formerly led by Gen. TOM GREEN, of Texas, who was killed on Red River, and was charged with abandoning his command in a subsequent fight with Gen. STEELE, in Arkansas.

Since his disgrace, it is stated, he has professed to be in bad health, and has expressed conviction that a visit to Mexico would be essential to his recovery. He is probably there ov this time. This Gen. BEE is the individual who got drunk on liquor obtained by exchanging military stores belonging to the so-called Confederate States Army for it, and fled from Brownsville in a panic several days before our troops arrived. Before leaving, he invested £39,000 in sterling exchange—so said the Brownsville *Journal*.

He will, probably, after spending a time in Mexico, visit Europe.

THE RAM TENNESSEE.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States iron-clad steamer *Tennessee*, now lying in front of the city. Under the control of men of such acknowledged skill and valor, she will certainly become as great a terror to the rebels as they expected to make her to the Union fleet:

EDWARD P. LULL, Lieutenant Commander, commanding; Charles W. Adams, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Andrew A. Ward, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; John Purdy, 1st Assistant Engineer, in charge; W. C. Lyman, Past Assistant Surgeon; Jeremiah B. Haff, A. A. Paymaster; Wilmot W. Duley, Acting Ensign; J. P. Letick, Acting Ensign; John D. Toppin, 2d Assistant Engineer. Francis C. Goodwin, 3d Assistant Engineer; D. C. Clark, Acting 3d Assistant Engineer; Wm. J. Mack, Acting 3d Assistant Engineer; Joseph Brown, Acting Master's Mate.

A CURIOUS CASE.

From the Picayune, Aug. 30.

ASSISTING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.—Mrs. ANDERSON and her daughter were yesterday tried in the Provost Court, on the charge of aiding the escape of Confederate prisoners and corresponding with them. It appeared on the trial that on the night of the 14th inst., some Confederate prisoners succeeded in escaping from their prison. On the 19th Miss ANDERSON visited the prison, and brought with her some provisions, among which was a loaf of bread in which was concealed two notes, one of which was addressed by a WM. GAY, one of the escaped prisoners, to one of the prisoners, asking him to send by the bearer some clothing, also stating that they were now in the swamp and expected to leave that night. On the discovery of these two notes Miss ANDERSON was called into the office, and seemed much astonished at finding the notes. She said her mother had put up the provisions, and she knew nothing about them. The services of a detective were procured by Col. WOOD. In charge of the prisoners, and the detective repaired to the residence of Mrs. ANDERSON, who at first denied knowing anything about the notes, but afterward admitted she had put them into the bread. She also admitted that she knew where GAY and his companions were, but refused to tell, as she claimed to be a British subject. Both the mother and daughter were sentenced to twelve months each in the Female Prison. In passing this sentence the Judge remarked that he had no the slightest doubt that Mrs. ANDERSON knew where the escaped prisoners were; that he could no more tolerate a violation of the law by a British subject than he could by an American citizen, and that the only way to arrest these violations was to inflict severe and exemplary punishment.

GUERRILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Gertrude*, from Morganza, that the Government steamers *Henry Chouteau* and *White Cloud*, while passing up on Monday last, 29th inst., at 10¾ o'clock, A. M., about three-quarters of a mile above Bayou Sara Island, were fired into by a rebel battery.

They fired about twenty shots, twelve of which took effect in the cabin and hull. We could not learn the amount of damage done to the *Chouteau*, or if any person on board was injured.

The *White Cloud* also received a number of shots, one of which took effect in her steam-pipe, completely disabling her. The gunboat *Kinwood*, coming up at the time, took her in tow out of the reach of the battery.

The gunboat *Lafayette* opened fire on the battery, but received no response from the rebels. The *Choutau* and *White Cloud* then proceeded up, escorted by the gunboats.

Since writing the above the steamers *Henry Choutau* and *White Cloud* have arrived in port.

The officers of the *White Cloud* state that some thirteen shots were fired at their boat, five of which took effect. The shell that struck the steam pipe, carried away first the escape pipe, then partly penetrated the steam pipe to the size of about two inches, from which the steam escaped to the outside of the boat, but injuring no person on board. The shots took effect in the hull about two inches above the water line. No person on board of either boat was injured.

The officers report that they ran by the battery after receiving the damage to the steam pipe—three miles—without the assistance of any boat, and then was taken in tow by the *Choutau* and brought to this city.

FROM NATCHEZ.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

NATCHEZ, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

An expedition, under Col. FARRAR, consisting of cavalry and infantry, left last evening on the *Rocket* for the west side of the river, and proceeded to a point eight miles from Vidalia. We encountered a rebel camp and took it by surprise, the rebels leaving their arms, blankets and camp equipage generally behind them. Many of the boys came home with stockings which the skedaddlers had no time to put on. We killed three of the enemy, captured eight prisoners and forty horses. S.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Occupy Monterey—Juarez Leaves for the Northwest—Mejia Marches on Matamoros.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 2.

By the arrival yesterday of the United States transport *Alliance*, we have advices from Northern Mexico to the 28th ult., which are of the highest interest.

The French force which has long been expected to march on Monterey had reached that city and taken possession. In the meantime President JUAREZ had left for Chihuahua with all his forces and officers of the Government, making no resistance.

Col. QUIROGA, it is said, commanding the military forces of Gov. VIDAURRI, had asked the French to allow him the honor of taking the city in the name of that functionary, but that they had ignored both him his master, and his master's office.

In the meantime Gen. MEJIA was advancing at the head of 4,000 men, from San Luis Potosi, by way of Tula and Ciudad Victoria or Matamoras. His advance had already reached San Fernando, when Gen. CORTINA left for Matamoras, *where he arrived on the* 24th ult.

The French having possession of the Boca del Rio, with a force of about 1,000 men, all communication in that direction was cut off. CORTINA had declared his intention to defend Matamoras against the forces advancing against him; but as he had no adequate means of resistance, and the town is without fortifications, this was evidently impossible.

In the meantime CORTINA has demanded of the merchants, domestic and foreign, a forced loan of $150,000, in specie, of course. As this money could not be used in the defence of the city, the demand was received with great disfavor, by Mexicans of the Liberal party as well as others, and had been resisted. Several persons had been committed to prison in consequence; among them, it is said, Messrs. ZURN and HELD, the acting British and Prussian Consuls.

Col. FISHER, a Tennesseean, lately an officer in the army of President JUAREZ, had left his service and gone to Brownsville. It was said that he was attempting thence to open negotiations with the French at the mouth of the river for the capture of Matamoras by a united French and Confederate force.

Another account has it that the citizens and foreign residents, European and American, of Matamoras, had asked the interposition of the force at Brownsville to prevent the exaction of the forced loan.

Upon the approach of MEJIA or any other attacking force upon his position, CORTINA was expected to retire to Camargo, and thence, if pressed, to the wilder and more distant settlements in the North and West, to conduct guerrilla warfare upon the French.

Upon the Pacific slope the prospects of the Mexican Republic seemed to brighten. It was rumored that great assistance, both material and otherwise, was coming from California, with a heavy emigration to Sonora. For this there is indeed more than rumor—there is an assurance. Manzanillo is strongly fortified, and in all the northern region, on the Pacific side, the cause of President JUAREZ is triumphant.

Vallandigham on McClellan's Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sep. 10.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here yesterday, en route to Pennsylvania, to address the people of the various places; but meeting Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Chairman of Ohio to withdraw his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home. The peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

Serenade to Gen. Anderson.

TRENTON, Friday, Sept. 9.

A large and enthusiastic impromptu meeting assembled this evening at the house of Mr. CHARLES HEWITT, to serenade Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, who arrived unexpectedly in this by the evening train. Between four and five hundred people from the Trenton Iron Works and the citizens of Trenton, headed by the Trenton Cornet Band, marched to the residence of Mr. HEWITT, and serenaded the General, who made his appearance, and spoke feelingly to the assembled crowd. It was a reunion between the workingmen of the Trenton Iron Company and the General, who asked for the favor of shaking every man by the hand before separating, which was cordially granted, with great cheering for the old hero.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 9.

The match between the First Eleven of the New-York Club and the First Eleven of the Philadelphia Club, was finished to-day in favor of the Philadelphians, the total score being New-York, first innings, 69; second innings, 88. Philadelphia, first innings, 106; second innings, 52, with five men to go in. The New-York Eleven were Englishmen, belonging o several clubs, two of them being professionals. Ten of the Philadelphians were Americans, SENIOR, the English cricketer being added.

A large attendance was present on both days. The play was remarkably fine and the result was received by the crowd with great enthusiasm.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Capt. THOMAS P. GREEN, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the United States bark *J. L. Davis*, Acting Master W. N. GRISWOLD commanding, on station at Tampa Bay.

The first was made on the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to HAYGOOD & CARTER, strong Secessionists of Tampa.

The second was made on the 16th of July, to the factory of a strong rebel named MCCLOUGH, which was also destroyed.

The third was made on the 2d, 3d and 4th of August, by the tender schooner *Stonewall*, attached to the *J. L. Davis*.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Gen. PAINE, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has been removed. Gen. MEREDITH succeeds him.

Gov. FLANIGAN has called a special session of the Arkansas (rebel) Legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, the New-York *World*, the New-York *Day-Book*, the *Freemen's Journal*, and the *Metropolitan Record*, have been suppressed at Memphis.

The negroes at Memphis having expressed a desire to assist in the defence of the city, Gen. WASHBURNE has authorized the organization of a regiment of colored troops for that purpose.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

MIFFLIN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 10.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Latrobe, last evening. Three men were killed and one injured by the explosion of the locomotive attached to a freight train. Six cars loaded with cattle were totally demolished. The engineer, CHARLES CAMKEN, was instantly killed, and WILLIAM WALTER, the conductor, is missing. Both belonged to Pittsburgh. R. JONES, fireman, was killed. Most of the cattle in the forward car were killed. The passenger train which left Pittsburgh at 8:40 P. M., Friday, was detained six hours. The wreck has been removed and trains are now running regularly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic State Convention completed its work last evening by the nomination of E. J. LEWIS as the remaining Elector and JACKSON TEMPLE as the remaining Congressman. At night a large mass meeting was held to ratify MCCLELLAN'S nomination.

The Democrats have carried Story County, Nevada Territory, owing to the presence in the field of two Union tickets. There is probably a majority in favor of a State Constitution.

The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed. It netted over $20,000 in gold.

Markets are quiet.

The Vote of the Soldiers.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Sept. 7.

Nearly one hundred soldiers, probably, voted in Burlington yesterday, and it is safe to say that *nine-tenths* of them voted the Union ticket. They did so, too, with a perfect understanding of what they were about, and an appreciation of the issue which it was cheering to see. With very few exceptions, appeals to the Democrats among them to stand by their old party, and not to go back on "Little MAC," had no more effect on them than the wind. As one of them, wounded in one of the recent battles, came limping up the steps of the Town Hall, a Democratic ticket vender thrust the Copperhead State ticket into his hand. He took the vote, looked at it very deliberately, and then, with a dry emphasis added greatly to the effect of his words, said, "What a —— fool I should be, go down and fight rebels [for three years, with my musket, and then come here to *stab myself in the back* with a piece of paper like that! No!"—throwing the vote for REDFIELD & Co. from him, and drawing his forefinger across his throat with a slow, resolute action—"*I'd cut my throat* before I'd vote that ticket."

That's the way the soldiers feel.

A Rebel Colonel Arrested.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Sept. 9.

Col. HAMILTON, late of the Confederate Army, was arrested at Island Pond to-day, by telegraphic order from Deputy Collector BIRD, of this City. HAMILTON was on his way from Sackville to Canada.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Interest Excited in Europe by our Victories—The Capture of the Georgia—Palmerston's Recent Speech—The Presidential Election.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

This morning the telegraph from London could not help cheering up every loyal heart by stating, "Fort Gaines, at Mobile, has surrendered to the National fleet; all the Confederate war vessels were destroyed or captured." This piece of news will startle the Liverpool cotton and nigger oligarchy, revive the confidence of our Northern friends, and ultimately convince even the London *Times* that it is idle work to waste so much paper and sophistry on its Confederate friends. FARRAGUT at Mobile, SHERMAN at Atlanta; both these officers will soon sweep Alabama, and probably Georgia and South Carolina. It will be difficult for you at home to imagine the excitement produced by each Transatlantic steamer's news, amongst all classes of people in England, France and Germany. The rebels succeeded in buying up many leading journals in Europe. In England, the *Times* and the *Post* produce daily such monstrosities, and they persist so tenaciously in their tactics, that many people, not the least familiar either with American matters nor with the *secret* motives of those slave organs, are bewildered in their opinions and believe that the great Republic is on the brink of destruction. It would take too much labor to prove the falsity of these rebel papers to Europeans, unless you demonstrate by facts. The argument of Mobile and Atlanta will be more eloquent than all the newspaper talk.

For the last two weeks, particularly since the arrival of the *Scotia*, things have materially changed, and public opinion, somewhat enlightened by national victories, is quite on the "*qui vive.*" Another good blow, and you will hear of the tenacious Yankees as being called, "*la grande nation.*"

By this steamer you will hear of the good news from the United States frigate *Niagara*. This gallant vessel overtook the old sinner *Georgia*, the famous rebel pirate, a few days ago, while under the British flag, near Lisbon, or about twenty miles off that place, and captured the pirate with the whole crew, ship papers, &c., &c., a complete vazzia!

Some thirty sailors (English) were landed by the *Niagara* at Dover; the rest remained on board the United States ship, they having declined British nationality. The *Georgia* was headed toward New-York, and will soon appear in your harbor as a living tale of rebel despondency. The seizure, although the *Georgia* sailed under British colors, and claimed to belong to an English merchant, Mr. BATES, is a legal one, and no claims in British Courts will be available. The next naval event will be, I trust, the capture of the *Florida*, and then JEFFERSON DAVIS' fleet will have gone to Plutus or the devil.

You will, by this time, have received the speech of Lord PALMERSTON, at a banquet in Iveton, intended to prove the peace policy of the British Government as being the only prudent and rational one. In the course of his remarks, Lord PALMERSTON alludes to the civil war in America, and says: "Before many months will have passed, peace between North and South will be made." The "*news from the United States*," and the "*slight hopes of the North for success*," supply the noble Lord with ground for these assertions. Now the news alluded to by the old Premier means the Democratic meetings in New-York in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The slight hopes of success probably means *Mobile* and *Atlanta*. How a Minister of Great Britain, nearly 80 years old, can blunder in this way, has taken everybody by surprise. Let the Americans now pursue their course, rally round the good cause, elect LINCOLN in spite of the British Ministry and the English rebel journals; but before this event shall have taken place, crush the last army of Slavery, and the Republic of the United States will shine brightly all over the world. The London *Times*, the chief organ and leader of the rebels in Europe and America, shall not triumph over the loyal hearts, the streams of glorious blood shed on the battle-fields, and the millions of money spent for the Star Spangled Banner will not be trodden down by British minions, by British blockade-runners, by British hatred against free America. Even Copperheads and Democrats will weigh in their mind, when the moment arrives, whether LINCOLN, the American patriot, who has nearly annihilated Slavery and treason all over rebeldom, or a Democrat, recommended by British journals and British sympathy, shall rule over the American Republic. Let meetings of Democrats go on, let office-seekers try their best in these dreary moments of civil war, the people of all Europe expect better of the great masses of American citizens—that they will rally around the patriot now in the White House, and put the American flag in his hand, where it will be safe and glorious against treason at home and envy abroad.

Your regular correspondents at Paris and London keep you informed of European matters in general. Things here are of too slight an interest for your readers at this moment. H. B—— D.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The Nominations—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The proceedings of the convention, just closed, have been marked by the utmost harmony.

The ticket nominated is the strongest array of practical, hard-working men of the people that has ever been presented by a State convention. They are thoroughly conversant with the interests of the State, and when elected will know what to do and how to do it.

The convention appears to have ignored factions, and entered upon its work with reference solely to attaining the greatest good for the greatest number.

The radical element doubtless controlled the convention, but it used its power carefully and judiciously. This was manifest in the appointment of a radical temporary Chairman and a permanent Chairman of the opposing faction. Also, in the selection of GREELEY and KING for electors at large. Also, more markedly, in the fact that Mr. LITTLEJOHN voted for GREELEY and KING, in such a positive, distinct manner, as to give unmistakable evidence of a purpose to forget old animosities and old feuds.

The result in Vermont was received with an exhibition of joy that I have hardly seen paralleled.

LEO.

An Order from Gen. Heintzelman.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commander of this Department that some of the troops lately arrived within its limits, to be mustered out of the service, have committed depredations on the premises of loyal citizens in the neighborhood of their camp, attention is called to Army Regulations and Articles of War, making commanding officers responsible for the conduct of their officers and men.

The troops raised in this department known as the hundred days' men, evincing as they did by the alacrity with which they were organized, and readiness to leave for the field, together with their uniform good conduct, are entitled to the thanks of the Government and the gratitude of the loyal American people. This being the case, it is to be the more regretted that when they return to their native States they should be guilty of such gross neglect of duty as citizens and soldiers, trespassing, as they have, upon their friends and neighbors.

It is the duty of commanding officers of camps where troops are mustered out, to receive complaints of citizens for damage done by these troops; and to detail a board, to consist of not less than three commissioned officers, to assess all damage done, subject to his approval, and the approval of the Commander of this Department. Paymasters will not pay the officers of regiments committing these depredations until such claims are settled, or during the time they are pending. Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

S. H. LATHROP, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S resignation of his commission as Major-General, which he is reported in your City to have tendered, has not yet reached the President. It is supposed it must have been sent by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on board of one of the famous Ball's Bluff fleet, which proved too large for the locks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

THE TREASURY BIDS.

The aggregate of the bids for the new loan is $72,762,750, and the entire amount awarded is nearly $32,000,000—nine-tenths of it at over four per centum premium. The remainder will be divided pro rata among those who bid at four per centum. Among the successful bids opened to-day, in addition to those telegraphed yesterday, are:

Bowery Savings' Bank, New-York..	$200,000	4.05
Bowery Savings' Bank, New-York...	100,000	5.05
First National Bank, St. Paul.....	50,000	5.
Bank of Freeman-burgh, New-York..	20,000	5.
R. N. Shoemaker, Cincinnati.....	12,000	4⅝
Battongill Bank, Vermont.....	10,000	6.
R. W. Bush, Louisville.....	6,000	8.
T. Steele, Louisville.....	10,000	5.
Thos. Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.....	25,000	4⅛
First National Bank, Akron, Ohio....	15,000	4⅛
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.....	60,000	4.05@4.30
Fourth Nat'l Bank, Waynesboro, Penn	25,000	4⅜
J. Caswell & Co., New-York.....	50,000	4⅜
Grand National Bank, Maine.....	15,000	4.08
Home Insurance Company, New Haven	22,000	4.05
South Berwick Bank, Maine.....	10,000	4⅜
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia.....	15,000	4.20
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia.....	15,000	4⅜
People's Bank, Baltimore.....	10,000	4⅛@4⅜
Haddock, Fox & Co., Philadelphia..	20,000	4⅛@5.
Philadelphia Bank.....	200,000	4⅛@4⅜
Bank of State of New-York.....	250,000	4.05@4.25
Market Bank, New-York.....	50,000	4⅜

There were numerous successful bids from individuals and corporations from all over the country for amounts smaller than above stated. Some of the offerers prefixed remarks to their bids, saying, "If these should not be acceptable they will take Seven-Thirties at par."

The following are also among the bids opened to-day:

Ninth National Bank, New-York, $500,000 at 104.103.

W. S. Huntington, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, bid for $1,000,000 and $600,000, the latter at 104.103, and the former at a less premium; also $12,000 at 105, and $5,000 at 104.

Livermore, Clews & Co., $2,200,000 at 104.103, and $36,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Philadelphia, bid for large amounts for various parties, from 2 to 5 premium, and for self, $2,000,000 at 104.183.

Stewart Brothers, Philadelphia, $200,000 at 104.103.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $700,000 at 104.103.

E. W. Clarke & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000, and the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $200,000 at 104.103.

Dwight & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000 at 104.

J. Cooke & Co., Washington, $2,750,000 at 104.103.

The same for Clarkson & Co., Philadelphia, $50,000 at 104@104.25.

Central Bank, New-York, $100,00 at 104.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., $200 000 at 104@102.

Pittston (Pa.) Bank 104.05@104.30

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, $340,000 at 104.102@104.153.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $156,000 at 104@104.50.

William Kitchen, President, $825,000 at 104@104.151.

John J. Cisco, New-York, $100,000 at 103@106.

COMMISSIONS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DEPOSITS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular, specifying the commissions which will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained on and after this date for three years 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, known as the "Ten-Forty Bonds," as follows: On any aggregate of deposits exclusive of accrued interest for either of said securities of not less than $25,000 and not amounting to $250,000, one quarter of one per cent. On any aggregate of $250,000 and upward, and less than $1,000,000, three-eighths of one per cent. On $1,000,000 and upward, one-half of one per cent. Any person is authorized to act as agent for obtaining subscriptions; but no notes or bonds will be issued except upon certificates in the form heretofore prescribed of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer's designated depositories, or the proper officers of a national deposit bank, that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account. Commissions may be allowed at their discretion, by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribers not exceeding one-half of their own commissions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The United States and the Republic of Ecuador have exchanged the ratifications of the convention for the mutual adjustment of claims, which are to be referred to a board of two Commissioners, one to be appointed by each country, with an arbitrator in cases where they may disagree.

The State Department has been officially informed of the promulgation of a Portuguese Royal decree, that from Aug. 12 last, until the 31st of March, 1865, the importation of foreign cereals, whether in grain or flour, is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and also by the Eastern Railway and the River Douro.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

The following letter was received at the Treasury Department, inclosing a five hundred dollar six per cent. bond of 1881, as "conscience money:"

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

Hon W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed United States bond is forwarded by an employe of the United States, in compensation for unfaithfulness in the discharge of duties for which a salary was received during a series of years. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (No signature.)

Indorsed on the bond was the following: "This bond is the property of the United States."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Guthrie's New Affiliations—What the Journal Said Against Vallandigham in the Spring of 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

A friend was to-day introduced by a McClellanite to a member of the august Democratic conclave, who, supposing him a McClellanite, remarked, "McCLELLAN will carry every State but Massachusetts and Vermont; his prospects are brightening every day." My quizzing friend said, "I presume the capture of Atlanta will help McCLELLAN materially." Delegate—"*I don't see how that is going to help him any.*" Introducer quickly enlightened him he was talking to a Lincolnite.

Mr. GUTHRIE is requested to explain how he could associate and commune in the Chicago Committee on Resolutions with THOS. N. LINDSAY, KIRBY SMITH'S Provost-Marshal of Frankfort in September, 1862, and how affiliate with such a Peace Democratic delegate as WASHINGTON BRADLEY, of Harrodsburgh, who fought three years in the rebel army, and is now under $20,000 bonds. Mr. GUTHRIE'S characteristic non-committalism on some trying occasions during and since 1860, freshly illustrated by his Chicago platform, will hardly permit him to explain. Nor will he satisfactorily answer how he and the other Kentucky "Union Democratic" delegates reconcile their Chicago *armistice* plank with their Louisville *war* plank, which, in so many words, was for "using the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion," "suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country," "subjugating the armed insurrection," and demanding of the rebel people "unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States." GUTHRIE and WICKLIFFE now hand-in-hand! What a *mixed* electoral ticket for Kentucky McClellanites!

The *Journal*, now consorting and coöperating with "God-like VALLANDIGHAM," in April, 1862, branded him as a thorough rebel at heart, and cautioned the country against any party movement made or favored by him, and against all politicians and editors who should act or side with him in attempting to reorganize the Democracy of the Free States under its old partisan flag. PONTIAC.

Terrible Accident at Springfield Centre N. Y.

THE FLOOR OF A PUBLIC HALL GIVES WAY—LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED,

From the Cooperstown Journal, Sept. 8.

A dreadful accident occurred at Springfield Centre, in this county, on Tuesday evening last, by which about fifty persons were injured—a number of them severely—one or two fatally.

An entertainment was being given by the ladies of that town, in the large dancing hall of the Hotel formerly kept by Mr. T. F. PIER, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. That part of the hall which extends over the shed adjoining the hotel on the north, about 22 by 26 feet, built about ten years ago, was set apart for the table containing refreshments and fancy articles. Up to about 9:30 o'clock those assembled at the hotel were principally gathered in the south end of the hall, over the main building, witnessing tableaux, &c.; at the conclusion of which the curtains were drawn which divided the hall, and the people moved almost en masse toward the furnished tables. In a moment there was a crash, a cry of alarm and anguish, the timbers and floor gave way, and from 150 to 200 men, women and children were precipitated to the ground below, amid the mass of material, ladies, &c. For a time there was some confusion; but those who had escaped injury immediately set to work to remove those who had been hurt, and the whole neighborhood made active exertions to alleviate their sufferings; while messengers were sent in different directions to procure medical aid. As soon as the affair became known at Cooperstown, the next morning, Doctors SPRAGUE and LATHROP, and BARTLETT, of Fletbush, went to the Centre, rendering counsel and assistance wherever they were needed.

The following list of casualties was furnished us by Dr. VAN HORNE and others, at the scene of disaster:

Mrs. Richard Ely—both legs and an arm broken. Died Wednesday morning, aged 67 years.
Mrs. Oscar Niles—thigh badly broken.
Mrs. Warren Ely—arm broken.
Mrs. John D. Peck—ankle broken, and internal injuries. Recovery doubtful. Her son was also badly bruised.
Mrs. Joel White—ankle broken.
John M. Gaylor—leg very badly broken.
Son of John White, a lad of 10 years—leg broken.
Son of George Tunioliff, aged about 7 years—rib broken.
John Wiltse—leg and ankle injured.
Mrs. Arthur Wood—severe injury of hip.
Mrs. Daniel Hewes—arm injured.
Miss Rosa Voorhees—severe injury of spine.
Mrs. Polly Carter, of Oswego Co.—leg badly bruised. Her son Charles, a boy, suffered a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, a severe injury.
Son of Senator Andrews, about 10 years old—rib broken.
Mrs. J. W. Shipman—spine badly injured.
T. F. Pier—slightly bruised; his son seriously bruised.
Mary Northcut and Mary Bogart—both badly bruised.
Miss Angelia Hays—seriously hurt internally.
Mrs. Orange Tuhnicliff—spine injured.
Villeroy Palmer—badly hurt in the foot and face.
Mrs. Orange Eckler—sprained ankle.
Mrs. L. P. Snipman—both ankles injured.
Miss Kitty Shipman—injury of hip.
Miss Libby Pegg—leg and foot injured.
Mrs. John Losee—slight injury of spine and ankle.
Mrs. Stephen Luce—foot badly injured.
Mr. and Mrs. Wash. Waterman—each suffered injury

FROM THE SOUTH.

Latest Political and Military Views of the Rebels.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

THE LATE CHICAGO CONVENTION

The Rebels Deny That They Are Exhausted.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

As there is at least a chance of the Yankee election in November giving that nation McCLELLAN for President, and PENDLETON for Vice-President, it becomes well worth while to examine carefully the document they call a "platform" basis of the intended policy of the Democratic party, in case of their succeeding to the Government. Inasmuch as we are at war with that country, and the chief controversy between its parties is the maintenance of this very war, and on the best way of prosecuting the same, it is to be prosecuted at all—we have, unhappily, a nearer interest in their approaching election than we should wish to feel in the concerns of that people forevermore.

The "platform" is prepared with care, as these documents usually are. It may turn out to be actually the programme or scheme of the Administration of the enemy's country for four years to come; and we are much concerned in forming a clear idea of what this document, verbiage apart, really means and what it does not mean. The first and leading idea is that the party and its candidates "adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," which they pronounce to be "equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, Northern and Southern;" thus undertaking to judge of what conduces to the welfare, not only of the States represented in that convention, but also of those which are now the Confederate States. Democrats cannot bear—no more than Abolitionists—to look upon this as a foreign land. They cannot live without us. Without us, they say they have no country at all. Here is a most singular ardor of attachment, which, though unreciprocated, cannot be cooled! The studied disdain and even repugnance of the beloved object does not abate this passion a whit; and it glows as warmly in the Democratic as in the Republican breast. Hitherto, under the Lincoln *régime*, our adorers have paid court to us, but roughly; they have wooed us as the tiger woos his bride. But McCLELLAN and PENDLETON—as appears from a subsequent part of the platform—promise to be lovers of milder mood. They propose to take a hint from the parable of the Traveler, the North Wind and the Sun. This cloak of Confederate independence cannot be blown off by the rudest blasts of Boreas; on the contrary, the traveler only wraps it the more closely around him. But the sun, after March next, is to beam with so gracious a warmth that the traveler is expected to fling his cloak off upon the roadside, as a soldier, on a hot march, sometimes flings his overcoat. The platform declares that "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities." This is a carefully calculated expression. Why "efforts?" Democrats as well as Abolitionists, know that the Government of that nation can bring about a cessation of hostilities at any moment, without any effort at all; it is only ceasing, upon their part, from hostilities upon us, and all hostilities cease on the instant. But the framers of the "platform" take care to intimate that this is not what they mean—the "cessation of hostilities" which they seek is to be expressly "with a view to the ultimate reunion of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"—meaning union of the Confederate with the Federal States. If a cessation of hostilities is to be proposed, even with this "view," we cannot see that any effort is required; the Federal Government could, at any time, stop the war and invite a convention of what they call all the States; but, in short, the use of the word "effort" proves that the cessation of hostilities they contemplate is not only with this view, nor upon this condition—the condition that the Confederate States agree to come into the convention, and be bound by it, or in some other peaceable way place themselves once more "on the basis of the Federal Union." Now, to bring about a cessation of hostilities upon these conditions may certainly require an effort, and the word is not misplaced.

The platform, then, does not pledge the new Administration, if it come into power, to stop the war, nor so much as to suspend hostilities for a single moment, but only to make efforts to induce the Confederate States to come into convention for the restoration of the "Union"—that is, to submit as a condition of even an armistice.

One paragraph of this document declares that the object of the Democratic party is not only to preserve the Union, but also "the rights of the States unimpaired." But it is sufficiently clear among these rights of the States they do not count the right of secession, inasmuch as they do not even once hint throughout their "platform" that there can be any peace without Union, and especially as they have nominated for President the man who committed the very first and most conspicuous outrage upon State rights and sovereignty, by throwing into prison the whole Legislature of Maryland, on the mere suspicion that it was about to take that State out of the Union. But it is also evident that among the State rights they wish to preserve is not reckoned the right of secession, from this further circumstance, that in the resolution condemning LINCOLN's "usurpation of dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution and the suppression of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection," they imply that there are States in insurrection, namely, these Confederate States; and that in these there can be no objection to such assumption of extraordinary powers—that in these there is no Constitution, and that in these the civil law ought to be subverted by the military. Therefore, nothing can be plainer than that the Chicago Democrats, like the Baltimore Republicans, deny the right of secession, hold these States to be in insurrection, (that is, rebellion,) and declare that our citizens have no civil rights, and ought to be ruled by military law. The difference between them is not difference of principle, but of expediency only; like the difference between the weather and the wind—the storm having been tried and having failed, it is the sun's turn—but one way or the other, the cloak must come off.

It is true that these platforms may be considered rather as temporary instruments and agencies for simply getting into power, than as precise and binding engagements of political action. It is also true that some at least of the supporters of these nominations are well known to be warm advocates of peace, Union, or no Union; some of them even going the length of maintaining the right of a State to secede. It may further be admitted that if all the Yankee nation resembled McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM, and if such men and continued to hold the Government of the old Union, there might never have been any secession at all. All this may be an; but in the meantime it is important for us to remember that in their authorized declaration of principles they do call us insurgents, (or rebels,) do deny us, while in insurrection, the rights of States and all other rights whatsoever, and do not breathe the faintest hint of even an armistice, except upon the terms of our coming into a convention with them on the basis of the Union.

The only practical moral we can draw from all this is, that the Confederate States never had more urgent need of an effective army and a diligent conscription, and vigilant leaders, and all men to the front, than they have at this hour.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the Examiner.

The issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; no, not in the slightest degree; *they are in the hands of soldiers. It is useless to vote war if your last armies are destroyed*—useless to vote peace if your armies are marching on flushed with victory to a splendid conquest. Further, those Yankees who are war men to-day will be peace men in three months if their grand campaign turn out an utter failure; and *those who are for peace to-day (with a few exceptions) will foam for war and yell for blood within the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the Confederacy is reeling to its fall.*

If the Peace Democrats prevail at Chicago, it will prove that the Democratic party generally thinks war played out, and believes it will have a better chance of coming into place on a peace than on a war platform; yet even that peace platform could not stand up against the capture of Atlanta and Petersburg—would be swept out of sight in a moment by the capture of Richmond. So, if the War Democrats prevail, and *all* the parties contending for power advocate war until "the suppression of the rebellion," yet *that* could not stand against the defeat of SHERMAN, and the reappearance of GRANT's beaten remnant, *re infecta*, at Washington. Even as signs, then, or weather-vanes, to show the wind blows at any given moment, those indications are fallacious, especially in a season of change and tempest like the present.

Accordingly, while we await the next news coming from the North, it is as well to fix it in our minds that whatever that news may be this first of September, *it and all its significance will be out of date on the first of November, and out of the memory of men on the first of November, beyond by New-Year's day will be with the days before the flood.*

AN ARMISTICE NOT WANTED.

From the Dispatch.

What do we want an armistice for? Is it that GRANT may have leisure to recruit and reorganize his shattered ranks? Is it that LINCOLN may have soldiers to control the elections within his dominions? Is it that the new levy of half a million may be thoroughly disciplined before it be brought into the field, and thereby be the better suited to his purpose of trampling out the life of our liberties? Is it that new iron-clads may be built, new engines of destruction be invented, new arms be imported from the arsenals of Europe? Is it that at the end of the armistice we may find ourselves so surrounded by bayonets, so blockaded by fleets, so beset in every quarter of our country, that we can no longer offer even the show of resistance? *We can see no other result from this, for it does not seem that the fleets and armies are to be withdrawn.*

PEACE AND RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We are happy to know that in our President's singleness of purpose and lofty elevation of principle we have a sure guarantee that no other basis but that of absolute sovereignty and perfect independence of the States will be admitted. * * * An offer of an armistice is fraught with serious embarrassment for the South. * * * Let us reject all secondary questions, and refuse all contingent arrangements. The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States, is the one great condition upon which alone we can conclude peace; we ask for no more; we can accept nothing less. All other questions of territorial limits, of payment of national debt," etc., "nay, even the vexed question of emancipation, sink into utter insignificance by the side of the fundamental condition. Independence and peace is what we pray and fight for; war and death is what we are equally prepared for. Our recognition yielded, we will discuss reconstruction with our enemies, and when convinced that our interest lies in once more trying one Government, there will be no danger of our people disregarding their plain interests. Without negotiation, there can be no armistice, no convention, no discussion—nothing but war! war! war! They must choose between recognition and war; there is no middle ground. Here we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it, for us and our children.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE DRAFT.

From the Sentinel, Sept. 1,

LINCOLN has emptied his forts, and concentrated his whole strength into the armies, but it has been unavailing. And now the cry comes up for vast reinforcements, or his Generals must abandon the field. How is he to get them? Volunteering having ceased the market for foreign mercenaries having dried up nothing remains but the *draft*. Upon the draft LINCOLN has resolved, and he sends out orders to catch up no less than 500,000 men, and force them into uniforms.

Will his people endure this draft? After having furnished such immense armies—after such enormous sacrifices of life and limb and treasure, contributed in the freshness of their enthusiasm and the confidence of their hopes, will they stand so vast a levy now, when the war has become interminable and hopeless, when all their enthusiasm is gone, and when not a recruit can be obtained save by the lash of compulsion? It is at least a doubtful question. LINCOLN's friends tell him so; as witness the article which we copy from the NEW-YORK TIMES. They all feel that this is a hazardous experiment. LINCOLN knows it; yet he can do nothing else.

These various reasons give strong ground for expecting that the draft will be wholly or substantially a failure. But we must not forget to allow proper importance to the fact that LINCOLN holds the reigns of power, and that he rules, or has ruled hitherto, with strong and unscrupulous hand. He may be able, with his military minions, to crush out opposition, and intimidate dissent. He may arrest, imprison or banish the leaders among his opponents, and he may fire into and disperse popular gatherings; and if we are to judge by the past, the people would cower and submit.

If they cower, then LINCOLN will have everything as he wishes. A few soldiers at the polls, a word of instruction to the judges of election to arrest every man who supports a "Copperhead traitor," and LINCOLN will be elected with an unanimity such as has marked the late "*elections*" in the Commonwealths of Maryland and Kentucky.

On the whole, it must be held in much doubt which will prevail—whether LINCOLN will be able to keep his foot "firmly" on the necks of his people, or whether they will assert, and be able to maintain, the rights of freemen. There has been, for some time, an increasing timorousness on the part of LINCOLN, and an increasing boldness and strength on the part of his opponents, which indicate a decay of his power and of the terror which it has inspired. But, in the struggle for life and death which is before him, his very fears will engage him in audacious and desperate means. While then inclining to the belief that LINCOLN is on the eve of his downfall, and his people at the dawn of their triumph, we shall await developments with anxiety as well as strong hope

THE SOUTH NOT EXHAUSTED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 1.

The enemy, as usual, is feeding his hopes upon a vain delusion. The South is not starved nor exhausted of men. It will be as able to resist a crushing campaign in 1865 as it has proved itself able to withstand the formidable onslaught of 1864. *Our town populations are straightened for supplies, it is true, and in another year a large portion of them will have to go into the interior, and from consumers become producers*, which is a piece of economy so obvious and feasible that they will require no persuasion to accept it. But the population at large finds no difficulty in sustaining.

The crops of 1864, which are to supply subsistence for the next twelve months, are unusually good. Certain localities have suffered from drouth, but this evil has been partial only. As a general rule, the crops of 1864 are better than those of 1863, and promise abundant bread for another year. There has, in fact, been never any lack of quantity. The difficulty was in distribution. But our railroads have held out wonderfully well. Their own officers have been surprised at the facility with which they have been able to keep them up. *We are better prepared to maintain our railroad system at this hour than we were eighteen months ago.* Every month increases our capacity to improve and maintain these essential public works.

Nor are our armies so nearly destroyed as the enemy persuades himself. That of Northern Virginia is stronger now than when GRANT began the battles of the Wilderness. We have lost few in killed, and the wounded are nearly all recovered and returned to their places. *In general, the army grows stronger, rather than weaker, for the boys attaining to the military age outnumber the killed and the discharged old men.* The progress of active operations thins our ranks, but a lull of the strife recuperates the disabled and restores the strength of the ranks. The Confederacy is immeasurably stronger on this first day of September, 1864, than it was on the 1st of May, 1862 or 1863. It can place as many men in the field; and each man is a veteran, when before he was a raw recruit.

The Yankees may as well dismiss their pleasing visions of Southern exhaustion. It was this very mistake which lured them into this war; and the same delusion has been the cause of all their disappointments. If they determine to carry on the war, they must brace themselves like men to the real fact that they will have to encounter great armies, well supplied, thoroughly armed, and brave as any that ever trod a field of battle. The cowardly idea that the rebellion is exhausted, and that their further operations will be feebly resisted will bring them to grief. The South has fought LINCOLN for one term successfully. If they reelect him, she can fight him another still more successfully. There is no thought of submission, nor any fear of collapse, here; and the North would meet in the Fall of 1868 the same spirit which they encountered at the outset of the struggle at Bull Run.

"THE BLOOD STARTS WITH THE SWEAT."

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

So much for the third removal of Gen. JOHNSTON. First, he was virtually removed by being deprived of power to direct his Lieutenant, PEMBERTON, and the cost of that gratification to the feelings of Mr. DAVIS was the army of Vicksburgh. Next he was superseded by BRAGG; and the organization of the second army was destroyed at Missionary Ridge. Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at the very moment when his knowledge, skill and energy were indispensable to the success and even the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the piety of LINCOLN from irretrievable ruin.

Gen. JOHNSTON is thought over-cautious; too reticent about his plans; disposed to be mysterious as to approaching events. He was removed because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that if he was cautious in movement, and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that, in each case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand, and the best use to make of it. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster, or even disadvantage that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. But, alas! of what interest is that? of what importance is that? of what consideration is a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now whether JOHNSTON was right or Jeff. DAVIS was right?

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or peevish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of government would paralyse the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army, and render success in war absolutely impossible. Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all—that the predilections and antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged.

With the scanty information at hand it is impossible to estimate the late affair in Georgia. It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but has ceased to be so since the railroads to the north were lost. SHERMAN could not hold it a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands. But the moral effect of its loss, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of LINCOLN, and obscure the prospect of peace, late so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will diffuse gloom over the South. The depression, however, may be speedily relieved if the Administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism. The reinstatement of JOHNSTON or the appointment of BEAUREGARD would at once restore the confidence of the country and of the army; and the genius of either would soon prove SHERMAN's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion. But the confidence either of country or the army will scarcely survive the continuation of HOOD in command, still less the reappearance of BRAGG. It is easy to see the path of wisdom now; but it is difficult still to hope anything wise, or magnanimous or unselfish from the Administration.

THE RAILROADS.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 26.

From a very remarkable article in the *Enquirer* of yesterday, we learn general news which ought to set at rest every apprehension which the public may entertain, with regard to the consequences likely to result from the occupation of the Weldon Railroad. Our *true* communication with the South, the writer of the article says, and says truly, is beyond the reach of GRANT, his army, and the gang of thieves that go by the name of raiders. If the Danville Railroad be cut, the communication of the South with Lynchburgh still remains intact, and it may be extended to Richmond by the canal and the Central Railroad. But we are not so dependent on the South for provisions as the Yankees imagine. The har vests of the James and the Rivanna Rivers, and o the valley, have been abundant, and are all gathered in. *Though the communication with the South were entirely destroyed, there is still an abundant supply for the subsistence of our armies.* The Yankee idea of starving us out, and forcing us to abandon our positions by tearing up railroad tracks and cutting the bridges, is not only preposterous of itself, but has been to them the source of enormous loss in men, horses, artillery, and the materials generally of war. In the meantime the railroads thus torn up are repaired before any serious inconvenience can arise from the want of their service, and long before the army would be in a starving condition, were it even solely dependent on them for supplies. This was demonstrated beyond the possibility of a mistake during the current Summer, after the raids of SHERIDAN and HUNTER. The repairs on the Danville road were completed in nineteen days, and those on the Central within the same space of time. The repairs on the Lynchburg and Tennessee road were of pushed and finished with an energy and expedition which have in them something portentious. In the raid of May, 23 bridges, among them the bridge over New River, 1,600 feet long and 60 feet high, was burned. Although the timber with which this bridge was repaired was, at the time of its destruction, growing in the woods, the materials were provided and the work executed in nineteen days. When, in the middle of June, HUNTER made his raid, he flattered himself that he had done the work on this road effectually. "The work of destruction," says the *Enquirer*, "was thoroughly organized. Brigades tore up the track, mechanics, detailed and provided with tools for the purpose, piled, burnt, and destroyed the cross-ties and rail with as much system as had been employed in the construction of the road. They destroyed every bridge from Lynchburgh to Salem, a distance of sixty miles, and rendered it necessary to rep ace from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand cross-ties. The rails had been heated, bent and twisted, and were straightened and replaced. The timber for these bridges and cross-ties, as well as for wood-sheds, and water-tanks, and other necessary structures, was growing in the woods when the raid occurred. The enemy had destroyed four thousand lineal feet of bridging. One of these bridges was nearly eight hundred feet long and sixty feet high. The whole of these repairs, except the principal bridge, was finished in nineteen days, and the road was in running order from Lynchburgh to Bristol within less than sixty days from the day of its destruction."

We make this quotation, not only to show what energy and enterprise can do, but to prove that our communication with the South, by means of the Danville Railroad, cannot be destroyed as long as raiding parties are the only dependence for destroying it. Permanent occupation is the only thing that can effect it, and we hardly think that possible just at this time. Even should the High bridge on the Southside Railroad be destroyed, a temporary road could be made around the track, for the Danville Railroad could be reached from the Southside by a road from Farmville to Keysville. Much anxiety has been felt with regard to the existence of railroad iron in sufficient quantities to repair these roads as they are broken up; but it need no longer be felt. Steps have already been taken at Lynchburgh for rerolling old railroad iron, and no doubt similar arrangements will be made here and elsewhere. In a short time, railroad iron may be made aoundant, at least for all the purposes of war.

For most of the facts here stated we are indebted to the article in the *Enquirer*, supposed to have been written by an eminent citizen of Virginia, long distinguished by his thorough knowledge of the resources of the State and his zeal in the cause of internal improvement. We hail the opinion that our railroads cannot be long kept out of use by means of raids, as the more important, because we believe it is supported, if it was not originally inspired, by men of the largest experience and the highest practical ability. That is the only element in the question of GRANT's present position which need give us the slightest uneasiness. If he cannot disable the Danville Railroad so as effectually to cut us off from the South—if he cannot cut us off from the South even by disabling the Danville Railroad effectually—and if he cannot starve out our army, even though he should cut off our communication with the South—then we have nothing serious to apprehend from his late movement. It takes him out of the tow grounds of the Appomattox and places him in a healthier position. That is something, but it is all. It does not give him Petersburgh, nor does it advance him in his progress toward its capture.

ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

The only news of importance we have to announce this morning is

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

After six weeks command of the Army of Tennessee Gen. Hood abandoned Atlanta on last Thursday night, the 1st inst. An official dispatch received from him on Saturday night, the essential portions of which we give below, explains all that is yet known of the affair.

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3, 1864.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgement across Flint River, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September.

Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. HARDEE's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From the above dispatch it appears that the Army of Tennessee is on the Macon Railroad, somewhere south of Jonesboro, probably at Lovejoy's Station, Jonesboro is twenty-two miles south of Atlanta; Lovejoy's twenty-nine. From Lovejoy's to Macon the distance by the Macon road is seventy-four miles.

Though this dispatch was not made public till yesterday morning, the facts set forth in it were the street talk as long ago as Friday morning. It was then also reported that Hoon's army had been cut in two. From the dispatch it is clear that this was a one time the case. When "on the evening of the 1st of September Gen. HARDEE's Corps, in position at Jonesboro, twentw-two miles south of Atlanta, was assailed by a superior force of the enemy" and "outflanked," the enemy pushed in between him and Hoon at Atlanta, and that night Hoon, by striking across the country in a southeasterly direction, managed to rejoin him on the railroad south of Jonesboro.

How it was that after attacking the enemy "with two corps," near Jonesboro, on Wednesday evening, only HARDEE's corps was at Jonesboro Thursday evening, to resist the assault of the enemy, can only be accounted for by supposing that after our attack had failed to dislodge the enemy Hoop withdrew one of them (S. D. LEE's) to Atlanta, leaving HARDEE to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's designs. He must have believed the main body of SHERMAN's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on the Flint River, near Jonesboro, 20 odd miles to the South.

As to the losses incurred on either side, Gen. HOOD tells us only that "our loss on the evening of the 31st (when we attacked) was small," and that "the enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe." He does not inform us whether our loss in men was great or small when, on the evening of the 1st, HARDEE, "being out-flanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns." We feel pretty sure our loss on this occasion was not small.

This abandonment of Atlanta, under the circumstances, is not a good thing, but [so] far from being dispirited by it, our people ought reverently to thank God that it is no worse. There are many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not only that Atlanta would be abandoned, but that some great and irretrievable disaster would overtake the Army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, but the army is still a unit, and is safe. The loss of Atlanta is nothing; the loss of the army would have been without a remedy.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

We have still later advices from Mobile. The spirit of the people remains firm and unshaken. The *Tribune*, speaking of the situation, says that "the fall of Fort Morgan, and the subsequent landing of several thousand troops at Cedar Point, has had but little effect upon the feelings of our people. The determination to defend the city is so firmly stamped on their minds that nothing can shake their confidence in their ability to hold it against any force the enemy can bring by land or water. The *Register* says on the same subject:

"So far as the defence of Mobile is concerned, the loss of Fort Morgan amounts to nothing material, after Gaines and Powell had passed into the hands of the enemy. The most that can be said of it is that it is a convenience to the enemy to hold Fort Morgan, as it increases his facilities for passing his heavy ships in and out of the bay. But being in possession of Fort Gaines and Grant's Pass, formerly commanded by Fort Powell, he had all the command of the bay, without Fort Morgan, that was essential to his military operations against the city. It is, therefore, the extreme of childishness to indulge in a moment's despondency over the loss of Fort Morgan, for it counts nothing in the game that is to be played out twenty-seven miles this side of it. The game we have in our own hands, and we can only lose it by the weakness which has been displayed on the lower lines.

To Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER is committed the command of this military district, the city and troops. Gen. GARDNER has proved himself every inch a soldier. The individual man is lost in the soldier. With a clear and active intellect, the highest military habitudes of mind and the largest military experience, we know no officer that the Government could possibly spare to us who is better entitled to the fullest and most enthusiastic confidence of the public. At Port Hudson he fought and defied for months the combined power of FARRAGUT's fleet and BANKS' army. He held both at bay, sunk the enemy's ships, repulsed and slaughtered his land forces with only a handful of men, and only yielded at last when food and ammunition failed him. Here is a record of *deeds*—the proof of fiery trial—to show that he is just the man for the place in which the fortune of war has thrown him. Indeed, with MAURY, GARDNER, HIGGINS, LIDDELL and others, we consider that this army is particularly fortunate in its commanders. They are certainly the matches of any Generals which belong to the opposing army of Gen. BANKS, an army whose history is defeat in a series of campaigns beyond the Mississippi. These troops have been whipped out of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and we have the officers and men and the warlike appliances to whip them off from Mobile whenever they venture upon its attack."

THE SITUATION.

Mobile papers of the 23d. report no change in the situation of affairs. The *Telegraph*, in summing up the situation, says:

"We have no situation that we had not this time a week ago. Everywhere affairs are ostensibly as they were. We have nothing good to record and nothing bad. As far as we of Mobile are concerned there is little change in affairs. The Yankee fleet is still in the bay, but manifests no intention of trying conclusions with our batteries; and we think that there is no serious intention to change this *status* without cooperation of a land force, for which we must be prepared.

There is not so much apprehension of this attack as there was a week ago. People not only become accustomed to danger by meeting it, but they also become less apprehensive of it by contemplating its approach. And so it is here. Our men are getting ready for the enemy as though they had measured his stature, and felt a profound confidence in their ability to cope with him.

We have no great fear of the result, notwithstanding it may impair the beauty of our pleasant city; but what is that compared to the great object of holding the enemy at bay? Nothing: and so every man with good, manly, patriotic blood in his veins will consider it. *We must hold Mobile, so that if peace negotiations be set on foot it shall not be in possession of the enemy, while other parts of the country are free of his most pernicious presence.* With good heart, and a sense of duty in the interior, we think this moon may be promised.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Late advices from Louisiana represent that our light shore batteries continue to annoy the Yankee boats on the Mississippi. Last Monday one of our batteries fired into the *Flying Cloud*, six miles below Port Hudson, and disabled her. Yankee monitors came to her assistance.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Examiner.

We publish below a letter addressed by Gen. LEE to Gen. HAMPTON, complimenting the cavalry for their gallant and valuable services against the enemy on the Charles City and Darbytown roads on the 15th, 16th and 18th instant. The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed, previous to the battle of last Thursday, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of Gen. HILL's attack upon the enemy at Reams'.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 19, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James River.

The success of W. H. F. LEE's division on the 15th inst., the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and Gen. GARY's forces on the following day, and the skillful execution of your orders on the 18th by Gen. BUTLER with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged.

Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brig.-Gen. CHAMBLISS will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, energy and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Official:

L. TIERNAN BAIEN, Major and A. A. G.

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

From the Whig.

The following correspondence between Gov. WATTS, of Alabama, and the Secretary of War, settles the question of the liability of exempted and detailed men. It will be seen that exempted men are liable to do military duty under the call of the Governor, and that the detailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate Commander of the reserves in a State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Aug. 5, 1864.

To Hon. John A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Do you regard the bonded agriculturists and other exempted men subject to militia duty? If they are not subject to militia duty they should be called out as reserves.

Mobile is attacked, and Gen. MAURY has called for all the troops I can send. I hold these men as subject to militia duty, and have issued my orders accordingly. Let me hear from you at once.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1864.

Gov. T. H. Watts:

The exempted men are all liable to militia duty. Detailed men are liable to be called on for service in an exigency by the Commander of the Reserves in your State.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

FLOUR.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 22.

There is some feverishness about flour, and a stringency in the market, not warranted by the facts. The crop of wheat this year is not only heavy, but excellent in quality; better, indeed, than it has been for many years. The supply would now be quite abundant, or at least liberal, but for the long drouth which has prevailed in a large portion of the State, and which has reduced the streams to so low a degree that there has been no water power to grind the grain. The mills have been stopped in almost every section trading with this city—or so nearly suspended that they have been only able to meet the neighborhood demands upon them. It may be conjectured that the recent copious rains will give the mills a supply of water sufficient to grind the wheat rapidly; and the stock of flour, should the transportation be afforded, will soon be very much increased.

A LETTER FROM F. P. BLAIR.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 3.

The following letter, the original of which is in our hands, and the genuineness of which we vouch for, now for the first time sees the light. It is an important leaf in the secret history of Washington diplomacy and intrigue. Old FRANK BLAIR, the writer, is the power behind the throne at the Yankee capital, stronger than the throne. Even Mr. EVERETT has to seek his influence and favor in his humble quest of an unavowed mission abroad. What, therefore, BLAIR urged upon LINCOLN as a policy necessary for him to pursue we may be pretty sure was done, or at least attempted. EVERETT, it seems, did not get the appointment he desired, THURLOW WEED having been preferred to him. No doubt, BLAIR played EVERETT a trick by giving his voice in favor of WEED. But the important thing to be observed in the letter is, that BLAIR recommends the negotiation of a secret treaty with France, securing to that Government certain commercial advantages, and to the Emperor "new securities for his dynasty," in return for an alliance "offensive and defensive" against England. If France should decline such an arrangement, then BLAIR recommends that the proposal be made to Russia. The information is next to positive that such an offer was made to Russia, through CASSIUS M. CLAY, from which we may infer that it had already been tendered to and rejected by France. Whether Russia accepted or not is uncertain.

This letter is equally important and interesting, and must furnish food for thought to Mr. BENJAMIN:

SILVER SPRING, Aug. 24, 1864.

Hon. Edward Everett:

MY DEAR SIR: I have troubled the President, I fear, too much, pressed as he is with many cares, to make an extraordinary effort towards thwarting the intrigues of England in seeking to engage the monarchies of Europe in her scheme of dividing the Republic. They all have a common apprehension that our system of government, if progressively prosperous, may expand its influence and control their destinies; but England sees a pressing danger to her ascendancy on the ocean in the growth of our maritime activity. It alarms her jealousy more immediately than the fear, which reaches her, with all the rest of the royalties, remotely, that our republican advances may gain too much among their people. Hence you see that the late debate in the House of Lords when there was such a strong demonstration made of the wish to get Europe united to intervene to destroy our Union, shows yet more plainly that the ministry only wait that event to make England the champion of the movement. When I received your letter, for which I give you my best thanks, I put it and the inclosure in the hands of the President, and urged upon him, a second time, the necessity of sending some more capable than any Minister that we have now in Europe to avert, if possible, the threatened coalition against our national life. I think we could offer to LOUIS NAPOLEON, in a treaty of commerce, advantages to the staple productions of France—in a treaty (secret if necessary) new securities to his dynasty—in one offensive and defensive against our own and France's hereditary enemy and rival, an alliance more stable than English *entente cordiale*, which would keep him out of the plot against our Government. But if he is so bound up by new devotion to the old enemy of his house and his nation, then we ought to appeal to Russia, and endeavor to get up a Northern coalition which, made strong by our naval power, could cope with the ambition of England and France to give the law to two continents. Russia, which has sought in vain to bring our her strength to play a part on the ocean, would gladly, I think, employ her diplomatic skill in concerting a plan to unite the Northern Powers with the United States in the effort to deliver the land and sea from the domineering control of England and France.

It is clear that we should attempt in some way to defeat the scheme of England against us, which has for its immediate object the seperation of the States, and to place the States where republican principles prevail between European despendencies North and South. The man who should back this project, now so manifestly indicated in the English Parliament, would deserve the gratitude of every lover of his race from age to age.

I had another conversation with the President on this subject but a day or two since, and I urged that you were the most accomplished man for this mission that our country furnished. I had broached the matter to Mr. SEWARD before going to the President for the third time, but he was fully impressed with the idea that for "the present there was no danger of intervention; England was all right! Lord LYONS was our friend abroad. He thought of sending Mr. WEED to look into matters there, who had access to all the men in authority in England and France," &c., &c. I told the President of this conversation, and observed that I thought you had more the ear of the sovereigns and people of Europe than Mr. WEED. Mr. SEWARD's suggestion, we were safe from intervention "for the present," makes the opportunity pertinent to intervene on our part to prevent it on that of our enemies in the future. The President concluded the interview by saying that he would give the matter his serious consideration, and I believe he will make the mission unless it be made a personal matter by Mr. SEWARD, who may insist on making our diplomacy a monopoly of his own to the exclusion of the President's interest in it, and set Mr. WEED, who is identified with himself, over it, as a general superintendent of our diplomacy in Europe. I wish it finished on by persons of more power than your obedient servant. F. P. BLAIR.

THE REBEL COMMISSARIAT.

THE RATION OF THE REBEL SOLDIER, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

It has been our lot to have been for some months attached to the military detachment known as the "Richmond Defences," during which time we have patiently, silently, almost uncomplainingly, borne with the miserable food and raiment issued to us; but there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. Were the hardships of which we complain the result of stern necessity, I should not say a word, but, knowing to the contrary, if for a moment I thought the Government was cognizant of such treatment, I should consider it a Government disgraced; disgraced in the lack of all those good qualities, justice, truth, gratitude, and the like, which generally make up whatever we recognize as noble in an individual or a nation; but I do not believe that the army, while it suffers, and is dumb, is far from believing that these hardships, superadded to the unavoidable deprivations of the soldier, are imposed on them by the Government they trust in so implicitly, but we look to it to have the matter thoroughly investigated and set right.

The rations issued to troops in this department are as follows:

Corn meal, 1 pound per day, almost invariably *frosty* and *musty*.

Peas, ⅛th of a pound per day, full of worms and weevils.

Bacon, ⅛th of a pound per day, rancid, and frequently very much tainted.

Salt, 3 pounds for 100 men per day.

Soap, none!

Take in conjunction with the above bill of fare—which, when served up, consists of musty corn-bread and a little rancid grease for breakfast, and a little rancid grease and musty corn-bread for dinner—the fact that our monthly pittance of pay is withheld from us for four, six and eight months at a time, and you will perceive that we are obliged either to feed ourselves in some mysterious way, eat food unfit almost for swine, or go hungry, besides remaining filthy from absolute lack of soap, or money to pay for washing. *Wholesome* food and strict cleanliness are indispensable to the health and efficiency of an army; the first we cannot get—for the latter we have to trust to our wits; for, Mr. Editor, our homes are not within the Confederate lines, therefore we cannot supply ourselves, but are absolutely dependent upon our rations.

Some days ago one of our men took some meal to a neighboring house to exchange for a little flour, for the use of a sick comrade. The lady said she would willingly make the exchange, as she wanted meal, but her *negroes would not eat such as we had.* We have frequently had to throw away our entire rations of peas from their being full of worms and weevils, yet, in the face of this, the Government agents the other day advertised, in the Richmond papers, a large quantity of peas *for sale, guaranteed sound.* These were, I presume, bought by traders, for seeing some, very good, exposed for sale on Main street, and being asked a price on a par with the enormous rates of all things in Richmond, I inquired of the storekeeper where he bought them. He answered, "From the Government." So it would seem these agents, or whatsoever you might please to term them, when, *by mistake*, they get any army supplies, which being *sound* are considered by them too good for soldiers, they sell them to speculators and extortioners *with a guarantee*; but as the private in the army has to "grin and bear" every fraud and imposition, they throw the rotten husks to him without apology. Some may ask, why not have these things condemned? We have tried that in the case of some rotten meat. After a tedious process, subscribing to all the "red tape" forms for which this department is famous, the meat *was* condemned, and sent back to the Commissary, who said, "If you don't take that you will have to do without, for I have nothing better to iss

vance in destroying the road. His infantry had to wait at Franklin for ammunition, which was received yesterday morning, when that wing of his force pushed on in pursuit of the raiders.

The railroad between this and Franklin was repaired on Friday, but on Friday night the rebels returned and destroyed about four hundred yards of the track. This was repaired yesterday, and the trains were making regular trips between this city and Franklin. Tne telegraph is in working order to Franklin, but no further south.

It was reported here Friday that WHEELER had captured and destroyed two trains at Franklin. This report had no foundation, as the two trains—a freight and a construction—are safe in Franklin.

An officer who arrived last evening from Franklin reports that fifty dead and wounded rebels were found on the battle-field of Friday, near that place. One commissioned officer and eleven enlisted men belonging to WHEELER'S command, who were captured near Franklin yesterday, were brought in yesterday, and will be forwarded North to-day. Among the number is WM. WHITSETT, Chaplain of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. Seven of the enlisted men were from Alabama and four from Georgia.

The rebel General KELLY, reported mortally wounded and captured, died yesterday.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who lives twelve or fifteen miles from the city, near the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and he informed us that the destruction of the track of the road in his neighborhood is very complete. There was a large amount of cord-wood packed up along the road for miles, amounting to about a thousand cords, which the rebels piled upon the track of the road and set it on fire.

At night the fire could be seen for miles, and the great heat from this fire bent the iron rails to such an extent as to render them entirely useless. He says the rebels boasted that they had made their preparations to stay in this part of the country, but it is evident they had not consulted Gen. ROUSSEAU.

There was but one bridge destroyed on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad—that over Stewart's Creek, fifty feet long.

No damage was done to the road south of Murfreesboro', and trains are making regular trips between that place and Chattanooga. A large force has already been put to repairing the road between here and Murfreesboro', and in a few days the trains will be making through trips again.

The report that a portion of WHEELER'S forces had appeared on the Nashville and Southwestern Railroad, Friday, was erroneous.

Nothing has been heard of FORREST and RODDY, and it is now believed they did not succeed in crossing the Tennessee River.

We referred yesterday to a report that Col. SPAULDING, his staff and thirty men, sent out on a secret expedition, had probably been captured by the rebels. We learned that night that Col. SPAULDING had been heard from, and is safe with his men.

LATER.

From the Nashville Union.

The latest advices from the front was dated at 3 P. M. yesterday. WHEELER was retreating with all speed, occasionally tearing up a few rails, but always avoiding all the block houses, and all points where there was a probability of resistance.

ROUSSEAU is immediately on his heels, and the other divisions of which we spoke yesterday, which were moving up, are all on him, or near at hand.

The injury to the railroad between here and Decatur is slight indeed, and WHEELER will hardly have time to do any more devilment.

HOPES OF WHEELER'S CAPTURE.

We hope soon to record the capture of the greater portion of WHEELER'S command. Certain it is, if the Tennessee River keeps up, his escape will be nearly impossible.

Our loss is lighter than at first reported, and will not exceed thirty men, all told.

Capt. VOORIS, of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S staff, arrived here yesterday, and furnishes us the following particulars of the fighting yesterday and day before.

On Thursday evening Capt. ELKIN, of ROUSSEAU'S Staff, at the head of seventy-five men, made a charge upon a rebel force of one hundred and eighty, near Antioch, and drove them pell-mell, killing eight and wounding a number.

On Friday morning Capt. VOORIS, who left the city the night before with three hundred and fifty men, came up with the enemy near Franklin, but found Gen. ROUSSEAU near, engaging them. Heavy fighting occurred throughout the day.

The rebels outnumbered ROUSSEAU, and at one time flanked him on both wings, but they were gallantly repulsed, and finally driven from their original position, and compelled to retreat.

We regret that we cannot designate the officers and troops who took the most conspicuous part in the gallant charge.

The fight lasted nearly all day. One section of MARSHALL'S First Ohio Battery was warmly engaged several times, and did excellent execution.

The loss of the rebels was about fifty killed, (left on the field,) and a large number wounded—perhaps two hundred. The defeat of WHEELER was complete. He did not succeed in entering Franklin, as he was cut off by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S forces.

The rebels are trying to make their escape—flying at the top of their speed. With reference to certain movements on the programme, we must continue silent; but we have no doubt they will result in a brilliant success.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S TROOPS.

Order Countermanded—A New Expedition Organizing, Probably for Arkansas—Little Rock Threatened, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1864.

I arrived up from Memphis on Friday, and tried to get a telegram to you announcing that Gens. A. J. SMITH and GARRASON, with their staff and troops, had returned from their expedition in Mississippi, and arrived at Memphis, under orders to come up the river. I sent you a dispatch by express to this effect yesterday, the telegraph being still out of order.

I learn to-day that since the fact has been ascertained that Gen. SHERMAN captured Atlanta, the order for the movement of Gen. SMITH'S forces up the river has been countermanded. I presume this report is correct, inasmuch as the paymasters who were here for the purpose of paying these troops on their arrival have left for Memphis, and will disburse their funds there.

I have information to-day, by an arrival from below, that at least a portion of Gen. SMITH'S forces are already organizing for a new expedition. All up-bound vessels are pressed into the service at Memphis for carrying troops. White River, Arkansas, is presumed to be the destination, though this is mere conjecture, based upon the fact that the rebels are playing the mischief in Arkansas, interfering with Gen. STEELE'S communications, and threatening Little Rock.

At all events, whatever may be Gen. SMITH'S future programme, there is much activity on the river about Memphis, and something new is on the tapis, the development of which we must await with patience.

MARS.

Skillful Surgery in Sherman's Army.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The surgery of this army is reaching an extraordinary high scale as weapons reach perfection. Men wounded in the head or neck are fed for weeks through silver or rubber tubes. The following is an instance of the wonderful cures made by our Surgeons: A man with throat cut from ear to ear was brought to be mortally wounded by a council of Surgeons; but the one under whose immediate care the man was, thought that as he was to die, he was justified in trying an experiment for the good of others, at the same time having great hopes of saving the man. He first commenced his task by cutting through where the two upper ribs meet the sternum, and through this orifice for forty days this man has been fed five gallons of milk per week, and sometimes his appetite required five per day. He is fat and hearty, and the Surgeon thinks in two weeks he shall have him able, and the inside of his throat so nearly healed as to allow him to swallow by the natural passage. He at first introduced a stomach-pump, and thus fed his patient, and after a few hours would clear his stomach by the same means, thus producing artificial digestion, until it was no longer necessary. A silver tube is now used to feed him, and such is the progress made by the medical department in these parts, that half of a man's face demolished by a ball or piece of shell is replaced by a cork face, and it will be nothing strange to see men in after years walking our streets with cork heads; and here the rebels have the advantage of us, for most of them were born with wooden heads.

From Mobile.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA AT PHILADELPHIA.

The supply steamer *Bermuda* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, having completed her rounds of the Gulf blockading squadron. The *Bulletin* says:

The *Bermuda* arrived at Mobile Bay upon her return on the morning of the 29th of August, and found all quiet and Rear Admiral FARRAGUT'S fighting fleet enjoying a day's rest. The work of removing the torpedoes from out the harbor (some 350 in number) is being performed, and a large number have been removed.

We regret to announce an accident which occurred as the *Bermuda* was going to the harbor. A party of men on the beach had made a line fast to two torpedoes, and were hauling them on shore. After getting them on the beach and trying to place them in safety, an explosion took place, which killed nine men and wounded eighteen of the party at work, most of whom were sailors from vessels of the fleet. We can but think that the *Bermuda* escaped very luckily, as she passed directly over the torpedoes, not being aware of what the men were doing.

The *Bermuda*, on her outward passage, on the morning of the 17th of August, at 2 A. M., off the Bahamas, sighted a large bark-rigged steamer laying to under spanker. The *Bermuda* immediately stood for her, when she made all sail and stood off to the northward. A gun was then fired to heave her to, but to this no attention was paid. It being quite dark, the distance between the two vessels was uncertain; yet it was quite plain to be seen that she was gaining on the *Bermuda*. From the description of this vessel we cannot doubt its being the Confederate steamer *Florida*, as she was said to be an exact model of that ship by persons on board knowing her. At daylight we were still chasing her and firing shell from a 30-pound Parrot, but without effect. At 7 A. M. Capt. SMITH, finding it impossible to catch her, gave up the chase.

Could we have succeeded in overhauling her, it was his intention to board her, and every preparation was made for that purpose, having a draft of 200 men on board and his own crew. During the chase she showed no colors of any kind, and from the quantity of black smoke issuing from her smoke stacks, it was evident she was anxious to get away. The only way we can account for her being in this position and acting thus, is that she was probably waiting for a steamer from New-Orleans, and mistook the *Bermuda* for one of our sloops-of-war.

The following is a list of officers of the *Bermuda*:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, J. W. Smith, commanding; Acting Master, J. L. Lee, ex-executive officer; Acting Ensign, H. C. Raymond, sailing master; J. B. Ackley, assistant surgeon; E. H. Roberts, acting assistant paymaster; J. M. Richards, M. J. Smith, acting ensigns; P. Brewster, acting first engineer in charge; W. Braidwood, acting second assistant engineer; Thomas Lloyd, David Morris, S. D. Thurston, acting third assistant engineers; E. Dooley, Wm. Fearing, Wm. C. Nye, Wm. G. Smith, acting master's mates; Robert Priest, captain's clerk; C. R. Foster, Thos. D. Hardy, paymaster's clerks; Frank Irvin, yoeman; Robert B. Dodson, surgeon's steward.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From our late foreign files we make the following interesting extracts:

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.

"ANOTHER FEDERAL OUTRAGE."

From the London Herald, Aug. 27.

The capture of the Georgia by a Federal man-of-war is apparently another of those violations of the law of nations to which the Federal authorities periodically resort. From the time when Commodore WILKES stopped the Trent, and sent the Confederate Commissioners prisoners to Washington, the officers of the Federal navy have imagined themselves jurists as well as seamen. We all remember the grotesque attempts at defending his conduct which the Commodore gleaned from his researches in WHEATON and GROTIUS; but while we can afford to amuse ourselves with blunders the Federal Government never indorsed, we are keenly alive to the fact that it was the attitude of our indignant people, and not the spirit of international law, which ruled the decision of the Cabinet of Washington. In those days we were unused to insult; we are more humble now, and, perhaps, the depth of our abasement, both in Europe and America, may lead the astute Yankees to trespass somewhat on our forbearance. Let them be of good cheer, they may trample on us without any risk. The *civis Romanus* doctrine is odious to the present advisers of the Crown; meekness is the Christian principle which guides their actions; and the utmost limit to which indignation will move them will be the penning of numberless dispatches, and the delivery of empty but resounding protests.

It is contended, however, by those who look on the capture as legitimate, that the Georgia, in the hands of her new owners, is answerable for her past delinquencies. We have not as yet examined the authorities to see how far this doctrine is justified, but it appears to us to be opposed to reason and to precedent, which, though not strictly in point, yet bears upon the question. A bona fide sale to a third party for strictly commercial purposes—a sale by those who without doubt were the owners of the vessel—and a purchase by an individual who as undoubtedly had nothing but commercial purposes in view when he bought it, ought certainly to convey an indisputable title to the new owner. The vessel is purchased by the subject of a neutral State; that State recognizes the title of the late owners, and their right to wage war against their enemies; but recognizing their title to the vessel, it surely must also recognize their right to sell it. Ownership without the power to sell would be a strange anomaly; and if the title is complete and the power of sale acknowledged, we cannot understand that the vessel can still be liable in the hands of a neutral to penalties for acts committed when she was in the hands of a belligerent. The case of the Tuscaloosa, however, is to some extent in point. It will be remembered that that vessel was a merchant ship, belonging to the Federals; that she was seized by one of the Confederate cruisers, manned and armed as a cruiser taken from those on board the captor, and fitted out as a tender to it. When she came into port at the Cape, the authorities there did not know how to treat her. She was a merchant ship uncondemned, and without condemnation they thought she could not be recognized as a Confederate man-of-war; and if she was not a Confederate man-of-war, was it not the duty of the authorities to seize her and restore her to her late owners? While these questions were under debate the Confederates very wisely sailed out of the harbor, and did not reënter it until a commission from President DAVIS had placed a bar on any such discussion. It was admitted on all hands that the act of the belligerent Government had effectually disposed of the question; they had placed a crew on board the vessel, had appointed an officer to its command, and now it was too late to raise questions arising out of the way in which they had acquired it. Surely, if the act of a Government thus efficient to change the character of a vessel when they seek to convert it from a hostile trader into a man-of-war in their own service, the converse must be equally binding. So far as we are concerned the withdrawal of a commission and the sale of the vessel by the Government must be fully as effectual as the precisely opposite operation which was effected in the case we have referred to; and if our view is correct the sale is undoubtedly a valid one, and our Government is bound to protect the interest of the purchaser.

We cannot see that the order prohibiting ships of war belonging to the belligerents from entering British ports for the purpose of being sold affects the question. We have yet to learn that the Georgia had such an end in view when she entered the port of Liverpool; if she had, the Collector of Customs should have prevented her entrance, and he is to blame if he has neglected his duty; once there, however, the order in question no longer affected him, and a sale would be none the less valid by reason of it.

We have endeavored to give our readers some idea of the law affecting this question, but it appears to us that is not a question of law at all. Irritated by the conduct of England, who they supposed would have aided them, maddened by the success of the gallant little navy of the Confederates, which humiliated them on every sea, the Northern States have resorted to this measure in the hope of thereby winning back their injured self-love. We know them of old—boastful, vindictive, and always encroaching. The only limit to their policy of aggression will be the patience of the Cabinet they insult.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The questions remain—had the Commander of the *Niagara* any justification for his act in international law, and were the circumstances connected with the *Georgia* at the time of her capture such as will justify her condemnation by the Prize Court to which she has been remitted? As regards the first of these questions, it is obvious the *Georgia* was not a ship-of-war, nor was there any pretense that she was employed, or intended to be employed, in that capacity. Was she a blockade runner? If so, she was pursuing a singularly roundabout course for any port in the Southern States, while her seizure on her passage between two neutral ports, at a distance of 3,000 miles from the American seaboard, and with nothing to show an ultimate destination in that direction, was simply an outrage upon the rights of neutrals, far surpassing any act of the sort which has been perpetrated even during the American conflict. But it is stated that the Commander of the *Niagara* justifies the capture of the *Georgia* on the ground of her former employment as a ship of war in the service of the Confederate Government. The Judges of the Federal Prize Courts have already made some novel and startling additions to the law of nations, and they may go to the length of adopting this doctrine also, and insist that, once a ship of war always a ship of war; but we hardly think that Her Majesty's Government will accept a doctrine alike contrary to the principles of international law, the dictates of natural justice, and of common sense. The right to capture or to destroy the enemy's property is conceded by the consent of nations to a belligerent, because it is enemy's property, and because so long as the war continues, he may fairly use every means necessary to accomplish the end for which he has taken up arms. "From the moment one State is at war with another (says WHEATON) it has, on general principles, a right to seize on all enemy's property, of whatsoever kind, and wherever found, and to appropriate the property thus taken to its own use, or to that of the captors." But this right, extensive though it be, does not include the right of following and capturing property which has passed out of the hands of the enemy into those of a neutral, for the simple reason that the injury inflicted by the capture would not in that case be an injury to the enemy, who had parted with the property for an equivalent, but to the neutral, who had given that equivalent for it, and had it in possession. If the law of nations forbid a belligerent even to follow an enemy's ship into neutral territory, much less to molest the vessel while there, surely it never could be held that the belligerent has a right to set aside any contract, bargain, or sale, entered into in respect to that vessel with a neutral in a neutral territory, and to assert that the right of capture revives whenever and wherever the vessels may subsequently be met with. The law of nations gives countenance to no such absurd doctrine. The sale by a belligerent to a neutral of a ship-of-war, or of a vessel which has been employed in that capacity, is manifestly an advantage to the other belligerent, inasmuch as it reduces the amount of the available force which may be employed against him, and the latter has no plea for the recapture of such a vessel from the neutral possessor, except the plea of revenge, which is plainly disallowed by all modern jurists, as tending to impart to the usages of warfare a spirit and an aspect hostile to the progress and interests of civilization. We cannot see, therefore, looking to all the circumstances of the case, so far as they have transpired, and to the law as applicable to them, that the capture of the *Georgia* can, in any sense, be justified. To us it appears to have been a deliberate violation of the property of a British subject, and of the flag which covered that property, and we shall be more than surprised if any other view of the occurrence can be maintained by those acquainted with the principles of international law.

IS A VESSEL "ONCE A MAN-OF-WAR ALWAYS A MAN-OF-WAR?"

From the Liverpool Courier.

It has been vaguely asserted that the *Niagara* was entitled to seize the *Georgia* on the principle that "once a man-of-war always a man-of-war." Only one attempt has been made to maintain this position, and at first sight the *Daily News* appears to make out a strong case. Our contemporary argues that a ship-of-war cannot lose her belligerent character by a mere change of ownership or by conversion into a commercial vessel; and that as the sale of the *Georgia* to Mr. BAYES did not alter her original warlike responsibilities, the *Niagara* was justified in seizing her whenever possible. In support of this argument the case of the *Minerva* is adduced, and as put by the *Daily News* there is a striking similarity between that case and the *Georgia*. But we cannot admire the means by which the parallel is obtained. The facts are garbled and distorted, and the most essential passages in the judgment of Lord STOWELL omitted. When closely scrutinized, the *Minerva* and *Georgia* are found to present no analogy, and the judgment of Lord STOWELL has no bearing on the issue raised in the present case.

The *Minerva* was *driven* into Bergen by a British frigate, which blockaded the port and prevented the escape of the Dutch frigate. There the *Minerva* was imprisoned for many months; at length she was dismantled, and ostensibly sold to a nominal neutral, but really a citizen of the belligerent state; and under the pretence that she was thenceforward to be engaged as a merchant ship in the West India trade she sailed out of port. But instead of steering for her pretended destination across the Atlantic, she was found off the Dutch coast, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, and was there seized by a British cruiser. The whole scheme was a palpable and transparent fraud. The nominal sale and transformation were made solely with the view of evading the British frigate which imprisoned her in Bergen, and Lord STOWELL characterized the proceeding as an effort to effect the "restitution" to the Dutch Government of the imprisoned frigate. Upon this ground, and also in the belief that an "imposition" had been practiced, the eminent judge decided that the *Minerva*, though described as a neutral merchantman, was a lawful prize to the British, and decreed accordingly.

Where is the analogy between the *Minerva* and the *Georgia*? The Confederate vessel was not blockaded in a neutral port, but was at liberty to depart from the Mersey at any moment. Her transformation into a merchant vessel was not prompted by a desire to escape from the enemy's cruisers, or to effect a restitution to the Confederate States which was otherwise prevented by superior force. Her sale was not a mere pretence, nor was her employment in neutral commerce a sham, exposed by her own movements. While everything in reference to the *Minerva* was a fraudulent evasion—an imposition, as Lord STOWELL characterized it—all the transactions with the *Georgia* were *bona fide* and real. She was bought and paid for; the transfer to the neutral merchant was absolute, beyond cavil; her employment was peaceful and legal, and under no circumstances could she be used to the detriment of Federal interests. We may, therefore, assert without hesitation that the case of the *Minerva* gives no warrant for the seizure of the *Georgia*. We may go further and say, that there is no case in the law books that supports the arguments of the *Daily News*, or that gives the shadow of authority for the high-handed proceedings of the *Niagara*.

RESPONSE TO THE GREETING FROM MANCHESTER.

MR. ADAMS has made the following reply on behalf of Mr. LINCOLN to resolutions of sympathy adopted by the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society at Manchester July 4, 1864:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, AUG. 19, 1864.

SIR: I am requested to inform you that the resolutions passed by the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society, at Manchester, on the 4th of July last, which I had the pleasure to transmit to the President of the United States, have been received by him with the most grateful satisfaction. If there were need the sympathy thus manifested in quarters so evidently disinterested and just would inspire the Government and people with new resolution to rescue their institutions from the dangerous abyss which American slave-holders, aided by malevolent spirits, both abroad and at home, have conspired to open before them. Believing that in perseverance they are promoting the ultimate interests of the human race everywhere, they draw satisfaction from a cheering recognition of their labors from all worthy sources.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

JOHN H. EASTCOURT, Esq., Chairman, &c.

THE FASHIONS.

From Les Modes Parisiennes for September.

Certainly the last month has been most devoid of all important change in fashion. Indeed, there is scarcely any change in actual fashion to write about. Skirts are worn precisely as they were—scanty in front to increase the effect of the train behind.

The round bodices, to which we referred in our last as once again making their appearance, appear to have received a temporary check—temporary beyond all doubt from the simple reason that the large buckles, to accommodate which the round bodices were again introduced, are keeping in public favor.

Sleeves, if anything, are looser than they were. The coat-sleeve, however, is still the prevailing mode, the cuff being modified so that the entire sleeve does not so forcibly remind the observer as it did of the model whence this fashion was taken.

Girdles, or half-bodices, as some of them may now be called, still continue to be worn, their shape being made to agree, by the exercise of much ingenuity, with the tailed bodices which still remain prevalent.

Zouave jackets are still worn, and so, also, at the sea-side and in the country are Garibaldi shirts. These, however, are very much embroidered to take off from them the loose, undress appearance which has always been a drawback to this style of dress.

Perhaps the only actual novelty in the way of dress is the introduction of a double-skirted toilette in silk the under-skirt of which is made in one silk, while the upper, open down the front and looped up, together with the bodice and sleeves, are made of a totally different silk, trimmed, however, with the silk of the under-skirt.

Of trimmings, the only marked change since last month is that of the introduction of the saw-edge, or zig-zag pattern trimming. This is used in every way. At the edges of jackets, at the hems of skirts, even at the edges of the sleeve, while its applications in a hundred varying ways to flat patterns is very remarkable.

Flat trimmings are quite a necessity at the present time. No one, who is anyone, cares about any other style. Especially as a hem trimming are these flat bands used. We have seen some very pretty effects by the use of hem bands of black velvet upon striped white muslins.

Of bonnets it may be said that the small shape is gaining ground, perhaps all the more rapidly because it affords the opportunity of displaying the hairdressing. They are made a little larger than they were a month ago, but they are still crownless, and almost frontless.

Many of the best milliners, while abandoning the curtain, very absolutely replace it by a ruche, which gives a good finish to the whole. Drawn and puffed tulle bonnets are now in their glory, for the abolition of the late bonnet shape in favor of something like a cap, admits at once of the use of puffed tulle. While talking of bonnets, we would strongly advise ladies when purchasing the new shape to be very careful in their choice, for now, more than ever, does the success of the bonnet depend upon the proportionate size it bears to the head and features of the wearer.

White muslins are fashionably made over blue and rose underskirts, while, quite as fashionably, two equally deep white lace flounces are added, which are headed and sometimes framed in taffetas ruche of the color of the underskirt. Even, however, in muslin dresses the prevailing tendency to flat trimming is observed in the shape of flat taffetas ribbons, covered with serophane, which is slightly plaited from distance to distance. This trimming substitutes flounces and puffs, both of which certainly appear heavy and vulgar under the present *régime* of flat trimmings. Every white muslin dress is, as a rule, made with a corresponding jacket, trimmed in exact accordance, the sleeves being trimmed at the armpits, while a small collar gives a finish to the toilet.

Of mantles and shawls we have little to say. The Montespan shawl-mantle, if we may use the term, appears to be creating quite a sensation at Baden among French society. It is a question of a shawl made either of white clear muslin edged with white lace, or of black tulle edged with black lace, and headed with a ruche of some high-colored taffetas. The "effect" is got out of the upper half-square, which is made to form a hood, and which, when worn over the head, produces a charming effect. Thrown back, it forms part of the shawl, and adds a new effect to it. It should be added, that when not used as a hood, the half-square resumes the natural flat-pointed shape of the upper portion of an ordinary shawl.

By the way, straw color is the fashionable color of the month—especially in light materials for ball dresses. Gauze dresses are frequently patched in a remarkable manner with light ribbons; indeed, in some cases, this style has been carried to such an extent that it may, without exaggeration, be called the mode harlequin.

Cloaks and dresses of the same material, especially foulard, are truly distinguished wear; the higher the tone the more fashionable the wear. White however, is the reigning favorite. These toilettes are trimmed with ruches and fringe, which harmonize and never contrast with the material used. Narrow lace also maintains its way, giving, as it does, a certain suppleness and absolute finish to the toilette. On mantles and dresses many large buttons are worn, while the latter are generally furnished with the great buckle which has come into wear.

White silk trimmed with straw ornaments is very fashionable wear, and has been some weeks. It must be admitted straw trimmings have a very capital effect upon the material in question.

Seaside, or marine jackets, are invariably cut straight. They are trimmed with pearl buttons, or fringe, or jet. They are made with two round pockets.

It is very fashionable to wear a petticoat of the same material as the dress. This is especially the case where the material is white alpaca; though, for that matter, white alpaca petticoats are good wear with any toilette under the one condition that they are very elegantly trimmed.

THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD FLEET.

From the Shipping Gazette.

According to official records, we find that England's iron-cased vessels of war already afloat, and all of which have been but recently built, amount to 19 ships, of from 4 to 41 guns each, and mounting in the aggregate 400 guns, of a tonnage of 71,956, and of 14,762 horse power. In addition to the above, there are also 12 powerful ships now under construction which will carry in all 255 guns, are of 49,100 tons, burden, and 9,427 horse power. The following are the names of the ships, both afloat and building, together with the number of guns, horse-power and tonnage:

SHIPS AFLOAT.

Ships.	Guns.	H.-pr.	Tons.	Rig.
Achilles	20	1,250	6,121	iron-cased ship.
Black Prince	41	1,250	6,109	iron-cased ship.
Caledonia	35	1,000	4,125	iron-cased ship.
Defence	16	600	3,720	iron-cased ship.
Enterprise	4	160	993	iron-cased sloop.
Favorite	10	400	2,186	iron-cased corvette.
Hector	21	880	4,089	iron-cased frigate.
Minotaur	26	1,350	6,621	iron-cased frigate.
Ocean	35	1,000	4,047	iron-cased frigate.
Prince Consort	35	1,000	4,045	iron-cased ship.
Prince Albert	4	600	2,529	iron-cased cupola.
Research	4	200	1,253	iron-cased sloop.
Resistance	16	600	2,710	iron-cased ship.
Royal Oak	35	800	4,056	iron-cased ship.
Royal Sovereign	5	800	3,339	iron-cased cupola.
Sharpshooter	6	202	863	iron-cased sloop.
Valiant	24	800	4,063	iron-cased ship.
Warrior	40	1,250	6,109	iron-cased ship.
Zealous	20	800	3,716	iron-cased ship.
Total	400	14,762	71,956	

SHIPS BUILDING.

Agincourt	26	1,250	6,621	iron-cased ship.
Bellerophon	14	1,000	4,246	iron-cased frigate.
Belvidere	39	600	3,427	iron-cased frigate.
Endymion	22	500	3,576	iron-cased frigate.
Lord Clyde	24	1,000	4,047	iron-cased ship.
Lord Warden	24	1,000	4,047	iron-cased ship.
Northumberland	26	1,250	6,621	iron-cased frigate.
Pallas	6	600	2,372	iron-cased corvette.
Repulse	35	1,000	4,125	iron-cased ship.
Royal Alfred	35	600	4,045	iron-cased frigate.
Viper	2	400	187	double screw iron-cased gunboat.
Vixen	2	160	754	double screw iron-cased gunboat.
Total	255	1,827	43,760	

Exclusive of the above we have also 30 other iron-cased vessels afloat, viz: the Alton, 14; Erebus, 16; Glatton, 14; Terror, 16; Thunder, 14; Thunderbolt, 16; and Trusty, 14—iron-cased screw floating batteries. Adventure, 2; Drmmedary, 2; Himalaya, 6; Megæra, 6; Orontes, 2; Simoom, 4; Tamar, 2; Urgent, 4; and Vulcan, 6—iron screw troop-ships. Antelope, 3; Bann & Bloodhound, 3; Carnadoc, 2; Dover, Fire Queen, Harpy, 1, Jackal, 4; Lizard, 3; Oocron, 3; Princess Alice, 1; Recruit, 6; Triton, 3, and Weaver, 6—iron paddle vessels. Buffalo, 2; Hesper, 4, Industry, 2; Supply, 2; and Wye, 2—iron screw sloops. Chanseur, iron screw floating factory; Fairy, 1, iron screw yacht; Manilla, iron screw vessel; and Trident, 3—iron paddle sloop.

ROYALTY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

From the London Globe.

The heir-apparent of Russia, the future master of a realm of more than seven millions of square miles—an empire comprising one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface—is in want of a wife, and cannot find one. This astounding piece of news is going the round of the continental papers. Grand Duke NICHOLAS, heir-apparent of all the Russias, 21 years old, tall, good-looking, in splendid uniform, speaking five languages, and with all the accomplishments, is willing to wed, yet cannot get a wife. It is said that Grand Duke NICHOLAS has only five royal princesses offered for his selection; and that, unfortunately, of these five high-born ladies, he does not like three, and his Imperial father does not like the other two. So that, in point of fact, the heir-expectant of one-seventh of the earth can get no wife at all. Poor NICHOLAS. There was a time when the Czar and his family were allowed to pick their partners from among a whole flora of fair princesses. It is said of PETER the Great, that when he wanted a spouse for his son ALEXIS, he circulated a round robin among the five score of reigning families in Germany, bidding them to send all their marriageable daughters, deducting the plain ones, to Moscow for inspection. The invitation was responded to by a crowd of fair and illustrious damsels, and the fairest flower from among them was picked for the drunken and dissolute heir-apparent. Subsequently the business was conducted mainly by advertisement. A hint given in one of the Hamburg papers, then considered the organ of the Russian Government, generally brought a lot of portraits to the Imperial Court, from the inspection of which resulted further negotiations. Princess CLARA, of Hohenhausen Ohnebrod, being held the most eligible of the matrimonial candidates, was then invited, together with some old Ohnebrod aunt, to spend a couple of weeks at the Imperial Court, where she was to be kept if finally approved of, or if not, returned to her loving parents af the grim castle of Hohennausen. The Countess of VIENNA, when by the sweeping away of nearly a hundred crowned heads from the field of royalty, had the effect of greatly lessening the charmed circle within which the Czars were wont to rove, and Czar NICHOLAS, when not yet heir-apparent, had to pay assiduous courtship to win the hand of the King of Prussia's daughter, and his three younger sons experienced actual difficulty to get a bride. The young ladies of "good family," finding that they were eagerly sought after, and that, in fact, the demand was far greater than the supply, refused to go to Russia. They objected to the country as too cold; and to the rulers as being given to the ugly habit of beating their wives, royalty notwithstanding. Thus the circle narrowed more and more around the Czar's proud family, until it has now become the humiliating necessity to declare that the heir-apparent of Russia cannot find a wife at all. It is the greatest victory the ladies have achieved in the nineteenth century.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The Saxon Chambers were formally closed on Aug 23, by a speech from the throne. His Majesty said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE ESTATES—The labors of the eleventh regular Parliamentary session are closed. If they have not yielded so rich a harvest in a legislative point of view as the previous session, several not unimportant bills have yet been passed, and the Government, empowered by you, has been enabled to remove the last obstacles which stood in the way of the civil legal code. By the establishment of interim committees for several bills postponed for lack of time, their thorough and undisturbed preliminary consideration is secured, and it is hoped the way paved for a more rapid settlement of business in the coming session. My Government will not forget to testify its interest in the further development of common legislation for the whole of Germany. I have thankfully to acknowledge that the Chambers have availed themselves of the favorable financial position of the country to make liberal grants for real necessities. At the head of these stands the magnificent grant of an increase of salary to all classes of State servants, by which a long-felt need has been accomplished, and the anxious position of many individuals will be alleviated. But you have also made numerous and considerable grants with commendable readiness for other objects—for churches and schools, for improvement and enlargement of the hospitals, prisons and workhouses of the country, for increase of the pay of the soldier, for the better distribution of military service by relieving the treasury from a considerable burden, and lastly, for the further completion of the network of railways. The agreement of the views of the chambers with the steps taken by me in the two important questions of the day upon common German ground—the regulation of commercial relations and the matter of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies—has afforded me especial satisfaction. With regard to the former, the commercial future of Saxony is secured against all eventualism by the conclusion of a treaty with the King of Prussia and the other Northern German States to which you have given your assent with rapid decision. But it remains also to be hoped, and it will form the object of my incessant efforts, that the beneficial customs union (Zollverein) will be preserved to its full extent, and that commercial relations with Austria may not only be maintained in the manner hitherto observed, but may constantly develop themselves further in the sense of national connection. I have been guided by all the acts in the Schleswig-Holstein matter by my own conviction of right and regard for the honor of Germany. The moral support which you have given me in this question has been of the greatest value to me. The glorious victories of the armies of the two great German Powers, combined with the fortunate and honorable conduct of the negotiations in which the German Confederation, as such, appeared for the first time as an independent European Power, have turned this matter in a direction which permits the hope of its speedy favorable solution in the sense of the rights and wishes of Germany. Although it was matter of regret to me that our excellent troops were unable to take part in the above-named valiant exploits, it affords me, on the other hand, satisfaction that the less glorious, but not less desirable, praise of unshaken discipline and strict fulfillment of duty, even under difficult circumstances, must be given them. These show soldierly qualities as genuine as valor upon the field of battle. I owe my brave army this testimony. May Providence further take our country into its holy keeping."

THE FOURFOLD MURDER IN FRANCE.

In the last reports given by the French papers of the trial of LAFOURA and ANDONY for the murder of M. DE LABALLE and his three servants, which we have already noticed, the chief points of the evidence related to the alleged fact that the comb found on M. DE LABALLE'S bed belonged to LAFOURA, and that he was on terms of intimacy with the housemaid, PELAGIE. At first the Public Prosecutor refused to allow the prisoner to examine the comb, but after a hot dispute with the prisoner's counsel, he was overruled by the President. The prisoner, however, gained little by his examination of the comb, as, when he pointed out that instead of working on a hinge, as had been stated by witnesses, it was broken in two pieces and a portion of it was missing, the President answered every objection he raised with an angry rebuke, reproaching him with insinuating that the comb had been changed. LAFOURA having shown that the hinge of the comb was broken, the President said, "That does not concern you." "Yes," replied LAFOURA, "but it does concern me." "Don't interrupt me," exclaimed the Judge; "do you mean to say that the President, M. FOUR, has changed it?" What is it to you, if it never belonged to you, and if you were never in the château?" M. MIRAMONT, a notary in Labastide, declared that M. DE LABALLE never had such a comb as that produced. The witnesses who are to prove that the comb actually belong to LAFOURA have yet to be examined.

With regard to LAFOURA'S intimacy with PELAGIE SACHETTE, an innkeeper and his wife, named BOUSSON, deposed that LAFOURE used to go to the farm-house at Baillard to buy poultry and pigeons, which appear to have belonged to M. DE LABALLE, and to have been sold to LAFOURA by PELAGIE. These witnesses could not say that LAFOURA and PELAGIE had been alone at the château, and other witnesses proved only that LAFOURA was on the most intimate terms with PELAGIE, but ADELINE BELSONNADE, a seamstress at Labastide, deposed that LAFOURA had told her that PELAGIE had shown him everything at the château, and she understood from that that PELAGIE had shown him the interior of the château. BARRUET, a shoemaker, stated that LAFOURA had asked him for information respecting the fortune of M. DE LABALLE. LAFOURA, however, maintained that it was the witness who spoke first on the subject. At the end of this sitting, it is said, LAFOURA seemed to have lost much of the assurance which previously marked his manner.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE PARIS.

The Count and Countess DE PARIS, whose recent marriage created a good deal of interest in the political and fashionable world, arrived at York House, Twickenham, on Wednesday, on their return from the honeymoon. They were welcomed with great rejoicings. Church street and the various roads leading to the house were decorated with flags, banners and mottoes, while the approaches nearest the mansion were gay with colored poles, ornamented with shields, bearing the arms of the ex-royal family of France, the fleur-de-lis being everywhere conspicuous. A grand triumphal arch, formed of flowers, banners and escutcheons, surmounted by the word "Welcome," in large letters, crowned by a coat of arms and coronet, had been constructed, while from the poles already mentioned hung bright garlands of flowers and streamers of every hue, and forming, with the immense crowd of spectators which had assembled near the entrance, a gay and lively *tout ensemble*. A few minutes after 4 o'clock, the Count and Countess arrived in an open carriage at the gate leading to the house. A congratulatory address was presented by the Vicar, and, after other ceremonies, the carriage drove to the mansion, where the Count and Countess alighted, and proceeded to the ivy-covered wall of the river front. In the meadow beneath this wall, and opposite the Ait, the children, to the number of about one thous

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news bearing on the military situation this morning, is a bulletin from Secretary STANTON, which gives intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN up to 10 o'clock Friday morning. At that time his army had been firmly stationed in and around Atlanta, which will be held and additionally fortified. No news from the other armies.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE has returned from the army to Baltimore, to assume command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

The steamship *Evening Star* arrived from New-Orleans at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those per the *Ariel*, but contain nothing of special importance.

The Secretary of War says that most encouraging reports are being received of the progress of recruiting throughout the country.

GENERAL NEWS.

We published an official order several weeks since, dismissing from the service Maj. HENRY M. ALLES, Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers. In consequence of representations made by his superior officer, the case of Maj. ALLES has been reviewed, the order revoked, and he has been honorably discharged. He is now preparing to re-enter the service, having been offered a higher rank than that which he previously held.

A man named DAVID DUFF, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY and Officer HAYE, of the Bank Police, charged with having forged a check on MORGAN & SONS, bankers, in William-street, for the sum of $15,000. The money was drawn on a spurious check at the Bank of America, a short time before the sailing of the steamer *Edinburgh*, for Europe, and the officers found DUFF just as he was embarking on that vessel. He was taken to the Tombs and searched, when nearly the amount of the check was found in gold. DUFF is a single man, about 26 years of age, and had been for a long time past a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. MORGAN.

About four hundred recruits from Plattsburgh, while passing through Troy, stopped to extend Gen. WOOL a greeting. The hero of Plattsburgh, Buena Vista and Norfolk was entirely unprepared for the visit, but appeared on the stoop and was greeted with nine hearty cheers by the soldiers. He made a brief speech in response, saying how glad he was to see such a good class of soldiers, and to learn that their destination was South. They were needed there, he remarked, "to put down the rebels in arms as well as to frustrate the schemes of the traitors who had assembled at Chicago." He hoped they would do their duty, and help to restore this glorious old Union.

A letter dated at Toronto says that desertions from the British army, under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great, that nearly one thousand of the Queen's troops have left during the past year. Hence all are ordered to Quebec, for the present. Many points on the Canadian lines are watched for deserters. Three were bagged on the Niagara River last week, and are to be shot at Hamilton, this week. Five officers are reported to have left for the United States flag.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has news from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexican Gen. CORTINAS met the French forces ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed them with heavy loss. The affair was the most brilliant of the war, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the Mexican people. CORTINAS is reported to be marching back to Matamoras, to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stormy times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

A Canada paper says that the Canadian steamship *Jura*, on her last passage from Liverpool to Quebec, had a very narrow escape from the rocks at the Pillars, near the spot where the first steamer *Canadian* was lost. A heavy fog existed for six days, during which the vessel made no progress. Owing to the skill of Capt. GRAHAM, who remained on watch the entire time, the *Jura* at last escaped danger, and a vote of thanks to the Captain was unanimously passed by the passengers.

A private letter from Bermuda, received by way of Halifax, states that the yellow fever at that place was abating, but it had committed great ravages. There were one hundred and forty admissions to the Bermuda Hospital, of whom forty men and four officers died.

There are now nearly fifteen hundred men at the rendezvous at Concord, N. H. This includes seven companies of heavy artillery, and three more are to be raised. About five hundred men have already enlisted in the new one year regiment, the Eighteenth.

Col. HAMILTON, late of the rebel army, was arrested at Island Pond, Me., on Friday, by telegraphic order from Deputy Collector BIRD, of Portland City. HAMILTON was on his way from Sackville to Canada.

The steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, which sailed for New-Orleans on the 7th, returned to this port on Friday night, leaking, having broken her discharge-pipe, when about twenty-four hours out.

General business was very dull on Saturday. The rapid fall in Gold effectually checked operations. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, &c., were decidedly lower and irregular. Provisions were held firmly, but generally purchased sparingly. Wool was dull and somewhat nominal in price. No important freight engagements were reported.

PARTIES AND PEOPLE.—The Springfield *Republican* has some good remarks on the duties of journalists. The leading journalist, it says, "should be hopeful of good results. Often-times good or disaster, is to invite it. What should we think of a General who in the critical hour of battle should exclaim: 'Move on, soldiers, but I am afraid we shall be forced to retreat?' Thus Victory had been about to perch on his banners, she would spread her wings for flight at such a cry. The cognizance of peril may be in the leader's mind, but his words should show no more of it than will prove a stimulus to exertion. The commander who enters battle with the words, 'Soldiers, we shall be beaten!' may probably, be able to say in leaving it, 'I told you so!' but his reputation for sagacity will hardly be increased by the process."

All this is perfectly true. And the course advised should especially be followed during a great national trial like that which our country is now passing through. The people require to be continually encouraged, strengthened and stimulated. Had the whole press of the United States pursued from the beginning the Copperhead policy of perpetual croaking, showing day by day that all our battles were disasters, all our surroundings dismal, and all our prospects hopeless—had they found fault with everything and everybody under all circumstances—we venture to say that the people would have given up the heroic struggle for national unity long ago in disgust—if, indeed, with such a spirit in the press, any struggle had ever been attempted at all.

Profits and Losses of the War.

We hear every day statements of the losses of property caused by this war, brought forward as a crushing argument in favor of peace. We are told how much the labor of the army would be worth if engaged in peaceful pursuits; how much the national debt present and prospective amounts to; how much has been lost by the high rate of foreign exchange; how much by the depreciation of the currency; how much by the languor and timidity which the political uncertainty imparts to all business operations. A few days ago a Copperhead engaged in a discussion with a Unionist, informed him as a "clincher," that he had just been obliged to transmit nearly $20,000 to Canada in payment of $3,500, under a contract made three years ago. In the presence of this fact, he was satisfied that nothing short of a sudden and violent interposition of Providence could save us from ruin. The war had turned out badly as a speculation, and therefore the sooner we had peace the better.

It would seem, in fact, from what we read in their newspapers, and hear at their meetings, that our Copperhead brethren entered upon this struggle under the influence of a most unfortunate delusion, both as to its character and objects. It is quite evident either that they expected that it could be made to pay for itself, or that it would fill all our pockets; and neither of these expectations are worthy of the Conservative philanthropists who met at Chicago. War can never be made to pay for itself, except by organized plunder on a great scale, such as that by which the elder NAPOLEON paid the cost of his campaigns, by seizing the crops of the country people, and levying contributions in money on the great towns. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that our Copperhead Christians have seriously contemplated the subjection of our "Southern brethren," erring though they be, to any such *régime* as this. And yet this is the only way in which the North could possibly have avoided paying the expense of the struggle out of its own pocket. Those who accuse Northern armies of plundering the South, because soldiers carry off chickens and bacon in the line of march, only show that they do not know what plunder is. They are evidently in need of a few lessons from an Austrian Feldgang Master, or a Marshal of the Grand Army, either of whom could in a few words unfold a plan of stripping a country bare, in which no private should ever be guilty of a single act of violence.

In what other way the war could have been carried on without pecuniary loss to the North, it is for those to say who make such a fuss over the pecuniary damage that has been inflicted on them. We confess we know of none. Nor do we know of any other way in which war can be made to pay, as a business pays, so much per cent. on the capital invested. If any Copperhead has discovered one, we should be glad to hear of it, and he owes it to his country to reveal it. And let us here confess, once for all, that all war, the holiest as well as the basest, is apt to be for those engaged in it, in a pecuniary sense, a losing game. The Copperhead fraternity are not only welcome to this admission, but we earnestly urge it upon their attention. If they began the fight with the expectation that the nation would make money by it, that we should all escape heavy taxation, diminished incomes and burdens and privations of all sorts in consequence of it, the sooner they undeceive themselves the better. These things, every great war, except one of simple plunder, is sure to entail. No nation to whom these things are the worst of evils will go to war at all.

According to the monarchical and oligarchical theory of Governments, it needs a King or an aristocracy to be in charge of the Government to enable any country to meet the inevitable sacrifices of an armed struggle without flinching, to bear the present ills for the sake of the future good—and good, too, which is often intangible—honor, self-respect, liberty, humanity. The vulgar crowd, they say, are incapable, if left to themselves, either of the foresight, the endurance or the pride, which are necessary to carry a nation through a life-and-death struggle. And if our Copperheads are allowed to manage our affairs, they will afford the world, before another year is out, a crowning illustration of the truth and the correctness of this estimate of popular fortitude and intelligence.

Our theory is, on the contrary, that the people are, when trained in self-government and as well educated as ours, just as capable of appreciating remote consequences, and of providing for them—just as ready to lose in the cause of national honor, or integrity, or of truth, or justice, or humanity, as any council of nobles the world ever saw. And we are engaged in proving it. This war does entail pecuniary loss. So far from denying it, we glory in it. It is this, in part, which makes us proud of it, and will make our descendants proud of it. It does not "pay" at present, in a commercial sense. And for any peddling patriot who snivels over this circumstance, we have not one word of either sympathy or consolation.

The Observations of a Cosmopolite on the War.

Those who would wish to gather instruction from the observations of a disinterested and distinguished cosmopolite on the philosophy and scope of this rebellion, may find no little gratification in turning to other columns, where there appears a communication from Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON. Our correspondent, with courteous deference toward all who may differ from him, ventures the prediction, that the present war will prove to be the revolution of the entire continent, that it will change the system of government now most prevalent in the Western Hemisphere, introducing centralization where diffused sovereignty now prevails, and converting political communities now existing under the form and character of mere "Unions" into defined, compact and consolidated nationalities.

Whatever might be the ultimate issue of the war among ourselves, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON holds that a *real* Government, founded, if not on the consent, at least on the obedience of the governed, will take the place of what he designates "an agency of public servants, whom their employers may, if they choose, condescend to obey." A greater curse than Slavery, our correspondent believes to be the excess of *freedom*, or rather license, which he finds to prevail, and of which he presents an illustration in the unbridled treason which was talked with impunity in the United States Senate in the session of 1860-61.

We of the loyal States, according to the judgment of Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, may learn valuable lessons from the rebel leaders of the South. They, he discovers have killed State Sovereignty stone dead, and buried it beyond the reach of resurrection. And his reasoning further points to the conclusion that this is the secret of their strength. If then the loyal States of the Union maintain the principle of State Sovereignty, while the rebel Confederacy keep that principle throttled, victory must fall to the latter. The section that sticks to "diffused sovereignty" must disintegrate; the section that discards the principle of diffusion rises in the end to the dignity and power of a consolidated Anglo-American Empire.

Passing for the moment from these philosophic speculations, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON strikes home to the rebel sympathizers here a terrible sockdolager when he says: "The events of the last week show too plainly that a large portion of the people of the North have returned to what I must now painfully admit to be their normal state of mind—that of cringing truckers to the South. The contagion of patriotic fervor, when the great uprising took place, for a while dragged them away from that degradation; but they now return to it like the swine to his mire." Our correspondent sees no reason to doubt that hundreds of thousands of voters in the North are ready to vote on what is practically the Floyd-Buchanan platform—viz., to let the South go in peace, if it cannot be wheedled back. The offer of the McClellan party to the rebels would undoubtedly include a proposal to let the slaveholders again control the Government, and to control it more absolutely than ever before. And yet such an offer, our correspondent believes, would be spurned as a bribe to reunion; "for the South would never accept the same *limited rule* over the North which she formerly exercised with so little content."

Much of the broad generalization indulged in by Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON will not receive the assent of those who have studied most closely the philosophy of republican institutions, or who best know the adaptability of the American mind for what our correspondent calls "diffused sovereignty." Comparisons between the "Latin" race, or the composite race which answers to that name on this continent, and the great Anglo-American community which has undertaken the solution of the problem of free government in this section of the continent, must fall short of any pertinent conclusion. The former, even in their freest condition, always more or less dependent on the military power for protection against the dangers of self-enfranchisement; the latter, taught by centuries of municipal self-government in both hemispheres, to trust to *local* as distinct from *centralized* government, for freedom, safety, protection, the enforcement of law and the observance of order, aside and apart altogether from military supervision,—what are the analogies that can properly be said to belong to the two, in determining either their present standing, or in casting their horoscope for the future?

To us these analogies are so few and so mythical that, before accepting the theory of Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON as to the final failure and overthrow of "diffused sovereignty," we must ask him to draw his illustrations from other sources than the mixed Castilian, Negro and Indian community of Mexico, or even the purest of the Latin races of the American continent. Nevertheless, we listen with no little satisfaction to our correspondent's learned disquisitions, and find much to admire in his incidental hits at the prime source and cause of the disaffection which culminated in this gigantic and hell-born rebellion.

A TRUTH IGNORANTLY SPOKEN.—The Southern *Presbyterian*, in a recent article, after declaring that the rebellion was brought about by the hand of God "in order that the South shall continue unconstrained in its Christian mission as the educator of the black race for time and for eternity," calls loudly upon them to be bold. "This view of the object of the secession of the South," it says, "inspires unfaltering confidence in the final and glorious triumph of Southern arms." And it adds, "Worthy of imitation was the unfaltering confidence of one who *laboring alone to further a righteous cause*, was ridiculed and contemned. 'Tell me not,' he nobly and triumphantly replied, 'tell me not I am in a hopeless minority; one, with God, is a majority.'"

An example worthy of imitation, as the *Presbyterian* says. But who was the man who displayed this "unfaltering confidence," and what was the "righteous cause" which he was "laboring to further?" The *Presbyterian* would hardly have cited the example if it had known. For the man was one of that race of which the same article declares, that "the Almighty in His providence had made the South the custodian, and which has been under His curse, since the days of Ham, their sinful progenitor." The man was FRED. DOUGLASS, and the "righteous cause" was the abolition of Slavery, which the writer calls an "endeavor to remove the blacks from a condition assigned them by an all-wise benevolent Providence"—an effort "to deprive the negroes of the appointed blessings."

But the words of the *Presbyterian* were true even though spoken in ignorance, and every day now, as the rebellion draws nearer to its dissolution, dragging down with it that system of Slavery without which it could never have sprung to life, shows more and more clearly that those who maintained the "righteous cause" of freedom against Slavery were never "in a hopeless minority," though the victory of their cause was to come far otherwise than they had thought. That victory draws near apace, and dreadful as has been the punishment of those whose madness and arrogance led them to precipitate their own ruin, and to hasten that final victory, so dreadful will be the fate of those deluded men, who, at this late hour, think to roll back its wheels, and dream that Slavery may yet be allowed to live within the borders of this Nation.

The Seizure of the Georgia—Was it Justifiable?

The Liverpool *Courier* and the London *Daily News* take very different views of the seizure of the *ci-devant* rebel privateer *Georgia*. The former avers that it was a gross outrage on the part of the American Commodore, an insult to the British flag, and what not. The latter attempts to demonstrate that it was neither an outrage *per se*, nor an insult to the British flag, nor aught else that is criminal or abnormal, but an act sanctioned by law, precedent, and the decisions of the ablest jurists. From the facts and arguments adduced by the opposing journals, a very complete history of the case could be made out.

It will be recollected that some months since, the rebel corvette *Georgia*, after a cruise in which she had destroyed many American vessels and their cargoes, put into the Mersey to refit and get ready for another career of devastation. But it was easier to gain the Mersey than to run the gauntlet of the United States steamers which were on the watch for her, should she make an effort to escape, and so it was determined to dismantle her, and dispose of her in Liverpool. The *Georgia* was accordingly divested of her marshal character, and sold to an Englishman named BATES, who tranformed her into a merchant vessel and hired her to the Portuguese Government to trade between Lisbon and the colonies of Portugal, on the west coast of Africa. At the time of the sale there was some misgiving lest the Commander of the *Niagara* should be so audacious as to capture her, but Mr. BATES scoffed at the idea of a Yankee venturing to make prize of a ship owned by a Briton, and sailing under the British flag; and the *Georgia* left Liverpool for her destination on the 8th ultimo. She never reached it, however. When off Lisbon, the *Georgia* was suddenly brought to, boarded and captured by the *Niagara*, and is now actually on her way to Boston in charge of a prize crew.

Here, says the Liverpool Anglo-rebel organ, was a British ship, with a *bona fide* British register, forcibly taken possession of, while engaged in legitimate commerce, because, forsooth, she, under different ownership, had been carrying on hostilities, at some former period, against the Federal States. But her British register could not avail the *Georgia*, if she was not a British ship, and she was not a British ship, if the Confederate agent could not make title to her, so, in that case, she was still, in the eye of the law, a rebel privateer, and the Richmond Government, not Mr. BATES, was still her owner *de jure*.

The whole question hinges, in fact, on this: if two States are at war, and a vessel of either seek refuge in a neutral port, can her owner convey title in her, pending hostilities, should it determine to sell her in order to prevent her capture? If the State owning such vessel can make a valid title to her, then was the *Georgia* the *bona fide* property of Mr. BATES, and a British vessel, and her seizure by the *Niagara* was an outrage, an insult to the British flag, and all that the *Courier* affirms it to have been. But if said State cannot, under the circumstances assumed, make a valid title to said vessel, the seizure of the *Georgia* was justifiable, and there exists not a shadow of ground for the terms which rebel sympathizers have applied to it.

More than half a century ago, a case almost precisely parallel to the present one was decided in the English Admiralty Court by Lord STOWELL.

During the war between France, Holland, and England, the *Minerva*, a Dutch vessel-of-war, was chased into the neutral port of Bergen by a British frigate. While lying at Bergen, the *Minerva* was dismantled, and sold to Count BENTINCK, of Kniphausen, who wanted to employ her in the West India trade, but during her passage from Bergen to Kniphausen she was captured by the British, and sent to England as a prize—and a prize she became, for though Count BENTINCK sued for restitution of his vessel, she was nevertheless condemned, Lord STOWELL holding that the sale had been invalid, the *Minerva* having been an *armed* vessel, and sold merely to baffle her blockaders. Now here is a precedent for the guidance of our prize courts almost identical with the case of the *Georgia*. Both vessels, when they entered the neutral ports, were men-of-war belonging to belligerents—both vessels were divested of their armaments in neutral ports and disposed of while lying there—and both were captured while under neutral colors, and in the guise of merchantmen. If it was unlawful for the Dutch to sell the *Minerva* at Bergen, must it not have been equally unlawful for the Confederates to sell the *Georgia* at Liverpool? And if, despite the former sale, the British were justified in capturing the Ex-Dutch frigate during her passage from Bergen, was not the American Commodore, despite the latter, fully justified in seizing the ex-rebel privateer as she voyaged to Lisbon? Such an exactness of parallelism in fact exists between the two cases, that the judges who shall try the case of the *Georgia*, can hardly venture to disregard the decision of Lord STOWELL in that of the *Minerva*.

The Niagara Plotters.

Whatever may be the ignorance, malignity, and mendacity of the Northern correspondent of the London *Times*, when speaking of the general military and political affairs of the country, there is no doubt that he is well informed as to the intrigues of the foreign and domestic plotters of the peace and Secession faction. One of his letters, which returned to us by a recent mail, is dated at Niagara Falls, and gives some account of the projects, purposes and opinions of the men who have there been hatching plans—one portion of them for the destruction of the Union at all hazards, and another portion of them for the success of the Democracy at all hazards. He begins by declaring that the Union has "perished and vanished"—that the South "will under no circumstances renew the partnership which the sword has cut asunder, and will carry on the war for thirty years, rather than make or listen to any terms that shall not rest upon Southern independence as their basis." After this he goes on to say:

"It is at this crisis that the pleasant hostelry on the Canadian side of the Falls of Niagara has become the centre of negotiations which promises the withdrawal of the differences between North and South from the arbitrament of the sword. As the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. LINCOLN, either cannot or will not make peace, and will not listen to any proposal of compromise that does not involve two conditions which the South will not accept—restoration of the Union and abolition of Slavery—the Northern friends of peace, who hope to elect a peace President in November next, have taken counsel with such Southern exiles and friends of peace as have congregated on the Canadian frontier to ascertain whether there is no common ground upon which the whole weight of the Democratic party might be brought to bear against the war faction, and on which a peace candidate might be nominated at Chicago on the 29th inst.

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If Mr. (DEAN) RICHMOND, or some other candidate as yet unnamed, be elected upon this platform, and duly installed in his office without any resistance on the part of the present incumbent, *the war will immediately stop.* The armies of North and South will return to their homes on furlough, and preparations will commence for the election of delegates to the Great National Convention, which will have to decide *whether reunion be possible or advisable.* The preliminaries, it is supposed, will occupy at least six months, and *the convention will not conclude its business until the Autumn of the year 1865.* That, under such circumstances the war which has desolated the country so long should be allowed to recommence, it is scarcely possible to believe. Under every aspect of the case, it is clear that the election of Mr. RICHMOND will end the civil war. Of that fact there can be no reasonable doubt. *But will it restore the Union?* The Southern leaders are content to leave that question to the National Convention, *though certain, with the certainty of a foregone conclusion, that the Union is at an end, never to be restored in name or in fact, in show or in substance.* The Northern Democratic leaders are also content to leave the question to the Convention, not without a faint hope that somehow or other, by time and good management, or by chance and happy fortune, the North may be reunited to the South, if the South refuses to be reunited to the North, and that *the Constitution of the Confederacy may be adopted by the Northwest,* and by the Central States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, and of all the States except the six little States of New-England, who are "to be left out in the cold," *to be independent if they please, or to annex themselves to Canada if this solution of their difficulty shall please them better.* At all events, the Northern Democracy have resolved that Americans shall not continue to cut each other's throats in support of a political partnership which has ceased to be agreeable to one of the high contracting parties; and that, if Union be utterly impracticable, an alliance and an *entente cordiale* may take its place.

An Armistice.

Among the generalities which make up McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, there is one point which looms into view with sufficient distinctness; and we venture to say it is the only point on which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his emissaries had any doubt as to McCLELLAN'S elegibility. *He will grant the conspirators an armistice.* And an armistice granted under any pretence or plea—we care not what it is—will be worth to the Confederacy more than 100,000 armed and disciplined soldiers before the 4th of March next.

An armistice will open the ports of the Confederacy—ostensibly, of course, for the export and import of ordinary articles of commerce, other than materials of war. And if we could see how vast would be the gain to the Richmond military chiefs, even if such a *peaceful* resumption of exchanges between the South and foreign countries, we must consult Mr. Secretary SEDDON'S War Report.

Mr. SEDDON says:

Under the legislation of the late Congress, efficient regulations have been adopted *to make our great staples more available for providing funds and sustaining our credit abroad by exportation.* Adequate precautions have likewise been taken to assure, on the export of these leading articles of commerce, when taken out of the Confederacy for private gain, fair returns of useful supplies for the Government and people. The period is yet too brief to allow full realization of the benefits to be expected from this policy, but enough is shown to vindicate its wisdom, and to call for its maintainance. *It would be at once a great triumph over our enemies, and not an unprofitable lesson to neutral nations, that the malice of the former, as exhibited in their futile efforts, by a pretended blockade, to cut off the commerce of the Confederacy, that the stolid indifference of the latter to their violation of the law of nations and recent treaty stipulations, should, by the enhancement of prices consequently falling on consumers abroad, and especially their own people, prove the efficient means of sustaining our credit and securing adequate supplies to the Confederacy.* This is perfectly practicable by a sufficient increase in the number of vessels, and by greater attention to affording facilities for evading the blockade, and leading more directly the sale and continuance of the Government to the provisions of the staples at the ports, *and to the enlistment of private enterprise and capital* in the trade.

Here is the outline of a scheme toward the perfection of which a three-months' armistice would minister in a degree which would call forth the loudest jubilations from one end of rebeldom to another.

But an armistice would be even a greater advantage to the rebel leaders, in view of the condition of their railways. To repair their main lines of travel would be simply prosecuting a branch of peaceful industry—in their own view, and in the view of their Chicago friends. And yet there is no sort of military work proper that could be carried on with the same advantage to the Confederacy during "a cessation of hostilities." With great frankness, Mr. Secretary SEDDON says:

"Of all the difficulties encountered by the Administrative bureau, perhaps *the greatest has been the deficiency in transportation. With the coasting trade cut off, and the command by the enemy, through their naval superiority, of all our great rivers, reliance for internal trade and communication has been necessarily on the railroads. These were never designed, nor provided with means, for the task now incumbent on them. They have, besides, suffered much from inability to command the supplies of iron, implements and machinery they habitually imported, and from many sacrifices and losses in the war.*"

No greater aid, then, can the Secessionists here afford to their allies in the South than to carry out, as McCLELLAN proposes to do, *the spirit of the Chicago declaration*—that "justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demanded that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The British affect to be greatly dissatisfied with the progress which Americans are making in crushing the monster rebellion of the South, yet are themselves exceedingly dilatory in quelling that petty New-Zealand *émeute*.

Gen. CAMERON has received the honor of knighthood before he has fairly won his spurs. In the course of a two years' war he has indeed gained some trifling advantages over the enemy; has captured a few of their pahs, and slain a few hundreds of their warriors, but his successes have not been uninterrupted, the power and spirit of the Maories are still unbroken, and the struggle seems no nearer an end than when it began. The natives have in fact no occasion for despondency. Their defeats and disasters have not been of a very serious nature; in bush fighting they have generally proved themselves superior to the Pakehas, and their victory at Tauranga was probably the most important one achieved by either party since the outbreak of the war.

After inflicting that bloody repulse on the foe, the Maories abandoned their position and retired to a place called Tepuha, where they were presently discovered by Gen. CAMERON busily employed in the work of fortification. It was expected by the troops that an immediate attempt to storm the new pah would be made; but just as the General was preparing for the enterprise, he received orders to repair to Auckland, and so the attack was postponed, and the natives were suffered to complete their earthworks in peace. The sudden recall of Gen. CAMERON to the capital was caused by an uprising of some tribes in the vicinity of Whanganui, and the application of the superintendent at that post for reinforcements. This appeal was promptly responded to by the Commander-in-Chief, who dispatched 800 men to reinforce the garrison; but the settlement was not assailed. Ere the insurgents could reach it, they were intercepted by a body of loyal natives, and totally defeated. Since then the auxiliary troops have arrived, and now Whanganui is considered safe.

The danger which hung over this outpost has probably insured the principal Maori fortress from attack during the present year. While the General is absent, the storming of the position will not be attempted, and as he has important matters to attend to at the capital, he will hardly return to camp till the opening of the next campaign.

The General remains at the capital to endeavor to bring about a compromise between the Executive and the Legislature, who are at deadly feud touching this Maori war. The Governor would fain grant terms to the rebels, and coax them back to their allegiance by the means of conciliation, but the Legislature will hear of nothing save unconditional surrender, and "absolute submission to the Queen's authority." They want the fertile lands of the natives, and they think that the longer the war lasts, and the more desperate it becomes, the more of them they will get. The breach between these gentlemen and Victoria's representative at the Antipodes, has, in fact, become so wide, that there is small chance of the *entente cordiale* being renewed, and if the Governor does not wish to succumb, he will ultimately have to resign office, and make way for a successor, who will be content to adopt the views of the New-Zealand Legislature, and carry on the war to the bitter end.

The Oratorio of the Creation—Further Postponement.

By an announcement elsewhere, from Messrs. ARSCHUTZ and FORBES, it will be seen that Superintendent KENNEDY, for reasons not yet made public, has given orders to the police not to permit the performance of the Oratorio to-day, as was proposed. Messrs. ARSCHUTZ and FORBES, while sincerely regretting this second disappointment, are desirous that the public should understand that its postponement on this occasion is no fault of theirs.

THE LATE CAPT. E. P. BROWNSON.—The funeral of the late Capt. E. P. BROWNSON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HANCOCK, and Commissary of Musters, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, took place from the residence of his father, Dr. O. A. BROWNSON, Elizabeth, on Monday morning last. The remains were taken to St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, where a Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated for the repose of his soul. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Father RENIX. Gen. HAYES and his Staff were present, and accompanied the remains to this city, where they were interred in the burial-ground connected with the Cathedral.—*Newark Advertiser*, Sept. 8.

The Mission of this War from a Cosmopolite Point of View.

LETTER FROM DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I thank you for the candor and boldness you lately evinced in giving place to a letter of mine, whose tone was at variance with the opinions of most of your readers, and probably with your own, I venture to offer a second communication, which, for the same reason, draws as heavily on your liberality, though, I trust, not too much so to be honored. The speculations of an alien on affairs of a land not his own are not always to be slighted; for though he may at times err from not appreciating the things he treats of, he may at others see more clearly than a native, as being freer from the passion and prejudice liable, in exciting times, to surround the latter.

In my former article I observed that "it would be sad indeed, if, after preventing the inoculation of Mexico" (with monarchy,) "you should take the disease in the natural way yourselves;" and I now have the presumption to predict that your present war will prove to be the revolution of a continent, whose true mission is to change for the better, and in a "natural way," by the inevitable march of events, the system of government most prevalent in the Western Hemisphere. This destiny, in one way or another, sooner or later, is bound to be fulfilled, whether the accessory missions supposed to go with it be carried out or not. The change for the better will not in all nor perhaps in most cases, be to monarchy, though in Spanish America that may generally be the result; but it will in all cases work a concentration of diffused sovereignty, and a consolidation of shackling forms which ever tend to anarchy or disruption—a change that will convert every mere union into one or more nations. There is great power often in the habitual use of a word, and when your people learn to use "nation" for "union" they will be half regenerated. Whether the United States are to form one Government or two, there will eventually be real government, founded possibly on the consent, but certainly on the obedience of the governed, instead of an agency of public servants whom their employers may, if they choose, condescend to obey; —and whether the great evil of Slavery be extinguished or not, the still greater curse of too much freedom certainly will be, in your own day. Do not start. I mean such liberty as that of preaching treason in the Senate as was done with impunity in '60 and '61.

Those who have risen up against you in rebellion have in many things offered you valuable lessons. There never was a case in which a pestilent institution, existing in law and important in theory, has been so utterly dead as State sovereignty now is in the South. It is there buried beyond the reach of resurrection, though its headstone still serves for Slavery to dodge behind when a diplomatic pebble is shied at it. But in the North, where the reality of that national tapeworm was generally denied or held doubtful, it now shows stronger signs of vitality. Strange it seems that such should be the fact, when we compare the new Constitution, which admits the evil with the elder one which is only supposed to imply it, and melancholy as strange is the fact when we reflect that your success in this war may depend on the suppression of this ruinous idea.

If one section revives State Sovereignty during this contest while the other keeps it throttled, the latter will be the victor, if not the conqueror, of the other. If, in the present struggle, one section subjugates the other, the inevitable consolidation, needful to keep down the conquered, will soon smother out the last breath of State sovereignty, if any up to then remain. If the two sections separate in peace, and both escape further disintegration, it will be because the consolidation needful for defence against a close and powerful neighbor will in both regions keep State sovereignty under the sod. If, after separation and peace, State sovereignty should survive in one section and not in the other, the former would soon disintegrate and the latter would conquer it, piece by piece, and restore Anglo-American empire on a broad and consolidated basis.

Thus, whichever way the fortunes of war may tend, the eventual and inevitable result is the growth of a new kind of Government, less Federal, less Democratic and less unstable in the tenure of office than that you have had. Any durable reëstablishment in either section or in the whole country, of what is called "the Constitution as it is," that is, the Constitution as understood by BUCHANAN and FLOYD, is about as possible as the recovery of the last Hebrew tribes. State sovereignty, which was always a germ of dissolution, now that its venom is quickened by the example of rebellion, would, if revived, inoculate at once with the rottenness of death.

Oh! that "Constitution as it is!" What an inestimable boon your country bestowed on Mexico when the former furnished to the latter the pattern for such a model Government. But of this I will speak anon.

I have just surmised, as among results which might be, the recovery of broad and solid nationality through the conquest of a breaking up section by another more centralized; and however improbable the accomplishment of such a work by the South at the expense of the North may seem, it could not be classed among impossibilities, if Northern disaffection were as strong in numbers as it is in virulence. Among the many things in which the South, as a whole, excels the North, is that honorable pride which scorns to submit to an enemy while resistance is possible, or to seek by humiliation what ought to be demanded with the sword. The events of the last week show too plainly that a large portion of the people of the North have returned to what I must now painfully admit to be their normal state of mind —that of cringing) trucklers to the South. The contagion of patriotic fervor, when the great uprising took place, for awhile dragged them away from that degradation; but they now return to it like the swine to his mire. The convention which has just adjourned from Chicago must represent an extensive party, though, I doubt not, far from a majority in the North. The representatives of that party, in their resolutions, have virtually indorsed the rebellion. Their desire, as plainly expressed as it can be, so long as some remnant of shame forbids its direct utterance, is that your armies should be withdrawn, and the South be allowed to depart with all she claims, unless she can be wheedled back by an offer of all that a Floyd-Buchanan constitution can afford. I see no reason to doubt that hundreds of thousands of voters are willing to sustain that platform. Whether a distinguished and still popular soldier can be found to accept it, as a Presidential candidate, we have not yet learned; but, if this should prove possible, nothing after it would seem incredible; and with the aid of events he might be elected. The first result of this downward revolution would be to offer to the rebel States, in place of the bayonets which are now pressing them to the last ditch, a restoration of Slavery with all the immunities which PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have rejoiced to give. It would be an offer to let the Slave lords control you again as they did through the Presidential nonentities just named. The offer would, of course, be spurned as a bribe to reunion; for the South would never accept the same limited rule over the North which she formerly exercised with so little content. The offer might even be spurned as a boon to independence—for among the possibilities I have surmised some are not more unlikely than the abolition of Slavery by the South.

When JEFF DAVIS said to your volunteer envoys: "Since you have taken a third of our slaves, you may have the rest, if you will keep them and let us go," he was thinking of what might some day come to pass, a thing whose feasibility he and his had often discussed. What a people begin to fight for often becomes a secondary object before they have done. The South sought independence first for the sake of Slavery, but she has now a growing disposition to sacrifice Slavery, if needful, to independence. She feels more and more that the former has received a shock it cannot long survive, even with the aid of the latter; and the "peculiar property" is now the last for which Southerners are willing to give even Confederate notes. If they can, by one act, secure, in place of the faltering encouragement of two or three European Governments, the deep and general sympathy of all Governments and peoples abroad, with recognition, and, perhaps, active aid, there will be strong temptations to essay it. Slavery could be abolished, and leave the black race among the white as an inferior and dependent cast, (though above the condition of serfs,) whose labor could still be extensively commanded, while their submission could be made sure. Their status, too, could be so regulated as to make them a basis for sustaining a governing class as strong as that which rules the South now. A class of protectors or guardians to a cast in a state of endless pupilage could be established to take the place of the former slaveholders, and be bound together by a unity of interest sufficiently exclusive, profitable, and sensitive as to privilege, to give it the affiliation, wakeful vigilance and forecast which constitute the strength of an aristocracy, and have ever been the strength of the South. Under this system, the emancipated might possess human, and even some political rights, and still be profitable subjects; and, if they had votes, or formed a basis for representation, it would add greatly to the power of the class which controlled them.

Such a plan of emancipation would satisfy most European philanthropists: and to them what a spectacle it would be if this plan should be proclaimed by the South about the time the emasculated North offered a restoration of endless bondage as the price of reunion, or even of peace. The kick that would reply to the offer would rouse a world-wide laugh of scorn, that would sting into impotence all remains of national pride at the North, and paralyze all political strength and capacity for even Northern union. The reanimate vampire of State sovereignty would soon do its work; the East, West, and centre would become incapable of adhering any one to the other; and the absorption of one fragment after another by the more spirited and centralized section would follow disintegration.

I speak of this as a thing that might be, not as one I apprehend; for I still believe that broad nationality will be established by an opposite and more rightful course of victory. Yet even the result I have described would develop an empire; and such a one even would be preferable to a shackling Union, liable to go to pieces every four years, or to the incurable break-up which British aristocracy prays for, and American Democracy seeks.

When the London *Times* asserted that the South was fighting for independence and the North for empire, your brethren of the American Press were generally so uncandid or so ignorant as to deny it. The object of independence is not too exclusively sacred for buccaneers to strike for; every criminal who breaks jail seeks for it; and why your editors should be ashamed to own empire as a motive I know not; for empire is, in your case, national life, which every patriot ought to be willing to die for. The eventual mission of this revolution throughout the continent is to develop empire, though, so far as concerns your own country, in what precise forms, or in how many of them, I cannot predict. Empire, however, I must again say, does not, in my sense of it, necessarily mean despotism, or even monarchy, but a conversion of federation into nationality, anarchy into organization, and rabble rule into the control of the enlightened.

This change is happily taking place more rapidly in Mexico than here. The true Monroe doctrine, which forbade the reconquest of Mexico by Spain, with European aid, has long ceased to be an American want. The false Monroe doctrine, which forbids European restoratives to Mexican anarchy, cannot now realize an American outrage; and it ought to be a consolation to every liberal man of the North to reflect that the misfortune of his own country has brought a blessing to her neighbor. May that blessing spread till every seat of Spanish-American anarchy becomes a Brazil, and till in every Anglo-American section sovereignty and allegiance find their proper elevation and level!

The prospect of advantage to ourselves too readily induces us to wish for what would be a wrong to others; and the dread of a great rival in the New World makes Britain pray for a dissolution of the United States. The same feeling perhaps prevails in Spanish America, and in my sympathy for its kindred races, it might be natural to wish that two or more rival empires, instead of one, should be developed in your country; for any Anglo-Saxon Power will have a stronger propensity to play the aggressor than the protector toward near and weak neighbors. But let him who prays for wrong to others beware of an answered prayer. When we see a great people bound together by a unity, or a general prevalence of the same race, language, laws and traditions, and long united by a common government and joint prosperity, the Divine Law speaks for them and says: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." When a region and a people seem formed for one nation, it appears like the marring of God's image and of Nature's mould to sever that unity. This is a moral instinct, which no people can disobey with impunity; for Britain's prayer is already being answered, and its full answer may some day be her ruin. Had she never encouraged treason and piracy in the New World, she would have escaped her late humiliation in the Old. It is better to leave to God the curbing of a dangerous rival than to circumvent him by a baser course than he would ever have meditated.

I have already apostrophized your Constitution, which Fourth of July orators tell us is the best ever devised by the wisdom of man, and meet to rank next to Holy Writ. Yet no two parties could ever understand it alike—its meaning has at length to be explained by the sword, and the Government it formed has gone to pieces in less than eighty years. I speak of this disruption as applying to the kind of government, not to government itself, still less to the nation, which, from early colonial times up to 1861, a space of about two centuries, had existed as an extensive people, with one allegiance, and generally one national pulse. The unity of such a body politic, if full of vitality, cannot perish with its written Constitution when the fires of revolution consume it; for if the people be true to themselves, in such a contingency, their unwritten constitution, which no convention could form or abolish, takes the place of shrivelling parchment. What the nation has to do in a struggle for self-preservation she *will* do, and if needful, will rend, like a desperate swimmer, the clogging drapery of constitutional forms.

Your Constitution, we are told by a numerous class of expounders, merely forms a copartnership between a number of petty nationalities, and in the latter is vested the only sovereignty which demands allegiance. Any of those sovereign States can withdraw when it suits them from the association, whose general agency has no power to restrain them longer than they choose to submit to it. I cannot say that your Constitution will not bear this construction, or that it was not recognized by many of the framers, for up to the time of your disruption a large minority of the most enlightened sincerely believed in this meaning; and argument always appeared to me as plausible on one side as the other. But any organic law which can be so understood by so many of the wise is sure, some day, to bring trouble to the patriotic. The majority, who held to an opposite meaning, fearing that trouble, dissented but feebly, or were silent so long as danger seemed distant; but when the alarm-bell of Sumter announced national peril they felt an older and stronger law speak within them, and timid unionism became zealous nationality. The uprising which then took place has received many definitions; but one which has never been used would describe it more fully than any other. It was *a revolt of the nation against the Constitution*,—a wrench of patriotism against the lame instrument whose vagueness seemed to sanction the ruin of the people it was made for,—a war of the unwritten against the written law. Any great body of people which has existed as a unit for two centuries must have an unwritten constitution, made up of social and topographical ties, and national wants, traditions, and instincts, including that of self-preservation; and whenever their written Constitution comes into conflict with this deeper law, the former must yield. Among the strongest of those national instincts, still latently strong in the sub-strata of the South, is the habitual feeling, two centuries old, that you are one people with one destiny; and, for the preservation of that unity, equal rights and Constitution must, if needful, give way. From a consciousness of this, the mass of the nation have tolerated, and, I doubt not, will continue to tolerate, what the disaffected call usurpations, that is the centralizing of authority in the General Government and the National Executive. I view those accretions, and the people must begin to view them, as nothing more than a spontaneous and healthy growth of governing power which will always take root of itself, when the times require it, and no timely enactment of law has provided for it. When needful law is not made it will grow of itself; and the constitutions which have lived longest have been composed of this kind of law.

What if those necessitous assumptions of power at times involve abuse? When a nation is threatened with dissolution this can no more be avoided than war can be made without suffering and death. Greater abuse would follow the imbecility of a BUCHANAN than the most arbitrary assumptions of LINCOLN or DAVIS. If either of those great men had failed in the grasp his position demanded, he would soon have gone down before the other. Had the "Constitution as it is" really and literally governed you, a rebel garrison would much earlier in the canvass have anticipated the late Convention at Chicago. Had the feeble Confederate Constitution not been, as DE BOW calls it, a "tub for the whale," MCCLELLAN, though none of the most rapid, would long ere this have marched through the South. It is amusing to hear the North and South abuse each other for the greatest merit of both—their *"despotism"* which in both is merely the energy of war carried beyond the camp, so far as the times render indispensable.

Your editorial brethren cry out after each victory, that notwithstanding British predictions of the failure of your Constitution, it is the strongest in the world: but they never own that it is so merely from being no longer the same. What is left of the old structure has been preserved by breaking the rest; and if the blessings it has really wrought in times past be perpetuated, it will be by doing away with it. Its skeleton remains; but new flesh is growing upon it, and I predict that bone as well as muscle, at no distant period, will be renewed.

The tendency of the day is, by the natural course of events, to empire; and popular allegiance, however it may occasionally falter, in the end, gravitates in the right direction. Of the nature of the true load-star, I will give an illustration from recent history. When LOUIS PHILLIPPE was dethroned, his son, the Duc D'AUMALE, was in command of Algeria, and the lovers of peace felt anxious lest he should, with the forces at his disposal, make a stand for the royal house he belonged to. When the news of the revolution reached Algiers, all eyes were turned in breathless suspense toward the Prince, till reassured by the general order he issued immediately after receiving the tidings so painful to himself. Its few words showed him worthy of the crown his father had lost. "The Army of Africa," said he, "has been informed of what has occurred in Paris. Through all changes, our allegiance is due to France." Not to King, Dynasty or Constitution—they might change; but to a Frenchman France was ever the same. Let your people learn to say "Nation" instead of "Union," and think of their country as this scion of royalty did of his.

ANFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

Honesty in Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time was when nearly every article of apparel and personal adornment, of a better than ordinary quality, was imported. The war of 1812 made a considerable change in this state of things, inasmuch as during the period of non-importation, manufactures flourished in this country and gained such headway that when brought into direct competition with foreign articles after the war, they held their place in the market. American ingenuity since that time has constantly increased the list of fine goods made here, and the present war, together with the patriotic feeling it has created in favor of home-made goods, has still further helped the good work along. But notwithstanding all this, such is the force of habit, backed by a rather snobbish deference to European taste, that of the many really good things made here, the large portion bear the European trade-mark! Now is it not time to stop this? About the fact there is no question; it is known to the entire trade. The manufacturers who would mark their goods honestly, for there is no use mincing the words, would find their advantage in it. If any of them doubt the policy of so doing, let them examine the books of the Women's Protection Association for Diminishing the Use of Foreign Luxuries, and see what a number of distinguished and influential ladies are determined to use American goods to the fullest extent possible. The members and officers of that society are daily inundated with inquiries as to where specific articles of American manufacture may be had. Retail dealers should advertise their American goods particularly and by name. If they have any fear as to the result, let them try one article, say hosiery for instance, most of which is now made here, though sold as English. I am confident, Mr. Editor, that one week's advertisement by a single house of their American goods, whould shed such new light upon the retail trade, that instead of "Just Arrived," or "New Importations," your dry goods columns would be filled with "American Goods," "Choice Home Manufactures," &c., &c.

Honesty is the best policy always. Let the manufacturers try it and the store-keepers assist them in it, and we shall have a brilliant illustration of the proverb, to the great pecuniary advantage of both. H.

Fat Rendering Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SEPT. 10, 1864.

Some few weeks since you gave publicity to a charge preferred against that part of my business conducted in Elizabeth-street, setting forth that decomposed fat was received and melted there, &c. After a trial of several days' duration, the case was dismissed, the judge deciding the "evidence insufficient to issue an order under the statute." As an act of justice to me, I ask a place for this card.

Yours, &c. CHAS. W. HULL.

The Sixth Ward All Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

I take my pen in hand to inform you that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is sure. I am deputed by the citizens of the Sixth Ward—comprising 20,000—I mean 20,000 voters. The Sixth Ward will go head and elbow for LINCOLN. You must excuse this writing, as I am not very proficient; but I was deputed to write this to you by our society, "Tee Young Men's Republican Association." Hurrah for LINCOLN. Please correct this and publish.

Your obedient servant, P. MALLOY.

Troubles of Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have on hand a quantity of *Bena Plant*, which is of so much use in the diseases of which children are troubled at this season of the year, and will distribute it free of charge to any one applying to me at the Nursery on Randall's Island.

W. H. STEPENS, Warden.

Capt. T. Hanley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement has been made by your correspondents that Capt. T. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was mortally wounded at Reams' Station, on the Weldon road. In order to relieve the anxieties of his numerous friends, Capt. HANLEY desires me to say that, though badly wounded, he is not at all likely to die. He is at Annapolis, doing well, and the surgeons have every faith in his recovery. Yours, respectfully, J. P. B.

A Letter from Gen. Grant.

The following is Gen. GRANT'S reply to WM. J. ALBERT, Esq., who presented him with the beautiful field-glass won by votes at the late Sanitary Fair in Baltimore:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 1864.

William J. Albert, Esq.:

SIR: Allow me, through you, to express my thanks to the loyal citizens attendant at the late Baltimore Fair for the elegant field-glass which their partiality prompted them to vote for me, and which has been received through your hands. It is doubly gratifying whilst receiving a present, which I shall ever appreciate, to know that the donors whilst giving it expressed their devotion to the cause of our country in the most substantial manner, by contributing their money to alleviate the sufferings of the brave soldiers who are daily exposing their lives for the maintenance of that Union without which we would be without a country.

Hoping for a speedy and honorable peace, I have the honor of subscribing myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.—Nearly two thousand troops left this port yesterday for the front. One thousand volunteers and sixty regulars go to the Army of the Potomac; four hundred and fifty to the Department of Washington, and four hundred sail for the Middle Department in the *Star of the South*. Nearly all of these troops proceed from Hart's Island.

SALE OF THE CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: It was prematurely announced a few days ago that our townsman, JOHN T. BUSH, had purchased the Clifton House and the adjoining ZIMMERMAN estate, on the other side of the river. The contract has since been perfected, and Mr. BUSH takes full possession on the 1st of January. The purchase includes over 30 acres of land and several valuable buildings besides the Clifton House.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Mrs. Malaprop says: "comparisons are odorous," but if you compare any other extract for the handkerchief with PHALON'S INIMITABLE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, the comparison is not odorous. Quite the reverse.

Why is the oder of Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS like the Greek fire? Because it is unquenchable.

What Oriental locality mentioned by Lord Byron do the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of? The "Garden of Gul," of course.

Why may Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus be called one of the best shots of the Goddess Flora? Because it is a perfume direct from the pistils of her noblest flower.

Country Residence for Sale.
See advertisement of Castlewood, Llewellyn Park, in Real Estate column this morning.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

DIED.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th st., on Wednesday morning next, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BENNET.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 9, ANNE BENNET, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. McNasser, 126th-st., near the 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, departed this life, Rev. LEMUEL BURGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SOPHIE RAPER CONNOLLY, youngest daughter of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, of this City, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIRTH.—At his late residence at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, JOHN FIRTH.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of to-morrow.

GRAY.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary and the late John Gray, aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains to be taken to Greenwood for interment.

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

☞ Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

HASTIE.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Sept. 9, JANET, wife of Alex. Hastie, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Monday, Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock, Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, ISAAC H. MOORE, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 60 June-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Miller's place, L. I., for interment.

NACK.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 8th year of his age, WALTER SCOTT NACK, youngest son of James and Martha W. Nack, of this City, in consequence of being dashed against a stone wall by runaway horses on the 5th inst.

In view to the dangerous situation of his brothers and sisters, all severely injured by the same accident, the attendance of friends would be inexpedient at present, and he will be laid in a temporary grave near the scene of his death

VAN ZANDT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Sept. 9, ROBERT B. VAN ZANDT.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, P. R. Mumford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, Bay Side-av., Flushing, on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, VIVIA VIOLET, youngest daughter of John G. and Cyrene A. Watkins, aged 8 months and 4 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 352 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities,

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c,
The above are all old and well established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

UNION CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.
VERMONT HAS FIRED THE FIRST GUN.
20,000 MAJORITY.
ATLANTA HAS FALLEN.
HOOD HAS BEEN DEFEATED.
FORT MORGAN HAS SURRENDERED
JOHN MORGAN IS KILLED AND HIS BAND SLAUGHTERED.
GRANT IS STEADILY AT WORK, AND IS BEING HEAVILY REINFORCED.
The Draft is abandoned, because
THE QUOTAS ARE RAPIDLY FILLING.
THOUSANDS ARE MUSTERED IN DAILY,
Loyal Men of New-York, meet at our Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on
MONDAY,
Sept. 12 instant, at 7½ P. M., and hear
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES HAGGERTY, Esq.,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
speak for Lincoln and War until the Rebellion is suppressed, and an honorable peace is secured.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Com.
ALLEN COOPER, H. G. CASTEL, Secretaries.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDY, ETC.
The subscribers are prepared to show samples of fine wines, brandies and gin at their store, No. 505 Broadway, and to sell from stock or from the Custom-house. These articles were selected in Europe by a gentleman of experience, with a view specially to the wants and tastes of consumers, and are confidently recommended for their superior quality and purity.
Orders for the supply of families solicited.
S. HAWK & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY. Five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED,

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING.
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1864.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts. The First U. S. Chasseurs will be present in a body, having served out their three years in the war. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT, will deliver to them his farewell address, and recount some of the bloody scenes through which they have passed. Other addresses may be expected. A collection will be taken to aid the army work of the Board of Publication. All are cordially invited to attend. Strangers stopping at hotels and citizens generally are cordially invited to attend. The occasion will be one of the deepest interest.

NEW-YORK FORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Pastor elect, will preach corner of Madison and Catherine sts., SABBATH, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, preaching by R

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampto
FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Harwort and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
Sea Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Hudson River Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
Canada Mail's at	5 A. M., 1:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior in all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 768 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL."—Song with chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

"On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day."

The words of this song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with chorus, poetry and music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"THEY SAID WE WOULDN'T FIGHT."

Negro song, with chorus, very amusing.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT THE CHILDREN?" Song, with chorus, by M. Heller, the popular German composer.

"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

The last words of the late Gen. Rice—song, with chorus. Music by James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

The above songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mailed. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

Pianist in attendance to try new music.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited at WEED HOUSE as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 pieces of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per piece. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.—A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO IS open to engagement for a good Quartette Choir. Inquire at BERR & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, or of Signor ABELLA, No. 61 West 16th-st.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected those arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO IS OPEN for engagement in a good quartette choir. Inquire at BERR & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, or of Signor ABELLA, No. 61 West 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS FROM PARIS.

Just received,
at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS,
OTTOMANS,
PLAIDED POPLINS,
CLOAKING,
FLANNELS.

P. S.—In a few days, opening of the Cloak Department with new models chosen in Paris especially for this opening.
LEGRAIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid. an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 136 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 6th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housewortker in a small family, or to do plain sewing, or mind a baby. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, for two days; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Who understands all kinds of family cooking. Good City references. Call at No. 154 West 19th-st. cor. 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French starching and mangling; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 241 7th-av., near 26th-st.

MALES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBERG & LICHTENSTADTER, No. 309 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 30th-st. and 6th-av.

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-room, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for application form.
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business affairs generally in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 562 Broadway

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 5 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 76 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children will reopen on the 16th of September, at No. 53 West 33d-st., two doors from Broadway.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. F. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, M. A., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Bayley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Scheil,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	O. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15, (24th term.) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institution comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 22 Madison-av., second door from 28th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. GOYZUETA, No. 70 Washington-place, or to Mr. F. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGHS ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 15 West 11th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 16th of September, to which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 692, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Buildings. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, (or 178th st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens on September 12. From the last year of the school: English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to college, West Point and the Naval School. Circulars, No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 668 Broadway.

DONBERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OARLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 9 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' success-ful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $200 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 93 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS E. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 820.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 52 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Exhibit Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 Eas 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 11th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 20th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 3 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KRUSTENER, M. D., and GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Greene-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 121 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements to its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES BALSBY, No. 233 WEST 17th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LPGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 32d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 820 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. [illegible] Principal. Number limited to [illegible] on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages to civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 8 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 21st-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BIRMAN, No. 690 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 161 West 26th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Preliminary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for small children on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	300-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,700-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.	
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $30
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $60 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	82	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S, Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Sailing	At 3 o'clock P. M..

From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,772, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$80
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, } No. 10 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 211 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Western Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:02, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. PEARSON, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 5 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, } WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864. }

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,400 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
OLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,095, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. P. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

DOG LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE CORner of East 31st-st. and 2d-av., on Monday morning last, an old rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER; iron gray back, tan and white head, belly and legs; answers to the name of "Jack," had on chain collar with name of owner. The finder, by returning him to No. 146 East 31st-st., close to 2d-av., will be liberally rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 lper cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
D. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1858, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. T. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George E. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Misscron, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1 64.

CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $5, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7,3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLES, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.
BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1878.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM RUNTREE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay the coupons due Oct. 1, 1863, of the First Mortgage Bonds, on and after Sept. 10, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.—Dated Sept. 8, 1864.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, } Sept. 7, 1864. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $550, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

TWENTY MILE TROT.
FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

On MONDAY, Sept 12, at 3 o'clock,
when the great twenty mile match against time will be trotted. The gelding *Capt. McGowan* is matched to trot to wagon

TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR.

The backer of time lays $1,000 to $500 that he cannot accomplish this feat. The only horses that ever trotted twenty miles within the hour were Trustee and Lady Fulton, both of whom went in harness.

The match is made good day and good track. In addition to the morning trains, one will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. The boat from James' Slip at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..... $20
For one year..... $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..... $35
For one year..... $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
Office, No. 423 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. WINF

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Upper Missouri—Gen. Sully's Expedition—A Battle Fought—One Hundred and Fifty Indians Killed—Gen. Sully in Pursuit—Attack on Fort Union—Omaha Reported in a State of Siege.

From the St. Joseph Herald.

The steamer *Calypso*, one of the Rocky Mountain fleet chartered by the Government, arrived yesterday from the Upper Missouri. She left Fort Rice on the 15th of August, in company with the steamers *Marcella* and *Tempest*, and made the homeward voyage to this point in sixteen days. The river was in the worst condition, but having no load and one of the best pilots on the river—RUFUS BLOSSOM—she was pushed to make excellent speed. The *Marcella*, *Tempest*, *Belle Peoria*, *Sam Gaty*, and *Calypso*, were all released by Gen. SULLY's order. As all the freight along the river had been transported to its destination, there was no further employment for the boats.

A day or two before the *Calypso* left Fort Rice, a messenger had arrived from Gen. SULLY's expedition, with the following intelligence: The command had reached a point 100 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Learning that a band of 1,000 of the hostile Sioux were about 30 miles from the road over which the expedition was traveling, Gen. SULLY concluded to attack them, and leaving a sufficient force to guard his train, with the balance of his command marched to meet the savages. Coming upon them suddenly, a fiercely-contested battle of six hours ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the Indians. Their loss was 150 killed and a great number wounded. Our loss was only 20 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

When the messenger left, SULLY was in hot pursuit, and cutting down the redskins with great slaughter. It was supposed that the foe would make another stand, and that a second battle would ensue.

A messenger had also arrived at Fort Rice from Fort Union, with intelligence that Fort Union was attacked by Sioux on the 29th of July. They were defeated with the loss of two killed. A gentleman who was at the fort at the time it was attacked, gives the following account:

"At a very early hour in the morning we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of 'Indians!' In a few moments the forces were out, but the Sioux kept a respectful distance; they succeeded, however, in getting possession of two horses, belonging to a small party of Assinnaboines camped near the fort. After a few minutes' skirmishing with them the big gun was brought to bear, and a shrapnel shot fired at them, which killed one as it burst—tearing the bowels completely out of him. The Assinnaboines and three or four Mandans and Gross Ventres, with some of the soldiers immediately gave chase.

About two miles and a half below they came up with the Sioux, who turned and gave battle. Quite a sharp fire was kept up by both sides for a few minutes, when one of the Mandans succeeded in killing a Sioux and his horse. After some more skirmishing it got too warm for the Sioux, and they retreated, leaving one warrior and two horses on the field. The Assinnaboines immediately scalped their fallen enemy and cut off his hand, bringing both hand and scalp to the fort as trophies. They also recovered their two horses. The Sioux fought bravely, and made some desperate attempts to recover the body of their fallen friend, but their efforts were unavailing; they did succeed, however, in carrying off the body of the one killed by the shell. Three Assinnaboines were wounded by arrows.

"The Indians around the fort had a big scalp dance—brandishing their bloody trophies aloft, singing, dancing, drumming, &c., in honor of the great victory."

On the 25th of July the fleet, consisting of the steamers *Gen. Grant*, *Chippewa* and *Alone*, when near Glass Hills, six miles below the mouth of Yellow Stone, were fired into by about 100 Indians. The *Grant* opened on the Indians with her big gun, and the Indians "skedaddled."

All accounts agree that the Indians are in large force on the Upper Missouri, with hostile intent, and we may expect to hear of more hard fighting.

The *U. S. Grant* and *Chippewa Dalls*, were met below Fort Rice, with the balance of the Government freight destined for that fort, and they would start on their trip home as soon as they were loaded. The *Calypso* left the *Marcella* and *Tempest* at the mouth of the Vermillion River, half-way between Sioux City and Fort Randall. Both boats will be here this week. The *Sam. Gaty* was overtaken below Decatur, laid up, having met with an accident, breaking a flange; overtook the *Belle Peoria* above Omaha, and left her there. The *Kansas Valley* was met at Plattsmouth, the same evening the *Lacy* was met; the *Colorado* was in loading at Nebraska City; the *Denver* was met Wednesday morning, at Arago. The *Sam. Gaty*, which boat we passed at the *Calypso*, on her way down, also arrived last night. She put off here over two hundred bales of buffalo robes; the largest lot we have seen here in many a day.

From the Omaha Republican of the 23d.

Our authorities this morning (very properly as we believe) ordered all stores, shops, and business places in this city to be closed until further notice. Every one capable of bearing arms was at the same time requested to report for duty.

The immediate cause of the issuance of this order is the fact that on yesterday some 200 head of cattle, belonging to Mr. E. CREIGHTON and Mr. E. LOVELAND, of this city, were driven off from an island where they had been herded, (only about twenty miles from Omaha) by the Indians, and a large number of hostile savages are known to be in the vicinity of Forest City—chiefly if not wholly on the south side of the Platte River.

There are other reasons for the adoption of the vigorous policy which has been inaugurated, with which we have been made fully acquainted, and which we regard as of sufficient verity and significance to justify and demand the most active measures of self-defence. Feeling it our duty, as it is the duty of every other citizen, to respond promptly and with alacrity to the call which has been made upon us by the military authorities, we shall keep our office closed while this order remains in force, and shall issue only a bulletin, which will contain all telegraphic reports, and other news which interests the public. This may continue for a day or two longer, and then, having effected a thorough organization, ample for our defence, we suppose the order will be so far relaxed as to enable us to resume the regular publication of the *Republican*. Until that much has been accomplished, nothing else should be thought of.

We have learned enough within the last twenty-four hours, to satisfy us that the city is in peril; and, forewarned, let us be forearmed. It is not chiefly from Indians that this peril arises; there are other causes of alarm which cause us much more concern.

Let every citizen do his whole duty, and all will be well.

Some twenty families came into the city from the Elk Horn settlement this morning, arriving about daylight.

The following telegraphic correspondence between Gen. CURTIS and Gov. SAUNDERS will explain itself:

OMAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 23, 1864.

Major-Gen. S. R. Curtis, Fort Kearney:

One of Mr. CREIGHTON'S men at Junction Island, came in last night and brought word that the Indians had stolen two hundred head of cattle, and are driving them South.

Settlers on Elk Horn came in last night and report that Indians were seen there yesterday.

We start three hundred mounted men to the Island to-night.

We will send you more men soon.

A. SAUNDERS,
FORT KEARNEY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Gov. Saunders:

Capt. THOMPSON arrived a few hours before me. He has come from Leavenworth by the Blue and Republican, finding no Indians. They everywhere set in small bands. Their arms are generally bows and arrows. They avoid the soldiers and shun every danger.

Your people can defend against these mounted, roaming and thieving Indians; a good fence, with a ditch on either side, would check their charges. At Grand Island Station the people have made a good fort with sod, and I left them the Territorial 6-pounder in consideration of their zeal and energy.

Gen. MITCHELL reports that 160 Cheyennes and Sioux are near Cottonwood; they threaten to burn the reaches. Stealing seems to be the primary object everywhere; out murders and scalping are the incidents and amusements on this line, just as I found it on the Arkansas.

I hope the militia and friendly Indians will come and help find and destroy their lodges if we have to scour the whole buffalo country.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj.-Gen.

Presentation of a Bible to the President.

From the National Republican of the 7th.

This afternoon a committee of the loyal colored people of Baltimore, Md., consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. W. WAYLAND, Chairman; Rev. S. W. Chase, Rev. W. H. Brown, Wm. H. Francis and Albert G. Carroll, waited on the President for the purpose of presenting him with a copy of the Holy Bible. They were received by the President in his office, at the Executive Mansion.

Mr. R. SOCKERY MATTHEWS, of the Third Electoral District of Maryland, introduced the Committee to the President, each one of whom he took by the hand, after which Rev. S. W. CHASE, on the part of the committee, said:

"Mr. President: The loyal colored people of Baltimore have dedicated to us the authority to present this Bible, as a token of their appreciation of your humane part toward the people of our race. While all the nation are offering their tribute of respect, we cannot let the occasion pass by without tendering our respect. Since we have been incorporated in the American family we have been true and loyal, and we now stand by, ready to defend the country. We are ready to be armed and trained in military matters in order to protect and defend the Star-spangled Banner.

Our hearts will ever feel the most unbounded gratitude toward you. We come forward to present a copy of the Holy Scriptures as a token of respect to you for your active part in the cause of emancipation. This great event will be a matter of history. In future, when our sons shall ask what mean these tokens, they will be told of your mighty acts, and rise up and call you blessed.

The loyal colored people will remember your Excellency at the throne of Divine Grace. May the King Eternal, an all-wise Providence, protect and keep you, and when you pass from this world, may you be borne to the bosom of your Saviour and God."

The President, in reply, said:

"It would be a very fitting occasion to make a response at length to the very appropriate address which you have just made. I would do so if I were prepared. I would promise you to make a response in writing had not experience taught me that business will not allow me to do so. I can only say now, as I have often said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free.

So far as I have been able, so far as came within my sphere, I have always acted as I believed was right and just, and done all I could for the good of mankind. I have in letters and documents sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the great book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has ever given man.

All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for that book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great book of God which you present."

The book in size is imperial quarto, bound in royal purple velvet. On the upper side of the cover is a solid 18 carat gold plate, nine and a half inches in circumference, bearing a design representing the President in the act of removing the shackles from a slave. On the lower side of the cover is a solid 18 carat gold plate, four inches long and two inches wide, bearing the following inscription:

"To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, from the loyal colored people of Baltimore, as a token of respect and gratitude. Baltimore, 4th July, 1864."

Accompanying the Bible is a solid black walnut case with a silver plate on the lid, on which is engraved a picture of the Capitol and the words "Holy Bible."

The President spent some time in examining the present, and expressed himself highly pleased; and after a pleasant conversation the party separated—the President taking each of them by the hand as they passed out.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Johnson of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Ex Gov. HENRY JOHNSON passed away on Thursday, the 4th of this month, on his plantation near the junction of Bayous Grosse Tête and Maringouin, in the parish of Pointe Coupée.

For nearly forty years Gov. JOHNSON was a leading character in this State, strong in popular favor, and high in public office. In his day he was the head of the Whig party in Louisiana.

Gov. JOHNSON was born in Mississipol, if we are rightly informed. On the 16th of September, 1809, he received from Gov. CLAIBORNE the appointment of Clerk for the Second Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, which office he held until the 1st of May, 1811, when he was made Judge of the Parish Court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the County of Attakapas, in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1812. In the month of September, 1812, he ran for Representative to Congress, but was defeated by T. B. ROBARTSON. On the 12th of January, 1813, he was chosen by the Legislature of this State to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

During his first Senatorial term, which expired in 1824, he seldom spoke, though he was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the Senate. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of Governor in 1824, to which he was elected.

Gov. JOHNSON took the oath of office on the 13th of December, 1824, and remained in the Executive chair until the 13th of December, 1828. His Administration was popular. In 1829 he was defeated for the United States Senate by the celebrated EDWARD LIVINGSTON. From 1835 to 1839, Gov. JOHNSON was a Representative in Congress, but he was not a frequent debater. In 1842 his name was before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Governor. Though his political friends rallied to his standard, he was defeated by ALEXANDER MOUTON.

But fortune showed herself more kind two years afterward, when he was called to fill the vacant place of ALEXANDER PORTER in the United States Senate. He acted quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the Senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4, 1849, his Senatorial term came to an end.

On the death of Gen. TAYLOR in 1850, CHARLES M. CONRAD, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in order to accept the office of Secretary of War in Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, Gov. JOHNSON became a candidate, but after an animated struggle he was unsuccessful against Judge BULLARD.

The last fourteen years of his life were spent in the serene enjoyment of rural pursuits. He was not far from ninety when he sank into the grave. Though once married, his union was never blessed with children.

Hon. A. S. White, of Indiana.

Hon. A. S. WHITE died at his residence near Stockwell, Indiana, Sept. 4, of congestion of the bowels. He was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., in the year 1803, and after the usual preparatory studies entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1822. He adopted the legal profession; and having satisfactorily finished the necessary studies at Newburgh, removed to Indiana in 1825. He first settled at Rushville. From there he first removed to Paoli, in Orange County. While residing there, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he held several terms. He removed to Lafayette in the Spring of 1829, and commenced the practice of the law. In 1836, he was one of the electors who cast the vote of Indiana in favor of raising Gen. HARRISON to the Presidential chair. In 1837 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, as a Whig. Always Anti-Slavery, he nevertheless voted with HENRY CLAY and the conservative Whigs in the 25th Congress. In 1839 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Indiana. His election was secured on the thirty-sixth ballot, after an excited contest between the proposed candidates, the late Gov. NOBLE and the late Col. THOMAS H. BLAKE, both, like himself, Whigs, which party then had a large ascendency in the Legislature. He married Miss RANDOLPH, of Tuckahoe, Va., in 1843. From 1845 to 1856, not having resumed the practice of his profession, he was engaged in various railroad enterprises, and was President successively of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad and the Toledo and Wabash Valley Railroad.

In the Fall of 1859, Mr. WHITE was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this district in place of the lamented RICE, who died shortly after commencing the canvass. Mr. WHITE was elected by a large majority and took his seat with the first Congress of the present Administration. As chairman of the select committee on gradual emancipation and colonization, he reported a bill intended to give practical effect to the Presidential recommendation. At the close of this term Mr. WHITE was appointed by President LINCOLN one of three Commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the Government for Indian depredations. On the death of Judge CALEB B. SMITH, Mr. WHITE was appointed his successor—Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana, a position which he held at his death.

First Lieut. Frederick J. James, Third U. S. C.,

was killed by a fall from his horse, at Cold Spring, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES was appointed a cadet from the State of New-York and entered West Point in 1858, being at that time 16 years of age. He graduated in 1862, and had the choice of entering either the artillery, cavalry or infantry service. He chose the cavalry, and joined the army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, and was detailed with the Fifth—his own regiment being at that time in the West. He served with great gallantry throughout that campaign until after Fredericksburgh, and was then ordered to join Gen. ASBOTH, at Columbus, Ky. Subsequently he was ordered to join Gen. SHERMAN, as Aid, with rank of Captain of Ordnance, on his staff.

Mr. N. P. WILLIS, in a beautiful obituary, speaks of him as follows:

"On Sunday, Oct. 11, 1863, Gen. SHERMAN, with his Aids, Orderlies and the First Battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, left Memphis, and on reaching Collierville, Tenn., learned that the post was about to be attacked by a large rebel force. * * * * * The convalescents of the battalion, orderlies, and attachés to the headquarters, were organized into a company, numbering about seventy men, and led by Capt. JAMES against a very large force of the enemy.

It was while making a second charge at the head of his little troop that he received a wound which was thought mortal at the time, and from which he had not recovered when death came in a shape wholly unexpected."

Capt. JAMES was the oldest son of Mr. F. P. JAMES, one of our well-known bankers, and a resident of Cold Spring. That picturesque and beautiful place, nestled in its Highland hills, has worn its shroud of sorrow. An earnest, brave and conscientious officer lies cold beneath its green sod, and a community of rare intelligence weeps with his afflicted parents over their irreparable loss. How strange, after all the dangers of battle-fields, and a wound pronounced fatal by his physicians, he should have come home to die without an instant's warning, on that bright "fast-day," in the pride of his strength, the glory of his manhood, and the undying love and admiration of his relations and companions. Well may we exclaim, "What shadows we are—what shadows we pursue!"

E. T. H.

W. McDonald, Esq., of Baltimore.

WILLIAM MCDONALD, Esq., a gentleman of great wealth, and the owner of the celebrated mare (racer) *Flora Temple*, died at his country residence, about three miles from Baltimore, on Charles-street-avenue, Sept. 2. He had been spending a few days at Bedford Springs, and was taken ill there.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN THE STREET.—A gentleman named H. NICHOLS, while walking in Fifty-first-street, near Second-avenue on Friday evening, was assaulted and knocked down by two men. While he was lying on the walk, the men robbed him of his gold watch and $278 in money, with which they made their escape. Mr. NICHOLS states that one of them was stout built, had dark hair, whiskers and mustache. The other one was quite tall, wore a white hat and dark clothes. The Nineteenth Precinct Police are making efforts to secure the robbers. Mr. NICHOLS thinks he can readily identify them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Annual Turnout—Torchlight Procession.

During the last century the German pedagogues, and after them many public men of other nations, have resumed gymnastics exercises as part of the education of the young, and seeing clearly the truth of the old adage, that in "a strong body lives a strong soul," these exercises have found their way among the grown up; yea, even the old men of Germany. The first step toward this system was taken by the philosopher BASEDOW, who in 1776, in an educational work entitled the "Philantropin," called the attention of the public to this branch of popular education. His ideas were favorably received by the great pedagogue SALZMANN, who introduced the Turner into his educational institute at Schnepfenthal, where JOHN C. F. GUTS MUTHS perfected the plan, and became so enraptured with it that he purchased a country seat, where up to his death in 1839, he had free turn classes for the people. The Turner received its further and most powerful impetus at the hands of FREDRICH LUDWIG JAHN, who well-known as a demagogue all over Germany during the invasion of the French under NAPOLEON, used his political influence for the propagation of this manly art. The popular mind at this time, quite susceptible for anything originally and thoroughly German, gave the new enterprise its support, and in 1830, Mr. JAHN, who had received a tutorship at the Berlin (Kolnischer) College, erected the first public "Turn Anstalt," or gymnasium, and adopted for it the name the exercises now have, "Turner," derived from the old Saxon word, "turn." All sorts of apparatus for the development of the human body were introduced, and it cannot be denied that these exercises, which soon found their way all over Germany, had not a little to do with furnishing good soldiers for the Army of Liberation, which vanquished the French in 1813, '14 and '15. At the close of the war the Turn exercises were again resumed, by order of the Prussian Government, but soon the host lity of the Turners to every false social refinement created many enemies for the new art. KUTZEBUC, WADZECK, and other statesmen of those days, and even METTERNICH, soon found too much feeling for liberty among the Turn Vereine, and commenced to persecute them, but the more vehement these persecutions the greater was the love of the people for them, and especially among the students at the universities of Germany. The "Wartburgfest," on the 18th of October, 1817, the Tercentary of the Reformation, furnished a sufficient ground for official interference, and soon after JAHN, who had received the cognomen "Vater JAHN," was arrested and incarcerated for five years, by order of the King of Prussia. The Turner, thus effectually squelched, remained dormant for several years, but it revived again, and soon reached a greater perfection by more scientific teachings, as in the Old Country no Turn Vereine is permitted to have any political tendency. These Turn Vereine, however, had considerable influence in the agitations of 1848 and 1849, and many of our own political leaders among the Germans, such as CARL SCHURZ, Gen. WILLICH, FRED. CAPP, and others, received their political education in the Turn Vereine, which, though excluding all political discussion, still always gives its influence to the cause of liberty.

The Turner, soon after the great influx of German emigration, was introduced into the United States, and now there is hardly a village with twenty males of German birth, but it has a Turn Vereine. Their object in this country is more manifold than abroad, for they combine physical education with entertainment, and some of the more influential associations have schools for the children of their members.

To harmonize and consolidate the efforts of the societies annual gatherings are held at various places, and every year a general gathering of all societies is held in a central locality.

The Turners of the United States have up this date held festivals or "Allgemein Turnfeste" in the following cities: New-York, in 1852; Philadelphia, in 1853; Cincinnati, in 1854; Buffalo, in 1855; Pittsburgh, in 1856; New-York, in 1857; Philadelphia in 1858, and Williamsburgh in 1859, since when the war and other causes have interrupted the festivals.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GUESTS.

New-York having been selected for this year, the Turn Vereine of this City has made great preparations for the reception and entertainment of the guests during the festival, which commenced last evening.

The "Turn Halle" in Orchard-street, as a matter of course, has been designated as the headquarters of all the societies, and yesterday it presented quite an animated appearance. The hall on the outside is richly decorated with evergreens and flags, prominent among which is the American entwined with the German tri-colors.

The large hall on the second floor is decorated richly with flags, garlands and other ornaments. The names of the revolutionary heroes and German poets are emblazoned in large letters on the gallery, while in the centre of the room the words "Gut Heil" (good luck) greets the guests.

At an early hour of the evening the Turners and their friends assembled at the Turn Halle, for the purpose of receiving the guests, some of whom arrived during the day. All the guests were received by an Executive Committee composed of Messrs. H. METZNER, FRED. STAPF, HEINTZ, H. BENNECKE and BATELLE, who furnished the strangers with tickets upon members of the Turn Vereine, who entertain the strangers at their residences.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

At about 8½ o'clock about some thousand persons were assembled in front of the Turner Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, as were also several of the adjoining houses. No sooner, however, did the roll of the drum call the Turners to assemble than a space was cleared by the police sufficiently large for the procession to form, which finally emerged from the building, headed by the drum corps of the Turn Verein, and proceeded to the Battery, where they awaited the arrival of the guests who were expected from St. Louis, Chicago, Madison, Wis., Dubuque, Ia., Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Newburgh, Troy, Albany, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven and other towns of the Union.

After the interchange of greetings among friends the word was passed to reform, and the procession was formed in the following order:

Squad of Police.
Messrs. Hessler and Buehler, Marshals.
Turner Drum Corps.
Band of the Twelfth Regiment.
Turner Veterans.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the New-Yorker Turnverein.
Turner Rifles.

The New-Yorker Turners were all provided with lighted pine torches, which spread a brilliant light over the scene as the cortège moved on.

The procession moved up Broadway, through Grand-street to the Hall, where ranks were broken and the company sat down to a supper, with plenty of lager to wash it down, until a late hour of the night.

The festival, which will be continued for four days, embraces all sorts of social enjoyments—picnics, exhibitions, theatrical performances, and will wind up with a grand ball at the City Assembly Rooms.

Are Calcium Lights Dangerous?

THE CASUALTY AT THE LATE M'CLELLAN MEETING IN UNION-SQUARE—CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ELLEN MEEHAN—THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon concluded the investigation in the case of ELLEN MEEHAN, the woman who died from injuries received by reason of the explosion of what is popularly known as a calcium light, at Union-square on the evening of the 8th inst., at the MCCLELLAN ratification meeting. A sister of the deceased, named MARGARET MEEHAN, was also dangerously injured at the time. She was at once conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies. No hopes are entertained of her recovery. ELLEN, it will be remembered, died while on the way to the hospital. The testimony of Mr. ROBERT GRANT, who prepared and put into operation the calcium light which exploded, is of considerable interest to the public, and we therefore publish it as follows:

Robert Grant being duly sworn, testified: I reside at No. 246 Canal-street; I am a mechanical engineer and in the employment of the Government, making harbor lights; I have been in this business twenty-six years; I have been accustomed to put up calcium lights for twenty-four years; I have never had a like accident occur to me before; my former way of making calcium lights was to use two parts of pure hydrogen gas in combination with one part of oxygen gas by measure, mixed through the nipple of Dr. Hare's oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, the gases being condensed in seperate cylinders; but more recently I discover that oxygenated hydrogen, or ordinary street gas, when condensed and precipitated of the excess of carbon, becomes better fitted to make the light than pure hydrogen gas, inasmuch as a less quantity is required to produce the light; I have made no accurate investigation in regard to the relative proportions of oxygen gas and carburetted hydrogen gas to make the calcium light, but, from observation, I presume that the proportion is about equal, owing to the condensed carbon in the gas; in my former experience with pure hydrogen and oxygen I have been accustomed to mix hydrogen with oxygen condensed in the same cylinder in proportion of one-sixth part of oxygen to one part of hydrogen; this mixture I have always found to be non-explosive under all conditions; since the introduction of light carburetted hydrogen, or street gas, I have been accustomed to mix one-tenth part of the hydrogen with the oxygen; this mixture, as far as my knowledge and observation extend, is considered perfectly safe; these were the mixtures used on the occasion of the explosion in question, viz.: one cylinder containing pure oxygen, one larger cylinder containing carburetted hydrogen or street gas, and one containing oxygen mingled with about one-twelfth part of street gas, by measure; the last was the gas that exploded: the large hydrogen cylinder was connected with both lights, and both were burning at the time of the accident; it had a double coupling so that I could regulate it at pleasure; each of the other cylinders was connected with one light respectively, the gas mixing eight inches from the exit; this common conduit, eight inches long is a metalic tube which terminates in what is termed the nipple; the danger of a limited explosion there has always been considered to exist, and preventives have been invented; the former one was a wire gauze—invented by Dr. Hare—but the explosion to be guarded against was simply in the nipple and tube, except that, by accident, the gases might get mixed in the cylinders, and this possibility has been obviated; I have had an invention of my own to guard against this explosion in the nipple or tube: it consists of diminishing the space through which the gases escape at the terminus near the lime ball, by stretching across the orifice a third lamina of metal so as to nearly close it; I consider this just as safe as the wire gauze and have used it for six years without accident; near the exit of this gas is placed a lime cylinder ⅞ of an inch in diameter, and from one inch and a half to two inches long; this is placed in the focus of a reflector, the nipple is bent at an angle of 65 or 70 degrees so as to come nearly in contact with the lime-ball at the above angle; the lower edge of the nipple should just clear the outer circuit of the lime ball, which is kept revolving, supported in a brass cup; I can only explain this accident in this wise: The nipple to my apparatus, in being transported to the place, got injured; it got bent so that it struck the lime ball when put up and prevented it from revolving freely; my men put up the apparatus, and I did not come upon the ground till it was in operation; I did not discover the defect till some ten minutes before the explosion; I then tried to remedy it; I took my knife and bent it back so that I thought it right even with this defect; I did not think there was any danger of explosion from it in the cylinder, except that it might hinder the lime ball from revolving, and increase the heat so as to produce an explosion in the nipple, which is of minor importance; I think that owing to this position of the nipple, which I tried to remedy, but now think I failed to do, it became unnaturally heated, and through it, the gas exploded; this gas is not explosive under ordinary atmospheric pressure, and I can only explain how it came to explode, that it was subject to fifteen atmospheres, or two hundred pounds to the square inch, thus producing a different condition in the combination of the gases; the floating molecules of the carbon not being condensible, while those of the oxygen are so; from this condition I believe the mixture becomes explosive, which, otherwise, was harmless; this I consider a new discovery, made clear by this accident, and is the only solution I can give; I was present and saw the gas-holder filled, from which the condenser which exploded was supplied; I have every reason to believe the gases were prepared in the safest manner, and as they are usually prepared; I have been in the habit, heretofore, of using carburetted hydrogen as condensers, in cumbination with oxygen, in the proportion named, considering it perfectly safe, but in future I shall not do so; my son and myself were seated on a wagon near the light when the accident occurred; both of us were injured and the wagon utterly ruined.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that ELLEN MEEHAN came to her death from injuries received by the explosion of a condenser of gas, connected with the production of a calcium light at Union Square, Sept. 8, 1864."

Deceased was a single woman, aged 18 years.

Surgeon R. S. Satterlee Breveted.

Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor United States Army, who ranked as Major, has received the successive brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General, the latter dating from Sept. 2. The gratifying honors is bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies, as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money."

Gen. SATTERLEE appears on the army register as having entered the army in February, 1822; he has been in the service ever since. For the past ten years he has been in this City, and since the war has had the onerous and responsible duties to perform, for his able and faithful attention to which he has been promoted. The General comes from good stock, his father being among the first to volunteer in the Revolution. He was subsequently Captain in the First Regular Regiment of the United States, (Hezan's Legion,) was in many of the trying ordeals of those days, and died of a wound received at the battle of the Brandywine.

This promotion of Surgeon SATTERLEE has given great pleasure to his numerous friends and intense satisfaction to the Medical Corps of the United States Army. It is the second instance of the recognition that rank justly belongs to them, and that they, for meritorious conduct, will receive it. The late Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON was the first Surgeon breveted; it was during the Mexican war, and he received his brevet for dashing gallant conduct on the field. The present war has afforded numerous instances of gallant conduct on the part of members of the corps, and as to their attention to the sick and wounded, the records of the battle-fields and hospitals attest their unwavering devotion and fidelity.

Heavy Forgery by a Bank Clerk.

HE OBTAINS $15,000 ON A FORGED CHECK—ARREST OF THE CLERK AND THE RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.

Several days ago a man named DAVID DUFF, who for the last fourteen years has been the confidential clerk of Messrs. M. MORGAN & SONS, bankers, at No. 37 William-street, suddenly and without notice left his desk in the office, and the fact that he did not return excited the suspicions of his employers. Yesterday morning one of the members of the above-named firm, called at the Bank of America in Wall-street, where they were in the habit of doing business. He there learned that about five minutes before, Mr. DUFF had been there and drawn from the bank the sum of $15,000, on a check purporting to have been drawn by M. MORGAN & SONS. An examination of the check was then made, when it was found to be a forgery.

The police were immediately notified, and officers were dispatched in every direction in pursuit of the forger. Soon after, Detective FARLEY and Officer G. HAYS, of the Bank Police, arrested DUFF, as he was embarking on the Liverpool steamer *Edinburgh*, which sailed at noon for Europe. In taking his passage, DUFF assumed the name of James Carter. He seemed quite astonished when told that he was a prisoner, but after the officers had made a little explanation, he went with them peaceably to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING committed him. He was searched, and gold to nearly the amount of the check was found in his possession. Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, of the banking firm, made an affidavit, in which the above facts were substantially recited. The accused boarded in Clinton-place, is a single man, aged about 26 years, and a native of Scotland.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Purse and stake of $175.

HIRAM WOODRUFF entered b. g. Brother Jonathan.....1 2 1 1
—— WALKER entered b. g.....2 1 2 2
D. PFIZER entered b. g. Port Royal.....Dr.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00.42; half-mile, 1:22; mile, 2.45.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:42; half-mile, 1:23; mile, 2:42.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half-mile, 1:21; mile, 2:40.

Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:42; half-mile, 1:22; mile, 2:42.

Several pools were sold during the morning—in those which were unlimited, Brother Jonathan fetching $65, Port Royal $10, and the bay gelding $4. The gelding won the third and fourth heats, but was ruled out as a punishment for having, as the judges decided, gained by running in the second heat.

There will be three trots at the Union Course today.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SANITARY INQUIRY.—The Citizens' Association have inaugurated a system of sanitary inspection and inquiry which cannot but result to the benefit of the City. Every section of every ward is visited and inspected, their condition ascertained, all classes of disease taken cognizance of, and their cause sought out; dwellings are inspected, and specially are tenement-houses and overcrowded vicinities. To show how thorough the system is, we append the following, as the subjects of inquiry for the inspectors, who are all gentlemen of education and ability:

Nature of the ground; drainage and sewerage; number of houses in the square; vacant lots and their sanitary condition; courts and alleys; rear buildings; number of tenement houses; description of a single tenement (of a family;) description of a single tenement house; description of a row of tenements. These descriptions should state: Condition and material of buildings; number of stories and their height; number of families intended to be accommodated, and space alloted to each; water supply and house drainage; location and character of water-closets; disposal of garbage and house slops; ventilation, external and internal; cellars and basements, and their population; condition of halls and passages; frontage on street, court, alley—north, east, south or west; miscellaneous items; statement of sickness and mortality; drinking shops, brothels, gambling saloons, &c.; stores and markets; factories; schools, crowded buildings; slaughter houses; bone and offal nuisances; stables, &c.; churches and school edifices; prevailing character of the population; prevailing sickness and mortality; sources of preventible disease and mortality; condition of streets and pavements; miscellaneous information.

TELEGRAPH CABLE ARRIVED.—The bark *Maria*, of Montevideo, Capt. NASON, from London, forty-four days, with submarine telegraph cable to THAYER & PEABODY. 2d inst., lat. 40° 32', long. 68° 09', exchanged signals with bark *Ellen Stevens*, steering S. 5th inst., CHAS. MCSTAY, second mate, a native of England, fell from the main topsail yard to the deck, breaking his neck and back, killing him instantly. The cargo of the *Maria* consists of 326 miles of the submarine telegraph cable, consigned to CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City.

DROWNED.—LEANDER LEWIS, a young man, aged 21 years, accidently fell into the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and was drowned before aid could be rendered. The body was recovered a few hours after, and Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest. Deceased was employed on board the barge *Kingston*, of Roundout, and had relatives residing in Ulster County.....BERNARD FAS, a boy, 10 years old, was found drowned at the foot of Morris-street, North River. He had been missing since Tuesday last, and it is not known how or in what manner he got into the water. He resided at No. 17 West-street with his parents. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body....HEINRICH SCHNIBER, a German, aged 20 years, employed as a hand on board the bark *Stella*, lying at the foot of Charlton-street, North River, fell overboard, while intoxicated, at a late hour on Friday evening and was drowned. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon it. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE WITH AN AXE—A REMARKABLE CASE.—FRANK FERRIS, by occupation a baker, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs on a charge of attempting to murder his wife MARY FERRIS, by beating her on the head with an axe. The parties reside at No. 31 James-street. Late on Friday night they become involved in a quarrel, during which FERRIS seized a large axe, and with the edge of it dealt his wife a terrible blow on the head. The edge of the weapon passed entirely through her skull, and penetrated the brain to the depth of about two inches. A portion of the brains came through the orifice, and the physician who was called to attend her found it impossible to replace them. He was compelled to cut off some of the brains before he could close the skull. It was thought at the time that MRS. FERRIS could survive but a few moments, but up to a late hour last evening she was alive. The husband has been committed to the Tombs to await the result.

GUERRILLAS IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Mattis*, which arrived from White River on Sunday, that the guerrillas in force had made a dash on the Little Rock Railroad, within a mile or two of Duvall's Bluff, and after burning about four or five thousand dollars' worth of feed, tore up the rails and ties for the space of a mile. A force was sent to drive them, but they proving of greater strength than was reported, drove our troops into the fortifications of the Bluff, taking several prisoners, and for two days hovered in the vicinity, alternately threatening and retiring, having also cut the telegraph wire between that point and Little Rock. After the "scare" subsided, some fifteen or twenty rebels came within the lines, and, surrendering, took the oath of amnesty, expressing themselves satisfied that the Confederate cause was "played out." When the *Mattie* left quiet reigned, though railroad or telegraphic communication with the capital was still impossible.—*Memphis Argus, Sept. 1.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold....	219	500	Mich. Southern...	80¼
40,000	do.....	22⅜	600	do.....	80⅜
45,000	do.....	s3 220⅜	100	do.....	80⅜
5,000	do.....	220⅜	300	do.....	s3 80⅜
10,000	do.....	220⅜	300	Rock Island R....	107
300	Erie R.....	106⅜	100	do.....	b3 107⅛
500	do.....	106⅜	200	do.....	s3 107
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	115⅜	100	Chi. & N. W....	s3 51¼
100	do.....	115⅜	500	Chi. & N.W. Pr..	b3 84⅛
200	do.....	115	100	do.....	84¼
200	Reading R....	s3 130	100	P., F. W. & C....	108
200	do.....	130	100	do.....	b3 108

The New-York Times.

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OUR SOUTHERN FILES

Financial Condition of the Rebel States.

CONFEDERATE VIEWS ON REPUDIATION

The German Financiers Warned Against Negotiating Yankee Loans.

The Capture of Atlanta—Very Sour Grapes.

Rumors and Speculations About Sherman and Grant.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

ANOTHER LETTER FREM SECRETATY TRENHOLM.

The Augusta papers publish the following letter from Secretary TRENHOLM:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga.:

SIR: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. *Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad.* These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we may have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

REPUDIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 31.

Property is dearer and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period. It follows that if Confederate independence is likely to be established and the war to be ended within any reasonable period, the rich men after its close will be those who shall have converted their surplus property at the present enormous prices into currency at its present low rates. The present Confederate debt is probably about twelve or fourteen hundred millions of dollars. If the war should end at any time when this debt shall have grown to no greater magnitude than two thousand millions, it will be easily manageable, and every dollar of it will become within a few years equivalent to specie.

The idea of repudiation is a bugaboo. In this very commercial age of ours, no nation, however exalted in rank or established in reputation, could repudiate a public debt without placing itself under the ban of national infamy, or without incurring pecuniary loss greater than the debt it shirked. *The South is composed of a very haughty and proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a Quixotic regard for their personal honor. They are a race who could never deliberately vote themselves a community of swindlers.* It is a slander upon our soldiers to say that when they return home they will vote a repudiation of the public debt. Those brave men will have won, by years of patient toil and privation, illustrated by a long series of gallant deeds, a glory they will scorn to tarnish, and refuse to forfeit by a glaring act of dishonesty. They will reflect that the reputation of their country is still in their keeping, and that having bravely achieved the great work of independence, it would be silly indeed and quite unworthy of them to ignominiously skulk the minor task of maintaining its credit and financial honor. They will, indeed, be more interested in maintaining the public credit than in overthrowing it. *Unfortunately they will come out of the war poorer than others in world's goods; and, as property will be the subject of the heaviest taxation, they will have less interest than others in insisting upon an act of public infamy.* They will be the chief repositaries of the patriotism and guardians of the honor of their country; they will have done too much in the field to deliberately disgrace it before the world, for the purpose of avoiding a taxation which will fall heavily on property and lightly on themselves.

Nor would the Confederacy be permitted to repudiate its debt, even if it desired to do so ever so much. The announcement of peace will send millions of our treasury notes and bonds abroad. The domestic holders of money and bonds will immediately and eagerly barter them in exchange for all sorts of merchandise, and thus a considerable portion of the public debt will soon be held by the inhabitants of other countries, whose Governments will protect them in their rights. *The Confederacy will be too much enamored of peace to heedlessly rush into war with half the great Powers of the world, for the sake of avoiding an honest debt which it could support without inconvenience.*

In modern times it is only the interest on public debt that represents the burden to be borne. The interest upon the Confederate debt will be about a hundred millions a year. *To show how easily this could be paid, it is only necessary to state that an export duty of five cents a pound on cotton would more than produce the sum, and this export duty would fall upon the consumers of cotton abroad, and not upon its producers at home.* This small export duty would pay the entire interest on the public debt, and leave the other staples and property of the country free to such taxation as may be deemed necessary for sinking the principal of the public debt. Our independence will establish direct trade between the South and Europe, and we shall save the tribute and protective bounties which we formerly paid in a thousand forms to the North. This very saving will be greater than the taxes which we shall have to pay for maintaining the public debt, and will enable us to meet the taxation without feeling its burden. *Nothing is more clear than the fact that even if the Confederate debt should reach two thousand millions of dollars, it will be supported with more ease than any country ever before maintained a debt of only a third the proportionate magnitude.*

The public debt, therefore, will not be repudiated by the Confederacy for three reasons, namely: there will be no necessity for repudiation; the people will be too proud of the glory and reputation of their country thus to bring it to shame; and repudiation would not be permitted even if the Confederacy were base enough to desire it. The man who fears repudiation shows at once his ignorance of public affairs, and slanders his country.

Confederate independence having become, in the progress of the present campaign, a fact reasonably to be assumed as settled, it follows, from the foregoing obvious reflections, that investments in Confederate credits are safe. If safe, what could be more profitable than an exchange of property into money on the present extraordinary terms? Who can ask better terms in regard to the profit promised than twenty for one? * * * * *

Another source of apprehension is the further increase of the circulation under the current expenditures of the war. But this increase is much smaller at present than it has been at any time before. All foreign purchases are now paid out of the profits on cotton, and it is only domestic purchases that require the use of Treasury notes. It is expected that non-taxable six per cent. certificates authorized to be paid for produce, and the proceeds of the five hundred million loan will enable the Treasury to keep down the circulation, and possibly to reduce it. This expectation is reasonable and well founded. *We shall never witness again such an inflation of currency as prevailed last Winter.* It is possible, it is even probable, that the amount of outstanding circulation may be reduced to two hundred millions. The prospect of such a consummation must tell powerfully on prices, and those who contemplate investing in Confederate credit will find their account in seizing the present opportunity of high prices of property for executing their purpose.

If tax and should not end in success, and the Confederacy should fail; *even in that very improbable event Confederate money will be worth as much in the hands of the Confederate citizen as any property.* He will lose everything by confiscation. If he holds money, he can burn it up; but if he holds lands, he will have the mortification to see the hateful conqueror in possession of homesteads which he had estimated above the credit of his country in the degree of twenty for one. After helping to ruin his own cause by his sordid distrust, he will be subjected to the infinite shame and agony of seeing the property which he prides above his country enjoyed by his enemy, become his master.

In view of the foregoing and many kindred considerations which will suggest themselves to the reflecting and intelligent, *it is certainly a matter of importance for every man to consider gravely whether he is not doing himself as well as his country infinite injury in squandering money upon property at the present monstrous prices.*

A DISAGREEABLE PECUNIARY SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If money is not dear, it is certainly very scarce with nine-tenths of the community. If it were well distributed, the scarcity would, in a great measure disappear, and the multitude would cease to feel the pinch from which they are now suffering. But it is only abundant with those who happen to have engrossed the great bulk of it; and the public at large finds itself *in that worst of all peculiar situations—out of money, at a time when prices have reached a height never known before in the history of trade.* * * *

There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude are now suffering from this anomalous condition of affairs—*the public confidence in the currency must be restored.* To this end two facts are demonstrable: First, the Confederacy is able, and honestly intends, to support the debt now in process of creation; and second, it is the interest of the people, individually and collectively, that prices should be reduced to a moderate scale.

It is certain that the present state of things cannot be long endured; either prices must come down or money must be put forth in quantities sufficient to enable the public to pay the prevailing high prices. The latter alternative cannot be resorted to; for the public will not deliberately plunge into the abyss of financial ruin, which it has escaped with so much difficulty; *and it is more than probable a new inflation of the currency would produce a still higher rate of prices.* Some expedient must be devised for reducing prices *pari passu* with the reduction of the circulating medium.

This desideratum is beyond the scope of the Treasury's functions. It is a task which belongs to the people, and which none but themselves can achieve. The task commences with establishing universal confidence in Confederate credit; and we are very much inclined to think that it also ends there. *If the people felt confident of the solvency of the Confederacy, they would be willing to receive Confederate money at a higher rate than five or ten cents on the dollar. And it is monstrous, that while the Confederate armies are offering their lives for the cause, those people at home who have aught to sell are basely bartering the cause away at the low price of five cents in the dollar.* For a long time this depreciation was plausibly ascribed to the redundancy of money. That cause certainly did have much to do with the high prices, *but it did not have all to do with them.* An all-embracing and heartless system of speculation had engrossed all the great articles of necessity and convenience, and affixed prices to them so high that nothing on earth saved the people from ruin but the inflation which succeeded, and which enabled them to meet the demands of this extortion.

THE YANKEE LOANS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

The Dutch, high and low, are investing heavily in Federal bonds. These are shipped over to Germany and Holland by the bale, and are purchased in Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburg by the package. The price at first was about sixty cents in the dollar; but it has fallen with the fall of greenbacks to about forty cents. The Germans are said to welcome each fall as a godsend. Far from repining at the fact of having paid sixty for what is worth only forty, they take enough at the lower rate to reduce the average price of the whole to forty-five or fifty cents, and rejoice in the expectation of receiving an interest of twelve or fourteen per cent. on their capital, and a return in twenty years of a hundred for fifty, of two snug little German fortunes for one. In fact the Yankees are in a fair way of shifting their war off upon the shoulders of the Dutch—these docile and credulous people being willing to supply funds to their treasury and recruits to their armies. Germany is the most efficient ally of LINCOLN in finance, and, except Cis-Atlantic Africa, the most prolific of recruits. Without the negroes and the Dutch, GRANT and SHERMAN would be in a bad way. The irresistible United States, with their twenty millions of population, are unequal to subjugate the rebellion, except by loans from the Dutch, and recruits by the hundred thousand from the German and African races.

Of all the people in the world, the most suitable purchasers of bonds to the Yankees are the Germans. They are the best economists in Europe, and the number among them having capital in small individual amounts to invest is infinite. It is much safer for the Yankees to sell a debt which they intend repudiating to the dispersed and ignorant million than to such powerful houses as the ROTHSCHILDS, the BARINGS, and the Credit Mobilier, who have political power, and can compel a settlement of their claims. Their expenditures are so enormous and their reputation for good faith so bad, that they can effect no sales of their depreciated paper in London or Paris. They have hawked it about most industriously for three years in vain; and Exeter Hall has endeavored to worry it down the throats of unwilling but most philanthropic British capitalists all to no purpose. The paper has been kicked out of every decent French and English banker's establishment with contempt; and Confederate bonds sell freely at twenty to thirty per cent. higher figures than the nominal rates at which Federal bonds are held without sale.

The last and only chance was Germany and Holland, where the great majority are infidel and Abolitionists, where money is abundant among the masses, and public loans, though taken in small individual amounts, reach to very considerable popular aggregates. The policy, too, of selling bonds to the populous Dutch was good. Having once invested largely in the enterprise of crushing Slavery rebellion, they would naturally conceive a very ardent and philanthropic desire to insure the success of the undertaking, as a means of financial security, by shipping on many thousands of their redundant men to the Yankee armies. Nothing could more heighten their joy over the emancipation of the negro than the accompanying assurance that their investment for a twelve per cent. interest and a return of capital, doubled, were secured. Accordingly, when Germany began to take bonds by the bale, nothing was more natural than for shiploads of Hessians to begin crossing the Atlantic for Boston and New-York.

But the Dutch will be swindled, and the swindle will be the grandest one of modern times. The poor Dutch understand very little about "Yankee tricks," and they are in a very fair way to be well taught in that important branch of modern commercial education. In London and Paris they have taken a few lessons, and are wiser if not better traders. The Yankees are a shrewd people, and never were known to make so bad a bargain as to pay twelve per cent. interest by the million of dollars, and to return two for one of principal borrowed. The credulous Germans may depend upon it that there is a swindle somewhere concealed in the transaction, and that they will discover it before much of the interest is collected, and long before the double principal has matured. The English and French bankers understand the danger very well, and keep their cautious fingers well out of the fire.

What if the Yankees should determine to repudiate outright, after a few years; and should set their pulpits and newspapers to reading pious homilies on the iniquity of usury? What would the poor Germans say? The Yankees would beat them to death in preaching and writing; and how would the "usurious, avaricious, atrocious Shylocks" of Amsterdam and Bremen resist the torrent of merciless vituperation which the press and pulpit of New-York and Boston would pour out upon their heads. Here would be pictured the magnanimous Puritanic race, in a holy crusade of philanthropy, marching to set free four millions of drown-trodden black brethren; and there would be painted the sordid usurer of Amsterdam, lending money to those pious missionaries of Heaven at the unconscionable rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and an untimate return of double the principal borrowed. Would these "Dutch Shylocks" dare to coerce payment under all this contumely and denunciation, from the pious, much-injured and heaven-anointed Puritans? They would not. They would be completely crushed in the war of words, and would have no vigor or character left for a war of bombs and bayonets. The Germans are now enjoying the incalculable blessing of a reputable name and fame throughout the world; but from the moment when the Yankees should repudiate the debt which they are now running up so successfully among them, these good people would become immediately notorious over all this earth as the most unconscionable extortions, the most remorseless usurers, the most infamous swindlers that ever cursed mankind or vexed the Puritanic souls of the most exemplary race with which God ever blessed creation. The Dutch would find, to their own unsophisticated amazement, that Yankee repudiation would be to themselves—the victims of the brazen public swindle—the sudden and eternal death of their own good character among mankind. This, or something like this, will inevitably be their melancholy reward, let them send over ever so many shiploads of recruits, let them purchase Federal bonds by ever so many millions.

ATLANTA BEFORE ITS FALL.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 1st, referring to the situation at Atlanta, says:

"Some of the Georgia papers are jubilant over SHERMAN'S late change of base, and are even projecting an early and disastrous retreat for him, believing that WHEELER has or soon will effectually destroy the railroads over which he gets his supplies. We would gladly accept these sanguine speculations, but after an examination of our maps and railroad guides, we are sorry to say that we cannot; but that, on the contrary, we are inclined to the belief that SHERMAN'S change of position, like the late movement of GRANT before Petersburgh, is an advantage to him rather than to us. For some time his left wing has rested on the Georgia Railroad, which runs east from Atlanta, and by this change he has given up this road, thrown his left back to the Chattahoochee, north or northwest of the town, and swung his right round to the West Point Railroad, where he is fortifying. He can well afford to abandon the Georgia road, for he has raided it so effectually that the damage cannot be repaired for months, while, if he can reach and hold the Macon road, the only remaining line we have open, our army is cut off, as far as railroad communication is concerned, and we would be soon compelled to fight, probably at great disadvantage, or retreat. East Point is six miles from Atlanta. The cars for West Point and Macon leave Atlanta on the same track, but at East Point, six miles out, the roads branch, the right going to West Point and the left to Macon. Fairburn is on the West Point, thirteen miles further on and nineteen from Atlanta, and so it will be seen that if SHERMAN'S left rests upon this road at a point between East Point and Fairburn, he cannot be far from the Macon road, which branches off at the farther place.

SHERMAN'S object, therefore, is evidently to extend his lines from the State road, over which he gets his own supplies, across the West Point to the Macon road, thus cutting off all communication save by the Georgia or Augusta road, which he has so badly damaged as to prevent its being of any service to our Commander. The contest, then, will be for the possession of East Point, or the Macon road near that place, toward which SHERMAN is extending his lines; and instead of the Federal army being in full retreat we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a desperate battle has been fought or is in progress, on or near the Macon road south of Atlanta."

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 31st has a letter dated at Atlanta, Aug. 27. It says:

"Throughout the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, the remarkable quiet that prevailed along the right and centre of this army, and the exemption of the city from the usual visitations of the enemy's shells, created no little wonderment, not only among the people, but also many of the army, and many were the conjectures to the reason indulged in. Early in the day yesterday, however, all were more astonished to learn that during the night the enemy had withdrawn his whole left wing, and gone, nobody knew whither, having abandoned all his works and removed all his guns. And later in the day this astonishment was increased by the intelligence that his centre had also left its position in our front, a fact that was fully established by night. The abandoned camps and works were soon filled by our pickets and skirmishers, and scouts were flying about in every direction in the rear of SHERMAN'S old line, to discover the whereabouts of the missing foe; but up to this hour, Saturday noon, so many conflicting reports as to the route the enemy took, their present purposes, etc., have been brought in, that the wisest are puzzled, and speculations as why such a movement has taken place so suddenly are indulged in with much more hesitancy than usual. That the Yankees have gone, as indicated above, however, is evident; why, where to, and for what purpose, has yet to be discovered.

The Macon *Telegraph* of the 30th thinks that SHERMAN is preparing to swing from the State road altogether, and to march in force for the occupation of the Macon and Western road, just as GRANT threw himself across the Weldon and Petersburgh road. A movement from Sandtown in force, across the railroad, a little below Rough-and-Ready, would give him the head-waters of the Flint and the Ocmulgee to supply his troops in a thirsty land, and the march by the roads would be about thirty miles. Now will come the test of strategic ability, and now the question of the Atlanta campaign is to be settled in a few hours. This week will, probably, tell the tale."

The Atlanta *Appeal* speaks thus of matters at the front:

"The probability is that the Yankee troops, thus withdrawn from the position they so stubbornly held for the last few weeks, will be found extending their lines to their right, in the direction of the West Point and Macon Railroads. But few entertain the opinion that the attempt to capture Atlanta is yet given up. By the movements made up to dark last night, the Yankees had, it is true, virtually abandoned the line of the State railroad on this side of the river; but we do not infer that from this he left anything, if he purposes extending his right. But it is useless to speculate as to what new idea has entered the brain of the great Yankee flanker. Our military authorities no doubt penetrated the purpose of SHERMAN at once, and a few hours will develop his plans to outsiders, and for the present we must be content. Of the change in the situation of our own army, if any has taken place, we are not advised either from observation or information otherwise obtained, but we feel satisfied that the new strategy of the foe, be it what it may, will be met by such a practical disposition of our forces as will at least check the new move that has been, or any that may be made. One rumor very prevalent in this city is, that the Yankees are in full retreat."

The *Rebel*, published at Griffin, Georgia, twenty-nine miles from Atlanta, in its issue Monday evening, Aug. 29, says:

"The hope freely indulged in for the last few days that the enemy were falling back beyond the Chattahoochee is less promising. The indications now are that it is a bold move on the part of SHERMAN to swing the main portion of his army around our extreme left, with the hope of making permanent lodgment on the Macon road, at some point this side of East Point, thus cutting off our communications and forcing an evacuation of Atlanta, while the smaller force that he may leave heavily intrenched in our front will move, if his strategy is successful, and occupy as we come out. This is substantially the move that GRANT has been trying to play upon Gen. LEE in front of Lynchburgh, and it is not improbable that, having the supreme command, he is ambitious of determining the *rôle* of both armies. If we should be correct in our surmise, 24 or 48 hours at most will determine the fact, and, as at consequence, an engagement of the two armies must speedily ensue, which will prove more decisive than any we have yet had."

HOW TO FIGHT HARDER.

From the Sentinel, Sept. 7.

We shall have to fight the harder for the encouragement which Atlanta has given the enemy: but a little more activity, a sterner courage, a rekindled resolve, will soon bring us to rights again. And our armies, too, must be strengthened and supported. The statistics we published the other day, show that we have an abundance of men to make and maintain a larger army than the enemy ever brought against us, or ever will. We must bring out these men. There must be no skulking or hiding, and none must be allowed. The youths who are arriving at the military age, must not be detained from the post of duty and of honor by the tricks and expedients of mistaken friends. They must be sent to the field with a father's injunction to be brave and true, and with a mother's prayer that God will preserve them, and make them sons to be proud of. The enemy are this day enforcing their draft, and conjuring their people to submit to it, by assurances from high quarters that this Confederate people, in whose veins the blood courses as proudly, and whose heart is as brave and arm is as strong as ever, is almost conquered!—nothing more being needed than to send a comparative handful more of men to crush us down, and keep us so forever! Let our country answer the libel and the falsehood by a shout of defiance, and by the gleam of their armor. Let us be ready, with our new men, for this new horde, when they come. They will come to take the places of the old warriors—the three years' men and others; will our brave boys who have been burning to be seventeen and eighteen, shrink from the contest with these? Will our reserves count it a hard thing to stand, if need be, beside our glorious veterans now in the field? We must all arouse our manliness, and knit shield to shield, and teach the braggart STANTON that the fight is but fairly begun! A thousand maledictions on the head of him, young or old, who fails in his duty to his country now! The praises of history, the reward of an approving conscience, the favor of Heaven will be his who shows himself a patriot and a man.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 1.

The most interesting item of news received yesterday is the following dispatch from Gen. HOOD:

"LOVEJOY'S, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

GEN. BRAGG: The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro last night.

J. B. HOOD, General."

SHERMAN may have withdrawn to Jonesboro, with the intention of remaining there until his railroad communication can be completed up for him; or he may be projecting another extensive flank movement similar to the one that has just given him Atlanta without a general engagement. He may try to throw a heavy body of his troops between Hood and Atlanta. It is plain, from the recent operations, that it is more an object with him to throw himself in Hood's rear than to storm positions. He no doubt reasons that, could he succeed in effecting a lodgment between Hood and Macon, Hood would be compelled to attack him or abandon Macon without a blow. A very few days will disclose his plans—we hope our General will penetrate them still earlier.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

We have learned little in relation to the abandonment of Atlanta which the intelligent reader might not have *inferred* from Gen. HOOD'S official dispatch, published on Monday. It appeared from that dispatch that Atlanta has been abandoned suddenly and in the night, and the inference was inevitable that everything in the shape of stores and munitions of war, except what our men could carry on their backs, had been destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; stores had to be burnt, ammunition blown up. Such was the case.

We have what we deem authentic information that our whole loss in killed and wounded in the fights at Flint River and on the next day at Jonesboro, was not a thousand men killed and wounded. This fact has one bad aspect. Those fights lost us Atlanta, and the smallness of our loss in killed and wounded proves that by generalship alone the enemy got possession of the city, in defence of which Hood had intended, as all the world knows, to deliver a desperate battle. The fact is, while Hood thought the bulk of the Yankee army was in his front at Atlanta, it was twenty miles in his rear, on the Macon road. We hope he will be on the lookout for a repetition of the movement.

ANOTHER OF GRANT'S PROPOSITIONS.

From the Whig.

A correspondent of a New-York paper, who has been employed to write campaign documents in the shape of letters from Washington, declares Gen. GRANT has said that if he had 100,000 more men, he would do up all the fighting that is to be done in the next fifty days. This is no rumor, but an authentic verbatim report of the Lieutenant-General's deliberate belief—formed and uttered, we may remark, at the close of a Summer which has given the lie to a former proposition of the opinionated but not accurate person.

This proposition was made before the fall of Atlanta. Now that the rebellion is tottering on the latest of its numerous last legs, and its spine is not only broken, but has undergone a compound, comminuted fracture, it is to be hoped GRANT has modified his sentence of death, and diminished his reprieve at least one-half. Surely five and twenty days are enough to allow a creature so mangled and divided as the rebellion. Why grant a respite which only prolongs our torture? Has the Lieutenant-General no humanity, no heart, no soul, no bowels of compassion? Why, even a lame horse is knocked on the head to put him out of his agony. Will Gen. GRANT be less kind to a poor old rebellion which has no leg at all, and a backbone badly shattered? We hope not.

Gen. GRANT may seem wanting in tenderness to an afflicted "insurrection," but the truth is, there is a little impediment in the way of his mercy. "If," says the General, "I had 100,000 men, I would do thus and so." Pity so trifling an obstacle should impede the kindly impulse of a man so great and so good. Will not Mr. LINCOLN come to the rescue? What are 100,000 men to a monarch who has 20,000,000 at his beck, and, to say nothing of the swarms of Europe and the herds of contrabands in the disloyal States? An active and enterprising King like ABRAHAM might send his recruiting agents with dog nets into the streets of his great cities, and catch them in a single day. In that event, the rebellion would be defunct about the middle of October. and McCLELLAN would be (pardon us) "fiummuxed." The mighty King will, therefore, please forward 100,000 men without delay. Gen. GRANT, we feel warranted in saying, would not solicit this trifling number at the hands of his Government if there was not a vacuum (something larger than the mine at Petersburgh) to be filled. Of the 500,000 men who set forward gaily in the merry month of May last to conquer a peace, few remain. A series of inconvenient way-side accidents have befallen them. Some have expired suddenly in the open field in broad day-light; others have been taken ill in consequence of over exertion; others still have been kidnapped; and others yet have disappeared mysteriously. To a certain extent, their places have been filled by 100 days' men; but they are going home soon. The three years' men will follow, and that quickly. It is evident, then, that Gen. GRANT does really want at least 100,000 men. We cannot say we hope he will get them, because there is reason to fear that the Southern roads are infested with bad men, well armed, who do not permit people to pass, but hurt them in their bodies whenever they attempt it.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Gen. Sherman's Position at Atlanta—No Movements in the Valley—Rapid Progress of Recruiting.

No official dispatch has been received later than the following, which appeared in our edition of yesterday:

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

This department has received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says WILSON and STEARMAN are stirring WHEELER up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as GILLEM did of MORGAN. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 9—Evening.

The batteries on the right and centre of our lines kept up quite a lively fire to-day at intervals. The noise made by the cars, as they passed toward the front, attracted the attention of the enemy, and they endeavored to interrupt the operations of the road, but without success.

Among the regiments whose term of service is about expiring, is the Eighth New Jersey. It has lost a large number of men at Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and elsewhere. Maj. HEALY has been in command during the campaign and has been wounded seven different times; none of his wounds were, however, of a serious character. New-Jersey will, doubtless, give these veterans such a reception as is due their bravery and the important services they have rendered.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains a dispatch from Hood's army, dated Sept. 7, which says: "Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro, and recaptured the hospital, containing ninety of our wounded. SHERMAN continues to draw back toward Atlanta, for the purpose, it is reported, of strengthening the works on the eastern, western and southern approaches thereto."

Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battles and skirmishes of last week. The army is now in fine spirits.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10—A. M.

At a point of our line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, occupied by the Third Division of the Third Corps, the pickets have been so close together that they could converse without difficulty. On a part of this line, and some distance in the rear of their advance, the enemy had thrown up a line of slight works, with the intention, it is supposed, of falling back to them when occasion might demand. It was determined last night to drive them back to this line, and thus strengthen our own. About midnight, when all was quiet, the division was formed in line of battle, and the picket line being reinforced, was ordered to advance. The rebels were evidently not prepared for such a movement, as they were completely taken by surprise, and nearly the entire line captured. They made every effort to retake the lost ground, but did not succeed. Our men now occupy the line, and are securely intrenched. We took about 100 prisoners, while our own loss was very light.

Desultory firing has been kept up in that vicinity all the morning, and the enemy evidently feel sore at being so taken by surprise. Some of them called out to our men, saying: "That was a cussed mean Yankee trick, anyhow; but we'll pay you up for it before long."

W. D. McGREGOR.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rousseau Concentrating his Forces—The Country full of Struggling Rebels—Dick Taylor Reported to have Crossed the Mississippi—Wholesale Conscription by the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Dispatches dated Pulaski, Sept. 9, to Major R. H. PELL, A. A. G., state that Gen. ROUSSEAU concentrated all the forces of Gens. STEDMAN and GRANGER and his own at Athens, Ala., and moved toward the Tennessee. Gen. MILROY has returned to Tullahoma.

The cars will reach Columbia this evening, (10th,) coming North, the railroads being all right South.

The country is filled with straggling bands of rebels, who have straggled from their command, and also with portions of the Tennessee Brigade, which was disbanded for thirty days.

A report has reached Gen. STARKWEATHER'S headquarters that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR has crossed the Mississippi and joined FORREST, for the purpose of enlisting in West Tennessee and recrossing the river.

A scout just arrived from Savannah, Tenn., says all males between the ages of 15 and 45 have been conscripted in Mississippi. The country was full of stragglers.

The loss in Gen. STARKWEATHER'S brigade was very small.

Raid on a Plantation.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that 150 rebels, under Capt. MCNEIL, made a raid on WILKINS' plantation, near Goodrich's Landing, on the 25th ult., and carried off seventy mules and horses, 200 negroes, killed the plantation-guards and burned the stables.

Capture of a Blockade-Runner.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Robert Morris*, Capt. BARRETT, arrived here to-night, twenty days from New-Orleans. She reports that on Thursday last the steamer *Keystone State* captured a fine blockade steamer, the *Elazey*, and sent her into Beaufort.

Robbery at Rhinebeck.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 11.

The office of the American Express Company here was entered by burglars last night, the safe broken open and robbed of $1,800.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic State Convention in session here have nominated the following gentlemen:

For Presidential Electors—Judge White, Hon. Joseph Hamilton, Hon. Henry P. Barber and Hon. John T. Doyle.

For Congress—Ex-Gov. Downey and Hon. James Coffroth.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gen. McCLELLAN'S nomination and the platform on which he received it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAMS, late of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty-five days' parole from Mr. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander WILLIAMS remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary MALLORY.

THE MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

Advices from Mexico, just received, indicate that the recent movements of CORTINAS are not by any means decisive, or of the importance which has been attached to them, but are to be regarded simply as raids upon isolated detachments of French troops upon the extreme outposts of Gen. BAZAINE'S army, the principal object of which is robbery and plunder.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks were established yesterday; First National Bank, Leckhaven, New-York; First National Bank, Leomister, Massachusetts; First National Bank, Lowell, Massachusetts; First National Bank, Joliet, Illinois; the Blackstone National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Massachusetts.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Squire Goodrich, M, Second Artillery; Alvin Tupper, F, Fourteenth Artillery; Thos. Edwards, F, Second Artillery; Henry W. Fazon, M, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The total issue of National Bank currency for the last week was two millions ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars; total, forty-seven millions one hundred and fifty seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.

Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, yesterday received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Please put into the Treasury the inclosed six dollars, the excess paid me as a witness at a Court-martial in a neighboring city. The Acting Quartermaster knowing the fact that I had come and was about to return the same day, made out an account for me which he said was correct and usual, paying for an additional day for coming and another for going. This sum in itself is no object to the Treasury; but if it be the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the like abuses in this department of the public service, it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars."

UNACCEPTED BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions, at from 3.37½@3.75 premium, and another for $1,400,000 at from 3.07@3.37½.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan for the week was $3,156,000. Total to date, $32,137,450.

THE HIGHEST RATE OF ALL.

A party of citizens of New-York subscribed together for $500, offering ten per cent. premium, the highest rate of all.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Arnold, of the U. S. Vols., arrived in the City on Saturday afternoon, dining at the Astor House, and subsequently proceeded to the house of a friend in the upper portion of the City, where he will remain for a few days.

His Honor Wm. G. Fargo, Mayor of Buffalo, and friend, Mr. B. Peck; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Boston; Hon. John Stryker, Rome, N. Y.; and Count Gurowski, from Long Island; and T. Ladue, Little Falls, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Com. S. Nicholson and D. Smith, U. S. Navy; Dr. B. Abrams, New-Orleans; Capt. Beret, U. S. Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ingram, Delaware, and T. B. Howard, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Sumner on Peace.

This gentleman, in a recent Faneuil Hall speech, talked thus:

"These criminals," meaning the the Democrats of the North, "are nothing else than unarmed guerrilla bands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, marauding here at the North. [Loud cheers.]

They cry out peace; but, fellow-citizens, are we not all for peace? Sir, are you not for peace? Are not all of the honored gentlemen by whom I am surrounded for peace?. For myself, peace is the longing sentiment and passion of my life. Not FALKLAND in the bloody days of the English civil war cried out peace, peace, peace, more fervently than I do now. The day begins with me, continues and ends with this aspiration; but it is precisely because I am thus determined for peace that I now insist at all hazards that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled out totally, entirely and utterly, so that it shall never again breed forth in blood. [Loud cheers.]

Therefore, in the name of peace and for the sake of 'good will among men,' promised us by the angelic choir, I do now insist that this rebellion shall be so completely annihilated that it shall leave behind it no relic or remnant which may become the seed of any future war."

FROM NASHVILLE.

Atlanta Fallen, a Joy but not a Surprise—Brilliant End of a Magnificent Campaign—Wheeler's Work and what it Wrought—Effect in Nashville—What is Needed to End the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

Atlanta is ours. The thunder of cannon from the capitol and from Fort Negley at 4 o'clock P. M. of Saturday confirmed intelligence reaching the city on Friday evening somewhat suspiciously via Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. Though the news afforded the liveliest joy in every Union heart here, it came upon us with very little of the startling element, occasioning indeed surprise only in a moderate degree.

The result we had long considered certain. We had suffered hardly a doubt to cross our minds that complications might arise to cause SHERMAN to let go his throttling grip on the doomed city and force him to fall back from the position so grandly won, and so determinedly held. The news, therefore, found every sensible person fully prepared to receive it. It was a thing of course, and if the joy springing from the tidings were a little less vivacious than the unexpected fall of some rebel stronghold, such as Charleston, would have awakened, if suddenly announced, it was none the less hearty on this account. The lugubrious visages of the many here in sympathy with the rebellion told the passer-by how SHERMAN'S success had caused the "iron to enter their souls." The importance of this grand triumph of our arms might be seen as plainly in a rebel's scowling, chop-fallen face as in the sparkling, often tearful, eye, accompanied by the warm grasp of the hand and fervid utterances of grateful satisfaction marking those, every pulsation of whose hearts is in truest sympathy with whatever honors the flag and strengthens the Union.

And what a marvelous campaign has this been, in truth, culminating in the capture of Atlanta, after so many and so great toils, sufferings, sacrifices and successes. From the setting out of the army in the early part of May, to the occupancy of Atlanta, its progress has been marked almost incessantly by the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry. It has been forced to fight its way forward step by step toward the goal it aimed to reach. No sooner was one formidable obstacle overcome than another more frowning and terrible uprose to arrest it. All were forced to yield to its indomitable prowess and energy, till arriving before the very walls of the haughty city which flaunted defiance in the faces of the "invaders," it seemed that the desperate resistance it met must now put a period to further advances. The rebels proclaimed this, their Northern sympathizers and allies hoped it, the timid and mistrusting feared and were ready to believe it. SHERMAN and his heroic legions have disappointed all of them bravely. And in becoming master of this stubborn and defiant traitor asylum

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

Ratification Speech by C. L. Vallandigham, at Dayton.

The views of VALLANDIGHAM on the Chicago platform and the Chicago nominees, are a matter of general interest, and we therefore give those views as set forth in his speech at the ratification meeting at Dayton, Ohio. We must add, however, that since those opinions were set forth, the following telegram, which is certified as authentic and correct, has been received, and, therefore, he is placed in an entirely new position since the speech was delivered:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 10.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here yesterday, en route to Pennsylvania, to address the people of the various places; but meeting Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Chairman of Ohio to withdraw his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home. The peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Copperheads of this place held a ratification meeting at the Court-house last night, to which they turned out in full force, over one thousand persons being present—making, in point of numbers, a very respectable political assemblage, to be composed exclusively of citizens of Dayton. The great object of the gathering was to hear Mr. VALLANDIGHAM give an account of his stewardship while at Chicago, and tell the Confederate Democracy why he became so enthusiastic over MCCLELLAN'S nomination, as to be the individual to move that it be declared unanimous.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

As your representative in part of the Chicago Convention, I am here to-night to render briefly an account of my stewardship there. Of the importance of that convention I need say nothing. Only let me say that in numbers, in character, in dignity, and in ability, it was fully adequate to the purpose for which it assembled. I do not exaggerate—nay, scarce even do justice to that body of men—when I say it was the grandest convention assembled on this continent since 1787. He must be an able man who would undertake, singly and alone, to criticise the action of that convention, especially if he professes to belong to the party which it represented.

The convention was emphatically not only a peaceable, *but a peace convention.* [Applause.] It assembled and sat in harmony, and declared the present public sentiment of the United States, and, unequivocal in its language, it has explicitly declared it. Denouncing the war as an experiment and a failure, and charging to its account all the oppressions, wrongs and outrages committed by the Administration for the past four years, as well as the injury to the material prosperity of the country which has followed, it demands, as the sentiment of the people of these United States, that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, to the end that there may be a convention of the States, to restore peace to the land upon the basis of a Federal Union of the States. This is its proclamation. It was a Union Convention, and it declared unswerving fidelity to that Union. It was a peace convention, and speaking in the name of more than twenty millions of freemen, it demanded peace, after a failure of the experiment of war, whereby to restore the Union. Next after this—but first, before I proceed, let me say that no man among the earnest advocates of peace, from the beginning of this war to this hour, has in any formal peolic declaration demanded more than that convention has declared. It ought to be satisfactory to every man in the land. [Cries of "It is."] It meant peace, and it said so. [Applause.] It meant, and it means now, that there shall be no more civil war in this land, no increase of taxation, no augmentation of the public debt, no more conscription, no more enlistments, no more bounties, no more shedding of blood, no more violations of the Constitution, no more arbitary arrests, no more suppression of newspapers, no more putting down of freedom of speech, but a return of the days of peace and prosperity in the land. [Applause.] This is the entertainment to which we, and all of you, are invited. We bring you back again to the time of your fathers—the times when your own eyes saw, whereby your own hearts were gladdened. This is what it promised, just the antagonism of that which is held out to you by the supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They would serve up to you war. They would fall down and worship before Moloch. They demand your first born as a sacrifice. [A VOICE—"See them in hell first."] and a war no longer pretended to be for the restoration of the Union, [cries of "that's so,"] but only to compel ten millions of people to abandon a social and domestic institution which has existed from the beginning to these States. [Cries of "d——d Abolitionists."]. Without distinction of party, the convention held at Chicago hold out to you one and all the promise of a return of the good old days of the republic—such days as you saw in the olden times. That is its declaration. Next, for it deals only with living issues, it warns this Administration that should the experiment of interference by force and arms with the election in the border States, adhering still to the Union, or in any of the States, be attempted by this Administration, the Democratic party, and the men who act with it, will resist it with all the means in their power. Seeking peaceably, at the end of four years, to thrust out of power an Administration which has abused it, it demands that by peaceable means and unobstructed, it shall be permitted to work out that good deliverance. It speaks it with the voice of nearly two million votes representing twelve millions of men, women and children of the country. It meant, and means, precisely the full significance of the words in which the declaration is made. All else, the platform deals only with that which is of immediate concern to the people.

So much for this platform—one which ought to be acceptable to the great mass of the people, as it speaks the present sentiment of the people. It is admitted by the demand for five hundred thousand more; by the impending draft, threatening to drag from their homes half a million more of men, that this campaign must last one year longer at least—with what promise answer among yourselves. The fatal delusion which has so long obscured the vision of the people has at last been dispelled—that in twenty days or three months, six, nine months, one year, two, three, four or five years, the objects of this war, be they what they may, can be accomplished. *No longer will the cry of victory again rouse the spirit of war in the land. No longer will proclamations, directed to the clergy, to be read in your churches, to be published in your newspapers, to be flashed by the telegraph all over the land, wake up that fiery spirit of war which once ran rampant over this land.* Ah no! Instead of that, the hearts of the people are inclined to peace. Whether that clergy return to the fold from whence they have strayed or not, let me say that the men, women and children of the land are now ready, in humble adoration before Him who sits upon the great white throne, to exclaim, joining in the song which angels in symphony sang when the star of Bethlehem appeared, "Peace on earth, good will to men." [Applause.] This is the sentiment, and of that you have ample evidence. The four proclamations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, urging you to give thanks in every variety of language, and addressed to everybody, except "to all whom it may concern" [laughter]—I believe that is omitted [laughter,] have not struck an answering chord in the hearts of the people. These hearts no longer vibrate to the clamor of war. [A VOICE—"No, be ——, we want peace."] If he imagines that he can prevent the masses of his own party, who are wearied of this war, tired of debt and taxation, tired of conscription and drafting from rousing headlong to that party which promises them they shall be released, in part, at least, from those evils, he is greatly mistaken in the signs of the times. [Applause.] He may thunder them forth every day—the father of proclamations as he is [laughter]—but they are of no avail. He cannot arrest the swift current which is sweeping these people toward peace.

I have now spoken of the convention, its members, its character, its work as indicated in the platform, and now a word as to candidates. You know that the distinguished General, gentleman and patriot, who was nominated almost by acclamation by that convention, was not my choice, as he was not yours. As a representative, had my own private sentiment been otherwise, I would have been obliged to oppose him. In obedience to the expressed judgment and wishes of those whom I represented, I did offer such opposition as a member of a convention, seeking peace and harmony, could, with propriety, offer. You know the result. True, I had no personal objections to Gen. MCCLELLAN—none. I had known him since the beginning of this war—knew him to be a man who loved his country, and one who had laid down the only theory upon which a war of coercion could at all be prosecuted with the slightest prospect of success; one who had consented to sacrifice a high and honorable position rather than yield up his opinions upon that subject—one in whose heart a military ambition and an honorable ambition—honorable, certainly, is him—is uppermost. But he yielded the first place in the command of the armies of the United States rather than yield to what he believed to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States. I had seen all this—saw him calmly go into retirement with Christian resignation, with heroic firmness, and bear all the insult, the calumny, the oppression that was poured out upon him, because he dared do what he thought was right. He might have been mistaken as to the mode of accomplishing his purpose. Time has proven that fact. But he had but one object from the first, and to that he adhered to the last—the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union.

Why did I oppose his nomination? Only because he was supposed to be, previous to that convention, the representative of the idea of coercion and this war. Divested of that, there is not a man in America more fit for the choice. There is not a man whose personal character, whose morality, whose attachments to the principles and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to this country—a man who in every sense of the word is a gentleman—I say there is not man in any respect above or beyond Gen. MCCLELLAN. [Applause.] On that platform, then, henceforth, calling for the hostilities through which our Government was originally founded, I can yield to him the support which here I have pledged, and I call upon you, one and all—every man who calls himself a member of the Democratic party—every conservative man in the land—every man who is weary of the policies of this Administration—to unite in that cordial and hearty support. [Applause.] It costs me no effort to yield it now—no sacrifice, but if I were obliged to sacrifice anything but principle—if Gen. MCCLELLAN were my personal enemy, a man that I dislike and held in abhorrence, yet, as the representative of that great party which is seeking to save this country, he should have my support for the purpose of ursing out of power the man who dishonors the White House, and the men who, like the Goths and Vandals, have polluted the capital of my country.

I am not here for an elaborate eulogy of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I accept him as presented by, and support him to carry out—as I know he will carry out—the doctrines and principles enunciated in that convention, which are now the demand of the people of the United States. While we will adhere to the last extremity to the Union of these States upon a Federal basis, he is committed—and he is a gentleman, and will carry out every pledge—I say he is *committed to resort to peaceable instrumentalities to secure that end.* I need not argue that question before this people—not only not before men of the Democratic party, but not even before men of the Republican party, who hold no position, have no contracts, and no selfish motives to bias their judgment. [Applause.]

The times demand that they who hold power should be elected from their high places. The popular demand is for a change of administration—a change for the purpose of bringing back the Union, and bringing peace to this divided and distracted land. Who will falter? What patriot will fail now? Who will bring up his personal preferences and prejudices, and bigotries, and preconceived opinions in regard to any other question? For myself upon this new policy, these peaceable means, I am ready to unite with every man in this broad land, who will consent to sacrifice his former party ties, his former opinions, his views in the past as to the possibility of accomplishing the work by war, and unite in making this change of administration. The inducements are all before you—everything that can appeal to the human understanding or touch the human heart. What have they to offer on the other side? Why is it the people of this land should again support ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and put him in the Presidential chair again? What has he done to merit your confidence, that, for four years more, you should give him the power he has so outrageously abused? Do you want more debt, more taxation, more depreciation of currency, more conscription, more blood, more discord, more war? [Cries of "No, no," and "To —— with them."] Then, why vote for LINCOLN, who is the representative of all these? [Cries of "We won't do it."] I said, upon this stand, some two weeks or more ago, that if a man were presented by the Democratic party, who represented the idea of a vigorous prosecution of the war—thereby forfeiting his claim to the name of Democrat—I should not support him, because every consideration which impels me, as it should impel every lover of his country, to oppose ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in my judgment, should impel you to oppose any such candidate. [Applause.] I repeat it to-night. *That convention has met every expectation of mine. The promises have all been realized.* In harmony it met; it discussed its measures; in harmony it parted, and in harmony it will achieve a victory in November next. [Applause.]

That Gen. MCCLELLAN will accept the nomination with the platform, and that these policies shall govern his administration, I have no doubt. And accepting them, then, with a united party, a strengthened party, an immense band of devoted patriots, who stood in the midst of persecution four years, from the beginning of this war—in arrest, in imprisonment, in battles, in exile—[cheers]—have firmly dared to maintain their position, with the addition of thousands, yea of hundreds of thousands, who were formerly the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, and are now ready to unite with us, to swell the grand aggregate; a mighty host will go forth, conquering and to conquer. [Applause.]

I came here to speak plainly, as is my wont. I came here not for any mere display of enthusiasm, seeking to evoke none, and to resort to none of the clap-traps of public meetings. I prefer that your deliberate judgment shall be reached. I prefer instead of the noisy turmoil of an ordinary popular assembly, there should be that calm, earnest, anxious listening to the words which the speaker, in whose purpose you may have confidence, shall utter before you. You have everything at stake that any people ever had from the beginning of the world, and the choice is to be made—either four years longer of such scenes as have ruined this country, broken down the Constitution, dissolved the Union, sent forth two millions of your sons to slaughter, made every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and north of it, too, the scene of fraternal bloodshed—piled up a mountain-weight of taxation, and a mountain-weight of public debt—which have filled your prisons with men who have been thrust in there for political opinion—which have made your own castle no longer secure—[cheers]—for when the gray twilight gathers round you and you seek the security of your homes and hearthstones, your hearts tremble lest some miserable minions of the Administration should invade it and drag you to a bastile, there to remain at the pleasure of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If you would have these things four years longer, have your currency and your country and yourselves ruined—vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The past is behind you—ready to be pondered upon by every one of you. He who runs may read. There is the record of ABRAHAM LINCOLN written in blood against the sky. The very angels in Heaven cry out against it, and the very devils in hell send up their fiendish shouts of exultation at a prospect of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Before you is peace, restored Union, maintained Constitution, public rights and private rights made secure, quiet at home, quiet in the land, currency sound again—not worthless paper, but gold as you had it in former times, and bank paper convertible at your will into gold—no more increase of taxation, no more augmentation of the public debt—no more dragging of your children from their homes to the battle-field to be offered up a sacrifice that negroes may be free. [Applause.] Look on that bloody picture, and then look on this—the sorrow of war, a war debt, taxation, slaughter, conscription, depreciated currency, and all the evils that affect this country—is borne in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Will you follow it? [Loud cries of "no."] On the other picture, the white banner—not the emblem of cowardice, as you are told! Ah, no! But the emblem of that peace, to secure which the Son of God came down from Heaven, and consented to be born of a woman, to be laid in a manger, and offered up, finally, a sacrifice upon the Cross. [Applause.] It is the emblem of that peace applied now to this land, drenched as it is with fraternal blood. Behold it in the hands of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Will you follow it? [Cries of "we will."] Will you follow it, rather than that other, bloody and black? Choose you then for whom you shall vote. Who shall be entitled to your suffrage?

Of the candidate for Vice-President, [cries of "Hurrah for PENDLETON,"] I need not speak. You know him. His voice has been heard here. He is a gentleman and a scholar—a patriot and a statesman—a man who has served faithfully, and with great to himself, in the councils of the nation. *He is one who has been from the beginning an advocate of peaceable instrumentalities,* through which we may be able to maintain the Constitution, secure public liberty, and reconstruct the Federal Union of the States. * * * [Applause.] One word I have for the moneyed men, especially the bondholders of this country. I have always repudiated repudiation. I am upon the record against repudiation in times past, when the public debt did not reach the magnitude it has now, but always with a reservation that the last straw would break the camel's back. [Laughter.] I have we reached that critical point. Ask yourselves. You who sit in your banking-houses—you whose wealth consists in bonds "not subject to taxation," and the interest of which is payable in gold and silver. Ask yourself, is this debt to go on increasing, as it has increased since Mr. LINCOLN came into power. Already it mortgages one-half of the real and personal property of this country. Ask yourselves if this debt shall go on increasing, and if the people mean to vote away all their prosperity, in order that you may live and grow rich in the interest of "bonds not subject to taxation?" Did the still small voice never whisper to you anything on the subject? The debt may yet be paid, grinding and burdensome as is the taxation yet to be imposed upon the people to do so. But if this war is to be continued, if we are to place ABRAHAM LINCOLN again over the heads of these people, be warned in time—the debt will never be paid. Your bonds will not be worth the present price of Continental money. [Applause.] I speak it as a warning—not as a threat. I say it again, and I again repeat, that there is a point beyond which the people of this country will not go. Now, if you want your bonds paid—your interest paid—if you want security in this property—vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, support the Democratic nominations, put an end to this war—stop the increase of that debt, which will bring down by its accumulating weight the whole fabric of debt in repudiation. [Applause.]

Now, we expect to elect a Democratic President. [Applause.] That is my deliberate opinion to-night. *Three or four months ago I would not have given the snap of my finger for our chances,* but such is the change in public sentiment in this land. I see the signs written in the sky—I see them in the hearts and countenances of all around me, all over the land—not in the West only, but in the East—in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, yea, even in New-England herself. Light arises in the East. We expect to elect a Democratic President. The responsibility of administering this Government will be upon him. He will be assailed, not as those who now support him have been assailed for the past three or four years. Whence will come this cry of repudiation? I speak now to capitalists. Whence will come this cry of repudiation? From the men who are bound to stand by the Government, and administer it and execute its laws? Oh, no! It will come from the very men whom you are aiding now to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We shall defeat them, and then every demagogue who now belongs to the Republican party will take up that, because it will be believed to be as popular a cry as was war in 1861. In the house of your friend you will be wounded unto death. Be entreated in time, then. Look to your interests if you do not love your country. Regard your pocket if you care nothing for the Constitution; warned in time, act in time. We present to you a man against whom you cannot utter a breath of suspicion. They tell you he arrested the Maryland Legislature. I do not know of any one that has an especial right to complain of that except they who have shouted and exulted over arbitrary arrests—some of the men who secreted themselves in the cellar opposite my residence eighteen months ago may have some—that class of men who have cried out that not enough were arrested, but who knowing there is to be a change of Administration and MCCLELLAN is to be next President, may have, like other sinners, a fearful looking for of the judgment to come. [Laughter.] It does not lie in the mouth of any of the supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to talk about arbitrary arrests. I might claim a monopoly upon that subject, but it is one upon which I rarely speak. I did not come here to talk of personal assaults and personal grievances. The day of reckoning will come. I postpone it all. Daybook and ledger are locked up until first my country is saved, and *then these accounts will be produced and placed in the hands of the people's collecting officers, and you shall pay to the uttermost farthing.* But first we have a country to rescue from ruin and misrule, and until that great work has been accomplished, every day, every hour of my existence, every thought, all that is dearest to me shall be yielded up cheerfully and freely, until upon the 8th of November, or the morning of the 9th, when the sun shall rise to record a country about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.

Gov. Seymour in the West.

A SPEECH AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

After the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, it seems that Gov. SEYMOUR went further West. On Sept. 1 he made a speech in Milwaukee, Wis., from which the following are extracts:

"A point of time has arrived when it is the constitutional duty as well as the constitutional right of every American citizen to inquire whether it is for the public interest to continue the war, and to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the Federal Administration. That duty we cannot escape. That duty we must meet, in a spirit of patriotism, of candor and honesty; we must meet it boldly. In that spirit I now address you. I would not denounce this Administration for casual acts of wrong. I would not condemn it because its members have erred in judgment. But I denounce it because I believe it has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of the country. Looking at its policy in that light, it is my duty to denounce it freely and boldly.

Why is that Administration now compelled to make a new demand upon us? It proposes to put down the rebellion by two powers—the power of policy and the power of the army. That it has failed is not the fault of the army. All over our country, by the banks of our rivers and along our sea shores, the multitudes of new made graves attests its devotion. There is no man who will stand up and denounce the conduct or courage of our soldiers. The lines of marches toward Atlanta and Richmond are paved with their bodies. In the history of the world there has never been a more deadly conflict waged by valiant men than during the present Summer. It would be a libel upon our army to assert that it has not done all and more than all to that has been expected of them. Why is it, then, that we have not succeeded?

Having reviewed the policy of the Government he said:

The result of the coming election involves the liberties of our country. It is to decide whether you are to be safe in your own homes and by your own firesides, and there is no greater national trouble than that which penetrates the home and reaches the fireside. Greater questions, graver questions, questions which come more directly home to the hearts and interests of men, have never been submitted to the people for their arbitration. And in their decision, that which is for the interest of Democrats is also for the interest of Republicans.

We believe we are to triumph in the contest. No man can doubt this who saw what I saw in Chicago. It was the largest number of men my eyes ever rested upon. Three years ago, when I last visited Wisconsin, labor was hopeful and cheerful. I saw your prosperous husbandmen turning up the sod in your fields. I saw the mechanic happy at his bench. The frugal laborer was content with his wages and his fare. Man cared nothing for the light taxation assessed upon him under a good government. Go where I might, I saw the evidence of public and private prosperity. Three years have passed away. You have given up to war one-half the number of your young men capable of bearing arms. In your workshops, and on your farms labor is no longer cheerful. Men are told that they must leave their homes; that they must abandon the plow in the furrow; that they must turn away from the spindle and loom, and devote themselves to war. Mothers and sisters are in trouble by the family hearth, and when there is trouble there, there is no happiness in life. Under the policy of the Federal Administration this is not to be the last draft upon you. When I said to the officers of the Administration that a man enlisted from my State for three years ought to count as three men for one year in the comlag conscription, I was told that the proper credit would be given in the next draft to be made.

Now, is there no mode by which the people can be protected from these frightful sacrifices, and the Union be saved? In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers? We mean to save the Union. For three and a half we have tried war in vain—in vain, as I believe, because of the policy of the Government. That policy has tended to prevent, and not to restore the old Union. I ask my Republican friends to think considerately upon the circumstances in which we are placed. We battle for you as well as for ourselves. When we shall gain power again, there is no right we ask for ourselves we shall not secure to you. We have been deeply aggrieved, as we feel, by the policy of our rulers. Our rights have been infringed upon. The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us. The sacredness of our homes has been impaired. We could not behold the fearful despoiling of our country going on without a feeling of humiliation. This division of our people among themselves pains me. But here I pledge myself, that if a Democratic Administration come into power, and you, my Republican friends, shall have reason to complain of these wrongs, I will fight to the death to preserve to you these rights which have been denied to us. Though my opponents make the pulpits of the land the source of deadly aspersions upon me, I will take my stand at their doors and give my blood to maintain their right to do so. * * *

We propose to elect to the Presidency a patriot, a soldier, and a Christian too—GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Every soldier says that he is a humane man, a patriot, and we all know that he is a forbearing man under the infliction of injustice. We have named him because we believed all could support him. We have shown our Republican friends that we can meet them part way. It was our duty to take a man whom, having been in the service of the Administration, Republicans could support. The only objections made to him at Chicago was that, in obedience to the behests of the Administration, he had gone too far. We nominated him that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people. For eighty years the Government was administered by conservative men. They preserved its unity and its concord. We had peace and our country was an asylum for the oppressed of every land. Our Republican friends at Chicago four years ago, did not mean to instigate this national strife. They did not want civil war. God forbid that I should charge them with that intention. But their views tended to strife, and such was the consequence, as we then believed. We had read that meddling leads to strife, and we believed the safest policy was to observe the old adage and "mind our own business."

Gov. SEYMOUR'S address concluded with prophecies of the great ruin and distress if the Democracy should be defeated in the approaching election, and of halcyon days of prosperity, if they were successful.

Departure of the Guards from Canada.

From the Montreal Daily Witness, Sept. 7.

The arrival of the Guards in this country, now more than two years and a half ago, was under circumstances so exceptional in themselves, and the status of the battalions in the British army such, that their advent here was hailed with an interest never to be forgotten. If so signal were the circumstances of their coming amongst us, not less so was their departure last evening. Soon after four o'clock large numbers of persons of all ages, and both sexes, were wending their way towards the river, and the barrack gates in St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets were beset by crowds of spectators.

At the time we now speak of, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the 1st, 2d and 10th companies of that of the Fusiliers were paraded in the barrack-yard, the former under command of Col. DE HORSEY, and the latter under Col. AUTCHERSON. Of course, access to the barrack-yard by civilians was forbidden, but St. Paul-street along the line of the barracks, and stretching towards Jacques Cartier Square, was becoming filled with those who were anxious to see them emerge from the gates for the last time in all the pomp of military show.

The stalwart pioneers were near to and facing the gate, and at a few minutes before 5 o'clock the word to march was given, when the whole, in heavy marching order, debouched on to St. Paul-street, the band of the Thirtieth Regiment playing the "British Grenadiers," the pipers of the Fusiliers also playing before the corps to which they belonged. Maj.-Gen. LINDSAY and Aides were in front, and as the men marched along the narrow streets, their hands were being continually seized by some acquaintances taking a hearty leave, and bestowing their good wishes. They moved at a rapid pace from Jacques Cartier Square, and proceeded to the wharf, the grenadiers forming in column opposite the steamer *Montreal*, and the three companies of the fusileers moving toward the *Europa*, moored at the foot of the Jacques Cartier pelr. The sight at this moment was exceedingly fine. Not less than twenty-five thousand people could have been assembled to witness the embarkation and departure. The revetment wall and street, from the Bonsecours Church to near Custom-house-square, were covered with spectators, and the wharf and ramps leading thereto, and every window, dooring and even the tops of unfinished buildings, and some river craft, were covered with eager gazers. On the hurricane deck of the *Montreal*, Gen. WILLIAMS and aides were waiting to receive the battalions, and the space before the steamer being kept clear by police and sentries, the embarkation of the different companies was rapid. The men on getting on board divested themselves of the bearskins, and in forage caps soon covered the number, and were employed looking at the vast multitude on the wharf and on shore, and making many last friendly recognitions.

At 5:45 o'clock, the *Montreal* began slowly to move into the stream. A cheer then ran like a *feu de joie* along the crowd, and was taken up by those on board. The fife and drum band of the Guard played the appropriate airs "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," &c.

As soon as the vessel's head was turned downwards this was resumed, and amidst such acclamations, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, she dropped rapidly down the river, those on board receiving the cheers of the Sixtieth Rifles from St. Helen's Island, and those of the Thirtieth, whose band played the "British Grenadiers" as the vessel passed the barracks. In a quarter of an hour the *Europa* moved off from the Jacques Cartier Pier in the same manner, amidst the demonstrations of the crowd, which then rapidly dispersed.

Severe Storm at the West—Great Flood and Much Damage.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of the damage caused by the flood in Ohio on Saturday and Sunday last:

"At a point where the Little Miami Railroad leaves the Little Miami River, a few rods above Red Bank, one of the tracks was washed out on Saturday night. The night express passed at about 11 o'clock, and shortly after midnight the rain began to fall in torrents, and soon the work of the men proved to be puerile against the foaming, dashing flood, that came rushing impetuously down from the hill tops. An instant, and the other track was compelled to open a passage for the furious tide.

At 'Danger's Crossing' the bluffs are very precipitous, reaching to the height of one hundred feet more or less. At that point there is a deep, sharp ravine, down which no water is seen to flow except during the wet season, or for a brief period during and immediately following a heavy rain. The railroad culvert there is about five feet in diameter, and is thoroughly substantial; out on Sunday night so much rain suddenly fell that the stone and floodwood came down in such quantities as to choke up the culvert, and turn the immense volume of water along the gutter between the railroad bed and the bank, and it poured over the tracks immediately into the river bed, until a weak place, about one hundred yards above the culvert, gave way, and produced the break. The spot had been before badly washed out by high water in the river, and so repaired by piling in timber, stone and gravel, as to be thought entirely safe. But the rain on Sunday night was so far unprecedented that no foresight could guard against such a flood.

The damage done to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was probably greater than that to any of the other roads centering in this city. At several points between Cincinnati and Hamilton, the track was washed away a few yards in extent, but a few miles north of the latter city the principal break occurred. A large stone culvert and about three hundred feet of the track were carried away by the irresistible force of the water. The earth had no doubt been loosened by the rain of Saturday, and it only needed the storm of Sunday night to complete the destruction of the work.

A very great amount of damage was done in the smaller streams in the vicinity of the city, and at different points in the country, much of which, in the isolated cases, was inconsiderable, but when taken in the aggregate, materially increased the sum total of the loss caused by these terrific storms.

The damage to the Hamilton County fair grounds was very severe. A bridge on the Compton road, near the farms of Messrs. KOSHLER and BOOSE, in Springfield township, was destroyed.

A bridge over Cummins' Run, near Millcreek, was broken in the middle and carried off the abutment by the sudden rise in the water, which increased in energy and volume at a rate unprecedented in the history of Southern Ohio.

Altogether, the storms of Saturday and Sunday nights, as regards electric display, heavy thunder, the long continued and enormous quantity of rain that fell during the comparatively short periods, were most extraordinary."

Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

ATTACK ON THE LANCASTER NEAR NATCHEZ.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 24.

We learn from Capt. BROADWELL, of the steamer *Lancaster* No. 4, which arrived on Monday morning from Vicksburgh, that on Thursday morning last, about 7 o'clock, on his upward trip, his boat was fired into from Ellis' Cliffs, 15 miles below Natchez.

About twenty shots were fired from four pieces of artillery. There were also 500 cavalry, supposed to be from Woodville. Three cannon shots struck the *Lancaster*, one passing through the ladies' cabin, one below in the after part of the boat, and one through the chimney, but without doing much damage. No one was hurt.

The steamer *Metropolitan* was known to be on her way up the river with United States troops, and would have to pass the point where the *Lancaster* was fired upon, and a gunboat was dispatched to convoy her up.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK RECRUITING AGENT AT CHATTANOOGA AS A REBEL.—Yesterday morning, on the arrival of the train from the rout, "there might have been seen," not the stereotyped "solitary horseman," but a dignified and fashionable looking pedestrian, wending his way toward the Crutchfield House. Arriving there, his patrician demeanor and *recherche* surroundings and make up, naturally attracted considerable attention. All the quid nuncs and everybody else were on the *qui vive*, as to who could be the distinguished stranger. One rather nervous and excited young gentleman with fair hair and large eyes was heard to say that the new-comer was, at the very least, a rebel Major-General in disguise. The entrance of his name on the book was the signal for a general rush to the clerk's desk.

The signature was simply "J. G. ——, Atlanta, Ga." Atlanta! Anything more significant? Just now a couple of "shadows" might have been seen hovering around, exchanging mysterious, significant glances. They at once decided, that the hour for a *coup de main* had arrived. Nerving up their courage and pluck to the utmost tension, they approached their victim and summarily arrested him. Explanations were out of the question. They triumphantly marched him off to the office of Maj. WELCH, Provost-Marshal. A very short investigation revealed official documents, fully proving the distinguished mysterious stranger to be the regularly accredited agent of the State of New-York for recruiting in the seceded States. About this time the "shadows" silently disappeared from view, and their intended victim made his way once more to partake of the hospitalities from which he was ruthlessly withdrawn.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANIES.—A table giving a list of one hundred and two Oil Companies, with a capital stock, the number of shares, the prices asked and bid, and the dividends declared, is published in the Philadelphia *Commercial List and Price Current.* The nominal capital of these companies exceeds $52,000,000! Of the whole number of companies only twenty-four have declared dividends. The *Commercial List*, which has devoted much attention to oil matters and is good authority on the subject, also gives a list of the oil refineries in Pittsburgh, their capacity and owners' names; likewise a list of all the oil companies of Philadelphia, location of office and name of President and Secretary, similar in style to the table of Mining Companies given some time since in the *Commercial Bulletin.* The *Commercial List* also gives a description of a few of the companies who peremptorily refuse to inform the public of what their assets consist, and are therefore set down as worthless. The excitement in these stocks lately, as well as the sales, have been unprecedented. The excitement runs high all through the oil region, parcels of real estate frequently changing hands at a high valuation; but in the estimation of those concerned all this is only a faint premonition of what is to come. The present production of oil is estimated at 5,000 barrels per day, and from present appearances the large number of new wells going into operation will enhance materially this aggregate.

A CAR PICKPOCKET SHOOTS HIS VICTIM.—On Saturday night, a young man named THOMAS A. TAYLOR, of No. 233 Greenwich-street, was riding on the front platform of an Eighth-avenue car, when he observed three men enter the vehicle. They rode about three blocks up the avenue, when one of them rudely pushed against TAYLOR, and immediately jumped off the car. TAYLOR at once discovered that his watch had been stolen, and jumping from the car pursued the man whom he supposed had taken it. After running some distance he overtook and seized the thief by the nack, whereupon the latter turned, drew a pistol, and shot TAYLOR in the forehead, just above the nose. Fortunately the wound received is not fatal, the ball passed upward and produced only a flesh wound. The thief made his escape. The Ninth Precinct Police have a description of him in full, and he will doubtless be taken into custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...O.	108¾	150	Erie Railway	107⅜
80,000	do.	108¾	100	do.....b30	108⅜
50,000	do.	108⅞	100	do.	107⅝
20,000	do.	109	100	do.....b10	107⅝
6,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s...C.	98⅜	100	do.....s10	107⅜
4,000	do.	98⅜	100	do.	107¾
47,000	do.	98	200	do.....s60	107
62,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April..	112	200	Hud. River R.	119
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O..	94	400	do.	119¾
5,000	Ill. War Loan..	99	200	do.	119⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C.b30	46¼	300	do.....b30	120
10,000	do.	45⅝	100	do.....s10	119¼
1,000	do.	44⅜	400	do.	119
4,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	125	100	P. Ft. W. & Ch.	103⅜
4,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. P.	106	100	do.	103¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	101¾	200	do.	109¼
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	99	700	Reading R.	132
2,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	103	100	do.	137⅝
1,000	Clev. & P. 6th M	86	100	do.....s10	131⅞
6,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st..	122½	50	do.	131⅝
20,000	Amer. Gold.....	224	500	do.....s30	131⅜
100	Canton Co.....	34¾	275	Mich. Central R..	133⅜
200	do.....	34	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	82
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	196	100	do.	82¾
300	Quick. Min. Co....	8½	200	do.....s30	81¾
100	do.....b5	82	200	M. S. & N. I. G....	146
100	do.....b20	82¾	20	do.	145
600	Cum. Coal Pr...b5	61	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip ..	128
100	do.	60¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts..b30	111⅛
400	do.....b5	61¼	500	do.....s10	111⅝
100	do.....b10	61	300	do.....s40	110⅝
200	do.	61	6	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	110
150	Mariposa M. Co...	4¾	6	Chic. & N. W.....	53
100	do.....b30	44	400	do.	52¾
400	do.....s30	43¾	200	do.	53¼
500	do.	43¾	100	do.....b30	53
100	Atl. M. S. C.....	84	300	do.....b30	53⅛
100	Wyom. V. Coal....	82	300	C. & N. W. Pref....	88
100	do.	81	500	do.	86½
100	Consolidated Coal Co. of Md.....	61	600	do.	86¾
100	do.	61	100	do.	87
400	N. Y. Con. R.....	125	200	do.....b5	87¼

100	do.....s30	128¼	5	Chic. & R. I. E....	108⅜
100	do.	128	200	do.	108⅜
100	do.....s30	127⅝	500	do.	108¾
50	Del., L. & West R.	245	50	Little Miami	143
50	To. & Wab R.	66¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....	45⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.....b5	82¼
5,000	do.....s3	46⅝	300	do.....s3	82
200	Cumberl'd Coal..	61	700	do.....c	82
100	do.....b10	61⅜	200	do.....b3	82⅛
100	do.....b3	61⅝	100	do.....s5	82⅛
100	do.	61⅞	200	do.....s5	82
100	Quick. M. Co.s10	8½	100	Ill. Central.....b5	128⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co..c	4¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts...c	111
100	do.	4¾	600	do.	111
100	do.....s10	4¾	100	Mich. Cen. R..b10	132½
4.0	Erie Railway....e	107	100	do.	132¾
400	do.....s3	107	200	Chi. & R. I.....s3	108⅜
800	do.	107	200	do.	108⅝

subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3,050 bbls. Flour, 851 bbls. and 503 bags Corn Meal, 34,802 bushels Wheat, 52,168 bushels Corn, 18,757 bushels Oats, 208 pkgs. Provisions, and 291 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is neglected and nominal; Java, 56c. @58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet at lower and very irregular prices; Middlings $1 80@$1 82 ₩ lb; sales and receipts since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite depressed to-day, and prices have been again reduced materially. At the close, buyers were not disposed to purchase even at the low rates prevalent early in the day, as they anticipated a further and more important decline, as the inevitable result of the very rapid falling off in gold. Sales since our last amount to 10,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 80@$10 35, chiefly at $9 90@$10 10; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 15 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$0 25 @$9 75
Extra State	9 80 @10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	10 80 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20 @12 25
Extra Genesee	10 40 @12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is quite heavy and much lower today. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $10 90@$11 90 for poor to good, and $11 95@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is also cheaper; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $9 90@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and lower, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, but reluctant to concede sufficient to satisfy buyers, who are not disposed to operate freely, unless at very low rates, in view of the rapid decline in Gold. Prices are quoted down (nominally) 4c.@5c. ₩ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales since our last 18,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 35; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber Iowa Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 23@$2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 14@$2 22; Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 22, (nominally,) ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand and heavy; sales since our last, 42,500 bushels, at $1 61½@$1 62, chiefly at $1 61½ for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 90c.@92c., and State at 89c.@91c., cash, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair supply and less request at $1 25 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet to-day at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 44c.@50c. for new, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, only 672 hides; sales and resales, 21,250 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer, 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 36c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Pernambucos, dry salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 250 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 30c., cash, as they run; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60 @70 lbs., on private terms. Stock in Importers' and speculators' hands: 684 400 dry Hides, 9,350 wet salted do., and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 330,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 100,000 Rio Grande; 62,500 California, &c.; 63,000 Orinoco; 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,000 Maracaibo; 9,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 4,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 10,000 Tampico and Matamoras; 3,700 Savanilla, &c.; 2,000 Maranham and Para; 4,500 Bahia and Pernambuco; 1,500 East Indies, &c.; 45,200 African Kips; 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,750 Salted Rio Grande. Stocks at River Ports—At Boston, 113,470 hides and 810 bales do.; at Salem, 20,000 hides; at Baltimore, 7,000 hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole during the early part of the week was quiet, but toward the close a few large buyers made their appearance in the Swamp, to whom considerable parcels have been closed out, at moderate concession from late rates. Over-weights of all kinds are good demanded are scarce and wanted at comparatively firmer rates than other descriptions; prime light weights are also in small supply, the stock being chiefly composed of middle-weights, of which the assortment is good. From the tanneries the receipts are only moderate, preventing any accumulation of supply. Oak Sole continues about as last noted, in limited request only, at comparatively firm rates. Rough Upper is in moderate demand, for Oak, while Hemlock is neglected." We quote sale, Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 32@34c., do., middle, 35c.@37c.; do., heavy, 34c. @36c.; do., light cropped, 60c.@63c.; do., middle, 62c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 44c. @44½c.; do., middle, 45c.@46c.; do., heavy, 45½c. @46½c.; do., California, light, 42c.@44c.; do., middle, 45c.@45½c.; do., California, good heavy, 45c.@ 46c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 42c.@43...; do., Orinoco, &c., good middle, 44c.@45c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 44½c.@45c.; do., Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all we note, 39c.@42c.; do., Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor all weights, 29c.@32c.; do., Slaughter, to rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ₩ lb. Week's receipts of sale, about 22,000 hides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, depressed at the opening, and firm and active toward the close. The speculative interests maintain their ground stubbornly. Sales since our last 10,050 bbls. at $42 50@$42 75, closing at $42 75, for New Mess, cash; $43 25@43 50 for all this month, buyer's option; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess; $41 for Thin Mess; $39@$40 for Prime. Cut Meats are inactive at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do., 16c.@17c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 140 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is pretty brisk and firm; sales 2,600 lcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $14@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales of 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams at $20@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at unchanged for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@45c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese has been in moderate request at 19c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—The demand for Goat continues active, but sales are restricted by the advanced views of holders, which for the most part buyers refuse to accede to. There have been moderate sales of Mexican on private terms, but understood to be at an advance over late quotations. The transactions in this description being all made for gold, it is impossible, owing to the fluctuations in rates for that article, to give reliable currency quotations, we therefore withdraw them altogether. Present asking rate of importers is 42½c.@45c. for gold. For Deer there is no inquiry, buyers holding themselves entirely aloof from the market. The stock, however, is firmly held.

TOBACCO—Is less active and unsettled. Sales since our last, 455 hhds. Kentucky, at 17c.@45c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $1 80 ₩ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually quiet to-day, with 487 vessels of all classes in port. The day's engagements were insignificant, including for London only 600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d., and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 21s.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 10.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, owing to the fall in gold. Corn firm for White, with a pause; Yellow heavy. Flour very dull, and declined 15@25c. Whisky dull and nominal, at $1 08. Provisions steady. Fifteen hundred barrels of Mess Pork were taken by the Government, at $47 53@$48 25; 150 tcs. of Sugar-cured Hams, at $24 40@$24 [illegible] and 100 kegs. of Sides, uncovered, at $23 40@$23 [illegible].

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Sept. 14.	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28.	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12.	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampto

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Union	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17.	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 13.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mail closes at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:16 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR AN ENGLISH cook, who has served for years in families of distinction in England, and is an excellent cook; also, for another cook, washer and ironer, who has served four years in a first-class family on Brooklyn Heights; several first-class chambermaids and waitresses, an experienced English nurse, and a number of excellent general house servants, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building) Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; unders'ands all kinds of family sewing. Advertiser suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference as to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON OPERator, places in private families, to go out by the day; can cut, baste, buttonhole, boys' clothes, ladies' underclothes, shirts. Address note to ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 252 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a native of Holland, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT Protestant German woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, to go out by the day as dressmaker, or to do family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS GIRL, who speaks German, French and English, as nurse or seamstress. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 34th st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as nurse, and to do family sewing; quick at the needle. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a woman that has a girl seven years old; woman understands house and dairy work thoroughly; wages $5. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS with good City reference; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are good workers. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as coambermaid and laundress; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Good references. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) No. 29 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained at short notice, an English Protestant nurse; also an American; likewise, Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, to cut and fit, nurses, waitresses, girls lately landed, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and useful men.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AGED 30, as salesman or light porter; has several years' experience as book-keeper and salesman; would accept of any permanent situation at a very moderate salary; unexceptionable references furnished. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; he thoroughly understands the business; is a good groom and driver; country preferred; good City reference; willing and obliging. Address D. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD references, who is willing to go into the country, a situation as coachman and groom; he is a careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c. Address G. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO INCUMbrance) a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Address WILSON, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman; no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 363 3d-av., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMANS; the one as coachman, and the other as farmer, they are experienced hands, with references; speak English. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. N., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, English, as useful man, to drive, take care of horses, garden, &c., either in City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; best of City reference can be had from his last employer. Address for three days J. O. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman. No incumbrance. No objections to both going in the one family if required. The country preferred. Address or call No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITER. A single man, a situation in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man from the country who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference will be given. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS long experience in the City; has five years' first-class City reference; is a consistent four-in-hand driver. Address N. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by an Englishman, as waiter, in City or country. Apply at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in City or country; good City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD business qualifications, writing a splendid hand; permanent situation; salary $8 per day. Direct to FARMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and recommendations.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

JEWELLERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR first-class workmen; none others need apply. Address RIPLEY, CROSBY & PEABODY, (Room No. 2,) No. 221 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—A CASH BOY, ABOUT 12 YEARS of age. Apply at the Dry Goods store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE WOMAN as waitress in a small family; City reference required. Apply from 8 to 11 o'clock at 137 East 15th-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, one chambermaid and one nurse. Call at No. 159 West 47th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD one that understands the lace business preferred. Apply to AUSTIN THORP & CO., No. 380 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBERG & LIGHTENSTADTER, No. 300 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS FROM PARIS.

Just received,
at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 739 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

SILKS,
OTTOMANS,
PLAIDED POPLINS,
CLOAKING,
FLANNELS.

P. S.—In a few days, opening of the Cloak Department with new models chosen in Paris especially for this opening.

LEGRAIN.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
GEO. CAREY will open MONDAY, 12th inst.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE CLOAKS,
BASQUINES,
and CIRCULARS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER USE.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

GRAND OPENING OF FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12,
RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, ERMINE,
PERSIAN LAMB, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., &c.,
of their own importation and manufacture.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK OF
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TARTAN PLAIDS,
EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS, CRETONNES,
FRENCH MERINOS, BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS, (figured, striped and plain, all colors,)
MOURNING DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
Balmoral Skirts, Shirting Flannels, and Blankets, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins of all the best brands.
Also,
6 BALES YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNEL,
all wool and heavy, from auction, at 81 a yard,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS, (long and square,)
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND APPLIQUE
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES,
CHANTILLY CAPES, COIFFURES,
FLOUNCINGS,
BRIDAL VEILS, POINTES,
POINT FLOUNCINGS,
&c., &c.,
Selected expressly for their retail sales,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 12,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1864.
SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, CASHMERES,
FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,
OTTAMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
WINSIES, DELAINES, &c., &c.
Forming the most elegant and attractive assortment yet offered of choice dress goods.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway,
and Tenth-st.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 313 8th-av., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12, a splendid stock of new rich dress goods, new silks, new cloaks, new shawls, and new carpets. Also, flannels and domestic goods at manufacturers prices

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Plaited Skirts.
Infant's and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR family use, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. G., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE OR SMALL family for myself, wife, child of 2½ years, and servant; two good rooms and accommodations for servant will be required, between Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with full terms, W. L. D., Engineers' Office, New Reservoir, East 86th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants handsome apartments, with board for the winter, in a private family, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. For satisfactory accommodations a liberal price, to suit the times, will be paid. Address G. B., Box No. 1,674 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few single gentlemen with pleasant, well-furnished rooms without board, by applying at No. 31 Amity-st., two blocks from Broadway. Best of reference given and required.

A FRENCH FAMILY, STRICTLY PRIvate, wishes to receive as boarders two gentlemen desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 33 West 33d-st., between 6th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—A COUPLE OF FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, without board, in a private house on 7th-av., near 10th-st.; references required. Inquire in the dry goods store, No. 169 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

FOUR ROOMS COMMUNICATING AND A private table can be had, by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address WILTON, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, without board, a front room and bedroom adjoining on the second floor, within five minutes' walk of the Astor. Hotel. Address A. L. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY up town by a gentleman and wife from Nov. 1. Address, with full particulars and terms, N. P., Box No. 5,490 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND BEDRoom with full board, for a single gentleman, near Union or Madison-square. Address Box No. 4,532, stating terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARD WANTED IN YONKERS—BY A gentleman and wife, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. Address A. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A successful wholesale firm, desiring to decline business, offer for sale their stock, good-will, lease of store, &c. Profits large compared with capital required, and the house the leading one in the trade in this City. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y: Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILLINERY.—A CHANCE BELDOM OFFERED.—Store to let and fixtures for sale. The best stand on the 6th-av. Inquire at No. 163 8th-av.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and in accordance therewith: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Nesbitt, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Huntewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Charles Stanley, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Misercon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is to be in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $5—payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 6-20 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will be offered in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 660 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.30-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August), payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.
BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1873.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM BOUNTREE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Comedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, is that on Friday the batteries on the right and centre of our lines kept up a lively fire at intervals through the day. The enemy, attracted by the noise made by the cars as they passed toward the front, endeavored without success to interrupt the operations of the road. The rebel picket line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, was attacked on Friday night by the Second Division, and nearly the whole line captured. The movement was a complete surprise to the rebels, who made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to regain the lost ground. Fifteen hundred will cover, it is reported, our losses from all causes during last week.

Gen. Rousseau is concentrating his forces in Tennessee. It is reported that the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor has crossed the Mississippi with the intention of joining Wheeler. Tennessee is said to be filled with straggling rebels, who plunder indiscriminately.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "If the Gloucester fishermen are not disturbed by pirates or privateers this year, they will enjoy a season of unparalleled prosperity. All of the vessels are coming home with full fares, and the mackerel are bringing great prices and meet with a brisk demand. More than two hundred fine schooners are at the bay of St. Lawrence, and will probably land at Gloucester before Thanksgiving sixty thousand barrels of mackerel, worth more than one million of dollars. The total receipts for sale of codfish, mackerel, oil and other products of the fisheries of Gloucester this year, must nearly reach three millions of dollars.

Surgeon Satterlee, U. S. Medical Purveyor, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for faithful performance of arduous and important duties. The Surgeon has for ten years been a resident of this City, and from the commencement of the war has been Medical Purveyor. The promotion gives great satisfaction out as it does in the army.

The Nashua *Gazette* says: "Two or three weeks ago, a man in this city was so poor that he was unable to pay the rent of a house, and it being very warm weather, he and his family camped out in the open air. Last week he enlisted in the heavy artillery, and was seeking to purchase a farm to invest his $1,200 bounty in."

The Indian names of some of our new war vessels are thus interpreted: *Suwannee*, buffalo soup: *Shamokin*, worn out pipe; *Muscoota*, musk rat; *Winnepec*, small pig; *Ashuelot*, burnt bones; *Monocacy*, sleeping baby; *Mahongo*, wounded boar. None of the above are extremely warlike, especially "sleeping baby" and "worn out pipe."

A convict died in his cell in the Michigan State Prison, the other day, who had been confined seventeen years for the murder of his father.

Fifty thousand Canadian acres have been planted with flax this year against five thousand the last year, a result of the cotton famine.

The blockade runner *Elezey* was captured on Thursday last by the steamer *Keystone State*, and sent into Beaufort.

There was a fall of 12 to 16 ₩ cent. in Gold on Saturday, from 234½ to 218, closing 222½ ₩ cent. Government Stocks were firm under the decided success of the New Loan at Washington, and the Money Market is made easier by the mode of payments for the Loan. The Railway speculation left off weak.

The Recruiting of Negroes.—When the last call of the President for troops was made, there was a general impression prevalent in many of the States—and this State among the rest—that they could fill up their quotas by sending agents off to the Southwest and enlisting negroes. We corrected this notion at the time by means of facts and authentic documents in our possession. It has been pretty effectually corrected by the very small success of the agents that were actually sent out on this work by some of the States. Gen. Sherman, who has penetrated further into the slave country than any other of our soldiers, also gave his views to the same purpose, in a letter we published some time ago, and he gave his opinion again a few days since, in a conversation with an agent for the recruitment of negroes, who called upon him. Gen. Sherman, according to the report of this agent, said that he had repeatedly written to the Secretary of War that there were no able-bodied men in the Southwest who were not either in his army or the other; that the rebels had swept every able-bodied nigger before them, and taken them down into the corn-growing regions of Georgia; and that he "would agree to eat every nigger the agent could recruit without salt." He furthermore applied a little Attic salt to this agent by informing him that when there were enough recruiting agents down there he would organize them into a regiment—he had no doubt they were loyal men—and put them in front to fight the enemy.

Less Exhilaration and More Firmness.

Well, God was thanked yesterday in our churches according to proclamation, and sincerely we doubt not. But is that all? The most heroic character in Scripture we think did something more. He "thanked God and *took courage*." We take it, that one is as much a duty as the other, or rather that if the one is thoroughly performed the other is a sure consequence. Is it so with us? Has our thankfulness for our recent successes *braced up our souls?* That is the practical point, for it is the point which concerns not the past but the future.

There is not one thing under the sun that this Northern people needs so much as courage. We don't refer to our armies; they have plenty of it. We mean the millions who are here at home, looking out upon the war, and never for an instant coming within cannon range of it. We say precisely, they lack courage. Why? Because they don't go to the front? Not at all. They are not all wanted there. Their true place, speaking in general, is at home, just where they are.

They lack courage, because they lack that which is its first element, *firmness of spirit*. Who dares deny this? Is not every man a witness that one month ago the majority of our people were chilled, benumbed, almost paralyzed with a fear that the war never would end? Does not every man see that the majority are now half intoxicated with the fancy that it will end within three months probably, and six months sure? That is not firmness of spirit. It is just the opposite.

We have no disposition to undervalue our recent successes. They are truly valuable; but not a whit more so than others which have occurred, and which yet did not end the war. Who will say that what we have achieved at Mobile is of more importance than that done at New-Orleans two years and a half ago?—or that the capture of Atlanta is of more account than the capture of Vicksburgh a year and a quarter ago?—or that the occupation of the Weldon Railroad has a greater consequence than that of the Knoxville Railroad nearly a year ago? Yet each of these former achievements was followed by just such inordinate confidence as we now see, that the rebellion had received its mortal stroke. What if the forts of Mobile have been taken? Mobile itself still holds out. What if Atlanta has been evacuated? Hood's army is still substantially unharmed, and yet knows how to fortify itself. What if the Weldon Railroad is in our hands? The Danville road is not, and there is too much reason to believe that the report that the rebels are building a junction between the Weldon and the Southside Railroads, below our point of occupation, is well founded.

Our undue elation would not be worth writing against if it ended in itself. But it does not. It is almost sure to be followed by a corresponding depression when the excessive expectations are not realized. The movement of the public feeling from the beginning of this war has been a continual series of ebbings and flowings, of high tides of exultation succeeded by utter emptiness of spirit. Hitherto no particular damage has resulted from these irregularities, for our soldiers always fight with the same grand steadiness, whatever be the feelings at home. Our megrims cannot reach bullets. But they can reach votes. And just here is the danger.

The greatest peril, we may say in fact the only peril now before us is, that *the Presidential election two months hence, may catch us at one of these ebbs of public spirit*. Let the present airy hopes which now generally prevail, that the rebellion will quickly go under, be dashed by such reverses as we have again and again experienced—nay, let them but be left unsupported by new achievements of an impressive aspect, and the public heart may again sink into a discouragement which will prompt it to end its miseries by even the mad expedient of giving its votes to McClellan, and taking any peace then that might be patched up by the traitor crew around him. We do not aver that any failure of present hopes could produce such a revulsion of feeling; but there can be no security against it, except in a greater firmness and equanimity of public temper than have yet prevailed.

It is always well to hope for the best; but it is more important yet to be prepared for the worst. We consider that nothing in the future is more certain than the ultimate conquest of this rebellion. Every moral and every material calculation alike make that the only possible result. But we may deceive ourselves if we undertake to predict that it must come in a certain month, or a certain season, or even in a certain year. Our best Generals, who know most about the matter, do not presume to do that. The most that Lieut.-Gen. Grant says, even when writing in the intimacy of private correspondence, is that "the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves." Maj.-Gen. Sherman, in his public letter to the Massachusetts agent, so far from prophesying the particular time of the end, did not hesitate to say, "I firmly believe a universal draft will become necessary to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us." It is true the latter was written July 30, six weeks ago; but Sherman was already before Atlanta, and had won three great battles over Hood, which assured him the early possession of that important point. We think it may be taken as a general rule that those who know least of the actual work to be done are the most sanguine in their hopes and the most despairing in their disappointments.

As for the present Autumnal season, one thing, we think, may be counted upon with a good deal of certainty, and that is the fighting of the rebels with fiercer determination than ever. It is clear, from their newspapers, that whatever hopes of their independence they have, lie in the defeat of the Union party at the Northern polls in November. It is just as clear that nothing can more conduce to that defeat than the worsting of our armies in the field. The rebels understand as well as we that the Copperheads of the North breed fastest in national misfortune. We may rely upon it that during the next two months they will do their very utmost to produce that misfortune. They will fight with a new dash, will plan with a fresh craft. Could the sacrifice of fifty thousand of his men prevent the reelection of Abraham Lincoln, we havn't a doubt Jeff. Davis would choose it on the instant. There will be stirring times between now and then, we may depend upon it. They may turn to our disadvantage. We have, or at least ought to have, long ago learned that the issues of strategy and the events of battles are always uncertain. No great war ever goes straight on, in unbroken successes, to its consummation. Defeats alternate with victories, reverses with advances. It is only the long run that tells. The final crushing of this rebellion, with a people true to duty, under favor of Heaven, is a sure thing; but yet, sure as it is, who shall say that a season of sore baffling and hard suffering is not before us? We believe it will not come, but it may. If it does, let us be prepared for it. Let us accustom ourselves to the truth that this season will not and cannot be the decisive stage of the war, and that our fidelity remains just as binding whether it bring weal or woe. We are grateful, and we have reason; let us also be constant. While we thank God, let us not, as so often before, fail of the true courage.

The Military Career of McClellan.

When Gen. Scott retired from his military position, his successor was appointed without any of those contentious wranglings which so often attend high military preferment. With the disinterestedness that has characterized every act of the present Executive, he was selected from a remnant of the only political faction which showed any signs of opposition. We doubt whether history records another appointment, at once so important and enviable, and so unanimously sustained, as that so magnanimously proffered by Government to Gen. McClellan.

Without a military rival or a political enemy, he was hailed as the welcome champion of a nation mighty in resources, firm and united in purpose, nerved with an energy which no terrors could tame, and sworn to a cause sacred alike to their country and posterity. We were twenty millions, and in earnest. It needed no tocsin of alarm but the cry of "the Union"—no conscription to fill the ranks of an efficient army. There was no cry for exemption; but one common voice was heard from the shores of the Atlantic to the far-off coast of the Pacific, "Down with Rebellion!" The avenues in every direction, leading to Washington, were choked with living masses, hailing from every town and hamlet of the North, eager to devote their lives and fortunes to the service of their country and the glory of their new Commander. He was thus surrounded by an army of such vast proportions, and with such promptness and celerity, as justly challenged the admiration of the world. Nor did this half million of soldiers constitute the physical strength of the North. A navy, powerful as the army itself, and second to none in existence, protected our frontier from any hostile attack, and threatened terror to every seaport of the rebellious States. The Commander-in-Chief was thus fortified with every conceivable element of strength, and his future was dazzled with impending glory and prospective aggrandizement. The "sun of Austerlitz" did not shine upon the Emperor Napoleon with more auspicious grandeur than that which dawned upon the advent of this youthful Commander. And thus was this man elevated and idolized by a grateful and confiding people, and intrusted with their dearest interests.

Had any one, while McClellan was parading along the lines of the Grand Army of the Potomac, a hundred and eighty-five thousand strong, uttered the strange prediction that in one short year he would have rendered that host well-nigh powerless, by a total lack of generalship and patriotic fervor—that he would cower before the foe, and with his army deformed, demoralized and reduced to half its original number, fly to the protection of the gunboats at Harrison's Bar, strewing his circuitous route with the dead and mutilated bodies of his devoted soldiers, with military stores and abandoned arms; and had he added, that after this inglorious defeat he would have been compelled, at the peril of his beaten army, to retrace his steps to the same parade ground that he occupied then, in all the pomp and pageantry of war; had any one suggested an idea so monstrous as this, public opinion would have branded him as a madman or a fool, and its faith and devotion to McClellan remained unshaken.

But all this, alas! and even more, is too true. It was not that he spent eight months of our most precious time around Washington, furnishing no hope to his countrymen but pompous parades and grand reviews—it was not the disaster at Ball's Bluff, nor the capture of the deserted camp at Manassas, nor yet the fatal war he waged with the pestiferous swamps of the Chickahominy, that consummated his condemnation. We endured these needless calamities with a patience unparalleled. We saw fragments of our army fighting fruitless and disastrous battles with the combined forces of the enemy, and sacrificing golden opportunities at the close of each successive engagement—we saw these brave men dying by thousands while bivouacked in the pestilent quagmires of Virginia, till this strange General had planted a grave-yard from the Potomac to the James, and yet we bore all with a moderation and forbearance which furnish one of the greatest marvels of the war. Thus for one long, fatal year did we suffer this ill-starred Captain to trifle with our credulity. We bore disappointment upon disappointment, and brooked disaster upon disaster, till the series of calamitous battles before Richmond crowned the disgraceful career.

It is true that both friends and enemies had regarded the impending contest as the decisive struggle of the war, and its issue as involving the fate of the nation. It is no less true that all human calculation predicted the triumph of our arms and the glories of an overwhelming victory. There was not a traitor in Richmond, from the ragged private to the Major-General, but that believed their inglorious destiny was sealed. But, alas! our meridian sun was to set at noon, and night was brooding over the nation with a gloom that could be felt. The darkest day that ever dawned upon the American people was the Fourth of July, 1862. It was the nation's birthday—but there was no joy. The few booming cannon admonished us but of defeat and impending danger, and sounded the sad requiem of an army of patriot soldiers.

It was not here, even in a disaster fraught with consequences so fearful and boundless, that we mark the crushing blow of popular condemnation. He had crippled the noblest army of the Western world. He had sacrificed along with it our national honor, and subjected us to the sneers and insolent menaces of Europe. But overshadowing all these calamities and humiliations, he unmasked a policy the worst that ever stained an American soldier. It was that policy which violated the faith of a confiding nation, sacrificed their sons by thousands and their wealth by millions, left them almost at the mercy of exultant traitors, *that negro Slavery might live.*

This is the man who, on motion of Clement L. Vallandigham, was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

The Threatened Bolt.

It would seem at this moment that there is likely to be something like a bolt from the support of the Chicago nominees by the extreme left wing of the Copperhead peace faction. Mr. Vallandigham delivered a speech at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday last, supporting the Chicago platform and nominee; but two days after, while at Columbus, on his way East to continue his electioneering speeches, he got a copy of Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance. Upon reading it, according to a telegram which we are assured is accurate, he at once authorized the withdrawal of his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home—the dispatch adding to this announcement that the "peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action." On Wednesday, he declared that until the great work of the political campaign was accomplished, "every day, every hour of his existence, every thought, all that was dearest to him, should be yielded up cheerfully and freely, until upon the 8th of November, or the morning of the 9th, when the sun shall rise to record a country about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." Thus he faced on Wednesday, but in forty-eight hours after he appeared to be facing in an opposite direction. This from the author and writer of the Chicago platform—from the member who moved in the convention that McClellan's nomination be made unanimous—from the orator who at once took the stump for the nominee, and declared that "there was not a man in America more fit for the choice—that there was not a man whose "personal character, whose morality, whose attachments to the principles, and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to his country—a man who in every sense of the word is a gentleman—I say there is not a man in any respect above or beyond Gen. McClellan"—such action, we remark, from the representative chief of the Copperheads looked at first blush rather ominous.

Beside Mr. Vallandigham, the *Daily News* of this City—the organ of the peace Secessionists—came out on Saturday declaring that the Democracy "must seek another candidate" than McClellan—that McClellan now "stands before the people self-nominated, on a platform of his own creation"—that the "Peace party will not consent to have their principles betrayed and they do homage to the betrayer"—that they "demand all that is nominated in the bond"—and that "if the platform accords not with the nominee's conviction of right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the convention the standard of the Democracy." The *News* further stated that "the Democratic National Convention is not dissolved; it is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if Gen. McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate to suit the platform."

Beside these utterances, there are numerous others of the same kind from Copperhead leaders and newspapers of less importance. These malcontents speak with great vehemence; but it is not unlikely that a few days may see the whole movement fizzle out.

How to Save the Union.—"Nothing," says Gen. Wool, "for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Sheridan." These are perfectly true words; and therefore the chief duty of all who desire to save the Union is to fill up the ranks of the army which marches to its glorious work under these eminent soldiers.

Gen. Wool further says that the "perils of the Union were never greater than at this moment"—by which every loyal man will see how imperative it is that his patriotism shall *promptly* assume the form of action.

Did He Accept the Platform?

Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is essentially a dishonest document, intended to obtain votes on false pretences. The main question at issue before the people of these United States at the coming election is not whether peace is desirable. All agree that it is. It is not whether the "resources of statesmanship" should be employed to obtain it. All agree that they should be employed in their proper place. The question at issue is—What shall be done with the war? shall it be prosecuted with vigor, or checked in its course? The Democratic party at Chicago declared that the latter course was the proper one. They declared that "Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." Perhaps we should hardly admit that Copperheads demand what is demanded by justice, liberty, humanity and the public welfare, but Democrats could not claim that they did not demand what they say is thus demanded. Nor can they deny that they demand a cessation of hostilities when they demand that immediate efforts be made to obtain one. This platform was not approved by many men who have heretofore been called Democrats. They agreed with Gen. Dix, that putting down the rebellion was to be effected "by a *steady and unwavering* prosecution of the war." And no man can honestly hold this opinion and accept the Chicago platform.

Now Gen. McClellan's letter was clearly intended to win votes from those who hold with Gen. Dix, without drawing off the votes of those who demand a cessation of hostilities. It was not a fair, frank, soldierly statement of his position. It was an attempt to ride two horses; to carry water on both shoulders.

The Democrats are at issue already among themselves about it. The *News* declares that he does not accept the platform. The Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that he does accept the platform. The *World* does not say whether he accepts it or not. For ourselves we are at a loss to know. From parts of his letter we should be inclined to say that he did not accept it. But when we find that he says he accepts the nomination, "believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent," we are driven to the dilemma that he either did accept the platform or wrote rather incomprehensibly. Can the *World* help us out of the difficulty, or tell us which horn of the dilemma we must take? Are we to conduct the campaign on the theory that Gen. McClellan declared himself in favor of immediate cessation of hostilities, or that he declared that the Chicago Convention was not in favor of one? Did he accept the platform or not?

Important Letter from Gen. Wool.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an hour like this, when the very existence of the Republic is at stake, the opinions of such a man as Gen. John E. Wool have deep interest and significance. I send you an extract from a letter just received from that distinguished patriot in reference to the pending issues:

* * * * * * *

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of McClellan to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his 'election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subservience of the North to the South;' and you might have added the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of McClellan, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its *headquarters in Canada*, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appears to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks, the weak, the timid and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Maj.-Gen. Sherman. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention and their candidate for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL.

Gen. John A. Logan.—A strong effort was made to induce Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, to accept the nomination for Vice-President on the Copperhead ticket. John B. Haskin, ex-member of Congress from New-York, and a personal friend of Logan, wrote him, some weeks ago, an urgent letter to allow his name to go before the convention for Vice-President. Several other prominent politicians wrote him on the subject. Haskin sent him a second letter stronger, if possible, in language than the first one, beseeching him to be a candidate, and assuring him of the party support of the New-York and other Eastern delegates. Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentlemen that he did not *train with that crowd;* that he was a War Democrat—not a Peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of Jeff Davis; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all of its territorial integrity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

More Troops Going to the Front.—Nearly two thousand troops left this port yesterday for the front. One thousand volunteers and sixty regulars go to the Army of the Potomac; four hundred and fifty to the Department of Washington, and four hundred sail for the Middle Department in the *Star of the South.* Nearly all of these troops crossed from Hart's Island.

The Chicago Convention and its Candidate.

Chicago Nomination—Who is McClellan?—Motives of his Nomination—Want of Strength in the West—His Chances Small.

The Beeches, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

There is no greater proof of the utter corruption of politics in this country than the simple fact that the demagogues should be able to force upon the people a party strife in this crisis of the country. Why should we have a party controversy? For what earthly purpose? There is but a single question before the nation—Shall the rebels be subdued and the Union restored? Or, shall it not? *That* is the only question before the country, and is it possible that any two patriotic men can differ about it? It is possible that men who are *not* patriotic may differ, and we know they do. Your Woods and Vallandighams, and Voorhees, think the war ought not to be carried on, and we ought to humbly give up to the rebels. This sect of politicians have one merit. They are honest, frank and bold. They want to help the rebels. They went to Chicago for that purpose, but were overruled by men like Seymour and Richmond. With what gain events will determine. My impression is that the nomination of Fillmore would have served their purpose much better, and would have had a sort of moral weight, in the fact that Fillmore has had experience in public affairs; is acquainted with many public men, and has a party following of the old Americans, which might be made available.

Who is McClellan? What is he? There have been times, as in the days of Polk, and Pierce, when who and what was a candidate for the Presidency was of little moment. But it is not so now. Men who would not have inquired then will inquire now. And who is McClellan? Not merely a defeated General, who has added not one laurel to the reputation of American arms; but, only a General! He knows nothing whatever of civil affairs; has never even been in a town council or legislature; is utterly ignorant of anything in the political history, or statesmanship, or foreign policy of the country. A mere bald soldier, taken from the field, without any civil education or qualifications whatever. He was once a railroad man; but no railroad of any value or importance would be trusted to him. He was brought into public life by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who recommended him to Cameron and Lincoln; but he was hardly through with the West Virginia campaign before his indorsers were heartily tired of him. Lincoln made him all he is by obstinately keeping him in long after he ought to have been dismissed. But I need not discuss McClellan. If the country was capable of electing such a man at such a time as this, it would no longer be a land of virtue, freedom and intelligence. He is nominated, and I will remark on some of the political consequences.

The only reason why some man of the same kidney with Vallandigham and Wood was not nominated, was that poor as McClellan's military reputation is, they hoped to make something out of a military man. Would they have nominated McClellan if they could get any other available General whose name had been heard of? Not a bit of it. The nomination of McClellan was a political necessity. No other General who had fought a battle could be got, and no such man as Seymour, Wood, or Woodward, could have made a respectable contest. It was, therefore, a necessity with such wily men as your Belmonts and Richmonds. If the nomination had been left to the delegates south of the Alleghanies, McClellan would never have been heard of at the convention. It is a New-York nomination, and New-Jersey and Kentucky are the only States where his name will add the weight of a straw to that of poor little Pendleton, his peace Vice. How much strength he has in New-York the Times can tell.

The convention smothered Vallandigham, but did it differ from Vallandigham in spirit and principle? Not a bit. The wigwam, the hotels and the grogshops all breathed the spirit of rebellion. They met *as the friends of the rebels*, and they did the best they could for their friends. Because they did not put that directly in their resolutions, they have the folly to suppose the people cannot see it. They are mistaken. The ostrich cannot hide himself, and the copperhead cannot hiss without being heard. The people see through the hypocrisy of the convention, as they would through glass.

Where is McClellan to get his votes? Can any of your demagogues answer that? From the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean there is but *one* State which will vote for McClellan, and that is not certain—*Kentucky*. Poor Kentucky was first secession, then neutral, then conservative Union, and is now fluttering around to find a place. There is no strong body of Democratic Copperheads, *per se*, left in Missouri. There are a great many Secessionists—many of whom will not be allowed to vote. There is little chance for McClellan in Missouri. In Indiana there would be some chance, if it were not for the late exposure of the conspirators among the Sons of Liberty. That has roused the patriotism of the State effectually, and I cannot now doubt that it will go for the Union ticket. As for the other Western States, McClellan is *non est inventus*.

Where will McClellan get votes in the East? Can he gain any in New England? What State there is expected to vote for him? Will Massachusetts or Rhode Island, Vermont or Connecticut? He might possibly get New-Hampshire, but the soldiers are now allowed to vote, and he cannot get their votes. Pennsylvania will give a large majority against him. New-Jersey—yes—one State we concede him. As to New-York, I leave you, Mr. Times, to answer; but if New-York is capable of such a folly, it is a great consolation to know she will have it all to herself. She has no power to disturb the country or the Government. The result is, that there are only four or five States out of twenty-four, in which McClellan stands the least chance of an electoral vote, and in only two of them is there a probability in his favor.

I say this, of course, on the hypothesis that the Union men will do their duty, and I cannot doubt that. I expect to see Ben. Wade and Davis (whose letter has troubled you) in the field, with all their vigor, on their country's side. Gerrit Smith and Lloyd Garrison (unlike that pest Phillips) are already there. The brave men of the border States, like Dr. Breckinridge and Gratz Brown and Lucien Anderson, and Clay Smith, are there. From lake to ocean, and from mountain to river, we shall rally round the flag. Under its glorious folds we shall give a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, and rebel Confederacies, and Copperhead parties, and Tory traitors will be swept away with the besom of destruction.

Hark! Is that the echo of a shout for McClellan?

MAN? Listen. No. From all the hills, and plains, and towns and villages of the West, *I hear no shout for the Chicago nominee.* All is quiet, silent, in the halls of Democracy. Even the Sons of Liberty give no utterance. But hark again! There comes the voice of Ohio's true sons shouting from her capital, rally round the flag, rally round the fing, boys, and long and gloriously will it wave over the great Republic.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

"A Slight Improvement"—A New Water Company—Irrasba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

"A slight improvement is manifest," as the market reporter says, for which small favor we are truly thankful. Things is again "workin'." Mining Stocks, that had gone so low that a "deep-sea lead" wouldn't reach them, are again coming slowly to the surface. The panic has reached its depth, and on looking around to see who was missing, and what did it, we find ourselves like the "Juke's Motto," "here," and none able to say what for and whyfore. I wish it distinctly understood that your correspondent disclaims and disavows all further responsibility for the morals of this community. The time was when a fellow feeling made us wondrous kind, but that day has passed, and we don't do it any more. If the court know itself. If "the people," individually and collectively, are determined to make fools of themselves, they can do so on their own responsibility. Gould & Curry stock has fluctuated from $975 to $1,600 per foot, all within a week. The last news from the mine is good. The quality of the ore is improving, the quantity increasing, and the probabilities are that it will soon be quoted "healthy." The stock has gone from $1,000 to $1,600 in the last three days. The quantity of bullion coming down from the country above is increasing. Very rich placer diggings have been found within fifteen miles of Victoria. Just think of it: there those blawsted Englishers have been living five years within a dozen miles of a large river emptying into the salt water under their noses, upon which gold diggings, equal to the days of '49, have just now been discovered. They did not even know of the existence of the river. Smart fellows, those Victoria Britishers. Our last news from there represents that they were all going crazy—people were leaving their houses open, stores were deserted, teamsters left their teams in the streets, and from old to young, grave to gay, ministers, judges, and the entire population of Victoria, were on the rush for the diggings. The gold was found in coarse scales and nuggets in the crevices of the rocks, and was being picked up at the rate of hundreds of dollars per day to the hand. How long it will last is, of course, a question; but they say the field is extensive.

Some time since I told the "Mariposers" to be of good cheer, as their happy day was coming. Sure enough it has. A large and very rich vein of quartz has been struck on the property, which prospects very rich. I saw some of the results of the rock at KELLOGG, HAUSTON & Co.'s yesterday, and it was enough to make all the stockholders feel good. The only question about it is whether the new discovery is within the boundaries of the Fremont estate. Some say that it is not, but it seems to be generally admitted that it *is*.

I am laying back and chuckling over a little matter of business that is in process, that will, when known, be a bomb-shell in the ranks of the Bensley and Spring Valley Water Companies. There is within five miles of the city a lake, called "Merced," a mile or so in extent, with an outlet emptying into the ocean. For years there has been a hotel on its bank, and a road leading alongside. *Ad interim*, two companies have spent a million of dollars bringing water into the city—one company a distance of twenty-two miles. Latterly the supply has proved inadequate to the demand, and the companies have put on "meires" and increased the rates fearfully. A friend sitting in my office, a month or two since, was lamenting the dullness of the times and the dryness of the season, and, although water is something he never uses except with soap, he was groaning over its scarcity and that of money. I felt it my duty to aid him to make a living, as he is poor—I don't think he is worth a cent over a hundred thousand dollars, loaned out at two per cent. a month. As I mused, a brilliant idea struck me. Water, Lake Merced—five miles from town—a mile long, twenty feet deep. I at once said as much; he pooh-poohed it; said the water was brackish. I said no; he said it is. I said it isn't; for the last time I was down there shooting mallard ducks, getting two loads in one barrel by mistake, I was knocked head over heels out of the boat, and went down to the bottom, and, as I swallowed about ten gallons, I was competent to settle that question. He didn't say a word, but five minutes later he was making good time for the lake. He came back in the afternoon with a bottle of the water, took it to a chemist, had it tested, and found that so far from being brackish, it contained but seventeen parts of impurities or foreign substances, was purer and better than any water we had. The necessary steps were immediately taken to secure the surrounding land, and to-day the papers have all been executed and the company incorporated under the title of "The Clear Lake Water Company"—capital, two millions—and in a few days it will be read in the morning papers, and everybody will wonder that they never thought of it. In early days, the water was brackish but from the effects of the sea-water that had washed in after a heavy storm; but as it has been undergoing a purifying process for some years, all traces of salt have disappeared, and San Francisco is now in a fair way of being supplied with splendid water at a trifling outlay compared with the cost of the companies now furnishing a limited quantity at great expense. The lake is a natural reservoir, fed, as is now ascertained, by a dozen springs from the bottom and at the upper end, sufficient for the entire consumption of three such cities as San Francisco. A reservoir can be built on an elevation close at hand, and the water forced into it by steam power, in the same manner that the Bensley Company now fill their main reservoir. At the lower end of the lake, near the sea, a narrow passage can be cut off by a dam or break-water, rendering it impossible for the surf ever to reach the main lake. Five thousand dollars will pay the entire expense. The company will commence operations at once, and the work be vigorously prosecuted as the parties have abundance of capital.

I see by an advertisement that a new line of steamers, comprising the *Moses Taylor*, *America* and *Golden Rule*, is about to be established via Nicaragua, J. H. RAYMOND, Agent. An opposition line, the advertisement says. As I was plodding along toward the Occidental this evening to dinner, I saw Mr. RAYMOND, young ROBERTS and FORBES, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, in close confab on a corner. I said to myself, "there's something in the wind." At dinner, happening to look up, I espied Messrs. FORBES and RAYMOND talking their soup together—ROBERTS had failed to connect. I kept my eye on them, and for two rival lines they harmonized beautifully. My first impression was that they had met there to agree upon the steamship bill of fare. RAYMOND seemed to be insisting upon adopting the entire bill of the Occidental. I think FORBES did not seem to favor the fried oysters and ice cream, but RAYMOND's manner was so persuasive, that I don't doubt that the oysters and cream will be in the bill. They may settle upon clams instead. When the peaches and pears came on a lively discussion seemed to ensue on that question, but I have no doubt they will be furnished. I heard a lady say that it was her opinion that the breaking of the shaft of the *Golden Age* might have been obviated if, when the fracture was first discovered, the steward had applied some of the Sampson butter from the cabin table, as it was strong enough to have remedied the evil. Capt. Baby, who supplies the ships, says it was very mild when he put it aboard, and two men were able to handle a firkin without much difficulty. The voyage undoubtedly had a very invigorating effect on it, or ten men couldn't have held it when it was two weeks old.

You all doubtless remember the big Indian chief LAHAMA, who was the lion at your city a month or two since. As I wrote you, he returned to his muttons down on the Colorado. The old man found things at sixes and sevens on his arrival home, taking it for granted that he was dead. When they heard he was trying to keep pace with the city fathers of Gotham in the pursuit of "whisky straight," they divided up his estate. Five lovely squaws were appropriated by his Cabinet, and the trine dined off his best mules, smoked all his tobacco, and divided up his pipes, leaving the old man insolvent. The last I heard of him, he was paddling Col. POSTON down the Colorado in a canoe, sitting up in the bow, his scanty shirt-tail fluttering in the breeze in the pursuit of a couple of dollars, to replenish the Royal Treasury. Poor old IZATABA, I think LELAND's dinners at the Metropolitan must have unfitted him for his present diet of muskrats and grasshoppers.

PODGERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music reopens for a brief series of operatic performances, to-night, under the direction of Mr. LEONARD GROVER, of Philadelphia. The announcement will be found in another column, and we direct attention to it as a fine specimen of what may be called the evasive style of composition. It will be seen that Mr. GROVER carefully avoids any reference to the nationality of the company. The reader pauses in vain to discover if the artist contemplates singing in Italian, French, German or English. There is a reasonable prospect, to be sure, that the latter tongue will be spared, for the quantity at the command of the director does not appear to be extensive. But why endeavor to confuse people, and what necessity is there to be ashamed of the title of German opera? It is a paltry pride that blushes at its own necessities, and something worse, that by suppression would imply an untruth. Fortunately, however, no one will be deceived by the vagueness of Mr. GROVER's announcement. The "inaugural season of grand opera" means twelve nights here and in Brooklyn of German opera. Monsieur FRANK HIMMER, (why not FRANCOIS?) means our old friend Herr HIMMER, and Mademoiselle MARIE FREDERICI means that tenor's charming wife. Those portly Teutons, the Herr HERMAN and STEINECKE are also furnished, with dapper Gallic prefixes to their names. The first-named gentleman in addition is crushed beneath an inexplicable weight of eulogy conveyed in such a junkey shape that it must astonish him as much as it has astonished the public. Here it is:

Mephistopheles—M. JOSEPH HERMAN—(quite accorded one of the very first lyrico-dramatic assumptions known to the operatic stage.) It is, we hope, gratifying to Mr. HERMAN to know that some one has "quite accorded" him an assumption, and if the accord extends to all the notes of his voice it is probable that he will sing in excellent tune for the rest of the season. The company we need scarcely add is precisely the same as that of last season. The orchestra is under the same competent and admirable conductor, Herr ANSCHUTZ, and the chorus we may safely anticipate will be powerful and proficient. Mr. GROVER announces that the costumes are new, and made from "models" imported by Mr. GRAU. The prices of admission are as heretofore. They were considered too high last Fall, and were so in fact, the relative merits of the Italian company and the German company being considered. The depreciation that has since taken place in the value of a "greenback," and the fact that Mr. MARETZEK has been compelled to raise the price of admission to our regular operatic performances, justify Mr. GROVER in once more trying the old rates with his German artists, and we hope this time with success.

The opera to-night will be "FAUST"—originally produced in America by Mr. ANSCHUTZ, during his Philadelphia season, and subsequently repeated here with a better *caste* and a greater success. The German version includes a good deal of music that has since been discarded by the composer. The arrangement of the last two acts is also different. These circumstances give interest to the German version, and we may add that the performance of the opera under Mr. ANSCHUTZ's *baton* has always been admirable. On Tuesday the same opera will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mr. MARETZEK's programme for the season has been issued. In directness of statement and modesty of tone, it presents a notable contrast to the *pronunciamiento* of Mr. GROVER. Mr. MARETZEK dwells upon the difficulties that now attend operatic management, arising from the scarcity of artists, the rapid increase in their demands, the inflated rates of exchange, and the uncertainty that naturally attends everything in these times. He thinks that he has succeeded nevertheless in procuring "not only a stock company complete and efficient in every department, but operatic stars of the first order, beside adding several new and interesting compositions to the already extended repertory of the Academy." Concerning these new artists, Mr. MARETZEK says that all he cares for is, "that each one is endowed with a powerful voice, as yet unimpaired by time, and that they all have left Europe in the very zenith of their public career, and with firmly established reputations. The company is as follows:

Prime Donne Soprani—Signora Carlotta Carozzi-Zucchi; Signora Elvira Bramolila; Miss Laura Harris; Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, (her first appearance in opera.) *Prime Donne Mezzo-Soprani and Contralti*—Signora C. Morensi; Mlle. Frida de Gebel; Madame Adelina Motte, (her first appearance in opera.) *Comprimaria*—Miss Fannie Stockton. *Primi Tenori Assoluti*—Signor Bernardo Massimiliani; Signor Guglielmo Lotti. *Comprimario* Signor J. Reichardt. *Primi Baritoni*—Signor Fernando Bellini; Signor Francisco Pierrini. *Primi Bassi*—Signor A. Susini; Signor Amati Dubreuil; Signor J. Weinlich. *Basso Comprimario*—Signor W. Muller. *Conductors*—Mons. A. Pedigram and Max Maretzek. *Prima Violino Concertante*—Mons. Henri Appy. *Leaders of Orchestra*—Mons. Henri Appy and Mr. Anthony Reiff. *Chorus Master*—Herr Kerssen. *Stage Manager*—Signor Amati Dubreuil. *Maitre de Ballet*—Mons. A. Grossi. *Premiere Danseuse*—Mlle. Ernestine. *Scenic Artist*—Signor H. W. Calyo.

The regular opera nights will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and occasional matinees on Saturday. Among the principal attractions of the season will be DONIZETTI's last work, "Don Sebastiano;" VERDI's latest production, "La Forza del Destuto;" GOUNOD's "Mireille;" MEYERBEER's "Huguenots" and "Prophet," and AUBER's "Fra Diavolo"—the latter remodeled, and to a great extent re-written by the composer, for the Italian stage. The prices of admission are fixed at $1 50, with 50 cents extra for reserved seats; to Family Circle, 75 cents; to Amphitheatre, 40 cents.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD's charming little establishment was reopened to the public on last Monday evening. There was a pelting and persistent rain storm outside, and the numbers within were of course affected by it; nevertheless the audience was brilliant, and expressed its loyalty to the fair manageress in the heartiest manner. The regular theatrical "season" commenced with the opening of the Olympic. It would be difficult to say what constitutes a regular season. In Europe the expression means something. It means that society has returned to town, that managers have discarded the lazy follies of the Summer campaign, and are ready for the real fight. Here it has no such signification. No one pretends that our society has returned to the City and it is not yet evident that our managers have seen the folly of their midsummer ways. In one particular, however, the opening of the season deserves this year to be memorable. It was the occasion for raising the prices. All the Broadway theatres with a single exception have added fifty per cent. to their charges for admission. The necessity for this measure has been fully recognized by the public, and no diminution of patronage has been noticeable in consequence of it.

A drama called "Miriam's Crime"—derived, we believe, from a novel of the name—was the leading attraction. It can hardly be called a novelty, for the same piece has been repeatedly played at Barnum's Museum. Upon the present occasion it served the useful purpose of introducing a new actor to the audience, and as this gentleman's success was marked, it is possible that "Miriam's Crime" will remain on the bills for several nights longer. Before speaking of Mr. HOLSTON—to whose debut we have reference—it is necessary to say a word or two about the play. *Miriam* is, of course, the heroine, and her crime is a very sentimental sort of affair. She destroys a will which has been given to her never, being actuated thereto by a self-sacrificing love for a mighty young gentleman whom she supposes to be the only living heir to the property. In this she is mistaken. A much stronger character appears on the scene in the person of a returned convict, who has worked out his time "honorably" and now comes home to prey on society anew. This delectable creature turns out to be a brother of the deceased testatrix and the heir to her estate. Fortune heralded him through the now repentant *Miriam*, and he enters boldly to claim the property let loose by her act of devoted incendiarism. He is accompanied by a scamp named *Biles*, a pettifogging lawyer of the *Uriah Heap* stamp. This worthy possesses a genuine will, executed previously to the one destroyed by *Miriam*, and bequeathing the estate to the young man of her affection, who, we may here add, is rather a dull and dreary personage. *Biles* naturally concludes that he is safe to come in for a good half of the spoils. If the convict refuses to divide, then he will produce the purloined will, and so obtain terms from another source. The coil of the thing is long and tedious; we hasten to the denouement. *Miriam*, in poverty and grief, occupies humble apartments in a lodging house. A previous tenant has left some of his effects there in the shape of three boxes, evidently containing deeds. The young lady notices, with astonishment, that they are inscribed with the name of the deceased, and her curiosity being piqued, she opens them and discovers the will. The convict and the scamp are alike non-plussed, and the darling *Bernard*—a vapoury and stupid person—inherits the property, as his foolish sweetheart desired he should, when she destroyed the will made in her own favor.

The play, it will be seen, is eminently documentary. An immense amount of stationery is involved, and a rather wearisome extent of text. The devices of the novelist are not the devices of the dramatist. There are inherent defects in the narrative form which cannot be overcome, and although Mr. R. T. CRAVEN has done his work skillfully, he has not succeeded in making a good play, simply because the materials were intended for a good story. He has been fortunate, however, in preserving three strong characters, and as these were very well played, the piece has met with favor. Miss HENRIETTA IRVING was extremely good as the heroine. The singular cadence which she used to impart to her voice, and which, in passages of mere statement, had the effect of an interrogation, has entirely disappeared. Her voice is now pleasingly natural and unaffected, and her reading refined and intelligent. It is seldom indeed, that a critic is so agreeably surprised by the rapid improvement of an artist. There remains yet but a little mastery of facial expression to place Miss IRVING in the very front rank of her profession. Mr. J. H. STODDARD was the convict, and both in "make-up" and doggedness of bearing was excellent. This gentleman's versatility and unvarying ability are so marked and agreeable, that it is always our pleasant but embarrassing duty to speak of him in one way. Mr. HOLSTON made his debut as *Biles*, and obtained an easy success. Without wishing in any way to detract from this it is necessary to observe that the character is a purely conventional one—and conventional in the stage sense of the word. It is a low comedy part and for the time being all the other characters act as "feeders" for its purely low comedy points. When the convict appeals to him as "What's your name?" *Biles* replies in all the moods that separate complacency from petulance. When an easy antithesis is needed, he says, "We have much to be thankful for"—and the audience in every instance laughs at the sensitiveness or the snuffle thus evoked. It is intended we know that the audience *should* laugh, but we hesitate to accept the hilarity thus produced as an evidence of any remarkable comic powers. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. HOLSTON understands his business thoroughly. He is an experienced and valuable actor. Without displacing any of his cotemporaries he will undoubtedly command a position for himself. But we look to some future performance for the full justification of the praise that has already been bestowed upon him.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. K. MORTIMER made their rentrees in a slight affair called the "Comical Countess," and both were received with enthusiasm. Mrs. WOOD was dressed charmingly, and acted with all her usual spirit. Mr. MORTIMER was not seen to advantage. He needs paris with more bustle in them. Where the interest depends on "talk" he is singularly monotonous. Both the pieces to which we have referred were handsomely placed on the stage, but in "Miriams Crime," there were many weak points in the distribution.

The Broadway Theatre produced Tom Taylor's comedy of the "Victims" on the same evening. The piece is not new to our public, having been given much better in every respect in LAURA KEENE's Theatre in 1857. Mr. OWENS upon the present occasion played the part formerly sustained by Mr. JEFFERSON. It was an amusing performance, and in the last act was rendered uproariously funny by the peculiarities of the comedian. The general cast of the piece left everything to be desired. Far better than the buffoonery of the "Victims" is the quiet naturalness and sly humor of *Solon Shingle* in that unaccountable effort of dullness called the "People's Lawyer." Mr. OWENS' representation of this character is truly great. Overweighed as he is with shocking bad actors, he is by no means borne down. The picture of garrulous old *Solon* dwells in the memory, and is recalled with an honest chuckle of delight. We have no recollection of a better bit of truly artistic personation. It is amazing that the heavily-mustachioed gentlemen who compose the company at the Broadway do not learn something of stage effectiveness from the excellent specimen here presented.

What resemblance is there between PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and a big earthquake. Only this—that it makes as much noise in the world.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggistore in this place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Only dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

What is the difference between a fair and sinless child and an attempted imitation of PHALON'S INIMITABLE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? One is sweet innocence, and the other is sweet in nothing.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

Dr. Spinney, Fowler & Wells, Pharmaceutists, have removed their business to No. 389 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.

GEDDICK—AMELER.—At Spencertown, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Sylvester, Rev. CHAUNCEY GEDDICK, of Hinsdale, Mass., and Miss ABBY AMELER, of the former place.

LOCKWOOD—MOORE.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. Mead, D. D., GEORGE C. LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, and ANNIS L. MOORE, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In the City of Troy, Saturday morning, Sept. 10, while on a visit to her friends, Mrs. SARAH A. ALLEN, Wife of Hon. Ira A. Allen, of New-York, aged 37 years.

Her funeral will be attended from the First Baptist Church in Troy, (Rev. Dr. Baldwin's,) on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th st., on Wednesday morning next, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BENNET.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 9, ANNE BENNET, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. McNasser, 123d-st., near the 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BUSH.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, departed this life, Rev. LEMUEL BUSH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age.

Clergy, relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, CHARLES CAMPBELL, aged 28 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 182 2d-av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

COOKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 11, ELLIOTT, infant child of William and Frances A. Cooke, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SOPHIA BARRE, youngest daughter of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, and grand-daughter of Charles M. Connolly and Louis Pierre Barre, of this City, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 125 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 9, HARRIET ANNA, daughter of the late Joseph R. Crommelin, aged 20 years.

FIATH.—At his late residence at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, JOHN FIATH, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. Tuesday. Veterans of 1812, members of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Societies, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 1 P. M., 13th inst.

GRAY.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary and the late John Gray, aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains to be taken to Greenwood for interment.

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

☞ Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

HASTIE.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Sept. 9, JANET, wife of Alex. Hastie, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Monday, Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock, Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

HARVEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 1, ELIZA HARVEY, late of Brooklyn, wife of Frederic Brookes.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Wednesday, Aug. 3.

JOYCE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, after a long and severe illness, ELLA C., only daughter of Samuel J. and Lydia A. Joyce, aged 1 year, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 124 West 36th-st.

KASS.—On Friday, Sept. 9, WILLIE E., only child of Philip Kass, aged 1 year and 3 days.

KEIO.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, ANN KEIO, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Clucas, No. 8 South Oxford-st., second door from De-Kalb-av.

NACK.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 8th year of his age, WALTER SCOTT NACK, youngest son of James and Martha W. Nack, of this City, in consequence of being dashed against a stone wall by runaway horses on the 6th inst.

In view to the dangerous situation of his brothers and sisters, all severely injured by the same accident, the attendance of friends would be inexpedient at present, and he will be laid in a temporary grave near the scene of his death.

ROOF.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 11, of consumption, MARGARET F. ROOF, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 12 Stanton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHELDON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Sept. 10, of congestion of the brain, Dr. B. A. SHELDON, of San Francisco, brother of Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, of this City.

☞ New-York, Albany, Utsego and the Western papers please copy.

TOBIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, Mr. MICHAEL E. TOBIN, late of San Francisco, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 10, HANNAH, relict of Peter Underhill, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Ayres, No. 176 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, on Saturday, Sept. 10, Miss MINNIE UNDERHILL, daughter of the late Charles Underhill, Esq.

Services at the house on Monday, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.

WADE.—At Springfield, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 10, Miss HARRIET WADE, daughter of Jonas Wade, deceased, aged 74 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Elijah Stites, in Springfield, on Monday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
Approved and used by prominent Physicians and Chemists. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

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SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

UNION CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.
VERMONT HAS FIRED THE FIRST GUN.
20,000 MAJORITY.
ATLANTA HAS FALLEN.
HOOD HAS BEEN DEFEATED
FORT MORGAN HAS SURRENDERED
JOHN MORGAN IS KILLED AND HIS BAND SLAUGHTERED,
GRANT IS STEADILY AT WORK, AND IS BEING HEAVILY REINFORCED.
The Draft is abandoned, because
THE QUOTAS ARE RAPIDLY FILLING.
THOUSANDS ARE MUSTERED IN DAILY.
Loyal Men of New-York, meet at our Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on
MONDAY,
Sept. 12 instant, at 7½ P. M., and hear
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES HAGGERTY, Esq.,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
speak for Lincoln and War until the Rebellion is suppressed, and an honorable peace is secured.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Com.
ALLEN COOPER, } Secretaries.
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WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDY, ETC.
The subscribers are prepared to show samples of fine wines, brandies and gin at their store, No. 505 Broadway, and to sell from stock or from the Custom-house. These articles were selected in Europe by a gentleman of experience, with a view specially to the want and tastes of consumers, and are confidently recommended for their superior quality and purity.
Orders for the supply of families solicited.
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Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

QUILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. ALECK & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

NEW GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS. One, two and three hundred, to one thousand Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

We print, at the TRIBUNE office, the rival Platforms of the Union and Democratic parties, respectively, as framed and adopted by their recent National Conventions at Baltimore and Chicago, in clear type, on good paper, with a very few explanatory comments, so as to let the People see exactly what are the points in controversy between the two parties—each speaking for itself, through its chosen representatives. They make a small Broadside, which we sell at $1 per hundred copies. We want to print and circulate One Million at the earliest moment, so that the people shall see just what is at stake; and we want especially to have one copy speedily reach the hands of each soldier in the Union armies. Will our friends who think this the right thing to do, and the right time to do it, favor us promptly with their orders? Do resolve that every man in your respective counties shall see what is to be decided by our votes next November, before he can be taken off his feet by empty shouting and powder-burning.

Orders may be sent through the News Agents, or directly to THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, publish this day:
SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES
OF
JOHN A. DIX.
2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Price, $7.

The first volume contains the SPEECHES made in the Senate of the United States, which discuss most of the important subjects before Congress from 1844 to 1848, embracing the War with Mexico, the Organization of Governments for the Territories acquired from that Republic, and the whole Slavery controversy growing out of the acquisition. The discussion of the latter question has acquired new importance from the existing civil war undertaken and waged for the perpetuation and extension of an institution which the Hon. Ex-Senator with his coadjutors labored hard in Congress to confine to the limit within which it had at that period a constitutional existence.

The second volume contains a few speeches in the Senate, and New-York Legislature, occasional addresses, and a few official reports.

The last of the official reports in the second volume was made by him while Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth in detail the first insurrectionary movements in Louisiana and in some of the Southern States at the commencement of the rebellion. To this report will be annexed a fac-simile of the original order to shoot on the spot any one who should attempt to haul down the American flag.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published.
THE TRIAL; OR, MORE LINKS IN THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol., 12mo. Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 75.
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—Approved June 30, 1864, with copious Marginal References; a complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 1 vol., 8vo, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

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D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES,
To which are added
REASONS FOR DISSENTING FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF M. COMTE,
By HERBERT SPENCER.
8vo., Paper Covers. Price, 25 cents.
D. A. & Co. also publish, by HERBERT SPENCER, EDUCATION—INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
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THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the organs of the Brain; designed for learners. In this head, all the newly-discovered organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by booksellers and druggists.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some mult

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. M. B. Tesbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spalding, No. 55 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 280 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 37th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS are deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.'S

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $100. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. B. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT BOLDER'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business generally in one quarter than is years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 37th sts.
Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Cornwell's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 551 Broadway

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. S. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may call Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, Montague Terrace, corner of Montague-st. and Montague-terrace.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 31st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 31th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal, A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITH'S WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 34th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, Sixth-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 20th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,128 Broadway, three doors above 27th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anbinclose,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Caufield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lehontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or, further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGHS ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane of the Law Faculty.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens September 12. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to college, West Point, and the Naval School. Circulars, No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 761 and 913 Broadway.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nas De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 52 West 40th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUPPS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 46th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 (7th av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 23d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 15th-st.,
One door from Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 16. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. EOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 24th and 25th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MUS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Engiewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRARD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 121 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, (established 1849) No. 62 Bowery and No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, navigation, geometry, algebra, by the lesson, month or quarter. Twelve strictly private rooms for day or evening.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

ACCOUNTS, &c.—INSTRUCTION IN PENMANship, book-keeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. Twenty years established. Pupils taught individually. Separate rooms for ladies. Circulars on application to OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 57th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,211 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERNET and B. BRAMAN, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

MISS PEVINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 16th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH ACQUIREments and experience in reading desires an engagement in a family or school in hearing recitations or lecturing. Testimonials of the very highest character given. Address Prof. HENRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED, would like to enter a private school in this City as teacher of penmanship and the English branches. Address Miss K., Station D.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY COME to New-York, wishes to give lessons in a respectable family, for his boarding and lodging. Address A. WICHARD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH GOVerness, in a young ladies' school. Address A. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to disease of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than forty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of the r money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this most neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS is your friend. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures in case of stricture of the urethra, seminal weakness and debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N Y

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKness, etc., can be cured by one who has really cured himself and hundreds of others, and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address, with stamp,
EDWARD H. TRAVER,
Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 429 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and direc tions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

TRISTRAM & CO.'S MEDICATED LOZenges cure coughs, colds, hoarseness and all other affections of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN thirty-five United States TREASURY 7 3-10 NOTES, all dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date. Fifteen of said notes are for $1,000 each, and are numbered respectively: 15,343, 15,344, 15,345, 15,346, 15,347, 26,220, 26,221, 26,222, 26,223, 26,224, 29,896, 29,897, 29,898, 29,899, 29,

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,870	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 117 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,64s tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,015, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,785, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 2, '64.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Craig, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$60
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
Chas. Marshman, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE Measurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
(If payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
BALTIC,
Geo. W. Couch, commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 68 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 68 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE FOR Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock precisely.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Homestead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 8:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboats C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:20; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROUNDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the same day. Tickets can be obtained at the following landings on the day of the excursion:

The steamer *Port Royal* will leave North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½; 20th-st., North River, at 8¾; Spring-st., at 9¼, and take the splendid barge Walter Slade in tow.

By order of the committee,
GEORGE H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
GEORGE H. WICKS, Secretary.

N.B.—Mr. C. A. L. Gosney, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

P.S.—Those that have money on hand for tickets sold will please make returns at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, on TUESDAY, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 330 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. H. TAYLOR,
} Administrators.

May 2-lawôm. Mo WM. H. TAYLOR.

DENTISTRY.

N. P. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 252 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for connecting with artificial teeth are to be had. Their new and improved low full sets of teeth, on Patent Principle, Silver Plate, $10; Rubber, $20. Painless Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON & CO., [illegible] has had upwards of [illegible] Colton Dental Association, [illegible] are constantly [illegible]

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

First Day—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles; 21 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

Second Day—HURDLE RACE, $600, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 2 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

Third Day—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

TWENTY MILE TROT.
FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock,

when the great twenty mile match against time will be trotted. The gelding *Capt. McGowan* is matched to trot to wagon

TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR.

The hacker of time lays $1,000 to $500 that he cannot accomplish this feat. The only horses that ever trotted twenty miles within the hour were Trustee and Lady Fulton, both of whom went in harness.

The match is made good day and good track. In addition to the morning trains, one will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. The boat from James' Slip at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$300

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO NOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES,

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, the (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ays.

STEWART VAN [illegible], Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED and DUNDLE SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims also seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NOT filled their quota of men can be furnished with volunteers and substitutes, by applying at the Banking Room of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 253 Broadway.

Forage Department, No. 86 Cedar-st., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
B. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform the friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly recovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the site and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. RIVERS & W. P. BORROWS.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, set wheels, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & LINDENTHAL, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines taken in exchange or on deposit. P. B. DIAMOND, No. 369 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE Steamboat engine, (overshead,) 61-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipes, &c., complete. Apply to GORELAND, No. 131 Broadway.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILers, 36 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery. STUART, 125 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
Manager.....GEO. WOOD.

"VICTIMS,"

Tom Taylor's great original Comedy, in which
JOHN E. OWENS
has wrought so brilliant a triumph, will be presented MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
for the 7th night, together with (for the 13th time,)
OWEN'S GREAT "HIT."
The Inimitable
SOLON SHINGLE.

The most perfect and intensely amusing piece of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and unquestionably

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle & Parquet	50
Second Seats	75
Family Circle	25
Orchestra Chairs	1 00

Doors open at 7. Commence at ¼ to 8.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 595 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.)
MONDAY, Sept. 13, and during the week.
HELLER
IS A
HUGE SUCCESS.
THE
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
GOBLIN DRUM,
REAL WOOD MINSTRELS,
AND THE
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
ON
"SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE,"
FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.

The entertainment as now presented, essentially differs from that given at any other house on Broadway, and possesses distinctive features which render it unlike any previously given form of amusement. Its specialties are:

1. A PERFECT DRAMA OF ILLUSION.
2. SEEMINGLY SUPERNATURAL MARVELS SURPASSING ALL "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS."
3. PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, by Robert Heller, on Steinway's Grand.
4. HELLER'S EXTRAORDINARY SECOND-SIGHT.
5. MAGICAL MINSTRELSY.
6. WITTICISM, DROLLERY AND MIRTH.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge, for three days beforehand.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

This wonderful and beautiful exhibition will open for two weeks only,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12,
With a series of
Instructive and elegant programmes,
Illustrating the whole world,
Together with the most
Celebrated and exquisite statuary,
PORTRAITS OF OUR GENERALS,
Local Views and Battles of the War.
Tickets 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 13,
ONE NIGHT ONLY OF GRAND OPERA.
FAUST.
WITH COMPANY, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, TEUTONIC SOCIETY, MILITARY BAND, COSTUMES, &c.,
precisely as advertised this day to be given at the New-York Academy of Music.

Sales of secured seats continued at the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York. Prices same as New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 551 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 4th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

State of New-York, Bank Department, Albany, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1838, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

D. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Journal of News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Board of Common Council, will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already armed and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanding officers of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Prospect Encouraging—Unpopularity of McClellan—The People have no Use for a Peace Candidate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Sept. 9.

Beside the enjoyment, long denied me, of spending a cool and pleasant Summer and Autumn in a Northern State, I have had the grateful task imposed upon me of engaging in the political campaign. For the last three weeks the State has been literally in a blaze of excitement. Meetings have been held everywhere, in every county, village and hamlet. The Union men have been much more active than the Democrats. Indeed, the latter scarcely commenced moving until after the Chicago Convention had nominated McCLELLAN. This nomination is unquestionably the most acceptable that could be made for the Democrats of this State; for they, as well as their brethren throughout New-England, have been always in the vanguard of that section of the Democratic party which clamors for war. The Peace men are principally leaders, the masses being too proud of the glorious record of our army to receive with much patience the suggestions of the Wood-Vallandigham junto. The nomination, therefore, of McCLELLAN, and still more his letter, of which we have just received the first telegraphic report is especially welcome to the Democracy of Maine. Their reasoning is of course crooked and their enthusiasm devoted entirely to the man and not at all to the platform. It follows, as far as I can judge, and I am tolerably well acquainted with the political indications in this locality, that the nomination of McCLELLAN will gain votes from the masses who are generally carried by the banners, devices, watch words and other familiar claptrap of parties, but will lose the influence and working enthusiasm of the thinking masses and the leaders of the Democratic party. Maine has ever contained a large mass of reflecting men who cast their votes according to their convictions, and are entirely independent of party. Thus in 1855, the issue being the Maine Law, the Republicans, who supported that measure, were in a *minority* of 16,000. In 1856, when the issue was raised by the nominations of FREMONT and BUCHANAN, they were in a *majority* of 16,000. The votes of this middle, independent class of men will this year be cast against the Democrats. We may therefore expect an increased majority for the Union ticket.

The most important subdivision of the contest is the election of representative to Congress from this district. The present incumbent is L. D. M. SWEAT, who went hand and glove with the ultra Copperheads during the whole of the last session of Congress. He has been renominated, and, his record having been very fully exposed, has received some very damaging blows. Indeed the Copperhead paper of this city has scarcely deigned to reply to a single one of the numerous accusations that have been brought against him. He himself has made one speech in which he made a very public and halting defence of his conduct. I understand that he has little hope of a reelection. He was one of the most strenuous defenders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and his conduct in that respect has been severely criticized. His opponent is JOHN LYNCH, a wealthy merchant of this city, of whom it is sufficient praise to say that no one can be found to speak ill of him. He will undoubtedly be returned. Union men will also be returned from all the other districts, and Maine will be saved the disgrace of numbering among the delegation a rank Copperhead.

By the time this letter reaches you the telegraph will probably have announced the result of the election, and I do not hesitate to predict a glorious victory for the Union party. The old proverb, "as goes Maine, so goes the Union," which has always, except in a single instance, proved true, will again be verified on Monday. The people feel that if McCLELLAN is a peace candidate they have no use for him; and that if he is a war candidate they do not care to trust his friends and supporters, who are many, while he is but one, and a weak backed one at that. They fear that the sentiments of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, however honest and patriotic they may be, would avail little against the fierce fanaticism and determined will of such men as Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhees, Long, *et id genus omne*. Look out, therefore, for a big gun from Maine. Its echoes will dismay the Copperheads more than those of the glorious blast from Vermont; for they really believe now, as they did in 1856 and 1860, that they have some strength in this State. W.

FROM MISSOURI.

Politics in Missouri—Course of the Democratic Leaders—Celebration in Honor of our Recent Victories—The Progress of Enlistments for Home Defence—Attempt to Destroy the Quartermaster's Stores.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

THE self-styled Democracy of Missouri are holding a convention at this time in this city, to nominate a State ticket. A candidate for Governor has already been nominated in the person of Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, a prominent Democratic politician and a man of wealth and influence. In his speech accepting the nomination he indorsed the platform of the Chicago Convention "heartily," and promised his hearty support to the two-faced nominees McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. This is significant here, and shows, if further proof were needed, how united the Democracy is on the great issue before the people of the North.

There is something very instructive and provocative of reflection in listening to the speeches of the Democratic leaders now throwing their moral weight into the scale with treason and rebellion. They clamor about the liberty of free speech, and pass resolutions condemning in the most harsh and bitter terms the Government authorities, for prohibiting it, yet they do not point to a single instance where the Government, or any one acting by its authority, prohibited free speech, when not used to utter rank treason! All the vials of their wrath are poured out upon Mr. LINCOLN, whom they denounce as "tyrant," "usurper," and "military autocrat;" while they have not a single word of condemnation for JEFFERSON DAVIS, who commenced his career in perjury and theft, and will end it, as certainly as that God sways the destinies of the world, in infamy and shame. The simple truth is, that they start off with a mental abnegation of the war and its cause—Slavery. The only enemies of the Government in Missouri are men who still adhere to Slavery; those who are opposed to it, will not oppose the Government. It is no matter in what shape this principle is presented, the result will be the same.

The recent successes of the national arms under SHERMAN and FARRAGUT were appropriately celebrated here a few nights ago. Speeches were made by Col. ROBERTS, of the First Kansas, Mr. KASSON, Member of Congress from the loyal State of Iowa, and CHARLES D. DRAKE, the able champion of freedom, of this city. Col. ROBERTS has retired from service, on account of ill-health, but his manly voice is raised for the country in the political field, as his "good sword" was in the tented field. Mr. KASSON, the Fellesden of the House, delivered one of the most able and telling speeches ever heard in St. Louis. The vast assembly in Court-house-square was held spellbound by the clearness, force, and eloquence of his patriotic speech. His tribute to the ability and fidelity of Mr. LINCOLN as Commander-in-Chief, and his splendid encomiums of GRANT, SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, and the brave men under them, elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm and applause, which speak well for the feeling in the hearts of the people upon the most important subject before them—the struggle of the National arms. It becomes more apparent daily that the great need is military success. When news of our victories by land or water comes, rebels, traitors and their sympathizers shrink back abashed and confounded, and it is with the utmost reluctance that they acknowledge the defeat of their friends in the South. They essay to damn Union victories with faint praise, but are careful not to go too far in such miserable toadyism to their masters, the slave owners of the rebellious States. At the coming elections the important question will be solved whether such men will be allowed to vote; whether they will be allowed to openly overthrow the National authority, by placing men in power whose every word and thought are against law and order, as embodied in the Constitution and Government of the United States. In the meantime loyal and patriotic citizens abate no effort to maintain both, and are keeping a strict watch upon their would-be destroyers.

Enlistments under the call of Order No. 107, for nine regiments for home and State defence and service, are very tardy, and it is apparent that except a different course is pursued, the regiments never will be filled.

The plan laid down in that order was when a company was raised to report the same to the militia officer of the district, and, after his approval was obtained, to forward the application for commission to the Commanding General. It will be recollected that loyal men only were called for, and as it is notorious that the State militia, "pioneers and all," are disloyal, it was hardly to be expected by those who were posted that the militia officers would approve the appointment or commissioning of loyal men, whom it has hitherto been their effort to put down and, in many instances, destroy. Instances to illustrate this might be cited by the score, but it is not necessary to a full understanding of the case, especially when the Platte City affair is so fresh in the minds of all.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, to counteract the evil effect of the militia opposition, has ordered the appointment of a committee of ten in each district where a regiment is to be raised, the committee to consist of an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character for loyalty, honesty and fidelity of those seeking commissions, and if these committees are not appointed by the citizens, it shall be the duty of the Commander of the district to appoint them and see that they act. In this way it is expected to facilitate the organization of the home regiments, which it is useless to disguise are needed and should be in the field.

A diabolical attempt to destroy the U. S. Quartermaster's stores in this city night before last was happily discovered and frustrated, before any material damage was sustained. It appears that some adroit incendiary had introduced a common valise into the warehouse, and about midnight the watchman of the premises was attracted by an explosion and outburst of flame. Running to the spot he discovered the valise with a stream of burning turpentine flowing from its side. He immediately threw sand, the only remedy in such a case, on the flames, and, calling loudly for assistance, soon succeeded in quenching them. An examination of the valise discovered the presence of an infernal machine, consisting of a 24-hour clock, arranged to explode a percussion cap, by means of a gunlock with a hair trigger, the cap in turn to explode some gunpowder and a quantity of spirits of turpentine contained in bladders packed in the valise. The plan was ingeniously laid and would have proved successful but for the presence of the watchman. The stock in the warehouse is valued at $2,000,000, which the cowardly spirit of the "rule or ruin" policy would have been gratified to see destroyed. Investigations are afoot to detect the incendiary, who, it is said, was discharged from employment in the warehouse some short time ago because he was known to be a member of the treasonable organization known as the Order of American Knights. B.

THE TURN FEST.

The First Day's Proceedings.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At an early hour of yesterday morning, the Turners from this City, with their guests, repaired to Turner Hall, where the business meetings are held, for the purpose of organizing. A large number of ladies, both from this City and abroad, who had come out, despite of the driving rain-storm, were in attendance, and occupied seats in the galleries.

At 10 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Mr. METZNER, President of the New-York Turn Verein, who, after welcoming the visitors in a few neat remarks, explained the object of the great gathering. He observed that no nation on the face of the earth had paid so much attention to the development of the human body as the German, who, acting on the principle that to make a good man it was necessary to combine bodily strength with that of the mind, had paid more attention to gymnastics than any other nation. To cultivate and propagate the gymnastic art among their friends and countrymen was the object of the Turner societies, who had come hither to form a more close union than ever before.

These remarks were loudly cheered by those present, after which the meeting was declared open for business, the following permanent officers being elected: Mr. STIEFEL, of St. Louis, President; LANGE, of Brooklyn, Vice-President; LOEWENTHAL, of New-York, and FETTING, of Hartford, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. METZNER, the delegations were called, when the following Turn Verein were found to be represented: New-York, Brooklyn, Bloomingdale, Williamsburgh, Strattonport, New-Brooklyn, Morrisania, East New-York, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, Union Hill, Carlstadt, Egg Harbor City, Trenton, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Georgetown, D. C.; Washington, Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, Peoria, Ill.; Chicago, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Madison, Wis.; Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Rockville, Conn.; Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport.

The election of judges for the contests during the festival was then gone into, resulting as follows:

For Turning on the Apparatus—Messrs. Heesler, of New-York; Brown, of Hartford; Ermscher, of Williamsburgh; Engelhard, of New-Haven; and Glueckner, of Strattonport.

For Jumping—Messrs. Ed. Muller, of New-York; Brown, of Bloomingdale; and Lehman, of Boston.

For Fencing—Messrs. Stoppel, of Union Hill; Schmidt, of Williamsburgh, and Weilhard, of Boston.

The discussion on the creation of a General Turner League (Turn-Verband) was then opened, and after a lengthy debate the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to draft a plan for a general organization of all Turn Vereine: Conrad, of Pittsburgh; Buehler, of Georgetown, D. C.; Lange of Brooklyn; Metzner, of New-York; Schneider, of Bloomingdale; Peterson, of Williamsburgh; Fetting, of Hartford; Stiefel, of St. Louis; Trott, of Worcester; Heintz, of New-York; Tossnack, of Boston; Knapp, of Boston; Merx, of New-York; Faust, of Trenton; and Sigel, of New-Haven.

MR. FETTING, of Hartford, then on behalf of the visiting Turners, thanked the New-Yorkers for the kind and hospitable reception, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the meeting adjourned, with three rousing cheers for their brother and first President of the New-York Verein, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

Jupiter Pluvius having put in a peremptory veto on the projected excursion to the Central Park and Lion Brewary, a social reunion at the hall of all members was arranged by the committee, which, commencing at an early hour of the afternoon, was continued until it became time to adjourn to the new Stadt Theatre, where

THE EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

took place. This large new theatre, capable of seating 2,900 persons, was fairly crowded, notwithstanding the interdiction of the music by the police. The committee in charge of the entertainment overcame the obstacles thus presented in a very able manner and by selecting appropriate pieces for declamation and singing by members, and a few gymnastic exercises, all of which were well executed, succeeded in entertaining the audience quite satisfactorily.

At the close of the entertainment the Turners again repaired to the Turn Hall, where a few hours were agreeably spent.

To-day the grand procession and picnic at Jones' Wood will take place, which if the weather should be fine, will be a sight rarely met with.

ARRIVED.—The United States steam transport *Kernak*, Capt. THRANE, arrived on Sunday from Port Royal, brings home a number of released army officers from Port Royal, who were brought from Charleston by flag of truce. They are mostly Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

Surgeon R. S. Satterlee Breveted.

Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor United States Army, who ranked as Major, has received the successive brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General, the latter dating from Sept. 2. The gratifying honors are bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies, as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money."

Gen. SATTERLEE appears on the army register as having entered the army in February, 1822; he has been in the service ever since. For the past ten years he has been in this City, and since the war has had the onerous and responsible duties to perform, for his able and faithful attention to which he has been promoted. The General comes from good stock, his father being among the first to volunteer in the Revolution; he was subsequently Captain in the first Regular Regiment of the United States, (Hezan's Legion,) was in many of the trying ordeals of those days, and died of a wound received at the battle of the Brandywine.

This promotion of Surgeon SATTERLEE has given great pleasure to his numerous friends and intense satisfaction to the Medical Corps of the United States Army. It is the second instance of the recognition that rank justly belongs to them, and that they, for meritorious conduct, will receive it. The late Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON was the first Surgeon breveted; it was during the Mexican war, and he received his brevet for dashing, gallant conduct on the field. The present war has afforded numerous instances of gallant conduct on the part of members of the corps, and as to their attention to the sick and wounded, the records of the battle-fields and hospitals attest their unwavering devotion and fidelity. They have lost, too, in killed, wounded and prisoners, more, proportionally, than any other branch of the army.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt at Murder in William-street.

A VOLUNTEER WITNESS HELD AS A PRINCIPAL—REMARKABLE CASE.

Shortly before 3 o'clock on Sunday morning two persons, named JOHN QUINN and MARTIN CHURCHILL, became involved in a quarrel at the house No. 265 William-street, during which the latter alleges that JOHN QUINN drew a revolver and fired at him, fortunately without doing any great harm. The Fourth Precinct Police were soon on the spot, and QUINN was arrested. Yesterday he was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, where he was confronted by CHURCHILL, who made an affidavit in which he stated that JOHN QUINN had shot at him with a revolver, with the design of taking his life. JOHN was on the point of being committed on the charge of attempting to commit murder, when a man came forward and offered himself as a witness. He said his name was DANIEL QUINN, a brother to the accused. The magistrate admitted him as a witness, and he swore positively that he was present during the whole quarrel, saw the whole of it, and that JOHN QUINN did not fire the pistol. When asked who did it, he hesitated. Upon being closely pressed for an answer, he suggested that he was not bound to criminate himself. The Justice of course admitted the soundness of that doctrine as a principle of law, but at the same time reminded the witness that he must remember the peculiar and unusual manner in which he had forced himself before the court as a witness, and that the object of the magistrate was to ascertain, if possible, who had been guilty of the heinous offence charged by Mr. CHURCHILL. DANIEL was furthermore informed that, having volunteered as a witness, and been accepted as such, he was bound to divulge the whole truth, or go to prison. The witness then stated that he fired the pistol at Mr. CHURCHILL, but said he did it in self-defence. DANIEL was therefore locked up, and the original prisoner, JOHN, was discharged. There is no affidavit against DANIEL, however, and he will doubtless be discharged to-day.

The Knife in New-York.

TWO SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAYS IN SALOONS.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, the saloon of JOHN WEIL, No. 178 Christopher street, was the scene of a brutal, and, it is believed, fatal stabbing affray. A quarrel took place there between two intoxicated men, named JOHN QUINLAN and CHAS. SCHULTZ, during which the proprietor, with the assistance of one SCHULMARICH, ejected them from the place. Soon after the men returned—QUINLAN being armed with a large carving knife. Another attempt was made to get them out of the saloon, when QUINLAN plunged his knife into the lower part of SCHULMARICH'S abdomen, inflicting a ghastly and probably fatal wound. QUINLAN immediately fled, but yesterday the Police of the Ninth Precinct took him into custody. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer HUBBARD. His physicians think he cannot survive.... On the same night, PIERCE SERHAN, proprietor of the 5-vaults at No. 62 Liberty-street, had a quarrel with JOHN PEABDE, recently discharged from his employ. In the midst of angry words which were given on both sides, PEABDE drew a dirk-knife, and made an attack on SERHAN and a man named DOWELL, who was present. SERHAN received a severe wound in the side, and DOWELL was dangerously stabbed in the groin. The latter was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. PEABDE was arrested by Officer DONAHUE, of the First Precinct, taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNSAFE BUILDING IN CENTRE STREET—THE WALL OF A TENEMENT HOUSE CAVED IN.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning the rear wall of the three-story tenement house, No. 16 Centre-street, corner of Worth, fell in with a loud crash. A great panic ensued among the tenants, who, it seems, were taken entirely by surprise, and, for a time, owing to the great confusion, it was supposed that some persons had lost their lives. Information was immediately sent to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. JOURDON, with a squad of men, went to the place. Upon examination it was found that no one had received serious injuries. Capt. JOURDON, seeing that the wall on the Worth-street side was much sprung and cracked, and in such condition that it might fall at any moment, therefore stationed a number of men near the building to prevent people from endangering their lives. The tenants occupying that portion of the house near the defective walls have been compelled to abandon their apartments. Capt. JOURDON has notified the Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, and it is thought it will be necessary to demolish the entire structure. It is owned by Mr. HORACE F. CLARK.

ANOTHER MAN SHOT IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Late on Saturday night, GEORGE WOODS, residing at No. 52 James-street, went into the liquor-store of JOHN OLIVER, No. 62 Cherry-street, where he had a quarrel with the barkeeper. WOODS was very noisy and abusive, and OLIVER ejected him from the place. While WOODS was standing on the sidewalk, he was shot in the leg by some person unknown. OLIVER was arrested, but WOODS being unable to identify him as the person who shot him, he was discharged. The wound it is thought will not prove fatal.

A SOLDIER ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—OWEN CASEY, a soldier residing in Twelfth-street, was robbed on Saturday night of his watch and $70 in greenbacks, in the following manner: CASEY, WILLIAM BROWN, LOUISA BRADY, and another woman, had been out riding together during the evening—the soldier meantime becoming much intoxicated. About 10 o'clock the party stopped at a lager-bier saloon, at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue. When they came out of that place, CASEY was assaulted by the other members of the party, knocked down, and while he was lying insensible on the walk, his watch and money were stolen by them. They then fled in different directions. Sergeant MCCONNELL and officer MARONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, some hours after arrested BROWN and the woman BRADY, from whom they recovered the watch and $40 of the stolen money. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—RICHARD O'KEEFE, aged 7 years, was accidently killed on Saturday night, by being crushed between a heavy truck and the platform in front of the storehouse, No. 230 Cherry-street. Deceased was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 85 Pike-slip. WM. H. PADDOCK, the driver of the truck was arrested and held to await the result of the inquest.

THE WIFE MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—MRS. MARY FERRIS, late of No. 31 James-street, who had her head split open with an ax in the hands of her husband, FRANK FERRIS, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, died on Saturday night at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day. He had been in the habit of brutally beating his wife for a long time past, and two or three days ago he told a woman, named BRADLEY, that he intended to kill his wife and then commit suicide.

PRIZE FIGHT THIS MORNING.—A prize fight takes place this morning between two young men hailing from the Eighteenth Ward, named MCCABE and KEEVE, for $200. Neither have yet appeared in the prize ring, but both are noted young bruisers in Mookesville.

DROWNED.—JOHN MACKEY, a laborer, in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on Saturday night, fell overboard at Pier No. 1 North River, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 170, of which 19 were men, 20 women, 64 boys, and 67 girls. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 30; marasmus, 28; convulsions, 17; consumption, 16; inflammation of brain, 9; diarrhœa, 6; diptheria, 5; dysentery and whooping cough, 4 each; scarlet fever, 2; croup, 2, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 50. Natives of the United States, 130; Ireland, 26; England, 2; Germany, 1; unknown, 3; British America, 2.

SAILOR FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, dressed like a sailor, was found in Wallabout Bay on Friday evening. It is supposed that he was drowned while attempting to escape from one of the receiving ships. The remains were taken to the dead-house for identification.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A sailor on board the Italian bark *Resolute*, lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock, fell through the hatchway yesterday, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting is very dull at present. The quota having been filled, the bounties are not as large as formerly, and this fact induces the brokers to take substitutes to other parts, where more money can be made. This week it is expected that recruiting will commence in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, in order to aid the First District (Queens, Suffolk and Richmond) in obtaining a sufficient number of men to fill their quota. The bounties will be about $700 for one year recruits. It is estimated that since the commencement of the war, Brooklyn has furnished about 40,000 men, for which two and a half millions of dollars have been expended.

THEFT.—A fellow called at the house of JAMES PRITCHARD, in Fifth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, Gowanus, on Saturday, stating that he had been sent to repair the roof. He was permitted to go upstairs, and seeing a good coat worth about $18, threw it out of a rear window, and then came down, and went off with it. The same man entered several houses in the neighboorhood in the same way.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Paterson Fall Meeting.

The racing world of New-York and its surroundings, anywhere within hailing distance, is on the *qui vive* for the inauguration of the Fall Meeting at Paterson, N. J., which takes place to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

In our issue of Saturday we recapitulated some of the leading events of the meeting, and gave a list of the horses already on the ground, or in its immediate vicinity. Since then other stables have arrived, and by this time the Canada steeple-chase horses, destined to be so prominent a feature in the sports of the second day, will have joined the rank and file of the galaxy of thoroughbreds who are to take part in the doings of the week. The greatest excitement prevails in connection with "The Jersey St. Leger" Race on the first day, to which there are no less than 27 entries, with every probability of a large field putting in an appearance at the post when the saddling-bell rings. This will be a most exciting contest, as will also be the two-mile heat race on the same day for all ages. The mile-heat contest for horses of any age, which is the opening affair of the meeting, will also bring a large field to the post. All the arrangements which are now perfected are most complete as far as regards the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors, and thoroughly worthy of the gentlemen who are at the head of affairs, and are determined that their Fall meeting shall eclipse their Spring one, brilliant as that was.

Rumors of all kinds are as usual afloat concerning the probable winners, it is best, however, to take no heed of them, but to wait and see the horses at the post.

THE TWENTY-MILE TROT TO-DAY.—This match against time, and the testing of the power and endurance of the trotting horse, will take place at the Fashion Course to-day. The backer of time lays $1,000 to $500 that the trotting horse *Captain McGowan* cannot accomplish the feat of trotting twenty miles within the hour. The backers of time and of the horse are equally confident of success, time being the favorite at odds in the betting. The only two horses who have, to our recollection, trotted twenty miles within one hour are *Trustee* and *Lady Fulton*. *Nous verrons.*

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

Should the weather be propitious this afternoon, a most interesting and exciting display of the game of base ball will take place on the Capitoline ball ground, Brooklyn, between the above celebrated clubs. The Mutual Club of New-York, is considered among the ball-players the leading club on Manhattan Island; while the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, is looked upon as the champion club of both Manhattan and Long Island. The Atlantic Club have contended against all comers during these number of years, and justly held the title of "champions," until the Eckford Club of Williamsburgh, two years ago, wrested the laurels from the famous Atlantics. This year, however, the nine of the Atlantic Club have practiced together, and such thorough discipline has been established as is always certain to secure a victory against any other nine on the continent. The Mutual gentlemen last week contended against some of the best clubs in this State, all of whom they defeated easily, with a view of practice for this important match, as well as a holiday excursion. Although the players are not allowed to bet on the result of the game, the excitement and speculation among the partisans of the respective clubs is intense. It is expected that at least 15,000 to 20,000 spectators will be present to witness the trial of skill in the ball field. Every necessary arrangement has been made for the comfort of visitors.

Naval Movements.

THE NEW FLEET OF UNITED STATES SCREW-TUGS.

Considerable interest has been manifested by the Navy Department in the success of the new fleet of tugs building at various stations along the Atlantic coast. Strong and efficient tugs have long been needed by the blockading fleets, and it was found that the old wooden tugs that ply along our rivers were poor substitutes for the service. Accordingly a fleet of screw-tugs, with iron hulls, was commenced some months since, and are now being pushed along toward completion. The fleet is composed of two classes—the first, 350 tons, and the second 170 tons burden. The cylinders in the first class will be 44 inches by 30 inches stroke, and those in the second class will be 34 inches by 28 inches. The builders will supply the machinery. There are five of the first class and four of the second. The following are the names, &c.:

Names.	Where Building.	Builders.
Pinta	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald
Nina	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald
Pilgrim	Wilmington, Del.	Pusey, Jones & Co.
Fortune	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Speedwell	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Standish	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Mayflower	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Triana	New-York	William Perine.
Maria	New-York	William Perine.

PRIZE CASES.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and are ready for payment: *Osage, Brooklyn, Harriet Lane, Minnesota, Wabash, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Monticello and Pawnee.*

A Lady's Escape from Richmond—Condition of the Rebel Capital.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 6.

A lady who left Richmond on the 25th of August, and who arrived in this city within a few days, gives an account of her sufferings and the state of affairs in the rebel capital, a synopsis of which we deem of interest to the public. She is a native of Fredericksburgh, Va., but the principal part of her life has been passed in Massachusetts. In January, 1861, she went to Richmond to visit her mother, with whom she remained until her decease.

In December, 1863, being anxious to return North, where her husband and son resided, she obtained a pass for herself and little daughter through the rebel lines. On reaching the Blackwater River, she was arrested as a spy, taken to Petersburgh, and subjected there to an insulting inquisition by the rebel Gen. PICKET and his staff officers, who used every exertion to obtain evidence sufficient to bring her to trial by court-martial. Failing in that, they sent her to Richmond, where she was imprisoned in Castle Thunder four weeks, and subjected to great indignities. She was finally released through the influence of two Scotchmen by the name of GIBSON, and Capt. ALEXANDER, (who was in command of the prison,) by whom she had been kindly treated, so far as was in his power without being suspected by his superiors.

On receiving her trunks from Petersburgh, all valuables were found to be abstracted, for which the officer would give no account.

On her release, she, in company with a Mrs. BEACH, who with her three children had also been her companions in prison, obtained rooms and engaged in making pies, which they sold to the soldiers at two dollars each. In this way she managed, by great self denial, to lay up about $700 in Confederate money. Last month, hearing that the Confederate authorities had determined to send all northerners out of their territory, she determined to make another attempt to reach home, and finally succeeded in obtaining a pass from Maj. CARRINGTON.

In company with Mrs. BEACH she rode in a wagon over rough roads from Richmond to the Lower Potomac River, where she engaged a noted blockade-runner named RICHARDSON to convey her across to the Federal side. After one fruitless attempt to cross in a canoe, and remaining three days on the bank—subjected all the time to the threats of RICHARDSON, who had taken her last dollar, of returning her to Richmond as a spy—she at last obtained passage in a boat belonging to him, manned by four negroes, who, after rowing fifteen miles down the river, at last found a spot to land, as they thought, in safety.

On nearing the bank, however, they were startled at the report of a musket; but as they were too near to attempt to put off, they were taken prisoners by a detachment of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieut. WHITE. In the boat was the noted BELLA SEMMES, who has made several trips to Washington, and who is considered by Richmond people a spy in the service of JEFF. DAVIS. She was arrested, together with a companion named ANNIE MAGUIRE, but both were afterward released.

The lady reports the people of Richmond decidedly in favor of closing the war as they best can. They have lost all faith in the establishment of a separate Confederacy. The streets are now guarded by old gray-headed men, who have shut up their places of business, and been substituted for boys who have been sent to the front.

Capt. POINDEXTER, who has had charge of recruiting, said he had enlisted his last man in Richmond, and has now proceeded to Florida in search of recruits. The prices of articles of consumption are enormous—wood being $100 per cord, corn meal $80 per bushel, flour $2 50 per pound to the poor, and bad at that; $5 per dozen for tomatoes, and $3 per quart for potatoes.

Gen. Burnside on the War.

A SPEECH AT BROWN UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL

Gen. BURNSIDE was in Providence during the Centennial celebration of Brown University, and attended some of the exercises. In reply to a sentiment he made a speech, in the course of which he said:

When our nation was in danger, it became the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to aid the existing authorities in their efforts to stay the danger. By the fulfillment of their duty our army—I may say our gallant, efficient army—was created; and no unimportant element of that army was constituted by the gallant volunteers from this noble State, who were almost the first to go to the capital for its defence; and among them were many of the distinguished graduates of this noble institution, who have performed noble and gallant service in our army, and many are now performing such service; and I, as one who has been dignified and honored by the title of an honorary graduate of Brown University, beg to thank you for the kind remembrance in which you have held those graduates on this auspicious day.

But, my friends, I may be excused if I say to you that whilst we should remember the services of these gentlemen, and the estimation in which they are held by the community, we should not forget that a duty devolves upon us which we should be induced to perform from the same motives which induced them to go to the field. A duty devolves upon us to support and foster that army. It should be encouraged. It should be reinforced. It is actuated by principles which have been taught to its prominent members, by this institution and kindred institutions in our country, and it is now essentially composed of a body of men who are determined to do all in their power to reëstablish the authority of the Government over every foot of its territory, and to see that all causes of bickering shall be forever eradicated from our social system. In order that they may be able to accomplish this, it devolves upon us to do all in our power to sustain them.

There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of this Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind on the part of our people would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the Government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise until the absolute and positive authority of the Government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this army into the field and placed it under the control and direction of prominent successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to his country that our Western army is led by as good and true soldiers as ever trod shoe leather, and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our armies is not a gallant, loyal and truthful soldier. Is there a man within the sound of my voice who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it.

Our army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the army—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine—I say, every praying man in our army asks of God daily, almost hourly, that peace may be reëstablished; but whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and reinforce our armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement, and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters, and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

I beg that I may be excused for having dwelt so prominently upon this topic.

I will content myself with thanking you for the kind remembrance in which you are pleased to hold the graduates and honorary graduates of your institution who have been and are now in the army.

CHANCE OF BASE WON'T SAVE HIM.—Hon. JOHN A. PERKINS in his admirable speech in the City Hall the other evening, made a remark of a suggestive character, which brought down the house in a most emphatic manner. Referring to McCLELLAN and his prospects, and the obstacles in the way of reaching the White House, Mr. PERKINS said: "If he couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he will never take Washington, making Richmond his base!"—*Portland Press.*

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 12th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Chests, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Karnak, from Port Royal—Surgeon L. D. Waterman, 8th Ind. Cav.; Surgeon P. E. Bickler, 10th N. Y. Cav.; T. H. Ballhack, H. B. Bates, H. T. Bird, A. Billhart, H. Brown, S. L. Burdett, S. G. Clarke, J. H. Crossman, J. C. Dixon, J. F. Finlay, H. D. Garrison, J. M. Gray, L. A. Grimes, E. S. Hale, J. L. Krauter, H. B. Noble, H. T. Persons, C. G. Robertson, G. H. Russell, H. V. Rutledge, L. M. Sackett, P. Schell, J. F. Taggart, S. D. Tobey, J. E. Watson, A. N. Weir, G. A. White, G. A. Wilson, J. M. Wishard, M. H. Young, O. J. Walton, J. McCrudy, all released Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons brought from Charleston by flag of truce; Judge J. M. Latta, of Maryland; Capt. Russell, U. S. N.; A. P. Bashford, U. S. N.; F. W. Sanborn, U. S. N.; F. Constant, D. C. Benjamin, Charles Eckhardt, Edwin Currier, Capt. J. G. McWilliams, M. C. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cone and child, Mrs. Lieut. McNeilly and child, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

The New-York Times.

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THE MAINE ELECTION.

SECOND GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

GLORIOUS UNION TRIUMPH.

Substantial Gains on the Union Majority of Last Year.

Maine Good for Twenty Thousand Majority.

COLD COMFORT FOR COPPERHEADS.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 12.

Portland—Samuel Cony, Republican, for Governor, 2,374; Howard, Democrat, 1,760; scattering, 2. Majority for Cony 972, against 577 last year; net gain, 395.

Seven towns give Cony 3,892; Howard, 2,950; scattering, 2. Last year the same towns gave Cony 3,834, and Bradbury 3,268. Majority for Cony this year 942, against 566 last year; net gain, 376.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 12.

Thirteen towns heard from give Cony 2,788 majority—net gain 390.

The returns will come in very slowly to-night owing to a severe storm which makes the telegraph lines work hard.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 12—9 P. M.

Thirty-nine towns give Cony 14,745; Howard, 9,159; in the same towns last year Cony had 15,095; Bradbury, 10,231; Union majority this year, 5,586—net gain of 721.

Saco gives Cony 676; Howard, 391.

Bangor gives Cony 1,668; Howard, 751; last year it give Cony 1,731, and Bradbury 862; the gain for Cony is 118.

FROM CITY POINT.

Gen. Grant's Position and Prospects—Early's Movement—An Order about Deserters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

All remains quiet here for the present, but everything goes on admirably, and each day sees our armies closing in gradually but surely upon lifeless Richmond, like that horrible chamber known in the days of the Inquisition, whose walls noiselessly contracted, day by day, upon the wretched victim within, until he was literally crushed to pieces. LEE can read his fate distinctly, and chafes like a caged lion. He is constantly moving portions of his armies, every day making demonstrations here and there, but the argus-eyed GRANT is ready for him everywhere, and is too old a soldier to be deluded or daunted by feints. This is no Yorktown affair, where LEE can repeat MAGRUDER'S game of frightening an army of 100,000 men, by moving backward and forward some 10,000 or 15,000 to magnify their number. The Army of the Potomac is now, thank Heaven, in very different hands from what it was in those early and unfortunate days of the war.

I presume there is good reason for supposing that a portion of EARLY'S forces has joined LEE, and that with such reinforcements the latter may yet be tempted to make another desperate attempt to regain the Weldon road; but if his first two attempts, when we were comparatively unprepared, were met with such bloody repulse, it is not at all likely that the third will succeed any better after we have had ample time to fortify. The fact is, that LEE is now discovering the vast difference there is in having to attack us in our intrenchments and compelling us to attack the rebels in theirs, as we have almost always had to do during this war.

As to EARLY'S being able to join LEE in anything like formidable force nobody entertains the slightest apprehension on that score, for EARLY has the indomitable SHERIDAN in his rear, and SHERIDAN is regarded here, among those high in military position, as one of those men who never lets an enemy escape when he has him fairly on the hip. Everything, therefore, warrants the assertion that LEE is in a decidedly tight place, and his overwhelming discomfiture is a mere matter of time.

His army has recently received a terrible blow in the shape of an order issued by Gen. GRANT, and which, if we only remain before Richmond long enough, is likely to leave us no army to confront. The order is bringing us in deserters by squads daily, no fewer than thirty having come in the night before last. This is the order to which I alluded:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Aug. 28, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.—Hereafter deserters from the Confederate Army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking the oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of the Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employes for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

A barrel of sugar rolled among a hungry swarm of flies could not have proved more attractive than this order to the ill-fed, overworked and oppressed legions of the enemy. It is of no use talking about "blood-thirsty Yankees," and ringing any more changes upon the humbug about "beauty and booty" any man who has one of these talismanic missiles in his pocket. And they have already been so far scattered among them, that it is quite idle now for the enemy to try and undo the effect of such a proclamation. Even those who may not have seen a copy will know all about it from their fellows. Nearly every deserter who comes into our ranks has one about him. At the Provost-Marshal's, if anybody offers a copy to a fresh deserter, under the supposition that he may not have seen it, he is sure to say that he has one; at the same time dragging from the lowest depths of his greasy pocket the potent document, twisted up into the smallest possible shape for concealment.

What nonsense it is, in the face of such facts, and knowing as we do by what despotic power the rebel armies are held together, for people to be constantly telling us about the "last man dying in the last ditch." Men who never owned a negro and never could own one,—men remorselessly dragged from their homes, to fight in a wicked cause they know and care nothing about,—men who never received any harm from the people against whom they are compelled to fight, and who will gladly receive them again as brothers into the fold, as soon as they choose to return,—men who, when really fighting with a will, are only doing so under the influence of some egregious falsehood that the first ray of truth can dispel;—is it in human nature to suppose that such people, when the alternative is really within their reach of oppression, starvation and butchery in the rebel lines, or peace, plenty and comfort in the Union, are going to hesitate in their choice? I believe that each copy of this order of Gen. GRANT'S will be more effective than ten bombshells cast into the ranks of the enemy. J. R. HAMILTON.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Heavy Firing—The Late Surprise.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Firing has been kept up all day on the centre and right. The rebels seem to have got their temper excited by that surprise of last night, and appear determined to annoy our pickets as much as they can. It was the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry that made the charge and took the rebel line of pickets.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. MICHEL, commanding the Twentieth Indiana, was shot through the hips and died on the field. His body is being embalmed and will be sent home.

Lieut. DISBROW, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, was badly wounded in the head.

The prisoners captured say they were asleep at the time, and that our men were on them before they had time to resist.

Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal of the army, was to-day presented with a beautiful sword, sash, spurs and shoulder straps by the enlisted men of the Twentieth New-York, whose original term of enlistment has expired, and those not reënlisting are going home. Gen. PATRICK made a very appropriate speech on the occasion.

Brig.-Gen. EGAN arrived at the front yesterday, having almost entirely recovered from the severe wound he received on the 22d of June, in front of Petersburgh, having on that occasion won the promotion he well deserved. He will have a command in the Second Corps.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 11.

About 200 able-bodied contrabands from North Carolina arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day. They have enlisted for service in the army.

Arrivals from the front represent that the army is quiet.

The steamer *Fawn*, running upon the line between Norfolk and North Carolina, was captured yesterday on the Dismal Swamp Canal by a party of rebel raiders. The crew and passengers are prisoners. The steamer was burned.

A vessel is reported in distress on the Snoe, in Chesapeake Bay., Capt. HORN has sent a tug to her relief. She is a propeller, name unknown.

The United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. O. S. GLISSON, has arrived here with the prize-steamer *A. D. Vance*, captured yesterday off Hatteras with 420 bales of cotton from Wilmington. She was bound to Halifax.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore at this place to-day. Upon him was found a badge marked "GEORGE CLAIR, Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts." He was evidently drowned.

One hundred and two blockade-running prisoners arrived here to-day, taken from the steamers captured off Wilmington, N. C., for some time past.

The following deaths have occurred in the Hampton Hospital since my last report:

Edwin Warden, 16th N Y Art.	Jos Lannsberry, 13th Ind.
A W Woodworth, 75th N Y.	F M Johnson, Signal Corps.
Michael Trunn, 169th N Y.	R A Whitworth, 64th Ga (rebel.)
Owen Conway, 148th N Y.	Sanford Platt, 1st Conn Art.
Thomas O'Brien, 186th N Y.	Patrick McNeal, 1st D C Cavalry.
Jas Barnes, 12th N Y.	
John Martin, 8th Conn.	John Grove, 7d Penn Art.
Alfred Hatch, 7th Conn.	Sam Kochenburg, 55th Penn.
Wm H Wicks, 10th Conn.	Lieut O A Clough, 10th N H.

CAPTURE OF QUANTRELL.

The Guerrilla Murderer Recognized and Arrested in Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 12.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* announces the capture there of QUANTRELL, the Missouri guerrilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

From Cairo.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. PRICE.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *City of Alton* brings Memphis dates of yesterday, and New-Orleans advices of the 6th instant.

Memphis was to be illuminated last night in honor of recent victories.

The post of Cairo has been separated from the District of Western Kentucky, and attached to the District of Illinois, under Gen. C. E. PAINE.

Gen. MERRIDITH has left Paducah to take command of the District of Western Kentucky.

There is a report at Little Rock, Ark., that the rebel Gen. PRICE recently died at Arkadelphia, of dysentery.

Seventy-five hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah for New-York.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Further About Morgan's Defeat.

The following additional dispatch relative to the defeat of MORGAN was received Sept. 6, by Gov. JOHNSON:

BULL'S GAP, Sept. 6.

To Gov. Johnson:

All MORGAN'S papers fell into my hands, and show his force to have exceeded 1,800. His dead exceeds 75. His command fled in great confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the chivalry use the spurs with more vigor than the sabre. I will forward all his papers. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

The Quota of the Twenty-Third Congressional District Filled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12.

The quota of the Twenty-third Congressional District, Onondaga and Cortlandt Counties, has been filled under the call for 500,000 men. The enlistments are mainly for one year. A new infantry regiment, the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, has been raised within ten days, and there is a surplus of several hundred men. The City of Syracuse filled its quota on Saturday. Provost-Marshal CHAMBERLAIN refused to receive any more enlistments at noon yesterday.

Supposed Loss of the Schooner Opechee with all on Board.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12.

The schooner *Opechee*, Capt. JOHN CLERMONT, which cleared from Toledo on the 2d inst., for this port, with a cargo of wheat, is supposed to have foundered with all on board in the late terrific gale on Lake Erie.

Congressional Nomination.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12.

The Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY was renominated for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth District on Saturday last.

Arbitrary Arrests—The Patric Case.

From the Albany Argus, Sept. 12.

In this case, tried at the General Circuit, in which a verdict was rendered for $9,000 against MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, for arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, the plaintiff applied to remove the case to the United States Circuit, under the act of Congress of 1863. The argument was heard in July by Judge MILLER, at Special Term, in this city. The Judge has now denied the motion, holding that the case did not fall within the act, and that the act, so far as it extended to cases after a verdict has been rendered, is invalid and unconstitutional. Judge PARKER, of Albany, for plaintiff and J. SEDGWICK, of New-York, for defendant.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

The Prize Steamer Georgia at Beaufort, N. C.

Another Pirate Ready to Leave Wilmington.

The prize steamer *Elsie*, (British flag,) in charge of RICHARD WILKINSON, Prize Master, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th inst., arrived yesterday. She is bound to Boston, and after obtaining a Hell Gate pilot, proceeded. She was captured by the gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State* on 5th inst., in lat. 33° 10', lon. 77° 02', from Wilmington N. C., for NASSAU, with a cargo of 320 bales of cotton.

The prize steamer *Georgia* arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th, and would proceed to Boston.

It was reported at Beaufort that the Confederate steamer *Edith* was about to leave Wilmington, heavily armed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

CAPTURE OF NOTORIOUS BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Capt. GLISSON, of the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, under date of Sept. 11, informs the Navy Department that on Saturday, when on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered, chased and captured a blockade-runner. She proved to be the English steamer *A. D. Vance*, late *Lord Clyde*, from Wilmington, N. C. She is an iron, side-wheel steamer, two years old, very fast, and has on board some 410 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her full cargo cannot be known until she is broken out in Boston, for which port she will be dispatched, in charge of Acting Ensign E. C. BOWEN. This vessel has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners, and those on board say she was caught only in consequence of the bad coal she used.

Rear-Admiral LEE, in a dispatch dated Beaufort, Sept. 7, says: "The *Elsie* ran out of Wilmington on the 4th inst., and was captured the next day by the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City*. The *Elsie* was seen and fired upon when she ran out by the *Niphon* and *Britannia*, and was chased off by the *Santiago de Cuba* until lost in the darkness. At 10:30 the next day she was seen and captured, without papers or a flag. A shell from the *Quaker City* exploded in the foothold of the *Elsie*, and destroyed about 150 bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase and there are now about 250 bales on board. The prize will be sent to Boston. The *Elsie* is a new steamer of light draft and fair speed, of the *Rothesay Castle* class, and this is her first trip. She will be made a useful vessel on blockade duty. The blockade is close and vigilant, but it is impossible to prevent its violation on dark nights by steamers built for the purpose."

A Fleet at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 12.

The blockade-runners *Old Dominion* arrived here on Saturday night and the *City of Petersburgh* on Sunday morning. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest for the rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night.

They report that the pirate *Tallahassee* was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on Tuesday night. They also report that two more blockade-runners were to leave the same night.

The famous *Alexandra*, now called the *Mary*, arrived here on Saturday, it is said, for repairs.

The following blockade-runners are also in port: steamers *Little Hattie* and *Hasta*, repairing; *Constance*, *Flamingo*, *Lady Shirley* and *Condor*. Beside the above, is the steamer *Aria*, tender to the rebel fleet.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

ENGINES FOR GUNBOATS.

The whole force at the extensive machine shops in the Navy-yard, heretofore at work upon large guns, are now exclusively employed upon engines for gunboats—a very fine double engine being now in hand.

CHANGES IN THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The delay at the War Department in announcing the late changes in the Ordnance Bureau, grows out of a claim made by certain officers to be promoted to the position of chief, who have been overslaughed by the proposed nomination of Maj. DYER. It is understood that the War Department has decided adversely to the claim, and that the orders reorganizing that bureau will at once be promulgated.

RIFLING OLD THIRTY-TWOS.

A number of the old 32-pounders are nowbeing rifled at the arsenal. These guns are not reinforced, as was proposed, some months since, by the Ordnance Bureau; and their endurance, even if they were, is considered doubtful by skilled mechanics. It has been long established that these guns are an serviceable without re-inforcements, and the question naturally arises, what office is responsible for proposing and ordering this change? It is to be hoped that none of them will be mounted in our forts, lest our soldiers should suffer more from the bursting of them than from the enemy's projectiles.

WHAT DOES M'CLELLAN MEAN.

Considerable curiosity is manifested here to know what Gen. MCCLELLAN means by the following sentence in his letter of acceptance: "The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more." Is it to be understood by this that if the rebels will agree to live with us again in the Union, the people of the North will surrender all the principles for which they have been fighting for the past four years?—that they will return to their masters all the negroes emancipated during the war?—that they will assume the Confederate war debt?—that they will indemnify rebels for losses occasioned by the war?—that they will agree to JEFF. DAVIS' proposition that the minority must rule?—or is the expression intended simply as a "glittering generality?" General, please explain.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

THE LOAN AND THE ARMY.

A large portion of the recent loan will be appropriated to the pay of the army.

SOLDIERS AS SERVANTS.

By an act of Congress passed in June last, an officer employing a soldier as a servant is subject to a reduction of his pay to the amount of the legal allowance for a servant or servants, and also the cost of the soldier to the Government. This provision was evidently intended to check an abuse of long standing and great magnitude, viz.: the withdrawal of soldiers from active duty for menial purposes. Therefore if an officer enjoys the luxury of a soldier for his servant, he has to pay the entire expense out of his own pocket. In cases where civilians are employed by those who are allowed servants, this rule does not apply. Many of the officers have just been made aware of the provision of the new law and its practical application to them is a matter of surprise and an unlooked-for deduction of their pay.

THE RECENT CAPTURES.

Gentlemen connected with naval affairs say the English blockade-runners *Elsie* and *A D Vance*, recently captured, together with their cargoes, are worth probably half a million dollars. The officers and sailors who seized these prizes will therefore realize handsome dividends. The officers of the *Vance* said she was captured only because of the bad coal on board. The obstruction of the Weldon Railroad by our army prevents the supply of a better article to the blockade-runners.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Fifty-one rebel deserters from ANDERSON'S division, who recently came into our lines, arrived here today, on the mailboat from City Point. They say a large number of rebel troops are anxious to desert.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

From accounts received, it appears the Army of the Potomac is unusually healthy, and the hospitals contain but few patients.

SENTENCES COMUTED.

The sentences of four privates connected with New-York and Maine regiments, convicted of desertion, have been comuted to punishment at the Dry Tortugas, instead of being shot to death.

Serious Riot in Camden, N. J.

NEGROES AND WHITE MEN IN COLLISION.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 12.

A riot, which threatened serious consequences, took place on Friday night in South Camden, (Knight's Point.) The origin of the trouble seems to have been as follows: In an ale house on Spruce-street, a party of men were drinking in the early part of the evening, when some colored men came in and called for drinks. The white men raised objection against the negroes being allowed to drink at the same bar with them, and a fight followed.

The colored men were driven to their homes in the immediate neighborhood, where they were followed by the men from the bar-room. The blacks shut themselves in their houses and barricaded the doors. The white men following them up, attacked them in their intrenched position, and in some cases broke open the doors, maltreating the negroes inside. The negroes now took to the roofs of the houses, and, armed with shot guns and stones, fired upon the crowd below.

The police were soon on the ground, but were utterly unable to quell the riot. The Mayor of Camden was sent for, and, reaching the scene late in the evening, he gathered together all the police he could muster, and got a number of citizens to act as special aids.

The fire bells were rung—the firemen of Camden hurried to the spot, and the Mayor, after sending away a sufficient number of them to take home their apparatus, detailed the others to act as special policemen. Search was made for the rioters; the houses of the blacks were explored, and several of the persons who had fired the shots were captured. These were some eight or ten persons who were seriously wounded, but none are believed to have been fatally injured.

Nine persons were arrested, two of whom are whites. One of the rioters is a young mulatto woman, named ELIZABETH MITCHELL. This woman struck Officer CHARLES GILBERT over the head with a porter-bottle, inflicting quite an ugly-looking wound. Officer WM. A. HAWKINS was also badly hurt about the head by a brick thrown by one of the rioters. The names of the rioters arrested are as follows: William Hamilton, George Simpson, Joseph Gibbs, Philip Gibbs, John Williams, Henry Gray, John Laws, Elizabeth Mitchell, Jackson Price (white) and Richard Fellows, a white boy.

A young man by the name of HUMPHREYS was shot in the wrist, and two negroes are also reported to have been wounded.

By midnight things had got pretty well quieted down, but a strong police force, with some of the Home Guard, was kept on during the night and yesterday.

Washington Territory to the President.

From the Washington Republican.

We have been favored with the following official dispatch from Washington Territory, it being the first sent over the telegraphic wires from the capital of that Territory. It speaks for itself:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington, 2 P. M., Sept. 8, 1864:

[*From Executive Office*, 1864.]

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OLYMPIA, Sept. 7.

His Excellency A. Lincoln:

MY DEAR SIR: Washington Territory this day sends her first telegraphic dispatch, greeting yourself, Washington City and the whole United States with our sincere prayer to Almighty God that His richest blessings, spiritual and temporal, may rest upon and perpetuate the whole of our beloved country; that His omnipresent power may bless her, and defend the President of the United States, our brave army and navy, our Congress and every department of the National Government forever. In behalf of Washington Territory, WM. PICKERING, Governor of Washington Territory.

Departure of the Italian Frigate Re Don Luigi di Portogallo.

At noon yesterday the steamer *Shultz* conveyed a number of prominent gentlemen from the foot of Cedar-street, to the *Re Don Luigi di Portogallo*, (lying off Quarantine,) a first-class war frigate built in this port by the eminent American ship-builder Mr. W. H. WEBB, for the Italian Government. The vessel is a sister-ship to the *Re de Italia*, which left our harbor several months ago. She is a model of naval architecture, has the double power of steam and sail, and can make the extraordinary speed of twelve knots an hour without difficulty. She is an iron-plated frigate—though at this time she is only cuirassed to the water-line with 4½-inch plates. The remainder of her plating, which was aboard will be put on the sides of the ship when she arrives in Italian waters.

She had on board coal and provisions for three months, and a considerable quantity of war materials, for our naval depot in Italy—including a Dahlgren gun of 11-inch calibre. Her length is 265 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet; tonnage, 5,000 tons. Her engines were built at the Morgan Iron-Works, of the best materials, in their best manner. The engine is very powerful, having a cylinder of 84 inches width, 45 inches stroke. She has six boilers, and a wheel that can make from fifty to sixty revolutions a minute. She was in excellent trim, with "a place for everything and everything in its place." The decks were as clean as scrubbed dressers. It is not a matter of surprise that so much care is taken with the vessel, for she cost the Italian Government nearly two millions of dollars, and could not be built now for less than two millions and a half of our currency. After due preparation and heaving the anchor, four stout men took hold of the wheel; the pilot placed himself in front of them; the Lieutenant, from his post on the bridge, gave orders through his speaking trumpet, and the floating castle "walked the waters like a thing of life." The wind blew hard from the North and the sea was rough, but she swam on steadily without making any perceptible vibrations. When about twenty miles distant from the port our little steamer ran alongside of her and the builder with his guests left the Italian ship, giving three hearty cheers for her officers and crew and receiving three hearty cheers in response.

The graceful and beautiful war-ship, with her flag of red, white and green, her plume of white smoke, her masts quivering in the wind, and her symmetrical hull, formed a picture fit for the pencil of an artist.

A collation from the Astor House was provided for the guests on board of the steamer, and when justice had been done to the viands, short and spicy remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. W. H. Webb, Mr. Hiram Barney, Judge Daly, Gen. Van Vliet, Capt. Comstock, Capt. Ezra Nye, Mr. Geo. W. Blunt, Mr. Casali, Editor of the *Eco d'Italia*; Mr. G. D. Munn, of the *Scientific American*; Prof. Gardner and others. The party returned to the city before sundown, without any misadventure, delighted with the trip and the profuse hospitality to which they were invited. The Italian vessel is commanded by Count EUGENIO, with a staff of fourteen officers, and about one hundred and fifty men under his command. The full compliment of the vessel is 660, officers and men.

There were many expressions of sorrow that such a splendid ship-of-war should go to a foreign Government at this time; and many expressions of pride that American shipbuilders were capable of constructing such magnificent ships.

We may add that the idea of building in this country the two iron-plated vessels-of-war which have been constructed by Mr. WEBB, is due to the late illustrious and liberal Italian statesman, Count CAVOUR. The signing of the contract was one of the last acts of the Count's life. Thus the great man who conceived and secured the unity of Italy, left behind him the powers and forces to defend and perpetuate that unity.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—A small boy, about four and a half years old, the son of Mr. JAMES O'ROURKE, the Superintendent of the floating hospital *Florence Nightingale*, fell from her deck overboard on Sunday morning and was drowned. A reward of $100 will be paid for the recovery of his body on application to Dr. J. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer at Quarantine. He was stout built, dark hair and eyes, a scar on the lower lip; was dressed in light-colored pants, calico shirt, morocco shoes and white socks

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB

Large Meeting of the Friends of the Union Nominations.

Speeches by Messrs. Horace Greeley, Ethan Allen and James Haggerty.

Last evening the rooms of the Central Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, were crowded with a patriotic and enthusiastic audience, who had assembled to indorse the Union nominations.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who introduced, as the first speaker of the evening,

HON. ETHAN ALLEN.

Mr. ALLEN expressed his regret that by the absence of the champion of freedom, Mr. GREELEY, the programme was slightly changed. He said they were called again together to tell who was to be President for the next four years. Said he, we chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN four years ago, and I have yet to find the goo man who will not fight for him again. While the good ship UNION has work ed its way through this fearful cones ABRAHAM LINCOLN has stood steadily at the helm, [applause,] and I am satisfied from your applause that he will, by your consent and your votes, stand there there for the next four years. [Applause.] Who, he asked, began this war, but the South, and who shall cry enough? The South the ones who it began it. Slavery has been regarded as a curse by every Northern man for years past. Yet we have heard for years of the trials of the slave, and have heard the clanking of his chains, but we have listened to it quietly and without a word, because our chivalrous Southern brethren demanded it. The Fugitive Slave Law was passed, and again the North bowed to the South, and every Northern man made a slave-hunter. In Boston, a fugitive slave was sent by Federal soldiers back to the South, yet we listened to it quietly. JOHN BROWN was actuated by a high and noble principle, and he with his little force of only seventeen men made the entire Commonwealth of Virginia tremble. When the South commenced this wicked war they had over fourteen thousand miles of territory; now they have only three thousand. Then they had a large and powerful army; now they have only the remnants of it and their last army is behind their earthworks. There is but one army they have which they can call intact, and that is Gen. LEE'S, but Gen. GRANT has even now his hand upon its throat. [Applause.] There is but one way for us to have peace and that is for the rebels to submit wholly and entirely as you and I do to the Constitution and the laws. If we violate them we are punished, and why, I ask, should the rebels enjoy greater privileges than we do. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance says neither one thing nor the other—it neither says war nor peace. It means nothing. ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S letter, on the contrary, has a meaning. It says to the rebels, in language not to be misunderstood, our terms of peace to you are your unconditional surrender. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a pure and patriotic man, and acting from pure love for his country. Every politician knows that as a political movement, the worst one he could make was the ordering of this draft. But he was actuated not by self-interests, but by the interests of his country. He knew that men were needed, and must be had to crush this rebellion, and without regard as to what effect it might have upon his reëlection, or any personal advantages, he ordered the draft to fill up the ranks of the Union Army, that they might march on to victory, and crush this terrible rebellion. Mr. ALLEN was very wellreceived, and frequently interrupted by applause. When he had finished speaking, the President introduced

MR. SOLOMONSON,

who sang, in excellent style, a patriotic Union song, and one which, judging from the applause of the audience, was thoroughly appreciated.

The President then introduced as the next speaker,

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

who said: We have had four years of civil war, fierce and sanguinary war, and we trust it is now about to culminate in peace. There are three different kinds of peace proposed, and I propose briefly to discuss them. The first is the Baltimore platform—that is to say, let the men who commenced the war stop fighting. Every prominent man among the rebels had sworn time and again fidelity to the Union; they had been educated at the expense of the Union—and all we require of them is, that they shall observe their oats and return to the Union and submit to its laws. That is a very easy way of settling the question. The Constitution and the laws are equal for them and for us, and both should obey them. He believed that the termination of this war cannot be kept off one month beyond the reëlection of the President. The only hope the rebels now have is in the success of those whom they esteem as their friends, and that hope keeps up their courage. If they thought ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to be reelected, they would believe that there was no hope for them, and would be willing to stop fighting and give up. They have been begging now at every foreign court, and it would certainly be more honorable for them, like the prodigal son, to come back to their father's house, than be as an appendage to any foreign power. Another mode of peace is to let the rebels have their own way, that is of course a dishonorable way, and one which could never bring a permanent peace, for no man, not even the Hon. BEN. WOOD could settle the line where to stop, and what their privileges were to be. No such thing is possible as making a permanent peace on such a platform. It is simply a peace fallacy. He knew that Gov. SEYMOUR, in March or April, 1861, had said he thought it advisable that they should adopt the Montgomery doctrine, and go in with the rebels. This is the style of men who are preaching peace. It is Slavery they mean and are working for when they say peace. The next proposed to discuss the new Democratic platform as put forth by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He did not believe MCCLELLAN would have put forth the same if SHERMAN had been beaten and driven back. The Baltimore platform is Union, peace and liberty. MCCLELLAN'S platform is Union, peace and Slavery. That is the difference. The first the rebels like; the second they do not. To-day there are two parties at the South. The Union party, crushed and stifled and the rebel party. Every man knows that to reëstablish Slavery is to reëstablish the rebels. Give us a free South Carolina and we have a loyal South Carolina. Now for the peace and safety of this country there must be no looking back in this contest. We must say to the sufferers we recognize your sufferings and your faithfulness, and we will stand by you. The fact remains that to reëstablish Slavery in any State is to reëstablish the rebels, and they would come back, not as conquered, but as conquerers. They now propose to make four or five little separate Confederacies in the Union, and so destroy it. Redeem the South from the base of Slavery and it will strengthen it greatly; will give them more Representatives in Congress, and will make them stronger than they ever were. And in years after they will look back and be thankful. No man ever saw a disunionist that he did not wish for it on account of Slavery. There is but one obstacle to the American Union, and that is Slavery; and he believed that a Union based on universal liberty to be the only safe and lasting Union. The Union soldier finds his only friend at the South to the negroes. The negroes always help the soldiers along, and we cannot afford to think nothing of our friends at the South and put them aside. Now, MCCLELLAN proposes to put aside four millions of these faithful blacks and conciliate their masters. That is not even good policy, for if we do so, why should not every negro say, I am now with my master, and if I must remain in bondage it is best for me to fight for him, but if, on the contrary, they know they are fighting for their liberty, they will fight for us. To-day if we were to tell Europe that we were fighting to reëstablish Slavery we would not have as many friends as there are negroes in Vermont. We are determined to put down Slavery and restore the Union. By that platform we will stand and by that sign we shall conquer. He closed by expressing the wish and the hope that the day was not far distant when the people might again assemble in their halls to congratulate themselves on the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Mr. GREELEY was enthusiastically received, and at the close of his speech was heartily cheered.

The President then announced that he had just received a telegram from Bangor, Me., announcing a great Union victory. The announcement was received with deafening cheers. After which the President introduced

MAJ. JAMES HAGGERTY,

who made a most excellent and patriotic speech, handling the peace men without gloves, and showing up their inconsistencies very clearly. His speech was the most witty of the evening, and elicited the hearty applause of his audience in many of his points, especially those showing the peculiar trait of the Irish character were well taken, and were well received. After he had closed the audience joined in a grand Union chorus, after which the meeting adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES TO AUG. 31 BY THE AMERICA.

The Political and Military Situation Reviewed.

The Adoption of a Peace Policy by the Democrats Declared Inevitable.

Revival of the Slave-Trade on the African Coast.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on Aug. 31, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *City of Manchester* and *Virginia* arrived on Aug. 27.

The *Bremen* and *Africa* arrived Aug. 28.

The *Hibernian* arrived Aug. 30.

A dispatch dated Southampton, Aug. 30, states that the American steamer *J. T. Wright* was lost, no date, in the China Sea.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SITUATION.

A MILITARY AND POLITICAL REVIEW.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

A general survey of the events in America reveals nothing so distinctly as the incapacity of either belligerent to prevail against the other. At every point one commander is held in check by another, and neither can obtain any decisive advantage. In the Shenandoah Valley the Confederates assume the initiative and make occasional raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, but they are nevertheless compelled to retire at intervals by the advance of a Northern force. In the vicinity of Richmond, where the main armies of the belligerents are engaged, the Federals represent the invaders, but are absolutely incompetent to accomplish the object of the invasion. They can scarcely be said even to occupy the Confederate army, for LEE dispatches whole divisions of his troops to the North or to the South, wherever they may be wanted, with perfect unconcern. On the other hand, GRANT cannot be driven away. He still hovers about Richmond in force enough to pounce upon each point after another, though to little purpose, and if he has failed of success he stubbornly refuses to acknowledge his failure. Exactly the same deadlock recurs at Atlanta. SHERMAN cannot take the place, but HOOD cannot compel him to relinquish the attempt. Even at Mobile, where it might have been expected that the result would have been more promptly determined one way or the other, the same suspense prevails. Admiral FARRAGUT halts in mid-victory. He effects an entrance into the harbor and destroys the Confederate flotilla, but when we look for intelligence of his further operations we find nothing but an official report of the operations previously reported. In the whole of this vast field of war there is not a single point at which events even promise to be decisive. At Richmond LEE is as much master of the situation as ever; at Atlanta HOOD is rather gaining than losing; at Mobile Admiral FARRAGUT finds that his chief work is yet to be done.

We have recapitulated these facts in order to apply them, if possible, to the elucidation of political movements in the North. It is now clear that whereas the Confederates are as unanimous as ever to their resolution to resist, the Federals are no longer of the same mind as to the continuance of the attack. There is a strong party desirous of raising the great question of peace or war at the approaching Presidential election. From the description which has been given of their policy, it is obvious that they are not unprepared to accept the condition of peaceful separation from the South if nothing better can be done. The resolution is disguised under a proposal for a general convention at which the question may be discussed, but as it is known that the South will insist on independence, those who commence a parley with this conviction must necessarily be prepared to surrender. Now the question to be asked at this moment is what will be the effect of such events as we witness on the views of the contending parties? The answer will give the Confederates two chances against one. A battle may be either won, or lost, or drawn. If the Federals win—if GRANT takes Richmond, SHERMAN Atlanta, and FARRAGUT Mobile,—we may anticipate that the peace party will be discouraged, and their opponents enabled to prosecute the war. If, however, the Confederates win, and the Federals experience any signal disaster, the war party will be overpowered, while a similar result would probably follow even if neither party won and things remained exactly as they are. This is the strong point in favor of the South. If they can only prevent the balance from being turned decisively against them, the advantage of the campaign will be theirs.

In this event we cannot but anticipate important consequences in the Northern States. It may be admitted that what these may be is at present a matter of conjecture, but it appears impossible to imagine that the impending election will not raise the great issue of peace or war in some shape or other. Nobody can well anticipate that Mr. LINCOLN would be reëlected without a contest, or that the contest could be otherwise than desperate. But a desperate contest implies conflicting principles, and Mr. LINCOLN'S principles have been distinctly pronounced. His policy, as at present avowed, is war—war "to the bitter end," and it is on the party professing similar views that he has hitherto relied for support. But this adoption of the war on the part of one political section, leaves the other with no alternative but to adopt, in some shape or other, a policy of peace. It may be transformed or concealed under various disguises, but to this end it must come at last. Whoever condemns President LINCOLN'S policy must virtually condemn the war. It is vain to talk of the prosecution of the war on better military principles or a more skillful plan. All plans and all principles have now been tried. Every General has had his chance in turn, and all have failed alike. MCCLELLAN'S scientific caution fared no better than GRANT'S invincible obstinacy, except that under the former commander there were not so great a sacrifice of life. That the war has been wasteful beyond all precedent is perfectly true, and if exceptions were taken to the prodigality with which blood and treasure have been lavished, they might doubtless be sustained. But though the war might have been managed more cheaply, we do not see how it could have been conducted more vigorously. No Minister could have raised more men than Mr. STANTON, or more money than Mr. CHASE. No Chief of the Republic could have kept "pegging away" at the war more indefatigably than President LIN

to reinforce Mobile. The Confederate accounts of the attack on that port are now confirmed from Federal sources, and we are able to form a better conception of the operations. They bear a great resemblance to the operations before Charleston. It would appear that a force was landed on Dauphin Island, at the mouth of the harbor, in the rear of Fort Gaines, just as a Federal force was landed on an island in the rear of Fort Wagner at Charleston. The reduction of Fort Gaines appears to have been effected by this force as in the parallel instance at Charleston, and the Federal fleet is described as having only engaged Fort Morgan. Admiral Farragut is said to have boldly run up under short range, and to have silenced the fort by a tremendous fire of grape and canister. His success was so complete that every ship in his squadron seems to have escaped, the monitor which was lost having been sunk by a torpedo, and not by the fort. The severest struggle seems to have been with the little Confederate fleet inside the harbor. Three of these were soon disposed of, but a single ram, the *Tennessee*, is said to have engaged the whole Federal fleet, which consisted of eighteen frigates and monitors, for an hour and a half, surrendering at last only when disabled in her rudder and in danger of being run down by a "combined movement." If this be true, it is one of the most gallant actions of the war, and we shall look with great interest for a description of the vessel which could achieve such a result. The account of the loss on both sides makes the action appear still more extraordinary. The Confederates are said to have lost 300 men, principally prisoners, in two of the captured vessels, while the Federals lost 250, who must be all killed and wounded. We have no further news, except that the Federals are said to be marching by land to flank the city. This is, no doubt, its principal danger. The Federals are, probably, no nearer the capture of the city by the occupation of Dauphin Island and Forts Gaines and Powell than they were to the capture of Charleston after the occupation of Fort Wagner. But the case would be very different if they could attack the city by land also; and the necessity of guarding against such an attack may have a considerable effect upon the operations before Atlanta.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It has been announced in your columns that Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, has been selected as the spot in which the opposite end of the Atlantic wire is to be landed on the American coast.

It is stated there that this decision is mainly due to the advice of Capt. ORLEBAR, R. N., the officer in charge of the Admiralty coast survey, who has no doubt chosen the best place according to the views of the committee as transmitted to him.

The importance of this undertaking will, nevertheless, I trust, permit a few remarks upon the principles which may have guided the selection of this site.

I submit that under all circumstances, the end of this wire ought to be as little exposed as possible to the friction of the sea beach, and should, moreover, be placed completely under our control and safe guardianship.

The first desideratum is not attained in Perican, Trinity Bay, where the water gradually shoals to the land. Nor is the second and most important of the two—for the place, far away to the northward of civilization, (the fishing hamlets excepted,) could be attacked any night by the smallest gunboat, and the end of the wire, of a value beyond all description in the event of Canadian difficulties, or indeed of any other important war, be utterly and easily destroyed.

Both bjects may, however, be attained, if the end of the cable be taken to the capital city, St. Johns. The water round the coast there is fathoms deep at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, and the entrance of the perfect little harbor, at spots where ships never anchor, is almost impregnable now, and with very outlay may be made so absolutely.

Masses of ice about Newfoundland are the greatest evils to be dreaded. Icebergs sometimes, though rarely, ground along the coast near St. John's in their slow passage southward. In laying the cable, these spots, which are well known, can be easily avoided.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 25. R. E. McCREA, Lieut.-Col., R. A.

OUR FINANCES.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. W. STUART.

Mr. W. STUART, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, under date of Feb. 23, attempted an abstract of Mr. CHASE'S report, which appears in the last published Blue Book. In the course of his statement he says:

"So far the measures adopted for raising the required loans have been certainly ingenious, and, on the whole, successful, if immediate wants and convenience are to be considered, without reference to future liabilities. Nearly one-half of the loans already contracted may be said to have been raised by the issue of paper money, the extraordinary influx of which has to a great extent enabled the public to take the other half, as preferable, from its bearing interest, to the retention of non-interest-bearing notes. The exchange of these notes for bonds is therefore very popular; and as the notes thus return into the hands of the Government and thence again into circulation, their exchange may be several times repeated, although, probably, each time in a smaller proportion, or realizing less from increasing depreciation. After various fluctuations, caused sometimes by extravagant speculations and their consequent panics, and at other times by the news of victories or disasters from the seat of war, the depreciation has latterly averaged about 50 per cent, as compared with the value of gold. (By the latest accounts the depreciation amounted to within a fraction of 60 per cent.) In the meantime, and notwithstanding that such a depreciation represents a corresponding increase in the amount of duties charged upon imports, those duties being exclusively payable in specie, the increase of imports has latterly required a continuous exports of specie, and the abundance of the harvests of last year in Europe renders it unlikely that the balance of trade can for some time to come be in favor of the United States. Specie must, therefore, become more and more scarce, and the United States Government will find increasing difficulty in continuing to pay the interest required for the debt in specie, as stipulated."

In commenting upon the document the *Times* says:

"Mr. STUART speaks of the small proportion which the sums raised by taxation bear to those raised by loans. The estimates for 1864 and 1865 respectively count upon receiving £32,082,022, or about one-fifth of the expenditure, for the former, and £41,273,099, or somewhat less than one-fourth of the expenture, for the latter year. Although Congress has done something for the raising of larger sums by Customs' duties, it is doubtful if anything like £41,000,000 sterling will be raised by taxation in 1865. As in 1863, the internal revenue and the income tax together, which were estimated by Mr. CHASE to produce £19,033,664, produced in reality only £8,034,063, we may expect that the sanguine anticipations of the late Minister will prove illusory, and that the deficiency will have to be added to the vast figures which will represent the debt of 1865. The conclusions from all this must be deduced by intending investors for themselves. The question is, what are the chances that a country which, in a war declared to be for all it holds dear, raises a mere per centage of its expenditure by taxation will tax itself heavily to pay foreign creditors whom it knows to have taken advantage of its necessities to obtain an inordinate interest for their money."

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.

From the London Times (City Article) Aug. 2.

Letters from Frankfort say: "Our market has decided, for the present, received enough of American bonds." The sale of the parcels brought by the last steamers has been practicable only at a reduction of 2 per cent. from the New-York prices, and the Amsterdam market seems to be in a similar condition, orders for sale from that quarter having been transmitted to Frankfort. The bonds already held, however, are in comparatively strong hands, so that a speculative panic is avoided.

SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA.

From the Liverpool Albion.

The seizure of the *Georgia* does not take us by surprise. During her stay on the Mersey the officers of the *Niagara* made no secret of the fact that they had instructions to seize her. Her owner had a hint to that effect, but, having perfect confidence in the *bona fide* purchase of the vessel, and her registration at the Custom-house, he disregarded the threat. Indeed, if all reports are correct, he instructed his Captain not to avoid the *Niagara*, should the vessels meet at sea. The assertions which have been made that the *Georgia* was intended for blockade running or a Confederate cruiser, have not an atom of truth in them. She was purchased from the Confederate agent in Liverpool through CURRY, KENNARD & Co., duly registered, altered into a passenger steamer, and was chartered to carry mails from Lisbon to a Portuguese port. At the time of her seizure she had on freight several hundred tons of coal for Portuguese account, for the loss of which, it is said, compensation is now claimed by the shippers. Whatever legal questions may arise from the seizure, the *Georgia*, as a *ruse*, is perfectly clear from suspicion of aiding or abetting the Confederates, and we believe that on Friday he took the opportunity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer being in Liverpool to lay the whole case before him. Numerous rumors have been current on 'Change since the seizure, which we give for the benefit of those who wish to hear all sides of the question. When the fact of the seizure first became known, it was asserted that the original register of the *Georgia*, alias the *Japan*, had never been cancelled, and that the gentleman who purchased her from the builders only gave the Confederate commander a bill of sale; that at the time she was committing depredations on Northern commerce she was the property of a British merchant; that Earl RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS, the American section from seizure, that Earl RUSSELL did promise protection; and so on *ad infinitum*. Such are the current rumors, but we have every reason to discredit them.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Manchester *Guardian*, of Aug. 30, gives the following description of the state of the cotton market, under the influence of the various reports concerning the possibility of peace in America:

"On Monday last the people were led to expect by the usual indications that some recovery from the dullness of several preceding weeks must be commencing. Next day the hopeful feeling was reversed by the Niagara letter of the *Times* correspondent, which, by holding out a prospect of peace, gave renewed force to the general want of confidence in the prices of cotton and cotton products. At once all classes of buyers held back more decidedly than ever; and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were days of greater stagnation than had been known either in the present or the last month, each succeeding day being rather worse than the preceding one. Yesterday, however, the war news was favorable to the Federal cause, and was not regarded as balanced by the movement in New-York against the reelection of President LINCOLN. The effect is a weakening of the opinion that the contest is near its end, and that prices are approaching a fall. The sales of cotton in Liverpool are increased; and the tone among the sellers and buyers of yarn and cloth on our Exchange is more cheerful, but any increase of business or of offers is very small. During the three days of depression spinners and manufacturers at large were taking rather lower prices for almost any small parcels they sold than would have been accepted last week. Perhaps they are now recovering a little more of steadiness. It is pretty certain, however, that spinners and manufacturers, as well as their customers, have a settled persuasion that it is their only safe policy so to act as not to accumulate stocks. This shows itself very strikingly in the effects produced upon them by slight variations in American intelligence."

THE TROUBLES IN EGYPT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

The difference existing between the Egyptian Government and the United States Consulate, alluded to in my last letter, has not yet been settled. It appears from reliable information, that the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Constantinople highly disapproved the Consul's conduct in the matter, which is likely to terminate by his being dismissed from office. His Highness the Viceroy has very properly refused to entertain any further negotiations with the Consul. Meantime, the new Consul-General arrived here yesterday per Austrian Lloyd steamer, and has received the visit of His Excellency CHIARE PACHA, from whic we may augur a speedy and satisfactory termination of the difficulty.

[Telegrams of later date than the above announce the final adjustment of the dispute.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Helena *Guardian* says: It is reported that the Slave trade has been carried on very briskly for some time past by means of steamers of such a class that our cruisers have no chance of catching them. One steamer of 900 tons has got away three times, each time well laden with negroes. The barracoons are full.

On Monday, Aug. 29, her Majesty and the royal family left Windsor for Balmoral.

The *Royal Alfred*, screw frigate, is expected to be launched about October 15, when she will be armor-plated.

The Prince and Princess of Hesse left London for the Continent on Saturday.

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris of Aug. 27, asserts that the Prince of Wales will visit Stockholm, and subsequently, perhaps, St. Petersburgh and Paris. The Crown Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, has arrived at the Palais Royal. To morrow he will be at St. Cloud, where he will visit the camps at Chalons. The Prince will remain at the camp eleven days, and afterward return with the Emperor to Paris.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says;

"It appears that the matrimonial alliance between Prince HUMBERT and a daughter of Prince MURAT, which rumors assigned to the zealous officers of the Empress has fallen to the ground, and that the report of a demand having been actually made for the hand of the Princess, or on the point of being made with prospect of success, was an exaggeration.

The Emperor and Prince HUMBERT will not leave for Chalons until Aug. 30.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says:

"Money was plentiful in Paris, and was offered under the bank rate during the week."

Although this is the dead season of the year, the Paris fradesmen are in general well imployed.

The remarkable abundance of fruit has caused a greater quantity to be preserved than usual.

There was a better demand for wheat in the provincial markets.

At present the corn crops throughout France may be considered safe, and farmers are beginning to thrash their wheat.

The stock of flour is considerable in the Paris stores, while the demand is limited.

Broker's flour is quoted 50f. the sack.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 35 centimes.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Vienna general correspondent of Aug. 29, says:

"The Conference, which was to be held to-day, has been adjourned, probably because the Danish plenipotentiaries are still awaiting several necessary documents."

The *Presse* says:

"Up to the present the Conference has been occupied solely with the territorial question. It has been resolved to appoint a committee as soon as possible for the regulation of the frontier line."

A telegram from Vienna, of Aug. 27, says:

"No sitting of the Conference took place to-day, and the next is appointed for Monday. The Danish plenipotentiaries are M. DE QUADE and Col. NAUMANN, with Baron GULDENCROW, and Capt. BILLE as Secretaries. The Danish financial interests will be represented by State Councillor FENGER, assisted by other financiers."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The semi-official Berlin *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in reference to a declaration of the Danish Finance Minister, made in Thursday's sitting of the Folksthing, says: "Only on the supposition of the loyalty and absence of reservation on the part of the Danish Cabinet in signing the peace preliminaries, were the German Powers prepared to accede to the conditions of the treaty."

A telegram from Vienna, of Aug. 28, says: "The Prussian Ambassador at this Court has received a note from Her Von BISMARK, in reference to Austria and the Zollverein. Having first discussed the expressed desire of Austria to modify her relations with the Zollverein, the Minister proceeds to state that Prussia is willing to enter upon the subject, and that negotiations can be opened at Berlin as soon as the Austrian Government is prepared to treat.

A telegram from Copenhagen of Aug. 26 says: "In to-day's sitting of the Reichsrad, the President of the Council solemnly declared that at the peace negotiations, the Government would endeavor to protect the interests of the Schleswigers, both as to their national and political rights. The declaration was received with general applause by the whole assembly."

A dispatch from Munich of Aug. 25 says: "Herr Von BISMARK, who has arrived here, was engaged in discussing important negotiations with the Minister of State, both yesterday and to-day. He left this evening."

The official *Botarische Zeitung*, of Aug. 28, in an article upon the intended interview between the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, says:

"We hail this meeting with joy, since it proves not only the existence of an amicable and kindred feeling, but also affords a hope that the hearts of the two monarchs will be drawn together by a mutual desire to further the interests of Germany. Many a dark cloud which still overshadows our horizon may vanish before this royal meeting. In such interviews of German Princes distrust and ill-feeling must disappear, however deeply those feelings may be rooted in the minds of the people."

The *News Preussische Zeitung* says:

"There can be no question of a withdrawal of the troops even from Jutland, before the definitive conclusion of peace. The return of all Prussian troops from the Duchies is, therefore, far less to be expected."

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin of Aug. 29, says: "According to intelligence received here arrests continue at Trent and in Venetia. It is rumored that the police have discovered depots of arms, munitions and tricolored flags."

TUNIS.

Advices from Tunis of Aug. 21, says: "It is officially announced that fourteen of the tribes have made their submission. Private letters state, however, that forty tribes are still in insurrection, and that several chiefs who had manifested a wish for peace had been killed. A chief, who signed conditions of peace, was obliged to take refuge in Tunis.

Disturbances continue at Aisa and Sousse. Most of the tribes demanded the dismissal of KASNADAR. Advices from Algeirs state that the expedition sent out against the assassins of M. MOLLARD and EHNELLES, have been instructed to drive the insurgent population from Telk. Fresh fires have taken place in the forests of the Province of Constantine.

TURKEY.

The difficulties which have arisen between Turkey and Montenegro, in reference to the frontier, have been satisfactorily arranged by a mixed commission.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, of Aug. 26, says:

"Queen Isabella the reconciliation of the Bourbon of Mexico, has arrived here and left for La Granja. He is the bearer of letters announcing to Her Spanish Majesty the accession of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to the Mexican throne.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Persian Gulf telegraph cable is broken.
Gray Shirtings and Mule Twist active.
Cotton in good demand.
Exchange on London, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to Liverpool for Cotton, 55s.
Money lighter.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Aug. 8.

Gray Shirtings and Mule Twist firm.
Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, July 20.

Gray Shirtings and Silk unchanged.
Exchange on London, 7s. 2½d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERIAL.

Times' city article of Tuesday says:

"The English funds opened at Saturday's prices, but at the close of business the market receded an eighth without any assigned cause. Consols closed at 89½@89. The discount demand at the bank was moderate. In the Stock Exchange money was abundant at 4@5 ₩ cent. There were no gold operations at the bank. The *Shannon* from the West Indies has brought £1,469,000.

Confederate Loan unaltered, 77@79.

In American Securities Panama Railroad Second Mortgage advanced 1, and Illinois Central paid-up shares declined ½.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. BOND & Co., merchants, with liabilities of £60,000.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Aug. 30.

The English funds opened quiet, but at the close of business there was a fall of ¼ ₩ cent. The main cause of this adverse movement consisted in a conjecture that Mr. GLADSTONE will find it necessary, in order to prevent the March Exchequer Bills from being paid in for revenue next month, either to raise their rate of interest from 3 to 4 ₩ cent., or to fund a portion of them, or make an exchange from Stock to Exchequer Bills on behalf of the Savings Banks.

Consols closed at 89¼@¾.
Confederate Loan, 78 to 79, or a half lower.
French Rentes, 66f. 35 cent mes.
Erie Shares, paid up, improved ¾.
Virginia 6s and Illinois Central, ordinary, declined 1 each, and do. paid up, a further 1.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUG. 29 AND 30.

The demand has improved and sales for the two days amount to 13,000 bales, 4,000 on speculation and export. American advanced ¼d. ₩ lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—AUG. 30.

Wheat may be quoted at 1d.@2d. ₩ cental lower. Flour neglected and the turn lower. Indian Corn in request, with a large quantity offering, was rather lower. Mixed American 30s.

LONDON CORN MARKET—AUG. 29.

The Market was dull and prices unaltered.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—AUG. 30.

Sugar extremely dull; Coffee unaltered; Tallow firm at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept 30—Evening.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Bacon quiet. Lard firm and holders demand an advance. Butter firm. Tallow firm. PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Ashes dull. Linseed Oil firmer. Resin—No sales. Spirits Turpentine inactive. Petroleum steady at 2s. 2d. for Refined.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Union State Convention of Tennessee.

The Union State Convention which has been in session at Nashville, Tenn., for some days past, on Thursday put the following electoral ticket in nomination:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Horace Maynard, of Knoxville.
William H. Wisener, of Bedford.

FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

Col. R. C. Crawford, of Greene.
Col. L. C. Houk, of Anderson.
Dr. John C. Everett, of Meigs.

FOR MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

J. O. Shackleford, of Montgomery.
E. H. Gibbs, of Wayne.
Col. Wm. B. Stokes, of De Kalb.

FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

Almond Case, of Obion.
W. A. Fitch, of Shelby.

The following resolutions were adopted, among others, by the convention:

Resolved, That as a means of ascertaining the qualifications of the voters, the registers and officers holding the elections may examine the parties upon oath touching any matter of facts, and should be required to take and subscribe to the following oath, viz. Said oath being *prima facie* evidence subject to the disapproved by other testimony.

OATH.

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies, that I am an active friend of the Government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States, that I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the United States, that I sincerely rejoice in the triumphs of its armies and navies, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies and of all armed combinations in the interest of the so-called Confederate States, that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms, until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the national Union, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends, and further that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation, so help me God.

Resolved, That the offices of the State of Tennessee should be filled by none but truly loyal men, the unfaltering friends of the National Union, and that all doubtful men should be at once removed from office.

Resolved, That we do cordially approve and indorse the policy and course of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON as Military Governor of the State.

Ohio.

—A friend writing to Col. R. B. HAYES, Union candidate for Congress in the Second District, Hamilton County, Ohio, suggested that he procure a furlough to take the stump. That officer replied as follows:

"Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I will do no such thing."

—Ex-Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD has taken the stump for Mr. LINCOLN in Ohio.

—The following is the official notice announcing VALLANDIGHAM'S withdrawal from the canvass:

The appointments heretofore made for Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM are withdrawn.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Democratic State Central Com.
F. JAEGER, Secretary.

—Gen. R. C. SCHENCK has been renominated for Congress in the Third District of Ohio, (VALLANDIGHAM'S.) Gen. SCHENCK is one of the strong men of Ohio, and will be triuphantly reelected, VALLANDIGHAM to the contrary notwithstanding.

Illinois.

The following is the Illinois Democratic State ticket:

For Governor—James C. Robinson, of Clark County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—S. Corning Judd, of Fulton County.
For Auditor—John Hise, of LaSalle County.
For Secretary of State—Wm. A. Turney, of Sangamon County.
For Superintendent of the Public Instruction—John P. Brooks, of Adams County.
For Treasurer—Alexander Starne, of Pike County.
For Representative in Congress at Large—James C. Allen, of Crawford County.

—In a speech delivered at an enthusiastic Union meeting held at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8, Gen. HARRIS thus defined "War Democracy:"

"My friends, I am a War Democrat. And I will tell you just what kind of a War Democrat I am. About the matter of this everlasting nigger, I do not care if I do happen to be found voting side by side with my Republican friends. That is a thing I care nothing at all about. But I will tell you what I do care about. I do care about the preservation of this Union. And when you ask me if I do not think we will have to fight a good while for it under ABE LINCOLN'S administration, I answer you that I am ready to fight for it. I will fight till my hair is white, and when I go down to my grave I will leave this war as a legacy to my son, and charge him in like manner to transmit it to his son and his son's son, unless we have an honorable peace, upon the terms of submission by the South to the power of the Federal Government. This my friends, is War Democracy, as I understand it. I would to God this was the Democracy of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Maryland.

Hon WM. PRICE, U. S. District Attorney, of Baltimore, Md., has written a letter arguing in favor of Mr LINCOLN'S reelection. He says:

"Elect Mr. LINCOLN, and the South will understand it as significant of a determination of the people themselves, to prosecute the war with all their power, until the rebels are subdued, and the integrity of the Union reëstablished. The South will not be slow to interpret the result of the election, and they will the utter hopelessness of further resistence. And we shall have peace without further bloodshed, the only sort of peace which true men can permit themselves to contemplate.

—On Thursday a ballot was had for President, at the camp of the First Maryland Battery, Capt. [illegible] of Maryland Heights, which resulted in one hundred and one votes for President LINCOLN, and *ten* for MCCLELLAN.

Wisconsin.

—Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE, the hero of Port Hudson, who was nominated a few days ago by the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin, accepts the nomination as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.

John Nazro, Chairman:

I accept the nomination, with heartfelt thanks for the undeserved honor.

(Signed,) HALBERT E. PAINE.

Pennsylvania.

—The following were among the resolutions adopted at a Democratic meeting recently held in Monroe County, Penn.:

"That we are in favor of peace by an immediate cessation of hostilities, the convening of a National Convention, and the postponement of the approaching draft; and we do demand that this most unnecessary, most ineffectual, most devastating, bloody and most cruel war, shall be brought to a close.

That the policy of the war having had a fair trial for nearly four years, and having failed to bring us a single step nearer to the restoration of the Union, the Democrats of Monroe County insist that a policy of peace should now be adopted."

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: "An attempt has been made to create the impression that Mr. CHASE will not support Mr. LINCOLN, but is in some manner connected with a hostile movement that has not yet developed itself. Reports of this character do Mr. CHASE great injustice, and are totally at variance with the truth, as will shortly appear from the Ex-Secretary's own action. At no time has he occupied a position, entertained a purpose or uttered a sentiment that authorized such reports. He will give all his great influence to assist actively in electing Mr. LINCOLN."

—An immense Union ratification meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday night last. Hon. SIMON CAMERON presided, and made the following brief speech:

GENTLEMEN: It is a very high honor, indeed, to be called upon to preside over such a meeting as this. Such a sea of patriotic heads I never saw before, [Cheers.] Thousands and tens of thousands seem to be here to do honor to their country, or rather to save their country from destruction. This is a time for all good men to come together and help save the Union. [Cheers.] I thought, gentlemen, that at my time of life I should not be called upon to enter into the strife of politics. If this were a mere difference between partisans, between office-seekers, I should go my way, and let them fight it out themselves. But I believe now that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will decide whether we have a country or no. [Cheers.] It will decide not only whether the country is to be divided into two Governments, but whether it is to be divided into innumerable fragments. Therefore, I have come from my home to aid with you the great contest before us. I believe it is the duty of every man to give not only his time, but his talents, his labor, and, if it is possible, his money, to prevent bad men from getting possession of this country. I only rose, gentlemen, to thank you, and introduce to you others who will address you much better than I can. [Applause.]

—The Philadelphia *Age* is not all pleased with the "bolt" of the *News*, of this City. It says:

"In the New-York *Daily News*, of Saturday, appeared a remarkable article upon Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance. The position taken by that journal, if it were assumed by any considerable number of Democrats, would prove absolutely fatal to our success in November, and fatal, therefore, as we steadfastly believe, to our last hope of liberty, and our only prospect of Union. But an example so fraught with mischief and ruin, as that set in to-day, the *News*, *will not be followed at all.* We have toiled through many a vexatious day and weary night to marshal the party for this last struggle for liberty and law, and now that the firing has commenced, and we are in the face of the enemy, we shall neither strip off our uniform and run away, nor wonder off with our gun from the body of the army, to do a little ineffective shooting on our own account."

New-York.

—The following is Gen. Dix's letter to WARD HUNT, in which he declines to be regarded as a Gubernatorial candidate:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 3d inst., and thank you for your kind suggestion. I could not, however, accept the nomination for Governor if it were tendered to me. I am not, for that reason, the less earnest in my desire to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgement, by a steady and unwavering prosecution of the war. I am, my dear Sir,

Truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

WARD HUNT, ESQ.

New-Jersey.

—Gen. MCCLELLAN has adopted New-Jersey as his residence during the pending campaign, but the omen is a bad one. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates whom New-Jersey has heretofore put in the field, *e. g.*, SCOTT, FRELINGHUYSEN and DAYTON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 12, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	108⅜	100	Wyom. V. Coal	50
20,000	do	108¾	600	Erie Railway	106¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	109⅞	500	do	s25 106
1 000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅝	100	do	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s 10-40s R.	96½	100	do	b10 106¾
61,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	94	1500	Hud. River R.	115
20,000	do	93⅞	300	do	116⅛
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	111⅛	250	do	115⅜
5,000	do	111⅜	100	do	115⅝
6,000	Va. State 6s	60	100	do	b30 116¼
2,000	Mo. State 6s	65	600	Reading R.	130⅝
20,000	U. S. M. Cer	44	1200	do	130
20,000	do	43⅝	800	do	s10 130
10,000	do	43¾	400	do	130⅜
30,000	do	43	500	do	b30 131
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	100	Mil. & P. Du C	69
1,000	do	115	100	M. S. & N. I.	80¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. Sin. M	127	3000	do	80
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex	116	2100	do	b30 81
12,000	P., F. W. & C. 1M	95	900	do	s10 79⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold	222¾	400	do	79⅞
2,500	do	223	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	126¾
50	Fourth Nat Bank	92	300	do	126⅝
5000	Mo. 6s ls. to Pac R.	72	200	do	b10 126⅝
100	Cen. Coal Co	55	100	do	126⅞
100	do	56	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	110¾
200	Mariposa M. Co	4½		do	s 110¾
300	do	4¾	1100	do	2110¾
300	do	4¾	200	do	b10 110¾
100	do	4¾	1200	do	s30 110¾
300	do	b10 4¾	200	do	s30 110¾
100	do	s30 4¾	1200	Chic. & N. W.	58¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr	62	100	do	b30 61¾
600	do	62¾	100	do	b60 62
400	do	62¾	100	do	b30 61¾
200	do	62¾	1200	C. & N. W. Prf	84
100	do	b30 62¾	500	do	84¼
100	do	b10 62¾	100	do	b15 84¾
100	do	b5 62¾	1200	do	b30 85
100	do	s30 62¾	380	Cle. & Tol. R.	124
50	Quicksilv. M	81¾	900	do	s30 124¼
200	do	81¾	320	do	124¾
200	Atl. M. S. C	126	1300	Chic. & R. I. R.	101
300	do	1-7	100	do	b15 101¾
100	do	187⅝	100	do	102¾
100	do	188	100	do	103¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅛	100	do	b4 103¾
800	do	126	200	To. & Wab. R.	66¾
100	do	b30 126⅝	300	P. Ft. W. & Ch.	107⅜
200	do	126⅝	100	do	107⅝
200	do	s10 126	600	do	108
100	do	s30 126	100	do	s30 107⅞
100	do	126	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref	70
600	Mich. Central R.	132	200	do	b30 71
100	do	s10 132	60	Han. & St. J. R. Pref	45

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Ohio & M. C	41	230	M. S. & N. I. G	144⅜
10,000	do	40½	1000	Reading R.	126⅜
20,000	do	40	200	do	126¾
220	Cumb. Coal Pr, b18	61	500	do	127
300	do	60¾	300	do	127⅛
100	Quicksilv. Co	78	50	P., Ft. W. & C	109
200	N. Y. Cen. R	124⅞	100	do	106⅜
200	Erie Railway	106⅜	400	do	106⅝
800	do	106⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	131
300	do	106⅜	200	do	130⅜
200	do	s30 106⅜	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	109
300	Hudson R. R	117	400	do	109¼
500	do	s30 112	200	do	s30 109⅜
200	M. S. & N. I	79⅜	300	Chic. & N. W	59
1000	do	79	800	do	59
200	do	s30 79	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	82⅜
100	do	b30 80	600	do	82¾
160	Ill. Cen. R	s30 124⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	122⅜
200	do	124⅜	300	do	123
100	do	124⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	100
100	do	125	280	do	104⅜
100	do	s10 124⅜	200	do	104¼
100	do	s10 124⅜	100	do	104⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr	111⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	s 109¼
60,000	do	s3 111⅜	200	do	109
10,000	Am. Gold	216	300	do	s5 109⅜
13,000	do	s3 216	300	do	109⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	126⅛	100	do	109⅝
200	do	s3 126⅜	500	do	109⅝
400	Erie Railway	106⅜	300	Cle. & Tol. R.	123
600	do	106¾	500	do	123
800	do	106¾	900	Chi. & R. Island	105¾
400	do	104⅞	300	do	s3 106¾
240	do	104⅞	100	do	105¾
1700	do	104¾	500	do	106¾
400	do	b3 104¾	200	do	s30 105¾
1000	do	104⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	49⅜
200	do	b3 104⅞	400	do	50
1200	do	104	500	do	b3 50
100	Had. Riv. R. ex-d.	111⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	80
100	do	111⅞	100	do	s3 82⅜
200	do	b10 111⅞	400	do	82¾
200	do	111	100	do	s1 83¾
100	do	c 111	300	P., Ft. W. & C	106⅜
100	do	b3 111	400	do	106⅜
1000	Reading R	127	100	do	b3 106¾
200	do	s3 127⅛	100	do	106¾
600	do	126⅞	60,000	Ohio & M. C	41¾
700	M. S. & N. I. R	77⅛	24,000	do	s3 41
800	do	77⅜	16,000	do	41
600	do	77⅜	100	Cum. Coal	60⅝
500	do	77⅜	100	do	b3 60⅝
700	do	77⅜	100	do	bnw 60⅜
1100	do	77⅜	700	do	60⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	130⅝	400	do	s3 60⅝
900	Ill. Central	124⅜	200	Quick. M. Co	59¼
200	do	s3 124⅜	200	do	60
200	do	124⅝	200	Mariposa Min	c 40
100	do	b3 124⅜	700	do	40
200	do	s3 124⅜	200	do	s3 40
100	Canton Co	33¼	300	do	b3 40

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	s3 217	100	Mich. Cen. R	131
200	Erie R	104	300	M. S. & N. I	78¾
700	do	103⅝	400	do	78¾
100	do	s3 103⅝

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1.30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2.15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
North Mail.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12,

RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, ERMINE,
PERSIAN LAMB, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., &c.,

of their own importation and manufacture.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12,

A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK OF

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TARTAN PLAIDS, EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS, CRETONNES, FRENCH MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, (figured, striped and plain, all colors,) MOURNING DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,

Balmoral Skirts, Shirting Flannels, and Blankets, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins of all the best brands.

Also,

5 BALES YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNEL, all wool and heavy, from auction, at $1 a yard,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS
BERLIN SHAWLS, (long and square,)
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY

WILL OPEN, MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
300 LOTS OF
FRENCH AND SCOTCH
NEEDLE-WORKED GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BANDS,
RUFFLES,
CAMBRIC TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
NEW AND STYLISH GOODS, 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
FLOWERS, &c.

N. B.—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, NOW OPEN.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.,
Near Fourteenth-st.

ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND APPLIQUE

POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES,
CHANTILLY CAPES, COIFFURES
FLOUNCINGS,
BRIDAL VEILS, POINTES,
POINT FLOUNCINGS,
&c., &c.

Selected expressly for their retail sales,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 12,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1864.

SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, CASHMERES,
FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,
OTTAMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
WINSIES, DELAINES, &c., &c.

Forming the most elegant and attractive assortment yet offered of choice dress goods.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway,
and Tenth-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pine-apple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, Servant Cloths lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MOST COMPETENT seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady, or grown child: the advertiser wishes a comfortable home in a highly respectable family; if the above don't offer, would go out by the day to sew until suited in a permanent place; the best of references given. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as ladysmaid, understands hair dressing and is a good plain seamstress; has no objection to leave the City, has the best of City reference; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., for two days. Ring the middle bell.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS cook wants a situation in that capacity, having for many years filled the position, in all its varied departments, to the satisfaction of the parties by whom she has been employed, and by whom she has been furnished with superior references. Can be seen for two days at No. 641 3d-av., fourth door, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT American woman, as perfect cook; understands French, English and American cookery; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 393 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a dry goods or milliners' store; she has lately arrived from Ireland, in which country she was employed in the above-named business. Address W. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 284 West 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small private family; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 48 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, plain sewing; can work with a dressmaker and sew a little on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references; will go out by the day or week. Apply at No. 149 West 26th-st., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call as No. 79 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; can do chamberwork and waiting; wages $7. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good references given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all its branches, in a hotel or a private boarding-house. Apply or address No. 128 East 12d-st., between 2d and 3d aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, to go out by the day as dressmaker, or to do family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 278 8th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED BY A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., back basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands a little about hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 317½ West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Good references given. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, and a first-class cook—understands cooking in all its branches—a situation in a good private family; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 142 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in City or country, as cook and laundress; is a good washer and ironer, cook and baker; no objection to do chamberwork or housework; has best of references. Call at No. 37a 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 120 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family in the city, with good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 421 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; would assist in the washing. Has long and satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 136 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking; good reference. Can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 504 2d-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid and seamstress. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. City reference given. Call at No 124 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 738 3d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 19, A SITUATION as nurse and to wait on a lady; quick at the needle; is kind and attentive to children; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, FOR A boy 11 to 12 years of age, where a good moral influence will be exerted. Address E. B. STURGES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a good private family; she understands fluting, and can give the best City references. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PERson wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker, or all kinds of family sewing. Call, for one week, at No. 75 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and chambermaid; best City references given. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a private family or hotel, by a competent American woman. Address J. L. SCOTT, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN engagement to go out by the day or week at dressmaking; can cut and fit. Apply, for two days, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress; good references given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 11 4th-av.

AT MRS. WHITE'S, FORMERLY of the Church Home, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., families, boarding-houses and hotels supplied at short notice with Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, to out and fit, nurses, girls lately landed, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and useful men.

MALES.

WANTED.—THE CORRESPONDING AND MANaging clerk of a West India commission house now contemplating retiring from business, would like to get a situation in an importing and commission, or wholesale grocery house; has a thorough business training and a good education, and will give A No. 1 references. Address R. D., Box No. 1,071 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, in City or country; is a first-rate hand over horses, a good driver and groom; also an excellent farm hand; would turn his hand to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS long experience in the City, thoroughly understands the business; has five years' City reference; is a competent four-in-hand driver. Address N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS practical on grapes and greenhouse culture; willing to attend in every useful department; reliable reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 251 East 13th-st., or apply by note to JACOB SUNDAY, said number, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is sober, honest and obliging; won't object to City or country; has good reference for both. Address M. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman. No incumbrance. No objections to both going in the one family required. The country preferred. Address or call No 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands all about horses, harness and carriages; the best of City references can be shown. Address C. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale or retail store, as entry clerk or light porter; can write a good hand and keep accounts if required. Any commands addressed to J. C., Jersey City Post-office, shall be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITAUTION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who can give the best of long City reference. Address a note or make application to C. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and can produce the best of reference. Address H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last place; country preferred. Call for two days at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman (no incumbrance); both would live in one family if required; can give the best of reference. Address FEATHERSTONE, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant gardener; has ten years' experience in the business, and willing to make himself useful. Address, for 2 days, W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and driver. Good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY ABOUT 16, with a private family; would make himself generally useful about the house and stable. Address M. M. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman by a sober, industrious man; good City reference given. Address C. W. No. 156 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY; ONE NOT AFRAID of work. Apply to SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a Belgian Protestant man; ten years' City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3?25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—A HOTEL BOOKKEEPER.—A GOOD, steady, industrious single man, of middle age, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to give his whole attention to it, will find immediate employment at reasonable compensation, by applying at the Park Hotel, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts. Best of recommendations required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN FOR a place in the country, two hours from town; he must be a single man, American, Scotch or German, and bring the highest recommendations. Apply at 11½ o'clock this morning at the Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—IN A GREENHOUSE OUT OF TOWN, an industrious assistant, a single man, American, Scotch or German, thoroughly acoustomed to gardener's work, and with the best of character. Apply at 1 o'clock to F. L. INSLEY, No. 102 Walker-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a family of three persons. City reference required. Apply at No. 50 West 18th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOMAN, AS wet nurse, whose child is from 4 to 7 months old; she must have good recommendations and be willing to travel. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2 at No. 31 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADIES' MAID AND seamstress; one who understands hairdressing and dressmaking; German, Italian, Spanish or French preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 147 East 13th-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, one chambermaid and one nurse. Call at No. 155 West 47th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBURG & LICHTENSTADTER, No. 3.0 Broadway.

JEWELERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR first-class workmen; none others need apply. Address RIPLEY, CROSBY & PEABODY, (Room No. 21,) No. 2:1 Washington-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

ESTATE FOR SALE—COMPRISING 220 acres of land Lower Dutchess County, 2¼ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, close to the crossing of the Hartford and Fishkill line. It commences in the valley, soon receding into slopes, then rising in bold and magnificent outline to the crest of the mountain, whose tallest summits are crowned with the ancient and majestic forest. Past its western border flows a fertilizing stream, of size and volume sufficient for boats, containing many trout of enormous growth. The little mountain streams are also full of them, and the neighboring forests abound in game. The situation and surroundings are very beautiful. The prospect is as though one had fallen into a dream and looked over into the Promised Land. The wide arch which spans the distant horizon, the clouds and sunbeams which cast their shades and glory over and land where the skies always seem to shed their selectest influence, the pomp of groves, the garniture of fields, these all have touched the landscape to the finest issues, and when the setting sun has fired the proud tops of the western pines, the birds take up their evening song, and the valley rings with infant mirth. The buildings are large, new and very superior; the house spacious, compact and beautiful, replete with every convenience, with the purest water delivered in every part. The garden is one of the finest in the State. A little distance behind the house rises the forest, spreading in unbroken grandeur over 100 acres of its highest surface. Aside from the fragrance and beauty of the grove, with its wild notes of untaught harmony, the great value of the large timber limits would alone prove a good and profitable investment; beside which, the fertile meadows yield in easy income of 12 per cent. on the price charged for the entire property. On the whole, it is a fine investment, an unusually attractive home, delightful in Summer, very pleasant in Winter; for health, indomitable, and its beauty soon discovered. Price $17,000, which is far below its value. Doubtless hundreds of families in New-York, if they knew of it, would be glad to have it at a higher price. Apply to
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres, well cultivated land, in the most fertile part of New-Jersey, forty minutes' by rail from New-York; splendid new large dwelling-house and outbuildings, fences, &c., in the best order; fine orchard, two acres of wood; within half mile from a railroad station. Terms low. Inquire of or address H. FLEMER, Cranaville, N. J., or L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated in Putnam County, near Roaring Brook. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL S. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 13 East Houston-st., New-York.

NEWARK, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A modern built house with all the improvements complete; size, 36x30; lot, 52x100; grape vines, fruit trees, &c.; everything in perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable and only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 53 South-st., corner of Orchard, or THOMAS STILLMAN, No. 24a Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A cottage house containing eight rooms and bath room, heated by furnace, with marble mantels, water and gas throughout, large garden of fruit and vines, stable for two horses in the rear, situated in Broad-st., (115 feet wide,) five minutes' walk from the depot, Newark, N. J. Apply to J. J. SEARING, office St. Nicholas Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone front house and lot, partly or wholly furnished. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE AND first-class houses, of various sizes and prices, in good localities and cheap; also, several good tenant houses—good for investment. Apply at No. 126 30th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE—23x40—WITH all necessary outbuildings and about one acre of land, on Union-av., Woodstock, Westchester County, two miles from the Harlem Bridge; plenty of fruit of all kinds. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 11 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., a three-story brick house, in good order and completely furnished, with immediate possession; house 20x50; lot 20x98.9; price, $15,000. Apply to HOM R MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS (AND beautifully furnished) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order; choice location; a few doors from 6th-av., Murray Hill. Possession. Other houses, $8,000 to $30,000 and upward, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH or without the furniture, a substantial four-story brick house, 25x60 feet, in good order, with all modern improvements. Early possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, four stories and basement, now ready for occupancy; location beautiful—No. 238 East 50th-st., opposite Beekman Hill Park. For particulars inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. All the latest improvements; refrigerators built in the houses. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 43 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 4-STORY extra-sized House, in 26th-st., near Madison-square with gas fixtures. Possession in 30 days. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY LOCATED AND well furnished house of moderate size, high stoop, 4 stories, and near 5th-av.; for sale with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 109 2d-av., near 11th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 28 Bean-st., Brooklyn; has been newly furnished and contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply on the premises or to J. B. SMULL, No. 16 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDING A FEW miles from the City, desires, to rent a house on his place, containing twelve rooms, to some one qualified to teach his three sons—aged 9, 12 and 15 years—tuition to be in lieu of rent. Address E. H., Box No. 80 Post-office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front house, "full size," on 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession Nov. 1. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated in Audubon Park, on the Hudson, 20 minutes from the City. Inquire of A. G. JEROME, No. 39 West 20th-st.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of FRIDAY, 16th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles:

Smiths' Bellows, 28 to 36 in., "tyer irons to match," each.
Saddle Blankets, each.
Halter Bolts, 1¼ in., per gross.
Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Wall Brushes, 10 in. b. large, per dozen.
Mexician Bridles, double rein, "brass snaffle" and "mild" curb bits heavy, each.
Corn Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Rattan Stable Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Boiler Bucks, 2, ⅝, ⅞, 1¼ inch., per gross.
Wire Horseshoe Buckles, 1¼ in., per gross.
Rail buckets, large army wagon, wrought nails and cars, cedar or white pine, per dozen.
Water Gum Buckets, with gum handles, per dozen.
Carriage Bolts, ex., 6x5-16, 5¼x5-16, 5x⅝, 5x5-16, 4¾x⅝, 4x⅝, 4x5-16, 3⅝x⅝, 3½x¾, 3½x⅞, 2x1¼, 1¾x¾, per 100.
Tire Bolts, 2½x⅜, per 100.
Halter Chains, "000," chain with "fees," each.
Coil Chain, O, per ft.
Hasp Hinges, 8 inch., per pair.
Cast Butt Hinges, 2½x2½, per pair.
Wrought Butt Hinges, 2½x2, per pair.
Coach Handles, for ambulance doors, each
Riveting Hammers, No. 2 and 3, each.
Saddlers' Hammers, each.
Hickory Axe Handles, each.
Mule Harness, 17 inch from "hole to hole," per pair.
Raw Hides, green "picked," for covering saddles, in tight bales, each.
Table Knives and Forks, per dozen.
Saddlers' Knives, half round, each.
Japanned Carriage Knobs, per gross.
Harness Leather, oak tanned, light sides, weigh from 12 to 17 lbs., per lb.
Bridle Leather, weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. per side.
Coach Locks, each.
Nuts, ⅜ in. hole, 1⅛x⅜ in. per lb.
Nuts, ⅞ in. hole, 1⅜x⅝ in. per lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon.
Tar Pots for army wagons, each.
Mallet Punches, each.
Spring Punches, harness, medium size, with extra tubes, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per gross.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Sheep Shears, per pair.
Brass Screws, ⅜, ½, ⅝ in., per gross.
Wood Screws, assorted, numbers ⅜, 1, 1½, 2 in., per gross.
Shovels, long handled, per dozen.
Steel Grain Shovels, per dozen.
Stocks and Dies, assorted, medium, per set.
Wood Sifters, per pair.
Harness Thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Bagging Twine, in hanks, for sewing grain bags, per lb.
Black Snake Whips, all leather, full size, each.
Saddlers' Black Wax, per lb.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Saddlers Tools, per set, each set containing
1 Saddlers' Hammer,
1 Saddlers' Plyer,
1 Ridge Tool,
1 Spring Punch,
1 Saddlers' Pincers,
1 Rounder,
1 Riveting Hammer,
1 Tickler,
1 Patent Chaneller,
1 Claw Tool,
1 pair Compasses,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 half-round Knife,
1 Slicker,
1 Round Awl,
12 Stitching Awls,
8 Awl Handles,
1 Saddlers' Horse.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge to the United States, at place of shipment in this City. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples as far as practicable of those they propose for. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores, and addressed to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in New-York, and provision for a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity. These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati, Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the bonds, which will be in three equal instalments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. J. SEARING, Esq., Cashier Nicholas Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 26th of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisment.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS. TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TROJANS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 596 Broadway)—MAGIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES,

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Three valuable blockade-runners have just been sought. The British steamer *Elsie*, which was captured on the 5th by the gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State*, arrived here yesterday, on her way to Boston. She had on board 320 bales of cotton. On the 9th inst. the prize steamer *Georgia* arrived at Beaufort, N. C., and would also proceed to Boston. She was cotton-laden. On the 11th inst. the U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba* chased and captured the steamer *A. D. Vance*, one of the most notorious of the blockade-runners. She had a cargo of over 400 bales of cotton. A dispatch from Halifax, dated yesterday, announces the arrival there on Saturday and Sunday of the blockade-runners *Old Dominion* and the *City of Petersburgh*. They have about 1,800 bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest for the rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night, 5th inst. They report that the pirate *Tallahassee* was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on Tuesday night.

The Nashville *Times* states that Gen. SHERMAN desires public notice to be given that no citizen will be allowed to go to Atlanta. No manufactures or trade are to be permitted there, and the whole town will be used for purely military purposes.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, announces the capture in that city of QUANTRELL, the Missouri guerrilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *America*, at this port yesterday, from Southampton, we have advices to the 31st of August. The London *Times*, discussing American affairs, says that nothing is so evident as the incapacity of either belligerent to prevail against the other. This is pleasant reading, in the light of our recent successes, especially as the *Times* announces that HOOD is rather gaining than losing at Atlanta. The seizure of the *Georgia* is still discussed by the English press, but no new facts have been thus far developed. The matrimonial alliance between Prince HUMBERT and a daughter of Prince MURAT appears to have fallen to the ground. No progress has been made in adjusting the Danish question. Revolutionary movements are feared in Venetia, and several persons have been arrested by the authorities. The disturbances in Tunis have been mainly quelled. Senor FRAZIO, the representative of the Emperor of Mexico to Spain, has arrived at Madrid.

GENERAL NEWS.

A detachment of 500 men from Camp Perrine, recently enlisted, left Trenton yesterday, for SHERMAN'S army. The men filled thirteen cars, and went off in very good spirits. They are to be distributed, when they reach their destination, among the New-Jersey regiments now in SHERMAN'S army.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, tells the story of the capture and death of the notorious JOHN MORGAN. It seems that he was on a reconnoissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and, using the privilege of a highwayman, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. The pleasant little house happened to be the residence of a Mrs. WILLIAMS, whose husband is an officer on Gen. BURNSIDE'S staff. Mrs. WILLIAMS kept quiet until the guerrilla chief fell asleep. Then she hastily procured a horse, rode at full speed for *fifteen miles*, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers. Just as they arrived, MORGAN awoke, and seeing his danger, broke from the house, but was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, swore he would not be taken alive, and undertook to break through the guard. They fired—and JOHN MORGAN'S career of infamy and blood was finished.

The Board of Aldermen were in session yesterday after the long vacation. The Mayor vetoed the resolution granting certain privileges to the Fulton Railroad Company, on the ground that, while the accommodation was necessary, the double track in the streets proposed would be a nuisance. The Croton Board submitted a full statement of their operations in completing a plan for a complete system of sewerage for the district of the City lying between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River and Fifty-ninth and Eighty-first streets, which was referred. A communication was received from the County Volunteer Committee, urging concurrence with the Councilmen in the ordinance making it a misdemeanor to recruit in this City for other localities; also urging the discontinuance of the practice of granting privileges to recruiting agents to erect booths, but no action was taken. Notice was received from the Metropolitan Gas Company that after September they will charge $50 for each public lamp lighted by them. The board resolved to meet hereafter on Mondays and Thursdays at one o'clock. There was no quorum of the Councilmen.

The cattle market, yesterday, at Forty-fourth-street, was heavily stocked, and a marked decline was noticed in the lower grades of bullocks. The books foot up for the week thus far nearly 4,100 head, besides, probably, 300 or 400 received by the Harlem locals, trains not entered. A few were disposed of previous to Monday. The sales at Bergen were over 1,650. Under these heavy receipts cattle could not sustain the prices of last week. We quote a decline from the previous week of ½c@2c. ₩ lb., the depreciation in price depending upon the quality of the beeves, that on heavy, fat stock being light, while inferior and medium cattle, which have been in large supply, were more materially affected. Holders have been obliged to yield in weights. The best of the market sold at about 18½c.@19½c. net; medium to good were offered at about 14½c.@17½c. Late in the afternoon several remnants of droves were still offered for sale, and we heard of some driven over the river. Sheep have advanced; good stock rating at 8½c.@9c. live weights; good lambs at 10c.@11c.

The Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of Mrs. LOVE, alleged to have been murdered by her husband, aided by a Mrs. O'NIEL. Drs. CHURCH and BANNEY and Prof. POHLE testified that they had made an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased, and had found no traces of arsenical or other poison. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict that Mrs. LOVE came to her death from inflammation, resulting from excessive use of stimulants or from some causes unknown. Mr. ALEXANDER H. REAVEY, counsel for the accused parties, stated that he had many witnesses to prove the innocence and good character of the accused but the above verdict rendered them unnecessary. To the exertions of Mr. REAVEY is mainly due the acquittal of these innocent parties.

Business was partially suspended yesterday, in view of the further heavy decline in Gold, the announcement of which, by the way, was received at the Produce Exchange with cheers, clapping of hands, and other enthusiastic demonstrations. Flour fell off 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 5c.@8c., Oats 2c., Corn 1c., ₩ bushel, with limited transactions. Cotton was also cheaper, and very irregular. Holders of Provisions, Groceries, &c., were reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers, hence transactions were restricted. The Freight market was inactive.

While the Richmond papers are pretending that there is an ample supply of food for the Southern armies, a meeting was held at Sumter, South Carolina, on the 22d ult., at which a military officer from LEE'S army stated that the army must be supplied with corn from South Carolina. A committee of forty-two was appointed to raise supplies, and the following resolution was adopted. That we have heard with the deepest interest and anxiety the appeal of the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General and Major CARRINGTON, the authorized agent of the Government, in relation to the want of corn in the Army of Virginia—a want which must be supplied by South Carolina alone, the other States of the Confederacy all having been drained of supplies.

Six hundred and fifty men (mostly Vermont recruits) sailed from New-Haven on Friday for the front.

The election in Maine yesterday resulted in a very gratifying triumph for the Union candidates. The heavy Union majority of last year—17,500—is even increased, and the indications are that the majority this year will reach fully 20,000.

The quota of the Twenty-third Congressional District in this State, Onondaga and Cortland Counties, has been filled under the call for five hundred thousand men. The enlistments are mainly for one year. A new infantry regiment, the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, has been raised within ten days, and there is a surplus of several hundred men. The City of Syracuse filled its quota on Saturday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHARLES JOHNSON plead guilty to grand larceny. WILLIAM H. DAVIS plead guilty to petit larceny, and both were remanded for sentence. THOMAS FOLEY, heretofore convicted of picking the pocket of a lady, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. ANN BURNS plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. JULIUS WEDICKE, for a similar offence, was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* states that the Provost-Marshal of that District has received orders to begin the draft to-morrow, (Wednesday.) The total deficiency in the district is 798.

By order of Brig.-Gen. MILLER, Commander at the post of Nashville, all the copies of the *Freeman's Journal* and of the *Metropolitan Record* were destroyed by fire, in front of the depots where they were found, on Tuesday.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the *New Ironsides*, which was at anchor off Reedy Island last week, is understood to have sailed on Saturday for the South.

The prize steamer *Lilian* is to be converted into a gunboat, and to be used for blockading purposes. She was taken on the sectional dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday. As she is a new vessel, but little repairs will be necessary.

There was increased weakness in gold yesterday. The price, after rallying 4 ₩ cent. above Saturday's last rate, fell 7 ₩ cent below it. The Railway shares at the Stock Exchange were depressed 2@3 ₩ cent., but partially recovered at the close. Governments steady.

Mr. CHASE has written to a friend in Washington, denying the insinuation that he does not support LINCOLN heartily. He promises a letter for publication on the subject.

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., the lecturer and poet, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this City, with slight hopes of his recovery.

Gen. CLUSERET, who has from the commencement been the editor of the *New Nation*, has become now its sole proprietor.

A Very Pretty Quarrel as It Stands.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in his speech at Dayton, giving his account of the Chicago Convention, said: "That convention has met every expectation of mine. *The promises have all been realized.*" It seems the martyr was a little too fast. He finds that the promises have not all been realized; and on seeing McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, he discards him on the instant.

The "promises" referred to are no mystery. VALLANDIGHAM went to Chicago the admired of all Copperhead admirers, and master of the situation. His mere nod ruled two-thirds of the convention. He was put on the Committee on Resolutions, and had the absolute shaping of the platform. Then came the question of making the candidates. Here, too, VALLANDIGHAM'S power was supreme. He could have given the nomination to either of the SEYMOURS, or to any man of his own stripe. But there was a hard pressure for McCLELLAN on the ground that he was the most available man. The Copperhead chief yielded to that pressure on the strength of positive stipulations that McCLELLAN should plant himself squarely on the platform; and when the vote was taken, it was VALLANDIGHAM who moved that the omination be made unanimous. He went home, as his Dayton speech shows, with the completest assurance that these stipulations would be faithfully observed.

Of course it is plain enough why they were not observed. The fall of Atlanta was heard of just three days from the adjournment of the convention. It came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It kindled war spirit everywhere into new life. It was felt by McCLELLAN, or rather by those who have him in charge, that in these altered circumstances, it would be simply courting destruction to stick to the platform. McCLELLAN, therefore, in his letter of acceptance, shifted his position, but in such fashion that he thought VALLANDIGHAM would not complain of it. He kept his left leg on, while he put his right leg off. It was a very awkward position; loyal men indeed, thought it a very ridiculous one; but he hoped that, considering the emergency, it would be accounted a sufficient sticking to promise, especially as he found words to tell the committee that he believed the attitude here taken was the attitude of the convention. It was a mistake. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, on seeing how McCLELLAN had placed himself, angrily turned on his heel, and is now understood to be after a rod left in pickle.

Lieutenant BEN. WOOD, less able to restrain himself, fell foul at once, with kicks and blows. The *World*, brimful of wrath, flies to the rescue, and falls pell-mell upon the man of the *News*. New combatants are pouring in on each side, fast and furious; and, as we look out this morning upon the peace party, we see nothing but one confused thick thwack, cut and hack, helter-skelter, higgledy-piggledy, hurly-burly, splitter-splatter, head over heels, tooth and nail, rough and tumble.

It is a sorry spectacle. Gen. McCLELLAN is a man of personal respectability, and never should have got himself into this miserable position. It was a fatal mistake for him ever to have allowed his friends at Chicago to commit him to the platform. If they did it without his permission, he should have telegraphed to Chicago forthwith that he could not take the nomination on such a basis. Or if he then had no opportunity to reflect, he should have improved the time that passed before the arrival of the committee which brought the nomination; and have been prepared to say, "Gentlemen, these are peace resolutions I cannot accept them. I believe this to be a righteous war. In favor at Washington or out of favor, I go for crushing this rebellion. You must seek some other man to represent you. I cannot." Had Gen. McCLELLAN thus played the man he would have won to himself every loyal heart in the land. All of his former shortcomings and errors would have been cast into oblivion at once, and, though opposed to the Administration, he would have challenged its homage. To be sure he could not have gained the Presidency thereby; but neither can he gain it now. Such noble self-assertion would have cost him nothing, and yet given him a glory beyond all price. But he yielded to the politicians about him, and was deluded into the belief that a few juggling words would enable him to keep the nomination, and yet, in some sort at least, disconnect himself from the odious platform. It was a pitiable weakness in a soldier to betake himself to such a shift, for a true soldier is of all men the most frank, downright and independent. But it was weaker yet to imagine that any such half committal to that platform would satisfy either the ruling spirits of that convention, or the body of the people whose support alone could make him President. It could not satisfy the men who governed the convention, for they had been identified with an out-and-out peace policy all through the war; and it could not satisfy the people, for, when mighty issues are at stake the people never recognize, and infinitely less follow, a half-way course between. The peace policy of the Chicago Convention was no sham; it meant exactly the "cessation of hostilities" set forth. The war spirit of the people is just as genuine. It is a spirit that means to continue hostilities until the rebellion is conquered—nothing more, nothing less. A Presidential candidate must side with the one or the other of these. It is sheer infatuation in him to think to escape it.

It is idle to speculate what the final upshot of this quarrel will be. It may result in the nomination of a new candidate by the Vallandigham wing of the party, and may not. Practically it is of very little consequence. The Copperheads, whether united or divided, whether following one path or two, will alike be swept out of sight in the floods of November.

Sherman's Victory and Party Exigencies.

It ill accords with the party exigencies of the Opposition to be driven to the admission, that the capture of Atlanta by SHERMAN, with a loss of only fifteen hundred men, is a great national victory. To qualify it, a Copperhead sheet reproduces with much satisfaction the statement of some nameless correspondent, to the effect that military critics are puzzled to know why Hood was allowed to escape by a Southern route, entirely unmolested.

Whoever the "military critics" may be that thus puzzle their wits over the problem Gen. SHERMAN has undertaken to solve, they do well to keep their names concealed. Gen. SHERMAN, so far from allowing Hood to escape unmolested, threw the main body of his army directly between the two great divisions of the rebel force. And instead of attacking the rebel division first which lay behind strong intrenchments at Atlanta, as a mere political General might have done, he struck his blows so hot and heavy upon HARDEE'S corps at Jonesboro, that at the cost of little more than a full regiment, he inflicted on the rebels a loss of 500 in killed, 2,500 in wounded and 3,000 in prisoners. Reviewing this engagement in connection with the sudden and irregular flight of Hood from Atlanta with the remainder of his army, Gen. SHERMAN might well say, "*if that is not victory, I know not what is.*"

If the Washington *Intelligencer* will refer to these facts of the glorious campaign in Georgia, it will find an answer to its late ponderous reflections where it charges the Republican press with partiality in neglecting to censure SHERMAN for permitting Hood to escape, while the same press had made conservative, gentlemanship so often suffer for no greater delinquency. The Washington journalist may possibly find time to specify the occasion when a Union General, either conservative or radical, has been blamed for inflicting on the rebels a loss of six thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, for capturing at the same time twenty-nine guns, with an endless number of small arms, for compelling the surrender of a vast military workshop, and for breaking up the lines of communication which bound the extremities of the Confederacy together, and all at a sacrifice of fifteen hundred men. This information, if the *Intelligencer* can lay its hand on it, will prove most valuable to its own side in the political contest. Whatever detracts from the glory of the campaign either in Virginia, in Georgia, or at Mobile, must prove a God-send to those, who hold the faith that "justice, humanity liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The Blockade-Running Business.

The satisfaction with which we read that two noted blockade-runners, the *Elsie* and the *Lord Clyde*, have been captured within the past week, is sadly marred by the news that the *Tallahassee* was to leave Wilmington on Tuesday, (to-night,) that another blockade-runner, the *Edith*, converted into a privateer, is almost ready to follow the *Tallahassee* on the same errand, and that a dozen or more blockade-runners are in Halifax harbor, some of them bound for British ports with valuable cargoes of cotton.

It is true, Admiral LEE is good enough to telegraph an appendix to this report from Beaufort, in which he says that "the blockade is close and vigilant," but it is impossible, he avows, on dark nights to prevent its violation "by vessels built for the purpose." This would be unanswerable, but for the fact that we have had as good an opportunity to build "vessels for the purpose" of catching these contraband merchantmen, as those who have devoted themselves to the precarious business of violating the blockade. If the fleet at Admiral LEE'S disposal is insufficient in numbers, equipment, or in the class of vessels employed, he ought to have been supplemented before this. The place must be shut up—and shut up at once—no matter at what cost. If it takes half the fleet or more to do the work, we repeat it must be done. Every rebel official document shows that the conspirators depend upon keeping up their trade with Europe, as much as they do on either of their great armies.

The Fall Elections.

On Tuesday of last week the Vermont election for State officers and Congressmen took place, and the returns showed an aggregate increase of 5,000 Union majority over last year. The election in Maine, also for State officers and Congressmen, took place yesterday, and though as yet incomplete, the returns show an increase over the Union majority of last year, though the entire vote of the State is probably a little less than it was last year.

The Copperhead predictions as to the result of these elections have been badly out of joint; and we predict that the same will be found to be the case as regards the Western elections next month, as well as the National election in November.

Should He Resign His Commission?

It seems to be generally expected that Gen. McCLELLAN will resign his commission as Major-General, and rumors are afloat that he has resigned it. We confess, however, that we do not see that he is called upon to do so on public grounds. If he is eligible for election while holding his rank in the army, it is hard to see what injury it can do to the country to hold it until he is elected. If it be, as we believe, an unwise thing to adopt the practice of placing soldiers in the highest office in the State, and the people think so, he will not be elected; if the people do not see it in this light, and do not object to him on other grounds, he will be elected. His resignation would not mend matters, for he would be as much a soldier after it as before. Taking off a man's epaulets does not change his habits, character, training or mode of thinking, and Mr. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN would possess precisely the same virtues and defects as Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The *World* replied to our objections to him as a candidate for the Presidency on the score of his military training, by taking EPAMINONDAS, CROMWELL and BONAPARTE, as examples of the excellence, as civil administrators, to which Generals may attain. There could not possibly be worse illustrations for Democratic purposes than these. The writer apparently forgot that EPAMINONDAS liberated Spartan slaves as a measure of "military necessity," and that both CROMWELL and BONAPARTE commenced their career as civil governors, by dispersing the legislature at the point of the pike and the bayonet. Curiously enough McCLELLAN has imitated them already in a small way, without even the poor excuse which they drew from success in the field. He made his little coup d'état, and arrested the Maryland Legislature, before he had ever seen a battle. The Long Parliament was at least turned out of doors by the hero of Naseby and of Worcester, and the Council of Five Hundred was broken up by a soldier who had conquered at Lodi and Rivoli. But the fact that it is ridiculous to compare McCLELLAN to these men does not in the least diminish the force of the warning against the disposition to put power into the hands of "accomplished soldiers," and "captains," which is the besetting sin of Republics, and has so often proved their ruin.

There is one ground, and one only, on which, as far as we can see, his acceptance of the Democratic nomination makes it appear desirable that Gen. McCLELLAN should resign his commission, and that is a private one. He received his rank in the army from Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN is now his rival, and his superior. It was the much-abused ABRAHAM LINCOLN who first drew the modest and meritorious GEORGE B. McCLELLAN from his obscurity, and placed him in command of the army of the United States in 1861; or, in other words, gave him the most splendid opportunity of achieving distinction that was ever offered to a soldier. It was ABRAHAM LINCOLN who bore with him, listened to him, supported him through the momentous Winter of 1861-2, and finally dispatched him, with his blessing, on his much-loved "peninsular route." And nobody can read the letters which the President wrote during the peninsular campaign without feeling that such paternal treatment must have planted in the great warrior's breast some sparks of filial respect. It would, therefore, we think, be very natural if, before entering the lists against his early patron and benefactor—the man who gave him his first chance of "pushing the enemy to the wall"—he should feel compelled, by a feeling of delicacy, to place in Mr. LINCOLN'S hands the commission he received from him in what jilted lovers call "happier days." There would be something very pathetic about the ceremony, for it would hardly fail to recall very vividly to the General's mind all the battles he *might* have won, and all the marches he *might* have made, and all "the brilliant things" he *might* have accomplished, if things had been different from what they were. Anything which sends the thoughts of a man who has failed back over his lost opportunities and miscarriages, is always a little painful; but there may be wholesome discipline in it for all that.

Houses for Workingmen—New-York and Paris Contrasted.

In one of the most important reforms of the present day—the improvement of the homes of laboring people—New-York is very far behind some of the cities of the Old World. In London and Paris especially, movements in behalf of comfortable dwellings for working people have been in progress for years, and have been attended with marked success. On his accession to power the present Emperor of France found the laboring population of his capital living in vile, narrow lanes and alleys, which it were an unconscionable stretch of courtesy to call streets, from which huge piles of buildings, in every stage of ruin and decay, shut out the light and breath of Heaven, and where every form imaginable of uncleanness, vice, disease and wretchedness held carnival. One of his earliest measures of policy was to cut magnificent channels for light and air through the most infected districts. The downfall of the huge, unwholesome piles was immediately decreed. Narrow and tortuous alleys were widened and straightened into handsome streets, adorned by the elegance and convenience of modern structures; and in the course of ten years Paris was transformed from one of the most unsightly into the most beautiful city of modern Europe. The whole population gained by the change; but by far the greatest gainers were the working people. Instead of living in vile rookeries and kennels, breathing an atmosphere laden with poisonous exhalations, the majority of the working classes of Paris can now find pleasant, convenient homes on clean and roomy streets, which leave very little to be desired in the way of light and air. Of course, in so large a city as Paris a complete reformation of this character cannot be accomplished in the short space of ten years; much still remains to be done; but if the work of renovation goes on as rapidly in the future as it has hitherto, we venture to say that ten years from now there will not be an unsightly lane in Paris, or one where a working man cannot find a cheerful and comfortable home. Contrast this rapid progress of improvement with the state of things in the largest, wealthiest and fastest City of the New World. Here in New-York, the condition of the dwellings provided for our laboring population appears to be going on from bad to worse. In another column will be found some facts bearing on the past and present state of the tenement and lodging houses of this City, which prove this to be the case, and which show that nearly, if not quite, two-thirds of our entire population are perhaps the worst-lodged people in the civilized world.

This is certainly a shameful account for New-York to render; and what makes it worse is the fact that there is absolutely no excuse for it. We are, indeed, told by capitalists that no property pays better than these over-crowded, wretched tenement-houses, where from ninety to two hundred persons are packed together—a dense mass of miserable humanity.

This was also the theory in Paris, but it has there been thoroughly exploded by LOUIS NAPOLEON, who has shown by practical measures that good houses make good tenants, who are able to pay better rents, and to take better care of property, than they were under the old order of things. Nor has this plan succeeded under Imperial patronage alone. Stimulated by the success of the more general measures of improvement undertaken by the Emperor, several capitalists of Paris have invested large sums of money in homes for the working people, especially adapted to their necessities.

It is but recently that we had an account of a large block of buildings erected by a wealthy Parisian, as a kind of philanthropic speculation. This structure has one principal entrance from the street, open day and night. A main hall runs through the building, and into this open the various apartments, or dwellings, into which it is divided. These apartments vary in size from two rooms to six, each apartment being entirely separate from the rest, and each opening upon a verandah running the entire length of the building. Each apartment is complete in itself, with kitchen, and abundance of water; and the arrangement is such as to secure to each family, or single occupant, as the case may be, the enjoyment of the strictest privacy. The management of the building is committed to a janitor, a trustworthy and amiable person. The only conditions imposed on the tenants are cleanliness and good behavior, and punctuality in payment of the rent. Every tenant is informed on entering the premises that there will be no legal collection of the rent; but that if he fails to pay, he may have one month's grace, at the end of which time he must either settle or take his leave, with all his goods. This workingman's home was filled immediately on being thrown open, and the owner assures the public that not a single tenant has been guilty of the slightest act of disorder, or has failed to pay his rent with promptitude. As an investment of capital, it has paid better than ordinary investments, and as there always must be a demand for good dwellings of this description in Paris, the owner considers himself secure against loss in the future.

In London, also, we see capitalists investing money in improved houses for laborers. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds has been recently given by the city corporation for this purpose; and private persons have expended immense sums in the erection of comfortable tenements, where the poor can find real homes at a moderate rent. The average rent for each family in most of these houses is a little over eighty dollars per annum—but little more than is paid by multitudes in this City for a filthy cellar or closet. Yet the percentage on the amount of capital invested in these houses is as high as twelve per cent.

That such reforms as these are urgently required in New-York, no one can deny who is at all acquainted with the quarters of the City inhabited by our laboring classes. Practical philanthropy can have no better or higher object; and it is our belief that private and associated capital could find no safer or, in the end, more lucrative form of investment.

The Georgia—A New Plea to Justify the Seizure.

It is creditable to the British press that, with two or three exceptions, it has been disposed to view the seizure of the *Georgia* as a case not properly referable to diplomatic treatment, but as one which an ordinary prize court will make a proper disposition of. The exceptions to this common-sense view of the matter are barely worth naming. The London *Shipping Gazette* is one of them. But that journal, on international questions generally, has ceased to be the organ of any interest outside of Mr. W. S. LINDSAY'S particular clique, and its opinions, both at home and abroad, have come to be valued accordingly.

Aside from the temper, however, in which the seizure is treated by the English journals, it appears that there is a British statute, passed ten years ago, still in force, which fully justifies the capture of the *Georgia*. In the Shipping Act, which became law in 1854, there is provision made for enforcing claims against any foreign ship which shall, in any part of the world, have injured *any property of a British subject*. Such ship, according to the act in question, may be seized, irrespective of any change of ownership in the interim. And it is averred that very many foreign vessels are now prevented from approaching the British coast on this very ground of their liability to seizure.

What is good and wholesome law for the British subject, whose property has suffered at the hands of a foreign merchantman, cannot be bad law for the American citizen similarly situated. And although it is not probable that there will be any need to fall back on the principle of any municipal statute such as that cited, in order to get at the law and usage applicable to the *Georgia*, it is well to have as much light as possible thrown upon the nature of Mr. BATES' purchase—if purchase it really was—with all its attendant risks and liabilities.

GOLDWIN SMITH.—Whatever difference of opinion English journalists may have held respecting the political views entertained and avowed by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, we are safe in saying that, until his arrival here, no one of his intelligent countrymen ever accused him of seeking to win applause by flattering the United States and depreciating Great Britain. This charge it has been left for an obscure British organ on this side of the Atlantic to invent and propagate. The essays on the colonial connection by which Mr. SMITH was first known as a political thinker, are characterized by a more rational appreciation of the just relation of the Imperial Government toward the dependencies than can perhaps be imputed to any other living Englishman, with the exception of Lord GREY. And his loyalty to his country and to his country's interests will at least bear comparison—even if it is not so loudly and offensively asserted—with that of his maligners here, who envy the respect which his name and character inspire.

Philosophy of the Chicago Platform.

We print by permission the following pungent and philosophical extract from a private letter recently written by our distinguished fellow citizen, and the eminent publicist, Dr. LIEBER:

"The Chicago platform appears to my mind a well-framed creed of Northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highhanded lawlessness. The election of Gen. McCLELLAN means Armistice—armistice means Separation—Separation means Disintegration, (the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Mississippi Valley, the excision of New-England, and an inorganic clustering and reclustering of the Eastern Middle States without any inherent character.) Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully great and self-completing geography of our Country, and a lapse into that state which befell Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil; it means a repetition of the chronic revolutions which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that polity which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the Nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halting League, the vital, yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petty city, State and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarreling, bloodshed and ruin, without an idea, for a century to come, and disgrace forever. It means the heartless destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and Slavery to boot, that "divine institution" whose altar is the auction table, on which the un-divine ties of parents and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution."

LIKENESS OF GEN. SHERMAN.—Messrs. DERBY & MILLER have added to their series of Union portraits a superb likeness of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. Its accuracy is sufficiently attested by the fact that it has been engraved by Mr. RITCHIE from a photograph loaned for that purpose by Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN. A likeness of Admiral FARRAGUT will be the next of this unrivaled series of portraits, and will make its appearance next week.

CLOSING OF THE MUSIC-STORES.—Owing to the death of JOHN FIRTH, of the firm of FIRTH & SON, music publishers, all the principal music-stores in the City will be closed at 12 o'clock M., to-day.

What a Disgusted Democrat Thinks of Gen McClellan's Letter.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN writes Gen. McCLELLAN another letter. Shutting Mr. TRAIN out of the convention was a losing game to the Copperhead party. He waxes bitter and bitterer:

ROCKAWAY-ON-REX-SEA, Sept. 11, 1864.

Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: It is a mean thing to listen at the key-hole. It is meaner to open a private letter. It is the meanest of all to accept hospitality and abuse the host. But these mean things are Christian virtues compared to the act of accepting the nomination of a party in order to destroy it. A platform is the party's soul. A candidate is the party's body. Separate the body from the soul, and death ensues. It is as difficult to sit between two stools as to sleep with one eye open. You cannot worship God and Mammon. Honesty is not only the best policy, but the only one for an honest man. To cheat in politics is as wicked as to cheat in money. You know the Peace men controlled the convention. They gave you a platform that was neither fish, flesh, fowl or mackerel. Yet you insist upon the mackerel. Hence the *Daily News*, the *Metropolitan Record*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Ohio Crisis* fly off from you like hoops from an effervescing barrel. SINGLETON will follow WOOD; VALLANDIGHAM will fall in, and in two weeks PENDLETON will decline to be shipwrecked with the rest. "Come out from under the bed," said the indignant wife to her undecided husband. "Not," said he, "*so long as I have the spirit of a man within me.*"

Mark my words, General—you will not carry a single State except New-Jersey, and you will sacrifice seven Democratic members of Congress out of ten. Look at Vermont. Maine will be the same. Indiana will only lead the other States by a month.

You will find it as hard as the rebels have to fight such Democratic names as FOOT, FARRAGUT, PORTER and DUPONT, on the sea, or GRANT, MEADE, BURNSIDE, SICKLES, HANCOCK, THOMAS and SHERMAN, on the land—all of whom are against you. The late letters of SHERMAN and GRANT rattle through the democratic ranks like lightning through a gooseberry bush. *It only costs two thousand dollars to get up a McClellan meeting. Young Ketchum said so.* If the explosion of a limited quantity of gas in Union-square killed two women and wounded several the other night, what will be the disaster when your whole party bursts up in November?

JAMES BUCHANAN said that he was no longer J. B., but the Cincinnati platform. You reverse it, and say that you are not the Chicago platform, but G. B. MAC. Said Lord BYRON in *Don Juan*,

> The well known Hebrew word, I am,
> We English use to govern d—m.

But to your letter. BULWER said the "*Pen was mightier than the sword.*" Then he had not made your acquaintance, General. NOMINATED ON YOUR RECORD. Yes. The Draft. The Proclamation. The Suspension of Habeas Corpus. The Arrest of Legislatures. Military at the Polls, and *disobedience of orders.* Is not that your public record? Do you mean, by alluding to your record, that you will do the same again?

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination [of course, who else did you suppose it was?] by the Democratic National Convention, [certainly, it was not the Republican National Committee,] recently assembled at Chicago, [That's so; it did not assemble at Cleveland or New-York,] as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States. [Exactly; it was not for the last election.]

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. [Why say it, then?]

Take the whole letter, paragraph by paragraph, transpose it as I have this sentence, and you will find it as weak as dish-water—undecided, inconsistent, ungrammatical and egotistical. The six allusions to the Union remind one of the stereotyped cry in the Fortunes of Nigel—Watches, Clocks, Barnacles. The bright boy who cried barnacles, watches, clocks, introduced a new idea into Scotland.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union.

Why not say war right out, not dodge round a corner this way. Don't forget that old CATO killed himself with the Nicholson letter.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The Northwest were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:

Resolved, To please you, they have war.

Resolved, To please PENDLETON, they have peace.

Resolved, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed.

Remember that the *Royal George* in Bristol Channel sat down with all on board, *the result of trimming*. WALTER SAVAGE LANDER wrote on the Georges:

> "GEORGE the First was reckoned vile,
> Viler GEORGE the Second,
> And what mortal ever heard
> Any good of GEORGE the Third?
> When from earth the Fourth ascended,
> God be praised, the Georges ended."

I condense your letter in twolines:

"*Gentlemen: I accept the nomination, but acknowledge myself totally unfit for the position.*"

I mean nothing unkind in this, General, but you know that now you are a fair mark, not a large one, for all to shoot at. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

TRAIN ON McCLELLAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., "SHERMAN HOUSE," Aug. 31, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClean, Orange, N. J.:

DEAR SIR: First to sing your praises in England; first to cheer for you on my return; I cannot enter the campaign against you without giving my reasons:

1. Your election on the platform they have placed you on is impossible.

2. You must accept or decline. The revolutionary convention gives you no power to modify. If you do not win, revolution follows in the North. That is what England hopes for. *Three years more of legalized piracy, and she will own the commercial sea.*

You are backed by two losing ideas:

1. The American party of '44; the Fillmore Know-Nothings of '48; the Bell and Everett's of '60, through the Amos Kendall organization were first to dominate you in Philadelphia last December. When the German and Irish voters learn that their old enemy, the Know-Nothings, crop up again in your nomination, they will be the last to support you.

2. The Albany Regency, that negotiated the matter with VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON, never yet succeeded in anything. They commenced killing VAN BUREN in '44, and finished him in '48. They killed MARCY in '52. They opened on DOUGLAS in '56, and polished him off at Charleston in '60. How then can you, in their hands, expect to share a happier fate?

I have done my best to have the Democratic Party from ruin, as hundreds of delegates will testify; but the blind confidence of the K. N.'s, the strange infatuation of the A. R., and the rash expenditure of A. B., were too much for its salvation.

There is one way you can show yourself as a patriot and help save the Union. Retire in favor of the coming man, and accept the position of Secretary of War, or Lieutenant-General of the American Army. Otherwise you destroy yourself forever, and carry down with you the largest load of passengers that ever intrusted their fortunes on board of one ship. Yours most respectfully,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE TRIMMER'S PLATFORM.

Resolved, That to please the Trimmer candidate for President, WE HAVE WAR.

Resolved, That to please the Trimmer candidate for Vice-President, WE HAVE PEACE.

Resolved, That to please all the big and little Trimmers expecting office, the Trimmer's war go on till the Trimmer's peace is signed.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Court of Appeals.

We are requested by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to republish Rule 29, adopted Jan. 22, 1864, heretofore Rule 8, repealed by Rule 29, required the notice of argument to be filed with the Clerk eight days before the commencement of the January term, to entitle a cause to be placed on the General Calendar for the year.

Notice of argument, with proof or admission of service, must now be filed with the Clerk on or before the 15th day of December in each year.

RULE 30—NOTICE OF ARGUMENT.—Either party may bring on the argument on a notice to be served on the opposite party, a copy of which notice, specifying the judicial district in which the cause originated, shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of December in each year, which notice, except in criminal cases, shall be for the first day of the term, and the eighth rule is hereby repealed. V. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

THE ASPECT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Views of an Army Officer.

THE NECESSARY ISSUE OF THE WAR—MAGNITUDE OF THE WAR—THE GREAT TRIUMPHS OF OUR ARMS—CRUMBLING OF THE GREAT REBELLION—THE ONLY GROUND OF HOPE FOR IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a former communication, I endeavored to show the impracticability of any issue to the struggle in which we are now engaged short of "absolute conquest over the Southern rebellion;" or rather, I extended your own most cogent argument, to show that not [only could *not* "rest, peace, liberty and prosperity" possibly be found in "a congeries of petty republics," but that the inevitable *final* result of any concession to a most wanton and wicked rebellion, and the granting of any species of "independence" to the rebel powers, would be "the accomplishment of all the Secessionists aimed at in the beginning—*the triumph of Southern principles and Southern arms over the institutions of the United States.*"

To those of my countrymen who are deluded enough or base enough to assent to or desire this result—who would willingly see all the territories now possessed, or hereafter to be acquired, open to the institution of Slavery—who would see it legalized in the Free States, and hear, without repugnance, the roll-call of the slaveholder's "gang," even on the summit of Bunker Hill; or, leaving Slavery out of the question (the avowed "corner-stone" of the new Confederacy, as it was the corner-stone of the rebellion—though *now* we are told by JEFF. DAVIS and his Northern allies, that "the South is no longer fighting for Slavery,") would assent to a Government under which the working man is but the "mud sill" to support a mock aristocracy—such an argument may have no effect. But *of such*, thank God, the number is extremely small. If there are many others who denounce the war, and would accept peace short of triumph over the rebellion, it is because they are ignorant of the real progress of our arms, and of the *real* situation, and are deceived or deluded as to the consequence of a peace *short of conquest.*

Unbounded and reckless detraction of the Administration, prompted by blind party feeling, has greatly obscured the actual results of the war. If there were those connected with the Administration, who by predicating a too easy solution of the issues, have given cause for the bitter disappointment felt at the protracted war, it can only be answered that they were mistaken as to the extent to which a minority could overrule the whole Southern people, and turn, as was never done before in the history of the world, the whole resources of that people into support of the rebellion. They were, also, untaught as to the real extent of the conspiracy, and the profound forethought with which its few, but daring and influential leaders had entered into it. "For twelve years," said JEFFERSON DAVIS to Col. JAQUES, "I have foreseen this war, and striven to avert it." His "efforts to avert it!" we well know what they were—liberty to carry the slave into every Territory of the United States; to establish a "balance of power" of Slavery against free labor, or rather to make the slave power predominant in the land. But what he foresaw, and "strove to avert" for twelve years, he, during that long period, most indefatigably *prepared to make.* He foresaw war! O ye simple ones who assert that this war was made by the North, listen to the words of the arch-rebel!

When the ordinance of secession passed in South Carolina, Mr. INGALLS said, in the convention "It is the work of years." Mr. KEITT said, "I have been engaged in *this war* all my life." BARNWELL RHETT said, "We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of LINCOLN'S election, or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." *Thirty years ago*, the great founder of the modern Democratic party, ANDREW JACKSON, had said, "Look out for the Nullifiers; *now* the pretext for disunion is the tariff—the *next* pretext will be SLAVERY." Was a rebellion thus long meditated by sagacious men, to be easily put down, and that, too, by a people who dreamed of no such issue, and who could not control an organized force of even 5,000 men? For a full year, BUCHANAN'S infamous Secretary of War had been using his office to prepare the rebels for the outbreak. The Southern arsenals were stocked by him with arms, and, already, even before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration there were 30,000 men under arms in the South, and two days after that inauguration, the Confederate Congress passed a bill to raise an army of a magnitude before unheard of on this continent—100,000 men. Thus having anticipated and intended war, and thus prepared in the outset, the rebel leaders had no difficulty in keeping pace with our armaments. With four millions of slaves to do all agricultural and menial, and even a large proportion of the mechanical work, the rebellious States, under a rule of terror, easily furnished from their five or six millions of white inhabitants armies nearly equal to our own, though our own levies were unparalleled in history. If there ever *was* a period when the advantage of force and supremacy was so much on our side that an early period might have been put to the war, it, most unquestionably, is *not* the fault of the Administration that it was not taken advantage of.

This discussion has no political bearing; it is simply introduced to show, whatever misconceptions may have prevailed, that the country was forced into a war by a long premeditated rebellion, and that the war thus commenced was of a *magnitude beyond any previously recorded in history*, (if we except the brief period in which *all* Europe was involved in the Napoleonic wars,) and to show that the charge of incapacity in the Administration, founded upon the slow progress of the war, is, in view of the extraordinary task thrown upon it, destitute of foundation. *No* Administration—the *very* proposition is absurd—could, under such circumstances, manage with the unity, system and skill of a Napoleon, a burden equal to his. The Cabinets of England and other European nations have almost always, in their wars, exhibited, or been charged with, mismanagement and failures as great as those imputed to our inexperienced and unprepared Administration.

To the rebel authorities the task has been *comparatively* easy, for the war has be en, on thei part, *defensive*; and the immensity of the theatre and the difficulties of the topography have given them enormous advantages.

To these must be added the *concentration* of power in the hands of the rebel Executive and the almost entire subjection of the military resources of the rebel States to the Executive authority. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been as truly an autocrat as a Napoleon or a Nicholas.

When all these circumstances are considered, the success of our arms in overcoming the rebellion has been great indeed. Rebel armies and rebel rule have been expelled from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a large part of Louisiana and Arkansas. Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia, and even Virginia. The great Southern commercial capital, New-Orleans, has been two years and more in our possession. Norfolk and Portsmouth are in our possession, and the coasts and islands and inland waters of North and South Carolina and Georgia held by our land and naval forces. Forts Macon and Pulaski taken by siege, Fort Sumter destroyed, and the harbor of Charleston closed to blockade-running; and now, in addition, the important bay of Mobile, with its strong forts reconquered, and Mobile likely soon to be ours. SHERMAN, after a victorious and extraordinary march of 130 miles, repeatedly driving, as he advanced, the great rebel army of the West from mountain fastnesses, has now seized Atlanta, a city in the very heart of Georgia, and one of the most important points in the South.

In the East GRANT has driven LEE from the Rapidan, with the loss of one-half of his army, to cover under the strong defences of Richmond and Petersburgh, and firmly fixed himself upon a base which enables him to supply with ease an army of an unlimited number of men, and to act with equal facility north and south of the James, while he holds the great Southern (Weldon) Railroad, and threatens all the others. The great rebel "said" upon the North has proved a failure, both as it meant to loosen GRANT'S hold of his present position, and to disturb the North. Gen. GRANT has not *yet* actually taken Richmond, nor even Petersburgh, but it is a great error to confound this fact with a failure *of the campaign.* Gen. GRANT'S "objective" has been *not* Richmond, and not Petersburgh, but *Lee's army.* How then stands the case? LEE'S original army of Northern Virginia mustered on the 1st of May about 70,000 men. To this number has been added BEAUREGARD'S reinforcements, numbering about 25,000; BRECKINRIDGE'S, numbering about 10,000; conscripts received since the campaign commenced, 15,000; cavalry of IMBODEN, JOHNSON and W. L. JACKSON, &c., 5,000; total, 125,000. The present actual strength of these forces is not believed to exceed 65,000. Loss in the Summer's campaign, 60,000.

Of this number 17,000 have actually been *captured* as prisoners of war, leaving 43,000 for LEE'S loss in killed, wounded and missing. The rebel hospitals have been emptied of all capable of bearing arms, and in the four months that have elapsed since the earlier bloody battles, nearly all wounded men who would recover at all have had time to recover and he returned to the ranks, and all sources of replenishment to the rebel army have been exhausted.

Gen. HAZEN, in a published letter of Aug. 2, estimates the loss in the rebel army opposed to SHERMAN, from the opening of the campaign to date, at *fifty-two thousand men*, (26,000 are known to have been lost in HOOD'S attacks on SHERMAN before Atlanta,) and estimates that the veterans of that army are reduced to 35,000 men. To oppose GRANT and SHERMAN the whole South has been drained of troops, leaving small garrisons only, aided by militia, for the defence of Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Mobile and other important places. Yet such are the totals to which their two great armies are now reduced. It is doubtful whether there are more than a hundred thousand veteran rebel troops yet remaining east of the Mississippi. Says Gen. SEYMOUR, (just returned from a three months' captivity): "The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this Summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle, has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front." He quotes from a letter from one rebel to another, which accidentally fell into the hands of one of his fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which he vouches, as follows: "The people are soul-sick and heartily tired of this hateful and hopeless war. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given to the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth, it is sustained. It is nearly time it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long.*"

Facts and arguments to the same purport might be multiplied without end. Facts and arguments of *another stamp* are found in the recent utterances of the rebel leaders and presses, which go to show that their great hope of success in this unholy and rebellious war lies in the prospect of political discord in the North, and an overthrow of the present Administration. "In military affairs," says Gen. SEYMOUR, "it is an excellent rule, never to do what the enemy desires; is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*"

I am not writing in the spirit of party, though I have conscientiously defended the Administration against what I believe to be charges without other foundation than party hostility, or misunderstanding of the real facts. I write for the cause of my country in the hour of her peril. Another man, and of another *party*, (since, alas! party distinctions are so sharply drawn,) *may* ably and conscientiously prosecute the war, but *the very fact of the overthrow of the present Administration at such a moment*, and on grounds connected with the war, will shake the cause of the country to its very foundation, and the hope of such an overthrow is now the *last hope* of the rebellion.

My countrymen! for three long years you have been in deadly struggle with a foe that has wantonly and wickedly raised a parricidal hand against a Government that extended to them and you alike protection, liberty and happiness. With bloody sacrifices and the expenditure of countless treasure, you have wearied and exhausted that foe till he is now at your mercy.

Three years ago you poured out your hosts of armed men knowing no party and having but one object and one enmity. That enmity, was the rebellion *and its causes*—that object, its entire subjugation.

Will you *now* hold back at a moment, when that object is so nearly attained? Our country is yet teeming with men capable of bearing arms; our resources are inexhaustible.

Banish from your mind the deceit of those who misrepresent the causes of the war or deny its success, or who delude you with hopes of peace by yielding to traitors all your power with such fearful cost of life and treasure wrested from them, and understand that to obtain the "peace" you so rightly sigh for, you have but to use the power in your hands. *Send us your men* and the task is no longer either bloody or difficult. Volunteer *to take Richmond*, and you, in three months, *will take it.* Give GRANT but 100,000 men and SHERMAN 100,000 now, at once, and the beginning of the year of our Lord 1865 will see the rebel power annihilated and peace reëstablished. B.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY AND THE GERMANS—The Germans in this City and vicinity are very indignant at the action of Superintendent KENNEDY, in forbidding the performance of the Oratorio of the "Creation" at Jones' Wood, on Sunday; and it is said that, but for the timely interposition of rain on that day, they would have endeavored to carry out their programme, at the risk of provoking a collision with the police. Sober second thought will probably teach them that the storm was their best friend on this occasion, and that they would better leave the correction of whatever grievance they may have suffered to the courts. It is understood that the Superintendent had no objection to the performance of the Oratorio itself, but to several pieces of operatic music, and other accessions, which brought the performance under the ban of the statute prohibiting theatrical performances on Sunday; and if it be true, as reported, that discharges of cannon were to form a prominent feature of the performance, this would have been in violation of a statute expressly forbidding the firing of cannon, guns or pistols, in any park or other public grounds within the City limits on Sunday. The proposed concert was not a charity, it was a money-making project, and Superintendent KENNEDY probably felt that while a law existed against opening th theatres on Sunday, it would be unjust to have an operatic performance in Jones Wood.

The New (Cozans) Hezart Hall Delegates.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this body:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
Benjamin Ray,	Cornelius Flynn,
P. Kerrin,	Charles Gannon,
John Moore,	E. Woodruff,
H. McCluskey,	F. Garigan,
J. Flynn,	M. Cozzane,
Thomas H. Ferris,	James Durning,
Daniel Young,	Max Goepp,
Fred. Gorman,	D. C. Meallo,
D. C. Bogart,	R. Dockerty,
L. F. Cozzns,	John Pyne,
Chas. H. Moore,	John Gafney,
John Leokheiser,	William Gage,
G. Genet,	A. H. Reavey,
D. Gillespie,	Michael Ryan,
M. L. Harris,	P. H. Jackson,
Chas. Devlin,	W. Henry,
James Lynch.	J. J. Walsh.

TAMMANY DELEGATION.

A meeting of the Tammany State Convention delegates was held at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. The delegates resolved to insist upon their right to the convention as the sole regular Democratic organization. No half-vote measures are to be considered, but the delegation intend to vote as a unit, or not at all.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ALMOST LOST.—During Sunday last the store of CHAS. W. BAKER, No. 29 Beekman-street, was entered by very skillful burglars, and the two safes, made by MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, were tested most severely, both with drills and chisels, and then charged with powder, but yet were not opened. The large number of holes and their localities, show that the operators were not only industrious, but that they understood their business. One of the safes had over $3,000, and the larger one over $80,000 in revenue stamps. We understand that Mr. BAKER'S books have been preserved twice from fire in MARVIN'S safes, and now he has good reason to congratulate both himself and them on their security.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	221¾	400	Ill. Cen. R.	125
50,000	do	221	100	do	s3 125
40,000	do	221¾	200	do	125¼
10,000	do	s3 221¾	500	do	s10 125
10,000	do	221¾	200	Rock Island R.	105
40,000	do	220¾	100	Chi. & N. W	b3 50¾
10,000	do	220¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅞
After the call, Gold sold at		219	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	102
200	N. Y. Central	125	500	Can Cop. Co.	b60 4¾
2000	Erie R.	103¾	400	do	4¾
100	do	s3 103¾	30,000	O. & M. Cer.	41⅜
700	do	s3 103	10,000	do	b10 41⅜
1100	Hnd. Riv. R.	112¾	100	Atl. M. S. Co.	b10 188
200	do	s3 112¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 61⅜
1000	Reading R.	127⅜	100	do	61⅜
400	do	s3 127⅜	500	do	61⅞
500	Mich. Southern	78⅛	500	do	62
100	do	s3 78⅛	200	Quick. M. Co.	79⅝
760	do	78⅝	100	Mar. Mining Co.	41⅜
300	P., F. W. & C.	109⅜	100	do	s3 41⅜

Why is the Scent of Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS like Moore's Melodies? Because it is a volume of surpassing sweetness.

Wherefore does Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS remind you of a fortune left by will? Because it enriches the air (heir.)

Express the Sensation Caused by the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS in three letters. X. T. C.—(Ecstacy.)

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a good grooming to a race horse fatigued by a hard run? Because it is refreshing after the heat."

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only Truss in the World that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—No pressure on the BACK or cord This Truss, with the application of our HEMINIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N. Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Hiff's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FALL—JONES—On Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Street, Mr. GEO. L. FALL and ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Warren Jones, Esq., of this City. No cards.

MCGOWN—CHASE.—At Zion Church, Palmyra, on Wednesday, Sept 7, by Rev. John Leech, Lieut. GEORGE MCGOWN, Seventh U. S. Infantry, and JULIA CHASE, daughter of Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra.

DIED.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Wednesday morning next, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BELL.—At Yonkers, at the residence of his sisters, THOMAS C. BELL, of Bay Side, L. I., aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of R. C. and A. E. Bell, Yonkers, at 12 o'clock A. M., on Fourth-day, the 14th inst. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRONSON.—At Baden Baden, on Monday, Aug. 22, HARRIETTE W., wife of Isaac Bronson, and daughter of the late J. Phillips Phœnix.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, without further notice.

CONNOLLY.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SOPHIE BARRE, youngest daughter of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, and grand-daughter of Charles M. Connolly and Louis Pierre Barre, of this City, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 125 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—On Monday, Sept. 12, of typhoid fever, EBENEZER CHAMBERS, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Col. Wm. R. W. Chambers, and his brother, Richard A. Chambers, and sons-in-law, J. Albert Holden and Ralph Reynolds, also the attaches of the Chief Engineer's Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 Forsyth-st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

A loving, kind and exemplary husband,
An indulgent and affectionate parent,
An honest and a worthy man.

FIRTH.—At his late residence, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, JOSH FIRTH, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Veterans of 1812, members of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—Of apoplexy, at his residence in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 12, JONATHAN M. HALL, aged 61 years.

Funeral at 11 on Wednesday.

KING.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 11, BESSIE, only daughter of Richard and Elizabeth King, in the 18th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for burial on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

LEEDS.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday morning, Sept. 12, F. AUGUSTUS LEEDS, of New-York.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MCLACHLAN.—At Tampa Bay, Fla., on Thursday, Aug. 4, of yellow fever, on board the United States bark *Roebuck*, JOHN WARING MCLACHLAN, in the 23d year of his age, only son of John McLachlan, of River Side, Ulster County, N. Y.

QUINTARD.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11, MARY MATILDA, wife of Edward A. Quintard, and daughter of the late James Gillespie, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will meet the train leaving 27th-st. at 12 o'clock.

STEWART.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at Rye, Westchester County, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Brevoort, Esq., Dr. JAMES STEWART, of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., without further invitation.

SCARLETT.—On Monday, Sept. 12, THOMAS SCARLETT, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TELLER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 12, Mr EDWARD TELLER, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. D. Nimmo, Washington-st., Flushing, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, ANNIE ROWENA, only child of John Henry and Jennie Weeks, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, John Pettigrew, No. 256 6th-av.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole reperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
will be at his rooms, No. 32 Rond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO MERCHANTS—TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY STATES.—A party having permission to trade by the Treasury Department and Commanding General of the Military Department, will part with a fair interest for the capital required. Address R. E. Y., Box No. 2,952 Post-office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW GHOST MARVEL:
A NOVEL AND UNIQUE PARLOR AMUSEMENT.
GHOSTS PRODUCED
without apparatus, machinery or expense,
of all sizes,
and of any color,
upon the wall, the ceiling, the doors, the curtains, or any white surface whatever.

The subscriber has just published a quarto volume, with numerous illustrations of gh

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20. Nos. 49 and 51 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 256 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, inst.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 6, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES:
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

H. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Nathaniel Dwight,	C. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Cambell,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (third term) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 29th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. GONZALEZ, No. 49 Exchange-place, or Mr. F. GONZALEZ, No. 59 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 18th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 18th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. Circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane of the Law Faculty.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av., Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. GARDNER, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 36 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. S. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Clifton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 31 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 293 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, No. 27 West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scott's, No. 820.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUC-tion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 18th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 27 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 25 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 21st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 256 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Hostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and progressive, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 18th-st.,
One door from Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.
For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND
GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 6th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL,
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE FREEHOLD (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $50 per quarter. Circulars obtained of D. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James St. Babcock, No. 125 Broadway; James M. Franklin, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 26th and 27th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Mrs. S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONELING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and all the higher schools. Terms—AUGUSTUS RURSTEINEE, M. D., Principal, S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 249 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstéiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6. It is, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-25th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 178th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, reopens Sept. 12. French is the language of the school. English, French, German, preparatory courses to West Point and Naval School. Circulars at No. 71 Cedar-st. and Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 12.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGH-KEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 703, Crowen's, No. 843, Cerwin's, No. 940, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 159 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 9 Madison-avenue. This Institution, founded in New York in 1811, will reopen Sept. 5, under the direction of Mme. L. B. CHEGARAY.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Lexington-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Pumpkin's place.—The Fall term of the thirty-fourth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACK-ENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 11th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 19 West 27th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES AUGERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 46 East 18th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 209 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.
The Principal,
DR. A. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.
A first-class establishment.
Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.
Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City, Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 85, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 86 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and C. Christern, No. 763 Broadway. H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Kossaly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN R. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS A. S. SMITH, Peekskill Landing, Newburgh Academy, near Peekskill, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and, at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Peabody, Jr., Cambridge; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKaye, No. 72 East 19th-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 154 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Applicant's Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $100. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. B. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 39th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. CHARLES L. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 63½ West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, L. V. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 25 West 37th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT BOLLEAU'S Commercial Academy, No. 408 Broadway: learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business affairs generally in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 164 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and the public, that she continues to give lessons in all branches of the art of singing, at her residence, No. 104 East 19th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES PALACIOS WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 34th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 8 Oak-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 257 and 259 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED, would like to enter a private school in this City as teacher of penmanship and the English branches. Address Miss K., Station D.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND AN ASSIstant lady teacher to conduct the elementary department (including Algebra) of a first-class seminary, which is to be newly opened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, prox., in a healthful, romantic location a short distance from the City. Parties producing satisfactory testimonials of moral character and ability, can secure a permanent situation with a liberal salary, by addressing for three days PRINCIPAL, Station G, New-York City, and enclosing $1 to pay for this advertisement, which will be promptly returned to rejected applicants.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who has taught in public and private institutions, desires an engagement (full or partial time) to teach mathematics, higher English branches, physics, chemistry, book-keeping, writing, &c. Address R. R., Box No. 1,252 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, A FINE PLAYER AND SUC-cessful teacher, desires to obtain a situation to teach music and French in a school or family; best references furnished. Address Miss C., care of A. Downes, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER OF A German professor of music, wishes a few more pupils for the piano. Call at or address No. 172 East 58th-st., or Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO take charge of a public school in New-Jersey, within a few miles of this City. Salary, $720 per annum. Address application to Box No. 1,322 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH GOVerness, in a young ladies' school. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-DEMPTION in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when all other treatment has failed. Two drops is a dose. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In the years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all other physicians in this City. I cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Gonorrhœa and Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. In the treatment of the most inveterate case in one week, Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instruction in those branches of business and indelible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, sore throat, bone, hip disease, &c., which can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.
J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," is particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,824 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building)....1,100-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building)....1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,556	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,912	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; he thoroughly understands the business; is a good groom and driver; country preferred; good City reference; willing and obliging. Address D. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
DAY STAR.....Building.....

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. Tinkerham, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Cairns, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$90
Steerage.....50

Payable in United States Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
Chas. Marshall, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Dent, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Coffey, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE FOR Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock afternoon.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

H. DARDONVILLE.—GAS-FIXTURES AND lamp carcels, moderator, kerosene, new styles, that received; removed to No. 316 Broadway, opposite Lovejoy House.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United-States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
Josiah Thompson, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75. D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2 20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 1 A. M.; Express, 4 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. Williams,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. Gebb,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in shore or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routing Express and Mail Trains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Talman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 8 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock, Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:22, Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 51-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE—A TEN TON railroad locomotive, cylinders 11x16, standing at 34th-st. and 10th-av. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway.

TRIP HAMMERS—HOTCHKISS' PATENT. —The best in use; occupy 28x34 feet space. Price $400 to $700. CHARLES MERRILL & SONS, No. 656 Grand-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, dax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES,
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $600, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with care for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County.....$300
For three years—Government.....300
Total.....$600

For two years—County.....$200
For two years—Government.....200
Total.....$400

For one year—County.....$170
For one year—Government.....200
Total.....$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years.....$300
County—For two years.....200
County—For one year.....170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
for
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED and WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of reforme regiments and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NOT filled their quota of men can be furnished with volunteers and substitutes, by applying at the Banking Rooms of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 213 Broadway.

Forage Department, No. 56 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform the friends and the public that, after the 24th August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the above day. Tickets can be obtained at the following landings on the day of the excursion:

The steamer *Port Royal* will leave North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼; Cedar-st., North River, at 8¾; Spring-st., at 9¼; and take the splendid barge *Walter Sands* in tow.

By order of the committee,
GEORGE H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
George H. Wicks, Secretary.

N.B.—Mr. C. A. L. Gotdner, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

P.S.—Those that have money on hand for tickets sold will please make returns at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, on TUESDAY, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DOUWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 4th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn,
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Commence at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 63 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn,
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates engraved, &c.
J. Eversell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
☞ Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.)
MONDAY, Sept. 12, and during the week.
HELLER
IS A
HUGE SUCCESS.
THE
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
GOBLIN DRUM,
REAL WOOD MINSTRELS,
AND THE
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
ON
"SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE,"
FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.

The entertainment as now presented, essentially differs from that given at any other house on Broadway, and possesses distinctive features which render it unlike any previously given form of amusement. Its specialities are:

1. A PERFECT DRAMA OF ILLUSION.
2. SEEMINGLY SUPERNATURAL MARVELS SURPASSING ALL "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS."
3. PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, by Robert Heller, on Steinway's Grand.
4. HELLER'S EXTRAORDINARY SECOND-SIGHT.
5. MAGICAL MINSTRELSY.
6. WITTICISM, DROLLERY AND MIRTH.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge, for three days beforehand.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
Manager.....GEO. WOOD.
"VICTIMS,"
Tom Taylor's great original Comedy, in which
JOHN E. OWENS
has wrought so brilliant a triumph, will be presented MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
for the 7th night, together with (for the 13th time,)
OWEN'S GREAT "HIT,"
The Inimitable
SOLON SHINGLE.
The most perfect and intensely amusing piece of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and unquestionably
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle & Parquet.. 50 | Family Circle.....25
Secured Seats.....75 | Orchestra Chairs.....1 00
Doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
under the direction of the NEW-YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, on Sept. 30, when the best foreign and native talent will appear. PURCHASERS OF TICKETS WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE, worth from one dollar to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at retail prices, which present will be given immediately at the place where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the immense stock of jewelry,
PIANOS, DIAMONDS,
CELEBRATED EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES,
SILVER WARE, BREAKFAST SETS,
TEA SETS, GOLD WATCHES,
TOILET SETS, SILVER WATCHES,
BRACELETS,
&c. &c. &c., &c.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Sole office for the sale of tickets and distribution of Presents,
NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary
N. B.—Two good salesmen wanted. Apply, with first-class references, as above.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
This wonderful and beautiful exhibition
EVERY EVENING,
for two weeks only, with a series of instructive and elegant programmes, illustrating the whole world, together with the most celebrated and exquisite Stereoscopic
PORTRAITS OF OUR GENERALS,
Local Views and Battles of the War.
Tickets 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA
Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED. Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
Office, No. 423 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 5, 1865, that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have been made and payable, that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 581 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so assessed aforesaid within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount of such person, and the same will be liable to be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person.

Dated New-York, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy at his office, No. 130 Broadway, daily, from the fifth day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 15th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount of such person, and may at the option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived a public reception from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KEGER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are

The Health of our Laboring Population.

The report made to the Citizens' Association by the Council of Hygiene upon the condition of the tenement houses occupied by full two-thirds of our population, should awaken the public to a sense of the dangers that threaten the City from this quarter. The truth of these reports is unimpeachable. Under the direction of the Council a thorough and very systematic survey has been made, or is in progress, of every street in the city—and not by any means a sham survey. There is no outside show about it. It is not an easy and luxurious ride in carriages through streets where everything has been swept and garnished for the occasion, but a downright, honest inspection of every street, every block, and, in many cases, of every house. The facts developed by this thorough inspection are of the most alarming character, and demand the prompt attention of the municipal authorities and of private citizens of wealth and influence.

To facilitate the work, and to render it as thorough as possible, the City has been divided into thirty-one districts, each under the personal supervision of a resident medical inspector, who reports twice a week to the Executive Committee of the Council, and once a week to the Council itself, upon the following points:

1. Nature of the ground.
2. Drainage and sewerage.
3. Number of houses in the square.
4. Vacant lots and their sanitary condition.
5. Courts and alleys.
6. Rear buildings.
7. Number of tenement houses.
8. Description of a single tenement. [of a family.]
9. Description of a single tenement house.
10. Description of a row of tenements. These descriptions should state
   a. Condition and material of buildings.
   b. Number of stories and their height.
   c. Number of families intended to be accommodated and space allotted to each.
   d. Water supply and house drainage.
   e. Location and character of water-closets.
   f. Disposal of garbage and house slops.
   g. Ventilation, external and internal.
   h. Cellars and basements, and their population.
   i. Condition of halls and passages.
   j. Frontage on street, court, alley—N., E., S., or W.
   k. Miscellaneous items.
11. Statement of sickness and mortality, [according to the printed formulæ for insalubrious quarters.]
12. Drinking shops, brothels, gambling saloons, &c.
13. Stores and markets.
14. Factories, schools, crowded buildings.
15. Slaughter houses. [Describe particularly.]
16. Bone and offal nuisance.
17. Stables, &c.
18. Churches and school edifices.
19. Prevailing character of the population.
20. Prevailing sickness and mortality.
21. Sources of preventable disease and mortality.
22. Condition of streets and pavements.
23. Miscellaneous information.

Where there are cases of contagious diseases prevailing in close neighborhoods, and there is danger of the infection spreading, the Inspector is required to report the condition of every patient, and the number of persons thus exposed to danger. The necessity for this caution will be made at once apparent by a glance at the condition of the tenement-houses in which the poor of our City are literally packed and jammed. There is no other city in the United States where the poor are compelled to herd together in so heathenish, not to say beastial a manner, as in this great metropolis. Why, within half a dozen squares about the House of Industry, live the population of a second-class city, larger by many hundreds than the number of people whose dwellings stretch for two miles along Fifth-avenue. Two-thirds of our population—that is, over 500,000 human beings—live in tenement-houses, each occupied, on an average, by nearly forty souls. In some of the worst wards the average is much greater. One tenement-house in Cherry-street contains *one hundred and thirty-six families.*

This is not a new or even anomalous condition of affairs. It is not a transient evil, resulting from the war. It dates back many years, and has been and is still a growing evil. Four years ago, in an admirable report to the New-York Sanitary Association, Mr. HALLIDAY expressed the wretched condition of these tenement houses. This report created some sensation at the time; but the subject was soon lost sight of among the graver and more exciting questions of the war. The facts, however, remain as true as ever, and are of such importance in their bearing on one of the greatest social problems of the day, that a reproduction of some of the most essential points of his report will be found of great interest.

Mr. HALLIDAY divides the population of New-York—numbering about 800,000 souls—into one hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty six families. These families lived in about thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two dwellings. Of these dwellings, fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety contained each a single family; seven thousand one hundred and eighty one contained each two families; four hundred and sixteen, each three families. The remaining eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dwellings contained from *four to ninety-four families each, or an average of about seven families!*

This fearful crowding and packing of human beings together is bad enough, we would think; but other horrors are added. A large number of these tenement houses occupy rear lots, where a breath of pure air can never penetrate. In the Eleventh Ward one hundred and thirteen rear houses contained one thousand six hundred and fifty-three families, or nearly fifteen families and seventy souls each, and twenty-four contained four hundred and seven families, being an average of *seventeen families and eighty souls per house!* In the Fourteenth Ward seventy-two rear houses contained one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight families, or an average *to each house of nineteen families and ninety-five souls!*

There are many blocks in our City, says Mr. HALLIDAY, covering an area of not more three or four hundred feet square, that contain nearly twice as many families as are found on all Fifth-avenue. In *a single block* he found nearly seven hundred families, and a population of some three thousand five hundred souls.

Many of the tenement houses resemble extensive barracks in respect to mere size, though lamentably wanting in those sanitary regulations which prevail at military establishments. Mr. HALLIDAY gives a fearfully minute and harrowing description of one of these huge pest-houses that contained ninety-four families. It was built in a lot fifty feet wide by two hundred and fifty feet deep. An alleyway, *eight feet wide*, separated it from the surrounding houses, and nearly all the apartments were so situated that the sun could never shine into them to purify the atmosphere of death that pervaded the whole building. Each of the apartments consisted of a narrow room and bed-room; and, in several instances, Mr. HALLIDAY found families keeping boarders. In other apartments two or three families were huddled together with about as much decency and comfort as the Esquimaux enjoy in their winter kennels. Underneath the alleys was an open drain, connecting with the street sewers, and always filled with stagnant water and all the filth from the vaults opening into it. The horrible exhalations from the closets and drain filled every apartment in the building.

This is no fancy sketch; it is dreadful reality. Nor is this a solitary instance; it is only one—and not the worst—of hundreds. Mr. HALLIDAY does not hesitate to affirm that a very large proportion of the tenement houses in New-York present features equally revolting to humanity. Into such vile habitations the poor of our City—the honest and hard-working equally with the vicious—are crowded, year in, year out, with no hope of improvement. The evil, as already observed, is a growing one. The number of tenement houses increases with the increase of our laboring population; and the *only* question with landlords appears to be how to economize space. The health and comfort of their tenants are the last things thought of—if, indeed, they are ever taken into account at all. Every year new tenements go up by the score, and the new differ from the old only in the diminished size and increased number of the apartments.

Notwithstanding the great number of tenement houses, immense numbers of the poor have absolutely no place that can be called home. After the day's work is over, they pick up a scanty and unwholesome supper at some wretched eating-cellar, where refuse meats and even the garbage of the streets is served up in filthy soups and vile messes called fish balls, or hash, and then descend into low, damp, filthy cellars, far below the level of the streets, where people of both sexes are herded together indiscriminately. Some of these cellars are fitted up with a double row of bunks on each side, with another double row down the centre. The beds are commonly straw mattresses, and the sheets and coverlets, as far as our inspection goes, are ragged and filthy in the extreme. The keeper of one of these dens loudly asseverated that his sheets were washed once a week; but, to say nothing of the visual evidence to the contrary, we are positive that he hadn't a sheet on his beds that would have stood the test of even a moderate rubbing at the wash-tub. The atmosphere even by day in one of these cellars is perfectly sickening, and by night, when every one of these bunks is occupied by one or two persons—men, women and children huddled in without the faintest thought of decency—the air becomes absolutely putrid, and the floor and walls become damp, and reek with pestilential exhalations. In some of these infernal holes, 20 feet over ten feet square, as many as thirty persons sleep at night. And it must be borne in mind that these cellars do not all open into the street. There are sub-cellars fitted up in the same way, where many a poor man and woman and child breathe the breath, not of life, but of death.

Every year the evil grows in extent. The increase of our laboring population, and the rapacity of landlords, drive multitudes of the poor from the more decent lodging houses into these vile cellars. A respectable and hard-working man told us the other day that he was compelled to pay eight dollars a month for a closet barely large enough to sleep in, and without a window—and the same closet, with the same bedding, was let to another man, who worked all night, and came in to sleep by day. This is but one instance of a thousand. Another family, consisting of a father and three children, pay the same price for a part of a cellar. The man is in feeble health, and barely able to earn enough to pay the rent and buy one scanty meal per day for himself and his children. Yet these people have a sense of decency left. The oldest daughter has, by means of a screen of her own manufacture, partitioned off a small space for her own sleeping apartment, and they endeavor to live like Christian people.

The effects of this crowding together of both sexes, cannot but be deleterious to morals as well as to health. What chance has female modesty, under such circumstances? How can a child, brought up amongst scenes of debauchery and wretchedness, develop anything but like wickedness? We know that chastity and temperance cannot exist in these dens of vile misery and foulness; for they are eminently children of light, of pure air, and plenty of breathing space. The Christian virtues must have elbow room, or they cannot live.

No doubt, much of the evil we have described is owing to the high price of land in New York, and to the peculiar formation of the island on which our city is built. The poor must be near their work, and comparatively few of them can afford to live out of the city. Hence, they crowd together in the lower part of the town. Our city does not afford lateral room enough for this class of our population. Another cause is undoubtedly the stolid indifference of a great proportion of the foreign poor. Accustomed in their own country to live in holes and cellars of the worst description, their sense of decency is already blunted, and they descend into these dens of wretchedness and immorality as if it were a part of their lot in this life. And there is a class of persons who might do better, who choose to live in this manner merely as a measure of economy. They sleep in these dens, and live on the garbage of the streets, for several years, perhaps, while the earnings of their industry or beggary are deposited weekly in the savings bank, until they have accumulated enough to buy a farm in the West, to which they will repair, and, it is to be hoped, "purge and live decently," like Christians, on the money they have thus saved. But the great multitude live and die in this abject wretchedness; and this state of things must continue until our great capitalists, joining hands with the philanthropic men and women, who are now laboring for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, shall replace these dens by decent, wholesome houses, where our laboring population can live in Christian respectability and comfort.

The Love-poisoning Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

In our note of the 2d instant, respecting the above case, we asked the public to suspend its opinion as to the alleged guilt of JOHN LOVE and Mrs. ANNIE O'NEIL, said to have poisoned Mrs. JOHN LOVE; and, we stated, that upon a full, fair, and impartial examination of the case, they would be proved innocent of such crime, and would in the end be judicially acquitted. We now desire to state that the investigation before the Coroner and his jury, has resulted as we supposed it would, and that the eminent physicians who made an analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and who attended her, have reported the result of their examination, and they agree in stating that the deceased did not die from *arsenical*, or any other kind of poisoning, and that no traces of poison were discloses in their analysis.

The defendants were promptly acquitted by the jury, and, on the rendition of the verdict, the prisoners were discharged by the Coroner.

Respectfully yours,

ALEX. H. REAVEY,
FRANCIS C. BLISS,
J. C. LANG,
Counsel for accused.

The Late Col. Perry.

Gen. BUTLER has written the following expressive letter to the mother of the late Col. EDGAR PERRY, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, N. Y. S. V.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 8, 1864.

MY DEAR MADAM: Among the many heroes whose lives have been given to their country, none have left a brighter record than Col. EDGAR PERRY, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

His memory is as dear to his brothers in arms as even maternal affection recalls it to you. I esteem myself fortunate in having been able to make so poor a tribute to his memory as giving to an important defence of my line his name.

Be assured of my deepest sympathy with yours and the country's loss, and the hope that you will be sustained by the Christian's hope of meeting your son in the brighter and better world to which his virtues and early death have too soon, for us, consigned him.

Believe me, most truly, your friend,
B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.
Mrs. PERRY.

The Union Prisoners Under Fire in Charleston.

NAMES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of the New-York and New-Jersey officers, among the six hundred now confined in Charleston. They occupy the same quarters as those assigned to the fifty officers who were exchanged some time since. At the last advices they were all in good health:

NEW-YORK.

Capt M Amey, 18th Cav.	Major A N McDonald, 166th.
Capt O S Aldrich.	Lieut H A D Merritt, 5th Cav.
Lieut J H Ahlerl, 45th.	Lieut W Nyce, 1st L Cav.
1st Lt. Balk, 122d.	Capt H J Nowlan, 14th Cav.
P M G Billings U S steamer *Water Witch*, N Y.	Major P Nelson, 66th.
	Lieut E Palmer, 87th.
Col Saml J Crook, 22d Cav.	Major F Pruyn, 7th Art.
Lieut-Col E F Croke, Harris Light Cavalry.	Capt S C Pierce, 3d Cav.
	Capt J A Penfield, 5th Cav.
Capt J Downing, 2d Cav.	Maj W H Reynolds, 14th A.
Lieut J W Drake, B, 126th.	Lieut W E Roach, 40th.
Capt J A Enfield, 6th Cav.	Lieut J Rockwell, 67th.
Lieut E H Fales, 13lst.	Capt S B Ryder, 5th Cav.
Capt A L Goodrich, 6th Cav.	Lieut A C Shafor, Harris Light Cavalry.
Capt Geiman, Cavalry.	
Adjt Jas Gilmour, 79th.	Lieut E E Sill, 136th.
Lieut H D Graw, 107th.	Ensign G M Smith, U S N.
C M Granger, 86th.	G Schuis, 45th.
Maj W P Hall, 6th Cavalry.	Lieut Wm H Shelton, 1st Artillery.
Capt John Estl, 48th.	
L A Hauf, 46th.	Lieut John H Thompson, 14th Artillery.
Lieut John A Hopper, 2d Cav	
Capt David Jones, 14th Art.	Lieut Harry Temple, Harris Light Cavalry.
Capt L E Judson, 106th.	
Maj J W Jones, 71st.	Lieut-Col T F Thorp, 1st Dragoons.
Lieut Rufus Kadler, 45th.	
Lieut Hugo Kandler, 45th.	Lieut E D Tuthill, 104th.
Lieut C E Lewis, 1st Drag.	Lieut G Veltforth, 54th.
Lieut Frank H Lay, N Y.	Capt J W Vanderhoof, 45th.
Lieut A T Samson, 104th.	Capt J C Whiteside, 94th.
Lieut A Leonard, 71st.	Capt H G White, 84th.
Capt D A Langworthy, 85th.	Capt M W Wall, 6th.
Lieut Frank Moran, 72d.	Maj G G Wawser, 24th Cav
Lieut W F Martin, 123d.	Lieut D W West, 1st Drag.
Maj J W Young, 76th.	Lieut W H H Wilcox, 14th

NEW-JERSEY.

Capt G Brady, 3d.	Capt H Cooke, A A G 1st N J Brigade.
Lieut A W Baldwin, 3d.	
Lieut R Bascomb, 48th U S Colored Troops.	Lieut H Crocker, 1st Cav.
	Lieut John Davidson.
Lieut J Bradford, Hoboken.	Lieut E K Ekings, CoH, 3d.

Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 12.

The city is gay with flags, to-day, it being the anniversary of the battle of Baltimore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

THE PATERSON FALL MEETING TO-DAY.

The Fall meeting of the Passaic County Association commences to-day under the most favorable auspices, and with every prospect of the most brilliant results in the magnitude and quality of the attendance, and the affluent character of the racing. Having given previously, in extenso, a full description of the several stakes open to contest during the three days to which the meeting extends, it only remains for us to add that up to a late hour yesterday all the horses were well, and each owner, as a matter of course, equally confident of success. There is a train from the foot of Chambers-street at 8 o'clock A. M. The special train with ladies' cars leaves at 11¼ A. M., but those who desire to be in season, go comfortable, and avoid the crowd, will do well to take the 10 A. M. train, which will take them bright and early direct to the course, and enable its patrons to examine the horses and be posted in their market prices long prior to the starting hour.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

UNION COURSE—Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.—Purse and stake of $225, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

T. Creegan entered s. g. Shot	1
R. Walker's b. g.	Dis.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Cardinal	Dr.
D. Pfifer's gr. m. Crinoline	Dr.
J. Woodruff's b. g. General	Dr.
D. Mace's ch. g. Hickory	Dr.

TIME.

Quarter, 00:38; half, 1:18; mile, 2:37¼.

Base Ball.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME—ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

Yesterday afternoon the long talked-of match between the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, and the Mutual Club of New-York, was played at the Capitoline ground, Brooklyn, the result being a victory for the famous Atlantic nine by a score, in a full game of nine innings, of 21 to 16. The play on both sides was exceedingly good, and the number of visitors present was larger than has been seen at any ballfield this season. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors were complete. The ground was rather heavy from the recent rain. At 3 o'clock the game commenced, the Atlantics first taking the bat, and obtained four runs in good style in the first inning. STARR and S. SMITH made home runs, and numerous fly-catches were made on each side, which were loudly applauded by the spectators, who numbered at least six thousand. To particularize the play throughout would occupy too much space, so the following score must suffice.

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c.	4	1	Brown, 2d b.	6	6
G. Smith, 3d b.	3	1	Wansley, c.	3	2
Start, 1st b.	3	2	Devyr, s. s.	3	3
Crane, 2d b.	2	4	Goldie, 1st b.	1	1
Galvin, s. s.	3	2	Patterson, c. f.	4	1
Chapman, l. f.	4	3	McMahon, 3d b.	2	3
Pratt, p.	4	2	McKeever, r. f.	3	2
S. Smith, r. f.	3	2	Zeller, l. f.	3	2
F. O'Brien, c. f.	2	3	Harris, p.	3	1
Total	27	21	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	3	0	3	4	0	3	4	3—21
Mutual	0	3	0	3	1	3	0	1	2—16

UMPIRE—Mr. S. Yates, of the Eagle Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Mowlem and Dougan.

Cricket.

SINGLE WICKET MATCH IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday a single wicket match was played at the New-York Cricket Club ground, Bedford, L. I., between five Newark players, for the sum of $300. The match was made by Hallis and Petty against Bulluss, Hattersley and Bowden, which terminated in favor of the former two players by the following score:

FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Petty, b. Bulluss	3	not out	1
Hallis, run out	0	b. Bulluss	1
Wides	2	Wides	4
Total	5	Total	6
Bulluss, c. and b. Hallis.	5	b. Hallis	1
Hattersley, b. Hallis	0	b. Hallis	0
Bowden, b Hallis	0	b. Hallis	1
Wides	1	Wides	2
Total	6	Total	4

Umpire—Mr. Wm. Hammond.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR GUTTENBURGH, N. J.—Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a prize fight for $200 took place near Guttenburgh, N. J., between PATRICK KEEFE and JAMES MCCABE, of the Eighteenth Ward. A quarrel and fight took place some days ago, and this match was made to settle it. The fight lasted seven rounds, and occupied twenty-six minutes, all in favor of MCCABE, when in the last round he seized his antagonist below the thigh, and threw him. The referee decided in favor of KEEFE, who was, no doubt, very glad to get off so. The McCabe party offered to make a match for $400 right off, but the Keefites did not see it. No arrests were made.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT ON LONG ISLAND.—A difficulty occurred on Sunday night, in Bleecker-street, between JAMES HANLEN, a pugilist, and DENNIS GALVIN, a butcher in Fulton Market. It ended in a general melée, and was stopped. GALVIN's friends bet $500 to $100 that GALVIN could make HANLEN cry enough. The fight took place near Greenpoint, on Monday, yesterday morning, and GALVIN won the money in ten minutes. HANLEN's face is somewhat contused and the fingers of his right hand are said to be broken.

[Advertisement.]

HOPE SOLD A FLATTERING TALE,

But never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth, hardens and invigorates the gums, gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 3, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GRIGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Fortress Monroe—Gen. Graham, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. A. H. Kinsly, Thos. Dodge, N. Francis, Chas. A. Roe, J. M. Willey, Horace Libby, Wm. Foulks, Mrs. Osborn, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Shiral, Master Harry Cunningham, Master Willie P. Cadwell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 38	Sun sets	6 14
Moon sets	2 52		
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	6 03	Gov. Island	5 52
Hell Gate	7 14		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.
Ship Garibaldi, (Br.,) Shower, London, R. Irvine & Co.; Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.
Barks Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbadoe, D. Trowbridge; Sophia Jacobs, (Br.,) Matamoras, Migel & Main; Thomas Pope, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; E. Wright, ——, Cow Bay, Chas. Carow; H. Spaulding, (Br.,) Wallace, Bremen, C. Massing.
Brigs Alice Lee, Henry, Wilmington, Del., R. P. Buck & Co.; Loch Lomond, Shute, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew; T. H. A. Pitt, Webb, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Petrel, (Br.,) Irwin, Prince Edward Island, Tynes & Smith; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Delphin, (Br.,) Haase, Gonaives, H. O. Schmidt & Co.
Schooners Harper, Coombs, Bucksport, Baker & Dayton; Passport, Thompson, Accomac, T. O. Benton's Son; Caroline Rogers, New-Haven, R. S. Raskett & Son; Hiawatha, Ingraham, South Amboy, J. V. Hartland; Globe, Rockwell, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. W. McKee, Rogers, Port Royal, Murray & Nephew; Spray, (Br.,) Trout, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; N. Chase, Doane, Turks Island, J. Douglass; Trident, Robinson, Elizabethport, W. S. Brown & Co.; Quaker City, Newton, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; M. Sowall, Hoyt, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Lowe & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Russ.,) Wessels, Bremen Aug. 28, and Southampton Sept. 9, 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and 268 cabin and 416 steerage passengers. Had strong head winds during the passage. Aug. 31, at 5 P. M., passed Hamb. steamer Saxonia, off the Needles.

Prize steamer Ella, (Br. Cdr.,) in charge of Richard Wilkinson, prize-master, from Beaufort, N. C., 6th inst. Is bound to Boston, and after obtaining a Hell Gate pilot proceed. She was captured by the gunboats Quaker City and Keystone State, on the 5th inst., in lat. 33 10, lon. 77 02, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, with a cargo of 320 bales of cotton.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Fortress Monroe, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Arey, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Liverpool Aug. 5, with coal to Ruger Bros. Was within 10 miles of Sandy Hook on the 4th inst., and was blown off by the late N. E. storm.

Bark Palmyra, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S., Hatfield, Ardrossan 60 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hinckan.

Bark Aranjiste, Darling, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., and Barbadoe 9 ds., with old iron and rosewood to Pendergast Bros & Co.

Bark Theresa, Heyer, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar, tobacco, etc., to Waydell & Co.

Bark Sallie Bonsall, Leavitt, Brazos, Texas, 10 ds., with hides, cotton, etc., to master.

Brig Magna Charta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, etc., to E. H. Hussey.

Brig Hermes, (Venez.,) Jochmus, Porto Cabello 22 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Silles.

Brig B. Young, Tracey, from Newburgh, bound to Portsmouth, when off the Highlands, on the afternoon of the 11th, broke foretopmast, and returned to this port for repairs.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, Lingan 5 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Richard Hill, Hulse, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Ward, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thasher, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Annie M., (Br.,) Rawson, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Staples, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport 2 ds., with mdse. S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Juno, Mills, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Hudson, for Fall River.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Troy, for Dighton.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. New Globe, Strang, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Rondout, for New-London.

Sch. Avon, Parks, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Coxsackie, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Swift, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Hartford, in ballast.

WIND—This morning, from N N. E.

WIND—Sunset, N.

The steamship Vanderbilt sailed from the North River Sunday afternoon.

Sailed.

Sept. 11—Schooners William, Equator, Volta, Harriet Thomas, and sloop Gertrude.
Sept. 12—Steamship Arago.

Spoken, &c.

President Fillmore—ship, strg. E., was seen, Aug. 27, lat. 40 24, lon. 38 08.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 12—Arr. bark Palmas, Calcutta; brig Wm. Mason, Surinam; Luis Marianna, do.; Isola, Port Ewen; Tornado, Elizabethport; schrs. Anna Myrick and Boy State, New-York.

Also arr. ship Harrisburgh, from New-Orleans; brigs Edwin, from Newburgh; Chimborazo, from Elizabethport; schr. Maria Whitney, from New-York; steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—Arr. bark Norma, Hartmann, of and from Bremen; steamer Robert Morris, New-Orleans. Below—A Bremen bark, supposed the Marice, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 9, P. M.—Arr. U. S. Revenue cutter Kerwannee, New-York; schrs. Deborah Jones, Gardiner, for Washington; Flying Dragon, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Sept. 10, 8 A. M.—No arrivals.
Sid. schr. Flying Dragon.
In port—Cutter Kerwannee; schr. D. Jones.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—Arr. steamer Sacramento, Bradburn, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, Sept. 10 schrs. Sultan, New-York; 11th, Edward, do.
Sid. from St. John, N. B., 10th, ship Edith, Childs, Liverpool.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Aug. 29, Compromise and Gen. McClellan, from New-York.
Arr. at Gravesend, Aug. 29, Samuel Hibbert and Rhine, from New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.
SECOND NIGHT OF GRAND OPERA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1864.
ONLY OCCASION THIS SEASON,
MOST POSITIVELY,
Of F. Von Flotow's Opera, in four acts

MARTHA,

in German. Fourth act restored.

LIONEL.....M. THEODORE HABELMAN
MARTHA.....Mme. BERTHA JOHANSEN
NANCY.....Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI
PLUNKETT.....M. HEINRICH STEINECKE
SIR TRISTAM.....M. ANTON GRAFF
SHERIFF.....M. OTTO LEHMAN
Peasants, Archers, Huntsmen, &c.
THE ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

The spirited and pleasing method of rendering Von Flotow's MARTHA by the above cast has been everywhere the theme of the highest commendation.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Second seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Secured Boxes, $2.

The sale of secured seats continues at the Academy; at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., near corner of Pine; and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THIRD OPERA NIGHT, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, MATINEE.—Grand Matinee, SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock.

FAUST.

Entire admission, ONE DOLLAR; no extra charge for securing seats. Seats may be secured every day this week at the regular offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 13,
ONE NIGHT ONLY OF GRAND OPERA.
FAUST.
WITH COMPANY, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, TEUTONIC SOCIETY, MILITARY BAND,
COSTUMES, &c.,
precisely as advertised to be given at the New-York Academy of Music.

Sales of secured seats continued at the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York. Prices same as New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF FROM TEN to thirty acres of good land, in a healthy location; a good, comfortable dwelling-house and out-buildings, with plenty of fruit, in a respectable neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, within three miles of railroad depot or steamboat landing preferred; price from $3,500 to $5,000. Address, stating full particulars and price, E., Box No. 177 Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS EXPERience as book-keeper, to keep books, make out accounts, and to attend to office business generally. Salary not exceeding $700. The best of recommendations required. Apply at No. 65 Beekman-st., up stairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; a competent single young man whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability and good conduct. Call or address W., C, Jackson's Grocery, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

POLITICAL.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Lay in your stock of
CAMPAIGN MEDALS,
CAMPAIGN BREAST-PINS,
CAMPAIGN BOARD-PINS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

For the approaching mass meeting there will be a large demand for them.
TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES OF SPLENDID STYLES NOW READY.
Send for descriptive catalogue, with prices to the trade.
Agents wanted everywhere to sell all kinds of campaign goods.
Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Campaign Headquarters,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN LANTERNS (patented) with fine illuminated portraits and mottoes of the Presidential candidates, candles, rockets, bombs, batteries, flags, &c. Excelsior Fire-work Depot, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting will be held next THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at No. 110 Grand-st., adjoining Lord & Taylor's building, at 8 o'clock. Members and persons intending to join are earnestly requested to attend, as the Constitution will be submitted.
W. H. CHADDOCK, President.



HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway New-York.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

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CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

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CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy.* Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections. By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

CHEROKEE PILLS, FEMALE REGULATOR. Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods. By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4048. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

A Reconnoissance of the Rebel Position at Lovejoys.

Seven More Heavy Guns Unearthed.

SHERMAN'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

Dying Utterances of the Rebel Papers in Atlanta.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Leaving DAVIS' corps to bury the dead, SHERMAN, with HOWARD, STANLEY and SCHOFIELD, advanced on the morning of Sept. 2 in pursuit of the enemy, toward Lovejoy Station, several miles south of Jonesboro, to pick up stragglers and destroy the railroad.

[Lovejoys is a station on the railroad about thirty-five miles south of Atlanta.]

Prisoners from STEVENS' and LEE's corps were taken, from whom we learned that HOOD had reunited his army by forced marches east of the Macon Railroad. STANLEY and LOGAN closely pursued the rebels, who made a stand one mile north of Lovejoy Station, and drew their skirmishers across a large plantation to a wood, where the rebel artillery opened on the Fourth Corps. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, STANLEY felt the rebel works, meeting strong opposition. KNEFFNER'S brigade carried our line with a loss of Capt. Melton, A. A. G., killed; Col. M. Anderson, Nineteenth Ohio Battery, severe; Lieut.-Col. Bailey, Ninth Kentucky, severe; Col. Osgood, Nineteenth Ohio, severe; Lieut.-Col. Clager, Seventy-eighth Indiana, slight; Capt. Wheat, Ninth Kentucky, severe; Adjt. Damar, Ninth Kentucky, killed; Capt. Dunbar, Seventy-ninth Indiana, captured; Gen. Thomas Wood, severely wounded in the foot. The total loss in the reconnoissance is about 150, principally Woods' division.

Picket firing was kept up on the 3d, 4th and 5th, during which the railroad was badly destroyed from Rough and Ready to Lovejoy.

Seven heavy guns—making eighteen in all—and a quantity of fixed ammunition, have been exhumed since.

On the 3d, Gen. SHERMAN issued the following order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI, NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, Ga., Sept. 3, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 52.—The General Commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops under Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM occupied Atlanta yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up along their route eighty carloads of ammunition, which accounts for sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst. Your present task, as before, is well done, and all work of destruction to the railroad will cease.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

The following are the casualties at Jonesboro:

Wounded—Lieut. L. C. Clark, 14th Ohio; Lieut.-Col. Choate, 138th Ohio; Capt. White, 138th Ohio; Major Arilson, 14th Ohio; Lieut. George Johnson, 19th Infantry; Capt. Kellogg, 18th Infantry; Lieut. Borrows, 18th Infantry; Capt. F. Walker, 34th Illinois; Lieut. M. A. Fuller, Lieut. J. Green, 18th Illinois; Major Ryder, 15th Illinois; Capt. Young, 15th Illinois; Lieut. Ireland, 22d Indiana; Lieut. Runyan, 22d Indiana; Lieut. Bigge, 22d Indiana; Lieut. Mosier, 22d Indiana; Capt. Snodgrass, 22d Indiana; Major Holmes, 52d Indiana; Lieut. Elkins, 110th Indiana; Adjt. Cunningham, 69th Ohio; Lieut. O. Murray and Lieut. Parsons, 69th Ohio.

Missing—Maj. Carter, 38th Maryland; Capt. Perry, 38th Maryland; Capt. Jenkins, 38th Maryland; Lieut. Booker, 14th Ohio; Capt. Dyserith, 79th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Hixdef, Capt. McMullen, 1st Wisconsin.

Killed—Capt. Stafford, A. A. G., and Capt. Black, 78th Illinois; Adjt. Reeves, 98th Ohio; Lieut. Long, 78th Illinois; Lieut. Lanson, 22d Maryland; Capt. Charles, 125 Illinois; Lieut. Scott, 14th Ohio; Lieut. Daily, 69th Ohio; Lieut. Osborne, 38th Indiana; Lieut. Kirk, 14th Ohio.

THE LAST REBELLIOUS PARAGRAPHS IN ATLANTA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 8.

I have late files of rebel papers, which indicate how completely they were misled by SHERMAN'S late movements, as the following extracts show.

The day after the movement commenced the *Daily Rebel* published the following:

"In our immediate front the motions of the enemy are very decidedly indicative of retrograde movements, and it would not be surprising if SHERMAN and his army would soon be found on the north side of the Chattahoochee.

His communications are too seriously threatened to justify him in continuing the siege of Atlanta, unless he has a much larger stock of supplies than it is reasonable to suppose that he has.

WHEELER, with a large force, has been about two weeks in his rear.

Of what he has done we have no authentic account, but we presume he has not been idle, and he must have accomplished a great deal toward the destruction of the railroad communication.

The Yankee accounts represent him fighting in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and it is admitted that he captured Dalton.

Of course he must have passed over between the two roads and destroyed them. If WHEELER has performed the important work assigned to him well, SHERMAN is compelled to retreat, and it is not impossible that he is already doing so. It will be very vexatious and humiliating to SHERMAN and the whole Yankee nation to take the back track, but it may be unavoidable. A day or two will show."

On the 20th of August, the Atlanta *Appeal* published the following:

"Of the numerous reports which have been received confirming our statement yesterday as to the position occupied by the enemy after his unexpected abandonment of his works in the vicinity of the city, a reconnoissance, made in the vicinity of the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, discovered them occupying strong works on this side of the river, and a force also camped on the other side.

The bridge built by them after its destruction by Gen. JOHNSTON, is said to be a fine one.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock the enemy again struck the West Point road, near Fairborn. The force was reported to be pretty heavy, one of cavalry and artillery; and during the day, up to dark, a large working party, who came up on the regular Macon train yesterday evening, informed us that sharp artillery and small arms firing had been heard all evening in a westerly direction from Rough and Ready, but the cause was not known."

The *Rebel*, of the same date, says:

"Three days after SHERMAN commenced his movement, the officers of the army who came down this morning report that there is no change in the situation, and that opinion is still divided as to the purpose of SHERMAN'S movements.

Those who believed that he intended a heavy movement on our left for the purpose of getting possession of the Macon Railroad, were somewhat shaken in their faith by the length of time that has elapsed since he abandoned our right.

It is now four days since the movement commenced which has given HOOD ample time to provide for and counteract such movement. Everything was quiet along the line."

The *Appeal* issued an extra just before the evacuation on the morning of the 1st, the day after HARDEE'S defeat at Jonesboro. The news is summed up as follows:

"At 2 o'clock yesterday, in front of Jonesboro, a very heavy battle was fought. The opposing lines extended parallel with the railroad, we defending that line. The attack was made by us, and the fight lasted till dark.

Our left, under CLEBURNE, carried the enemy's position, drove them from their works, at 6 o'clock occupied their trenches. On our right centre LEE was not so successful. He failed after gallant attempts to drive the enemy. The loss on both sides was considerable.

At dark both parties were preparing to renew the conflict. Cannonading has been heard in that direction since sunrise, but as yet we have received no intelligence of its purport, and various rumors are afloat concerning the various operations, but the foregoing is substantially correct, and embraces all that has reached the city. We regard the prospect with confidence."

In another column it says: "We have SHERMAN confused. We have forced him to change his front and base. The next order he issues will be one involving a right about face, and a double quick toward the classic boys of Dalton."

Atlanta was evacuated the night of the day this last paragraph was published.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 12.

A mass meeting of veteran and disabled soldiers was held to-night, for the purpose of forming a Union Campaign Club. It was presided over by Col. W. A. GRAY. Patriotic resolutions were passed, and addresses were delivered by several officers. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Dispatches were received from interior towns in the State announcing the formation of similar clubs.

SCRANTON, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Hon. W. W. KETCHAM, of Wilkesbarre, was today nominated for Congress by the Union party of the Twelfth District, Hon. G. A. GROW having declined.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Ex-Gov. WILLIAM BIGLER has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Clearfield County.

The British Steamer Josie.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The British steamer *Josie*, THOMPSON, from New-York, ostensibly for HAVANA, put into the Delaware Breakwater on the evening of the 10th inst., and coaled. A seaman deserted from her, and informed an Inspector of Customs of her character, who overhauled her, and found her to have recently been a prize, registering 237 tons. Immediately after the officer, AARON MARSHALL, left her, she hoisted British colors, and went to sea.

The War in Arkansas.

CONCENTRATION OF REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The officers of the dispatch boat which arrived at Cairo yesterday report that fifteen thousand rebels are concentrating at the mouth of the Red River.

Political Intelligence.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Last night there was a Democratic meeting in Lawrence, in which many speakers from this city participated.

The McClellan Union Club of the Eleventh Ward listened to addresses by its President, Col. GREENE, of the *Post*, Ex-Mayor WIGHTMAN, and others.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock.

Fire.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The retort-house and coal shed of the Worcester Gas Company was burned last night. $25,000 worth of coal was destroyed.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROUSSEAU.

GALLANT AFFAIR AT READYVILLE.

Surprise and Defeat of 2,000 Rebels by 230 Union Cavalry.

The Road from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga in Good Order.

Gen. Sherman's Communications Re-established.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 12.

The *Journal* says the following dispatches have been received at Gen. ROUSSEAU'S headquarters in Nashville:

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Maj. B. H. Polk, A. A. G.:

Col. THOMAS JORDAN, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with two hundred and thirty men, surprised, attacked, and routed the rebel DIBRELL'S brigade of two thousand men at Readyville, yesterday, killing and wounding many, and capturing one hundred and thirty prisoners. Our loss was one killed, five wounded, and four missing. To-day the railroad is torn at Bed Backer, but the damage is trifling. The bridge over Stewart's Creek, the only one injured by WHEELER, is rebuilt.

(Signed,) H. P. VAN CLEVE, Brig.-Gen.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Maj. B. H. Polk, A. A. G., Nashville:

The road is in good order from here to Chattanooga. Trains left this morning with mails for the army at Atlanta. The rebels are retreating by way of McMinnville.

(Signed) H. P. VAN CLEVE, Brig.-Gen.

A Pulaski, Tenn., dispatch of the 9th says Gen. ROUSSEAU has concentrated all the force of STEDMAN and GRANGER with his own, and was pursuing WHEELER toward the Tennessee River.

The country between Nashville and the Tennessee River is reported full of straggling bands.

Gen. MILROY has returned to Tullahoma. He telegraphs from there Saturday that one hundred rebel cavalry cut the wires on Friday, seven miles northwest of Shelbyville, and were going toward Franklin.

DIBRELL and WILLIAMS had united their forces at Woodbury. WILLIAMS and ROBINSON had passed Berth Grove, Cannon County, with 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, going toward McMinnville.

Gen. SHERMAN has reëstablished communication via the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Repairs on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad will be completed on Monday.

WHEELER, in the aggregate, has destroyed only six miles of track.

Two hundred and forty loads of subsistence were received in Atlanta on Friday last.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PARK BENJAMIN.

PARK BENJAMIN, the well-known lecturer and poet, died Monday evening at his residence in this City, after a brief illness. He was of Welsh descent, and was born at Demerara, British Guiana, on the 14th of August, 1818, and was 55 years old at the time of his death. An illness in childhood improperly treated caused him a permanent lameness, and he was sent to his father's home in New-England for medical advice and to be educated. He studied two years at Harvard College, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1829, began to practice law in Boston in 1832, and was one of the original editors of the *New-England Magazine*. In 1837 he removed to New-York, edited, in connection with C. F. HOFFMAN, the *American Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently was associated with HORACE GREELEY in editing the *New-Yorker*. He was next engaged, in connection with EPES SARGENT and RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, as editor of the *World Newspaper*, a cheap weekly periodical, which republished the best articles of English magazine literature, and received original contributions from many spirited writers. After five years he sold his interest in this journal, and has since appeared frequently before the public as a lecturer both in prose and verse. His poems, which embrace many popular lyrical and satirical pieces, have never been collected, but are found scattered through the recent periodical literature of the country.

The funeral of the deceased will take place at the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

The National Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The National Horse Fair at Hartford has been postponed one day on account of the weather. The exhibition will begin Wednesday morning, 14th, and continue three days. A very large number of entries and a splendid show may be looked for.

THE MAINE ELECTION

An Official Report of the Union Victory.

The Largest Majority Ever Thrown at a Gubernatorial Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

We have carried the State by the largest majority ever thrown by any party in Maine, at a Gubernatorial election, possibly reaching twenty thousand. We have all the Congressional Districts by immense majorities, and five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature.

J. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Union State Committee.

Further Returns—All the Union Congressmen Elected—Soldiers Will be Allowed to Vote.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 13—1:45 A. M.

Ninety-five towns give Cony 26,271 and Howard 17,603, a Union majority of 9,168; against last year in the same towns, Cony 29,958, Bradbury 21,626—majority then 8,332; Union net gain 836.

This vote includes a little over four-tenths of the State, and the same relative gain will amount to 2,000 in the whole State, making Cony's total majority 19,500 to 20,000, against 17,269 last year. Gov. Hamlin's majority in 1856 was 19,392. This will consequently be the largest gubernatorial majority ever thrown in Maine.

The aggregate vote in these towns falls short about 3,000, indicating a falling off in the total vote of 7,000; so that the aggregate vote will be about 112,000 against 119,000 last year.

The amendment of the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote, will be carried almost unanimously.

Thirty-six towns in the First Congressional District give Lynch, (Union) 10,692; Sweat, 8,736, against a Gubernatorial vote last year in the same towns of Coney 12,040, and Bradbury 10,818.

Lynch's majority thus far is 1,956, against a majority in the same towns last year of 1,222—being a net gain of 734. The fifteen towns not heard from gave last year Union 2,573, Democratic 2,581, which would decrease Lynch's majority to 1,948, but the same relative gains as in the towns heard from would give him over 2,000 majority.

Sweat's plurality in these towns in 1862 was 52, and in the whole district 143.

The majorities in the other districts will be increased largely. Perham, in the Second District, will probably receive over 2,500 majority; Blaine, in the Third District, over 3,500; Rice, in the Fourth District, about 4,500, and Pike, in the Fifth District, about 1,000 majority. In Augusta they estimate Mr. Blaine's majority at 4,500.

The counties have all undoubtedly gone Republican, electing their State Senators and county officers.

The House of Representatives will stand about the same as last year, when it stood 124 Union to 26 Opposition.

The Gubernatorial vote, in 1860, which preceded President LINCOLN'S election, stood, Republican, 70,030; Democratic, 52,350; straight White and scattering, 1,755, being a Republican majority of 15,925; some 4,000 short of the probable majority of this year.

The violence of the storm has prevented many towns getting their returns to the telegraph offices, and has made the lines work so badly that we have lost some returns which had reached the offices. The polls, also, throughout the State, have been kept open until 6 o'clock to-day—two hours later than heretofore.

Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Sept. 12.

We have returns from 171 towns, which foot up as follows: SMITH, 26,219; REDFIELD, 10,371; SMITH'S majority, 15,848. The same towns, in 1863, gave SMITH 23,596 and REDFIELD 14,016; SMITH'S majority then, 14,016. SMITH will not have far from 21,000 majority in the State.

Returns from 230 towns show the election of 213 Union and 20 Democratic Representatives. The Senate is unanimously Union.

A SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Secretary SEWARD made the following address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association, who called upon him this evening:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. [We are.] Well, I inquire because it is well, when people meet, that each party know exactly who the other are. I'll tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket you support, LINCOLN and JOHNSON. I am for them because they are the candidates of the Union which we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause, I am the last man that goes to the polls and votes against it.

Fellow-Citizens: In a speech I made at Auburn, I said there *should* be no draft because the army is being reinforced by five thousand to ten thousand members per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared their district of the draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that there they understood me to say that there *will* be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering, I avail myself therefore of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying that as grace can only show itself by works, so the draft will surely come if we do we not volunteer, and so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democracy at Chicago, after waiting six weeks to see whether the war for the Union is to succeed or fail, and finally concluded that it would fail; therefore they went in for a nomination and platform to make the fact a sure thing by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we determined that there should be no such thing as failure, and therefore we went in to save the Union by battle to the last. SHERMAN and FARRAGUT have knocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominations; and the elections in Vermont and Maine prove that the Baltimore nominations are staunch and sound. The issue is thus squarely made up: McCLELLAN and Dissolution, LINCOLN and Union. Have you any doubt of the result on that issue? (No, no.) Nor do I have any doubt. Many thanks, my friends for this visit. Good-bye.

Loss of a Western Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *John J. Roe*, recently sunk near New-Madrid. She was valued at $50,000, and insured for $30,000. Four lives were lost. The boat had considerable Government freight aboard.

Union Congressional Nomination.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, Esq., was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Union County Convention, held in this city to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Charleston and Richmond Papers.

Their Views Upon the Armistice and Peace Questions.

Characteristic Abuse of the "Yankees."

GEN. GRANT'S NEXT MOVEMENT.

The Attempt by Our Forces to Blow Up Fort Sumter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* to Sept. 3, together with a copy of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, also Richmond papers of Sept. 9. They furnish us the following entertaining extracts:

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE RUMORED ARMISTICE.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 3.

The rumors that have been bruited about concerning LINCOLN'S intention to propose an armistice of ninety days to President DAVIS, have been freely commented upon by papers throughout the continent. Many Yankee journals approve the movement, but every paper in the Confederacy with one accord advise and urge the instant and emphatic rejection of such proposition. We are pleased at that unity of sentiment among the journals in these Confederate States, and we are sure that our watchful, wise and patriotic President is prepared to treat that proposal for a limited peace in a manner that will commend the commendation and gratitude of the whole country.

If it be true that the President of the United States purposes to treat with our Government in order to procure cessation of hostilities for a definite period, the motives that actuate that functionary are manifest. *He is alarmed at the rapid growth of the party utterly opposed to the prosecution of the war, and in favor of peace on the only terms every man of sense in Yankeedom is aware it is possible to obtain peace.* The freedom with which that party is criticizing his violations of law and the Constitution, the boldness with which it defies his power, and the severe manner with which it denounces his tyrannous acts of usurpation, has made the dictator tremble in the seat of power. He has been obliged to hear the most truthful, wrathful words that have fallen hot and solemn from the mouths of such men as VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, LONG and others, and conscious of his inability to cope with the power that backs them, he is obliged to refrain from lifting his hand against them.

The character and magnitude of the opposition the failure of his most formidable plans has created, lead him to apprehend that the convention now in session at Chicago will adopt the opinions and sentiments of the leaders of that party. He expects that body to come out openly and absolutely in favor of peace. He is aware that the divided party he belongs to is unable to make head against an organization so numerous, so harmonious, so full of life, energy and hope—an organization that expresses the feelings and yearnings of so large a number of the people under his Government. And being a man largely endowed with that quality which is prominent among the traits of the devil, he is going to attempt to accomplish by manœuvre what he cannot do by a fair stand-up fight. Had he the power he would use force, but as he does not possess the requisite power, he has recourse to cunning. It is known that the man who presides over the destinies of Yankeedom, has a small brain and large cunning. In all guileful arts there is none of all that nation of wily, subtle spirits who is worthy to be compared with ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His cunning has suggested the proposal of an armistice. The adoption of that schemehis an act of policy that far exceeds any proof of his uncommon artfulness he has yet given to the world.

He is going to attempt to circumvent the peace party by proposing an armistice on such grounds, couched in such language, as that the very offer will be a mortal affront to the President and the people of these Confederate States. It will be so unreasonable and so wanton an indignity, as that the self-respect of our Executive will oblige its instant and utter rejection. Having thus contrived to insure the defeat of that measure, which the artful man, aided by his Secretary of State, will labor hard to make appear was suggested by the noblest feelings and purposes, he will attribute the failure to the pride, obstinacy, bitter enmity and stiffneckedness of the leaders of this wicked rebellion. He will declare, in high-sounding phrase, that he has discharged the duty he owed to his people and to the wicked ingrates of the Confederacy, to foreign nations, and to the dearest interests of civilization, Christianity and humanity, in the manner dictated by the solemn sense of the obligations resting upon him, actuated by the most generous and magnanimous motives, and with a single eye to the welfare of both nations. And then he will assert that, while he was considerate, conciliatory and sincere, we were unreasonable, violent and false; that while he was for peace, we were for war. He would in this way appeal to the passions of his people, and reflect upon the wisdom and patriotism of those who are bent upon putting an end to the war by fair and honorable means.

It is clear that the President of the United States intends, by the proffer of an armistice, to bring the party under VALLANDIGHAM and others into disrepute, and by that means diminish its numbers and its power.

But suppose that wily man cloaks the real feelings he entertains toward us, and so words and frames the proposition of an armistice, as that it can be considered by our Executive. *Will not a pause in the conflict redound more to his credit than to ours?* SHERMAN is at a stand, while our daring and energetic troopers are operating with telling effect on his long line of communication. If he is forced to retreat, there is no doubt that before he has proceeded far on the road to Chattanooga, his army, *pressed by the gallant spirits under Hood, will be demoralized, routed, cut to pieces, scattered, if not utterly destroyed.* GRANT is at his wit's end, unable to take Petersburg, and full of apprehension concerning Washington. These campaigns are thus far miserable, disastrous failures. Early in September, the term of service of the three years' men and the hundred days' militia expires. LINCOLN needs an armistice of three months. For during that period the men forced to enlist under his last call will be drilled and disciplined, and at the end of that time he will have another powerful army with which to invade, pillage, devastate and murder. By consenting to a cessation of hostilities, we will give him a breathing spell, and refreshed by the rest, stronger and more resolved upon our destruction, he will again send forth his armed hosts and vessels of war to accomplish his base and bloody scheme.

THE GEORGIA COMMISSION.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 3.

In the Confederate journals generally of Friday, 2d inst., there appeared a paragraph asserting, on authority of a special Washington dispatch to the New-York TIMES, the arrival of a Special Commissioner from the State of Georgia to LINCOLN, to consult on terms for the reaccession of Georgia.

No one in New-York or Washington believed or believes this story, but it was designed and published for the effect it was supposed might follow its repetition and circulation South.

The New-York TIMES—one of the most shrewdly and cunningly edited of all Lincoln journals—has repeatedly intimated and avowed a keen and vigilant attention toward North Carolina and Georgia, and has drawn aid and comfort and hope from the supposed division and disaffection in these States. The TIMES openly and in an elaborate leader a few days before the North Carolina election, outlined a plan for reconstruction through State action, and indulged strong hopes of finding a practical beginning for this scheme in the election of HOLDEN. The decisive and overwhelming defeat of HOLDEN has knocked away all chance or pretext of using North Carolina, and the only resource left is Georgia.

The variant utterances of the Georgia press, and the petty squabblings between the "subsidized" respectively for JEFF. DAVIS or JOSEPH E. BROWN—or the natural and necessary utterances which should accompany a free but self-regulated press—have afforded the Yankees a good pretext for believing or affecting to believe, that a large party in Georgia is only awaiting opportunity and occasion to open a new policy.

It is not necessary for us to say we do not believe this—we believe no one believes it as the Yankees state it—but we wish to call attention to the evident object of the publication of such dispatches, and ask whether we shall continue to publish such stuff, and thus aid the desperate shifts and expedients of the moribund dynasty of LINCOLN! What few skulkers, and traitors, and spies, and white livered renegades are found in each or any State—and it cannot be denied that there are some in each—will of course derive comfort from such reports, and will take measures to repeat such reports, and thus the Yankee editors hope in a short time to bring to pass as a fact what they asserted as a *ruse de guerre*.

The subject deserves attention, for under the excitement of the Northern canvass the Yankee press will be filled with such dispatches, and with many statements which no discreet or competent editor of a Confederate journal would clip out for a transfer from a copy that reached him, but which, if precautions are not taken, will be foisted on our columns as "special dispatches." There should be at least as much care and discretion bestowed on catering and selecting for the telegraphic columns as for other portions of a journal—as many who read the telegraphic page or column, read little else in the journal—should there not be a little more care for that department? It need not be said these things are given as rumors—they are issued and published to produce effects unfavorable to us, and neither policy or self-respect can permit us to aid blindly in promoting the strategic schemes and mendacious efforts of our bitter enemy.

LONGING FOR PEACE.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 2.

As minutes of anguish seem longer than hours of pleasure, so the interval of time that stretches itself between the present and the blissful days all bright and beautiful from the sweet and potent influences of peace appears thrice the period it really is. How often have those sufferers by the dreadful conflict groaned forth the inquiry, how much longer will the war continue? Lifting their burdened hearts to Heaven, they exclaim, How long, O Lord! How long! When will the sword be satiated with human blood? When will the wrath of God cease to burn with a fierce flame? Will the terrible contest go on till the manhood of Southland has perished from the land? Till every wife is widowed, every child orphaned, and there is a corpse in every house?

How strong and sad the contrast between all these pleasant things that are the fruits of peace, and the desolation, gloom, grief, disorder, wickedness, silence and wretchedness that are the direct effects of war! That is rightly accounted the heaviest of all judgments. It is well said that that rod roars with a louder and more terrible voice than any other with which the Almighty chastises a people for their transgressions. Homesteads that once reëchoed with the sound of mirth and joy are dark and silent, or, in their stead, we behold blackened ruins and ashes, rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers; fields that once waved with golden grain are now ghastly, howling wastes without gate or inclosure; our marts are forsaken and silent as a grave-yard, and only an occasional foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages, beautiful with forms of well-dressed women, and lovely with the innocent faces of girls and boys. Occupations that ministered to the comforts and happiness of all are altogether neglected, institutions of learning are closed, desolation dwells in the sanctuaries of the Most High, our young men are buried by their gray haired parents, or with the blood of their deadly wounds on their soldiers humble attire, are buried in the field where they fell without psalm or service.

War contains in itself every woe and calamity mortals groan under. With it comes bereavement, poverty, disease, death, rapine, devastation, extortion, murder—crimes of every dye, woes of every shape and size. May the God of peace speedily lift up the light of His countenance upon us and grant us peace.

"THE YANKEES" SEEKING PEACE.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 2.

The emissaries of the Yankee Government profess to be seeking peace. The way to peace is so easy, if they really desire it, that failing to pursue it, it might be supposed impossible that they can, by professions, deceive any one. Humanity and peace! These are the holy purposes which actuate them in seeking conference with others. The real motive is to get avowals which may defeat all efforts for peace, and roll on the bloody tide of war. If they propose a suspension of hostilities, it will not be to end war, but to unite their people, and be the better prepared to carry it on. So adroit and unscrupulous are they in their masterly efficiency in lying, that we frankly confess we fear all propositions, all advances for a settlement of our differences. We doubt if they ought to be admitted to any conference for peace whilst they are in our country. They will seek to extort terms, by the wrongful possession of portions of our territory. Get out of our country first, and then we will listen to terms of accommodation. This, it appears to us, should be the preliminary to any treaty of peace; and the reason is, that no reliance can be placed on their professions or faith.

THE "SIEGE."

From the Mercury, Sept. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock on Sunday night the operations of the siege were varied by a rather singular but abortive attempt on the part of the enemy to destroy Fort Sumter. The night was quite dark—sufficiently so to allow one of the enemy's boats to enter the harbor and gain a position at or near the southwest angle of the fort. There the enemy exploded a very powerful torpedo, charged, it is supposed, with several hundred pounds of powder, and intended to blow up that portion of the fort, where they suppose the best cover is afforded for the garrison. The explosion was very violent one, throwing up a great volume of water, but without harming the noble old fort in the slightest degree. Our James Island batteries immediately opened on the spot whence the light proceeded, but the night was so dark that their aim was necessarily conjectural, and they were soon signaled by Capt. HUGUENIN to discontinue. Whether the enemy's boat escaped in safety is uncertain.

The firing since our last report has been as follows: Battery Gregg fired 67 shots and the Swamp Angel Battery 23 shots at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island and Battery Wagner exchanged five shots each. Battery Simkins fired 36 shots at the Swamp Angel Battery, and Battery Wagner 55 shots at Battery Simkins. There were but four shells thrown at the city from 8 A. M. up to 6 P. M. yesterday.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

Since our last report, and up to 6 o'clock last evening, the enemy has thrown 31 time-fuse shells into the city. At last we have to report another casualty as resulting from the bombardment. A negro woman, belonging to the estate of T. W. MALONE, was struck in the head yesterday afternoon by a fragment of shell and mangled so terribly that she survived her injuries but a short time.

The record of the firing at the various batteries runs as follows: Battery Gregg fired 78 and the Swamp Angel Battery 38 shots, at Fort Sumter. The Swamp Angel Battery fired 20 shots against James Island, and Battery Wagner threw 3. Battery Wagner threw 31 and Battery Gregg 13 shots at Sullivan's Island, to which the latter replied with 13 shots.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.

There was much less firing yesterday than for several days past. Battery Gregg fired 30 shots at Fort Sumter, and, between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. yesterday, there were 19 shells thrown at the city.

It may not be generally known that the enemy is now firing shells fitted with time fuses as well as percussion caps, so that, by means of this new expedient, they have a double choice of exploding.

THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

The *Courier* of Aug. 30 has the following account of the explosion of the torpedo mentioned above:

"About 9 o'clock Sunday night a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings in this city, took place. Many supposed it to be a 200-pounder Parrott time fuse shell. It appears, however, that about 8 o'clock some musketry firing was heard at Fort Sumter. Upon examination Capt. HUGUENIN discovered that the firing was about two hundred yards from the fort, in the direction of Fort Johnson. The firing continued a few seconds only, when three Yankee barges were seen coming in toward the west face. Capt. LEWIS, with a detachment of the Thirty-second Georgia, mounted the parapet and opened a fire of small arms upon the parties, but had not fired more than one or two rounds before a tremendous explosion occurred about thirty feet from the west face of the fort, near the wharf. After the explosion the enemy were seen in rapid retreat toward Morris' Island. Our men kept up the fire of small arms until the enemy had got entirely out of sight.

The Yankees it seems had floated down a torpedo from the direction of Fort Johnson. The torpedo exploded near the wharf of the fort. No damage was done to the works. The shock was distinctly perceptible all over the fort, and some of the officers on the southwest angle were knocked down.

We have heard of no other movement of importance. There was no change in the fleet."

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

THREATENED DEMONSTRATION BY THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 27.

What a change has come over the cavalry of Northern Virginia, since a man of mind and earnestness took command. Witness the part played by ness took command. Witness the part played by that arm from Trevillian's down to the brilliant successes at Ream's. South Carolinians are making reputations fast of late.

We captured prisoners, cannon and a line of works many miles in the rear of the enemy's front toward Petersburgh. He still holds the road, but, first and last, it has cost him not less than 15,000 men—a little army—in killed, wounded and captured, and the end is not yet. Unfortunately our plan of attack leaked out. This last affair was known in Richmond, and hinted in two of yesterday's papers.

From the *Herald* of the 23d we learn that the prisoners at Andersonville have sent four of their number to Washington, to represent to LINCOLN the actual state of that hell on earth to which his love of the nigger has condemned them. There will be a frenzied howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs.

Fears have been entertained of the rising of the Andersonville prisoners. There is no danger unless an outside raid should overcome our garrison. Not long ago, during a torrent fall of rain and just at dark, fifty feet of the stockade at Andersonville was washed away by the rising of the stream which runs through the pen—fifty feet on two sides—where the stream enters and where it emerges. So far from attempting to escape, at the firing of the signal gun, the prisoners huddled together in the middle of the inclosure and raised a white flag in token of submission.

The *Mercury's* article on a convention of all the States raises some points which appear to have escaped notice here, and will, doubtless, attract not a little attention. But you may rest assured that the "agency" has no thought of acceding to such a convention.

MR. BENJAMIN'S "circular" in regard to the visit of JAQUES and GILLMORE to Richmond discloses little that was not already known. These dogs were sent here by LINCOLN, to make party capital—no doubt of that—and fizzled the whole affair, so that the capital was made the other way.

The *Whig* job office has reprinted one of the Republican clap-trap pamphlets against the peace party, headed, "Rebellion in the North! Extraordinary Disclosures!! VALLANDIGHAM'S Plan to Overthrow the Government!!" etc. WEST & JOHNSTON have "John Marshmont's Legacy" in press. For the first time since the war, large audiences of the better classes are drawn to the theatre. Miss IDA VERNON, in "East Lynne," is the attraction. Negroes are selling Yankee papers in the streets at $2 each. There is a deal of sickness in town both among young and old.

HERMES.

SWOLLEN FEET—PROVISIONS, &c.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, Aug. 29.

GRANT submits to the licking the other day very quietly. He can afford it, for he holds the road and that is of great value in Northern eyes. It is reported that we have abandoned the works captured in the fight.

Our men are suffering from swelled feet, in consequence of standing and sitting so much in the water in the trenches. It has rained much here of late and more in Petersburgh. Ague and fever is doing a good business in our army and better in GRANT'S, doubtless, in spite of his morning rations of whisky and quinine.

The New-York *Herald* is changing its tune. From being bitter against LINCOLN and open-mouthed for an armistice, it has become silent in regard to Old Abe, sneers at the Peace Party, and tells the Democrats they stand no earthly chance in the coming political campaign. This weathercock tells pretty well the way the wind blows. What has made it veer—money, signals in the North, or GRANT'S success on the Weldon Road?

A courier from the Northwest via Kentucky and Southwestern Virginia is said to have arrived here. The object and result of his mission were expected to be made public to-day, but up to the present hour (12 M.) there has not been a breath of news of any sort from any quarter.

A letter to the *Sentinel* explains the military quietude west of the Mississippi. KIRBY SMITH keeps all his Generals waiting for orders, and tries to conduct the military operations in that immense field by means of couriers, who are from three to six weeks in getting to headquarters and back again. Slow and uncertain business that.

The cross-examination of Dr. PETTIGREW for his alleged connection with the Daniel Elmore duel excites the town a little. The doctor proves a knotty customer to the lawyers.

Some time ago the clerks in the departments clubbed together and made up a large sum of money, which they placed in the hands of agents, for the purchase of provisions. One of the agents did well—brought back 13 pounds of bacon and 12 herrings to each of the clerks for fifty dollars. Cheap enough. For fifty more he promised each of them a

FROM MEXICO.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EMPIRE

Maximilian on a Visit to the Provinces.

TROUBLE WITH THE CHURCH PARTY.

The Republicans Standing True to Their Colors.

Uraga's Successor in the National Army.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Quiroga Joins Juarez—Maximilian on his Travels—Arteaga's Address—Fight at Puerto Plata, &c.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The news from Vera Cruz, brought by the English mail steamer *Trent*, is up to the 1st, and the intelligence from the Capital reaches to the 29th of August.

Military operations were being actively carried forward, and the Emperor was making a journey with the object of examining the state of affairs, and he was not expected to return till toward the middle of the month. Probably as true a test as we could desire of the prospects of the two contending parties, may be found in the line of conduct pursued by QUIROGA, as it is described in letters written by parties living in the neighborhood of Saltilla and Monterey. This Lieutenant of VIDAURRI's, who, with a large force was going to annihilate JUAREZ, has lately taken so favorable a view of the Republican prospects, that he has joined JUAREZ, stipulating that he shall be under the military control of nobody but GONZALES ORTEGA.

The military movements of the Imperialists for the last two months tend to act upon four important points, and they boast that before the end of December they will have possession of Monterey, Matamoras, Mazatlan and Oajaca. The last letters from Tampico announce that Gen. MEJIA entered Victoria City without any fighting. Gen. DUPIN was soon to be expected with his free companies, when he would support MEJIA against CORTINAS.

The *Restauracion* of San Luis, states that the French corps, under Gen. CASTAGNY, had left the estate "Encarnacion," distant, eighteen leagues from Saltillo, and marched in the direction of that place. Later rumors asserted that an engagement had taken place, when the French were victorious. Among the wounded was the officer in command of the French cavalry.

A letter in the *Sociedad* gives us an idea of the frightful state to which civil war has reduced the population of the Mexican towns—it is headed:

"Famine in Guanajuato," and reads thus: "There still continues here that misery which we are trying to extirpate by various means. The first association to give a daily meal to the poor, is highly successful, for it feeds fifteen hundred. There was another committee to collect funds to purchase corn as cheap as possible, and sell it retail at cost price, using fair weights and measures. $10,000 have been collected among a few persons, and the sales will soon commence. The Emperor authorized the Prefect to expend $4,000, and himself gave $3,000 to aid these charitable works."

Gen. GALVEZ has been appointed to command in the districts of Jalapa and Huatusco, URAGA and ARTILLON were at Guanajuato.

A French force had had an encounter with a part of the troops under ORTEGA, of which the French Commander sends the following account:

GUADALAHARA, Aug. 10, 1864.

M. PREFECT: I have the honor to inform you that Col. CLINCHANT, of the First Zouaves, commander of the advanced posts yesterday attacked the army of the South, 2,500 men strong, having ten mountain pieces, under the orders of Gen. NEAL at the place called El Chiflon, near Cocula. The enemy has been completely defeated, leaving on the field of battle over 100 killed and a great number of wounded. We have taken six mountain pieces, all their trains, many arms and three flags. We had only one wounded. ECHEVERRIA, head of Staff of the Second Division, has been made prisoner. F. DOUAY.

Some fighting had taken place place at Tabasco, between the guerrilla bands of GARCIA, SANDOVAL and MACIAS, amounting to 150 men and a free company of Escatecas, which the French wish to make out a victory, but it was only a skirmish in the guerrilla style, for as Col. LEPEZRE very naively tells us, Capt. PEREZ had defeated the same bands four times in fifteen days. From Morelia, which is where MARQUES commands, proceeded an account of an expedition to "Los Reyes," the Republican Gen. ORTIZ being so badly wounded that he could not bear even to be carried in a litter. However the force engaged only amounted to 150 men. In this district, also, the chief CANTARITOS has been surprised and killed with many of his band. A skirmish on the Jalapa road at Olgas, when GALVEZ attacked 200 Republicans with a considerable force, is also among the recent military occurrences.

The political horizon of MAXIMILIAN is every day becoming more and more overcast, and much of the gloom has been caused by the determination of NAPOLEON to withdraw the French troops. This intelligence greatly depressed the partisans of an empire, for it is to be remarked that any success which the Imperialists obtain is almost invariably due to the French arms, whilst the Mexican troops, whatever be the cause, do but little for their master's throne. Another dark cloud, threatening impending tempest, is the question of the Church lands. It is understood that MAXIMILIAN, on his visit to Rome, promised docility to the clergy, but he now finds the public feeling so decided against their excessive pretensions, that he simulates a more liberal feeling. Hence the raising of the blockade of several ports, and his decree in favor of the liberty of the press—which after is father a concession to appearances than a reality, for it appears that, after all, the tyrannical laws of FOREY are still to remain in force, and even the French organ of the Empire, the *Estafette*, is forced to utter a groan of agony, and exclaim: "If the chain is longer and the range of action larger, still not the less are we tied to the same post, and still under the vigilance of the same jailer."

The approaching loss of his French janissaries has put a little quicksilver into the veins of MAXIMILIAN, and he has rushed off into the interior, thinking that his mighty presence must at once produce awe and submission. He started on his journey from the palace at Chapultepec and punctually at 8:30 Gen. BAZAINE, Ministers VELASQUEZ DE LEON and RAMIREZ, Field-Marshal ALMONTE and Gen. WOLL presented themselves to take leave of their Imperial master and receive his last orders. Meanwhile the traveling carriage and the *calechs* of the Empress were made ready. Soon their Majesties issued from their residence, the troops presented arms, the servants, employés and workmen hurried to form into line and took off their hats as the travelers gave a last adieu. The Empress entered her carriage, accompanied by the Grand Court-Marshal and his lady. The Emperor walked down the eminence, preceded by two Aides-de-Camp, and accompanied by several already mentioned. Some other Aids followed, and after them the carriage of the Empress, and on horse back the the Marquis DE COMO and Count DE BOMBELLES. Arrived at the outer gate, the party stopped, retired a short distance from MAXIMILIAN, and removed their hats. The Empress alighted to give a final embrace to her august spouse, returned to her carriage with a smile on her lips, though no doubt sad at heart. MAXIMILIAN saluted the bystanders, got into his carriage, and started along the road of Axcapolalco toward Tlalnepantla in the direction of Queretaro. A squadron of the Cazadores of Africa, and two of the Imperial Guard, under Col. LOPEZ, escorted him. After the cavalry came a stage occupied by State Counsellor SONNENBERGER and TOLSTAN, Secretary to the Cabinet. Some servants closed the rear.

The Empress immediately returned to the capital to attend to State affairs, and I suppose, to be in more security. In the meantime her husband journeyed on, passing through San Juan del Riv Queretaro, where he gave $2,000 for the poor, here to stay some time, visiting the schools, hospitals, &c. On the 23d he was at Celaya. Whilst speaking of courts, let me not forget those great, abject creatures, the courtiers, but in the style specially dedicated to such high circles, announce a marriage in high life, when the all-accomplished and beautiful daughter of Gen. ALMONTE was led to the hymenial altar by the gallant Gen. HERRAN, who, by the by, was more lucky than young MEJIA, whose suicide (which I mentioned lately) was induced by the scorn of his inamorata.

In naval matters I have to report that the French war steamer *Dismant* is busy aiding law and order by capturing the property on board any Mexican vessel sailing from Mazatlan. The vessels *Mexicano* and *Liberato* have thus been siezed.

Count DE GERMINY, formerly Minister of Finance at Paris, has been nominated by MAXIMILIAN as President of the Mexican Treasury Commission at Paris, and a sum of 150,000 francs is placed at the command of the said Commission, to meet expenses of the current year.

Gen. ARTEAGA, from his headquarters at Cocula, has issued a circular ordering the suppression of guerrilla bands in his district as weighing heavily on the villages and towns, and ordering instead the formation of a light cavalry. In consequence, the State of Jalico was called on for a contingent of 1,000 horses. Another circular from the same General makes a call for one-fourth of the able-bodied men of the State to serve in the National Guard.

The *Bandera del Carmen* affirms that the revolution attempted by MANUEL SOLIS had entirely failed, and he had been deprived of his military rank.

The Republicans had attacked the detachment which guarded the National Bridge, under an officer named PLAYAS, who, having been taken prisoner, was shot. The same Republicans of Tlacolulam occupy Las Vigas, Hoya, and nearly all principal points along the road from Jalapa to Perote, so that the Imperialists were very uneasy at the power of their opponents in that important line of travel, and especially anxious for Jalapa.

In Oajaca, the commanding officer of the Rural Guards of Tuhuacan, who, a short time ago, was surprised and made prisoner by a force under CAONE, at the estate of BURRANISTA, was shot by order of PORFIRIO DIAZ. Two other officers, a few days before, had been similarly executed.

In Tezuitlan the Republicans had made several expeditions with great success; so also in Tehuacani The officer commanding had enforced the authority of the Republic; on leaving some of the towns he made the Alcaldes prisoners for failing in their duties. The guerrillas maintain possession of Tlilacuaro. TAPIA had passed by Tierra Quemada on the same day the French cavalry retreated from the estate of AYALA.

Gen. L'HERILLER, who was at Durango, had published a furious proclamation because a drunken man had shouted "Down with the French," and, moreover, a person, formerly a Republican officer, had been charged with incendiarism. In view of these terrible facts, all persons who were ever Republican officials were to present themselves, within forty-eight hours, at the office of the Staff, so that a list of them might be made; failing in this, they were liable to be tried by court-martial as spies.

The *Tris*, of Tampico, mentions an expedition, under Col. DUPIN, which, by a forced march of forty-five miles, arrived at Tantina in eleven or twelve hours, where the garrison was surprised, we are told; but, as the result, according to the French version, was only two officers and fifteen men killed, the result does not seem equal to the effort. As usual, the hanging of some of the wounded prisoners signalized the clemency of the victors, and inaugurated the golden age of the empire.

Zacatlan has been occupied by the Republicans, the Imperialists having made a retreat.

In Oajaca PORFIRIO DIAZ made a sudden attack upon the French force sent to Teotitlan at two distinct points; the French account, of course, represents him as defeated, and forced to retire.

Combats had taken place in various other points of the country, as at Tlacolulam, and at Morales, in the direction of Coltwahua, &c. PINSON was near Mesoata, across the river, in the State of Guerrero, at the head of a considerable Republican force, threatening various points in the State of Mexico.

The Admiral of MAXIMILIAN's little navy has informed the commercial world that his master's decree, raising the blockade of every Mexican, whether in the Gulf or Pacific Ocean, will be immediately put in force.

President JUAREZ has created ARTEAGA General of the Central Army, and has invested him with full powers for the military control of the States of Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanaqusto, Queretaro, and the First and Third Districts of Mexico. ECHEAGARAY is made second in command. ARTEAGA has issued the following address to his troops:

SOLDIERS: The infamy of the disloyal URAGA disconcerted this noble army, and would have ended by destroying it, if our mutual good faith had not impelled us to embrace fraternally around the national flag.

To end our discussions there arrived a commission from the Citizen President of the Republic, whose determination, as in duty bound, we were all expecting. The President of the Republic has been pleased to confer on me the command of this army, naming as second in command the upright citizen, Gen. ECHEGARAY.

Comrades: When I refused to acknowledge the traitor URAGA, I proposed for the command the Citizen Gen. TAPIA, and lately I have acknowledged the Citizen Gen. ECHEAGARAY. By this you will see that I was not ambitious of that position, and if by supreme order I accept it now, it is because under the circumstances, when the whole world affects to forsake us, it is as if were a sacrifice or martyrdom.

Soldiers: Severe in my principles, I am opposed to exaggerated promises. Justified, therefore, by my past life, I will give you this simple programme, which I will realize: Complete oblivion of our little dissensions; constancy under the most trying circumstances; morality and discipline in the army; putting in force with full vigor our military regulations; and self-denial on my part, so as to share not only the soldiers' danger, but also his sufferings and trials.

Soldiers of the Central Army! At this time, when treason is making powerful efforts, not with arms, but by intrigue to get the control of the state of affairs, let us give the cowards the noble example of our integrity.

Let us have faith that the future is for us.

He has also issued an address to the inhabitants of the States in which his command lies, and of which the following are the principal paragraphs:

FELLOW CITIZENS: When the fatal folly of Don JOSE LOPEZ URAGA, confessing the good sense of excellent patriots, was about to smother for some time the spirit of independence of these patriotic and faithful districts, the worthy attitude of the Fourth Division, under my command, was sufficient to restrain the disorder. The public opinion is rectified, faith returns, and the army reappears stronger than ever.

Because, in fact, the might of the French bayonets is not our chief enemy, but it is the cowardice of selfishness and the slight faith of those weak men who seek shelter in our ranks.

The treason of URAGA was a trial; it passed, and the army was purified.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: With the command of the Central army, the chief authority of the nation has conferred on me full powers to administer the governments of the States of Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Colima, Queretaro and the First and Third Districts of Mexico. For me to accept so immense a power placed on my weak shoulders, I have had to seriously reflect upon the state of affairs, and far from fancying day-dreams, I have exaggerated it in an adverse point of view: so that, on accepting that power I did not consult my vanity but my self-denial, proposing to myself to be a sacrifice on the altars of your future welfare.

Fellow-citizens: If the entire Republic were subject to the influence of my breath, in this instant would it burst forth a general insurrection; but I understand perfectly well those sudden surprises which act upon the human minds of entire societies, and when a breathing-time is necessary. Its silence is not consent, for when the reaction comes, it is a torrent of fire that shall burn up all. For this reason I expect much of you, and that soon.

Such is the expectation of your countrymen and friend, JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA.

The latest news leaves no doubt as to the road between Vera Cruz and Puebla, by way of Jalapa, being completely obstructed by the guerrillas, whilst the road by Orizaba is asserted to be free. The *Sociedad*, a paper of the capital, says:

"Whilst the line of traveling from Puebla to Vera Cruz is clear and free of guerrillas, by Orizaba, we may say that it is completely obstructed by way of Jalapa, as between Puebla and Perote the Republicans of Zaapoxaltha interpose themselves, as do also the other inhabitants of the range of mountains; between Perote and Jalapa the Liberals of Tlacolulum, and between Jalapa and Vera Cruz the guerrillas of Dominguez and others."

To oppose these bodies of irregulars a brigade (that of LICHAGA,) consisting of over 1,000 men, is stationed at Jalapa, and two or three other points; the rest of the district is in the hands of the Republicans, whose stronghold is at Tlacolulam, a position nearly impregnable on one side of the road between Perote and Jalapa, thence they penetrate even to the eaves of the houses of Jalapa, carrying off the sentinels from their posts, and even killing Col. FERRERER in the street. The late Gen. ROBLES, a few years ago, was entirely foiled in his attempts to clear this district of guerrillas, though at the head of 3,000 soldiers. It will, therefore, be easily guessed that LICHAGA can do nothing, for he is obliged to send one-half of his force every month to Vera Cruz to guard the convoy which takes the soldiers' pay. Should such a state of affairs continue for a few more months, the paper above quoted declares that the district of Jalapa will be lost to the Imperialists.

At Mazatlan, the Republican authorities have ordered that all coasting vessels which clear from port must give a bond of $10,000 not to enter any port which recognizes the empire. On the other hand, the Imperialists denounce as liable to seizure any vessel so arriving from Republican ports.

As we are dinned with eulogiums upon MAXIMILIAN'S great moderation and economy, it is as well to note his manner of spending a sum of one thousand dollars a month, for such is the salary assigned to his Minister to the Courts of Constantinople and Athens.

Toward the end of last month we were surprised by the arrival of Gen. DOBLADO, who came from Matamoras in the Spanish ship *Aurelia*, which was twenty days in making the passage; with him came several other officers. Previous to his arrival we had some other Mexican visitors, for the officers who being prisoners in French had refused to adhere to the Empire, landed here, where they stayed till an opportunity presented itself to return to use their swords once more for their country and liberty. They sailed about a week ago in the English vessel *Red Fox*, for Matamoras, where they intend to join CORTINAS.

The steamer *Mexico*, from Matamoras, did not bring any newspapers; but letters from there mention that a small French squadron of vessels was near the bar; a body of troops had landed from these ships and taken possession without any opposition of the mouth of the river. It was said that 1,000 more of the Imperialists would soon arrive. This news had caused much agitation in Matamoras, and many families were preparing to cross over to Brownsville. CORTINA arrived shortly after with his troops.

The *Diario* of this city had, the other day, an idle and silly rumor which even the Anti-Republican papers of this city cannot believe: That JUAREZ had retired to the United States. The Republican cause is too prosperous for even a timid man act thus, and JUAREZ has already proved his firmness

In St. Domingo some fighting had taken place at Puerto Plata, where the Dominicans had formed intrenchments among the woods round the town. As they considered annoyed the garrison, a force of 2,000 men was conveyed in three war vessels from Monte Christi, and landed during the night, under the command of Gen. GANDARA. The Dominicans fought well, defending their fortifications, the work of ten months' hard toil The battery called Cazemba was, however, abandoned, as the defenders were afraid of being surrounded, owing to a masterly move of the attacking troops. The insurgent Gen. BENITO MARTINEZ, died, pierced by the bayonets of the *casadores de la Corona*, as he was about to fire off a cannon.

The loss of the Spaniards was six killed, and there were ninety-two wounded and several with contusions.

At Azua, some troops had been sent out in order to protect any families desiring to enter the Spanish lines. The route taken was to the left of the Yaque, and after eight days' absence the troops returned, bringing as refugees 22 men, 94 women and 101 children, beside capturing a large quantity of cattle, hogs, &c. One of the most famous leaders of the Dominicans, GORO PEREZ, was killed in the course of the reconnoissance. He was noted for his extraordinary strength and well-proved bravery. A rough stone cross by the roadside marks the grave of the Dominican leader.

Some fighting had also taken place at San Antonio de Guerra, Los Llanos, and Monte Grande, in consequence of the catallion of Porto Rico, under Col. JUAREZ, having marched against the Dominicans there encamped. Whilst returning, after having accomplished his mission, the Colonel, when within a league and a half of the capital, rode forward, accompanied by two aids and four horse-soldiers, to inform Gen. VILLAR of his success. The enemy, to the number of ten or twelve, suddenly appeared, and, firing on the party, the Colonel fell, mortally wounded, whilst others of the party were wounded.

From Porto Rico the *Boletin* informs us that the English mail steamer which runs to St. Thomas from the main land, got aground on an island called De la Nieve (Snow). Another steamer was immediately sent from St. Thomas to take on the passengers and mails. As for the vessel we do not know whether it has been saved or not.

After a voyage of twenty-three days the *Dacotah*, (the non-arrival of which I mentioned in my last,) entered the harbor of Havana with its engine out of order. It had been compelled to run into Port Royal for coal, and various other mischances had delayed it. Capt. C. RYDER has written to the *Diario* in order to explain the length of the voyage, inasmuch as many of the principal firms here complain of losses in consequence, for the mail, as I have mentioned, was unusually large, two mails from Europe being on board. After a detention of three days in New-York, as being too heavily laden, when within 150 miles to the south of Wilmington the gunboat *Fort Donelson* detained the *Dacotah*. Twenty-two bags of letters were taken away but again returned a prize crew was put on board and the steamer taken to Beaufort. There Admiral LEE said "all was right," and set the vessel free. Then a voyage to Port Royal for coal, then a delay of 24 hours on suspicion; another detention off Charleston by the gunboat *Neptic*; then another misfortune came, for the coal was bad, and it was necessary to run into Nassau for more. At length, on the 3d inst., it entered Havana Harbor. LARA.

FROM VERMONT.

The Campaign Just Closed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

Ten days ago despondency prevailed among the Union men of Vermont, as elsewhere at the North? The announcement that Atlanta was in possession of the Federal forces reached this locality (Burlington) while the Union citizens were in caucus, nominating their candidate for Representive to the next Legislature. The announcement made in caucus was followed by an outburst of applause almost involuntary, and by prolonged cheering. The spell of despondency was broken, and Union men who had begun to doubt took heart again. From that date, (Friday, the 3d,) the true men of Vermont began to work in earnest. Canvassing and Vigilance Committees were appointed, and public speakers were kept busy. As the result, the Union triumph was gained which has rejoiced so many within and beyond the limits of the State.

Since you received the news of the Union victory in this State, more full returns have been obtained, which may be of interest. I make up the following from the various newspapers of the State and from other sources: Of the 245 towns in Vermont, I have full returns from 148. The whole number of votes cast in these towns for Governor is 33,417. Of these the Union candidate (the present Governor, J. G. SMITH) received 22,900, and the Democratic or Copperhead candidate (Mr. REDFIELD) 10,517, giving the Union candidate a majority of 12,383. The remaining 90 towns may probably increase this majority to about 20,000. Last year Gov. SMITH's majority was about 17,000. The returns already received indicate that a handsome increase upon the majority of last year may be relied upon. In almost every town heard from the vote is larger than last year. I think there are not more than eight or ten exceptions to this statement.

It will be remembered that every town in Vermont has or may have a Representative in its Legislature. The names and politics of one hundred and eighty-four of these Representatives elect have been received here. Of this number, only fifteen are marked as "Opposition Democrats or Copperheads."

The success of our arms at Atlanta did something to aid the Union triumph in Vermont. It gave confidence to Union men, and a larger vote was secured than would otherwise have been. We are now hoping here that Maine will gain another victory at the polls to-day.

Union Prisoners at Charleston, S. C.

NAMES OF SOME WAITING TO BE EXCHANGED.

The following enlisted men from Andersonville, Ga., were brought down to near Fort Sumter on the flag-of-truce boat by the rebel authorities on Sept. 3, 1864, but were not exchanged, there being no prisoners on our side present to exchange for them. They were taken by the flag-of-truce boat back to Charleston:

John F. Lowe, K, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Sergt. Henry C. Paine, C, 20th Illinois.
Sergt. John Cumings, G, 79th Illinois.
John A. Smith, K, 154th New-York.
Stephen Williams, K, 22d Michigan.
Jas. S. Reeder, D, 79th Ill.
Sergt. Benj. Dennison, E, 11th New-York.
Sergt. A. Lanning, C, 24th Michigan.
Jas. Murphy, G, 16th U. S.
W. N. Johnson, B, 11th Massachusetts.
Ord Sergt. W. H. H. Burden, K, 99th Ohio.

These men are all well and can be addressed by flag-of-truce mail at Workhouse Prison, Charleston, S. C.

Guerrillas in Kentucky—Capture of a Railroad Train.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 12.

The upward train from Bardstown this morning was captured by guerrillas, under MAGRUDER, who destroyed the locomotive, burned a car and robbed the passengers.

Trade in Tennessee.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—In order to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to trade and intercourse with the States and parts of States in insurrection, and to make the operations of trade just and fair, both as to the people and to the merchant, the following general rules will be observed in this Military Division, as near as the state of the country will permit:

I. All trade is prohibited near armies in the field or moving columns of troops, save that necessary to supply the wants of the troops themselves. Quartermasters and Commissaries will take such supplies as are needed in the countries passed through, leaving receipts and taking the articles up on their returns. When cotton is found, and transportation to the rear is easy, and does not interfere with the supplies to the army dependent on the route, the Quartermaster will ship the cotton to the Quartermaster at Nashville or Memphis, who will deliver it to the agent of the Treasury Department. It will be treated as captured property of an enemy, and invoiced accordingly. No claim of private interest in it will be entertained by the military authorities.

II. In departments and military districts, embracing a country within our military control, the Commanders of such departments and districts may permit a trade in articles not contraband of war or damaging to the operations of the army at the front, through the property appointed agents and subagents of the Treasury Department, to an extent proportionate to the necessities of the peaceful and worthy inhabitants of the localities described; but as trade and the benefits of civil government are conditions not only of the fidelity of the people, but also of their ability to maintain peace and order in their district, county or locality, commanding officers will give notice that all trade will cease when guerrillas are tolerated and encouraged, and, moreover, that in such districts and localities the army or detachments sent to maintain the peace must be maintained by the district or locality that tolerates or encourages such guerrillas.

III. All military officers will assist the agents of the Treasury Department in securing possession of all abandoned property and estates subject to confiscation under the law.

IV. The use of weapons for hunting purposes is too dangerous to be allowed at this time, and therefore the introduction of all arms and powder, percussion caps, bullets, shot, lead or anything used in connection with fire-arms is prohibited absolutely save by the proper agents of the United States, and when the inhabitants require and can be trusted with such things for self defence, or for aiding in maintaining the peace and safety of their families and property, commanding officers may issue the same out of the public stores in limited quantities.

V. Medicines and clothing as well as salt, meats and provisions, being quasi-contraband of war, according to the condition of the district or locality, when offered for sale, will be regulated by local Commanders, in connection with the agents of the Treasury Department.

VI. In articles non-contraband, such as the clothing needed for women and children, groceries and imported articles, the trade should be left to the Treasury agents, as matters too unimportant to be noticed by military men.

VII. When military officers can indicate a preference to the class of men allowed to trade, they will always give preference to men who have served the Government as soldiers, and are wounded or incapacitated from further service by such wounds or sickness. Men who manifest loyalty by oaths, and nothing more, are entitled to live, but not to ask favor of a Government that demands acts and personal sacrifices.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

R. M. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: C. S. NEWLIN, Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 13, 1864.

$15,000	U S. 6s, '67	128	500	Hud. River R.	b30 115
500	U. S. 6s, '81	O. 108	700	do	114
6,000	U. S. 6s, '82	R. 108	200	do	114⅛
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s	C. 110⅛	100	do	s10 113⅝
6,000	do	110⅝	400	Reading R	127
110,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	110⅜	230	do	127⅛
			200	do	128
7,050	U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94⅛	500	do	b7 128
61,000	do	94⅝	500	do	127⅝
8,000	Ill. War Loan	99	300	Mich. Central R.	123
55,000	O. & M. Cer	40⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts	110
10,000	do	b5	250	do	109⅜
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	800	do	109¾
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	110	300	M. S. & N. I.	79
1,800	Lac. & W. 1st	111	400	do	78⅛
1,000	Dl., Lac. & W 1 M	119	800	do	78⅜
1,000	Dl., Lac & W. 2 M	117	500	do	s30 78⅝
3,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	100	do	b10 79
14,422	Amer. Gold	218	100	do	b30 79⅜
100	Canton Co	33	1200	do	b30 79⅝
25	Dal. & B. Co	102	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	126⅜
600	Cum. Coal Pr	b10 61	550	do	126⅜
100	do	61¾	200	do	b10 126
700	do	60⅜	100	do	s20 125⅞
600	Chic. & R. I. R	105	100	do	s30 126
200	do	105⅜	500	do	126
400	do	b30 105⅝	21	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
650	Quicksilv. M	7⅜	100	Chic. & N. W	80⅜
100	do	7⅝	300	do	80⅝
100	do	b10 80	400	do	80
200	Mariposa M. Co	41	100	do	49⅜
400	do	41⅜	700	do	b30 80⅜
100	Wyom. V. Coal	80	100	do	b30 80⅝
100	Atl. M. S. O	187	100	C. & N. W. Prf.	s30 82⅛
15	N. Y. Cen. R	118	200	do	82⅝
33	do	125⅜	100	do	83
200	do	s10 125⅛	100	do	s30 83
100	do	125⅜	900	do	83⅛
100	do	s15 125⅛	500	do	s30 83⅛
200	do	125⅞	500	Cle. & Tol. R	122
130	Erie Railway	b20 103⅜	200	P. Ft. W. & Ch	108
600	do	103⅜	700	do	107⅜
10	do	103⅜	300	do	107⅝
100	do	b10 103⅝	200	do	107
400	do	103⅝	9	do	106⅛
100	do	b20 104	300	do	b10 107
5	Erie R. Pref	109	100	do	b10 109
1000	Amer. Coal Co	89	100	do	106⅝
100	do	b10 87⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S 6s, '81 C	107⅜	300	Ill. Central R. Scr.	126⅝
10,000	do	107⅜	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	110⅛	100	do	125⅞
25,000	do	110	50	Erie Pref	108⅜
5,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40s C.	97	500	Cleve. & Pitts	110⅜
27,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	110⅜	500	do	110
			200	Mich. Cen. R.	133
127,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94	1300	Hudson R. R.	115
20,000	Ohio & M. C	41⅜	400	do	116
$1,000	Am. Gold	s60 220	100	do	115⅜
10,000	do	225	100	Reading R.	129⅜
300	Canton Co	34	2000	do	130
100	do	33½	200	do	129⅝
300	do	b30 34⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜
400	Cumb. Coal Pr	61⅜	600	do	79⅜
100	do	61⅞	200	do	79⅝
50	Quick. Min. Co	80	100	do	b30 81
100	do	80½	300	Chic. & N. W.	81
500	Erie Railway	104⅜	100	do	61¾
800	do	104⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s30 84
400	do	104⅜	100	do	84⅜
100	do	104⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	106⅜
150	do	b10 105⅜	400	do	106⅝
500	do	b10 105	800	do	106

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

90,000	Ohio & M. C	s3 41	200	Reading R.	s3 128
10,000	do	b4 41⅛	400	do	128⅛
100	Cum. Coal	s3 61	100	do	s3 128⅜
300	do	61⅜	400	do	s3 128⅝
100	Quick. M. Co	c 79⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 79
100	do	b3 79⅜	100	do	s3 79
100	Mariposa Min	41⅜	200	do	s3 79⅜
500	Erie Railway	b3 103⅞	300	Chi. & R. Island	s3 105⅜
100	do	c 103⅞	200	do	c 105⅜
100	do	103⅜	200	do	105⅜
100	do	b3 103⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R	s3 80⅜
300	do	103⅞	800	do	s3 80⅜
500	Hud. Riv. R.	x-d. 114⅜	100	do	s3 80
100	do	b3 114⅜	200	do	b3 80⅝
200	do	s3 114⅝	100	do	b3 80⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts	105⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. R. P.	b3 80⅝
600	do	105⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 126
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 105⅜	100	do	s30 126
400	do	105⅜	100	do	s3 126
200	do	105⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 84
200	Reading R.	s3 128⅛	100	do	84
200	do	s3 128⅛	100	do	s3 84

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal Co	b3 61⅛	400	M. S. & N. I.	b3 79⅜
300	Quick. M. Co	80	400	do	s3 79
200	Mariposa M. Co	41⅜	400	do	s5 79⅜
500	Erie R.	104⅛	100	do	s4 79⅜
100	do	s3 104⅜	200	do	s3 79⅜
100	do	b3 104⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R. x-d	115
200	do	s3 104⅜	200	do	b3 114⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts	105⅜	1.0	Ch. & N. W. R. P.	b3 80⅝
600	do	105⅜	100	do	80⅝
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b3 105⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 126
400	do	105⅜	100	do	s30 126
200	do	105⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 84
200	Reading R.	s3 128⅛	100	do	84
200	do	s3 128⅛	100	do	s3 84

TUESDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 7 ₱ cent., while to the Discount Brokers the rates are 8 to 12 ₱ cent., in good merchant paper, which is dull of sale, and the signatures more than usually criticised by lenders. The fluctuations in a few days of 30@40 ₱ cent. against the recent extravagant prices of Gold and all Foreign and Domestic Merchandise dependent upon the ruling of Exchange and Gold, have necessarily increased the caution of Money-lenders, both at Bank and on the Street.

There is an active movement in Government Stocks and Treasury paper on the Street to-day. The payments on the New Loan are being hastened into the Treasury Office and the National Banks in advance of the calls for the 14th, 19th and 24th inst., without effecting the Money market, the payments being almost exclusively in the 5 ₱ cent. Legal-Tenders, hitherto a dead weight at Bank. Some of the large Banks were free buyers of Certificates of Indebtedness to-day, in place of the Legal-Tender Coupons with which they are paying at their face and accrued interest. Others are free lenders, from the same relief, on United States and Miscellaneous Stocks at call, at 7 ₱ cent.

The Associated Banks will continue to employ United States Certificates of Deposit in their daily settlements with each other. This was resolved upon to-day, and the notices for the repayment of these Certificates by the 16th inst. will be withdrawn. The alternative arrangement suggested a few days ago of withdrawing the money and sealing it up in one of the Clearing-House Banks, has also been abandoned. The interest on the Treasury Certificates for Clearing-House employment is to be reduced to five ₱ cent., in place of six ₱ cent., but where they have run thirty days, as nearly all of them have, the Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to pay them in Legal-tender Notes on demand, waiving the usual ten days' notice. This is esteemed as every way a sensible arrangement. The Banks get 5 ₱ cent. on $15,000,000 loaned to the Treasury on instant demand, without diminishing or sealing or hoarding up their Legal-tender Notes.

The Gold-Room continues much excited on the recent decline from 255@257 to 218@215 ₱ cent. The upward turn made by the *Bulls* to-day was more successful than the effort of yesterday morning, while some of the *Bears* were less confident of their short contracts at the low prices. The sales opened at 218 ₱ cent., the last price of yesterday afternoon, and after various fluctuations reached 228 ₱ cent., from which point the sales were at 226¾ on the closing of the Room at 3:30 P. M. On the Street at a later hour 224½@¾.

The Stock Exchange was better after the Morning sales on the Railway list, and the feeling was rather buoyant among buyers at the Second Board. In the Government Gold-bearing Stocks the demand was less firm, owing to the resales of a portion of the New 6 ₱ Cents of 1881 at 106⅛@105¾ ₱ cent. net, on the Street. The 5-20s were also partially influenced by the heavy fall in Exchange for the Boston steamer, as compared with the previous packets. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Atlantic Mail Steamship—which has been advancing for several days, against the general weakness of the market—and steady on Canton and Cumberland.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday afternoon. The Railways left off steady, though lower than the best sales at the Second Board:

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
C. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 259 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, Cloth Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

FALL STYLES
Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Infants'
HATS, CAPS, PLUMES, TIPS, WINGS and FANCY FEATHERS,
at wholesale. Buyers from other cities and towns invited. These new and fashionable goods will be sold to the trade at lowest possible rates.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Wallets, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ruffs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRESSMAKING AND PATTERN ROOMS.—Mme. GILLESPIE'S first opening this season of Beautiful Trimmed Patterns, will be Sept. 15, at No. 811 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1863, to LAWRENCE B. VALK, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased; and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or edifices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringment upon the patents held by me.
SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.
Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

IRON WORK.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by
WM. H. WALLACE,
Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

PARTNER WANTED—ANY HONEST AND industrious man, with from $400 to $500, may call and examine a real honorable and profitable business, at No. 448 Broadway, Room No. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as regular waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be well recommended for character and capability of work by her employer in this city. Call for two days at No. 115½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a dry goods or milliners' store. She has lately arrived from Ireland, in which country she was employed in the above-named business. Address W. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook; no objection to assist a little in the washing if required; would like to get situation in the same family; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 368 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to wait on a lady, by a very respectable American widow lady; is a thoroughly practical and economical person, with the highest references for respectability and efficiency; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, THOROughly qualified to teach the French and German languages grammatically and conversationally, a situation as teacher of these languages in a school or family. Address A. A., care H. Will, No. 129 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as good cook and baker; can sit in washing; City reference. Call at No. 373 7th-av., near 34th-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, and thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 34 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; would do sewing, if required; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 130 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days as No. 133 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands the business in all its branches, meats, soups, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts and pastry; has the highest testimonials from her last employer. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid and seamstress. Call at No. 7 Milligan-place, 9th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A trustworthy person, that has lived in her family for years; is competent to wait on young ladies or growing children. Call for 2 days at No. 304 3d-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a French young woman who can speak No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PERson wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker, or all kinds of family sewing. Call, for one week at No. 5 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, AN ENGAGEment by the day or week; is a good fitter; understands her business. Address a note to No. 216 7th-av., corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as child's nurse; is willing to take care of the child from its birth; the best of references given. Call at No. 73 West 30th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; can give seven years' City reference. Call at No. 78 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL SERvant, by a most respectable and trustworthy girl; has had experience in first-class families, and will be found trustworthy, neat and economical; Brooklyn references. Apply at Christopher's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call at 137 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $20. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 65 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 29 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, work by the day or week—house-cleaning, washing, ironing, &c.; first-class laundress; best of reference. Apply at No. 404 West 25th-st., for Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Office, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as cook; no objection to assist with washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 221 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind a baby or do plain sewing; five years' City reference from their last place. Inquire at No. 105 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 7 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; sews neatly; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, Protestant, as cook; is fully capable of taking charge of her kitchen; no objection to washing; can give good City references. Call at No. 20 Spring-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook, and bread and pastry baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL LATELY landed for general housework; wages not so much an object as a home. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, or do sewing and to mind a baby. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; otherways seamstress and child's nurse, by a Protestant girl; has good City reference. Address or call at 228 West 25th-st., 4th floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all the branches; is a good baker, and will assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 143 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron; best of City reference. Apply at No. 406 2d-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a private family or hotel, by a competent American woman. Address J. L. SCOTT, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE AN engagement to go out by the day or week at dressmaking; can cut and fit. Apply, for two days, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale or retail store, as entry clerk or light porter; can write a good hand and keep accounts if required. Any commands addressed to J. C., Jersey City Post-office, shall be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman; understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference; moderate wages will be taken in a good situation. Address E. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing, industrious, honest and sober; City and country reference. Address N. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the business; has five years City reference as to character and capability. Address N. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German, as coachman; will make himself useful about the house or garden; is well recommended. Address, for two days, JACOB, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman; no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 303 3d-av., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY OF 16, with a private family; would make himself useful about the house and garden. Address M. M. D., Box No, 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; a competent single young man whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability and good conduct. Call or address W., C, Jackson's Grocery, under Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, BY A PRIVATE family, living within 20 miles of the City, on the Hudson; a single man, who is an experienced driver and groom. Apply to R. L. FRANKLIN, Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Co., No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; he thoroughly understands the business; is a good groom and driver; country preferred; good City reference; willing and obliging. Address D. B, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and driver; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by an Englishman, as waiter, in City or country. Apply at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who can give the best of long City reference. Address a note or make application to C. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $2·25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS EXPErience as book-keeper, to keep books, make out accounts, and to attend to office business generally. Salary not exceeding $700. The best of recommendations required. Apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., up stairs, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress, for Staten Island; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of children, and can cut and fit their clothes; may apply between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 7 West 20th-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation to take charge of a small farm; understands all kinds of farm work; can take care of horses and can take charge of a garden, and is very handy with carpenters' tools; can give good reference. Call or address at No. 633½ Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and driver; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (GERMAN preferred) to cook, wash and iron, for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; one who can bring a City reference can have a good home and liberal wages. Call at store 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—TWO TIDY PROTESTANT SERvants; one as waitress, who understands her place thoroughly, and one as chambermaid and laundress, to do the work of a family of three; both must have good City references. Apply at No. 41 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 29 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A GROOM AND VALET—A YOUNG and tidy man in the above capacity by a single gentleman. Apply at M. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY; ONE NOT AFRAID of work. Apply to SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 169 Duane-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, one chambermaid and one nurse. Call at No. 155 West 47th-st., from 11 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBERG & LICHTENSTADTER, No. 360 Broadway.

JEWELERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR first-class workmen; none others need apply. Address RILEY, CROSBY & PEABODY, (Room No. 21,) No. 721 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, AT NO. 457 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and beautiful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed: one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL K. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 13 East Houston-st., New-York.

NEWARK, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A modern built house with all the improvements complete; size, 38x30; lot, 62x100; grape vines, fruit trees, &c.; everything in perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable and only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 South st., corner of Orchard, or THOMAS STILLMAN, No. 24½ Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT first-class extra wide house, with extra deep lot and stable privilege; for sale with furniture, and immediate possession. Price $50,000; $15,000 of the purchase money would be taken in a good farm or vacant lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone front house and lot, partly or wholly furnished. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE—23x40—WITH all necessary outbuildings and about one acre of land, on Union-av., Woodstock, Westchester County, two miles from the Harlem Bridge; plenty of fruit of all kinds. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, four stories and basement, now ready for occupancy; location beautiful—No. 238 East 50th-st., opposite Beekman Hill Park. For particulars inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. All the latest improvements; refrigerators built in the houses. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 43 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 42 acres, near Freehold, N. J. The owner can be seen at Baker's, No. 127 Grand-st., near Broadway, for two days, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Also for sale, a wood lot of 40 acres.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 4-STORY extra-sized House, in 25th-st., near Madison-square with gas fixtures. Possession in 30 days. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, New-York, Sept. 12, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the alterations in the banking room having been completed, the regular evening sessions will be resumed from and after this date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN LANTERNS, (patented) with five illuminated portraits and mottoes of the Presidential candidates, candles, rockets, bombs, batteries, &c., &c. Excelsior Fire-work Depot, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,557 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hoops swelled.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra ohio or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds gread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as may be taste or of oak or birch head; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces to nailed and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

250,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

30,000 pounds ROCK ISLAND SALT, in sacks.

50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASST. CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in the City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next six months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to Col. D. H. VINTON,
Del. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 345 Fulton-st.,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.
JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of FRIDAY, 16th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles:

Smiths' Bellows, 28 to 36 in., "tyer irons to match," each.
Saddle Blankets, each.
Halter Bolts, 1¼ in., per gross.
Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Wall Brushes, 10 knob, large, per dozen.
Malleable Bridles, double rein, "brass snaffle" and "mild" curb bits heavy, each.
Corn Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Rattan Stable Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Roller Buckles, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1¼ inch.. per gross.
Wire Horseshoe Buckles 1¼ in., per gross.
Bail Buckets, large army wagon, wrought bails and ears, cedar or white pine, per dozen.
Water Gum Buckets, with gum handles, per dozen.
Carriage Bolts, 6x5, 6x5-16, 6¼x5-16, 5x⅜, 5x5-16, 4½x⅜, 4x⅜, 4x¼, 4x5-16, 3½x⅜, 3½x⅜, 3x⅜, 2x⅜, 1¾x⅜, 1x⅜, per 100.
Tire Bolts, 2¾x⅝, per 100.
Halter Chains, "000," chain with "toes," each.
Coil Chain, 0, per ft.
Hasp Hinges, 8 inch., per pair.
Cast Butt Hinges, 2½x2½, per pair.
Wrought Butt Hinges, 2½x2, per pair.
Coach Handles, for ambulance doors, each.
Riveting Hammers, No. 2 and 3, each.
Saddlers' Hammers, each.
Hickory Axe Handles, each.
Mule Hames, 17 inch from "hole to hole," per pair.
Raw Hides, green "pickled," for covering saddles, in tight bbls., each.
Table Knives and Forks, per dozen.
Saddlers' Knives, half round, each.
Japanned Carriage Knobs, per gross.
Harness Leather, oak tanned, light sides, weigh from 12 to 17 lbs., per lb.
Bridle Leather, weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. per side.
Coach Locks, each.
Nuts, ⅜ in. hole, 1¼x⅜ in. per lb.
Nuts, ⅝ in. hole, 1¼x⅝ in. per lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon.
Tar Pots for army wagons, each.
Mallet, Funnel, each.
Spring Punches, harness, medium size, with extra tubes, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per gross.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Sheep Shears, per pair.
Brass Screws, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ in., per gross.
Wood Screws, assorted, numbers ¾, 1, 1¼, 2 in., per gross.
Shovels, long handled, per dozen.
Steel Grain Shovels, per dozen.
Stocks and Dies, assorted, medium, per set.
Wood Stirrups, per pair.
Harness Thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Bagging Twine, in hanks, for sewing grain bags, per lb.
Blue Snake Whips, all leather, full size, each.
Saddlers' Black Wax, per lb.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Saddlers' Tools, per set, each set containing
1 Saddlers' Hammer,
1 Saddlers' Plyer,
1 Edge Tool,
1 Spring Punch,
1 Saddlers' Pincers,
1 Rounder,
1 Riveting Hammer,
1 Tickler,
1 Patent Chaneller,
1 Claw Tool,
1 pair Compasses,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 half-round Knife,
1 Slicker,
1 Round Awl,
12 Stitching Awls,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Saddlers' Horse.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge, to the United States, at place of shipment in this City. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples as far as practicable of those they propose for. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores, and addressed to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in New-York, and provision for a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity. These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in forty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and the same in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 21st of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-House authorized to be erected at Portland, Maine, according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bids of any responsible persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND — THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army, before Petersburgh, assures us that vigorous preparations are going forward for dealing the rebellion a decisive blow. The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says: "GRANT has massed a great many troops on the railroad, two miles south of Petersburgh, and has, within the last ten days, pushed his left a quarter of a mile across to the west of the railroad. He will, at an early day, make a grand burst, and try to reach the Southside Railroad at some point near the town. This is to be his next grand movement."

A dispatch, dated Murfreesboro, Sept. 8, from Gen. VAN CLEVE, announces that Col THOMAS JORDAN, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with two hundred and thirty men, on the 7th, surprised and routed a rebel force of two thousand men, at Readyville, on the line of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, killing and wounding many, and capturing over one hundred prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Gen. VAN CLEVE also announces that the road is in good order from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. Gen. SHERMAN'S lines of communication were firmly reëstablished, and two hundred and forty loads of subsistence had already been received in Atlanta.

Gov. SEYMOUR has received a communication from the Provost-Marshal-General that the draft will be commenced in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts of this State on the 14th inst. The draft will also commence in Ohio, and other States whose quota has not been filled up, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The election returns from Maine are eminently satisfactory to the lovers of the Union cause. A dispatch from the Chairman of the State Union Committee, announces that the majority for Gov. CONY will be not far from 20,000—the largest majority ever received by any Gubernatorial candidate. In Vermont, the majority for Gov. SMITH will be in the vicinity of 21,000.

Gen. MARSTON, of New-Hampshire, is very sick at City Point with typhoid fever.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke* at this port yesterday, we have late news from Mexico and St. Domingo. Gen. MEJIA had entered Victoria City, and was reported to be marching on Matamoras. It is said that Gen. CASTAGNY had defeated a force of Juarists near Saltillo, but lost among other officers, his Chief of Artillery. The Mexican vessels *Libredor* and *Mericano*, from Mazatlan, were captured by the *Diamant*, and sent to Acapulco. It is reported that the Russian fleet in the Pacific has received orders to rendezvous at Acapulco and salute the new Mexican flag. The Spaniards appear to be making but little headway in St. Domingo. They do not hold a single point more than ten miles from the coast, and several detachments sent into the interior have recently been defeated by the rebels. A cargo of slaves has been successfully landed near Remedios.

A dispatch dated Cairo, Sept. 7, says: "Gen. A. J. SMITH and his Staff, and a portion of his command—the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps—arrived here this morning. Reports that any considerable portion of his troops are going to Atlanta are considered not well founded upon fact. The men supposed to have been destined for above have gone upon an expedition to the White River country. They started on the 2d, and ere this, undoubtedly, have met the enemy and fought him at Duval's Bluff, or Clarendon, or near these places, where the rebels were last heard from in force. The infantry sent to White River were under the command of Gen. J. E. MOWER, the cavalry under GAILSBON. The latter crossed the river at Memphis last week, and cut across the country. This department will make a good report of itself."

A grand Union ratification meeting will be held this evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Live Stock market shows a supply of 38,772 animals of all kinds this week, including 7,032 beeves, 149 milch cows, 2,870 calves, 21,118 sheep and lambs, and 8,113 swine. There is an increase in all the different kinds of stock over last week. Cattle have been offered in larger numbers than any time since last October; the supply on the corresponding week of last year was, however, almost identically the same. The weather has been cool and favorable for butchers, but the heavily stocked market and the large amount of inferior and medium stock has tended to depress prices. While there has been but a slight decline on really choice beeves, the medium and lower quality of bullocks have materially depreciated in price, the decline being according to quality. Choice cattle have sold at about 18¼c @19¼c., net; medium to good, at about 14c.@17½c. The stock, however, has been largely cleared off, and the close on Tuesday did not prove so bad as was anticipated, sellers obtaining about the rates of Monday afternoon. Sheep have arrived heavily, but prices are in advance of last week. Selected sheep have sold at 9¼c., live weight. Good sheep rate at 8¼c.@9c. Lambs are worth from 9c.@11c., a few choice ones may have brought more. Lambs were arriving freely at O'BRIEN'S on Tuesday. Hogs are firm, and rate at 12½c.@15c. for prime corn-fed; 12½c.@12¾c. for still-fed; stock 7½c.@9c. The receipts are light.

The following National Banks have organized last week: The Blackstone, of Boston, F. GOULD, President—capital $750,000; the First of Leominster, Mass., J. H. LOCKEY, President—capital $100,000; the Union, of Weymouth, Mass., M. TYRELL, President—capital $100,000; the First, of Rockville, Conn., A. HAMMOND, President—capital $300,000; the First at Jacksonville, and First of Joliet, both in Illinois, each with a capital of $100,000. The whole number of National Banks is now 504. The following are just designated as depositories of public moneys: The First at Brandon, Vt, at Brattleborough, Vt., at Sing Sing, N Y., and at Mineresville, Penn.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has obtained the requisite authority, and is raising twenty thousand men for the purpose of clearing Tennessee of predatory rebel bands and guerrillas. They are to be mustered into the service of the State and the United States for a year, unless sooner discharged, and will receive the same pay, rations, clothing, &c., that is paid to troops in the regular service.

A letter from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that cigarettes do not require inspection stamps, like cigars, but when valued at over $5 per hundred packages of 25 each, are subject to the same duty as cigars of equal value. When valued at or under that figure they pay $1 per 2,500.

The schooner *Jos. W. Webster*, BETSWORTH, Port Royal, S. C., 9 days, arrived here yesterday. On the sixth day out discovered an unknown man on board, who said he had got into trouble at Port Royal on account of selling whisky, and had taken this means to escape. He was at this time very sick, and the next day died; he did not state his name; he brought on board one dress. On his person we found a lady's daguerreotype and a finger ring, with the letters A. A. W. on it. He said he belonged to Jersey City. For further information, his friends may inquire of Capt. BETSWORTH, at VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT'S, corner of Maiden-lane and South-street, New-York City.

Transactions in produce, yesterday, were on a more extensive scale, and prices were, in most instances, firmer, influenced by the rise in Gold early in the day. General merchandise was quiet and unsettled. Freights were dull.

There was an upward turn in the Gold-room yesterday of 5@6 ₩ cent. from the low figures of Monday. The Stock market was better for Railways. The Money market easy at call, but somewhat unsettled and dear on merchant paper.

In the case of GEORGE OPDYKE *vs.* MANTON MARBLE, action for libel, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday rendered a decision in the preliminary motion to compel defendant to appear and submit to an examination under oath as to who the real owners of the *World* newspaper are. His Honor directed that the order for such an examination must be vacated with $10 costs.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, EDWARD GAINES plead guilty of an assault, and was remanded for sentence. HENRY BURKE, a young lad, charged with stealing a watch, was tried and acquitted. MARGARET GILL plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The New-York *Daily News* of yesterday says: "We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President."

The London *Star*, of July 30, says: "Mr. F ADAMS, the American Minister, who is at present on a tour through North Wales, arrived at Rhyl a few days back."

Mr. Val-hand-him-a-dime, Gen. SCHENCK says, is what the Dayton boys have taken to calling the martyr of the Third District.

The Significance of the Late State Elections.

For five months there had been no State elections previous to those which have just occurred in Vermont and Maine. The popular sentiment had nowhere been tested on any scale at all significant. Five months is a long period in a national crisis like this; and the strength of the war feeling last Spring could be no guarantee of its present control. Two great campaigns have since been prosecuted with varying fortunes, and one of them is still undecided. A call of unprecedented magnitude had been made for more men. Gold had risen from 150 to 250. Taxes had been multiplied and doubled in weight. Peace plotters on the Canada border had set up their false lights; and demagogues at home had plied every art to deceive the people. The rebel armies, though on the whole worsted, were still full of fight; the Richmond Government showed not the slightest sign of yielding; and the Southern people remained, to all appearance, just as submissive to their leaders as ever.

But more than all this, new political events of great importance had taken place in the meantime. President LINCOLN had been renominated to the dissatisfaction of some of the leading men of the Union party. Gen. MCCLELLAN had received the unanimous nomination of the Opposition, and had published his letter of acceptance, so carefully designed to hide the real issues and attract personal favor.

It was a question of peculiar interest, then, how the new political campaign was to open. Would this opening indicate a popular content or discontent with the continued maintenance of the war? For which of the two Presidential candidates would it show the popular preference? The two States moved, when the time came, in no doubtful way. The Union party in the one carried the day by *twenty-one thousand* majority, in the other by *twenty* thousand, showing a large gain in each since last year. This was the more signal in view of the fact that in neither case does this majority include the thousands of soldiers in the field, who are almost to a man on the side of the Union party.

These results show infallibly that the developments of the five months have only made the war party stronger than ever. The mere fact that those States have elected their Union tickets, is, in itself, we allow, nothing. That was a thing of course. Nobody dreamed that the hills of Vermont, which have always withstood like adamant the highest floods of the corrupt Democracy, would now topple over into all the abominable vileness and venomousness of its dregs. Nor did anybody believe that Maine, which for years has been firm, would now go under. The significance is not that these States have not become Copperhead, but that they have even actually improved in their staunchness. We say it is a grand indication. It shows unmistakably the real popular temper of the time.

Of that interest which is purely selfish, no two States have less for the salvation of the Union than Vermont and Maine. Their geographical positions, and the peculiar sources of their prosperity, make it a matter of very little consequence to them materially whether the South goes or stays. Again, they have both suffered from the war more than most of the States—particularly Vermont. That little State, on account of the emigration of so many of its young men to the cities and to the West, has had to contribute a larger proportion to the armies; and these soldiers, as the records of the war show, have done more extensive and severe fighting than an equal number of regiments from any other Northern State. Nowhere has death been carried to so many homes by the destruction of this war. The Maine regiments, too, have been among the most active participants in the war, and have greatly suffered. It is no small thing then that two States, thus independently situated, and thus subjected to sacrifice, instead of wearying and succumbing under the prolongation of the war, should exhibit a sterner devotion to it than ever.

The party which goes for a "cessation of hostilities," is blind if it fails to see in these first elections the sure indications of its coming fate. It has taken heart because of the noisy demonstrations of this and some other cities in favor of its candidate. But those demonstrations were almost entirely confined to a very different element from that which makes up the solid, native-born, bone and muscle of the country. They are no exponent whatever of the principles and spirit which nerve the real American people. Not City elections, but State elections, are the criteria of the sentiment which rules the land. It always has been so; and for a long while yet will continue to be so. The silent vote of the smallest State in the Union is a better index of the political future than any hurrahs would be in our public squares, even if loud enough to reach the moon. The simple fact is, that the great body of the intelligent people of this nation know that it cannot be saved except by fighting this war to its end, and that they have the patriotism to so fight it through, at whatever cost or sacrifice. The Copperheads may as well undertake to arrest the law of gravitation as to change this determination of the People. The effort will only result in their own overturn and destruction.

The Troubles of the New Mexican Empire.

The difficulties of MAXIMILIAN'S reign accumulate much faster, we fear, than the ill-advised Prince had bargained for. The news which we publish from Mexico, this morning, brings into strong relief the more immediate sources of trouble which surround the throne and its inexperienced occupant. The Emperor of the French presses for the release of his janisaaries, at a rate which does not comport with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S views of the public weal or of his own personal safety. The Imperial Mexican army proper, apart from the French, amounts practically to nothing. All the victories that have been of any account to the Imperial arms are now credited to the French. The native Mexican who swears allegiance to the Empire is a miserable failure in the field, fighting either against the native guerrillas or the regular forces of JUAREZ.

In these circumstances, to urge a withdrawal of the French army, or any large portion of it, even for the important purpose of stopping the mouths of the retrenchment party and the regular opposition in the French Legislative Chambers, is a policy too fraught with danger to be pursued much further. The Emperor of the French must either carry out what was charged against his policy by M. JULES FAVRE—the scheme of making Mexico practically a dependency of France—or throw up the game. On French arms must MAXIMILIAN depend, if his newly erected throne is not to totter to the ground long before his expected national allies have had time to extend to him a formal recognition.

The Church, too, presses her claims upon the distracted Prince with an importunity which has driven him to the expedient of a temporary retirement from the capital, and a sojourn in such of the provinces which are sufficiently reconciled to his Government to make the visit safe. We are assured that on the occasion of his visit to Rome, before setting out for his new dominions, Prince MAXIMILIAN promised due obedience to the hierarchy—a promise which, by the interpretation of the Papal Council, necessarily meant a restoration of the lands of the Church. But now, once brought into contact with the Mexican people, he finds the public feeling so decided against the pretensions of the clergy, that he has to make his choice between losing the little popularity he has gained, and resigning his position as the protector of the Church, and the recipient, in return, of her political benedictions.

The conquest of the refractory provinces, moreover, makes slow progress; and judging from the tone in which the Republican Gen. ARTEAGA addresses his soldiers in reference to the desertion of Don JOSE LOPEZ URAGA, and in regard to the immediate duty before them, it does seem as if the Republican army had taken heart of grace anew. That this General has confidence in the men under his command, as well as faith in the cause he has undertaken to fight for, is shown in one of his recently-issued orders. In that order he declares against the guerrilla mode of warfare altogether. He says it is a system that weighs heavily on the towns and villages, and he desires that it should be superseded by the organization of light cavalry companies. With this view, he has levied on the State of Jalisco for one thousand horses. By another order, he calls out one-fourth of the able-bodied men of the State to serve in the National Guard. Unless, therefore, we are to suppose that the Emperor of the French merely simulates a withdrawal of his troops, there is nothing so desperate even now in the fortunes of the Republic—nothing, at least, but might be retrieved by firmness, courage, steadfastness of purpose and loyalty. There is probably no other State in the world calling itself civilized, that could have been so easily overrun by a handful of foreign troops as Mexico has been. Possibly, her adversity may, even at this late hour, rouse her sons to action. It would need but a small military organization, true to itself and controlled by an able General, to compel the Emperor of the French to do either one of two things—give up the game on behalf of his *protégé* as hopeless, or to make the bold avowal at once that Mexico is a dependency of the French Empire, and act accordingly. Either of these alternatives would bring things into a positive condition once more, and neutral Powers would have their path of action marvelously simplified. As it is, liberal Europe is as much perplexed as liberal America, to know whether it is meant that Mexico should be a dependency or an empire, or whether the whole business of this invasion is to be left for its ultimate solution to the same chapter of accidents which awaits the reigning dynasty of France herself.

The Charleston Press and an Armistice.

From a file of late Southern journals, received direct from Charleston, we gather not a little of what ought to interest those who have faith in the ameliorating influence which a suspension of hostilities is to exercise on the alienated heart of the South. The Charleston *Mercury* boasts loudly that "every paper of the Confederacy, with one accord, advise and urge the instant and emphatic rejection of a proposition for an armistice." The reasons advanced to support this high-spirited resolution are rather singular, it is true, but such as they are, we do well to make a note of them. The *Mercury* tells its readers that a pause in the conflict would redound more to the credit of the President of the United States than to the cause of the Confederacy, since "SHERMAN is at a stand: "If," continues the *Mercury*, "he is forced to retreat, there is no doubt before he has proceeded far on the road to Chattanooga his army, pressed by the gallant spirits under HOOD, will be demoralized, routed, cut to pieces, scattered, if not utterly destroyed!" Putting the case in its own hypothetical way, the *Mercury's* view is a very logical one. An army "cut to pieces," "routed" and "scattered" will come very near being "utterly destroyed." And the case is further argued with equal pertinence when the *Mercury* concludes that an army thus demolished might profit by a ninety days' armistice. The only weak point in the whole argument is that it happened to be the army of HOOD that was "scattered," "demoralized" and "routed." The *Mercury's* hypothesis was stated two days after Atlanta had been evacuated by HOOD; but it would perhaps have been a reflection on the spirit of Southern journalism to allow such a small matter as the defeat of HOOD to disturb a train of reasoning so perfect in all its parts as that which we have noted.

There is a singular coincidence in the tone of thought which pervades most of the *Mercury's* disquisitions on the war and the essential portions of the Chicago platform. The *Mercury* says the mode in which the loyal States have carried on the war shows that "justice and humanity" have not restrained our military policy. It adds, that all our so-called "splendid victories" are "wind." The Chicago platform says more emphatically they are all a failure. The *Mercury* says the war has resulted in the "overthrow of free government in the North." The Chicago declaration has it, that "under the pretence of a military necessity, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part." The parallel between the Charleston journalist's complaint and the plea for a change of Government put forward by the Chicago Democracy, is complete throughout, even down to the fact that both agree that SHERMAN gained no substantial victory at Atlanta.

Confederate Credit and Discredit.

The financial affairs of the Confederacy are getting into a worse condition every day. The new Secretary of the Treasury is at his wits' end, and has nothing better to offer by way of remedy than the following suggestion:

"Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad."

This piece of counsel can only have been dictated by an exceedingly contemptible opinion of the Confederate public; for they know perfectly well—and Mr. TRENHOLM knows they know—that foreigners are buying Confederate cotton bonds because those bonds are payable in cotton at a low rate in the Confederacy, which carried through the blockade, sells at a high rate abroad. But Confederate notes are not payable in cotton, and are based simply on Confederate good faith, and this stands so low in the estimation of the Confederate people that these notes are worth now five cents on the dollar only. The press is making desperate efforts to put a good face on the matter by drawing glowing pictures of Confederate resources and of the Confederate future, and says sagely: "There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude is now suffering from this anomalous condition of affairs—the public confidence in the currency must be restored." This is like saying of a dangerously sick man: "There is but one remedy for this man's case. He must be cured." "Mr. Pilkins," said Dr. Parker Peps, when called in to attend Mrs. Dombey, "is of opinion with me, that nature must be called on to make a vigorous effort in this instance, and that if our interesting friend Mrs. Dombey should not be able to make that effort successfully, then a crisis might arise which we should all deplore." This is very much the condition of the Confederate credit. It has to make an effort to be good, and if it should not succeed, something disagreeable will happen.

By way of raising the public faith in it, or in other words, satisfying the Southern public that the rebel debt will not be repudiated, the *Examiner* makes use of some choice arguments. The first is, that the South is "composed of a haughty, proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a quixotic regard for their personal honor." We do not think this, however, is likely to have much weight, inasmuch as the Southerners know as well as anybody that personal pride does not make men pay their debts. No capitalist ever lent money on any such security. The prouder aristocracy is in every country, the more it is apt to owe, and the less willing is it to pay. If "personal pride" were considered a good guarantee in the money market, we should have proud gentlemen swarming on every exchange in the world, and easing the humble and credulous of all their spare cash. Moreover, it is pretty well known that "personal pride" has not saved our Southern brethren from the commission of one or two very dirty tricks. Mississippi, for instance, though the population is, in the matter of personal pride, a match for Lucifer himself, was not prevented thereby from repudiating a very small debt in a very barefaced manner, under the lead of no less a person than Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who, on that interesting occasion, laid down the doctrine that one generation was not bound to discharge obligations contracted by a preceding one. In other words, we suppose that each generation has just pride enough to pay debts of its contracting, but not enough to cancel those of its fathers. Suppose, therefore, the men of 1900 should find their stock running low, under the pressure of hard times, what would become of the bills run up by the men of 1861?

The second argument is, that so many of the Confederate obligations have gone and are going abroad, that the Confederacy would not be allowed to repudiate even if it were disposed to do so. This may be true of the Confederate Cotton Bonds, but we have to hear of any demand abroad for Confederate currency—and yet it is the currency which is just now very low, and is called on "to make an effort." But we doubt it, even as regards the bonds, for the clause of the Confederate Constitution which permits secession at pleasure, really deprives foreign creditors of the Confederacy of all remedy in case of its bankruptcy. Any one, two or three States, which find the burden of the debt troublesome, have only to secede to escape liability. It would be useless to make war against the remainder in order to recover, for the remainder would follow the example of the delinquents, as soon as they found they were to bear the whole burden. And even if they did not, the foreign creditors would gain nothing by hostilities, for in such case the Government would, doubtless, apply to them the rule they applied to Northern merchants at the outbreak of the war—ordered their debtors to pay all sums due to them into the public Treasury. So that the creditors would have the consolation of knowing that the expenses of robbing them were partly paid out of their own pockets. To attempt operations against each of the States individually, for an assertion of the claims against the entire body, would, we need hardly say, be equally foolish. They could not be subdued without such an army as no European power could send against them, and they would probably make common cause against the duns, with the most extraordinary heroism, beside abusing them and calling them names. The insolence of the base traders, who presumed to annoy "gentlemen" with their bills, would be duly exposed in the *Examiner*. The foreign creditors would be accused of having "sucked out the life blood of the South;" the interest they had already received would be added up, and probably found to exceed in value the capital actually advanced originally, and at last "the Southern heart would be so fired," that the citizens would begin operations against the English and French agents, with tar and feathers and fence rails.

A Legion of Honor.

The time, long looked for, is now to all appearance approaching, when the great rebellion will crumble to dust before the sledge-hammer blows of the Union armies. A few more brave men, a few more well-directed strokes, and the base fabric that has so long vexed our eyes will be no more. In this condition of affairs, the surprising alacrity with which volunteers are coming forward, is a most auspicious sign, especially when it is considered that this new material is of the best. The stalwart farmers, who, having done up the chief part of their harvesting, now hasten to the scene of conflict to be "in at the death," will do good service when placed in the ranks of war-worn regiments, the best of schools for learning the soldier's duties.

But there is another class whose presence in the field at this crisis of the rebellion would be worth that of twice or thrice their number of "raw material." The sturdy veterans, who have served their three years' term, and have retired on their laurels, would be just the men to give the finishing touch to the great operations before Richmond, and so to the rebellion. They are inured to the hardships of campaigning; they are splendidly drilled; they know how to fight with steadiness and valor; above all, they know *not* how to fail, when anything within the possibility of attainment is demanded of them. A body of such men, led by a fighting General and held as a reserve, would be an invaluable auxiliary to the army before Richmond. A charge of such veterans into "the imminent deadly breach," with the eyes of the army and the nation upon them, would be irresistible.

In order to draw these brave men from the obscurity they have sought, it would doubtless be necessary to offer more than ordinary inducements. To many of them the attractions of home are more potent than the mere offers of money. They are men of peace, and drew the sword or shouldered the musket only from a stern sense of duty. They will not quit their retirement except for similar cause.

To the largest possible pecuniary offers, then, should be added the most cogent arguments to show the inestimable benefits they may confer upon their country by promptly responding to a call for *special service* in the closing grapple with the power of the rebellion. Let this auxiliary force constitute an independent corps, under some officer distinguished for bravery and generalship, and let it bear the name of THE LEGION OF HONOR, to every member of which, whose conduct is unexceptionable, or to his heirs, shall be presented a medal commemorative of his gallantry and devotion to his country's cause. Such a corps, under such a General as "Fighting JOE HOOKER," whose name would be a tower of strength in organizing it, would hasten the downfall of treason's capital and treason's self.

A CUT DIRECT.—On Tuesday of last week, the *World* had an editorial on the September elections, in which it gave the figures of the vote in Vermont and Maine last year, and closed with the words, "These figures will be whittled down terribly next week. Mark the prediction." We, in our turn, recommend to the *World* not only to "mark" but to "inwardly digest" it, unless it finds the process too difficult.

Vermont voted on the day of the prediction, and she rolls up a large increase over her Union majority of last year; and now comes Maine, and follows suit with an increase—the exact figures for making calculations in both of which cases the *World* will find in our telegraphic columns of to-day. And it must be borne in mind that in neither of these States do the soldiers in the field vote.

There seems to have been some "whittling" in the matter. Where there are so many Yankees we could not expect to be without it. But the cuts seem to go the wrong way for the *World's* prophecy. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," it is the hopes of the *World* and the prospects of Northern aid to the rebellion which have been "whittled down," instead of Union majorities.

PROCESSION.—As the handle of the City Hall clock touched the ghostly hour of twelve last night, a procession of about six persons, accompanied by drum and fife, might have been seen wending their way up Chatham-street bearing aloft a paper lantern, upon the four sides of which was inscribed the legend "No North," "No South," "No East," "No West." We suppose this immense procession was in honor of somebody or something—we know not who or what.

THE DRAFT.

Drafting in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts To-day In All the States whose Quotas are Unfilled on the 19th.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Gov. SEYMOUR has received the following communications:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION, ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to the President's proclamation of July 18, 1864, and to the instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General, I have ordered a draft in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congressional Districts, to be commenced on the morning of the 14th of September, instant, in each of such Districts. Very respectfully,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Lieut.-Col. and A. A. P. M.

The following telegraph dispatch from Washington has also been received by Gov. SEYMOUR:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1864.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up, on Monday, the 19th of September. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Union Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Union men of Kings County are to have a grand ratification meeting this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Eminent speakers, among whom will be Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, will be present and address the meeting. The National and State nominations will be duly ratified, and the good news from Vermont and Maine, as well as from Georgia and Alabama, will be duly rejoiced over.

Seats for ladies in the dress circle.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE UNION VICTORY IN MAINE.

The news of the decisive Union victory in Maine is received by all loyal men here with the liveliest satisfaction, as the increased Union majority is regarded as ample evidence that MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, as a bid for the votes of Union men, has signally failed of its object. The Democratic managers seem to be all at sea over the result, and unable to determine what course to pursue to enable them successfully to patch up the unavoidable split in their party. A leading member of Congress predicted this afternoon that the Chicago Convention would be reconvoked, MCCLELLAN thrown overboard and PENDLETON nominated for the Presidency by the Peace faction and such other discontents as may be induced to support their policy.

DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

The recent order of Gen. GRANT, offering protection to deserters from the rebel army, and promising to furnish them with employment out of the reach of the Confederate authorities, has had a desirable effect, and squads of them come in daily. Rebel officers experience great difficulty in keeping their men upon picket posts, for they generally embrace this opportunity to desert.

THE DISMISSALS FROM THE ARMY.

The following officers have been dismissed the service, by order of the President: Capt. Wm. M. Boyer, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry; S. H. Webb, Commissary; Lieut. Thomas Hynes, First United States Infantry; Capt. E. W. Minnie, Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers; Lieut. James O'Connell, One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY

Scott Chase, Company B, Fifty-seventh Infantry; Sidney Blakeman, Co. E, Seventy-sixth Infantry; Silas P. White, Company A, Fourteenth Artillery; Ransom Smith, Company C, Tenth Artillery; Patrick Dunn, Company G, Second Artillery; Daniel Mowrey, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry; Christopher Cooper, Company G, Eighth Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

CONTRADICTION.

There is official authority for contradicting the report that Secretary FESSENDEN has decided to place a temporary loan of fifty millions upon the market.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD has returned from his visit to the North.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—On Thursday next the regular Book Trade Sale will commence at the new salesrooms, No. 496 Broadway. The catalogue contains about 400 pages, and includes the names of nearly all the principal publishers of this City, Boston and Philadelphia. The invoice of APPLETON & Co. occupies thirty-two pages of the catalogue; that of LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, twenty-seven, and that of HARPER BROTHERS eighteen. The sale is to continue for eight days.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great rebellion, which for more than three years has wrapped the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the people in that election sustain the Government, if they reassert its just authority and reaffirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and their agents affirms and confirms this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of Democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Confederate traitors,—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That convention had no words of exultation for our victories—no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens, who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms; after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the rebels had passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy—the party represented at Chicago demands that "*immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities*"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies, and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph; repeal the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need; secure the recognition of foreign Powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them the ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them, as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessings of its free institutions and its equal laws for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing, finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in freedom and the rights of man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will, or by any exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects the action that convention took accords with the results the rebels seek. Both desire a cessation of hostilities. Both denounce, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed rebellion by force of arms shall be abandoned. And both demand that, when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defence of the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of these allied powers. What, more than this, could the rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their plans? We call upon the people to bear in mind that if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes, on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one-third of a year before any new Administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the rebels, and of exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States armed preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution, and the 4th of March will dawn upon a new Western Confederacy, aiming at independence, defying the power of the national arms, and cooperating with the slave power of the Southern States in blotting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush all these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the PRESIDENT, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unfaltering courage and fidelity, with integrity which even calumny has not dared to impeach, and with wisdom and prudence, upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American people to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the rebel Government, and proclaim to the people of the rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government and assuming their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We call upon the UNION COMMITTEES and the UNION LEAGUES, and upon all loyal associations in every State, county and town, to perfect their organizations; to infuse fresh vigor and activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate documents and newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblages of the people in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and in all just and proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation to bear upon them. The rebel Government, and those Foreign Powers most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this Administration and placing in power the nominees and representatives of the Chicago Convention.

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unfaltering purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over the rebel troops arouses afresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission Secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and flag of the United States. It will enable our own Government to exchange the weapons of war for the counsels of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve all military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore to their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great army of our citizen soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union for which their fathers and brothers died.

Signed by the committee,

HENRY J. RAYMOND, *Chairman*, New-York.
SAMUEL F. HERSEY, Maine.
JOHN B. CLARKE, New-Hampshire.
ABRAHAM B. GARDNER, Vermont.
WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Massachusetts.
THOMAS G. TURNER, Rhode Island.
N. D. SPERRY, Connecticut.
MARCUS L. WARD, New-Jersey.
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pennsylvania.
NATHANIEL B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
H. W. HOFFMAN, Maryland.
S. H. BOYD, Missouri.
G. B. SENTER, Ohio.
J. D. DEFREES, Indiana.
BURTON C. COOK, Illinois.
MARSH GIDDINGS, Michigan.
S. JUDD, Wisconsin.
D. B. STUBBS, Iowa.
A. W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia.
JAMES H. LANE, Kansas.
J. J. COOMBS, District of Columbia.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—MR. GROVER'S inaugural season at the Academy of Music opened Monday night, with so generous an attendance on the part of the public, that it left nothing to be desired except better accommodation at the doors. In building the Academy, provision was made for the extraordinary "rushes" which sometimes occur—only too seldom, we are sorry to say. There are plenty of doors for entering and leaving the house, but, by a strange perversity, which we hope to see corrected, they are generally closed when the public demands that they should be open. MR. GROVER is an experienced manager, and will undoubtedly profit by the lesson of his extraordinarily successful first night.

We have already referred to the peculiarities of the German version of "Faust." It represents thoroughly the composer's first musical illustration of a popular German story. To say that it follows GOETHE'S idea would be going too far; but it accepts in no unworthy spirit the suggestions of a poet, who is second only to SHAKESPEARE. The librettists have shered the reverence which M. GOUNOD undoubtedly felt, and have feebly preserved the romanticism of the Walpurgis Nacht. Hence we have in the German version of the opera a good deal of mysticism which is spared to us in the Italian version. That it is of an inferior kind is proved by the fact that the composer has himself at a later period expunged it. Still, as a matter of intellectualism, we are always glad to know what an author's inspirations were, and the German version, paying greater deference as it does to the German story, has always been peculiarly interesting to us. The excisions and inversions that have been made to suit the opera for the Italian stage increase its action, but we doubt if they do more than this. The work in any shape—musically considered—is beautiful. It accomplishes all that the Germans claim for music, namely, propriety of expression and elevation of idea.

The *caste* last night would have been the same as heretofore if Herr HIMMER had not been indisposed. This *contretemp* rendered it necessary for the manager to obtain a substitute, and an excellent one was found in Lignor TAMARO. It was, perhaps, a drawback that the gentleman had to sing his part in Italian, but the solo opportunities were not affected by this cause, and they were seized with great spirit. Signor TAMARO's voice is obedient, but not powerful; nor does it range to the altitudes of Signor MAZZOLENI's well-managed organ. In the beautiful apostrophe to the dwelling of *Marguerite*, he was compelled to resort to the *falsetto*. Herr HIMMER does the same, but the coincidence does not reconcile us to the unpleasantness of the effort. With this exception, Signor TAMARO's rendering of the rôle was thoroughly musician-like and excellent. Herr HERMAN'S *Mephistopheles* was good. The *rondo* in the second act was encored, although given in a far inferior manner to that which made it famous last year. The base voice is rather cumbersome for so spirited a composition, and the composer has recognized this fact by rearranging it for a baritone. Herr HERMAN'S dramatic conception of the part is scholarly and leaves nothing to be desired. It is by far the best we have had upon the lyric stage. Mme. FREDERICI impressed every one last season with the fullness and quality of her voice. The fullness still remains, but the quality is no longer there. We were surprised by the constant effort and frequent harshness that attended the production of almost every note. Perhaps this was occasioned by an over-anxiety to "fill" the house, or by nervousness; but the effect was unpleasant. In the window scene of the third act it became more than this. The action of the lady partook of the exaggerated energy of her voice, and her soft musings with the moon were as violent as her demonstration on the unexpected appearance of her lover were indelicate. Miss KELLOGG deserves to be quoted here as an artist who knew how to distinguish between the sentimentalism of a modest girl and the tumultuous, self-surrendering passion of a woman. She deserves, in fact, to be quoted in every way as the best *Marguerite* we have yet had.

Among the small parts, Mme. JOHANSSEN may be mentioned as doing all that her rôle required, and doing it in the best manner. Her flower song was encored. A better *Martha* is required. The quartette was spoiled by the present incumbent. The chorus was by no means good, nor did the orchestra exhibit any particular excellence. The *mise-en-scene* was far inferior to that of the Italians, but the dresses were incomparably better. The latter belong to MR. GRAU, and were partly imported from Paris and partly made here.

Last night the company gave "Faust" in the Brooklyn Academy to one of the largest and most fashionable audiences. The house was literally packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The performance was given with the strong cast as heretofore. Mlle. FREDERICA sang and acted charmingly. Signor TAMARO as *Faust* was pleasing and sang his part very well. Of HERMANN it is useless to speak again.

To-night we are promised "Martha" in the New-York Academy, with a very strong cast, and as we observe from a notice, only once this season.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The regular dramatic season commenced at this establishment Monday afternoon, when a new masonic drama, called the "Signet of King Solomon," was produced. We are unable at present to do more than record the fact, for the crowd was so great in every part of the "Lecture Room," that it was physically impossible to get within hearing and seeing range of the stage.

THE "STEREOPTICON."—Irving Hall was graced Monday evening by a good and intelligent audience to witness the exhibition of FALLON'S "Stereopticon," which, for a few nights, will remain in the City, and then take a long furlough in the country. We have so often spoken in praise of this admirable entertainment that its merits may surely be supposed to be thoroughly understood. Without many years of ceaseless travel it is impossible to see so much of the world as is here exhibited in a couple of hours. The sun which shines on the real scenes paints the pictures which the "Stereopticon" reproduces, and hence absolute fidelity is preserved. So vivid are the illusions that the traveled spectator when gazing upon the view of a city, can readily point out the various localities, name the streets, even detect the particular stores at which he has traded. All the natural wonders of the world—many of them unattainable to the ordinary tourist, are placed within vision-range in a surprisingly beautiful manner. The "Stereopticon," in fact, is an intellectual feast, such as the world of amusement rarely provides for its patrons. If it were treated according to its merits, Irving Hall would be much too small for its patrons. As it is we are glad to know that the Stereopticon always attracts intelligent and fashionable audiences.

Closing of two Bonded Warehouses.

COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST OTHERS NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION.

In accordance with an order issued by Collector DRAPER for the closing of bonded warehouses, whose owners charge exorbitonate rates for storage, Deputy Collector STUDWELL has closed two of them. It appears that in consequence of unusually heavy importations, the fluctuations in the price of gold, and the general rise in prices, the rates for storage were increased, and attained in some cases extraordinary figures, so that complaints of merchants were frequent, and the late Collector, after a full consideration of the circumstances, decided that no more than the rates approved by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, with the addition of one hundred and fifty per centum, should be charged for storage. This note was satisfactory to the merchants, but many of the storekeepers did not abide by it, and continued charging heavy prices, claiming that they could obtain from merchants ob private account as much money as they charged for public storage. Recently, a case in which eight times the enhanced rate allowed by Mr. BARNEY, had been enforced, came before Collector DRAPER; and another case in which nearly three hundred dollars were charged, where the legal amount was less than one hundred dollars. These alleged extortions caused the closing of the stores; and Mr. DRAPER has sent to Washington for further instructions. Other complaints have been lodged with the Collector, and he is investigating them as rapidly as possible.

Note from Hon. J. B. Haskin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement made in the article copied from the Chicago *Tribune* into your columns of yesterday, in relation to my having written Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN two letters, urging his nomination by the Chicago Convention for the Vice-Presidency, has no foundation in truth. I have never written to GEN. LOGAN upon that or any other subject.

Yours, truly, J. B. HASKIN.

AN ERROR IN THE UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—The name of the Elector from the Thirteenth is THADDEUS HAIT, not *Hyat*.

ERRATUM.—In Dr. LIEBER'S letter, which we gave yesterday, the line, "The petty city, State, and the," &c., ought to have been printed, "The petty city-state and the," &c.

In what particular is the odor of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like the memory of the great and good? It never dies out.

By what celebrated "blower" is Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS recommended? By Fame, through the trumpet.

What is the distinction between the fragrance of June and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? One is the sweetness of Summer, but the other is the summary of sweetness.

Why does a Union incursion into rebeldom resemble a lady perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? Because each is arrayed (a raid) for conquests.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Untrimmed Felt and Moleskin Hats,
At Wholesale and Retail,
FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS,
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

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Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Fall Styles in Hats, Caps, Feathers, &c.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 15, will be exhibited for sale the most fashionable novelties in the above goods for ladies', misses', boys' and infants' wear, at THOMAS REYNOLDS, No. 303 Canal-st.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must see to it themselves. Do not trust to Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every Ensign Soldier's knapsack contains them. If the order of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only: does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

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For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HILTON—BUTLER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Louis L. Noble, WALTER J. HILTON, of Bergen, N. J., and JENNIE BUTLER, of New-York.

LYALL—TELFORD.—At Meredith, on Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Geo. R. Emlen, JAMES LYALL, of this City, and MARGARET, second daughter of Charles Telford, Esq., of Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y.

VEITCH—STEVENSON.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., RICHARD VEITCH and Miss ANNIE, third daughter of Thos. Stevenson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, ISAAC S. ABRAMS, aged 30 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Abrams, No. 32 Goerck-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th st., on this, Wednesday, morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BRONSON.—At Baden Baden, on Monday, Aug. 22, HARRIETTE W., wife of Isaac Bronson, and daughter of the late J. Phillips Phœnix.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 14, without further notice.

BENJAMIN.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at his residence, No. 76 West 46th-st., PARR BENJAMIN, Esq., aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., near 6th av., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BERRES.—On Monday, Sept. 12, after a severe and painful illness, THOMAS BERRES, youngest son of the late John and ANN BREES, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, George Bresse, No. 159 8th-av., corner of 18th-st.

BAUCHER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN L., the youngest son of John L. and Matilda Baucher, aged 7 years.

The funeral this morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

CHAMBERS.—On Monday, Sept. 12, of typhoid fever, EBENEZER CHAMBERS, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Col. Wm. R. W. Chambers, and his brother, Richard A. Chambers, and sons-in-law, J. Albert Holden and Ralph Reynolds, also the attaches of the Chief Engineer's Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 Forsyth-st., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

A loving, kind and exemplary husband,
An indulgent and truly beloved parent,
An honest and a worthy man.

DORREMUS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, MARGARETT DORREMUS, of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family of the late Cornelius Doremus, of New-Durham, N. J., are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 181 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUNT.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at Huntsville, Conn., DAVID M. HUNT, of Hunt's Lyman Iron Co.

The funeral will take place at Huntsville, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 12 M.

KINGMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 12, MARY, youngest child of Martin E. and Frances E. Kingman, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her father's residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, corner of Putnam and Grand ave.

LEEDS.—At Fishkill, on Monday Sept. 12, F. AUGUSTUS LEEDS, aged 24 years

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Chapel of the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock.

MABIE.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 10, ABEL S. MABIE, of the Seventh Regiment N. J. Vols., aged 22 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at English Neighborhood, N. J., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PATON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, DAVID E. PATON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church in Woodbridge, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PUTNAM.—At Hanover, N. H., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Mrs. SARAH G. PUTNAM, widow of the late Prof. Putnam, of Dartmouth College.

QUINTARD.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11, MARY MATILDA, wife of Edward A. Quintard, and daughter of the late James Gillespie, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will meet the train leaving 27th-st. at 12 o'clock.

SCARLETT.—On Monday, Sept. 12, THOMAS SCARLETT, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence, Clinton-st., corner of 4th-place, South Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SERPARD.—In Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, THOMAS SERPARD, formerly of this City.

His remains were taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment

TELLER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 12, Mr EDWARD TELLER, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. D. Nimmo, Washington-st., Flushing, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av, and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
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Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China.
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The memoir of this remarkable woman possesses unusual interest. It is a mental history. She commences life a member of the Unitarian communion and closes it a Missionary of the Episcopal Church in China. With rare and vigorous powers of mind, highly cultivated and warm affections, all her thoughts and feelings are shown to the reader during a life of much vicissitude and trial by her graphic correspondence. Above all, the triumph of Christian faith is again manifested.

D. APPLETON & Co. have just published:
SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols., 8vo. Price $7.
THE TRIAL; OR, MORE LINKS IN THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol., 12mo. Paper covers, $1 25; cloth, $1 75.
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, Approved June 30, 1864; with copious Marginal References, a complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 1 vol. 8vo. 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
Either of the above sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
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LONDON DETECTIVE,
A Fresh Collection of Detective Tales.
BY "WATERS."
Large Octavo. Price 50 cents.

This is an entirely new batch of tales of the Adventures of a London Detective. There is something exceedingly fascinating in stories like these. Beyond the interest engendered by the nature of the narrative, the reader gets to sympathize in the pursuit of the criminal, and watches with relish the closing of the net around the object of the officer's pursuit. Some of the stories are very dramatic—"Too Clever by Half," and "The Murder of Antony Lonval," are especially so. This book will amply repay any one who desires to while away a few pleasant hours.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
DIARY OF A DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.
Price 75 cents.
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Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

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MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
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FIRESIDE TRAVELS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 1 vol. 18mo. Muslin. $1 75.
This long-promised book will be welcomed by all readers. It has the following attractive list of contents: Cambridge Thirty Years Ago; A Moosehead Journal; Leaves from my Journal in Italy and Elsewhere; At Sea, in the Mediterranean, Italy; A Few Bits of Roman Mosaic.
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This volume comprises some of the most stirring lyrics which the present war has called forth. Among them may be mentioned, "The Ride to Camp," "The Cumberland," "The Varuna," "Before Vicksburgh," "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," etc.
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TO NEWSMEN.—COMPLAINT IS MADE THAT a full supply of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, is not kept by some dealers. Persons are compelled to send by post to the publishers to obtain the numbers. The American News Company receive each month several thousand copies as soon as printed, and will promptly supply retail dealers. The October number is handsomely illustrated and will be ready on FRIDAY of this week. Orders may be sent in at once. FOWLER & WELLS,
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THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the organs of the Brain; designed for learners. In this bust, all the newly-discovered organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by booksellers and druggists.
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CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
Approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desirable position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
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INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 12th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.1

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 26, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Inslee, (of Jersey City,) Rondthaler, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. F. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 58 West 10th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 6th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 583 Madison-av.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
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THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Funda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and R. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 283 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, West Washington, 170th st. and Kingsbridge Road, reopens Sept. 12. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to West Point and Naval School. Circulars at No. 3 Cedar-st. and Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 36th sts.
Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Hegeo's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 16th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seiras', No. 952 Broadway

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

LADIES OF HIGH STANDING ARE RE quired as parlor boarders in a first-class institute for young ladies on Av. Everything first-class. Address P. O. Box No. 240 Times Office.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Hillside-park, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BEAMAN, No. 620 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire at LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 6th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 36th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the door.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 27th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 21 West 36th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 34th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Its Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twenty-fourth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, residing in the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:
H. M. Alexander, E. Couillard, D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss, Henry Day, Robt. Schell,
John S. Bleecker, De Forest, W. L. Scribner,
Wm. A. Butler, Edmund Dwight, C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler, Alex. Knox, C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield, C. E. Knox, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper, Thos. Lehoutillier, H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby, Jas. L. Phipps, J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 35th-st., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, in the best location for health, is now open for pupils. For the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 25th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 16, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 668 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUction in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 6 Bond-st.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 140 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, JR., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. H. PRIEST WILL REOPEN Her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 71) East 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular sat Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No 826.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, One hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 83 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 22d-st., two doors from Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY,
Thirteen miles from New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tenbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 18th-st.,
One door west of Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third Term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARES and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 37 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 823 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 34th-st., on the 26th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. Assistance in qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $100. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. B. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters or business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel cottage, Oxford, reopens his school for Boys at 53½ West 33d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT BOOLSEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 349 Broadway; learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business affairs generally in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, at a short distance from the City, a resident French governess. Salary moderate. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 184 Times Office.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family-Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETONS', or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and the public that she continues to give lessons in all branches of the art of singing, at her residence, No. 104 East 19th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. F. MACK, Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 34th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER Classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 5 doors first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,132 Broadway, three doors above 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED throughout the country, by introducing *Teachers, School Directors, Parents, Principals and Pupils.* Correspondents wanted in each town to facilitate introductions. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED, would like to enter a private school in this City as teacher of penmanship and the English branches. Address Miss K., Station D.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, besides her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 14th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A position as visiting governess, or to teach the higher English branches, French and drawing in a school. Address, for one week, A. B., Box No. 133 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient is seen by no one. Dr. Hunter has a powerful medicinal discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COLBERT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 7 Centre-st., between Chatham and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and sexual debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the menstrual sickness. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 14 Ann-st. and No. 15 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LAdies, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated FRENCH FEMALE PILLS. Mexican Pills, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. In all abortive cases; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,904 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Boat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,312	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $33 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
NOVA SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
STAR OF NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
STAR OF NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5
DAY STAR.....(Building)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,085 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,176, and the *Star of Nada* 2,366, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA,
No change of MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$80
Fore Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....50
Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACGOWAN, JR. & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. HARRIMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The South and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 10 A. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 36 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE FOR Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock afternoon.

SHIPPING.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
OCEAN QUEEN,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
FRIDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN, and will sail Oct. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester Waymansville for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $3. Excursion Ticket, $5, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 6:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HASCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel, Jackson, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, Lieut. Jayne, will leave Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8.25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD R. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Truste
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway N. Y

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice single case watch, warranted. Agents that send me $10, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.
No postponement on account of the weather.
SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1¼ mile; 19 entries. Premium $100, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.
THE UNDERWOOD GIFT closed last night with five entries. In the three-mile heat race *Captain Moore* will meet *Eagrie*. The selling stakes will also produce a most exciting contest.
THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all age, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile
Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 10:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO NOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
TO
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100
If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—	
Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.
The undersigned beg respectfully to inform the friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.
The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.
The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. H. BORROWS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ON LONG Island, within 20 miles of City, on or near East River, for a careful family, without children. A moderate-sized house, with four or more bedrooms, is desired, for 6 or 18 months from Nov. 1. Best references given. Address Post office Box No. 490, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., giving particulars of location and terms.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO reduce their expenses by renting a large front room with bedroom attending to a gentleman and wife, will address a note to the advertiser; the house must be desirably located, the rooms well furnished, and the table good. S. H. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, SMALL, BUT ELEgantly furnished, in a fashionable neighborhood, between 10th and 27th sts., for a family of only three persons, well known in this City. Address T. M., Box No. 893 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR A small family without children—an elegantly and completely furnished house, in a fashionable location. Apply at No. 151 Clarendon Hotel, or to Box No. 401 lower Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, for the Winter, in or near a village, within 60 miles of New-York. Rent not exceeding $200 or $250. Address, stating terms, &c., W. B., Box No. 139 *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, TO A private family only, near Union-square, in 17th-st.; four-stories, full size, in good order and well furnished; location unexceptionable; rent, from now till 1st of May, $2,700. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, or the 1st of May, 1865, an unfurnished house, between 11th and 42d sts., and 4th and 5th avs.; possession immediately. Apply to W. R. M., Green Point Ferry.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 23 BY 50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE—A TEN TON Trailroad locomotive, cylinder 14x16, standing on 3d-st. and 10th-av. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that the nightly increasing
ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT
with which
MR. J. S. CLARKE
is received, being recalled
THREE AND FOUR TIMES
each evening to receive the rapturous applause of CROWDED AND DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCES, render it impossible to comply with the wishes of so many of his admirers, who having seen him several times during the past five weeks in the characters he is now representing, desire a change.
TO-NIGHT
he will appear for the
TWENTY-SEVENTH TIME,
in his great military role of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and also in his uproarious rendition of
TIMOTHY TOODLES,
as acted by him over 300 times—nearly 100 nights in New-York alone—and invariably with overwhelming effect.
In course of preparation, Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
in which
MR. CLARKE
will appear as
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 598 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's,
MONDAY, Sept 13, and during the week.
HELLER
IS A
HUGE SUCCESS.
THE
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
GOBLIN DRUM,
REAL WOOD MINSTRELS,
AND THE
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
ON
"SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE."
FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.
The entertainment as now presented, essentially differs from that given at any other house on Broadway, and possesses distinctive features which render it unlike any previously given form of amusement. Its specialties are:
1. A PERFECT DRAMA OF ILLUSION.
2. SEEMINGLY SUPERNATURAL MARVELS SURPASSING ALL "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS."
3. PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, by Robert Heller, on Steinway's Grand.
4. HELLER'S EXTRAORDINARY SECOND-SIGHT.
5. MAGICAL MINSTRELSY.
6. WITTICISM, DROLLERY AND MIRTH.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge, for three days beforehand.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
Manager.....GEO. WOOD.
"VICTIMS,"
Tom Taylor's great original comedy, in which
JOHN E. OWENS
has wrought so brilliant a triumph, will be presented
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
for the 7th night, together with (for the 15th time,)
OWEN'S GREAT HIT,"
The inimitable
SOLON SHINGLE.
The most perfect and intensely amusing piece of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and unquestionably
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle & Parquet.. 50 | Family Circle..... 25
Secured Seats..... 75 | Orchestra Chairs..... 1 00
Doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA
Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 54th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 361 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated NEW-YORK, September 2, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and on each day by law thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

The *Advocate's* remarks: "We have frequently culled from its columns articles of high moral tone, urging Christian duties upon the people, with an earnestness seldom exhibited by the secular press. This peculiarity as well as its able leaders, carefully considered news articles, and constancy to the Government, has made it a favorite paper with us, and we gladly hail its reappearance."

STEAMER ASHORE.

From the Courier, Sept. 3.

The blockade-runner *Hope*, a new and first-class steamer, was run ashore near Wilmington, by the Yankees, last week, near Fort Caswell. It is feared she will be a total loss. She belongs to FRAZER & Co., and was making her first trip. Everything dull, owing to the quarantine regulations, which keeps the steamers below. No appearance of Yellow Jack to this time, which is, doubtless, owing to the precautions thus observed.

UNITED SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From the Mercury.

This body has been in session for several days in Lynchburgh, Va. But few ministers are present, owing to the presence of the enemy in many portions of the South. The most important business executed by the body has been the consummation of the plan for uniting the two branches of the Church. The old and new schools are now one.

OAK ASHES WANTED.

From the Courier.

Persons having oak ashes which they are willing to dispose of, will do us a great favor by sending them to this office, for which a fair price will be paid. Any one in the country having any on hand which they will sell, or any one who is willing to undertake to collect some for us, will please make the fact known by letter. We use it, instead of potash, for making ley to wash the ink off the type.

MYSTERIOUS FIREWORKS.

In one issue the *Courier* publishes the following:

Editors Courier:

One of those mysterious rockets was again observed in the northeastern portion of the city, on the evening of the 1st inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock. Are our warnings still unheeded? and are we still subjected to these fly-trap annoyances? What are our Provost Guard doing? And where are the Police?

INQUIRER.

And in another issue this paragraph:

We renew a remark inviting special attention to persons who occasionally throw up rockets from this city and a suburban village.

If observers and witnesses report promptly and specifically, these creatures can easily be interrupted in their pyrotechnic correspondence.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Courier.

The Yankees take pleasure in exercising their characteristic abilities in mendacity—both in the statement of falsehood and the suppression of truth—concerning the treatment of prisoners in Confederate hands. They labor earnestly to engage and enlist the moral sympathies of Mrs. Grundy, PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and other effete exponents of bygone days, against the Confederates, by such stories. Admitting all that the Yankees charge as to the fact and the intention of cruelty or neglect in treatment of prisoners, the question would only occur with greater force, "Why will not LINCOLN exchange, and prevent these evils?"

FOREIGNERS.

From the Mercury.

The foreign residents of Havana who do not avail themselves of the granted application to "organize for the defence of Savannah," are informed that, without distinction, they will be sent to Atlanta on Tuesday, Aug. 30.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The majority for VANCE over HOLDEN for Governor of North Carolina is not yet ascertained, but is estimated at 50,000 in a total vote of 75,000.

THE BLACK FLAG.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. WASHBURNE WITH FORREST AND S. D. LEE.

The Richmond papers publish a long correspondence which took place in June last between Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE and the rebel Gens. FORREST and S. D. LEE, in relation to the butchery of our colored soldiers by the rebels.

The correspondence opens with a letter from FORREST to Gen. WASHBURNE, asking if captured rebels are to be treated as prisoners of war, and proposing an exchange of wounded officers and men of STUART' command. A letter, dated June 17, from WASHBURNE to LEE, declares that if it is intended to raise the black flag, the black troops will cheerfully accept the issue.

On the 23d of June FORREST wrote a long letter to Gen. WASHBURNE, ending thus:

Now, in conclusion, I demand a plain unqualified answer to two questions, and then I have done with further correspondence with you on this subject. This matter must be settled.

Is battle, and on the battle-field, do you intend to slaughter my men who fall into your hands?

If you do not intend to do so, will they be treated as prisoners of war?

I have over two thousand of STURGIS' command prisoners, and will hold every officer and private as a hostage until I receive your declaration, and am satisfied that you carry out in good faith the answers you make, and until I am assured that no Confederate soldier has been foully dealt with from the day of the battle of Tishimingo Creek, to this time. It is not yet too late for you to retrace your steps and arrest the storm.

Retying, as I do, upon that Divine Power which in wisdom disposes of all things, relying also upon the support and approval of my Government and countrymen, and the unflinching bravery and endurance of my troops, and with a consciousness that I have done nothing to produce, but all in my power consistent with honor and the personal safety of myself and command to prevent it, I leave with you the responsibility of bringing about, to use your own language, a "state of affairs too fearful to contemplate." I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

N. B. FORREST, Major-General.

Gen. S. D. LEE wrote to Gen. WASHBURNE, June 28, as follows:

As Commanding Officer of this department, I desire to make the following statement concerning the capture of Fort Pillow, a statement supported in a great measure by the evidence of one of your own officers captured at that place: The version given by you and your Government is untrue, and not surprised by the facts to the extent that you indicate. The garrison was summoned in the usual manner, and the Commanding Officer assumed the responsibility of refusing to surrender, after having been informed by Gen. FORREST of his ability to take the fort, and his fears as to what the result would be in case the demand was not complied with. The assault was made under a heavy fire and with considerable loss to the attacking party. Your colors were never lowered and your garrison never surrendered, but retreated under cover of a gunboat, with arms in their hands and constantly firing them. This was true particularly of your colored troops, who had been firmly convinced by your teaching of the certainty of slaughter in case of capture. Even under these circumstances many of your men—white and black—were taken prisoners. I respectfully refer you to history for numerous cases of indiscriminate slaughter after successful assaults, even under less aggravated circumstances.

It is generally conceded by all military precedent that where the issue had been fairly presented and the ability displayed, fearful results are expected to follow a refusal to surrender. The case under consideration is almost an extreme one. You had a servile race armed against their masters, and in a country which had been desolated by almost unprecedented outrages.

I assert that our officers, with all the circumstances against them, endeavored to prevent the effusion of blood, and, as an evidence of this, I refer you to the fact that both white and colored prisoners were taken, and are now in our hands. As regards the battle of Tishimingo Creek, the statements of your negro witnesses are not to be relied on. In their panic they acted as might have been expected from their previous impressions. I do not think many of them were killed—they are yet wandering over the country, attempting to return to their masters. With reference to the *status* of those captured at Tishimingo Creek and Fort Pillow, I will state that, unless otherwise ordered by my Government, they will be retained and humanely treated, subject to such future instructions as may be indicated.

Your letter contains many implied threats; these, of course, you can make, and you are fully entitled to any satisfaction that you may feel from having made them.

It is my intention, and that also of my subordinate officers, to conduct this war upon civilized principles, provided you permit us to do so, and I take this occasion to state that we will not shrink from any responsibility that your actions may force upon us. We are engaged in a struggle for the protection of our homes and firesides, for the maintenance of our national existence and liberty; we have counted the cost, and are prepared to go to any extremes; and though it is far from our wish to fight under a black flag, still, if you drive us to it, we will accept the issue. Your troops virtually fought under it at the battle of Tishimingo Creek, and the prisoners taken their state that they went into battle under the impression that they would receive no quarter, and, I suppose, with the determination to give none.

I will further remark, that if it is raised, so far as your soldiers are concerned, there can be no distinction, for the unfortunate people whom you pretend to be aiding are not considered entirely responsible for their acts, influenced, as they are, by the superior intellect of their white brothers. I inclose for your consideration certain papers touching the Fort Pillow affair, which were procured from the writer after the exaggerated statements of your press were seen.

I am, General, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE, Lieutenant-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT MOVING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 9.

GRANT has massed a great many troops on the railroad two miles south of Petersburgh, and has, within the last ten days, pushed his left a quarter of a mile across to the west of the railroad. He will, at an early day, make a grand burst and try to reach the Southside Railroad at some point near the town. This is to be his next grand movement.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Examiner, Sept. 9.

The *Sentinel* prints an extract from a letter of Gen. LEE to Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, complimenting the North Carolina troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station. This tribute from the great hero of this revolution, is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable value.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, August 29, 1864.

His Excellency C. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the service of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station, on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Gens. COOK, MCRAE and LANE—the last under the temporary command of Gen. CONNER—advanced through a thick abattis of felled trees, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and carried the enemy's works with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commanders, and the admiration of the army. On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. BARRINGER bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry. If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field—as I doubt not they do—her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. SHERMAN GOING TO ANDERSONVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 9.

An official dispatch from Gen. HOOD, dated 7th inst., states that SHERMAN had left his works beyond Jonesboro, and gone in the direction of Atlanta. He visited our wounded in the hospitals at Jonesboro, and stated to them, we learn, that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army, and would next proceed to Andersonville. This statement may be regarded as Yankee braggadocia. "Only this and nothing more."

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Srpt. 9.

WHEELER has gone out of our hearing. What he does, or fails to do, we will probably learn first through Yankee sources. Their papers, at last accounts, represent him as between Murfreesboro and Nashville, retreating before ROSECRANS.

The hope built upon the terrible things that WHEELER was to do with SHERMAN'S communications seem, we regret to say, fast fading into nothing. He may do something yet. He must needs do a great deal to compensate the disadvantages which must have resulted to HOOD'S army on account of the absence of all its cavalry. But for his almost entire want of cavalry Gen. HOOD must have been in time apprised of SHERMAN'S movement in force against Jonesboro.

THE "APPEAL" HEARD FROM.

The Atlanta *Appeal* issued an extra just before the evacuation, on the morning of the 1st, the day after HARDEE'S defeat at Jonesboro.

The news is summed up as follows: "At two o'clock yesterday, in front of Jonesboro, a very heavy battle was fought. The opposing lines extended parallel with the railroad, we defending that line. The attack was made by us, and the fight lasted till dark.

Our left, under CLEBURNE, carried the enemy's position, drove them from their works, and at 6 o'clock occupied their trenches. On our right centre LEE was not so successful. He failed, after gallant attempts, to drive the enemy. The loss on both sides was considerable.

At dark both parties were preparing to renew the conflict. Cannonading has been heard in that direction since sunrise, but as yet we have received no intelligence of its purport, and various rumors are afloat concerning the various operations, but the foregoing is substantially correct, and embraces all that has reached the city. We regard the prospect with confidence."

In another column it says: "We have SHERMAN confused. We have forced him to change his front and base. The next order he issues will be one involving a right about face, and a double-quick toward the classic boys of Dalton."

Atlanta was evacuated the night of the day this last paragraph was published.

The Turn-Fest.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—GRAND PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.

A scene more characteristic of the German character than that which was seen on Monday morning in Orchard-street, in front of the Turn Halle, one rarely meets in this great City. The weather was gloomy, and a fine drizzling rain kept the streets in that state so well known to New-Yorkers, but nothing daunted, the Germans of this and the adjoining cities, were out in force to do honor to their visitors from all parts of this vast continent who were to be entertained with a grand excursion and pic-nic at Jones' Wood.

At 9 o'clock the officers in charge of the arrangements passed the word to form the line of march, the right resting on Grand-street, which order was soon executed and the line formed as follows:

Squad of Police.
Col. J. J. Diehl, Grand Marshal, with aids—Messrs. Buckhart and Sulzer.
Company I, Third Regiment N. Y. N. G., Capt. Limper, mounted—thirty men.
Otto's Brass Band.
Company F, Sixth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Capt. Eselspacher—twenty files.
Drum Corps, Fifth Regiment N. G.
Company G, Fifth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Capt. Reiss—fifteen files.
Brooklyn Independent Rifles, Capt. Schmalz—fifteen files.
New-Yorker Schutzen Gilder, Capt. ——, eight files.
Committee of Reception, comprising Messrs. Heintz Staff, Meinhard, Metzner, Bennecke and Ballieti.
Weigand's Brass Band.
New-Yorker Saenger Bund, (United Glee Clubs,) as follows:
Rheinischer Saengerbund, fifty men.
Germania, seventy men.
Allemania, forty men.
Schillerbund, forty men.
Harmonia, forty men.
Colonia, fifty men.
Social Reform Liederiafel, fifty men.
Concordia, forty-five men.
Independent Glee Clubs, as follows:
Uhlandbund, fifty men.
Hanigar's Maennerchor, sixty men.
Beethoven Maennerchor, twenty-five men.
Social Reform Gesang Verein, thirty men.
Mozart Verein, forty men.
Fidelia, thirty-five men.
Melemanen, forty men.
Innominata, twenty men.
Olympia Maennerchor, twenty men.
Flora, twenty men.
Liedertafel, fifty men.
Mozart Maennerchor, forty men.
Union Brass Band of Williamsburgh.
Visiting Turn Vereine in the following order and numbering in the aggregate about eight hundred men:
St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Peoria, Washington, Baltimore, Georgetown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Rockville, Providence, Trenton, Egg Harbor City, Jersey City, Hoboken, Carlstadt, Union Hill, Newark, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Strattonport, Yonkers, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, Morrisania, Williamsburgh, with Capt. HAGNER'S Rifle Company and Bloomingdale Turn Verein.
Bloomingdale and New-York Juvenile Turner Drum Corps.
Turner Zoeglingé Schutzen Corps (Juvenile Rifles,) Capt. BENNBORG—100 muskets.
Turner Zoeglinge of New-York, Williamsburgh and Bloomingdale, 450 in number, under Messrs. ETZELER, assisted by Messrs. RUDER, FRANZ and ROSENBAUM.
Veterans of Twentieth New-York Volunteers, with their battle-worn flag.
Drum Corps of New-York Turn Verein, Brass Band of New-York Verein, New-Yorker Turn Verein, numbering 450 men, under TURNWART HEZELER.
Turner Rifle Corps.

Thus formed, the procession moved through Orchard and Canal streets, Bowery and Chatham street, into the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the city officials, and thence up Broadway, through Grand street, Bowery and Second street, Avenue A, to the foot of Eighth street, where they embarked for Jones' Woods.

All the societies bore flags and huge drinking horns in their midst, and the *coup d' œil*, as the procession, which took twenty-five minutes to pass a given point, moved through the crowded streets, was truly magnificent.

On the wharf the lady friends and younger members of their families, together with many friends joined the excursionists, who, after a pleasant trip of half an hour's duration, arrived at the Woods, where

THE GRAND PIC-NIC AND EXHIBITION IN TURNING

was held. The weather had in the meanwhile cleared up, and as soon as the crowd was landed they dispersed over the grounds, each society forming a little camp of itself, with their flag as a sign, and a keg or two of lager to rally around, and commenced enjoying themselves, during an intermission of an hour, which was spent in discussing the contents of huge baskets, brought to the ground, visiting other camps, etc. Dancing, however, was commenced at once, and the music of the fidula rallied the admirers of Terpsichore to their devotions.

At 10:30 o'clock A. M. the programme of the day was commenced by the Turners marching to the exhibition ground staked off on the north side of the hotel, and provided with all sorts of Turn-apparatus, where they formed a hollow square around the stand.

Mr. HAUPT introduced Rev. Dr. FORNACK, the orator of the day, who, in a brief but pointed address, compared the Turner to the Olympic games, and showed that with the cessation of the latter, the power of Greece had faded, while with the resumption of the bodily exercises the Germans had felt the power of freedom, though as yet not obtained in their own dear "Vaterland," the Germans were destined to propagate through the free institutions of this glorious country.

At the close of these remarks, which were loudly applauded, the exhibition Turner (Schan Turner) commenced under direction of Mr. HEBELER, which was very well executed, after which the juvenile Turners contended for prizes, amidst the applause of the spectators.

Dancing, singing and other social enjoyments took up the rest of the afternoon, and at dark the societies and friends returned home, well pleased with the entertainment offered them.

The crowd in the Woods during the afternoon was quite large, at one time reaching fifteen thousand persons, out thanks to the efforts of the committee, aided by Mr. SOMMERS, of the Woods, everything passed off pleasantly. The indefatigable Captain HARTT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was, as usual, on hand and kept down the riotous proceedings of the young vagabonds who hover around all gatherings of any magnitude.

To day there will be a prize shooting and prize Turners, and in the evening a performance at the New Stadt Theatre by the Turners.

THE THIRD DAY.

Tuesday morning dawned quite cold and raw, and by no means calculated to increase the desire for out-door exercise in any one but the hardy Turners, who at an early hour assembled at the Turn Hall for the purpose of proceeding to Jones' Woods, where the great event of the festival,

THE PRIZE EXHIBITION,

took place. The attendance was at first not a very large one, as the weather was threatening, and was confined to the more immediate friends of the contestants for the prizes, amounting to $300, from the New-Yorker Turn Verein, and other testimonials, but as the day wore on without any rain, the Woods were soon fairly attended by spectators, among whom were many ladies.

At 10 o'clock the exercises commenced on the rifle stand, where four targets were fired at by the marksmen among the Turners, and on the Turn-Platz, (Gymnasium.) About thirty Turners entered for the contest, (the victor in which confers upon the society the successful competitor belongs to, great glory,) took their place in front of the Judges' stand, where the rules guiding the prize turning were read to them, and they at once entered upon the discharge of the self-imposed duty.

Three apparatus were provided for the exercises, the Vaulting-bar, (Reeken,) Arm-swing, (Barren,) and Vaulting-block, (Schwingel,) on each of which the Turners had to perform two specified and one voluntary manœuvre.

These movements were executed with an agility which might astonish an athlete, such as hanging in the armpits on the vaulting-bar, and throwing the body around it fifteen and twenty times. Turner GOSS, of Chicago, who had lost his left leg at Gettysburgh while in the Eighty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, indeed showed his proficiency so much, that some of his fellow contestants acknowledged his superiority. Turners Scholl, of Boston, Malzacker, of Chicago, Troester, of Albany, Petersen, of Williamsburgh, Merry, Friede and Krehbiel, of New-York, also performed some very fine feats of muscular strength, and it will be a matter of some difficulty for the judges to decide who has carried off the palm.

At the close of the turnen, the prize fencing with foil, broadsword and bayonet was commenced on the rear platform, but only four contestants were entered, who made a very fine exhibition of the affair. It was interesting to see how each, watchful of the movements of his antagonist, kept him at bay, and it took several hours before the last blow decided the championship.

A running and leaping contest was next had, at which some excellent performances were had.

The marksmen in the meantime kept on firing at the target, which at the close of the firing looked like a sieve.

No result of the contests transpired, as the judges are not to give their decision until at the grand ball which takes place this evening at the City Assembly Rooms.

While the male portion was enjoying themselves at the different exhibitions, the ladies improved the occasion for a dance on the river platform, where a band of music was stationed, and kept up the entertainment until it became time to return to the City, in order to witness

THE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

by the members of the Turnverein at the Stadt Theatre, where "Die Karlsschueler," a drama descriptive of the origin of the famous play by SCHILLER, "The Robbers." All parts were taken by Turners, except the ladies' parts, which were taken by Mmes. HOYM, MATUCA, SCHELLER and MEYER. The theatre was well crowded, and the performance, which were interspersed with acrobatic exercises, passed off very creditably.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

will be Deliberations at the Turn Hall, and in the afternoon a social reunion at the same place.

Fruit Stands.

Mayor GUNTHER has given permission to a poor man and his wife to establish a fruit stand near the Custom-house. The following is the order:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1864.

Permission is hereby given to AIME SUZEY and his wife to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the northeast corner of William street and Exchange-place, on the sidewalk, provided they shall obtain the consent of the Collector of the Port, and also on the condition that said stand shall be so placed as not to interfere with travel along the sidewalk. This permit to continue until otherwise ordered.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The Collector subsequently sent the following note to the Mayor:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1864.

SIR: MR. SUZEY has handed me your note of Sept. 7. I will soon decide in reference to the establishment of the stand you refer to.

In all such cases, I deem it my duty to give any position of the kind you refer to, either to maimed or wounded soldiers or to old persons, unable to get a living in any other way.

You and I probably will not disagree.

Yours, respectfully,

S. DRAPER, Collector.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., Mayor of New-York.

A Canadian Society in New-York.

On Monday evening a number of gentlemen of this City, held a preliminary meeting for the purpose of taking measures to organize in New-York a Canadian Society, on a plan similar to that of St. George's and St. Andrew's. A line of action designed to bring together and form into a body the Canadians of the City whose association would conduce to the end in view, was decided on; there was entire unanimity as to the main principles on which the society should be formed; and a circular, embodying the sense of the meeting, was drawn up and adopted. This document sets forth the reasons which induced the movement; explains the wants and views of the Canadians, gives some details as to the proposed organization, and explains the main objects of the society, which have already been alluded to. The circular will soon be issued.

Gentlemen who desire to connect themselves with the association, or to obtain any facts concerning it, may address "Secretary, Box No. 3,945, New-York Post-office." It is understood that a meeting for the purpose of formal organization will be held at an early day.

The Paterson Races.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The following is the result of the first day's racing:

FIRST RACE—Mile heats, all ages, won by W. ACKERMAN'S Eagle, second, first, first. Mr. READY'S Canada filly, Patti, first, second, second. Mr. READ'S Gentle Annie, and Mr. MORRIS' Slasher Colt, third and fourth both heats. Time: 1:54½, 1:56, 1:58.

SECOND RACE—The Jersey St. Ledger; two and a quarter mile dash, three year olds, for $2,650; 27 entries; five starters. Mr. HUNTER'S Kentucky beat Mr. READ'S Lexicon one length and a half; MORRIS' filly bad third; Mr. GRINSTEAD'S Mahommet and Mr. WELDON'S Charlotte F. beaten off. Time: 4:24¾.

THIRD RACE—Two mile heats; WATSON'S Aldebaran beat BOSK'S Fleetwing. Time: 3:54½, 3:52½.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE NEW NATION, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please to insert in your valuable paper the following:

"Gen. CLUSERET, who has from the commencement been the editor of the *New Nation*, has become now its sole proprietor," and much oblige yours truly,

G. CLUSERET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, you say:

"Gen. CLUSERET, who has from the commencement been the editor of the *New Nation*, has become now its sole proprietor."

In regard to the proprietorship of the *New Nation*, this is a mistake. It is still the property of the "National Pathfinder Association."

J. W. ALDEN, Secretary.
National Pathfinder Association.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	224	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	126¾
5,000	do.....	225	100	do..... b3	126⅝
10,000	do..... s3	224⅝	100	do.....	126⅞
100	Erie R.....	104½	200	do.....	127
100	do..... s3	104¾	100	P., F. W. & C.....	110¾
800	do.....	104⅞	300	Rock Island R.....	106½
150	Bud. Riv. R.....	116	50	do.....	106¾
100	do.....	116⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.....	51
200	do.....	116⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	84¼
50	do.....	116¼	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C... b3	107¾
700	Reading R.....	129¾	300	Cumberland.....	61¾
100	Mich. Southern...	80¾	600	do..... b3	61¾
200	do.....	80¾	After the call, Gold sold at.....		226¾
100	do..... b5	81	Call commences precisely at 3 o'clock.		
100	do.....	81			
100	MAL. Mining Co...	41⅛			
100	do..... s3	41¾			

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GARGO—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The value of gold is unstable, but on the merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COCOA all can depend. Sold by all grocers. Price 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in new styles and great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Sept. 14.	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash'n	Sept. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept. 18.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28.	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1.	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct. 8.	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12.	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6.	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17.	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 8.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

For the Pacific Coast.

Costa Rica.....Aug. 13. New-York.....Aspinwall
Golden Rule.....Sept. 24. New-York.....Nicaragua

European Mails.

The mails for Europe via Boston by the *Europa* will close this afternoon (Tuesday) at 5:30 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

North America.....Sept. 14. New-York.....New-Orleans
Evening Star.....Sept. 17. New-York.....New-Orleans
Yazoo.....Sept. 16. New-York.....New-Orleans
Roanoke.....Sept. 19. New-York.....New-Orleans
Morning Star.....Sept. 24. New-York.....New-Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 8:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Wm. Johnson and boy, A. Mitchell, M. August, R. J. Compton, W. T. Compton, H. Hoft, Daniel Stussi, J. D. Merilles, Patricio Boz, Wm. Smith and lady, F. Malibran and lady, Josefa B. de Yenage, A. R. de Ramos, W. S. Gregory, J. F. Searing, J. M. Train and lady, Joaquin Isern, W. Gotte, W. Rocholl, Marquis de Conio and servant, Jules Collet, Claro Mera, Santiago Chica, H. W. Erenverth, George Canomes, Dr. Riveron and lady, F. Sedano, A. Diaz, G. C. Rose, Mrs. Seria, Mrs. A. E. Mason, Mariano Palacio, Luis Palacio, A. Palacio, C. C. P. de Persaco, Mrs Geo. Jose H. Marquez, M. S. Eyers, G. Legendre, D. G. Regon, Manuel Serol, Daniel Downing, M. de Zalba, C. Oemichen, C. Conforte, Pedro Mario, J. M. Hernandez, F. Castino, A. Condriro, Maria Tortua, Luis Turpurti, and 25 in the steerage.

SEPT. 12—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—C. E. Glacius, W. H. Lee, Joel Gutmann, M. Uehmann, E. Mallet and wife, H. Schmidt and wife, Nelson Dall, G. Stellmann, M. Trieas, T. S. Fay, Julius Kayser, Dr. A. C. Park, Dr. J. H. Thayer, F. Kolb and daughter, D. A. Weber, Mr. Endicott and family, Mr. Tuling and family, Mrs. Thorn and family, W. Megenberg, W. Weber, C. F. Erhard and family, Lina Vogel, J. Biermann and wife, Amalie Stern, Babetta Zehlein, F. Wagner, S. Bondy, C. H. Thalmann, Henrietta Levi, Anna Beling, David Y. Zelter and family, Henriette Reckemann, J. Kahn and children, Dr. Hy. Vidauer, Mr. Benton, Q. Vogt and family, Mrs. Mallet, Mr. Bronson.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago de Cuba—A. E. Teller, Antonio Tora, Louis Fernandez, Jose Robert, D. Fustis, B. Donane, M. A. Roonell, M. Ramires, Francisco Caumont, Lewis Hartman, Isabel Hartman, Josephine B. Curry, A. Line, A. Franquline.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets..... 6 12 | Moon sets... 4 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 6 01 | Gov. Island.. 6 50 | Hell Gate... 8 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 13.)

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans, Ruger Bros; Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Tubal Cain, Luthorp, Santa Martha, Ribon & Munoz.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Albion, (Br.,) Locke, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Hollgis, Genoa, Chas. Luling & Co.

Barks Jenny, (Brem.,) Havighorst, London, Ruger Bros; Nonpareil, Flin, Malaga, Bassett & Nickerson; Winthrop, (Br.,) Moulton, St. John, P. R., Bratt, Son & Co.; Rosamond, Fickett, Cayenne, Peck & Church.

Brigs Wilhemmer, (Pruss.,) Albright, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; G. F. Gray, Conalla, Fortress Monroe; Augusta, (Br.,) Kent, Antwerp, Burnley & King; Sarah Stagg, (Br.,) Wood, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Rescue, (Br.,) Landry, St. John, N. F., Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners W. L. Burroughs, Boudder, Marseilles, Thos. Dunham; Abby Brackett, Achorn, Bath, Metcalf & Duncan; Caspar Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; Hope, Brownell, St. John, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Lady Suffolk, Frisbee, Cohasset, Mass., H. W. Lond & Co.; Centurion, Greene, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Graham, (Br.,) Boufield, Nassau, master; E. G. Sawyer, Drisko, Lingan, N. L. McCready & Co.; Eastern Belle, Haley, Alexandria, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Brewer, Wood, Elizabethport, J. V. Haviland; M. S. Partridge, Hix, Elizabethport, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary, Savage, Lingan, Simpson & Clapp.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana Sept. 8, 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. 11th, at 12½ P. M., passed several bales of cotton; 2 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Rhode Island, bound S.; at 2¼ P. M., made two steamers to the northward, speaking each other; appeared to be gunboats; one large side wheel, going to the eastward; the other, a small side-wheel, painted white, with two smoke-stacks; appeared to be looking for something; exchanged signals with a small steamer, showing U. S. flag. The R. has had heavy head winds the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Lyon, Ward, Fortress Monroe 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had northerly winds the whole passage.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Walden, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Thornaby, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Bark Ann & Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Connell, Antwerp 28 ds., with mdse. and 97 passengers to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son. Had fine easterly weather most of the passage.

Bark Wilhelm (Hanov.,) Stack, Liverpool 21 ds., with coal to Ruger Bros. Had strong easterly winds the entire passage.

Bark Limerick Lass, Greea, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Ocean Traveler, Freethy, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to Thompson & Bunker.

Brig Aon, Yates, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 55 ds., with palm-oil, barswood, etc., to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. Jos. W. Webster, Betsworth, Port Royal, S. C., 9 ds., in ballast to master. On the 8th day out, discovered an unknown man on board, who said he had got into trouble at Port Royal on account of selling whisky, and had taken this means to escape. He was at this time very sick, and the next day died. He did not state his name. He brought on board one dress. On his person we found a lady's daguerreotype and finger ring with the letters A. A. W. on it. He said he belonged to Jersey City. For further information inquire of Capt Betsworth, at Van Brunt & Slaght's, corner of Maiden-lane and South-street, New-York City.

Schr. El Dorado, Young, Shulee 14 ds., with spruce spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Fr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4049. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ATLANTA.

HOW THE CITY WAS CAPTURED.

The Strategy of the Last Movement.

The Complete Defeat of the Enemy.

Hood's Midnight Evacuation of Atlanta.

A Cordial Reception to Our Army by the People.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Sept. 4, 1864.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The great objective point of the campaign has been reached, the Federal army marched into Atlanta on the morning of the 2d of September, and the national ensign floats triumphantly from the loftiest structure in the city. When the detailed history of this campaign shall have been written, it will stand out as the most glorious of the war.

Gen. SHERMAN left Chattanooga on the 2d day of May, and his army arrived at Atlanta on the 2d of September. In that space let me briefly state the following occurrences:

GEN. SHERMAN advanced an army of over 120,000 men against the enemy, known to be between seventy and eighty thousand strong. The rebels were met at Ringgold, both armies presenting a front of at least fifteen miles. From this point to Tunnel Hill slight skirmishing occurred. From Tunnel Hill to Buzzard Roost the army was three days making five miles, owing to the strong natural positions which confronted it at every movement forward. The Army of the Cumberland attempted to carry this brace of mountains by storm, but did not succeed, and patiently thereafter awaited the developments of the Army of the Tennessee, which had some days before marched down Snake Creek Valley. An attempt was made by Gen. SHERMAN in this locality to bag the rebel army, and we all thought he would do it, but we were doomed to disappointment, as JOHNSTON, after giving us a two days' fight, evacuated the situation at Resaca with great care, and destroyed about one-third of the bridge across the Oostanoula.

Right in the face of a multiplicity of rebel *tetes du pont*, SHERMAN spanned the river with three pontoon bridges, crossed his army the same day he occupied Resacca, built the bridge over the Oostanoula, and run a train and his army into Kingston three days after the capture of Resaca, and took possession of Rome the next day. The position at Resaca is full of natural defences. From this point to the Alatoona Mountains, with the exception of the passage of the Etowah, the obstacles to surmount were not of so huge a shape. But the Alatoona Mountains and passes loom up more terribly than do the defences at Buzzard Roost. SHERMAN did not even attack the rebels here, but left a corps behind some fine works, and took his army away round to the right, where he encountered the enemy in large numbers. At Dallas three battles were fought, all of which were successful. On the 28th of May, however, at New Hope Church, the enemy massed in front of HOWARD'S corps, and drove our men back in great confusion, killing and wounding and capturing nearly two thousand. This was the first real defeat we had sustained, as the attack upon Buzzard Roost was merely a "feeler." WOOD was immediately assisted by the reserves of the Fourth Corps and a portion of the Twentieth, and the rebels were pushed right into their works, which they evacuated on the 3d of June. This gave us the railroad and all the passes through the Alatoona range, and Gen. SHERMAN swung his army round toward the valley between the battle-field and Lost Mountain, and established his headquarters upon the railroad, at a town called Ackworth.

Here our forces threw up a formidable line of works, and both sides kept up an incessant skirmish for more than a week. On the 18th of June the pickets became entangled with each other, a general engagement ensued, and our forces carried several eminences, among which was Lost Mountain, the monster of the crowd. This gave us another advance, and brought us up to Kenesaw, a frowning earth giant, which seemed to be purposely thrown across our direct route to Marietta, which nestled immediately behind it. At Kenesaw some desperate skirmishing took place, and as the enemy had several guns upon the mountains, we got the worst of it, as the shelling from the mountain was incessant for nearly two weeks.

On the 25th, HOOKER made a night attack, and advanced his line several hundred yards, and under cover of darkness threw up some breastworks. In the morning the abatis in front of the Twentieth Corps was only distant about 40 yards from the obstructions in front of the enemy's works.

On the 27th of June a grand concerted attack was made upon old Kenesaw, but after a series of brilliant manœuvers and assaults, our forces were compelled to desist, although ground had been gained by HOOKER, SCHOFIELD, LOGAN and PALMER. In this unsuccessful assault we lost over 3,000 men, among whom was the lamented HARKER, one of the noblest heroes of the war. DAN. MCCOOK, and other fine officers fell at Kenesaw, and for another week our forces hid themselves behind their earthworks.

By a desperate flank movement, however, SHERMAN urged his forces clear around the grim old hill, and celebrated the Fourth of July at Marietta.

Between Marietta and the river, the enemy had four splendid lines of earthworks, beside several hills upon which were located his artillery. Although this was to cover his crossing the river, desperate skirmishing took place all along the line on the 5th and 7th of July.

We reached the river on the 10th of July, and on the night of the 13th, five corps had crossed the Chattahooche, twelve miles north of the railroad bridge. On the night of the 16th the whole army was across the river, and heavy skirmishing took place upon the right, near Peachtree Creek, and upon the left, near Decatur.

In the afternoon of the 20th of July, the enemy, attacked our right and centre, and a desperate battle took place, lasting until dark, and resulting in a frightful defeat of the enemy. The fighting between HOOKER and those opposed to him was particularly severe, HOOKER alone lost nearly two thousand men, and the rebels three times that number.

The next day our lines advanced all around, and we moved up to within six miles of the city.

Friday, the 22d, SCHOFIELD dispatched SHERMAN that the enemy had withdrawn from his front, and the whole army moved up to within a mile and a half of the city, with the full expectation that the enemy had removed down the Macon road. But we were doomed to disappointment, for as we approached their forts, they saluted us with shot and shell in a most striking manner.

The whole army immediately intrenched itself, and before noon the artillery fire upon both sides was furiously at work.

On the left, one of the most remarkable battles of the war was in progress from 10 A. M. till near dark. In great numbers they poured down upon one corps, and drove our men from their works, capturing 12 guns and several stands of colors. But the loss of life was most frightful upon the rebel side. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing, at the lowest estimate, was 13,000 men, 17 stands of colors and a large quantity of small arms. We lost one of the greatest general officers of the day—MCPHERSON—and between five and six thousand men, a few stands of colors, and 10 guns.

On the night of the 27th of July, and on the morning of the 28th, the Army of Tennessee, comprising three corps, was moved from the extreme left to a new position upon the right, and in the afternoon of the 28th, HOOD made his third attack upon our forces in front of Atlanta, and experienced his third defeat. In this battle the enemy had five general officers wounded, two severely, and lost nearly 8,000 men. Our loss in this battle was not exceeding 1,500, all told. From the 28th of July until the 6th of August, almost incessant skirmishing was kept up by both sides, day and night.

On the 6th ultimo, SCHOFIELD attempted to carry a fort upon the extreme right of our line, between Atlanta and East Point, but was repulsed, with a loss of 300 odd men.

The next day the Fourteenth Corps assaulted the enemy's lines—carried the rifle-pits handsomely, but was repulsed when upon the point of climbing up the rebel works, with a loss of 300 men—200 of which was sustained by the regular brigade.

From that time until the last battle south of the city, with the exception of heavy skirmishing and continual artillery duels, nothing transpired worthy of note.

From Chattanooga to Marietta, the energies and endurance of the men were taxed beyond description. For three long months the army did nothing but fight and dig in the day time, and dodge cannon balls and shell at night. Most of the time the army had full rations, but very little shelter—for really it rained half the time, and all the camp equipage had been left in the rear.

One might, and should, dwell on this subject a week, but I will leave it now, and give you a fair idea of the respective losses sustained by both sides in this grand campaign, unparalleled in all particulars in the annals of modern war.

OUR LOSSES.

The following may be considered a fair estimate of our losses during the campaign. The figures embrace the killed, wounded and missing. I will add that the missing (prisoners,) including the loss of portions of STONEMAN'S and MCCOOK'S commands, will not amount to 5,500 men.

Skirmishing from Chattanooga to Resaca	1,500
Battle of Resaca	2,500
Skirmishing from Resaca to the Alatoona Range	500
Battles at and near Dallas	2,000
Repulse at New-Hope Church	2,000
Skirmishing near and battle at Lost Mountain	2,000
Skirmishing in front of Kenesaw before and after the defeat of the 27th	2,000
Unsuccessful assault upon Kenesaw	3,500
Heavy skirmishing near Marietta	1,000
Crossing the Chattahooche	400
Skirmishing at Peachtree Creek	700
Battle of the 20th of July	2,400
Battle of the 22d of July	5,800
Battle of the 28th of July	1,500
Skirmishing in front of Atlanta from the 28th of July to the 26th of August, including the unsuccessful assaults of SCHOFIELD on the 6th, and a portion of the Fourteenth Corps on the 7th ultimo	2,500
Total national loss from Chattanooga to Atlanta	31,300

In the above is embraced the cavalry losses, including the loss of portions of STONEMAN'S and MCCOOK'S forces around Atlanta, which has been reduced to less than 1,000. Our loss in cannon was fifteen—ten at the battle of the 22d July, three taken from STONEMAN, and two abandoned by MCCOOK. Our loss in colors is far inferior to the enemy's.

We have lost two general officers killed, MCPHERSON and HARKER, and six wounded, four of whom have returned to duty. GRESHAM lost a leg, WILLICH was shot through the body. Both are doing well. JOHNSTON, KILPATRICK and MANSON have returned, and DODGE will return in a few days. Several other general officers were slightly injured, at various times, but did not leave the field,

THE REBEL LOSSES.

Up to the battle of Peachtree Creek, with the exception of the series of fights near Dallas, our losses exceeded that of the rebels, as a general thing. It is fair to believe, however, that in all skirmishes the losses upon both sides were about the same. Therefore, I will add up the list of our losses in what may be termed the skirmishes, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and credit a like amount to the rebels:

Rebel loss in all skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta	10,200
Battle at Resaca	3,000
Battles at Dallas	4,000
Battle of New-Hope Church	1,000
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain	1,000
Battle of the 20th of July	6,000
Battle of the 22d of July	12,000
Battle of the 28th of July	5,500
Total rebel loss	43,700

The enemy has suffered severely in the loss of general officers, losing four killed and seventeen wounded, according to their own papers.

Their loss in cannon will exceed thirty, including eight 64-pounders, while at least twenty thousand stand of small arms have been left by them upon the field, and come into our possession otherwise.

In two battles they lost twenty-three stand of colors, which were for a time in the possession of Gens. HOOKER and FRANK BLAIR.

SHERMAN'S LAST BREAK FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

For a while it seemed to me that we were "stalled" right in front of this city. Yet I felt, in common with every one, that its fall was a question of time. I knew, and wrote you, that the idea of its capture by assault had passed away, and if you recollect, I further stated that all manœuvres to possess it by operating around it would fail; that the army, that is, a large portion of it, must cut loose from all communication, and strike out at a distance south. I am free to say that it was not wholly my opinion which suggested this, but in a great measure, the opinions of general officers and others, with whom I had daily conversation.

Well, on the 29th ult., the army was provided with rations which would last for twenty days, with what could be picked up, with orders to be in readiness to move the next morning, Wednesday, July 30.

The Twentieth Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM, was retired and extended, to guard and hold communication, and the balance of the army, with HOWARD upon the right and SCHOFIELD upon the left, and THOMAS in the centre, cut loose. The right had a large amount of travel before it, as the "concern" had to swing, leaving the extreme left like a pivot.

The programme was for the extreme right to strike Jonesboro, or south of it. Notwithstanding very few rebel infantry were expected so far to the right, the Sixteenth Corps was refused, as great numbers of the enemy's cavalry hovered about LYON'S flank. The army struck the railroad in concert, SCHOFIELD taking a position some twelve miles south of Atlanta. The whole army moved up in line of battle, and spent the night in throwing up breastworks. Between SCHOFIELD'S army and one corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and between the Fourth Corps and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps which were on the right, was a gap which was to be filled by the Fifteenth.

LOGAN'S FIGHT.

LOGAN had the most hazardous task of the war to perform, and his men worked the livelong night, and extended their lines to a remarkably inviting thinness, which was immediately taken advantage of by the enemy. As the flanks were in bad order, two 24-pound howitzers, with a sufficiency of canister near by, were posted to protect the flanks of the corps, and the enemy, in his hurry to sweep the Fifteenth out of existence, dashed a brigade into each flank, a third of whom never fired a gun, so terrible and unexpected was the national welcome.

The whole affair did not last more than an hour, when, after five desperate charges, the whole rebel line was repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded and 800 prisoners in our hands, including a Major-General and a Brigadier.

This is the fourth time LOGAN has been attacked by a largely superior force, but from the fact that the enemy, with reckless temerity attempted to climb up his breastworks, at each time, and knock down his men and drag them out, it is almost unnecessary to say that the rebels were piled up in front and upon both flanks of the Fifteenth Corps.

JEFF. C. DAVIS' GREAT FIGHT.

The next morning bespoke a contest. Both armies had made excellent use of the spade, and neither could tarry long. It was not only a question of territory, but for something to eat. Our lines were well connected, and not only ready for an emergency, but eager for a fight. The different corps were pretty well mixed up, but they were just where their Commanders wanted them. The Fourth and Twenty-third corps were on the left, and the Fourteenth Corps, JEFF. C. DAVIS commanding, came up the railroad and connected between LOGAN and STANLEY, while the Seventeenth and Sixteenth remained upon the right, resting near Jonesboro, the left near Rough and Ready.

Early in the morning JEFF. C. DAVIS had orders to attack a formidable work in his immediate front, and straightway he dashed CARLIN'S and BAIRD'S divisions into the rebel line. The whole force moved up without a sign of a waver into the rebel shot and shell, the Regulars, as a hundred times before, particularly distinguishing themselves. A portion of LEE'S corps engaged with the Fourteenth, and after nearly three hours' desperate, and oftentimes hand-to-hand fighting, our men carried the rebel works, driving the enemy pell-mell from his position, capturing two excellent twelve-pounder batteries and upward of a thousand prisoners.

At this juncture lively fighting was going on along the whole line, and in a short time the rebels were pressed from the field, with our cavalry in pursuit.

HARDEE'S and S. D. LEE'S corps were engaged, HARDEE in command. JEFF C. DAVIS, the new Commander of the Fourteenth Corps, bore the brunt, and successfully and brilliantly carried into execution the orders given him.

Probably during the campaign no Division Commander in the army has engaged the enemy so many times as DAVIS. His promotion as Brevet Major-General to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, was caused by merit alone. He has always been looked upon as one of the best general officers in the army, while his dash and bravery have never been questioned.

Our loss in killed and wounded in this charge was larger than the enemy's, but falls short of eight hundred. It was one of the most intrepid and successful charges of the war.

HOOD CRAWLS OUT OF ATLANTA.

Night came on and HARDEE and LEE retreated toward Macon. This was a terrible dilemma for HOOD, who was at Atlanta with STEWART'S corps and the Georgia militia. Immediately HOOD made preparations to leave, and destroying what property he could, he made a hurried exit, cleaning out all his able-bodied men before daylight. It is believed that he retreated by the Augusta road, and is therefore cut off from HARDEE'S and LEE'S forces.

If his army is not pretty well demolished, then there is no such thing as its destruction.

Before leaving HOOD destroyed all the rolling stock which happened to be at the depot and on the switches, a hundred tons of ammunition, and a large amount of cotton and stores.

SLOCUM MOVES INTO ATLANTA.

The illumination and explosion could be plainly seen and heard at the river, and before daylight Gen. SLOCUM moved three brigades toward this city. They proceeded cautiously up the Pacer Ferry and Vining Station roads, and marched into town without hindrance, entering between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday morning, Sept. 2.

Col. COLBURN immediately dispatched Gen. SLOCUM that Atlanta was in the possession of his forces, whereupon the latter joined him with his staff.

The city officials and other gentlemen, and a trio of rebel officers, met the conquerers, and asked protection for the city and its inhabitants, which was freely granted.

The glorious Stars and Stripes were then run up upon several buildings, a large crowd gathered around the court-house, and the fall of the Gate City was celebrated amidst music and harangues.

Fifteen minutes after the occupation headquarters was established, and a Commandant and Provost-Marshal appointed.

Capt. DUZENBURY, the efficient chief of the telegraph, located himself, and had his lines working in a short time.

The destruction of property by HOOD, immediately before his departure, did us no damage whatever. He destroyed nine engines and a hundred freight cars. As we have on the road between this city and Nashville some two hundred locomotives, and over six thousand transportation carriages, no howls were sent up on the occasion.

We captured seventeen cannon, in good order, ten of which were 64-pound siege guns, the same as stolen from the Washington Navy-yard by old FLOYD.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta is laid out in a circle, about two miles in diameter, in the centre of which is the railroad depot, the termini for all the roads North, South, East and West, much after the order of the passenger depot at Providence, R. I.

The city is filled with large manufacturing establishments and army warehouses, and a number of fine brick and stone mercantile structures, and many imposing private edifices. There are six churches and three hotels, and a very pretty little park. All the hotels are on the park, a short distance from the depot.

The city was founded in 1845, and in 1855 contained 12,000 people. When the war commenced there were 20,000, and during the past Winter as many as 35,000 people resided here.

The city is completely encircled by fortifications of the most formidable kind, capable of working 120 guns.

The foundries and railroad shops are as fine and complete as any in the country. Most of the machinery, however, has been removed or destroyed.

There is a large number of the citizens who have remained, many of whom are loyal people. There are very few ladies here, but those who have been encamped out upon the Georgia road are returning to their homes.

Two-thirds of the houses have been struck by our shells, while many have been demolished or burned.

THE WORKS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling-mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by SCHOFIELD & MARSHAM. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for $600,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for an additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed one hundred white hands and a like number of negroes. It is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done but little, its full capacity having been used in the manufacture of gunboat plates; and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose, that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimac*, *Arkansas*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling-mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by SPILLER & BUSH, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a gristmill. It was built by RICHARD PETERS, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun-carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper, for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine-shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government were stored. Three miles east is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment were employed a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors. North of the depot are the machine shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the Naval Laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are Windship's foundry and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government. There are besides the works enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were also used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery, harness, &c., manufactories. B. C. TRUMAN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE DRAFT.

The draft does not appear to be so unpopular throughout the country, as the Copperheads would like to have it supposed. The President and War Department are daily receiving letters, from all parts of the country, urging the inforcement of a draft at once. The grounds upon which these requests are made, are, that our armies may be immediately filled up, and the war closed up at once; and also that those districts which have been dilatory in filling their respective quotas, may be compelled to bear their share of their burden of supplying men. It is proper to add that the fixing of the 19th of September as the date upon which the conscription will take place, unless the requisite force be sooner raised by volunteering, is due in a great measure to these urgent requests from the people, that the Government should at once exert its power and prove its ability to crush out the rebellion.

NATIONAL LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to-day at the Treasury amount to $525,850; to the 10-40, $83,150.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE ISSUE OF THE NEW LOAN.

Eleven millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds on account of the recent loan of thirty-one and a half millions, have been sent off by the Treasury Department. All the certificates thus far received are satisfied.

FROM THE JAMES.

There is no news of special interest from the Army of the Potomac. The outposts of the enemy on our left front have been strongly fortified recently. It is stated by deserters that LEE'S army has been strengthened by reinforcements from various points and by a large number of conscripts, who, it appears, have deserting proclivities.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. ENDY has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, and Col. R. C. WEBSTER relieves Col. BRIGGS as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, while the latter has been ordered to enter upon his duties as Inspector.

Col. PITKIN has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the depot at City Point.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. BOYD is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Ohio, and Col. J. H. FERRY, Chief Quartermaster of the depot at Louisville.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY, in an official dispatch, says the number of Indians embraced within the Territory of Minnesota is nearly 17,000, including 3,500 warriors, of whom 1,800 are now actively hostile, 250 desirous of peace, and 1,450 (Chippewas) avowedly friendly, but who would not hesitate at any time to raise the tomahawk, if not restrained by fear of the consequences. He recommends as a permanent policy concentration and military surveillance of the several bands and tribes, adding that "when they find they must cease to depend upon the chase for food and must work or starve, they will agree to any reasonable conditions the Government may see fit to impose, and that it is becoming more and more manifest that some such fixed policy as that indicated must be adopted by the Government with reference to the great tribes of Indians North and West of us before a permanent peace can be restored in our extensive border."

From the Shenandoah—The Military Situation still Unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The special correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, dated Headquarters in the Field, Tuesday, Sept. 13, says: "The military situation still remains unchanged; but I am of the opinion that there will shortly be a resumption of active military operations. Gen. AVERILL has reoccupied Martinsburgh, and the working parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have resumed work. A train of cars, loaded with forage, was sent from Harper's Ferry, yesterday, to a point within five miles of Martinsburgh. It is confidently expected that the road will be opened to Cumberland by next Friday."

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York*, with three hundred and sixty paroled men and forty officers, arrived at Annapolis this morning. Among them are a number of Marylanders. Their condition is a little improved.

THE DRAFT.

Urgent Demand for Re-inforcements.

Stirring Letters from Generals Grant and Sherman.

Fill the Armies, Discourage the Enemy, and Save Bloodshed.

The Draft Positively Ordered for Monday Next.

Successful Charge by Sheridan's Cavalry.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT telegraphs this department in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, 10:30 A. M., Sept. 13, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that the desertions would be more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The following telegram has been received from Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN on the same subject:

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864—6:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I am very glad to hear that the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a Democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

Gen. SHERIDAN reports the following operations in his command:

NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P. M., Sept. 13, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point:

This morning, I sent Gen. GETTY'S division of the Sixth Corps, with two Brigades of cavalry to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road over the Opequan Creek to develope the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. RHODES, RAMSEUR'S, GORDON'S and WHARTON'S divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time, Gen. WILSON and MCINTOSH'S brigade of cavalry dashed up the Winchester Pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with KERSHAW'S division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, 10 officers and 145 men, and its battle-flag, and Col. HENNAGAN, commanding brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded. Great credit is due to Gens. WILSON and MACKINTOSH, the Third New-Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts Reserve brigade made a charge on the right of the line, and captured one officer and eleven men of GORDON'S division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

No reports of active operations have been received from other commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

All Quiet—A Correspondent Makes Amends—The Enemy—How the Cavalry Find Him—And What they Do when Found.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

"EVERYTHING QUIET."

The old stereotyped phrase, "Everything quiet along the lines," is again the news from this quarter, scarcely a shot breaking the dull silence along our front.

Our army remains in peaceful possession of their works near Berryville, and the men have become wearied with constantly improving their lines and intrenchments, and have ceased to work upon them, believing, no doubt, that there is no possible chance of EARLY being so foolish as to charge upon our position, thereby entailing disaster and defeat upon his lawless and worn-out army.

TROUBLES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents, especially army correspondents, like *Gradgrind*, are constantly on the watch for facts, nothing but facts; and even facts are sometimes denied them, they being contraband of war, and frequently a stirring item and pungent paragraph falls stillborn, and is doomed to a living death in their note book because it is so. Very often the poor scribbler, misled by those who ought to know better, unwittingly makes an error in his report, otherwise faultlessly accurate, and he receives a reprimand therefor. A brother correspondent, speaking of the late engagement at Berryville, placed our loss at 300, and likewise stated that the ambulance train captured recently, (and about which an unnecessary amount of comment has been made,) had all been lost. He received the honor of a mounted escort to headquarters, and had the official returns kindly placed at his disposal, proving to his (and all true patriots') great satisfaction that Gen. CROOK'S loss in killed and wounded did not exceed one hundred, while the enemy had a Brigadier-General mortally wounded, some 300 killed and wounded, and over 80 prisoners in deficit; also, that the much-talked-of train of ambulances had all been recovered but one, and that it was no fault of "Headquarters" that an inefficient officer, who, unfortunately, was in charge, did not take the ordinary precautions in disposing of the force under his command. He, to his great delight, had permission to telegraph to his paper the desired correction, thereby enabling him to outstrip his friendly competitors in search of news. It is very desirable that a proper degree of surveillance should be exercised over the wandering Bohemians, who have strayed into this romantic and beautiful valley, and it is pleasant to find that our Commanding-General is so genial an officer and gentleman, for his delightful manner of administering reproof, almost makes one desirous of incurring his mild displeasure. Your correspondent having fallen into the same error as the above fortunate disputant, regarding our losses in the fight of the 3d inst., although not asked, respectfully desires at this late day to make his amends, for no one will be more pleased to learn than himself that so great a damage has been inflicted upon the enemy at so slight a cost.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ENEMY.

Gen. EARLY and his chivalrous gentlemen of Southern birth, in their garbs of gray and suits of "blockade," were somewhere in the vicinity of Winchester at last advices, but it does seem impossible to glean anything like an accurate estimate of the present strength of the enemy, or even a positive idea of the locality of the forces under the command of that modern robber knight, JUBAL EARLY. Some believe that his main force are on their way to LEE and his beleaguered army in Richmond. Others, wilder still, urge with strange persistency that the force operating in behalf of the struggling and almost defunct Confederacy, in this Valley, have received considerable reinforcements of late. The "intelligent contrabands" and "reliable citizens," who are the authority for many of these preposterous statements, have doubtless been misled by designing rebs, and they, with laudable zeal (?) seek to blind their friends(?) in blue and brass, and so help on the cause of the Union. I doubt if even Gen. SHERIDAN himself can tell the exact strength or whereabouts of the rebels, despite his having continued access to the reports of the various scouts so strangely floundering about this picturesque Valley. For my part, I have lost that faith in scouts so necessary for an implicit belief in their incongruous statements, having found to my sorrow that their stories are strange, if true, and scarcely true because they are strange. However, our cavalry manage to keep themselves tolerably busy in finding the enemy, and when found fall continuedly falling back upon their supports. Nothing decisive resulting from these incursive operations, however. Yesterday AVERILL varied the programme by shelling some portion of the enemy's lines, and his guns could be heard at intervals all forenoon, but with what result I have been unable to learn.

THE WEATHER.

We have recently been enduring the unmerited infliction of a very severe spell of weather in the shape of rain, and the dust that so long choked the unhappy wights, whose melancholy fate compelled their presence at Harper's Ferry, has in turn been completely choked off. In place of the white and fleecy clouds of fine-ground dust, so long the terror and complaint of all sojourners in this delapidated and half-ruined town, we have now an ocean of mud, ankle deep, and of a very tenacious consistency.

It is pleasant to observe from the windows of the Provost-Marshal's office, near which these discursive lines are written, the blind faith with which the sagacious mules, tugging so zealously before army vans, place their trust upon the probability of there being a foundation at the bottom of the sea of slushy mud so prevalent in our streets. And it is very interesting to witness the placidity with which equestrians calmly ride to and fro, taking the inevitable splash and dash of mud that disfigures their uniforms and ornaments their clothing, as a mere matter of course.

REPAIRING THE "B. AND O. R. R."

During the week just closed the initiatory steps were taken toward repairing the damages caused by the recent rebel raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and although the attempt proved abortive it shows a spirit of enterprise and energy highly commendable to the company and its indefatigable master of transportation, Mr. W. P. SMITH. A detail of 150 men, from the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, under command of Capt. JOHN P. MORRIS, were sent out as a guard for the protection of the Construction Corps, and on Thursday the train left this place, and pushed on in safety as far as Kearneysville, where operations were commenced. While engaged in preparing for operations the master of the corps received a telegram from Martinsburgh that the rebels had again gained possession of that town. Shortly after stray cavalrymen came in stating that AVERILL had fallen back to Leetown, but that no rebels were yet in sight. The Construction Corps chief, finding it impossible to telegraph to the Ferry or Baltimore, owing to the wires being employed in carrying military dispatches, determined reluctantly to abandon for the present his projected plan of repair and return. The guard also received instructions to come back with the train. I understand that the damages on the section of the road traveled over by the corps are not of a serious nature, but it is thought that it will prove otherwise above and near Martinsburgh. Vast preparations have been going on for some weeks past for the speedy opening of this important road, as soon as it was deemed safe to make the attempt. Huge piles of "ties" and other timbers have been gradually accumulating along the road between this place and Baltimore, and the foundries of the company are still busy in turning out the immense amount of iron work requisite to build the destroyed bridges, culverts and culverts along the damaged route. No doubt this company will be enabled to resume operations at an early day, should the movements of Gen. EARLY prove propitious, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. G. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Adoption of the New Louisiana State Constitution—Loss of the Steamer L. V. Gillam—From the Texas Blockade.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Luminary*, from New-Orleans 7th, has arrived. She was fined $6,500 by Gen. DANA at Vicksburgh for landing at other than military ports on her previous trip.

Official returns from the elections in the parish of New-Orleans gives a majority of 3,875 for the New Constitution. The vote was 8,448.

The steamship *Oreole* sailed for New-York 7th.

The steamer *M. V. Gillam*, New-Orleans for Matamoras, laden with lumber and 38 passengers, foundered on the 1st inst. 120 miles southeast of Sabine Pass. She was a total loss. The passengers sustained themselves 36 hours on a raft, when they were rescued by the U. S. steamer *Octassion* and the Mexican schooner *Owe Gillman*. She was owned by the commander, Capt. L. H. MOTT, son of Dr. MOTT, of New-York, and was insured.

There was an extensive land-slide, embracing a quarter of a mile of the levee, ten miles above Baton Rouge, some days ago.

Provisions firm. Stocks light. Sales of sugar for the past week, 400 hogsheads Louisiana and Cuba at 23c. @ 24c. for fair to fully fair.

A new negro regiment is organizing at Memphis, and filling up rapidly.

The United States supply steamer *Octassion* returned to New-Orleans on the 6th from a cruise on the Texas coast for the Rio Grande. She supplied about thirty of our blockaders with provisions. She brought a few sick and discharged men, bound North.

The gunboat *Arcostook* is the only vessel on duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The French have nearly seventy vessels at that point. The French Admiral, when informed of the capture of Fort Morgan, pronounced FARRAGUT the naval hero of the age.

The troops at Santa Brazos, and the crews of the blockading fleet are in good health. Blockade running is expected to begin soon on the Texas coast. The navy is on the alert.

The *Octassion* weeks leave is a day or two for Boston, touching at Mobile and Pensacola for sick and wounded Men.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION—NO. 4.

Review of the Present Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The returns of the public debt for the week ending Aug. 23, show the following results:

Increase of the public debt	$9,560,000
Increase of debt certificates	5,600,000
Increase of interest-bearing legal tender n'ts	2,600,000
Decrease of unpaid requisitions	10,000,000
Sale of the new loan	7,200,000
Sale of the 10-40 bonds	1,200,000

This is by far the most favorable return since the new loan was opened. The sale of the latter with that of the 10-40 bonds has nearly met the current wants of the Treasury, and by dint of a more moderate issue of currency, and a liberal one of certificates, the unpaid requisitions have been reduced ten millions.

This is so far very satisfactory, and proves to a wonderful degree the patriotism of *capital*, which so far forgets its nature as to forego a high rate of interest for a lower one on the same security. But let us look at the *per contra*.

Since the 20th of July, the date when the new loan was opened, the increase of the public debt is shown to be $54,000,000
The sale of the new loan being $22,000,000
And of the 10-40 loan ..... 2,400,000—$24,400,000
the difference being made up by the increase of certificates and of currency.

In this interval a large amount of National Bank capital has been created, and though an important part of this arises, doubtless, from the conversion of State banks, it is fair to suppose that of the total increase of that class of circulation, say $18,000,000, at least 50 per cent. (9,000,000) is of new creation, and this with the accompanying deposits (which are just as much fictitious and an increase of the currency as the circulation itself) make an additional inflation fully equal to the amount taken of the new loan. The difference, and one of the disadvantages of the new National Bank circulation as compared with Treasury Notes, lies in the fact that while it inflates the currency just as much, it is concealed from view, not included in Government returns, and published in out-of-the-way statements which very few read or pay any attention to.

The crowning fact of the whole, however, is that Mr. FESSENDEN has found it necessary to come out with the $31,000,000 balance of the 1881 loan bequeathed to him by Mr. CHASE. If he sells it manfully to the highest bidder, it will be a step in the right direction, notwithstanding its disadvantages of gold interest, and if, as is intimated by some of the papers, he intends to receive certificates of indebtedness at par, and interest for the 7-30 currency loan, he will be entitled to the gratitude and applause of every lover of the country.

Permit me now to call your attention to two simple maxims which bear upon the condition of our finances:

1. *The credit of a Government depends far less on the price of its securities, than in its good faith in promptly fulfilling its obligations.*

What would be thought of a merchant who should allow his notes and cash bills to lie over, for fear he should hurt his credit by selling his goods below some figure which he is pleased to call the market price? In the panic of 1857 the brokers sold the acceptances of our strongest houses at 3 per cent. a month, yet, nobody ever thought of questioning their credit; whereas, in the case of one or two large houses, which preferred to suspend rather than meet the market, nothing but the show of an enormous surplus enabled them to continue, and the memory of the act weighs upon them to this day.

When I see contractors, not few nor far between, seeking in every way to obtain advances upon approved cash bills against the Government; when I hear that a lot of copper, which private parties could buy at 51 cents, is sold to the Government at 58 cents per pound, (not through corruption, but because nobody will sell the Government for less;) when I find that first-class houses have given up selling to the Government, and prefer to act through middlemen who will take the risk and trouble of waiting; when I hear the wives of soldiers seeking work to support their families, because their husbands having received no pay they cannot get their allotments, and that the clerks in the Custom-house have not received even their currency salaries for some months—this is what I call damaged credit.

2. *Gold and silver, or paper convertible on demand, are the only money which a Government can honestly pay its creditors; and if from the necessity of war it is forced from this position, every principle of good faith, as well as policy, requires that the money it uses should be kept as near this point as possible.*

It is dishonest as well as impolitic to unsettle values beyond the point of absolute necessity. Suppose I buy goods with my note of a party who depends upon this note to meet his own obligations, or to replace his stock. If he knows that I am not only able but likely to throw a large amount of similar notes upon the market in competition with his, will he not be likely to take ample security against loss in the price of his goods? And it makes no difference that he is forced to take my note in payment. For, unless I can compel him to sell me his goods, and at a fixed price, he will either refuse to sell or demand an exorbitant price, according to his estimate of the value of my note in his dealings with others. And this is a very doubtful and uncertain element, not at all improved by an uncertain delay in the delivery of my note to him. Would it not be much better to raise the money on my notes elsewhere, or at least to keep the amount on the market so limited as to maintain their definite and certain value?

Great Britain, at the commencement of the century, carried on war for more than twenty years, on a scale, compared with the financial resources of that day, probably not much less than our own. She had to subsidize all Europe to pay her troops and most of her navy, and to buy her supplies abroad, and all this had to be done with gold. Yet, during all that time, the price of gold did not rise above 140@160 per cent., though her bonds were sold as low as 40 to 50 on the 100. We have been at war only three years; we have no foreign subsidies to pay; our troops are only too glad to take Government paper, which will also purchase all supplies, and we have no earthly use for gold except to pay for imports. Yet in this short time, by resolutely holding our bonds at par, we have forced gold to 250, and are paying proportionate prices for everything we buy. It is impossible to explain such action, except on the ground that the Treasury raises money, while the other departments spend it, and if the Treasurer gets *money* at five ℔ cent., he feels no responsibility for the rest. It never seemed to occur to Mr. CHASE that, on his plan, he required to raise two or three times the *amount* of money.

The injustice to the soldiers and salaried employes of the Government need not be mentioned. A few days since a number of the Treasury clerks resigned, on the ground that their salaries had lost half their value; and we hear that their places were at once supplied. It might occur to an impartial mind, whether the labor bought at half price was not of half the quality of the former.

We have reached two conclusions: That the Government should, at any *apparent* sacrifice, meet every obligation as it matures; and that hardly any sacrifice is too great which enables their money promise to approximate to the specie standard—that is, to a definite and certain, value. How are these objects to be obtained? By funding a large part of the floating obligations in a permanent debt. I assert, and am prepared to prove, that the whole scheme of interest-bearing legal tender notes is mainly a basis for bank expansion, and so far, an inflation of currency as much as ordinary greenbacks. Certificates of indebtedness are better, being longer, and free from the legal tender clause; but as they approach maturity they are also absorbed by the banks for the same purpose. Long bonds are the only things on which the banks dare not loan their credit to an extreme point. Sales of these in the open market are the only available means of contracting the currency.

Suppose a six per cent. 20-year bond, bearing interest in currency, was sold at seventy-five per cent. The gold interest is now costing the Government fifteen per cent. per annum. The extra interest in this rate—say nine per cent.—would pay the discount of the former sales in three years. It is useless to say that the Government receives this gold from customs. If I have not proved, it may easily be shown, that gold so received costs more than if bought in the open market. Again, very few persons expect that they will long receive the present high interest from gold, and it is impossible to say when it will return to simple six per cent. The bonds do not, therefore, bring prices in proportion to the high interest they pay. But a 20-year stock at seventy-five, which pays by the tables eight and three-fourths per cent. for the whole time, is a certain, definite thing, which a man can leave to his children. Finally, if it is certain that the bonds will be kept at par, either by sales when they are at a premium, or issues of paper when they are at a discount, they are a very dull and tame investment compared to merchandise and stocks, which, by the same issues of paper, are rising two or three per cent. a month. If all other investments are henceforth made to pay a loss, and United States bonds alone pay a profit, the tide of capital will change its direction.

We will now suppose our opening loan of one hundred millions placed upon the market for sale to the highest bidder. The first objection is from those who hold bonds already issued at par. But those bonds are gold-bearing bonds, while these are currency, and if sold at fifty per cent. would pay no higher interest. Beside the Government must have money, and the demands of the war leave no other alternative. The next objection would be, that there would be no bidders, because, if that policy be declared, everybody would be afraid of buying too high. Supposing the worst, a few desperate bidders would be, probably, found to offer fifty per cent. for a *part* of the loan. Their bids being accepted, it would be surprising if, in the present state of things, they did no make a profit, and the second loan offered would find eager applicants for a share of the advantage. The objection that the money market would collapse and render sales impracticable, I have before answered, showing how the steadiness of the market might be preserved by judicious handling of the Treasury issues.

In short, I believe this to be the only practicable method of giving stability to our finance, and bringing us out of the war not broken and exhausted, but in full vigor and strength, whether the end come now or five years hence; and whatever experiments may be resorted to, I am persuaded that

"To this complexion must we come at last."

In concluding these articles, I have to thank you, Mr. Editor, for your liberality in publishing what must in some measure have conflicted with your views. I have made some statements rather strongly, in the hope of calling out some criticisms from your readers, being quite willing to stand refuted, so truth may be the gainer.

As long as Mr. CHASE was in office there was little use in public discussion, as his determined will knew no shadow of change. But Mr. FESSENDEN has frankly confessed that he began with no fixed policy, and if I could call from any quarter sound opinions which would have an influence with him, I shou d feel that my labor was by no means in vain. REFORM.

BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Turnfest.

THE FOURTH DAY—THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The Turners met yesterday morning at Turn Hall for the purpose of entering upon the real object of the gathering, the perfection of the organization throughout the United States. Mr. STUVEL, of St. Louis, presided, and Mr. LOWENTHAL, of New-York, acted as Secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting reported in favor of the reörganization of the Turner Verband, which had to assume all old debts of the former league.

The delegates from Baltimore and Georgetown opposed such a step, but favored by the chairman and Mr. HEINTS, of New-York, the measure was adopted as recommended by the committee.

It proposes the formation of a general league for the United States of all Turner Associations within their limits, who shall fix certain hours for mental and physical exercises. Each society shall have a vote in the ratio of one for every fifty and less.

This being the only business before this meeting, it was adjourned *sine die*, to enable the new formed Allgemeine Turnversein to hold its first business meeting, the delegates of each society having passed being admitted.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. A. STUVEL, of St. Louis, who was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, with Mr. LOEVENTUAL, of New-York, as temporary Secretary.

The first business was the reception of the credentials and the allottment of the votes. Messrs. CONZAN, of Pittsburgh; MEHNAN, of New-York, and STEIGEN, of Cincinnati, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who retired for deliberation.

On motion a Committee on Organization was appointed as follows: Messrs. Perisch, of Cincinnati; Schneider, of Bloomingdale; Heintz, of New-York; Fetting, of Hartford, and Sigel, of New-Haven.

An adjournment for half an hour was then had.

After a recess the Committee on Organization reported a code of by-laws for the convention, and an order of business, all of which was approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the forty societies were represented by delegates, with 74 votes, viz.: New-York, Buffalo, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, O; Boston, New-Orleans, Pittsburgh, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Bridgeport, Egg Harbor City, Stratton port, Albany, Newburgh, Washington, D. C.; New-Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Hartford, Rochville, Conn.; Trenton, St. Louis, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Belleville, Ill.; Peru, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Leavenworth, Kansas; St. Joseph, Mo.; Baltimore, Georgetown, D. C.; Cleveland, Williamsburgh, Chicago, Carlstadt, Hudson City, Jersey City and East New-York.

The election of permanent officers resulted in the choice of Messrs. H. METZNER, of New-York, as President; C. A. LANGE, of Brooklyn, as Vice-President; LOUIS SCHNEIDER, of Bloomingdale, as first Secretary; CARL KNAPP, of Boston, as Second Secretary.

A letter was received from the Turn-Verien in Washington suggesting several points they sought necessary in the formation of the new Turn Verband, which was received and ordered on file.

Turner HEINTZ moved that all resolutions adopted during the present convention be submitted to the different societies for their ratification before they are considered binding.

The debate on the plan of organization was then opened.

Resolutions were adopted, directing that all societies wishing to join the league, be obliged to form into a district league, according to the rules of the New-York District League, and organizing all the twin societies in the larger cities of the Union to form district societies.

A resolution was adopted setting forth the object of the twin societies, which gave rise to a lengthy debate.

Turner ECKHAAF, of Baltimore, was in favor of a resolution of embodying in the platform the abolition of Slavery.

This resolution found much favor among the representatives present.

Messrs. HEINTS, of New-York, SIGEL, of New-Haven, STROUSE, of Cincinnati, and others opposed the embodying of a political resolution into the platform.

Finally the platform adopted at the Turner meeting in Chicago setting forth that Slavery was objectionable to every Turner, and the report of the committee, which made no mention of the word Slavery, were put to vote and the former adopted by a vote of 62 against 12.

The platform reads as follows:

"This league shall be a school for all those revolutionary ideas which emanate from a reasonable and natural view of affairs, and the Turners thus combat Slavery and nativism as also all abrogations of right not compatible with truly human principles."

The meeting then adjourned.

A New Monastery at West Hoboken.

THE BUILDING AND ITS PURPOSES—WHO ARE TO CONTROL IT, ETC.

The Passionist Fathers have erected a splendid building at West Hoboken, which is to be called St. Michael's Monastery. This building will be used as a monastic institution, and carried on strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in that clerical order of the Roman Catholic Church designated the Passionist Fathers. The structure has been erected at the cost of thirty thousand dollars. Attached to it are sixteen acres of ground, for which sixteen thousand dollars have been paid. As to the locality in which it is situated, there could scarcely be a more picturesque or healthful one. From it a view can be had of the surrounding country for miles, with New-York City and Brooklyn in front and Jersey City to the right. The tender influences of religious meditation could scarcely have a more agreeable retreat for exercise. The Reverend Fathers have left nothing undone in order to make this institution one of the finest of its class in the country. This monastery is about three miles from the Hoboken Ferry, and accessible by the railroad cars or by the Union Hill line of stages. On Sunday, the 25th inst., it will be solemnly dedicated. In the meanwhile the public are invited to visit the institution, and judge for themselves of its usefulness. A fair for the benefit of the monastery is about being held at Hoboken, and subscriptions are solicited. The following clergymen will be in charge of the institution: Rev. Father DOMINICK TARLTINI, Provincial; Rev. Father GANDENTIUS ROSSI, Vice-Provincial; Rev. Father VICTOR CAMUSSO, Rector.

Meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Association.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Association, Sixteenth Ward, held in Washington Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, Monday evening, Sept. 12, W. V. ALEXANDER, Esq., presiding, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the ticket recently nominated by the Union Convention, at Syracuse, headed by REUBEN E. FENTON, for Governor; that the long Congressional experience of Mr. FENTON, his zeal in behalf of our country, and his known ability and integrity, afford ample evidence that the duties of the high office to which he is nominated will be performed with unswerving fidelity; that the Chief Executive of the nation will find in him a sterling patriot, ready at all times to lend his individual and official aid in putting down rebellion in the South, and thwarting the designs of secret foes at the North.

Resolved, That each of the nominees of the convention are men in whom the loyal electors of our State may repose the highest confidence, not only as regards the fulfillment of their official duties to the State, but, also, as respects the discharge of those obligations which, as citizens, they may owe to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That while indorsing all the nominations for electors, we hail with especial pride the nomination, as an elector at large, of that eminent philanthropist and life-long friend of the oppressed, whose name stands as the synonym of purity among the friends of free and enlightened thought in every part of the civilized world—HORACE GREELEY—and that in selecting him for that high position the convention honored itself, honored our State, and honored the nation.

Large Fire in Washington-street.

LOSS BETWEEN $40,000 AND $50,000.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the storage warehouse of JOHN B. HONEY, a five-story building, known as Nos. 110, 112, 114 and 116 Washington-street. The flames were first seen by Officer READ, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, issuing from the upper stories of that portion known as No. 112, but soon extended throughout the third, fourth and fifth stories of the building.

The principal losers by fire and water are Messrs. Billings, Herrick & Houghtalin, 470 barrels of dried apples; Dix & Morris, 25 casks of madder; J. Merian, 35 bales of cotton; Wright, Gillies & Co., 495 bags of chickory root; J. B. Newton, 50 bales of cotton; Miller and Kenyon, 18 bales of cotton; Dow, YOUNG & Co., 100 bales of gunny bags; Ward, Close & Co., 69 cases of assafœtida; W. H. Comstock, 100 bags chickory root; E. W. Nichols, 50 barrels of tobacco. In addition to these several other parties have lost a considerable quantity of goods by fire, and others have suffered more or less by water. The entire loss, it is believed, will not fall much short of $50,000.

The buildings are owned by Mr. AMOS R. ENO, and are damaged about $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Letter from Richard Cobden, M. P.

Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL, of Camden, N. J., has received the following letter:

MIDHURST, Sussex, Aug. 18, 1864.

DEAR MR. SCOVEL: I have to thank you for your kindness in having thought of my little girl after your return home, and having sent her your President's autograph. I am also very much obliged to Mr. LINCOLN for his amiability in indulging the wish of a young lady. You must likewise permit me to thank you for the volume you were so good as to send me.

In common with all your friends and well-wishers to the Federal cause in this country, I have been looking with great solicitude to the progress of the war. There seems to be something in the modern development of armaments which favors the defence over attack. Whichever side is the assailant seems to be pretty certain of being successful.

This must tend to prolong the war and make the issue depend on the comparative strength of the resources of the contending parties. In this struggle against exhaustion and ruin the North will be able to hold out the longer, and to this tedious and dreadful process must we resign ourselves, I suppose, for the settlement of your quarrel.

My household here, who remember your pleasant apparition among them, join me in best wishes for your welfare, and I remain, very truly yours,

R. COBDEN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 14, 1864.

$5,000 Ten. 6s, '90	59¾	100 Ill. Central R. Scr.	128¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	42¾	100 do.	127
25,000 do.	42¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	61¾
35,000 do.	43¾	100 do. b10	61¾
100 Canton Co.	53¾	25 do.	52
400 Cumb. Coal Pr.	61¾	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	128¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	107
1 9 Erie Railway	104¾	100 do.	106¾
100 do. b30	105¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	107¾
100 Erie Pref.	108¾	100 do.	107¾
500 Hudson R. R.	118	100 do.	106¾
200 Alt. & T. H. R.	64		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

25,000 Ohio & M. C. b5	42	900 Reading R. s3	129¾
15,000 do. bt	42¾	200 do. o	129¾
100 Cum. Coal s60	61¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	80¾
300 do. b10	62	300 do. b3	80¾
100 do.	61¾	400 do. b3	80¾
100 do. s10	61¾	100 do. s3	80¾
100 Quick. M. Co. o	80¾	200 do.	80¾
200 do.	80¾	100 do.	80¾
100 do. b3	80¾	100 Chi. & R. Island. s3	106¾
800 Erie Railway b3	104¾	100 do. b3	106¾
200 do. s3	104¾	100 do.	106¾
400 do.	104¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R b3	84¾
500 do. s10	104¾	200 do.	84¾
100 do. s10	104¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. ex-d.	117¾	100 do. s10	84¾
100 do. s3	117¾	100 Ill. Central s3	128¾
200 do. b5	118	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s3	101¾
100 do. s30	117¾	100 do. o	107¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts. o	110		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000 Ohio & M. C. s3	42	500 M. S. & N. I. s3	80¾
10,000 do.	42	200 do.	80¾
300 Cum. Coal Co.	61¾	200 do. b5	80¾
100 do. s3	61¾	280 Cleve. & Pitts. s3	109¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	41¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	106¾
200 Erie R.	104¾	300 Ch. & N. W. R. P.	84¾
200 do. s10	104¾	200 do. s3	84
200 Reading R.	129¾	200 do. o	101¾
300 Chi. & Alt. R.	87¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	101¾

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The fluctuations in Gold were less violent to-day than for the previous two or three days. An average fall of 80 ℔ cent. from the August ruling appears to be too firmly established to allow the *Bulls* in the Gold-Room to make a very successful rally. Some of them manifest the disposition to do so, and avail of the occasional advantage afforded by the *Bears*, who multiply their short contracts too freely at the lowest figures, to turn the market 4 or 5 ℔ cent. But the general run of the sales have relapsed from 250@260 in August down to 220@230 ℔ cent. in September, and the general heavy trade of the City is rapidly conforming to this change. The shopping and retail provision trade will slowly but surely follow, as consumers are by no means ignorant of the differences which should be made in prices, nor reluctant to limit their purchases until the reduction is actually conceded. We hear that some of the leading and fashionable Dry Goods houses up town have already marked down their fabrics, even to the basis of 200 ℔ cent. for Gold or less.

There is more steadiness and a large business to-day in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and a free inquiry for Treasury Certificates at 94@94¼ ℔ cent. The Railway Shares are also better than yesterday, and very decidedly up from the cheap sales of Monday. The *Bear* party at the Stock Exchange are wealthy, and persistent, and although disappointed in the steady ruling of the Money market, following the $31,000,000 Loan, they still predict lower figures for the Railways. On the other hand, the buying for the *Bull* account appears to be on the increase since the large decline of Monday.

The following prices were made at 4 o'clock as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The Railways were steady at the close; Governments firm. The range of Gold to-day was 228@223@226¾ ℔ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	107⅝	107⅝	Mich. Central	132	123¾
U. S. 5-20's	110	110¼	Mich. Southern	79¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	125	125¾	Illinois Cen.	126	126¾
Erie	104¾	104¾	Pittsburgh	110	110
Erie Preferred	108	108¾	Fort Wayne	106¾	107¼
Hudson	114¾	11[illegible]	Rock Island	106¾	106¾
Canton	53¾	53¾	Reading	128¾	129¾
Treas. Cer., new	94	94¼	Quicksilver	60	60¾
Toledo	121	122	Cum'land Coal	61¾	62
Northwest	55¼	51¾	Mariposa	41¾	41¾
Ohio & M. Certs	41¾	42	N. West Pref.	84	84

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	American Exchange	116¾
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	102¾
Mechanics'	113	Bank of N. Amer.	104
America	130	St. Nicholas	98
North River	105	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	107
Commerce	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Al. & T. R. 2d In.	84
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	100
N. Y. C. 7s, Con. '76	127	Chi. & N. W. Ints.	98¾
Erie Ists, '68	110	Tol. & Wab. Ists	102
Erie 2ds, '79	115¾	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	109
Erie 3ds, '83	110	Chi. & R. I. Ists	110
Erie 4ths, '80	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	112	N. J. Cen. 2ds	116
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F. '85	120	Miss. & Mo. I. G.	69
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	126	Atlantic & G. W.	104
Mich. C. new Ist	136		

We are assured by a Director of the Delaware and Lackawana Company that their monthly Coal sales were originally designed to save trouble, and to avoid the annoyances of private competition, and have been conducted with fairness, so far as they are concerned. The Directors, from this explanation, are wholly responsible for the questionable ends to which these sales have, of late, been perverted. But we still hold that it would be to their credit to put it out of the power of less scrupulous speculators in the prime necessity of fuel to abuse their license as monthly Auctioneers.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have already sent over the Erie Railway this season 175,979 tons of Anthracite Coal. Their shipments by the Delaware and Hudson Canal are 341,113 tons. Together they are 517,092, against 413,659 to same date in 1863, the increase being altogether by rail.

The scenes in the Gold-Room, during the present excitement, were referred to a few days since by an afternoon cotemporary as degenerating to the morale of a gambling saloon. To-day they are rumored to have been more like a Donnybrook Fair.

An advertisement appears on another page of the President Petroleum Company, to which we are requested to direct the attention of parties disposed to adventure their money in the oil-wells of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, JAMES D. FISH and HENRY MORGAN, have been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Sept. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute earned in the month of August,

1864	$213,235
1863	130,379
Increase	$87,857

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in August were:

1864	$516,822
1863	315,975
Increase	$194,846

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $8,816,746 65, including for Customs, $164,000; payments, $5,603,986 61; on account Loan, $1,651,600; balance, $23,728,091 08.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	108	300 Reading R.	129¾
$8,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C	107¾	400 do.	129¾
$5,000 do.	107¾	200 do.	129¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96¾	100 A. & T. H. R. Pref.	70
29,000 do.	97	100 do.	69¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	108	5 M. S. & N. I.	80¾
70,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl.	110¾	200 do. b15	81¾
		1,000 do.	80¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold Bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Will take subscriptions, or deliver at once, the new 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, interest payable semi-annually for three years. Then the holder has the right to exchange them, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, for the popular and valuable 5-20 LOAN, which draws 6 per cent interest, IN GOLD. We allow each buyer the Government commission of $2 50 on each $1,000.

We also buy and sell
United States 5-20 Bonds,
United States 12 months' Certificates of Indebtedness,
United States Quartermasters' Checks,
United States 3 year 6 per cent, Coupon Legal-Tender Notes, and take subscriptions for 10-40s.

We collect Certificates of Indebtedness, and convert THE OLD 7-30s with the 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 12,059 bbls. Flour, 193 bbls. and 340 bags Corn Meal, 35,423 bushels Wheat, 22,240 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 35,325 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 469 pkgs. Provisions, and 107 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and unsettled; Java 56c. @58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive at very irregular prices; Middlings, $1 75@$1 78 ℔ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour opened pretty briskly at an advance of 10c. @15c. ℔ bbl., but closed quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 12,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice superfine State and Western, at $9 50@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 15; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50 @$9 90
Extra State	9 90 @10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brds.	10 90 @11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @12 25
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is less active but is firmer to-day. Sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour has advanced slightly; sales 650 bbls. extra, at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in mere demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 40 for Caloric, and @$8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, at a partial advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, closing languidly. Sales since our last 29,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 31@$2 35, the latter an extreme; Red Western at $2 23@$2 30; Amber Iowa Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 17@$2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 17½; Chicago Spring at $2 07@$2 16 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and firmer; sales since our last, 45,000 bushels at $1 62½@$1 64 for poor to very choice high Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at steady prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 89c.@90c., and State at 88c.@90c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 70 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at 16c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@53c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

LEATHER—Has been in limited request, and heavy.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Pig Lead, which is scarce, and stiffly held at $16 25@$16 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Rosin at $30@$45 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar at $3 50@$17 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 20 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@47c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@86c., free, and 73c.@75c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and unsettled. Sales since our last 8,550 bbls. at $42 62½@$43, closing at $42 75@$42 87½ for New Mess, $45 for all October, buyer's option; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $42@$43 for Prime Mess; $41@$42 for Thin Mess; $38 50@$39 50 for Prime. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do., 16¾c.@18c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is steady; sales 2,650 tcs. and bbls. at 23¼c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, ℔ lb. Beef is more active and is buoyant at $22@$26 for Extra Mess, $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 950 bbls.—Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, being stiffly held, at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited request at 19c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Sales 15,000 bushels Turk's Island, to arrive, at $1@$1 05 ℔ bushel.

STEARINE—Sales 50 tcs. at 21c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and unsettled. Sales since our last, 425 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@21¾c., and 850 bags Havana, part, at 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb. Refined have been inactive and nominal at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 134,000 lbs. at 18¾c.@19.

TOBACCO—Sales have been light, since our last, having been confined to 71 hhds. Kentucky, at 18c.@22c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $1 60@$1 61 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—All kinds have been very quiet since our last, and the tendency of prices has been unmistakably downward. A sale of 150,000 lbs. State fleece has been made on private terms. Apart from this no important movements have been reported. An auction sale of 500,000 lbs. of choice Ohio, State, Wisconsin and Virginia Fleece Wool will be held on the 21st inst. at the store of Messrs. SOUTHWICK, SHEELS & GREEN, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street. The sale will be positive, and all the wools offered will be graded as represented. Messrs. J. P. ATKINSON & Co. will be the auctioneers.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been extremely light to-day. Total number of vessels in port 496. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 500 pkgs. Butter and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Bristol—25 tons Oil Cake at 25s. For Pensacola, a bark from Philadelphia, with Coal, at $10 ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool

Departure of Domestic Mails

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, understanding linens, and is a good baker; good country, if the improvements are in the house; can be seen for two days at No. 497 Canal-st., third floor, back room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing, trustworthy and neat. Best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a gentleman's family as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing, makes children's clothes neatly. Has the best of reference as to capability. Apply, all this week, at her present employer's, No. 122 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does up Muens in fine style; or as thorough waitress and parlor-maid; wages $9. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 89 15th-st., between 5th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook; no objection to assist in washing; can give six years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 284 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as children's maid; kind and attentive to children; wages $8; good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, housework rs, girls lately landed, &c., are immediately suited at the large employment house, corner 8th-av. and 11th-st. Also, male help.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; otherwise seamstress and child's nurse, by a Protestant girl; has good City reference. Address or call at 228 West 25th-st., 4th floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron; best of City reference. Apply at No. 606 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or a small family. Apply at No. 331 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation to take charge of a small farm; understands all kinds of farm work; can take care of horses and can take charge of a garden, and is very handy with carpenters' tools; can give good reference. Call or address at No. 635½ Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practical man; understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse, grapery, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address P. O V., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, A situation as porter in a store or hotel; is a first-rate penman and quick at figures; has best of references for sobriety and honesty. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and driver; has first-rate references from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN the City, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, JUST DISENgaged, a situation; a single young man, who has had experience in the business, and is not afraid of work; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR coachman and groom, by a single man; understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; has good reference for the above business. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Louden's saddlery-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st. Address J. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, green house, grapery, plain and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places; can produce the best of City references from last and former employers, as to capability and character. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from England, wants a situation as groom and coachman; has lived with some of the best families in England; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Call or address a note for two days, to R. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and driver; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRUIT-GROWER WHO UNderstands his business perfectly, to engage in the business with some person having land near the City. Address C. U., 1VATOR, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as groom and coachman to a private family; can produce satisfactory reference; country situation preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands the business; has five years' City reference as to character and capability. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced, at No. 319 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a Belgian Protestant man; ten years' City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; satisfactory references given. Address H. R., No. 65 Liberty-st., Smith's seed-store.

A THOROUGH ENTRY CLERK WOULD accept a temporary or permanent position in a first-class house. Address PENHOLDER, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $1 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exempt on from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
Sept. 9, 1864.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, BY A PRIVATE family, living within 20 miles of the City, on the Hudson; a single man, who is an experienced driver and groom. Apply to R. L. FRANKLIN, Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Co., No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENG lish woman to take full charge of a child 3½ month old; must be willing and obliging; references required. Apply at No. 118 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, or at No. 342 Broadway, third floor, on Friday, Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress, for Staten Island; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of children, and can put and fit their clothes; may apply between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 2 West 25th-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL GERMAN preferred to cook, wash and iron, for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; one who can bring a City reference can have a good home and liberal wages. Call at store 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 113 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID with City reference. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock at No. 27 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A GROOM AND VALET—A YOUNG and tidy man in the above capacity or a single gentleman. Apply at M. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER.—Inquire at No. 90 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN BY A LACE IMporting house. Address Box No. 3 893 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT VARIETY OF PROPERty, at all prices from $300 to $10,000, look through the list: five residences from $300 to $1,000; seven residences from $1,500 to $2,500; eight residences from $2,500 to $3,000; six first-class residences from $3,500 to $5,000; six to ten first-class residences from $5,500 to $8,000; six to ten City lots each; within villages. In suburbs, three fine, commodious residences, with from 5 to 15 acres, average 9 to $10,000. Farms of 5, 8, 9, 20, 40, 52, 56, 67 to 114 acres, &c. Some very desirable, at prices from $4,500 to $40,000. Inquire or call at JOHN SIKYENS, at Mount Vernon, opposite railroad depot. We cannot describe, we can suit you if you call.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE 12 QUARter-line mill and kiln, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL S. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Journey's court.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 15 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.

21st-st., near 9th-av., furnished	$16,000
21st-st., near Broadway, furnished	60,000
37th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	55,000
24th-st., near 4th-av.	10 000
34th-st., near Broadway, elegant	35,000
Madison-av., near 34th-st	40,000
8th-av., near 36th-st	75,000
37th-st., near 4th av	25,000
39th-st., near 5th-av	30,000
45th-st., near 5th-av	17,000

Furnished houses for Winter wanted for the most acceptable tenants. VAN WINKLE & WINANS,
No. 132 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A row of twenty brown-stone houses, centrally located on one of the best streets in the City. The houses are well and substantially built, have modern improvements, and produce a large rental. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

12 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st; ground as high as Murray Hill, and overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x100 feet; brick and brown-stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Opposite side, three of a row, brown-stone, 20x100; price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

NEWARK, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A modern built house with all the improvements complete; size, 36x30; lot, 62x100; grape vines, fruit trees, &c.; everything in perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable and only three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 South-st., corner of Orchard, or THOMAS STILLMAN, No. 248 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-THREE acres, well cultivated land, in the most fertile part of New-Jersey, forty minutes' by rail from New-York; splendid new large dwelling-house and outbuildings, fences, &c., in the best order; fine orchard, two acres of wood; within half mile from a railroad station. Terms low. Inquire of or address H. FLEMEE, Cranville, N. J., or L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Doane-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story and high basement house, No. 113 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Price $12,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Immediate possession can be had. For further particulars apply on the premises from 10 till 3, or of JOHN A. DUFF, No. 624 Broadway, up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

STATEN ISLAND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Three acres ground, with double-house, carriage house, plenty of shade and fruit, half mile from Princess Bay, three minutes' walk from depot; possession at once, and furniture if wanted; price $4,500. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, four stories and basement, now ready for occupancy; location beautiful—No. 238 East 50th-st., opposite Bellevue Hill Park. For particulars inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house for sale in 35th-st., near 5th-av., first-class, 22 feet wide. In elegant order and modern in every particular: immediate possession; lowest price, $26,000. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE AND first-class houses, of various sizes and prices, in good localities and cheap; also, several good tenant houses—good for investment. Apply at No. 128 36th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6th-av., a three-story brick house, in good order and completely furnished, with immediate possession; house 20x50; lot 20x98.9; price, $15,000. Apply to HOM R MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. All the latest improvements; refrigerators built in the houses. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 43 West 39th-st.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the handsome three-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 123 East 46th-st., first house east of 4th-av. Apply on the premises, or of J. A. PAGE, No. 2.9 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BROOKLYN—A three-story, attic and basement house, 25x50, with four lots, beautifully laid out. President-st., in perfect order; all improvements. For permits, apply to J. E. CORNELL & CO., No. 16 Court-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL location on the Sound; very accessible; well shaded; abundance of fine fruit, boating and fishing, and in splendid order. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room 12.

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT $850.—One with 2 lots, $1,000. Also, 20 cottages at $1,500 to $2,500, 15 elegant dwellings with 3 to 5 lots each, at $3,500 to $6,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE ELEgant mansion and 10 lots in Brooklyn; one at South Orange; one of 125 acres, 50 miles up the Hudson; 11 modern houses on Murray Hill. Apply to JNO. H. POLLON, No. 172 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. three-story, high stoop stone house, 20x50; immediate possession. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story English basement, 16.8x86—96.9; possession Oct. 1, 1864. For permits apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 109 2d-av., near 7th-st. Inquire on the premises.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES O. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT—HALF OF GENTEEL HOUSES IN Brooklyn.—The new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, Nos. 25 and 27 Canton-st., corner of Park-av., and fronting on City Park, will be rented each to two small families at $25 per month. Apply on premises, from 12 to 2, or at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDING A FEW miles from the City, desires to rent a house on his place, containing twelve rooms, to some one qualified to teach his three sons—aged 9, 12 and 15 years—tuition to be in lieu of rent. Address E. H., Box No. 60 Posto office.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—A modern brown-stone house and stable, with extra lot of ground, all in the most perfect order, with immediate possession, to a first-class private family only.
B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, OCCUPYing a new modern house, will let two large rooms to an agreeable party or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address C. L. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

STORE AND COTTAGE TO LET—AT FAIRmount, Westchester County, near Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. Rent of store with hall above, $16 per month; of cottage, $9. D. POMEROY, No. 117 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 80 FRANKlin-st., near Broadway. Large dining-room, six parlors, eighteen bedrooms, and all being put in good repair. Rent $1,000.

TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE FAMILY, ABOUT half of a first-class house in West 34th-st. Inquire at No. 236 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen without board at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO reduce their expenses by renting a large front room with bedroom adjoining, to a gentleman and wife, will address a note to the advertiser; the house must be desirably located, the rooms well furnished, and the table good. B. H. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DEsires to purchase a well-built three-story house, in a first class neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 61 Post-office, giving full details and price and terms.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A PLEASantly situated house, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate rent, to a family of the highest respectability. Address, with full particulars, K. B., Box No. 3,677 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, SMALL, BUT ELEgantly furnished, in a fashionable neighborhood, between 16th and 23th sts., for a family of only three persons, well known in this City. Address C. M., Box No. 893 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address B. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT or the 1st of May, 1866, an unfurnished house, between 15th and 22d sts., and 4th and 9th ave.; possession immediately. Apply to W. R. M., Green Point Ferry.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family, without children; an elegantly and completely furnished house, in a fashionable location. Apply at No. 151 Clarendon Hotel, or Box 401 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST SAILing yacht SCUD, schooner-rigged; burden, sixty-seven tons; in complete order. Apply to CHAS. E LEE, No. 81 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 22 BY 50, West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Apply to COR. R. DISORWAY, No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 BOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

2 pairs long Hames, complete.
2 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
6 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fit the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's estimation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will enter into a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof, and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED Until the 16th inst., at 12 M., for lathing and plastering the officers' quarters, the wards and mess-rooms, at Grant General Hospital, Willet's Point, N. Y. The work is to be "one coat and a skim;" to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department appointed to inspect the same.

There are thirty buildings, each 107 feet long and 24 feet wide; fifteen, each 75 feet long and 22 feet wide; six, each 60 feet long and 22 feet wide; six, each 40 feet long and 16 feet wide; the side walls of all are ten feet high.

The contractor is to find all the materials and labor; to haul the water and materials; to provide his scaffolding and find and board his men.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $3,000, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.

Parties intending to bid are requested to examine the buildings. Passes for that purpose, and other information, can be obtained at this office.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Plastering at Grant Hospital," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHAMBER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Scanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals or removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.,

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK Manufacturers and Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 139 and 139 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of FRIDAY, 16th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles:

Smiths' Bellows, 28 to 36 in "fyer irons to match," each.
Saddle Blankets, each.
Halter Bolts, 1¼ in., per gross.
Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Wall Brushes, 10 inch, large, per dozen.
Mecklelloa Bridles, double rein, "brass snaffle" and "mild" curb bits heavy, each.
Corn Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Rattan Stable Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Roller Buckles, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1¼ inch, per gross.
Wire Horseshoe Buckles, 1¼ in., per gross.
Bail Buckets, large army wagon, wrought bails and ears, cedar or white pine, per dozen.
Water Gum Buckets, with gum handles, per dozen.
Carriage Bolts, 6x⅝, 6x5-16, 6¼x5-16, 6x⅜, 6x5-16, 4¾x⅜, 4x¼, 4x¾, 4x5-16, 3¾x¾, 3½x¾, 3½x⅜, 2x¾, 1¾x¾, 1½..., per 100.
Tire bolts, 2¾x¾, per 100.
Halter Chains, "000," chain with "tees," each.
Coil Chain, 0, per ft.
Hasp Hinges, 6 inch., per pair.
Cast Butt Hinges, 2½x2¼, per pair.
Wrought Butt Hinges, 2½x2, per pair.
Coach Handles, for ambulance doors, each.
Riveting Hammers, No. 2 and 3, each.
Saddlers' Hammers, each.
Hickory Axe Handles, each.
Mule Harnes, 17 inch from "hole to hole," per pair.
Raw Hides, green "pickled," for covering saddles, in tight bbls., each.
Table Knives and Forks, per dozen.
Saddlers' Knives, half round, each.
Japanned Carriage Knobs, per gross.
Harness Leather, oak tanned, light sides, weigh from 12 to 17 lbs., per lb.
Bridle Leather, weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. per side.
Coach Locks, each.
Nuts, ⅜ in. hole, 1¼x⅜ in. per lb.
Nuts, ⅝ in. hole, 1¾x⅝ in. per lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon.
Tar Pots for army wagons, each.
Mallet Punches, each.
Spring Punches, harness, medium size, with extra tubes, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per gross.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for saddle aprons, each.
Sheep Shears, per pair.
Brass Screws, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ in., per gross.
Wood Screws, assorted, numbers ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ in., per gross.
Shovels, long handled, per dozen.
Steel Grain Shovels, per dozen.
Spoons and Dips, assorted, medium, per set.
Wood Stirrups, per pair.
Harness Thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Bagging Twine, in hanks, for sewing grain bags, per lb.
Black Snake Whips, all leather, full size, each.
Saddlers' Black Wax, per lb.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Saddlers' Tools, per set, each set containing
1 Saddlers' Hammer,
1 Saddlers' Flyer,
1 Edge Tool,
1 Spring Punch,
1 Saddlers' Pincers,
1 Rounder,
1 Riveting Hammer,
1 Tickler,
1 Patent Chanaller,
1 Claw Tool,
1 pair Compasses,
1 Draw Guage,
1 half-round Knife,
1 Slicker,
1 Round Awl,
12 Stitching Awls
6 Awl Handles,
1 Saddlers' Knife.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge to the United States, at place of shipment in this City. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples as far as practicable of those they propose for. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores, and addressed to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,600,000 MORRIS

and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in New-York, and provision for a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity. These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 21th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, as it may be deemed by the Secretary of the Treasury to require it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE FOUNDLING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMELIENUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$13 00
Five copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....35 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Secretary STANTON gives the contents of recent brief dispatches from Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, urging that the draft be not delayed on any pretence, as the armies need filling up in the quickest possible time. Gen. GRANT says that the enforcement of the draft and the filling up of the army will save much bloodshed, and will depress the rebels more than a victory, as they have confidently counted on the existence of a Peace party at the North of sufficient strength to resist such a measure.

We print this morning, from our own correspondent, a very full account of the recent movements by which Gen. SHERMAN defeated the rebel army under HOOD, and captured Atlanta. The letter also sums up the results of the campaign, and gives a complete statement of the losses on both sides since leaving Chattanooga. The letter is of special interest as the first detailed account coming through from loyal sources.

Via Cairo we have New-Orleans dates to the 7th. The new Free State Constitution received a majority of 3,875 in the Parish of Orleans. The steamer *M. V. Gillam*, commanded by Capt. MOTT, of this City, bound for Matamoras, foundered at sea on the 1st inst., 120 miles southeast of Sabine Pass. Vessel a total loss, and passengers all saved, after 50 hours' experience on a raft. The health of the Texas blockading fleet was good. When the French Admiral at Matamoras heard of the capture of the forts at Mobile, he pronounced FARRAGUT "the greatest naval hero of the age."

On the 13th, Gen. SHERIDAN took measures to develop the enemy's lines in front of him, and while engaging four rebel infantry divisions with one of his own, his cavalry, under WILSON and MACKINTOSH, gallantly charged on the flank of KERSHAW'S division, and captured one entire regiment of South Carolina troops, numbering 158 men and 16 officers, including Col. HANNIGAN, commanding the brigade. Our loss was very small, less than a dozen all told.

An order has been promulgated by Gen. GRANT, directing that all civilians within his lines in front of Petersburgh who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, shall be sent through the lines of the enemy. The order also prohibits the sale of provisions to civilians who refuse to take the oath.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York*, with three hundred and sixty paroled men and officers, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning. Their condition is a little improved.

The draft is ordered to take place on Monday next, the 19th inst., in the States of Delaware and Maryland.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Aug. 30, via Queenstown Aug. 31, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last evening. Her advices are barely one day later than those by the *America*, from Southampton Aug. 30. The *Arabia*, with three days' later news, arrived at Halifax shortly before midnight, but her news was received at so late an hour that we are unable to give a summary of it here. The *Pennsylvania* also arrived at this port yesterday morning, but her dates were anticipated. Queen VICTORIA had visited Perth, to attend the dedication of a monument to the Prince Consort. She was enthusiastically received. The Mersey ram *Scorpion* had had a trial of speed, and averaged nearly 13 knots an hour. The Emperor of France and Prince HUMBERT were at Chalons.

GENERAL NEWS.

A careful examination, on a good map, of the position of the Army of the Potomac on James River, will convince any person capable of understanding a military situation, that it is one highly advantageous. We hold the peninsula between the James and Appomattox Rivers, at Bermuda Hundred, elaborately fortified, and made impregnable. On the right we have an important post north of the James River, also well fortified, and connected with Bermuda Hundred by our fleet, which rests in James River, over which, when required, a pontoon bridge can be thrown. On the left, Bermuda Hundred is connected with the position in front of Petersburgh by a pontoon bridge, which is fully protected by fortifications on either shore and a portion of our fleet. The base of our operations is City Point, just below the junction of the Appomattox with the James. A railroad runs from this point, on the east side of the Appomattox, up to Petersburgh, and is employed in carrying supplies to our troops. Our lines about Petersburgh now envelop the city so far as to include the Weldon or Great Southern Railroad. Now it will be seen at a glance that GRANT can, without the knowledge of the enemy, or leaving any part of his line insecure, throw the main body of his army either south of Petersburgh, or between Petersburgh and Richmond, or against Richmond, north of the James. Out of this situation it is reasonable to expect the most important and favorable results will be obtained.

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* learns through a refugee from Richmond, that the rebels, in wagoning supplies for their army around the break in the Weldon Railroad, are compelled to use negroes as a substitute for horses, owing to the great scarcity of the latter. Sixteen are assigned to each wagon, and they draw a load equal to that generally drawn by four horses. They are geared in the following manner: two men, called guides, are placed in the wagon-tongue, near the end, to steer and to act as brakemen when descending a hill. To the butt of the tongue is attached a rope, running through a ring at the end, and extending about eight yards beyond it. Strong bars of wood are fastened across the rope about a yard apart, and men in pairs are placed, one on each side of the rope, to push against the bars. Each wagon is in charge of a conductor, who, though white, is not allowed to ride. It is said the negroes perform their work quite cheerfully. They are allowed about a pint of corn whisky per day, and it is said they will make about ten miles in three hours. This is probably an exaggerated estimate, as two miles an hour is good time for an army wagon drawn by horses. This method of obtaining supplies can scarcely be adequate to the necessities of LEE'S army.

The New-England Agricultural Society's Fair was very successful in a pecuniary point of view. The receipts amounted to $16,000, the premiums and gratuities to $5,600, and the expenses were $5,500—an outlay of $11,100—leaving a surplus of $4,900. The society may be congratulated on such a successful beginning.

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany at noon yesterday. Hon. M. B. CHAMPLIN was elected Chairman *pro tem.* He delivered a brief speech, in which he indorsed McCLELLAN and the Chicago platform. A Committee on Contested Seats and Permanent Organization was appointed, when the convention took a recess.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "Rev. Dr. EVARTS, by way of illustrating the inscrutability of Divine Providence, related in his sermon last Sunday the following incident: The spot in our lake can be pointed out to you where a young Lieutenant of the United States army was once well nigh drowned. He went down, as it was supposed, for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much difficulty restored to consciousness. That young Lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent 'Confederacy'—JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The Mayor has written a letter to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., agent of American Emigrant Company, giving it as his opinion that the title of the organization is a misnomer, and should be "called a bait under fraudulent pretences to enlist foreigners."

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the large five-story warehouse, Nos. 110, 112, 114 and 116 Washington-street, owned by Mr. AMOS R. ENO, and occupied by JOHN B. HOBBY as a place for general storage. The estimated loss by fire and water is about $50,000. The property was owned by a large number of persons and is said to be fully insured in City companies. The origin of the conflagration is a mystery, as there had been no fire in the building for several months. Fire-Marshal BAKER is making an investigation as to the cause.

The price of Gold fluctuated less violently yesterday. At 2:30 P. M., 226¾ ₱ cent. The Railways were better, and Governments firm and active. Money market steady.

Produce and Merchandise opened rather more firmly yesterday, with an improved inquiry, but closed generally heavy and irregular, in sympathy with the fluctuations in Gold. Freights were extremely dull, with 406 vessels of all classes in port.

Signs of Exhaustion.

We trust our readers are in no way affected by the bold and confident tone which the Richmond press continue to hold. They are the paid organs of an oligarchy, and, as long as the rebellion has a leg to stand upon, they will keep up this bold key. They are employed for that. Even when the Jeff. Davis tyranny is just on the eve of destruction from within, we shall hear from the Richmond writers of the "unassailable power" of the Confederates and "the gracious terms" which they will grant to the detested Yankees. Now and then, however, they let out, even at this time, the poor "dodge" which the braggart employs.

Our readers will remember, for we copy almost daily from these threatening and warlike articles, what a tone of utter contempt these journalists always used in regard to Gen. SHERMAN and his army, and the perfect confidence with which they spoke of Hood's forces and his intended operations. The unfortunate SHERMAN was being "lured" on to utter destruction in the heart of Georgia; his troops were demoralized and cut to pieces; Atlanta was impregnable, and would bear as long a siege as Richmond; and Hood's masterly manœuvres were soon to annihilate the last remnants of the host of the accursed invader.

Now, however, *after* Atlanta has been taken, the organs of the rebel Administration inform the people, for their consolation, that for a month back they have been dreading in Richmond, not merely the taking of Atlanta, but "the utter destruction of Hood's army!"

The truth is, that the genuine signs of the condition of the Confederacy are to be sought, not in the utterances of the Richmond press, but in a great variety of facts which come daily to our knowledge.

When Commodore FARRAGUT informs us in his official report of the capture of the forts of Mobile harbor, that the number of the conscripts in one of them only embarrassed the rebel defence, we can see that the Confederates have reached a point in which the numbers daily added to their forces only weaken them. That is, the conscripts are too young, or too old and feeble, or too unwilling, to be of use in hard struggles, and they only serve to embarrass the older soldiers. When, also, an old army officer, so reticent and moderate in all his estimates as Gen. GRANT, tells the public that the desertions now from the rebel army amount to "about a regiment a day," we can judge how widespread is the disaffection among their troops. We do not know whether the Lieutenant-General intended to include in this estimate also the desertions from the Georgia army, but it is equally certain that there is a constant desertion from the militia and conscripts of Hood's forces.

Such facts are omens. They show extreme exhaustion, and predict a speedy fall of the structure of rebellion.

More than this, the innumerable stories of deserters and refugees—any half-dozen of which might not be thoroughly trustworthy—prove, taken together, almost to a certainty, a desperate strait for provisions in LEE'S army, and much suffering among the people. The inevitable effect of short rations will be to increase desertions and to weaken the rebel fighting power. It will be observed in the South Carolina items which we have copied in our columns, that a meeting has been recently held in a South Carolina town, to obtain corn for Gen. LEE'S army, on the ground that "all the other corn-bearing States of the Confederacy were entirely exhausted." This stress cannot continue long. LEE must come out of his intrenchments and fight, or his army must be half starved.

We copied yesterday an almost pathetic wail of a Southern journal, the Charleston *Courier*, which, in the beginning of the war, could not find words to express its contempt for the Northern courage, and which treated the opening of war at Sumter as the beginning of a gay and festive frolic. "Homesteads," it sadly says, "which once reëchoed with the sound of mirth and joy, are dark and silent, or in their stead we behold blackened ruins and ashes; rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers; fields that once waved with golden grain are now ghastly, howling wastes, without gate or inclosure; our marts are forsaken and silent as a graveyard, and only an occasional foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages." This is the fruit of that war which Charleston Secessionists opened so flippantly.

What a picture is it of the terrible condition of the South now? Bankrupt in money, groaning under a remorseless tyranny which details half of the producing population to grow for itself, and sweeps into the army the other half, "robbing alike the cradle and the grave," every household desolate, hundreds of thousands of the young men slain, food scarce and our legions steadily advancing on their most important stronghold, the Southern Confederacy are reaping a harvest of retribution such as history scarce anywhere presents. The double crimes of slavery and rebellion are being terribly punished.

All indications show an approaching collapse of this once powerful structure of wickedness. The day will depend, under Providence, mainly on the action of the North.

The Two Factions.

It is no new thing for the leaders of the Democratic party to carry on a political campaign by wearing two faces, by having platforms which are susceptible of a double construction, by shouting one war-cry in one place and the opposite one in another. The phrases, "POLK, DALLAS, and the Tariff of '42," and "BUCHANAN and Free Kansas," will at once recall to our readers' minds instances of such action. These leaders have not forgotten their successful use of such means, and they had determined to use them again. The present campaign was to be fought by them under the opposite cries of "McCLELLAN and the Prosecution of the War," and "McCLELLAN and PENDLETON and a Cessation of Hostilities."

It was no easy manœuvre, however, to carry out successfully, for carried away by hopes of success, the party had been led at Chicago to take very positive ground on this vital point of the controversy. One of their organs, in speaking of McCLELLAN'S letter, says:

"The Chicago 'platform' had an ambiguity about it wholly foreign to the nature of a plain, straightforward man like McCLELLAN. It meant all that was right and proper, we presume, but owing to a defect in its diction, *it was susceptible of vicious interpretations.* McCLELLAN'S letter fully corrects this evil."

This seems to be the very opposite of the truth. The Chicago platform had taken positive ground in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the difficulty was how to get up "an ambiguity" which was "susceptible of vicious interpretation."

The effort was made to meet the difficulty in the platform by a letter from the candidate—and accordingly the letter was written. The men who were opposed to a cessation of hostilities were to be called on to vote for him because his letter said "The Union at all hazards," and to overlook entirely the nomination of PENDLETON, an Ultra Peace man; the declaration of the Chicago platform that we ought to have a cessation of hostilities; the fact that McCLELLAN allowed himself to be nominated after he knew of the unanimous adoption of that platform; and his declaration that he believed that the views of his letter were the views of the convention. And those who were in favor of a cessation of hostilities were expected to vote for him because of these very facts which it was hoped the others would overlook.

It seems as if the effort would prove a failure. There are, doubtless, some men whose hearts are for a cessation of hostilities, though in word they are against it. These will jump at the excuse which McCLELLAN'S letter furnishes to follow their inclination; men, also, who are anxious for a pretext which shall excuse them from the effort of breaking away from an old party organization, will find the pretext there. But it is hard to believe that any man who really believes that peace is to be sought by "an unvarying prosecution of the war," instead of by some political scheme by which the victory of the rebellion shall be so covered up that the North can be induced to swallow it, will ever vote for one candidate, all whose antecedents declare that he is in favor of "an immediate cessation of hostilities," and another as to whom his supporters cannot agree whether he is in favor of it or not.

On the other side there seem to be some of the cessation men who are disposed to refuse to run the risk of being cheated on their side. Having had their views unanimously adopted by the convention, they do not propose to have the candidate take a stand which may be claimed by any one to be in opposition to those views.

As a matter of policy, this opposition of theirs to McCLELLAN on this ground would seem to be unwise. To our notion, they could rely with certainty upon McCLELLAN. Nominated, as he was, on such a platform, unanimously adopted before his nomination, and with a letter of acceptance so equivocal, he must be made of far sterner stuff than we deem him to be composed of, if he could resist the force which all these circumstances would bring to bear on him in case of his election.

But this course of theirs is certainly more honest than that of the thimble-riggers, whose leadership they have refused to follow.

OUR PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.—The rebels seem to be in some fear that the thirty thousand or more Union prisoners confined at Andersonville, in Western Georgia, will rise up against their keepers and guards and make an attempt at escape; and they also tell us that when Gen. SHERMAN visited the rebel hospitals at Jonesboro, a few days since, he told the rebels that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army, and would next proceed to Andersonville. The idea of Gen. SHERMAN going round and narrating his plans and purposes to wounded rebels, is decidedly novel.

The authentic diagram of the camp at Andersonville, in which our prisoners are confined, which we published ten days since, showed that any attempt to escape on their part, with or without outside help, would be at once futile and fatal. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that a very large proportion of these Union prisoners are very sick, and that the whole of them are entirely unarmed. In the second place, there is a very large body of vigilant and trusty rebels on guard all around the camp, night and day; and, as appeared by our diagram, the whole camp is also surrounded by heavy batteries of artillery, which would play with fearful havoc upon the huddled masses of men in case they were to attempt to break away, or in case the warning were given to the rebels in charge that a military force was approaching to the relief of our prisoners. If SHERMAN were approaching, and the rebels could not get our prisoners away, an hour or two would enable them to destroy the greater part of our men. They could easily find some pretext, such as mutiny or insubordination, for opening fire upon them; and with the past history and deeds of the rebels before us, who can doubt that they would do it?

We see no hope for our suffering prisoners but in the exchange, which we now hope it will soon be in the power of our Government to consummate.

Mayor Gunther on Emigration.

The letter of Mr. GUNTHER on subsidized emigration, which may be found in another column, is about as atrocious a libel upon the country as we remember to have read in some time. Mr. GUNTHER was appealed to in his official capacity to lend his encouragement to the practical organization of the scheme of emigration sanctioned by the late act of Congress. And to this appeal the Mayor's reply in brief is, that "these importations (by which he means the emigrants, like his own immediate ancestors, who arrive here) are to be either food for powder, or to paralyze the laboring population, so as to prevent strikes caused by an inflated currency;" and to these objects he cannot give his support. The liberal and carefully-prepared act of Congress passed during the last session, he characterizes as "a bait, under fraudulent pretences, to enlist foreigners."

We do not know that these reckless statements need deliberate and formal contradiction. But it is perhaps well that Mr. GUNTHER'S letter should not go to the country, or go abroad, without at least bringing into contrast therewith the positive and binding regulations under which emigrant agents are to act in conformity with the law by which they are appointed. So far from the emigrant agent being employed for recruiting purposes abroad, it is to be the express duty of the Superintendent here to see that *no contract* is made with emigrants in foreign countries to enter the military or naval service of the United States. He is to see that the emigrants, on arriving here, are notified of the actual voidance of all such contracts. He is to make it his business to advise emigrants that they cannot—even after they have settled in this country—be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing rebellion until they have first renounced their allegiance to the country of their birth. He is to inspect every vessel on arriving here, so that where a violation of these regulations has taken place, the guilty may be punished.

In the face of these provisions for the protection of emigrants, Mr. GUNTHER says the act is a bait to enlist foreigners under fraudulent pretences. In saying so, he seeks to deceive the ignorant, and we advertise him accordingly. His appeal to the disloyal sentiment which abounds in certain quarters here, may pass for what it is worth, and so, too, may his disingenuous attempt to awaken antipathies against newcomers among the workingmen of New-York. But when he distorts the plainest and simplest provisions of the law, and libels its framers, he must be held to account as an official of more than doubtful trustworthiness. By the light of this certificate, therefore, let his letter be read at home and abroad.

WRITING AGAINST FATE.—It is certainly amusing to read the arguments which we are still receiving by each successive mail from England, to prove that SHERMAN can never capture Atlanta. The reasoning in some cases is quite plausible, and it is sent forth clad in a pomp of rhetoric which is really stunning; while the jeers and taunts about the insanity of the North in fancying that it ever can succeed in the job, are really terrible to bear—they make one laugh so. Now that they must have got the genuine news about the matter, what wry faces they must be making; and how their former declamations and reasonings must rise up before them as monuments of madness.

Since they learnt of GRANT'S success on the Weldon road, they seem to have paused for a while in their struggles to prove that Richmond can never, never, never be captured. Prior to that event, they showed that every military expedient had been tried, and all had proved failures. GRANT had attempted the south side of the James and the north side of the James; he had tried flank movements and direct assaults upon the works; he had tried the mine; he had tried great cavalry raids on the enemy's communications;—what else could he try, unless to carry his army and Gen. BUTLER up in a balloon and drop them down in the streets of Richmond? Well, there was something else for GRANT to try, and he has assuredly succeeded in taking, at least, the first and most successful step in it.

We recommend these people now to show that there is no such man as SHERMAN, and no such place as Atlanta, and that GRANT and Richmond are mere figments of the brain. It will be very easily done. In the meantime, we will proceed with the work of crushing out the great rebellion.

THE NEW LAW OF NAVIGATION AND LIGHTS ON VESSELS.—Congress, at the last session, passed an act in reference to collisions upon the water, to which it is very important that the attention of shipping men should be attracted, and which we therefore publish in another column. As will be seen, it has created a new set of rules with relation to lights, to fog-signals and to the navigation of vessels when approaching each other. All vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, except pilot-boats and open boats, are now required to carry the green and red lights, which have heretofore been confined to steamers. Different lights are provided for steamtugs, for pilot-boats and open fishing-boats. Fog-signals are required to be sounded on all vessels every five minutes during a fog. Some of the common rules of navigation for vessels when approaching each other, have been put into the form of positive regulations of law, but there are variations enough in them to require every navigator to thoroughly familiarize himself with them. The law went into operation on the 1st of this month, and all vessels not complying with these rules, of course run the risk of being held liable for the consequences of any collision which may occur. We understand that these rules are similar to the new rules recently adopted in England. We have not been able to compare them all, but those which we have seen are in the same words; and the importance of having the same rules of navigation apply to the vessels of one nation as well as of another is so obvious, that a change could hardly have been made. Both nations should at once exert themselves to have the same rules adopted everywhere, in order that the uniformity of the law of the sea may still be maintained as it has been for so many centuries.

A BLESSED OBJECT OF DEVOTION.—We observe in an advertised list of "Democratic Campaign Documents," twenty-seven in number, three whose titles indicate that they are devoted to the defence of human Slavery. They are Bishop HOPKINS' *Bible View of Slavery*, Prof. MORSE on the *Ethical Position of Slavery in the Social System*, and *Results of Emancipation in English, French and Spanish America*. Three out of twenty-seven devoted specifically to Slavery—this is only one-ninth of the whole, though we think it altogether likely that of the remaining eight-ninths the greater part are really, under various guises, on the same side of the same topic.

It seems impossible for the Democratic party to get rid of the idea that the main and everlasting aim and end of its existence is the defence of Slavery. DON QUIXOTE was not more eager to rush to the aid and risk his life in the defence of forlorn and abused damsels of high degree, than the Democratic party has been at all times, and it seems still is, to rush to the defence of the old hag and harlot of Slavery.

☞ Certain erroneous statements have obtained currency through a portion of the press, in reference to the circumstances attending the decease of some of the members of the family of Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON. The facts are, that within a few years past, Dr. BROWNSON has been afflicted by the loss of three sons of mature years and noble character. The first one of these met his death some years ago in Minnesota, by falling off a house in his sleep. The next member of the family, (WILLIAM,) died near Virginia City, in Colorado Territory, about three months since. He was traveling in a stage-coach, when the horses took fright and ran away, and he was thrown from the stage and killed. The last son who died was EDWARD, (æt. 21,) who was a Captain on the staff of Gen. HANCOCK, who had served his country in the field for three years, and who fell at the battle of Reams' Station last month, while gallantly rallying a portion of our troops and leading them against the enemy.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF DR. POTTS.—We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. POTTS, of the Presbyterian Church in University-place, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Fifth-avenue. His recovery is highly improbable.

A Peace Meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A reunion of about fifty Peace Democrats took place on Tuesday evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of denouncing Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter, and of advising about the best means of organizing a peace party, and of selecting a peace candidate. The meeting was called to order by Mr. MULLALY, the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, who was appointed President for the occasion. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. ORTON, of the *Day Book*, MACMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal*, BEN. WOOD, of the *Daily News*, Gen. SINGLETON and GREEN, of Illinois, Geo. K. SHELL, of Oregon, S. T. SUTT, of New-York, CHAUNCEY BURR, W. T. SMITH ANDERSON, and a lot of others. All the members present seemed to be moved by the bitterest feelings against Gen. McCLELLAN, denounced him as having broken his pledge toward the Democratic party, and compromised its success in the pending election. Mr. SAML. Gen. SINGLETON and CHAUNCEY BURR were among the prominent speakers of that meeting, at the conclusion of which S. T. SUTT, of New-York, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of Gen. McCLELLAN completely ignores.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to next week. Among the candidates for the Presidency whose names seemed to be received with the greatest favor were Mr. O'CONOR, of this City, and LOAN, of Ohio.

A Change of Base and a Base Change.

To the Editor of the London Times:

The *Daily News*, the principal organ of the ultra Peace Democracy by whom Gen. McCLELLAN was nominated, informs the public, in its number of the 13th, that

—"those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, *was presented to Gen. McClellan, and was by him approved, both in its letter and in its spirit.*"

I feel bound to take the word of this organ for what is here asserted, and must believe that Gen. McCLELLAN accepted the platform, as it is, before it was published to the world. It seems to be his nature to feel the influence that is immediately in contact with him more sensibly than another of greater weight, though more distant; hence he was then more controlled by politicians than by principles, and was willing to be governed by what seemed to be the demands of the party which promised to make him President, although his yielding to them would be to renounce whatever expressions of martial and patriotic zeal his former letters, speeches, and acts had embodied. But when the promulgation of the peace platform aroused indignation in the majority of even his own party, it came upon him like the raid of STUART around his flank, and compelled a change of base. He feared, as it would seem, to keep faith, and by a consistent course secure the firm support of one wing of his party; but having already accepted, informally, the platform, now become a bugbear, he could not take the manly position of an independent candidate, and proclaim patriotic principles of his own, irrespective of those furnished to him by politicians. The latter course might have saved him, but it is now too late. While professing to accept the platform he repudiated its most essential and distinctive portion; and the only bold thing he did was the bold attempt to pass off the sentiments of his letter as identical with those of the convention. His renunciation of peace, warlike though it may seem, was more timid than anything he has done in the field. In shifting from the scene of war to that of politics Little MAC grows beautifully less.

And as his lessening form we see,
We cry at once good luck
The name must now MAC Little be
Which once was Little MAC.

Q.

New Rules for the Prevention of Collisions on the Water.

The following act, passed by Congress April 29, 1864, went into operation on Sept. 1. Shipping men should take notice of its provisions:

AN ACT FIXING CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after Sept. 1, 1864, the following rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water be adopted in the navy and mercantile marine of the United States: *Provided*, That the exhibition of any light on board a vessel of war of the United States may be suspended, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander-in-chief of a squadron, or the Commander of a vessel acting singly, the special character of the service may require it.

ARTICLE 1. In the following rules, every steamvessel which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

ART. 2. The lights mentioned in the following articles, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers between sunset and sunrise.

ART. 3. All steam vessels when under way shall carry—

(*a*) At the foremast-head a bright white light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship, viz.: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side, a red light so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*a*) The said green and red lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ART. 4. Steamships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright white mast-head lights vertically, in addition to their side-lights, so as to distinguish them from other steamships. Each of these mast-head lights shall be of the same construction and character as the masthead lights which other steamships are required to carry.

ART. 5. Sailing-ships under way or being towed, shall carry the same lights as steamships under way, with the exception of the white masthead lights, which they shall never carry.

ART. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and be provided with suitable screens.

ART. 7. Ships, whether steamships or sailing ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

ART. 8. Sailing pilot vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all around the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes.

ART. 9. Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry side lights required for other vessels, but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side, and on the approach of or to other vessels such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side. Fishing vessels or open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light. Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

ART. 10. Whenever there is a fog, whether by day or night, the fog signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes, viz:

(*a*) Steamships under way shall use a steam whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck.

(*b*) Sailing ships under way shall use a fog horn.

(*c*) Steamships and sailing ships when not under way shall use a bell.

ART. 11. If two sailing ships are meeting end on or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

ART. 12. When two sailing ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side, except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way. But if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

ART. 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

ART. 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard shall keep out of the way of the other.

ART. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such a direction as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ART. 16. Every steamship when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steamship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

ART. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel, shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

ART. 18. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

ART. 19. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstance which may exist in any particular case, rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

ART. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Approved April 29, 1864.

The Mails by the Steamship Germania.

The steamship *Germania* being obliged to leave her pier a little earlier than usual on Saturday next, in consequence of the tide, arrangements have been made with the Post-office Department to have the mail closed at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 10:30, the usual time.

THE REVENUE STEAMER KEWAUNEE.—Collector DENNISON received a dispatch from Washington yesterday, saying that the cruise of the new United States Revenue steamer KEWAUNEE has proved a complete success.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pennsylvania and City of Manchester at this Port, and the Arabia at Halifax.

Comments of the English Press on Peace Prospects.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN SCOTLAND.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Inman steamship *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here last evening.

The *Hibernian* reached Liverpool about midnight on the 30th ult.

The *City of London* arrived off Cape Clear at about 7 A. M. on the 31st ult,

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Pennsylvania*, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown the 31st of August, arrived here yesterday. Her news was chiefly anticipated by the *America*, which left Southampton on the same day.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Arabia*, STONE, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 3d inst., and Queenstown 4th, arrived at Halifax at 11:30 this evening. She has 77 passengers for Halifax, and 70 for Boston.

The *Sidon*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the forenoon of the 1st.

The *Persia* arrived at Queenstown at 8 P. M. of the 3d.

The *Arabia* experienced, up to the 11th, heavy gales from the northwest to southwest, with heavy seas. Since, the weather was moderate, with an occasional fog.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the doings of the *Tallahassee*, and says: "Though we must acknowledge the energy and skill of these Confederate Commanders, we can have no sympathy with the particular kind of warfare which they carry on. Looking upon it as a retaliation for the many excesses and cruelties of the Federals on land, we may excuse, but the whole system is barbarous, and it would be well if the war could be waged without such fearful doings. Nothing is more likely to weaken the Peace party at the North than the story of these captures, which must irritate Northern people everywhere it is told, and make enemies of a large number who have no sympathy with LINCOLN and his party."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* continues to write from Niagara Falls as to the Democratic wire pulling at that place in regard to the Chicago Convention. He maintains that if the election is fairly conducted, the Chicago nominee will be the next President, on the platform of an armistice and convention of States. He asserts that the armistice suits all men and parties, except only contractors.

The half-yearly drawing for the sinking fund of the Confederate loan took place on the 1st. Nearly one-sixth part of the loan has already been redeemed, viz.: £340,000 sterling by cotton, and £138,000 by the sinking fund.

The *Globe*, of the 3d, has another editorial on the peace prospects of America, in which it says: "It can hardly be doubted that this very important period in the politics of the Union, though the tendency has been peaceward for a long time, recent events have increased the movement and made it, it would seem, almost general.

No one can say how far it will extend, or what effects it will produced, but the whole Northern people are, at least, discussing the propriety of some negotiation with the enemy while the Democrats are divided between peace and war, and no one can exactly predict the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. It may be that the party in power, nay LINCOLN himself, may endeavor to take the wind of their sails by accepting an armistice and convention.

THE MERSEY RAMS.

A preliminary trial of the *Scorpion*, one of the notorious Mersey rams, had taken place at Liverpool. She averaged 12.57 knots per hour and answered her helm readily. The result was considered highly satisfactory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Queen VICTORIA, on the 30th ult., formally inaugurated the statue erected in memory of the late Prince Consort at Perth. She was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and conferred the honor of Knighthood upon the Mayor of Perth.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July show a continued increase in the value of British exports. The figures are about three-quarters of a million sterling over July, 1863. The increase on the past seven months amounts to £16,778,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, accompanied by Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, had left Paris for an extended visit to the Camp at Chalons.

The protracted trial of JAQUES LATOUR and AUDONY for the murder of M. DE BUGAD DE LASSALLE and his three servants at the Castle of Baillard, had resulted in LATOUR being sentenced to death, and AUDONY to hard labor for life.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 1,250,000 francs.

A decree has been signed appointing Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, to be Governor of Algeria.

Another decree provides for the reorganization of an administrative staff for Algeria.

Prince MURAT and family had embarked for a tour in the East.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the evening of the 1st, says: "The report of the Emperor's indisposition is not devoid of foundation. His Majesty was cupped before he left for Chalons. Letters from camp say he followed the manœuvres of the sham fight in his carriage, mounting his horse only toward the close of the proceedings."

Bourse flat and lower.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The *News Preussische Kreuz Zeitung* says:

"There can be no question of a withdrawal of the forces, even from Jutland, before the definite conclusion of peace."

ITALY—RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN ENVOY.

A Turin telegram, of the 30th Auguet, says:

"The envoy sent to the Italian Court by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, was received by the King to-day. He expressed a hope that he might strengthen the understanding existing between two peoples of the same race, whose Government was based on the national will, the basis of every free country. The King in reply expressed his satisfaction at receiving the minister of the new monarch, whom he had long esteemed. His Majesty further said he was confident that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would secure the happiness of his subjects by following liberal principles, and had no doubt that Italian subjects would find security and protection under the new reign. The King concluded by uttering the best wishes in favor of a sovereign whose personal qualities stood as high as his great mission.

The *Stampa* of this evening formally contradicts the rumor circulated by some journals, respecting the probability of the approaching emission of a new loan."

SWITZERLAND.

The excitement continues at Geneva, and the Federal Council has sent a third battalion of troops to the scene. Arrests continue to be made; among them that of M. FONTANEL, late State Councellor.

AUSTRIA.

The Oesterreiche *Zeitung* announces that Austria intends forming ten new infantry regiments immediately after the conclusion of peace.

ROME.

It is asserted that active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin relative to the evacuation of Rome.

SYRIA, &c.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Syria. Armed bands occupy the interior. Alexandretta and interior accounts of the insurrection continue threatening.

THE BRAZILS.

The English mail steamer had reached Lisbon, whence the following is telegraphed:

RIO, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

COFFEE—6,500@6,600 reis for good firsts. Shipments, 81,283 bags. Exchange, 27½@¾. At Bahia, Exchange was at 27¼@¾. Cotton, 27,500@28,800 reis. Sugar, 2,700@2,750.

At Pernambuco, sugar was at 5,200 for Whites and 3,000 for Browns. Cotton, 29,700. Exchange, 27½@¾.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, July 27.

Exchange on London, 50. Dry American hides, 36@39; wet salted, 28½. Tallow, 14½. Wool firm, Flour, 6@7.

MONTEVIDEO, Friday, July 29.

Exchange, 51½. Wet salted hides, 6 40@2 70—nominal; dry American, 4 60.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, A. M.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 39,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market has advanced ⅛d. for American, but is easier for other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are Middling Orleans, 31d.; Middling Mobiles, 30½d.; Middling Uplands, 30d. The stock in port is estimated at 251,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is irregular and prices are still declining.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, and prices declining.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat flat and quotations barely maintained; Red Western 7s. 8d.@8s. 6d.; Red Southern 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Western 8s. 6d.@9s. 3d. Corn dull and 6d. lower on the week; Mixed 29s. 6d.

PROVISIONS are heavy, except Lard, which is buoyant. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and GORDON BRUCE & Co. report: Beef very dull and 2s. 6d. lower. Pork easier and dull. Bacon firmer, and 6d. higher. Lard active, and 1s. 3d. higher on the week; sales at 44s.@45s. 6d. Butter firm. Tallow active, opening at an advance of 6d., and closing with a downward tendency.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice flat. Ashes steady at 29s. 3d. for Pots and 33s. 6d. for Pearls. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes steady at £11@£11 7s. 6d. Sperm Oil nominal. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 37s. 6d.@38s. Resin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales at 67s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continue to droop. Consols lower than for several years. Discount Market unchanged. Bank returns show such a falling off in reserve that it is said that the question is not as to the probability of a reduction in discount, but whether an advance to 1s. may not be necessary.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report PETROLEUM steady, and in better demand; Refined, 2s. 1d.@2s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and easier. RICE firm. TALLOW advanced at the opening, but closed flat at 42s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining; sales at 67s.@66s. PETROLEUM quiet, at £18@£18 1os. for Crude, and 2s. 1d. for Refined. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady. LINSEED easier. LINSEED OIL flat at 35s. 9d. SPERM OIL quiet at £64.

GROVES & TODD report PROVISIONS quiet and steady. LARD firmer. RESIN inactive.

BARING'S circular reports United States Five-twenties in good demand at 90¾@89¾; Erie shares, 41½; Illinois Centrals, 49.

Consols closed on Friday at 89¼@89¾ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £148,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 3—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to day 2,000 bales, including 500 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady and unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer.

LINSEED CAKES tend upward; sales at £11 10s.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 3—P. M.

Consols for Money closed at 88@88¼.

Illinois Central Shares 47@48 discount; Erie Shares 40@42.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 2.

COTTON—Sales of the week 5,500 bales. The market closed inactive and irregular, but generally weak. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 370 francs; do. bas, 365 francs. Stock in port, 62,600 bales.

VERY LATEST PER ARABIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday. Rentes 66f. 70c.

The news to-day is unimportant.

The *Globe*, reviewing the *Persia's* news, considers the prospects of peace or an armistice very remote at present.

The steamer *Atlanta*, from London for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 3d of September with her steering gear deranged. She bore up from 140 miles west of Cape Clear.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer *London*, from New-York, passed Queenstown last night.

The *Daily News* to-day has an editorial on American peace rumors, and contends that the North cannot submit to terms on which JEFF. DAVIS is prepared to treat for peace, and argues that unless Southern terms are lowered there can be nothing but war.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Democratic State Convention met at Tweddle Hall at noon to-day.

The stage of the hall was gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and a splendid McClellan and Pendleton banner.

All the delegations from the various counties in the State are full, and there is a large attendance of outsiders.

Hon. PETER CAGGER, on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the convention to order, and on his motion, Hon. MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN was appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr. ISA SHAFER, of Albany, and Mr. CULVER, of Kings County, were designated to conduct Mr. CHAMPLIN to the chair.

When the applause with which Mr. CHAMPLIN was greeted on taking the chair, had subsided, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am grateful for the honor done me in selecting me to preside over your temporary deliberations. You meet under circumstances of great responsibility. As the representatives of the conservative citizens of the largest State in the Union, your action will have a commanding influence upon the destiny of our country. You are the first delegation of electors convened in this State to indorse the action and coöperate in the purposes of the recent National Convention held at Chicago. You have come together imbued with the patriotic principles which animated that body. You do not meet as partisans to promote a mere party success, but to earnestly consider what you can do to save our country. You will reflect its wisdom, its patriotism, and its spirit of concord, and will cordially respond to its action, so harmonious in character and auspicious in results, by which it pledged its efforts for the earliest attainable peace consistent with the complete integrity of the Union and the national honor, and by which it gave to us as a standard-bearer that great and gallant leader, Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, the record of whose past life is a certain guarantee that he is fitted to discharge the sacred trust about to be reposed in his hands by the American people. There is a deep conviction pervading the hearts of the people that the Administration in power is incapable of restoring the Union, or saving the country. A great and confiding people have poured out their blood like water, and given their treasure without stint—our gallant armies have carried our flag to victory upon a hundred battle-fields, upon the land and upon the sea—yet for the want of wisdom and ability to turn these achievements to the pacification of the country, they are lost. By its fanaticism, its folly and its destructive policy, it has become a perpetual barrier to the attainment of peace and the restoration of the Union. It has imposed conditions making the latter impossible, and we can only have peace on the basis of the Union. We must coöperate, then, with the great Conservative party of the nation to sweep away the barrier and throw the doors wide open for the States of the South to return to their allegiance to the Union with all their rights under the Constitution, as the first step toward peace and concord. The people have not only submitted to the bloody and onerous exactions of the war, but have patiently borne an infringement on constitutional rights in the loyal States, which, at any other time, would have been intolerable. We have seen the freedom of the press closed down, the act of liberty suspended, and the sanctity of home invaded—but we have looked hopefully to the securing of the Presidential election through the peaceful but powerful agency of the ballot box to change all this. We know that if a free and unobstructed ballot be left to us, that through that right so inestimable to freemen and formidable to tyrants only—we can bid the silenced press to speak again—we can unbar the dungeon doors, and bid the captive immured as the victim of political persecution to go free, and that we can throw around the most humble fireside in our land the ægis of constitutional law and constitutional liberty. But if the avenues to a free ballot are blocked up with bayonets, then indeed all our dearest rights as freemen are lost. This then is the palladium of our liberties, and must be defended at all hazards. Believing, gentlemen, you will do your share wisely and well in the great work of redeeming and regenerating our country and gathering, together its bleeding and broken fragments under a restored Union and reëstablished Constitution, I again thank you and await your further pleasure.

Mr. CHAMPLIN was frequently greeted with applause during the delivery of his speech, and sat down amid loud and enthusiastic cheers.

E. O. PERRIN and JAMES F. PIERCE were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called, the contestants from New-York being omitted.

BERNARD HUGHES announced that he contested the seat of the Second District of Kings.

On motion of Mr. ABBOTT, of Livingston, the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of one from each Judicial District, except the First, on contested seats.

The committee was made up as follows:

Messrs. Abbott, of Livingston; Gardner, of Suffolk; Babcock, of Albany; Dodge, of St. Lawrence; Williams, of Oneida; Beebe, of Tioga, and Sickles, of Orleans.

On motion the Chair appointed the following committee on Permanent Organization:

Messrs. Southworth, of Oneida, Southerland of Westchester; Laflin, of Ulster; Morrell, of Montgomery; Spencer, of Tompkins; Canfield, of Steuben, Farnell, of Niagara.

On motion the rules of the last assembly were adopted for the government of the convention.

THOMAS M. RILEY, of Brooklyn, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Pending a motion to adjourn, FERNANDO WOOD entered the hall, and some of the New-Yorkers commenced crying "Wood, Wood," while others hissed and hooted. There was considerable confusion for a few minutes, during which a motion to take a recess was put and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4½ P. M., and after waiting about an hour, it was announced that the Committees on Contested Seats and Permanent Organization were not yet ready to report.

It was then moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow, which motion prevailed.

Democratic Ratification at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Democrats are holding a ratification meeting to-night in and around Capitol Park. Three or four stands have been erected. At the principal one Gen. PETER GANSEVOORT presided, and Judge PARK, A. OAKEY HALL, and MOSES M. STRONG, of Wisconsin, spoke.

JOHN VAN BUREN was announced to speak, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which, after alluding to the course pursued by him in giving to the head of the Government a cordial and unreserved support, he says: "There are two men who obviously can never make a peace that will receive the sanction of the American people. They are ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS; and unless we are prepared for an eternal war, and the slaughter, debt, taxation and suspension of constitutional liberty that attend it, ABRAHAM LINCOLN must be made to retire on the 4th of March next, and a President must be chosen in his stead who will consent to peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. Such a man is Gen. MCCLELLAN, and I cannot allow myself to doubt that the loyal people of the United States will call him to the discharge of this as well as the other grave duties that belong to the Chief Magistracy. The overthrow of DAVIS and his rebel associates at Richmond will soon follow, and peace once more smile on our distracted country."

The meeting is very large—perhaps the largest political gathering ever witnessed in Albany—the delegates and attendants upon the convention helping considerably to swell the numbers.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At the Union Congressional Convention held at Salem, Washington County, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Member of Congress for the Fifteenth District.

Campaign Celebration at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Union celebration here this evening called together the largest number of people seen here for some years at any one time. The procession, composed of delegations from the various wards of the city and from the towns and cities near here, was very large, and paraded through the principal streets to the music of bands and the cheers of the crowd, and amid the firing of cannon, rockets' Roman candles, &c. A number of buildings were illuminated and decorated with flags.

After the procession meetings were held at St. James' Hall the Opera House and the American Hall, which were all crowded, so that extempore meetings had to be organized in the street. A number of distinguished speakers addressed these meetings, among whom were Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, GENDS, of Tennessee, and others. The day has been quite stormy, and the weather has somewhat interfered with the arrangements.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Republican State Convention assembles here to-morrow. Many of the delegates have assembled here to-night, and there has been a grand LINCOLN and JOHNSON ratification meeting this evening, at Mechanics' Hall. Speeches were made by Hon. WHITNEY GAISWOLD, J. Q. A. GRIFFITH, Esq., Hon. C. R. TRAIN and Col. GUMBREY, of the Ninth Massachusetts, and others.

Gov. ANDREW will be unanimously renominated tomorrow for reëlection. Hon. A. H. BULLOCK and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT are prominently named for electors.

From New-Orleans—Arrival of the Creole.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-Orleans Sept. 7, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. Her news is of the same tenor as that reported elsewhere via Cairo. The new Free State Constitution has been adopted by an immense majority. Concerning the loss of the steamer *Gillum* we have the following dispatch:

SOUTHWEST PASS, Tuesday, Sept. 6—12 M.

From HENRY CHURCHILL, commanding United States steamer *Circassian*, I learn that on the 1st instant the mail steamer *Gillum*, which left this port on the 18th ult., when about 120 miles southeast of Sabine Pass, foundered and went down. Being loaded with lumber, a raft was made of that and her upper deck, which had parted from her hull before she went down, upon which the persons on board succeeded in getting. There were also eight persons of the Captain got off in a small boat. They were rescued from their perilous situation by Capt. JONES, commanding the *Pocahontas*, and placed on board the steamer *Circassian*. They number thirty-eight persons in all, and are now on their way to New-Orleans. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Capt. MOTT was saved, and is on board the *Gertrude*.

The Congressmen elected on the 6th are: First, District, Dr. BONZANO; Second, Col. FIELD; Third, Hon. WILLIAM D. MANN; Fourth, Hon. THOMAS M. WELLS; Fifth, Hon. Mr. TAGLIABERRO.

A SINGULAR LETTER FROM MAYOR GUNTHER.

He is Opposed to the "Importation" of Foreigners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

John Williams, Esq., General Agent of American Emigrant Company:

SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst., requesting my sympathy and support for your Association, together with a circular, articles of agreement, and a copy of the recent act of Congress "to encourage emigration," was duly received.

Immigration, under ordinary circumstances, is a source of wealth and prosperity to a people, and its encouragement a duty. The act of Congress, under which your Association has been organized, however, is, in my judgment, for another purpose; its title is a misnomer, and it should have been called a bait under fraudulent pretences to enlist foreigners.

It may be doubted whether Congress, under the power "to regulate commerce," can establish a relationship between debtors and creditors, growing out of a contract for passage money, that is evidently at variance with the domestic policy of the States.

The covert object of this measure is, primarily, to gain material for the army; the language of the third section shows the design; for daily experience teaches us how easily, under the pressure of wants or the influence of fraud, emigrants can be forced into the ranks.

I maintain the inhumanity and immorality of bringing emigrants to a land engaged in war, and especially a civil war, to be involved in its horrors, when they have no real interest in the issues of the strife.

The condition of the laborer here is not one promising a fair remuneration under our inflated paper currency. One-half his wages is absorbed by taxation, and the balance at the present rates is about 40 cents in real value to each dollar of nominal payment.

At a time when nearly 50,000 operatives in this City alone are contending against the oppression of capital, and the wages paid are inadequate for their support, is it just to them or to the European laborers to bring the latter into a conflict for existence with the former, for the benefit of employers, through the agency of societies, called into being by this act of Congress?

The articles of apprenticeship of these "redemptioners" create a species of servitude, resembling that of Mexican "peonage," of which white men, the equals of any on earth, are to be the subjects. A lien is given on the "redemptioner's" wages, land and property until the debt is liquidated; meanwhile, his condition is menial, dependent and degraded.

He is to be paid in "lawful money of the United States." What is this lawful money?

If there was nothing else in these articles, the last clause in which "liquidated damages" over and above the amount due for advances are secured, shows the partial nature of the contract. This is, however, not authorized by the act of Congress, yet the courts would, perhaps, acknowledge it as legally binding though harsh and extortionate. "Liquidated damages" are regarded as a mark of oppression, while no relief can be given to those who submit themselves to such "leonine" compacts.

The true principle for the encouragement of immigration is to leave it to the operation of natural laws, and municipal regulations should place the new comers on a basis of perfect equality. As merchandise comes to the best market, so men flock to the land where food is cheap and abundant, rights are respected, and liberty and peace flourish. Freemen and intelligent men desiring freedom are able to judge for themselves where they will be best off, and the designs of societies "to import men" should be watched with jealous care.

These "importations" are to be either food for powder, or to paralyze the laboring population, so as to prevent "strikes" caused by an inflated currency, to neither of which I can give my support.

I am, very respectfully,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

THE LAW—NO MILITARY SERVICE TO BE ENFORCED UPON ALIENS.

The law of Congress under which the American Emigrant Company is acting, was adopted July 4, 1864, and is entitled "An act to Encourage Immigration." It provides that a Commissioner of Emigration may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed by the President—the commissioner to be subject to the Department of State. This officer is directed to make regulations under the law for immigration.

The law provides that contracts made with emigrants, by which they shall pledge their wages, for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of emigration, shall be valid in law. The object is to permit the emigration of persons who have not the means of defraying the expense; and to make the payment of the passage-money binding in this country.

The third section of the law to which the Mayor refers, prohibits the enforcement of militia service upon aliens. It is as follows:

"SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That no emigrant to the United States, who shall arrive after the passage of this act, shall be compulsorily enrolled for militia service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce, under oath, his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

The regulation adopted by the Government Commissioner to prevent frauds on emigrants by recruiting agents is explicit and peremptory, and has the force of law. It is as follows:

"You will cause notice to be given to immigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless they shall voluntarily renounce under oath their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States. And you will cause to be arrested all persons who by fraud shall attempt to compel the involuntary service of immigrants in the army and navy of the United States."

This regulation, with others, designed for the protection of passengers, has been printed in the form of a handbill to be posted conspicuously on all passenger ships for general information; and the rules require that every ship coming into port shall be rigidly inspected and the law enforced.

The regulations further make it the duty of the Superintendent of Immigration here, Mr. JOHN P. CESARINO, to facilitate the departure of emigrants into the country, by making contracts with the different railroad companies. The most favorable propositions of public carriers must be obtained; and every case of fraud or extortion is to be punished to the full extent of the law.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which public speakers, military officers and singers are liable, relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture. WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS," WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS," Is the only Truss in the WORLD that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—No pressure on the BACK or cord This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets free for a stamp.

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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Unrivalled Felt and Moleskin Hats, At Wholesale and Retail, FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Window Shades Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No 714 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Cheatnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition

Dr. Lightbill has Returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 31 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Hill Inimitable Hair-cutter, Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Brownlee's One Disease (External) Remedy for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Paralytic Limbs. For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters now retail at 25 cents and 30 cents each; $20 and $24 per gross wholesale.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

To Those who Vainly Try to Simulate his NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, Phalon offers as a motto the echo of his own name—FAIL-ON!

The Cereus Grandiflora is the Fairest flower that blossoms under the moon, and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS (its sweet essence) is the finest perfume under the sun.

Why is the Aroma of Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS, on a lady's handkerchief, like bread cast upon the waters? Because it is found after many days.

Why is the Voluptuous Scent of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like the face of an old friend? Because you can easily distinguish it from every other.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—MILLER.—At Trinity Church, East New-York, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Charles Cleveland, MORLAND CONKLIN, of this City, and JULIA A., daughter of Horace A. Miller, Esq.

LEAVITT—HOW.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. E. Seymour, Rev. WM. S. LEAVITT, of Hudson, and Miss THEODOSIA HOW, of this City.

OVERTON—UNGER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, at Christ's Church, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, CHARLES B. OVERTON and CAROLINE A., only daughter of the late Ferdinand C. Unger, Esq., all of this City.

PLANT—LAMBERT—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, L. W. PLANT and LIZZIE M., daughter of Hon. Edward A. Lambert, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEERS.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 10, at Bethel, Conn., DELIA BEERS, wife of Samuel Beers, of this City, aged 45 years, 5 months and 3 days.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

BEARCH.—at Keyport, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, of dysentery, HANNIE MERROLL, daughter of William and Hannie M. Branch, aged 3 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of N. F. A. Shonnard, Esq., No. 111 Keap-st., between Bedford and Lee ave., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

BLIZARD.—At Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 12, JOHN BLIZARD, aged 40 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, 14th.

BAKER.—At Fort Reno, near Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 5, of typhoid fever, Dr. L. F. BAKER, Assistant Surgeon Sixth New-York Artillery, aged 30 years.

BENJAMIN.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at his residence, No. 75 West 45th-st., PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Resurrection, 55th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

COWEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, of dysentery, MISS ELLEN COWEN, relict of the late John Cowen, deceased in the Union Army.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of Mrs. Peterson, No. 214 West 48th-st.

CRANE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, AMANDA H., widow of Benjamin F. Crane, and daughter of the late Wm. Chardavoyne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 151 East 16th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN CARPENTER, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, without further invitation.

GOODSELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH ELDREDGE, wife of Charles W. Goodhue, and daughter of the late N. T. Eldredge, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 35 East 22th-st., on Friday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HARING.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, RICHARD HARING, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Tappantown, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KEESE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, EDITH, only child of John and Abbie Keese, and grand-daughter of the late John Keese, Esq., aged 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 121 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LAMBERSON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, SYBIL A. LAMBERSON, aged 67 years, widow of the late Cornelius Lamberson.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 129th-st., Harlem, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at Jamaica, L. I.

LEEDS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 12, EMILY FRANCES, only daughter of John R. and Julia Leeds, aged 22 years.

Funeral from her late residence, at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 15.

LARSON.—At his residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, JOHN W. LARSON, aged 49 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to accompany his remains to Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hudson River depot at 30th-st., to meet the 10 o'clock train, on Friday, Sept. 16, without further invitation.

PATON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, DAVID F. PATON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church in Woodbridge, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ROACH.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, WILLIAM B., only child of John B. and Carrie Roach, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John Roach, No. 305 East Broadway, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—At Malone, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 10, CAROLINE R., wife of Rev. C. F. Robertson, in the 27th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, after a short but painful illness, GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 West 45th st.

VAN NEST.—On last evening, ABRAHAM VAN NEST, in the 88th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at his late residence, near Jericho, L. I., THOMAS WILLIS, in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his house, on Seventh day, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The train leaves James-slip Ferry, New-York, at 8 A. M., and Hunter's Point at 8½ A. M., stopping at Hicksville Station, where carriages will await the arrival of the train.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,
DR. A. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

A first-class establishment.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 43 and 45 East 26th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 6, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John J. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. B. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Conillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	O. N. Talbot,
A. W. Caufield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouttillier,	H. O. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The Institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the Institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

WEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, to be the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 60 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 19, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 765 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 26 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 45th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. FEIST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUPPS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular sat Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Sexes, No. 628.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 219 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 32 East 15th-st. will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 55 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt's Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BENNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Ira Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL,
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. JANDREU.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 58th and 59th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Misc. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR (SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 344 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstelner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (154 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

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THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, reopens Sept. 12. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, preparatory course for West Point and Naval School. Circulars at No. 71 Cedar-st. and Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 38th sts.
Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 626 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home school for English and French for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway

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THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 (third-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 181 West 34th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 9th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 76 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. St. CUE, as above.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST [illegible] MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES.
OOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss H. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ambel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 16th-st.,
One door west of Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 15th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway. H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessely.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. FERRIS and Miss C. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 34th-st., on the 20th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Bitz, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER HANDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 18 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass., Hon. F. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKaye, No. 72 East 10th-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for free use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application-Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $100. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. B. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 548 West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSELL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 181 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY Sept. 12.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, at a short distance from the City, a resident French governess. Salary moderate. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 33th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-SON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 34th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 14 West 21st-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 418 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 9th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

P. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,261 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French school for Young Ladies and Children, No 226 West 20th-st., is now open.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

FRENCH LITERATURE, RHETORIC, history, grammar and conversation, taught by Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, from the University of France, Academy of Paris, No. 81 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTRESS OF music, French, Latin and English, desires a situation; salary less an object than a pleasant home; references given. Address PIANIST, Hoboken, N. J.

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, BOOK-keeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.; separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED, would like to enter a private school in this City as teacher of penmanship and the English branches. Address Miss K., Station D.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE OF a German university, and formerly Professor of languages in Kenyon College, Ohio, offers his services to institutes and private parties, as a teacher in German, French, Latin and Greek, also in mathematics. Most unexceptionable City references given. Address WM. GRAUERT, Box No. 476 Post-office, or Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY TEACHER DESIRES BOARD in a school or family. French preferred, where instruction in English, music or oil-painting will be taken in compensation; the highest references given and required. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 67 West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, THOroughly qualified to teach the French and German languages grammatically and conversationally, a situation as teacher of these languages in a school or family. Address A. A., care H. Will, No. 123 Grand-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 10th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF University education, with four years' experience in teaching, desires a few engagements. Specialties—Classics, history, literature. Best of references. Address J. K. R., station D.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOR MANY years in her own house, desires a situation in a family to teach English and French. Salary no object. Address MUSIC TEACHER, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF the class of 1861, a situation as classical teacher; the best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 5 Elizabethport, N. J.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPErienced in teaching the English branches, French and Latin, gives lessons at schools or in families; first-class testimonials. Address Miss A., Station D.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 1325 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A position as visiting governess, or to teach the higher English branches, French and drawing in a school. Address, for one week, A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Medicines sent to all parts of the world. Time and at less expense than any other can be with, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Gleet cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by new treatment. Persons at a distance calling or receiving proper treatment elsewhere, may rest a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Utah, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cur

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,364 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
LUCERNE	(Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuable unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
NORTH leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$133 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Sell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Sell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
DAY STAR	Spalding	Saturday, Nov. 12.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,178, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS

The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direction WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at greatly low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $74, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAUGA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$60
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACOMB ALLEN & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-green.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—31, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
OCEAN QUEEN,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
FRIDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the OCEAN QUEEN, and will sail Oct. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DERW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COSMOPOLITA," Capt. LE CHEMINANT, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Manahawkon.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 6 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
5 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GAGE,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern route to Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harndsen's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:30, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmoras. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAPPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn,
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and has had unparalleled success in its use. No pain guaranteed. Here are headquarters. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

THIRD DAY.—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $200, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $200, all ages, 1¼ mile.

On this, the last day of the meeting, there will be four races. There will be four certain starters for "The Sequel Stakes." The three mile heat race is full of interest. The Consolation Premium has four entries, and will produce a most exciting race; and a fourth race will be given by the Association, in order to render the last day of the meeting as brilliant as its predecessors.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. S. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-six miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 55 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. O. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 28, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont-green serpentine.
8 column shafts dilton.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales Rooms, No. 52 William-street. The list will embrace a variety of first-class Stocks and Bonds, including Broadway, Relief, Niagara, Resolute, People's, Sixty-seven, Reform, Excelsior, Firemen's Fund, and Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.'s Stocks. Also, Bank of Commerce, Ninth National, Phenix and Lake Ontario Bank Stocks, Erie Railway, East Broadway, 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Pelt and Railroad Co.'s Stocks; Williamsburgh Gaslight, Philadelphia Steam Propeller Co. and United States Telegraph Stock; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad, and Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, &c.

Regular Stock sales MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell in front of salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 12 o'clock, bay horse *Pet*, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and guaranteed in every respect. As a family horse, cannot be surpassed: a splendid saddle beast; together with wagons, buggies, Germantowns, Rockaways, single and double harness, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Schall, Esq., Oakland Cottage, Grymes Hill, Stapleton, Staten Island, all the handsome furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately carved walnut parlor suits, imported from Italy, arm and reception chairs in plush, richly embroidered couches and divans, elegant walnut and mahogany centre and side tables, marble tops, fine library suite, in morocco, library bookcases, French plate mirrors, fine walnut and mahogany extension tables, buffet, dining chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, China toilet, crockery, enameled bedroom suites, spring beds, straw and hair mattresses, reps and lace curtains, China and glass ware, and velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c. Also patent mangle and washing machine, &c. At 4 o'clock P. M. a pair of fine carriage horses, blooded bay, about 15¾ hands high, 7 and 9 years old, 1 bay horse, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; also a very superior lady's saddle horse, bright bay, 8 years old and quite fast.

Victoria carriage, built by John R. Lawrence, Paterson, built by Brewster & Co.; shifting top buggy; also double and single harness, ladies and gentlemen's saddles, blankets, sheets, whips, &c.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Conveyances to attend this sale may be had at the Quarantine Landing.

D. D. CARLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO PURCHASERS OF really first-class costly Furniture, rich French Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Superbly carved rosewood
Pianoforte, Silver Plate, &c.
THIS DAY (THURSDAY) SEPT. 15,
at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

The sale comprises one of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich colored brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds in fine hair-cloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak armchairs, silver ware, rich China, ivory and silver carving forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

Cartman in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., New-York.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages, or harness, intended for WEDNESDAY'S sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M., on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M., on Thursday.

Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDAN & Co., Proprietors.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, rosewood, walnut and oak bookcases, pier glasses, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, tables, sofas, chairs, glassware, china, carpets, oilcloths, cabinet sewing machine, (Ladd & Webster.)

ALSO, AT 12 M.,
one handsome mahogany marble-bed billiard table, full size; one do., do., do., &.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, PULLIES, SHAFTING, &c., on FRIDAY, 16th Sept., at 10½ o'clock, No. 117 Liberty-st., near Greenwich-st. For particulars, see *Herald* and catalogues.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—No. 59 Wall-st.

SELLS THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10½ o'clock, contents of establishment of late E. R. Webb, No. 18 Dutch, corner Fulton-st; particulars see *Herald*; catalogues ready. By order J. H. Simonds, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,000, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.

N. M. THOMPSON.

PERSONAL.

ALL SERENE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 688 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.)
EVERY EVENING during the week.
HELLER
IN A
HUGE SUCCESS.
THE
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
GOBLIN DRUM,
REAL WOOD MINSTRELS,
AND THE
NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
ON
"SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE."
FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge, for three days beforehand.

A CARD.
MR. WALLACK
begs to state, in order to meet the general desire of the public for
CHANGE AND VARIETY
in the performances at his Theatre, that in addition to the NUMEROUS NEW PLAYS, COMEDIES, DRAMAS, &c., to be produced, some of the finest standard comedies, such as the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, THE RIVALS, ROAD TO RUIN, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, MONEY, CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, LONDON ASSURANCE, and the last season's most successful production, ROSEDALE, will be occasionally given.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 16 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BL

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Union Ratification in Brooklyn.

THE WAR MEN OF KINGS COUNTY.

Sterling Resolutions and Stirring Speeches.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Addresses by J. T. Williams, Esq., and Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

The Union-loving citizens of Kings County assembled in large numbers, last evening, in and around the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at the call of the General Committee, to ratify the National and State nominations. Not all the rain that fell could damp the ardor of the people, although interferring in some degree with arrangements outside, and causing a denser throng within the building.

At 8 o'clock, the meeting was organized by the nomination of Hon. J. B. STRANAHAN as Chairman, who, after the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, said:

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

MY FRIENDS: The organization of the meeting is now, I believe, complete, and your desire to enjoy the good things that are coming admonish me that you will readily forego a speech from the Chair, and I will only say that the Union Conventions, both National and State, and the nominations and the acceptation of those nominations, which are before you, present not one particle of that uncertain sound which so disturbs our Democratic and peace-loving citizens. [Applause.] We know what our principles are; we know the candidates that we intend to vote for. [Renewed applause.] We knew our duty, and with the help of God and those brave men now in the field—[Enthusiastic cheers]—and by virtue of our own votes, we will preserve the Union—we will preserve, pure and unconstaminated, the blessings our fathers left us. [Applause.] In one word—and it is my last word—we will, by our votes, reelect ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Tremendous cheering, prolonged and repeated.] I have had my say—all except finishing the sentence—which means simply this: That that man so near to your hearts shall be our next President of the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. BENEDICT then read the following resolutions, which were send with great enthusiasm, the reading being frequently interrupted by loud applause.

Resolved, That the Union party of Kings County heartily accepts the platform adopted by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, and by the State Convention at Syracuse, as expositions of principles worthy of the time and of the cause.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President of the United States—

Because we have found him throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just;

Because we know that he loves Liberty and hates Slavery;

Because his nomination declares to the rebels and to the world our determination that in this Government of the people bullets shall not overthrow ballots, but that hereafter, as in earlier days, officers lawfully elected shall be peaceably obeyed.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President—

Because we know that he also will be true to the end in this conflict of liberty with Slavery—of law and order with rebellion and treason; and

Because his nomination is a fit recognition of those noble men who have maintained their loyalty in the very furnace of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the State ticket nominated at Syracuse, and we believe the administration of REUBEN E. FENTON will remove from the Empire State that snirch which has been cast upon her patriotism by the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Resolved, That we accept the issue tendered us at Chicago, and we declare that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that there shall be NO cessation of hostilities until the rebellion is put down and the authority of the United States Government is acknowledged and obeyed throughout the national domain.

Resolved, That to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union we offer not mere "sympathy," but gratitude—not pity, but praise—not "care and protection," but reinforcements and the right to vote.

We congratulate them on the glorious progress of their work, and the prospect of its speedy and more glorious completion, and as our share of that work, we pledge ourselves not to suffer the reins of power to fall into the hands of the men who have shamelessly declared that all their achievements are a "failure."

The adoption of the resolutions was signified by a thundering "Aye." At the same instant a large banner, inscribed with the magic words "The Union," was raised above the platform, and greeted with a spontaneous outburst, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and the ladies, of whom there were several present, waving their handkerchiefs.

SPEECH OF S. T. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The Chairman introduced Mr. J. T. WILLIAMS, of Westchester County, who said it was a misfortune that in every Presidential election every man was compelled to choose between two candidates. It was so now. The next President would be GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN or ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The private opinions of the candidates were comparatively of little importance. The principles of the respective parties were everything. Those principles were embodied in the two platforms. The Chicago Convention put forth as strong a war platform as it was possible for them to do and reconcile both divisions of that party to it. All they say is that justice demanded that immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities. Justice to what? Not to the North. To the South, of course; for did not JEFFERSON DAVIS say that justice was on the side of the South? And for what purpose cease hostilities? With a view to an ultimate convention of all the States. What then? To establish the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?" That was their motto a little while ago. Not so now. But they now say they want peace on the basis of the Federal Union! What a convention! BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina and WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts. [Laughter.] Withdraw our armies and let the South alone! Just what JEFF. DAVIS wanted. What was MCCLELLAN'S merits? He kept an immense army in inactivity before a score of Quaker guns. [Apolause.] But it was not MCCLELLAN that was to be elevated into power, but the party. He hopes he has expressed the sentiments of those who nominated him. What did they care for the opinions of their candidate. They would handle MCCLELLAN as President just as they handle him now. It was rather embarrassing for a peace candidate that he should have written a letter saying he was in favor of "crushing out the population of the South." [Applause.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN had more experience and knowledge as to the way to manage this rebellion than any living man to-day. [Great applause.] He was governed not by party, but by a sense of the most devoted patriotism. [Applause.] In the Union platform you find a policy clearly enunciated. Both DAVIS and LINCOLN understand and have said that Slavery is not the issue of the war. DAVIS and the Chicagoites want a withdrawal of our armies so that the South may be let alone. The Union party are in favor of prosecuting the war and the putting down of the rebellion. That is precisely the issue; and you, fellow-citizens, are to decide next November whether the South is to conquer the North, or the North conquer the South. [Great applause.]

The TREMAINE BROTHERS entertained the audience with a patriotic song, the refrain of which was:

"With ABRAHAM the Great,
And Gen. GRANT, his mate,
They will bring us all our right—
In the morning."

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND, who had been loudly called for, was introduced and warmly received. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am delighted to have this opportunity of witnessing with my own eyes something of the "indifference and apathy" of the people of this country in the pending election. [Laughter and cheers.] We have been hearing from our friends "over the left" for some little time, that the Republicans—the friends of the Administration—were tired of the whole thing; they were so thoroughly discouraged that it would be impossible for them to get up the slightest enthusiasm about the Presidential contest in November next. Possibly it is so. If this, however, is an indication of the "apathy" which is to prevail, then I congratulate our Opponitionists on the prospect before them. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not at all surprised to find, instead of apathy, the utmost interest in the election—the most profound concern about its results; for we have such an issue presented to us, demanding an action as was never before presented to any people on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) Every country, as you know, makes or appoinment, or accession to power of the executive head. It has been the great trouble of all Governments, from the beginning of the world to the present day, to secure a safe, quiet, just transfer of the executive power from one man to another. A great many of the nations of the earth—the greatest, the oldest, the most powerful of them have come to the conclusion that the safest way of all after all—that which on the whole involved the least chance of public disturbance, and secure a fair prospect of ability and training for the place—is that which provides for it by hereditory succession. Our fathers, when they made the Constitution, thought they could do better; they would trust it to the intelligence, the virtue, the patriotism of the American people, to appoint their own President from time to time. (Cheers.) Well, fellow-citizens, in 1860, in the due course of our political history, the American people exercised the right of performing that high duty committed to them by the Constitution. They elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be President of the United States. [Loud applause.] They did it fairly. They did it after a full and complete canvass of all the issues involves. All the States of the Union, and all the people of all the States, as far as we can judge, took part in that contest, and voted for the men whom they respectively preferred. What was the result? By a constitutional majority—180 electors out of 252—ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President. For the first time in the history of this country—and I trust it will be the last—a portion of those who supported the defeated candidate, BRECKINRIDGE, raised the standard of revolt. And for four years they have been trying to fight it out on that line. (Laughter.) If their candidate had been elected we would have been required to acquiesce, but for four years they have been trying to prevent LINCOLN from being President of the United States, and they have prevented him from being President of the whole United States up to the present time. It is an attempt to overthrow the Constitution and Government. Therefore the issue is whether a majority of the American people can or shall elect their President or whether they shall submit to a minority. The decision of that question depends upon the result of the present contest. The convention at Baltimore decided to nominate a President again, and resolved that if they had to fight for his election they would fight for it. [Great applause.] They resolved that this rebellion should be crushed by force so long as it should continue, and that the supremacy of the Constitution should be maintained. They nominated precisely the man that the minority has been endeavoring to prevent being President after being duly elected. The other portion of the people who met at Chicago, after full deliberation, took their stand. But how did they meet the issue? They said nothing about the right of the majority to have their President, and of the minority to submit—nothing against the rebellion. That, certainly, was significant. It was no accident, the omission of so vital a point. This silence betrayed their sympathies with the rebellion. [Applause.] Many of them did not hesitate to manifest their belief that the rebels were in the right, but they did not dare to affirm it in so many words, because they wanted votes for the candidate of their party. They resolved that the war ought to be stopped. Why? Because of the failure to put down the rebellion in four years. If we had failed so far, so much the more reason for renewed efforts. But war on our part is not a failure. While that convention was sitting, Atlanta was being taken. [Loud applause and three cheers for the soldiers who took Atlanta.] Already we have conquered and secured three-quarters of the rebel territary. Our Generals tell us that their last man is conscripted, and they are making their last struggle. The real feeling of the men at Chicago is conveyed in the declaration of Gov. SEYMOUR in a public speech, that "successful coercion would be as revolutionary as successful secession." In other words, that to support the Government of the United States by force of arms is just as revolutionary as to overthrow it by force of arms. [Applause.] BUCHANAN also declared that there was no right of coercion, and acted upon it. Such was the attitude of the party that with such an outrage upon all decency of language, calls itself Democratic; and it has not changed ground. Nowhere has it admitted the right of coercion. They take ground against it because there are States in the South engaged in this rebellion. But does not the Constitution declare that it and the laws made in pursuance of its provisions shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitutions and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding? The men at Chicago speak of State rights, which is all very well when properly defined. But do we not all know that the rebellion is justified by pleading State rights? Such is the sense implied at Chicago, if they meant anything at all. They seek to place the sovereignty of the States over that of the Union. They declared themselves in favor of a Union, but it is of course such a Union as shall recognize the asserted right of secession, and the rightfulness of rebellion. Probably, JEFF. DAVIS himself, upon mature reflection, would consent to a Union under the Montgomery Constitution, if his Northern allies will agree to turn New-England out. [Laughter.] Some of the Southern brethren have intimated that they might possibly meet the Northern mudsills, hold their noses and listen to some such proposition. [Laughter.] I do not think the Chicago platform is capable of so many interpretations as have generally been attributed to it. It is as open a declaration as they dared to make of sympathy with the rebellion. We all know that a cessation of hostilities means the withdrawal of our armies and the raising of the blockade. This would give them an opportunity to renew the war. Its effect would be to give the rebels all they need. Our soldiers, being enlisted for the war, would be discharged. Theirs would not; they are held with an iron hand. After an armistice we would be in just the condition of unpreparedness that BUCHANAN held us. [Applause.] The speaker who preceded me said that the Chicago platform would not go down with the American people. I think it will, and take down every man who attempts to stand on it. [Laughter and applause.] Speaking of standing on it, reminds me of a conversation between two Democrats. One asked the other if he could stand on it. "Stand on it," said the other," "No, BLONDIN could not stand on it." [Laughter.] But it would seem that they have found a political Blondin who has made the attempt. [Laughter.] Stationing himself in front of it regarding it as an earthwork. [Great laughter.] At the end of nine days, (I wonder he did not take nine months. [Great laughter.] He thought the time had come when he might get on it. And so he tried, but I do not think anybody can tell whether he has succeeded. [Renewed laughter.] There is nothing in his letter of acceptance denying or asserting it. He says he is for Union, and for putting down the rebellion, and if our present adversaries do not come to terms he says they must be responible for the ulterior consequences. What that means I am not quite sure that Gen. MCCLELLAN himself knows. He says that they kept his public life in view in nominating him. His military life never would hurt anybody particularly, (laughter) and the only record of his civil life I know of is his letter to the resident from Harrison's landing, in which he undertook to lay down the mode in which he thought the war ought to be conducted, for the guidance of the Chief Magistrate. As regards his military success, there is hardly a General in the field that has not more to recommend him than Gen. MCCLELLAN. If the nominee at Chicago should be successful, the effect would be to encourage the rebels to prolong the contest until they can forcibly make terms. That would be the first result of the election of MCCLELLAN. The men who represented the rebels at Niagara were in conference with the men at Chicago, and the platform was made to conform to their wishes. Who does not know that if our opponents are successful in November, it will be followed by an attempt to secure recogeition of the Confederacy, and the final victory of the rebel arms? Now, are we prepared for that? Are we prepared for any such result of the four years' war through which we have gone? Are we prepared that the blood of our sons should be shed for such an ignoble result? [Cries of no.] Do we not not know that such an armistice would undo what has been done—would leave the rebels better off and we worse off than now? They talk of giving guarantees for the rights of the South. What right of theirs has been invaded? Not one solitary instance can be pointed out in which any State has suffered any invasion at the hands of the Government. Why, gentlemen, do you not know that this instance of secession, if allowed to succeed, will become a precedent for all time to come? Do you not know that the men most prominent at the Chicago Convention were themselves advocates of the secession of the Western States? Do you not know that a victory by them in November will lead to that result? The success of one secession leads to another, and who can tell into how many fragments this glorious Republic will be broken up? Let us crush secession itself, and then we will put an end to it. Let us re-establish the authority of the Constitution and make it known and felt everywhere that it is the supreme law of the landfio which all men in the States must bow. [Cheers.] What, inquired Mr. R., was there to lead to a surrender of our principles now? Nothing. Was there fear of failure? The heart accessible to fear was not an American heart—it had no business here—it belonged to other lands and under other skies; but if any man were base enough to seek such a ground retreat, he would seek in vain. Mr. R. revived the war, and the relative position now of the North and South. We could not expect that a war of such magnitude, and between such foes, should end on the spur of the moment. It was two years before we got the harness of war fairly on, and it was more than that before we put our hands upon the real Generals who were to win our victories. When we began we had very few very "Young Napoleons;" and that *soubriquet* did not adhere with much tenacity even to him to whom it was applied down to the present time. But now we had, in SHERMAN and in GRANT, an exhibition of military genius, fertility of resources, and tenacity of purpose unexampled in the history of any General. [Prolonged applause—the whole audience rising and cheering for GRANT.] The great characteristic of the Lieutenant-General was, that he ran sooner failed in one thing than he attempted another, and so continued until success crowned his efforts. We had put in nomination ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who had been for three years President of so much of the United States as our armies could hold for him to preside over; we are gaining on it step by step all the time, and before his present term out, he believed he would be President of the whole United States actually. He has been presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages, because, in the first place, he is the President against whom the rebels made their assault on the Constitution. They determined he should not be President of the United States, although a majority of the people said he should be. At Baltimore the convention accepted that issue fairly and squarely, and it was because they had done so that, while the rebels South were fighting to put him out, their sympathizers here were going to vote to put him out; but they would be just as unsuccessful as the Southern wing of their grand army had been. [Cheers.] He was nominated at Baltimore also because he was believed to be, on the whole, the best representative of the principles for which we are contending upon whom the votes of the American people could be concentrated, [loud cheers] and the more closely his record was scanned, the more carefully it was surveyed, the more just would that decision be found. [Renewed applause.] Mr. RAYMOND referred to and disposed of the objections made to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and concluded by saying that the more closely he had investigated his character and fitness, the more he concurred in the opinion expressed once a year since by the Secretary of State—that as surely as God had raised up Washington to carry us through the first revolution, just as surely had he raised up ABRAHAM LINCOLN to carry us through this second revolution. [Prolonged cheers.]

After Mr. RAYMOND had retired, the Chairman introduced Prof. RANKIN, a refugee from East Tennessee, who said that his mouth had been closed for three years, but he rejoiced to have the privilege of uniting with brethren of New-York to restore the Union. As a teacher, he had been at first exempt from military service; but at length, when old men were impressed, it became necessary for him to report, either to JEFF. DAVIS or ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He chose the latter—[cheers]—and at seventy days' hiding in the mountains he found protection and liberty at Nashville under the Stars and Stripes. Mr. RANKIN engaged the attention of the audience with his experience in Dixie until 11 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned, feeling more than ever devoted to their platform and candidates, and confident of the success of Union arms and principles.

The Turn-Fest—Continued Proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M. A resolution was carried, making it obligatory upon all Turners, not citizens of the United States, to at once take the necessary steps to secure the rights of citizenship.

It was also resolved to direct the New-York District League to select the Executive Committee of the General League from among its members, who have to choose the next place of meeting, and to take into consideration the establishment of a paper devoted to the interests of the society.

The name of "Amerikanischer Turner Bund" was adopted for the new society, which is to be sustained by a *per capita* tax of $1 per annum from each member of its branches.

After adopting a vote of thanks to the citizens of New-York and the Turnverein, for the hospitality to the guests, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE "COMMERS."

While the convention was in session, those Turners not entitled to seats assembled in the large hall, where a "commers" was arranged by the committee. This affair is nothing less than a social gathering of all Turners, and after the style of the German students—dressed in red skull-caps and in shirtsleeves, and seated around long tables, where lager is drank *ad infinitum* and tobacco smoked *ad nauseam*, while songs are sung and comic performances indulged in from an impromptu stage. The leading performance yesterday was a mock concert on every possible instrument out of tune, which gave much pleasure to both participants and spectators. The "commers" was continued until 3 o'clock P. M.

THE BALL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The City Assembly Rooms, where the grand ball came off, were splendidly decorated by Mr. KLEIN with the banners of the different Turn Societies and other flags loaned by his lady, Mme. FRANKISHA KLEIN, which with the brilliant gas-light falling upon them, had a very fine effect, heightened by the addition of garlands of oak-leaves. As might be expected, the Turners with their ladies were present in large numbers, together with many other persons from among the citizens of the Metropolis.

After dancing had been indulged in for some time, the names of the successful competitors at the prize exhibitions were announced, as follows:

For the best Turners—Giese, of Chicago, prize of honor; Scholl, of Boston; Peterson, of Williamsburgh; Froesler, of Albany; Fritze, of New-York; Krehbiel, of New-York; Milzacher, of Chicago; Fried, of New-York, and Buchler, of New-York.

For the best Fencers—Friederich and Rosenbaum, both of New-York.

For the best runner—Krehbiel, of New-York.

For the best high leap—Murrmann, of Williamsburgh.

For the widest jump—Krehbiel, of New-York.

For the best target practice—Ch. Hernitz, of New-York, and Jacob Hernitz, of New-York.

For the best boy Turners—Germann, of Williamsburgh, and Semmimidager, of New-York, (with six more boys.)

The fortunate victors were the objects of many and warm congratulations from their friends, while those who had been vanquished felt no jealousy at their more fortunate brethren. Dancing was resumed and kept up until a late hour, when everybody left for home, highly pleased with the arrangements and the committee under whose able management the affair had been conducted.

Billiards.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN KAVANAGH, OF NEW-YORK, AND TIEMAN, OF CINCINNATI.

This interesting trial of skill will commence at the Hippotheatron, Fourteenth-street, at 7.30 o'clock this evening. Both players are in most excellent health and practice, and it is anticipated that the winner's average will be greater than anything yet on record. Thus far there has been very little betting on this match; but the friends of KAVANAGH, who is decidedly the favorite, are unwilling to give odds, and as TIEMAN'S friends claim they should be allowed at least $100 to $80, it prevents investments. The public can rest assured that Mr. PHELAN has arranged to have this game conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner. The game is 1,500 points up, on a four-pocket Phelan & Collender table, with 2⅜ inches balls, for $1,000, the championship, and the possession of the golden cue. KAVANAGH has been champion since June, 1862, and the present encounter is the fourth he has been forced to contend in to maintain his supremacy.

The Paterson Fall Meeting.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Large as was the attendance on the opening day of the meeting, it faded into insignificance by the side of the immense gathering that was congregated on the Paterson Course yesterday—immense alike in numbers and respectability. If we were called upon to cite a model management and a model race-course, we should say: Paterson "bears off the belle." It is refreshing to have gentlemen at the head of affairs—gentlemen of wealth, intelligence and determined purpose; not men intent on gain money speculations, but men whose sole interest and purpose is the revival of racing to its most legitimate sense, and whose only aim, end and purpose is the encouragement of the breed of the thorough-bred horse, and whose greatest delight is good racing,—financial success being quite a secondary consideration.

The day was fine, one or two trifling showers of an April description alone interfering. The course—heavy on the previous day—had dried up, and, with the exception of two or three soft spots, was in excellent condition for racing purposes.

PATTERSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Five races took place, to-day, in presence of several thousand spectators. Everything was conducted with perfect order, and gave great satisfaction.

Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, three feet six inches high, *Zizzag* beat *Garibaldi* two lengths. Time, 4:15.

Second race, mile dash, *Captain Moore* beat *Ben Bruce* half a length; MORRIS' colt and *Knight of St. George* filly a good third and fourth. *Copeck* pulled up. Time, 1:40½.

Third race, trial stakes, $1,450 for two years olds, one and one-eighth mile dash.] WM. HUNTER'S *Saratoga* beat Mr. WATSON'S *Lexington Colt* three lengths. Time 2:11. *Baltimore* and *First Attempt* close up, *La Noire* pulled up.

Fourth race, three-mile dash. Mr. WATSON'S *Capt. Moore* easily beat Mr. ACKERMAN'S *Eagle*. Time 6:02½.

Selling race, one and a quarter mile dash. Col BUAN'S *Lurline* beat Mr. MORRIS' *Throgg's Neck* half a length. Time 2:20¼;

Base Ball.

EAGLE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. RESOLUTE, OF BROOKLYN.

A game between these two ball associations was played at Hoboken on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in favor of the Eagle nine, in a full game of nine innings, the score standing 34 to 23. Each club was well represented, but the New-Yorkers completely outplayed the Brooklynites. Score:

EAGLES.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Slote, 2d b	5	3	Rogers, p	1	4
Collins, c	4	4	Lockwood, c	4	2
Gough, 3d b	3	3	Allen, 3d b	2	4
Demarest, c. f	3	3	Bliss, 1st b	4	2
Salisbury, p	4	3	Weeden, 2d b	4	3
Willis, l. f	2	5	Creagh, c. f	2	2
Clark, 1st b	1	3	Wilson, l. f	2	3
Schaffer, s. c	3	5	Carhart, s. s	6	0
Doremus, r. f	6	3	Stearns, r. f	2	4
Total	27	34	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagle	1	4	1	2	3	5	3	4	5	—34
Resolute	2	0	0	1	4	4	5	3	4	—23

UMPIRE—Mr. Barns, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs Hoffman and Powers.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours and 35 minutes.

The interesting contest between the Heavy-Weights of New-York, vs. the Heavy-Weights of Brooklyn, will take place on the Union Ball-ground, Williamsburgh, on Friday afternoon next.

WORK ON WAR VESSELS.—It is said that about fifteen thousand men are constantly working on the machinery of the hundred or more new vessels—wooden and iron-clad—now constructing for the Navy Department. The intention is to prevent the delays so usual in consequence of the non-completion of machinery.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Atlanta to be Cleared of All White Inhabitants—An Armistice Between Sherman and Hood—Atlanta Admitted a Bitter Pill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items:

MACON, Sunday, Sept. 3.

The Yankees completely destroyed the railroad tween Jonesboro and East Point, in their retreat, burning every tie and breaking every rail. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro.

MACON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

A flag of truce was received by Gen. HOOD yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN, in which the latter stated that he had ordered Atlanta to be cleared of all white inhabitants; those taking the oath would be sent north of the Tennessee River, and those who did not would be sent South. An armistice of ten days was proposed by SHERMAN to carry out the order. Gen. HOOD accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Nothing of interest has transpired below to-day. Gen. HOOD telegraphs Gen. BRAGG that WHEELER destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville Railroad, and then worked down the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee Railroad, also several trains and much property. He claims that in every fight he has been successful.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the fall of Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow; but the thing is done, and down it must go, however unpalatable.

Revenue Stamps and Affidavits.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As a variety of opinions exist here among public functionaries and Provost-Marshals, on the following subject, I take the liberty to solicit your decision in the premises—(the Provost-Marshals demanding a five cent. stamp for *each affiant* named in a jurat of notary.) What, Sir, is your decision as to a jurat of a Notary Public, which embraces *two* or *more* oaths? Does said jurat actually require (as above stated,) a five cent. revenue stamp for *each* affiant, or does it only require a five cent. stamp *for all* embraced in the jurat?

Very respectfully your obedient servant.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th ult., that each jurat of an affidavit taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, *without regard to the number of affiants embraced* in that jurat.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.
To J. B. NONES, Esq., Notary Public, New-York.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *A. D. Vance*, captured, on the 10th inst., off Wilmington, has arrived at Norfolk. The steamer and cargo are valued at $400,000.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLY, arrived this afternoon from New-Orleans. She brings no news. Spoke yesterday off Hatteras U. S. steamer *Bienville*, bound to New-York.

The City Point boat had not arrived at 4 P. M.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Democratic State Convention to-day was fully attended and enthusiastic for MCCLELLAN. Charles F. Pond, Green Kendrick, Alfred R. Goodrich, Edwin Stearns, Asher P. Brow and James H. Hoyt, were nominated for electors.

The mass meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, was addressed by Matthew Hale Smith, Wm. W. Eaton, Thomas H. Bond, George W. Stevens, Alvin P. Hyde and others.

Reopening of the Overland Stage Route.

ATCHISON, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Overland Stage line is to be immediately reopened through to California. BEN. HOLLIDAYS, the proprietor of the stage line, leaves here next Monday, accompanied by WARREN LELAND, Esq., of New-York, Superintendent GEO. T. OTIS, and a large party of employes, to put the route in running order. Hostilities on the part of the Indians have entirely ceased along the whole line to Fulsom, California.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The steamer *Galatea*, from Bermuda 11th inst., with troops, arrived here to-day.

The fever was abating at Bermuda.

The blockade-runner steamer *Mary Celestia*, from Wilmington, N. C., via Bermuda, for Nassau, sunk off the south side of Bermuda on the 9th inst.

Union Demonstration at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The great Union demonstration here, to-day, ratifying the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, is largely attended. Full delegations from several towns and cities in this State and from Ohio are present. The day is quite stormy, which has somewhat interfered with the arrangements.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The British bark *Alonzo*, from Boston for Pictou, N. S., got ashore at 11 o'clock this morning on the Spit. The steamer *N. B. Starbuck* went to her assistance, but also got on shore, and both remain hard and fast on the rocks.

The Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Returns from 156 towns give CONY, for Governor, a majority of 11,918. If the Union vote in the remainder of the State is equal in proportion, CONY'S majority will reach 20,000.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The *Europa* sailed this forenoon, with 21 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax. She takes $2,500 in specie for Halifax, and none for Europe.

The Prize Steamer Elsie.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The prize steamer *Elsie*, from Wilmington, N. C., via New-York, has arrived at this port.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

Her Reported Arrival at Wilmington Confirmed—List of Her Captures.

From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 2.

The following is a list of the officers of the above vessel:

Commander—John Taylor Wood.
Lieutenants—Wm. H. Ward, ——— Benton, Jos. Gardner.
Engineers—Chief, John W. Tynan; Assistants, Charles H. Levy, Elias Y. Hall, James Foy Greene, J. J. Lyell, H. H. Roberts, R. M. Robb.
Acting Master—Alexander Curtis.
Assistant Paymaster—C. L. Jones.
Assistant Surgeon—W. L. Snepardson.
Lieutenant of Marines——— Crenshaw.
Boatswain———Cassiday.
Gunner———Stewart.
Master's Mate—Russell.

The following is a list of the vessels captured by the Tallahassee:

Schooner Sarah A. Boyce, Egg Harbor, scuttled Aug. 11, 1864.

Pilot-boat James Funk, No. 22, of New-York, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Brig Carrie Estelle, of New-York, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Bark Bay State, of Boston, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Brig A. Richards, of Boston, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Schooner Carrol, of East Machias, bonded for $10,000 Aug. 11, 1864.

Pilot-boat Wm. Bell, No. 24, of New-York, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Schooner Atlantic, from Addison to New-York, burnt Aug. 11, 1864.

Bark Sultote, of Calais, Me., bonded Aug. 12, 1864.

Schooner Spokesne, of Calais, Me., burnt Aug. 12, 1864.

Ship Adriatic, of New-York, with emigrants, burnt Aug. 12, 1864.

Brig Billow, of Salem, Mass., scuttled Aug. 12, 1864.

Schooner Robert E. Pecker, schooner and cargo bonded in $30,000 Aug. 12, 1864.

Bark Glavanon, of Thomaston, Me., scuttled Aug. 13, 1864.

Schooner Lamot Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., burnt Aug. 13, 1864.

Ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, Me., scuttled Aug. 14, 1864.

Schooner Mercy A. Howe, of Chatham, Mass., scuttled Aug. 15, 1864.

Schooner Howard, of New-York, scuttled Aug. 15, 1864.

Schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Me., scuttled Aug. 15, 1864.

Schooner Sarah B. Harris, of Dorchester, bonded Aug. 15, 1864.

Schooner Restless, of Booth Bay, Me., scuttled Aug. 15, 1864.

Schooner Rita Carolina, of Portland, Me., scuttled Aug. 15, 1864.

Bark P. C. Alexander, of Harpwell, Me., scuttled Aug. 16, 1864.

Schooner Leopold, of Boston, bonded Aug. 16, 1864.

Schooner Pearl, of Friendship, Me., burned Aug. 16, 1864.

Schooner Sarah Louisa, of Jones' Port, Me., burned Aug. 16, 1864.

Schooner Magnolia, of Friendship, Me., burned Aug. 16, 1864.

Schooner North America, of New-London, Conn., scuttled Aug. 17, 1864.

Brig Neva, bonded Aug. 17, for $17,500.

Schooner Josiah Acorn, burned Aug. 18, 1864.

Schooner Diadem, burned Aug. 18, 1864.

Schooner Sea Flower, burned Aug. 19, 1864.

Brig Roan, burned Aug. 20, 1864.

Thus far does our record extend. We might have published many things before in reference to the *Tallahassee*, and to other vessels, but have refrained from prudential considerations of a public character. We begin to think, however, that our reticense is perfectly useless, and can only result in subjecting us to the imputation of slowness. For instance, while we, at the port of Wilmington, were keeping the most perfect silence, for the reasons above stated, we clip the following from the Goldsboro *Journal* of the 29th:

THE TALLAHASSEE.

While the "eternal Yankee nation" is expending its strength in running after the "pirate *Tallahassee*," we had the pleasure yesterday of spending a few hours pleasantly with her gallant commander, Capt. JOHN TAYLOR WOOD. We beg to acquaint her pursuers that Capt. WOOD is safe and sound, and that his vessel is in as good trim as ever. She entered Wilmington Friday morning last, as sundry sleepy-headed Yankee cruisers know, *after* destroying from thirty to forty Yankee vessels and in the best possible plight. By the time this reaches the enemy's eye let them look out for her again.

Now, what is the use of reticence on our part? We really believe that the Yankees know that some vessel came in here, as a vessel coming in here on Friday morning engaged the blockading fleet, shot for shot, as she ran in. And more, the lower quarantine station is in full view of the Yankee blockading squadron at sea. We judge so, from the fact that, while going down the river a short time ago, when at this point, we could see the Yankees as plainly as possible. They, of course, could see the vessels in the river—count them, and speculate upon their character. The vessel that came in on Friday morning saluted the fort, and the fort saluted her. Who supposes the Yankees were not "up" to something?

The great majority of the captures above related took place about lat. 40° 19' north, lon. 72° 27' west.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$120,000	Amer. Gold	229¾	200	Mich. Southern	86¾
120,000	do	229¾	400	do	86¾
20,000	do	229	300	do	86¾
45,000	do	229¾	300	do	86¾
20,000	do	229¾	100	do	86¾
5,000	do	229	200	do	86¾
After the call, Gold sold at		228¾	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	88
			100	do	88
200	Erie R.	104¾	300	Clev. & Tol.	122½
900	do	104¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	146¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	117¾	100	do	106½
100	do	117	5,000	O. & M. C.	42¾
100	do	117	300	Cumberland	62¾
200	Reading R.	128¼	100	Mar. Mining Co.	42

[Advertisement.]

ARMED TO THE TEETH—Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate. This can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GARGE—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertis

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4050. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Files of Richmond Papers to Sept. 12.

Desperate Straits of the Rebel Armies.

The Office-Holders and Exempts to be Forced Into the Ranks.

THE WAILINGS OVER ATLANTA.

HEAVY LOSSES IN THE EVACUATION.

The Situation in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama.

We have received full files of Richmond papers covering dates to the 12th inst., inclusive, from which we make the following very interesting extracts:

THE REBEL ARMIES—THEIR DESPERATE NEED OF MEN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 9.

We hold it to be as certain as any future event can be, that the enemy, between this day and the 4th of November, will make more strenuous exertions than he has ever yet made to destroy our armies and involve in their destruction the ruin of the Confederacy. Military success is absolutely essential to the success of LINCOLN at the next election. With it, his reelection is certain; without it, the probabilities of his defeat are very great. As, with him, and with his party, a triumph at the polls is an affair of much greater importance than the good of his country, he will think it cheaply purchased by the blood of fifty or an hundred thousand soldiers. Before that time shall have arrived his drafted men will have begun to pour in. They will be absorbed as fast as they arrive in the old regiments, and not undergo the previous ceremony of a drill at home. They will, therefore, be much the more readily turned into serviceable men, if they do not become exactly what may be called soldiers before the time above designated. *It will be necessary, on our part, to bring out the reserves, as far as possible, in order to reinforce Gen. Lee in Virginia and Gen. Hood in Georgia.* There is ample material for these purposes, if the proper steps be employed, out of the number of men who have already been returned by the Conscription Bureau, but have never served.

First—There are believed to be upward of 8,000 men, of conscript age, belonging to the State Government of Virginia alone. Fully as many are attached to each of the State Governments of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Here are 32,000 men at once—a powerful army of themselves. If Gen. LEE had them well disciplined at this moment, he would settle with GRANT before another week had passed over our heads. If Gen. HOOD had them, SHERMAN would leave Atlanta much easier than he came to it. By some means or other these men should be come at. The Confederate Government cannot do it, but the State Government can, by the simplest process in the world. Let each State Legislature be assembled at once, and take measures to place all State officers, who are of the required age, at the disposal of the conscript officers. We especially recommend this policy to the Legislature of Virginia; and to the Governor we would venture to propound the question, whether the matter is not of a sufficiently serious nature to justify the call of an extra session. There can be no reason in the world why these men should not be subjected to the conscription as well as other persons; and the legislation which should make them so would be the most popular legislation it is possible to think of.

Second—We have no idea of the number of men detailed on special duty, or for special objects. Some of these details are absolutely necessary; but we have no doubt that if the system were revised the business would go on quite as well, and the army be greatly the gainer. It is necessary, for instance, to detail large numbers for agricultural purposes. The army and the population must be fed; crops must be planted; bread must be made. Yet we are satisfied that in the details for agricultural purposes great reforms might be made and a large accession of numbers gained by the army. In some places too many men have been taken off by the conscription. This is more especially the case in the mountain counties, where there are few negroes. In other parts of the country too many have been left, if the distribution of the burdens of war with impartiality be an object with those having authority, as we are sure it is. With regard to manufacturing, the case is somewhat different. Skilled workmen are not so numerous as we could wish them to be: and our army must have clothes, shoes, hats, arms and gunpowder. But in all these operations there are many persons employed who have little or no skill, and who might be substituted by older men, and, in many cases, by negroes. In fact, it is a great abuse, in any case, to employ white men of conscript age where negroes could do the work quite as well. There should not be a white driver, for instance, in the service, unless in cases in which uncommon intelligence is necessary.

Third—There is a large number of deserters in the counties lately occupied, but now abandoned by the enemy, who might, with a little exertion, be brought back to their colors. They, in general, never see the newspapers, and therefore do not know that Gen. LEE has offered them a free pardon on condition of their rejoining their ranks by a certain day. At present, the larger part are detained by a feeling of shame and the fear of being tried and shot as deserters. Many of them—we believe the majority—never meant to desert. They merely went to their homes on furlough, and while there, their return to camp was cut off by the enemy making a sudden movement and taking possession of their counties. Most of these men could be brought back if they could see the offer of pardon made to them in Gen. LEE's proclamation.

Fourth—*The conscription has been very general wherever the officers could reach.* But in some of the counties occupied until lately by the enemy, there are numbers of men of conscript age who have not been enrolled. In one county alone we have been assured that there were more than two hundred, and that we take to be hardly the average number. We doubt, indeed, if it be not the *minimum*, if we confine our investigations to the frontier counties. Means ought surely to be taken to bring in all these persons.

The duties of the Bureau of Conscription have been, and continue to be, discharged with great intelligence, industry and success. But they extend no farther than to the ascertaining of the whereabouts and *status* of the conscript, and the turning of him over to the military authorities. What may then be done with him, it is no part of the business or duty of that officer to decide. If he be detailed, or desert, or be made a Justice of the Peace, or a mail carrier, it is certainly no fault of the bureau. In some one or other of these ways, and not because the proper return was not made, the country has been robbed of the services of a large army, which, properly employed, might have secured most important advantages. It is not too late now to secure the services of much the larger part of these men, and we hope those in whose power it lies—whether State Legislatures or the Confederate authorities—will do it.

ATLANTA.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 12.

The telegraph brings us information of the establishment of a truce of ten days between the opposing forces in Georgia, for the purpose of enabling the people of Atlanta, who desire to enter our lines, to do so in safety. The Macon *Telegraph* of the 6th inst., states that both armies are too thoroughly exhausted to renew the fighting for the present. The same journal learns that the reports of our losses in the recent engagements are gross exaggerations. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will not exceed four thousand men, while that of the enemy is said to be not less than five to our one. An officer, who was in all the engagements, reports that the Federals were ten lines of battle deep in some places, and every time they charged our lines it was only to be slaughtered like sheep. HARDEE's corps is said to have fought with the most unflinching determination, and only retired when the enemy commenced firing on its flanks. In the retreat we were obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery, not having any horses to haul them.

The situation is very grave, but it is not so dangerous as many would suppose. The troops, though very much humiliated at the necessity of abandoning Atlanta, are still in good spirits, and are as defiant as ever. The reports of their being demoralized are positively false. It is true they took for assistance, and if this is granted to them, they are confident of being able, not only to prevent SHERMAN from advancing any further, but to rout his army, and either force him to evacuate Atlanta, or to permit himself to be shut up in the city without any prospect of relief. We trust the Government will send every available man to reinforce Gen. HOOD. It is of the greatest importance that Atlanta shall be recovered from the enemy, and his campaign defeated, and this can be done if a proper activity and sound policy are observed.

OUR LOSSES AT ATLANTA.

The statements of the extent of our losses of stores, ordnance and ammunition at Atlanta, are contradictory. The Columbus *Sun*, of the 6th instant, says that they were very heavy; that before Atlanta was lost, all our railroad stock that had been retained was destroyed. It amounted to more than one hundred and fifty cars, and several engines. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores, among which were about 9,000 splendid Enfield or Tower muskets, entirely new, with all their equipments. A large number of bridles, saddles, canteens, with splendid web-slings, sword-bayonets, axes, shovels, and other hardware in large quantity. About 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges and ammunition of all kinds and of the very finest quality and character were fired.

That such an enormous amount of material which cannot be replaced, was permitted to accumulate and remain in Atlanta until it became completely isolated and eventually destroyed, exhibits (says the *Sun*) not only most culpable negligence, but the most reprehensible incompetency on the part of those who mismanaged the affair.

FROM ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 10.

Gen. HOOD sent no dispatch yesterday, a fact from which we infer the situation is unchanged in Georgia. Since the fall of Atlanta it has been the general belief that Gen. BEAUREGARD was to be sent to take charge of the Army of Tennessee, but on yesterday the opinion in the best informed circles was that Gen. HOOD was to be kept in command. SHERMAN boasted he would go to Andersonville when his army was rested. A skilfull General at the head of the brave army of Tennessee, would, in a month, make him repent he had ever uttered this boast. It would become as much a jest and by-word as the old "On to Richmond." But unless he is met with generalship, as well as valor, he will go where he pleases, be the same Andersonville, Columbus or Augusta.

MACON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

SHERMAN has ordered all white women and children in the city of Atlanta to leave within two weeks. Those taking the oath are to go north of the Tennessee River, and the balance will be sent into our lines.

A flag of truce has been received by Gen. HOOD from Gen. SHERMAN, in which the latter proposes an armistice of ten days, for the purpose of carrying out the order. Gen. HOOD has accepted the proposition, but denounced it. The armistice commences next Wednesday.

Gov. BROWN has gone to the front for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of the indigent families expected from Atlanta.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* has a dispatch from SHERMAN, in which he claims that WHEELER's force has been dispersed. (Bosh!)

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, Sept. 9.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR is here at present. He has assumed command of the Department of Alabama and East Louisiana.

Gov. WATTS is also in the city.

Four blockaders are now in sight. All quiet.

From the Mobile Register, Sept. 4.

The enemy seem to be busy at something down the bay. On Friday they commenced changing their camp by the evacuation of Cedar Point, and throwing their forces on the main land, at or near Navy Cove, which is in the rear of Fort Morgan. One of the monitors has the appearance of being aground in the upper bay.

The attention of the public is still devoted to military matters, and clumsy companies and battalions are beginning to show a proficiency in their drill, in the school of the company and of the battalion, that would do credit to any body of soldiers. Let the good work go on without any abatement in zeal or the diminution of numbers.

We have nothing to note this week of a strictly local nature of any particular interest. All of our markets have been tolerably well supplied with meats and vegetables, and we are pleased to say, at no advance in prices.

The weather has been excessively hot, with a shower every day.

The theatre opened on Monday evening. The attendance has been very fine.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE PICKET SKIRMISH SATURDAY.

PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 10.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, the enemy massed eleven regiments in front of Gens. FINNEGAN'S and HARRIS' picket lines, driving in two of our lines, and capturing some thirty prisoners.

Gens. FINNEGAN and HARRIS quickly rallied, retaking the inner skirmish line and capturing sixty prisoners, including one commissioned officer.

One skirmish line was reëstablished at the distance, at some points, of two hundred yards, at others not more than fifty yards in rear of the skirmish line yesterday.

Sharpshooting has been resumed on this part of the line. Heretofore a sort of truce existed.

The prisoners captured belong to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corps.

Nothing of interest this afternoon.

GRANT AND HIS FAMILA—OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER, ETC.

PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 7.

Gen. GRANT has his family now with him at City Point. They occupy the splendid mansion of Dr. EPPES, which has been thoroughly repaired for the Lieutenant-General.

The Yankee sanitary boats go down the James River always fully loaded with sick and wounded. Their transports, for the last several days, have been plying regularly between City Point and Old Point; some taking away troops, others bringing troops back. GRANT appears at a loss to know what to do.

The lower country is overrun by bands of marauders from Newport's News, and the Yankee vandal's naval brigade, under the "Brandon" GRAHAM, ply up and down the river, preying upon the farmers along its shore, making clean sweeps of horses, negroes and crops.

On Friday last, the 2d inst., two gunboats visited Smithfield, and landed a force. They carried off several citizens and all the negroes they could get hold of. At the same time a party made a dash on Day's Neck, and secured some horses, which they proposed embarking in flats they have for that purpose, but they were driven off by a detachment of men under Lieut. JAMES R. WOODLEY, of the Signal Corps, and had to leave their plunder with precipitous haste. These predatory excursions of the enemy will come to grief yet.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 10.

Nothing of interest has occurred at Petersburgh since the cannonading mentioned yesterday, which we administered the Yankees on Thursday. It is well to bombard the Yankees occasionally, if only to make them unhappy and keep them quiet.

GRANT has made no new movement. His line is now twenty miles long, his right being at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, *his left resting heavily and firmly on the Weldon Railroad*, two miles south of Petersburgh. When old BUTLER shall have completed his canal across Dutch Gap we may look for a simultaneous movement at that point and from the Weldon Railroad. Until then "all quiet" will be the daily report from Petersburgh.

It is reported that there is little doubt that Grant is receiving reinforcements, and that he is conveying them to his left. Where they come from, or what the object of collecting them on our right can be, is a mere conjecture.

EARLY'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 12.

There is a report, unconfirmed, however, by any official information, that Gen. EARLY has again beaten the enemy near Harper's Ferry. This is not in accordance with the Yankee statements that EARLY was retreating up the valley, unless, as is possible, he made a show of retreating to draw them out of their works and pound them as he did the unfortunate Sixth Corps once before. But the report, not agreeing with Yankee newspaper statements, is very far from being any reason why it should be discredited.

MORGAN'S COMMAND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 12.

Col. BASIL W. DUKE, formerly of Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN's staff, has been assigned to the command of the deceased chieftain's troops. Col. DUKE is a dashing young officer, of daring courage and fine abilities.

In this connection we may say that Gen. GILLEM's official report of the killing of Gen. MORGAN was, like all Yankee army reports, studiously false. MORGAN's command were outside of the town of Greenville, and were never engaged with the enemy.

The body of Gen. MORGAN was brought to Abingdon, where it was interred to await the time when the soil of his loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says that since the late dash upon Greenville, in which Gen. MORGAN was killed, the Yankees in East Tennessee have remained quiet in their position at Bull's Gap.

The *Republican* has cheering accounts of the manner in which the new Commander, Gen. ECHOLS, is proceeding with the reorganization and discipline of the forces in his department, which was fast getting to be but lawless mobs, and the best results are anticipated from the egergy with which he has entered upon the work.

In confirmation of the *Republican's* remark relative to the lack of discipline in this department, we find in the Wytheville *Banner* an editorial statement to the effect that "the conduct of many of the officers and men was disreputable and foreshadowed disaster. In less than two weeks we had two retreats from Blue Springs—the first to Carter's Depot, a distance of forty miles, the enemy pursuing *six*—the second to Jonesboro', the enemy not pursuing *at all*."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 12.

About 12½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in Manchester, which resulted in the destruction of GILMOUR's tobacco warehouse, the Messrs. GRAY & BRO.'s factory, and Mrs. PENNA's residence. The warehouse and factory were very large buildings, and both of them, it is said, were packed with manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, all of which was a total loss. A portion of the firemen from this city went over to the assistance of the Manchester fire companies, and succeeded in saving a great deal of property from destruction.

The fire originated in the back part of Messrs. GRAY'S factory, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

All of the buildings belonged to Mr. JOHN GILMOUR, who is now residing in Scotland. The tobacco stored in the warehouse belonged to the firm of Messrs. JOHN GILMOUR & Co., and was mostly purchased two or three years since. The aggregate value of the tobacco, in present currency, was not less than $2,000,000. The warehouse occupied an entire square. Messrs. GILMOUR & Co. are insured for $250,000 in the Richmond offices and agencies. The total loss by the fire is put down at $8,000,000. It is therefore the most destructive conflagration which has occurred here for years.

The Manchester reservoir was empty when the fire broke out, and the pumps were then put to work.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Picket and Artillery Firing—What Lee is Going to Do, according to Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Picket and artillery firing has been kept up very briskly since Saturday, the ire of the rebels not seeming to have cooled off yet at being surprised and losing so many prisoners. The result is that some five or six of our men are brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some few have died.

Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right, and threw a number of shells into Petersburgh with great precision.

A rebel sharpshooter, this afternoon stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chances, shot one of our men at a battery. He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well-directed shot struck the boat tearing it to pieces, and it is supposed killing the occupant.

Deserters report that Gen. LEE announced to his troops on Sunday that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here, but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave. These men also represent matters to be in a very bad way, over there. They have been on short rations, and those of a poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching camp is: "Where are we to get rations? We were just going to draw them when we left."

Among the casualties in the Third Division, Second Corps, since Sunday, by picket firing are: Lieut. George Essler, 99th Pennsylvania, killed; Lieut. Benj. F. Morehouse, 11th New-Jersey, wounded in the face; Lieut. J. S. Hobbs, 17th Maine, wounded in the back; Sergt. P. Goldy, 11th Massachusetts, killed.

FROM CITY POINT.

Preparations—Reinforcements—Presentation to Gen. Patrick.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

All remains quiet yet in front; but the most active preparations are going on to make our forces before Richmond irresistible. The railroad in course of formation hence to the Weldon road progresses rapidly; men, unloading vessels, and trains dashing to and fro, night and day. Not a day passes without seeing the army reinforced by large accessions, and never did a healthier and more hopeful tone exist among our soldiers than at present. Unlimited confidence in a Commander is one-half the battle, and most assuredly Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has succeeded in inspiring that feeling universally among his troops.

The ordinary routine of City Point life was enlivened yesterday by a very interesting event, viz.: the presentation of a splendid sword and pair of spurs to Brig.-Gen. M. R. PATRICK, the efficient and much-respected Provost-Marshal-General of the armies operating against Richmond. It was the spontaneous gift of the enlisted men of the Twentieth New-York State Militia, aided by men of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth New-York, who have so long and zealously fought under their beloved old General. The occasion for this manifesto was that a portion of the old regiment—nothing now but a glorious remnant of what it was—are about returning home at the expiration of their term, but many of them to return again to their comrades.

The scene was really most impressive, and at times affecting. At 11:30 A. M. the soldiers were drawn up in line in front of Col. GATES' headquarters, where Lieut.-Gen. GRANT was present, surrounded by many distinguished officers. Soon a squad of horsemen were seen approaching at a canter, preceded by a noble-looking old man, sitting as upright in his saddle as a youth of 20, and with his long silvery white beard waving in the wind, so that any stranger might have supposed it was the venerable W. C. BRYANT, turned Brigadier-General. It was Gen. PATRICK accompanied by his staff. The General after saluting, rode singly around the symmetrical line of his gallant companions in arms, at a gentle canter, and then returned to his former position near the house. Here the gift was brought forth and placed in the open space, when Corporal SAMUEL NORFOLK stepped forth, and in a modest but feeling speech begged the General to accept this tribute of gratitude, love and respect from the men who had so long and faithfully followed him in numberless battles.

The General—who is, by the way, no ordinary orator—then stepped forth and replied in a most thrilling and beautiful speech. I wish it could have been taken down entire, for, at this crisis of the nation, the solemn words of patriotism and warning which fell from his lips deserved a national audience. When he alluded to the many battle-fields on which they had shared a common danger—(embracing Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Bull Run, Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburgh and every other great fight under McCLELLAN, POPE and BURNSIDE)—when he spoke of the fallen brave and of the thinned ranks he now saw before him, and called up the tender associations which exist between a loved Commander and his men who have shared together such sufferings and such glories, the old man was affected even to tears, and there was not a manly breast among his auditory that did not, more or less, share his emotions.

The present is, in itself, a magnificent affair, and cost, I was told, $1,200. The sword blade is most beautifully chased in gold, with a soldier on one side, and on the other U. S. The scabbard is equally rich with carved figures and a dedicatory inscription, and surmounted by a monogram of the General's name and brilliants. The spurs are of solid silver. The whole was inclosed in a splendid satin wood case, with a rich gold shield in the centre, having an engraved monogram of the General's initials.

Such things as these may appear trifles to the general reader, but they are no trifles in the army. It is such spontaneous manifestations as these between men and their commanders which keep up that love and respect, that *esprit du corps*, without which our armies would be dead and impotent machines. Coming from the rank and file of his men entirely, it had a deeper significance to the beloved recipient, and justified him in the eloquent remark that such a tribute, coming from such a source, and in such a manner, "was more costly by far than the regal, but slavish, testimonials laid at the feet of monarchs."

J. R. HAMILTON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Quarrel Between the City Delegations.

TAMMANY INDORSED AS REGULAR.

Withdrawal of the Other Delegations.

Horatio Seymour Renominated for Governor.

D. R. Floyd Jones Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Chicago Nominations and Platform Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Copperhead State Convention this morning decided to recognize Tammany Hall as the regular exponent of Democracy in the City. One-half of the Tammany delegation was admitted, and the other half was divided up between WOOD, MCKEON, Mozart, Jr., and the "What is it." The McKeon delegation bolted at once, and the most responsible members are inquiring when the State ticket is to get over 15,000 in the City. The convention is in the hands of CAGGER, RICHMOND and Tammany. It is "slashing round" at a rate that is perfectly destructive to Democratic chine.

LEO.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10½ o'clock this morning.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Livingston, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in favor of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the Democracy of New-York, and that the delegates claiming seats here under that organization have been regularly elected as delegates to this convention.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the other delegations from the City of New-York represent patriotic democratic constituences pledged to the support of the Democratic National and State candidates, they be admitted, together with the Tammany Hall delegation, to seats in this convention, and that the delegations thus admitted be allowed to cast the vote of New-York as follows:

Tammany Hall, nine votes.

The delegation represented before the committee by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, two votes.

The delegation represented by Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, two votes.

The delegation represented by BENJAMIN RAY, Esq., two votes.

The delegations representing the two German organizations, one vote each.

Resolved, That each delegation admitted elect from its members already reported to the convention, a number of members corresponding to its number of votes, which delegates alone shall have voice and vote in the convention.

The committee further report that LAWRENCE HARDY is the regularly elected delegate from the Second District of Kings County.

Mr. IRA SHAFER, of Albany, moved the previous question.

The motion was carried and the report of the committee adopted.

Mr. COZANS said that the organization with which he had the honor to act, begged leave to retire for consultation, while willing and anxious to do everything calculated to promote harmony in the party—but for his part he could never consent to sit in a convention with a delegation headed by a man whom he knew to be disloyal and untrue to his country.

The delegation headed by Mr. COZANS then withdrew.

Mr. JOHN MCKSON, of New-York, said he had listened with deep regret to the reading of the report of the committee. He and those with whom he had the honor to act felt that the report did great injustice to men who have devoted their best energies to the cause of the Democracy and the Union. They are true to their principles and will prove true in the coming election. He spoke for 29,000 Democrats who cast their votes in New-York last Fall. These men have a fight there against Tammany Hall and its corruption, which must go on, and feeling that a serious wrong has been done them in the matter of representation here, they cannot accept the conditions offered.

The McKeon delegation then retired.

Dr. BRADFORD, on behalf of the regular Wood-Mozart Hall delegation, said that on former occasions that organization had been awarded equal rights with Tammany Hall. The gentlemen representing Mozart Hall, at a meeting held here this morning, resolved that they could not consent to any abridgement of their rights.

Dr. BRADFORD and his delegation retired.

Mr. SAMUEL HIRSCH, speaking for the German Democratic Delegation of New-York, said that they too regretted the conclusions of the committee because they could not regard them as fair. That delegation represents a very large body of German citizens who are determined to stand firm by the cause of the Democracy, true to MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON and to the nominations of this convention, but they felt that they could not consent to participate in the doings of the convention on the terms of the report.

The German delegation then withdrew.

Mr. S. M. SNOW, of Otsego, moved to reconsider the vote, believing that this convention would act wisest if it followed the course marked out by previous State Conventions and the National Convention, namely, to recognize the Tammany organization as regular, and give her the full representation. This he believed would be the most effectual way to settle the matter definitely, as our friends in New-York will then understand they can hope for nothing by bringing their quarrels to our State Conventions. They will then understand that they must settle their differences among themselves.

Mr. HASKIN moved to amend, by giving Tammany the votes of the retired delegations.

Mr. FARRELL, of Niagara, opposed both motions. He held that all the delegations, each representing as they do large and powerful organizations, ought to be admitted on equal terms.

Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New-York, said that Tammany, although feeling that she alone is entitled to the representation here, assented, for the sake of harmony, to the report, and he, therefore, noped that no further action would be had in the premises, but that the convention would now proceed with its other business.

Both propositions were then withdrawn.

Mr. FARRELL, of Niagara, renewed the motion to reconsider, and it was lost.

E. H. SOUTHWORTH, of Oneida, submitted the following report on permanent organization, which was adopted:

President—DANIEL PRATT, of Onondaga.

Vice-Presidents—Aaron A. Degraw, of Queens; William A. Fowler, of Kings; Andrew R. Culver, of Kings; Matthew D. Bogart, of Rockland; Enoch Carter, of Orange; King Chandler of Dutchess; George Chambers, of Ulster; Peter S. Danforth, of Schoharie; Albert Hall, of Rensselaer; Frederick Hubbell, of Warren; Ezra Stiles, of Franklin; William T. Odell, of Saratoga; Philo Weob, of Chenango; John W. Tamlin, of Jefferson; Joseph Benedict, of Oneida; Chas. A. Wairath, of Madison; Alvin Porter, of Cortland; Jared Sanford, of Seneca; David Pierreponi, of Ontario; Geo. E. Isball, of Broome; James G. Bennett, of Steuben; D. B. Delany, of Monroe; Moses S. Hunting, of Niagara; Amen Porter, of Erie; E. T. Harmon, of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—E. C. Perrin, of Queens; Thomas E. Davis, Jr., of Richmond; Francis Kierney, of Albany, James F. Pierce, of St. Lawrence; Henry W. Bentley, of Oneida; Mathew D. Freer, of Schuyler; E. Casner, of Yates; Henry J. Glowackie, of Genesee.

After returning thanks for the honor conferred. Judge PRATT said that four years ago he was a member of a Democratic Convention called for a purpose similar to the object of this convention. Four years is but a short space in the history of a nation; yet what terrible events have crowded into it! Then we were a free, a happy and a prosperous people, at peace with all the world and at peace among ourselves. We were free from debt, comparatively free from taxation, and in the enjoyment of a material prosperity unparalleled in history. During the previous fifty years, under the benign influences of the Democratic party, we had become a great nation. But now how changed! We have upon us by far the most gigantic and vindictive war that ever disgraced a country. Half a million of our young men have been sacrificed to the dread Moloch of war, and the appetite for blood is not appeased. The spirit of implacable hatred has been sown and fostered throughout the land. An enormous debt has been created which must rest for ages like an incubus upon the industry of the country. The national statute book has been filled with laws subversive of the Constitution and destructive of the principles of civil liberty; and the freedom of the press and of speech, and the writ of liberty, have been struck down. The Republican party is responsible for all these wrongs heaped upon a patient people. Many of our difficulties have grown directly out of their acts, and all of them might have been prevented by the exercise of discreet statesmanship. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN had fulfilled his early pledges to the Border States' men, secessionism would have gone to pieces in three months. If, even after blood had been shed, the principles embodied in the Crittenden resolution, to which Mr. LINCOLN and his party were pledged, had been observed, peace would long since have been restored. But they have been false to their pledges, faithless to the people, and they must be deposed. The remedy lies in the union of all conservative men and the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. All unconstitutional laws must be removed from the statute-book, and every honorable means must be exhausted, if needs be, for the sake of peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union. The Union cannot be restored under the present Administration. Subjugation or separation is inevitable under its policy. Its schemes of emancipation can never be successful. It is an insuperable obstacle to the restoration of the Union. Our opponents profess horror at the mere mention of peace. It seems to fill them with rage, and yet the very object of war is peace. Much, continued Mr. PRATT, depends upon our deliberations. For two years after the commencement of the war, the press was muzzled, and loyal citizens had to confer with each other in whispers. Then the people arose in their might and majesty and power, and rebuked the Administration and its tyrannous conduct, by the election of that noble patriot and statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Loud cheers.] We have only to speak with greater emphasis, the verdict rendered two years ago against this corrupt Administration, and all will come right again. The effect then seemed to fill the authorities at Washington with vengeance, and they struck back at the people, by removing from the army the next day, Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is now our duty to reinstate him—to place him in the highest position in the gift of the people, and if the people do this there will be hope for the country—for a united country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. TWEED, of New-York moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District to report the names of State Electors for the consideration of the convention. Carried.

Mr. WARREN, of Erie, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial District to report resolutions. Carried.

Mr. GLOWACKIA moved that the delegates of each Judicial District report the names of two persons to constitute the State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

Mr. G. H. PURSER, of New-York, moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be instructed to report officers to the convention for the Second Judicial District. Carried, and the following were reported for Vice-Presidents: Matthew T. Brennan, George H. Purser, Magnus Gross, Wm. Tweed, James Hayes and William J. Peck. For Secretary: Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

The President then announced the following committees:

On Electors—Messrs. Tweed, New-York; Brennan, New-York; Chapman, Queens; Thorn, Dutchess; Shafer, of Albany; Tuttle, Ulster; Carroll, Fulton; Hand, Essex; Perry, Oswego; Johnson, Lewis; Matteson, Chenango; Isbell, Broome; Bowman, Monroe; Stearns, Cayuga; Glowackie, Genesee; Stowell, Cattaraugus.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Warren, Erie; Hoffman, New-York; Harkness, Westchester; Cagger, Albany; Vibbard, Schenectady; Tamlin, Jefferson; Shaw, Otsego; Wright, Ontario.

On motion, the convention took a recess until 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M., when Mr. TWEED, of New-York, from the Committee on Electors, made the following report, which was adopted:

At Large—Wm. E. Kelly, of Dutchess, and Washington Hunt, of Niagara.

District Electors—First, Robt. Christie, Jr., Richmond; Second, Isaac Van Anden, Kings; Third, Wm. Marshall, Kings; Fourth, August Belmont, New-York; Fifth, Isaac Bell, New-York; Sixth, Chas. P. Daly, New-York; Seventh, Oswald Ottendorfer, New-York; Eighth, George Law, New-York; Ninth, Daniel Devlin, New-York; Tenth, A. E. Suffern, Rockland; Eleventh, Jas. E. Quinan; Twelfth, Moses T. Tilden, Columbia; Thirteenth, Jacob Haroenburgh, Ulster; Fourteenth, Samuel Ransom, Albany; Fifteenth, Wm. A. Russell, Washington; Sixteenth, Stephen Griffin, Warren; Seventeenth, David C. Judson, St. Lawrence; Eighteenth, Chauncey Vibbard, Schenectady; Nineteenth, Robt. Parker; Twentieth, De Witt C. West; Twenty-first, Henry D. Southworth, Oneida; Twenty-second, Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Twenty-third, Mathias Van Hoesan, Cortland; Twenty-fourth, Cullen Foster, Wayne; Twenty-fifth, Alonzo Bradner, Livingston; Twenty sixth, Henry D. Barlow, Tompkins; Twenty-seventh, Daniel C. Howell, Steuben; Twenty-eighth, Thos. Korns, Monroe; Twenty-ninth, Henry J. Glowackil, Genesee; Thirtieth, Solomon Schew, Erie; Thirty-first, Benj. Chamberlain, Cattaraugus.

Mr. WARREN, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following report, which was adopted by acclamation, the resolution referring to Gov. SEYMOUR being received with a perfect storm of applause:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, through their representatives in convention assembled, ratify and indorse the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President of the United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention, so nobly and eloquently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy upon which alone the American people can restore the Union, reëstablish Constitutional liberty, give security to individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the pledge of our candidate, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, that he will, if elected, "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace, reestablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the rights of every State;" that with this pledge and the Jacksonian declarations that "The Union must be maintained at all hazards"—that "It is the one condition of peace"—that "Without it no peace can be permanent"—we present him for the suffrages of the Electors of New-York, confident they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New-York is as it has always been, unalterably opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy, and in the manifest popular determination to change the present Administration and return to the policy by which the Executive, Congress and the people were solemnly pledged in the Crittenden Resolution, cooperative movements toward peace and Union.

Resolved, That the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by its usurpations, its disregard of the Constitution, its violation of personal liberty and State Rights, its foreign policy, its perversion of the war from its original object, and its avowed determination to prolong it—in the language of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—to compel "the abandonment of Slavery," has become revolutionary in its character, and that it is the duty of the conservative men of all parties to unite in substituting in its place an Administration which will seek, "in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, the rule of its duty and the limitations of its power."

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New-York are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of this State and of the Union who have so nobly defended our flag and our nationality; that we will honor the living liberally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That to Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR the gratitude of the Democracy is ever due. They can never forget that it was he who in the midst of our disasters and in the face of an overbearing adversary, was foremost in uplifting the banner of Constitutional Liberty, which he has since born unsullied through every battle. That it was he who by his wisdom, arrested public discord, by his firmness repelled aggressions upon State rights and personal liberty, and by the purity of his public life and the elevation of his purposes, exhibited in the midst of general corruption and factiousness, the highest qualities of a statesman and a patriot.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the Committee for their report.

The several judicial delegations reported the following selection of members for the State Central Committee:

First—Peter B. Sweeney and Charles G. Cornell, of New-York.

Second—Wm. M. Parker, of Kings, and H. A. Nelson, of Dutchess.

Third—Peter Cagger, of Albany, and F. L. Lafin, of Ulster.

Fourth—Wm. B. Odell, of Saratoga, and Edwin Dodge, of St. Lawrence.

Fifth—John A. Green, of Onondaga, and J. Spriggs, of Oneida.

Sixth—Duncan S. McGee, of Schuyler, and Dow Russell, of Otsego.

Seventh—Wm. Rowley, of Monroe, and E. P. Ross, of Cayuga.

Eighth—Dean Richmond, of Genesee, and A. P. Laning, of Erie.

Mr. DE GRAW, of Queens, now rose and moved that HORATIO SEYMOUR be nominated as the candidate for Governor by acclamation.

The motion was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm, the delegates rising to their feet, and giving round after round of cheers for the nominee.

Mr. BENEDICT said that Gov. SEYMOUR is profoundly grateful for the confidence of the Democracy, and especially of the Democracy of the Empire State, but he had authorized him to say to the convention that he must positively decline a renomination. He therefore begged leave, with regret, to withdraw the name of Gov. SEYMOUR as a candidate before the convention.

Vociferous cries resounded through the hall. "Too late!" "Too late!" "SEYMOUR must stand." "We will have no other candidate."

Mr. SOUTHWORTH, of Oneida, said that, in company with other delegates from Oneida, he had called upon Gov. SEYMOUR, in the last hour, and he positively declined to allow the use of his name.

Mr. BENEDICT added, "That the Governor was asked whether, if the nomination were tendered by acclamation, he would accept, and he replied that even under that circumstance he could not do so, as the condition of his private affairs and other considerations forbade it.

It was then moved and carried that a committee be appointed to wait upon Gov. SEYMOUR, and inform him of his nomination.

The President appointed Messrs. Farnell, Tweed, John M. Strong, Joseph Benedict and Joseph Warren, as such committee.

During the absence of the committee, Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter

An Englishman's View of the Presidential Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an Englishman—indeed I have not been landed on your shores more than seven days—therefore I may be supposed to have some idea of the opinions taken by the English press. In addition to these I have had the honor of editing an English paper, notoriously favorable to the Federal cause.

May I crave, therefore, a little space in your crowded columns. The London *Times*, the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph*, (the paper for which the eccentric G. A. SALA scribbles,) all unite in declaring their sympathy with the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, the very man to whom but a year or so ago they pointed the finger of withering scorn. The London *Times* wants to hear of the election of a Peace candidate, and so, indeed, do the people of this Union. Between the two, however, there appears to me to be a gigantic difference. The *Times* would ask you to accept peace at the expense of honor, traditional rights and liberty. You are anxious for peace based upon victory over blood-besprinkled traitors, and the integrity of the Union. The very fact that these London papers speak favorably of MCCLELLAN, ought to be considered a good reason for your fighting shy of him. These rebel sympathizers are keen enough to perceive that the election of MCCLELLAN (should he be true to the policy of his party) would be most injurious to the cause of liberty and peace. Nay, more than that—it would, almost irretrievably ruin you. Any American who is familiar with the (as we term it in England) lying *Times*, will be aware that its desire for the cessation of this horrible strife is both selfish and hypocritical. But, Sir, there are parsons in England which have strenuously, steadfastly—aye, and even enthusiastically supported the Federal cause, and sought to counteract the evil designs of the London *Times* and its audacious copartnership guilt and falsehood. The *Daily News* and the *Morning Star* have, from the onset, been Federal to the backbone; yet what say they about this forthcoming election? Why, they say, if you study your own interest, your national honor and future peace, you will elect Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN! No, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, the man who would not permit the "little Mac," the "Young Napoleon," the "*hesitator*," to trim with a noble army, or play traitor in the face of of an anxious people. The nomination of such a man as MCCLELLAN might be taken as an insult, especially when his military antecedents are analyzed. But it seems there are politicians in America, as in England, who have face enough for anything. If "Mac" is elected, the London *Times* will express its satisfaction, but will secretly laugh at you. If LINCOLN is your choice, it will howl forth its maledictions, for then it will know the Union is neither dead nor sleepeth.

Wishing prosperity to the Republic, I remain yours, &c., ROBERT FONTIFX MALLORY.

A Soldier on the Chicago Platform.

The subjoined passages from the letter of a private soldier to a friend in this City shows how little favor the peace and submission doctrines of the Democratic party find in the noble armies of the Union:

CITY POINT, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

When I first read the platform of the Chicago Convention I felt as if I could whip every enemy the country had, and if I had been put in action the next minute I doubt very much if I would have shown a particle of quarter whatever.

Only to think of a cowardly set of villains and traitors gathering together and making proposals of peace with a gang of outlaws, when any man of common sense and courage (which I suppose this convention never heard of) can see that they are about giving up the contest, knowing themselves that they are beaten as badly as any people ever was in the whole world. I don't believe there is a soldier in the army willing to abide by a cessation of hostilities, unless it may be a few bounty jumpers, and I don't call them friends to the cause, nor even men, much less soldiers. If I had my way, JEFF. DAVIS would have to call for peace twice, at least, before I would listen to him, and then I would answer, "Peace and pardon to all except JEFF. DAVIS, and hemp for him and for all others who are found bearing arms against the Government ten days after the issue of the proclamation."

We have got them by the throat now, and with a little choking, they will give up the contest. *But no.* A party of rebel sympathizers must get together and save their friends from being disgraced, not even caring what becomes of the country as long as they can get control of the Government. They beg for peace first, so that it may appear to foreign nations that we were glad to give up the contest.

With a cessation of hostilities, the rebs, of course, will demand the withdrawal of our blockading fleet; for as long as that remains, there cannot be a cessation of hostilities. Now, I would like to know what would become of us all if we allowed such men as these Copperheads to get control of the country. For my part, I would rather my body should be laid under Virginia soil than to know that such a thing ever happened to my country. I often heard the old story that a man never went to Heaven from Chicago; and I wonder that the Democratic party did not open under the convention and swallow them up.

Hoping ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be our President for the next four years, and that the rebellion will be crushed before the cold weather sets in, I remain your true friend and Uncle Sam's servant, G. F.

McClellan's Letter in the West.

OPINION OF THE CHICAGO PEACE ORGAN.

The Chicago *Times* has committed itself irretrievably to the support of Gen. MCCLELLAN. In its issue of Saturday it says:

"After three years of war, as desperate and extended as the world has known, threatening the national life, and with its varied changes driving the Administration into measures as vacillating and contradictory as they were corrupt, impolitic and unconstitutional, MCCLELLAN, the most prominent and responsible officer at the commencement of the contest, points back to the measures, civil and military, which he urged as the means of success, and appeals to the history of the war to vindicate his military skill and statesmanship. His letter of acceptance is essentially a reaffirmation of the principles and policies which he pressed upon the attention of Mr. LINCOLN in his letter from Harrison's Landing, July 7, 1862.

So he has vindicated himself. So is our cause made good. The comprehensive prescience which enabled him to realize the magnitude of the contest was Democracy. He had sat, not at the feet of Gamaliel, but of patriarchs and lawgivers as pure and with perceptions as far-reaching and accurate as those of the venerable Hebrew. From these he drew the inspiration guiding his judgment. The National Convention saw in his correct appreciation of Democracy, and his capacity practically to apply its principles, one worthy to bear its standard. He accepts the trust, and with it all the conditions named, and all the restrictions imposed by the cardinal principles of the party, and which have hitherto so righteously guarded, under Democratic Administrations, the bounds of authority and the liberties of the citizen."

Jefferson Davis on Reunion.

We commend to the careful perusal of our Democratic friends the following extracts from the speech of JEFF. DAVIS, before the Legislature of Mississippi, on the 26th of December, 1862:

"Our enemies are a traditionless, homeless race. From the days of CROMWELL to the present day they have been the disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by GEORGE FOX from the bogs and the fens of the north of Ireland, the rule of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country. They disinterred that of Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. After what has happened the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants. Were it ever proposed to enter again into a Union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES.—The Cleveland *Herald* says that Mr. CHARLES E. WILSON, who went down to Georgia and Alabama on behalf of the city, to obtain negro substitutes, returned on Monday last without having bagged a single "black-bird." He says the endeavor to obtain substitutes in those States is not only exceedingly unsuccessful but decidedly unthankful business. A man who goes down in the vicinity of our armies to obtain black substitutes for able-bodied men remaining at home, is looked upon by officers and soldiers, as engaged in about the smallest business that can be found in the whole United States.

A BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.—MICHAEL BURNELL, an Irish laborer, was arrested on Wednesday night by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, charged with having forced open the skylight of the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 58 Greenwich-street, occupied by Messrs. R. R. BIBBY, and stealing therefrom woolen goods, valued at $260. Papers in which the goods had been wrapped were found in BURNELL's possession. He was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 15, 1864.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'67	102	100 Consolidation Coal	
2,000 U.S. 6s,'68...R.	102	Co. of Md	60
5,000 U.S. 6s,'68...C.	102	do	61
35,000 U.S. 6s,'81...R.	106	50 N. Y. Cen. R	125½
5,000 do	107¾	do	125¾
100,000 U. 6s, 5 20s C.	110¼	100 do	126¼
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.	109¾	1000 Erie Railway	105
9,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97	200 do	105¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N.		300 do	104¾
Ger. & April..	102¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	111
15,000 do	102¾	300 do	110¾
45,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr...C.	94¾	300 do	110¾
60,000 do	94	350 Hudson Riv. R	112¾
10,000 do	94	200 do	113
3,000 C. State 6s '65..	113¾	25 do	113
107,000 U. S. M. Cer	42	500 do	113
15,000 do	42¾	100 do	113
5,000 N. Y. Cen 6s	113	100 do	113¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen 7s	120	100 Hen. Riv. R	134¾
4,000 Erie R. 6s M	115	200 do	129¾
9,000 Hud. Riv. R. 6s M.	112	1500 do	129¾
20,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.	132	300 do	130
		do	130¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. Amer	105
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	104
Phœnix	104	Irving	100
North River	105	St. Nicholas	98
Tradesmen's	113	Commonwealth	100
Mechanic's Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	100	Park	125
American Exchange	116¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st	95¾
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	118	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
N. Y. C. 7s. Cou. '76	128	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 2ds, '79	116	Tol. & Wab. Ext	100
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	114	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	109
Hud. R. 1sts '69	117	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Bud. R. 2ds. S. F. '86	120	Olev. & Tol. S F	114
Mich. C. new 1sts	137	N. J. Cen. 1sts	120
Chi. B. & Quincy	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	119
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	110
Pacific R.	84	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Ill. Central '75	139	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Al. & T. R. 2d In.	83	Chi. & Alt. In	90
Chi. & N. W. Ist B'ds	100	Atlantic & G. W	104

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester road were:

August, 1864	$68,410
August, 1863	42,579
Increase	$25,831
For eight months of 1864	$416,638
Same months 1863	259,534
Increase	$157,104

The Company is now free of debt, except $59,000 Bonds not due until 1874.

Our correspondent "Investor" mistakes the rule of sale at the Stock Board for 1881 United States Bonds. The price includes the Gold interest accumulated since July 1, as the price of the 5-20's includes the Gold interest from 1st of May last. Private sales of the new 1881's are being made at 105½@105⅝ ₩ cent. interest from 10th or 12th of September, in place of the Board sales at 108, interest from 1st of July.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $11,126,265 82, including for Customs, $140,000; payments, $12,858,827 16; on account Loan, $187,000; balance, $21,995,529 74.

Counterfeit $100 notes on the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this City, are in circulation. The counterfeit is in *green* tint, and appears to be the same counterfeit as that in circulation some time ago with a *red* tint. As this counterfeit is well calculated to deceive, the Bank has called in all its $100 notes, and there are now outstanding only four genuine bills of that denomination.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY, AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Will take subscriptions, or deliver at once, the new 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, interest payable semi-annually for three years. Then the holder has the right to exchange them, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, for the popular and valuable 5-20 LOAN, which draws 6 per cent interest, IN GOLD. We allow each buyer the Government commission of $2 50 on each $1,000.

We also buy and sell

United States 6-20 Bonds.

United States 12 months' Certificates of Indebtedness.

United States Quartermasters' Checks.

United States 2 year 5 per cent. Coupon Legal-Tender Notes, and take subscriptions for 10-40s.

We collect Certificates of Indebtedness, and convert THE OLD 7-30s with the 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 2,438 bbls. Flour, 238 bbls. and 815 bags Corn Meal, 56 bushels Wheat, 375 bushels Corn, 273 bushels Rye, 24,560 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Malt, 105 pkgs. Provisions, and 207 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are very quiet and quoted nominal, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and unsettled; Java 56c. @58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request, at very irregular prices; Middlings, $1 75@$1 78 ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, and has been quoted up about 10c. ₩ bbl., but the demand has been limited. Sales since our last amount to 13,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 60@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 60, chiefly at $10 15@$10 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 95
Extra State	10 00	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 95	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	11 00	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 65	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60	@15 50

Southern Flour is in demand, and is again firmer, to day. Sales since our last, 1,080 bbls., at $11 10@$12 1 for poor to good, and $12 20@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 600 bbls. extra at $10 10@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 40 for Calorific, and @$8 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, today, chiefly for export, and prices have advanced 2c. @5c ₩ bushel. The improvement has been mainly in desirable lots of Spring, which description is scarce. Sales since our last 104,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 50, Amber Western at $2 31@$2 36, the latter an extreme; Red Western at $2 25@$2 31; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20@$2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 19; Chicago Spring at $2 08@$2 18 ₩ bushel. Corn is in less demand and heavy; sales since our last, 13,000 bushels at $1 62@$1 63½ for Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and unsettled. Oats are in less request at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 88½c.@90c., and State at 88c.@89c., cash, ₩ bushel. 660 bushels new State Barley were sold at $2 25 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is in demand and steady at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 40 @$1 70 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@53c. for new, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at irregular quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been highly dwelt in, including Resin at $30@$45 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar at $15 50 @$17 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and unsettled. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 56@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 46c.@47½c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@87½c., free, and 74c.@76c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, especially for future delivery, at irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls. at $42 62½@$43, closing at $42 62½@$42 75 for New Mess; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $42@$43 for Prime Mess; $32@$34 for sour do.; $41@$42 for Thin Mess; $38 50@$39 50 for Prime. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, 20c. @25c. for hagged do., 15½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 235 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is doing better; sales 3,250 tcs. and bbls. at 23¼c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, and 350 pkgs. September delivery, buyers' option, at 24¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand and is buoyant at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales of 450 bbls.; Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₩ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 48c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in limited request at 19c.@27¾c. ₩ lb. The week's movement in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES review thus: "Since our last report, a heavy fall in the price of Gold and Sterling Exchange has again completely unsettled the value of nearly every article of produce on the market, has clearly demonstrated the entire lack of base in the present quoted prices, and has given a premonition that the time is near at hand when wild speculation at enormous prices in the necessaries of life may, and probably will, bring utter ruin to the operators. The rates of Exchange during last week enabled exporters to take freely of our dairy products at market rates, but this week no transactions can be made unless at a very serious loss to holders, as the markets in England (although 20s. sterling ₩ cwt. in advance of last year's current rates for the same period) cannot take our Butter unless considerable concessions are made. Our advices from the several dairy districts of this State and the West, from the most reliable sources, show conclusively that the effects of the drouth will be more than counterbalanced by the fine and large yield of Butter in September and October, and the short crop theory is "played out." The bulk of the crop of fine Butter is still unmoved, although heavy speculative transactions have been made, but the goods are backed up in the country awaiting higher prices, while the heavy export demand is not met, and the stock of Butter which should be constantly diminishing, is accumulating heavily. Unlike most other articles of produce, Butter has to be consumed in a limited period, and if dairymen and others allow an immense stock to accumulate in the country instead of meeting the demand fairly, an overstocked market and extreme low prices are a certain result. At the close of the week's trade holders generally show more disposition to meet the requirements of buyers, and the range of prices may be considered fairly 4c. ₩ lb., average below the rates of last week, except fresh pail Gutters, which are scarce. The advices from the European markets are still of a favorable character, and a market for Butter is wanted. The demand for California is checked by the decline in gold, and the imminent prospect of a further decline. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—₩ lb	50	@55
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—₩ lb	50	@55
State—firkins—Yellow	49	@51
State—half-firkin tubs—₩ lb	48	@51
State—Welch tubs—₩ lb	45	@50
Western firkins—Yellow—₩ lb	42	@46
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	48	@50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored	45	@48
Western firkins—Light colored	40	@42
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	38	@40
Canada firkins—Extra	45	@48
Canada firkins—Ordinary	40	@43

The market for Cheese during the past week has been without action. The reports from the English markets are of a favorable character, but the high rates demanded by the holders of Cheese, and the great decline in gold and exchange has rendered business impossible for the present. The stock of Cheese held in the country is said to be very unusually great, and as the bulk of the stock must seek this market, much lower rates are confidently looked for, as soon as a movement takes place. Our nominal quotations are:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	25	@26
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	22	@24
State Dairies—extra quality	22	@25
State Dairies—fair to good	18	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	16	@20
English Dairy—Eastern	19	@22
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple's	18	@21
Orange County—fine skimmed	15	@16

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 350 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19¾c.@22c., and 150 boxes Havana, part at 21c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined continue inactive and nominal, at 23c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 18c.@19c.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls., in lots, at $1 80@$1 81½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active to-day, rates having been reduced. For Liverpool the engagements include 28,000 bushels Wheat at 3½d.@3¾d.; 10 tons Tallow at 15s.; 150 bbls. Clay at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 3d., with 2,000 boxes Cheese and 1,000 pkgs. Butter at 40s., and, by a British bark, a cargo of timber on private terms. For Bristol—100 bbls Resin at 25s. For Antwerp—1,900 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 21	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For the Pacific Coast.

Golden Rule	Sept. 24	New-York	Nicaragua

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Sept. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Yazoo	Sept. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Roanoke	Sept. 19	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Sept. 24	New-York	New-Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. } 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, September 10, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to call a meeting of the Board of Aldermen for Monday, the twelfth instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the board.

JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
MORGAN JONES,
Alderman Second District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
JAMES MCMAHON,
Alderman Fourth District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Alderman Fourteenth District.
JOHN MCCOOL,
Alderman Fifth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Ninth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
Alderman Tenth District.

Present—John T. Hardy, Esquire, President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

The minutes of August eighteen and twenty-two were read and approved.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Ryers was called to the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of blind person for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the same—
Petition of owners on East Twenty-second-street for Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By the President—
Petition of Trustees of Five Points House of Industry for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Charles H. Haswell and others, to have Forty-fifth-street paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By the President—
Petition of Edward Wasburg, for remission of taxes for 1864.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of James P. Dunn, for remuneration for losses sustained in building sewer.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Fox—
Resignation of Anthony Miller as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That Gilbert S. Dye be and hereby is appointed as a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of Anthony Miller, resigned.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Bill of John McMahon, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments.
Whereupon he presented the following:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McMahon, for the sum of two hundred dollars, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Seventy-ninth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, as per bill hereto annexed.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of property owners in Fifty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, for a sewer and croton mains laid to said street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman Chipp—
Petition of property-owners for a sewer in West-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By the President—
Petition of Frederick W. Cogwill for a bay window.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
By Alderman Chipp—
Bill of William McClurkey for fitting up Eighth District, Ninth Ward.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Bill of John W. Tyler for decorating Jefferson Market Drill-room, amounting to two hundred and eighty-six dollars.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Tyler for materials furnished and services rendered in decorating Jefferson Market Drill-room, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars, as per bill hereto annexed.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Bill of the World newspaper for advertising for the reception of Russian officers.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the World newspaper for the sum of thirty-one dollars and twenty cents for the reception of the Russian officers.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was read from the Musical Mutual Protective Union to attend the first annual festival and concert to take place at Jones' Woods, on Monday, September the nineteenth, at — o'clock A. M.
Which was accepted.
An invitation was received from the Plumbers' Protective Society to attend the annual excursion on Thursday, the eleventh day of August.
Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Otis & Co., to place a bay-sash in front of their premises, number five hundred and eighteen Broadway, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the sidewalks of Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By the same—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That Daniel M. O'Brien be and hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Edward Burger, who has failed to qualify, said Burger having been appointed in place of James M. Sheehan, whose term of office has expired.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Second-avenue Railroad Company be and they are hereby requested to inform this board why they leave the opening between the two tracks on the road in such a condition that the passengers on the road have to wade ankle deep in mud to cross to the sidewalks.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to forthwith discontinue the work of constructing a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Alderman Jones moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following: "Provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made between the Croton Aqueduct Department, the Comptroller and the contractor to protect the interests of the City."
Which was accepted by Alderman Hardy.
The resolution was then laid over.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That permission be given to Frederick W. Coggill to place bay-windows in his houses now building, known as numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and fifty-four Fifth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Alderman Farley moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Masterson, Farley—3.
Negative—Aldermen Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—11.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—11.
Negative—Aldermen Masterson, Farley—2.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the excavation of a cellar and area under and around the south side of the Rotunda Park.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That a street lamp be placed at the southeast corner of Park-row and Beekman streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Wise to keep a coffee and cake stand in Coenties slip, near South-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Perry streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Stanton, Sheldon & Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-one Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles W. Jessup, to exhibit a sign across the sidewalk in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty-nine Division-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Jones—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and they are hereby directed to pave Worth-street, from Broadway to Elm-street, and that portion of Elm-street that has been altered by change of grade, with tracet block pavement, one-half of the cost to be paid by the property owners and one-half by the City.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to set curb and gutter arches and flag sidewalks, where not already done, in Worth-street and Elm street, from Broadway to Centre-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Colles, Junior, & Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number eighty-six Front-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Election Polls of the Twelfth Ward, Seventeenth Aldermanic District, be held at the following named places:
First Election District at the house of George W. Jenkins, Bloomingdale road.
Second Election District at the house of John Hare, Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets.
Third Election District at the house of John Halloran, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Third-avenue.
Fourth Election District at the house of James Hope, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.
Fifth Election District at the house of Adam Allison, Broadway and Manhattan-street.
Sixth Election District at the house of Thomas Fenton, One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Jones—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to pave Twenty-second-street with Belgian pavement, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward be held on the southwest corner of Stanton and Goerck streets.
Which was adopted.
By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Seeslee for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hund

water Committee, relative to the passage of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the protection of the citizens of New-York, and to facilitate the raising of the quota under the President's call for five hundred thousand men.

Which was laid over until paper from the Board of Councilmen should be considered.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering of the Board of Supervisors, relative to establishment of recruiting agencies within the limits of New-York City.

Which was laid over until paper from Board of Councilmen should be considered.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the death of Honorable Isaac L. Varian.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Board of Assessors, requesting the adoption by the Common Council of the following resolution to amend sundry ordinances by changing the names of the Assessors.

Whereupon the President presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That all ordinances heretofore adopted by the Common Council, directing work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, or under the Street Commissioner's Department, the expense whereof is to be paid by a assessment upon the property benefited, are hereby amended by striking out the names of Charles McNeil, William A. Dooley, and Jacob F. Oakley, or any other person named as Assessor, and inserting therefor the words "The Board of Assessors."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments for families of volunteers for the fortnight ending August twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending September three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance September 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Fire Marshal, transmitting his semi-annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution granting permission to the Fulton Railroad Company to lay rails through certain streets.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution authorizing the Fulton Railroad Company to build a railroad from Fulton Ferry through certain streets, is returned herewith unapproved.

The establishment of this line would be a great public accommodation, and there could be no objection to the resolution if it provided for a single track through the streets named therein. I consider that a double track would be ruinous to the property along the line, and so injurious to the occupants and owners as to justify them in tearing it up as a nuisance. I therefore return the resolution to be amended to conform to what, I have no doubt, was the intention of your honorable body.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the Corporation papers employed by the City.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to take from the file a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners nominating Henry Wilson as Clerk of the Board, in place of R. P. H. Abell, resigned.

Which was carried.

Alderman Masterson moved that the appointment of Henry Wilson be confirmed.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Long—5.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to lay a crosswalk in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report permitting Mrs. A. L. Anderville to erect an awning on the corner of Oliver and South streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build sewer in Bleecker-street, between Ferry and Hammond streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in First avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue A, and First and and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of curbstones, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate five thousand do lars in aid of the funds of the college of Saint Francis Xavier.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report rescinding a resolution from the Board of Councilmen in relation to repairing the fire telegraph, &c.

Which was laid over.

The question recurring on the amendment of Alderman McKnight, the same was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—6.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McMahon, Chipp, Ryers, Ottiwell, Long—7.

The question recurring on the original motion of Alderman Byers,

The same was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the slip between Piers Numbers Seventeen and Eighteen, North River, be dredged out, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new ten thousand pound fire-alarm bell for the bell-tower in Mount Morris-square, the contractor to take old bell in part payment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, and not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance making additional appropriations for the payment of interest on certain stock and bonds of the Corporation, becoming due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Heffernan, Koster, Brandon, Russell—4.

A quorum not appearing on roll call, the board was declared adjourned until Thursday, September fifteen, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, September 13, 1864. One o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy and Masterson.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman McMahon was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned until next Monday, the nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen, City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Riley, Gross, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, McGrath.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, nineteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G KEYS

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged an dre-paired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

HAY FOR SHIPPING.

The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for hay baled by the celebrated Beater Press. Size of bales 22x34, and 47 inches long, with an average weight of over 400 pounds. For shipping, this is far the most desirable hay that can be obtained. It can be stowed in a vessel so as good advantage as flour or pork, and its solidity is such as to preclude damage to any extent by water.

CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-st.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 26th day of September, 1853, to LAWRENCE B. VALK, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased, and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or offices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringment upon the patents held by me.

SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.

Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No 12 Soho-square, London.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF FROM TEN to thirty acres of good land, in a healthy location; a good, comfortable dwelling-house and out-buildings, with plenty of fruit, in a respectable neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, within three miles of railroad depot or steamboat landing preferred; price from $3,500 to $5,000. Address, stating full particulars and price, E., Box No. 177 Peekskill, N. Y.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free. M. HOWES,

Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tinoms assorted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 232 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART PROTestant girl, respectably brought up; is an excellent washer and ironer, and nice plain cook; or would take a chambermaid and waitress' place; is a girl of excellent character and well recommended. Apply for BARBARA, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, EITHER by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can do all kinds of sewing; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can finish after a dressmaker. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a gentleman's family, by a most respectable and efficient girl: has had experience for many years in first-class Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and is a steady and reliable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in private families, by the month or week; she understands her business fully; also cutting and fitting for ladies and children, and is a good operator. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to care children and do plain sewing, by a genteel and highly recommended girl, who wishes to live in a Brooklyn family, and will be found of most obliging disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL HOUSEwork servant, by a very trusty, neat and efficient girl; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and in willingness of disposition a most valuable servant: Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, in City or country, as down stairs' servant; is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room,

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 212 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 148 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, washer and ironer; well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as child's nurse; would like to go South. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited. Call at No. 106 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; a good baker; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 26 East 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country for a number of excellent cooks, cooks to wash and iron, experienced chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, housekeepers and girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No 81 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, who has been in that capacity for the last 20 years; private family preferred. Apply for ROSE CONNELLI, No. 731 2d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook or do housework; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 44 Forsyth-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse to children; no objection to a boarding-house; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a boarding-house. Call at No. 180 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO OUT by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days, at No. 65 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business, and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as good cook and baker; assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 378 11th-av., near 31th-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse and to make herself generally useful; can be seen until engaged. Apply at or address No. 240 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 222 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 151 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED WAITER GIRL, A situation in a private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 45 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS the washing or a few gentlemen or a small family. Apply at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 30 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer, ironer or laundress, or will do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, with a good family, by a respectable young person; no objection to a first-class hotel. Address H. S., Station G, 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or plain cook and assist with the washing: reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; good city references given. Call at No. 118 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

SERVANTS FOR PLAIN HOUSEWORK can be obtained without charge, at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in City or country, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a superior driver, and fully experienced in the care of horses of best appearance and steady habits; will be found a valuable man; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, JOHN REILLY, No. 958 Broadway, J. A. T. Madden, harness-maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, a Canadian, who is a Protestant; has ten years' experience in the care of horses; no objection to town or country. Can be seen at No. 227 Lexington-av., near 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; he as gardener, she as cook or dairywoman; no family; Protestants; would take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Call or address to Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who has got the best of City reference, and is trustworthy and sober; has no objection to make himself generally useful. Call at BRADY'S livery stables, corner 16th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.—A YOUNG man of good business habits, wants a situation as clerk or book-keeper; is a first-class penman, quick and correct at accounts, and can bring good references. Address PERSEVERANCE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO find a good situation for his coachman; he can recommend him as a good and careful groom and driver and an industrious and capable man. Address H., Box No 505 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by a well-recommended German young man, just from Rink Garden in Berlin; has lived twenty three years in his last place in this State; would be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, German, who thoroughly understands greenhouse, grapery, flowers, vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Apply, for a few days, to A. F. H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office. Best of references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, in a gentleman's place; the man to take charge of a small place; his wife as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; satisfactory City reference will be given. Address C., Box No. 274 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference. Address HORAN, for two days, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom, willing to make himself generally useful. Good references. City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, aged 34, where is but two horses. Address J. J. J., Box No 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as clerk in a wholesale house. Address S. H., Box No. 2,226, Post office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3.25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,

Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish woman to take full charge of a child 3½ months old; must be willing and obliging; references required. Apply at No. 115 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, or at No. 419 Broadway, third floor, on Friday, Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress, for Staten Island; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of children, and can cut and fit their clothes; may apply between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 2 West 29th-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL GERMAN preferred; to cook, wash and iron, for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; one who can bring a City reference can have a good home and liberal wages. Call at store 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in the washing of a small family. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 143 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN BY A LACE IMporting house. Address Box No. 3,893 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. C. EATON.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 5. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 20 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER

Will

Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864,

At No. 25 East 15th-st.,

One door west of Union-square.

Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., Harv. Coll., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Conillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	O. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	O. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by address through the

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL recommence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av., Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEYS PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 52 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 18th-st.

MISS F. D. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee's, No. 836 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 16th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHRENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 21st-st., between 6th and Madison av s. will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.

E. P. HACK, Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBUR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend — The Doodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischutz.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $13.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year 3 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the armies in the field there is nothing of special importance. Since the rebels were so completely surprised on Saturday last, they have kept up a constant picket firing, as if apprehensive that something of a like nature might occur again. The Richmond journals gravely announce that Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements, and sending them to his left, which portion of his line, they say, he is slowly but steadily extending.

Gen. Sherman has decided to make Atlanta a purely military post, and to that end has ordered all citizens to go either north or south, as they may choose; and to give them a passage through the lines he has arranged a truce for ten days with the rebel Gen. Hood, which began on Wednesday last. The rebel papers, of course, are very indignant at this order, and indulge in a great deal of extravagant and foolish rage about it.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to Sept. 12, from which we give copious extracts elsewhere. The military news through this source is not very important. The truth about the immense losses of the rebels at the evacuation of Atlanta are now being disclosed, and there is great mourning over them. Hood is condemned without stint. The situation before Petersburgh, in the Valley and at Mobile, is unchanged. Gen. Dick Taylor now commands the Department of Alabama. The Richmond papers are now calling, with all the vigor they can command, for the immediate impressment into the ranks of all detailed and exempt men, no matter for what cause, even those detailed for agricultural purposes, and especially those connected with the Governments of the various States.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner*, copies the following curious paragraph from the Montrose (Scotland) *Review*, without comment: "We learn from a quarter quite reliable that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government."

GENERAL NEWS.

A communication in the *Express* clears up the mystery which has hung over the fate of the *Electric Spark*, recently captured by the *Florida* off the Capes of the Delaware: *Shortly after her capture by the Florida, she, with the Florida, proceeded to one of the small keys, not over fifty-four miles from Nassau*, where her cargo, which was a very valuable one, and especially adapted for the rebels—there being a large quantity of Winter clothing, and shoes and boots on board—was reshipped on a blockade-runner, and has long ere this been safely in Dixie. The vessel was then to be put in order to carry guns, and to be altered as much as possible for a cruise, so that ere long, most likely, she will be prowling along the coast. The *Electric Spark* also had a very large mail on board, with a considerable sum in greenbacks, all of which was nabbed by the rebels. As there is a prospect ere long of a visit in force from another fleet of fast-sailing cruisers, it would be well for New-York merchants, and particularly the pilots, to run their vessels and boats with 20-pound pivot rifle guns. Any of the pilot-boats can carry one on her bow, and as the range of these guns are over 2½ to 3 miles, it will be the best safeguard for them, and more particularly as the principal portion of these cruisers will be of iron. A good shell out of one of these guns will almost cripple any of these iron blockade-runners, like the *Tallahassee*.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, when Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, reported two violations of the Quarantine regulations. The brig *Henry*, from Matanzas, and the brig *Resolute*, from Cumberland Harbor, both broke Quarantine and came up the bay, the *Henry* going to Hoboken, and the *Resolute* to Brooklyn. The *Henry* had quite a clean bill of health, but was ordered to be cleansed and fumigated before leaving Quarantine, and the *Resolute*, having had yellow fever on board, was to be detained below a certain period. The Board ordered the return of the vessels to their former station at Quarantine, to remain there until they can come up the bay with proper permission, and directed the Mayor to enforce this order. The duty of prosecuting the offenders for their violation of law (the penalty of which is heavy fine and imprisonment) devolves upon the Health Officer.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday, a good many of the members being absent attending the Democratic State Convention. Both boards stand adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 1 and the Councilmen at 2 o'clock P. M.

There was an improved market for Stocks yesterday, and some speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares for the rise. Government Stocks and Treasury Certificates were also largely dealt in at firm rates. Money easy. Gold, 228@ 228¼; market free from excitement.

Two ladies were recently banished from Jackson, Miss., and sent to Vicksburgh. Gen. Dana immediately sent the wife of the Chief of the Mississippi Conscript Bureau out of the Union Lines, gave the two ladies thrown upon his protection the house of a noted rebel to live in, and assessed three others in the sum of $200 to assist in their support. The ladies were banished from Jackson because their husbands were disloyal to the Confederacy. A little retaliation of this kind will have a good effect.

Business was devoid of animation yesterday, as buyers were not disposed to pay asking prices for produce and merchandise. Flour and Wheat were quoted higher, with moderate sales. Corn, Oats, Ashes, Cotton, Tallow, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet and heavy. Provisions were held firmly, but were not very freely dealt in. Freights were more active, rates having declined.

Preliminary arrangements were made yesterday, with a view to the organization of a permanent "Petroleum Stock Exchange" in this City. Mr. Halthausen was appointed Treasurer, and empowered to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the new association.

The total number of arrivals at this port from foreign ports, for 1864, to the 14th inst. inclusive, was 3,642, as follows: steamers, 285; ships, 469; barks, 922; brigs, 1,179; schooners, 797. This is in excess of the average number. The number of passengers arrived during the same period was 156,646, or an average of 652 daily.

The Fall trade book sale commenced yesterday morning at the rooms of Mr. J. E. Cooley. About all the publishing houses in this and other States were represented, and the sale for the opening day was in all respects most satisfactory.

Gov. Smith, of Vermont, received the following congratulatory dispatch from the Secretary of War:

To Gov. Smith:

I congratulate you on the result of your State election. All hail to the Green Mountain boys! They have smote the rebel sympathizers at home, as their gallant brothers smite the foes of their country on the field of battle. E. M. STANTON.

The Democratic State Convention at Albany yesterday renominated Horatio Seymour for Governor. David R. Floyd Jones was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted by the convention indorse the Chicago nominations and the platform, and denounce the present Administration.

The United States Mail steamer *Liberty*, from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings a large mail.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall Sept. 6, arrived at this port last evening. She brings $369,522 in specie.

An Armistice—What it Signifies—New and Dangerous Trick to Secure a Final Rebel Triumph.

There could not be a better specimen of the devices on which the Copperhead party rely to bamboozle the country as to the real nature of their designs against its safety and honor, than the following, which we cut from their organ in this City:

"The Times, with less candor than the rebel organs themselves exhibit, strives to confound an 'armistice' with a 'cessation of hostilities,' having in view an ultimate convention and peace; but peace on the indispensable basis of the federal Union. The Times says of Gen. McClellan, and therefore says without accuracy of truth: 'He will grant the conspirators an armistice,' and then bases on its own fiction a picture of the damage to us of opened rebel ports, a suspended blockade, and the import into the Confederacy of all sorts of supplies. These supposititious advantages to the rebels would not follow upon even an 'armistice,' much less would they follow upon a 'cessation of hostilities on the sole basis of Union.' Even an armistice would leave the status quo undisturbed. Neither fleets nor armies would be withdrawn."

We hope there are not many of our readers who need to be told that armistice means "*a cessation of hostilities*," and *nothing else*; that there is no such thing as an armistice which is not "a cessation of hostilities," and that the only "cessation of hostilities" to which the term armistice is not properly applicable, are what are generally called truces, or brief suspensions of hostilities by particular bodies of the belligerent forces, for the purpose of burying the dead, and the like; and the final and total cessation which is brought about by the signing of a treaty of peace. When two belligerents agree to desist either for a definite or an indefinite period from all hostile acts everywhere, but do not at the same time sign a treaty of peace, they are said to have concluded an armistice. There is no other meaning for the word in any dictionary or text-book, or in the usage of any civilized country. So that when the Chicago Convention calls for a "cessation of hostilities," it either means that the cessation shall be temporary or final. If temporary, it calls for an armistice; if final, it calls for the close of the war and recognition of the Confederacy. It is humiliating to have to waste so much space over so simple a matter. It is about as absurd to talk of a person's "confounding an armistice with a cessation of hostilities," as to talk of confounding a "fugitive" with a "run away." They are both simply different modes of expressing the same idea.

Nor are the probable consequences of an armistice between us and the rebels surrounded by any mist or uncertainty. These are just as well known as the probable consequences of jumping off a housetop into the street. An armistice failing, all stipulations to the contrary—and it is not for the party asking for it, and confessing in the same breath that his fighting has been "a failure," to impose conditions—leaves the belligerent forces in precisely the same position as that in which it finds them. Their armies remain where they were, their lines follow the same course. Whatever they actually controlled by the actual exercise of force, they continue to control. A blockade is not raised, unless the fleet is withdrawn, because the right of blockade is based on the theory that the blockader has made a conquest of the entrance to the harbor which he closes, and as long as he holds it, either in spite of his adversary or with his consent, the blockade is good. But a belligerent may at all points not commanded by the other's guns, or menaced by the actual presence of his troops, *do whatever he might lawfully do in peace*. He may erect fortifications, raise and organize troops, accumulate food and munitions of war, build and equip fleets, and, in fact, act in all respects as if the war was over, so that the Southerners might, during our "cessation of hostilities" withdraw their whole army, and employ it in fortifying, making or repairing railroads, collecting provisions, or enforcing their conscription law more rigidly than is now possible. They might add to the number of railway lines between Richmond and the South, for Richmond is not besieged. They might build forts on the Mississippi, for we do not hold the whole river bank. They might bring Dick Taylor's army across it, for we do not pretend to command the entire stream. They might construct flotillas of gunboats on the Red River, up the Yazoo, and up the Alabama, and though we knew it ever so well, we could not interfere, for we could not ascend these waters with hostile intentions. We should have to look on at all these movements and preparations with folded arms, and we know by bitter experience what devilish energy they can put into even a month of preparation. We say nothing of the fact that during all this time our expenses would be going on, our debt accumulating, and our credit failing, owing to the dread uncertainty that would surround our future, our armies diminishing and becoming disheartened; that we should be all the while treating with the much-abused, but now triumphant Confederacy, *as the Confederacy*; and that, though last of all—hardest to bear—we should stand before Europe as beaten and cowed, and exposed humbugs and braggarts—beaten by "rebels"—beaten by a population one-fourth of our own, and that during the "Ultimate Convention," if it was ever held, every mail would bring us the jeers and pæans of millions of enemies over our ruin and disgrace. There are surely plenty of Americans still left to whose cheeks the mere contemplation of a prospect such as this brings a blush of honest shame!

So much for the effect of an armistice on the belligerents. What would it be on neutrals? There's the rub. "It would leave things in *statu quo*," says the *World*. Would it? Listen to what Hautefeuille says:

"When the two belligerents have agreed upon the basis of peace, they sign a treaty, which is the signal for the close of the war. It often happens that during the negotiations, often very long, which precede the treaty, it is agreed to suspend hostilities; these truces or suspensions of arms are really provisional peace. And in a great number of treaties, it is stipulated that prizes and conquests made after the signing of the treaty in distant regions shall hold good as regards the contracting parties. Consequently no doubt can ever arise as to the precise moment at which the state of war ceases.

"But this is not quite the same as regards neutrals. The duties imposed on them by the state of war depend essentially upon its continuance. *The moment it ceases, from whatever cause,* even temporarily, *peace is completely restored as regards them, during the cessation of hostilities. They resume then all the rights which had been modified by the war, and can exercise them in their full extent during the whole time fixed for the duration of the truce*, if this time has been limited by the agreement, and until the resumption of hostilities has been officially announced to them, if it has not been limited."

This, we believe, settles this part of the question. Now one of the duties imposed on neutrals by the state of war, is the duty of not fitting out or selling armed ships of war for the belligerents. It is this, and this only, which has prevented the South having a fleet furnished it by France and England, powerful enough, if not to raise the blockade, at least to render its continuance very difficult, and to ravage the Northern coast, bombard our maritime towns, and burn our shipping in harbor. We all know with what anxiety we have watched the efforts of the Lindsays and Lairds to evade the law. We can, therefore, have no difficulty in imaging what the result would be, when an armistice released, as it would release, the British Government from all neutral obligations, and left the Confederate agents free to buy and equip all the rams, iron-clads and fast steamers they could lay hands on—to arm and equip them in British ports, boldly and openly, and to muster and organize a veritable fleet, to fall on us the minute the "Ultimate Convention" had uttered its last blasphemy, discharged its last quid. We may imagine how likely the Southern leaders would be to come to terms, to come back submissively to the Union, bow the knee "to the hero of Harrison's Landing," when they knew full well that their armies at home were resting, or recruiting, or reorganizing, that their stores were being replenished, that the world outside looked on their cause as won, and that every port of Europe was ringing with the preparation of a fleet that would enable them to give the finishing touch to their triumph and our dishonor. In short, the whole scheme of an armistice sought by us is simply a snare laid for our ruin and confusion; the last resource of the discomfited and despairing defenders of the worst cause in which ever sword was drawn.

Of course the Richmond *Examiner* writes articles to show that an armistice would be of more gain to the North than the South. We shall see plenty of articles like this. They are arranged and perhaps written at the Clifton House, and are intended to befool the worshipers of "Little Mac." But it is, we trust, useless "to lay a snare in the sight of any bird," even of Democratic geese.

From Mobile Bay.

Admiral Farragut is not disposed to rest upon his oars. Although the main channel near the head of the bay, across Dog River bar, is still blockaded by a sunken rebel ironclad, four vessels of the Union fleet have run over, or through, the obstructions, and are now anchored within three miles, or easy shelling distance of the City. The vessels that have made this advance are the *Winnebago*, (double-turreted monitor,) the *Metacomet*, the *Sebago*, and the *Kennebec*. The *Winnebago* has reached a point where she can throw 11 and 15-inch shells into the heart of the city. The place is simply as good as captured. A few hours' shelling would leave it a mass of ruins. Probably, the municipal authorities will be able to compel Gen. Gardner to accept, on their behalf, terms of surrender, which will save the painful necessity of reducing the city. And if so, the completion of the task to which the gallant Admiral and Gen. Granger set themselves on the 5th of August, will be reported probably before many more days elapse.

In any case, Mobile is practically no longer either a rebel emporium or stronghold. Its commercial consequence to the rebels was finally lost from the hour that our fleet passed the forts at the entrance of the bay. Its military consequence was gone with the failure of the obstructions at Dog River bar to prevent the passage of the monitors into the inner bay. As a place of rendezvous for what is called the rebel fleet, it might have been of some value, had there been any fleet—after the capture of the *Tennessee*—courageous enough to rendezvous in the neighborhood But it would seem as if the few craft that are still supposed to be afloat in the inner bay, and which have made no sign or token of resisting the progress of our light-draft vessels, were merely got up to save appearances, and that they have already served all the purpose they are good for.

One by one the great shams of the Confederacy are being brought to light. Shortly, the sham of the Confederacy itself will be equally transparent. Such as it is, the rebel fleet, we are told, occupies a safe position in the Alabama River, *above the city*, and entirely out of the range of our guns. The vessels composing this non-militant naval force, are the "rams" *Alabama*, *National* and *Tuscaloosa*, and the gunboat *Morgan*. Besides these, there are vague reports in the rebel organs of sundry launches, which are said to be drifting round the bay in a promiscuous but rather threatening way. These launches, we are advised, are surmounted with howitzers, and other warlike appliances. Their precise object might have been better ascertained, but for the fact that before they came into play one of them was captured, and the rest seem to have got out of the way. We are thus cheated out of some experiments of a valuable kind, which might have much enlarged our views of naval science. The launches will now be probably stowed away with the rebel fleet, in the Alabama River, to await the tide of events.

McClellan the Rebels' Candidate.

Of all the leaders of the Army of the Potomac, not one was so acceptable to the rebels as Gen. McClellan. That fact is beyond dispute. He was habitually spoken of by the rebel journals with complaisance and professions of respect. While they exhausted the slang vocabulary for epithets against every other leader of that army, and even then apparently could find nothing abusive enough to satisfy the spite and gall within them, they always used none but gracious language toward Gen. McClellan. In this simple distinction thus made by them, there was a volume of meaning. Why should it have been made but for a feeling on the part of the rebels that it was a good thing for them that Gen. McClellan should be at the head of our armies? They rave like demons against Grant. "Butcher Grant" is their ordinary designation of him, but that is only their childish prattle when compared with some of their billingsgate. No Northern Copperhead dares say that Gen. Grant is not every whit the equal of Gen. McClellan in personal respectability. The difference in rebel treatment can be owing to nothing else than to the fact that McClellan's generalship was of a character to please them, and Grant's is not. There is no other possible explanation of it.

A similar partiality is displayed by the rebel journals toward McClellan as a Presidential candidate. The Chicago nomination suits them completely. It could not have given them livelier gratification, had the nominee been Vallandigham himself. Even the rebel armies, it is said, cheered it when they heard of it. This feeling, of course, does not spring from any supposition that he has any positive principles or traits that would actively operate on their side. It was not that which made him their military favorite, but his passive, yielding nature. Just so, it is the assurance that he is a man who can be easily adapted to any pacific policy that makes him so acceptable politically. The Richmond *Examiner* expresses it clearly in an article of the 8th inst., in which it says, "Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that *of the dextrous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet*, and accumulates for them the much desired political capital." And thereupon it adds, with perfect reason, "the influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battles than when throwing our minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan." He is, to all intents and purposes, the accepted candidate of the South—as much so as if a ratification meeting had been held in every county within the rebel lines.

What gives the greater significance to this rebel friendship for McClellan, is the fact that its indulgence does not interfere in the least with the most stubborn hostility to any reconstruction of the Union. Side by side with the articles that evince the keenest anxiety for McClellan's success, are other articles that seek to inflame the people to the last pitch of resistance, and that predict the inevitable success of the Confederacy. Most clearly it is not because the rebels desire a peaceful return to the Union that they desire the election of McClellan. Precisely the contrary. It is because they have their hearts set on independence, and mean to carry the rebellion through to its full consummation. In other words, *it is for the rebellion's sake, and not for the Union's sake, that they are McClellan men.*

Now we say that there could not possibly be a more damning fact against any Presidential candidate. Whatever his professions, or whatever his personal character might be, the single circumstance that all traitors are anxious for his elevation to office, is a proof positive that patriots ought not to support him. It is morally impossible that the sort of loyalty with which treason finds such ready affinity can be trustworthy. It is a glory to Abraham Lincoln that from the beginning the rebels have made him the object of their most rabid hate and foulest blackguardism. It is a decisive testimony that he was exactly the opposite of what they were; and that he stood directly athwart all their plans. There could be no better commendation to loyal men than this. And it is precisely because McClellan has credit with the rebels, and their best wishes for his success, that no loyal man could give him confidence, even if none of the other thousand reasons against it existed.

In saying this, we do not mean to impute anything like positive disloyalty to Gen. McClellan. We have not a doubt that he honestly desires to keep this nation unbroken. The rebels themselves would readily enough concede him that. Their point is, as we have already said, not that he has any positive identity of spirit with them, but that he has no positive spirit at all—that in the hands of bolder men who do agree with them, he can be made to serve their ends. Their calculation is that they could make the same use of his weakness to end the war to suit themselves, that they did of James Buchanan's weakness to start the war to suit themselves. James Buchanan was never a traitor at heart, and yet through his lack of high resolution, through his natural aptitude to be manipulated, he did the work of a traitor. He was, in fact, more useful to the incipient rebellion than if he had been an outright bold-handed partner in it. Any palpably traitorous act on his part would have roused the nation at once to a realization of its dangers. What the Jeff Davis crew wanted of Buchanan was simply a blind trust and a passive acquiescence. He gave it to them not because he had determined to betray the country, but simply because he had not the strength of character to stand out against them. He yielded, while all the while making fair professions to the people of his devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Thus every practical purpose of the traitors was served, and the people of the North, at the same time, were kept in a false security. There could not possibly have been a more dangerous public character than the nerveless man who was in the White House when this rebellion was organized. How then can it be strange that the enemies of the country are so very anxious that another man of similar cast shall be there when the fortunes of the rebellion shall be decided?

There is no safety for the country but in again placing at its head the man who, of all others, least suits the rebels. The Copperheads have vented all sorts of abuse against Abraham Lincoln, but they have never yet ventured to say that he was a man that could be moulded to suit the designs of traitors. Upon that matter the whole world knows that he is as firm as adamant. For that reason above all others, loyal men should support him, just as for that reason above all others rebels oppose him. De not vote as traitors would have you.

Death of Rev. Dr. Potts.

Notwithstanding the statement in the Times that Rev. Dr. Potts was seriously ill, his numerous friends in this City and elsewhere will be painfully surprised at the announcement of his death, which occurred at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon next, in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, of which Dr. Potts was for so many years the pastor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

RICHMOND EXPERIENCE OF CAPT. SLOAN.

Capt. B. P. Sloan, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was captured Aug. 17, 1864, at White Oak Swamp, on Hancock's line, has just returned from Richmond, having left the Libby Prison on Monday, Sept. 12. He states that 230 of our officers are imprisoned in Richmond, and about 4,500 men. The officers are confined in the Libby; the men are all sent to Belle Isle; that Richmond has not been for some time the depot for prisoners, all being sent into interior towns; but that since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad, and the Danville Railroad, the only remaining outlet, is subject to be cut by frequent raids by United States cavalry, the rebel authorities do not dare to transport officers and men captured from the armies operating before the rebel capital beyond that city, and hereafter, until opportunity serves for their transfer to other points, they will all be held there.

SENTIMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Capt. Sloan was treated with kindness by the residents of Richmond with whom he was brought in contact, and his personal appearance, so far as his prison life is concerned, indicates the fact. The sentiment of all our captured men, so far as he came in contact with them, was a willingness to suffer to any extent the hardships of imprisonment, rather than enable the rebels, by an exchange, to fill up their armies with forty or fifty thousand fresh troops; and that all these prisoners understand that recruiting from such a source is the only chance left to the rebels to reinforce their armies and to enable them much longer to prolong the war.

The rebel Commissioner Ould claims to hold two thousand of our officers as prisoners; but admits that we have four thousand of theirs. On the subject of men he was silent.

In regard to the political contest going on in the North, the rebels expressed freely a hope that McClellan would be elected; not so much on his account; as because, in the event of the election of the Chicago ticket, by some dispensation of Providence, Pendleton might be placed at the head of affairs, and would forthwith concede to them all they demand.

GEN. HAYS IN DEFENCE OF HIS BRIGADE.

Capt. Sloan says he is authorized by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hays, commanding regulars, who was captured in the fight of Aug. 19 on the Weldon road, to state that great injustice has been done him in newspaper accounts of the conduct of his brigade on that occasion, and claims that if his Division Commander had properly advised him of the movements of the enemy upon his right, he could have about-faced his command and captured the rebels, instead of being taken, and that his loss by capture was only between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men.

The conduct of Col. Walker, Adjutant-General to Gen. Hancock, is spoken of with great praise. He, too, was captured on the 19th of August, but succeeded in destroying his papers, and endeavored to escape by swimming the Appomattox. Unfortunately, however, he landed too far up the river, and was retaken by the enemy within thirty yards of the Union pickets, and although confronted and threatened by both Gens. Lee and Beauregard, refused to disclose aught of our numbers or position.

STATE GOVERNORS IN WASHINGTON.

Govs. Andrew of Massachusetts, Newell of New-Jersey, and Smith of Vermont, are here, and have been in consultation with the President on the subject of the impending draft.

SENTENCED FOR TREASON.

Gen. Doubleday's court-martial has sentenced Frank Russell Reading and James H. Vratch, of this city, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor on the Dry Tortugas, for treasonable utterances during the recent rebel raid upon Washington. Both claimed British protection from Lord Lyons without avail.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Salin Lisher, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Edgar L. Wainer, Company L, Second Artillery; Geo. L. Ellis, Fiftieth Engineers; Benj. Porter, Company E, Seventh Artillery; Daniel Carnor, Company I, Fourteenth Artillery; D. A. Gifford, Company M, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry; John Hardy, Company H, Ninety-fifth Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

A REBEL SURGEON TAKES THE OATH.

An Assistant Surgeon of the rebel army, who came into Gen. Butler's lines on Monday and took the oath of allegiance, arrived here to-day, and was furnished with transportation to Louisville.

RETURNED LIBBY PRISONERS.

Lieut. A. G. Sedgwick, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Lieut. A. M. Stark, of the One Hundred and Tenth New-York Regiment, are registered to-day as returned Libby prisoners.

DESERTERS FROM EARLY.

Ten deserters from Early's command arrived here this morning from Harper's Ferry, eight of whom were immediately released and furnished with transportation to Philadelphia, whither they deserted to go for the purpose of seeking employment.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last three days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $1,500,000; total subscriptions to date $33,063,000. Those to the 10-40 loan thus far are, in the aggregate, $31,036,000. The bonds of the new loan continue to be furnished within twenty-four hours after the receipt of certificates.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official statements of the public debt are to be made monthly instead of weekly, as heretofore.

THE HAMBURG PROPOSITION.

The chief officer of the Treasury Department never attached any special importance to the inadmissible proposition of a Hamburg house to loan this Government a thousand millions, and publicly was given to it without their approbation or knowledge.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Three pickets near Fort Slocum, about four miles north of the city, this morning gathered several shells, of which they made supports for their cooking apparatus, supposing, from examination, that they were empty of combustible matter. One of them, however, exploded, and so severely wounded Harry Bouquet and B. F. Marshall, that each was obliged to undergo the amputation of a leg by Dr. Bearmon of Harewood Hospital. Dennis Hare was also severely wounded in the left arm. The injured men belonged to Company A, First New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery. They say that they had frequently before made use of shells for similar purposes.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Row at Norfolk—Capture of Another Blockade Runner—Additional Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

A disturbance took place yesterday afternoon in Norfolk between some sailors and the colored guard doing duty on Main-street. Two sailors and one of the guard were shot. One of the sailors died, and the other lost a leg. The guard will die.

The United States steamer *Keystone State* captured the fine blockade-running steamer *Elegy*, and sent her into Beaufort on Thursday last.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New York* arrived last evening from James River, with 400 returned prisoners of war from the South, including 40 officers, in charge of Major Mulford.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has an article on Gen. Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it "an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times." It calls Gen. Sherman "the chief among savages, the Captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villian of the world.

"Sherman," it says, "has given the war a new feature. Stern as it has been, it is henceforth to be sterner. Horrible as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready. If the President was right, let him call for us, no matter about age now! If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age, or tisping innocence, to die in defence of home than to be driven out in herds to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta."

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 12th has the following:

MACON, Sept. 9.

The prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now reinforce Grant, take Richmond, and finish the finish the rebellion. They also state that one-half of his army will go out of service this month. The enemy are closely massed about Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

MACON, Sept. 10.

Wheeler's forces have been dispersed, near Tullahoma, by Steadman.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.

Our prisoners were landed on Morris Island to-day, and marched in the rear of Battery Wagner, guarded by a large body of sentinels.

The enemy brought two new guns to Bragg, this afternoon, drawn by twelve or fourteen horses.

There is no news from City Point.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Liberty.

The United States Mail steamer *Liberty*, Thos. W. Wilson, Commander, four days and — hours from Havana, with merchandise and passengers, to Messrs. Hargous & Co., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Liberty* has experienced head winds and heavy seas during the passage. She left at Havana the steamer *Havana* to sail for New-York.

Business in Havana is quite dull. No local news of importance.

Sugar market quiet. Quotations for basis numbers—Dutch Standard, Nos. 11 and 12, 4⅛ to 4⅝ per 100 pounds. Shipped the past week from Havana, 8,930 boxes; from Matanzas 1,192 boxes, out of which only 20 boxes were shipped for the United States.

Freights—very little doing. Falmouth orders, 45s. to 55s. No business with or for the United States, except what is done by the regular packet traders. Exchanges improved; London 12⅛ to 12¼ per cent. premium, sixty days' sight.

United States Northern cities 51 to 52 per cent. discount, sixty days.

Health of Havana improving.

The *Liberty* brings a large mail.

We are indebted to Purser Nichols for favors.

Correspondence of the Associated Press:

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Since the departure of the *Roanoke*, not an item of importance has transpired.

The steamer *Frances*, which came from Philadelphia, and was sold, left for Galveston on Tuesday. The *Dacotah* will doubtless soon follow, as well as the *Triton* and *Maria*. The *Triton* goes into dock here on Monday, and the *Maria* on Thursday. She came from St. Johns, N. B., experiencing very heavy weather, and being considerably damaged. She is very fast.

The heat of the past week has been very oppressive, but there have few cases of yellow fever. Mrs. Rake, *née* Hanson, but better known as Mlle. Kemble, the prima donna, has been attacked by the fever.

New Telegraph Office.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The American Telegraph Office have opened an office for general business at the northwest corner of Chambers-street and Broadway.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *Sacramento* sailed for Panama today with 215 passengers and $825,384 in gold.

Recruiting by the Police.—One of the Metropolitan Police Precincts to-day paid to the Treasurer of the Police Relief Fund the sum of $725, collected from the members of the precinct within the past six weeks, as a part of the amount earned by enlisting men for the army. One of the regulations of the department requires the payment of from ten to fifteen per cent. of the hand-money received by members of the force to the relief fund of the department. The members of one precinct must have payment. The members of one precinct must have secured about two hundred men within the past six weeks, receiving therefor at least six thousand dollars, less the per centage named.

Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Collin on the body of John Curran, late a mate of the bark *Levina*. The body was found floating in the water at Pier No. 45 North River, by the Captain of the vessel. Deceased had been missing since Monday last. It is thought that he fell overboard accidentally.

POLITICS AND WEST POINT.

The North and the South Contrasted.

LETTER FROM GEN. SEYMOUR.

The following letter, though primarily addressed to the Cleveland *Herald*, has been sent us for publication by its author:

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the Cleveland (O.) Herald:

A friend has sent me a copy of your paper of the 22d ult., containing comments upon "the letters of Gens. HAZEN and SEYMOUR," from which I take the following extracts:]

"Both these Generals were educated at West Point, and inherit from that institution the peculiarity of sentiment that made so many officers lukewarm in their devotion to our cause, and lax in discharge of military duties. Gens. HAZEN and SEYMOUR have passed a large portion of their military lives at the South, and been recipients of those Southern courtesies so acceptable and so flattering, which made almost every regular army officer a cordial opponent of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and an ardent friend and defender of the 'peculiar' institution."

The fallacies upon which these misapprehensions are founded have been so widely spread, and so far believed by a large class of intelligent people at the North, that they demand explanation and refutation. As a graduate of an academy of which every sensible American should be proud, I give the most emphatic denial to the above charges against West Point and the regular army officers it has graduated.

At this academy no peculiarity of sentiment as to political affairs has ever been inculcated. In my day politics were never even referred to. The discussion of Slavery was unknown. More profitable subjects of controversy presented themselves to young men who were striving hard for the mastery of the most difficult of all professions. But if sentiments were inculcated they would certainly have been of Northern stamp. The majority of the corps, as of Representatives in Congress, has always been from the North. (In 1860 193 of a corps of 278.) The leading or "distinguished" cadets of each class were predominantly Northern. (For twenty years before secession 16 of 20.) And the instructors and professors were almost entirely of Northern birth and of Northern prejudices. The only "peculiarity" they ever sought to impress was that devotion to duty and to country that has ever been considered, through all ages, the chief glory of a soldier's life. And if any convictions, otherwise, were acquired by the cadet, they were generally of contempt for mere politicians and their dishonest principles of action—such as are at this moment threatening the Republic with eternal shame, if not ruin. And this state of things still exists, and West Point may still justly claim, as it has always done, to educate young men who (in the words you apply to two of its graduates, and may well extend to all, as a class,) "seek no political advancement, and have no selfish personal ends to achieve disconnected with their profession and the unity of the country."

If, in 1861, some were disloyal and some were lukewarm in their devotion, other causes founded upon broader grounds, must be assigned than the unsound and unjust ones you have indicated. And some of them I will briefly state.

For many years previous to secession, the profession of arms had, at the North, fallen from disrepute to contempt. There was no militia worthy of even that name. A citizen soldier was, in the popular eye, but little better than a mountebank. The utility of any wide military organization was either unrecognized or was shamefully neglected. Some States had no semblance of organization, and indeed, are no wiser at this moment for the experience of this war. To be an officer of the Regular army was, popularly, to be an idle gentleman, well paid for doing nothing, scarcely worthy of respect, and assuredly not of esteem. Ambitious young graduates, therefore, naturally sought in civil life that standing and success not to be obtained as army officers, and as superintendents, engineers, professors, &c., were far better paid, infinitely more respectable than when wearing the despised livery of the nation. The Military Academy itself had hosts of enemies. But for the demonstrations of the Mexican War, it would have been abandoned as an useless expense to the country. Western Senators and Representatives vied with those from the proudly Intelligent East, in decrying on the floor of Congress the only military institution of the nation, nevertheless acknowledged to be one of the best in the world. To diminish the pay of the army, to abolish West Point, were, indeed, rather favorite topics of declamation, and strong votes and the general applause of a wide constituency could be readily obtained whenever any act denunciatory of this school was proposed. So little was military education appreciated, that there was not a single Northern State that ever possessed a military academy worthy the name under its control or patronage.

How was it with the South? Save Florida and Texas, every State had its West Point, founded by the State, officered largely by West Point graduates, almost invariably superintended by choice officers, (of whom SHERMAN, D. H. HILL and Stonewall JACKSON are memorable examples,) and so generously cherished as to become honorable and close imitations of the parent school. From these academies were annually graduated thousands of the best young men of the South, thoroughly trained for all the subordinate walks of military life, and the best possible material for commanding companies and regiments, and for those staff officers, the well filling of which is so essential to a General's usefulness. These young men had for years been employed in organizing and instructing the military strength of the South. The possession of the slave had, indeed, made organization always necessary.

In some Southern towns tattoo was regularly heard. And while the North slumbered or was lost in Dane-an dreams, the South was earnestly mustering for the stormy strife. When the day dawned, she opened the war in perfect readiness for her work. Every graduate of West Point was welcome—not one of those in civil life was permitted to hide his light under a bushel. The rebel President, himself a graduate, and no mean statesman, knew who his best men were, of personal knowledge, placed them where they belonged, and there they have remained. The ability of each and every graduate was sensibly economized and employed. Every question of policy, every suspicion of lingering love for the Union, was forgotten or put aside in the single intent to build up the best and strongest possible military system for the quick winning of the great fight. Popular clamor there might be, and some change, but no dismissal, no disgrace. [Instance BRAGG, JOHNSTON, even PEMBERTON.] So it was at the South; so it is still.

How was it with us? At the outbreak we had in the army, of graduates as great a proportional superiority as of wealth or population. Many Southern officers remained true, (133,) while but a squad of Northern graduates were traitors, (19;) and so long as the everlasting hills of West Point bear witness to the shameless treason of BENEDICT ARNOLD, their names will be remembered by the cadet, with a blush for their like disgrace. We had also of the best class of officers a goodly number equal, if not superior, to the best of the South. The general sentiment of the army was to this effect. The South taught differently, in order to inspire distrust; and the North, as often before, slavishly acceded. If some of these officers have not seemed to display such merit as is here claimed for them, and corresponding success, it must not be forgotten that there have been amply sufficient causes of totally distinct class for their shortcoming.

Then the problem placed before the North was misunderstood; if there was indeed to be a war, politics—that bane of the nation—had more to do, it was considered, with its solution than the sword. The regular service was, however, extended. Promotions to resulting vacancies, even of high grade, was given to civilians, of political precedents, of whom none had the slightest claim to positions for which regular officers had been educated, fought and served long, waited hopefully, and had a right to expect. Justice to him became a thoroughly dead letter. And even when the volunteer force was raised, and commands of regiments were offered freely to army officers, and sought for and by them, it was long before permission could be obtained, and was often refused. Every fitting avenue to professional hope and ambition was sedulously obstructed if not closed. And over the heads and upon the hearts of those who had long been carefully taught in a hard school, at least the rudiments of a General's duties, stepped or were thrust perfectly uneducated and incompetent men. No previous good service, no measure of loyalty affected the question. Even those who first endeavored, at Sumter and Pickens, to bar the way of treason, were unnoticed and forgotten, except so far as personal or political friends pressed them into advancement. Some were *never* noticed.

And even now, many scores of our best officers, fully fitted by high intelligence and much experience, for the most difficult commands—even the supreme command of our armies—are condemned to duty as subalterns or captains of companies, when under a wise and just system their names might fill the world.

Thus, Sir, have not a few been made lukewarm and heart-sore, perhaps even disloyal—for graduates of West Point are but human, and are possessed of the ambitions and passions of humanity. To expect them to sacrifice every hope, every perception of right, and to steel themselves into insensibility to error and wrong, is expecting too much.

If I have written more plainly than many of my fellow-officers would justify, it has been that a single inference should be drawn—that the South owes whatever of successful resistance it has made, to her proper employment of her military education, and the North has failed in using its overpowering strength to insure quick success, because of its entire inappreciation of its military duties and its abuse or willful perversion of its military skill. The best possible vindication of the Military Academy is to be found in the history of the Confederacy, and if I have drawn strongly the contrast between Southern and Northern policy, it has not been so much to set forth the grievances of West Point officers, as to impress the above inference upon reflecting minds.

The errors described are justly to be charged to all parties, all administrations, and to the entire people. The true feeling upon national honor and our duty to the nation as citizens, has been bewildered or lost in the dark labyrinth of politics—that we may be extricated, we must pass through fires that may well try our patience and endurance. And the grievous neglect of the past and the ignorant indifference of the present must be corrected by a wiser future, or our children will only live to see the constant peril and decay that must befall this Republic as surely as the same evils have led, in past ages, to the ruin of other States as grand as our own.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The weather on Wednesday evening was unfavorable to ordinary entertainments, but Mr. GROVER has extraordinary fortune and the Academy was almost crowded. "Martha," the opera performed, has always been a favorite with our public. The melodies of Herr Von FLOTOW are tangible, if not of the best quality. And to the Anglo-Saxon public there is a special appeal in the constant repetition of the well-known tune, the "Last Rose of Summer." There is no occasion because this air is introduced, that the opera should be underrated. Judged by its own merits, it is one of the most agreeable works that the public can hope to hear. Without pretension it yet touches large points of musical effect, and in the solos, as well as the concerted pieces, is generally tasty and effective.

The performance last evening was rough, but unusually spirited. The defects of the separate artists were more than covered by the very agreeable *ensemble* to which they contributed. There was quick intelligence, and even vivacity, in the effort of every one who took part in the representation—this intelligence and vivacity extending even to the chorus. In the finales, the balance was sometimes awry, positive voices are there required; hence the charming ending of the third act was almost a solo. The *Plunkett* was not base; the *Nancy* was not contralto; the *Martha* was not strong, but the *Lionel* was superb. Herr HABELMAN is one of the best tenors of his kind that we have had in this country, either in Italian or German opera. His method is not so "open" as it might be, but it is sufficient to reveal a naturally rich and sympathetic voice. We may add here that Herr HABELMAN's stage presence is not the least point in his favor.

The chorus was vigorous; the orchestra good. Neither displayed the delicacy which results from long rehearsal, but both were energetic. Rust sits on the Germans longer than it does upon the Italians. The latter study in their vacation; the former do not. Hence there is always a necessity for several performances before the Germans get up to their ordinary pitch of excellence. When they are there the Italians take their place behind, for in quickness of apprehension and devotion of art, a German is not behind any artist that lives in the world. To-night WEBER's opera of "Der Freischutz" will be given with an unusually good cast.

THE ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.—The performance of this fine work will positively take place at Jones' Wood to-day. The solo performers are all good—being headed by KARL FORMES, whose proficiency in this kind of music is unquestionable. Mr. ANSCHUTZ conducts the orchestra, which with the chorus will number several hundred performers.

A Magnificent Testimonial.

The testimonial about to be presented to JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., of London, by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, can be seen at the establishment of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. It is a splendid specimen of artistic taste and skill—rich alike in design and execution. It was manufactured at a cost of over $15,000. The following is a brief description:

There is a dinner set, consisting of vegetable dishes, game dish, fish dish, waiter, salt cellars, wine cooler and bouquet-holders—all of *solid sterling silver*, richly ornamented and gilt. Also (which is the main feature,) a large silver plateau, gilt, with mirror. It is 3 feet square; on it at the corners stand 4 silver gilt candlesticks. In the centre is a column, solid silver gilt, a fac simile of that in the Rue de la Paix, Paris; this column is 4 feet high and 12 inches square at the base; four chains pendant, connect the candlesticks with the top of the column; in the centre of each chain is a medallion—with likenesses on both sides, making eight in all—of the prominent men interested in the enterprise. The engraving in the shaft took the most skillful workmen in New-York five months to do. There are 20,000 letters and figures engraved. Every cut and filling of the grade for 200 miles of this railroad (which was built in 200 days) is shown. Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. have been more than a year engaged in the manufacture of this costly gift.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

The recent reported successes in Mexico of that detachment of the Republican army under CORTINAS, do not in any manner deserve the importance attributed to them by several leading journals. This Mexican chieftain has gathered about him a few hundred adventurers, and like the rebel guerrilla chiefs MORBY, FORREST, or the defunct MORGAN, makes his raids upon detached bodies of French troops, and unsupported outposts of that army, simply for the purposes of plunder and murder, and his command is not regarded by either side in any other light than as partisan rangers, with a roving commission to kill, burn and destroy. In fact, his depredations are not confined exclusively to the French army, but friend and foe alike have experienced his impartial brutality. Since his late forcible arrest and restraint of a British Consul in Mexico, it is understood that he will be repudiated by JUAREZ entirely. It is also said that Gen. BAZAINE, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, has received written instructions from NAPOLEON the Third to drive JUAREZ, and with him his Government, out of Mexican territory—evidently feeling that it does not appear well in the eyes of the world to have two organized Governments in that country. To this end all French troops have already left for the interior, and a large column has been advanced into Sonora, with the expressed intention of holding that State until the French Government is fully indemnified and reimbursed for all her Mexican claims. Individuals high in authority in Mexico, declare that all rumors of complications between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN are entirely without foundation, and that all the recent movements of the French army are made upon a perfect mutual understanding. It is now evidently the intention of NAPOLEON to continue his armed strength in Mexico until the last vestige of the JUAREZ Government is swept away, upon the pretext of recovering and securing his claims in that country, which will, of course, leave MAXIMILIAN's empire the *de facto* Government of the country. That the Mexicans themselves foresee such a result is evident, from the readiness with which they acquiesce in the new régime. Tired of anarchy and confusion, the popular heart is for peace and the blessings of a stable Government. Already leading and eminent Mexican statesmen are beginning to foresee the destiny of the country and accept the rule of a monarchy in preference to that of an oligarchy.

The condition to which Mexico has come, after forty years of dissension, leaves its citizens, in the present emergency, only one of two courses to choose—social dissolution, amidst the horrors of anarchy, or the restoration of legal order by the monarchy, which anarchy itself has brought. The one has been, and always will be, as inseparable from the other as the will from its cause. The choice between the two extremes was doubtful, granting that a choice remained after the acts which have already taken place.

Says an eminent Mexican statesman, who has just given in his adhesion to the Government of MAXIMILIAN, in a recent letter:

"People who have lived happily under a political system, consolidated by time and custom, can maintain conscientiously that its chief good consists essentially *in the form*, giving a preference to their own; but conscience warns and the illusion disappears, in the impartial man, who has seen the first tried with unhappy results. What country of the world has introduced into its institutions a greater quantity of the democratic element than Mexico? What country has had *written* in its constitutions a greater number of public and private liberties than she? Not one, and nevertheless it has only produced oligarchies of ambitious persons, and tyrannies which would have caused astonishement even in Constantinople. People who have so profaned republican institutions, cannot, ought not, to continue under their shelter. After having tried democracy in all its forms without any favorable result, we have, falling back on the stream of time, returned to our place of starting. Will we obtain by this that peace, prosperity and welfare which we have not enjoyed under the democratic system? Here is the great and tremendous trial we are going to make, and to which—laying aside affections—not only Mexicans, but all men who cherish generous and humane sentiments, ought to contribute, because it is the question of life or death of a country—of the preservation or extinction of a nationality. In the past, we can count in its favor with tremendous lessons; and for the future, with the hopes given by an illustrious Prince—one without passions, with a heart and head entirely American, and who not only professes in theory, but puts in practice, the ideas of true liberty and progress. If, with all these guarantees, we cannot put ourselves on the road to order and civilization, it will be necessary to erase the name of Mexico from the map, and replace it with others—how many, God only knows—which will be given it by foreign invaders, who will repair from all quarters to divide up its wasted territory."

Such seems to be the feeling that now permeates the reflecting portion of the Mexican people, as gathered from letters received here; and should they, after the withdrawal of the French army, still acquiesce in the establishment of a monarchy, as seems now evident, there is no doubt but that the great mass of the people will eventually learn to prefer a strong, concentrated and durable Government, to the anarchy and confusion growing out of their past experiments in a popular rule.

Debt of the Confederate States.

The London *Index* publishes the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, which gives the public debt on April 1, 1864, as follows:

FUNDED.

Act Feb. 28, 1861, 8 per cent	$15,000,000 00
Act May, 16, 1861, 8 per cent	8,891,700 00
Act Aug. 19, 1861, 8 per cent	100,000,000 00
Act April 12, 1862, 8 per cent	3,162,350 00
Act Feb. 24, 1863, 6 per cent	95,763,700 00
Act Feb. 20, 1863, 6 per cent	56,318,550 00
Act March 23, 1863, 6 per cent	11,646,200 00
Act April 30, 1863, 6 per cent	8,393,000 00
To which must be added the following call certificates outstanding, to wit:	
Act Dec. 24, 1861, 6 per cent	$40,439,170 00
Act March 23, 1863, 4 per cent	1,525,000 00
Act March 23, 1863, 6 per cent	72,074,100 00—114,338,270 00
7.30 interest-bearing Treasury notes	99,996,400 00
Total	$523,539,670 00

UNFUNDED.

Act March 9, 1861, interest notes, &c.	$534,500 00
Act May 16, 1861, two-year notes	8,204,675 00
Act Aug. 19, 1861, general currency	154,356,631 00
Act April 17, 1862, denomination $1 and $2	4,516,509 00
Act Oct. 13, 1862, general currency	118,997,321 50
Act March 23, 1863, general currency	511,182,566 50
Total	$797,792,103 00
From this is to be deducted the amount of repayments of old currency by disbursing officers, and also the amount of notes received for four per cent. certificates, which are in the Treasury awaiting cancelation	$292,000,000 00
Total	$505,792,103 00

Organization of a Petroleum Exchange.

The large and daily increasing amount of capital invested in shares of the numerous petroleum companies, has made it desirable to establish in this City a regular board for the exclusive purchase and sale of petroleum stock. Some of our leading merchants, largely interested in petroleum, have lately associated for the purpose of establishing such board, and yesterday held a meeting at No. 33 Pine-street, at which Mr. C. THOMAS BUCKLEY presided. Among other resolutions the following were passed:

That Mr. HOLTHAUSEN be appointed Treasurer to receive the subscription made for the stock; that the name and title of the association be "The Petroleum Stock Exchange of New-York;" and, that seven trustees be appointed to govern the association. The committee appointed for the purpose of selecting the names of seven trustees reported the following: Messrs. C. A. Robert, H. Schmidt, Jno. Pondir, W. F. Roelofson, H. Holthausen, J. F. Schepler, E. W. Molberg, which report was adopted. It was further resolved, that the trustees of the association be authorized and empowered to select a suitable location for the Exchange, and to prescribe and adopt proper by-laws and rules for its regulation. The meeting then adjourned.

The Turnfest.

CONCLUSION OF THE FESTIVAL.

Yesterday all the societies and members who had participated in this festival, assembled at the Turn-halle, where a parting cup was drank, a ballad or two sung, and a "salamander geriben" (or glasses of lager) drunk at one draft.

The memoers of the different Turnvereins during this interchanged badges and other tokens of remembrance, which, with the piercing of the cap worn at the Commers on the previous day with a foil, concluded the Turnfest.

The Turners mostly left yesterday for their homes highly pleased with the reception and entertainment received at the hands of the New-Yorkers, but still more pleased with the success the cause of freedom and human right has met with in their midst. To the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Heintz, Meixner, Baillett, Staff and Meinhardt, the success of the festival is due in a great measure.

Commerce of the Port.

The total number of arrivals at this port from foreign ports for 1864 to the 14th inst., inclusive, was 2,642, as follows: Steamers, 285; ships, 459; barks, 922; brigs, 1,179; schooners, 797, which is in excess of a daily average of steamships, 1; ships, 2; barks, 4; brigs, 5; schooners, 3, or a total of 15 sail daily.

The number of passengers arrived during the same period was 156,646, or 652 daily.

For the Revenue Department to board this large number of vessels daily, certify their manifests, call over the crew lists, discharge the passengers, &c., &c., requires a large force of officers, and it is well established that the boating facilities of the department are totally inadequate. Considering the distance to be gone over by the assistant boarding officers daily, and at times, the necessarily slow progress made, it is remarkable that the Collector of the port has not had placed at his disposal some more suitable means of expediting this business than he at present commands.

ARRIVAL OF VETERANS.—Yesterday the veterans of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers, whose term of service has expired, consisting of 309 men and 6 officers, returned from the front, near Petersburgh. The detachment is under command of Col. HAWLEY, and presented a fine appearance. A breakfast was given them at the Battery Barracks, after which they took the Hartford boat, en route for home.

A COMPLAINT BOOK.—At the office of the Citizens' Association, No. — Broadway, is a Complaint Book, which is extensively patronized by citizens. Complaints of all kinds relative to city matters are entered here and receive the immediate attention of the Association. It is known that with the Association is connected a Legal Board, composed of our most prominent lawyers. The complaints are first investigated by an officer of the Association, and, if well grounded, application is made to the city official whose province it is to remedy. If he neglects to remedy, then the matter is handed over to the above Board, under whose directions legal proceedings are taken. Some of the complaints are of rather a trivial character, but these, as well as the grave ones, are investigated by the officer, and relief secured. Complaint Books of this character have been opened before at the City Hall, but fell into disuse because attention to them was not made a specialty. In the present instance it is and will be, and much benefit has already been derived from it.

For what Reason Is Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS like a great Union victory? Because it sets the tongues of the belli(e)s a going all over the land.

The long and the short of it is, that when short of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, you long for it.

Sentiment for a public dinner: "Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." If anybody asks you what you mean by giving it, say, "It beats every other scent I meant."

The drums that proclaim the triumphs of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—these conun-drums.

Security Against Burglars.

THE ROTARY LOCK,

for dwelling-house doors,

has been in use for years, without failing in a single instance to afford the most perfect protection against the attack of burglars. For convenience and durability it is not equaled by any other lock.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Untrimmed Felt and Moleskin Hats,
At Wholesale and Retail,
FOR LADIES,
MISSES,
BOYS
AND INFANTS,
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

If You Want a Knowledge, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 83 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble: one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No 714 Broadway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st. Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition

Dr. Lightbill has Returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Triophaerous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Blank or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BESSON—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., by Rev. James H. Williams, JOHN BESSON, Esq., and Miss ELLEN W., daughter of S Taylor, Esq. No cards.

CHRISTIE—LYDECKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at Englewood, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Y. Debaun, JAMES CHRISTIE and RACHEL LYDECKER, both of Englewood.

By the same, at the same time and place, CORNELIUS TERHUNE, of Tieneck, and MARIA LYDECKER, of Englewood.

GILBERT—CULVER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Geo. Hubbell, CHARLES GILBERT and FRANCES CULVER, all of this City.

☞ Elmira papers please copy.

JARMAN—PETERKIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. W. H. Peodleton, ROBERT H. JARMAN and MAGGIE, daughter of John Peterkin, Esq.

☞ Philadelphia and Western papers please copy.

MEAD—BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by Rev. James J. Bell, at Hanson-place M. E. Church, GEORGE H. MEAD and Miss BESSIE A. BURROUGHS, grand daughter of Mr. Peter C. Bell. No cards.

PEARCE—MOORHOUSE.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Henry M. Dexter, THOMAS H. PEARCE and MARY J. MOORHOUSE, both of Boston.

SCHIFFER—SESSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of Shadrack Taylor, Esq., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., by Rev. B. H. Weston, D. D., CHARLES SCHIFFER, Esq., and Miss FRANCES M., eldest daughter of the late John Besson.

WILLIAMS—MOTT.—At the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS and Miss ADDIE MOTT, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BUFFETT.—At Pergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, CATHARINE L., wife of Edward P. Buffett, M. D., and daughter of Walter M. Smith, Esq., of this City, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 64 East 41st st., New-York, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUNDAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, CRAGNOR W., youngest son of Allen Brundage, of North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken this (Friday) morning to North Castle.

BRADFORD.—At Tampa Bay, Fla., on Friday, July 29 on board the U. S. bark *Restless*, WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, Assistant Master's Mate U. S. Navy, second son of the late Hon. John A. Bradford, of Geneva, N. Y.

CRANE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, AMANDA H., widow of Benjamin F. Crane, and daughter of the late Wm. Cherdavoyne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 151 East 16th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN CARPENTER, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Kings County Medical Society, and the Medical faculty in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, without further invitation.

COCHRANE.—On Friday, Aug. 26, at St. George's, Bermuda, of yellow fever, in the 25th year of his age, EDWARD C. COCHRANE, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, second son of the late Rupert J. Cochrane.

DINGEE.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Sept. 15, EUGENE DINGEE, son of Solomon and Mary A. Dingee, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Funeral this day at 1 o'clock P. M., at Mamaroneck. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DORR.—In Walpole, N. H., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, F. B. DORR, of New-York, aged 32 years, only son of Jos. G. and Eliza B. Dorr.

GOODHUE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH ELDREDGE, wife of Charles W. Goodhue, and daughter of the late N. T. Eldredge, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 35 East 28th-st., on Friday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KING.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sabbath morning, Sept. 11, FREDERICK W. KING, Counselor-at-Law, formerly of this City, in the 39th year of his age.

KING.—Near Sing Sing, on Thursday, Sept. 15, Rev. JAMES S. KING, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and of that of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing Station on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock.

LAFAUGH.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, LAVINA LAFAUGH, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 326 West 12th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LARSON.—At his residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at New-Falls Landing, Ulster County, JOHN W. LARSON, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to accompany his remains to Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hudson River depot at 30th-st., to meet the 10 o'clock train, on Friday, Sept. 16, without further invitation.

McKEE.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, Mrs. SARAH MCKEE, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her residence, No. 37 Kent av., Brooklyn.

POTTS.—At his residence in the City of New-York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University-place, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

In consequence of the death of the Pastor, the regular Church services will not be resumed till the fourth Sabbath of September.

PATTIS M.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, JAMES EDWIN PATTISON, aged 18 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 23 Ridge-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RIPLEY.—In Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 10, HARRY, aged 15 months, youngest son of Charles P. H. and Harriet Ripley, of this City.

ROBERTSON.—At Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 10, CARRIE R. ROBERTSON, wife of Rev. C. F. Robertson, in the 26th year of her age.

STEWART.—On Monday, Sept. 12, at Rye, Westchester County, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Brevoort, Esq., Dr. JAMES STEWART, of New-York, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the family vault at St. Luke's.

STOPFORD.—Killed near Jonesboro, Ga., on Thursday, Sept. 1, Capt. W. F. STOPFORD, of the Fourteenth Corps, son of the late Rev. W. K. Stopford, of the New-York East Conference, aged 25 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Toledo, Ohio, papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, after a short but painful illness, GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 West 45th st.

UNDERHILL.—At Sherman, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of dysentery, HELEN BONARS, infant daughter of John T. and Marion Underhill, aged 9 months. At the same place, on Monday, Sept. 12, of the same disease, MARION DENELL, wife of John T. Underhill, in the 25th year of her age. Also, of the same disease, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, MATILDA HYATT, daughter of John T. and Marion Underhill, aged 3 years and 13 days.

VAN NEST.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, ANNAHAM VAN NEST, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 361 Bleecker st.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ELIAS VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 643 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and unward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 37 and 39 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 235 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 268 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FANS, NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH, SPANISH AND FRENCH MERCANTILE DICTIONARY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish This Day,
MERCANTILE DICTIONARY,
A COMPL

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 P. M. of FRIDAY, 16th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles:

Smiths' Bellows, 28 to 36 in., "tyer irons to match," each.
Saddle Blankets, each.
Halter Bolts, 1¼ in., per gross.
Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Wall Brushes, 10 knob, large, per dozen.
Mexican Bridles, double rein, "brass snaffle" and "mild" curb bits heavy, each.
Corn Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Rattan Stable Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Roller Buckles, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼ inch., per gross.
Wire Horseshoe Buckles, 1½ in., per gross.
Bail Buckets, large army wagon, wrought bails and ears, cedar or white pine, per dozen.
Water Gum Buckets, with gum handles, per dozen.
Carriage Bolts, ⅆx½, ⅆx⅝, ⅝x⅝-16, ⅝x⅞-16, ⅞x⅞-16, ⅞x1-16, 1x1 M, 4x¾, ⅆx¾, ⅆx⅝-16, ⅜x⅞, ⅜x1¼, ⅜x1½, ½x1, 1¼x1½, 1½x1½, per 100.
Tire Bolts, 2½x¾, per 100.
Halter Chains, "000," chain with "toes," each.
Coil Chain, O, per ft
Hasp Hinges, 8 inch., per pair.
Cast Butt Hinges, 2¾x2¾, per pair.
Wrought Butt Hinges, 3½x3, per pair.
Coach Handles, for ambulance doors, each.
Riveting Hammers, No. 2 and 3, each.
Saddlers' Hammers, each.
Hickory Axe Handles, each.
Mule Hames, "1 inch from "hole to hole," per pair.
Raw Hides, green "pickled," for covering saddles, in light bdls., each.
Table Knives and Forks, per dozen.
Saddlers' Knives, half round, each.
Japanned Carriage Knobs, per gross.
Harness Leather, oak tanned, light sides, weigh from 28 to 17 lbs., per lb.
Bridle Leather, weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. per side.
Coach Locks, each.
Nuts, ⅜ in. hole, 1⅛x⅜ in per lb.
Nuts, ½ in. hole, 1⅜x½ in per lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon.
Tar Pots for army wagons, each.
Mallet Punches, each.
Spring Punches, harness, medium size, with extra babes, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per gross.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Sheep Shears, per pair.
Brass Screws, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ in., per gross.
Wood Screws, assorted, numbers ⅜, 1, 1¼, 2 in., per gross.
Shovels, long handled, per dozen.
Steel Grain Shovels, per dozen.
Stocks and Dies, assorted, medium, per set.
Wood Stirrups, per pair.
Harness Thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Bagging Twine, in hanks, for sewing grain bags, per lb.
Blue Snake Whips, all leather, full size, each.
Saddlers' Black Wax, per lb.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Saddlers' Tools, per set, each set containing
1 Saddlers' Hammer,
1 Saddlers' Plyer,
1 Edge Tool,
1 Spring Punch,
1 Saddlers' Pincers,
1 Rounder,
1 Riveting Hammer
1 Tickler,
1 Patent Chaneller,
1 Claw Tool,
1 pair Compasses,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 half-round Knife,
1 Slicker,
1 Round Awl,
12 Stitching Awls,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Saddlers' Horse.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge to the United States, at place of shipment in this City. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples as far as practicable of those they propose for. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores," and addressed to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 30th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount, if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the said Custom-house building and materials thereto, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steam Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River,	East River.
Vesey-street,	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street,	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Thirteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.

FRANCIS L. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 ORDAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 BOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in herm-etically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposal must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hoops seated.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Oil to or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

250,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

350,000 pounds ROCK ISLAND SALT, in sacks.

50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be forwarded, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than for party's own use*, during the processions, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately proceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples, returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankford, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

2 pairs long Hames, complete.
2 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly filed; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of Iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst. for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,557 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hoops seated.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Oil to or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

250,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

350,000 pounds ROCK ISLAND SALT, in sacks.

50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores, proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be forwarded, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than for party's own use*, during the processions, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately proceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in the City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next seven months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to Col. D. H VINTON,
Dep't. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 345 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.

31st-st., near 8th-av., furnished	$15,000
21st-st., near Broadway, furnished	60,000
37th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	55,000
24th-st., near 4th-av	10,000
34th-st., near Broadway, elegant	35,000
Madison-av., near 34th-st	40,000
5th-av., near 36th-st	75,000
37th-st., near 4th av	25,000
38th-st., near 5th-av	30,000
45th-st., near 6th-av	17,000

Furnished houses for Winter wanted for the most acceptable tenants. VAN WINKLE & WINANS,
No. 132 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A row of twenty brown-stone houses, centrally located on one of the best streets in the City. The houses are well and substantially built, have modern improvements, and produce a large rental. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

12 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; ground as high as Murray Hill, and overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 18x100 feet; brick and brown-stone, high stoops, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000, opposite side, three of a row, brown-stone, 20x100; price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 acres, fine location on the New-Haven Railroad. One of 60 acres, $8,000. One of 80 acres, $12,000. One in Rockland County of 60 acres, $6,000. One of 140 acres, $9,000. One near depot in New-Jersey, of 30 acres, $6,000. One of 50 acres, $8,000. All with good improvements, fruit, &c.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 53½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story and high basement house, No. 113 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Price $12,500. $6,000 can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Immediate possession can be had. For further particulars apply on the premises from 10 till 3, or of JOHN A. DUFF, No. 624 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCALities in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries, a three-story brown-stone basement and brick house, in first-rate order, containing all the modern improvements, with or without two lots adjoining, affording ample play ground for children or for stable and garden purposes; price for whole property $10,000; terms to suit. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation, all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 13 East Houston-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 11 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, four stories and basement, now ready for occupancy; location beautiful—No. 218 East 56th-st., opposite Beekman Hill Park. For particulars inquire of JOHN CLASS, owner, No. 830 2d av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. All the latest improvements; refrigerators built in the houses. Inquire of W. PANNING, No. 43 West 39th-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st, New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BROOKLYN—A three-story, attic and basement house, 18x50, with four lots, beautifully laid out. President-st., in perfect order; all improvements. For permits, apply to J. E. CORNELL & CO., No. 16 Court-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on the avs. between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

A FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY, 115 acres, fine land, house 30x40, large outbuildings, 15 in wood, 2¼ miles from depot on Newburgh branch R. R road; 20 cows, 5 horses, crops, hay, &c.; is kept as a milk farm for seven years. Possession at once. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NORTH RIVER FOR SALE.—Very fine view, beautiful mansion, fine outbuildings, grounds well shaded, abundance of fruit. S. F. IRELAND, No. 53½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIful location, on the Sound, very accessible, well shaded, abundance of fine fruit, hunting and fishing, and in splendid order. S. F. IRELAND, No. 53½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 228 East 50th-st., in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 20x44, lot 20x98.9. Price $13,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Villa sites at New-Brighton, Staten Island, beautifully located, with splendid views, near both New-Brighton and Quarantine ferries. For sale by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES for sale, located in New-Jersey, from two to forty miles distant. Prices, $1,800 to $40,000 each. PARSONS & WARD, No. 31 Cedar-st.

COTTAGE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT $850.—One with 2 lots, $1,000. Also, 20 cottages at $1,500 to $2,500; 15 elegant dwellings with 4 to 8 lots each, at $3,500 to $8,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses, located in 15th, 22d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 39th, 40th and 42d sts. All modern improvements, and fine neighborhoods. PARSONS & WARD, No. 31 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., near Park-av., four-story English basement, 16.8x55—98.9; possession Oct. 1, 1864. For permits apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill; has all modern improvements, and in fine order. Possession immediately. S. F. IRELAND, 6½ Pine-st., Room 12.

TO LET.

TO RENT—HALF OF GENTEEL HOUSES IN Brooklyn.—The new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, Nos. 25 and 27 Canton-st., corner of Park-av., and fronting on City Park, will be rented each to two small families at $25 per month. Apply on premises, from 12 to 2, or at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER IF REQUIRED, a store and basement on Canal-st., near Broadway; also, a light room. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ROOMS TO LET—Furnished, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at the Boarding Agency, No. 91 Bleecker-st. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 1; price $ per month. Inquire of J. A. SULLICK, No. 119 East-23d-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, OCCUPYING a new modern house, will let two large rooms to an agreeable party or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address C. L. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A brown-stone house on town, west side, would let to a gentleman and wife a large room, with closet, hot and cold water, gas and fire. Price $25 per week. Neighborhood first-class. Address W. WHITING, Box No. 41 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN 23D St., near 4th-av., for a private family, for one year from Oct. 1. Rent, $2,400. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., for permit to see the house.

TO LET.

I WANT TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE IMmediately for a private family, below 36th-st., and within four blocks of Broadway. Call upon M. HOUSE, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—TILL May and longer, at $200, $250, $300, $350, $100 and $500 per month. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A GENtleman. Apply at No. 21 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th av's.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen without board at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DEsires to purchase a well-built, three-story house, in a first-class neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 67 Post-office, giving full details and price and terms.

WANTED—A HOUSE, SMALL, BUT ELEgantly furnished, in a fashionable neighborhood, between 10th and 27th sts., for a family of only three persons, well known in this City. Address T. M., Box No. 893 Post-office.

WANTED—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT or the 1st of May, 1866, an unfurnished house, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; possession immediately. Apply to W. R. M., Green Point Ferry.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, 9 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Apply 8 CORTLANDT-WAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR CONVENIENT for housekeeping, in a desirable neighborhood by a family of three adults. Address C. G., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash,

AT MICHENER'S STORE,
No. 142 North Front-street, Philadelphia,
on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.,
the cargo of the steamer *Lathan*, consisting of
453 BALES OF COTTON,
52 BALES OF COTTON,
the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1864.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

By order of Assignees.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Sal

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,512	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,912	Brooking.

PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA.....Jagne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jagne.....Saturday, Nov.
DAY STAR.....(Building).....At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,716, and the *Suwonada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 to $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 54 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE.
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON.
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS.

The steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ANCHOR LINE.
DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$60
Same Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....50

Payable in United States Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 9 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Drew, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LEMASSENA, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M.

Passage money to Nassau.....$65
Passage money to Havana.....80
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 2, North River.

Sept. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 36 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South-st.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $50.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Toms River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:26 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany, from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 6:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TERRY, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. OGSNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;

Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Political-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization: legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by
Hon. Edward McPherson,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The work contains a Magazine of Facts, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, constituting a most valuable contribution to the Historical Literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified.

The *Index* is thorough, *both as to names and subjects*, giving the reader entire command of the contents.

448 pp., 8vo, law, sheep; price, $5. Free by mail.
PHILP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Washington, D. C.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 443 Broadway.

THE GREAT REFORM MOVEMENT.
OUT THIS MORNING
No. 5 of
THE CITIZEN,
Published by the Citizens' Association.
Price only 2 cents. The great people's paper.
☞ Newsdealers, get your supply from the American News Company.

THE MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.—DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, 25 cts.; Jointly, with valuable premiums, $3. Notwithstanding every department, original stories, poetry, fashionable music, useful recipes, and the choicest features, pronounced the most interesting, useful, artistic and attractive magazine now published. Office, No. 39 Beekman-st.

Single copies mailed free on receipt of the price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000: No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,080, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers, of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.
N. M. THOMPSON.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 268 Grand-st., New York, and No. 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $5; silver, $3. Extracting, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL MEETING.
ADDITIONAL AND FINAL DAY.
SATURDAY, Sept. 17,
Match of $5,000, with Purse Added of $750, Two-Mile Heats.

Mr. John Hunter enters b. c. Kentucky.
Mr. J. S. Watson enters ch. c. Aldebaran.

This match is play or pay, rain or shine, and will come off at 1:30 P. M., without fail.

There will also be a Handicap Race, for a purse and stakes, and, in all probability, a third race, to make the closing day of the meeting complete.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. S. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 16 is a sure and permanent cure for this disease, and a preventive for persons exposed. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price. 50 cents per box.
F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

Go and be cured by Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Thousands are disappointed of cure by not consulting Dr. WARD at first. Therefore be wise in time. Remember Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Unfortunates will find it to their advantage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Come and we will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

Dr. WARD'S Magical Invigorating Pills, $3 per package, a sure cure where manhood has been impaired.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habitat Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No bonne should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private access at No. 61 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 00 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LAUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to distinctly understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his old-established private rooms No. 614½ Broadway, New-York, and where his never failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL Pills are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. It is positively for obstinate cases. Warranted to be represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

TRISTRAM & CO.'S MEDICATED LOZenges cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and all other afflictions of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.
A. H. ALMY.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $3,000 to $5,000, wanted immediately in the coal importing business, to assist in forming a company. The business will pay over 50 000 per annum clear. No one who cannot bring good business qualifications need apply. N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 3, No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—Either general or special, with this amount of capital, to carry on a cash oil business; one-third of the net profits will be allowed for its use. Address W. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN OF MEANS will make the most liberal advances on diamonds, watches, silver plate, &c.; charges 2½ per cent., and all transactions strictly confidential. Address E. DAYLIS, Station D, Bible House.

SAFE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A DWELLing, to cost $10 to $90. Apply to J. NEWTON, No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y.

NO HUMBUG!—AN EASY WAY TO MAKE $500 will be sent for 50 cents. Address Box No. 4,305 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that the nightly increasing
ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT
with which
MR. J. S. CLARKE
is received, being recalled
THREE AND FOUR TIMES
each evening to receive the rapturous applause of CROWDED AND DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCES, render it impossible to comply with the wishes of so many of his admirers, who having seen him several times during the past five weeks in the characters he is now representing, desire a change,
TO-NIGHT
he will appear for the
TWENTY-NINTH TIME,
in his great military role of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and also in his uproarious rendition of
TIMOTHY TOODLES,
as acted by him over 200 times—nearly 100 nights in New-York alone—and invariably with overwhelming effect.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 58th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY.
ONE OR THREE
YEARS
FURNISHED
AT
17 BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Pick-axes—army standard;
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins;
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing-boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the sh

FROM ATLANTA.

All Non-Combatants Ordered to Leave the City.

Correspondence Between Gens. Hood and Sherman.

THE REBEL GENERAL INDIGNANT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The *Journal* has special correspondence from Atlanta up to the 10th inst.

It contains a congratulatory order from Gen. SHERMAN, recounting his victory and an agreement between Gens. SHERMAN and HOOD for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country around it, inclosed by a circle of two miles radius, from Sept. 12, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South.

Gen. HOOD writes to Gen. SHERMAN on the 9th inst., saying:

"Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and iniquitous cruelty all the acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and of humanity, I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people."

Gen. HOOD to JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor of Atlanta, says:

"I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal Commander."

The letter from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. HOOD was not obtainable; but the following items from the notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta, by the permission of Gen. SHERMAN, will give an idea thereof:

"All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either South or North. The Government will furnish transportation South as far as Rough-and-Ready, and North as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their moveable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for such moveables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in Government employ. Negro women and children will be sent out of the lines."

Gen. SHERMAN'S order of the 14th inst. commences as follows:

"The City of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes, will be at once vacated by all except the armies of the United States, and such civilian employes as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government."

The order concludes as follows:

"At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of all articles they may need, over and above clothing, provisions, &c., furnished by the Government, and on no pretence whatever will traders, manufacturers or sutlers be allowed to settle in the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in spite of this notice the Quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens, who thus place their individual interest above that of the United States, over to the hands of some Provost-Marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga."

INSIDE VIEW OF ATLANTA.

Condition of the City and its Inhabitants—Incidents of the Occupation—The Commissary Stores Distributed among the People by the Rebel Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

The campaign which, under Gen. SHERMAN'S able management, has just culminated in the occupation of Atlanta, is, for the present, at an end. The main army is returning from the scene of its recent brilliant achievements on the Macon road—achievements which, for simplicity of detail and grandeur of result, stand almost unrivaled by anything in the history of the war. As rapidly as the troops arrive they are assigned to the fortifications, or placed in position calculated to secure permanent possession of the newly acquired territory. Gen. SLOCUM who, with the Twentieth Corps, first occupied the city, remains in immediate charge of the important and intricate duty of garrisoning the forts and administering municipal affairs—duties perfectly familiar to this able Commander, of whose value Gen SHERMAN has previously shown a high appreciation by long intrusting him with the command of the difficult posts on the Mississippi River, of which Vicksburg was one. Gen. SLOCUM has placed Col. COGGSWELL, commanding Second Massachusetts Volunteers, in command of the post of Atlanta. Lieut.-Col. MOSES, of the same regiment, is Acting Provost-Marshal, assisted in his duties by the officers and men of the regiment.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Confusion reigns supreme, as it does in all cases where soldiers first enter a captured city. But officers and men are learning the duties and stations required of them, as well as becoming familiar with the intricacies of the city, and acquainted with the peculiarities of the inhabitants, who require protection. There are a great many citizens requiring attention. A number of these are able-bodied men, who, for the most part, have avoided conscription by identifying themselves with the Fire Department or "police" of Atlanta. These fire companies, as well as the police, were regarded in the light of Home Guards. They were required to do no duty in the intrenchments, although the rebel army demanded their services as Provost Guards while it remained here. Many of these men claim to be, and undoubtedly are, loyal; but, admitting the loyalty of a large proportion of them, they are nevertheless dangerous, as organizations known to have been supporters of the Confederate cause. They still retain their engines and organization.

MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS.

These societies, once ruling powers in Atlanta, are pretty well broken up. The majority of the members being in the rebel army, there were not enough left to interest themselves or the authorities in their behalf in the preservation of their lodge rooms. The consequences are, that the halls have been entered by soldiery and citizens, and the furniture and peculiar paraphernalia of the orders have been broken up or exposed to the eyes of curious uninitiated persons, who, I am sorry to say, have respected neither the wooden "daggers" nor the "skeleton in the box." But all lawlessness is being rapidly suppressed. Armed guards are patrolling the streets and arresting all soldiers without passes, and all engaged in entering the unoccupied dwellings and stores for purposes of plunder, or from no better motive than idle curiosity.

BUSINESS

is at a stand-still. Whether the former merchants of Atlanta have followed the rebel army, or, remaining in town, have secreted their goods and vacated their warehouses, is not known; but it is certain that neither merchants nor goods are to be found. Many stores have been found to contain bulky articles, such as cotton bales, tobacco, furniture, hardware, &c.; but all valuable stores have been removed or secreted.

THE COMMISSARIAT.

No commissary stores were found in Atlanta for the reason that prior to leaving the city a general distribution of supplies remaining on hand was made by the rebel authorities. Citizens received all they could carry away or dispose of in their homes. They are, therefore, amply provided, and have no cause to call upon our armies for sustenance. What they have will not be taken from them unless stern necessity demands it. At present, as in the past, supplies are as regular and full as any army could wish. The troops have received full rations. The forethought and admirable energy of Col. AMOS BECKWITH, chief of Gen. SHERMAN'S commissariat, has infused a spirit and ability into his department which has given the Western army, during the present campaign, what it never had on previous ones—full rations. Although several breaks have occurred in the railroad, the commissary department dependant upon it for supplies has never been seriously inconvenienced. The stores at Altoona and Marietta are being transferred to the capacious depots in Atlanta as rapidly as transportation will admit.

THE RAILROAD

is repaired all the way to the city. A train passed on the 2d inst. only a few hours after Gen. SLOCUM led his troops into the forts and planted the flag on the Court-house. Below the city the track is very much destroyed by the effects of explosions of the rebel ammunition trains, which, when it was ascertained that Gen. SHERMAN had possession of the road—thus preventing its use in running out the cars—were blown up, causing terrible destruction of property in the immediate vicinity. An arsenal located near the track was also fired exploding its contents with a terrific noise plainly heard by the Twentieth Corps in camp on the Chattahoochee on the night of the 1st inst.

EFFECT OF SHELLS.

Almost every house in the centre and on the north and west ends of the town bear testimony to the skill and execution of our gunnery. The central portion of the city, located on Whitehall-street, and about the depot, is very much destroyed by shells, which must have come from Gen. THOMAS' front, to judge from their direction plainly indicated by the rents in the walls and floors of the buildings. Cannon shot and unexploded shells are found in great numbers in the cellars and streets. According to all accounts these missiles did but little execution other than to destroy property. Citizens located themselves mainly in the southern portion of the town, out of range of our guns.

OCCUPATION OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta was first entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., by a reconnoitering force composed of detachments from GEARY'S and WARD'S divisions of the Twentieth Corps. The Commander of the force, having arrived in front of the fortifications, with but trifling resistance, sent a summons to the rebel lines, demanding a surrender, which was promptly complied with by the civil authorities, the military having sought safety in flight, after exchanging a few shots outside the fortifications. The flags of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were the first to wave on the court-house, although other regiments arrived simultaneously, but had no colors with them, or else did not display them.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PLAN.

The general features of the movement which resulted so gloriously for our cause are briefly as follows:

On the 23d August the whole army lay in the works before Atlanta. During the 24th and 25th, all the corps, except the Twentieth, moved rapidly and silently from their positions on the north and west to the southwest, to gain a position upon the enemy's flank. The Twentieth Corps remained in the intrenchments to cover the movement; but retired suddenly to the Chattahoochee as soon as the army under SHERMAN was fairly started. Gen. SHERMAN had several conflicts with the enemy, principally of cavalry, before he reached the position from which he could operate on the lines of communication between Atlanta and the South. No sooner was he in position than he struck boldly for the railroad, and reached it in the vicinity of Jonesboro, by means of routes ascertained chiefly by Gen. KILPATRICK during his expedition to that point. As soon as Gen. SHERMAN had reached the railroad in rear of Gen. HOOD, the fate of the city was determined; and the rebel General, after several unavailing efforts to dislodge Gen. SHERMAN, in which he lost many men, evacuated the position.

Your correspondents with the advance have, perhaps, already furnished you with the details of the incidents and battles which eventuated, with but slight sacrifice of life, in the discomfiture of HOOD and the capture of this position, which is only second in importance to that of Gen. LEE at Richmond.

HUGUENOT.

Opinions of the National and Rebel Soldiers on Political Questions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VINING'S STATION, Ga., }
Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1864. }

When hostility ceases between the contending armies, and the respite extends through but a few days, the most perfect comity is established between the boys on picket. They come out of the pits, and toil and rollick with perfect security. A general system of bargaining becomes quickly established, and ease and freedom of conversation is the natural result. And this unrestrained intercourse would grow into friendly intimacy, in a short time, did not the system of rebel espionage, everywhere present, prevent it. For the last week, in the rifle-pits before Atlanta, this state of things prevailed, and rebels and Federals were in daily confab. No firing existed between the parties, and by mutual consent they came into ready commerce.

The condition of the country and its political prospects are made topics of conversation between the parties so accidentally brought together. From these, the political atmosphere, with its distinct and meaning perfume is snuffed with accuracy. The agreements and differences in our several political positions are carefully noted and determined, and some curious facts leak out, showing the affinity subsisting between certain classes of politicians in the North and the ultra Southern interest. In a conversation between some of the Twentieth Corps and some of HOOD'S old corps, (rebel, now CHEATHAM'S,) our boys were told, with considerable assurance, that no battle would be risked by the Confederates until after the Chicago Convention, where and when they hoped that GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN would be nominated. "Hurrah for MCCLELLAN!" shouted the rebel soldiers. In the same spirit the officers of the rebel army participate with unfeigned pleasure. A Captain, whom it is not necessary to name, heard a rebel officer say, he wished to God MCCLELLAN may be elected for the next President of the United States. Whatever there may be in the bearing of these facts on the present condition or future prospects of the nation, the intelligence of the public will determine, and give them their proper application, and from them draw their own deductions for the weal or woe of our common country. We deem it right that this state of things should be known, that intelligent action may characterize the forthcoming conduct of the nation in its Presidential campaign.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, with advices to Sept. 6, arrived at this port last evening.

SPECIE LIST PER NORTHERN LIGHT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$21,090	Jennings & Brewster	5,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000	Rich'd Patrick	34,934
Dewitt Kittle & Co	31,000	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	30,000
R. Cohen & Co	67,448	Lees & Weller	73,500
J. B. Newton & Co	34,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	41,600
J. B. Cogaill	6,000		
Total			$364,924

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colgate & Hoffman	$2,147	Order	1,000
Cartwright & Harrison	801	Ramon Vallauris	350
		James T. Jay	390
Total			$4,595
From San Francisco			364,924
Grand Total			$369,522

The Village of Kent, O.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Sept 15.

On petition of the citizens of Franklin Mills, O., the name of that place was changed to Kent, in honor of MARVIN KENT, Esq., President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.

Suspicious Steamer.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

A steamer, supposed to be a blockade-runner, (probably the *Georgia*, from Liverpool, via Beaufort,) is off Cape Cod.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	228		100	Chi. & N. W. R	b3 65
300 Erie R	106⅝		200	do	s3 65
200 Hud. Riv. R	117⅜		500	Cumberl'd Coal	64⅜
500 Mich. Southern	b5 82		100	do	b3 64⅜
100 do	s5 81⅝		300	Mar. Mining Co	43⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C	b3 110⅝		100	do	43⅜
400 do	s3 110¾				

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named JAMES JONA, nine years of age, met with a fatal accident in Hudson-avenue. It appears that he mounted the wheel of a kindling-wood wagon, which was standing in the street, and the driver, not perceiving him, drove on. The lad fell under the wheel and was run over. His head was completely smashed, causing instant death. The remains were conveyed to the residence of his mother, on the corner of Navy and York streets

LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Serenade and Dinner to Gov. Curtin and Gens. Hooker and Franklin.

Loyal Sentiments of a War Democrat.

Speeches of Governor Curtin and General Franklin.

A delegation composed of citizens of Pennsylvania, temporarily resident in this City, serenaded Gov. CURTIN and Major-Gens. HOOKER and FRANKLIN, last night, and also tendered them a complimentary dinner at the Astor House. The tables, spread with good cheer by the Messrs. STETSON, were cleared, and the wine had been discussed, when the President, Judge DERRICKSON, of Pennsylvania, rose and introduced GEORGE DE CAMP, Esq., of Erie.

MR. DE CAMP'S REMARKS.

The speaker said that he had been unexpectedly called upon this evening, but in these times it was vain to make excuses; it was in vain to disguise the objects of such a meeting as this. It was war, bitter, unrelenting war, and it was to compliment that man, Gov. CURTIN, who, through good or evil, had stood up among them holding fast by the eagles of his country. Nothing had drawn him from his post, he still stood there, the model Governor, upholding the flag of the Union, comforting its defenders. The soldiers of Pennsylvania whitened every battlefield with their bones. More than 200,000 of her sons had gone forth to fight for her country. After the record of Pennsylvania for the last three years, who would not be proud to call himself a citizen of the Keystone State. New-York and Pennsylvania both had their history and their heroes, but Pennsylvania had a Governor who remembered that the first sentence of the oath he had taken bound him to preserve the Constitution of the United States; not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the United States. He had no time to consort with traitors to revile a Government led by such a chieftain as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Enthusiastic cheering.] When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a candidate before, he, the speaker, had persecuted him even to remote places. He was then and is now a Democrat, but he now looked upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the first man in America. [Cheers.] A man raised up by Providence to save us—a man who had stood up through everything for the preservation of this Union. In this crisis there were but two parties—the one standing with ABRAHAM LINCOLN where WASHINGTON stood in the Revolution; the other standing where BENEDICT ARNOLD and his associates stood. Only two parties, one of true men, the other of traitors. [Great cheering.] All men must see him. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had stood by this Union, courageously and with unflinching purpose. Let no man speak of an armistice until the last armed rebel was buried or disarmed. It was the old flag, and the HOOKERS, GRANTS and FARRAGUTS that upheld it, that had made us the great nation that we were. Emissaries of JEFF. DAVIS told us that the four years of war had been an experiment and a failure. Ask the mighty General here present, ask GRANT, ask FARRAGUT, ask SHERMAN if it is a failure. Let him be numbered among the Arnolds, the Iscariots, who would ask the proud army and navy of America to lay down their arms to rebels. [Cheers.]

The speaker offered the following toast, and sat down amidst immense applause:

Gov. Curtin—May he stand in the future as in the past, the proud defender of the American flag, and carry to the end of time the memory of the proud position he has won in his day, of being the model Governor of the Free States in this tremendous struggle for the rights and liberties of America.

GOV. CURTIN

spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, the honor and pleasure of this company is entirely unexpected to me. I am in New-York, from the fact that the condition of my health compels me to separate myself for a time, at least, from my cares and duties. You are here from business and other legitimate causes. I could hardly have expected this gratifying assembly, and yet, fellow-citizens, this is the highest reward that can be paid to any officer for the faithful discharge of his official duties. We are not ashamed of being Pennsylvanians, no we glory in it, and I would pity a man who would now be ashamed of her. A long time ago the population passed over our mountains to the great prairies of the West, but now it comes to our State, for we have found jewels concealed in our mountain recesses. We now give to the country coal to heat and to drive the steam engines, and we give them iron bars for the rail cars to run over, but we also give them more. Some philosopher touched the earth and oil flowed out. And though we give great quantities of coal and iron, our oil exceeds them both. Population now comes to Pennsylvania, and we are increasing rapidly. Emigrants come there from the North and the East and the West, and we invite youth, and wealth, and enterprise to come among us. Pennsylvania, by her labor and enterprise, has greatly tended to the comfort and wealth of our country. Our merchants have succeeded, and our husbandmen have seen the results of their labor. Pennsylvania, in 1662, was founded in peace, and in this war the name of Pennsylvania can be named with pride wherever the martial virtues are known and recognized. The gentleman who preceded me said Pennsylvania had supported the Government. That is all she has done, and we feel proud of her; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Council of the pioneers of this great country sat in Pennsylvania. We have our ever-to-be-remembered Independence Hall; and we have the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that GEORGE WASHINGTON was called to command the armies of the colonies from Pennsylvania. Whatever may happen, peaceful old Pennsylvania will be the last to leave the Constitution. Others may do as they please. Pennsylvania regards it as the greatest boon ever given to man. Pennsylvania knows the value of that Government and Pennsylvania has said that by the Grace of God this Government shall not fall. [Great applause.] We know no new style of Government, we take it from our forefathers; it was good enough for them, and it is good enough for us, and we wish to give it to our children. But I would not speak of Pennsylvania alone, for you, also, of this great New-York, and others, have done well, and I look with pride upon the fact that Pennsylvanians, resident in New-York, formed societies, and took care of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in New-York. Yet you should remember, fellow-citizens, that it is not Pennsylvania alone we are proud of, for we have even a higher position—we are American citizens; that is a title which shall ever live, which no traitor can take from us, and one which every man should leave to his children or else go down and join the traitors. I have found that all classes in Pennsylvania irrespective of party or politics have always worked together in all matters for the good of the country. Would that the whole country was of one mind that they might appreciate the blessings of our country and its Constitution. I feel sincerely grateful to you for the pleasure of this evening, the greatest compliment of my life, this spontaneous gathering. I would that every man now with the rebels would say that he would no longer be disobedient, and that he would lay down his arms, and then there would be an immediate and an honorable peace. The gentleman also said I had never turned aside from the support of the Government and our armies in the field, and I never have. Gentlemen I would not have you to be too proud of Pennsylvania. This is a great City, the greatest commercial city of the country. In traveling through Western New-York, I have found that they were very much like Pennsylvanians, and when I stood among its great mountains, I felt a great pride that I was an American citizen. [Great applause.] When we see our value and wealth, and know that it is all due to our Government, then think what we owe to this Government.

You must excuse me for having, at this pleasant meeting, said so much about our nationality. I have spoken about it so often that "I have it on the brain." [Laughter and applause.] I again thank you, gentlemen. I am, to-night, proud of being a Governor, and proud that I am Governor of the State I am.

At the close of his speech, six hearty cheers were given to Gov. CURTIN. After which was given the toast of

"The Army of the United States."

GENERAL FRANKLIN

being called to respond, stated that this was the first gathering of any kind at which he had ever been called to speak. He said he had been connected intimately with the army from the first defeat at Bull Run to the last great victory at Atlanta. It had done its duty and would do it again, but the people must do more. He understood a draft was to take place on Monday next, and the people must be ready for it. But he would now speak as a Pennsylvanian. A great deal had been said about Pennsylvania having been recreant in not resisting the late invasion. He wished to draw a parallel case. The *Tallahassee*, it is well known, was for some time around New-York and the New-England States. Now, there are plenty of North River steamers, why were they not filled up with sharpshooters and sent out to take her? But more men were wanted in the army. No one in the army would say peace; and they only wanted more men to carry them on to great and glorious victories. The General continued for some moments, and was heartily cheered. After he had finished, toasts were offered, speeches made by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS and others, after which the assemblage separated.

JANITOR OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday elected EDWARD MCCLURE, a disabled soldier, as janitor of the new Court-house.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE PATERSON FALL MEETING.

Yesterday (Thursday) the third and closing day of the Fall meeting of the Passaic County Association, passed off with a splendor, which reflected its light on the admirable management which pervaded the whole affair from beginning to end. If we were poetic, which we are not, we should possibly be induced to say that the Paterson Fall meeting culminated in a blaze of beauty and glory, and unanimous satisfaction. The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance was correspondingly large. The ladies being in the ascendant, (and very properly in the grand stand,) nothing more beautiful than the surrounding scenery of the course could be well imagined. The mellow tints of Autumn tinging the forest trees, the sun-illuminating plateau and woodland dell, and glinting with autumnal hues the ever-changing landscape, gave an enchantment to the view which will be remembered by "sea-coal fire" when Winter in his drear garment is upon us. Would it were always Autumn, for when the boys shake the apple-trees, that, to our thinking—we may be wrong or right—is by far the pleasantest season of the year. Would we were always young, and chronic rheumatism—another name for inflammatory gout—would permit us to disport ourselves as we used to do in the days that are faded and gone. The wish may be father to the thought, but that wish is hopeless. We have only to deal with facts as they come before us. The following is a summary of Thursday's racing:

FIRST RACE.

The Sequal Stakes, a sweepstake premium of $300 for 3-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; two-mile dash.

Mr. John Hunter entered b. c. Kentucky	1
Mr. A. C. Jennings entered ch. c. Lexicon	2
Mr. C. Wheatley entered b. f. by imp. Kt. St. George	3

TIME—First mile, 1:53½; total, 3:52½.

SECOND RACE.

Premium of $800, for all ages; three-mile heats. Walk over.

THIRD RACE.

The Consolation Premium of $300, for all ages; one and a quarter mile dash.

Mr. J. S. Watson, New-Jersey, entered b. c. Capt. Moore	1
Mr. D. Ready, Canada, entered b. c. Copeck	2
Mr. P. C. Bush, New-Jersey, entered b. c. Ben Bruce	3
Mr. F. Morris, New-York, entered b. f. by Imp. Eclipse	4

Time, 2:20.

FOURTH RACE.

Handicap stake, for all horses, mile heats, $300 added; $20 entrance, $5 forfeit.

Mr. Ready entered b. c. Copeck	1	4	4
Mr. Bush entered b. f. Lurline	2	2	2
Mr. Morris entered g. g. Three Neck	3	1	1
Mr. Strong entered ch. c. Garibaldi	4	3	3
Mr. Weldon entered ch. f. Charlotte F.	dis.		

TIME—First heat, 1:50; second heat, 1:53¾; third heat, 1:53¾.

The Paterson Association, not content with the remarkable success which attended their regular meeting, in earnest anxiety to close brilliantly, edged on a match between *Kentucky* and *Aldeboran*, at two mile heats, which comes off on Saturday; the match being for $5,000—the association giving a purse as an appendage of $750. In order to make the day complete, there will be a handicap race, and, in all probability, a third race, possibly a hurdle one.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. BRONXVILLE.

These two clubs will play a match to-day at Westchester, on the ground of the Bronxville club.

The Great Billiard Match.

KAVANAGH AGAIN VICTORIOUS — THE GOLDEN CUE REMAINS IN NEW-YORK.

An audience of over 2,000 persons were present at the Champion Billiard Match, at the Hippotheatron, last evening. The lateness of the hour enables us to only give the summary. A full report will appear probably to-morrow. Total score—KAVANAH, 1,500; TIERNAN, 927. Highest runs—KAVANAH, 147; TIERNAN, 139. Winner's average, 14-57. Time, 4 hours 15 minutes.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE.—A Pleasant Courtship and a Jewish Wedding—Customs in India and in Lapland—Married Belles. See October No. *Phrenological Journal*. 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. Newsmen have it.

MR. LINCOLN.—See his Phrenology and Physiognomy, in October *Phrenological Journal*. Newsmen have it.

OUR NEW TREASURER, MR. FRISBENDEN.—For Portrait and Analysis of Character, see October *Phrenological Journal*.

STAMMERING—Its Causes and its Cure. See *Phrenological Journal* for October. Newsmen have it. 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

OUR TEETH.—Are they large, small, long, short, regular or irregular? For PHRENOLOGY, or "signs of character," see *Phrenological Journal* for October.

A TALE AMONG THE ORGANS.—Natural Language of the Faculties. See "DEBATE IN CRANIA," in October *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready.

THE "SOUL AND SPIRIT."—Are we immortal? The Story of Adam and Eve—in October *Phrenological Journal*.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—See October No. *Phrenological Journal*. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Fall Hats for gentlemen are ready, at No. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Capt. C. H. Sweeting and wife, Mrs. R. Woodruff, A. C. Hill and wife, Miss Saraquetta, Mr. Hoffman, W. C. Holt, C. B. Gaither, E. P. M. Scruggs, L. Asher, John Lane, S. M. Westmore, J. O. Smith, K. E. Terry and servant, Capt. L. S. Lumley, Capt. T. Tileston, Lieut. V. B. M. Bergen, T. Wells, Charles Fadey, James Girandon, A. C. Waugh, H. W. Knoche and wife, C. Victor and child, Mrs. Daly and daughter, F. Hickey, wife and 4 children, E. Welsch, Chas. Brown, M. Maguire, T. C. Jackson, P. Stacy and wife, and 31 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENTS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 08 | Moon rises.. 6 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 38 | Gov. Island.. 8 27 | Hell Gate... 9 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand. Steamer Thames, Arey, Washington.

Ships Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Genoa, G. Luling & Co.; Ocean Eagle, Collins, Boston, Thayer & Peabody; A. & E. Lovett, (Br.,) Chipman, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Fair Wind, Taylor, San Francisco, Seth Taylor.

Bark Alacrity, Gooch, London, Napier & Welsford.

Brigs Sitka, Browne, Lingan, F. Talbot & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lily, (Br.,) Kendall, Cork, R. J. & C. A. Dewhurst.

Schooners J. W. Drisco, Drisco, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; S. A. Middleton, Ames, Washington, I. Kanny; Lion, Hawes, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Martha Nichols, Small, Lingan, G. B. Swain; R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Gazelle, (Br.,) Swain, Halifax, H. F. Small & Co.; E. H. Atwood, Rich, Philadelphia, G. B. Swain; Sahwa, Jasper, Lingan, F. Talbot & Co.; Coral, Kent, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Four Brothers, (Br.,) Bassett, Fredericton, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Gem, Morris, Norwalk.

Arrived.

Steamship Varuna, Whitehurst, City Point, via Fortress Monroe 21 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the afternoon of the 13th, the schr. Mary ——, of Baltimore, when coming down the James River, ran ashore at the mouth of the Chickahominy. The crew (three negroes) left her, and subsequently got on board the steamship Perit. At 11 P. M. she was captured and burned by the rebels and the Captain taken prisoner.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Lenoham, Heineker & Co. 8th inst., 6 A. M., signalized steamship E. B. Louder, 130 miles S. E. of Belize. From lat. 32, experienced heavy northerly gales.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co. Experienced head winds and heavy seas during the passage. Left steamship Havana, to sail for New-York.

U. S steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, New-Orleans Sept. 4, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, with 350 of the Veteran Reserve Corps to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 14th inst., off Chincoteague, boarded the schr. Aquilla, of Philadelphia, waterlogged, both masts gone, and abandoned; had been previously boarded and stripped.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to T. Ascanalo.

U. S. steam transport Ranger, ——, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Miragoane 16 ds., with mdse. to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Alice Franklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brow Cienfuegos Aug. 16, with sugar and molasses to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.—vessel to Sturges & Co. Has been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. & N. E. winds. Sept. 5, 8 miles E. by S. from Barnegat, took a heavy gale from E. N. E., and was blown off to the lat. of 37 and lon. 75; lost sails and started deck-load.

Brig Levant, (of London,) Smith, Padang May 14, Mauritius June 8, and St. Helena July 16, with coffee, etc., to master.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Searsport,) Small, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Cosmos, Talbot, Cienfuegos 8 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Startled Fawn, Shaw, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Crocus, Anthon, Washington, D. C., 10 ds., to master.

Schr. Wm. Consens, (of Prince Edward Island,) Bell, St. John, P. R., with molasses to H. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Loring, Webb, Pedro Keys 33 ds., with guano to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Fernandina, Fla., 18 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Sanford, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Mayflower, Henderson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cyprus, Cole, Elizabethport, for Calais.

Schr. New Globe, Strang, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Golden Rule, West, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Isabella, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Joseph Norton, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Forest, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Baker, Maryland, wood.

Schr. Arlington, Weaver, Washington, in ballast.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Weaver, Baltimore, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. Crooker, Hodgson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. N. & T. Cramer, Mathias, Virginia, with wood.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Moro Castle, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s line to Havana, was launched this morning from the Messrs. Westervelt's yard, foot of Houston-st.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The bark Alonzo, from Boston for Halifax, and the steamtug N. B. Starbuck, ashore on the Spit, got off last night without damage. The bark proceeded on her way.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 14—Three vessels at Belleine's and one at Archibald's Mines, were badly wrecked yesterday. The brig Annie Grieve is the only one of the four whose name has been learned.

Spoken, &c.

Denmark—brig, from Remedios for Boston, Sept. 9, lat. 37, lon. 74 10.

Hattie Bradford—brig, strg. B., was seen, Sept. 3, lat. 30 38, lon 69 1'.

Vincent—brig, of Bath, for New-Orleans, Sept. 8, lat. 37 30, lon. 75 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Aug. 30, bark Wilhelmine, for New-York in 6 ds.; brig Alice, for Boston Sept. 4.

PERECO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.



IRA PEREGO & SONS

NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

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BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 716 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No. 282 Pitt-st.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

POLITICAL.

SEND TO HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS.

20 VARIETIES, ELEGANT DESIGNS, NOW READY.
CAMPAIGN MEDALS
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CAMPAIGN PINS,
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Also, Campaign Envelopes, Campaign Song Books, Campaign Text Books, &c. Descriptive Catalogue of Campaign Goods sent, post paid, on application. Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Campaign Headquarters,
No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, XXIst Ward, Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 16, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT DU

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4051. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Value and Fall of Atlanta in Its True Light.

Sound Sense in an Unexpected Quarter.

An Inkling of What is Going On in Richmond.

Rumored Change of Base of the Rebel Army.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WAS KILLED

Our files of Southern papers, already acknowledged, together with fresh dates to the 13th, furnish the following interesting intelligence:

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

From the Atlanta Confederacy, Sept. 1.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, which is understood to be the organ of the Administration, inasmuch as it puffs all its favorites, abuses all its antipathies, and gets a large share of its public printing; the Richmond *Sentinel*, whose vagaries, by the way, have been a little remarkable of late, publishes an article which is meant to prove the satisfactory aspect of the situation, and which does array a number of pleasing and cheerful facts. In this article allusion is made to Atlanta and its probable fate. The writer thinks it will stand. He believes that SHERMAN is in a hopeless quagmire. He argues, rather flippantly it must be owned, that the condition of the Yankees in this region is deplorable, and closes his remarks with the following passage concerning the event of of the capture the city:

"But suppose he were to take it? Would that better his situation? No, but make it far worse. He would lose a third or a fourth of his army in the battle in which he won it; be in no condition for a forward movement, and less able than ever to retrace his steps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him. Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated just as PEMBERTON was in Italy, when, looking over a field of battle after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed, 'One more such victory and I am undone.' Let SHERMAN gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack HOOD behind his intrenchments—will be defeated, and seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion. This is the most probable result, and, at all events, sooner or later, and whether he captures Atlanta or not, he and his army will be captured or cut to pieces in the attempt to escape."

The whole of the above is the most arrant fustian and trash. Who does not know that the capture of Atlanta would be the making of SHERMAN. His ruin, indeed! It would prostrate the peace men, it would counterbalance GRANT's losses, and it would continue the war indefinitely. As to holding Atlanta, there is no doubt of it. Hasn't they held Nashville with a long line of railway through Kentucky, and a river channel only in Winter? Hasn't they held Chattanooga, with a long line through Tennessee? Hasn't they held their position outside here for two months? And yet this writer (who doubtless has penned many an article headed "no cause of despondency") would cheer up the country by insulting the common sense, by whispering the fall of Atlanta down the wind as a trifling affair, after all, the very worst luck which could befall SHERMAN.

If this really be so, Gen. HOOD had better give it up at once.

Like the writer in the *Sentinel*, we feel a marvelous deal of confidence; but it springs chiefly from the settled conviction that we shall hold both Atlanta and Richmond; that a change will be brought about by these military successes in the politics of the North; that negotiations, instead of battles, will open with the Spring, and that these will be followed by peace. In all these conclusions we are sustained by round calculations. They are not the illusions of an overheated fancy, or a sanguine temper. But let us loose Atlanta and the bottom falls from our hope, and we shall look for the reelection of LINCOLN and another four years of blood. Only, we don't expect to lose Atlanta!

The soldiers out in the trenches assure us daily they appreciate fully the heavy load of responsibility which presses upon them, and that they will stand by HOOD to the death in the defence of the city.

The militia, whose services and prowess are no longer the scoff and byword of veterans, have been so drilled and disposed under their matchless Commander, that they are a tower of strength and a glory to the Empire State of Georgia.

We have SHERMAN confused. We have forced him to change front and alter his base. The next order he issues will be one involving a right-about face and a double quick toward the classic bogs of Dalton.

The Richmond *Sentinel* can spare us its "no case for despondency twaddle." We do not need it. We scout it and laugh at it.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Sept 9.

Since the fighting of last week there has been nothing more serious going on than occasional skirmishing and artillery duelling. The news from the front this morning is encouraging. The telegraph conveys the gratifying intelligence that our forces have forced the enemy from Jonesboro, who is retreating toward Atlanta.

Our total losses, as will be seen by the telegrams, is not over 1,500; that of the enemy is estimated at over 5 000. This disproportion is attributed to the fact of the Yankees having at some points charged in as many as ten lines deep. HARDEE's corps is reported in particular as having fought with the most desperate gallantry on the 1st.

Reports from Atlanta state that no outrages have been committed by the enemy, and the only annoyances felt so far have been from pilfering and robbery by stragglers. Some of the inhabitants who hailed the white flag on the advent of the Yankees were met with volleys of abuse for their cowardice, and declarations that they (the enemy) would not trust those who, after living so long in a rebel city, had at length turned against their fellow-citizens.

HOOKER's corps is said to be now at Stone Mountain, and a force of cavalry at West Point.

The cannon lost by us at Jonesboro were not captured, but left behind from lack of horses to haul them off.

RUMORED CHANGE OF BASE OF THE THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 13.

There was a repetition of the Sunday rumor about the evacuation of the "Cockade," on yesterday, *with the addition that Danville was to be the new base of our army, whither the entire armament of the forts at Chaffin's, Drewry's, and around Richmond, was to be moved.* This rumor was completely confirmed by the appearance of a large columbiad on the street, which was, of course, one of the many, and en route for Danville on a wagon. The rest were to follow last night, and will all reach Danville in about six years. The train from Petersburgh on yesterday brought news of no movement of interest, and everybody who came over were under the impression that they left the army there when they came away. The liveliest report in circulation in the trenches was that SHERMAN was on his way to Richmond to manœuvre out some of its leading rumor-stricken fools, and gobble them up before they can get over the lines.

JOHN MORGAN.

AUTHENTIC VERSION OF HIS DEATH.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of GILDERA, HOBSON and SMITH, and a detachment of VAUGHAN's, with four pieces of artillery, Gen. MORGAN and his staff approached the town of Greeneville, Tenn. Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, sixteen miles distant; and, in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre. Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, CASEY's battalion, commanded by Capt. J. M. CRAWFORD, together with the four guns, were posted some three or four hundred yards from the court-house, when Gen. MORGAN and his staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. WILLIAMS, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. WILLIAMS (daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house Gen. MORGAN had his headquarters) disappeared; a scout was sent for, but could not find her and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap and had given information of MORGAN's whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precautions had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, Gen. MORGAN and his staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were alarmed from their slumbers about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. WILLIAMS, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves, and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering.

On the side of the house where they escaped is a very large yard and garden with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with Gen. MORGAN were Maj. GASSETT, and Capts. WITHERS, ROGERS and CLAY, and a young gentleman by the name of JOHNSON, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. At this time they were all, except WITHERS and CLAY, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. FAY, (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer, now in our possession,) who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding-place of the "rebels."

Seeing escape almost helpless, Gen. MORGAN directed Major GASSETT to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Maj. GASSETT looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which Gen. MORGAN did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up to the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. WILLIAMS' grounds, when the General, with Major GASSETT, Capt. ROGERS and Mr. JOHNSON sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two latter were captured and the General killed. The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again, when he fell. Capts. WITHERS and CLAY had not been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Major GASSETT, in the meantime, sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. FAY, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only rebel left—WITHERS and CLAY having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Major GASSETT's ingenuity was set to work to avoid capture. Mrs. FAY knew he was in the basement, and the Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in harvest. After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. FAY a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed Gen. MORGAN, piercing his right breast and ranging through diagonally. WITHERS, ROGERS, CLAY and JOHNSON are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Maj. GASSETT is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say, "They have got us sure," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

After Gen. MORGAN had been killed, the unfeeling brutes who had murdered him, threw his lifeless body across a horse, and paraded it through the streets. His body was subsequently sent through the lines by flag of truce.

The remains of Gen. MORGAN were interred in Abingdon. The *Virginian* gives the following account of the ceremony:

On Monday night the remains of Gen. MORGAN arrived at Abingdon, and were taken to the residence of Judge CAMPBELL, in the vicinity, where Mrs. MORGAN, with one or two relatives, are sojourning. On Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, funeral services were performed by Chaplain CAMERON, and the procession formed by Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN. It was the largest and most imposing procession we have ever seen of the sort in this part of the country.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Bristol Gazette, Sept. 8.

Gen. ECHOLS has placed Brig.-Gen. VAUGHN in command of the cavalry of this department. This is an assignment that meets with universal satisfaction. We are gratified to know that he is in command, as he is a man who can sympathize with the people in their wrongs and injuries.

Brig.-Gen. COSBY has been placed in command of HODGE's Brigade. Gen. COSBY is a gallant officer. He is late from the Army of Tennessee.

Col. DUKE is placed in command of MORGAN's troops.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Grant on His Way to Washington—Heavy Firing Along the Lines.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 15, } Via BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 16. }

Intelligence from the front is, that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and there has been heavy firing all day to silence the fire of the rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

The steamer *Georgia*, captured off Lisbon, by the *Niagara*, put into Fort Monroe yesterday, somewhat disabled.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived here yesterday afternoon, en route for Washington.

FROM NEWBERN.

The Capture of the Fawn—New Regulations Concerning Cotton, &c.—Recruiting.

NEWBERN, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The little dispatch steamer *Fawn* on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanoke Island, through the canal, was captured and burnt by the enemy, on the 9th, Major JENNEY, Provost Judge at Newbern, and a few other persons who were on the *Fawn* were also captured.

A large number of idle negroes have been sent from here to Gen. GRANT, to work in the trenches.

Under the new treasury regulations, parties who produce cotton, naval stores and other products by their own labor, are now allowed to ship the same to the Northern markets through an agent appointed by the Government. No sales or bartering in the same by private parties is allowed in the department, under any circumstances whatever.

Hon. JOHN SATTERLEE, of New-York, who has been here on a tour of inspection, left for Washington on the 9th inst.

The recruiting agents who arrived here with drafts, certified checks, and State money, were obliged to return to the North for the "greenbacks," being unable to obtain recruits without them. Recruiting is still progressing under favorable circumstances, though most of the agents have been called home, owing to the near approach of the draft.

Business of all kinds is at present very dull in Newbern.

The report that the yellow fever has made its appearance here is incorrect. The sudden change in the weather has developed the congestive chills, which in a few hours have proved fatal in a few cases. This is the origin of the report. Dr. DOHERTY, the Post Surgeon, is very successful in his treatment of this disease, through the aid of a warm bath, which is applied immediately.

FROM MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Gen. Price Crosses the Arkansas River—Movements of Shelby's Force.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

Reliable information has been received here that Gen. PRICE crossed the Arkansas River at Dardenelle, about half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 5th inst., with 8,000 rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.

SHELBY's movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri seem to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while PRICE will probably strike at Springfield. Both places are well fortified, and have garrisons strong enough to repel any attack.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

Gen. A. J. SMITH's advance arrived at Sulphur Springs—about twenty miles below here—to-day, where they go into camp, probably to await the developments of the enemy.

SHELLY's advance is in Southeast Missouri, but nothing definite is known in regard to his designs.

The Quota of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Full.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 15.

The quota of this city, under the late call, is full. The quota for the district will probably be filled by the time the wheel revolves. At all events, not more than a hundred names will have to be drawn.

The late postponement of the draft in this district has occasioned this result.

FROM THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Military Matters—The Shenandoah Valley—The Crops—Something about Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Va., Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

Time hangs heavily with correspondents in the absence of stirring military news. It is now two months since Gen. SHERIDAN commenced operations in this department and no general engagement has yet taken place; perhaps it was the original policy not to bring on a decisive battle if one could be avoided; of this I know nothing; of one thing, however, I am much surer of. Gen. EARLY has met his match in Gen. SHERIDAN, for the latter, I do not believe, can be forced to fight under disadvantageous circumstances. So far as can be ascertained, there is no foundation whatever for the report that a portion of EARLY's command has left this valley for Richmond or elsewhere; whatever else people may say in regard to the management of the department, in strategical movements, SHERIDAN, all agree, has proved himself to be fully the equal of EARLY. This fact admitted, it is utterly impossible to suppose that the latter officer has been able to spirit away any large portion of his troops. Scarcely a day has elapsed during the present campaign but what the rebel General has been forced to expose his force in such a manner as to render a depletion of his force suicidal. The opposing forces operating here during the last sixty days have marched up the valley together as far as Strasburgh and back again, to Hall-town; have dallied at Shepherdstown and Winchester, and have recently been in line of battle near Berryville. The cavalry has been hotly engaged twice and done considerable marching and skirmishing. The infantry has had some skirmishing and marching. Perhaps this routine of military movements is to be continued until the end of the campaign—perhaps not; time will show.

THE VALLEY—THE CROPS.

This valley has been, not inappropriately, perhaps, called the garden of the world; mountain-locked as it is by sterile ranges—the Blue Ridge on the east, and the North Mountain to the west, by comparison, perhaps, enhances the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the soil. The valley itself presents a rolling surface, interspersed by oak forests without underbrush, vast cultivated fields and innumerable springs of cool, hard or limestone water. The substratum being slate, this crops out in every direction, and detached pieces are spread broadcast over the whole face of the country, affording a cheap and convenient supply of road, building and fence material. Corn, wheat, oats and rye are the principal crops raised in time of peace, and much attention is paid to the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep, also. The butter made here is equal in quality to any in the known world. But I speak of the valley more as it was three years ago than now, when not one-third the usual quantity of land is under cultivation, and fields for miles in extent on either hand, are one vast waste of wire grass. Literally this is now a land overflowing with milk and honey, and the soldiers of both armies have had a bountiful supply. The supposition that EARLY was in the valley to secure the crops, is now entirely exploded. So far as I have been able to ascertain from the inhabitants—some of whom profess to be loyal Union men—EARLY has not sent a single barrel of wheat out of the valley; true, he caused large quantities to be threshed, but not more than was required for the immediate use of his own army. The cornfields are more extended, but the yield of corn will not be one tithe of what it would have been had not two armies passed backward and forward through the fields just when the ears were in the most tempting state to roast or boil. Our men have luxuriated on green corn for six weeks, and serious fears are entertained that so little food remains that there will be much actual suffering among the citizens compelled by circumstances to remain here during the coming Winter. The planters here say that for two seasons since the war commenced they tried the experiment of cultivating as much ground as possible, but it did not pay. The bulk of the crops were taken by the rebels, and paid for in worthless Confederate notes; nearly all the remainder would be taken by the Union troops, and paid for in worthless receipts, so that between the two they got their labor for their pains. This year the absence of laborers has had something to do with the small crop. These facts are well known to all who have taken the least trouble to inform themselves, so that neither the original nor one of the main objects of EARLY in holding the valley could have been to help provision any other portion of the rebel army.

POLITICAL.

I dislike to even refer to political matters in my letters; but circumstances seem to render it necessary. That is, I opine the reading public, that portion interested in the welfare of the country, no doubt will expect to hear something as to how the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Chicago was received in the army. It was with no little interest that I looked forward to the announcement of the nomination in different brigades. I speak of the cavalry particularly, for this portion is more or less of the time cut off from the balance of the world, and to get hold of a paper once a week is a novelty, and the possession thereof an object of great respect. The force was thus situated when a single copy of the Baltimore *American* was received through the hands of some man who had ran the gauntlet of MOSBY's men from Harper's Ferry to the front. In one brigade a squad of thirteen officers were seated on the ground, under a tree, when the nomination was announced. Seven of these officers were admirers of MCCLELLAN as a military man, but four of them promptly stated that they could not vote for him for the Presidency, believing the interests of the country, with all his faults, required the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. This, I venture to assert, is about the proportion of Gen. MCCLELLAN's friends in the army, who will vote for him if they vote at all. On the other hand, the *ex post facto* order requiring officers (who were promoted and mustered in two months anterior to the order,) to serve for three years instead of for the unexpired term of their regiment—the time for which they were last mustered—is being used with great effect against the present Administration. A majority of the officers affected by the order, it is believed would remain in the service willingly, could they have any voice in the contract; but under this order they have no choice but to remain or be dishonorably dismissed the service, as some have already been, for refusing to remain longer than for the time for which they were mustered in. Another disadvantage the Administration labors under in the army is in the fact that the only ably conducted newspaper received regularly is bitterly hostile to everything pertaining to the present Administration. But I am thankful in being able to say that men in the army do not trouble themselves much about politics; and even the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN has failed to create any political enthusiasm, or to disturb the harmony that exists between officers and between privates in the field.

E. A. PAUL.

Arrival from off Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16.

The United States steamer *Donegal*, from Charleston Bar, 13th inst., with 150 officers, discharged sailors and invalid soldiers, arrived to-day. She passed off Hatteras the steamer *Arago*, with a brig in tow.

Marine Disaster.

INGONISH BAY, C. B., Friday, Sept. 16.

The bark *Sophia McKenzie*, 600 tons, CRAIGER, master, of Belfast, Ireland, from New-York, in ballast, bound to Dalhousie, went ashore in Broad Cove, night before last, during a fog. Crew saved; vessel a total wreck.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

How the Forts and the Ram Tennessee were Captured—Farragut's Pilot—Interesting Particulars.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, } MOBILE BAY, Aug. 12, 1864. }

SIR: I had the honor to forward the department on the evening of the 5th instant, a report of my entrie into Mobile Bay on the morning of that day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

PRELIMINARY PLANS.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous steps taken in consultation with Gens. CANBY and GRANGER on the 8th of July. I had an interview with these officers on board the *Hartford*, on the subject of an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that Gen. CANBY would send all the troops he could spare to coöperate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged Gen. CANBY to inform me that he could not dispatch a sufficient number to invest both forts, and in reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, engaging to have a force in the Sound ready to protect the landing of the army on Dauphin Island in the rear of that fort, and I assigned Lieut.-Commander DE KRAFFT, of the *Conemaugh*, to that duty.

On the 1st inst., Gen. GRANGER visited me again on the *Hartford*. In the meantime, the *Tecumseh* had arrived at Pensacola, and Capt. CRAVEN informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th of August as the day for the landing of the troops, and my entrance into the bay; but owing to delays mentioned in Capt. JENKINS' communication to me, the *Tecumseh* was not ready. Gen. GRANGER, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

As subsequent events proved, the delay turned to our advantage, as the rebels were busily engaged during the 4th in throwing troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, all of which were captured a few days afterward. The *Tecumseh* arrived on the evening of the 4th, and everything being propitious, I proceeded to the attack on the following morning. As mentioned in my previous dispatch, the vessels outside the bar which were designed to participate in the engagement, were all under way at 5:40 in the morning, in the following order, two abreast and lashed together:

Brooklyn, Capt. JAMES ALDEN, with the *Octorora*, Lieut.-Commander C. H. GREEN, on the port side.

Hartford, Capt. Percival DRAYTON, with the *Metacomet*, Lieut.-Commander J. E. JENETT.

Richmond, Capt. T. A. JENKINS, with the *Port Royal*, Lieut.-Commander B. GHERARDI.

Lackawanna, Capt. B. MARCHAND, with the *Seminole*, Commander E. DONALDSON.

Monongahela, Commander J. H. STRONG, with the *Kennebec*, Lieut.-Commander W. P. MCCANN.

Ossipee, Commander W. E. LEROY, with the *Itasca*, Lieut.-Commander Geo. BROWN.

Oneida, Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, with the *Galena*, Lieut.-Commander C. H. WELLS.

The iron-clads *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, the *Manhattan*, Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, the *Winnebago*, Commander M. H. STEVENS, and the *Chickasaw*, Lieut.-Commander T. H. PERKINS, were already ahead inside the bar, and had been ordered to keep up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and the parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram *Tennessee* as soon as the fort was passed. It was only at the urgent request of the Captains and commanding officers that I yielded to the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as will appear in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.

PASSING THE FORTS.

The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the *Tecumseh* firing the first shot at 6:47. At 7:06 the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the *Brooklyn*, and immediately after the action became general. It was soon apparent that there was some difficulty ahead. The *Brooklyn*, for some cause, which I did not then clearly understand, but which has since been explained by Capt. ALDEN in his report, arrested the advance of the whole fleet, while at the same time the guns of the fort were playing with great effect upon that vessel and the *Hartford*. A moment after I saw the *Tecumseh*, struck by a torpedo, disappear instantaneously beneath the waves, carrying with her her Commander and nearly all her crew. I determined at once, as I had originally intended to take the lead, and after ordering the *Metacomet* to send a boat to save, if possible, any of the perishing crew, I dashed ahead with the *Hartford*, and the ships followed on, their officers believing that they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief. I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag-Lieutenant, J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, in several nightly reconnoissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of their existence, but believing that from their having been some time in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion.

HOW THE TENNESSEE WAS CAPTURED.

From the moment I turned to the northwestward to clear the middle ground, we were enabled to keep such a broadside fire upon the batteries of Fort Morgan that their guns did us comparatively little injury. Just after we passed the fort, which was about ten minutes before 8 o'clock, the ram *Tennessee* dashed out at this ship, as had been expected, and in anticipation of which I had ordered the monitors on the starboard side. I took no further notice of her than to return her fire. The rebel gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* were ahead, and the latter particularly annoyed us with a raking fire, which our guns could not return. At two minutes after 8 o'clock I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of the *Selma*. Capt. JOUETT was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her as a prize. She was commanded by P. N. MURPHY, formerly of the United States Navy. He was wounded in the wrist; his executive officer, Lieut. COMSTOCK, and eight of the crew killed, and seven or eight wounded. Lieut.-Commander JOUETT's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations. The *Morgan* and *Gaines* succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the *Metacomet*. The want of pilots, however, I believe, was the principal difficulty. The *Gaines* was so injured by our fire that she had to be run ashore, where she was subsequently destroyed, but the *Morgan* escaped to Mobile during the night, though one was chased and fired into by our cruisers.

Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* steading up for this ship; this was at 8:45 o'clock. I was not long in comprehending her intentions to be the destruction of the flagship. The monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed. And then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STRONG, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so, carried away his own iron prow, together with the cutwater, without apparently doing his adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed, but though her stern was cut and crushed to the plank ends for the distance of three feet above the water's edge to five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy lift. The *Hartford* was the third vessel which struck her, but as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and as she rasped along our side we poured our whole broadside of nine-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casement. The monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern, and a fifteen-inch shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing, though the missile itself did not enter the vessel.

Immediately after the collision with the flagship, I directed Capt. DRAYTON to bear down for the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when, unfortunately, the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the mizzenmast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary, when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset; the *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* was approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and this ship were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone; compelling a resort to her relieving tackles, and several of the port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During the contest with the rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at 10 o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan. Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded in the leg, two or three of his men were killed, and five or six wounded. Commander JOHNSTON, formerly of the United States Navy, was in command of the *Tennessee*, and came on board the flagship to surrender his sword and that of Admiral BUCHANAN. The Surgeon, Dr. CONRAD, came with him, stated the condition of the Admiral, and wished to know what was to be done with him. Fleet Surgeon PALMER, who was on board the *Hartford* during the action commiserating the sufferings of the wounded, suggested that those of both sides be sent to Pensacola, where they could be properly cared for. I therefore addressed a note to Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan, informing him that Admiral BUCHANAN and others of the *Tennessee* had been wounded, and desiring to know whether he would permit one of our vessels under a flag of truce, to convey them with, or without, our men wounded to Pensacola, on the understanding that the vessel should take out none but the wounded, and bring nothing back that she did not take out. This was acceded to by Gen. PAGE, and the *Metacomet* proceeded on this mission of humanity.

As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the *Hartford* but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work. Our little consort, the *Metacomet*, was also under my immediate eye during the whole action up to the moment I ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the *Selma*. The coolness and promptness of Lieut.-Commander JOUETT throughout merit high praise; his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation. In this connection, I must not omit to call the attention of the Department to the conduct of Acting Ensign HENRY C. NIELDS, of the *Metacomet*, who had charge of the boat sent from that vessel when the *Tecumseh* sunk. He took her in under one of the most galling fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew within six hundred yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement. The commanding officers of all the vessels who took part in the action, deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the untiring zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest, but for their skill and daring in carrying out every order during the engagement. With the exception of the momentary retreat of the fleet when the *Hartford* passed ahead, and to which I have already adverted, the order of battle was preserved, and the ships followed each other in close order past the batteries of Fort Morgan, and in comparative safety, too, with the exception of the *Oneida*. Her boilers were penetrated by a shot from the fort, which completely disabled her, but her consort, the *Galena*, firmly fastened to her side, brought her safely through, showing clearly the wisdom of the precaution of carrying the vessels in two abreast. Commander MULLANY, who had solicited eagerly to take part in the action, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. In the encounter with the ram, the commanding officers obeyed with alacrity the order to run her down, and without hesitation exposed their ships to destruction to destroy the enemy. Our iron-clads, from their slow speed and bad sailing, had some difficulty in getting into and maintaining their position in line as we passed the fort, and to the subsequent encounter with the *Tennessee*, from the same causes, were not so effective as could have been desired; but I cannot give too much praise to Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, who, though he had orders from the department to return North, volunteered to take command of the *Chickasaw*, and did his duty nobly.

The *Winnebago* was commanded by Commander T. H. STEVENS, who volunteered for that position. His vessel steers very badly, and neither of his turrets will work, which compelled him to turn his vessel every time to set a shot, so that he could not fire very often, but he did the best under the circumstances.

The *Manhattan* appeared to work well, though she moved slowly. Commander NICHOLSON delivered his fire deliberately, and, as before stated, with one of his 15-inch shot broke through the armor of the *Tennessee*, which is wooden backing, though the shot itself did not enter the vessel. No other shot broke through her armor, though many of her plates were started, and several of her port-shutters jammed by the fire from the different ships.

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has been long known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the department that which it knew full well before. To him, and to my staff in their respective positions I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

Lieut. J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, my Flag-Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to the signals, and performed his duties as might be expected—thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he springs from, and I commend him to your attention. My Secretary, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Acting Ensign L. H. BROWNELL, were also on the poop, the latter taking notes of the action, a duty which he performed with coolness and accuracy.

Two other Acting Ensigns of my staff (Mr. BOGART and Mr. HEIGHINGHAM) were on duty in the powder division, and, as the reports will show, exhibited zeal and ability. The latter, I regret to say, was severely wounded by a raking shot from the *Tennessee*, when we collided with that vessel, and died a few hours after. Mr. HEIGHINGHAM was a young married man, and has left a widow and one child, whom I commend to the kindness of the department.

Lieut. A. R. YATES, of the *Augusta*, acted as an additional aid to me on board the *Hartford*, and was very efficient in the transmission of orders.

FARRAGUT'S PILOT.

The last of my staff, and to whom I would call the notice of the department, is not the least in importance. I mean Pilot MARTIN FREEMAN. He has been my great reliance in all difficulties in his line of duty. During the action he was in the main-top, piloting the ships into the bay. He was cool and brave throughout, never losing his self-possession. This man was captured early in the war in a fine fishing-smack which he owned, and, though he protested that he had no interest in the war, and only asked for the privilege of fishing for the fleet, yet his services were too valuable to the captors as a pilot not to be secured. He was appointed a first-class pilot, and has served us with zeal and fidelity, and has lost his vessel, which went to pieces on Ship Island. I commend him to the department.

OFFICERS PRAISED.

It gives me pleasure to refer to several officers who volunteered to take any situation where they might be useful, some of whom were on their way North, either by orders of the department or condemned by medical survey. The reports of the different Commanders will show how they conducted themselves.

I have already mentioned Lieut.-Commander PERKINS, of the *Chickasaw*, and Lieut. YATES, of the *Augusta*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WILLIAM HAMILTON, late commanding officer of the *Augusta Dinsmore*, had been invalided by the medical survey, but he eagerly offered his services on board the iron-clad *Chickasaw*, having had much experience in our monitors.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. P. GERAUD, another experienced officer in iron-clads, asked to go in one of these vessels, but as they were all well supplied with officers, I permitted him to go on the *Ossipee*, under Commander LE ROY. After the action he was given temporary charge of the ram *Tennessee*.

Before closing this report there is one other officer of my squadron of whom I feel bound to speak—Capt. T. A. JENKINS, of the *Richmond*, who was formerly my Chief of Staff, not because of his having held that position, but because he never forgets to do his duty to the Government, and takes now the same interest in the fleet as when he stood in that relation to me. He is also the commanding officer of the Second Division of my squadron, and as such has shown ability and the most untiring zeal. He carries out the spirit of one of Lord COLLINGWOOD's best sayings: "Not to be afraid of doing too much; those who are, seldom do as much as they ought." When in Pensacola he spent days on the bar, placing the buoys in the best positions; was always looking after the interest of the service, and keeping the vessels from being detained one moment longer in port than was necessary. The gallant CRAVEN told me only the night before the action in which he lost his life: "I regret, Admiral, that I have detained you, but had it not been for Capt. JENKINS, God knows when I should have been here. When your order came, I had not received an ounce of coal!"

I feel that I should not be doing my duty did I not call the attention of the department to an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Semi-Official Designation of Gen. Butler's Command—Departure of Released Union Prisoners—The Heroic Determination of Our Soldiers—Probabilities of a General Exchange of Prisoners—Release of a Colored Chaplain—How Major Mulford Treats with Mr. Ould—Promotions—The New Railroad.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, "ARMY OF THE JAMES," Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864. }

Heretofore I have dated my correspondence "Headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in the Field

truce-boat was up the river three or four days at Aiken's Landing, a sort of neutral ground between our lines and the enemy's, near Dutch Gap. At this point Maj. MULFORD, the Assistant Agent of Exchange, went ashore, unattended, riding into the rebel territory, with his white pocket-handkerchief flying from his riding whip, stuck in one of his riding boots. Maj. MULFORD is at home with flags of truce. He has been carrying them for two years or more, and knows precisely what to do, and has no fear of the rebel pickets, with whom he has established a sort of free-masonry, and who treat him kindly, offering to share their mouldy corn bread and maggoty bacon with him. (I may remark, parenthetically, that judging from the specimens whom I have occasionally seen at the Provost-Marshal's office—pickets, I mean—I would rather be excused from giving them the chance of shooting at me, as the Major does every time he enters the lines, because I have no faith in their intelligence, and it requires *some* intelligence to understand that a solitary horseman, with a white pocket-handkerchief flying from his boot-leg, is the bearer of a flag of truce.) Having got among the pickets, the Major explains his business, and rebel Commissioner ROBERT OULD is sent for, and the Major stays with Mr. ROBERT OULD sometimes three days at a time, making headquarters in a tent, or else enlivening with their presence some lone widow whose husband is away in the army, and paying board and lodging expenses in Confederate funds. During these days which Major MULFORD spends among the rebels, his time is altogether devoted to business. He has a great deal of work to do—first, in having the immense mail for our prisoners brought up from his boat; afterward in arranging, as in this last instance, for the exchange of invalids; then in inquiring into special cases, such as hostages, &c., and there is little time left for indulging in private conversation. Indeed, if there were time for purely private talk it is not likely that either of the "high contracting parties" would indulge themselves. Maj. MULFORD keeps his mouth shut on all subjects except the business on hand, and Commissioner ROBERT OULD does the same. So they get along nicely together, and in the intervals of conversation zealously smoke their pipes of Kinikinick. Above all things these two men—the one a zealous, shrewd, quiet man, full of sympathy for his suffering countrymen in the rebel prisons, and earnest in his endeavors to aid them, and the other equally as zealous in the bad cause, both personally having the highest regard and respect for each other—carefully refrain from talking on the war, the condition of the armies, the prospect of peace, and kindred topics which must be uppermost in their minds. I have drawn the veil aside that the public might look at these truce interviews, and I am not sure that Maj. MULFORD will like it; but if I have said too much, or stated the matter unfairly, I ask him to excuse me. On going up the river, on this occasion, the Major thoughtfully carried with him a number of the comfortable ambulances, used in our army for the transportation of the sick and wounded; and in these vehicles the exchanged invalids were carried from Cox's Landing, on the James, where they were brought by a rebel boat from Richmond, across the neutral ground, between our lines, to Aiken's Landing, where they embarked for Annapolis, thence as soon as possible to go to their homes and friends.

There have been two promotions recently of general officers which give much satisfaction to the army, and are certainly well deserved. Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, commanding First Division of the Tenth Army Corps, and Brig.-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, Chief Engineer of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, are appointed Major-Generals by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in this campaign. Gen. TERRY has been in the service from the beginning of the war, serving as Colonel of the Third Connecticut Regiment in the first battle of the war at Bull Run, and bringing his command from the field in perfect order. After returning from the three months' service with this regiment he took command of the Seventh Connecticut, and was assigned to the Port Royal, S. C., expedition. His regiment did a large part of the work of reducing Fort Pulaski, and for his services the President gave him a Brigadier's stars. Then he commanded the coast defences from Port Royal to Key West; afterward led his brigade at the hard-fought battle of Pocotaligo, in September, 1862, and subsequently served with great distinction in the capture of Morris Island and the siege of Fort Sumter. When the Tenth Corps came into Gen. BUTLER'S Department, Gen. TERRY came with it, and during its encampment at Gloucester Point was in command during the absence of Gen. GILLMORE. In all the battles on the James—Richmond Turnpike, Drewry's Bluff, Deep Bottom, and in numerous affairs of less magnitude—Gen. TERRY has been an active participant, and his skill and valor have established for him a high military reputation. Thoroughly a student of the art of war, both in theory and practice, and, in addition, a gentleman of great culture, he is more than ordinarily fitted for the dignity thus graciously bestowed upon him. The honor conferred upon WEITZEL is not less deserved. A graduate of West Point, the war found him a Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. He served first in Virginia, and afterward in Louisiana, where he was promoted in the Autumn of 1862 to be Brigadier-General. He did much to reclaim the lower parishes of Louisiana from the rebels, and was distinguished for the part his division took in the reduction of Port Hudson. Knowing his worth, Gen. BUTLER applied for him to take a command in the Eighteenth Corps, and during the present campaign he led a division also at Swift Creek, Port Walthall, Richmond Turnpike and Drewry's Bluff, that was famed for its hard fighting. WEITZEL, "the lion-hearted," as he is often called, was then detached from his division and made Chief Engineer on the staff of Gen. BUTLER, and, under his direction, the formidable defences at Bermuda Hundred are the marvel of engineering skill that they have been made. His Major-General's double stars will shine with lustre upon worthy shoulders, and his comrades in arms will welcome him heartily to his new rank when he returns from his home in Ohio, whither sickness, the result of overwork, has temporarily taken him.

The enterprise of the Yankee army is prodigious. This fact cannot be gainsaid when it is duly considered that a branch railroad has been constructed from the old City Point Railroad to Warren's position on the Weldon road—a distance, I believe, of about eight miles. The first train ran on Sunday last, carrying all kinds of supplies, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and a few Whitworth ricbolls—the first from our troops and the last from the rebels. The track of the road, with a wonderful disregard of ordinary obstacles, is laid over ravines upon trestle-work, and courses up and down dale, through swamps and over everything in the way of its straight aim for WARREN'S front. Some of the ties are just planed on the ground, and the rails strapped on—an expeditious mode of construction, which rather astonished an acquaintance of mine in the artillery camp of the Second Corps. He went peacefully to bed one night without seeing the first sign of a railroad, either in ties, rails or engines, and was awakened the next morning by hearing a locomotive screech through his camp. He fancied there had been diabolic practiced upon him.

Major GEORGE S. DENNIS, an excellent officer, has just been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, vice Lieut.-Col. HOWARD, ordered to Washington for duty. H. J. W.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.—A Sad Tragedy,—The quiet town of Galesville, Washington County, was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday morning by the discovery that Mrs. TOMLINSON, wife of the Baptist minister of that place, boarding at Mrs. FIELDING'S, had committed suicide. It seems that she had been ill, and the family had been attending her during the night, the latter part of which she became quiet, and all had retired. About 5 o'clock she got up, telling her husband she felt better, and would go down and assist Mrs. FIELDING about the breakfast, which, as she often did, excited no suspicion. About half an hour later the husband rose, and on joining the family, found that his wife had not been seen. Search was immediately made, when it was found that she had gone to the barn, taken the halter from the horse, then fastened him to the stall, by the circingle, then repaired to the carriage-house, where, mounted upon a barrel, she had fastened the halter over a beam (one of the strong pieces) taking one turn with the other end of the halter round her neck, kicked the barrel from under, and was launched into eternity. The face had a certain ghastliness disclosed by spasms of temporary derangement, which her friends had hoped had been overcome.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 11.*

VOICES FROM THE ARMY.

UTTERANCES OF THE FIGHTING MEN.

THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE PEACE.

Patriotic Speech by Gen. Cutler, of the Iron Brigade.

The following characteristic speech was made last week before the Union League Club by Gen. CUTLER, of the "Iron Brigade," who has been long identified with the Army of the Potomac, and who recently distinguished himself at the battle of Reams' Station. At the conclusion of the regular business of the evening, the General was introduced to the Club by Capt. NOYES and Mr. WARREN, who had been appointed a committee for the purpose, and was cordially welcomed on their behalf by Mr. JOHN JAY, who temporarily occupied the chair. The General was greeted with enthusiasm, and a reference to his recent services in the seizure of the Weldon Railroad, a success which, among the recent achievements of the war, ranks next in importance to the capture of Atlanta, called forth warm applause.

In response Gen. CUTLER, with the hearty frankness and simplicity of a soldier, expressed his views of the grumbling peace men of the North, of the true meaning of the Chicago platform and of the duty of loyal citizens.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers, and at their close a happily expressed vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. GEORGE C. WARD, was unanimously adopted.

GEN. CUTLER'S REMARKS.

MR. PRESIDENT: Accept my thanks for the very cordial reception I have met here this evening. It always gives me pleasure to meet good, true and loyal men, and especially now, and here, where my ears have heard other sounds than the voice of patriotism and loyalty. Sir, I have heard more complaining, more repining and more disloyal talk in one day, since I came North—yes, in one hour—than I have heard in the army in three years. Why is it? It is because we have traitors North as well as South, and they desire to make their treachery felt in the coming elections, to get possession of the Government again. It would be impertinent in me to tell you and those gentlemen what they should do, or how they should conduct the coming campaign.

But, Mr. President, the efforts to embarrass the operations of the army and the Government, to misrepresent the cause of the struggle, are so constant, persistent, and wicked, that I cannot forbear urging upon you the necessity of constantly keeping the true issues before the public mind. A convention assembled at Chicago the other day, representing what claims to be the Democratic party. That convention, or at least the part of it which sat in Chicago, was presided over by the man whose election as Governor of New-York was cheered in the camps of the rebel army two years since. The other part I believe was run by GEO. N. SANDERS. That convention made nominations and put forth a platform. One part of that platform I propose briefly to consider. It is the resolution demanding, not an armistice, for that would presuppose a resumption of hostilities at a given time, but a *cessation* of hostilities, with a view to a *peaceful* settlement of those troubles. No mere fighting, and this it is proposed to have done on the part of the Government which has been assailed. This proposition means, and it can mean nothing else but submission to the rebels. They have asked for no cessation of hostilities. The party which does must ask for terms of peace. Did ever any man or set of men make a more infamous, disgraceful and cowardly proposition than that. Go to JEFF. DAVIS, and ask terms of peace. Suppose he says, "Recognize our independence." Do they intend to do it? Suppose he says: "We will come back as we were, but you must send back to Slavery the two hundred thousand black men you have in your army, and all the other slaves who have escaped and become free." Is it proposed to do that?

What do they propose to do with the rebel debt? Pay it? Will DAVIS and the other rebels voluntarily agree to pay their share of our debt? No. Perhaps it is understood with DAVIS to repudiate the whole debt, repudiation being one of *his* virtues. One fact is evident, that this peace plank in the platform is perfectly acceptable to Southern rebels; it is satisfactory to all rebel sympathizers North. I have been told by delegates to that convention, that the WOODS, VALLANDIGHAM and that ilk, had no influence; that they were played out. I do not know that it concerns us whether they had influence or not, but it does concern us to know that the convention adopted their principles, put them in the platform and made them a part of the Democratic creeds. That sort of playing out is no doubt very agreeable to them.

I am asked how these nominations and the platform will suit the army? It is unquestionably true that Gen. MCCLELLAN had great personal popularity in the army, but in my judgment no man is so pure or so popular as to get the vote of the soldiers with such a platform. The men composing the army are intelligent; they are brave; they are not traitors. They went out there to fight for freedom in its broadest sense—to crush out the rebellion. Do you think these men will consent, after three years' fighting, to lay down their arms and ask the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS? Will they forget the graves of their fellow-comrades? I do not believe it. Will they vote for the cowardly policy of any temporary expedients which shall shift the trouble from us to another generation? It is an insult to expect it. The army want peace, but they want a peace which shall be honorable—as lasting as time—one which shall preclude the *possibility* of another rebellion like this. *They* know that there is but one way to have such a peace, that is by compelling those in rebellion to lay down their arms and ask for it. If you expect those who have fought your battles, *who know what war is*, to support a platform which is so satisfactory to the rebels—which is cheered in their camps, you have underestimated their patriotism and love of liberty.

The Sentiment of the Army—A Frank Letter from a Fighting Man.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed copy of a letter from my son, an officer in a New-York regiment, to a friend, I forward to you, in the hope that you might think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper.

Respectfully, yours,
C. C.

"Since my last letter, the 'Old Second Corps' has had two or three tough tussles with the rebel army, and though at the last affair at Reams' our two little divisions, numbering only 7,000 men, were worsted, still a damage was inflicted upon the 'Johnnies' from which it will take some days to recover. But it was a terribly hot place for a while. We lost from our little battalion but a few, comparatively speaking, but, to tell the truth, I thought several times my time had come, either for 'Libby,' or a cold Virginia bed. Well, you perceive that our 'Boss,' ULYSSES, although commanding an army totally used up, according to rebel papers, North and South, still holds on to his position here with rather more than an iron grasp. Perhaps the enemy have got the Army of the Potomac where JOHNSTON had SHERMAN, viz.—just where they wanted him. We shall see. The redoubtable U. S. G., with a specimen of indomitable Yankee perseverance, has already laid out a railroad to transport supplies from City Point to WARREN'S position, a distance of 20 miles. This looks very much like an evacuation of his position, and giving up the campaign as a bad job.(!) At least so it looks to rebel sheets at Richmond and New-York, and surely the croakers at home should know!

You speak of the hard lot of the soldier—of my spending my best days in positions not appreciated, &c. Not appreciated by whom? By Copperheads and traitors at home, for whom not a spark of sympathetic feeling exists in the bosom of a single soldier in our armies? A heavy loss, truly, is their appreciation! I differ with you in what you say. I enlisted for a certain purpose, and that purpose is still as strong in me as ever. We, as an army, care not for the sympathy of any but the Government we are bound and sworn to sustain. Personal appreciation and sympathies are disregarded—this is no time to think of them, though, Heaven knows, the knowledge that a large portion of our countrymen are opposed to the Administration, and endeavoring by all possible means to overthrow it, gives us a heavy heart.

I did think at one time that my first vote would be a Democratic one, but since the publication of the platform nominating MCCLELLAN I am determined to support the opposite candidate—not from any party motives, for you are aware I never was a 'Republican,' but because it will be a death blow to the rebellion to elect Mr. LINCOLN.

This is no time to think of an armistice, or cessation of hostilities,—hold no convention of States. Let us now, while our grasp is at their vitals, drive them to an unconditional surrender. Atlanta is ours!—we are firmly established in the heart of the rebellious States. Fifty thousand more men would us therefore not talk of a peace till it can be conquered.

JEFF. DAVIS has avowed himself an enemy to all peace propositions not embracing the recognition of his Confederacy, and, shall we, calling ourselves Americans, then make the first advance to a peace, which would bring us nothing but dishonor, after the thousands of lives laid upon the altar of our country, slain in a *useless war*." God forbid it! I have talked rather plainly, but I have become so disgusted lately with the talk of the Copperheads at the North, that I wished to unburden myself to some one. My ideas are those of *the army*; thousands around me express the same feelings every day. I trust, for the honor of the United States Army that Gen. MCCLELLAN will show in his first speech that our once loved Commander-in-Chief disapproves of the infamous Chicago platform.

We have had fine weather lately, and being in camp again, I think we shall manage to gain once more a little in weight and flesh; hard marches and hard fighting are not conducive to anything more than *fighting weight*. C.

A Soldier's View of the Political Situation.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter from which the inclosed extract is made was written by an intimate friend, whose prominent position in the Army of the Potomac has afforded him facilities for correct observations enjoyed by but very few.

Although the letter is strictly private, yet I have taken the liberty to ask publication for the "extract" in your valuable journal, thinking it may encourage some "weak knees" and "faint hearts" in this hour of our country's peril. P. S. ELY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 10, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You conclude that I am well pleased with military life; but let me assure you that this is not the reason that has so long held me in the field, subject to all the hardships of a soldier's life.

It is rather the same spirit that prompted me to enlist at the first sound of the bugle as a private soldier. The work that was then before us is in part yet before us; at least it is not yet finished, and I count it the duty of every young man to give all he has, even his life's blood to the sacred cause of his country if so much is required to save it from ruin. It was in this spirit that I entered the service, and I have never ceased to feel that such was not only my duty but my privilege, and acting upon this I have never been absent from any important engagement fought by the Army of the Potomac, but have added the strength of my feeble arm to the weight of the blow delivered upon the rebellion. I am conscious that I am sacrificing much by leaving my profession so long during the best years of my life, but what is that when compared with the advantages to the human race to be obtained by conquering this rebellion and establishing upon a sure and stable foundation the principles of Republican Government. It is not to this day nor age that we are responsible for the issue of this war, but to all peoples in every age; for I could not wish to survive the downfall of this great and good Government. I do not want the Union restored upon the basis of the Constitution *as it was*. It has been already washed with too much patriot blood to leave the original stains upon it. If there are yet blots upon that instrument, that must be washed clean with blood. There is no better time for blood letting than the present, while our swords are unsheathed.

It is not among the soldiers who fight, and bleed and die with a smile playing upon their countenances that you hear complaints of the hardships, the sufferings and horrors of war.

They are brave men, all, and meet death cheerfully when in the line of sacred duty. Among all the thousands upon thousands of wounded men I have seen upon bloody fields, I have never yet heard complaints of their lot. When, on the other hand, I have been North, I have heard the veriest cowards complain of the hardships of war, and bitterly upbraiding the authorities because they have not ceased to fight long ago—that it is demonstrated we can "never conquer the rebellion," &c. After hearing so much of this in the North, you cannot wonder that letters like yours, that breathe the true spirit of patriotism, are welcome to us in camp. The victories at Mobile and Atlanta gave much encouragement to this army, and the news was hailed with quiet though profoundest satisfaction. I think there was not a man who did not feel stronger to fight for his country from hearing of the victories achieved by his comrades.

None despise with more bitter loathing the acts and the actors at the Chicago Convention than soldiers. Each man asks himself, "Have I been fighting three years, suffering with wounds and privations, and long marches, but to have a proposition made by such a body of men, for unconditional peace, a dishonorable peace, just as we are about to strike the fatal blow that is to set the hated Confederacy reeling." On that that unholy band of cowards and traitors that met at Chicago to "compel a peace," might be swallowed up at once, and so rid the world of the worst enemies of mankind! That cuoning device of MCCLELLAN, in his letter of acceptance, to smooth over the platform, is too transparent. Although he was once the loved and admired commander of this noble army, and his memory is still dear to those who knew him best as a Commander, yet I have heard but few uphold him in his acceptance of a nomination made by a convention that had the effrontery to tell soldiers that all their work in toil and sweat and blood shall go for naught. Many who had unbounded faith in his patriotism now begin to doubt very seriously.

If the army vote is to decide the election, I believe it is a foregone conclusion that "Honest ABRAHAM," whom everybody dare trust, will be our next President.

There is a feeling that we are now doing well and might do much worse, and that before election day this army will have accomplished much toward breaking the rebellion. True, as you say, the great loyal heart of the nation turns to us with increasing interest, and it would seem abiding faith, and let me tell you that that confidence and faith will not be disappointed; for when the great hammer that is *here* raised over the rebellion, falls, there is no more Confederacy left. Gen. GRANT does not win a success for a day, but for all time. He is a man of very peculiar mould. No temporary success elates him—neither does a reverse seem to depress him. He seems as immovable as a rock and not capable of being moved as other men are.

I have watched him on many fields when other able Generals showed signs of deepest concern, yet his countenance remained unchanged; and one not knowing him would have said, "That old fellow don't seem to care much." He seems to look beyond the day, and watching his chance to make one clear move into the "kingrow."

A Word from the Soldiers.

—An Ex-Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, residing at Grand Rapids, Mich., wrote to Major FITZGIBBON, an old Democrat, to learn if that regiment could not be induced to vote against Mr. FERRY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Major FITZGIBBON'S reply was accompanied by a letter written by Col. MIZNER, commanding the regiment. He said:

"We know full well that the South is struggling solely for independence, and that no peace will be consented to—that there will be no cessation of hostilities until the Southern Confederacy is recognized and acknowledged, unless the LOYAL people respond promptly to swell the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Southwest to CRUSH FOREVER the traitorous foe. Every available man and boy in the South is arrayed against us in the last desperate hope of success. The entire rebel force is concentrated at Richmond, Petersburgh and Atlanta, and now is the hour to strike the final blow. Swell our armies under the last call, and the rebellion will be known only in the history of the past. Does any one in the North in his heart believe for a moment that the South entertained the idea of peace except upon the basis of separation? It cannot be. Separation and dissolution have been the avowed purpose of the South for the last twenty years, deeply plotted by the consummate villain and arch traitor, FLOYD. The spirit of CALHOUN was but resurrected and made manifest at the Charleston Convention, and yet we have wiseacres at home who fight and battle upon paper, who tell us they only can save the country; whose press is daily teeming with disconragement, misrepresentation and falsehood, exulting at our discomfiture and sad with weeping when we succeed, descanting upon our successes and magnifying our failures. They do us no harm, but make us cling more closely to the ship that is to save the Republic. They have no sympathizers in the army, as they will learn to their entire satisfaction at the polls of November, and when the storm shall have passed and loyalty shall have resumed its sway, where will be this traitorous faction known as 'Peace Democrats?'"

Maj. FITZGIBBON wrote:

"I am now, and always have been, a sincere, unwavering, and conscientious Democrat. I voted and labored for the election of the lamented DOUGLAS; and till lately had hoped to be able to do likewise for that accomplished soldier, gifted though untried statesman and honest patriot, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Through good and evil report, through weal and woe, sunshine and storm, the Army of the Cumberland—as that of the Potomac—affectionately and unfalteringly clung to him as the hope and future representative of the nation. But since the postponement of the Chicago Convention—a result brought about through the influence and invidious wiles of that traitorous faction denominated 'Peace Democrats'—I, in common with my compatriots in the army, find our hopes dashed to the earth, and turn convulsively to our saddened hearts. The events of the past few weeks have forcibly convinced me that that there is now no *Democratic party* in the nation—no pure central point around which the honest masses can rally. In my boyhood's days, when studying the principles which should govern and guide my after life, I learned it to be the Democratic creed to so shape my political action that it would redound to the honor, glory and welfare of my adopted country; that it was the paramount duty of all patriots to seek to promote the general welfare of the masses—to maintain, at all hazard and cost, the unity of the States—to look upon as enemies all who, in time of war, failed or refused to stand by and support and defend the nation's flag. So long as memory brings me back, I can remember seeing emblazoned on Democratic party banners the patriotic words, '*My country, right or wrong*' '*Right or wrong, my country!*' How is it now? How is it at a time when these patriotic mottos mean more than mere words? Does VALLANDIGHAM, does LONG, do the WOODS and BROOKS, and LEVI BISHOPS and PECKS, inscribe them on *their* colors? Why has the unity and indivisibility of the States been abandoned? Why the holy creed of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and DOUGLAS been recanted? If national unity and greatness have proven conducive to our great glory and prosperity in the past, why waste blood and bone and treasure now, if its preservation be not worth the offering and the sacrifice?

The 'party,' as it exists to-day, has not, that I can see or learn from its representative presses and 'orators,' any fixed principle, any platform, or recognized or able leader. It only makes war upon the Administration, upon Mr. LINCOLN, forgetting that there are national interests at stake, compared with which LINCOLN and JOHNSON, or anybody else, are less than dust in the balance. It endeavors to obscure the *real* question at issue by the perpetually carping upon the 'nigger,' thereby indirectly supporting and, as far as it can, endeavor to perpetuate a bastard aristocracy. It ignores the palpable fact that Gen Almighty seems to be breaking up the serfdoms of the world, and that the African system must go by the board in order that free institutions may have a new development—a new birth of liberty. . . . . My opinion, therefore, is that Mr. FERRY, young though he may be, will receive the votes of a great majority of good and true Democrats in the army."

Engravings, etc.

TIME OF PEACE AND TIME OF WAR. Painted by Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. Etched by A. DICK. Engraved by G. W. POPPLEWHITE and A. G. CAMPBELL. Printed by H. PETERS. New-York: JOSEPH LAING, No. 107 Fulton-street.

In pictures of this kind LANDSEER is a universal teacher, and his lessons teach those who would be deaf to any more formal method of instruction. The original paintings of "Peace" and "War" are well known as among the chief ornaments of the English School Department of the British National Gallery, to which they belong as a portion of Mr. VERNON'S bequest. They are among the most suggestive works of the master, morally, and indicate a finer feeling in the selection of appropriate incidents of the most simple kind than some of his more coarsely literal representations. Those who have seen the originals need not be told that their manual execution is perfect, and as much of this technical excellence as could be reproduced in his engraving, is admirably rendered in the two noble plates just issued by Mr. LAING. They certainly rank among the finest efforts of American Engravers, and we only hope that his enterprise may be so successful as to induce him to reproduce other first-rate works now practically shut out from the reach of the people by the operation of high import duties and the temporary disturbance of the currency. The finest rooms in the country are not too good to receive additional ornament from engravings like "Peace" and "War" on their walls.

Mr. SCHAUS, of Broadway, has sent us a copy of a very pretty French lithographic representation of the naval engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, on Sunday, the 19th of June last. The *Kearsarge* is riding proudly on the wave, while the *Alabama* has reached that crisis in her career when she was about to be engulphed in the briny waters. We are sorry to see some historical inaccuracies in this picture, which should have forbidden its introduction into this country. For instance, although the *Alabama* is sinking, and the wretched pirates are scrambling about its deck, or rolling about in the sea, the *Kearsarge* is represented as vomiting red blazes from the mouths of its cannon upon its perishing adversary. Now, we know that this false statement was an invention of the rebels, and that the only ground they had to base it upon was the fact, that in the heat of the action one or two shots were fired after the hoisting of the white flag, but before it was discovered by Capt. WINSLOW. Again, though the *Alabama* certainly hoisted the white flag of surrender—though this fact is as well ascertained as the fact that there was a fight at all—no such white flag appears upon any part of her in this picture. It is all wrong to spread and perpetuate historical blunders and secession falsehoods in this manner.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME, SEPT. 17, 1864.

PART I.
Park March.
1. Overture to "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
2. "Adelaide".....Beethoven
3. "Casino" Polka.....H. B. Dodworth

PART II.
4. Grand March, "Triumphale".....Gollmick
5. Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream"...Mendelssohn
6. Promenade.....Farbach
7. Grand selection from "Il Barbier di Seviglia".....Rossini

PART III.
8. Quickstep from Norma.....Bellini
9. Bell Polka, Mazurka.....Hampel
10. Scotch Quadrille.....Joullen
11. Medley Quick-step, "Ella Leene"...H. B. Dodworth
National Pot Pourri.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 16, 1864.

$29,000 U. S. 6s,'81..R.	108		50	Metrop. Gas.....	130
20,500 U. S. 6s,'81....C	108⅜		100	Am. Coal Co.....	89⅞
25,000 do.....	108⅜		250	Mar. Min. Co.....	43
55,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.	110⅞		100	do	43⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s,'67.....	128		600	do.....	43⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s,'68..R.	120		100	do.....s30	43
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40s..C.	97⅜		200	do.....s30	43⅛
500 do.....	97⅜		200	do.....s30	43⅜
65,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April..	111		600	Erie Railway.....	106⅜
18,000 do.....	110⅞		850	do.....	105⅜
23,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr..C.	84⅜		200	P. Ft. W. & Ch..b10	108
35,000 do.....	84⅜		75	do.....	108
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s,'74.	109		400	do.....	107⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s,'90..	69⅜		500	do.....	107⅞
10,000 Va. State 6s.....	60		250	Erie R. Pref.....	106⅜
3,000 North C. 8s, 6s..	61		200	Hudson Riv. R.b10	117⅜
1,000 Michigan 6s, ins. H. & St. J. R..	87		100	do.....s10	117⅜
			400	do.....	117⅜
30,000 O. & M. Cer.....	43⅜		100	Nor. & Wor. R....	108
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	117		400	Reading R.....s10	130
2,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F.	104		600	do.....	130¼
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95		600	do.....b30	130
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d, 850	61		15	Mich. Central R..	134⅜
5,000 Mariposa 1st M.	92⅜		200	M. S. & N. I.....	81⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	126¼		400	do.....	81⅜
200 do.....s30	125⅞		400	do.....	81⅜
10 Fourth Nat'l B....	94		300	Ill. C. R. Scrip	127⅜
20 Ocean Bank.....	90		500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅝
300 Canton Co.....	33		100	Cle., Col. & Cin'R.	170
150 do.....	33⅛		100	Chic. & N. W.....	82⅜
125 do.....	34⅞		100	do.....	82⅝
124 Del. & H. Ca. Co....	190		25	do.....	83
1550 Cum. Coal Pr.....	65		350	C. & N. W. Prf.....	84⅛
100 do.....b10	65⅜		400	do.....	84⅜
500 do.....	65⅜		100	do.....	84⅝
100 do.....b10	66⅜		200	do.....b30	85
100 do.....b15	65⅞		200	Chic. & R. I. R....	107⅜
100 Wyom. V. Coal.....	80⅜		400	do.....	107⅝
500 Bucks Co. Iron....	⅞		100	do.....b30	107⅝
100 Quicksilv. M....b10	82		200	Mil. & P. du C. b10	81⅝
200 do.....	82		100	Clev. & Tol.....	124⅜
100 do.....b15	82⅜		100	Alt. & T. H. R. al0	64⅛
400 do.....b15	82⅜		100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	70½

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C	108⅜		200	Erie Railway.....	106
1,000 do.....	108⅜		500	do.....	106⅞
1,500 U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	110⅝		100	do.....b10	106⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40s..C.	97		1100	Reading R.....	130⅜
30,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	110⅞		100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	107⅜
			390	M. S. & N. I.....	80⅛
41,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr..C.	84⅜		800	do.....	80⅜
80,000 Ohio & M. C.....	43		500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	126⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s30	125⅝		600	Clev. & Pitts.....	110
100 do.....	126		100	do.....	110¼
200 Camb. Coal Pr.....	64		600	Chic. & N. W.....	82¾
200 do.....b15	64⅜		100	do.....b30	82
200 do.....	64⅛		100	do.....	82⅜
200 Quicks. M. Co.....	81¾		900	Chi. & N. W. Pr..	84
190 Hudson R. R.....	116⅜		100	Chi. & R. I.....	106¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C...b10	43⅜		160	M. S. & N. I. R...s3	80⅜
20,000 do.....b10	43⅜		100	do.....	80⅜
500 Cum. Coal.....	64		1000	do.....b3	80⅜
100 do.....	64⅜		100	do.....	80⅜
100 do.....	64⅜		200	do.....b3	80⅜
200 do.....b3	64⅜		1000	do.....s3	80⅜
200 Quick. M. Co	82		100	do.....	80⅝
800 do.....b15	82⅜		200	do.....	80⅝
900 Mariposa M. Co...	49		300	Chi. & R. Island...	108⅜
100 do.....b10	48⅜		300	do.....	106⅝
300 Erie Railway.....	106⅜		100	do.....s3	106⅝
300 do.....s3	106⅜		100	Chic. & N. W. R..	82⅜
300 H. Riv. R. ex-d...s3	117		100	do.....s3	81⅝
900 Reading R.....	129⅜		150	do.....c	81⅝
200 do.....	129⅝		100	Chi. & N. W. Prf..s30	84
200 do.....s3	129⅝		100	do.....s10	84
200 Ill. Central.....c	127⅛		100	do.....b3	84⅛
200 do.....s3	127⅛		300	P., Ft. W. & C....	107⅜
100 Clevc. & Pitts.....	110⅜		100	do.....	107⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold....s3	225⅛		200	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	106⅜
50 Erie R.....	104⅜		300	do.....b3	106⅜
100 do.....b5	104⅜		300	do.....	106⅜
100 do.....	104⅜		100	do.....s10	106⅛
100 do.....b3	104⅜		100	Ch. & N. W. R. Pf.b10	84
100 Hud. Riv. R. x-d.s10	116⅜		200	do.....	84
200 do.....	116⅜		200	do.....	84
100 do.....	116⅜		38,000	Ohio & M. C...s3	42⅜
100 do.....s10	118		10,000	do.....	42⅜
900 Reading R.....s3	129⅜		100	Cum. Coal Co...s3	64
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	126⅜		100	do.....	64⅞
200 do.....s10	126⅜		100	do.....	64⅞
256 R. S. & N. I.....	80⅜		100	do.....b15	64⅝
100 do.....s30	80⅜		100	do.....s3	64⅜
800 do.....s3	80⅜		200	do.....b3	64⅜
100 Chi. & N. W....s3	81⅜		100	do.....b5	64⅜
			100	do.....b10	64⅜

FRIDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

There is a weaker market for Gold and Exchange to-day than on yesterday by 4½@5 ℔ cent. The Gold Room speculation is decidedly downward, though rather free from excitement as compared with the early days of the week. A good many *short* contracts made at the close of the previous week have been covered, and the delivering of cash Gold rendered comparatively easy, which was not the case two or three days ago. The Currency rates for Exchange on London are 243@245 ℔ cent., and the Gold rates 109¼@109½ ℔ cent. The business in Bankers' Bills for Saturday's mail is chiefly on the Gold basis, leaving the Bankers free to resell the Gold in the market—which, in most instances is done—or to ship it if not able to cover their drawings satisfactorily with Merchant or other transient Exchange at a fair profit. It is somewhat notable that the great fall of about 30 ℔ cent. in Goldjhas not perceptibly increased the Export demand, although the decline is accompanied by a full supply of Gold hitherto hoarded in Bank or lodged in the Treasury Office, awaiting disbursement on the Fall interest for the Public Debt.

The ease in the Money market to the St

tes, and bbls. at 23¼c.@24¼c., the latter an extreme, and 500 pkgs. September delivery, buyer's option, at 24¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales of 370 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef Hams bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 46c.@53c. for poor to prime and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c @48c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 19c@27c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at former prices, including Rangoon at $14 75@$15 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 210 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19¾c.@22c., and 125 boxes Havana, part at 20¾c.@21¾c. ₱ lb. Refined continues inactive and nominal, at 23c.@25¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 115,000 lbs. at 18c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $1 81@$1 82, closing at $1 82 ₱ gal on.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bbls. Copper Ore on private terms; 325 tons Logwood at 10s; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 45 hhds. Tallow at 15s., and, by steamer, 350 boxes Cheese at 35s. For London—100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 10½d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; also, by steamer, 250 pkgs. Butter and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 600 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Antwerp—60 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. For Hamburgh—1,000 boxes Extract Logwood on private terms. For a Mediterranean port—a bark, with heavy Pipe Staves, at $55.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash't'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 6	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Boston	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For the Pacific Coast.

Golden Rule.....Sept. 24..New-York.....Nicaragua

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star.....Sept. 17..New-York.....New-Orleans
Yazoo.....Sept. 16..New-York.....New-Orleans
Roanoke.....Sept. 19..New-York.....New-Orleans
Morning Star.....Sept. 24..New-York.....New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close at 10 A. M. to-day.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....6:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 6:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE a pleasant and economical arrangement for board through the Winter, can be accommodated in a small family residing within an hour's ride of the City, on North River Railroad. Also, a furnished cottage to rent. Particulars will be given in person by addressing O. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a pleasant room and closet, and partial board, with genteel private family, or where but few boarders are taken and where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Address W. P., Box No. 110 *Times* office, stating terms for board, without dinner, except on Sunday, light and fire.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, DAUGHTER AND son, wish to obtain a second floor of a good, well-located house, between 14th and 59th sts., and 5th and 7th avs., with good board. References exchanged. Address with terms, with and without private table. Box No. 1,379 Post-office. Three good rooms would answer.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF a house large room and alcove, for a family of four adults, with a room or servant's location between 6th and 8th ave., and 14th and 4th sts., private family preferred. Address C. P. E., Box No. 110 *Times* Office. References given and required.

$7 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR BOARD AT Dupont House, Pond-on-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful and central location. Transient board, $2 per day. Also, rooms without board. Watchman all night.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A LADY, DESIRING a home in a private family, would be happy to teach French, English and the elements of music if required, as a partial or an entire remuneration for board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 300 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, may be had, with a private family residing in the City Hall, having a large, well furnished room and closet attached, with gas, bath, &c. Address C. Box No. 1,445 New-York Post-office.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house, 5th av., near 59th-av. Hotel, with or without board, or private table; respectable parties, of high standing, willing to pay liberally for elegance and comfort, may address M. L. N., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 257 West 33th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND the front parlor of No. 34 West 25th-st. to rent, furnished. Private table if desired. Also, rooms for gentlemen with breakfast.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE OCCUPYING a new modern house, will let two large rooms to an agreeable party or a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Address C. L. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 94 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, good board in an American family; location between 14th and 26th sts. and 6th and 3d avs. Address L. B. H., No. 21 Vesey-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a pleasant house with a small family, may be had at No. 58 University-place.

BOARDING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. For particulars, address Mrs. J. W., New-Jersey.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW lady wishes to take a child to board, one about two or three years old preferred. Apply at MRS. EVANS, No. 331 West 38th-st., near 11th-av., for three days.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with handsomely furnished apartments, in a first-class house by calling at No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Partial board if desired.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 187 CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

DANCING.

A. TROMPKINS'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 264 4th-av., New-York; No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4. Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M. For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 93 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 361 Broome-st.—L. DE GARMO BROOKES will open his Academy TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. LADIES—meet Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 5 P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ to 10½ P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 to 6 P. M. Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. Private Lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. OPENING SOIREE WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

IF YOU WANT TO ECONOMIZE IN BUYing a watch, go to the original JACOBS, No. 401 Broadway, and examine his stock. Silver Watches, $10 to $30; Gold, $20 to $250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

HAY FOR SHIPPING.

The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for hay baled by the celebrated Dexter Press. Size of bales 2x3 ft, and 47 inches long, with an average weight of over 300 pounds. For shipping, this is far the most desirable hay that can be obtained. It can be stowed in a vessel to as good advantage as flour or pork, and its solidity is such as to preclude damage to any extent by water. CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND JEWELRY—Mounted in solid 18 kt. gold, so closely imitated as to deceive the most expert judges of the real diamond of the most beautiful designs. They must be seen to be appreciated. They produce the same effect as the genuine diamond, and cost one-fifth the price. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND Silver, Fancy Goods. In job lots, bought for cash at the highest market price or exchanged. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 40 Broadway.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE DEDICATION OF THE M. E. Church, Hunter's Point, will take place next SABBATH. Dedicatory services by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER; at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. BOOTH. The Sabbath following, Sept. 25, the Brooklyn Praying Band may be expected to hold their services during the day and evening. BENJ. WILSON, Pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 220-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor, Services on SABBATH, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend, for whom seats will be provided. Mr. MURRAY'S discourse in the evening will be in response to the President's request for Thanksgiving last Sabbath, then postponed on account of the weather.

A SECOND DISCOURSE UPON THE *Philosophy of Redemption* will be preached by Prof. MATTESON, at 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. *Earthly Benefits of True Religion.* Young people especially invited. Preaching on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS following, at 8 o'clock, by ministers in attendance upon the conference.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—BROOKlyn.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF will deliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, in answer to the question—*What is the Duty of Christians in the Pending Presidential Canvass?* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel-sts.—SUNDAY, Sept. 18, services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, Rector. Seats for all.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, who is engaged to supply the pulpit of the 14th-st. Church, corner of 2d-av., will commence his labors on SUNDAY, the 18th inst. Services at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT M. SOMERVILLE, OF Nova Scotia, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. STEVENSON,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up for the Christian Commission.

WEST 44TH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Communion Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. G. CHALMERS, at 10½ in the morning, and by Rev. R. P. FORRESTER, of Harlem, at 7½ in the evening. All are invited.

THE TRUE CHURCH, OR COMMONWEALTH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Meetings on SUNDAY, at No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and contributions of 5, 10 or more cents, as persons may be disposed, taken up in aid of the cause.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. During the last three weeks 502 children have been enrolled. Several have been sent to good homes in the country. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—SUNDAY, Sept. 18, MORNING services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERMARS, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 6 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The loss of the Soul.* At 3 P. M.—*The power of principle.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, on 23d-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association—Bible House, 3d av., corner of 9th-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The public are invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE. General prayer-meeting at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., to be conducted by a band of praying brethren. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV.—PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. C. KEYES, Pastor, will preach in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

IF THE LORD WILL, THE LECTURE-Room of Clinton Hall (on 8th-st., near Broadway,) will be opened on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word of God by JAMES INGLIS. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—ON SUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. At the latter, Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN will preach.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. RAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½. Afternoon at 3. Love feast. Seats free.

THE GOSPEL WITHOUT POLITICS.—Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones. Preaching by the Pastor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. J. C. BUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry; services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., one block from 4th-av. and West 11th-st. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Short address and singing by a choir of two hundred children.

AT LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—St. John's Park—Sabbath services will be held on the 18th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT MCGONEGAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSBORN.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH Fourth-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RINGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, on 57th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev R. P. AMBLER, of Norwich, Conn., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS WILL reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 18. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH, HOPE CHAPEL, No. 920 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by Bishop SNOW. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future, of the Earth and of Man.*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and D, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL reprach at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. F. D. EAGAR Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, who has been in that capacity for the last 20 years; private family preferred. Apply for ROSE CONNELIA, No. 231 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook or do housework; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 14 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Apply or address a note 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 232 West 15th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 151 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer, ironer or laundress, or will do the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or plain cook and assist with the washing; reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 529 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 111 Charlton-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, German, who thoroughly understands greenhouse, grapery, flowers, vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Apply, for a few days, to A. F. H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office. Best of references given.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO find a good situation for his coachman; he can recommend him as a good and careful groom and driver, and an industrious and capable man. Address H., Box No 505 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, in a gentleman's place; the man to take charge of a small place; his wife as chambermaid and seamstress; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 275 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man, German; understands his business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; good references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 19 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man, without any incumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has four years' reference from his last place. Address E. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; his wife is capable of doing general household work. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, aged 30, where is but two horses. Address J. J., Box No 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 20 years of age, a situation as clerk in a wholesale house. Address B. H., Box No. 2,226, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart, and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circulars to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR ENGlish woman to take full charge of a child 3½ months old; must be willing and obliging; references required. Apply at No. 118 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, or at No. 149 Broadway, third floor, on Friday, Saturday or Monday.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PRINTING business; one that lives with his parents and is just from school. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 181 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE JOBBING BLANKbook sewer, with some experience at printed work. Apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 66 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG BROKER'S OFfice, No. 44 Cedar-st.

PROFESSED COOK WANTED.—A FIRST class, professed woman cook, willing to assist in the washing of a small family. Apply before 12 M., at No. 174 East 18th st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Exhibit Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 25th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rosian, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. R. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Shawcross, William H. Wiser, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
O. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the institute, and in the bookstores of S. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 163 Broadway, H. Gereke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koemely.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. MCCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Rev. Chas. F. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tenbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT 21, 1864, At No. 26 East 15th-st., One door west of Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 19th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 21th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 29 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages at choice. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, or at No. 923 Broadway.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept there. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
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FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

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BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av. having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 121 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK ... DAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Miriam's Crime—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Syeroptticon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is rather meagre. On Wednesday, our batteries at the front opened heavily on the enemy, in reply to an annoying fire from their batteries on our left. The firing continued nearly all day.

The prize steamer *Georgia* has arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant is on a visit to Washington.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, mentions, in a sarcastic manner, the prevalence of rumors in that city that Petersburgh was about to be evacuated, and that Danville was to be the new rebel base of supplies. There may possibly be more truth in this than the *Enquirer* would like to admit.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Army of the Potomac on the 13th inst., at which three medals of honor were presented by Major-Gen. Meade to three enlisted men for bravery in capturing colors from the rebels. The medals were presented by Gen. Meade in person, who made an eloquent address to the brave men This, as the first presentation of the kind under the recent act of Congress, was an occasion of unusual interest and importance.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smiths forces have been transferred to southeast Missouri, to meet the rebels under Gen. Shelby, who are invading and ravaging that portion of the State. Gen. Smith's troops arrived of at Sulphur Springs, Missouri, yesterday.

The United States transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She reports that the steamer *Connecticut* arrived at Port Royal on the 13th instant. five days from Boston, with recruits from Mobile. She had a bad leak in one of her boilers which required repairing.

The prize steamer *A. D. Vanec* arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was captured on the 10th inst. off New-Inlet, while on a voyage from Wilmington to Halifax, by the United States gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, after a chase of ten hours. She is 500 tons, British measurement, 300 horse-power, and very fast. She has a cargo of 400 bales of cotton.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *News* of this City states that Mr. Hiram Ketchum has received a letter from Gen. McClellan, which will be read at the meeting this evening, in which it is said Gen. McClellan expresses surprise that any Democrat should find fault with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination.

The price of Gold and currency rates of Exchange on London were 4½@5 ₩ cent. lower yesterday. The Government Stocks advanced ½ ₩ cent. The Railways lost the partial improvement of Thursday. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., but not so free or cheap on Merchant paper.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were generally less extensive, yesterday. Flour, Corn, Oats, and Tallow, were cheaper. Wheat, Whisky, Hay, Pork, and Lard, were firmer. Cotton was unsettled. Very light freight engagements were reported.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light*, we have news from South and Central America to Aug. 27. The revolutionary movements in Ecuador, against the Government of President Garcia, Morino and Gen. Flores, still continued. Several of the provinces were in full revolt. The fact that the Spanish Government intends to hold the Chincha Islands till Peru has complied with her demands in relation to the Palambo affair, and disavowed its complicity in the alleged attempt to poison and rob its Minister of his dispatches had caused among all classes in Peru the highest indignation. The Peruvian Secretary of State rejects the propositions of Spain, in a circular to its diplomatic agents agroad, but there are indications that his Government will, in the end, be compelled to yield. A plan had been matured to blow up the Spanish flagship. A serious fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 9th ult.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the steamtug *B. B. Sanders* exploded her boiler in the East River, off the foot of Corlears-street, and was so badly shattered that she sank in a few minutes after. The Captain of the tug, named George Smith, and four of the crew were drowned before assistance could reach them. The pilot of the *Sanders*, James Doyle, was thrown over a hundred feet, and alighted upon a floating spar under the stern of a vessel. Both of his legs were broken and he also received internal injuries. He was rescued by the crew of a tugboat named the *Olive Baker*, taken ashore, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening. One man whose name is unknown, and who was in the pilot-house with the pilot at the time, escaped with slight injuries. He is the only one of the seven on board whose life was saved. An inquest will be held on the body of the pilot, Doyle, to-day, when probably the causes that led to the catastrophe will be revealed.

D. W. Wilder, Esq., who for six years has been connected with the press of Leavenworth, and who, as editor of the *Conservatives* has justly acquired a reputation as one of the spiciest and most vigorous writers in the West, has dissolved his connection with the *Conservatives*.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 14, says that when the guerrillas boarded the Bardstown train, several gentlemen handed over their watches and money—amounting to about $4,000—to a lady upward of fifty years of age, who was on her way to this city. She managed to escape unmolested by the guerrillas, and, with others, walked eight miles to the Lebanon Junction, and arrived in Louisville Monday afternoon with her booty.

The police of Wheeling, Va., are on a strike. Several months ago they requested an increase of pay. Finding the City Government disinclined to accede to their demands, they have refused to do duty any longer, and the city is without its usual guardians. Highway robberies are, in consequence, of nightly occurrence.

Says the Nashville *Union*, of the 14th: "Gen. Rousseau arrived in this city last night. His campaign has been one of the most laborious of the war. He looks well, however, and ready for any new emergency which may arise.

The Renomination of Gov. Seymour.

Gov. Seymour was renominated with acclamation; and it is with acclamation that the nomination is welcomed by Union men. It is an excellent thing that the Opposition candidate for our highest State office is to be a man so completely understood. What we have had to fear most is deception. The Copperheads, since their unfortunate candor at Chicago, have taken to dissembling. They are trying to cajole the people with new war professions. They have now discovered that here is their only possible chance of success. But whatever mischief might have come of this is averted by such nominations as this of Seymour. Party professions amount to nothing, where the candidates have a thoroughly known character. No display of false colors would lure a merchantman, when Semmes himself was seen on the quarter-deck.

Gov. Seymour is the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter rolled into one. He is the embodiment of that kind of Copperheadism which is intensely anti-war in spirit, yet never so in form; which is of very harmless aspect, and yet full of deadly poison. No man has been more intent on a "cessation of hostilities" than he, and yet no man has oftener cried for "the Union at all hazards." The Union party could have no more dangerous opponent, were he now a candidate for the first time. But he has clearly shown what he is as a Governor, and in the face of his record, there is no such thing as his deceiving the people. It is not too much to say that there has never been a gubernatorial term in this State which has filled the public heart with bitterer disappointment or keener shame than that now expiring. It is a living picture of the meanest sort of faction—malice without courage, mischief without responsibility.

Gov. Seymour was originally elected on false pretences. The cry which carried him into power was for "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." In his speech in Brooklyn, ten days before his election, his language was: "the destinies, the honor, and the glory of our country hang poised upon the conflict in the battle-field; it is the duty of every man who loves his country to see now that the whole measure of his influence is thrown in that battle-field on the side of the flag of the Union." But when elected his first message was devoted not at all to inspiring the people with the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice for the maintenance of the war, but to stirring up bitterness against the Government by all manner of fault-finding, and to exciting the jealousy and ill-will of the great States toward the small, with particular reference to New-England. The whole document was a studied effort to break down the moral power of the Government. and to embitter loyal States against loyal States. Its factious spirit straightway took shape in a systematic attempt by his partisans to keep the Assembly unorganized for four weeks, so as to prevent the election of a United States Senator on the day prescribed by the State Constitution, and finally in an irruption of a gang of bullies into the hall of the Assembly with an intent to overawe and intimidate the representatives of the people from the discharge of their duty. Gov. Seymour refused to protect the Assembly, and thereby virtually countenanced the revolutionary proceeding.

In the same seditious spirit he wrote in May his memorable letter to the Vallandigham meeting in Albany, suggesting a suspension of the war because Vallandigham had been tried and convicted. In the same spirit was his speech at our Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, in which he set forth the failures of the war in the darkest colors, with express intent, it seemed, to demoralize and depress the popular mind to the greatest degree possible, and to fit it for such terms of peace as Lee, then in Pennsylvania, might soon proffer; and in which, too, he did his worst to excite hate and contempt of the Government, and ominously declared that this condition of things could not be borne, and would be resisted. In the same spirit, when, as a natural consequence, the draft riots broke out ten days afterward, he virtually sided with the mob against the Government, hurrying off his Adjutant-General to Washington to demand that the draft should be stopped, applying to Gen. Brown to permit no attack by the troops of the Government upon the mob, even then full at its work of murder, pillage, and havoc; making a speech to rioters in which he styled them his "friends," and which was of such a character that they greeted it with cheers, and then went straight to a renewal of their devilry with greater fury than ever. In the same spirit was his persistent effort to break up the police force, and render it an anti-war organization. In the same spirit were his various essays to bring about a conflict between the State authority and Maj.-Gen. Dix and other national servants. In the same spirit was his assumption to dictate to the Grand Jury a course of action against the Government, followed up by an official rebuke of sheer insolence because the judicial body did not see fit to be made the tool of his seditious purposes.

We say that Gov. Seymour is the best living exponent of what Copperheadism would be in power. It is a fortunate thing that his party presents him again for the suffrages of this great State. It shuts off every chance of deception. It turns the specious resolutions of the convention into litter. It is worth to the Union party any number of arguments, appeals and warnings. The factiousness which in other States has been only syllabled in the air, has, in this State, under the administration of Gov. Seymour, taken a palpable shape. We have had an experimental proof of what Copperheadism, even in its blandest aspect, is capable of being in its development and application. The opposition party of the State, in renominating Gov. Seymour with such zeal, avowed him to be the man after their own heart. Such a disclosure is in itself a defeat.

The Military Aspect.

Appearances in war are proverbially deceptive. The day may dawn in peaceful quiet, and the evening fall upon a field of blood. Operations may seem to have come to a long pause, when suddenly there is the fierce resumption of hostilities. At this moment the general public are quite incapable of forming any opinion as to the chances of speedy activity on the part of either of our two main armies, or what will be the character and direction of the movements which Grant and Sherman will next attempt. It is common to represent Sherman's campaign as closed by the capture of Atlanta. That triumph did, in one sense, end the campaign; but in a large sense, Sherman's campaign cannot be said to be closed until he destroys the army of Hood. The geographical objective was Atlanta, and that is ours; the real body at which he struck was Hood's army, and that has still, in some shape, a vital and substantive existence. It was assuredly fearfully crippled even before the fall of Atlanta, and it staggered back from that place in dismay and panic. But it still waits for the death-blow which will send it reeling into the last ditch, on the verge of which it now stands. That death-blow Sherman will, we believe, give it, with energy, before the snows of Winter fall upon the mountains of Upper Georgia.

As to Grant, some people think he is "stuck." If such were the case, it would be something novel in the military history and career of Gen. Grant. He has certainly a most difficult and a stupendous work before him. But no one who has read intelligently the rebel articles we have lately given in profusion, will doubt that he is progressing in his work. He is bearing on them with a pressure all but deadly. Lee's army feels it. Richmond feels it. The entire Southern Confederacy feels it. But it is difficult for careless observers at this point to see it; and the loud and boasting tone of the rebels is calculated to deceive as to the facts. The rebels tell us that Grant is now receiving heavy reinforcements to his army, and that he is throwing them over to his left. We take their word on both these points; and we base on the fact large hope for a swift-approaching future. If Grant be properly reinforced, we shall this Autumn see Lee's army staggering around Virginia, as we now behold the wretched army of Hood reeling around Georgia.

Gen. Sherman's Last Order.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order which will save his army a vast deal of needless and most distasteful labor, and relieve the non-combatant people in and around Atlanta, who still consider themselves "Confederate" citizens, from many of the necessary hardships of the new military administration. He has effected a ten days' armistice with Hood to enable the non-combatants to go southward, with all their movable effects, including so much of the negro property as may be disposed to go with the other chattels. He does not force negroes to leave with their masters, nor does he adopt the equally inhumane rule of dragging them away from their dear protectors on a spurious plea of philanthropy. He takes the rational and philosophic, and, we will also add, the philanthropic ground, that, except where military necessity clearly requires a different policy to be followed, the negro may be left some choice in working out his own future destiny. That is, that we are not bound by any law of national benevolence to lay theftuous hands on enslaved persons, even for the high object of ushering them into the domain of freedom.

The same broad view of the situation and its attendant difficulties is visible in that portion of Gen. Sherman's order which applies to the whites. Atlanta, we must remember, is at this moment one great military camp. From its situation as the centre of a radiating system of railways, which take in almost every point of the compass, it possesses, even were it not occupied by such an immense army as now holds it, all the essential features of a military post, wherein every sort of civilian duty must necessarily be subordinated to the military requirements of the command. Before our forces took possession of it, it was simply the grand arsenal and military workshop of the Confederacy. Its inhabitants, old and young, were thus necessarily the stipendiaries of the rebel authorities. They lived by the war now waged against the National Government. They prospered in proportion as Lee, and Hood, and Early, and Price, and Morgan made successful havoc among our troops with powder, shell, heavy shot, grape and rifle balls. Deprived of the means of living by continuing these manufactures, and placed altogether out of the reach of any eleemosynary aid from the Richmond Government, after they fell within our lines, what could be done with them? Even Copperhead philanthropy would hardly require of us to put them on the pension list at Washington. And Gen. Sherman, with Wheeler & Co. in his rear, has a population to feed quite large enough without taking hold of five or ten thousand so-called non-combatants—half of them volunteer spies for the rebels sure—and feeding them, to the special and timely relief of Hood's commissariat.

We do not desire to establish parallels or comparisons between the treatment meted out to non-combatant enemies by the National Government and that dispensed by the military administration of the rebels. But when Hood raises his howl against the inhumanity of Sherman's order; when the Richmond journals and the secession press here echo that howl, we may as well recall attention to the fact that there is not a citizen loyal to the United States in the whole of the rebel dominions that has not been compelled—provided he could raise a musket to his shoulder—either to take up arms and fight in the rebel ranks, or to forsake property, home and everything dear to him, and become a fugitive from the merciless grasp of the military tyrants who temporarily rule in the Confederacy. It has been loudly proclaimed, time and again, by the rebel press, that there are twenty-five thousand conscript foreigners—which, in rebel parlance, include Union citizens—held to service under the military rule of the South. Desertions from the rebel ranks show that this statement presents no exaggerated estimate of the extent to which those who had every claim to the treatment of non-combatants had been dragged into the unhallowed service of the conspirators at Richmond. Can Sherman's lenient order, which gives the people of Atlanta the opportunity of taking with them every penny's worth of their moveable property, and provides them with the means of transportation, be put in comparison with even the mildest of the rebel edicts directed by Davis and his fellows against Union non-combatants? The history of East Tennessee, alone, supplies the answer. Sherman has done, not only what is best, in a military point of view, for the cause he is charged to maintain; but he has done what is really best for the people themselves. Atlanta, as a strictly military post, is no place of residence for any but those in the military service; and it can henceforth serve only a military purpose until this rebellion is crushed beyond the hope of resurrection.

Grant's Movements and Rebel Annoyances.—The Richmond *Examiner*, judging by the looks of the thing, seems to have stopped its press last Saturday to insert the following terrible paragraph in its issue of that day:

"*It is reported that there is little doubt that Grant is receiving reinforcements*, and that he is conveying them to his left. Where they come from, or what the object of collecting them on our right can be, is a mere conjecture."

We should think the excited rebel who gained this information, and hastily bore it to Gen. Lee's headquarters and rushed from thence to the *Examiner* office with it, must have been nearly out of breath when he reached the latter place. The editor's remark in the same sentence shows the speculative condition of mind into which he was thrown by the news. Grant was receiving reinforcements—little doubt of that. But where did Grant get them? Did they come from the West?—it couldn't be; from the seaboard?—it was impossible; from the Gulf coast?—No. Were they part of the new levy of troops which the rebels have just shown that "Lincoln" could not raise? It is illogical to suppose it. Were they negroes, or were they impressed Copperheads, and could it be possible that Grant had actually conscripted all the ablebodied members of the Chicago Convention? It is an important and puzzling question, truly; but one which we fear cannot be solved at this late hour. And, after all, it is not half so important a matter as "what can be the *object* of collecting them on our right." The Confederate right is on the Weldon Road; now what, in the name of strategy, is Gen. Grant's object in throwing reinforcements there? He holds that road firmly already, and has abundantly shown his perfect competency to continue holding it. By the way, let us see now—Grant has always and on every occasion moved by the left flank, ever since he crossed the Rapidan in May last—hasn't he got through with that wretched work yet? These are terribly maddening questions, and horribly annoying reflections; but we shall doubtless all get at all the facts, ere long, in that entertaining book which will be published in Richmond next year, under the title of the *Backbone of the Rebellion, and how it was Broken*.

Mayor Gunther on Political Economy.

We remarked in Wednesday's issue on the gross misrepresentation made by Mayor Gunther, in his recent letter upon the new Emigrant Act. The economical and political utterances which he there makes are, however, even more unfounded. We are informed that immigration will add to the number of those 50,000 operatives in this City who are already "suffering under the oppression of capital." Mr. Gunther is himself a capitalist, and, like thousands of his countrymen, has made a respectable fortune by employing certain of these unfortunate "operatives" of whom he speaks. Does he consider the large sums of money which, in the course of years, he has paid out to this ill-treated class as a portion of those "oppressive" dealings to which he alludes? Or does his conscience now accuse him of "oppression," because his income has been measured by thousands of dollars, while that of his laborers was only hundreds? Is he about to propose an equal division of profits between the ground-down victims of oppression employed in the fur-trade and their wealthy employers? The public feel a natural anxiety to know what exactly the oppression may be to which the 50,000 operatives of New-York are continually subject, and what remedy the Mayor of the City would propose. Our worthy Magistrate seems to connect a portion of the wrongs of this unfortunate class with the "inflation of the currency." But when it is remembered that a day laborer gets in the City $2 50 where before he only received 75 cents, and that $3 a day and board will not secure men in the country for the harvest; it is difficult to see what great sufferings these workers can attribute to the currency. In fact, most householders in the City—who may be considered as belonging to the ranks of the oppressors—would in their simplicity have concluded that the oppression was mostly on the other side—that laborers charged a price far in advance of the rise in values, and did their work indifferently at that. And how increased immigration is to injure this class, as is urged by the Mayor, is certainly a point not easy to make clear to the common mind. Hitherto our laboring class has welcomed the immigrant, and even aids his coming by money advanced, which, in the aggregate, amounts to millions of dollars per annum. Every one here knew the simple axiom in political economy that labor is one of the sources of wealth, and that the whole country would be the richer for additions to its producers, and therefore each individual be the better off. Our operatives have hitherto understood that our cheap railways and canals, our immense improvements and buildings for the public and individuals, are due to the fact that we have had so much labor supplied us continually from Europe.

Besides, every intelligent laborer here knows that the most of immigration to America, always flows to the West and the rural districts, from the inducements held out of cheap land.

With new labor given to agriculture, our City operatives get bread and pork and beef cheaper. They have the most reason of any class to promote immigration.

No labor in America is pressed down to its utmost line of competition. We have plenty of room for every kind of operatives. We can pay them well—better now in proportion than the salaried classes. And the more we have, the more cheap will all articles of consumption become.

To talk of "oppression" of New-York mechanics and operatives, is absurd. Mr. Gunther must be fully aware how such appeals will be received by sensible men of all parties. No American mechanics or laborers will be in the least influenced by them. And we shrewdly suspect that he has underrated even the intelligence of his poorest compatriots, if he expects to arouse them against the Government by such statements.

It is the first appearance of our Mayor in public discussions of political economy. We recommend him, in future, greater caution in the arguments he employs, a more simple eye to the public welfare, and less for the ignorant voting population, which he supposes may reelect him.

Gen. Hooker.—The Copperhead papers have falsely stated that this distinguished officer recently expressed himself decidedly in favor of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. We are able to deny the assertion on the very best authority. While desiring to keep aloof as much as possible from political associations, and looking to the welfare of the country from a purely military point of view, Gen. Hooker utterly repudiates the principles of the Chicago platform and its candidate, and urges the most vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of the war, until the rebels lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance on such honorable terms as the victors may offer to the vanquished. The few vigorous public utterances of Gen. Hooker are to this effect, and should be sufficient, together with his record in the field, to define his position.

Sound Sense in an Unexpected Quarter.—Among our extracts from Southern papers this morning, will be found a sensible, though amusing, article from the Atlanta *Confederacy* of Sept. 1. The sensible part of it is its comments upon the foolish attempts of the Richmond papers to belittle Sherman's progress and his attempts to take Atlanta, prior to its capture, pointing out very forcibly the fact that Sherman's army had advanced from the Ohio River to the Chattahoochee, captured Nashville and Chattanooga, *and held them*.

The amusing part of the article is that in which the editor, after thus berating the Richmond rebels for being over-sanguine, goes on to say that he does not feel despondent. "If Atlanta should fall, there would be cause for such feeling—only he (Sherman) will not take Atlanta." This was uttered Sept. 1, and before the next morning's sun dawned the rebel army had evacuated the city, Atlanta was given up to Sherman, and the *Confederacy* was migrating to some safer and more congenial spot—decidedly despondent, we must suppose.

The Income Tax and the Express Companies.—A decision recently made in the United States Circuit Court in this District, in relation to the Income Tax, will be of interest to all persons who hold stock in Express Companies. It has been claimed that the dividends received upon stock in such companies were exempted from the Income Tax. A suit was brought against a collector to test the question, and the court has decided that the dividends are subject to the tax. The opinion will be found in our legal columns. The effect of the decision will be to put the stockholders in Express Companies upon the same footing, as regards Income Tax, as stockholders in railroads and steamboats, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be so.

Who Can Make Peace?—John Van Buren wrote to the Albany Convention that there were obviously two men who never could make a peace that would be sanctioned by the people, viz.: Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. He did not, mention, however, that there are obviously two men who can make a peace, and the only kind of a peace which the people will sanction, viz.: Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Der Frieschuts" last evening was excellent. Herr Habelman never sung better, and Frau Frederici was, in the second act, most admirable. It was in this opera that the lady made her debut, and her first success. The vocal gymnastics necessary for the second part of the aria are not completely at her command, but the memorable slow movement that precedes it has rarely been given with better feeling or more quiet melodiousness. Fraulein Canissa, as Anne, displays symptoms of improvement, but her voice yet needs the strength of age. The choruses and orchestra were spirited, and the entire performance gave abundant satisfaction to the audience.

To-day, at 2 o'clock, there will be a matinée, when Gounod's "Faust" will be played entire. We need say nothing in favor of the opera; but for the sake of a possibly "unprotected female," we may state that seats can be secured. The innovation is a desirable one, and will, we hope, be followed by Mr. Grover's successors. If accommodation is needed at any time, it is surely when the ladies are expected to patronize an entertainment without their usual attendants.

Gen. Dorlado.—Gen. Dorlado and his staff, of the Mexican army, who recently arrived in this City, were entertained by a dinner at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 16.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by her youngest son, returned to this city yesterday afternoon from New-York.

PROMOTION OF GEN. TORBERT.

Brig.-Gen. Torbert, commanding a cavalry division under Gen. Sheridan, has been appointed Brevet Major General for gallantry and meritorious service in the field.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Lafayette McIntosh, Co. I, 4th Artillery; Franklin Perry, Co. C, 8th Artillery; Richard M. G. Akins, Co. E, 109th Infantry.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral Porter arrived here to-day from the West.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 12.

Petersburgh, Friday, Sept 9, 1864.

Grant is still perfecting his earthworks on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Maj.-Gen. Butler arrived here this morning from the front, on the steamer *Greyhound*. He comes here for the improvement of his health, which of late has become somewhat impaired.

Hon. R. B. Connolly, of New-York, passed through here to-day from the front, where he has been to intercede for the exchange of his son, Lieut. T. J. Connolly, A. D. C., captured on the Weldon Railroad.

Intelligence from the front states that the enemy have been annoying our lines on the left for some time past, and Gen. Grant's batteries opened yesterday morning to put a stop to the annoyance. Heavy firing was kept up all day *yesterday*. The result has not been ascertained. No doubt the rebel sharpshooters have been silenced.

From City Point.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 16.

A letter received in this city to-day from an officer of Gen. Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says: "I have no stirring news to record to day; but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lay here we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are receiving large accessions of new recruits."

The Eleventh Florida Regiment, which entered the rebel service with 1,100 men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100 by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertions.

Among the 78 rebel deserters brought here this morning from City Point, were 15 from that regiment.

The Overland Route.

Denver, Friday, Sept 16.

No Indians have been seen on the Overland Route for weeks. Stages will begin to run over it immediately. The Indian scare seems to have ended. Troops are now stationed so as to fully protect the coaches and travelers on the route.

The Political Campaign in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The political campaign is very lively in this State. The Unionists will beat the Copperheads badly in the State election next month.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 16.

Matters in this State are quiet but prosperous. The depression in mining stocks has not affected the work for the actual development in the yield of gold and silver, which continues large. The usual manufacturing interests are now more prosperous than ever.

The political campaign has been inaugurated by a series of meetings by both political parties.

Congressional Convention.

Wilmington, Del., Friday, Sept. 16.

Hon. N. B. Smithers was yesterday nominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union Republican State Convention.

Fire in Binghamton.

Binghamton, Friday, Sept. 16—8 P. M.

The north wing of the Inebriate Asylum is now in flames. It is feared that the entire edifice will be destroyed.

The One-Hundred Day Men from Ohio.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Washington, Sept. 10.

Gen. Brough:

Pursuant to the President's directions, I transmit to you the following Executive order made by him in acknowledgment of the services of the hundred-day men who, at the opening of the Spring campaign, volunteered their service in the operations of Gen. Grant. The certificates of services mentioned in the order will be prepared without delay, and transmitted to the officers and soldiers entitled to them. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RETURNING THANKS TO THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

Executive Mansion,
Washington City, Sept. 10, 1864.

The term of one hundred days, for which the National Guard of Ohio volunteered, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment of their patriotism and valuable service during the recent campaign. The term of service of their enlistment was short, but distinguished by memorable events in the Valley of the Shenandoah, on the Peninsula, in the operations of the James River, around Petersburgh and Richmond, in the battle of Monocacy, in the intrenchments of Washington, and in other important service. The National Guards of Ohio performed with alacrity the duty of patriotic volunteers, for which they are entitled, and are hereby tendered, through the Governor of their State, the national thanks.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governor of Ohio, and to cause a certificate of their honorable service to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the Ohio National Guard, who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days. (Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Number of Men Enlisted and Bounties Paid in Kings County.—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting in their rooms in the New Court-house Thursday, at which the Chairman of the Special Committee on Bounties made the following statement, showing the amount of money paid to volunteers and substitutes for the army and navy from Nov. 16, 1863, to Sept. 14, 1864, inclusive:

7,892 volunteers and substitutes, each	$300	$2,367,600
17 volunteers and substitutes, each	275	4,675
35 volunteers and substitutes, each	175	6,125
4 volunteers and substitutes, each	200	800
17 volunteers and substitutes, each	100	1,700
2 substitutes, each	400	800
1 volunteer	335	335
34 volunteers for navy	300	10,200
213 volunteers for navy	200	42,600
227 volunteers for navy, each	100	22,200
124 premiums, each	100	12,400
137 premiums, each	33	5,495
314 premiums, each	20	6,280
2,473 premiums, each	15	51,195
Sundry premiums paid in gross for veterans	—	1,200
Expenses to date	—	4,052
		$2,537,657
Total disbursements		$2,566,000 00
Amount received from Treasurer		2,537,657 08
Disbursements as above		$30,342 92
Balance on hand		

By the above it will be seen that bounties have been paid to 7,998 men for the army and 593 for the navy, making a total of 8,591.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Fulton.

The United States transport *Fulton*, G. M. WALKER, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 13, 11:30 A. M., to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday morning.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. JOHN J. ALMY, arrived at Port Royal, 13th inst., five days from Boston, with recruits, en route for Mobile. She having a bad leak in one of her boilers, would endeavor to repair it before proceeding on her voyage.

The McClellan Meeting To-Night.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. MARSHALL.

The managers of the McClellan demonstration, which is appointed for this evening, have had the cool effrontery to send around a circular, requesting those of our citizens living in the neighborhood of Union-square to illuminate their residences with paper lanterns, &c., "in honor of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and the occasion of the great national demonstration." The following is one of the replies sent to the committee:

No. 38 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864. }

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of 15th inst., requesting me, "on behalf of a large committee of influential citizens," to illuminate or decorate my house on the evening of the 17th inst., the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and the occasion of the great National demonstration in Union-square," and requesting a reply.

I would cheerfully unite in any celebration of the anniversary referred to, which should be so conducted as fairly to represent the spirit of devotion to the Constitution, which I believe pervades the great mass of our loyal citizens, especially at this time, when so many of our brave soldiers and sailors are now perilling their lives in its defence under such gallant leaders as GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT.

But from the programme announced in the newspapers, I find that the "great national demonstration" which you propose is under the auspices of a political party, which at its recent convention in Chicago, declared in favor of the immediate cessation of hostilities against the rebels, thus encouraging them in their assault against the Constitution and the Union, and giving them "aid and comfort" at a moment when all that is needed to destroy their wicked schemes and to restore the old flag over the length and breadth of the land, is a united support of the Government, especially in all its military efforts, by all who love their country.

Under these circumstances I must decline uniting in a demonstration by a party which seems to me to be sailing under false colors when it seeks to exalt the Constitution while practically sympathizing with and encouraging those who have trampled upon its authority, and who choose to plunge the land in civil war rather than submit to its rule.

Yours, respectfully, C. H. MARSHALL.

The Indian War.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. CURTIS

CAMP ON DRY CREEK, Sept. 8, 1864. }
VIA PLUM CREEK, Sept. 8, 1864. }

To Major S. S. Curtis:

Trains are passing through from Leavenworth to Kearney and down to Salt Lake. Escorts are not needed. Have explored up Beaver and Republican to a point on Cottonwood. No buffaloes about here and very few Indians. I am moving eastward.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Look Out for a Victory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a singular fact that the Union victories at Newbern, New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Fort Donelson, Chattanooga, Antietam and Atlanta were preceded, within five to fifteen days, by a Fast Day, appointed by JEFF. DAVIS, in the Confederate dominions. The same functionary has again set apart a day for the same purpose, and hence, by parity of reasoning, may we not hail the event as a harbinger of fresh laurels to be won by our glorious army? JEFF. seems to know, intuitively, when trouble is ahead.

OBSERVER.

IT WILL SURPRISE SOMEBODY.—At the rooms of the Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-street, there is a paper eighteen feet long, signed by 950 patients since the 4th of February last, certifying that their teeth have been extracted without pain, and that the effect of the Nitrous Oxide Gas was pleasant. The name, residence, number of teeth and date are given, and it embraces many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. A prominent dentist, who uses chloroform, came to our office and had a tooth extracted by the gas, and had the frankness to write opposite his name, "This beats my chloroform." Such is the unanimous opinion of those who have used both. G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association, No. 22 Bond-st.

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold.—*Congregationalist Boston.*

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like Lieut.-Gen. Grant? Because its progress cannot be checked by any opposition.

Why Ought the Counterfeiters of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to be taken in hand by the United States Government? Because they are issuing bad (s) cents.

How Can You Make a Syrian Tree with the aid of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? Pour one drop on the inside of your hand, and you convert it into a fragrant palm.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a rich quotation from the *Herald*? Because it is a spicy extract.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

A Sure Cure for Hernia, or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is the only Truss in the World that cures this dangerous disease. It is made on a new principle from all others—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO pressure on the BACK or cord This Truss, with the application of our HERNIA LOTION, is WARRANTED to CURE the most obstinate cases Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Sattar, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Untrimmed Felt and Moleskin Hats,
At Wholesale and Retail,
FOR LADIES,
MISSES,
BOYS
AND INFANTS,
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Family Knitting Machines.
For plain and fancy knitting—simple, durable, and economical—invaluable to families, stores, and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
Office No. 587 Broadway, N. Y.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the "Sutler" in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best arm and leg for soldiers free of charge. 714 Broadway, N.Y.; 1,000 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. J. K. Barnes.

Burnett's Cataphora Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway,

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.—The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in combination with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the lightest, most durable and elastic Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 833 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Dr. Lighthill has Returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters now retail at 25 cents and 30 cents each; $20 and $24 per gross wholesale.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies Returning from the Country—If you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Burnham's American Business College, Hudson, N. Y. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

PALMER—GIBBS.—On Thursday, Sept 15, at the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., of Philadelphia, EDWARD O. PALMER, of New-Orleans, and NELLIE MALCOM, only daughter of Joshua Gibbs, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PECK—FOSDICK.—At Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. P. D. Oakey, GEORGE L. PECK and FANNIE C., daughter of Hon. Morris Fosdick. No cards.

STERLING—WILLOWER.—On Monday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr. Richardson, of St. John's Church, Dr. H. H. STERLING and Miss GEORGIA WILLOWER, both of New-York.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WALSH—PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, WILLIAM W. WALSH and LIZZIE HUNT, daughter of William Prentiss.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On Friday, Sept. 16, at Newark, N. J., FRANK GILLETTE, third son of the late Ulysses B. Brewster, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BOOTS.—At Oshtemo, Kalamazoo County, Mich., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, W. L. BOOTS, formerly of this City, aged 67 years.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH CLINTON, youngest son of David and Jane Brown, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 68th-st., between the 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOHN DUNCAN, of the firm of John Duncan & Sons, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst. Carriages will meet the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Irvington at 6:16 P. M.

JONES.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, at the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., Col. WILLIAM JONES, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

KELVIE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 15, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of James Kelvie, and daughter of the late Joseph Robison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, on Orange-st., opposite 2d-st., Newark, N. J.

☞ Lansingburgh and Troy papers please copy.

KING.—Near Sing Sing, on Thursday, Sept. 15, Rev. JAMES S. KING, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and of that of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sing Sing Station on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock.

NOYES.—Near Petersburgh, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, in the 39th year of his age, MOSES G. NOYES, of the 139th Regiment N. G. V.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

POTTS.—At his residence in the City of New-York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Rev GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University-place, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Church and congregation of which he was Pastor, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PATTISON.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, JAMES EDWIN PATTISON, aged 16 years, 1 month and 1 day, son of the late James Pattison.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 23 Ridge-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

QUICK.—On Friday, Sept. 16, MARIA, widow of Tennis Quick, in 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 19th, at 2½ P. M.

RIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 16, at the residence of Mr. Charles K. June, AZARIAS J. RIGGS, formerly of Connecticut, and late of Goldsboro, N. C., aged 46 years.

Funeral at Orange, Conn., on Sunday.

VAN NEST.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, ABRAHAM VAN NEST, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 351 Bleecker-st.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ELIAS VAN BENSCHOTEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 653 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GREAT
EDUCATIONAL INDUCEMENTS.
A splendid opportunity for Young Men everywhere to obtain a sound Business Education at
BURNHAM'S
AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Located in the healthy and beautiful city of Hudson, between Albany and New-York, *on the banks of the Hudson River.*

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE is designed by means of a model system of practical training, with sound instruction in *Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Correspondence, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, and the general principles of Trade and Commerce, Higher Mathematics, Modern Languages, and Telegraphing*, to prepare Young Men and Boys for the various Business pursuits of life with the least expense of time and money.

Louis W. Burnham, Esq., Principal and Proprietor, is assisted in the several departments by a corps of eight first-class Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, all men of existing practical experience.

School-Room and Counting-Room united upon a preeminently popular plan, securing all the practical advantages of each. Every department magnificently furnished with all appliances for Trade and Traffic. THEORETICAL DEPARTMENT and Department of Actual Business connected by Telegraphic and Post-office communication. Two SPLENDID BANKING HOUSES in full operation, supplied with Bank Bills, Checks, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, and all the *modus operandi* of the Banking Business.

Burnham's Business College is enjoying a perfect ovation of success. The cause of which is apparent: there has long been a demand for the right kind of instruction, and this institution supplies the popular want. It is first-class in all its appointments. No commercial college in the land can compete with it in point of thorough and practical instruction. It advertises nothing it does not faithfully perform. Its graduates are skillful and finished accountants, who always secure the best positions in life.

Special Notice.—To persons throughout the country who will interest themselves in our College and send us PLAINLY WRITTEN the names and P. O. address of fifty young men likely to be interested in obtaining a business education, we will forward our *College Monthly* and "How to BE BUSINESS," a manual of practical affairs and guide to success in life.

Particulars—How Obtained.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full and minute particulars relating to the course of study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, will be sent gratis on application to the Principal,
LEWIS W. BURNHAM,
Business College, Hudson, N. Y.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 15 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROBBERS ABOUT!!
No. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTS: My store was entered between Saturday night and Monday morning last by some experienced burglars, and both the safes I bought of you were severely tested, by drills and other implements, but preserved all their contents (over $80,000) from the grasp of the industrious villians. They drilled about 15 holes in the two safes, and tried to force back the bolts by a screw-tap and punch and sledge, and afterward put in powder, which blew outward and inward, but the safes were so strong about the bolts and hinges that the doors could not be forced open. I did not purchase these safes as burglar-proof, but I am exceedingly gratified with their strength. As I have been burned out twice within the past three years, and so preserved my books in both instances in your safes, I very cheerfully give you my opinion that your safes are the best security there is made.
Yours truly, CHAS. W. BAKER.
The above were our ordinary merchants' safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway,
sole manufacturers of Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and Burglar Safes and Bank Locks.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

U. S. Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 12, 1864:

Aug. 16—Mrs. Berdan, Mr. E. C. Ely	$16 00
17—Rev. C. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, Ellenburgh Centre, N. Y.	10 00
Mrs. Lavinia Fox, Ashford, Cattaraugus Co.	10 00
19—Children of Willow Place, Nyack—proceeds of Fair. By Mr. J. F. Crowen	25
22—J. H., New-York	10 00
23—Major Geo. Metcalf, 1st battalion, R. I. Artillery, Morris Island, through Dr. M. Marsh, Beaufort	5 00
24—Congregation of [illegible] ension Church, Ontonagon, Mich., through Alfred Meade, Treas.	26 50
25—Sanitary Aid Society, Albany, Lion County, Oregon, by J. Barrow—s in gold	20 25
Premium on same	500 00
Contribution from a soldier at Beaufort, through Dr. M. Marsh	190 00
La Pennel U. S. bark Ethan Allen, through Dr. M. Marsh	70 00
26—Miss Hermia Morris and Miss Laura B. Manley, Little Valley, N. Y.	5 00
29—John Storer, Sandford, Me.	50 85
Maryland State Fair (additional) by Wm. J. Albert, President	20 00
Citizens of Maine	5,000 00
Subscribers to *American Agriculturist*, by Orange Judd	12 00
Aug. 23—Citizens of Maine, by E. P.	1,000 00
Citizens of Auburn, Baker Co., Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook	175 00
Premium on Gold	200 80
Citizens of Eagle Precinct, Baker Co., Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook, in gold	317 26
Premium on same	110 28
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Portland, Oregon	174 19
Premium on gold	874 00
Mrs. Henry Low, in currency	590 92
Children of Oroville, Cal., through G. Parkins	242 00
Premium on gold	260 00
Citizens of Santa Clara, in gold	395 00
Premium on same	50 00
In currency	79 00
Mr. Rolofson—Proceeds of Photography, July 4, in gold	66 00
Premium on same	235 00
Horace Tabor, Gibsonville, Cal., in gold	371 30
Premium on same	60 00
Santa Clara college, by Rev. Father Accolti —proceeds of collection, in gold	94 80
Premium on same	117 25
Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., San Francisco	185 25
Premium on same	100 00
Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal.—proceeds Festival, June 8, by Mrs. H. J. Howe, Chairman	158 00
Premium on same	5,409 49
Citizens of Aiken Chapel, Oregon, through James Davis, Portland, in gold	1,167 58
Premium on same	34 50
In currency	51 51
Aug. 29.—Unknown town in Oregon, through Mrs. A. C. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon, in gold	7 00
Premium on same	24 00
John Gale, deceased, San Francisco, bequest in his will, through Henry Edwards	37 92
Premium on same	250 00
Proceeds of ball and festival by Ladies' Committee, Placerville, Cal., through J. Wilcox	395 00
Premium on same	1,677 30
Ladies' San. Com., Petaluma, Cal., by Mrs. T. R. Wilson, Pres.	2,650 13
Premium on same	2,000 00
Citizens of Eugene City, Lane Co., Oregon, by Mr. D. M. Risdon, Pres. 4th July Com., in currency	3,160 00
Do. do. do. in gold	257 50
Premium on same	201 25
W. S. Day, Auditor, Downieville, Sierra Co., Cal., proceeds of sale of a jury fee, in gold	317 97
Premium on same	333 00
Citizens of Taylorville, Plumas Co., Cal., by A. T. Blood, Pres. 4th July Com., in currency	626 14
Do. do. do. in gold	130 00
Premium on same	3,370 00
Citizens of Dutch Flat, California, by W. G. Brown	6,324 60
Premium on same	13 50
Citizens of Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., by L. C. Schmidt, President Sanitary Fund Commission, in currency	21 33
Citizens of Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., by L. C. Schmidt, President Sanitary Fund Commission, in gold	943 25
Premium on same	58 50
Collection of Universalist Church, Hudson, N. Y., by R. McIlvaine, for vegetables	92 43
Aug. 29.—Proceeds of Fourth July barbacue of military companies, Napa City, through Mrs. E. Easterly, in gold	18 00
Premium on same	400 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	632 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook, in gold	1,223 00
Premium on same	934 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook, in gold	1,476 51
Premium on same	371 50
Ladies Sanitary Commission of Amador Co., Cal., by Mrs. T. A. Springer, Treasurer, Jackson, in gold	1,033 00
Premium on same	1,632 14
Citizens of Bruce and Pacific Counties, Washington Territory, through Hon. A. Holbrook, in currency	50 00
Citizens of Canemah, Oregon	50 00
Peter Paquet, Oregon City	10 00
Citizens of Lafayette, Yaba County, Oregon	170 00
Citizens of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, by J. Barrows	104 48
Citizens of Umatilla, Oregon, through Mrs. A. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon	1,023 90
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Vancouver, Washington Territory, through W. A. Tromp, Portland	600 00
Citizens of Olympia, Washington Territory, proceeds of 4th July celebration, through S. W. Percival	658 00
Proceeds of San Joaquin Sanitary Fair, through C. O. Barton, T. Athoy and others, for Commodore Stockton, California	10,858 12
Citizens of Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., through Miss S. Pearson	40 00
J. P. Judd, Honolulu, through J. Cartwright	50 00
Citizens of Vallejo, Solano County, Cal., through J. Hillman	655 00
Aug. 30—Cummings & Lockwood	76 00
31—"Wee"	1 00
31—Geo. T. Riley, balance of funds of an Association	19,704 00
Sept. 1—Cash	3 00
2—Proceeds of Lecture by Edw. Kirke, through Mrs Lydia R. Ward, Bridgeport, Conn	7 75
East Otto Soldiers' Aid Society, New-York, by E. T. Tuthill, Sec	65 00
Albert N. Porter, New-York	300 00
A few boys in Elizabeth, N. J., by S. A. Clark	1 50
10—G. W. B., Jersey City, to purchase tobacco for soldiers	25 00
Cash for Onion Fund, through Rev. J. H. Allen, Northboro, Mass	3 50
Forty-second Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., by J. P. Marquand, Jr., Treasurer	8 65
Cash	25 00
12—Mahlon D. Sands	40 00
13—Collection at Prayer Meeting—by Rev. J. McNair	12 12
Proceeds of Claret consigned to Metropolitan Fair by Mr. De Percy, Switzerland, 22 12s. 6d.	80 10
G. B. M., Jr.	20 00
First Baptist Church, Petaluma	27 00
Premium on Gold	42 69

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.
GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO PITTSBURGH, AND BUT TWO [illegible] TO ST. LOUIS.
This arrangement will allow tra[illegible]rs from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
AT
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
and all principal points West.
Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

FURNITURE.
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are wonderful. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 21 Wall-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten, fifteen to thirty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at 10 o'clock A. M., and the mails for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at 10½ A. M. at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 9½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 9 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:45 A. M.; Station G, 8 30 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND VERY IMPORTANT BOOKS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
By SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

I.
BY PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
Designed as an aid to teaching and in historical studies. By T. D. WOOLSEY, LL. D. In 1 vol., octavo, $3 50.
The work has an historical rather than a legal cast, and was intended, as its title indicates, for the student of history and of civilization. It is, however, a complete exhibition of the science, and on some points, as the laws and usages of war, fuller than the treatises designed exclusively for the lawyer. [illegible] same points of the science which the present war has brought [illegible]

II.
ANCIENT LAW.
Its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. By HENRY SUMNER MAINE, with an Introduction by THEODORE W. DWIGHT. 1 vol., 8vo. $3 50.
The *London Quarterly* says: "It is the work of an accurate and original mind embodying the results of much thought and study, expressed in singularly terse, clear, intelligible English."
The *Westminster Review*: "It is history read from the point of law, and law studied by the light of history. It is, consequently, a book that addresses itself as much to the general student as to the lawyer."
READY NEXT WEEK.

I.
RELIGION AND CHEMISTRY;
Or, Proofs of God's Plan in the [illegible] Atmosphere and its Elements. By Prof. JOSIAH P. COOKE, jr. Printed on tinted paper at the Cambridge Press. 1 vol., octavo. $3 50.
The aim of the work is to illustrate, in a popular way, the adaptations of our atmosphere and its constituents in the general scheme of creation, and to show that the great argument of natural theology, as well from special adaptations as from a general plan, may be based wholly on the properties of lifeless matter, thus answering all objections which rest on recent theories or organic development.

II.
SECOND SERIES.
MODERN PHILOLOGY:
Its Discoveries, History and Influence. By BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT. 1 vol., octavo. $3 50.
This volume is devoted more especially to comparative, classical and English Etymology in its scientific principles, with copious practical illustrations. It is the second series of "Modern Philology," the first volume of which has gone to the third edition.
It presents in a thorough and comprehensive manner the discoveries of the New Philology, in respect to Latin, Greek, and especially English words, many thousands of which are here placed for the first time in their analytic and mutually explanatory connections.
Also, a NEW EDITION OF FIRST SERIES OF MR. DWIGHT'S WORK. Uniform with the second series, making the work complete in 2 vols. octavo. Price $6.
Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish This Day,
MERCANTILE DICTIONARY.
A COMPLETE VOCABULARY.
The Technicalities of Commercial Correspondence, Names of Articles of Trade, and Marine Terms, in English, Spanish and French, with Geographical Names, Business Letters, and Tables of the Abbreviations in Common Use in the Three Languages.
BY
I. DE VEITELLE.
1 vol. Small 4to half Morocco. Price $3.
"No pains have been spared to render the matter contained in this book as complete and reliable as the nature of such a work will permit; to which end the most modern and acknowledged standard publications, in the three languages, have been consulted; much care has also been taken in avoiding a confusion of terms, resulting from the variety of names applied to the various articles of trade in the several countries of South America, endeavoring, as often as practicable, to give the denomination most generally accepted throughout these regions and in the Peninsula; and the generous supply of valuable hints and information received from friends of undoubted authority, will contribute in no small degree to secure a hearty welcome for the MERCANTILE DICTIONARY in all commercial classes."
D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
MEMOIRS OF CAROLINE P. KEITH, Missionary to Chiea. Edited by her brother, W. C. TENNEY. 1 vol, 12mo. Cloth, $2.
SERMONS AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $7.
THE TRIAL; or, More Links in the Daisy Chain. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol, 12mo. Paper covers, $1 25; cloth, $1 75.
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, approved June 30, 1864; with copious Marginal References, a complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by ISAAC E. DARSER. 1 vol, 8vo. 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
Either of the above sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

SIX NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.
A vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Reprinted from the London edition of the private journals, etc., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. Two vols. in one. 12mo, cloth, $2.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.
The new book by the author of "Among the Pines," that is the sensation book of the day, and the book that is selling by the thousand. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

VICTOIRE.
A remarkable new novel—vigorous and fresh—sure to make a hit. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 75.

CENTEOLA.
An entirely new work, by the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "May Martin," "Locke Amsden." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

JOHN GUILDERSTRING'S SIN.
An intense and passionate love story, in the "Jane Eyre" style. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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A new and promising author is developed in this charming work of fiction. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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TIME OF PEACE.
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Price $3 a pair, $1 50 single. On receipt of price will be sent by mail, if desired, as we have coilers adapted to mailing. For descriptive circular, call at or address Publication Office of JOSEPH LAING, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by subscription. A managing general agent wanted in every county.

EVERY HOME CAN BE MADE BEAUTIFUL THE COMING WINTER MONTHS, WITH
FLOWERS.
A few directions from a successful florist will insure against disappointment. Mr. RANN'S new book,
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN,
is a beautiful book for the parlor, and its possession indicates taste and refinement, while it will teach all one needs to know with regard to the cultivation of Flowers in all situations, in all seasons.
With little trouble one may have beautiful Blue Violets all Winter, and plenty of flowers for the parlor.
The book is furnished in plain and rich bindings, at most of the principal bookstores, and by the publishers,
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

OSBON'S HANDBOOK
UNITED STATES NAVY.
1 vol. 12mo cloth, $2 50.
BRANDT'S GUNNERY CATECHISM,
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1 vol. 18mo. cloth, $1 50.
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READY NEXT WEEK.
A NEW STORY BOOK.
BY FANNY FERN.
Those who procure this work on the reputation of its celebrated author will not be disappointed. Nothing emanating from her gifted pen has ever excelled it.
16mo, illustrated; 310 pages. Price $1 50.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
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PRESIDENT LINCOLN—HIS PORTRAIT, Phrenology and Biography. Also, Hon. Mr. FESSENDEN, and the three new Bishops, THOMPSON, CLARK and KINGSLEY. PHYSIOGNOMY, with portraits of the

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

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U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

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NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York.

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President.....MORRIS FRANKLIN
Secretary.....H. B. HENSON
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OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST.,
New-York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 6 per cent. bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto; notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James O. Hopkins, deceased; Cyrus W. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Wells Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George L. Gannon, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Minturn, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made, to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for and order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 26th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOSLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.

The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof;"

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.
THOMAS B. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 8, 1864.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified to meet on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at the office of the Company, in the 6th-st. depot, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
F. E. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held on the first Monday (3d) of October, at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
HENRY POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 37 NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gardner Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 37 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1874. Interest and principal payable in Gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER for NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 2 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Spofford, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE.
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Payable June 1, 1883.

These Bonds are the total debt of this Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road and bridge are laid mostly with double track and partly triple track of heavy T rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard.

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated by law to the redemption of the Bonds.

The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.

This road is in full operation, having been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed that there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.

Further information can be had of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to dispose of the entire loan in in sums to suit the views of purchasers, and to exhibit the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $100 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Sept. 8, 1864.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this company a resolution was passed to fund all the coupons of the company maturing prior to the 1st of January, 1865, it being the expectation to pay that falling due on that day.

Interest at seven per cent. will be allowed on the coupons up to Jan. 1, 1865, and bonds of that date bearing the same rate of interest included in coupons annexed thereto will be issued and exchanged therefor; the coupons remaining in the hands of Mr. C. T. SIMPSON Trustee, as collateral, the lien continuing good.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and the exchanges can be made at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GILSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. SCOALT, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 296, 3, 469, 444, 852, 316, 367, 374, 230, 308, 167, 297, 478, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said company, Erie place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 12th of October.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 10, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, on and after the 19th inst., free from Government tax.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVIS-ions of the charter, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, that they are required respectively to pay, on or before the third day of October next, fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscriptions thereto, at the banking-house of Messrs. Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-st., "under the penalty, for non-compliance, of forfeiture to the company of said shares."
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th Sept. member instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

NOBLE WELL OIL COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 7 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.
A. GILBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on all sums remitted thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHAT-ham-SQUARE, New-York, Sept. 12, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the alterations in the banking room having been completed, the regular evening sessions will be resumed from and after this date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. F. COOPER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next seven months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to — Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep't. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered to New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 BOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept 1, 1864.
PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

2 pairs long Hames, complete.
2 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind and iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the leaves to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Harness are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal tion with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties. In a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186-.
Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Further information can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,357 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops. Bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the vendors and

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and pieces of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether to round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, unlined and hoops sealed.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra White or other quality good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds or ad to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, which they can begin to deliver, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

250,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

30,000 pounds ROCKISLAND SALT, in sacks.

50,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable: bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its due purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Each barrel, tub and shipping crate to be correctly described, and to be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the parties making the proposals*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller to its present quality and condition, and the time and city proceeding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 26th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

No bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out the gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1-64.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or unreserved one, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT, Sept. 14, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 6 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3½x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4¼x10½ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.
Wafers, Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax, Quills,
Mucilage, Steel Pens,
Paper Folders, Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles, Ink Powder,
Inkstands, Lead Pencils,
Office Tape, Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished, to be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 10 CHAMBER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected thereto, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street,	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street,	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart load at which the bidder can demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City the street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTM

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,786	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,979	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations of these vessels are unsurpassed for convenience, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov.
DAY STAR.....(Building)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,058 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,715, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Excursion tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $76, $85, $116. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren st., Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR PANAMA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$60
Fore Cabin	50	Steerage	40

Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 2, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 2.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHAUBAY.
Sept. 2.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75. D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, 208 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. WARRINGTON'S, No. 364 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.,
Direct connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan. Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier. Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 58 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Orbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—

Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Accommodation Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS

for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 8:35 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. O. GRISWOLD,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.
from Pier No. 28 North R., foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Capt. H. HOWLAND, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,

Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAEMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat

and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY SEPT. 22.

LOSSING'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Pp. 312 12mo., cloth. Profusely and elegantly illustrated.
The great popularity of MR. LOSSING'S previous School Histories of the United States, and their constantly extending use in the best schools, have led to the preparation of this new volume, which is designed to complete the series, furnishing an intermediate book, coming between his PICTORIAL UNITED STATES for high schools, and classes in which considerable attention is paid to this subject, and his PRIMARY UNITED STATES, designed for beginners and younger pupils.
The series will thus embrace Three Books, for Primary, Common and High Schools, each complete in itself.
The COMMON SCHOOL HISTORY, now announced, is the result of much experience in the wants of teachers, and it is believed will be found a most acceptable book to the largest number of classes. As specimens of elegant typography, including beautiful illustrations, these histories are not surpassed by any other school-books whatever.
A specimen copy of the "Common-School History" will be sent to any teacher for examination, post-paid, on receipt of $1 50. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY AND MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties, interesting stories, valuable music, &c., with elegant Fall Fashions, and numerous full-size patterns. September number now ready, and sold everywhere.

IRON WORK.

TRIP HAMMERS—HOTCHKISS' PATENT.—The best in use; occupy 2¾x4 feet space. Price $400 to $500. CHARLES MERRILL & SONS, No. 550 Grand-st.

H. DARDONVILLE.—GAS-FIXTURES AND lamp parcels, moderators, kerosene, new styles, just received: removed to No. 674 Broadway, opposite Lafarge House.

THE TURF.

PATERSON SECOND FALL MEETING.

ADDITIONAL AND FINAL DAY.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 17.
Match of $5,000, with Purse Added of $150, Two-Mile Heats.
Mr. John Hunter enters b. c. Kentucky.
Mr. J. S. Watson enters ch. c. Aldebaran.
This match is play or pay, rain or shine, and will come off at 1:30 P. M., without fail.
There will also be a Free Handicap Race, for a purse and stake of $300, mile heats, for all ages, with $50 to the second horse. To which there were eight entries, all of whom have accepted, and a most exciting contest is anticipated. In all probability there will be a third race, to make the closing day of the meeting complete.
Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
The same arrangements will prevail throughout as at the June Four Mile Meeting.
E. K. CHIEWELL, Secretary.
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—$5,000

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, and
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
GEORGE WILKES (late ROBT. FILLINGHAM,)
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.

FIRST DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.
SECOND DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.
ALL FIVE ARE SURE TO START,
and two of the most exciting contests ever witnessed will inevitably ensue. They will start at 2 o'clock each day.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
A GUARANTEED SPECIAL TRAIN
will leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M., reaching the course in ample time for the trot, which will remain at the station to convey the passengers back when the trot is concluded. There will also be a train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

TROTTING.
FIRST OF THE FALL PURSES,
MONDAY, SEPT. 19.
Purse of $100, with an inside stake of $25 each. Mile heats, best three in five, harness.
D. Pfifer's b. m. EMPRESS.
R. Thomas' b. g. ——.
Owner's b. g. GENERAL.
John Lovett's br. g. RANGER.
D. Mace's ch. g. HICKORY.
Trains as usual.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

Go and be cured by Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Thousands are disappointed of cure by not consulting Dr. WARD at first. Therefore be wise in time. Remember Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Unfortunates will find it to their advantage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Calls, send, or write.
Dr. WARD'S Magical Invigorating Pills, $3 per package, a sure cure where manhood has been impaired.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER, POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICH, Professor of Women, whose physiologic book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the sickly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to distinctly understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his old-established private rooms No. 614 Broadway, New-York, and where his never failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1274 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 70 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane Albany, N. Y

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE exposed.—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary affections, bladder and kidney diseases, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M to 5 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N Y

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 12 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr. GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours.

THE HOWARD INSTITUTION, NO. 493 BROADWAY, (second floor)—All diseases of both sexes, married and single, treated by the new process. The success of this treatment is unparalleled in the history of medicine.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
COUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES

OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS,
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Pick-axes—army standard;
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins;
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice. The bids will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for." (Here insert the nature of the bid,) and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

$90,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committ

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolution in Ecuador—The Spanish and Peruvian Question—Peru Will Submit—Plan to Blow Up the Spanish Flagship—Chili and the Argentine Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Aug. 16, Bolivia to the 20th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th August. The *Bogota* brings $372,000 in specie and a cargo of wool, cotton, bark, &c., principally for England. For New-York she has 77 bales cacao, 83 bales wool, 31 bales goatskins and 61 hides.

ECUADOR.

By way of Paita, Peru, we have intelligence from Ecuador up to 27th August. The former reports, that the revolutionary movements against the Government of President GARCIA MORENO and Gen. FLORES had been suffocated, are not true. On the contrary, several of the provinces, especially that of Marrabi, are in full revolt. Gen. FRANCO, who appears to be at the head of the movement, has possession of Machala, Santa Rosa and Balao. The insurrectionists had also seized the steamer *Bolivar*, belonging to the Government, loaded with material of war for GARCIA MORENO. No doubt the Government of Peru will openly or covertly assist the movement to overthrow President MORENO. It will be recollected that some months since the Minister of the United States of Colombia to Peru purchased for the use of his Government, while it was at war with Ecuador, the British steamer *New-Granada*, and rechristened her the *Bernardina*. This vessel was stopped, while under American colors, at Paita, and finally her expedition against Guayaquil was broken up. The *Bernardina* thereupon returned to Callao. Two or three weeks since, and just before the steamer *Peruano* started on her regular trip from Callao to to Guayaquil, the Peruvian Government took possession of the *Bernardina*, took her arms from her, and partially dismantled her. Immediately after this news had gone by the *Peruano* to Guayaquil, so as to put the Ecuatorian Government off its guard, the arms and guns of the *Bernardina* were replaced, the vessel fitted up for a voyage, and she steamed away for Paita, where she was lying on the 27th of last month. Gen. URBINO, Ex-President of Ecuador, was at Paita, and no doubt ere this has embarked with a considerable force on the *Bernardina* for the gulf of Machala, to proclaim himself President. On arriving there with his vessel, if he finds that Gen. FLORES has discovered the trick, and sent troops from Guayaquil to head him off, he will probably make direct for the port of Guayaquil, where the garrison is said to be discontented with the present Government, and induce them by promises or by force to raise the flag of the insurrectionists. At any rate, it may be considered almost certain that the Administration of MORENO and FLORES is near its end.

PERU.

The fact that the Spanish Government intends to hold the Chincha Islands till Peru has complied with her demands in relation to the Talambo affair, and disavowed its complicity in the alleged attempt to poison and rob its Minister of his dispatches, had been officially communicated, and caused among all classes in Peru the highest indignation. The Peruvian Secretary of State rejects in energetic language the propositions of Spain, in a circular to its diplomatic agents abroad, dated 13th August. The Secretary says:

"The Government of Peru holds itself in sufficient respect, and concedes the same to all other Governments, to refuse to believe that there is a Government in the world that would dare to make toward another a similar imputation, (that of poisoning the Minister,) and still less that the Spanish Cabinet could have the monstrous pretension to place a Government in a worse position than that of a common delinquent, demanding proofs of innocence."

The Peruvian Government cannot, without impairing its dignity, without consenting to the humiliation and shame of the nation, enter into an examination of the facts and propositions established by the Secretary of State of H. C. M.

The question being placed on such grounds, you will comprehend that the Peruvian Government cannot lend itself to the discussion. Serious as is the injury done to Peru by the outrage of the 14th of April, still more so is that which is intended—not by unauthorized agents, but by the Spanish Secretary of State in the face of all nations."

The Peruvian Secretary reproves the Peruvian Consul at Madrid, MARIANO MORRIRA, for listening to such propositions, thus:

"It is not true that the Peruvian Consul at Madrid had been authorized to make proposals of an arrangement. If such were made, they have been explicitly reproved, for there is nothing in the instructions given by my honorable predecessor to said Consul, not even an ambiguous phrase, from which that functionary might have inferred his authorization for making propositions—nay, not even the belief that his proceeding would be excused.

On the 17th inst., the same Minister likewise issued another circular to the Peruvian Representatives to the American Governments for the purpose of manifesting that, although the Spanish Cabinet had withdrawn the word 'revindication,' yet the question pending with Spain is not of a purely local, but really American character.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, after again manifesting that the dignity of Peru does not permit her to enter into a discussion about the monstrous pretension of the Spanish Cabinet that the Peruvian Government should clear itself of the accusation made by Señor MAZARREDO, adds the following:

"The word 'revindication' has been withdrawn by Señor PACHECO. This apparent contradiction between the Spanish Government and its agents is a weapon the ill-disguised object of which is to separate all the South American Republics from the inevitable alliance which the general interests of the continent force them to celebrate with Peru. The good sense of the South American people and Governments will do justice to such proceedings, and will not accept the idea that the actual question is of a purely local and not American character. The Government to which you are accredited must necessarily believe the independence of the South American Republics threatened, when it sees that the Spanish Government violates respecting one of them all principles of international law which are the guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of nations; when it sees the ancient sovereign of America change daily principles and words in order to justify the same act, and avail herself of all its consequences; affecting to treat one of them as a free, sovereign and independent nation, without conceding to it the sovereign right of receiving and sending diplomatic agents; maintaining by private pretexts the occupation of the territory, and attacking not only the wealth, but what is still more important, national dignity. If the contradictions of Her Catholic Majesty's Secretary of State were not sufficient motives for doubting his sincerity, they might at all events inspire the belief that he fatally, and in spite of himself, cedes to the tendencies preserved in Spain by the memory of three centuries of domination, and which seem to form the fundamental idea of her policy in America."

The Peruvian Government is still preparing for war, and acts as if it believed it inevitable. It is asserted that Chili and Bolivia, through its delegates to the "American Congress of the Peoples," about to be holden at Lima, will declare their intention to make common cause with Peru, and that the United States of Colombia and Venezuela will give material aid. But in the face of all this, it is acknowledged that at least one-third of the Peruvian Congress, now in session at Lima, are opposed to war, and that one-half of this one-third are for peace at any price. This would seem to indicate that the matter will end by Spain "having it all her own way." For, in the first place, I doubt if any of the Spanish-American Republics will openly take up arms to assist Peru. In the second place, if they do, infantry and cavalry cannot operate on the ocean against Spanish frigates, and they can't invade Spain. And, in the third place, if one-third of the Peruvian Congress *now* is opposed to war, at least another third will be opposed to it when they find Peru alone in the contemplated struggle, with half a dozen more Spanish ships closing up her ports. The whole thing will end by submission to the present or somewhat modified demands of Spain. But the bluster will not be over till the Peruvian Government has raised all the money it can "for the war," and it has been divided among favored adhelats and favored contractors—perhaps thirty or forty millions of dollars—and then it will be discovered that Spain is too strong for poor Peru. In saying this, I do not mean to insinuate that Spain has the least justification for her violent act. On the contrary, she has acted in bad faith, and has set a precedent that may one day lose her the Island of Cuba, which Uncle Sam so much covets.

Rear-Admiral Don IGNACIO MARIARTEQUI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian navy.

The Plenipotentiaries to France and England, P. GALVAN and M. S. Da SARRA, have been recalled, and Señor F. BARRENA, formerly Minister to Washington, takes both places.

Señor J. G. FAS SOLDAN has been appointed on the part of Peru delegate to the "Congress of the Peoples" at Lima. It is said Ex-President MONTT, of Chili, will be appointed on the part of Chili.

A foolish plan to blow up the flagship of the Spanish squadron lately visited. A torpedo boat, on which were two Americans, two Irishmen and a Peruvian, ran in by the island at Pisco, and while waiting for the proper opportunity, one of the Americans backed out. This ruined the project, and it is well for Peru it did, for had it succeeded, the other two vessels would have taken a signal revenge.

CHILE.

There is but little of importance from Chili. The Senate has approved the House resolutions embodying the American Monroe Doctrine.

The determination of Spain to hold on to the Chinchas had caused "a general relapse into excitement," but the *Mercurio* hopes, "in the characteristic prudence of our countrymen, it will soon calm down," which hope is not a very assuring one for Peru.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment in Chili does not find much favor in Congress. Newspapers and other periodicals are to pay no postage in future. The breakwater scheme is likely to succeed in Valparaiso.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad has been sold, or is about to be sold, by the Government, to a private native company, as also the Southern Railroad.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The news from Buenos Ayres and the Provinces, by way of Chili, is to the 6th of July.

Peace has been made between the factions in the Oriental States.

The American Union, of Cordova, has given its adhesion to the manifestations expressed by Chili and Buenos Ayres on the Spanish Peruvian question.

An American, Mr. WELLS, was projecting a balloon voyage from Buenos Ayres to Santiago de Cuba.

Over 3,000 Italians held a meeting in Montevideo, in favor of the Peruvian cause.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the eminent American projector of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Chilean Railway system, had arrived at Buenos Ayres on his way to England. Ex-President Gen. URQUIZA had contributed $100,000 to Mr. WHEELWRIGHT'S railway scheme, which is to connect the Pacific and Atlantic by the Chilean Andes and the Buenos Ayrean pampas.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railway Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama from Central American ports yesterday. She has dates up to the 26th from Guatemala, from Salvador to the 28th, Nicaragua to the 30th August, and from Costa Rica to the 2nd instant. There is no news, the five States enjoying internal and external quiet. The *Salvador* brought the usual number of passengers and the following large cargo:

For Southampton—473 ounces cochineal, 2 boxes samples, 1 package specie.

For New-York—580 hides, 49 boxes medicine, 1 bag coffee.

For Liverpool—1,100 ounces cochineal, 1,015 bales cotton, 154 bags coffee, 42 bales rubber, 8 bales deerskins, 6 cans balsam, 1 parcel.

For Aspinwall—145 bales cotton, 1 package specie.

It will be seen that this ship brought 1,160 bales cotton, averaging about 200 pounds to the bale. The interest taken in the cotton culture in Guatemala, Salvador, and particularly in Nicaragua, is increasing. In the latter State the fields everywhere are white with the staple, and the product in future will only be limited by the scarcity of labor—at least so long as cotton bears the high price it does at present. The article, however, ginned and ready for export, cannot be raised so as to remunerate the agriculturist at less than 20 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

No Revolution in Panama—The Supreme Court at Bogota Rejects French Demands—Local Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 20th ult. The whole Republic is in a state of complete peace. The administration of President MURILLO gives such general satisfaction that even the most ultra Conservatives have but little to say against it.

The Supreme Court has decided that it cannot change its decree that SANTACOLOMA, President of the State of Panama, shall not be ordered to trial for neglect to protect the residence of the French Consul, on the occasion of the late *charivari* at Panama, until more proofs are adduced to make such a step necessary. It will be recollected that the French Chargé, in an imperious note to President MURILLO, contended that the almost unsupported charges of the French Consul were sufficient to warrant SANTACOLOMA'S being ordered to Bogota for trial, and that the President replied by referring the Chargé to the court which had the matter in charge. In Bogota, public opinion and the public journals pronounce the complaints of Consul ZELTNER to be trivial, and the demands of the French Chargé to be untenable.

In the State of Bolivar, of which Carthagena is the capital, there is much agitation, growing out of the coming election for Governor of the State.

The Legislature of the State of Panama met on the 1st inst., and after electing its presiding officers, proceeded to count the vote for Governor, when it was found that Gen. SANTACOLOMA had 22,881, and Señor PEDRO GOYA, also of the Liberal party, had 3,400, while the candidate of the Conservatives, Señor MATEO ITURRALDE, had only 200 votes. Everything went off very quietly, there having been no signs of the revolution prevalent for the two weeks previously. The only disturbance was the usual cheering, music and fireworks in the evening, and the usual bull teasing next day.

The question of the tonnage tax which Panama claims the right to assess on foreign ships, was again raised last week on the occasion of a French ship coming into the port of Panama with coals. The American and British Governments, so far as their vessels were concerned, long ago settled the question by directing their Consuls to resist the payment of the tax; but as the *Louisiana* was the first French vessel that the authorities have found in port since the tax was disputed, they thought perhaps the French Government would not be so tenacious. So a tax of 50 cents per ton was assessed, which was promptly resisted; but it was not until the ship had been detained for some days that the Government finally gave in.

Hon. F. HASSAUREK, of Ohio, U. S. Minister Resident to Quito, goes home on leave by this steamer. His object in visiting the United States is to procure the release or exchange of his brother, an officer under AVERILL, who was captured in his raid eight months since. Mr. H. is extremely popular, as he deserves to be, with his own countrymen in Ecuador, and has very great influence with the Government of that country.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* and the British war-ships *Charybdis* and *Cameleon* are at Panama. The United States flag-steamer *Lancaster* and the United States double-ender *Wateree*—the latter mounting twelve heavy guns—are at Callao. Commodore LANMAN, of the *Lancaster*, goes home on this steamer—he having, at his repeated requests, been appointed to active service on the Atlantic.

The British steamship *Tamar* leaves Aspinwall today for Southampton, with about two millions of dollars, from the South Pacific Coast and California.

The Panama Railroad Company's brigs *Drummond* and *Woodland* are at Aspinwall.

The British bark *Charles Lambert* brought to Coquimbo, on the 6th of August, two mariners wrecked on the American ship *Frank Pearce*, which vessel, with coals from New-York to Panama, was totally wrecked off Cape Horn.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Legislative Assembly met in this city on the 1st inst., and after scrutinizing the votes cast for President in the late election, declared Gen. SANTACOLOMA unconditionally elected for the coming period. For some days previous to the meeting of the Assembly, a great deal of excitement existed, and it was generally believed that a revolution was inevitable; but with the announcement of the reelection of SANTACOLOMA all fears of an uprising have entirely disappeared.

The royal mail steamer *Tamar* arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 2d inst. She brings the latest dates from Bogota, but we find among them nothing of importance.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bogota*, from the South Pacific, arrived here yesterday. Her dates from Valparaiso are to the 17th, and from Callao to the 28th ult. Among the passengers by the Bogota are Commodore LANMAN, of the United States frigate *Lancaster*, and Hon. F. HASSAUREK, United States Minister to Ecuador. Both leave to-day on the *Northern Light* for New-York.

A serious fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 5th ult., destroying a large quantity of grain and flour in a warehouse on Calle Tungay.

The American ship *Franklin Pierce*, bound from New-York to Panama, with coal, is reported lost off Cape Horn.

Exchange on England at Valparaiso rated 44½d.@45d., 60@90 days' sight; on Paris, 4.60@4.70; United States, 30@40 ₱ cent. discount.

The men-of-war in Callao Bay on the sailing of the *Bogota* were, the United States steamship *Wateree*, Capt. STEARNS; *Saginaw*, Capt. HOPKINS; *Lancaster*, Commodore DAVENPORT, and Her Britanic Majesty's steamship *Leander*, Commodore HARVEY.

The following ships arrived at Callao since the last mail: *Forest Eagle*, Capt. SLEEPER; *South American*, Capt. LINCOLN; *Deborah Pennell*, Capt. PENNELL. Exchange on London 37½d.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here this morning. She brings no news worth reporting.

The men-of-war now here are the U. S. sloop *St. Mary's*, Capt. MIDDLETON, and H. B. M.'s steamers *Charybdis* and *Chameleon*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

More than ordinary interest was manifested among the lovers of billiards throughout the country in the trial for the championship, which came off between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIEMAN, in this City, on Thursday evening last. New-Yorkers have long since concluded that the Champion, KAVANAGH, was invincible at the game; but when the rumors of the immense prowess which TIEMAN had been exhibiting for the last four months became public, a great many persons, among them some of the most competent judges, were wavering in their opinions, and many thought that the Golden Cue was about being carried Westward.

TIEMAN arrived early in August, and since that time has gone through a strict system of training, and his playing, up to within three hours of the commencement of the match, led those who witnessed it to conclude that KAVANAGH would certainly meet his equal this time. In fact, this seemed to be the opinion among billiard men generally, and the devotees of the game were present from all sections, expecting to witness one of the best games ever played.

As early as 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the audience began to fill the Hippotheatron. Among the stars of greater or less magnitude in the billiard firmament, we observed John McDivitt, of Indianapolis; Joseph Dion, of Montreal; May, of Toronto; Foley, of Detroit; Fox, of Rochester; Benjamin and Hunt, of Bridgeport; Hubbell, (Champion of Connecticut,) and Hallahan, of Hartford; McEvoy, of Baltimore; Pierce, of Washington; Goldthwait, Foster, O'Connor, Cahill, Stone, Lake, and others of New-York; and before the playing commenced the building was packed in every available spot of standing or sitting room. When the house was a little more than half full, Mr. PHELAN entered, escorting to a reserved seat, near the table, Gen. DANIEL E. SICKELS. The moment the gallant hero was recognized the applause, which was almost deafening, was wound up with three cheers for this faithful soldier of the Union.

At 7½ o'clock a gentleman stepped forward, and after calling the assemblage to order, announced the terms of the match, and stated "that although the players desired there would be no betting on this match, yet to keep order during its progress, ten minutes would now be allowed for making investments, and after that time loud propositions would be decidedly out of order;" and, further, "that the game would be announced at the turning of each string, and at *no other* time." Mr. O'CONNOR now offered $500 on KAVANAGH; there being no takers, he offered $500 to $400, and still received no reply. It was observed that little or no betting was done, which was very satisfactory to the players and the manager. At ten minutes before 8 o'clock the game commenced with the bank for the lead, which was won by KAVANAGH, and TIEMAN failed to score on his first shot, when KAVANAGH took the table and scored 7 in his first inning. It is hardly worth while to follow the jottings of the various innings. The game commenced icy cold, and it was difficult to observe the effect of calorie in any portion of it. In short, it was one of the most superb illustrations of disappointed expectations that ever came under observation. Only think of a grand contest for the championship of the United States, in this great "hey-day" of billiards. In which the winner's average is less than 15, and the loser's only 9. Of course there were a few good shots, and some excellent runs, but, on the whole, the playing was decidedly *ordinare*.

THE SCORE.

TIEMAN—0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 30, 29, 2, 2, 0, 45, 48, 7, 30, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 17, 0, 5, 12, 2, 5, 14, 6, 6, 0, 0, 29, 0, 2, 8, 0, 0, 10, 0, 2, 4, 5, 14, 6, 7, 0, 0, 0, 106, 0, 2, 2, 0, 42, 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 2, 2, 9, 12, 0, 0, 0, 5, 2, 2, 0, 9, 20, 10, 3, 6, 3, 0, 9, 1, 31, 0, 8, 0- 10, 5, 4, 3, 0, 2, 1, 8, 1, 139, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 16, 0, 54, 3, 0. Total, 927.

KAVANAGH—7, 8, 0, 14, 27, 0, 20, 2, 3, 11, 3, 0, 10, 8, 25, 6, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 21, 25, 3, 11, 0, 71, 17, 0, 0, 147, 77, 0, 4, 104, 25, 0, 43, 9, 20, 4, 76, 0, 5, 6, 0, 9, 0, 0, 42, 40, 2, 5, 6, 6, 2, 60, 41, 2, 0, 0, 0, 9, 2, 13, 12, 3, 0, 33, 25, 3, 15, 7, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 11, 9, 0, 5, 11, 0, 11, 8, 1, 0, 4, 0, 9, 3, 2, 31, 7, 5, 4, 5, 25, 45, 3, 0, 139. Total, 1,500.

SUMMARY.

At the Hippotheatron, New-York City, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, '864, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, (of New-York, Champion of the United States, against PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, O., for the championship and $1,000. Fifteen hundred points up, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket table; with 2¾-inch balls, and governed by the rules laid down by the American Billiard Congress of 1863. Grand score, KAVANAGH 1,500; TIEMAN, 927. Innings, 103 each. Winners average 14-58; losers, 9. Highest runs: KAVANAGH, 147; TIEMAN, 139. Time: 4 hours and 15 minutes. Umpires: for KAVANAGH, MICHAEL FOLEY, of Detroit; for TIEMAN, LOUIS FOX, of Rochester. Referee: WILLIAM LAKE, of New-York. Marker: MAURICE DALY.

I would be injustice to Mr. PHELAN to conclude this report without complimenting and congratulating him on the superior manner in which this affair was conducted.

Turf Record.

The second Fall meeting of the Passaic County Association, confined to a single day of brilliant sport, takes place to-day. The unqualified success which attended the racing at Patterson on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, ought to be a sufficient guarantee to the admirable and truly liberal management displayed by the gentlemen at the head of affairs. It would be hard to conceive a more brilliantly attended and conducted meeting. The means and appliances of wealth, intelligence and determination to place racing on a proper footing, were all brought to bear, and the result was a success that redounds to the honor and credit of the Patterson Association.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

Unified in their desire to give ample satisfaction to their patrons, the Paterson Association give an additional day of racing, which they term their "second Fall meeting," to-day—the same railroad and other arrangements prevailing as on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday past.

As a matter of course, the great centre of attraction in the programme will be the great match, two-mile heats, for $5,000, with an added purse of $750, between *Kentucky* and *Aldeboran*. The amount of money which will be staked on this race, where both are so nearly matched, will be something fabulous. To name the winner is next to an impossibility, though to-night *Kentucky* is the favorite at 6 to 5, laid in thousands. Mr. WATSON, the owner of *Aldeboran*, is not exactly the kind of man to throw his money—"or any other man's," as the lamented BURTON would say—into the gutter; and when he matches *Aldeboran* for a big stake like this, against that famous racer, *Kentucky*, the racing public may rest assured he is tolerably certain of what he is about. Mr. JOHN HUNTER, of Kentucky, to quote a Shakespearian phrase, is "no fool on the march," and when he matches the horse *Kentucky*, who ran so well when out of fix in the Derby, and who has since accomplished such admirable feats, he must be pretty well satisfied in his own mind that he is going to be about winning. However, to-day will decide the vexed question, and several somebodies will be sader and wiser men when it closes.

The Free Handicap which follows had eight entries, of whom six have accepted the weights allotted to them, and an exciting race will ensue.

There will be a third race by way of wind up, the particulars of which we have not received.

Terrific Explosion on a Tugboat in the East River.

THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR MEN DROWNED—THE PILOT KILLED AND THE BOAT SUNK—A POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, an explosion of the boiler of the steamtug *B. B. Sanders* occurred in the East River, at the foot of Corlears-street, from the effects of which the Captain of the boat, named GEORGE SMITH, and four of the crew, whose names could not be ascertained, were drowned. JAMES DOYLE, the pilot of the *Sanders*, was thrown into the water a distance of over one hundred feet. He fell upon a floating spar under the stern of a ship. He was rescued by the hands on board the *Olive Baker*, taken ashore, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening from the effects of the injuries he had received. Both of his legs were broken, and an examination made after his death revealed the fact that he had been badly injured internally, no doubt in consequence of the concussion at the time he struck the spar.

It appears that there were seven men on board at the time of the explosion, viz., Capt. SMITH, the pilot DOYLE, and five men who composed the crew. One of the latter, who was in the pilot-house with DOYLE, escaped with slight injuries. The *B. B. Sanders* sunk immediately after the explosion, carrying down with her the Captain and four of the men, as above stated. From information which we have received from Capt. STARKS, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, it seems that the tug *B. B. Sanders* belonged to the Newark Transportation Company; that she was steaming down the East River, at the time named, at a rapid rate, and evidently making a trial of speed with the tug-boat *Olive Baker*—the latter being close alongside of the *Sanders* when the explosion took place. Beyond this nothing is positively known as to the cause of the fatal catastrophe. Whether the ill-fated boat was in fact engaged in racing, and was carrying too much steam, or whether her boiler was defective, is not known at the time of our writing. As full and thorough an examination as possible will, no doubt, be made by the Coroner who holds the inquest on the body of the pilot DOYLE. The fact that but one man on the tug has been left to tell the tale, and he in the pilot-house at the time, may render it very difficult ever to ascertain the true cause of the explosion.

Policeman STRAUCH, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was standing on the Pier at the foot of Corlears-street, at the time of the explosion. He was severely injured by a piece of wood that was thrown from the *B. B. Sanders*. It is thought that his wounds will not prove fatal. A portion of the boiler, weighing at least 150 pounds, was thrown several hundred yards up the river and lodged in a shipyard. Another portion of the exploded boiler was found at least three hundred yards from the place of the accident. Large fragments of the boat's timbers were thrown ashore with great violence, and in one or two instances came very near striking persons who were standing on the dock. A memorandum book and several letters, supposed to have belonged to Capt. SMITH, were found floating in the water. Capt. STARKS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, took charge of them. Some of the letters had been addressed to Capt. SMITH, at Ansonia, Conn. The *Sanders* was comparatively a new boat, having been running but little more than a year.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched to-day, at 10:30 A. M., from the ship-yard of J. B. & D. VAN DEUSEN, foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, the Girard propeller *Metis*, of the following dimensions: Length, 225 feet; breadth, 35 feet; breadth over guard, 51 feet; depth of hold, 15½ feet, and measures about 1,200 tons. This is the thirteenth vessel built by this firm for the Neptune Steamship Company.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches commence their session in Prof. MATTISON'S church in this City, on Wednesday next.

The War in Arkansas.

THE ENEMY CONCENTRATING AND THREATENING AN ATTACK.

From the National Democrat, Sept. 6.

Gunboats and transports were sent up White River. SHELBY'S bridge and means of crossing were destroyed, and a force thrown west and north of him. Gen. WEST pursued him from this side, and pressed him so hard that he abandoned part of his train at Searcy, leaving his provision wagons. We think it probable that a part of his command has been captured, or the whole dispersed. His men were well mounted, and thoroughly acquainted with the country, so that when hard pressed a part may manage to escape. We expect news to-day from the expedition.

We have had rather an exciting time for the past two or three days, caused by the approach of a Confederate force south of us. Rumor has placed the rebel force at from five to fifteen thousand. One day last week the rebels attacked the workmen and guard at the Government tanyard, four miles from the city, driving them in. A regiment was sent after the rebels and drove them in turn. A reconnoitering force sent to find the strength of the enemy encountered the rebels at the Brick House, ten or twelve miles from here, on yesterday, and skirmished for an hour or two. We have no report of the casualties.

It is pretty evident that a considerable rebel force is in our vicinity. Their intentions can only be guessed at. We have very little belief that they intend an attack here, knowing the hopelessness of such an effort. They may intend to menace the front, and throw reinforcements across the river, below or above this point, to relieve SHELBY.

The withdrawal of the Union troops from Louisiana and Texas leaves the rebel army foot loose, and they may be spoiling for a fight, and so have come up here to try to get one. One rumor generally credited is that MAGRUDER is in command on the Saline. He may be foolhardy enough to venture an assault. Some are of the impression that the object is to play FORREST, and make a raid in here. Others, that it is a menace to keep the troops here, while the rest do petty devilment elsewhere. These are all conjectures. No doubt the intentions of the enemy will be developed in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue—Income Tax on Dividends Received from Express Companies.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON has sent down his decision in the following case recently heard before him:

W. B. Dinsmore vs. W. Orton and N. D. Thayer.—This was an action against the defendants, who were officers under the Internal Revenue Act, to have them enjoined from collecting the income tax upon dividends received by him on express company stock held by him.

NELSON, C. J.—The ninetieth section of the act of July 1, 1862, imposed an income tax of three or five per cent. on every person residing in the United State, from whatever source said income was derived, except as afterward mentioned.

The 91st section exempted, among others, income derived from interest on dividends upon stock in express companies, which shall have been assessed and paid by said company.

There is no provision in the act, as in case of banks, trust companies, &c., which assesses upon an express company an income duty upon interest or dividends, and requiring payment by the company.

These companies, therefore, do not come within the exception of the 90th section, above referred to.

The 105th section of this act imposed a stamp duty on each package received by an express company for transportation. This was a tax upon the express business, but left untouched the income duty upon gains or profits to individuals derived from it.

The 10th section of the act of 3d of March, 1863, provides that on and after the 1st day of April inst., persons, firms, companies, &c., engaged in the express business, shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws, be subject to a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of earnings, and "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed."

Now, upon full consideration of these several provisions, we are inclined to think that the 10th section of the act of 1863 relates only to the business of express companies, and that the tax imposed is but a tax on such business, having no reference to the income tax upon gains or profits derived by individuals who are engaged in the business.

The two per cent. is intended to be in lieu of all tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws upon the business of express companies.

The 90th section of the act of 1862 imposes a duty of three per centum on the gross earnings of railroads, steam and ferry boats, but this does not affect the income tax of the individual proprietors. Indeed, the same section provides that the persons or companies may add the tax to their rates of fare. And the same is applicable to persons or companies engaged in the express business, as will be seen by reference to the latter part of the 10th section of the act of 1863.

It is true that the words imposing the duty on the gross earnings are different, as in the case of persons or companies engaged in express business; the duty is imposed in lieu of the tax and stamp duties; but if this means, as I think it does, in lieu of tax, &c., upon the business of the company only, then the difference in the language leads to no different result.

Upon the whole, after the most careful consideration of the question, I have come to the conclusion that the complainant is subject to the tax imposed.

Bliss Cliford, Seward & Griswold for the plaintiff; G. P. Lowrey for the defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate during the week past: Michael Reegan, Patrick Fay, Patrick Connors, Thomas Larkin, James C. Halpine, Louis D. Barnard, Sarah Freden, Ellen D. Eagan, William Boyce, and Gertrude Meyers. None of them contain anything of interest to the general public.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	220½	250	Hud. Riv. R.....	116¾
50,000	do.....	220¾	400	do.....	s3 116¾
20,000	do.....	220	100	do.....	151¾
10,050	do.....	220¼	500	Reading R.....	128¾
30,000	do.....	220¾	400	do.....	s10 128¾
10,000	do.....	221¼	300	do.....	s3 128¾
10,000	do.....	221½	500	Mich. Southern...	79¾
10,000	do.....	s3 221¾	600	do.....	79¾
30,000	do.....	221¾	1200	do.....	b3 80
10,000	do.....	121½	100	do.....	b3 80
25,000	do.....	s3 221¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	126¾
5,000	do.....	221½	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	116¾
After the call, Gold			400	do.....	s3 116
sold at.....		221½	100	P., F. W. & C...	b3 107¾
1700	Erie R.....	104¼	10,000	Ohio & M. C....	42¾
500	do.....	b3 104¾	100	Cumberl'd Coal..	44¾
1000	do.....	b10 104¾	300	do.....	b6 44¾
100	Quick. M. Co...	b3 81¾			

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A hard Winter is unpromising. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects, by electricity, each window and door. In six years' experience it has not failed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,

And all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All Druggists and Perfumists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S LADY.—Summer having made its exit becomingly, the advent of Fall is characterized by the introduction of KNOX'S new style of Hat for gentlemen. It possesses all the distinguished traits of its popular manufacturer, and exhibits a rare combination of beauty and artistic skill. To achieve a decided personal gratification, you should purchase your Fall Hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GROG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in new styles and great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-street, near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

The value of gold is unstable, but on the merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE all can depend. Sold by all grocers. Price 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. E. S. Potter, Lieut. J. R. Ginniss, Lieut. J. S. Hatfield, U. S. A.; Col. H. Chipman, Maj. E. L. Rodgers, Capt. P. R. Hambrick, Capt. C. Atwater, Capt. J. S. Quenton and servant, Capt. J. M. Lutz, Chaplain C. Humphrey, Lieut. O'Connel and son, Lieut. E. L. Meyer, Lieut. H. Wagenor, Lieut. E. Ohnesor, Lieut. R. W. Webb, Lieut. F. Lay, Lieut. O. W. Darling, Lieut. E. F. Curtis, U. S. V.; Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Chief Engineer J. S. Albert, U. S. N.; Miss A. H. Lewis, Miss F. A. Carter, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. McGtonen and three children, Rev. W. M. Henry, Capt. D. B. Clifford, Mr. Russell, A. G. Safford, H. Moore, C. A. Stevenson, W. C. Gray, H. Winsor, W. Dickey, J. Willard, W. Winans, J. Fraley, C. H. Paine, J. Meegay, E. J. Brosser, E. D. Hincken, J. Green, A. Campbell, Mr. Melone, O. D. Dererens, R. B. Reeson, C. P. Dillons, J. B. Elliott, J. Levy, J. James, E. E. Hubbell, A. G. Salsbury, C. S. Kugh, A. Smith, E. H. Phillips, S. D. Henry, S. Russell, H. W. Welch, J. B. Fraser, R. C. Rumney, B. L. F. Fowler, S. C. Millett, J. W. Safford, H. C. Foster, P. Kelroy, G. Fraser, and 208 in steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Gov. F. M. De Cano, Jas. H. Ray, Mrs. J. Bates and infant, Dr. C. B. Toxer, Mrs. Wm. Ayres and infant, Louis Abrams, family and servant, Mrs. C. M. Ginoux and child, E. H. Shaw, E. Merina and lady, Moses Mengisheimer, F. S. Wenzinger and lady, Thos. Breese, J. P. Dillin, A. Samuels and lady, Frederic Shears, Miss Blanch Wooster, Capt. B. Seudiz

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4052. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Twenty-five Hundred Head of Cattle Captured by the Rebels.

OUR CAVALRY IN PURSUIT

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that on Friday a large number of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve cattle herd, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in cutting off the entire number, about twenty-five hundred head. The guard taking care of these cattle was the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry—about 200 men—and, of course, could not make much resistance against such a heavy body of the enemy.

The attack was made just before daylight, yesterday morning. Our men attempted to open the fence and stampede the cattle so as to get them nearer our troops, but they were shot at while making the effort.

Captain RICHARDSON, Commissary of Subsistence, had charge of the herd, which was the main supply for the army in front of Richmond. He had scarcely time to save his papers, and it is said our men lost their entire effects.

Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be caught and the rebels taught a severe lesson.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 15, 1864—Evening.

During the past few days both sides have been engaged in a continual strife of sharp-shooting and artillery firing, particularly in the centre of the lines. It was thought several nights ago that this annoying practice would cease in front of the several corps, as an agreement had been made by both sides to that effect; but it is reported that the same night, as our men were changing the pickets, the rebels opened and killed about a dozen of our men. Our soldiers threatened they would have revenge in this dastardly act. So watching a favorable opportunity when the rebels had a large number exposed blazed away with terrible effect. Those unhurt were not long in seeking the cover of their works, and finally begged our men to cease as the firing the night previous was by a new regiment who were not aware of the agreement, but the answer sent over, which was rather more expressive than elegant, seemed to satisfy them the truce was at an end. Over twenty ambulances were seen to come towards the place this morning where the struggle occurred and to go back loaded, evidencing that the rebels paid dearly for their bad faith.

The enemy have been busy for several days constructing a second line of works, a short distance behind the first, and are making it as strong as the other.

September 16th, 1864—6 A. M.

All is quiet this morning. Less firing was heard last night than for a long time past.

WM. D. McGREGOR

Movements of General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

A special dispatch from Baltimore to the *Bulletin* states that General GRANT has left for Harper's Ferry, and that his purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington dispatch has the following intelligence:—

Over three thousand rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

The Army of the Potomac.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

The following General Orders have just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARMY CORPS, Sept. 12.—General Orders No. 35—Extract.—By authority from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the following reorganization of the Corps is ordered and will be carried into effect immediately:

First—The 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, is discontinued.

Second—The following regiments belonging originally to the old 1st Army Corps, and now serving with the 1st and 2d Divisions, are transferred to the 3d Division, 121st Pennsylvania, 142d Pennsylvania, 143d Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, 150th Pennsylvania, 56th Pennsylvania, 76th New York, 95th New York, 147th New York.

Third—The 190th and 191st Regiments Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers are transferred to the 2d Division.

Fourth—The prospect of filling up the Corps renders it desirable to retain the organizations of three Brigades to a Division, and each Division commander will arrange his Brigades as he may think best.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Warren.

(Signed) FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 8, 1864.—Special Orders No. 98.—(Extract.)—Hereafter rations will not be sold to citizens residing within the lines of the armies operating against Richmond, unless such persons take the oath of allegiance.

Gratuitous issues of provisions will not be made to citizens except on certificates that they are destitute and have no means of purchasing, and in such cases issues will be made in accordance with General Order No. 64, A. G. O., War Department.

Citizens who are inimical to the Government, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, will be sent into the enemy's lines.

Those citizens who take the oath of allegiance will be sent to the Northern States, if they desire to go there.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

(Signed.) T. L. BOWERS, A. A. G.

MEDALS OF HONOR FOR THE BRAVE.

An Interesting Ceremony in the Army of the Potomac.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Chronicle.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Yesterday was one of unusual bustle for the Fifth Corps. Nothing is so monotonous as the daily camp routine of the soldier's life. We can imagine with what eagerness and curiosity they were assembled around a large platform, overshadowed by a square-shaped music stand. The entire corps was under arms, making an imposing display with brightly-burnished weapons and well-brushed clothes. To every man in the rank and file the occasion was one of peculiar interest. Three soldiers were to be rewarded, each with a medal of honor. These men had captured battle-flags from the enemy, and their gallantry and bravery upon the battle-field was not to pass unnoticed. Here, in presence of their comrades in arms, in sight of the very plain over which the rebels had charged, they were to receive a well-earned meed—the soldier's badge of honor. One was a Sergeant in the Third Delaware Regiment, the other two were enlisted men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Eighteenth Massachusetts, respectively.

Gen. MEADE presented the token to the men in a graceful manner, paying a high compliment to the rank and file of the army. His address was listened to with great interest. At the close Gen. WARREN rose and pronoun[ced] three cheers for the Potomac Army, which was accorded with so much enthusiasm the very welkin rang. Even the rebels far out from the picket line heard the cheering, and at a loss to know the meaning of such an uproar, sent back shouts of defiance. Other men have earned medals by snatching rebel flags in the blaze of battle. They, too, will receive like gifts. Their names have been recorded, and will not be forgotten.

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF FIFTH CORPS: I have today to perform a most pleasant and gratifying duty—to present to certain meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor, conferred on them by the War Department for distinguished conduct on the field of battle, in capturing flags from the enemy. It has been customary in all ages for nations to commemorate and reward the gallantry and devotion of their sons when engaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful passages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorating and praising the deeds of the warriors of old; for even the chosen people of God were, in the execution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon these warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphal processions, in which were exhibited the trophies and prisoners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. Nor has our own country been remiss in this respect, notwithstanding the oft-quoted adage that republics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battle-field has been testified in many ways. During the session before the last, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of this army have been so honored, and I have deemed it proper, through your corps commander, to call you together, that the conferring of this distinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wished, moreover, to say to you that although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor, I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent thus made will be followed by many other presentations, and that I am now preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of sending medals of honor to all mentioned therein. It has always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, where I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past success in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents and the genius of a Commanding General, and however well laid his plans, unless he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soldiers, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while reminding you of how much depends on the individual exertions of each one of you, to say to you that our country men look to you for renewed exertions, to unceasing and persistent efforts to overcome our enemies and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to urge you to emulate and surpass the deeds your comrades now about to be honored. Sergt. JOHN H. SKILLING, Third Delaware; private S. C. ANDERSON, Eighteenth Massachusetts, and private GEORGE W. REED, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Honorable Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your conspicuous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle flags from the enemy. Take these medals, and wear them with honorable pride. Preserve them and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and served your country in its hour of trials. Accompanying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to reply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the department. And now, fellow-soldiers of the Fifth Corps, let me again urge you to emulate the example of these honored men, and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the enemies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiness to the whole land. Dismissing as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foes of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this war should be conducted. With these questions, as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their discussion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submission to the laws, enacted with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them; on the special plea of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we here present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes fight with a bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every sacrifice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Universe that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so order events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made to yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land, the flag of our fathers honored and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to return to our homes and families, to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow.

FROM THE TRENCHES.

A Furious Bombardment as Seen From a Position Between the Lines—Grandeur of the Display—A Letter With the Smell of Powder About It.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

Nothing special has transpired since my last. The reported withdrawal of rebel troops from the Shenandoah Valley has led to an expected attack somewhere along these lines every day. The rebels are evidently cooped up in an uncomfortable position because of our occupation of the Weldon road. Whether their next attack will be there, or here, remains to be seen. Unless they can dislodge our troops from that most important position, their supplies will in a measure be crippled. We are constantly at work night and day strengthening our position, which will soon be very strong, especially in artillery. Sunday night, the 4th, there was the most furious cannonading I ever witnessed. It commenced with HANCOCK's batteries, on our left, and was carried on through our line. The heavens were illuminated in every direction with mortar-shells, cohorn and cannon shell. I was on the outer picket, midway between this fron hall. It lasted from 12 o'clock until 1. Look where you might, 5 or 6 mortar shells would be streaming up through the air—the lightning-like blaze through the trees, as they issued from the guns, and the constant roar, the whistling through the air, and the explosions everywhere in the air and on the ground, was a truly grand sight. HANCOCK's band struck up during the engagement, and picket-firing ceased. They tried to shell our outer and inner lines; fifteen or twenty burst a little beyond us, but no casualty occurred. Why it suddenly commenced I did not learn, except that we received intimation of an expected attack, before going out on picket. It is since reported that on our side it commenced to celebrate the glorious news from Mobile and Atlanta. Tuesday two of the colored pickets on our right were brought in on stretchers. The firing between them and the enemy is almost constant. We also had a man killed by a sharpshooter on the outer picket. GRANT's iron-horse is heard night and day to and from City Point, close to our works. From one thousand to two thousand recruits, I am told, arrive at that place daily. Near two hundred of our men and some of the Sixth Connecticut, leave in a few days. Col. HAWLEY, it is said, will go with them. Our regiment will not then number much over one hundred for duty. Eight recruits arrived for us day before yesterday, and it is probable the regiments will all be filled up in the field.

We have not been paid yet, though a great many of the troops have—some, probably, who have not been through the fighting we have. A good deal of hard feeling exists among the men; no pay for themselves or families for six months—rations diminished, fatigue and picket constant. Who is to blame I cannot precisely determine. I have been to work this forenoon digging a trench for a new line of works. The rebels have shelled us, and were replied to vigorously by our batteries, and whilst writing the rebel shells are bursting over us in profusion.

The weather is getting cooler and more comfortable.

L. H. V.

TENNESSEE.

The Progress of Re-organization—Important Proclamation by Gov. Johnson.

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has issued an important proclamation preliminary to the reorganization of the different branches of government throughout the State. After reciting the authority under which he acts, he says:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, as Military Governor, by the President and Secretary of War, I will proceed to appoint officers and establish tribunals, as I have heretofore done in all the Counties and Districts throughout the State, when and wherever the people shall give evidence that they are loyal, and desire a return of civil Government, a willingness on their part to sustain all officers and tribunals, appointed and established, in the faithful discharge of their official duties.

All officers heretofore, and all officers hereafter appointed, will hold their offices until such time as the loyal citizens of the State shall deem it expedient and proper to elect them according to the laws and Constitution of this State as prescribed by the Code previous to the rebellion, or as may hereafter be prescribed by a Convention chosen by the people, for the purpose of restoring all the functions of State.

All officers who have been appointed, or elected, or who may hereafter be appointed, or elected, will, as a guide or rule for their action, in the discharge of their official duties when applicable, adopt the laws and Constitution of this State, as compiled and published prior to the existing rebellion, they being familiar to, and understood by the people.

All officers appointed under the foregoing authority, before entering upon the duties of their office, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State, shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz:

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results: So HELP ME GOD.

All cases, civil and criminal, coming before the judicial tribunals of this State, involving the rights of colored persons, shall be adjudicated, and disposed of as free persons of color.

In all counties and districts where hostility to the Government of the United States continues to exist, and opposition to a return of the civil authority of the State, there will be authority exercised by the strong arm of the Government for the protection of persons and property of that portion of the citizens who acknowledge their allegiance and loyalty to the National Government, and will be continued until such time as the people of the County or District shall acknowledge their allegiance and express a desire for a return of civil authority.

Having laid down the basis upon which it shall be my purpose to restore to the loyal people of this State a steady and faithful administration of civil Government, I will once more make an appeal to the whole people of Tennessee, to come forward promptly and willingly and aid me in the important work of restoring the Government. Ample time has transpired for reflection, return of loyalty and reason. Amnesty kindly offered for your protection, and surely bitter experience has demonstrated the folly of longer persisting in wanton opposition to the power and authority of the National Government. I invoke you, therefore, again to return to your allegiance, and aid in the protection of yourselves against lawless bands of marauding pirates and robbers, and thereby save your property, persons and firesides from outrages hitherto unknown to civilization. Longer resistance to law and order will not be tolerated. There must be an end to the criminal opposition so long and wickedly waged against the laws and Constitution of the United States, and those who still continue to adhere to traitors and treason, can no longer expect the protection of the Government they daily revile and seek to destroy. They must yield their opposition [male and female] or they will be removed beyond the reach of harm to the Government and authority of the United States,

The Fire at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 17.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the north wing of the Inebriate Asylum, which rapidly spread throughout that section of the building, and soon involved the entire wood, making almost one mass of flames. The north wing was in an unfinished state, being filled with material used by the carpenters. The fire originated, as far as can be ascertained, in the north-west corner, top floor. The main building in the south wing is not damaged. Loss not known, but estimated at $100,000, which is fully insured.

Robbery and Murder.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

A cattle buyer, named OWEN THOMPSON, whose home is in Sixteenth-street, New-York, was clubbed almost to death by a robber at West Albany last night. The stranger induced him to leave the hotel and go to the cattle-pen, about 9 o'clock, by representing that he had cattle to sell. THOMPSON was not seen again until this morning, when he was found lying senseless near one of the most remote pens. His skull is badly fractured, and there is no hope of his recovery. He had, perhaps, three or four thousand dollars, mostly checks and certificates. These the murderer took, who is still at large.

A Guerilla Fear.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 16.

Twelve guerillas *en route* as prisoners from Smithland to Louisville on the steamer Colossus, when near Caseyville, overpowered and disarmed their guards, killing two or three of them, and then compelled the officers to land the boat, when they escaped, carrying off the arms of the guard and all the valuables they chose from the steamer.

A Skirmish near Centreville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

A skirmish took place in the neighborhood of Centreville, on Thursday, between five union soldiers and three guerillas. We lost two horses, and had one man severely wounded in the engagement.

Nomination of Mr. Scofield.

ERIE, Sept. 17.

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD was unanimously renominated as Republican Candidate to Congress from the 19th District of Pennsylvania.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept, 17.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported to the Treasury on yesterday, amounted to $1,201,000.

The War in the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Sept, 17.

About 1,200 prisoners from the front, who arrived here a day or two since, have been returned to Atlanta, and those on the way here have been turned back. They are to be exchanged.

The Turf.

THE GREAT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR MATCH.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.

The great race between *Kentucky* and *Aldebaran*, for five thousand dollars, two mile heats, came off today, and was won by Kentucky. Time, 3:47 and 3:40¼.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Detective MACDOUGAL made the arrest yesterday of Mrs. AGNES HICKS, who resides at 94 King-st., and who is charged with having stolen a diamond ring, valued at $100, from Miss HATTIE BURLEIGH, of 618 Broadway. It appeared that Miss BURLEIGH had deposited the ring for a loan and that Mrs. HICKS had stated to her there was danger of her losing the ring, and that she had better give her an order to get the ring, and thus save it. This was done, and the complainant afterwards being able to redeem the ring, called on Mrs. HICKS, but found that a worthless stone had been substituted for the diamond. Mrs. HICKS was taken before Justice DOWLING and ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000, which she did, Mr. F. FEDDEKE, of 190 Center-st., becoming her bondsman.

MARKETS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Movement of Westchester Farmers.

We copy the following most interesting article from the "*Citizen*," published under the auspices of *The Citizens Association*. It is stated that the Common Council have been applied to time and time again to remedy the grievances complained of, especially as to up town citizens, by erecting up town markets, but have neglected to do so: that they have allowed and do allow forestallers to be an impassible barrier severing producers and consumers. But we invite the attention of our citizens to the article:

A large and interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club of Bedford, Westchester county, was held on Saturday, Aug. 27, when effective addresses were made, illustrating the importance of bringing the country producer and the city consumer together at some convenient locality in the city. The farmers, who were present in large numbers, manifested a warm interest in the subject, and at the close of the discussion, an able and energetic committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for the opening of a Farmers' Market or Depot, in a place convenient to the population of the upper portion of the city.

This is a step in the right direction, and in accordance with the early policy and laws of the city. In 1735 the Common Council resolved that the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use, and they passed an ordinance forbidding those who buy to sell again to enter any of the city markets till afternoon, to the end that housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day, at the first hand, with provision at moderate rates; and a penalty was inflicted upon every violator of this ordinance.

Paris has over twelve times the market facilities of New York and Brooklyn. In the Paris markets $85,000,000 worth of fresh meats, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, are disposed of annually. The first cost of these articles in New York is 5½ per cent. less than the first cost of the same articles in Paris; yet what in Paris is valued at $100 is retailed to the consumer for but $124, while in New York the same articles, costing but $88, are retailed to the consumer for $184 80, a difference of $75 68 in favor of Paris on every $100 worth of produce. Apply this difference to the whole amount of such articles required for the supply of New York for the year 1863, and its magnitude swells almost beyond comprehension.

There was required and supplied to New-York in 1863, and slaughtered in the city, 856,719 beaves, cows, and calves, 519,816 sheep, and 1,101,647 swine, the aggregate *dressed weight* of which was 379,124,748 puonds. There was also required and furnished 64,160,674 pbunds of dressed fresh meats, the aggregate first cost of all which was $35,081,184 88. The value of poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable food was full as much if not more than of meats, amounting together to over $70,000,000, and for and for which the consumer in New-York pays over $147,000,000.

For the same amount of food, the consumers in Paris would have paid but $86,800 000, a saving to them of $60,200,000 *upon the supplies of one year. Startling as this is, it is absolutely true, easily demonstrated, and beyond all contradiction.*

Upon the laboring classes this burden mostly falls, and by them the greatest proportion of it paid. These classes constitute over two-thirds of the whole population, and therefore directly bear two-thirds of this burden, while they indirectly bear the *whole*. They thus pay an extra profit *beyond* the 24 per cent. paid by the laborer of Paris of $40,100,000 annually, or for each individual $47 74; reduced to days, it amounts to 13 cents per day; as the actual laborers form but one-third only of the whole number, and there being but 312 laboring days in the year, each actual laborer is therefore required to pay out of *each day's earnings 46 cents more for the same food than is paid by the laborer in Paris.* In view of this fact, is it strange that discontent pervades the whole of these laboring masses?

It appears, too, that the up-town consumers of this city pay a much higher rate for all market articles of domestic use than Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other chief cities. A gentleman who has given much time and research to this subject, states that the average difference in favor of Philadelphia, as compared with New York, is fully 45 per cent. The value in first hands of the market acticles used in a year is estimated at 70 millions. The people of Philadelphia save 45 per cent. of this, amounting to $31,500,000, owing to their large, numerous, and convenient markets. Divide this $31,500,000 among our million of population, and it amounts to $31 50 each year, or over 30 cents a day of the wages of the laboring man. This estimate applies to down-town prices. Up-town, the average is much higher.

We cordially endorse the movement of the intelligent and public-spirited Farmers' Club of Bedford, and we trust that soon, under judicious supervision, the enterprise of establishing a farmers' depot may be accomplished, and our up-town citizens especially be enabled to buy at first hands fresh and wholesome food.

Our Militia Organization.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

In fifty years we have made no material progress in militia organization. Constant failure is presumptive evidence of wrong methods. The temper of our people is more mercurial than that of our Canadian neighbors or of the English people. But while we have been repeating our failures in militia organization, they have been quite successful. Their methods have been radically different from ours, and to this single fact, doubtless, their success is attributable. The annual muster of the militia in this State is an utter fizzle. Save in some of the Western States, there is no thorough, efficient and popular militia organization in the country. A well-trained militia is needful to the security of the country against either insurrection or invasion. Had the militia organizations of the Free States been in an effective condition when the rebellion broke out, as effective as they were in some of the cities and one or two States, it is altogether probable that the early disasters of the war would have been averted. Massachusetts gained no small distinction and praise by her promptness in sending her troops to the field in the Spring of 1861. The result was accomplished by the willingness and energy of her officers and people, and by the perfectness of the organization of a few of her regiments of State militia. Our experience at the outset of the war, as well as since, has shown the advantage, if not the absolute necessity, of the constant maintenance of a well-trained body of militia.

The most of the attempts in nearly all the States at militia organization have proceeded according to the plans that were adopted years ago, and have generally failed. Upon the old trunk new scions have been engrafted, but they never thrive very well. Success requires that we go to the root. We need a new plan. Something is required which shall popularize the organization. The English began their voluntary military organization in a panic, arising from the reports of a contemplated invasion by the Emperor NAPOLEON. It was supposed that when this fear was removed the military spirit which it aroused would also die out. But the practical effects encouraged the Government to foster it. A sum of money was granted for drill rooms; rewards were offered for prize shooting; annual musters and reviews, with sham fights, were inaugurated; the enthusiastic spirit in which the movement begun is still alive. Looking over the columns of a late English newspaper, we found three columns were taken up with a report of the prizes awarded to the successful competitors in rifle shooting at the annual local review of the volunteer riflemen. An illustrated paper depicted the ovation which was given the best shot in this trial. No gallant knight who had overthrown all combatants in a tournament in the age of chivalry, ever was the recipient of more plaudits than the successful rifleman. The same plan of organization in substance meets w[ith] the same success in the Canadas. We only need to excite the same spirit among our people to arouse an interest in the militia and maintain it. There is no palpable reason for our failure while the English succeed, except that our schemes be bad while theirs are good. Our experience and theirs both lead to one conclusion—that we need to adopt some new system of organization before we can look for tolerable and permanent success in our attempts. We need a system which shall be popular, which shall partake somewhat of the character of an out-of-door sport, in which a spirit of competition shall be kindled as in England; with parades and reviews; and a system which shall enforce or permit only legitimate objects, and shall not be made a political lever, subservient to partisan objects rather than devoted to the primary purpose of training most effectively a citizen soldiery. Drop the old methods, and adopt a judicious plan of this kind, and the militia reviews will be more popular than the fairs and shows of farmers and mechanics ever have been, and the militia will become something to be admired and not to be mocked, and when the emergency for their use should arise, there would be promptness and efficiency instead of disintegration.

THE ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASE IN BAYARD-Street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest this morning upon the body of ROGER JUDGE-reported in Saturday's *Times* as having accidental shot himself. Mr. Judge died on Saturday afternoon, but stated just before his death that the occurrence was purely accidental.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

The political campaign has opened auspiciously in New Jersey, and our friends there confidently expect to redeem the State in November.

Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, has been engaged by the Committee for a couple of weeks, and commenced a series of meetings on Wednesday last in Newark. On Thursday he spoke at Elizabeth, and our friends are enthusiastic in his praise on both occasions.

The General is a stalwart man, both in body and mind, and his blows upon the common foe are in all particulars like himself. He brings into the canvass the benefits of six years' experience as a member of Congress and two years of active service in the field. Every man in New Jersey ought to hear him.

The following appointments have been announced and the remainder will be given in due time:

Monday Evening, Sept. 19th, Orange.
Tuesday Evening, Morristown.
Wednesday Evening, Princeton.
Thursday, (day and evening), Trenton.

On Friday next there will be a grand Mass Meeting in Jersey City, at which Gen. F. and other distinguished speakers are expected.

Death of Alderman McMahon.

Alderman JAMES MCMAHON died at his residence in this city on Saturday morning, from injuries recieved on last Thursday, from being thrown out of his carriage. This sad and sudden event will be appropriately noticed by the Common Council at their meeting to-day. It was but last Thursday that Alderman MCMAHON presided at the meeting of the Board of which he was a member. The event forcibly brings home to all the truth that "In the midst of life we are in death." The deceased was a gentleman of great personal and political popularity. An adherent of Mozart Hall, he was elected from the 4th Aldermanic district last fall—an honor that betokens the very excellent reputation he had achieved. He was also a favorite with the militia of the city, being attached to one of its regiments, and having labored unceasingly in the Common Council to secure a grand division parade-ground. His death will be deeply lamented by very many devoted friends.

HOW A POPE IS CHOSEN.—In the interesting paper in the August number of the *Atlantic*—entitled "How Rome is Governed"—the following description of the manner of choosing a Pope is given;

"The usual place for holding the conclave is the Quirinal, a cooler and healthier palace than the Vatican; and, in a spirit very different from that of the Gregorian constitution, everything is done to make it as comfortable as is consistent with narrow space and walled-up doors. Each Cardinal has four small rooms for himself and his two companions, and the number and quality of the dishes at his dinner or supper depend upon his own habits and the skill of his cook. The approaches are guarded by the senatore and *conservatori*, patriarchs and bishops, and at mealtimes a judge of the *Rota* is stationed at the dumb-waiter to examine the dishes as they are brought up, and make sure that the intrigues within get no help from the intrigues without. Daily mass forms, of course, a part of the daily routine, and is followed by the morning vote.

The voting usually begins with the *scrutinio*, or, as we should term it, the ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name and that of his candidate on a ticket. Then, with many ceremonies and genuflections, not very edifying to profane eyes, if profane eyes were permitted to see them, but each of which has its mystical interpretation, he ascends to the altar and lays his ticket on the communion plate, whence it is transferred to the chalice—communion plate and communion cup playing a part in the ceremony which has made more than one good Catholic groan deeply in spirit. The votes are then counted, care being taken that they correspond in number to the number of cardinals present, and if any candidate is found to have two-thirds of the votes cast, the election is complete. If, however, the legal two-thirds are not reached, any voter may change his vote by saying that he accedes to the votes thrown in favor of any other candidate. This mode of election is called *accession*, and has often been found successful where the prominence of any candidate was sufficient to make it evident that two or three votes would secure a choice.

Inspiration is another mode of election not so common as the ballot, but which, whenever any candidate has succeeded in forming a strong party, is not without its advantages. Several cardinals call out together the name of their candidate, and if many of them agree in calling out the same name, the rest are seldom willing to hold out in opposition to a choice which, after all, may be made without them; the successful candidate always being expected to remember those who favored, and seldom known to forget those who opposed his election.

A fourth and last mode, never resorted to except in desperate straits, and when the contest seems interminable, is by delegation; the power of choice being delegated by the cardinals to one or more of their number, and all solemnly pledging themselves to abide by the decision. It was thus that GREGORY X. was chosen by a delegation of six, and that JOHN XXII. became Pope after two years of regular voting had failed to procure a successor to the Prince of apostles. It has been said, however, that JOHN, who, partly by his talents and partly by fraud, had raised himself from the lowest walks of life, had no sooner secured a pledge of concurrence than he announced his own name as that of the candidate of his choice. Surprised, but not edified, the cardinals made no opposition to his elevation, for Christendom and they themselves were tired of waiting; but the lesson was not forgotten, and no delegation of this tempting power has ever been made since, without such preliminary guarantees as effectually to prevent a repetition of the fraud.

As soon as the choice has been ascertained, the successful candidate is placed in a chair upon the altar, and his rivals of ten minutes ago come one by one to adore him (I use the technical word) as their spiritual father. In 814 a Roman, of the name of OSPORCO, was chosen Pope, who, unwilling to bring so unseemly an appellation to the throne, dropped it and took that of SERGIUS in its stead. The example pleased, and from that day to this the first act of the new sovereign has been to choose for himself a new name. And the choice is promptly made; for in the thousand years and more that have elapsed since that day, there has not been, probably, one among them all who did not come to the conclave, like LEO X., with his choice already made.

Next a window on the square is broken open, and the dean of the sacred college announces in Latin to the crowd below, as a great joy—*gaudium magnum*—that they have a new 'Father,' and the Church a new head. Then the Pope himself comes forward, and yet pontifically arrayed, but in full possession of his spiritual treasury, raises his right hand and pronounces a blessing upon his children; and thus the curtain falls gracefully upon the first act of the solemn drama. Solemn indeed! for how often have the dearest interests of humanity depended upon the choice of these seventy men?"

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.—A scamp named ROBERT MCCULLOUGH, a returned soldier, attacked a man named PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, an employe of the Central Railroad Company, at the depot at Elizabeth, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were separated by bystanders, when MCCULLOUGH walked around on the central side, and, when near MCLAUGHLIN, fired three pistol shots at him, one passing through his head and the second lodging in his forehead. The body and the second lodging in his forehead. The body and the second lodging in his forehead. The body

dissatisfied with their old and skillful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peachtree Creek, and lost. Again, on the 22d he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished, and finally again, on the 28th he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied, for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines from Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the Rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance. We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had wished for so long and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army. This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government, and your General again repeats his personal and official thanks to all the officers and men composing this army, for the indomitable courage and perseverance which alone could give success.

We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrested from him *his own Gate City*, where were located his foundries, arsenals, and workshops, deemed secure on account of their distance from our base, and the seeming impregnable obstacles supervening. *Nothing* is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a Government which has rights who ever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs.

In our campaign many, yea, very many of our noble and gallant comrades have preceded us to our common destination, the grave; but they have left the memory of deeds, on which a nation can build a proud history. McPherson, Harker, McCook, and others dear to us all, are now the binding links in our minds that should attach more closely together the living, who have to complete the task which still lays before us in the dim future. I ask all to continue as they have so well begun, the cultivation of the soldierly virtues that have ennobled our own and other countries. Courage, patience, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of our Government; fidelity to our trusts and good feeling among each other; each trying to excel the other in the presence of those high qualities, and it will then require no prophet to foretell that our country will in time emerge from this war, purified by the fires of war, and worthy its great founder, Washington.

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General Commanding.

THE DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

CITY POINT, VA., Sept 4, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General Sherman:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory, I have just ordered a salute to be fired with *shotted guns* from every battery bearing upon the enemy.—The salute will be fired within an hour, amidst great rejoicing.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

II. All the corps, regiments and batteries composing the army, may, without further orders, inscribe Atlanta on their colors. By order of
Major-General SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.
By command of
Major-General THOMAS.

ROBT. H. RAMSAY, A. A. G.

The following letter will explain itself:

LETTER FROM GEN. HOOD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF,
SEPT. 9, 1864.

Major Gen. Sherman, Com'ding U.S. Forces in Ga:

GENERAL—Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by JAMES W. RALF and JAMES B. CARW, citizens of Atlanta, is received. You say therein,—"I deem it to be to the interest of the United States, that the citizens now residing at Atlanta should remove, etc." I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I, therefore, accept your proposition to declare a truce of ten days, or such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction. I suggest that a staff officer be appointed by you to superintend the removal to the city of Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal further south; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by either party, as you propose to maintain order at that place; and that the removal begin on Monday next.

And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose, transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war.

In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing that you will find that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

Official:—MAJ. HUMMETT, Lieutenant, &c.

Accompanying the above letter was one addressed to Col. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, through whose courtesy I am permitted to take a copy:

LETTER FROM HOOD TO THE MAYOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 9, 1864.

Hon. James M. Calhoun, Mayor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter touching the removal of the citizens of Atlanta, as ordered by General Sherman. Please find inclosed my reply to General Sherman's letter. I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by this extraordinary order of the Federal Commander. Transportation will be sent to Rough and Ready to carry the people and their effects further South.

You have my deepest sympathy in this unlooked-for and unprecedented affliction.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

A TRUCE FOR TEN DAYS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV., MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA.,
Sept. 10., 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 70.

1. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22—ten (10) full days, at a point on the Macon railroad, known as Rough and Ready, and the country roundabout for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the road leading to and from, in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points South.

2. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Col. EASTON, will afford all the citizens of Atlanta who elect to go South all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready station, using cars and ambulances for that purpose, and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order—the whole to cease after Wednesday, 21st inst.

3. Major Gen. Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road out beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are used manifestly for this purpose; and Major-Gen. Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and a guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 21st inst., and the guard to withdraw at dark,—the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

COL. IRELAND.

This gallant officer died this morning. He was commanding the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, but was originally connected with the 137th New York infantry. His death was sudden and unexpected. His illness was of but two or three days' duration.

THE WOUND OF GEN. WOOD.

Gen. Wood of the 4th Corps is slowly recovering from the effects of the wound received in his ankle on the 2d. The wound is quite painful, but not considered dangerous.

BUTLER.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

From the very full accounts of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* we gather additional details. After recounting the preliminary operations up to and including the occupation of the railroad line, fully covered by our own account, the following details of the subsequent battles are given:

THE INITIATORY BATTLE.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 31, Gen. HOWARD ordered Gen. BEALE to make a reconnoissance to ascertain whether the enemy's lines were continuous; LOGAN and RANSOM to cooperate—the former by making a demonstration in front, and the latter by feigning a movement on the right.

The movement was to begin at 4 o'clock, but before that hour arrived the enemy made an attack, HARDEE'S corps moved round to gain our right and moved up the river and struck COBB'S division of the Sixteenth Corps, and CHALMERS'S old divisions of HARDEE'S (corps) encountered KILPATRICK at the ford. S. D. LEE'S corps came out direct from Jonesboro and attacked LOGAN in front. To do this the enemy had to advance through an open field, which exposed him to a raking fire of our guns. He made two distinct assaults, but was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. KILPATRICK engaged CHALMERS'S division hotly on the right, and for a while it was hard to tell which way the scale would turn, but the rebel lines finally gave way and our victory, though comparatively small, was complete.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not amount to over three hundred; while the enemy's dead alone, which were left in our hands, sum up nearly two hundred.

Among their killed was Major-Gen. ANDERSON, whose body they have since obtained under flag of truce. We also captured a number of prisoners, including a score or more of line officers.

After the engagement, Gen. HOWARD issued the following congratulatory order to the Army of the Tennessee.

NEAR JONESBORO, GA., Aug. 31, 1864.

The General Commanding congratulates this army on the brilliant manner in which they repulsed the attacks of the enemy to-day; and announces to them that, while the enemy was throwing upon them the greater portion of his force, Gens. SCHOFIELD and STANLEY moved upon the railroad two miles south of Rough and Ready, headed off a train of cars loaded with troops going to the support of their repulsed columns, and are still on the railroad destroying it.

Thus we have whipped the enemy, cut his communications, divided his army, and are now prepared to pursue and destroy it.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN desires the General commanding to express his appreciation of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure them that he knows their worth, and is not unmindful of their services.

The gallant behavior of the cavalry division under Gen. KILPATRICK, in meeting the attack of CLAIBORNE, is heartily appreciated by the General-Commanding, and will not remain unnoticed. By order of

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT AND CENTRE.

While this was in progress on the right, our left and centre were advanced to the Macon Railroad, and the track was torn up at Rough and Ready by the Twenty-third Corps, and at Morrow Stations by the Fourth, driving away a small body of rebel cavalry and heading a train load of soldiers on their way to reinforce HARDEE. They also captured some forty prisoners, and these brought the information that but two corps (HARDEE'S and LEE'S) had gone down to Jonesboro, and the rest of Hood's army, STEWART'S and the militia, were in Atlanta.

Gen. THOMAS immediately notified the Twentieth Corps, which was back at the Chattahoochee, to keep a sharp eye on Atlanta, and move up at the first indication of the enemy's evacuation. The Twenty-third, on the left, was ordered to keep its hold on the railroad, and advance cautiously to the right; while the Fourth and Fourteenth were moved rapidly down toward Jonesboro to support the Army of the Tennessee, which had been skirmishing all morning.

The Fourteenth being in advance of the Fourth, relieved the Seventeenth, which swung round to the right, and has just succeeded in crossing and taking position on the east side of Flint River, where it will be ready to operate on the enemy's left flank at daybreak to-morrow morning.

About 2 o'clock P. M., skirmishing commenced along the line of the railroad, which was the beginning of

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

The Twenty-third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, Col. MOORE, had been moving in advance along the Atlanta and Jonesboro road, with the Sixty-ninth Ohio deployed as skirmishers, and as soon as the line of the Fourteenth had fairly connected with the Army of the Tennessee, this brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance to the railroad, a mile distant. Skirmishing its way up to the road, and resting its left upon it, the brigade moved across an open field to the edge of a wood, where the Second Brigade, First Division, formed on its right. The whole corps now formed in line of battle, CARRIN'S division, MORGAN'S in the centre, and BAIRD'S in the left, and in reserve.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the Second Brigade, Twentieth Division (regulars) was ordered to charge the enemy's works in its immediate front. The order was promptly obeyed, and the brigade had already taken the first line of works when the enemy succeeded in breaking its line and driving it back with considerable loss.

Col. ESTE'S brigade (of BAIRD'S division) was now sent forward to relieve the regular brigade, and a charge along the line of both divisions was ordered. Meanwhile PEASCOTT'S First Illinois Battery had secured a position from which it was pouring a raking and deadly fire of shell and solid shot into the enemy's works.

The second charge was magnificent. On the left, Col. MOORE moved through a dense woods along the railroad, maintaining his line and skirmishing all the while—then charged across the open field, pushing the enemy out of his first line of works, taking 120 prisoners, and compelling them to move their artillery down the road at double-quick. In the centre, the contest was still hotter. Col. ESTE had advanced rapidly through the lines of the regular brigade with fixed bayonets and orders not to fire a gun. The rebels, elated with the advantage they had gained on this portion of the line, met our boys with a yell of exultation, at the same time pouring a deadly volley of musketry into our ranks. But this time it did not have the effect to check or intimidate. Dropping for a moment to let the volley pass over their heads, the boys rushed forward, charged the enemy in his works, capturing some 300 prisoners, together with a battery of four guns. The losses in this brigade were very heavy. Col. ESTE had his horse shot dead, and himself grazed by two rebel balls. On the right, Col. MITCHELL'S brigade, of WOODSON'S division, was equally gallant and successful. They carried their part of the enemy's line in splendid style, also capturing a large number of prisoners and a battery.

Gen. DAVIS, together with his division commanders, deserves great credit for gallant conduct on the field, and the old Fourteenth adds another star to her galaxy.

Altogether, nearly 900 prisoners—among whom was Brig.-Gen. GOVAN and Col. LEE—were captured; also, two batteries (eight guns) and ten battle flags. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners cannot fall short of 2,000. Ours is between eleven and twelve hundred.

The enemy engaged was HARDEE'S corps—S. D. LEE being on our right.

During and after the battle, skirmishing was going on along the lines of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and even now while I write—near midnight—the rebels are keeping up a spiteful fire along our left and centre. No doubt they are making this demonstration to cover a retreat. Another day here would be the utter destruction of the main body of Hood's army, for our right and left are already drawing round Jonesboro.

NEAR LOVEJOY STATION, GA., Friday, Sept. 2.

True to that natural instinct of self-preservation, the rebels evacuated their works at Jonesboro, and retreated in the direction of Macon, along the railroad. At daybreak this morning our advance was in town, and all the corps, except the Fourteenth, were on the move in the same direction the enemy took, the Twenty-third and Fourth marching to the left of the railroad, and the Army of the Tennessee on the right. Meanwhile a brigade of pioneers were set to work destroying the railroad, and I see they have done their work most effectually.

As our army passed through the wo-begon village of Jonesboro, it was amusing to witness the vague curiosity of the few remaining citizens. They seemed to think sure enough we were marching by kingdoms. They cursed Hood for making them believe a lie, and admitted that the rebel army was, to say the least, terribly demoralized. One old lady declared, as our flag passed by her door, it was the first time in her life she had ever seen the Stars and Stripes. Another expressed great surprise at being able to understand the Yankee tongue—she had been persuaded that the Northern army was made up purely of foreigners. Poor deluded people, I hope this broad streak we are making through their country will let a little light into their benighted understandings!

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the advance of the Fifteenth Corps came up with the enemy's rear-guard. A half hour later and this corps was, together with one brigade of the Sixteenth, drawn up in line of battle in an opening on the right of the railroad, and preparations were being made to charge a line of works which the enemy occupied on the brow of an uneven ridge a half mile beyond. A short advance was made, which served to fully develop the enemy's position and force, but it was found we could not afford to take the works at the sacrifice it would cost, so we simply held our advanced position in the centre, and kept up a desultory fire to hold the enemy's attention.

Meanwhile, the Fourth Corps was brought up in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and ordered to advance on the enemy's right in order to develop his position.

NEWTON'S division occupying the right, rested on the road, while WOOD'S in the centre and KIMBALL'S on the left, swung round on the rebel flank. About 4 o'clock, KNEFFER'S brigade of WOOD'S, and GROSS' of KIMBALL'S division, made a charge on the outer lines of the enemy's works. Unfortunately, however, the ground over which they had to pass was very broken, and in some places swampy and thickly wooded; OWING to this our line was thrown into disorder; KNEFFER advanced too far, and receiving the brunt of the enemy's fire, was compelled to fall back with considerable loss, especially in officers. GROSS held his position until it was fully ascertained that the enemy was in force on this side of Gains Creek; and the object of the movement being attained, the whole line was gradually drawn back. The fact was established also that HOOD, with STEWART'S corps and the remainder of his demoralized militia, had already joined on HARDEE'S right.

During the engagement Gen. WOOD was wounded while riding along the line. All this time our artillery was playing on the enemy's position and keeping up that infernal roaring which gives more dignity to the assailant than danger to the assailed.

Though the work of this afternoon is seemingly been only in "feeler," yet we have added a large number to our list of prisoners, which will bring it up to about three thousand. Straggl and deserters are being brought in every hour. Our firing tonight is what the enemy's was last—a ruse. The expedition has at length reached its *ultima thule*. The campaign is closed in its results, the most momentous of the war. HOOD, the cockney "Field Marshal," instead of holding Atlanta "at all hazards," has not only evacuated the place, but what is by far more important, has his army cut in two and stampeding in different directions.

The following special order by Gen. SHERMAN has just been read to the various commands:

"The General Commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops, under Maj.-Gen. STOCUM, occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up, among other things, eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst.; our present task is therefore well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease."

As this order was read to the troops cheer after cheer rolled up along the lines and the bove all though marching or fighting almost constantly the last five days, were in better spirits and seemingly less fatigued than on the day we started.

ATLANTA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Just four days ago, when twenty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Macon Railroad, we heard a rumbling noise, like volleys of artillery. If such a thing is conceivable, and all eyes were turned back toward the Gate City of the South. The truth immediately flashed upon us that it was an explosion of ammunition, and we knew it meant no harm for us. The next day Gen. SHERMAN received official information that Hood had evacuated Atlanta, and that the Twentieth Corps, which had been left back at the river, occupied the city. The whole army was at once in a furore of rejoicing. They well knew that their task was done. Communication between us and Atlanta was yet uncertain, but nevertheless, the long looked and hoped for city must be seen in the flush of its metamorphosis, and so a squad of us started that night on the crusade. We arrived yesterday noon and found the Twentieth Corps in peaceable possession. The day was charming; a light breeze moaned through the suburban pines and unfurled the glorious old Stars and Stripes on the rebel forts. Labyrinths of breastworks, rifle-pits and abbatis, were everywhere apparent. Forts of the most formidable character and perfect construction, loomed up on all sides of the city. A rusty-mouthed 64-pounder frowned upon us as we came in along the Jonesboro road, but a blue Yankee sat astride of it—so we knew the lion had been tamed.

The loss in stores and ammunition is very heavy to the enemy, though comparatively little of value fell into our hands. Some twenty heavy guns were left, but these were all spiked; others were said to have been buried. Three locomotives were left, but little injured; one is already in working order. A quantity of abandoned tobacco was found concealed.

Citizens say that as soon as Hood had given the order to evacuate, the rebels went in *nolens volens* for everything they could plunder. Stores were cleaned out, private houses broken open and robbed.

Unlike Nashville or New-Orleans, the citizens, mostly women and children, welcomed our soldiers to the city. So treacherous had their own (pretended) friends been, they thought a change could not make their condition worse. Beside, I suspect there is a strong Union sentiment existing here—at least one would infer that from the readiness with which they affiliate with the Yanks. Atlanta in its halcyon days, must have been one of the most attractive cities in the South. Its finer building site, its palatial suburban residences, its gay drives and dreamy promenades—as they were—must have been the pride of a happy people. Four railroads enter here, and the fine depots, large machine shops and warehouses, tell full well that the young city was blessed with more than ordinary prosperity. Though not more than about twenty-five years old, her population is said to have numbered 26,000.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

The Battle on Big Knife Run—Defeat of the Indians.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* writes from camp on the Heart River, Dacotah Territory, Aug. 1:

"On the 27th we left camp at 2 o'clock A. M., marching twenty-seven miles during the day, and camping late in the afternoon on a stream set down on the map as Big Knife River. On Thursday, the 28th, camp was again broken at 3 o'clock A. M. The march was continued for sixteen miles, and the impression was becoming general among officers and men that the Indians would keep out of the way. This impression seemed to be gaining ground, when, all at once, the trains began to hustle to the front, and the troops on either flank spurred their horses into a rapid gallop. Every movement told the existence of an actual struggle or very exciting rumor ahead. Soon the word arrived that a great camp of Indians—about twelve hundred lodges—had been discovered about two miles to the front. Upon reaching the summit of a very high elevation of land, a look to the west showed a range of high hills stretching out to the right and left, dotted with clusters of timber, and grooved by deep ravines and gullies. In the midst of this remarkable formation the Indians had selected their position, and with excellent judgment, if we forget the powers of artillery well manned. The camp, which was described by the scouts as two miles distant, proved by subsequent revelations to be at least five or six miles, and led to difficulties which even the gallantry of the command could not remedy in the latter part of the day.

As soon as the foot of the elevation above mentioned was reached, Gen. SULLY through out the Eighth Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS Commanding, and the Sixth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. POLLOCK Commanding, and two companies of the Seventh Iowa, as a line of skirmishers, with BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battalion of Cavalry on the right wing, and the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry on the left, held in reserve. Capt. JONES' Third Minnesota Battery, and Capt. POPE'S Battery, under immediate command of Gen. SULLY himself, followed the line of skirmishers.

After marching a little over one mile in this order, little clusters of Indians dotted the hills fronting and flanking the valley along which the command was marching, and, as usual, either standing perfectly still or traveling with all the force and speed strung in the sinews of their little ponies.

The command moved steadily on while these exciting circus performances were being enacted on the hills, until the Eighth Minnesota, from its position in advance, let fly a few scattering shots as signals that the enemy were drawing too close to some portions of the line. A few moments afterward Col. MCLAREN, Second Minnesota Cavalry, was ordered to dismount two companies of his regiment, for the purpose of skirmishing up the hills on the left.

In obedience to this order Companies A, Capt. J. R. JONES, and D, Capt. JAMES M. PAINE, under command of Maj. RICE, began climbing the hills where the Indians were concentrating in large numbers. These companies went into the fray in gallant style, and the rapid explosions of the carbine sent the Indians flying in hot haste out of their range. These companies and Companies G and H, under command of Maj. ROSS, may be considered as new recruits, but their conduct throughout was excellent beyond expectation.

Only a short time elapsed after the firing began, and the enemy found front and flanks an impregnable wall against their approach, when they swung around to the rear of the train, and came charging up like a whirlwind, on the track already made by our wagons.

Here again the skillful dispositions of the General baffled their attempts, and sent them flying back in more rapid speed than was shown at their coming. Company B, of the Second Cavalry, Capt. B. T. JONES, and Company D, of the Eighth Minnesota, Capt. MCLARTY, were on hand, and as soon as they became visible to the naked Indian eyes, they "didn't see it," and skedaddled around to the right flank, or away to the rear out of range of the guns.

The men of Iowa and Minnesota joined hands, and in the square of blazing fire moved steadily on, until within about a mile and a half of the wooded, wild encampment of the savages. A section of the Third Minnesota Battery, under command of Lieut. WHIPPLE, was ordered to the rear, and soon after Maj. BRACKETT received the welcome word to charge the redskins with his splendid battalion of men. They moved around in fine style, toward the wooded ravine where the Indians were concealed or gathered in heavy crowds on the open space alternating between. When a point in close proximity to the timber had been reached, the battalion was dismounted, except Company C, Capt. E. Y. SHELLEY. This company continued the charge in fine style, away up on the side hills and by the timber. In this charge the first man attached to our expedition was killed—a man who, when living, was modesty personified and courage incarnate—brave GEORGE NORTHRUP, Orderly Sergeant of Company C. The news of his death threw a thrill of deep grief over the entire column, and made his companions totally unmindful of the danger surrounding them. At this time our wounded and dead were brought in, and the two batteries, which had heretofore only fired occasional shots, began to play in earnest, and landed the shells into the very midst of the teepee and savages, causing the most hurried flight it has ever been my fortune to witness. From this time on, our men drove the savage crowd before them in a race for life, until the encampment was cleared of its occupants of the morning, and until BRACKETT'S men and four companies of the Eighth Minnesota, under Maj. CAMP, had occupied the last of the defensible positions chosen by the Indians. They were beaten thoroughly at all points, and not a single nook was left them in their former camp, when night approached, and crowned a day of complete victory for the white men. All the property usually found in an encampment of this sort was either thrown down in its old place or piled into the heavy under-brush, for concealment. An immense amount of property, in the shape of furs, robes and poles, camp furniture and food, was to be wholly destroyed by fires. Of course, a battle of this kind has a shade to cast a gloom over the reasonable and proper impulse to rejoice. The dead call for mourning, and mangled men appeal with pale faces for sympathy and help; and it must be given, even in the midst of the reviving event which makes us forget the hardships and privations endured.

Below will be found the list of killed and wounded in the battle:

KILLED.

Orderly Sergt. George Northrop, Co. C, Brackett's battalion; Horatio Austin, Co. D, Brackett's battalion.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Wm. Myer, Co. A—seriously; Burdette Sperry, Co. A; Sergt. Eugene Marshall, Co. C; Corp. John W. Crainble, Co. C; Corp. Fred. McCarty, Co. C; Horace Jameson, Co. C; Frank Tubbs, Co. D; Wm. LaFever, Co. D, all of Brackett's battalion.

I am pleased to state that the wounded are all rapidly recovering.

When the battle closed the entire command halted near the Indian village, occupying it partially—taking the scanty evening ration where the savages had breakfasted in the morning. After resting that night the command started in pursuit of the retreating foe, but was unable to proceed only a few miles—being barred by deep chasms and ravines—and the command was again headed toward the trains left in its rear. At this point a halt was ordered near the Indian village, and Col. MCLAREN, of the Third Cavalry, was ordered out with four companies of his regiment and two companies of the Dakota Cavalry, to destroy the abandoned property. After working over two hours with this force the Colonel found it impossible to destroy it all in one day, and four companies more were promptly sent him by Gen. SULLY. It took this force of one regiment until late in the afternoon before "the baggage" was finally gathered and given over to the flames. From this fact you may be enabled to make some estimate of the vast amount of property cast away by the beaten savages, and how destructive has been the blow inflicted upon them by this single movement of Gen. SULLY'S forces.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the command was given to resume the line of march, and we continued on the homeward march for about six miles away from the scene of destruction behind us. Here the Indians attempted to stampede the animals, with partial success, and about the same time killed two men who had been placed on picket at least one and a half miles from the camp—DAVID LA PLANT and ANTON HOLDEN, of Monticello, Minn.—both members of Company D, Second Cavalry, Capt. JAMES M. PAINE. A sergeant belonging to one of the Iowa companies, whose name I have not learned, was killed by our own pickets that evening. This unfortunate mistake completes the list of casualties in the entire command.

There are many incidents connected with the battle which should, in justice, be mentioned, but I find that your room will be crowded, and perhaps your patience tested. Official documents will soon correct my errors, and mention the very many brave actions of officers and men. These incidents shall be furnished you at the first opportunity.

Of the number of Indians killed by sabre, gunshot and shell I can give you no correct estimate, but presume that it is safe to say that the official report of the engagement will place it at between one and two hundred."

An Appeal from Gov. Evans, of Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

Pray give positive orders for our Second Colorado Cavalry to come out. Have notice published that they will come in detachment to escort trains up the Platte, on certain days. Unless escorts are sent thus, we will inevitably have a famine in addition to the gigantic Indian war. Flour is $45 a barrel, and the supply growing scarce, with none on the way.

Through spies we got knowledge of the plan of about 1,000 warriors in camp to strike our frontier simultaneously in the night for an extent of 300 miles. It was frustrated at the time, but we have to fear another attempt soon. Pray give the order for our troops to come as requested, at once, or it will be too late for trains to come this season.

JOHN EVANS, Gov. Colorado Territory.

Guerillas in Tennessee.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JOHNSON.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1864.

Whereas, There is now being waged, without cause, a relentless and nefarious rebellion against the Government and people of the United States, and of the several States composing the Union; and

Whereas, It is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Federal Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to protect loyal citizens in all their rights of property, of life, of liberty, and to preserve the public tranquility; and

Whereas, For these high and paramount objects, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly, without hesitation, to come forward and contribute their moral, physical and pecuniary aid for the carrying out of this great end; and,

Whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy, honorable and patriotic, than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and thereby preserve and perpetuate free government; and,

Whereas, the rebellion has inaugurated a guerrilla mode of warfare throughout the country, degenerating to the commission of every species of crime known to, and punishable by the laws of the land. It is the duty of all good citizens, therefore, to unite in one common effort to sustain the civil authority throughout the State, and the suppression of these marauding bands, which are preying upon the innocent and defenceless throughout the States; and,

Whereas, The militia of the State constitutes the military power, which must, when necessary, sustain the civil in the suppression of crime, and punishment of evil-doers; it is, therefore, ordered, that all able-bodied male persons in this State, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five, (45,) be enrolled, and, when so enrolled, shall be subject to military duty—except those who may hereafter be exempted—and shall constitute the military force of this State, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the object set forth in the foregoing preamble, it is hereby ordered and directed that the Magistrates in the several civil districts of this State shall not as enrolling commissioners in their respective districts and wards, and they are hereby directed to proceed and enroll without delay, all able-bodied male persons within their districts, white and colored, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45,) and when so enrolled shall deposit one copy of the enrollment with the Clerk of the County Court, and if there is no Clerk, to retain the same in his own possession until called for by the proper authority. He will also forward one copy of the enrollment to the Adjutant-General, at the seat of Government.

The Magistrates of the several wards in the City of Nashville, South Nashville and Edgefield, and of the respective Civil Districts of the County of Davidson, are hereby requested, and directed, to proceed as enrolling officers, and enroll all able-bodied persons, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five, (45,) white and colored, making returns thereof within the next twenty (20) days, enrolling all colored persons upon a separate enrollment, filing one copy of each enrollment with the County Court Clerk and one each with the Adjutant-General of the State.

All Justices of the Peace refusing, or failing to act, as enrolling officers, and making due returns thereof, without a satisfactory excuse being given therefor, will be subjected to a penalty of being removed beyond the limits of the State.

All persons enrolled, as aforesaid, shall be considered, from the date of their enrollment, as in the service of the United States, or of the State.

In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby set my hand, and cause the Great Seal of
L. S. the State to be affixed at this Department, on the 7th day of September, A. D., 1864.

By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON.
Attest: EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

Reports from the South.

STATEMENT BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

From the Providence Press.

The following narrative of a tour lately made through the South by a correspondent of one of the London papers, was furnished to us by himself;

Having procured letters to Gens. GRANT and LEE, stating the object of my business, I readily passed through the lines on giving my parole to both Generals not to speak in detail about military matters or operations. On my way to Mobile nothing of special importance, aside from the usual bustle and hurry of war, struck me as being worthy of note, between Richmond and Atlanta.

At Atlanta I met Gen. HOOD, who, in speaking about the "situations," told me with many expletives, large and loud, that "SHERMAN could as easily take hell as Atlanta!" and he further remarked that he had SHERMAN'S army almost "bagged;" that he had sent a large army to operate in his rear, which he said not only successfully cut his lines of communication, but was actually pressing forward on his rear guard, and that he and his victorious Generals were now closing around the Yankee army of the West, preparatory to "gobbling it up by detail."

At Mobile, everything seemed in flourishing condition. The levee and streets close by were strewn with an immense amount of materials of war and packages of merchandise, which were run through the blockade; and I was told that New-York, Boston and Philadelphia furnished a large portion of the merchandise run in here and also at Wilmington.

Charleston is being gradually reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins. When a fire occurs there, caused by accident or a shell from the enemy, it burns itself out because there are no firemen to arrest the flames. Business of every description is mostly done in cellars, where merchandise of every description is jumbled up together, reminding one of a New-York pawnbroker's shop. The shelling of the city has been reduced to a sort of regularity, and the citizens call it "popping" time. First "pops" is at 9 o'clock; second "pops" at 12, third at 3, and fourth at 6. The promenade for business and pleasure is performed between "pops," and at the first shriek of the shells at "popping time," the people scamper in wild confusion to their cellars, like frightened rats for their holes.

Wilmington seems to be the grand depot for blockade-running—on every hand you can see merchandise piled up along the streets.

At Richmond business has the appearance of being very brisk. Hotels and bar-rooms are crowded with officers. But, unlike New-York, I saw no "nice young gentlemen," dressed in fine broadcloth, bedecked with jewelry, driving fast horses, or loitering in the streets or on the steps of hotels—they are all fighting for their country. Females only do the clerking in stores, offices, &c.

I noticed none of that latent Union feeling slumbering in the Southern breast, so often spoken of in the Northern press. The people are a unit in embittered feeling toward the North, whom they regard as a "selfish community of little shop-keepers; a mob of fourth-rate professional petitfoggers and quacks, and a filthy horde of hard-fisted mudsills, who have to work for a living, and who are too cowardly themselves to fight, and so they hire the scum of Europe—sourkrout, Dutch, niggers, and filthy, whisky-bloated Irish, to fill up their wasting armies. In every great battle since the great rout of Bull Run, we have licked them, and shall continue to do so until we finally conquer the beastly crew."

I was informed that there was twenty thousand Southern agents in New-York, whose business it was to circulate in the bar-rooms and public places of the various cities in the North, and be "everything to every man"—among Republicans to be a despondent Republican, showing up the weak points of the party, and growing gloomily, disappointed over the thought of a heaped up mountain of taxes—among Democrats, a Democrat, glowing all over with brilliant notions about the fallacy of the war and their Southern brethren, and the beauty of the coming peace that shall proclaim olives of endless age!

And by this method of diplomacy they were to incite civil war between the contending political parties of the North; and when this was *en fair accomplis*, they would step in as arbitrators, and then the North would have a race of statesmen and gentlemen to rule them. I have often thought that in the North you could tear passion into tatters in the boasting line, but as a people your Southern brethren can leave you far behind.

The above is a mere synopsis of the "scrugle" lavished upon me by one of the leading statesmen of the South, and it is a stereotyped Rumic rhyme pervading all classes. The official with whom I conversed was particularly severe upon our Government because it did not recognize the "Southern Confederacy," which was fighting for the largest liberty. I remarked that a nation who persisted in holding millions of human souls in bondage did not strike me as "fighting for the largest liberty." He told me that they would free their "n'ggers" immediately, were it not that it looked like "knuckling under" to the North.

He informed me that the South had purchased sixty thousand stands of arms in Belgium, and shipped them through New-York to somewhere in the West; and that they were now actually in the hands of their friends there, and ready to be used during the expected political *emeute* in the North, and that everything was so ripe for revolt that secrecy was useless.

Their expectations ran high on the hope of SEYMOUR'S nomination at Chicago, and in the event of his defeat they consoled themselves with the hope that, at any rate, FILLMORE or MCCLELLAN would be the next most available man for their purposes. They are unanimous in their dislike of LINCOLN, and fear his reelection; in their elegant language, the "old chimpanzee" is wearing out their patience.

I stopped at the Spottswood House, where, after breakfast, the landlord gave me my frothy dose of "scrugle," ending with the remark that "we have the North just where we want them now—under our thumb." Calling for my bill, I asked him what kind of money he preferred. "Any kind but scrip. I will allow you premium on gold or greenbacks."

Having paid him in greenbacks, I remarked that it was singular that after having beaten the North in every battle, and having that country just where he wanted it, he would persist in taking Yankee money at a premium. Unable to comprehend his excuses about the Jewish traders, whose underground commerce with the North brought "greenbacks" to a premium, I remarked, in his own choice and elegant language, that I thought it was a "d—d poor joke," and a very watery excuse, and took my departure in disgust from the land where slaveholders were "fighting for largest liberty!"

Bold Swindling Operation at Oil City.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS BANKING HOUSE.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Sept. 10.

A bold swindling operation has just been brought to light at Oil City, Pa. It appears that some four or five weeks ago a company, under the style of "C. AMES & Co.," rented a room on the east side of the creek, put up a sign, and opened a banking institution. On the day of opening they commenced operations by paying out worthless bills, stamped with their signature, saying they would redeem all bills thus stamped. This, of itself, ought to have opened the eyes of their customers to their true character, but it seems it did not, and not only did they secure a large business, but many who ought to have known better took their money from other banks and deposited it with them for safe keeping. On last Saturday evening the "bankers" having urgent and imperative business in some other part of the world, "skedaddled" "vamoosed," and made a "masterly retreat," carrying with them the money of the depositors. On Monday morning, as the "bank" was not opened, the depositors became uneasy, and had the institution searched in the afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff. An empty safe was found in the room, and a note on the counter announcing that the bank would be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. At the present writing no intelligence has been heard of these precious "bankers," and the general supposition is that they are safe in Canada ere this. The Oil City *Monitor*

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press — Filling up the Rebel Armies — Miscellaneous Matters Generally.

The Richmond papers to September 12th, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following additional extracts:

RICHMOND THE GREAT POINT.

From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 12th.

SHERMAN desires rest. Hood has consented to a truce. Atlanta is to be depopulated and converted into a huge military camp; a vast magazine of munitions and supplies. Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta are to be three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, [and *to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston.* Until SHERMAN completes the defences of Atlanta he prefers quiet and Hood grants him a truce.

It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. The Federal army is much shattered and much fatigued. The long line of exposed communications to the rear, which is a standing disgrace to the councils at Richmond, need looking after and strengthening. And the reinforcements which would enable SHERMAN to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. *Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises.* One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his prize is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg. The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. *But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wh-resoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.*

In this view of the military situation, what is the Confederate policy? Is it to strengthen the army in Georgia at the expense of that in Virginia? The strategy of Gen. Braxd is well known. It was illustrated at Missionary Ridge, when defeat was ensured by detaching the best corps in the army of Tennessee, under LONGSTREET, on a wild-goose chase to Knoxville. It was illustrated in the attack in May last upon Butler, when a division, which was assigned to a most important part of the programme by the General in the field, was ordered on a Jack o'lantern pursuit to an opposite point of the compass. It was again repeated at Atlanta, when a power equivalent to twenty thousand men, in the form of a commanding General who possessed the enthusiastic confidence of the army, was taken away from it, on the eve of the most decisive operations of the campaign. It was reiterated when WHEELER was precisely at the wrong moment detached with many thousand men on an expedition two or three hundred miles distant.

It is vitally important to the safety of this Confederacy that this same policy of dividing armies about to be engaged in decisive conflict should not be repeated now. The enemy cannot get Richmond except through the same blunders which surrendered Tennessee, North Georgia and Atlanta. They are concentrating on GRANT, and we should concentrate on LEE. All that is for the present needed in Georgia is a commanding General capable of securing the confidence of the army and people there. It is not merely a man who can charge bayonets and rush boldly upon earthworks that is wanted in Georgia, but one who has also enough strategy to avoid being tricked out of a vital position without a respectable fight. The want in Georgia is a commander of talents and approved reputation; but in Virginia the great want is men, for we are supplied with a commander.

No positive results can now be expected from the western campaign. The determination of the executive power to interfere in that campaign is so inveterate, and the results of this interference have been so deplorable, that the country has ceased to expect anything positive and decisive in the west. It will be content hereafter if the army there shall hold its own.

It is in Virginia that the decisive operations of the war are to take place. The lists are made up here, and the contest will be decided by LEE and the army of Northern Virginia. *If we make sure of the issue on this theatre we secure it for the whole Confederacy. We cannot, therefore, afford to run any risks in this quarter.* A single division of the army, possibly a single brigade or regiment, out of place in Virginia, may cause the loss of a great battle. The danger of the Confederacy is not from SHERMAN, it is not from GRANT, it is not from the scarcity of troops; but it is from that infatuation, from that evil genius of our cause, that persists in dividing our armies on the eve of important and decisive engagements.

FILLING THE REBEL ARMIES.

RAKING THE COUNTRY FOR CONSCIPTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 10.

The people of the Confederate States are little aware of the extent to which the country has been imposed upon in the matter of details and exemptions. From good authority, we learn that an immense army—an army which, if enrolled, disciplined, and led by proper officers and a proper general, would be able to plant the Southern cross on the spires of Philadelphia before the ides of November—an army of one hundred and fourteen thousand men—reeks, and has secured exemption from service as agriculturists—sneaking under the shelter of the defence of their country—leaving under that plea others to fight their battles for them—good Confederates, brave patriots, worthy citizens, delighted to hear of the brave deeds of our gallant army, provided they be not called on to share in the glory, willing to be free, provided it cost them nothing. One hundred and fourteen thousand men detailed as agriculturalists, and all these of conscript age, in a population of five millions! Oh shame, where is thy blush! And to these the thirty-two thousand State officers alluded to by us yesterday, and we have an army of one hundred and forty six thousand men; and these are far from being all. The details for various mechanical operations amount to an enormous number. In many instances these so-called mechanics are no mechanics at all. Less wise than Hamlet assumed to be, let the wind blow from what quarter it may, they do not "know a hawk from a handsaw."—They are mechanics for the occasion—that is, to escape the enrolling officer—and they cease to be mechanics the moment the danger disappears.

If the Confederate Congress take this thing in hand, it will do nothing but extend the limits. That will not answer the purpose. The country wants young men, and must have them. There is a plenty of them for all the purposes of this war, and they must be brought out. Old men are useful to a certain extent, and so are boys; but they are not fit to fight out such a war as this. Besides, there is no sense in allowing these fellows to skulk in this way. Why, in the State of Virginia alone there are eighteen thousand men detailed for agricultural purposes—that is, to avoid service. The State Legislatures must take hold of this matter. Here in Virginia we have a most active and untiring Governor—a man of judgment as well as zeal—a man who to a soldier himself, and feels for the soldier as all ought to do,—a man whose influence with the Legislature is deservedly high. We hope everything from his zeal and intelligence.

While upon this subject we wish to remove an impression which has become very general, with regard to the operations of the Bureau of Conscription. It is to the effect that that Bureau has not extended its operations as far as it ought to have done. That is a mistake. It has manipulated nearly every man of conscript age in the country. It has brought him forward and placed him in the ranks. If he is not found there it is no fault of the Conscript Bureau. That office has finished with him, and washed its hands of him. The fault lies elsewhere—in those, namely, who grant these unlimited details and exemptions; thereby impairing our sources of defence and seriously imperilling the liberties of the country. Those one hundred and fourteen thousand, of which he have just spoken, and those thirty-two thousand, of whom we spoke yesterday,—all enjoying themselves at home while the enemy is moving heaven and earth to subjugate us—have all passed through the hands of the enrolling officer. There is not a bit of original matter in the whole mass. Is it not strange that we should be wanting reinforcements at a time like this, when the Bureau of Conscription has placed such immense resources of men in reach of the Government? Place them where it has, or ought to have, nothing to do but to lay its hands upon them?

AN ALLEGED CONFEDERATE AMBASSADOR.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Southern Confederacy is peculiarly unfortunate in its selection of its "foreign agents." In fact, we apes that have been sent abroad as agents of one kind or another. The latest one claiming to have been despatched on a "diplomatic mission" is thus bulletined from Bermuda, where he had arrived, on his way to Europe. The letter is going the rounds of the Georgia press, and we give still wider circulation to it by copying it:

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 1, 1864.

Editors Constitutionalist: It was with surprise and mortification that I heard a man, calling himself C. G. BAYLOR, give public expression to sentiments that no true Southern man would make use of. He proclaimed publicly that the Southern Confederacy was nothing short of a military despotism, and that two-thirds of the people of the South were in favor of a re-construction of the Union.

This man claimed to be a Commissioner from the State of Georgia to France, and so he registered his name here. But it is currently reported here that he holds a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of re-construction; and there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees. He has also been closeted several times with the Yankee Consul here.

In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause.

I can substantiate all I have said above by at least a half-dozen gentlemen who were present at the time he uttered the sentiments to a New York Yankee.

You can make such use of this as will best subserve the Southern cause. As I am not personally known to you, I will refer to the Hon. A. R. BOTELER, ex-member of Congress, and Colonel Edwin G. Lee, Richmond, Virginia.

I also have a short acquaintance with your townsmen, Messrs Henry Russell, C. B. Day, Walker & Co., auctioneers, and Mr. Swords, of the firm of Neale, Swords, & Co., and quite a number of others.

My object in writing to you is that this man may be shown up to the publick in his true character.

Your obedient servent,
JEROME DUCHANE.

From the Georgia Countryman.

This man BAYLOR has long figured on an extensive scale as agent, or commissioner, for getting up direct European trade with the South. We had heard and read a great deal concerning him, and, in the winter of 1860, we had the honor while a member of the Georgia Senate, of forming his acquaintance. It did not take as long, after forming his acquaintance, to form our own opinion of him. We were fully persuaded, and are to-day, that BARNUM is not a greater humbug than C. G. BAYLOR. A day or two after the interview of the Colonel with us, when he was all the rage, a brother Senator, to whom BAYLOR had been playing the agreeable—probably with the same view with which he attempted to play the agreeable to us—to make something out of us—this brother Senator began to talk with us about Colonel Baylor. We told him our opinion was that Colonel Baylor was an arrant humbug. At first he did not give in to our idea. We insisted, and mentioned one or two badges of suspicion—some little things—little in themselves—which we had observed in the Colonel, but which served, though straws, as indices of character. Then our friend could remember some such straws himself, one of which was that the Colonel proposed to go with him to the Macon Convention, Or Fair, in the capacity of his private secretary. In order to save the pittance of the petty admission fee. Our friend and we concluded then and there that there was scarcely such a humbug on earth as Colonel Baylor.

Such is the C. G. BAYLOR—a would-be GEORGE N. SANDERS—who professes to "hold a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States to the Lincoln Government to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction."

ATLANTA.

VERY SOUR GRAPES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

It is mortifying, certainly, to have been obliged to abandon Atlanta to the Yankees—not that we attach any special value to the place, but that they do. The reverse is not so much material as moral, and Atlanta was never a strategical point, so much as a point of honor. It was once, to be sure, called the "Gate City;" but that gate has long been off its hinges; and is one of those "passages that lead to nothing." It would surely have been entertaining to witness the disappointment of SHERMAN'S officers, and especially of the eloquent press correspondents, on entering the streets of that "city," whose possession has cost them such floods of blood. They had evidently formed a rather grand idea of the place, and one correspondent, in composing his letter announcing its fall and the entry of the Federal army, about three weeks before it did fall, described the tramp of the columns through its "sombre streets," and the Stars and Stripes dusting from its towers and domes. Now, in fact, Atlanta was a sort of a place which would be called a "city" nowhere else than upon this continent; no doubt it was intended to be a city. The streets are there chiefly shaded by "original growth." It was one of those raw and inchoate "cities" which have been advertised and gotten up by speculators in lots, at various points of railroad intersection. The reader knows Weldon; everybody knows Weldon but too well. Now Atlanta was but another and little larger Weldon. The centre and heart of the place was a great gloomy shed into which, at various hours of day and night, the locomotives of four railroad companies rush with dreadful shrieks. As Weldon has two miserable hotels close by the railroad, so Atlanta had three, also miserable and squalid, and also near the railroad shed—but all at one side of it, whereas those of Weldon are at the two opposite sides. Before the war there was very little sign of life in the dreary place, except when trains came in or went out; everybody coming in demanding urgently when he would have an opportunity of going away again; and those who had been obliged to remain two hours, eagerly hastening to a departing train—for nobody seemed to stay in Atlanta one moment longer than absolutely necessity compelled him; insomuch that one cannot help surmising, now the Yankees are there, that they will be in a hurry to evacuate. Many is the traveler who has passed from two to four miserable hours in that "Gate City," and to him, looking forth from the hotel porch upon the city that sprawled around, it seemed to be a mere collection of bar-rooms, billiard saloons and barbers' shops, with a few lottery offices. It is true that if any enterprising person, compelled to pass the day there, thought of penetrating some of those grassy passages called streets, he would discover that in one or two of them were several brick stores and houses; perhaps as many as in Manchester, across the river James; but almost all the dwellings were framed; three or four little churches or meeting-houses there were, showing perhaps a small tin cupola or two; but you saw no life nor motion, if you once passed out of the open space containing the railroad shed. There was the heart, the lungs, the stomach, of Atlanta. There sullen travelers waiting for trains were always stamping about; often looking at their watches; gnawing, in their impatience, the ends of their cigars, and uttering maledictions upon the Gate City. Since the war began, indeed, there has been at Atlanta some few factories carried on upon Government account; and these establishments, together with the concourse of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons and other non-combatant appurtenances to the rear of an army, have gathered there a kind of floating and fugitive population; it had even become a favorite stage or halting place for refugee newspapers; and talented journals formerly of Memphis, of Knoxville and of Chattanooga, have all been for some time printed and published at Atlanta, thus giving to the place that factitious air of importance which has imposed upon many Confederates outside of Georgia, and may be said to have completely *sold* the Yankees. They find themselves in triumphant possession of a rural "city" with umbrageous streets, where cows lately pastured; but the cows are all gone. The Government factories are stopped, and their weatherboarded sheds are scarce worth burning. Some dilapidated billiard-tables they may find there; some dusty counters of lottery offices; empty demijohns of long-deserted bar-rooms; but that is nearly all. The good Confederate inhabitants of the place have long since retreated to safer quarters, and those citizens of the Gate City who remain to do the honors must be principally Yankee machinists and artisans about the car-shops, together with the barbers, who are ready to shave impartially Trojan and Tyrian.

Now this is presented as the tolerably accurate portrait and history of Atlanta. It has no natural advantages whatsoever, either for peace or war. There never was any reason why there should be a town there; it has no river, guards no river, stands upon a place which has neither strength nor beauty, nor commercial facilities, save what have been created by the railroads alone. The railroads leading thither being for the present lost to us, the Gate City may as well go too, and while the Yankees sojourn there we wish them much comfort.

After all it is provoking to have to evacuate even so much as that "Gate City;" it is hard to yield any advantage, or even seeming advantage to the Yankee nation—especially if they have been allowed to snatch that advantage through the mischievous prejudices and antipathies of those who direct our military affairs. Yet let us not think more of the matter than it is worth; the evacuation of Atlanta may not be much more of a disaster than Gen. LEE'S evacuation of Hanover Junction.

FORT PILLOW.

FORREST'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FORREST'S official report of the capture of Fort Pillow is published. After detailing the disposition of his troops, he says:

"Everything being ready, the bugle sounded the charge, which was made with a yell, and the works carried, without a perceptible halt in any part of the line. As our troops mounted and poured into the fortifications, the enemy retreated toward the river, arms in hand, and firing back, and their colors flying—no doubt, expecting the gunboat to shell us away from the bluff, and protect them, until they could be taken off or be reinforced.

As they descended the bank an enfilading and deadly fire was poured into them, by the troops under Capt. ANDERSON on the left and BARTON'S detachment on the right. Until this fire was opened upon them at a distance, varying from thirty to one hundred yards, they were evidently ignorant of any force having gained their rear. The regiments which had stormed and carried the fort, also poured a destructive fire into the rear of the retreating and now panic stricken, and almost decimated, garrison. Fortunately for those who survived this short but desperate struggle, some of our men cut the halyards, and the United States flag floating from a tall mast in the centre of the fort, came down; the forces stationed in the rear of the fort could see the flag, but were too far under the bluff to see the fort, and when the flag descended they ceased firing; but for this, no near were they to the enemy, that few, if any, would have survived unhurt another volley. As it was, many rushed into the river and were drowned, and the actual loss of life will, perhaps, never be known, as there were quite a number of refugee citizens in the fort, many of whom were drowned and several killed in the retreat from the fort.

In less than twenty minutes from the time the bugles sounded the charge, firing had ceased, and the work was done.

One of the Parrot guns was turned on the gunboat. She steamed off without replying. She had, as I afterward understood, expended all her ammunition, and was, therefore, powerless in affording the Federal garrison the aid and protection they doubtless expected of her, when they retreated toward the river.

Details were made, consisting of the captured Federals and negroes, in charge of their own officers to collect together and bury their dead, which work continued until dark.

I also directed Capt. ANDERSON to procure a skiff, and take with him Capt. YOUNG, a captured Federal officer, and deliver to Capt. MARSHALL, of the gunboat, the message—copy of which is appended and numbered five.

All the boats and skiffs having been taken off by citizens escaping from the fort during the engagement, the message could not be delivered, although every effort was made to induce Capt. MARSHALL to send his boat ashore by raising a white flag, with which Capt. YOUNG walked up and down the river, in vain, signaling her to come in, or send out a boat. She finally moved off, and disappeared around the bend above the fort.

Gen. GILMORE withdrew his forces from the fort before dark, and camped a few miles east of it. On the morning of the 13th, I again dispatched Capt. ANDERSON to Fort Pillow, for the purpose of placing, if possible, the Federal wounded on board their transports, and report to me on his return, the condition of affairs at the river. I respectfully refer you to his report, numbered six.

My loss in the engagement was 20 killed and 60 wounded. That of the enemy unknown; 228 were buried on the evening of the battle, and quite a number were buried the next day by detail from the gunboat fleet. We captured six pieces of artillery, viz.: two 10-pounder Parrott guns, two 12 pounder howitzers, and two brass 6-pounder guns, and about 350 stand of small arms. The balance of the small arms had been thrown into the river. All the small arms were picked up where the enemy threw them down—a few in the fort, the balance scattered from the top of the hill to the water's edge.

We captured 164 Federals, 75 negro troops, and about 40 negro women and children, and after removing everything of value, as far as able to do so, the warehouse, tents, &c., were destroyed by fire.

Among our severely wounded is Lieut.-Col. WILEY M. REID, assigned temporarily to the command of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, who fell severely wounded while leading his regiment. When carried from the field he was supposed to be mortally wounded, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. He is a brave and gallant officer, a courteous gentleman, and a consistent Christian Minister.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

All quiet at Petersburgh. The enemy threw an occasional shell into the town without any special object that can be divined.

The enemy are reported to be massing near the Davis House, on the Weldon road, two miles south of the city. It is supposed by some they meditate an attack at this point. This is, however, all speculation.

THE FIRE AT AMERICUS, GA.

From the Richmond Whig.

The fire which occurred at Americus, Ga., on the 30th, originated in PRICE'S warehouse. Two entire squares, facing six streets, one the public front, were destroyed, together with considerable furniture, stores and drugs; consuming also a large quantity of cotton, amounting to eight thousand bales. The principal losses are: J. V. PRICE, warehouse, (brick, $50,000; J. O. BIRD, $40,000; WERALTY, $60.000; W A. HAWKINS, $25,000; STEWARD, $24,000; JOHN A HALL, $8,000; the post-office, and *Republican* printing-office, (the press and a large number of types were saved,) GREENWALD, $10,000, besides Government properly, consisting of tithe cotton, (one hundred or more bales,) and tithe wheat, with quartermaster's stores of other descriptions. Besides this, about one hundred and fifty bales of private cotton, not under cover. The total loss amounted to about $3,200,000. The buildings consisted mostly of business-houses, warerooms, storerooms, and mechanic shops. Whether it was the work of an incendiary, has not been ascertained.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Examiner.

The following is a record of energy and efficiency never surpassed, if ever equaled, and reflects great credit on Col. R. L. OWENS, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company:

"There have been in the past six years different raids upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying the greater part of the bridges and depots on the road—those of May and June burning all the depots but three between Lynchburgh and Wytheville (one hundred and thirty-five miles,) and burning all the bridges from Lynchburgh to Salem, together with those between Dublin and Christianburgh. The total length of bridges destroyed was upward of four thousand lineal feet.

One of these, over New-River, was eight hundred feet long, fifty-six feet above the water, and the water of the river from five to twelve feet deep. This was rebuilt of green timber, cut from the woods, in nineteen days. The bridge over Little Otte, seven hundred and forty-five feet long and ninety-six feet high, was rebuilt also in nineteen days, in the same manner. One over Big Otter, four hundred and fifty feet long and eighty-five feet high, one at Elk Creek, seventy-three feet high and all the smaller bridges, were rebuilt of green timber, and the track which had been torn up in several places, in one place for eight miles, and all the cross ties burnt, the rails bent and broken by mechanics detailed for that purpose, were straightened and relaid upon new cross ties, amounting to eighteen or twenty thousand, and the water-tanks, &c., rebuilt. and the whole road running in sixty days. This cost the company about $600,000, and with the exception of a company of sappers and miners, was done by the company's own hands, and with their money.

A SWORD FOR GEN. M'CAUSLAND.

From the Examiner.

We have seen the magnificent sword and spurs to be presented by the City of Lynchburg as a testimonial to Gen. JOHN MCCAUSLAND. The sword and scabbard were manufactured by BOYLE & CAMPBELL, of this city, while the beautiful gilt mounting, elaborately engraved, is the skilful handiwork of F. LABARRE. The sword has Gen. MCCAUSLAND'S name and the date of his repulse of the Hunter raiders—the 18th of June, 1864—inscribed upon it.

EAST TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

JONESBORO, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The appearance of WHEELER at Strawberry Plains caused the enemy pressing this front to retire hurriedly in the direction of Beads' Station, on the north side of the Holston, twenty-five miles below Rogersville, and ten miles north of Morristown. The force was not under estimated in my former letters. At least 2,000 cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, composed the invading column, under the command of Gen. GILMORE. As anticipated, the force returned so soon as WHEELER disappeared from their rear, and is now menacing our front. Steps have been taking to stop them should they attempt to advance further than Baltimore. It is not presumed that they will remain on this immediate front for any length of time, as the railroad from Strawberry Plains to New-Market is destroyed. They can procure no rations in the country at all, and a Yankee was never known to remain but a short time from the base of his supplies, or where he cannot be in close communication therewith. The distance from Bull's Gap to Knoxville is too great for them to attempt to haul supplies. Until the road is repaired no serious apprehensions need be felt of an advance on this line of defence.

WHEELER'S operations on the Rescued to Charleston, on the Chattanooga and Georgia Railroad, and the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad, does not amount to much, as the enemy's trains are making regular trips through from Atlanta to Nashville. The destruction of supplies at the different stations along the railroad effects the enemy's army no longer than communication is cut; for so soon as it is renewed, millions of supplies are in readiness for transportation. The store-houses at Dalton were crowded with supplies, all of which were burned. It is hoped that he may effect something to the disturbance or discomfiture of SHERMAN before he returns. If the object of his mission is consummated, the Army of the Cumberland will be found making for Chattanooga in the next twenty days. He can effect more in middle Tennessee than elsewhere, as the enemy's force is weak and can't resist his advance or operations.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE LOUDON BRIDGE.

We learn, says the Columbia *South Carolinian*, that Col. ROWAN, with two hundred and fifty men, had just returned from a successful raid into East Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid railroad bridge, seven hundred and eighty feet long, over the Tennessee River at Loudon, captured seventy-five prisoners, brought away several hundred pairs of blankets, and two hundred uniforms, beside destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property. The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some persons who revealed the plan to the enemy, and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the Yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point near the Tennessee line.

GENERAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 1.

The revival of Southern statesmanship and ability, will be one of the great beneficial results of the war.

The Southern States, before the organization of their Confederacy, were rapidly approaching (from other causes, it is true) the condition of Spain. When the Revolution of '76 took place, they produced a host of great men. When the war of 1812 broke out, they again threw into the counsels of the United States a strong array of statesmanship and ability. The reason for these developments are obvious. The Southern States ruled the United States; and there was a demand for the highest cultivated statesmanship. Honor, renown and power beckoned on and rewarded in the South the labor and efforts to reach excellence in the great art of ruling and governing a great country. But the peace of 1813 brought a new element into the politics of the United States—the element of sectional interest. Against this, a steady and unbroken contest arose, which lasted for nearly half a century, and at last has culminated in a dissolution of the Union of the United States. But during its progress, the Southern States rapidly drifted into a colonial relation. From being the ruler, she was ruled by the force of numbers, and the politics of the Union created no demand for statesmen, but for mere party tools. Honor and power no longer followed independent or faithful services, but were the rewards of party, based upon no principles, but the will and interests of a majority. The Government, like that of Spain, became a despotism, which discouraged statesmanship, and hated and denounced, as dangerous to its welfare, all ability which did not crawl into servility or subserviency. The consequence was a vast decline of able men in the public service of the South. At the last gasp, we have rescued ourselves from the yawning abyss of ruin—political and social—into which we were being dragged by our Yankee taskmasters and foes. Again, we will become an independent and free people. Again, there will be a demand for real statesmanship in the South. Again, the voice of wisdom and truth will be heard, and will be potential in our councils; and the wise and great will be called to rule them. The Legislature of the country will not be a mere affair of arithmetic, showing how much plunder it exports from one portion of the country and transfers to another; but the highest interests of the Confederacy, based upon the highest justice and liberty, will demand the highest ability to enforce and perpetuate them. Such a Government in the Confederate States, will again call forth into its service all the talent, which is always brewing in every people. It will appeal to the highest aspirations and the noblest virtues, for support and employment, and draw away from the pursuit of money, or the grosser habitudes of mere sensuality, all those who are capable of winning fame and power for themselves, and a glorious prosperity and liberty for their country. New vigor—new life—new greatness shall be imparted to the Confederate States, by a new race of statesmen, rivaling in eminence and usefulness the era of 1776 and 1812, with a wider lustre on the great theatre of the world. Are we not right then in anticipating that "the revival of statesmanship and ability will be one of the great beneficial results of the war?"

"LIVING ON WIND."

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 3.

RABELAIS tells us of a certain island explored by the mighty Pantagruel, whose inhabitants lived wholly upon wind—that is, being interpreted, on flattery and falsehood. Pantagruel must have landed in Yankeedom.

The self inflation and vulgar assurance of the Yankee has made him notorious throughout the world. * * * New-England, as was justly observed in the Senate of the United States in 1812, was always at the head "of the war party in peace, and the peace party in war." The honor and dignity of the United States was esteemed nothing when crossing their schemes of money-making; whilst all their influence in the internal operations of the Union was steadily bent on plundering the other sections of the Union and making them minister to their wealth and aggrandizement. Robbers in their policy at home—vapourers and bullies abroad—they moved amongst the people of other nations, the assumed exemplars of the people of the United States. The people of the Southern States were an agricultural people, unknown and unrepresented in the great commerce of the world; and nothing was known of their characteristics, excepting through the lying inventions of their Yankee associates, representing them as a semi-barbarous, effeminate and brutal people. The truth has come out at last. Thank God! we are at last rid of them with all their hateful and disgraceful attributes. We left them to rule themselves—and in two years their wisdom in statesmanship is manifested in the utter overthrow of the whole fabric of their free government, and a military despotism erected in its stead. We have left them; and a crazy fanaticism has run riot amongst their people, and plunged them into an abyss of ruin, which the wisdom of centuries can hardly repair. Passion, and a vain egotism, and a brutal thirst for blood, disabled them from seeing that by wise concessions—concessions which were only a restoration of the faith they had violated, they could easily have healed all differences, and perpetuated the Union. The natural folly of an inflated vanity drove them on to violence, unrestrained by any emotions of justice and humanity; and they now stand forth before the world, clothed in their natural characteristics—living on wind. They have deceived and bullied Europe, by wind. Their conquest of the Confederate States, at ninety days notice—then, six months—then, next campaign—was wind. Their splendid victories—the repeated capture of Richmond and Charleston, is wind. Their enormous self-inflation—their confident assurances of success—their affected satisfaction at the glory and admiration they have won by their arms—is wind. Vain, mercenary, unscrupulous and bloody, may they repent or perish with the foul wind, by which they live and move, and have their being!

Capture, Experience at Richmond, and the Return of a Union Man.

From the Washington Chronicle.

DR. LESTER LLOYD, a Northern man by birth, who has resided in Fairfax County, Va., near Vienna, for 13 years past, who was captured by MOSBY'S guerrillas at his home, about three months ago, called at the office of the *Chronicle* last evening, and gave one of our reporters an account of his experiences and observations, from which we glean the annexed:

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS A PRISONER.

Dr. LLOYD and WILLIAM WATERS, also of Fairfax County, were taken by a portion of MOSBY'S men, dressed chiefly in Federal uniform, (GEO. GUNNELL, JOHN THOMAS and JAMES TEAMMELL, former neighbors of the captured, being the guides,) on the 2d of June last. After a short time after the capture, Dr. L. met with an accident, by which several of his ribs were broken. Notwithstanding this accident, and despite the fact that he was in bad health, his captors kept him on the road, traveling upon very scanty fare, sometimes for two days with naught but a biscuit and a glass of milk, by a circuitous route among the mountains much of the distance, for three weeks, and finally delivered him up to the tender mercies of one WILEY, a jailor at the Libby Prison in Richmond.

On his arrival he was placed in a cell, eight by ten, with five others, filled with vermin, and so dark that these disgusting companions, though swarming upon the persons of the inmates, could only be detected by feeling. Having nothing but a gum blanket, lying upon the floor, and being so reduced and ill that he could not sleep, a physician gave him a dose of morphine so large that it destroyed his consciousness for two days. His condition was rendered so much worse that the physician ordered his removal to a hospital, where he remained two weeks. At the expiration of that time he was remanded to the Libby, and placed in another room of the same length and breadth with that in which he had been before confined, but only four and a half feet in height, also dark and foul and infested with vermin.

On the 19th of August, though the aid of a sentinel, he secured the services of a lawyer, and obtained the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*. On Monday, the 22d, he was taken, with his attorney, before Judge HALYBURTON. During the examination of the case, the Judge stated that a letter had been received from MOSBY recommending the Doctor's early release, inasmuch as four of persons were held by the Federal authorities as hostages for him. A further hearing of the case was appointed for the next day. At that time, Dr. L. was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance for trial, and was allowed to go at large.

Having traveled about the city for three days, his necessary expenses being over $40 per day, and being short of funds, he determined to go to Castle Thunder to obtain rations. There he remained several days, most of the time with the freedom of that delectable establishment, which gave him opportunity to converse with many of the prisoners, both rebels and Union men, civil and military.

Meantime, having met Judge OTTO, at the suggestion of that person he delivered himself into the hands of the military authorities, to pave the way to his exchange. On Thursday of last week he was accompanied by one CAPEHART, a military detective, to the rebel exchange boat, was seen safely on board by the Judge, and was conveyed upon her to her regular landing, about two miles above Drewry's Bluff, where the passengers were landed, walked to the bluff, and were taken on board the United States exchange boat.

WHAT MOSBY'S MEN SAID.

While en route to Gordonsville, a young man, in the guard of MOSBY'S men, said to Dr. L.: "We had a fine time with some of the Yankees the other day. Twelve of us surprised seven cavalrymen, who dismounted and gave up their arms, when we all fired into them and finished up the lot, taking no prisoners. We understand that SHERIDAN hung some of our men in the valley a short time ago, and we are determined to spare no more prisoners whom we take with arms in their hands."

The general tone among MOSBY'S men was one of the most rancorous hatred against LINCOLN, and of hope that MCCLELLAN would be elected, because they believed that he would make a speedy compromise.

THE FARE AT LIBBY.

To the prisoners in close confinement (in both the rooms in which the Doctor was kept before he went to Castle Thunder, as well as in other rooms in the same building) the breakfast allowance was a piece of corn bread about two inches long and half an inch in breadth and thickness, with a pint of liquid called rice soup, containing about a teaspoonful of an inferior quality of rice. The dinner ration was a similar allowance of bread, with a section of boiled pork about two inches square and from one-quarter to one-third of an inch in thickness. About once a fortnight, a quantum of pea soup, or of water in which cantaga had been boiled, to the fulness of a pint, was doled out to each of the wretched captives, and occasionally they were stimulated, to prevent starvation, with a small portion of bacon cured in hickory ashes, oftentimes so tainted as to be not retainable by even the strongest stomachs. In the Libby, as well as in Castle Thunder—a very paradise for epicures compared with the former-named Calcutta Hole—negroes were to be seen selling dressed rats to those prisoners who had the means wherewith to purchase, at $1 each, these rodent quadrupeds.

BELLE ISLE.

Though the number of miserable sufferers upon this Saharian place of torment was not so large (as it has been) when Dr. L. took his observations, the treatment of the five thousand two hundred condemned to its torments was not less barbarous than formerly. Most of them were without blankets, drinking cups or canteens, and many bereft of any clothing save drawers and shirts.

TREATMENT OF CAPTURED UNION SOLDIERS.

After the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburgh, a considerable number of Union soldiers were captured, and eighty of them were stripped of their United States uniform, and clothed in the rebel garb. At the first halt on the Weldon Railroad, these men were placed in the front ranks of the rebels, and so dispersed as effectually to deceive our troops. By the advantage thus gained, two thousand of our men were captured. These prisoners, on their arrival at Richmond, were paraded between Castle Thunder and Libby, ordered to throw off their accoutrements and divest themselves of part of their clothes, and then marched to the wretched quarters assigned to them, whereupon a gang of negroes gathered up what they had doffed, and carried them away.

TREATMENT OF CAPTURED SOLDIERS.

Among those in Libby and Castle Thunder to whose cases the attention of Dr. LLOYD was especially attracted, were the following:

RICHARD PEARSHALL, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; JNO. L. REESE, First Ohio Cavalry; both captured in Stafford County, Va., March 28, 1864, charged with having been spies. They were taken to Orange Courthouse, and there tried, and though no proof was adduced against them, they had since been continually kept in close confinement, living among the vermin and upon the fare which is noted above.

Sergt. JOHN MCCOY, *alias* Patrick Kelday, Company A, Second New-York Cavalry, captured at Matthias Point, June 13, 1863, charged with rape, has been confined fourteen months, with ball and chain, in the cells four and a half feet in height, and had never had any trial, hearing or examination.

Col. FRY, Second North Carolina, (Union,) captured a few weeks since, was confined in one of the aforesaid noisome cells with a ball and chain, without any of the rights of a prisoner of war. He had been captured before, suffered terribly for fourteen months, and was exchanged, but now had little hope of aught but a lingering death.

Peter Ford, George Howland, William A Salt, Seneca Young, Ambrose Brown, John W. Jester, and and Edgar Hannaker, crew of the steamer *Emily*, in the United States mail service on the Potomac, captured a year ago, had never had a hearing.

HOW DESERTERS FARE.

A week ago last Monday night, a number of deserters from the Union army arrived at Richmond, and, despite the order of Gen. LEE, that all deserters should be sent to the interior unharmed, and set to work, they were stripped of their clothing, mostly new and but little worn, robbed of all their money—$1,300 in Confederate money and $700 in greenbacks having been taken from one of them—and then they were marched off to a place of safe keeping.

DRESS AND THE TONE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN RICHMOND.

Though moving at will throughout the rebel capital for several days, Dr. L. saw but very few females, and not a large number of males in citizens' dress. Some of both sexes were well dressed; almost all the females, however, without hoops. But the most of both sexes were poorly clothed.

The same opinions concerning LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN which he heard expressed among MOSBY'S men, as noted above, seemed to be prevalent among the people of Richmond; and the almost universal conclusion was that, if the Danville railroad should be seized by our forces, they would be cut off from supplies so effectually that Richmond would have to be surrendered. But they clung to the hope that the said railroad could not be taken by the Federal troops. They were endeavoring to build a new railroad, and meantime were as saving as possible of every class of the necessaries of life, believing that if cut off, their present stock would not last more than two months. Most of the horses in Richmond were much reduced in flesh.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

All the Confederate notes of the old issue of $100, and denominations above that figure, were of no value, having been repudiated. Notes of denominations under that amount were valued at 50⅝ cents. The Confederate debt was acknowledged to be between $1,200,090,000 and $1,400,000,000.

PRICES CURRENT IN RICHMOND.

Flour was selling at $375 per bbl.; potatoes, $2 50 to $3 50 per quart; watermelons, $10 to $25 each. Before the forces of GRANT had attained their firm position upon the Weldon Railroad, the price of flour was but $200 per bbl. Wheat bread, two or three ounce loaves, sold at $1 50 each, and bitter, raised with peach-leaf yeast, at that.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We translate from recent files of the Paris *Moniteur* the following interesting extracts:

THE GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS—70,000 MEN ON THE GROUND.

From the Moniteur, Aug. 20.

To-day the Emperor passed in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac is a dispatch giving the particulars of a dash by rebel cavalry upon a cattle corral on the James river, near Harrison's Landing, in which the rebels succeeded in driving off about 2,000 head of cattle, nearly all there were in the drove. Our cavalry were immediately sent in pursuit, and it was believed they would be overtaken, and most of the cattle re-captured. The rebels show their desperate need of food by desperate measures.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated sept. 15th, says: Forrest or some other rebel, with a large cavalry force, is at Coldwater, twenty miles south of that city. Another attack is apprehended. We have a large cavalry force at White's Station, with heavy picket lines thrown out. Several dashes have been made on these picket lines within the last two days, and eight or ten men were wounded and captured. No uneasiness is felt by the citizens. All seem to think the city perfectly secure.

It is understood that the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Petersburg mine explosion disaster, has been made up and sent to the President; his conclusion is not yet divulged.

Governor WATTS, of Alabama, and Governor BROWN, of Georgia, have issued orders requiring all aliens to take part in the defense of these States, or at once leave their limits, and North Carolina papers urge Governor VANCE to apply the same order to that State.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the citizens of Memphis were startled by one of the most terrific explosions ever heard there; a shell house under the banks, in Fort Pickering, containing some two hundred and fifty shells, exploded killing two men, one a negro soldier and the other an Irish laborer, and wounding several negro soldiers. One died during the day of his wounds. It was found upon examination that 110 shells had exploded. The explosion was occasioned by sparks from the steamer Neill.

The meeting of the Democracy at Union square last evening was quite large and quite enthusiastic. The speakers were diverse in the views expressed, but it undoubtedly was considered "all the same" by the heterogeneous mass in attendance.

Among the rebel prisoners recently captured by Gen. Sherman are the following prominent officers: Brig.-Gen. D. C. Govan, Col. S. G. Smith, Ark., Lt.-Col. P. Lee, 2d Ky., Lt.-Col. P. Snyder, 7th, Ark., Major H. McDowell, 2d Ky., Major Jno. Y. Rankins, C. S., Major A. F. Meek, 2d Ark., Maj. G. W. Maxsen, 6th Ky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday states that General A. S. Smith's troops, who have been encamped at Cairo for several days, moved on Wednesday for an unknown destination. It is conjectured that these troops will be in a position to be called into service in case of any attempted resistance to the enforcement of the draft.

The Hon. J. M. Mason, the Rebel Commissioner, left the Queen's Hotel, Glasgow, on Aug. 29th, for Knockdolty, Clonmel, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore. For the preceding four or five days he has been on a visit to Robert Stewart, Esq., of Murdostoun, at Murdostoun Castle, Lanarkshire, having previously been visiting the Hon. Mr. Bourke and Lady Susan Bourke, at Coalston House, East Lothian.

Official dispatches have been received from Gen. SULLY, giving the particulars of his late battle with the Indians. General SULLY estimates that there were 1600 lodges of Indians in the fortified camps, and about 5000 warriors. They were of the Unkpapas, Sansarcs, Blackfeet, Minnicoques, Yanktonais, Santees, etc. His force numbered 2200 men in all, with which he defeated them, killing from 150 to 200, driving them from their camp, and pursuing them several miles, but being compelled finally to abandon the chase, as the country for miles was cut up into ravines and coulees, impassable to his trains. The day after the battle, several Indians came near his camp with a flag of truce, which he did not hear of until they had been fired upon, and driven off by the pickets. He designed, on August 2d, to start toward the Yellowstone, in a S. W. direction, and expected to fall in with the same force of Indians.

MR. WILLIAM H. GLEASON of Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., has just been unanimously renominated as the Union candidate for the Assembly for that District. This action on the part of his constituents is a deserved acknowledgment of MR. GLEASON'S integrity and fitness of the position as tested during the last session of the Legislature.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, of Sept. 13, states that CHARLES A. GRAHAM, indicted for uttering a forged bill of exchange of the Mechanics' Bank, New York City, has been sentenced to one year, s imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison.

The London *Times* of Sept. 2 says, in the City Article, "The drawing for the sinking fund of the Confederate Loan took place to day, and it now appears that nearly a sixth of the entire loan of 3,000,000l. has already been redeemed—namely, 500,000l. by cotton, and 137,600l. by the sinking fund, making a total of 478,600l.

The Hon. Jesse Turner, Princeton, Illinois, says the Hon. John H. Bryant, of that city, received a letter from William Cullen Bryant, his brother, in New York, on Monday last, announcing that "a commissioner from Georgia has arrived, and has held a conference with the authorities at Washington. He comes from the Governor and leading men of the State, including Toombs and Stevens. The proposals are said to be unreasonable."

A QUERY.—The *World's* "Campaign Song, No. 2," makes a veteran tell the following story:

"Crack! crack! went the rifles, and r each crack;
We heard a quick gallop—up rode Little Mac.
'Come forward, my lads!' We went in with a dash;
There was cheer upon cheer, then a volleying crash,
Through a blind tumult, a shattering peal,
A thundered 'Charge bayonets!' the clash of cold
A sharp, sudden pang, and still clutching my gun
I fell—I heard a 'Hurrah, boys! they run!'"

In what battle did this incident occur? Not at Williamsburgh, nor at Fair Oaks nor at White Oak Swamp, nor at Gaines Mill, nor at Malvern Hill, for "Little Mac" did not honor any of these fights with his presence.

The Democratic Candidate and the Issue.

The strong point in the American character is its openness. The fact is one which no disinterested and intelligent observer from DE TOCQUEVILLE downward has failed to record and emphasize. The excess of the virtue has often been the subject of satire, its absence never. The native villain is usually neither deep nor heavy. His crimes as a rule, are not of the darkly mysterious order. They are rarely the result of prolonged meditation or miracles of cunning and deceit.

So, too, with the American's foibles; no one is so little studious to conceal them. If he chews, he chews without apologizing to the rest of the world. If he prefers a recumbent position where others prefer to sit rigid and erect, he does not hide his peculiar habit out of mere compliment. In his social customs he is the same. He dines at the hour he thinks best for himself, but makes the stranger who may be his guest none the less welcome on that account. He is seen by lookers-on precisely as the man himself *is*, under all ordinary circumstances. He is an open book the year round, and—for good or for ill—you may read him without affecting more than a common-sense philosophy. A creature of mere conventionality he never has been, since he took hold on the soil of this continent; a creature of conventionality, when true to himself, he is not now; and such a creature he never can be, until his identity becomes lost under several centuries of imported varnish and veneer.

Does any one believe that if the Chicago candidate were believed to possess this cardinal attribute of the true American, the farmers and lumberers of Maine and the graziers and mechanics of Vermont would have risen up, as they have done within these ten days past, and hooted his pretensions with utter derision at every polling-booth, from the sea-coast to the British frontier? Would they have thus treated *any* soldier of the Republic whom they believed to be true to his convictions, bold and candid in his utterance, firm and manly in his resolution, and responsible for what he protested? By the instinct which is the peculiar property of men of honest intent, the citizens of Maine and Vermont discovered precisely where the candidate of the Democracy stood, long before his ambiguous acceptance of the position brought his peculiar claims under their notice; and they were able to draw their just conclusions without awaiting the formal evidence that is now offered to prove the Democratic candidate a most ordinary specimen of the political trickster.

It has been charged, and the accuser holds himself prepared to furnish overwhelming evidence of the truth of his charge, that Gen. MCCLELLAN was consulted two months ago as to the peace resolutions in the Chicago platform. "Early in the month of July last the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word, as adopted, was presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN, *and was by him approved both in letter and in spirit.*" To this charge neither the organs of the *soi-disant* War Democracy nor the "hero of Antietam" himself have dared to reply. It was but reasonable then, that the consistent men of the party who were swindled into accepting the Chicago candidate, on the faith of his personal pledges and those of his immediate following, should bitterly resent the attempt to foist their man before the public as the destined conqueror of the South. To men of sincere convictions, such double-dealing became infamous. A political aspirant with no fixed principles, no independence of character, and no high purpose or resolution, the champion of the War Democracy necessarily read his own condemnation in the fall of Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, the capture or dispersion of the iron-clad fleet of the Confederacy, the fall of Atlanta, and the great victory on the Weldon Railroad. In each reverberating blow he could doubtless hear his own death-knell, and with it the scornful reproach of tens of thousands of his former comrades in the field, who had won for him all the glory of his short and ostentatious career.

To one fit to carry the country through the crisis of this rebellion, such victories would have brought nerve, resolution, decision and moral pluck. He would have scorned a position which even implied compromise with traitors or with treason. He would have been content, if no honorable means were left to reach the object of his ambition, to bide his time. But this Chicago candidate was of too common a type to seize any ground above that of an ordinary trimmer. He is accepted *now* by the Peace men, because they take him to have neither independence of character nor decision of purpose. They take him because, as the *Daily News* had it, he has pledged himself privately to bring about, in the event of his election, an immediate cessation of hostilities. They adopt him, because he is the creature of circumstances, and can be made the abject instrument of men of native will. But he is doubly scorned by those who, like the voters of Maine and Vermont, believe that this rebellion is hell-born, and that its abettors of every order and degree must be reduced to submission, at whatever cost in time, in treasure or in blood. For a leader in such a crisis the American people will have a man true to himself, true to conviction, true to duty, and true to his country—*and none other.*

McClellan Accepts the Platform.

The *World* has announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN accepted the Chicago platform "o course, when he accepted the nomination." The *News* of the same date declared that the Peace men would not now make a separate nomination. There may possibly be no connection between the two statements, but it is certainly "a coincidence" that we should have them both on the same day.

It is well that matters have taken this shape. We want the builders of that platform to come squarely before the people. We want the men who accept it, and who thereby declare that peace should be sought through an immediate cessation of hostilities, instead of through a steady and unwavering and more determined prosecution of the war, to come before the people of this country for their votes. And if the people do not sink that platform and its makers as speedily as Capt. Winslow sunk the Alabama, and with as utter and everlasting a destruction, then are the people not worthy of being saved from the ruin which its success will bring upon them.

We suggest to some of McClellan's supporters that they had better now drop their talk of his having refused to accept the platform, kicked it over, made another platform of his own, etc. The *World's* statement is doubtless by authority. Let us have no more attempts to misstate the issue of the contest but meet it squarely on both sides. We have had shuffling enough.

The London *Times* very well says: "If the Democratic Party make a fight for power, they must do it substantially on principles of peace." The leaders of the party saw that this was so, and the platform which they adopted placed their fight upon those principles. Frightened by the temper with which it was received by the people, they endeavored by the letter of acceptance to cover up their position. The only effect of the effort was to shew them that what the *Times* says was true, and they now come back squarely up the platform of "cessation." Now let us have PENDLETON'S letter of acceptance, and then for a fair fight in a fair field, with no dodging.

Republicanism in Switzerland.

Under no form of government is disobedience of the law attended with such fatal results as under the republican form. For, if the people, who are the fountain of power in a republic, will not respect the laws, the enactment of which they have themselves sanctioned, what hope can there be for the commonwealth?

At Rome the arbitrary deposition of the Tribune OCTAVIUS, at the instigation of the elder GRACCHUS, served as a pretext for all the subsequent excesses committed by the patrician faction. In France the Insurrection of the ultra Democrats in June, '48, led to the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Presidency and to the overthrow of the Republic. In our own land the refusal of the slaveholding aristocracy to bow to the decision of the ballot-box and to recognize the Lincoln election, brought on the tremendous civil war which now desolates the country.

It seems, however, that neither the experiences and calamities of others, nor their own, have convinced the inhabitants of the Swiss commonwealth how profitable it is to obey the law; and lately at Geneva there have been high-handed proceedings on the part of men in authority, with riot and bloodshed as attendant consequences. A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State of the canton, a bureau was formed to conduct the election. The candidates for the Councillorship were M. ARTHUR CHENVIERE, conservative, and M. JAMES FAZY, radical. The contest was a close one, but CHENVIERE was elected by a majority of 337. The triumph of the conservative candidate gave great offence to the opposite party; and the bureau, nearly two-thirds of whom were radicals, determined that his election was invalid. This abuse of power, which was justified neither by the letter nor the spirit of the law, excited great indignation among the conservatives, and a meeting was held, and delegates were chosen to lay the matter before the Council of State, and to protest against the decision of the bureau. But the council could give them no redress. It admitted, indeed, that the bureau had exceeded its powers, yet maintained that the council had no authority to set aside the decision. The failure of the conservative delegation to prevail on the council to interfere gave evident satisfaction to the crowd in the environs of the Hotel de Ville, who received the announcement with cheers, and joined themselves to the cortège that was proceeding to proclaim the result. Hardly, however, had the procession reached the Rue du Chantepoulet, when a volley of sixty or eighty musket shots was discharged into it from the windows and from a band of armed men at the top of the street. This sudden attack caused the radical mob, several of whom were killed and wounded, to retrace their steps to the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville, where they erected barricades, procured arms from the arsenal, and made every preparation for a desperate defence. The conservatives, however, did not advance to assail their opponents' position, but contented themselves with raising counter-barricades in other quarters of the city, and planting cannon, taken from the armory at Grand Pré, so as to command the principal streets.

Meanwhile the authorities were not entirely inactive. The military had been called out, and stationed in certain important posts, Federal troops had been telegraphed for, and a proclamation had been issued by the Council of State enjoining all citizens to come forward, and evince their patriotism by aiding in the preservation of order. Had not these precautions been taken, it is probable that fresh collisions would have occurred, and that fresh blood would have been shed. At latest dates a better spirit was beginning to prevail among the people; they were returning the arms and cannon to the arsenals, and the worst was supposed to be past.

Now, for the whole of these disgraceful proceedings the electoral bureau must be held responsible. If the radical majority of that body had obeyed the law, and discharged their duty—if they had ratified the verdict of the citizens by pronouncing M. CHENVIERE duly elected, there would have been no conservative excitement, no conservative attack on the radical mob, no uprising of faction against faction, no riot, and no loss of life.

Undoubtedly, such things have occurred in the country of TELL before, and the members of the Genevese electoral bureau are not the first Swiss who have proved false to the principles of republicanism, and preferred the interests of party to the interests of the commonwealth; but this does not lessen the enormity of the crime in the case of the present transgressors, or forbid us from denouncing them as among the deadliest enemies of liberty and democracy.

Sympathy With the Soldiers and Sympathy For Them.

The soldier's vote is an element in the present contest which the Chicago Convention felt could not be disregarded, and yet they were animated by no love for those who were to cast that vote. Every man in all the Northern States who voted against allowing the soldier to cast a ballot was represented in that body. The soldiers' vote has always been solid against them, and they dreaded and hated it, and if they had been governed by their feelings they would have openly expressed their hostility. The leaders, however, knew very well that this would not do, but that on the other hand they must do something, if possible, to turn the edge of that hostility which every true soldier must feel for a party which embraces every peace man in the country—and so they paid some attention to the soldiers. There was very little in the speeches. Gov. SEYMOUR did indeed endeavor to flatter them a little, but made sad work of it. Said he: "It was a soldier upon whom our Savior bestowed his only commendation when he hung on the cross and Pharisees mocked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discerned his divinity when he heard him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings." The last ground of commendation may be allowed, although it was not when our Savior poured forth the prayer of which the Governor speaks, but at His death, that the centurion discerned His divinity; and to say that he was the only one who discerned it, is a severe assault on the Apostles. But as to the first tem of praise, unless the Governor has seen the Wandering Jew, and derived from him the fact not stated in the Scriptures, that the penitent thief was a soldier, it seems to us that he was mistaken about it entirely. Nor should we think that soldiers would feel complimented by proof that a certain thief, though he was penitent, was one of their number.

With the exception of these two left-handed compliments from the President of the Chicago Convention, the soldiers got little from the speeches, nor did they fare much better when it came to the resolutions.

After telling the soldiers that their work for the past four years had been a "failure," and that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare" demanded that efforts should be made for a cessation of their work, just when all the world sees that its success is almost attained; and, also, that they had been used to bring about "shameful violations of the Constitution," the Convention wound up by declaring "that the *sympathies* of the Democratic Party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers."

Now as far as our experience goes, such sympathy is despised by the soldiers. They hate to be spoken of as "the poor soldiers;" they hate to be commiserated; they feel that they have been doing a great and glorious work, and that the privations they have undergone, the wounds whose, scars they bear, the marches and the battles which they have passed through, are things to be proud of, not things for which they are to be pitied, and least of all, by men who would, if they could, deprive them of any right to say by their votes who shall direct the labor in which they are engaged, if it is to be prosecuted. They are very glad to have every one in sympathy *with* them. They care little to have any one express sympathy *for* them. But sympathy with them is the last thing that these cessationists felt. The soldiers feel that the last three years have been a wonderful success, hardly to be equaled in history. The cessationists call them a failure. The soldiers say with Miles O'Reilly, "By Heaven! we'll fight it out." They want no "cessation of hostilities," by which the fruit of their labors is to be snatched from them. The soldiers cheered when they heard of the fall of Atlanta, but Democratic flagpoles waved no colors to the wind. But when the cessation candidate was nominated, they spread their banners all abroad, and it is said that along the rebel lines ran cheers of rejoicing as for a victory won, while our soldiers set their teeth hard to hear the sound.

Whatever sympathy *for* the soldiers might be found at Chicago, the soldiers must look for those who are in sympathy *with* them, to Baltimore, where "the thanks of the American people" were proffered to them, and "a permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor" was declared to be their due.

Spain and Peru.

Spain and Peru are very far from having settled their differences. The former persists in charging the Government of the latter with complicity in an attempt to rob and poison her Minister, and declares that she will retain possession of the Chincha Islands till the Peruvian Executive shall have demonstrated its innocence. The Peruvian Secretary of State replies in spirited and energetic language to this demand. He refuses to humiliate and dishonor his nation by placing its Government in a worse position than that of a common delinquent, and expresses a doubt whether there is another State in the world that would dare to make a similar requisition.

The fact is that, though the ominous and obnoxious word "*revindication*" has been withdrawn by the cabinet of Madrid, Spain seems to have no notion of renouncing her schemes of conquest, or abandoning the foothold which she has obtained on South American soil. Of this the Peruvian Executive is so sensible, that it is making every exertion of which it is capable toward preparation for the coming tempest. Not only is it putting its house in order at home, but it is laboring to form a confederacy of the Spanish American Republics against old Spain, by impressing on their minds that the impending danger threatens all alike, and can alone be averted by their combined strength. In furtherance of this object, the Peruvian Minister has recently issued a circular to the representatives of Peru accredited to the various South American States, in which he draws their attention to the duplicity of Spain, and asserts that even her repudiation of the insulting term "revindication," was merely assented to in order that she might lull their fears, and indispose them to alliance.

Whether the South American Republics will be influenced by the arguments of the Peruvian diplomat, or cajoled by the arts of Spain, is doubtful, however. Some of them, it is said, will instruct their delegates to the approaching "Congress of the Peoples," to declare that they intend making common cause with Peru. But when it is recollected that at least one third even of the Peravian Legislature are opposed to the war, and that one-half of this one-third are for peace at any price, we shall perceive the propriety of not setting too high a value upon the amicable assurances of States which are only remotely interested in the matter. Our correspondent certainly does not appreciate very highly those promises of aid, or consider that the aid would be very effective, if given. "I doubt," says he, "if any of the Spanish American Republics will openly take up arms to assist Peru; and even if they do, infantry and cavalry cannot operate on the ocean against Spanish frigates."

The probability then is, that the Peruvians will find themselves without available allies, in the hour of need, and that they will be ultimately constrained to succumb to the imperious demands of Spain in order to extricate themselves out of the difficulty in which she has involved them. Verily the deportment of the Madrid Government has changed wonderfully within the last few years. Before the outbreak of our civil war, it trembled lest Cuba should be wrenched from it—now it evinces a spirit of ambition, and aspires at conquest.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be some little excitement next Monday, as Manager GRAU promises to introduce to us Mr. KARL FORMES, the renowned basso, in his celebrated *rôle* Bertram, in *Robert Le Diable*. It is now over six years since MR. FORMES made his *début* here in this *rôle*, when he created such a profound sensation. The opera can be given only twice, as other arrangements prevent its repetition. On Tuesday FORMES will sing Bertram in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—Senator JULIAN has just arrived at the Astor House, and was one of the party captured by guerillas, together with Major JENNY, on the steamer *Fawn*, on the Currituck Canal, on the 10th inst. He and the Major were paroled after being robbed.

NEW BOOKS.

MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. D. T. VALENTINE. 12mo. New-York.

Treason may do its worst; "malice domestic, foreign levy—nothing" can affect the steady course of "VALENTINE'S Manual," which comes out faithfully to the appointed time in spite of all outward opposing influences. Perhaps no municipal body possesses so complete a manual of official information as the Corporation of New-York enjoys through the exertions of its venerable Clerk, and when, in addition, the immense store of antiquarian lore collected and preserved by MR. VALENTINE purely as a labor of love, resulting in no pecuniary gain, but, on the contrary, leading to unavoidable expense, is considered, the obligations that every New-Yorker owes to him are manifest. The volume for 1864 of the Manual is as bulky as any of its predecessors, so crammed with good things that the covers almost refuse their office. The valuable series of graphic illustrations of the olden aspects of New-York are continued. A "View of Chatham-square," in 1812, is enough to surprise any one but that mythical personage "the oldest inhabitant," with the spacious country air of enviable repose that characterized then that *now* seething and reeking locality. It is a little hard upon an antiquarian, indeed, that change which would in older countries take up two or three centuries in their operation, have in New-York all been crowded into thirty or forty years, and the past vanishes before our eyes with scarcely an effectual effort to arrest its departure, except from MR. VALENTINE and a limited band of co-workers like himself. So difficult is it to appreciate changes going on in our immediate presence, that if twenty people were asked, indiscriminately, "Which is the largest commercial port in the world?" probably fifteen would answer at once, "London;" whereas, a reference to the last edition of MACCULLOCH'S *Commercial Dictionary* will show that seven years ago, the tonnage of the port of New-York was more than half as large again as that of London, and the proportionate increase of late has been in a larger ratio. This is only one instance out of many, where the intrinsic greatness of our City fails to meet with general recognition. One of the most valuable historical articles of the current volume of the Manual is "Biographical Sketches of the Principal Public Men in the City of New-York during the English Colonial Era." This is compiled by the editor from original documents, and commemorates many men whom the City should hold in remembrance. "The City of New-York 1730–1736, Compiled from Newspapers of the Day," by the same indefatigable writer, takes a wider range, and initiates one into the social life of the period. A curious article for the statistician and political economist, is "Comparative Wealth of Citizens of New-York During and Subsequent to the Last War with Great Britain," shown by a selection from the tax lists of 1815 and 1820, of the names of all persons assessed for over $5,000 of property. In the first of these, JOHN JACOB ASTOR appears for the modest sum of $10,000; in the next, he is passed over altogether. "History of the Fort in New-York" is a valuable historical document, and shows that grave doubts of PETER STUYVESANT'S fidelity were entertained by the authorities in Holland, from the readiness shown by him in surrendering that redoubtable fortress. We have only mentioned some of the more prominent papers, but the whole volume teems with information of a similar character.

SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Looking back on an active and extended career in public life, Gen. Dix has found worthy of perpetuation various memorials of the events with which he was personally connected as a public officer, or that came before him in his legislative capacity while representing the Empire State of New-York in the Senate of the United States. That he has done wisely in placing on record his public acts and the documents connected with them no one will deny; and it is to his credit as a statesman and a man that there is so much in the past that he takes pleasure in recalling. It is at least evidence that his views have borne the test of time, and were adopted on enduring principle rather than in obedience to any *ad captandum* cry of the moment. Gen. Dix has always loved and cherished literature, for its own sake as well as for the delightful solace it affords to the mind jaded and weary of the tortuous paths of modern politics; and these elegant volumes contain evidence of the healthy scholarship that assimilates its intellectual food and does not make a mere parade of acquirements to astonish the groundlings. The chief portion of the volumes comprises Gen. Dix's Senatorial Speeches, collected and revised by himself in accordance with a long cherished resolution. They were mostly delivered during the years 1846-49, and show the connection of the author with all the great national movements of the time. Some of the more prominent topics of these speeches are "the Oregon Question," "French Spoliations," "The Warehouse System," "The War with Mexico," "The Appointment of a Minister to the Papal States," &c. The entire list shows how wide is Gen DIX'S range of information, and it is not too much to say that even at this day something will be found of importance on every question discussed. The next division consists of occasional addresses and a few specimens of the numerous official reports intrusted to his care during his connection with public affairs. Many of the addresses relate to social rather than to political subjects, as "Rural Life and Embellishment," "On the Growth of New-York City," "The Progress of Science," "The Education of Teachers," &c., and show a mind fertile in resources, and able to bring them to bear at once on any topic requiring attention. Only a few papers relating to the present condition of affairs are included in these volumes; among them, however, is displayed, in lithographic fac simile, the memorable order concluding with the instruction to shoot on the spot "any one who attempts to haul down the American Flag." The volumes are brought out in the finest style of typographical execution, and are preceded by a steel portrait of Gen. DIX. By him the work is dedicated to his wife, as an acknowledgment of the intelligent and devoted cooperation she has lent him in all the vicissitudes and labors of his life.

NOT DEAD YET. A Novel. By J. CORDY JEAFFRESON, author of "Live It Down," "Olive Blake's Good Work," &c., &c., 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

MR. JEAFFRESON has succeeded in producing a novel of remarkable interest, that places him a step higher among the writers of fiction of the present day than anything he has formerly done. *Not Dead Yet* is a novel of incident, with a good old-fashioned plot, crowded with changes of fortune, though exhibiting, perhaps, too much intricacy in the management of the details. MR. JEAFFRESON does not marshal his adventures with the skill of MR. WILKIE COLLINS, nor does he understand the art of making a little stock of incident go a great way, but, on the contrary, rather overwhelms the reader with a profusion of events, many of which, of course, turn out to have no bearing on the main subject. The weakest portion of the book is the conclusion, where the villain of the story is disposed of. This is done by adopting a remarkable case of murderous assault, that ended fatally, if we remember right, for both parties, in the rooms of a moneylender and usurer, in a street near Charing Cross, in London, a few years since. Writers of fiction should understand that the introduction of real and well-remembered circumstances in a fictitious story—so far from giving an air of verisimilitude to the narrative—is fatal to it. The illusion is entirely destroyed by the mixture of the two worlds of fact and fancy, and it is impossible to unite them in one consistent whole. With this exception, *Not Dead Yet* deserves high praise, and will undoubtedly meet with a wide popularity.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—American history and the early annals of the European colonists of the New World still continue to occupy the attention of European scholars, though the din of war makes us at present less attentive than formerly to what is done abroad in elucidation of our early history. Among the latest enterprises set on foot relating to this subject is "Bibliotheca Americana," a collection of rare or inedited works on America, issued by the Parisian bookseller, M. FRANCK. Two volumes have already appeared. The first is a poem by the Captain FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, one of the conquering army, "On the Conquest of Chili by the Spaniards," in 1546. It is printed for the first time from the author's autograph MS. The second volume, just issued, comprises *Travels in the North of Brazil*, undertaken in the years 1613 and 1614 by the Father YVES D'EVREUX. This is reprinted from the only known copy of the original edition, preserved in the Imperial Library, Paris.

—Egyptian scholars and antiquarians are looking forward eagerly for the appearance of a work announced to appear under the auspices of the Government of Egypt, and destined to contain the entire results of the splendid discoveries made by M. MARIETTE, whose excavations were so successful at Memphis in bringing to light the Serapeum and the Sarcophagi of the deified bulls, (Apis,) specimens of which are found in the Egyptian Museum of our Historical Society, and in no European collection whatever. M. MARIETTE has since been engaged in systematic explorations for the Government in various parts of Egypt, and his discoveries are understood to be of the most interesting character. Complaints have been made of the manner in which they have been kept back from students; but the authentic publication now preparing will remove this charge. The work will be entitled *Les Fouilles de M. Mariette*, and the important hieroglyphic inscriptions, tablets, &c., will all be reproduced by photolithography, experience having shown that there is no trusting to the most correct copies made in the ordinary manner, as errors will creep in, the best copies of the inscription on the Rosetta stone exhibiting above twenty variations in three lines of hieroglyphics.

INVESTIGATION IN THE STEAM TUG EXPLOSION.—The investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on board the steam tug *R. B. Sanders*, on Friday, as reported in the *Times*, was begun by Coroner COLLIS yesterday. An inquest was instituted upon the body of JAMES DOYLE, pilot of the tug, but as several of the most important witnesses were absent the inquest was postponed until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock. The engineer was badly scalded, but will probably be able to attend the inquest on Tuesday, at which time it is thought some further facts regarding this terrible affair may be arrived at.

The Shot that Freed the Flag.

[In the naval action off Cherbourg fought Sunday, June 19, 1864, between the United States sloop of war "Kearsarge" and the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," the battle flag of the former vessel was not unfurled until nearly the close of the engagement, when the rope by which it was confined was cut by a shot from the rebel ship, and the "Stars and Stripes" floated proudly in the breeze.]

Fierce roars the fight, but still made fast,
Close to the brave ship's tow'ring mast,
Nor to the passing breezes cast,
The battle-flag hangs listlessly.

A rebel shot has cut the string;
Hark! how the wild cheers upward ring,
And back across the waters fling
Defiance to the enemy:

While far above the battle's tide
The Union flag unfolded wide
Expands, as tho' in power and pride
'Twould hail the coming victory.

'Tis thus Rebellion's onslaught fell
Hath furthered Freedom's cause so well,
And left for History's page to tell
A land new-born to liberty.

Awhile in fettered sloth remained
The Union,—its honor stained,
And, to the anguished negro chained,
The soul of Northern Chivalry.

The gun that Sumter's echoes woke,
Released the slave, his fetters broke;
While Freedom's rallying spirit spoke
Of new and holier destiny.

Each voice gave forth the patriot word
As on the hurrying legions poured,
While in free air above them soared
The flag of glorious memory.

Long may that spangled banner fly,
Bearing aloft, 'mid sea and sky,
The signal dear to freeman's eye—
"Undying hate to Slavery."

A. H. D.

LONDON, England, July, 1864.

FROM CHICAGO.

Spirit of the Campaign—The Congressional Nominee, Hon. John Wentworth—His Record, Position and Wealth—New-England—False Charges of Hostility Toward Her in the West—Copperhead and Union Nominations in Illinois—Local Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

There has been comparative quiet in our city since the adjournment of the Democratic Convention; but the Union men are active, and the campaign is being carried forward with much spirit. As between the war candidate and the peace platform, the more intelligent of the party are in a quandary. The declaration of the *World* that McCLELLAN will prosecute the war with vigor, &c., has fallen upon the ultra peace men like a brimbshell, and they, doubtless, now that BEN WOOD has let on, will follow in opposition to "Little MAC." It is possible the leaders have presumed too far upon their power to blind and gull the masses, and to whip in the peace men to the support of the war candidate. Still, the desire on the part of the smaller leaders for the spoils is so intense and insatiate, that I do not apprehend that any principles they are supposed to possess will stand in the way of their supporting anything and everything which promises to secure success.

I notice that McMASTERS, of the *Freeman*, lays considerable stress upon the action of the Western peace men. This class is not so strong in the West as he may imagine. They were disproportionately represented at the convention, and made a great deal of noise. In fact, I think they were about all here—that is, all of any account.

W. F. STOAST, editor of the *Times*, and member of the Democratic National Committee, has been guilty of an act of characteristic inconsistency. Although exempt by age, he has actually procured a representative recruit, and put him into the ranks, to help carry on this "Abolition war"—this "war for the nigger"—this "unconstitutional war"—this "wicked crusade against State rights"—this coercion of our Southern brethren." He has bought, or hired, a "minion" for the "tyrant LINCOLN," with which to "trample upon our liberties!" Of course, it was done as a blind, that he might put his recruit in as a plea in bar against the charge of aiding the rebels; but what will our peace friends say to such double and dishonest dealing?

I have not yet been able to learn any reasonable objection to the renomination of the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, our present faithful Representative from this district. The convention which passed with entire unanimity a highly complimentary resolution, were in the same predicament. But he had offended leading and influential Germans in some way, and rather than endanger any part of the ticket, he very magnanimously withdrew from the canvass.

The nominee, who was not a candidate as against Mr. ARNOLD, and not until after his withdrawal, is well known in the political world. He is of Democratic antecedents; but like a great many of us, left that party when it become merely an organization for the propagandism of Slavery. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH has heretofore served ten years in Congress, closing his last term in 1856. The district, however, was somewhat different then from what it is now. Until the last apportionment, it embraced Cook, Dupage, Kane, De Kalb, Kendall, Whitesides and Rock Island Counties, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a distance of about 175 miles. Now it is Cook County alone. Since his retirement from Congress he has been Mayor twice, and is now one of the Police Commissioners and a member of the Board of Education.

"Long JOHN" is an institution in Chicago. He has been here about thirty-one years, making his advent as a great, overgrown, green boy, from New-Hampshire. He had previously graduated at Dartmouth, however, but looked more like one who had graduated from some backwoods settlement. He succeeded the late JOHN CALHOUN in the publication of the *Democrat*, or rather, after a short interregnum, which was filled by HORATIO HILL, brother of the celebrated ISAAC of that name. Through the *Democrat*—which for some time was the only paper in this region, Mr. WENTWORTH gained extended notoriety at last, and an extended popularity as well, all over the Northern section of the State. He is now a "household word," and a little incident will illustrate. A lady, a short time since, was instructing an infant class in the First Baptist Church with the story of David and Goliath. As she was describing the gigantic gentleman, a little four year old spoke up: "Why, he's bigger than Long JOHN."

Mr. WENTWORTH is a man of large wealth. He has some $500,000 stock in the Illinois Central, is a large stockholder in the Galena and other roads, besides owning a large amount of real estate. His "pet," however, is his "Summit Farm," located southeasterly about ten miles from the city. It is a snug little homestead of 2,500 acres, and is stocked most magnificently with short horns, Devons, Herefords, and a large variety of the best foreign breeds of sheep, swine, &c., &c., which he has been accumulating for the last fifteen years. His chief attention in the business line is devoted to this farm, and it is really one of the most creditable agricultural establishments in the country.

Mr. WENTWORTH is a positive man, and has warm friends and warm enemies, as such men are apt to have. But in all his official positions he has shown great ability, energy and faithfulness. As a politician he is independent, and rather does the thinking for others than others for him. On the great issues of the day he is sound and true, though he may not always be found in the party harness. On the Slavery question he is ten years in advance of most people—or at least he was ten years ago where most Republicans are now. Such is the Union candidate for Congress in the First District of Illinois, and I suppose we shall elect him by something like 3,000 majority.

I notice that the editor of the Hartford *Times*, writing from this city, says: "There is throughout the West a wide-spread and growing feeling of dislike toward New-England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans, as well as Democrats." And much more of the same sort. As this editor mingles with Democrats, I doubt not but he heard feelings of dislike to New-England expressed, and especially by those from the southern part of this State, Indiana or Iowa. But the northern part of Illinois, nearly the whole of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, as well as the northern part of Indiana, are settled mainly from New-England and New-York. There are exceptions, and there are comparatively few others. So, therefore, it would be very unnatural for either of these to be very "bitter" toward the land of their birth, or of their immediate neighborhood. The West owes to New-England capital, enterprise and schools, most of her higher development, and the feeling among all intelligent Republicans, at least, is that of gratitude that we have been permitted to draw upon such a source to aid us in bringing into existence and carrying forward our religious, educational and material enterprises. We feel that had it not been for New-England, fifty years of time would not be able to place us where we now are in respect to all these most important and vital elements of our civilization, and the same feeling goes out toward New-York, from whom like blessings have come in our need. That we are getting somewhat independent of these helps it is true, and it is time. But still we like to go "East" for capital to build our railroads, for endowments to our higher institutions of learning, for money to build our churches, for ministers to preach to us, and for schoolmasters to instruct our children—though, thanks to our normal and other schools, of the latter we are now raising up a creditable supply. That narrow, sectional, Slavery-loving Democrats should hate New-England is not strange. This hate is the child of ignorance and prejudice, begotten by dishonest demegogueism in the interest of Slavery. The editor of the Hartford *Times* should associate with gentlemen when he comes out West, and not so entirely with whisky-drinking Copperheads, and then he would not, like the unclean birds, attempt to foul his own nest.

The telegraph has already announced to you the doings of our Democratic brethren, in convention assembled, at Springfield last week. The two principal men on the ticket, ROBINSON and ALLEN, are known East as well as West, as of the most virulent kind of "peace sneaks," and the balance of the ticket is off the same piece, only of a much smaller pattern. It cannot be that such a ticket has a ghost of a chance of success in this glorious prairie State of ours. If our boys in blue could vote, we would bury them 75,000 deep; as it is, we calculate to roll up a majority of 25,000 against them.

The canvass is progressing favorably. Everything looks well, and all the north part of the State will do its duty nobly; and with the influence of McCLERNAND, BEATMAN, LOGAN, DOUGHERTY, MOULTON, KUY KENDALL and other old Democrats in the central and southern parts of the State, we look for greatly-improved results here.

In the Sixth District, Hon. B. C. COOK, of LaSalle, has received the Union nomination for Congress—a most capital selection. He succeeds Hon. JESSE O. NORTON. All the nominees are popular, and cordially supported.

The "big bore" under the lake has progressed 466 feet, and is going forward at the rate of 12 feet per day. The tunnel is about 60 feet below the bed of the lake, and as the soil is a stiff blue clay, there is not much danger of its caving in, and it is also arched up with brick as fast as excavated. When it has extended into, or rather under the lake ten miles, a perpendicular shaft is to be sunk to meet it. A long "crib" is being constructed, which is to form a coffer-dam to enable this to be done. The original contract was nearly $500,000, but the contractors have petitioned the Council for an increase of pay, on account of the increased cost of labor, material, &c., which has been granted, so that in the end the cost will not be far from $600,000. A murder was committed, not long since, down in this dark, subterraneous passage. An Irishman killed a fellow-countryman by stabbing him with a knife.

There was a public meeting, on Saturday evening, in the Court house-square, of the mechanics and laboring men of this city, to discuss the action of the proprietors of the *Daily Times* in employing rebel compositors, instead of regular hands. The office had previously been "rattled" by the Typographical Union, and this meeting was called to invoke the co-operation of all the Trades Unions of the city in an effort to bring the *Times* men to terms. The *Post* had previously been "rattled" for a like offence, but was not considered of sufficient consequence to make a stir about. There is considerable excitement among the craft growing out of this raid from the editorials.

It is estimated in Chicago that there is invested in this city $5,000,000 in hog-knives and whisky, which are used for a time, and then—in grain. One whisky firm has paid nearly three-quarters of a million ($723,480) taxes to the General Government the past year, and is reported to have made over a million on its own account. A firm in the same business in Peoria has paid $1,191 in the same time.

The corner stone of the new Chamber of Commerce was laid on Saturday afternoon, with great *eclat*. Hon. THOS. J. TURNER, of Freeport, M. W. Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois, officiated on the occasion, and the ceremony, I suppose, was the same used in laying the corner-stone of Solomon's Temple. So it is said; but the newspapers of that time make no mention of it. I thought of the ghost of MORGAN, and of "T. W.," as well as of poor TIMOTHY MORGAN!

The Board of Supervisors for the county have appropriated $500,000, as a war fund, for the purpose of filling our quota under the present call. A bounty of $300 is offered to each recruit in addition to the Government bounties. Even at this late day, it is expected that the quota will be filled by enlistments.

The weather is fine, and we have yet had no frosts. The corn crop is ripening in fine order, and will be a magnificent one. Sorghum is out of the way of the frost, and the yield is large. Even wheat is coming in much better than was expected. A Wisconsin paper says, "Farmers are astonished at the yield on threshing." I noticed that a farmer in Iroquois County had a yield of 36½ bushels to the acre for his entire crop. This does not look like starvation.

A most singular accident occurred on the Burlington and Quincy road one night last week. An engine standing on the track about six miles this side of Mendota, was run into at the same moment of time by a train going West and one coming East, and all three of the locomotives were smashed into an undistinguishable mass of ruins. Some dozen passengers—Swiss emigrants—were killed or fatally injured on the out-going train. Why a locomotive was standing on the track at 1 o'clock at night, and why two trains should run into it at a place where the road is for miles as straight as an arrow and as level as a barn-floor, seems inexplicable. And then that both should strike at the same moment is a most remarkable incident.

POLITICS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Feeling Among the People—An Instance of Patriotism—Congressional Nominations—The Financial Condition of the People—Illness of Maj. Williams, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYONS, Wayne Co., N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

During the past four days I have enjoyed opportunities of conversing with a large number of influential gentlemen, residing in this and the adjoining counties of Cayuga and Seneca. You will naturally infer that my first inquiries were in reference to the political complexion of this section.

I was agreeably surprised to find that amidst all the cares and vicissitudes which have grown out of the terrible war we have been compelled to carry on during the past three years, in order that a Republican nation shall be transmitted to posterity, the people of the country are not unmindful of the obligations which a republican form of government necessarily imposes upon its citizens. The anxiety for a successful issue of the Presidential campaign is equaled only by the desire to conquer the rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. The feeling that the success or defeat of Mr. LINCOLN is the success or defeat of the Union, is not confined to the class that originally placed Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential chair. I have conversed with many old-line Democrats, who do not hesitate to link the destiny of the country with the political fortunes of the President. It is a fact, too, that in proportion as those men have made sacrifices of relatives and resources, in carrying on the war, is their determination to entrust its conclusion to those who first organized resistance to treason.

After a careful review of the opinions I have gathered, I am satisfied that the Administration majority in this locality will exceed that of last year by at least twenty per cent. The proportion of those who have gone to the war is estimated at 100 of the old Republicans for 50 Democrats. It is from this cause that we shall not receive the majorities of 1860.

How little do we of the City realize the sacrifices which the country is daily making to maintain the cause of the country against the Slave aristocracy that inaugurated this rebellion. I met a gentleman on Saturday, who mourns the death of two sons, who has a third in the service, and who has himself served with honor a full term of three years. During his absence his wife and two younger sons undertook the management of the farm. The care and labor involved upon the wife and mother, together with the absence of her husband and the death of her children, proved too heavy a burden, and she sleeps in death beside the mangled remains of her heroic boys. The surviving husband and father, though bowed down with sorrow, is still the self-sacrificing patriot. He has no word of reproach but for the traitors that were the first cause of his great grief, and to-day gives his voice for the country as sturdily and as freely as three years ago he marched forth with his sons to battle for the old flag. I suppose some such instances are to be found in the City, but here they are frequent.

There will be no draft in this section of the State. The quota of Wayne County is more than filled; Cayuga is full; so is Onondaga, and I believe the rural districts of Monroe are filled. The high bounties paid—Wayne gave from $1,100 to $1,300—has brought out not only a large number of recruits, but men of excellent fitness for the ranks. I have seen some hundreds of the recruits, and I do not think the army now possesses better material.

The Congressional Convention for this district, composed of the Counties of Wayne, Cayuga and Seneca, was held at Port Byron on Saturday last. The attendance of delegates was quite full. Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, of Cayuga, was nominated on the first ballot, by the united votes of Seneca, Cayuga and a portion of Wayne. This is the third time Mr. POMEROY has been thus nominated. It is, you know, a rare occurrence, and therefore a high testimonial to a young man. But those who know Mr. POMEROY know that he has earned just such an indorsement. The City of New-York is indebted to him for one of the greatest municipal reforms that was ever attempted. He was the Chairman of the Committee of the Assembly that reported the Metropolitan Police Bill; and the success of that measure in the Legislature was due to the careful investigation he had made of the subject, and the consequent energy and earnestness with which he combatted objections and pressed affirmatives. In Congress—he is the youngest member from this State—he has been known as a successful representative of his constituents, a steadfast advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a judicious and sincere friend of the Administration. His reelection is beyond a doubt.

The convention of the Orleans and Monroe district was held at Rochester on Saturday. ROSWELL HART, of Monroe, was nominated by acclamation, a few scattering votes being given to Geo. MARSINDALE. Mr. HART is a young man, almost unknown out of his district, but those who heard the *impromptu* speech he made to the convention which nominated him, readily recognized his ability to represent them on the floor of Congress. He will be elected by thousands, and you may be sure that he is destined to raise his district from the level it has found the past three or four terms.

The farmers hereabouts are just now very busy with their preparations for getting in their Fall wheat. But they are very anxious for political light, and will attend in large numbers to hear intelligent and responsible speakers. Notwithstanding the burden of taxation, the farming interest is very prosperous. From inquiries among those who know, I am satisfied that at least fifty per cent. of the mortgage debt of the country has been paid off within the last two years, and that more than eighty per cent. of the floating—or store and shop—debt has been liquidated. Beside this, many of the farmers who used to be in debt, have now money on hand to pay for all they require.

The many friends of the Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, who formerly represented Wayne and Cayuga in the State Senate, will regret to learn that he is now confined to his bed. He has held the position of Paymaster for some time past, and is prostrated by overwork and diarrhœa contracted in the discharge of his duty in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac. His recovery is probable, but it will be slow.

LEO.

The Tendency of the Campaign—What an Old Democrat Thinks of Chicago Conventions—Oswego County Matters—The Draft, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

I find an increasing excitement upon the question of the Presidency. The apathy that was so marked a month ago, has merged into activity and eagerness. Where there was then an alarming indifference—an indifference which threatened the very existence of the country, there is now zeal, earnestness, and devoted determination.

Some immediate this change to the recent military successes at Atlanta and Mobile, and the political result in Vermont. There never was a greater error. Doubtless the gleams of sunshine wherewith SHERMAN and FARRAGUT illuminated the dark horizon of August, have done much to reawaken the enthusiasm and inspire the hopes of our people. Doubtless, the steady and confirmed political devotion of Vermont to the cause of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has reinvigorated the drooping and gladdened the hearts of true men everywhere. Small in population, limited in territory—with no wealth but what has been wrung by sturdy hands from the sterile soil—she yet has given more than her proportion of money and men to the support of the country. Her vote now shows that her statesmanship follows where she has sent her treasures. A moral spectacle so unselfish—a devotion so unflagging—a determination so strongly marked, and so vigorously enforced, could not but awaken a thrill of fervor and a heartfelt response, wherever the Union was revered and republican institutions are cherished. It would be to say that we were stolid dolts, to deny that an example of such a character has not aroused us to emulate its glories.

But I think the cause of causes, which promises to awaken the most political zeal, is to be found in the character, tone and conclusions of the Chicago Convention. It was a great mistake not to have perfectly daguerreotyped that extraordinary conclave, by reporting every word that was uttered, and portraying in vivid characters the sentiments, manners and antecedents of those who were prominent in its deliberations. Such a sketch would be the most potent campaign document that ever issued from the press. Although I was present at the convention, and in common with others, felt that the parallel to Richmond was in the wigwam on the shores of Lake Michigan, yet I hardly realized the influence which such proceedings would have on the people of the State, until I witnessed its potent effect upon men with whom I have conversed within the past ten days. Perhaps I can in no way better illustrate this fact than by briefly repeating an incident which occurred yesterday in the cars. I happened to take a seat by the side of what politicians call "a life-long Democrat," one that I have known as sound on that goose through all the eventful political contests of the last eighteen years. "Of course," I said to him, "you go for McCLELLAN." He maintained silence for a moment, and then answered, "You and I have known each other as opponents for the last twenty years. I don't know that we ever met before and either felt the slightest hesitation about saying where he stood. I didn't think the time would ever come when I should have a doubt about supporting the nomination of a national Democratic Convention. But it has come, and I may as well own up. The fact is, I could go McCLELLAN, pure and simple, with a relish—I could swallow the platform, with the washing he gave it in his letter of acceptance. But if he was elected, he would either be a President without a party, like TYLER and FILLMORE, and so deprived of the power to do anything but evil, or he must be surrounded and controlled by the same men and elements that governed the action of the Chicago Convention. I carefully watched the operations there, and have read all that was reported of what was said. Now look. You will not find one word of condemnation of rebellion—you will not find one word denouncing DAVIS as the author of all the expenditure of life and treasure which we have made—you nowhere find one expression of censure of treason. On the other hand, you heard the names of Southern men and Southern States constantly applauded—you heard Long, Harris, Voorhies, Pendleton, Wickliffe, "Petticoat Allen," Vallandigham and that class echoed heartily. You heard the treason of the Golden Circle, their purchase of arms (with the certainty that they were to be used against the Government) defended, and the seizure of those arms denounced as a gross invasion of individual rights. You heard New-England—where we had a common origin—sneered at, and virtually denied all consideration, and you saw the delegations from Maine, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont crawl on their bellies to the feet of such men as I have named, and submit like whipped curs to the infliction of every epithet that could indicate degradation and contempt. That is not my kind of democracy—it is not the kind with which we used to hammer you so hard, and I won't go into a campaign where I must advocate and defend such men and such acts. You can count me out."

Such, I think you will find to be the character of the investigation being now made by a large class of Democrats, and such the conclusions to which they will arrive.

In Oswego, the prospect is that with a reasonable effort, we shall have a majority 200 or 300 more than that of last year—say 2,750. The county convention will be held next week, and I am assured the proceedings will be marked by the utmost harmony, and the best candidates nominated.

By the decision of the District Congressional Convention, Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN does not enter the canvass as a candidate—the nomination having been accorded to Judge HOLMES, of Madison. This grows out of an agreement between Oswego and Madison—made some years ago—by which the candidate alternates between the two counties. It is a destructive proceeding—as it constantly retires a member just when he begins to be useful—but the system, by usage, has obtained the sanctity of a contract, and it is rigidly adhered to. Notwithstanding Mr. LITTLEJOHN is not personally in the contest, he assures me he shall give his entire exertions to the cause. It is probably well known that in this county there has of late existed some considerable personal jealousies, which have at times brought into conflict many gentlemen who entertained the same general preferences. I am glad to feel—after a full and free interchange of views with those most involved in these local differences—that *all* will labor diligently and together to secure a full vote and a decided majority.

Probably no place has suffered so much by the war and the fluctuations of the currency as the City of Oswego. The commerce heretofore has been largely with the Canadas, and the transportation of produce and merchandise to and from the West, via the Welland Canal. Of course all tolls have to be paid in gold or Canadian currency, and of course all commercial operations with Canada have to be maintained on the same basis. This has had the effect to seriously diminish the commercial prosperity of the city.

Oswego County is out of the draft and has men to spare. Any of your river counties can soon fill their quotas in this vicinity. All they have to do is to bring along their greenbacks.

LEO.

Sentiment of the South—Original Purposes of the Conspirators.

The following extract of a private letter from a lady whose social relations have given her unusual opportunities for observation in both sections of the country and in Europe, will be read with interest. It confirms what we have always believed to have been the original purpose of the Southern conspirators:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

* * * I inclose for your own perusal an extract of a private letter from Mrs. ——, of Charleston, whose position and relations you know. It is one of *medley*, written in a spirit of *defiance* and of *levity* unsuited to her age and character as a Christian woman and the terrible responsibilities coerenuent upon those who have brought upon the country this conflict. It is intended for the large circle of influential friends and relatives that she numbered here and everywhere at the North, and you can see by it that the determination to attain independence is as clearly defined as in JEFFERSON DAVIS' own words, quoted by you to-day, and that the independence of the Confederacy *acknowledged* will be followed by *nominal peace only*; that peace which is now so eagerly sought for by the Democratic party, will be used by the South only to strengthen themselves for our subjugation, for an opportunity to get into our debt and to steal, if possible, once more the screws of war.

I have an intimate knowledge of the original purpose of the south, which was the *overthrow of the Government of the United States, putting* of *its head their own leader*. That a *mistake* was made in abandoning the *Federal flag* and in turning its back upon Washington, is now admitted by the Confederacy, laying the blame on the party at the North (now brought back to its duty) of failing to cooperate, and of cowardly shrinking from its obligations at the moment of secession. Through this same party it is yet hoped to retrieve this error at the coming election. It would have been brought about last Summer, but for the failure of Gov. SEYMOUR to fulfill his part, but the *organization* has been complete from the first, and the conspiracy ripe.

Forgive my intruding upon you. It is from anxiety that no *delusion* should prevail. I abhor war, but I love my country and its best friends. I would see its interests committed, and I have thought it possible that your hand might be strengthened even by so feeble a sympathy as mine. While in Europe I had much opportunity of knowing the plans, purposes, plots and expectations of the rebels and their sympathizers.

The Prisoners in the South.

A SUGGESTION FOR RETALIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* an account of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., in which some 30,000 of our brave fellows are now confined. And while my blood is boiling at the atrocities there perpetrated, let me suggest a method to put a stop to them. Remonstrances, we know, are of no avail. Retaliation, on the large scale, we cannot resort to. But this is what we can do, and I believe it would be effectual.

Select from among the prisoners now in our hands ten or twelve officers of high rank and elevated social position. Let them belong to the most influential families of the South. Let a commission, composed of (say three) officers of high rank and well-known character in our own service be selected, before whom these prisoners should be brought. Let the prisoners then be reminded of the kindness and even indulgence with which our prisoners have always been treated. Furnish them then with the authentic evidence of the atrocious barbarism of which we complain. Show them the photographs of prisoners who have been returned to us, only that we might witness their dying agonies. Read them this statement, sworn to by three who were so fortunate as to obtain a release before they starved to death. Give them such proof as must convince any reasonable man. And then say to them:

"We have submitted to these horrible practices too long. We have appealed in vain to the honor, in vain to the humanity of those who control this matter. We cannot condemn the many thousands of your friends, now in our power, to a like fate. Such a course, though entirely justifiable by the laws of war, would be so revolting to our natures, that we cannot entertain the idea. But you have influence at home. We propose to enlist that influence on our side. You have been selected to undergo the same fate to which your friends have devoted thousands of our brothers and our sons. You will be reduced, as nearly as possible, to the same condition as they. You will be deprived, as they have been, of clothing and shelter. You will be placed, as they have been, in a noisome and pestilential atmosphere. Your food will consist, as theirs does, of husks and putrid meats. You will not be allowed the means of cooking even these, and they will be furnished only in such quantities as will barely sustain you in agony a few miserable weeks. Your drink will be water rendered foul and poisonous as has been that of our brothers and sons, by means which our tongue refuses to utter. And when, in consequence of these measures, you are assailed by dysentery and typhus, there shall be no medicines to allay your pain; no drinks to quench your thirst. Finally, should death overtake any of you, his body shall be buried by the unfeeling remnant in such a manner and place as shall be poison to the air for those who survive. All this, let it be added, will be reflected to the letter. You will, however, be furnished with the means of recording your sufferings, as long as you have strength; and your accounts will be scrupulously forwarded to your friends in the South. We earnestly hope that they will have a weight which our remonstrances have not had, and produce a change in the treatment of our soldiers. When *their* condition is improved so will *yours be*, and in like degree. If, after a reasonable time has elapsed, no change is effected, we shall double or quadruple the number of such representative men as yourselves, and subject them to the same treatment."

And then, TO IT.

My word for it, a fortnight at farthest would effect the desired purpose. I only regret that this plan has not been tried before, when we had among our prisoners such men as the son of Gen. WINDER, who formerly controlled the Libby Prison, and *who now commands at Andersonville*, and the son of Gen. LEE.

S. C. F.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

A Soldier's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The accompanying extracts are from a letter received from one of the soldiers of GRANT's army, written to his son in this City. I send them to you because they came from an old Democrat and blunt old soldier:

Very respectfully, E. S. A.

PETERSBURGH, VA., Aug. 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SON: Your last welcome letter I received in due time. Glad to know that you are well. I am hearty and rugged, but wearied somewhat from our long search. * * * We are now before Petersburgh, and shall remain under fire for weeks, unless we take the place. There is not much infantry firing, but the pickets and artillery do not cease night or day. There is more canger in camp than in field.

* * * * * * * * *

* * You allude to a portion of my last letter as containing some objectionable phrases, and accuse me of that of which I am not guilty. I called no one in particular a Copperhead, nor did I threaten much. But I tell you now, as I told you then, that, had it not been for the rebel sympathizers, (Copperheads,) this war would have been ended months ago. In regard to the Administration, we are in duty bound to support it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the people's choice. He was elected by the voice of the people, and has a right to their whole aid to his measures to suppress treason. Why not let politics alone, unite firmly and put down the rebellion, and attend to political affairs afterward?

JEFF. DAVIS recommends giving and taking "no quarter," "war to the knife;" and says that is the only way in which to stop Northern volunteering. If the Copperheads (or Democrats, as they call themselves) will not assist in whipping the Rebels and to punish JEFF. DAVIS, the army will do it itself, and attend to them (the Copperheads) afterward.

You tell me that you are a Union man and a Jackson Democrat. Let me ask you what is democracy?

Is it composed of "Minute Men," raised for purposes about which the Government knows nothing? Does it consist in secret societies, lawless mobs and riots? In short, Is it formed of material to set at naught both civil and military law? I tell you, no. Neither JACKSON nor any other good Democrat ever advocated such principles; then why talk of resisting the draft and bidding defiance to officers?

You ask, where are the men that have gone forth to fight for the Union? I will tell you. Many of them, as brave and true-hearted as God ever created, have given their lives for their country's good. A few mean, sneaking Copperheads have gone to the rebels. Some, too cowardly to fight, have shot off a finger or a thumb, or feigned sickness, in order to get into the hospital or upon the sick list.

We do not want peace upon any other terms than those extended by the President, viz.: an unconditional surrender and the abolition of Slavery. The better portion of the army will accept nothing short of this. JEFF. DAVIS says that he is "fighting for independence." He is fighting for power and aggrandizement, and if the peace faction prevail North he will be the President yet.

I shall be happy to hear from you as often as possible, but I do not want to hear anything about "Little Mac and his hundred thousand." If they will not fight under one officer they will be good for nothing to fight under another.

Affectionately, your father, B.

McClellan's Capacity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one small portion of your leading article of Tuesday which I dissent from entirely. You say that if McCLELLAN had been prepared to say to the Chicago Committee, "Gentlemen, these are peace resolutions, I cannot accept them," &c.; thus saying, you assume a reaction in his favor, thus: "Had Gen. McCLELLAN thus played the man he would have won to himself every loyal heart in the land. All of his former shortcomings and errors would have been cast into oblivion at once, and, though opposed to the Administration, he would have challenged its homage." This is begging the question. That he would have gained a very considerable popularity I do not doubt, but all his antecedents show him a *timid* man, looking well after his own welfare and security, never present at a battle in all the series in the peninsula except in the closing to take a look at things, giving his orders to his Generals to do thus and so, and then retreating, leaving his subordinates to fight upon their own hook. And then look at his inactivity. After planting his army of 100,000 men in front of Yorktown for a whole month, digging in the face of a small rebel force of 8,000 or 10,000 men, which finally evacuated their intrenchments without a shot from McCLELLAN, he actually asked the President "if he could not inscribe Yorktown upon his banners." Twice he made an engagement with Mr. Secretary FOX to fortify Matthias Point with 4,000 men, and twice he disappointed him, alleging on the second disappointment that "he was afraid it would bring on a fight!" What was he at the head of the army for but to fight? Why was he so persistent in demanding the whole of McDOWELL's corps for the Peninsula? What evidence is there, but for the prescience and good generalship of the President in withholding the most of that corps, that LEE and Stonewall JACKSON would not have been in Washington in sixty hours? There were, as you know, but 19,500 indifferent and disorganized troops in and around Washington; 7,000 at Manassas, and the balance, about 25,500, in the Shenandoah Valley. In the contingency above mentioned happening, it would have taken the Shenandoah troops three days to have reached Washington to aid in its defence, and that would have been too late. The rebel troops once in Washington, manning our fortifications, it would have been another Richmond. No, Sir! Gen. McCLELLAN's Pro-Slavery sympathy; his imprudent letter from the Peninsula to the President, lecturing him about his policy in abstracting the negro for military purposes, (as if the rebels had any rights under the Constitution, which they have repudiated;) his Copperhead letter to WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania; his wasting a whole year in doing nothing except causing the destruction of thousands of lives, and bringing disasters which might have proved victories to his splendid army; his prolonging the war a year, and doing but little damage to the rebels, by which disgraceful conduct the public debt was enlarged hundreds of millions of dollars, and many other crimes which can be laid at his door, were it necessary to enumerate them, are too dark a picture to be forgotten by the public, and time will never wash them away. Why did McCLELLAN place CASEY's division, mostly raw troops, as the advanced guard of his army, within four or five miles of Richmond? Would not any trustworthy General have taken the precaution to place the most reliable veteran troops in a position so hazardous to meet the shock of the rebel veterans? They fought well, of course, but they fought against large odds, and had to give way until reinforced. There are too many flaws in McCLELLAN's military career to command respect from any honest patriot. He is not to be trusted in any way as a politician.

WILLIAM-STREET.

The Case of the Bark Resolute.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The TIMES of this morning states that the Brig *Resolute* violated the Quarantine Laws, and was ordered to be returned.

Permit us to state that as consignees of that vessel, we were informed on Friday (9th inst.) by Dr. SWINBURNE that the vessel might have a permit to come up as soon as the bill for cooperage was paid; that bill we tendered payment of, under protest, but it being an *unjust claim*, we were not permitted to so test the matter, and our vessel being detained for nothing but that, under the advice of counsel, and to test the matter, she was brought up.

The enormous charges on these bills have assumed such huge proportion, that to prevent destruction to commerce, we have decided to test this matter.

Yours truly,
WAYDELL & CO., Agents.

New York, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Naval Enlistments in New York.

The following explains itself:

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR.—The undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose by the *Union Central Committee* of the City and County of *New-York*, respectfully beg leave to recommend for your adoption the suggestion made by *Superintendent Blunt, Chairman* of our *County Recruiting Committee*, and by our Board of Supervisors, to the effect that this county be credited on the next draft, with the men who have entered the Naval Service of the United States from this city, and who have not heretofore been credited to this county, or to any other section.

The undersigned would not presume to address the Secretary on this subject, did they not fully believe that the credit thus asked for by this county is equitably due in law, and entirely just. Very respectfully, &c.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, }
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., } Special Committee,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, }

The Colored Men of Memphis.

AN ORDER BY GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, }
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 134—[Extract.]—The colored men of the City of Memphis having shown a commendable desire to assist in the defence of the city, and no good reason appearing why that class should not be permitted and encouraged to defend themselves, and property and interests, recalling the gallantry of the volunteer colored troops under JACKSON, at New-Orleans, and their good discipline and bravery in this war, and it being believed that this organization would result beneficially to themselves and to society, in affording a means of restraint and control, the First regiment, Corps d'Afrique, of Memphis, is hereby authorized, and Brig.-Gen. C. W. DUSHAN, First Brigade, E. M. D. M., is ordered to proceed to its organization, reporting to Brig.-Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND, commanding the District of Memphis, who will order the necessary issues. Maj. E. R. WILEY, Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry, is hereby detached from his regiment, and will report to Brig.-Gen. DUSHAN for duty as Colonel of the First Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, of Memphis.

By order of Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE.
W. H. MORGAN, Major and A. A. G.

Tell us, good reader, why Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS resembles this column of conundrums? Answer by the reader—Because everybody is tickled with it.

There are many roads to popularity in New York, and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is in possession of every avenue—including Madison and the Fifth.

How to make a Feather Bed like a Flower Bed. Sprinkle it with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Flutter a few drops of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS over your veil, fair lady, and they will make it fragrant as the "Vale of Cashmere."

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1864.

DR. WM. H. GRSCO—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 16 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

If You Want to Know, Go, Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burns's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a

Steamboat Travel on the Mississippi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Nearly fifty-two years have elapsed since the first steamboat that ever floated on the Western rivers (the *Orleans*, built by Messrs. FULTON and LIVINGSTON at Pittsburgh, in 1811,) made her first and only trip from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans. She did it in fourteen days. This was in the Winter of 1812. The *Orleans* continued to make regular trips between this port and Natchez until July 14, 1814, when she was wrecked near Baton Rouge, on her upward-bound passage, by striking a snag. The *Orleans* was very different in construction from the steamboats in these days. She was furnished with a propelling wheel at the stern, and two masts; for Mr. FULTON believed, at that time, that the occasional use of sails would be indispensable. FULTON then had a very inadequate idea of the wonderful power of steam, properly applied. In this, STEPHENSON, the engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, was like FULTON, for STEPHENSON, if we recollect rightly, calculated on attaining a speed of only seven miles an hour on the railroad, whereas a speed of 45 miles an hour is now regularly attained on the Loudon and Great Western and other English railroads, and it is not uncommon for Express trains to travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

Since the *Orleans* made the pioneer trip on the western waters, the increase in the number and size of steamboats, the improvement in their construction and accommodations, and the acceleration of their speed is truly astonishing.

In May, 1815, the *Enterprise*, a small steamboat of 75 tons, (which had brought a cargo of ordnance stores to New-Orleans from Pittsburgh, in December, 1814,) left New-Orleans for Pittsburgh, and reached Louisville after a passage of twenty-five days, thus completing the first steamboat voyage ever made from New-Orleans to Louisville.

On the 12th of March, 1817, the steamboat *Washington*, constructed under the personal superintendence and direction of Capt. HENRY M. SHREVE, commenced her second voyage to New-Orleans. She started from the Falls of the Ohio, accomplished the trip and returned to Shippingsport, at the foot of the Falls in forty-one days. The ascending trip was made in twenty-five days. On her first trip to New-Orleans, the ingenuity of her construction excited great admiration. Her feat on the second trip produced much excitement and exultation in the West. The citizens of Louisville gave a public dinner to Capt. SHREVE, at which he predicted that the time would come when the trip from New-Orleans to Louisville would be made in ten days. As all our readers know, the prediction has been much more than fulfilled; the trip has been made in less than half the time.

In September, 1817, the *Shelby* made the trip from this port to Louisville (distance 1,480 miles) in 20 days, 4 hours, 20 minutes; in May, 1819, the *Paragon* made the trip in 8 days, 10 hours; nine and a half years after, viz.: in November, 1828, the *Tecumseh* made the trip in 8 days, 4 hours; five and a half years after, viz.: in April, 1834, the *Tuscarora* made the trip in 7 days, 16 hours; three and a half years after, viz.; in November, 1836, the *Gen. Brown* and the *Randolph* each made the trip in 6 days, 22 hours, and the *Express* made it in 6 days, 17 hours; in December of the same year, the old and favorite *Sultana*, then in all respects the acknowledged queen of the Western waters, made the trip in 6 days, 15 hours. On the 11th of April, 1838, the following paragraph appeared in the *Picayune*:

A Remarkable Trip.—The steamboat *General Wayne*, Capt. G. C. CAMPBELL, arrived at this port yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, in four days and sixteen hours from Louisville—being the quickest trip ever made between the two places.

On the 16th of the same month the *Picayune* had the following:

The *Sultana*, Capt. TUTTS, arrived yesterday, having made the trip from this city to Louisville and back in thirteen days.

On the 25th of the same month the following appeared in the *Picayune*:

Unprecedented Speed.—Who would believe that a boat could make the trip from this port to Louisville and back in ten days and seventeen hours? Yet this has been done. That splendid steamer, the *Empress*, Capt. ROBERT MCCONNELL, arrived here yesterday from Louisville, in 4 days and 8 hours—her up trip was made in 6 days and 9 hours. Deducting all delays for wooding, &c., the actual running time was only 8 days and 9 hours—and that, too, for a distance of 2,120 miles—thus averaging during the whole run 10¾ miles per hour.

On the 12th of May, 1838, the steamboat *Wm. French*, noted for speed, and a great favorite in the Louisville and New-Orleans trade as a passenger boat, in her day, made her first appearance at New-Orleans.

On the 19th of June, in the same year, the *Picayune* thus noticed a great feat accomplished by another Louisville boat:

Unprecedented Speed.—The steamer *Monarch* made her last trip from this port to Louisville in 6 days and 1 hour, that being 7 hours quicker than ever before made. If time for detention be deducted, the entire trip was made in 5½ days.

On the 22d of June, 1838, the *Diana*, for some time famous as the fleetest skimmer of the Western waters, made her first appearance at our levee.

On the 7th of July, in the same year, the *Picayune* had the following:

The Fastest Boat.—The steamboat *Diana*, Capt. FRANK CARTER, has eclipsed every other boat on the Western waters, having made her late trip from this port to Louisville in 5 days, 23 hours and 15 minutes—the quickest trip ever yet made. For this feat she got a premium of $500 in gold from the Post-office Department, that sum having been offered to the boat which should make the run within six days.

On the 30th of October, in the same year, the following appeared in the *Picayune*:

The steamer *Diana* made her trip from this port to Natchez in 28 hours. She left this city on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., and arrived at that place on Wednesday, at 9 P. M.

Not long after this the famous steamboat *Edward Shippen*, the successful rival of the *Diana*, as a passenger boat, in the New-Orleans and Louisville trade, made her appearance. Well do we recollect the excitement caused by the many trials of speed between these two, the fastest boats then on the river; the heavy betting on the result; the crowds that assembled on the levee to witness their departure; the cheers that greeted them as, in all respects fully prepared for the race, they backed out from the levee, and, straightening up, commenced their up-river trip, cleaving the water with their sharp prows so beautifully that not a curl of a wave could be seen.

In April, 1840, the *Edward Shippen* made the trip from New-Orleans to Louisville in 5 days 14 hours. In April, 1844, the *Sultana* made the trip in 5 days 12 hours. In May, 1849, the *Bostona* made the trip in 5 days 8 hours. Even this fast time, however, was not so fast by about a day as has since been made. In June, 1851, the *Belle Key* made the trip in 4 days 23 hours. In May, 1857, the *Reindeer* made the trip in 4 days 20 hours 45 minutes, and subsequently, in the same month, the *Eclipse* made the trip in 4 days 18 hours. In May, 1863, the *A. L. Shotwell* made the run in 4 days 10 hours 20 minutes; and in the same month and year the *Eclipse*, under command of Capt. E. STURGEON, made the quickest trip on record up to that time, viz.: 4 days 9 hours, 30 minutes. Taking into consideration the low water, swift current, and other obstacles she met with, it was then claimed for the *Eclipse* that she was the fastest steamboat in the world, but no such claim could now be sustained. We do not recollect that her time to Louisville, has been beaten, although we think it has, but we have not time to explore our files for the last eleven years to ascertain the fact. Be this as it may, it is certain that several boats in the New-Orleans and St. Louis trade have made faster time than the *Eclipse*.

On the 8th of June, 1858, the *Picayune* had the following:

"The steamboat *Prairie*, Capt. PARMEN, arrived at this port yesterday, in less days and three hours, (including twelve hours detention,) from St. Louis. This is the best trip that has ever been made between St. Louis and New-Orleans."

In May, 1852, the *A. L. Shotwell*, in her great race with the *Eclipse*, made the run from New-Orleans to Cairo in three days, three hours and forty minutes, whereas the *Eclipse's* time was three days, four hours and four minutes.

The fastest trip, however, ever made for such a trade by the famous steamboat *J. M. White*, in 1840, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, 1,200 miles. This was accomplished in three days, twenty-three hours, and although twenty-four years since then, it has not yet been equaled, though the number of very fast running boats has very largely increased during that time.

From what we have written it will be seen at a glance how great has been the acceleration of the speed of steamboats navigating the Western waters, since the *Orleans* made the pioneer trip in 1812. Great as it has been, we feel assured that by further improvements in the construction of the hulls and machinery of steamboats, and the application of increased steam power, a higher rate of speed will yet be attained.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River,	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City the street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La. PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. Schemerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 16th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE OF a German university, and formerly Professor of languages in Kenyon College, Ohio, offers his services to institutes and private parties, as a teacher to German, French, Latin and Greek, also in mathematics. Most unexceptionable City references given. Address WM. GRAUERT, Box No. 476 Post-office, or Bear & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first class N. E. Seminary; competent to teach English, Latin, French, German and music. Best of references given and required. Address S. M. B., Station D, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of resident or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches and Latin, desires a situation, either in a school or family. Address M. C. S., Box No. 1,216, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF the class of 1864, a situation as classical teacher; the best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 6 Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME experience in teaching, and always accustomed to the care of children, a situation as governess. Good references given. Address A. D., Royalton, Vermo

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of

Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

The Department of Modern Languages under that of

Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 14th-st.

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	Gen. Gaillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anderson,	Henry De Lamar,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

O. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 38th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 26th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be such by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his prop sal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a contract obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3⅝x5⅛ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10⅜ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3½x5½ inches.	
Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Fasteners,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles.	
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 BOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 BOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 BOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 BOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 BOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 BOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 BOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

JOSEPH G. WARD, President.

GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 21st inst., for lathing and plastering four pavilions and quarters for the guard at Transit Hospital, Battery, New-York. The work is to be "one coat and a skim;" to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, appointed to inspect the same.

The contractor is to find all the materials and labor; to haul the water and materials, and to provide scaffolding. Bids are to be made by the square.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $500, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Payment for the work to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government.

Parties intending to bid are requested to examine the buildings, and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Plastering at Transit Hospital," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A.

R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 125 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM.

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall Term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and R. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Drawing and Painting, Department of Art of the New-York University, No. 58 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway, IS NOW OPEN. Classes for ladies and gentlemen as heretofore. Schools in or near the City attended.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763. Crowell's, No. 843, Corwith's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 562 Broadway

THE MISSES RENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deancof the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 98 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J. J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUTTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 16th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 62 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison av s. will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
CITY—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,312	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$172 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$172 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the Value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....(Building.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,049 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,188. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,294 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(afloat)	800-horse power
VIRGIE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,400-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	60
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DARW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHACKFORD.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORWELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Pier-4th, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
AT
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
and all principal points West.
Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, (rain or the most obnoxious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 7:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:21 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin Streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
AT RETAIL,
The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of
MEDIUM and RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also
PLAIN COLD SILKS, in ALL THE NEW SHADES.
CORDED, " do. do.
CHECK, " do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, do.
WHITE and COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS in EVERY STYLE and MAKE,
Also
MOURNING GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY,
Also
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from low to very high cost.
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS, of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices

AT MOWBRAY'S
ONE PRICE CLOAK WAREHOUSE,
FALL and WINTER GARMENTS
just received from Paris,
Ranging in price from $65 to $300.
Our own manufacture
from $10 to $150.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in every size,
Ranging in price from $3 to $20.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $6 00.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS at much less than present prices.
Purchased many months before the advance.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
CAMELS'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
embracing a very elegant and choice collection.
CANAL, COR. MERCER STREETS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$25
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES,
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS.
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-aves.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of retrenched regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 31 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 21 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 59 NASSAU-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES O. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice Pres'ts.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, OR ROOM and bedroom, in a private house not far from Union-square, furnished, or partially so, without board, until May next, by a gentleman and his wife. The best of references given and required. Address LORD, Box, No. 3967.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No 783 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR CONVENIENT for housekeeping, in a desirable neighborhood by a family of three adults. Address C. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Apply or address a note 240 West 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart, and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a large number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Steel Engraved Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else as good as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at
AT BIDDENER'S STORE,
No. 102 North Front-street, Philadelphia,
on MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.,
the cargo of the steamer *Lillian*, consisting of
400 BALES OF COTTON,
Also
52 BALES OF COTTON,
the cargo of vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Reily—No. 23,351, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,364, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,363, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 24, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. P. Lowe—No. 25,000, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,826, FOR FIFTY shares Erie Railway Common Stock, name Vermilye & Co., not signed. All parties are cautioned against receiving the same.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.
N. M. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.
10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appointments complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building. A. H. ALMY.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 12 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 6 feet 6 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 4th-av., New-York;
No. 13 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. B. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 61 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free. M. HOWES,
Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 36th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of Indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MOULTON & VAN DYKE is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
Business settled by either partner.
R. G. MOULTON.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
No. 27 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS at No. 27 Wall-st.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Brokerage Business, in the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Coin, under the firm of
MOULTON, CIRCLE & CO.,
At No. 27 Wall-st.
R. G. MOULTON,
S. G. CIRCLE,
E. T. MOULTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.


ELLIOT'S REPEATERS
Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.
ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 424 Broadway, N. Y.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EF

POLITICAL.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Union Square.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT,

Plenty of Gas, Lanterns, Small Boys and Copperheads.

Union Square was witness to another extensive and expensive mass meeting, in honor of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is very doubtful if the distinguished Major-General whose stolid features illuminated by tallow candles formed such a feature of the display, ever smelt so much gun-powder in the whole course of his military career. Indeed if the Peace party would find as many pall cartridges for the sake of the noise, the war would soon end; or if all the little boys who were obliging enough to carry Chinese lanterns through the streets last night, would enter the army as musicians, the rebels might be drummed into the Gulf of Mexico in less than a month. This was, undoubtedly, an noisy, numerous, and heterogeneous an assemblage of men, women, little girls and babies, as has been gathered in since the City Fathers gave their annual exhibition of fire works on 4th of July last. The fact was that the meeting lacked stamina. Instead of earnest men, eagerly seeking instruction upon national topics from the leaders of their party, a crowd of men, women, and children, collected to look at the illuminations and pyrotechnics, eat peaches and oranges, and have a good time. Much gratitude they undoubtedly felt to the managers for the entertainment afforded them, but apparently the last thing thought of was listening to the speakers.

The decorations and illuminations were really splendid, and arranged with taste. Union Square was completely encircled with festoons of brilliant tri-colored lanterns. Rows of lanterns and flags were stretched across from the Washington monument to the main stand. Cannon thundered from the four corners of the square. The beautiful eagle in front of the Maison Dorée blazed in light, and this time the wind not being easterly from Maine, or northerly from Vermont, it did not go out. When the clubs arrived, marching in procession, bearing torches and transparencies, banners, mottoes, and flags, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. Several steam fire-engines were on the ground, with steam up, shrieking for McCLELLAN as loudly as any of the orators on the stands. No calcium lights were exhibited upon this occasion, a judicious precaution against such catastrophes as unhappily befell the meeting last week. After the arrival of these associations, the entire space surrounding the Park was filled up by an impassable crowd, and the attendance around the stands was good. Abstracts of the speeches are given below.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting was called to order by DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced as their presiding officer the Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Mayor GUNTHER, on taking the chair, said that, on assuming the office of mayor, he had said he should, while mayor, identify himself with no political organization; but he found at present a general uprising in the community, and the people declaring that they no longer would have usurpations of their rights, which had been the common rule under the present administration. [Applause.] He accepted the invitation to preside, because he believed that the constitutional privileges of which we had been bereft would never be restored to us until we had placed Gen. Geo. B. McClellan in the presidential chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. SMITH put in nomination a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. SPENCER and Mr. COHN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost; and that the Democratic party, whose acts when in power, and whose conservative influence at all times, maintained, for more than half a century, the fraternal Union of States by faithfully respecting their reserved rights, is competent, with the least expenditure either of blood or treasure, to restore the Union to its original integrity.

Resolved, That when the present war shall cease to be prosecuted, as it now is, for the subjugation of the people of the several States, instead of against the armed forces and political organizations of rebellion; when confiscation of private property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, forcible abolition of slavery, military arrests in places where active hostilities do not exist, unconstitutional test-oaths, presidential usurpations, and congressional enactments in derogation of the Constitution shall be abandoned, and the administration of the government be thus brought back to a strict obedience to the Constitution and laws framed in accordance therewith—and it will be in the event of the election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency—then, and not till then, will Peace, the greatest earthly blessing vouchsafed to nations by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, be restored to our torn and bleeding country.

Resolved, That the only just purposes of the present war are the restoration of the Union of the States, and the authority of the Constitution: that to carry out these purposes demands the same spirit of conciliation and compromise, in our councils and our hearts, which animated the founders of the republic; and that, refusing to permit the passions of the hour to jeopardize the interests of the future, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure peace, reëstablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State, so freeing forever the conservative masses of the North from the responsibility of the guilty refusal of honorable peace and the consequent election of continued war.

Resolved, That in this political contest the Democratic party is, as ever, the party of law, order, the Constitution and free government; whilst opposed to it is a party inspired by respect for neither, but fanatically resolved to override or destroy them all in the desperate and impracticable attempt to raise the black man to the political and social level of the white; and therefore that there can be no middle place between them, but that all who are not with us are against us, and are either blindly or willfully parties to the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of their country.

Resolved, That to our brave soldiers in the field fighting to defend the Union, we tender our warmest sympathies that we suffer keenly with them in every reverse and rejoice with them in every victory. Allied to so many of us by the tenderest ties of consanguinity and affection, our thoughts, our wishes and our prayers are with them in every trial and in every danger. Actuated by no private hatreds, greed of office or lust of gain, they desire as we do that the war which has been basely perverted from its high purpose to the ends of faction and fanaticism should be brought back to its legitimate purposes. Soldiers of the people—see to it that when the fight is done and peace achieved, you shall be able to say to your fellow-citizens: "We have done our part in saving the Republic. We give it back to you as we received it from our fathers—a union of free and equal States."

Resolved, That in nominating Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, the great and patriotic convention at Chicago gave official expression to the unanimous desire of the conservative masses of the Union, endowed by nature with all the qualities of mind and heart which create affection and compel respect; learned, modest, conscientious;—gifted with that power of personal attraction bestowed only at rare intervals and upon men who stamp the age they live in with the impress of their character and genius—he adds to the qualities of a great captain the grander attributes of profound and far-reaching statesmanship, and a lofty and unselfish patriotism. In the election of a man so entirely great, we may be permitted to anticipate the rescue of our government from its present debasement and its restoration to all the power and honor it once so proudly boasted.

Resolved, That the resolute opposition of our candidate for the vice-presidency, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, to the arbitrary perversion of law and invasion of the Constitution, and his decided support of every legitimate measure for the preservation of the Union, united to his brilliant talents and unblemished character, mark him as one eminently fitted to discharge with dignity and uprightness the duties of the office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That the renomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor of our State, and the sacrifice by him of private interest and inclination in accepting it, sheds new glory on a name already illustrious in the annals of our State, and gives us an additional assurance of victory. The foremost champion of those principles of the Democratic party vital to free government, no obloquy or danger has ever in the period of our worst reverses, deterred him from their bold expression. Never hesitating to repel every attack upon the rights of the Empire State and of its citizens he has zealously sustained our military efforts in the field; he has displayed, under the most trying circumstances, an unwavering attachment to the Union, and by his acts and words, on every public occasion, given such wise counsel and assistance to all who love it, as could only be inspired by unaffected patriotism and the largest statesmanship.

The Chairman then introduced Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, who was received with loud cheers.

Gov. PARKER thanked the meeting for their cordial greeting, and he received it as a compliment to the noble little State from which he came. Though he had always resided in a neighboring State, yet this was the first time he had ever stood before an audience in the city of New York. He desired not to indulge in witticism, fancy, or idle declamation, but to speak of plain facts, for in New-Jersey they actually spoke but they always voted plainly. [Cheers.] Why was it that to-night everywhere there were assemblages characterized by such enthusiasm? It was because the people had begun to see a gleam of light in the political horizon and which indicated there would be an end of war, and the establishment of peace and Union. [Cheers.]

It was natural he should speak of the character of the candidates put in nomination, and although he should mainly leave that to others who would follow him, he would say they were patriotic men and sound conservative Democrats, who came up to the Jacksonian standard, capable and honest. [Cheers.] No better man breathed the breath of life than Geo. B. McClellan. (Cheers.) Our political opponents have been busy with defiling his military character. He did not intend to consume any time defending that. It was established. The best military critics had said that the seven days' battle, in which he changed his base and saved his army was one of the most remarkable feats in history. After that seven days' fight, Lincoln, President of the United States, (groans), wrote to McClellan after they reached Harrison's Landing, saying, "Better fighting was never done—a thousand thanks for it." And a few days afterwards he wrote, "Your heroism and that of your men will always be appreciated." (Cheers.) And after the defeat of Pope Gen. Halleck wrote, "I pray you, come and help us, with your skill and ability." (Cheers.) And in private life Gen. McClellan was a man of exemplary character. No idle jest ever escaped his lips in the midst of carnage and blood. But there was another subject suggested by the meeting, and that the Constitution, and whether it had been obeyed or violated. All he had to say on that subject was that there was scarcely an article of it of any importance that had not been violated. The Executive of the United States had usurped the powers of Congress. He had undertaken to prescribe the constitution of States,—had introduced test oaths, and so palpable had been those violations that Senator WADE and Representative DAVIS had pronounced him an usurper. He had undertaken to create new States within States; had suppressed a free Press; had suspended the *habeas corpus*. Citizens to-day were confined in Fort Lafayette without charges against them, and who could not obtain a hearing. It were better that every stone of that fortress should be dismantled than that men coming from foreign countries up this beautiful bay should look upon it and say, "There is the bastile in which they imprison free American citizens." [Cries of shame.] But there was a subject which he desired to speak of this night. There was recently a remarkable speech made at Auburn by the Secretary of State. He had seen no reply to it, and it ought to be answered because it came from the second man in the Administration, which Administration was a curious thing. It had in it the conservative and the radical elements. Since Chase had left President Lincoln himself has attempted to play the radical role, and his first attempt was his letter, "To whom it may concern," at Niagara Falls, in which he stated, that no proposition for peace could be entertained that did not recognise the abolition of slavery. That letter having created consternation among the conservatives Secretary Seward was sent to make a speech to overcome the effect of the Presidential letter. And who was Mr. Seward that he should represent the conservative element? He was the man who introduced the idea of the "irrepressible conflict, and had done more than any other man to bring about this condition of things; if he was conservative what must the radicals be? (Laughter.) Mr. Seward's speech was made ostensibly to rejoice over the victory at Atlanta. He (the speaker) had rejoiced at that victory. This would make, with the whites, two thirds of the people of the United States rebels, a fact, to punish which, would not tend much to raise the value of Government securities abroad. He had said that rebel commissioners and leading Democrats met at Niagara Falls and there agreed upon a platform and candidates for the Chicago Convention. This statement he based upon a letter which had appeared in the London *Times*, whose author he had not ventured to state.

That was the slender proof upon which Mr. Seward attempted to thus asperse the loyalty of the Democratic party. Next Mr. Seward said that Gen. Sanders telegraphed to Halifax that the platform and candidates were not acceptable to the rebels. Who expected they would be? [Laughter.] But he, the speaker, hurled the charge back. The only Union party was the great National Democratic party of the North. [Ch.] Mr. Seward gave no substantial reason for reelecting Mr. Lincoln. His highest reason was that Mr. Lincoln had never been President of the whole U. States and he should be allowed to be. He was Governor of N. Jersey, an independent sovereignty, as independent in its sphere as any other. But suppose the people of Sandy Hook should secede in defence of their clam rights [laughter] and if he were eligible for re-election, and a candidate, what would be thought of the people who should say, re-elect Gov. PARKER because he has never been Governor of the whole State of New Jersey? [laughter] That was a ridiculous argument, and yet it was gravely put forth as a reason for re-electing Mr. LINCOLN. There was one sentence in that speech of Mr. SEWARD's which made his blood chill. He asked, "who can vouch for the safety of the country between the time of the election and the time of the inauguration of Gen. MCCLELLAN? What did that mean? The President of the United States ought to vouch for it. They have the army still. The "backbone of the rebellion has been broken," it was said, and it was wonderful how many backbones this rebellion had. [laughter] The administration had the ability to preserve the Union, but it had not the will. He believed that to-day the radicals would rather have the South succeed than to have GEO. B. MCCLELLAN elected! [shame] But the honest masses of the Democracy would see to it that the administration did not let the South secede between the election and the inauguration of George B. McClellan. [Cheers.] And if it attempted it, it had better go to Richmond, than to return to the loyal states. The speaker then cited Helper's "Impending Crisis," which was endorsed by Mr. Seward, to show that the administration favored the dissolution of the Union, if slavery could not be abolished. But they intended to elect General McClellan and prevent the consummation of this scheme to sacrifice the Union, and to abolish slavery. In the latter part of his speech, Mr. Seward said that after the war was over, all this Emancipation policy would be abandoned. Was the President right, or the Secretary of State right? They disagreed. In this disagreement they should take the evidence of of the principal before that of the agent, and taking that, they must believe what the President said. That idea harmonized with the whole policy and acts of the administration. The speaker next reported the accusation in Mr. Seward's speech, that Gen. McClellan was a disunionist. Would he have been called to the defence of Washington, if he had been in complicity with the rebels? Gen. McClellan saved Mr. Lincoln himself, and the city in which he lived. They were no disunionists—and our candidate was no disunionist. They were unconditional Unionists—not Unionists with ifs and buts, without slavery—but Unionists, slavery or no slavery. He believed that with the present policy of the Administration the rebels would hold out for years, though they were now in a bad way. They would fight to the end of time if the policy of subjugation was continued. If subjugation was accomplished it would not result in Union. [At this point the Governor was interrupted by losing his watch, which fell into the crowd, but it was picked up and restored to him.] On resuming he said that they could not elect Gen. MCCLELLAN by processions. They had a powerful enemy to contend with, and knowing that, he exhorted them to the greatest efforts to secure success, and in conclusion paid a tribute to GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. A. OAKEY HALL. Mr. HALL said that this was a joyful turn-out, but nothing to compare with that which they would see on the 4th of March. He eulogized Gov. PARKER and the ability of his speech, and asked that they all read it in the newspapers of the morning, but by no means to read it in the *Tribune*. [Laughter.] That was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam [cheers], and the adoption of the Federal Constitution, [Cheers.] The speaker then referred to the event of Gen. MCCLELLAN being again called to take command of the Army of the Potomac after POPE's defeat, on the 31st of August, and two years later on the 31st of August, 1864, when the people at Chicago called on him to come to the rescue of the country. He proceeded to eulogize Gen. MCCLELLAN's ability, but said had he never shown any, he would still be for MCCLELLAN, for he could not be worse than LINCOLN [cheers], and to criticize LINCOLN and his practical jokes which had cost the country so dearly. As regards platforms, the speaker said that a sufficient platform was to put LINCOLN out and put MCCLELLAN in (cheers), though platforms were very good for the campaign, yet the oath of office was the only platform with which men commence their official career, and that was to faithfully execute the duties of their office to the best of their ability. Gen. MCCLELLAN's abilities have been endorsed by Mr. LINCOLN, by STANTON, and by HALLECK. It had been said that he (the speaker) was going to devote his time to the fair against LINCOLN. We ought to, for three years ago he labored hard for him Heaven forgive him. (Laughter.) Having gone in for the campaign, the speaker said he had made a reconnoissance and he discovered was an amusing episode in his remarks. He alluded to the aspersions that was cast upon the Democratic party, and recalled the fact that but ten days since a LINCOLN journal had said that it was better tha ROBERT LEE should enter Washington than that Gen. MCCLELLAN should enter it by the votes of the Democratic party. But amidst all these aspersions, he advised them not to recriminate, to let the LINCOLN party have a monopoly of that kind of tactics. But there was a yet more dangerous kind of tactics which their opponents had in reserve. It was that what they rised with bayonets and dogmatized with bullets, and they had that to fear in the elections. From Maine, so far as heard from, the majority of their opponents was a thousand less than last year, and yet the Democratic strongholds were still to be heard from. If this were so, what news would they not hear when the wires should bring them the result of the election in the State in which "Little Mac" was born? He passed a pleasing eulogy upon JAMES GORDON BENNETT of the New York *Herald*, and announced that a movement was on foot to elect him to Congress.

Mr. SPENCER W. COHN was the last speaker.

STAND NO. 2.

Like the others was decorated and lighted with Chinese lanterns, beneath which was the motto, "Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State."—MCCLELLAN.

Dr. R. F. STEVENS called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Hon. AUGUST BELMONT, who was received with three cheers. The nomination was confirmed by acclamation.

SPEECH OF HON. AUGUST BELMONT.

After thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. B. proceeded to say that this outpouring of the Democracy was a sure indication of what they intended to do in the coming election. [Cheers.] While at Chicago as a delegate from this State, he had pledged New York to roll up a majority of 50,000 for McClellan & Pendleton, and he saw now that he had not made a rash promise.

They had a great, a noble work before them—not only the election of their favorite candidate, but the salvation of the republic, the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution and the laws.

Four years ago, when he had the honor to preside at a similar meeting during the presidential contest, he had predicted that the election of LINCOLN would be the forerunner of the dissolution of the Union.

That prediction had been verified. And now he would say the electors throughout the loyal States would have to choose between disunion and war—for LINCOLN's election could only produce that result—and a speedy and honorable peace, within the Union and Constitution, such as the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN could only bring. He had promised to obtain that result, and the American people knew that he would keep his promise, as two years ago he had redeemed his promise to save Washington in the bloody field of Antietam. [Cheers.] The soldier under whose direction Donelson and New Orleans had fallen was deprived of his command, and was refused the privilege he requested of serving in the defence of the Union as a common soldier; and it was only when the army of LEE thundered at the gates of Washington that Gen. B. MCCLELLAN was called upon. And how was he rewarded for driving LEE ingloriously across the Potomac? By being stripped of his command, and stigmatized by the Republican papers as disloyal! He had met Geo. McClellan after the last campaign, and he asked him how he could again consent to take command under Stanton and Halleck, his enemies. He replied that he could wish to resign; but the country was in danger, and he had no right to make conditions. Referring to the charge of disloyalty, the speaker said that every press in the South was filled with denunciation of McClellan, and foreboding of the danger which his election threatened to the Southern States. In conclusion, he called upon them all to put their hands to the work which was before them. They had a noble bannerbearer, but they had also unscrupulous foes to face—the fanatics of the North. With "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws" inscribed upon their banner, and McClellan, as their bearer, they must surely gain the victory. [Great cheering.]

The names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and confirmed.

T. H. CHURCHILL, Esq., read the resolutions, which were pronounced to be carried.

Hon. GEO. F. COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, followed in a lengthy speech. The question to be decided was whether the Presidential chair was to be filled by a man of lofty statesmanship and upright character, or one who was called honest only by way of caricature. The speaker pronounced himself decidedly in favor of peace, and denounced the course of the President as arbitrary and illegal.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER followed at some length.

STAND NUMBER 3.

14TH STREET PACING DUNCAN'S STORE.

The assemblage in front of stand No. 3 was called to order about 8 o'clock in the evening by Hon. JAMES LYNCH, who announced the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting in the vicinity of this stand: HENRY GAINNELL, Chairman, and ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON and ten others as associates.

The resolutions which were to have been read by Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, were deferred on account a preferance having been expressed by the meeting to read them in print in the morning papers.

The following distinguished gentlemen occupied positions on the platform viz:—Hon. JACOB VANATTA, of New Jersey, and Hons. FERNANDO WOOD, J. W. CHANLER, GEO. H. PURSER, J. B. HASKINS, J. T. HOFFMAN and N. HILLYOWLER, most of whom were introduced as speakers.

After the formation preliminaries were concluded the Chairman introduced the Hon. JACOB VANNATTA of New Jersey as the first speaker.

Mr. VANNATTA briefly reviewed the causes which brought the people together on the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, as well as the causes which, he considered, brought the present unhappy state of affairs upon the American people. In this connection, he stated that the devotional union men had two enemies and two evils to contend against. First, A set of traitors under JEFFERSON DAVIS, who disregarded the sacred obligations which the Constitution and laws entailed upon them, in attempting to set up a Confederacy of their own through a dissolution of the Union, who, by denying the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, had proved themselves disloyal to the Constitution and Laws of the country, as well as the party to which they once claimed allegiance. Second class of enemies were those who were now administering the affairs of the country and their followers, stating that the administration were making war upon the sacred reserved rights of several states, besides flooding the country with a mean paper currency, and a shameless governmental backing system. After eluding to the liberty and rights, which no considered law-abiding citizens had been deprived of, in being arrested and imprisoned without trial, or notification, and when discharged, discharged in the same manner, he stated that the wise founders of this Union and the framers of the Constitution and Laws had divided the powers of this country into three distinct branches—Execution, Legislation and Judicial, asserting that, while our wise forefathers disapproved entirely of one branch interfering with another, of which the present administration at Washington had been guilty by an attempt to consolidate three branches into a one man power which he regarded as a mark of despotism. He alluded to the avowed purposes of the Democratic party, and in speaking of the Presidential candidates regarded the abilities of Gen. MCCLELLAN as far superior to those of President LINCOLN. During the course of his remarks he was frequently cheered.

The next speaker was the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who, being greeted with loud huzzas, opened his remarks to those present by the following words:—"Whatever others may do, I shall give whatever influence or weight I possess to the election of GEO. B. MCCLELLAN as President of the United States. (Loud cheers.

In referring to the nomination for Presidency made by the Chicago Convention, he said that if it were an original question with him he should have preferred some other candidate whose opinions approximated nearer his own. He stated that he opposed the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and attended the Convention for that sole purpose, which he did until all opposition failed. After stating his reasons for opposing the General's nomination, the main point of which was his public record, in favor of the war, he spoke of the inconsistency of the Chicago Convention in nominating a war democrat on such a platform as was adopted by them. He could only reconcile this inconsistency with the thought that by Gen. MCCLELLAN following the Constitution and the laws he could do no more than obey the voice of the people. With reference to the General's letter of acceptance, he said that he had examined it with care, and that it presented two propositions, viz.: a resolute determination to adhere to the Union, and a declaration that the Union could only be restored by the exercise of the same spirit which created which he specified as that of conciliation and compromise.

Respecting the continuance of this war he remarked, that it was destructive to the Union sentiment, and that it would insure the entire emancipation of the South, declaring himself at the same time as in favor of the whole Union.

After dwelling at some length upon his views respecting the measures to be adopted for the restoration of the whole Union, he said that the only hope for peace lies in the success of the Democratic party, and that that success was dependent on its unity. He further remarked that the cause of peace could not succeed during the continuance of the present administration. In concluding he said that as for himself, sink or swim, live or die, let come what might, he should continue a democrat and sustain the nominations of that party so long as he had a voice to speak or a vote to give. During the course of Mr. Wood's remarks he strongly endorsed the nominations made by the State Convention, highly eulogizing Gov. Seymour.

Mr. Wood was followed by several other speakers whose speeches were pertinent to the occasion.

STAND NO. 4.

This stand was under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Democratic Club, favorably known in this city, of which Mr. Wm. J. Rose is President. The meeting was called to order about 8½ o'clock by Mr. George W. Morton. Judge Daly was elected chairman by acclamation.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, but the discharge of cannon and the passing procession and its appurtenances attracted so much attention that the speakers at first were unnoticed and unheard. Among them were the Hon. Wm. Voorhees, of New Jersey, who tried to establish that while Mr. Lincoln favored despotism. General McClellan favored freedom Then followed Mr. William C. de Witt, of King's County, who eloquently reviewed the principles of the Constitution from its inception in the war of the Revolution, taking a Democratic stand point.

Hon. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, of Westchester Co., next spoke, who lamented the reign of the present Administration and exhorted the Democrats to stand firm in maintaining their rights at all hazards.

Mr. SCOTT, of New Jersey, who was robbed of $260 during the evening, denounced corruption and the Administration.

Mr. THOS. A. GLOVER said that he had just arrived from Connecticut, and all was well there for "little Mac" in that State.

Wm. B. RANKIN, Esq., formerly President of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, next spoke eulogistically of McCLELLAN; and said that if Mr. LINCOLN remained in office under the plea of military necessity, when "Little Mac" was legally elected the next President, that the people must use force to install him their Chief Magistrate. Mr. W. J. Ross of this city then followed, and called upon the people to assemble at the ballot-box and end all difficulties; that if any unfair means were used by the Administration to hold power under any plea but justice, then for the people to show their might and power in enforcing their claims. The meeting then adjourned.

Credit is due to the YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION Club for their excellent management and courtesy extended to all with whom they had any dealing.

STAND NUMBER 5.

About three hundred were gathered opposite this stand. The meeting was called to order by VINCENT C. KING, Esq., who nominated for chairman the Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. After the reading of the Resolutions, and the list of officers, the chairman introduced

Prof. WAGNWOOD. He said that they had met for the purpose of ratifying the action by the Democracy in convention at Chicago. It was his pleasure to be present at that Convention, and he congratulated them as well as the convention, on the harmony and good feeling which existed there. They met to prepare a platform. The delegates came from various sections of the country, and after consulting with each other, they finally adopted a platform for the country.—The Speaker then denied that the Convention was a caucus in connexion with the Rebels in Richmond, as alleged by his Republican friends. Mr. SEWARD, however, has told us that the platform was duly signed, sealed and attested in the presence of the London Times. Well, the convention, after mature deliberation, determined to present to the country for President GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. (Great cheering, the speaker himself calling for three cheers for "Little Mac.") They also selected for Vice-President the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. He assured the meeting that MCCLELLAN was a progressive man and none of their old fogies. After denouncing the government as a tyrannical one, who had sacrificed a million of men, who slept in bloody graves, the speaker referred to Mr. SEWARD's period for closing the war, and his recent speech at Auburn, declaring on the authority of OAKEY HALL that he (Mr. S.) was the most consummate liar in the United States. (Great cheering.) He told England that the war would be finished in three months. The Government of France was told the same, but we have found to our cost a different state of matters. The Professor then compared the two platforms adopted respectively at Baltimore and Chicago, approving the latter with its retention of slavery in the Southern States. The first idea in the Democratic platform was the Union. [Three cheers for the Union.] Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has said that the Republican platform means this: "Lay down your arms, consent to be hanged, and give up your State Governments, and we will receive you." After some further remarks in a similar strain, the speaker concluded by urging all his hearers to support Gen. McClellan. [Cheers.]

The meeting was then shortly addressed by H. B. Perkins, Esq., followed by the Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, and H. H. Morange, Esq. The Chairman then called on A. H. Reavy, Esq., who addressed the meeting in poetical style, introducing them, amongst other things, that princes and lords may flourish or may fade—"a breath can make them as a breath hath made; but a bold peasantry, their country's pride, when once destroyed can never be snobbed." The speaker said, when Gen. McClellan does take the chair a new era will dawn upon the nation [cheers]; the days of prosperity and honor will once more return to us, and we shall once more have all our constitutional rights restored. [Great cheers.]

Mr. HERRINGTON then addressed the meeting, after which the proceedings closed.

STAND NO. 6.

The assemblage around this stand was not very numerous, and the Committee were obliged to wait till the arrival of some of the ward clubs before they could organize. Hon. Elijah Purdy presided and nominated as chairman Samuel Gallatin, Esq. The first speaker was Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. He was followed by Hons. R. C. Hutchings, Messrs. D. S. Coddington, Robert B. Holmes, P. Millspaugh, S. B. Crisning, and Jerome Buck.

STAND NO. 7.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. MATTHEWSON, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Hon. IVES A. TALLMADGE. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. ELI P. MARTIN and others.

STAND NO. 8.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Rynden, H. Arcularius, Gen. Waldbridge, D. C. Bidwell, H. F. Cochran, R. B. Homles, and others.

STANDS NO. 9 AND 10.

Stand No 9 was on the East side of Union Square facing 16th St. The assemblage was called to order by Hon. HENRY KRESINGER, who nominated WM. A. KONKEE chairman. The speakers were J. J. FARDMAN, MAJINUS GROSS, DR. JULIUS HERN and Hon MAX. GOEBEL.

Stand No. 10, was on 4th, ave, facing the monument. The crowd were called to order by Councilman REPPER, who nominated Col. LOUIS BURGER as chairman. Addresses were made by Messrs. G. N. HEAMAN, JOHN RETTIG, SAML. STERN and Dr. FREEDRICK.

THE GERMAN STANDS.

There were two stands erected by the Teutonic "unterrified;" but at no time were more than sufficient gathered to have formed a fair crowd for one stand. The speeches were far below the usual average, and the music was evidently the main attraction.

ADJOURNMENT.

At about 11 o'clock this meeting adjourned armed, we suppose, a satisfactory amount of enthusiasm. The different ward clubs went there different ways and quiet once more reigned in and about Union Square.

ROBBERS AT THE MEETING.

A very large number of thieves and pickpockets were in attendance at the meeting and found a splendid harvest. Over a dozen robberies were reported to the police during the latter part of the proceedings. The editor of the *Era*, while passing through the crowd from his office to his home, and looking at the fire-works was robbed of his watch, and, almost at the same moment, his father was relieved of his pocketbook. Other persons were robbed at the same time, and out of the gang two of the rascals were secured.—Consequently McCLELLAN will be two votes less in November.

Among other incidents of the meeting was a procession of boys with *wooden* guns. This was sarcastically appropriate for MCCLELLAN, and provoked very striking comparisons with the wooden guns of Manassas, and on LITTLE MAC's mode of making war.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.—P. M.

The price of gold took a lower range to day than on Friday, say 223@220¾ per cent. as against 228@223½ per cent. The additional break down, however, occurred on Friday night, after the regular hours of the gold room, on heavy cash sales, understood to be a strong stock exchange firm. To-day there was not much additional excitement in the gold room, though the fluctuations between 223@220¾ were quite frequent. At 3 o'clock the price was 222½ per cent. The Export to-day was $489,733 in gold bars and coin, making for the whole week $669,733.

On the Stock Exchange there was only one session of the Board. The feeling was generally dull on the Railways, though prices ruled comparatively steady. On Cumberland Coal, in the miscellaneous Share list, the demand was strong and the quotation three per cent. up as compared with Friday, and eight per cent. above the sales early in the week. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier on the 1881s; firm on the 5-20s, and higher on Treasury Certificates. In the last the transactions on the street were large at 94¼@94⅝ per cent.

At two o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Open Board of Brokers, like the regular Stock Exchange, continues the Summer practice of omitting a second Saturday's session.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108¾	108	Mich. Central	133⅝	133
U. S. 5-20's	110⅝	110⅝	Mich. Southern	80¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	125⅝	126	Illinois Cen	126⅝	126⅜
Erie	104⅜	104⅝	Pittsburgh	110¾	110⅝
Erie Preferred	103⅝	103¾	Fort Wayne	107¾	107⅜
Hudson	116¾	116	Rock Island	106⅜	106⅜
Canton	32¾	33¼	Reading	129¾	129⅞
Ohio & Cer., new	94¾	94⅜	Quicksilver	81⅝	82
Toledo	123	122¾	Cumberland Coal	64¾	69
Northwest	51¼	51⅛	Mariposa	42¾	42⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	43	42¾	N. West Pref	84	84¼

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of August, were

1864	$1,095,824 68
1863	731,062 48
Increase	$363,372 10

The following bills were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	104
America	131	Bank of N. America	105
North River	103	Irving	100
State of New-York	115½	People's	100
Commerce	185	St. Nicholas	99
Ocean	90	Mercants' Exch	99
American Exchange	116¾	Citizen	101
Tradesmens'	113	Commonwealth	138
Park	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113	2d In	83
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. S'ds	100
N. Y. C. Con. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort.	97⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Ind. & W. Bonds	110
Buff. N. Y. & E	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	119	Del. L. & W. 2ds	108
Harlem, 3	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	137⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F. 1s	107	M. & P. Du Ch	107
Ill. Central '75	130	Chic & Tol. S. F	116
Al. & T. H. 2d Pfd	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60

The Petroleum Stock Exchange (says the *Commercial Advertiser*) is in a fair way for commencing operations at an early day. Messrs. H. Schmidt, of the firm of Froost, Schroeder, & Co.; E. W. Holberg, of the firm of Kamlah, Sauer, & Co., and John Pondlt, have been appointed a committee for the selection of a suitable room for the board. The rules of the Exchange forbid any officer from buying or selling stocks at the board. A large number of brokers have made application for enrollment as members.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Schooner Carlton, Jayne, Rowland, Washington. Henry; General Meade, Densmore, Pembrook, Jed Weyke; G. W. Carpenter, Edmonds, Baxter & Merrell; Swan, Eldridge, Beebe, New London. H. S. Radute & Co; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford. D. G. Floyd, Racket, Greenport, for Philadelphia; H. D. Drew, Clark, Bridgeport; O. A. Hayden, Smith, Essex; Nicola, Chisham, Cow Bay, P. Talbot & Co.; F. Arthuman, Comin, Pembroke, H. W. Lowel & Co.; Sumter, Faulkner, Boston, J. C. Dayton; G. B. Smith, Bysce, Fort Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Nonesuch, Hamilton, Fort Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Ann, Overton, Washington, Alfred Abbott; Mary, Fee, Chester, Pa., Bentley, Smith & Co. Mary Frances, Jack, New Haven, H. S. Radute & Co.; Susan, Scranton, Harvey, Washington, H. S. Radute & Co; E. M. Dyer, Rich, F. Moore, Crawell & Brewer; Sarah, Robinson, Boston, Kate Thomas, Preston, South Glastenburg, Ct.; Frederick, Homer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co; Emma, (Br.) McGuire, St. Stephens, N. B. Gorham Boardman; Sarah J. Hoyt, Philadelphia, New-Haven: Brandywine, Bush, Philadelphia, Fall River, E. H. Nash, Drisko, Elizabethport, Newburyport; Lochial, Haskell, Elizabethport, Salem.

Brigs Union, (Br.) T. Mefts, St. John, N. F., Pellkones & Co; J. B. King, Cofell, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Milwaukee, Brown, Logan, Miller & Houghton; Zero, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; C. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) McCrary, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Maracaibo, (Br.,) Scandella, Maracaibo, E. Pavensted & Co.; Hamalt, (Pruss.,) Storee, Funchal, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eisenore, McMasters, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pasajon, (Br.,) Fashion, Lasken, Aux Cayes, Brehl, Soon & Co.; Kennebec, Lily, Grace Bay, Brockway & Baker.

Sloops J. A. Thasenan, Celvie, York River, F. J. Cambell; H. O. Morgan, Decker, York River, F. J. Cambell; J. C. Van Name, Van Pelt, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Barks Ocean Home, Weldon, Havana, W. W. Russ; Egean, (Br.) Robertson, Liverpool, Willson & Guerd.

Steamers Sarah Jones, Philadelphia: Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew, City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Franklin, Young, Baltimore; Evening Star, Bell, New Orleans, J. Raynor & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam Transport John Brooks,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 4053. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Rebel Cattle Raid.

Rumored Success of our Cavalry sent in Pursuit.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 16, 1864.

The flank attack by the rebel cavalry early yesterday morning was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of three brigades of cavalry with eight pieces of artillery. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Buffin's farm, near Coggin's Point just before daylight, while the remainder engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line from Resm's Station, capturing some and driving others back. This was done to cover the operations of the main rebel column. The attack was made a short time before daylight, when the guard were mostly abed.

Two hundred prisoners are reported to have been captured, mostly of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The First District of Columbia Cavalry, on duty near by, soon attacked the rebels, but they were in such strong force that our men had to fall back, suffering a loss of some two hundred and fifty.

It is said that Gen. Grace's Division of Cavalry supported by the Second Corps, went in pursuit of the raiders, but it is believed they had too much the start, and must have got off with the greater part of their plunder.

In addition to our loss in cattle, which will reach 2,000 head, the rebels captured several teams with a gang of men, who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction.

A rumor reached camp this morning that the cattle have all been recaptured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Enthusiasm in and about the army—Why it exists—Gen. Grant's power—The McClellan influence in the army—A straw showing which way the wind blows.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CITY POINT, VA. Sunday, Sept. 18th, 1864.

We who are situated at or near headquarters of the grand and momentous events impending just now—events upon which it is not too much to say is hanging, at this moment, the whole question as to *whether republican form of government can and shall exist among civilized men*,—we who can watch, inch by inch, and step by step, the progress which our dauntless commander is making in his ingenious plans against the enemy, whilst those at a distance are only enabled to measure and weigh the *results* when accomplished—we can imagine, though we cannot share the doubts and perplexities which exist among the timid, the wavering, and the over-anxious and sanguine at home, as each successive letter hence brings the familiar words: "All quiet with the Army of the Potomac." Our people have become of late so accustomed to victory, that nothing but an *Atlanta* or *Mobile* can now satisfy their daily craving for good news. If they were here to see and know all that we do, they would have their patriotic appetite abundantly satisfied with equally wholesome and nutritious events, though not perhaps quite so highly seasoned. They would see, in the deep-laid scheme of the commander, in each boat-load of railway sleepers and rails unloading, day and night without intermission, at our wharf; in the steamers crowded with brave and stalwart men eventually coming up the river; in the hosts of barefooted and disgusted rebels constantly seeking refuge in our lines from their infernal oppressors; in the spirit of our soldiers; in the calm, self-reliant and hopeful bearing of that man who has already borne us triumphantly through so many difficulties that seemed even more insuperable than the present. I say they would see and hear in all these things more than enough to convince them that the cause of the country was never more hopeful and strong, and that of the Rebellion never so weak and desponding—*as far as the work of the army is concerned*.

In plain terms, I feel just as convinced as I do of my own existence, that Gen. GRANT could to-morrow, if he chose to attempt it, take Petersburg. Whether or not he will do so, in view of all the losses that his gallant men have suffered and would have to suffer; or in view of the fact that there are other ways of reducing stubborn strongholds besides pounding them to pieces, is more than I can tell. I only mention the conviction which exists among all thinking men here as to the power that GRANT holds in his hand, in order that our well-grounded confidence may be spread among your readers, and so as to urge the necessity of so speedily reinforcing our army here that Gen. GRANT may achieve that grandest of all victories—a final and *bloodless one*. Unless forced, by a tottering and despairing enemy, to immediately resume active hostilities, there is nothing whatever to prevent him from so encircling Petersburg with a belt of fire as to make all resistance useless, and thus drive it—like Vicksburg—to unconditional surrender. Have no concern about the Army of the Potomac. Its leader knows, by just how many more moves, he can checkmate Jeff. Davis in Richmond, if you will only do as much at the ballot-box of the North.

I spoke, in a former letter, of the absurd idea that generally prevailed as to General McCLELLAN'S hold upon the army. Each day convinces me more and more of the fallacy of that idea. To those who can well remember the universal and unparalleled enthusiasm which his name once created among our men, the change appears almost marvellous. And yet it need not, to those who reflect for a moment. McCLELLAN'S own men, those who immediately fought under him, have nearly all been dispersed by death on the battle-field or from disease, or from returning to their homes. While, therefore, there may be great hallooing among his old followers at home, there is very little, indeed, of that to be found among the present rank and file of our armies; and what little enthusiasm does exist has been weaned over to other commanders quite as deserving of their love—to say the very least—as McClellan ever was. Besides, "our bayonets think;" and there are few men now fighting for their country—all of them, necessarily, more deeply in earnest for peace than any body else—but who understand thoroughly the vast difference between such a peace as the election of Abraham Lincoln would ensure, and the uncertain, compromising sort of peace that must follow McClellan's election—involving us in renewed and useless war.

A slight but significant instance of how the army feels, came to my notice yesterday. In conversing with a highly intelligent private of HANCOCK'S corps—(I never lose such chances, for it is of this stuff that our real patriots are made)—he told me that in his own mess, composed of 20 men, an event had occurred which showed him which way the wind was blowing. On joining his command, two or three days ago, somebody asked him who he was for: LINCOLN or McCLELLAN? He replied that he did not care about making any parade of his opinions, but that he would certainly go for LINCOLN, much as he always loved McCLELLAN as a man.—"*Then there is only one of us who goes for McClellan,*" was the rejoinder. "And that man."—added my informant—"is a fellow named KELLY, who scarcely knows his right hand from his left, cant read nor write, and does not know what he is voting for."

J. K. HAMILTON.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday Sept. 16, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returns to the front to-morrow morning.

The mail steamer has arrived from City Point, but brings no important news.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITL SINCE LAST REPORT.

J. H. Wells, 4th US. Art.	E. Rafferty 11th Mass.
J. Chapell, 3d N. H.	N. B. Keller, 10th Conn.
J. Coones, 22d U.S. Cal.	Geo. Queen, 1st US. Cal.
C. Sagiestone, 98th N.Y.	A. H. Stinson, 9th Me.
Jno. Miller, 3d N.Y. Art.	F. Bufier, 11th Me.
J. D. Billington, 9th Me.	J.W. Jones, 4th US. Cal.
A. B. Crauson, 16th N.Y.	L. Thornbury, 97th Pa.
Jno: Hoffey, 24th Mass.	U. S. Moscop, 19th Wis.
Geo. M. Gavolt, 11th Pa.	David Slack, 62d O,
Capt. F. W. Sabine, 11th Me.	

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

Testimony of Recruiting Officers—Volunteering Never Before so Enthusiastic and Rapid—Sterling Character of the Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The following is an extract from a report of a Provost Marshal, and there are many more to the same effect:

"Recruiting has been the main business of the office for the past few days. Never before during the present war, as far as my own observation goes, has there been anything like the interest now displayed by the people in obtaining men for the army. The class of men enlisting are from the most respectable portion of the community, and go into the service with consolences behind their bayonets. During the present week, I have mustered and forwarded to the general rendezvous three hundred and sixty men. They go into the service willingly and cheerfully. From present indications I should say that the quota of this district can be filled or nearly so by volunteers in a very short time. My forces are working night and day to take care of men as they come, Sundays not excepted, and will continue to do so as long as necessity demands."

Another Provost Marshal writes as follows:

"During the last ten days nearly nine hundred recruits have been accepted and mustered at these headquarters. The men presenting themselves are by far the best men that have been examined since this office was established."

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Gen. McIntosh's Brilliant Exploit—Capture of a South Carolina Regiment.

From our own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

EARLY STILL AT WINCHESTER.

Yesterday was quite a busy day, and considerable interest was created by the result of the reconnoissances sent out by Gen. SHERIDAN. These movements resulted very satisfactorily, and proved beyond a doubt that EARLY had anything but abandoned the Valley. On both occasions he was found in force his main body being in and about Winchester. The cavalry made a very brilliant record of their part of the events of the day, capturing an entire regiment of infantry, battle-flag, colonel and all. The division of the Sixth Corps, who constituted the second of these reconnoissances, succeeded in uncovering a heavy body of the enemy, and also drove their advance line in on the reserves.

UP THE BERRYVILLE PIKE.

The First Brigade of Gen. WILSON'S division of cavalry, consisting of the First Connecticut Second Ohio, Third New Jersey, and Second and Fifth New York, under the command of Gen. MCINTOSH, accompanied by PENNINGTON'S Battery, started out on our left, up the Berryville turnpike, in search of the rebels, and to learn the truth of the reports brought in lately that EARLY was falling back. They met with no opposition until they reached the neighborhood of Lime Stone Ridge, some four miles beyond Berryville, and a mile or two this side of the Opequan creek. Here they found a brigade of BRADLEY JOHNSON'S Cavalry, which quietly retired and fell back upon their infantry supports. Finding that the Cavalry of the enemy seemed disposed to shirk a fight, and having received when starting out, orders not to engage any infantry, Gen. MCINTOSH determined to try and capture a portion of the picket line at least

THE FIGHT.

The 2d Ohio, being in advance, were ordered to deploy a squad of men on each side of the pike, and then endeavor to gain the flanks of the picket line, through ravines which ran round and formed the ridge. Meanwhile the battery and the remainder of the 2d Ohio held the centre. While these movements were being executed, Gen. MCINTOSH brough up his remaining four regiments and engaged the rebels in front, dismounting one squadron of the 3d New Jersey, Col. SUIDAM, as skirmishers, and the remainder of the regiment in the advance. As soon as the flanking squadron had worked their way far enough to the rear of the enemy's position, a charge was ordered and performed in fine style. The picket line, finding themselves partially surrounded, and becoming panic-stricken, surrendered almost without firing a shot, and when gathered together, Gen. MCINTOSH had the gratification of finding almost the entire Eighth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, in his hands, and numbering 143 men, 16 officers, and the commanding officer, Col. HENNISON.

The battle flag of the regiment was also captured and all the arms, ammunition and equipments. After this brilliant achievement our cavalry pushed up the pike until within two miles of Winchester, when they found the whole of KERSHAW'S Division of LONGSTREET'S corps drawn up in line of battle. Having accomplished the object he had in view, Gen. MCINTOSH quietly withdrew and returned to camp.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

I had a long conversation with some of the officers of the captured regiment after we came back, at General WILSON'S headquarters, while they were awaiting an escort to Gen. SHERIDAN'S Headquarters From their conversation I learned that EARLY had not yet sent any of his army to reinforce Gen. LEE, and that the division under Gen. KERSHAW, which has repeatedly been reported as being with the rebel army at Richmond, had not yet left the valley, for the Eighth South Carolina, now in our hands, formed a part of that very division, and that it belonged to the brigade originally commanded by Gen. KERSHAW, but now known as CONNER'S Brigade. The division itself had, yesterday, morning struck camp and fallen back on Winchester, but no idea was had that it was going to leave the valley.

THE TROPHIES.

The prisoners themselves were of the usual class, and varied very little from the common run of such gentry. The colonel was a determined-looking fellow enough, and many of the officers were evidently men of education and *caste*. These latter seemed to feel much annoyed and *distraits* at their position, and were eager in their inquiries regarding their ultimate destination and disposal, and expressed considerable disappointment when told that no one here knew. The battle-flag of the regiment was an interesting trophy, and proved the regiment that had just lost it to be one of the oldest in the Confederate service. It was of the usual style of such affairs, being composed of bunting, with red ground and blue St. Andrew's cross, in which appeared thirteen white stars. On the flag were roughly painted the following battles: "Bull Run," "Maryland Heights," "Tear Creek," "Savage Station," "Malvern Hills," "Manassas Plains," "Sharpsburg," and another battle name that I was unable to make out, owing to the dilapidated state of the torn and tattered flag. While I was standing in front of Gen McIntosh's tent, the prisoners were marched by, and they had to pass quite close to their old banner. Several of the men called out as they passed, "Good bye, old boy, we have carried you a long while," and the color bearer burst into tears as he caught sight of his former charge. Gen. MCINTOSH only lost one man killed and two wounded.

THE INFANTRY RECONNOISSANCE.

As I accompanied the cavalry on their advance, I have been unable to gather anything like a detailed account of the movement on the right, by the infantry. It appears, however, that the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, under command of Gen. GRANT, started off at very near the same hour that the cavalry broke camp, taking a bye road leading out past our front, and lying between the 19th and 6th Corps lines. The command consisted of three brigades with two batteries, and numbered nearly four thousand men. They encountered the enemy in very strong force on the Opequan, and engaged them with spirit, vigorously shelling the rebel position. I understand that our forces drove the advanced lines of the enemy over a mile, and cannonading was kept up until sunset. Late last night I rode down the Smithfield pike and found that the division had not returned to camp, and I have no time now to go down and learn if they have come in yet, as the mail-carrier is just about leaving for Harper's Ferry. Everything goes to show, however, that EARLY is still in position in our immediate front, and it does not seem to be any part of his programme to give up the Valley at present. This no doubt suits Gen. SHERIDAN and his superiors, for no signs exist that the Army of Western Virginia will attack in force or do anything to promote a general engagement. The weather has cleared off, and it is now both fine and cold. Fires are very much in demand.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

TH FALL OF ATLANTA.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the City—Preliminary Movements—Feeling in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECOND DIVISION, A. C., TROUT HOUSE ATLANTA, Sept. 2, 1864.

Atlanta has fallen. The boasted rebel stronghold is no more. I have the grand honor to write you a few lines from one of its fine hotels, with *nary* reb to molest or make afraid. When I wrote you last we were in the trenches at the north of the city, pounding away at the fortifications with our artillery. I intimated then a movement about to take place, but so secret was it that none of us knew when it would occur or what it would be. Thursday, the 24th of July, the trains of the 4th and 20th corps were ordered back to the river. Toward night the 4th commenced moving in rear of the 20th to the right, and later the 20th withdrew from their works, leaving their pickets out, who kept up a desultory fire to deceive the enemy in regard to the move on foot, thus our left wing was entirely withdrawn. The 4th corps took a direction to the right, in rear of the main army, while the 20th fell back to the Chatahoochée. Then the plan of Sherman disclosed itself to us. He had extended his right to the uttermost with the men he had, and, needed a corps to perform another of his grand flank movements. Withdrawing the left wing the country was open to the river, and our supplies unprotected, but he provided for this by sending there the 20th, which held the river from PACARS to TURNER'S ferry, including the railroad bridge. We went into position here on Friday the 25th, and immediately threw up strong fortifications in anticipation of an attack from Hood's right. We hardly believed he would have the assurance to come out eight miles from Atlanta, but it has been the policy through this campaign to be prepared against any and all emergencies. Not once has SHERMAN been caught napping. He has inspired, seemingly, his whole command with that energy of purpose and indomitable will which characterizes him so strongly. The evening of our arrival at the river a slight demonstration was made by some small force of the enemy on the left of the Second Division They were feeling our situation but effected nothing. There was also a little skirmishing with the First Division, Gen. WILLIAMS, with like result. Isolated from the main army our situation was somewhat precarious, could a sufficient force from the rebel army have been spared to oppose us. SHERMAN'S extension of his right placed HOOD in a situation which rendered it incumbent upon him to look to his retreat. Separated from his base of supplies, with twenty days' rations on hand, with orders to extend to forty, activity on the part of SHERMAN was urgent, and well he has displayed it. Very vague rumors reached us from the front until this morning. Reports from deserters agreed to the fact of the enemy having evacuated Atlanta. Immediately Gen. SLOCUM ordered out a reconnoisance, composed of detachments from each division. They met no opposition, but pressed on rapidly to the city, some of the rebel cavalry going out at the south as we entered along the Northern Railroad. The place was entirely evacuated. The skirmishers of the Third Division first entered the city, but to the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania and Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, of GEARY'S Division, belongs the credit of raising on the court-house the stars and stripes, where they now wave over the city redeemed from the thraldom of a misguided people. It was a glorious sight, and we all felt proud that it was the flag we were fighting under. A long, hearty cheer broke forth on the air, and every heart was near to bursting with the fullness of its jubiliance. General GEARY was ordered up from the river with two of his brigades and artillery. They arrived this evening, and are encamped in and about the court-house. As the two brigades stood under the folds of the flags which had waved them on to many a victory, General GEARY gave way to the pent-up emotions of his patriotic heart, and in a speech glowing with the fire of devotion, held the men in wrapt attention, although they were well tired out with the fatigue of the hasty march. The General can speak most feelingly on the subject, as he has laid upon the altar of his country his noble son, in whom was centered his highest hopes. Thus Atlanta is in our hands. The magnificent and most formidable works that invest it have been of avail only to defer the final stroke. An inspection of the fortifications reveals the truth that, to have assaulted them would have been destruction most terrible to our army, and repulse continually. Well defended, they could not be taken at any point by direct charge. Atlanta *has* been a beautiful city. It presents more of the characteristics of modern architecture than any other city we have seen south. Beautiful residences abound, with fair surroundings, sufficiently intact to show what the whole *has* been, but the general appearance is one of desolation and devastation. One cannot conceive the havoc made by our shells, until they see the effects as displayed here. There is scarcely one building on Marietta-street, by which we entered, that is not shattered by shell or solid shot. Many are completely riddled, while others are burned to the ground. Bomb-proofs were arranged about the basements of many dwellings, where the terror-stricken sought refuge. Everything spoke desertion; only here and there a human being visible to proclaim the city once inhabited. There are quite a number of people remaining. They assert with all due vigor their Union sentiments, and we were almost led to think our feet *had* once more fallen in pleasant paths, by the display of waving handkerchiefs and smiles of welcome (not quite earnest, to be sure) which appeared on the walks. We are pleased to see willingness for confession; we hope it will result in a complete return to the fold—they are only backsliders. There are a number of Northern people here, real Yankees, who have been connected with the extensive manufacturing works of the city. It is true, their interests have made them sympathizers with the South, but the old leaven is too strong, and they rise once more to the high standard of true Unionists. Gen. SLOCUM, who, by the way, made every heart in the corps rejoice by taking command last Saturday, has headquarters at the Trout House, a hotel, in an architectural point of view, of first-class pretensions—but the glory of its table, if it ever had any, is departed. The name, as one reads it in mammoth letters on its front, tickles one's stomach with sweet memories of the speckled finny tribe abounding in your northern waters. Alas! memory is all. The General has organized an effective police force, and rigid regulations pertain to marauding. Citizens remaining here censure HOOD bitterly for holding on to the city, adding that JOHNSON would not have permitted such destruction from our artillery, but would have withdrawn. Most everything of value is removed. Quite a capture of tobacco was made, which is freely distributed among the men. The Macon Railroad being cut, the enemy were unable to remove all their artillery and ammunition. They blew up a train of thirty-two cars loaded with ammunition, and 104 loaded with various articles—the explosion of which we heard distinctly at the river. They left some cannon spiked, destroying the carriages and caissons. Some locomotives were demolished, while two or three remain in good order. An officer just in from THOMAS'S headquarters reports a battle the night before, Sept. 1, in which the Fourteenth Corps took the principal part, successfully repulsing *five* rebel assaults, finally charging *themselves* upon the enemy's works, driving them out at the point of the bayonet, and putting them to flight. They are in full retreat toward Macon. This is HARDEE'S corps, STEWART'S, reinforced by S. D. HILL'S corps, having remained here. He is trying to make a junction with HARDEE, SHERMAN endeavoring to intercept. The Fourteenth Corps recaptured Loomis' Battery, taken at Chickamanga, and 1000 prisoners. This officer reports a complete victory. I inclose you an Atlanta paper of the 1st, the last published. Again the Memphis *Appeal* is "knocked into pi," and thrown out on the winds of adverse fortune. Where next will it hold forth? Its remarks upon the insane editorial of the Richmond *Sentinel* display additional madness,—for no sane man would have uttered such a strain of confidence in such a situation. The editor left hurriedly yesterday afternoon. A citizen asked him what the probability *was now* of the Yankees coming in, he replied with very much of a *discouraged* look: By G—d you'd better leave or they will have *you*, and thus *Mr. Wilkes*, the versatile editor of the *Southern Confederacy withered*. With the news of MCCLELLAN'S nomination we have the reality of Atlanta captured, and through the *Atlanta paper* the confirmation of Fort Morgan's surrender.

The nomination, a foregone conclusion, is very quietly received with us, and we deem it of small importance to the perpetuity of our name as a nation in comparison with the grand results of this campaign. More hearts will thrill with joy at the announcement "*Atlanta has fallen*," than that McCLELLAN is nominated. We feel that in this success of our army a tower of strength has been added to the support of that party which has for its aim the sustenance of those principles which lay at the foundation of our nationality; and we look to you standard-bearers of the North, to fight valiantly for the cause. While we add honor to our name for the future, to your care that future is intrusted. We will defeat our enemies in the strife of arms, you must defeat all enemies in the strife of principles. The hope of the South is the defeat of LINCOLN. That their hopes may never be realized, is the earnest determination of this army, and they will wade through blood to victory, if it will have the effect by its moral influence to defeat that hope. Our corps will occupy the enemy's works until orders are received from SHERMAN. A small cavalry force came through last night without hindrance. Our stores are well guarded at the river, and of amount sufficient to sustain any interruption of our line for some time Reports say there is a break in the road between Nashville and Chattanooga, and that the latter place is in the hands of WHEELER. We don't believe it, and if true, have no anxiety for results. Our mail facilities are excellent. The *Times* of the 25th reached us Sept. 1; we can't complain at that. The weather is growing much cooler, and the health of the troops improving. Many convalescents are returning daily, *full enough* to compensate for any losses we have. I must close to join the group of officers on the balcony who, in most social concourse, are rejoicing over the victory for which they have so long and bravely worked. We long for your congratulations. They should be hearty.

SILEUS.

Occupation of the City—The Citizens Rejoicing Over the Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1864.

"God is God, and Mahomet is *not* his Prophet," Atlanta has surrendered to the Stars and Stripes. Gold and Copperhead stock will doubtless decline. The rebel stronghold of the gulf States is ours, and our time-honored banner floats proudly over the City Hall, and the cordon of field works surrounding the town.

Bronze-visaged men from the granite fields of New England—from the hills and dales of the Empire State—from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and other localities where patriotism is spontaneous perambulate the streets of Atlanta, and assume to rule the people. Aristocratic southern ladies approach Federal Generals respectfully, and ask for such protection as their fears have taught them is necessary. They get it, and their minds are disabused of any preconceived notions of Yankee vandalism. One lately applied, very soon after our entrance into the city, for a special guard to secure to herself peaceable possession of twenty-five boxes of pressed tobacco. She said it was all the available property the rebel army had left in her possession. It was secreted in her cellar, and she feared that the "blue coats," who are given to chewing, might discover and appropriate the valuable commodity.

At present prices it would bring about one hundred dollars per package. Soldiers have suffered much for the want of this noxious plant, and it is not improbable that her apprehensions were well grounded.

Atlanta is only about 18 years old. Why its site was chosen as an advantageous locality for a large city, I am unable to determine. It has neither river or mountain or plain to contribute to its business or beauty. The city is built on a succession of ridges and ravines, intersecting each other at irregular angles. The trees of the primitive forest were left standing in large numbers, and gave the city a rural aspect, which is quite charming. The elevation is 1,200 feet above the sea.

As you have doubtless learned, ere this, the 20th Corps captured the town, while the indomitable SHERMAN was smiting the rebel host on the line of the Macon Railroad. The small force left to hold the city, becoming alarmed at the pressure of the 20th Corps upon their outworks, set fire to several trains of cars loaded with ammunition, blew up the magazines in some of their forts, and decamped.

Batteries of artillery, so much as was inflammable, were burned, and the gun srendered serviceable. For four long months the army of Gen. SHERMAN has been steadily approaching this centre of rebel iniquity, fighting stubbornly, enduring without complaint, ever vigilant, hopeful and trusting; until to-day we are reaping our reward, and giving thanks to the Great Supreme for the success which has crowned our labors.

The importance of this campaign has not been fully appreciated and acknowledged by the Northern press, except in the columns of your paper. We have pierced rebellion to the heart, and a few more such wounds will deprive the monster of vitality. It was a memorable hour when the 60th New-York and 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with their colors unfurled and marching side by side, entered the streets of Atlanta, and proceeded to plant the flag of our fathers on the top of the City Hall. These two regiments belong to Gen. GEARY'S Division, and were accompanied by a portion of the Third Division of the same Corps.

Cut loose entirely from the main army, it was the fortunate lot of the 20th Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM, to enter the city and take formal possession. There was no resistance, the Mayor having surrendered the town on condition that it should not be destroyed. To the officers and men of this corps, who have participated so largely and with such fearful diminution of numbers in this glorious campaign, it was an hour big with thoughts and reflections, both sad and joyous. On looking back over the rugged hills and ravines—the intermixable forests and sluggish rivers that interpose between this point and Chattanooga, we are reminded of those who started with us, in the vigor of manhood, but who, by the casualties of battle, are either sleeping in quiet graves, or languishing with wounds in the hospitals at the rear.

Everything good, comes through sacrifice, and the Union has purchased Atlanta with the life-blood of brave men.

The Confederacy has sacrificed largely of its depleted battalions to defend its Southern capital and has failed.

So let us rejoice and fight on. The hopes of ultra "peace" men and traitors, will doubtless gravitate heavily, and patriots may take renewed courage. About one-half of the city is destroyed, or seriously damaged by the bombardment which it has sustained. The fortifications surrounding the town are the most perfect specimens of field works I have ever seen. The cordon is connected and complete. There are also several interior works of fine workmanship.

What we are to do next, remains to be developed, but with the restless and successful SHERMAN at the head of our army, we shall not long be idle.

NICKAJACK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The following subscriptions to the National loans are reported to-day: 7-30, $817,250; 10-40, $10,900.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the National Bank Currency has issued during the past week, to the respective banks, the following amount: $1,640,350. Total to date, $49,183,900.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: The Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, $75,000; the National Bank of Redemption, of Boston, $561,700; the First National Bank of Yarmouth, Mass., $350.000; the National Mount Wollaston Bank, of Quincy, Mass., $150,000.

INDORSED!

Col. H. O. KENT, late Senate Post-Master, who was so unceremoniously removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, has received a complete indorsement of his official conduct of that office, in his unanimous nomination by the Union party of New-Hampshire, as Elector at large from that State.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Accounts received from Mosquito Inlet, Fla., of a late date, state that several parties of rebel guerillas, belonging to Maj. Dickinson's cavalry, made a concerted move on the inhabitants living near the seaboard, and captured a number of them, the charge being that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and had been in the habit of trading with blockading vessels in that station. One object of the raid was, however, to supply their ranks with conscripts, as well as the punishment of those who have been in open and friendly intercourse with our forces. Among the captured were several deserters from the rebel army, who until recently, had succeeded in eluding their vigilance by camping in the swamps contiguous to their residences. Those living under the immediate protection of our naval forces were unmolested. The guerrillas, not content with having captured all the male inhabitants within certain limits, completed the scheme by robbing their families in several instances of everything they could conveniently carry away. Information from other parts of Volusia and the adjacent counties, is to the effect that great distress prevails among the poorer classes of people in consequence of the raids. The U. S. schooner George Maryhaw is now performing blockade duty off this point, but was unable to render any assistance, not being aware of the raid until after its termination.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

Great anxiety is felt at the Navy Department in consequence of the disappearance of Acting Ensign J. H. CLARK from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, during the early part of September. He is a native of New-Bedford.

SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court martial, sitting at Charlestown, Va., has sentenced Col. JOHN F. STAUNTON, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and cowardice.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Release of Prisoners Captured on the Steamer Fawn—The Pirate Florida at Wilmington Resistance to the Rebel Conscription in the Old North State.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEWBERN, Sept. 13, 1864.

Maj. JENNEY, and Mr. JULIEN, a member of the New York State Senate, who were on the steamer *Fawn*, which was recently captured by the enemy, arrived here to-day from Elizabeth City, having been paroled by the enemy. Lieut. WILSON, Provost Marshal at Roanoke Island, Maj. GRAVES, 1st N. C., (Union) Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. BINGHAM, 16th Conn. Volunteers, who were on the *Fawn*, are retained by the enemy. Col. BINGHAM, who was on his way to join his regiment, had just been exchanged at Charleston.

The arrival of the pirate steamer *Florida* at Wilmington, N. C., is announced.

Lieut. JOHNSON, a favorite officer in the Department, who was Chief of the Ambulance Corps, is among the victims to the congestive chills, which prevails here to a considerable extent.

The North Carolina Times says:—"There is no doubt but that the interior of this State is in a complete uproar over the conscripts and deserters. On the 10th ult. a collision took place in Moore County, between the deserters, some 1700 in number, in which the latter were repulsed, with a loss of four killed and one wounded."

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Golden City* has arrived from Panama with mails and passengers that left New-York, August 23.

The shipments of treasure to China last month were $1,500,000. The shipments of merchandise was also larger than ever before.

Movements of the Lieutenant General.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 18.

Lieutenant General GRANT arrived at 12 o'clock last night on a short visit to his family. This morning a number of gentlemen paid their respects to him. At 10 o'clock a special train arrived to convey him to Philadelphia, and he was escorted to the station by the members of the Common Council, and a vast concourse of people. His amiable and unaffected manners in receiving the greeting extended to him won the hearts of all. As the train moved off enthusiastic cheers bade him God-speed in the great work before him.

From Georgia.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Sept. 17.

The Griffin Rebel, of the 14th, contains an order by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, withdrawing the 15,000 militia from Gen. HOOD'S army for thirty days. The 35,000 Federals, prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been sent to Savannah and Augusta.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ST.—A fire occured among some stacks of oats belonging to Andrew Fitzpatrick, at 131st st., 6th avenue, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, doing damage to the amount of $200, no insurance.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Political Calm—The Seizure of the Georgia—Belle Boyd—Marriage.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

For many years we have not had so complete a calm in the political world as at the present moment. The Emperor is absent at the Camp of Chalons with the Prince HUMBERT of Italy, the politicians are off at their country places, and the calm that pervades France appears to reign equally all over Europe. The political journals, naturally alarmed at this deplorable state of things, are trying to revive the Roman question, for no question enjoys so extensive a privilege of moving the public passions as this one, and it is therefore made to serve as the forlorn hope, as the *pièce de resistance*, of journalism. When all other questions are settled, and there comes an interval of repose, then there is a general assault upon Rome, and never without more or less effect. But the calm is now too profound, the political stagnation too complete, to be seriously disturbed by a newspaper discussion of this question.

The *Petit Moniteur* or *Moniteur du Soir*, continues to travesty the details of the American war in the most outrageous manner. This paper was started by the Government under the pretext of giving official and correct intelligence to the public at a price (one cent) which would place it in the power of all classes to buy it, and by the course it pursues on the American question the Government plainly discloses the fact that they desire the people of France to believe that the Republic in America is a failure, that the Union is a failure, and that the present war is a senseless butchery, without principle and without hope. What aggravates this conduct on the part of the government is that these atrocious falsifications are addressed to the poorer classes, to the classes which are rich enough to buy this cheap official poison, but not rich enough to buy the dearer antidote. For while maintaining the stamp-tax of one cent and a fraction (6 centimes) on all other newspapers, on account of which they cannot be sold on the street for less than three cents, the stamp of the *Moniteur* is never paid into the treasury of State at all, and this paper, by this disloyal and disgraceful advantage over its competitors, is forced into an immense circulation, and controls completely the opinions of that numerous class which is confined to the reading of one newspaper only.

The French Government is undoubtedly justified in defending itself against what it calls the heresies of republicanism, against the example of the free and prosperous American republic, and especially against the example of that republic if it should become united and powerful again after such a convulsion, such a terrible trial of the principles on which it is founded. The Government has a right, no doubt, in its own interest to defend the Empire and to discredit the Republic; but it is neither fair nor dignified to abandon argument for systematic falsification and then to protect this systematic falsification by an outrageous abuse of the stamp tax. All that the friends of the American Union in France ask or desire is free discussion, whether it be upon the abstract principle of the Republic, or upon the question which now divides the North and the South, for both the Republic and the Union cause have everything to gain and nothing to lose by this discussion; but what can our friends do in presence of this unfair monopoly of publicity by the Government?

The seizure of the *Georgia* by the *Niagara* does not at all please the secession press in France, and they manage to find plenty of arguments to prove the seizure illegal. They profess to find consolation in the fact that it may prove the source of a quarrel between the two Governments, or at least that the Federal Government may be subjected to the humiliation of a rendition of the vessel. These papers avoid any discussion or even mention of the point upon which it is believed the *Georgia* was seized,—the prohibition against buying and selling in neutral ports the men-of-war of belligerents.

You may imagine the talk among the democratic politicians about peace is taken here as gospel, and the common salutation from every foreigner now is a congratulation on the coming peace. It is difficult to make them understand that the cry proceeds from so small a minority, and that there is no hope for peace but in war.

The secession journals convert the marriage of Miss BELLE BOYD into a first-class romance. But Capt. HARDINGE, it seems, was always a Secessionist in principle, and it is difficult to see where the romance lies. Mr. MOORE, of the Confederate service, has just married, at Baden Baden, the second daughter of Mr. LUDLUM, of Richmond and New York. The newspaper correspondents at Baden Baden speak in raptures of the sumptuousness of the marriage ceremonies, and of the beauty and elegance of the bride. The papers also speak of the forthcoming marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. SLIDELL, to M. ERLANGER, the negotiator of the Confederate loan. After ten months' pleading before the Cardinals at Rome, the demand of M. ERLANGER for a legalization of his divorce from M'lle. LAFFITTE has been granted, and there is thus no further obstacle to the legalization of another marriage with a Catholic.

Baden Baden has been this summer a rendezvous for the Confederates, while the Northern people, owing partly to the fact that the family of Mr. DAYTON and other prominent Union families have been spending the summer at Wiesbaden and Homburg, have mostly congregated at these latter places. Nevertheless, the newspaper correspondents above referred to, speak of Mrs. CHADWICK of New York as the *belle* of the season at Baden Baden; but they do not speak of the gloom which was spread over the little society to which Mrs. CHADWICK belonged, by the sudden and unexpected death at that place from membranous croup, of one of the gayest and most charming of this society—Mrs. BRONSON, of New York, a daughter, I believe, of the Hon. J. PHILIPS, of PHŒNIX.

A paper on the habits of ants, addressed by Mr. SWAIM, of Philadelphia, to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, has just had the honor of a report from a special committee, and of a vote in favor of publication in the minutes. Nevertheless the paper has been attacked by the scientific critics as not containing anything new in the history of these interesting animals—as being in fact only a repetition of previous publications on the same subject.

MALAKOFF.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 18.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, unconditional Union Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Oregon yesterday. He is a native of Massachusetts and was formerly Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court.

PEACE THROUGH VICTORY.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, Preached in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York, on Sabbath, Sept. 11, by Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

PSALM 98, 1.—O, sing unto the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten him the victory.

ISAIAH 32, 17.—And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.

THE VICTORIES OF SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT.

We have assembled to-night, on the recommendation of the President of the United States, to render thanks unto Almighty God for the signal triumph of our arms upon the land and upon the sea. The annals of war contain few records so illustrious as the campaign of our Western army, terminating in the capture of Atlanta, and the achievements of our navy in the harbor of Mobile. For a hundred and fifty miles our army has fought its way into a hostile territory, against hills terraced with intrenchments and planted with cannon; through rocky defiles bristling with bayonets; over morasses tangled with thickets and traversed by treacherous streams; around mountains fortified from base to summit, and across rivers whose bridges were destroyed, and whose fords were contested by cavalry and by batteries—a march which for three months has been one continuous fight with a wily and desperate foe; assaults in front to dislodge him from his fastnesses, skirmishing upon the flank and in the rear, to keep open communications, and to guard against surprise; the victory of to-day preparing a new battle for the morrow—from Missionary ridge to Ringgold, from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, from Rocky Face to Dalton, from Dalton to Resaca, from Resaca to Dallas and the Altoona Pass; then to Lost Mountain, the Kenesaw and Marietta; from Marietta to the Chattahooche, and thus on through all the weary and bloody, yet triumphant way, until Atlanta, the westward focus of the rebel Confederacy, with its network of railroads, its foundries and arsenals of war, its magazines of food and ammunition, lay captive at SHERMAN'S feet.

A march so full of conflict and of peril, in which so many natural obstacles and military obstructions have been overcome by bravery, by strategy, and by perseverance, recalls the sixth campaign of CÆSAR—to subdue the revolt of the Belgian tribes, and to chastise the invading hordes of Germany. That memorable campaign was fought in a country which was "no other than one great ambuscade;" and CÆSAR'S troops were exposed to be cut off in detail, whenever they were separated from the main body. The enemy, when repulsed, would retreat into the forests, and obstruct the march of the Romans by felling trees, and multiplying the obstacles that nature had created, so that it was almost impossible to bring them to a pitched battle. "They could not be reached in any vital part," and it was only by a kind of political flanking, dividing the rebel allies through the jealousies of the barbarian tribes toward each other, that CÆSAR was enabled to make head against a foe so favored by all the forces of nature.

Yet CÆSAR had before him an enemy who though superior in numbers and in sheer brute force, was far inferior to his veteran legions in military discipline, and in the arms and materials of war—an enemy altogether ignorant of strategy, and not even knowing how to fortify a camp with ditch and rampart; while our General, likewise marching through "one great ambuscade," has had to contend with a foe who possessed all the resources of war known to himself, who had weapons and materials of the same manufacture and the same destructive power, who had been educated in the same military school, who could conduct his strategy with a familiar knowledge of the country, and with the advantage of defensive engineering at every step.

When the nature of the country and the resources of the foe are considered, and the difficulties in subsisting an invading army at an ever increasing distance from its base of supplies, and with desperate roving bands hovering upon its long, narrow line of communication, history will assign to the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta a place among the great achievements of military science and genius. Its crowning victory puts to shame those who have murmured at the slowness of the advance; shame that they should know so little of the physical geography of their own country; shame that they should have so little sympathy with the brave men who were conquering, not armies alone, but rivers and forests, marshes and mountains, and were winning for the arms of the Union a record as proud as Roman legions ever bore. Well does the head of the nation give the nation's thanks to the Western Army for such "glorious achievements." Well does he summon us to give thanks to God who hath done for us such "marvelous things."

Of the achievements of the fleet at Mobile, it were impossible to speak in terms of exaggeration. Sailing right into the concentrated fire of forts and of rams, battling with walls of stone upon this side, and upon that with walls of iron, butting wooden prows against iron plates and pouring shot and shell into the huge floating battery that thought to run them down, crowding on into the deadly grapple through a channel sown with torpedoes and raked by artillery from ship and shore—crowding on and on, till the iron-hearted Admiral, lashed to the rigging, signals to the fleet that the day is won. Before the glory of that achievement the victories of the Nile and of Trafalgar, with NELSON'S fame, must readjust their claims to naval preeminence; while all faction at home and all prejudice abroad should yield to FARRAGUT "an unconditional surrender." Well does the President express the feeling of the nation in thanks to the gallant navy and the cooperating troops; well does he call upon us as a Christian people to make devout acknowledgment of "the signal success that Divine Providence has vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile."

WHY CHRISTIANS REJOICE IN VICTORY.

And yet the question comes up, "Why should we, a Christian people, rejoice in the bloody triumphs of war?" Why set apart these sacred hours, in the house of God, to give thanks for victories? These victories have been achieved at a fearful cost of suffering and life. Thousands have fallen in the long campaign whose final success we celebrate. Other thousands have been maimed or permanently enfeebled by disease, while in thousands of homes there is mourning who went forth to the fight, with stout hearts and high hopes, will return no more, or have been brought back to sleep in a soldier's grave. Why then, I ask again, do we, a Christian people, rejoice in these victories of war, and give thanks to God for success as a signal mercy?

It is not for mere military success that we rejoice and give thanks. A triumph of material force alone could not awaken these congratulations that for a week past have brightened the whole face of society. A military or a naval combat, arranged to test the superiority of either party, we would turn from with horror, as from the gladiatorial show of the Roman arena, or the bull-fight of the Spanish theatre.

Our rejoicing is not simply the gratification of national pride in the victory of our arms. There might be victories that would bring us shame. The wanton invasion of a weak neighbor, the seizure of his ports and towns, the desolation of his territory, and the massacre of its inhabitants, or such wars of aggression and conquest as Britain has sometimes waged in India and China, might call for humiliation in proportion to their success. The unprovoked destruction of the port of Kagosima by a British man-of-war, elicited strong condemnation from the pulpit, the press and the Parliament of England. There was no glory in that victory.

Christianity has taught us that to warrant national rejoicing in time of war, not only must the national arms be successful, but the cause must be just. As a Christian people, we cannot delight in war for its own sake; we cannot exult in victory simply as the evidence of superior strength, or the occasion of military glory. Yet, though we are a Christian people, and even *because* we are such, we may rejoice in military successes that vindicate a righteous cause.

THE BIBLE DOCTRINE CONCERNING WAR.

When a nation is challenged by the assaults of evil men to draw the sword in defence of justice, it may rightfully appeal to God to grant it victory upon the field, and may appropriately refer its victories to His favoring Providence.

(1.) The Scriptures teach us that the arbitrament of war is a method of referring to Almighty God the righteousness of a cause against the machinations of bloody and deceitful men. When David, the anointed of God, was set upon by conspirators, he prayed: "Arise, O Lord, in thine anger; lift up thyself because of the rage of mine enemies; and awake for me, Thou who hast ordained judgment." When David took up the challenge of Goliah, whose army threatened to annihilate Israel, he said to the Philistines: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied; for the battle is the Lord's, and He will give you into our hands."—(1 Sam., xvii., 45, 47.)

The children of Israel were instructed by the Lord to make their warfare a service of religion, and to go to war only upon rightful occasion. The priests were to sound the alarm with the sacred trumpets of silver. "If you go to war against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets, and ye shall be remembered before the Lord, and ye shall be saved from your enemies."—(Numbers x., 9.)

When Solomon, at the dedication of the temple, invoked the favor of God in all national contingencies, he prayed: "If thy people go out to battle against their enemy, whithersoever thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord toward the city which thou hast chosen, and toward the house that I have built for thy name, then hear thou in Heaven their prayer and their supplication, and *maintain their cause*," or, as it reads in the margin, maintain their *right*, vindicate the rightness of their cause, by granting them victory.—(1 Kings, viii, 44.)

It was "the sword of *the Lord* and of Gideon" that prevailed over the Midianites when they were gathered against Israel like the grasshoppers for multitude. "The Lord led forth the armies of Israel." So strong is the testimony of the Scriptures on the point that a just war is a necessary and a lawful appeal to God to maintain the cause of right, that a curse is invoked upon those who stand aloof from such a conflict, and "come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty."—(Judges, v., 23.) When Amalek came up to destroy Israel, Moses took a conspicuous place on the top of a hill, and stretched forth over the people the rod of God—the symbol of Jehovah's presence, the invocation of his power. While that rod was uplifted, Israel prevailed; and when the victory was sure, Moses built an altar and called it Jehovah-nissi—"the Lord *my banner*."

(2.) The Scriptures abound in examples of thanksgiving to God for success in war. Deborah sang, "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel. So let all thine enemies perish, Oh, Lord."—(Judges, v.)—The Psalmist sings: "Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."—(Psalms, cxliv. 1.)

"O, sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvelous things: His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory." "The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid. Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident. Now, shall mine hand be lifted up above mine enemies round about me. Therefore will I offer in His tabernacle sacrifices of joy. I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the Lord."

A special victory is thus celebrated by name:

"Thou hast broken *Rahab* in pieces as one that is slain; thou hast scattered thine enemies with thine strong arm. In thy name will we rejoice all the day. For the Lord is our defence, and the Holy One of Israel our King."

"The right hand of the Lord is exalted,
The right hand of the Lord doeth valiantly."

A national hymn of the Hebrews commemorated their victories upon all great religious occasions:

"O give thanks unto the Lord,
For his mercy endureth forever,
Who overthrew Pharoah and his host
in the Red Sea;
For his mercy endureth forever.
To him who smote great kings,
For his mercy endureth forever,
And slew famous kings,
For his mercy endureth forever.
Sihon, King of the Amorites,
For his mercy endureth forever;
And Og, King of Bashan,
For his mercy endureth forever."

The eighteenth Psalm is a religious war song. "The Lord liveth, and blessed be my rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted. It is God that avengeth me, and subdueth the people under me; therefore, will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, among the heathen, and sing praises unto thy name." (See Psalms xxvii., lxxxix., cxxxvi., xviii.)

(3.) The Scriptures teach us also, that war and its issues are in the hands of God. Sometimes He sends war as a judgment upon a guilty land; sometimes He calls for the sword to scourge the oppressor and the wrong doer. In the famous battle of Barak against Sisera, when the Israelites struggled for their very life as a nation, the "stars in their courses fought against Sisera," and "the Lord discomfited him and all his chariots, and all his host with the edge of the sword before Barak." "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Moses, David, Hezekiah, and other leaders of Israel were wont to inquire of the Lord, by prayer and through his prophets, whether they should go up against an enemy; since they regarded the issue of war as beyond all human foresight, and lodged in the secret purpose of the Almighty. And because the issue belongs to God, it is a sin not to recognize His hand in our victories, but to ascribe them to our own power, or to the skill and the strength of our leaders." "There is no King saved by the multitude of an host. A mighty man is not delivered by much strength." "Our soul waiteth for the Lord; he is our help and our shield."

THE JUSTNESS OF OUR CAUSE.

We are upon Biblical ground, therefore, when we invoke God in doing battle for a just cause, and we are following Biblical precedent when we ascribe to him the victory. And, surely, we can appeal to God with pure hearts for the justness of our cause as a nation. Whatever our sins as individuals and as a people, sins that deserve that our liberties should be threatened, if not taken away—yet the CAUSE for which we fight is a *just* cause.

(1.) We draw the sword in defence of a Government that was ordained "to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Concerning such a Government, thus defined in its own Constitution, there can be no doubt that it was ordained of God, not only as to the fact of its existence, but as to the spirit and intent of it as a Government. Its spirit is freedom, based upon the recognition of the rights of all its subjects; its object, "to establish justice," and "to promote the welfare of all." No Government, in its theory, could approach more nearly the apostolic ideal of government as "the minister of God for good, and a terror to evil-doers. And in view of the Scriptural requirement of respect to Government *as Government*, as a permanent ordinance of God, it has been fitly said, that "the great duty of submission to civil authority should be made a part of our *elementary morality*."

THE GUILT OF THE REBELLION.

That elementary morality, the first principles of right, the foundations of order, of justice, of society were assailed by a rebellion against such a Government—a rebellion wanton, reckless, long-plotted, seeking pretexts in vain, and at last creating pretexts for its own desperate use; a rebellion that aimed at the overthrow of this Government, and that would set up in its stead the sovereignty of separate States, each claiming the right to make the laboring man a slave, and to practice injustice and cruelty upon the mass of its working population, without interference of law and without protest from the moral sentiment of mankind. Rather would the rebels destroy all liberty than suffer the liberty of denying their right to make men slaves. Rather than that you and I should be free to say, that to seize the wife of another and defile her before his eyes and then lash and torture him for complaining, is a crime against man and God, the wretches who commit such crimes would blot out from the land all freedom of the pulpit and the press, the freedom of speech, and of thought itself. The war which they are waging upon the Government of the United States is an unholy war, a monstrous conspiracy of crime.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Our war in defence of that Government is a just war—a war to maintain a just and good Government—to maintain the existence of a nation which has in its history, its spirit and its institutions, more elements of hope and of blessing for mankind than can be found in any other; a war to preserve a home of liberty for the laboring man, for the exile from other lands, for all coming times. Every victory in such a war tends to make more firm and sure, not this Union and Government alone, but *popular* government and institutional liberty for after ages. We have drawn the sword for the hope of universal humanity, for a stable liberty, in opposition alike to anarchy and to despotism; and may God speed the right!

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

(2.) In the progress of the war, the way has been opened for deliverance of an oppressed race from the house of bondage, and the *necessity* of doing this is laid upon us for our own life. I care not to argue again the question of Slavery upon moral and Biblical grounds. It is a waste of time to seek to convince men who refuse to be convinced. And those who will not acknowledge the iniquity of Slavery, after the revelations which the war has made of its effects upon Southern society, of its vices and its cruelties, of its hostility to education, to free Government, to an independent press, and to an honest and humane Gospel, of its utter incompatibility with the progress of the laboring classes in the comforts and the arts of life, in knowledge and in social elevation, and with the family relation as ordained by God at the beginning—those who will not acknowledge that Slavery violates the simplest elements of justice, and all those rights of man which this nation has declared to be his inalienable endowment from the Creator, are beyond the reach of ethical and Biblical argument touching any moral or social wrong.

But aside from moral considerations, there is a military and political necessity for the destruction of Slavery. We undermine the rebellion by sapping Slavery. And our future peace as a nation demands the removal of that system of injustice and outrage which was the spring and motive of the rebellion, and which, in vindication of the divine justice, has drawn upon us the awful scourge of war. The path of victory opens the way for the emancipation of an unhappy race, and for the deliverance of the nation from a stupendous crime. We rejoice and give thanks for victories that mark the sublime march of freedom and of justice in the land.

LONGINGS FOR PEACE.

3. And, thirdly, we rejoice and praise God for victory as the way to peace, through the establishment of just government, and the destruction of the cause and *animus* of the rebellion. Years of familiarity with war have not inured us to its horrors, nor made us oblivious of the blessings of peace. Even a just and necessary war, a war that tends to the enlargement of freedom and the advancement of civilization through the overthrow of oppression and wrong, a war that the Providence of God lays upon us in the interest of humanity and that the word of God sanctions as right, a war that animates patriotism, develops the national life, that unifies and invigorates the Government, that purifies public sentiment and evokes the moral sense of the nation—even such a war carries with it so much of calamity that we shrink from the cost and the pain when within reach of the prize. The nation yearns for peace. Wounded hearts and sorrowing households, ready to bleed and mourn afresh for the bereavements of others, sigh and pray for the return of peace. Parents, wives, children, who through anxious months and years have watched the lists of the sick, the wounded, the dead, and who still thank God that *their* soldier lives, pray and long the more for the peace that shall bring him home again. And the soldier in the trenches, in the hospital, in the prison, turns homeward many a wistful look, with the prayer of peace upon his lips. Peace, *peace*, PEACE, is the supplication of this whole people to Almighty God, even amid the rejoicings of victory. It is the daily prayer of him who from the Executive mansion at Washington calls for yet another and another hundred thousand men, no less than of the poor widow who hopes, even against hope, that her one soldier-boy yet lives.

How *base* it is then to pervert this holy aspiration for peace, into a partisan cry, that means not peace but *place*; not peace for the nation but place for a candidate! How *cruel* to deceive the ignorant and unreflecting, with promises of peace that could be kept only by parting with the honor, the sovereignty, the life of the nation, and after that could not be kept at all! How *mean*, how dastardly, how utterly faithless toward those who for years have stood the brunt of war, and are now in the final grapple with the foe, to unfurl the white flag in order to march over their trenches—trampling under foot the sufferings and the victories of our defenders—to march over these into the camp of the enemy, there to strike hands with the authors of all this destruction and misery, and to beg of them a dispensation of pardon and peace! There is an ignominy worse than war; there is a shame harder to be endured than suffering; there is a pusillanimity and a faltering in presence of treason that only mock the sacred name of peace.

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE.

Peace? We long for peace; but let us be admonished by that saying of BURKE, that "the deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise." Let us not take counsel of our fears; let us not take counsel of our losses; let us not take counsel of our pockets; let us not take counsel of our enemies, nor of those who, since the war began, have been covertly upon their side, but too cowardly to take the risk of avowing it. No; if we would have peace let us take counsel of ljudgment, of experience, of principle, of the Word of God; and "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." Unrighteousness hath disturbed our peace. Injustice and wrong, the robbery of the poor, the oppression of the needy—legalized by States, and connived at for years by the dominant party in politics—had filled the cup of our iniquity, so that the Almighty Judge of nations must come forth in justice and in judgment. And we can never settle the controversy that God hath with this nation, until we are willing to settle it upon the basis of justice to our fellow-men. We may try peace-mongering and compromising, and submitting ourselves again to the insolent domination of the slave-power;—and if we attempt to barter away the liberties of others as the price of peace, we shall have to pay for it over and over again in our own debasement and deprivation of liberty—but there can be no peace and union, thus cemented, that will last. "For thus saith the Lord: Judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place. And your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand."

This war was conceived in the most foul injustice. It was a violation of solemn faith; it was perjury, and fraud, and robbery; it was a conspiracy against liberty, against civilization, against mankind; and we can never settle the controversy between the nation and the rebels save by the destruction of the conspiracy, and by a defeat of the criminals, so signal and complete that their crime shall never again be attempted. The question between the nation and the insurgents will never be settled until it is settled *right*; for the issue is fundamental in politics and in ethics, and a fundamental principle must be laid down squarely by line and plummet, or woe be to that which is built upon it.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Viewed on its political side, the question is not merely one of the national domain, nor of the national Union and Constitution as a device in government. These are but superficial indications of the real question. *That* lies whole ages deeper. It is the question, whether a free and a Christian people shall govern themselves peaceably by their own laws, or be bullied out of their laws and their liberties by the bayonet. We are a *nation*. Shall we become a mob? We have a form of Government defined by law. Shall we surrender it to faction end to anarchy? We have a legal, peaceable, constitutional way of electing rulers, in which every citizen has his voice. Shall we yield the sanctity of the ballot-box to a band of conspirators in arms, who seek by violence that which they had failed to get by votes? The great issue, I repeat, is whether in this Nineteenth century, after all the struggles of the past, a free people can govern themselves peaceably by their own just and equal laws, or whether we must go back to the bloody factions and military feuds of the last days of the Roman Republic. And that issue can be met only by blotting out the conspiracy—its whole political and military organization—from the face of the country and from the page of history. Either that must go down, or you and I and all of us go down—"and bloody treason triumph over us." It is a question of foundations, and must be settled right.

Upon its moral side, it is a question of fundamental ethics affecting the rights of man, made in God's image. It was for Slavery that they conspired; for Slavery they rebelled; for Slavery they organized their Government, and in every declaration they make the rights of Slavery the condition of reunion and peace. But conscience and humanity, Christianity and civilization, God and eternal justice are at war with Slavery, and the controversy now opened, before God and the world, can never be settled till it is settled right. Victory compelling "the abandonment of Slavery" can alone give peace.

THE DELUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

I know that men deceive themselves with words; and, what is worse, some try to deceive others with words. But we must watch against that treachery, by instructing the ignorant and supporting the weak. In the midst of our thanksgiving for victory, the cry is raised for "an immediate cessation of hostilities," with the confession that a war which has saved to the nation the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and has recovered one-half of Virginia, the whole of Tennessee—a territory equal to the empire of France—a war which has opened the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf, which has secured the keys of Louisiana and of Georgia, has sealed up Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and commands the coast from Fortress Monroe to Galveston, a war which has never turned backward from a territory that it had fairly conquered to hold, and that has now shut up the enemy in his own capital, and is worming its way into his vitals—we are called upon, I say, to proclaim an armistice, with the confession that such a war has been a failure, and are told that this will bring us peace! Peace? *Peace?* With rebels still in arms, asserting independence and breathing defiance! Peace? *Peace?* With rebel ports opened for the exchange of cotton and tobacco for ships and munitions of war, and the rebel Government reinforced to ride over our Constitution and our commerce with an Anglo-French alliance at its back! Peace, by strengthening an almost exhausted foe, and by conceding to him that national *status* as a treaty-making power, which he has begged in vain of every Court in Europe! Nay, nay, my friends; *that* way is war; fierce, long, dreary, doubtful, terrible war; in which submission or extermination were the issue. Would you vote, to-morrow, to recall the Union fleets and armies, to abandon your hard-won territory, to open the rebel ports to European supplies and the rebel capital to European recognition, and then fold your arms and trust for peace to the magnanimity of men who stole your arsenals, robbed your treasury, spat upon the Constitution they had sworn to uphold, and lovied war against their slumbering, confiding, forbearing fellow-citizens? Peace! That way lies WAR, bloody, protracted, doubtful, dreadful—or submission to the terrorism that rules the unhappy South.

And if you could vote *yourself* under that, what right have you to remand to it the loyal men of Tennessee, of Missouri, of Louisiana, of Georgia, who have suffered the loss of all things for their country? What right have you to remand to this fate the thousands of freedmen who have fought your battles?—to remand them to the tender mercies of Fort Pillow and the fate of Union prisoners in Georgia pens?

NO PEACE FROM RECOGNITION.

Shall we seek peace by a recognition of the rebels as an independent power? And shall we gain peace, think you, by creating upon our borders a hostile and defiant nation—a restless and reckless rival? Could there be a lasting peace between a Republic of freemen and an aristocracy of slaveholders who had robbed us of half our territory, and then bullied us into acquiescence? Would it tend to peace to set up two such antagonistic nations upon a once common soil, with a long chain of forts between them, and a standing army on either side?

Besides, if we yield to one rebellion against the people's choice at the polls, how long before we shall have another? How long before the secret traitors at the West would plot another insurrection, with the Southern Confederacy as an ally? Recognition means sectional war for generations.

By recognizing the South we should sink to a third-rate Power. We should stand before the nations degraded as a people who had relinquished one-half our territory to one-third of our population, because we could not defend our own flag from treason. And what respect could remain for a flag that we would so ignominiously abandon?

But let us conquer this rebellion, and we rise to a position of power that will make us masters of peace at home and abroad. Then will the nation hold the place given to its continent in MERCATOR'S projection of the globe—the central figure of the civilized world; the seas kissing its feet upon either side; the isles and continents bowing their obeisance from afar. That is the recognition that we shall win for the Union itself by a decisive victory.

COMPROMISE NOT PEACE.

But may not peace come through compromise? Compromise with what? With an armed insurrection against law, and freedom, and popular liberty? Such compromise, by its fatal precedent, would transform our elections into bloody feuds. Compromise with Slavery? And is any weak enough to dream that conscience, and speech, and humanity and religion can be silenced with respect to that stupendous wrong? Or that the abettors of Slavery would receive in silence the rebukes of humanity and religion? Compromise is but chronic war. Justice, and this alone, will give us peace.

THE SOLEMN ORDEAL.

The Providence of God is once more bringing this nation to the test of its virtue. Three years ago God brought us to the test of physical courage, sacrifice, endurance—demanding whether for the sake of the free and beneficent Government he had given us, for the sake of the fathers who had toiled and fought for that, for the sake of the nations who were slowly, bravely, struggling toward its light, for the sake of the ages whose character we are shaping and whose institutions we have in charge, we would stand up and quit ourselves like men, and save freedom for this continent and for mankind. And blessed be God we were equal to that test. Blessed be God for the heroism of our young men, the valor of our yeomanry, the lavish offerings of our merchants, the passionate patriotism of woman. Blessed be God for all the dead who gave themselves for the redemption of the nation; for the sons whose blood has gone to feed afresh the springs of liberty opened by our revolutionary sires.

For all thy saints, O God,
Accept our thankful cry;
Who counted this their great reward,
That they for *us* might die.

And now once more God is calling us to a higher, sterner test; the test of moral courage, the test of intelligent and responsible patriotism, the test of religious principle. I tremble at such a strain upon poor human nature. This crisis, more than any known to history, will test the progress and the stamina of the race—the reality and the worth of a Christian civilization. We are presently to decide whether all this cost, and toil, and suffering shall have been in vain, or whether we shall gather its ripening fruit by enduring to the end. We are presently to decide whether we shall be a nation of freemen or a land of jealous, frenzied, fighting hordes. We must determine whether principle and patriotism or *prices current* shall decide our destiny. Whether we will sell our birthright for a mess of pottage and the cry of cheap bread, or defend it against the robber bands that would wrest it from us and our children. Every man of you will carry the honor, the safety, the unity, the peace, the liberty of this nation—or its infamy and disruption, the destruction of Union and of freedom, wrapped in the little paper that he will drop into the ballot-box within fifty days. God is putting you to the test; the world awaits the issue.

An Italian patriot, who in former days has suffered all things for his country, writes me by a late mail: "I follow with the deepest interest all the events of the great struggle, and my admiration increases in proportion to the magnitude of character which the people are progressively developing. You are fighting the battles of freedom for old Europe. We are threatened with a reaction of the worst character, which does not dare to show itself, but keeps in readiness for the day when they hope to see the death of liberty among you. But I feel the greatest confidence in the final triumph of liberty and justice." And shall we, my countrymen, destroy the hope of liberty in the Old World, by *voting liberty out of the New!*

THE WORDS OF ROBERT HALL.

Seeking almost in vain words worthy of so great a crisis, I recall the magnificent appeal of ROBERT HALL to the soldiery of England, when marshaled to meet the threatened invasion of the First NAPOLEON: "Go forth with alacrity to the battle of the civilized world, where God himself musters the hosts to war." The faithful of every name will employ that prayer which has power with God; the feeble hands which are unequal to any other weapon, will grasp the sword of the Spirit. While you have everything to fear from the success of the enemy, you have every means of preventing that success, so that it is next to impossible for victory not to crown your exertions. The extent of your resources, under God, is equal to the justice of your cause.

As far as the interests of freedom are concerned, the most important by far, of sublunary interests, you, my countrymen, stand in the capacity of the Federal representatives of the human race, for with you it is to determine (under God) in what condition the latest posterity shall be born; their fortunes are intrusted to your care, and on your conduct at this moment depends the color and complexion of their destiny. If liberty, after being extinguished on the continent of Europe, is suffered to expire here, whence is it ever to emerge in the midst of that thick night that will invest it? It remains with you, then, to decide whether that freedom, at whose voice the kingdoms of Europe awoke from the sleep of ages, to run a career of virtuous emulation in everything great and good; the freedom which dispelled the mists of superstition, and invited nations to behold their God; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry, and the flame of eloquence; the freedom which poured into our lap opulence and arts, and embellished life with innumerable institutions and improvements, till it became a theatre of wonders; it is for you to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive, or be covered with a funeral pall, and wrapt in eternal gloom."

Then, rising to a yet loftier eloquence, he adds: "I cannot but imagine the virtuous heroes, legislators and patriots of every age and country are bending from their elevated seats to witness this contest, as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favorable issue, of enjoying their eternal repose. Enjoy that repose, illustrious immortals! Your mantle fell when you ascended; and thousands, inflamed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in your steps, are ready to swear by Him that sitteth upon the throne and liveth for ever and ever, they will protect freedom in her last asylum, and never desert that cause which you sustained by your labors and cemented with your blood.

And Thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, gird on Thy sword, Thou Most Mighty; go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to their hereditary valor, that confidence of success which springs from Thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes! Inspire them with Thine own; and, while led by Thine hand, and fighting under Thy banners, open Thou their eyes to behold in every valley and in every plain what the prophet beheld by the same illumination—chariots of fire and horses of fire!"

Already do those chariots and horses appear for our defence. Oh, let us prove ourselves worthy of the hour! Worthy of our ancestors; worthy of the Government they provided for us; worthy the name of Christians; worthy a place in history; worthy a future of unending fame! The path of victory is the path of peace, "and righteousness shall give us assurance for ever." Stand by the Government to the end: give it confidence; give it votes; give it prayer; give it money; give it men, and soon this tottering rebellion shall go down like the *Alabama* under the guns of the *Kearsarge*, and there shall not be seen of it a wreck, a plank, a floating spar, nor remain a ripple on the surface to mark the spot where it was engulphed forever.

The Crops Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The following is from the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the principal Fall crops on the 1st of September:

"The last regular bi-monthly condition of the crops having been made on the 1st day of August, when the rains had just commenced to fall, it was desirable to ascertain their extent and effect on the Fall crops at the earliest moment. Hence a circular for August was sent to the correspondents, returnable on the 1st of September. These have been received. The questions asked have no reference to the amount of these crops, because their growth was not at all completed on the return day. Correspondents state that the Fall crops will not be out of danger from frost before the 20th to the 30th of September. Hence there can be no certain report made of the amount of these crops until the returns, to be sent in on the 1st day of October, have been received. The returns now to be reported refer to the condition of the Fall crops, and the injuries they have received up to the 1st of September. These are as follows:

Corn—Below the common average condition, such as seen in the crop of 1862, are: Michigan, 3¾-tenths, or 35 per cent.; Maryland, 3-tenths; Kansas, 2½-tenths; Missouri, 2½-tenths; New-Hampshire, New-York, New-Jersey and Nebraska, 2-tenths each; Maine, Indiana and Ohio, 1½-tenths each; Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kentucky, 1-tenth each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, ½-tenth each; West Virginia, ¼-tenth, while Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Iowa are a full average.

The returns show that the *injuries* are greater than the *condition* is below an average.

Tobacco—Below the average condition are: Missouri, 2¾-tenths, or 35 per cent.; Nebraska Territory, 3 tenths; Michigan, 2½-tenths; Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, 2-tenths each; New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas and West Virginia, 1-tenth each; Illinois, ½-tenth, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, Iowa and Minnesota are a full average.

The injuries to this crop are greater than the condition is below the average.

Sorghum—Below the average condition are: Michigan, 2½-tenths, or 25 per cent.; Wisconsin, 3-tenths; New-York and Kansas, 2-tenths; Indiana 1 4-5-tenths; Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska Territory, 1-tenth each; Illinois, ½-tenth; New-Jersey, ½-tenth, while Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky and West Virginia are a full average.

The injuries to this crop also are greater than its condition is below the average.

Cotton—Below an average condition are: Kentucky 3-tenths; Maryland and Delaware 2-tenths each; Illinois and Missouri 1-tenth each, and Kansas and West Virginia are a full average.

Potatoes—This crop has suffered more than any other, for in addition to the injury from drouth, the potato-bug has committed great depredations in the Western States.

Below the average condition are: Missouri 5½ tenths, or 55 per cent.; Michigan and Nebraska Territory 5-tenths each; Maryland and Kansas 4-tenths each; Indiana 3½-tenths; New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky and Iowa 3-tenths each; Maine, Delaware and Illinois 2½ tenths each; Ohio and Wisconsin 2¾-tenths each; Pennsylvania 2-tenths; Connecticut 1¾-tenths; Massachusetts 1½-tenths; Vermont 1½-tenths, and Minnesota and West Virginia 1-tenth each.

This crop has sustained injuries greater than the condition is below an average.

It is very obvious from the extent of the injuries received that these Fall crops cannot yield an average crop, no matter how favorable the growing season may continue to be. The letters of the correspondents of the department show that too many fields were too little benefited to give such yield. Still the general favorable growing condition induced by these rains will in all probability overcome a considerable portion of the injuries now reported, just as the wet weather in March and April overcame so much of the great injury which the wheat crop sustained from freezing, by causing more tillers and a and a heavier grain, thus making more bushels, and of much greater weight. Much will depend on the fact of the crops escaping a killing frost during this month.

The next returns will be full and completed, and on them will be based the annual estimates by the department of the amount of the crops in bushels. These estimates will be given in the next by monthly reports, which may be looked for about the last of October.

Anglo-Rebel Misrepresentations.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, makes this budget of exaggerations:

Gen. BURNSIDE, though he revels in the wantonness of arbitrary power, acts, it appears, under the orders of Gen. SHERMAN, and does, perhaps, no more than his instructions warrant. He has declared his intention to make "a wholesome example" of all "secessionists" and "recession sympathizers," and to "tolerate none but loyal men and women on the soil of Kentucky." He is particularly scrupulous in enforcing the law of retaliation, and will not only have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but two eyes for one eye, and three lives, if he be in the humor to exact them, as a penalty for one. Among the specimens of his "vigor," the following may be cited: At Georgetown, in Kentucky, a man who was known by his fellow-citizens to have been in the Confederate army and to have deserted, was recognised in the streets in the Federal uniform. A crowd gathered around him. He was accused of treachery, laden with opprobrious epithets, and violently assaulted. He drew a revolver or some other weapon to defend himself, and in the confusion that ensued was shot dead. The circumstance being reported by telegraph to Gen. BURNSIDE, he sent the Provost-Marshal to the prison, where some hundreds of Confederate soldiers were confined, with orders to take out the first two "that came to hand" and have them shot. Two unfortunates were accordingly selected, and two coffins were hastily prepared to receive their bodies. They were then driven through the principal streets of the little town, seated each man upon his coffin, to the place of execution. As soon as they arrived a spade was put into the hand of each, and he was told to dig his grave. This done, they were bandaged, and shot with as little remorse as if they had been wild beasts. When the facts came to be talked over by the people of the town, a large body of men hastily armed themselves, proceeded to the house of BURNSIDE, near the town where he had left his wife and family, and seized two of his young children, under ten years of age, with the intention of putting them to death in retaliation. This, however, was too horrible to be permitted, and the leading men of the place, hastily organizing, flew to the rescue, and were fortunate enough to recover the children from the hands of the mob and deposit them in safety in a distant city.

Another case as savagely vindictive as the preceding, and as horribly illustrative of the agonies of civil war, was that of a gentleman named SPARKS—a member of the Kentuckian Legislature, and a well-known opponent of Slavery. When the Confederate troops entered the town of Eminence, in which he resided, he fired a pistol at them from a window and killed one of the soldiers. The exasperated comrades of the man thus slain broke into the house, and SPARKS, going out by a back door, attempted to make his escape. He was hotly pursued and brought down by a long shot, mortally wounded. Gen. BURNSIDE, when made acquainted with the fate of his friend, ordered three Confederate prisoners to be executed to his manes, and they were accordingly shot, after having been drawn through the town seated upon their coffins, and made to dig their own graves, after the fashion most approved by this great adept in the art and mystery of refined as well as brutal torture.

The General, however, does not always wait to be assured of the death of the person on whose enemy he desires to be revenged. Hearing that a man named PORTER had been shot by guerrillas in the neighborhood of Russellville, in Kentucky, he ordered a Confederate Lieutenant to be taken out of the nearest military prison, brought to Russellville, and there had him publicly shot in the open market-place. PORTER appeared the same afternoon alive and hearty, having only suffered a flesh wound, and BURNSIDE expressed his joy that there was a loyal man alive whom he had imagined to be dead, and "one more Confederate in hell."

It is not by such modes as these that fraternal union can be reëstablished in Kentucky or any other States, though, to judge from the general action of the Federal Government, Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers, civil as well as military, appear to be of a contrary opinion.

China.

*From the Over

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

TO BE

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	240
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one o, the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

700 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Allen and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York.
Office No. 423 Broadway, New York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL, Authorized Agents.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY.

17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY

BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.

Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

$10,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid $170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist 100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty $170
And the hand money 100
Total $270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MAY—Furnished house, fourteen rooms, high ceilings, good well and cistern; grounds high and ample; coach-house, barn and outbuildings; fifteen minutes' walk from Fremont Harlem Railroad; reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,671, N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only for one year, from October 1, in Twenty-second-st., near 4th-av., 14 rooms; rent, $2,400. Apply at 109 East Twenty-seventh-st., from 12 to 2 P.M., for permit to see the house.

A FEW WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family, house brown-stone, containing modern improvements. Best reference given and required.
Apply No. 236 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th Aves.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER IF REQUIRED, a store and basement on Canal-st., near Broadway; also, a light room. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, to F. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON WASHington-square, thoroughly furnished, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN GUYLER, No. 231 Thompson st.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT JUNCtion of Broadway and 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., elegantly finished stores, 12, 25, or 50 feet wide, running through from 6th-av. to Broadway, with or without basements.
Also, on the second story, three large halls, together or separately, 50 feet wide, from 75 to 110 feet in depth, and 22 feet in height, unobstructed by columns. Also light and dry basements, with large vaults. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A private family only, near Union Square. House four stories, full size, in good order and well painted. Rent from now to 1st of May, $2,700. Address Box 265 Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. REYS.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free.
M. HOWES,
Attorney and Counsellor, No. 13 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESS GOODS,
EMBRACING

MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
BROCADE SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
AND OTHER
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND
IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
IN FULL AND HALF MOURNING.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin Streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
AT RETAIL,
The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of
MEDIUM and RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also
PLAIN COL'D SILKS, in ALL THE NEW SHADES.
CORDED, " do. do.
CHECK, " do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, do.
WHITE and COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS in EVERY STYLE and MAKE,
Also
MOURNING GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY,
Also
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from low to very high cost.
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices

AT MOWBRAY'S
ONE PRICE CLOAK WAREHOUSE,
FALL and WINTER GARMENTS
just received from Paris,
Ranging in price from $45 to $300.
Our own manufacture
from $10 to $150.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in every size,
Ranging in price from $3 to $20.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $6 00.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS
at much less than present prices.
Purchased many months before the advance.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
from $15 each upward,
the choicest and largest assortment yet offered.
Also,
PARIS, VIENNA AND PALE END SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY
will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 19.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL.
J. BLUXOME
has removed to
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STREETS.
NEW FALL STOCK
of
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS
FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES
and
NOVELTIES.
The attention of the Ladies is invited to our new Stock and new Store,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Two doors below the St. James Hotel.

DECIDED BARGAINS,
at retail,
100 PIECES HANDSOME PLAID SILKS,
at $100, and $125 per yard.
About one-half the present cost.
100 PIECES NEW PLAID POIL DE CHEVRE,
50 cts. per yard.
Greatly below value.
THE POPULAR DRESS GOODS
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 Bowery, invite the attention of Housekeepers to their present cheap stock of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING
AND SHEETING-MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
TOILET-QUILTS,
LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS, all wool, heavy, only $1 per yard. BALMORAL SKIRTS, full sizes, at $3 50 to $4—worth $6 each.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,
VERY HIGHLY ORNAMENTED.
Also,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD,
at $5 50, $6 50, $8 75, $10, and $12 each.
ENGLISH WILTON SACQUES,
at $6 50, $3, $9 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ikfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
together with
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS FABRICS,
selected from the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS—NEW COLORINGS,
PARIS OTTOMANS,
ALPACAS—ALL COLORS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.

We have also received, from auction, at a great sacrifice, a large stock of
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS-GOODS.
NEW DELAINES—rich colors—only 50c. per yard.
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS—new styles—only 60c. per yard.
Job lot of HAMILTON DELAINES, at 8c., worth 15.
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, from auction.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

AT GREAT BARGAINS,
NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS (LONG AND SQUARE),
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GEORGE KEYES, 343 EIGHTH AVENUE, will open on Monday, Sept. 19, several lots of rich plaid and other dress goods, black and plain colored silks, French merinos, alpacas; also new cloaks and shawls, flannels and domestic goods, at manufacturers prices.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEYS
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
PEACE PRICES.
$50,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVET, LACES, SILKS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE IN ONE LOT,
AND UNTIL SOLD TO A SUCCESSOR
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL,
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRESENT PRICES.
LOTS OF SILK VELVETS 20c. to 50c. piece.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS 1c. to 10c. yard.
LOTS OF RIBBONS from 3c. yard up.
LOTS OF GLOVES from 10c. pair up.
LOTS OF BRAIDS AND GIMPS.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS.
LOTS OF BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LOTS OF FLOWERS, &c., a pray up.
LOTS OF FANCY MUSLINS AND LACES.
LOTS OF BRAIDS, BUTTONS AND NETS.
LOTS OF KID GLOVES 75c. pair up.
LOTS OF GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE. THE STOCK
AND FIXTURES OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE, ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, TRADE SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY IN THAT LINE.
Agents need not apply.
UNTIL SOLD, LOTS OF GOODS WILL BE CLOSED OUT TO THE TRADE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 221 and 223 EIGHTH AVENUE,
between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT.
NO. 41 FULTON ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS.
COTTON AND WOOL HALF-HOSE.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
THE NEW HAVEN PATENT SHIRT.
Made to order or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH AVENUE,
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.
RICH SCOTCH TARTANS,
In a great variety of materials.
RICH BARATHEAS,
In Plain Colors, Plaids and Stripes.
RICH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Newest Designs Expressly for our Trade.
RICH SILKS,
In Plain Colors, Plaids and Stripes.
MERINOS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, BOMBAZINES, QUEENS CLOTHS, WOOL DELAINE, FIGURED DELAINE, &c.,
In all Colors and Great Variety of Designs.
Also a large stock of
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, TOWELING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
The whole of our Stock has been REDUCED fully 25 PER CENT. TO MEET THE WISHES of the PUBLIC for a reduction corresponding to the reduction in the price of Gold.
M. ROBERTS, Jr.
No. 181 8th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO. No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL
IN AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
New and elegant designs.
Also
DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.
READY ON MONDAY
1000 Cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent. below last week's prices.
Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1.50 $1.75 and $2 00.
Millinery, Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.
Also, 500 Cartoons of Felt, Beaver and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles, Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Caps, Waterfalls and every other fashionable shape, at 65c, 75c, $1.00 and upward, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RILEY,
311 & 313½ Grand & 66 Allen St.
5th Block East from the Bowery.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST OPENed her first case of Imported Bonnets. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST RECeived a case of beautiful Round Hats, for carriage and walking. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—NOVELTIES IN BRIDAL WREATHS and FLOWERS, at Madame HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MRS. E. P. LOVETT, No. 753 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 22d, her Fall and Winter styles of Paris Bonnets. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies' walking and riding Hats.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Millinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept., at
SIMMONS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MRS. A. A. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 351 BROADWAY, will open 22d inst., with a splendid assortment of Bonnets and Jockey Hats of the Latest Styles. Her customers and ladies are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN thirty-five United States TREASURY 7 3-10 NOTES, all dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date. Fifteen of said notes are for $1,000 each, and are numbered respectively: 15,343, 15,344, 15,346, 15,347, 15,348, 29,220, 29,221, 29,222, 29,223, 29,224, 29,556, 29,557, 29,599, 29,600, 29,601, and twenty of said notes are for $500 each, and are numbered respectively: 32,163, 32,164, 32,165, 32,166, 32,167, 32,168, 32,169, 32,170, 32,171, 32,172, 32,173, 32,174, 32,175, 32,176, 32,177, 32,178, 34,540, 34,541, 34,542, 34,543. When said notes were lost or stolen they had annexed to them the coupons due in April, 1864, and all the subsequent ones.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said notes and coupons, or proportionally for the delivery of any of them to the owners, at the office of the subscriber at No. 48 Wall-st., in City of New-York, or for such information as will lead to the recovery thereof.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

FOUND.—ON SATURDAY 17TH INST., ON THE sidewalk opposite Stewart's store, a Gold Watch. It will be restored to the owner by proving property and paying the expense of advertising. Apply to A. Rumrille & Co., Jewellers, No. 264 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 26, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st, New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 14826, FOR FIFTY shares Erie Railway Common Stock; name Vermilye & Co., not signed. All parties are cautioned against receiving the same,
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber. A liberal value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the [illegible] House,
N. SIMPSON.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 264 5th-av., New York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 301 Broome-st., will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864. LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 6 P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 10 P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3½ to 6 P. M. Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—HANDSOME Suites of Apartments, and single rooms, unfurnished, to be let, with full board, in a brown stone house, No. 141 Montague Place, opposite the Academy of Music.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, will be furnished with full board at No. 37, 7th-av.,—a few doors from 14th st. A House and table first class. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, by a gentleman and wife. Must be in a good location, and private family preferred. Terms not to exceed $16 or $17 per week; no extras. Address DOVER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Sent for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large pleasant front room, with bedroom and pantries annexed, with or without board. Inquire at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, by a gent and wife; must be in a good locality, and private family preferred. Terms not to exceed $16 or $17 per week. No extras. Address DOVER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, East of Broadway, not far from Stuyvesant-sq. Permanency and a good home desired. Answer to B., Box No. 2,172, Post-Office. Three good rooms would answer.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, DAUGHTER AND son, wish to obtain a second floor of a good, well-located house, between 14th and 16th sts. and 4th and 7th avs., with good board. References exchanged. Address with terms, with and without private table, Box No. 1,379 Post-office. Three good rooms would answer.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex R. R. families wishing to spend the autumn on board permanently in the country, can secure very desirable rooms on reasonable terms. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountainair, fine drives, &c., the House is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post office, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily. Address or apply at the Summit House, Summit, N.J.

BOARDING—A SMALL REFINED FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and lady, and two daughters, (18 and 20), wish board with a private family occupying a larger house than required for their own use, and with whom society is more regarded than high price. Would pay $100 a month, and, if required, could furnish apartments. Address STEALING, Box No. 5193 P. O.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and winter. Large and pleasant rooms, lighted with gas; convenient to depot; ten trains daily; adults preferred. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING and occupying a brown-stone house above 26th-st. (west side), would let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, a large room (furnished), with large closet, water, gas, and fire. bath-room on same floor; dinner 6 o'clock; cars and stages handy; fine neighbourhood; price $28. Address W. WHITING, Box 419, Post Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-rate board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 1 Carroll-place, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE pleasant and economical arrangement for board through the Winter, can be accommodated in a small family residing within an hour's ride of the City, on North River Railroad. Also, a furnished cottage to rent. Particulars will be given in person by addressing C. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a pleasant room and closet, and partial board, with a genteel private family, or where but two boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Address W. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating terms for board, without dinner, except on Sunday, light and fire.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND the front parlor of No. 34 West 26th-st. to rent, furnished. Private table if desired. Also, rooms for gentlemen with breakfast.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. For particulars, address Mrs. J. W., New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with handsomely furnished apartments, in a first-class house, by calling at No. 617 7th-av., between 44th and 45th sts. Partial board if desired.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 44th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N.Y. Peloubet's superior harmoniums, $85 and $150; with pedals $225 to $600. Instruments to let or sold on installments.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, &c.—SEVERAL NEW AND VERY fine Pianos and Melodeons for sale cheap. Also a lot of fine old Paintings, several good Watches, Jewelry, &c. Cash paid for Pianos and Merchandise of all kinds.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, of Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1¼ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR COLTON originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and has had unparalleled success in its use. No pain guaranteed. Here are headquarters. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets, on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HAY FOR SHIPPING.

The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for hay baled by the celebrated Beater Press. Size of bales 2 x 31, and 47 inches long, with an average weight of over 400 pounds. For shipping, this is far the most desirable hay that can be obtained. It can be stowed in a vessel to as good advantage as flour or pork, and its solidity is such as to preclude damage to any extent by water.
CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 48 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived with first-class families in the city, where unexceptional references will be given. Can be seen two days at No. 146 West 23d-st., 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS Chambermaid and Waitress, by a very genteel and thoroughly efficient girl; has had experience in distinguished Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a most valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman a situation as cook—understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference can be seen at the Protestant office No. 125, 4th Avenue, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do cooking; understands meats, pastry and game. City references. Call at No. 106 Laurens st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant young woman of genteel appearance, and thoroughly competent as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Rears for character and efficiency to one of the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 15, Court st., Brooklyn, under the Savings Bank.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; best City references. Please call at No. 120 East 26th-st.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE FROM New-York, a chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 45 5th-av., on Tuesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as child's nurse. Is fond of children and fully capable of taking care of them—and assist with chamberwork or plain sewing. Good city references can be given. Please call or address for two days, at No. 9 Bible House, Fourth Avenue.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING HOUSES promptly supplied with Female Help of all Nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also farmhands, coachmen, gardeners, servants &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th av. and 31th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at 161 Fourth-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, either by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; does work for some of the best families in this City; has good reference. Please call at No. 165 West 41st st., top floor, front room; two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and Waitress, by a very genteel and thoroughly efficient girl; has had experience in distinguished Brooklyn families, to whom she refers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FINESSE—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Three competent compositors can obtain permanent situations by applying to GEORGE JONES at the Business office of this paper. No member of ANY *Printers' Union* need apply.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel cavalry dash upon a cattle corral near Harrison's, Landing on the James River, appears to have been entirely successful. Gen. GREGG' cavalry were immediately sent out in hot pursuit; but, although it was rumored that the entire herd had been recaptured, it was generally believed that the raiders had too long a start to be overtaken, and that the rumor was without foundation.

Advices from North Carolina represent the people of that State as greatly exasperated against the rebel government, and preparing to resist the execution of the rebel conscription.

The pirate *Florida* is said to have arrived at Wilmington.

The most gratifying and encouraging reports come in from all parts of the country in regard to volunteering. Never, in the history of the war, has the determination of the people to put down the rebellion been more manifest than at present.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secession journals convert the marriage of Miss BELLE BOYD into a first-class romance. But Capt. HARDINGS, it seems, was always a Secessionist in principle, and it is difficult to see where the romance lies. Mr. MOORE, of the Confederate service, has just married at Baden Baden, the second daughter of Mr. LUDLUM, of Richmond and New-York. The newspaper correspondents at Baden Baden speak in raptures of the sumptuousness of the marriage ceremonies and of the beauty and elegance of the bride. The papers also speak of the forthcoming marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. SLIDDEL to M. ERLANGER, the negotiator of the Confederate loan. After ten months' pleading before the Cardinals at Rome, the demand of M. ERLANGER for a legalization of his divorce from M'lle. Laffite has been granted.

A letter from an officer in command of an ironclad on the Mississippi, dated Sept. 7, says: "We have been having very lively times hereabouts lately, from the efforts of Generals PRINCE, POLIGNAC, WALKER, and DICK TAYLOR to cross the Mississippi to the relief of HOOD at Atalanta. However, they have at last abandoned the attempt, and are now, apparently, moving toward Arkansas. I captured a rebel mail *en route* to Atalanta from POLIGNAC's headquarters, the other day, and one of the writers accounted for their failure to cross and assist their friends, by saying profanely: 'We should have come to you, General, long since, but the d—d Yankee gunboats are thicker on the river than fiddlers in hell, and we can't make the trip!' It is pleasant to find one's efforts are appreciated, even by our enemies! The Texans became very mutinous when ordered to prepare for crossing, having a very strong leaning toward the flesh pots of Texas, and a dread of the barren plains of Virginia. Several of them have deserted, and given themselves up to me, while four hundred at one time left WALKER's Division and returned to their homes in Texas."

The legality of Governor Gilmore's veto of the "Soldiers' Voting Bill" will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire. The opinions of the best jurists conversant with the facts of the case, is that the position taken by the Legislature will be sustained. The soldiers of the Granite State who are fighting for the Union, will not be cheated out of their votes, either by the juggling of professed friends or the open hostility of the Copperheads.

A memorandum kept at Fort Laramie, shows that more than six thousand wagons, with over twenty-six thousand animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the ninth of July. The emigrants numbered over nineteen thousand. In addition to these, an immense emigration passed over the stage route through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number of those living on the Plains of over fifty thousand.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: We learn that Henry S. Hill, Esq., formerly editor of the Chattanooga *Advertiser*, and member of the rebel legislature from this county, and latterly one of the editors of the Atlanta *Commonwealth*, did not skedaddle from Atlanta. He informed a staff officer who was in the city yesterday, that he was thoroughly "subjugated." Henry was an original rebel.

The Montrose *Review*, a Scotch paper, says it has intelligence "from a quarter quite reliable, that the Earl of Airlie, who has gone to the United States, carries with him the views of the Government on the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederacy as a medium of communication with the British Government."

The Providence *Journal* says: The Portland *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, speaking of the recent election in Maine, says that "the underbrush" for the great Presidential fight has been cleared away by it. We never before heard that came for the Democracy, but it must be admitted that it was pretty thoroughly cleared away and rooted out on Monday. A good crop is therefore sure in November.

The price of Gold on Saturday fluctuated between 224@220¾, closing at the Evening Exchange at 223¾@224; and the Railway Stock simproved at the close of the day. Government Stocks steady.

Business in Produce and merchandise was generally dull on Saturday. Prices favored buyers, especially in the instance of Breadstuffs, Wool, Tobacco, and Naval Stores. Freights were inactive, with 404 vessels of all classes in port.

The Model of Copperhead Sedition.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, on the 20th day of October, 1780, issued the following

Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States:

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?

Your country once was happy, and had the proffered *peace* been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel, that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendships.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainments of *peace, liberty and safety*, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scenes of our affliction, which must increase until we are satisfied with the liberality of the mother country, which still offers us protection and exemption from all taxes but such as we think fit to impose upon ourselves.

Oct. 20, 1780. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The traitor here makes *eight* points against the Continental Congress and WASHINGTON the Commander-in-Chief:

First—That freedom of speech and of the press has been taken away.

Second—That property has been appropriated.

Third—That illegal imprisonments have been made.

Fourth—That odious conscriptions have been imposed.

Fifth—That peace, which might have been had, was refused.

Sixth—That the first objects in taking the field have been abandoned.

Seventh—That the country has been deluged with blood, and made a land of widows and orphans.

Eighth—That it is necessary to join him, in order to close those afflictions and return to prosperity.

Now we defy any man to make out a more complete model of a Copperhead harangue in 1864. Take any of the set speeches, we care not which. Turn for instance to that made by HORATIO SEYMOUR in Milwaukee, an extract from which we published last Monday. His points are as follows, and we use his own words:

First—"The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us."

Second—"It is your property, the property of Northern tax-payers, which is confiscated."

Third—"Men have been torn from their families, and locked up in prison, and women too."

Fourth—"Men are told that they must leave their homes, and devote themselves to war."

Fifth—"The policy of the Administration has placed hindrances in the way of the Union."

Sixth—"The Administration has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of the country."

Seventh—"In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers?"

Eighth—"We nominated MCCLELLAN that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people."

Thus are the points made by HORATIO SEYMOUR against the Administration in 1864, identical, point with point, with those made by BENEDICT ARNOLD against WASHINGTON and the Continental Congress in 1780. We see precisely what Mr. SEYMOUR meant when, toward the close of his speech, he asserted, "our views came from our fathers." They are the views which the Tory fathers, through their executor, BENEDICT ARNOLD, bequeathed to their Copperhead offspring.

If any of our readers will turn to *Niles' Register* for 1814, and read the long address of the Hartford Convention there published, he will find nearly every point there made against Mr. MADISON's Administration and the war of that period which is now made by the Copperheads of this day against Mr. LINCOLN's Administration and our present war. In default of that, let him refer to BENTON's Debates of Congress, and read some of the speeches then uttered by the Federalist leaders. He will find the same arguments, the same appeals, the same invectives, and even the same phrases and terms of expression that are now constantly assailing our ears.

The truth is that Treason, and its twin-brother, Faction, always speak substantially the same language, only just so much altered as to suit the particular circumstances of each time. The human heart is ever the same, and so are the prime elements that move human affairs. As long as there is malice in human blood, no Government can be without its renegades and malcontents; and these are always ready, Judas-like, to seize upon every occasion of offence. No matter what the conduct of the Government may be, or however enforced by necessity, spite will assail it, and often too on very plausible grounds. Every condition of civil life has its burdens and evils, and it is always easy for the malignant to turn these to their own account. The state of war especially gives this facility. War is the severest of all tests upon the human faculties and energies; and never was war yet waged without mistakes and misfortunes. With all its terrible force it is always sure, too, if at all prolonged, to deviate more or less from its first starting point. It of necessity involves, withal, great expenditures of treasure and blood, and is attended with suffering in almost every variety of form. Moreover, the Executive head of the nation, in order to prosecute it with effect, must be intrusted with uncommon powers, and these powers must be exercised as well against the secret foes behind as the armed enemies before. These have been the concomitants of every great war since time began. The fact that the war is just, instead of affording relief from them, only makes them just as much the more unavoidable, as it makes the success of the war a greater necessity. These ills supply inexhaustible material to the malicious. They are an octave upon which, with a little skill, the most infernal changes may be rung. Our grandfathers heard every devilish note of it in the Revolution. So did our fathers in their second war for Independence. And so do we now, when the Republic is in a life or death-grapple with rebellion.

But the fact that the form which sedition takes in every great war-struggle is always substantially the same, makes it none the less disgraceful. Nobody supposes that HORATIO SEYMOUR, though he imitates BENEDICT ARNOLD so closely, is deliberately courting the scorn of posterity. He is undoubtedly just as unsuspicious that he will get that scorn as were the leaders in the Hartford Convention, who, like him, were very respectable men in all their private relations. But it is inevitable. The political leaders who do the work of faction when the country is in danger, never have been forgiven, and never will be forgiven, by the American people. Their party will, of course, keep them in countenance so long as the contest rages. But when the smoke and the dust pass away, and the whole scene is laid open to a clear view, those who have struck at their Government in its trying day will be marked as recreants. The Copperhead chiefs of these times, who draw so lavishly and gaily upon the sophistries and fallacies of 1780 and 1814, for the furtherance of their factious designs, cannot too well understand that the sequel of all this is endless disgrace. They must not expect to fight the Government with the weapons of the Tories and of the blue-light Federalists, without sharing the same fate.

What Now for Sherman?

In the congratulatory order issued to his soldiers by Gen. SHERMAN when his army entered Atlanta, he says, after reciting the various steps in the triumphant campaign: the capture of Atlanta "*completed the grand task* which had been assigned us by our Government." What the entire scope and precise limitation of these words may be, it is difficult to say. We suppose the capture of Atlanta *was* the task assigned to our brave Western army when it set forth from Chattanooga in May last, and beyond that work it was impossible at that time to draw out any fixed line of military action. So far, it was definite, simple and essential; but, Atlanta once attained, our further progress would depend upon the condition of our army, upon the condition of the rebel army, upon its position and line of retreat, and upon the general aspect of the war East and West. If the campaign had closed with the destruction of Hood's force, the further advance of Sherman's army, as a mass, into Georgia, would have been unnecessary. If, on the other hand, the rebel force were borne away intact, SHERMAN's plans and movements would still remain to be dictated by a great variety of circumstances.

In regard to the condition of Hood's army, we judge the fact to be that, though not utterly destroyed, it was well-nigh broken after the retreat from Atlanta. Its long retreat, or series of retreats, continued without cessation for four months—the six great battles it fought before reaching Atlanta, the three heavy assaults upon our army it made while at Atlanta, and the two actions it fought after the main body had evacuated that place—all this, with the ordinary wear and tear of such a terrible campaign, and with very limited reinforcements to fill the gaps made, must have left the army which was BRAGG's, JOHNSTON's and HOOD's, in succession, in a very slim and sorry condition. In regard to the present position of that army, we judge from the few indications that have reached us through rebel and Union mediums, that it is now on the line of railroad running southward from Atlanta to Macon some twenty miles, less or more, from the former place. Were SHERMAN to advance directly upon it, it would doubtless retreat to Macon; were he to attempt to march in a southeasterly or southwesterly direction, it would try to bar his way, retard his progress or harass his line.

The easiest movement, and not the least effective, for SHERMAN to make with the bulk of his forces, after leaving a portion of them well fortified in Atlanta, would be to strike southwesterly for Montgomery, the old capital of the Southern Confederacy, and from there march upon and seize Mobile. He would thus not only capture these two important points, and dominate all the surrounding country, but he would establish a water-base for our Southwestern army. He could make a grand march like this even though Hood were to remain where he now is, or indeed without paying much regard to the line of communication. His force could march after the fashion of what is called the "independent column," which is so elaborately described by KINGLAKE in his *History of the Crimean War*, and the value and uses of which were so finely illustrated by SHERMAN himself, in the remarkable march he made from Vicksburgh across the State of Mississippi at the opening of the present year. The rebels themselves have an idea that some such movement as this may now be undertaken by Sherman; for the Richmond *Examiner* makes the remark:—"Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta are to be three strongholds in a wall of Iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, and *to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston.*"

But though plans of operation such as these in the Southwest might be possible, feasible and profitable for Sherman, there is another and a greater object which our Government may now think it advisable that the victorious army of the West should lend a hand in achieving. What that object may be, and what the rebels fear it is, we will close by permitting the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last to tell:

"It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. And the reinforcements which would enable SHERMAN to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises. One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his prize is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg. The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wheresoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.

National and Private Emigration Enterprises.

The colonies of Australia were the first in our time to organize and foster a system of emigration by means of public subsidies. Their enterprise has been amply rewarded. In 1850 the entire population of New South Wales and Victoria was but 237,000. To-day the population of the colonies exceeds 1,800,000—an increase, in less than a decade and a half, of nearly eight hundred per cent. The venue has increased in the same time even in a greater ratio. Fourteen years ago the exports of Victoria amounted to about $6,000,000; to-day they exceed $90,000,000. The gold discoveries, it is true, contributed largely to this extraordinary growth, but the first impulse given to the settlement and industrial enterprise of the colonies was derived from the results which followed the public provision in aid of emigration.

It would be well for Superintendent BOWEN and the Chief of the Bureau at Washington, to make themselves—if they are not now—thoroughly familiar with the history of the rise and progress of the Australian emigration scheme—before attempting any action which might prove to be hasty, immature, and imperative. And for the same reason it would be wise, we think, for private companies such as that organized by State law under the name of the "American Emigrant Company" to stand aside for some time until the Government officers appointed under the Act of Congress shall have carefully marked out for themselves a line of duty. The matter of recruiting abroad for the ordinary labor market, and offering bounties to recruits, is one which we must approach with great care. At the starting point every agent must not only be, but must be *known* to be, thoroughly responsible. We do not doubt for a moment the responsibility of the American Emigrant Company. We do not question the *bona fides* of its agent, to whom we accord space to-day for the elucidation of the Company's position. Nor do we have any doubt that the aims of the Company are such as could be found as much to comport with the real interests of the emigrant, as with the employer of labour here. But what we hold is, that the Government scheme should be put in operation first, and put in operation by Government officers—responsible to the public for the exercise of their trust, and thoroughly restrained in every act by a sense of official obligation. If the late Act of Congress does not make provision for this, it ought to be amended.

The enterprize is not speculative; but it is and will be *experimental* for several years to come. We believe it will succeed in the main, even if it do not succeed under all conditions. And it is because we anticipate important exceptions to its success—in not a few of the principalities as well as the larger states of Germany for instance—that we commend and urge caution in thrusting the scheme unadvisedly before European communities. We have before pointed out in these columns, that the state of the labor market in the North of England manufacturing districts presents the best opportunity for first putting the merits of the national scheme to a practical test. The Australian Commissioners operated mainly in the overstocked factory districts of England and in the sheep-farming shires of Scotland. The consequence is that, aside from the convict-population and the native-born, seventy-eight per cent. of the population of Australia are either English or Scotch. We do not mean to say, that for the labor market here it is not as important to encourage German, French, or Irish emigration, as that which the colonists of Australia found of most immediate use. What we wish to impress is, that in great industrial centers like Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Preston, Glasgow, and Leeds, there is ample scope afforded to bringing our scheme to the test. We do not care whether it is skilled or unskilled labor we want—whether it is a producing population, to take possession and reclaim the wild lands of the West, or a less enterprising population, to help to equalize the price of common labor in the East. First of all, we can safely reckon that the British government will not interfere if we should see fit to spend half the public revenue in relieving their overcrowded labor market by offering free passage to New-York to all who may wish to come here. In the next place, the people of the districts we have named have been educated, in these famine years, to a condition of social discipline, patient endurance, and temperance of habit, which make them not only willing candidates for such places as are open to them, but in every way, a suitable class to undertake responsible engagements and accommodate themselves to all the hardships of life in a new country.

In view of all this, then, we are anxious to impress upon Associations for the Encouragement of Emigration, that too many cooks spoil the broth. We have here, in New York, the old Commissioners of Emigration created by the law of '48, acting under state control. We have now Gen. BOWEN's office and his staff of officers, and how many private Emigration Companies will organize as this most respectable association, "the American Emigrant Company" has done, we cannot tell. The more the better—so soon as we shall have set the enterprise fairly in operation by establishing agencies under government sanction and control, through whom private companies and private individuals could stipulate for the procurement of an additional supply of imported labor. Unless the Public Emigration act covers the appointment of such agencies outside of branch offices here, or elsewhere within the United States, we doubt whether it can be put to much practical account.

A MODEL WRITER.—Gen. SHERMAN has surpassed all the newspaper correspondents as a military writer. He is not as picturesque, nor as effective, in a popular point of view, as some of the gentlemen connected with journalism; but for conciseness, perspicacity and comprehensiveness, with brevity, he is a perfect model. The congratulatory order which he issued to his army at Atlanta, on the 8th instant, is a superb example of this. In less than a page of an ordinary duodecimo book, he surveys the grand four months' campaign which opened by the march from Chattanooga and was consummated by the fall of Atalanta. Lest some of our stylists, or students of style, should have overlooked this historical gem, we give it a setting here:

On the first day of May our armies were lying in garrison, seemingly quiet, from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new commander-in-chief, second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity and extreme popularity.

All at once our armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton, Threatening Rocky Face, we threw ourselves upon Resaca, and the rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads with which he was familiar, and which were strange to us.

Again he took post at Altoona, but we gave him no rest, and by a circuit toward Dallas, and a sunset quent movement to Ackworth, we gained the Altoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kenesaw, and the escape of the enemy across the Chattahoochie River.

The crossing of the Chattahoochie, and breaking of the Augusta road, was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game, our enemies became dissatisfied with their old and skilful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peachtree Creek, and lost.

Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally again, on the 28th, he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied, for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance.

We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skilfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army.

This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government.

The Cowards' Convention—No. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse."—GAY.

In this most portentous crisis of our political history, the first thing necessary for all loyal men is to know the full extent of our danger. It is no use mincing or dodging the matter. We have to do with enemies who, if successful, will complete the work of their fellow-traitors at the South. The Secessionists tore the country in two; the framers of the Chicago platform would scatter it in fragments.

When thus speaking of the so-called Democratic party, I have no wish to say much against or about their nominal standard-bearer. He was a good, though slow business man, is a good driller, good engineer, and altogether a very fair *defensive* Commander. And there is certainly this much propriety in his nomination, that if his party succeeds, we shall speedily have occasion to try our Commander-in-Chief's capacity in that species of warfare for which he is best adapted.

Nor is it intimated that the War Democrats, whom party organization and a misplaced fidelity to names will dragoon into the support of a peace platform, have any intention or desire of destroying the nation and dividing the country indefinitely. They will vote in ignorance of the real issues, as hundreds of thousands voted for PIERCE in '52, as thousands voted for SEYMOUR in '62. Though certainly not blameless, since there is an ignorance so blind and willful that it is almost as wicked and quite as harmful as wickedness itself, they may well be acquitted of voluntarily compassing the national destruction.

But neither the nominal leader nor the deluded War Democrats will have any hand in shaping the policy of the party. Its real managers are the framers of that precious confession of faith, the Chicago platform. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Prince of Jesuits; FERNANDO WOOD, a man capable of any enormity; VALLANDIGHAM, a Southerner by birth and a traitor by profession, as deadly an enemy of the Union as JEFFERSON DAVIS himself—these are the men who rule the Opposition, who direct it now, and will direct it if, for our sins, it is permitted to become the Government.

The necessary results of their success are generally understood, but it is evident the loyal and patriotic public does not appreciate the extent of the danger. Thus we hear it constantly said, "If the Chicago candidate is elected, the restoration of the Union at once becomes impossible. We are humiliated by the recognition of a Southern Confederacy; our democratic principles will be violated, and the contiguous existence of two rival nations will bring about a chronic state of war and all the inconveniences to which Continental Europe is subject," &c., &c. All which is true enough so far as it goes; but it goes a very little way into the matter. After enumerating these obvious results which the popular mind so strongly and so justly deprecates, we are only on the top layer of our Pandora's box. *If we could demonstrate with mathematical certainty that a Southern Confederacy might be acknowledged on terms neither dishonorable nor destructive to ourselves, and that our democratic form of government might undergo various innovations with impunity, we should not have gone the first step toward proving that such terms could be procured and such innovations would be made by a "peace-at-any-price" President.* On the contrary, the impossibility of the latter proposition would only become clearer by the proof of the former.

Let us, for the sake of argument, admit—

1. That a peace, acknowledging the independence of a Southern Confederacy, may be made without any disgrace to us.

2. That modifications in our Democratic theory and practice of Government may be made, without ruin, or even with benefit, to the country.

3. That two rival nations may coexist on the territory of the old Union.

There is nothing in these admissions to interfere with the following conclusions:

1. That the peace made by the so-called Democratic party would be a most dishonorable one.

2. That the modifications of Democratic principles made or permitted by them would be highly injurious and destructive.

3. That the North could not exist as an independent nation under the rule and on the principles of the Peace Democrats.

(The first and third of these propositions are intimately connected, but as the third must come last, since all national evils are summed up in destruction, and the question of reconstruction or separation is the most pressing, and has, therefore, a right to the first place, I arrange them as above, though the division is somewhat awkward.)

First, then, we will admit, for the sake of argument, that a peace may be made recognizing a Southern Confederacy, (note the indefinite articles,) on terms not disgraceful to us.

(Observe that nothing is said at present about the safety of such a proceeding. Honor, and honor alone, is the subject of our story.)

Such an assumption may be made. It has been made by a whole class of persons—the English writers favorable to the North, who, disagreeing with the Pro-Slavery Britons on all other points, agreed, for some time at least, with them in this, that the war would be one "for boundary." However much a man like Professor CAIRNES, for instance, may have mistaken the spirit or the wants of the American people, we cannot suspect him of wishing our disgrace.

But what sort of peace must this be in order not to be disgraceful? Clearly one of which we, rather than the Confederates, should fix the conditions, they making great sacrifices to obtain the acknowledgment of their "independence." It would naturally proceed, as far as possible, on the *uti possidetis* principle. It would give us all the Border States except East Virginia, whatever view be taken of their condition—whether, as we say, they are States which have remained faithful to the Union, or, as the Confederates and philo-Confederate Europeans say, they are "conquered provinces." We could not expect to keep New-Orleans, but we should be obliged to retain at least one fortified position on the Mississippi, that our navigation of that river might not be at the mercy of a paper agreement with repudiators. If we could suppose that phenomenon, a well-informed and impartial European, to act as umpire, the most he could ask of us would be to "rectify the frontier" by ceding Tennessee in exchange for Eastern Virginia. It is hardly necessary to add that we must have nothing to do with paying any of the Confederate expenses, directly or indirectly, or altering any of our institutions to suit them, or even acknowledging the *right* of secession, the Confederate independence being admitted merely as an accomplished fact, without regard to its merits.

In short, the supposed honorable peace must be such a one as would be honorable to us, had the North and the Gulf States originally been two distinct sovereignties, fighting for the border territory and the navigation of the Mississippi. Now, what chances are there that such terms of separation, or any like them, would be obtained by the Chicago policy of "immediate armistice and ultimate convention?"

None, whatever.

The claims of the Confederates are well known. They demand *every foot of territory* south of Mason and DIXON's line, including the national capital, the surrender of which involves the surrender of our national existence. (About this there will be somewhat to say hereafter; for the present, we are only speaking of national humiliation.) The sole doubtful point is whether they do or do not include Kansas in this claim. Some time ago there were grounds for suspecting that they had relinquished their pretensions to Maryland and Delaware; but DAVIS has just disposed of that ambiguity in his answer to Col. JAQUES. *He asks of us a territorial cession far more humiliating than that which the whole force of Germany has recently extorted from Denmark;* and this is *the only* condition on which *he* will agree to the "immediate armistice." And recollect that "JEFFERSON DAVIS says," is a much more comprehensive formula than "ABRAHAM LINCOLN says." The latter is not the people of the United States, though as the executive of their Government, and the representative of their majority, his words have great weight; but DAVIS is *the State*, in Secessia, as much as LOUIS NAPOLEON is in France, despite his hypocritical pretence of being unable to interfere with the individual "sovereignties."

But this is not all. Far from it. The prominent rebel organs have repeatedly announced as *essential* conditions of peace that we should acknowledge the right of secession, return to Slavery all the negroes whom the progress of the war has set free, or pay their value, repudiate our own debt, to punish the loyal men who hold it, and—last humiliation of a conquered people—do what they would never do for themselves pay their t

Will it be said, "It is easy to claim anything, but would the North accede to these preposterous demands?" I answer, not only is it probable, from their uniform subserviency to their Southern masters, that the Peace Democrats would do it, *but it is certain that they must, if they mean to carry out their own principles consistently.* The right of secession they already acknowledge, and the rest follows, from their professed doctrines, by easy inference.

If, as the O'Conors, Brookes and other Peace Democrats, are never weary of telling us, the negro is an inferior animal, without civil rights, then the disposition of a few hundred thousand blacks is a matter of no more consequence than the disposal of the same number of cattle, the disposal of an insignificant detail in face and becomes an insignificant detail in face of the great question of peace. If the war is "unconstitutional," as HORATIO SEYMOUR pronounces it to be, all the measures employed in carrying it on must be tainted with the same unconstitutionality; and, of these, the war-loans are not the least potent or prominent

If it is "unholy," as that Apostle of the New Gospel of Peace, F. WOOD, declares; if we were impious and unchristian in taking up the gauntlet which the conspirators threw down to us at Sumter, then surely we, as repentant Christians, under the guidance of that eminent disciple, Saint FERNANDO, should make what restitution we can to our aggrieved and invaded seceah brethren.

Such is the immediate prospect of degradation presented to us by the sagga and patriots of Chicago, a degradation so deep and damnable, that it would make us a scorn and a hissing throughout the world, and any man with a soul above a flea's would be ashamed to look his own wife and children in the face.

Let me conclude this part of our subject with a little anecdote, after the manner of our worthy Executive.

Mlle. LUTHER, a young and pretty Parisian actress, accepted the protection of a well-known restaurateur. A lady named DOCHE, of more experience in the profession, expostulated with her on the lowness of her choice—"My dear, you astonish me! An eating-house proprietor at your time of life? One keeps that sort of thing for the last."

So I say about submission to the enemy. *One should keep that sort of thing for the last.* When we are in the very ultimate ditch, with Washington besieged, Philadelphia taken and Boston blockaded, with Gov. SEYMOUR'S friends pillaging and murdering in New-York worse than they did last year, and no troops at hand to shoot them down, with gold at 2,000, and every boy of fifteen conscripted, *then* it will be time to talk of throwing away our army and begging for peace. Submission on the part of those who cannot help themselves, if not honorable, is at least excusable. But what words can depict the infamy and degradation of those who surrender everything while they have the best of the fight, and run away from the battle when victory is hovering in their grasp? CARL BENSON.

LAKESIDE, LENOX, Sept. 9.

THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER AND HIS PRESENT VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Union party of this State having, at its late convention, nominated the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON as its candidate for Governor, it may not be uninteresting to review briefly his antecedents and past political record. Mr. FENTON is a native of Chautauqua County, where his father was settled, one of the earliest pioneers in the extreme western part of the State. He was born July 4, 1819, and is consequently forty-five years of age, in the prime of his physical and mental manhood. His early years having been spent in agricultural pursuits, with such occasional advantages as could be obtained by attending the District Winter schools, and a few quarters at an academy, Mr. FENTON can be emphatically called a self-made man. In 1838 he commenced the study of law, more for instruction, than with any design of making it a profession, which continued until 1840, when he actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, for fifteen years, he followed up with such steady industry and energy as to achieve for himself a successful issue. During all this time he was engaged in politics, constantly holding some county office, that indicated the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1849, the Democracy of Chautauqua presented him as a candidate for the Assembly from a district hitherto strongly Whig, and, after a severe contest, he lost his election by only 21 votes. In 1852, after another fiercely contested canvass, he was returned as a Representative in Congress, and took his seat in that body, the first Democratic member sent from that District. In 1854 he declined being a candidate for reelection until two days before the election, and although he polled a heavy vote, the time was too short to give sufficient notice throughout the district and he was defeated by the Know-Nothing candidate, Mr. EDWARDS, by a small majority. In 1855 and 1856 Mr. FENTON was actively engaged in the organization of the Republican party, and was President of the first convention of that party in this State. In 1856 he was nominated and elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, by upward of 8,000 majority. From that time to this he has continuously retained his seat by increased majorities, and is now serving his tenth year as a member of the House.

While in the House, Mr. FENTON has served upon the most important committees, and in all cases, and more especially as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means in the present Congress, with prominence and success. During the continuance of the existing rebellion, his course has been eminently national, not only upon all political and war measures, but in adjusting, caringlior, and looking after, the claims of our brave officers and soldiers in the field. He has not confined himself to his own county, or district, or section, but anywhere, and in all cases, has cheerfully, nay gladly, used all the influence which his character and position gave him to forward their interests and provide for their comfort; until now the name of FENTON is in the army a *tower of strength*, and will prove so when, in November next, the soldiers are called upon to choose another Governor. Among the important laws passed by the last Congress were the following bills, introduced by Mr. FENTON: "To facilitate the granting of furloughs and discharges to disabled soldiers;" "To facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due wounded and deceased soldiers;" "To provide for payment of a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged by reason of wounds and sickness, when they have served for nine months, and a proportional amount for less terms exceeding three months;" "To simplify the form of applications for pensions;" "To provide for losses of property belonging to loyal citizens, by reason of the rebellion," and to "provide for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts."

Personally Mr. FENTON is a man of fine appearance, courteous and kindly in manner, willing at all times to hear patiently and considerately the merits of every case, anxious alone to get at the truth, and so far as in his power lies to render substantial justice. With a private and public record irreproachable and consistent, he is presented to the citizens of New-York for their suffrages for the highest State office in their gift; that he will be elected, there is no reasonable ground for doubt, but the people should see to it that his majority is large enough to be emphatic.

SPEECH BY MR. FENTON AT JAMESTOWN.

On the day succeeding the nomination of Col. FENTON for Governor, his friends and neighbors in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, got up an impromptu celebration, fired the cannon, had a torch-light procession, and with transparencies, &c., thronged over the creek to his residence. Col. FENTON was greeted by Hon. ALEXANDER SHARDON, on the part of the people of Jamestown, as follows:

COLONEL:—Your neighbors greet you to-night and congratulate you on your nomination. We approve the action of the convention,—any other result would have been a disappointment. For the many years you have been our representative, we know with what unceasing industry you have attended to the individual wants of your constituents and upon the public questions of the day in no instance as such representative has your voice given an uncertain sound. Your necessary withdrawal from Congress will be to us a loss, and we are only satisfied in believing that the loss of the district will be the gain of the State. We trust this loss will be more than repaid in the better opportunity it gives you to stay up the tone of the General Government.

Colonel, you are to be elected! New-York seldom repeats mistakes.

After these and other congratulatory remarks, Mr. FENTON made a brief reply, and in the course of his remarks said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It would be affectation in me to deny that I feel a sense of pride and gratitude at your call to-night. Standing here almost within sight of the place of my birth, surrounded by those who have known me for years—many even from early youth, the greeting of my fellow-citizens upon any occasion, and under any circumstances, would awaken the most lively emotions. But your coming here to-night is not to be viewed in the light of a compliment to me; it has more than personal significance. It has reference to the part I have acted in public life during the past few eventful years, and more especially to the action of the Union State Convention, which has just closed its session at the City of Syracuse.

I am, however, profoundly sensible of the honor conferred, and if elected to that distinguished and responsible position, will, with whatever abilities I possess, faithfully discharge every duty to the State, to the General Government, and to the people of the State as citizens thereof, and as a part of the common brotherhood whose interests and welfare are inseparable from, and common to the people of the whole Union.

We are indeed upon the theater of great events—events, which have no parallel in the world's history, and which have caused the nation to spring to arms—events upon whose issue depends the destiny of the people and the institutions of the country. In reviewing the period from the time I first entered the Congress to the breaking out of the rebellion, I clearly see what is now generally understood, that the leaders of the revolt contemplated, for long years, the destruction of the constitution, and the creation of a Southern Confederacy upon its ruins. For the purpose of fostering, extending and perpetuating slavery, they systematically, for more than a quarter of a century, misrepresented the opinions of the people of the North, thus to prejudice and inflame the Southern mind and prepare it for the bloody tragedy which has followed. At last, having possession of the Administration of Government, they scattered your army and navy, took hostile possession of the government property in the Southern States, and commenced war. And I ask, was there any good cause, or even plausible pretext for this? The same Government which brought peace and prosperity to us, had extended it equally to them. The same Government which had carried its empire to the western sea, and had spread its glory throughout the earth until it was respected for its power, and honored for its justice by every people, and in every clime, was the same to them as to us. No immunity or privilege had been violated or invaded, and no party or power in the land menaced even the poorest or the weakest of their rights enjoyed under the Constitution. On the contrary, the North had yielded to their demands, and submitted to the Administration of the Government for more than two-thirds of the period since its formation, by men controlled by the South and in their interest. You, the loyal people of the Republic, sprang to arms, but not to subjugate, or pursue with retributive penalty the plotters of treason, who had at last raised the black flag of rebellion. Yours was a war of defence, in support of the Government to defend the Constitution and to vindicate the insulted and dishonored flag. You went to war to preserve the privileges which our forefathers consecrated upon the battlefields of our Revolutionary struggle, and the principles of that period, which men who had not as much at stake as we have, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish. I have to congratulate you, my friends, upon the success which has thus far attended our efforts to suppress the rebellion and restore civil authority throughout the country. Would that the progress of our arms had brought less mourning to our people, and less desolation, than had been visited on portions of our beautiful land, but we cannot always choose the shape or time, in which Divine purposes will manifest themselves in the elevation and progress of men and nations. We have driven the rebels from locality to locality, and from state to state, until now penned and walled about with a cordon of Union armies, it is evident they must ere long lay down their arms, surrender or die. I congratulate you upon our recent brilliant achievements upon sea and upon land, almost without a parallel in the annals of military history, and I further congratulate you upon the cheerful and firm patriotism of the people in again rallying at the call of the President to the standards of the heroic Grant, the brave and successful Sherman, and the invincible Farragut. Never since the first year of the war have the people sprang to the contest with more patriotic promptness and unwearied purpose to strike again and again at the monster crime now reeling to its destruction. I may also greet you, my friends, upon the healthy and prosperous condition of our finances; and yet we meet a class of men, or party, which daily decry the financial policy and condition of the country and predict bankruptcy and ruin. Can it be possible that the loyal states of this Union (to say nothing of the whole country) with vastly the advantage in population, in wealth, in annual productions and in industrial resources, with a system of institutions which admits of the largest scope of action, and excites intense individual enterprise, that they cannot carry a debt three-fourths as large as that or Great Britain in 1816? We should not forget that our nation is yet in early youth, that our resources of wealth are hardly uncovered, that the vast mineral, pastoral, and agricultural region lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific is comparatively undeveloped, and that with the establishment of constitutional authority upon the firm foundation of Humanity and Justice, we shall go forward into a career of prosperity and wealth, that no people have hitherto enjoyed, which will enable us in a short period to discharge our liabilities.

But Fellow-citizens, this same class of men, or a portion of them, say we must have peace, peace by armistice, by discontinuing the war on our part. We all want peace, such a peace as will give the greatest freedom and unity, power and harmony to our form of Government, a peace that shall re-assert the common welfare, the tranquility and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, as objects ordained and established by the Constitution. We want peace without dishonor. And here let me say friends, that there has been no time since the war begun, but that peace could have been secured by the simple and honorable process of the rebels laying down their arms and returning to their homes, peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and the laws. Nor will there be any 24 hours during the continuance of this war, but that the country can have peace if the rebels will cease to fight, menace, and disturb, and return to their allegiance. The loyal people will have no peace which is produced by shaking hands with rebels in arms over the bodies of our brave defenders who have fallen in the service, but upon honorable terms it would be hailed with delight.

Fellow citizens, our fault finding opponents are discontented with the administration of public affairs, and urge that there are errors and blunders that call for change. I ask what human wisdom could wholly avoid mistakes in a period of such vast and unequaled responsibility as that placed upon our honored President? It is a marvel that there have not been more and greater, for no man in modern times in this or any other country, has had such mighty interests to guide and protect. But errors and discontent do not change principles, and the issue before the nation is one of principle alone. The great and patriotic heart of the people is deeply earnest and faithful, and I have no doubt it will sustain the party which has thus far sustained the Government in its struggle for national life, through evil report and in its dark and trying hour, and continue to them the conduct of affairs until the coming of peace with the maintenance of the Union.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—GRAVES.—At "Shadewood," the residence of the bride's father, in Granville, N. Y., by Rev. O. Hopson, on Thursday, Sept. 15, CHESTER A. BULKLEY, of Granville, and Miss JOSEPHINE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of H. Newcomb Graves, Esq.

PHILLIPS—CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the First Place M. E. Church, in South Brooklyn, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, J. FRANK PHILLIPS, and MARY VEY CRAWFORD, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUCTHWORTH—BEEBE.—At Westfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of Henry C. Beebe, Esq., by Rev. Andrew Mackie, J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ELLA M. BEEBE, of the former place.

TOOKER—HANNON.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 18, at the residence of Chas. Witpen, Esq., E. LUCIEN TOOKER, and E. ANNE HANNON, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Hannon, Esq., all of this City.

DIED

BIRDSALL.—On Seventh Day, Sept. 17, GEORGE F. BIRDSALL, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Samuel Birdsall, No. 299 Spring-st., on Second Day, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARAGMANATH.—In Birmingham, England, Aug. 25, MARY, the beloved wife of John P. Baragmanath, engineer, formerly of this City, aged 36 years.

CRERAR.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 17, FANNY DE LA ROCHE, wife of Peter Crerar.

The friends of the family, and of the late Wm. Boyd and of John Crerar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 2 Hubert-st.

CLUTE.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, Mrs. ANN V. B. CLUTE, widow of Jacob D. Clute, and daughter of the late Peter McCarty, in the old year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., corner of Harrison st. and Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, the 19th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COOK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday, Sept. 17, CAROLINE Y., wife of Henry C. Cook, and daughter of the late W. W. Petrie, in the 36th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 Third-st, Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 18, ANN, wife of Terence O'Brien, and daughter of Thomas Higgins aged 2s years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence at Jamaica, without further invitation.

PECK.—At North Lyme Conn., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, at 5 o'clock, ESTHER PECK, aged 78 years, widow of the late Ezra M. Peck.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

STAGG.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, CHARLOTTE STAGG, infant daughter of Rev. J. Paschal and Cornelia W. Stagg.

THOMPSON.—Sept. 17, JOHN H. THOMPSON.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 24 Rutgers-st, this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and also the Pilots of this Port, together with the members of Doric Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOHN DUNCAN, of the firm of John Duncan & Sons, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst. Carriages will meet the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves Chambers-st. at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Irvington at 5 p.m. and also at 6 P. M.

POTTS.—At his residence in the City of New-York, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church on University-place, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Church and congregation of which he was Pastor, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

QUICK.—On Friday, Sept. 16, MARIA, widow of Tenn Quick, in 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 19th, at 2½ P. M.

BROWN.—At Yorkville, on Friday, Sept. 16, JOSEPH OLINTON, youngest son of David and Jane BROWN, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 88th-st., between the 3d and 4th ave., Yorkville.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, after a short illness, ANN SUSAN BROWN, widow of the late Arnout Brown, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 68 West 48th-st.

BAOPHY.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 18, STEPHEN B. BAOPHY, aged 65 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, the 19th inst at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

LESTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, ELISABETH GOOD LESTER, daughter of the late Capt. Jona. Lester, of Norwich, Conn.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 165 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Gerard C. and Joseph H. Lester, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—At Glen Cove, on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, EZRA F. LEWIS, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 174 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afernoon at 3 o'clock.

MACY.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Sept. 16, Dr. B. C. MACY, aged 58 years.

Funeral from his late residence on the Ashford road, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs' Ferry, Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P.M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11½ A. M. Carriages at the station.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GARGE—Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. B. C. PERRY.—The Dr. will return to New-York, Saturday, September 24th, and resume his practice at No. 49 Bond street, where he will be prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, losses of hair, premature blanching, also to remove moth, freckles, and other discolorations from the face No charge for consultation.

Hill's Hair Dye—50cts. Black or brown. Reliable Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all Druggists.

A Card.

In consequence of the fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, including the largest line of Overcoats in this city, at a discount of five per cent.

N.B.—I desire to say to the public generally that I have purchased the finest Cloths and Cassimeres in the market, and manufactured by them in the newest and most fashionable styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, equal to the very best Broadway work, which I can safely offer to sell at a bona fide discount of five per cent from the market prices. ISAAC V. BROKAW,

34 Fourth Avenue and 62 Lafayette Place.

☞ At a Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association, held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, Third avenue, between 59th and 60th streets, on Friday evening, Sept. 16, 1864, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association ratify and indorse the action of the Union State Convention held at Syracuse.

Resolved, That we regard the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, Thomas G. Alvord for Lieut.-Governor, Frederick A. Alberger for Canal Commissioner, and David P. Forrest for Inspector of State Prisons, with satisfaction, believing that these names inscribed on our banner foreshadow its success.

Resolved, That in the coming campaign we pledge a hearty support to the whole ticket, and call upon Union men everywhere to stand firm for these nominees, feeling assured that the contest will result in a glorious victory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Evening Post*, and *New-York Dispatch*.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 65 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Address to Smokers.

POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum Manufacturers, Removed from Broome-street to 692 Broadway, near Fourth-street. Wholesale and Retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

Security Against Burglars.

THE ROTARY LOCK,

for dwelling-house doors,

has been in use for years, without failing in a single instance to afford the most perfect protection against the attack of burglars. For convenience and durability it is not equaled by any other lock.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark'd-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and towels and cures wind-colic.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use. In every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY,	PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY,	PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY,	MESMERISM,

and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions

FOR SALE BY

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollers each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,

One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

In answer to the above, the following letter is respectfully submitted:

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been from the Winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh, marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied, in the first stages, by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me, for weeks, to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for *chronic catarrh*, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has returned to the City, and can be daily consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at his residence,

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

POLITICAL.

THE JOINT UNION COMMITTEES ON Union Mass Ratification Meeting will meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-Street, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES KELLEY, Chairman.
CHARLES T. FOLHAMUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE. }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION RATIFICATION Meeting at Broadway and 47th Street Hall, Monday evening, Sept. 19th, at 8 o'clock. Speakers, Col. Rush, C. Hawkins, Hon. Wm. H. Burleigh, Hon. Horace Greeley. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secy.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Prest.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE UNION Electors in the City of New York, to ratify the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President of the whole United States, and of the candidates of the Union State Convention, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE on the evening of the 27th of September instant. The meeting will be addressed by eminent Orators, Statesmen and Soldiers, whose names will hereafter be announced.

WM. DARLING, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
JNO. FITCH,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,
THOS. LITTLE,
S. D. CASSILY,
A. C. ELLIS,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
C. T. POLHAMUS,
JAS. P. WALKER,
JAS. KELLY.

HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. Dr. STANTON'S POWERFUL BOOK
Published this day.
THE CHURCH AND THE REBELLION
A CONSIDERATION OF THE REBELLION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the Agency of the Church North and South, in relation thereto.

BY R. L. STANTON, D. D.,

Professor in the Theological Seminary, Danville, Ky.

To the young men of the United States, of every creed in Religion and every party in Politics, who prefer freedom to slavery, who love loyalty to their country, and who are siding to sustain its Government against Rebellion; this volume is respectfully dedicated by the author. One volume, 12mo, 576 pp., cloth. Price $1 75.

"One of the most valuable sources of information concerning the principles of the Rebellion that have been given to the public."—[New York Tribune.

Also, just ready,

THE MIRROR OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

BEING A HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1825, TO ITS LAST GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION OF 1861—1864.

To which is prefixed a sketch of the old Federal and Republican parties.

BY WILLIAM D. JONES.

One 12mo. volume. Price $1 25.

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NOW READY,
THE POLITICAL HISTORY
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
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FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;

Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the first Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Political-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization, legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by

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The work contains a MAGAZINE OF FACTS, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, constituting a most valuable contribution to the Historical Literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified.

The *Index* is thorough, *both as to names and subjects*, giving the reader entire command of the contents.

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WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,127 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, infancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES THESE DISEASES,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN

TO HAVE THE

DESIRED EFFECT

IN ALL DISEASES

FOR WHICH

IT IS RECOMMENDED.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATE OF CURES.

FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU.—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.—60 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. H. T. HELMBOLD.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS, (¼ per cent. commission allowed,) by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN, And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President. J. W. B. DOBLE, Cashier.

JOHN D. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, Sept. 15, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, on and after the 19th inst., free from Government tax. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., } No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK Sept. 2, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President. H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York. WELLS ON OIL CREEK, Pennsylvania.

TRUSTEES: MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York. JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York. SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York. GEORGE DAVIS, New-York. JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn. C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn. J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.

President.....MORRIS FRANKLIN
Secretary.....W. H. H. HENSHAW
Treasurer.....WALTER E. LAWTON
Superintendents.....McKINLEY BROTHERS

OFFICE, NO. 31 JOHN-ST., New-York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States. Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury. Receive subscriptions for the 7-30 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent. Convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the income-reading of addressing Government by applying to this Bank. MORRIS KETCHUM, President. D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NOTICE. Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge, and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph Clark, William Thomas, A. Burnham Wheeler, Isaac Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniels, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George K. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Mixsell, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been or parties hereto or to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that such other and further order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 4, 1864. CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY, Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions. We buy and sell at market rates, U. S. 5-20 BONDS, U. S. 6s, OF 1881, U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES, U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS, U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81. U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED. Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates. ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE. THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. Payable June 1, 1883.

These Bonds are the total debt of this Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road and bridge are laid mostly with double track and nearly a light track of heavy T rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard.

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated by law to the redemption of the Bonds.

The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.

This road is in full operation, having been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed that there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.

Further information can be had of the undersigned, who are duly authorized to dispose of the entire loan in sums to suit the views of purchasers, and to exhibit the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7.30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $1.0, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In conversion the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Capital Stock $5,000,000, In shares of $5 each, par value. Subscription price $1 per share.

These lands contain about 8,400 acres on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Pereuptian and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heydrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF WASHOE STOCKS —The attention of capitalists is called to the auction sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his stock salerooms, No. 52 William-street, on Thursday, September 22, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., of 1,700 shares of the stock of the Gold Hill and Virginia Tunnel and Mining Co. of Nevada Territory. The stock is not liable to assessments, and the property of the Company promises well, and is expected to pay large dividends, equal to the celebrated Gould and Curry, which has paid as high as $2 per foot a month dividends in gold. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at the stock salesrooms as above.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Sept. 8, 1864.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this company a resolution was passed to fund all the coupons of the company maturing prior to the 1st of January, 1865, it being the expectation to pay that falling due on that day.

Interest at seven per cent. will be allowed on the coupons up to Jan. 1, 1865, and bonds of that date bearing the same rate of interest included in coupons annexed thereto will be issued and exchanged therefor; the coupons remaining in the hands of Mr. O. T. TIMPSON Trustee, as collateral, the lien continuing good.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and the exchanges can be made at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GILSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. SOALT, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, July 22, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS. The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale. HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

BONDS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.—We have for sale bonds of the county of Jefferson in this State, issued for bounty purposes under legal authority, and bearing 7 per cent. interest half-yearly. They are a desirable investment. WINSLOW, LANIER, & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. (1) on the Capital Stock (par value $10 per share) from the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the month of August, payable at this office, No. 67 Wall-st., on the 20th inst. By order. ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1. NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on Demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Trustees of the MICKLEBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY (STEPHEN POWELL, Esq. President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st. FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 20th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order. JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 96 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 26th day of April, A. D., 1864. E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators. May 3-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE.

A HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—LOCATED DOWN TOWN.—Also, a restaurant and bar-room, bakeries, corner liquor stores, drug-stores, kindling wood yards, meat and fish markets, groceries, &c., &c. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD FARM OF 130 ACRES in Ulster County, near Newport Landing, has good buildings and is well stocked; plenty of fruit, &c. Price low. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 36x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $1,600; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MODEL FARM OF 55 ACRES, near the shore and L. I. Sound; 43 miles on L. I. Land highly cultivated and productive; excellent buildings, choice fruit, front pond, brook of water, locust grove, &c. Price $5,000. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers-st

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S GIG, NOT MUCH used, nearly new, at BROWER BROS., 3d Avenue, cor. 61st-st.

TO BE SOLD.—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, four stories and basement, with all the modern improvements, ready for occupying; location special; No. 238 East 17th-street. Come and see for yourselves. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 330 Second-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, 2 miles from Jersey City by horse cars at Hudson City and South Bergen, from 1 to 150 city lots each; price $1,200 to $30,000 each. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRAFICE, two large four story brick tenement houses on the 10th-av. near 26th-st., now pay ng about fifteen per cent. For price and terms apply to JOHN A KENYON, 93 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on 60th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Villa sites at New-Brighton, Staten Island, beautifully located, with splendid views, near both New-Brighton and Quarantine ferries. For sale by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 62 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—With large buildings, steam engine, lathes and machinery of all descriptions necessary for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with railroad and water navigation all in good running order. The above property can be purchased very cheap. For further particulars, inquire at the office of WM. WOODS, No. 13 East Houston-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUation, Murray Hill; house of medium size, in beautiful order; furniture complete, expensive and almost as new; possession at any time. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 4 Wall-st., second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—BROOKLYN—A three-story, attic and basement house, 25x50, with four lots, beautifully laid out. Resident-st., in perfect order; all improvements. For permits, apply to J. E. CORNELL, & CO., No. 16 Court-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 228 East 50th-st., in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 21x41, lot 100x8 9. Price $13,600. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. BEDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR & CONVERSATION Taught by Prof L MALEZIEUX, from the University of France, Academy of Paris. No. 61 East 14th st. Private Lessons. The highest reference given.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's church, will reopen September 12, 1864, and will continue till the summer vacation. In this well established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number, 16; no day scholars. Address Principal, Box No. 152 Post-office, North Orange, N. J., or come and see.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER Importation of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 33 University Place, between 10th and 11th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING-ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway prepares gentlemen or boys for business quickly and practically. He also removes stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers. A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 11th-st., will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed by one of our best teachers, wishes a few more pupils on the piano. Terms moderate. Apply to BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano Warerooms, No. 147 Tenth-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. P. A. ANDREU.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youths of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	R. Coulliard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
R. P. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lehontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in New-York, on Oct. 5, 1864. The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL — White Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 32d-st., two doors from Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Roach, Spencer, Hatfield, Bowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 34th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English Boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 34th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 31st-st.

MRS. FITZ HENRI'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irvin-pplace, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. 6t

TEACHERS.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—D. L. MARTIN, M.D., Teacher of Light and Vocal Gymnastics, will receive applications to teach in Private Schools, or Private Classes, in Parlors, &c. Address as above, Station D. N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 39 West 10th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE OF a German university, and formerly Professor of languages in Kenyon College, Ohio, offers his services to institutes and private parties, as a teacher in German, French, Latin and Greek, also in mathematics. Most unexceptionable City references given. Address WM. GRAUERT, Box No. 476 Post-office, or Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first class N. E. Seminary, competent to teach English, Latin, French, German and music. Best of references given and required. Address S. M. B., Station D, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of lecturer or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches and Latin, desires a situation, either to a school or family. Address M. C. S., Box No. 1,015, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF the class of 1864, a situation as classical teacher; the best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 5 Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME experience in teaching, and all accustomed to the care of children, a situation as governess. Good references given. Address A. D., Hoyden's Vermes.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Broadway, Room No. 8, Sailors' over Fox's Room.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 5th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO the University will take place on TUESDAY next, at 9½ A. M.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, NO. 534 WEST 32D-ST.—The eighth year of this school for boys begins MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER. The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Teobetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson. This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. O. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had at No. 5 New-York Mutual Building, Applegate & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN. YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL. Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864. It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages. Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2. REFERENCES. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Packer, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. M. S. FARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway, No. 1,265, where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $400. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS STEINMETZ, A. M., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 344 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstteiner, Englewood, New Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Greene-av., being found insufficient, (52 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session, Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. G. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 53½ West 33d-st., north-east cor

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	
ERIN—building	3,912	Commander.
ONTARIO—building	3,912	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,912	.....
ERIN	2,186	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,974	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,974	Brocking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA—Brocking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR.....Jane.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....Building.....
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Star of Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (human line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE. No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship ARIZONA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS

The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7,

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Sept. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....JEFFERSON.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....THOMPSON.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

RAILROADS.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
AT
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
and all principal points West.

Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

CHAS. M. P. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sosset, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo,
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Newburg.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HEDDEN, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500, TO ENgage in manufacturing a staple article of merchandise; heavy profits and demand unlimited. Apply to THIERS & Co., No. 1,211 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building. A. H. ALMY.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 16 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of MOULTON & VAN DYKE is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

Business settled by either partner.

R. G. MOULTON.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.

No. 27 Wall-st
New-York, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS at No. 21 Wall-st.

F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Brokerage Business, in the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Coin, under the firm of

MOULTON, CIRCLE & CO.,
At No. 27 Wall-st.

R. G. MOULTON,
S. G. CIRCLE,
F. T. MOULTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

CABINET FURNITURE

At manufacturers' prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom furniture of the most selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WILLIAM BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk-sts., 1 block East of Delancey-st.

The Bell Railroad and Omnibuses pass within two blocks of the store.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 6th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 6 pounds per Ream.

Foolscap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,	
Memorandum Books, Derby, 8vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be furnished to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army and Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 DOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. A bid, to have consideration, must contain the guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as hereinbefore to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 345 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the offices of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED until the 23d inst., for building and plastering four privates and quarters for the guard at Transit Barracks, Quarry, New-York. The work is to be done and completed under the direction and to the entire satisfaction of the officer in charge and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, and bid to include all labor, materials, &c., necessary to put all the materials and labor to build the same complete, and to provide scaffolding, &c., and to take away the same.

The bids are to be required to accompany their proposals with the names signed by two responsible parties, that the bids are accepted they will within two days after the receipt of the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $——, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the officer in charge, enter into contract with the undersigned. Payment for the work to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government.

Parties desiring to bid are requested to examine the buildings and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable.

Bids are also to be sealed, "Proposals for Plastering at Transit Barracks," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS $30,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Bonds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1885, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $190,180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1865, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River,	East River
Vesey-street,	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street,	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City 200 tons, more or less, of red ash coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times, and in such quantities, as it may be required in the next seven months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Coal," and addressed to Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep't. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, vi

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S RECENT LETTER.

A Reply from the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, No. 3, BOWLING-GREEN
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

This letter is a reply to an ordinary business communication, addressed to you as a member of the Board of Emigration Commissioners, and designed to bring to your knowledge and obtain your approval of a private enterprise intended to promote the emigration of laborers from Europe, and to provide the profitable employment of Emigrants arriving here. That such a letter should appear in the public journals simultaneously with its reception at this office, has I confess, caused me surprise.

Your letter appears to have a three-fold object—

First—to discourage immigration.

Second—to excite hostility to the recent law to encourage immigration.

Third—to raise injurious prejudice against the American Emigration Company.

With regard to the first of those objects it is not my design to enter into any discussion with you, either as to the advantages which this country offers to the European Emigrants, or the benefit which it derives from immigration.

If you, sir, with your family experience are disposed to doubt on this point, I cannot hope that any words of mine may convince you. I however take the liberty of inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, of Philadelphia, a man who may have thought on this subject perhaps quite as deeply as yourself, and to whose argument I respectfully invite your attention.

Nor with reference to the second apparent object of your letter, is it my duty to defend the motives or the policy of the framers of the late act of Congress to "encourage immigration." I only know that that law was enacted at the suggestion of a great number of men of all shades of political opinion connected with the industrial interests of the country, who saw the necessity of increasing the amount of foreign immigration in order to supply in some measure the great drain of labor from industrial pursuits which the war ad caused.

That no possible misconception might prevail either in Europe or this country, as to the object of this law, it contains the following specific provision:

SECTION B—And be it further enacted that no emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this act, shall be compulsorily enrolled for militia service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce under oath his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and the instructions given to the Superintendents of Immigration for carrying it into effect, and which are the authoritative exposition of the law, and reflects the intention of the executive government with regard to it distinctly direct as follows:

3d—You will cause notice to be given to immigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless they shall voluntarily renounce under oath their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. And you will cause to be arrested all persons who by fraud shall attempt to compel the involuntary service of emigrants in the army or navy of the United States.

You say: "The covert object of this measure is primarily to gain material for the army . . . Its title is a misnomer and it should have been called a ball under fraud about pretences to enlist foreigners.

You do not favor me with anything in the similitude of fact or argument as evidence of the truth of this very positive affirmation, and therefore you have left me nothing to reply to. But although it is not my province to vindicate the Government of the United States in the legislation which has been adopted on the subject of immigration, and which may well be left undefended to the judgment of intelligent and loyal men, yet, with regard to the third object of your letter, it is incumbent upon me, as the Agent of the American Emigrant Company, to protest against the gross misrepresentation you make of the object of that Corporation, and the injury your letter seeks to do to it as a private enterprise.

That Company, Sir, is incorporated for the sole and simple purpose expressed in its Charter, "of procuring and assisting Emigrants from Foreign Countries to settle in the United States." It stands a medium of communication between the employers of America and the workmen of Europe, finding for the one among the operatives of the Old World the descriptions of workmen they require—finding for the other employment in the most advantageous markets for their labor in this country. To accomplish this, it seeks to set before the people of Europe, by means of an effective and wide-spread system of agencies through Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Northern Europe, the power and resources of this country, the general advantage it offers to the laborer, and the special inducements afforded in its different sections for special kinds of industry; it also aims to give practical efficiency to the new law by contracting with European workmen on behalf of American employes, and advancing to those needing it the necessary means of defraying their traveling expenses; and it further proposes to find employment in the most desirable localities and at the best wages for every emigrant that comes under its auspices the moment he arrives; and it engages to do this without cost in any shape, direct or indirect, to the immigrant.

This is the object, and nothing else, of this corporation; and I cannot permit the insinuation or the statement that it has a hidden or ulterior design to be made even by an eminent a personage as the Mayor of the City of New York, without giving it a peremptory denial, and I regret that the statement should go to Europe on your official authority, that

"The condition of the laborer here is not one promising a fair remuneration under our inflated paper currency. One-half his wages is absorbed by taxation"—

—for it is not true. The demand for labor in this country vastly exceeds the supply, and if laborers go to the localities where they are in most request, they can command almost any wages that they ask; and thy allegation that "one-half his wages is absorbed by taxation," is so conspicuously incorrect, where the laborer is specially exempted from taxation, that I can only regard it as an inconsiderate misstatement which you will take the earliest opportunity of correcting. As respects the condition of the laborer, it is only necessary, in order to establish its general prosperity, that I should refer to the fact that immense amounts of money are at the present high rate of foreign exchange being constantly remitted to transfer from Europe the friends and families of immigrants to this country.

When you speak of the "oppression" practiced upon "operatives" by "capital," and charge this company with complicity with this supposed crime, you manifest an entire misapprehension of its policy and object; and the purpose of this corporation is not to crowd together, in the large seaboard cities, the multitudes of laborers, skilled and unskilled, who fly from Europe to these shores, but rather to disperse and disseminate them through this vast country amongst the miners, manufacturers and agriculturists, who are so ready to employ them, in such localities as their labor is in most demand and is best rewarded. Thus would it seek to destroy that unhealthy competition of which you speak as existing in the City of New-York; open to the industrious workingman new avenues to employment, comfort and independence, and so obviate the occurrence of strikes, by rendering them unnecessary; and thus it is that amongst the first and most directly benefited by its operation will be the operatives of the city of New-York, whose surplus number it proposes to direct to a better market for their labor.

I do not care to follow your criticisms upon the contracts proposed to be made with the workingmen of Europe by this company. These contracts must be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and receive the sanction of the Superintendent of Immigration. They are entirely voluntary in their nature, and will specify minutely all the conditions upon which the intending emigrant agrees to labor for his proposed employer. The only security the emigrant has to offer for the money confidingly advanced to him is the future product of his labor. This he generally thinks it a great boon (and in no case a hardship) to be permitted to give; but if he does not think the contract for his advantage, he is under no compulsion to enter into it. He simply pledges the wages of his labor for the money loaned him to defray the expenses of his emigration—if he considers this "servitude," he need not enslave himself.

I agree with you, sir, that "the true principle for the encouragement of immigration is to leave it to the operation of natural laws;" and it is just in accordance with this principle that the American Emigrant Company seeks to secure the untrammeled operation of the economic law which regulates supply and demand. It seeks to accomplish this by the establishment of a responsible and effective agency, conducted on a strictly commercial basis, and designed to facilitate, in the manner already described, transactions between the operative in Europe who desires to sell, and the employer in America who needs to buy—*labor.*

Your letter, sir, will be read in Europe with great satisfaction by the enemies of America. They will point with triumph to the contemptuous sneer at the national resources of the country contained in the query "what is this lawful money of the United States?"—to your sarcastic denunciation of the "inhumanity and immorality of bringing emigrants to a land engaged in war, and especially a civil war, to be involved in its horrors," and to your deliberate avowal that "these importations are to be either food for powder or to paralyze the laboring population," as a vindication of all the libels they have uttered on America since the war began. It will be the humiliating but unavoidable duty of loyal Americans to defend to Europe the power and honor of their country against the aspersions of the Chief Magistrate of her Metropolis.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent American Emigration Co

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sword Presentation.

On Saturday afternoon last, the clerks and employes in the U. S. Forage Department, under the management of Col. L. L. BROWN, assembled at No. 66 Cedar-street, and there presented him with a very handsome and valuable sword, a pair of shoulder straps, and an album, as an expression of their respect and esteem for him and in honor of his promotion to the rank of Colonel.

Mr. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, on behalf of the employes of the Department, made the presentation speech. He said he thought it the most fitting time to express to the Colonel their appreciation of his merits and his popularity among them; they also wished publicly to congratulate him on his promotion, and to express their united wish that success and good fortune might ever attend him.

The Colonel briefly responded, expressing his thanks for the very handsome gifts, and his heartfelt pleasure that their associations together had been so pleasant as to bring forth this expression from them, and assured them that he entertained the same feelings of friendship for each and all of them. At the conclusion of his speech, the Colonel was heartily cheered, after which all present partook of an excellent collation which had been provided.

Colonel L. L. BROWN is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and well represents the enterprise and perseverance of Western men. In November 1861 he received the appointment of Captain and A. Q. M., and was assigned to duty at Sedalia, Mo. In the November following Capt. BROWN was assigned to duty in the Forage Dept., and received and issued all of the forage consumed by the armies in and about Washington. On the following April the purchase of forage was added to his duties. In Nov. 1863 Capt. BROWN was ordered to New York to purchase and ship forage to the Army of the Potomac, and the troops stationed at Washington, the Dept. of the Gulf, and the Depts. of North and South Carolina. By judicious management, and purchasing direct from the producers he has promptly met every requisition of the Department at Washington and has furnished the government with an excellent quality of forage.

Mr. BURCHARD is the Superintendent of Forage and second to Col. BROWN in the charge of the Department. He has been with the Colonel from the time he entered the army, and to his energy, ability and judgment the Colonel is indebted to a great degree for his success.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE MCCLELLAN MASS MEETING.—HARVEY C. PAGE, of No. 121 East 26th-st., appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against JOHN DOLAN, a young Irishman, 24 years of age, whom he charges with having relieved his pockets of a gold watch valued at $80. Complainant said he was at the mass meeting at Union-square on Saturday evening, and, that while standing on the corner of Broadway and 14th-street, looking at the fireworks, he felt some one pulling at his watch-chain, and turning round saw DOLAN with, as he believes, the watch in his hand. DOLAN broke away from him, and ran, and when overtaken by Sergt. MANOUR of the Ninth Precint, the watch was not found on him. DOLAN was committed by Justice LEDWITH for trial, in default of $500. He says he is not guilty of the crime charged against him.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT of the St. Denis Hotel, was a second victim to the pickpockets at the McClellan meeting, but lost only 50 cents in postal currency which he had in his vest pocket. He also was at the corner of Broadway and 14th st., and felt a hand in his pocket, which he grasped, and found it belong to JOHN ROBERTS. ROBERTS was arrested by Officer THATCHER of the Fifteenth Precinct and committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500. ROBERTS plead not guilty.

JOHN MCDONALD, of the brig Prince of Wales, while passing through the crowd at the Mass Meeting had his pocket relieved of a galvanised watch, valued at $25, which he says he caught one CHARLES ANDERSON in the act of taking. ANDERSON was arrested by officer BESSINO of the 28th precinct, and committed by Justice LEDWITH in default of $500.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—SAMUEL BOWMAN and THOMAS DUROULY, had an altercation at the house of the latter, No. 22 Catharine-street, on Saturday night, when Bowman drew a dirk knife and stabbed Duroly in the neck, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Bowman was arrested by officer Byrnes, of the 4th precinct, and committed by Justice Dowling to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

JAMES O'NAIL and JAMES CLOSSEY had a disturbance about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in front of 50, James-street, during which Clossey was stabbed severely in the groin. The wounded man was taken to the New York Hospital. Clossy was arrested by officer Kennedy, of the 4th precinct, and committed by Justice Dowling.

THOMAS M'ALEOR and JAMES GRIFFIN had a disturbance at an early hour yesterday morning, when M'Aleor drew a knife and stabbed Griffins behind the ear inflicting a slight wound.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 17, 1864.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10000	Am Gold	224	
50000	do	223⅞	
20000	do	224	
40000	do	83.228¼	
10000	do	223¾	
10000	do	223⅜	
75000	do	83.224	
100	shs Erie RR	105	
300	do	b4.105¼	
1000	do	105⅜	
100	Canton Co	33⅜	
800	Hud Riv RR	s30 116⅜	
200	do	116¾	
100	Reading RR	130⅜	
200	do	s10 130⅜	
100	Mich So RR	81¾	
100	do	81⅝	
100	do	81¾	
100	do	b3 81⅞	
100	do	81¾	
100	do	81⅞	
100	Central R R	123¾	
200	Pittsburgh RR	111	
200	shs N W pref	b3 85	
100	do	b3 85⅛	
200	do	85	
100	Fort Wayne RR	106¾	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	b5. 106¾	
100	do	106⅜	
10000	Ohio Certfs	44	
200	Cumberland Coal	68	
100	do	67⅝	
200	do	b5 68	
100	do	67⅜	
200	do	s30 67¾	
100	do	68	
500	do	68⅛	
100	Quicksilver Min	82⅛	
100	Mariposa	43¾	
100	do	43¾	

FIRST BOARD.

100	N. Y. Cen.	125⅝	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref	b30 84¾
100	do	126¾	100	do	b3 84¾
100	Erie Railway	b5 104⅞	200	do	b3.. 84¾
100	do	d.. 104⅝	100	do	83.. 84¾
100	do	104⅜	100	do	83.. 84¾
100	do	104⅜	100	do	b30.. 84⅜
100	Hudson River R	116	600	Cum. Coal	66¼
100	do	s3 116	200	do	66⅜
100	do	116	100	do	66⅜
100	do	116	100	Atlantic Mail S S Co	b.3. 107¾
100	do	o 116	100	do	b10 87
100	do	116	200	Quick. Mining	b3 82
200	do	s3 115⅞	100	do	b15 82⅜
1600	Clev. & Pitts	s10 110⅜	100	do	s3 82
200	do	110⅜	100	do	b15 82¼
100	Chic. & R. I.	86⅜	100	do	82¼
200	Chic. & N. W.	81⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co	42⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	80⅜			
900	do	b3 80⅜			
100	do	s3. 80⅜			

MONDAY, Sept. 19, A. M.

The trade of the past week was generally dull in both Foreign and Domestic merchandise. The Import entries were light. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce keeps up to a liberal scale, although the canal receipts of Grain, &c., are comparatively light, the new crops of Wheat not being yet felt. The export movement of Tobacco, Petroleum, Cheese, &c., is unusually active. The clearances of Petroleum in 1864, which a few weeks since were four or five millions of gallons behind the corresponding date, 1863, have made good this deficiency, and are now about two millions of gallons in advance. The sudden development and extraordinary growth of this trade are attracting a much larger amount of private and associated capital, because of the new discoveries in the Oil region of Pennsylvania, than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the trade a year ago.

The market for money is working easier for the Stock Brokers, notwithstanding which the Stock Exchange continues to rule comparatively low and spiritless on the Railway list, and the speculative list largely oversold by parties calculating upon still cheaper figures. The new Government Stock of 1881 is nearly or quite two-thirds paid for, although the installments were made to run through the present week. The use of the 5 per cent. Coupon Legal-Tenders has eased in place of making stringent the money market in these settlements. The prices of Gold and rates of Exchange have fluctuated violently, and the general character of the market is weaker since the fall of Gold below 230 per cent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	223⅛	@213	@220	@224
U. S. 6 ₰ cents., 5-20 years	111¾	@110⅞		
New-York Central	127¾	@127⅛		
New-York and Erie	106⅜	@102⅞	@106⅝	
Erie Preferred	107¾	@103⅜		
Rock Island	107	@106¾		
Michigan Southern	80⅜	@78	@81⅜	
Michigan Central	133	@132		
Toledo	124	@123¾		
Illinois Central	127	@126⅜		
Hudson River	115	@119¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	111	@111		
Fort Wayne and Chicago	106	@106¾		
Chicago and North Western	81¾	@81¾		
Almaden Quicksilver	81¾	@82¾		
Mariposa Gold	42⅜	@43¾		
Cumberland	81½	@68		
Reading	129¾	@130⅜		

The price of gold on Saturday took a lower range than on Friday, say 223@220¾ per cent. as against 228@223½ per cent. The additional breakdown, however, occurred on Friday night, after the regular hours of the gold room, on heavy cash sales, understood to be a strong Stock Exchange firm. Saturday there was not much additional excitement in the gold room, though the fluctuations between 223@220¾ were quite frequent. At 3 o'clock the price was 222¾ per cent. The Export of the day was $489,733 in gold bars and coin, making for the whole week $669,733.

On the Stock Exchange there was only one session of the Board. The feeling was generally dull on the Railways, though prices ruled comparatively steady. On Cumberland Coal, in the miscellaneous Share list, the demand was strong and the quotation three per cent. up as compared with Friday, and eight per cent. above the sales early in the week. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier on the 1881s; firm on the 5-20s, and higher on Treasury Certificates. In the last the transactions on the street were large at 94⅛@94⅜ per cent.

At two o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Open Board of Brokers, like the regular Stock Exchange, continues the Summer practice of omitting a second Saturday's session.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108¾	108	Mich. Central	133¼	133
U. S. 5-20's	110⅜	110¾	Mich. Southern	80¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	126⅜	126	Illinois Cen	126⅜	126⅜
Erie	104⅜	104⅜	Pittsburgh	110⅝	110⅜
Erie Preferred	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	107¼	107⅛
Hudson	116¼	116	Rock Island	106⅜	106⅜
Canton	33¾	33¾	Reading	129¾	129⅞
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅜	Quicksilver	81¾	82
Toledo	123	122¾	Cum'land Coal	68¼	68
Northwest	61¾	61¾	Mariposa	42¾	42¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	43	42¾	N. West Pref	84	84¼

At the Evening Exchange the railways were firmer, and at an advance of ¼@1 per cent. Gold sold largely at 223¾@224 per cent.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of August, were

1864	$1,035,384 58
1863	737,092 48
Increase	$348,272 10

The following bills were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	104
America	131	Bank of N. Amer	105
North River	105	Irving	100
State of New-York	115⅛	People's	100
Commerce	105	St. Nicholas	99
Ocean	90	Merchants' Exch	98
American Exchange	116⅛	Citizen	100
Tradesmens'	112	Commonwealth	139
Park	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In	83
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	100
N. Y. C. Con. '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mort.	97⅛
Erie 2d s, '85	116	L. S. & W. Bonds	110
Buff. N. Y. & E	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	118
Harlem, 3	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	137½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	M. & P. Du Ch	107
Ill. Central '75	130	Chic. & Tol. S.F	116
Al. & T. H. 2d Ftd	86	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts for customs	$130,000
Total receipts	1,321,354
Payments	2,423,803
Balance	24,568,956

The Petroleum Stock Exchange (says the *Commercial Advertiser*) is in a fair way for commencing operations at an early day. Messrs. H. Schmidt, of the firm of Froost, Schroeder, & Co.; E. W. Holberg, of the firm of Kamlah, Sauer & Co., and John Pondit, have been appointed a committee for the selection of a suitable room for the board. The rules of the Exchange forbid any officer from buying or selling stocks at the board. A large number of brokers have made application for enrollment as members.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,072,619 against $3,897,334 same week in 1863 The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,134,988 against $3,112,397 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $670,000, against $536,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,010,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 17th September, instant, by our weekly statements amount to $169,855,252
Against 1863 (monthly) 132,644,028
Increase to date $37,211,224

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 14th September, to $156,118,852
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 127,072,524
Increase to date $29,046,328

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 17th September amounts to $32,990,000
Against same time, 1863 31,002,000
Increase to date $1,988,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 10th of September, amount to $55,382,259
Against same time 1863 39,601,117
Increase at New-York alone $15,781,142

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the
Month of August, 1864, were $1,085,304,58
Month of August, 1863, were 737,092 48
Increase 348,272.10

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,321,354.71: for customs, $130,000; payments, $2,423,803.67; on account of loan, $55,000; balance, $24,568,956.03.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 47 bbls. Ashes, 10 671 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. and 695 bags Corn Meal, 48,817 bushels Wheat, 34,641 bushels Corn, 67,029 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 180 pkgs. Provisions, and 262 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive and at $13.50 for Pots, and $13.50 for Pearls ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues dull and nominal. Java 56c. @58 c.; Rio 47c. @50 c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47@49 c., and St. Domingo, 42 c. @43 c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request drooping. Middlings at $1.75@$1.78 ₰ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 340 bales.

FLOUR & MEAL.—State and Western flour has been in slack demand, to-day, at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 40, chiefly at $10@$10 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 30 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@ 9 90
Extra State	9 90	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 85	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 90	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and declining; sales since our last 950 bbls. at $10 90@12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 75@$15 75 for Phœnix Mills, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 540 bbls. extra, at $9 95@$12 ₰ bbl. Rye flour is in less request, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ₰ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey and $8 40 Calorie, and $9 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been much depressed, to-day, and prices have declined 2c and 3c per bushel. The demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last, 31,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 31 @ $2 33; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 22 @ $2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 13@$2 22; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 20 per bushel; Corn is in less demand and lower. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for Mixed Western, afloat and in store, ₰ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy. We quote Canada at 84½@86c; Western at 82c@87c, and State at 85c@86½c, cash, ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and steady at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 50@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@55. for new, ₰ lb.

HIDES.—Week's receipts 43,620 hides and 150 bales do.; sales, 31,350 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WRIGHT & WHINMORGEN, 21,700 Buenos Ayres, 20 @ 23 lb 33 @ 35c. cash, usual selection; 2,000 Rio Grande, — @21 lb 33c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, kips, — @11½ lb on private terms; 1,200 Bogota, — @ 18 lb 20c., cash—as they run; 2,000 Vera Cruz, —@ 20lb on private terms; 300 Aspinwall, —20 lb on private terms; 650 Bahia, dry salted, — @ 20 lb on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, — @ 70 lb 14½ @ 15c., cash, rejected bad hides; 700 Western do. cows, — @ 58 lb on private terms. Stock in importers' and Speculators' hands: 694,700 dry Hides, 13,150 wet salted do.; and 1,150, bales East India Hides.

LEATHER.—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review, thus: "We have to report a quiet market for Hemlock Sole during the week, and with only moderate receipts, the stock has accumulated. There has been more disposition to sell, which has resulted in a decline of ½@1c per lb. on all descriptions. Oak is in very moderate demand, but, with a comparatively light stock, prices are firm. Upper in the rough continues unchanged. Oak is in fair request and firmly held, while Hemlock is dull and prices drooping." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 50@54; do. do. Middle, 55@57; do. do. Heavy, 54@56; do. light Cropped do. 60@62; do. Middle do. 61@62; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., do. Light, 43@44; do. do. Middle, 44@45; do. do. heavy, 44@45; do. California do. Light, 42½@43½; do. do. Middle, 43½@44½; do. do. Heavy, 44@45; do. Orinoco, &c., do. Light, 42@43; do. do. Middle, 43@44; do. do. heavy, 43½@44½; do. do. & B. A. damaged, all weights, 38@39; do. do. poor do. 28@30; do. Slaughter, in rough, 45@—; Oak do. do. 52@53, cash, per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request. $32 50@$45 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $16@$18 ₰ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 15 ₰ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet and unsettled. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 20@2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@ $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 46½@47½c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@87½c. free, and 75c. @77c., in bond, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in good request and very firm. Sales since our last, 11,000 bbls. at $42 75@$43, closing at $42 87½@$43 for New Mess, $13 50 for September and $44 50 for do October delivery, buyer's option; $40 50@$41 50 for Old Mess; $39 for sour do.; $42 50@$43 for Prime Mess; $33@$34 for sour do.; $41 50@$42 for Thin Mess $39@$40 for Prime. Cut Meats are in demand at 18c.@19½c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do.; 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders ₰ lb.; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is unsettled. Sales 3,500 tcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme for very choice, and 1,500 pkgs. October delivery, buyer's option at 24½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₰ bbl.; sales of 450 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₰ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₰ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 48c.@53c. for poor to prime and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ₰ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 19c.@27c. ₰ lb.

SKINS—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SUGAR—Has been inactive at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 275 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19c.@21¾c. ₰ lb. Refined are dull and heavy at 23c.@28¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 18c.@18¾c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO.—Sales 967 hhds. Ky., c 15@35c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $1 82c.@$1 83c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are dull already, with 454 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Clay at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bush. Wheat at 4d.@4½d., and 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Clay at 1s. 9d.; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Antwerp, 30,000 feet Oak Plank at $16 in gold.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamer Nashaw, —— Boston.
U. S. Steamer Phlox, O'Brien, Boston.
U. S. Steamer Queen, Robert Tarr, A. V. Lt. Com'g, from Mobile Bay, via Pensacola, and 30 hs. from Fortress Monroe, with the following named prisoners of war, captured at Mobile Bay: Commander J. C. Johnston, of the ram Tennessee; Lt. Com'g P. W. Murphy, of the steamer Selma; Lieut. W. L. Bradford, Lt. A. D. Wharton, all of the C. S. Navy; and formerly of the U. S. Navy. Capt. Tarr represents the health of Mobile and Pensacola as excellent.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New Orleans 8th inst., via Alexandria 48 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport E. L. Clark, Holmes, Alexandria 48 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Francis, Bristow, Washington 80 hours, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport S. Cloud, Lucas, Washington D. C. 60 hs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Haze, Bolger, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 30 hs., with the 5th R. I. Reg. to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark (Br.,) R. H. Knight, Weed, Matanzas 16 days, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Bark (Br.,) Princeton, Seely, Demerara 27 ds., with old metal &c. to H. Barnes.

Brig Scio, of Barbadoes, Edgett, Grand Turk, 12 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Brig Karnak, Kissam, Port Royal, N. C. 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 233 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. 7th inst., lat. 43.00 lon. 63.20 signalized Br. ship Celonist, bound E. 14th inst., lon. 69, was boarded by pilot boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.

Schr. Navigator, Marston, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hupter.

Schr. George Thomas, Jackson, Newbern, N. C. 6 ds., with wood to Thomas R. Wheeler.

Schr. Wyvern, (of London,) Blagdon, Tanagona July 3, with wine &c. to M. Lienan & Co. 11th inst., lat. 37.00, lon. 70.44, saw schr. Enchantress steering S.

Schr. J. S. Adkins, Rue, Accomac 2 ds., with sweet potatoes to master.

Schr. Lacon, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Hartford.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Hall, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Native, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Seneca, Pillsbury, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Oakes, Providence.
Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. United, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. R. M. Browning, Steelman, Virginia with wood.
Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Brewster, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. S. Adkins, Rue, Virginia, with potatoes.
Schr. E. S. Miller, Crosby, Virginia, with Wood.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Predmus, Fortress Monroe.
Schr. Jos. Nickerson, sleigh, Baltimore, with coal.
WIND at sunset South, with rain.

Sailed.

Sept. 16—Steamers Weybassett, Cumbria, Dudley, Buck, Albany, Karnac, Baltimore.
Ships Levanter, Europa, J. W. Lovett, Fair Wind Uncle Joe.
Barks Winneford, Alice, Taunter.
Brigs Rob't Mowe, Rellin, Trackless.
Schrs. J. T. Williams, Gazelle, J. Forsyth, Wm. Crawford, Burdett, C. D. Haslock, J. A. Parsons.
Sept. 17.—Steamers Edinburgh, Relies.
Brig Hedley Vicars.
Schr. Kate Scranton.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam transport Haze, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Robinson, Lieut. C. E. Lawton, J. B. Sanders, Chas. Gladding, Miss M. Kane, Dr. Chapin.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4053. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Exciting News from the Rio Grande.

The French Moving upon Matamoras.

A BATTLE WITH CORTINAS.

His Forces Compelled to Cross the Rio Grande.

They occupy Brownsville and hoist the American Flag.

The Rebels aiding the French—The Mexicans Fight for Us.

By the arrival of the steamer *Continental* a this port yesterday, we have dates from New Orleans to Sept. 12.

We have intelligence of the same date *via* Cairo by the steamer *Jas. White* and the *Bella*. The news is interesting and important.

Mexicans, who had just arrived at New-Orleans, report that CORTINAS, being unable to cope with the French, crossed his forces (2000 men,) with 16 cannon, over the Rio Grande, and occupied Brownsville, after driving out the rebels under Col. FORD. CORTINAS then hoisted the American flag, declared that, as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the American Commander at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered, through him, to the United States Government, the services of himself and army.

Sergeant F. S. CLARKE, of the 91st Illinois infantry, who was a passenger by the steamer *Bella* to Cairo, gives the following statement of the affair:

It appears that on the morning of the 6th inst., the French moved out of Bagdad, with a force of 5,000, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande, with the purpose of attacking Matamoras. They were uninterrupted until reaching a point opposite White Rancho, where they met Cortinas with a Mexican force prepared to contest their approach.

A terrific artillery duel ensued, when the French were compelled to fall back in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when coming to a piece of chapparal they made a stand.

CORTINAS opened on the Imperialists with shot and shell.

While engaged at this point the rebel commander at Brownsville, Col. FORD, came down from Texas on the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing they were engaged with CORTINAS promptly espoused the cause of the French and opened on the Mexican rear.

Seeing this, the Imperial army made an attempt to turn the tide of battle, and charged the Mexicans with the bayonet determined to conquer or die. They were, however, driven back in disorder to the cover of the chapparal.

CORTINAS then brought to bear two pieces of artillery on FORD's force, obliging him to retire. About this time the Ninety-first Illinois, stationed at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to march to the scene to witness the repulse of the rebels. The gallant "Sucker" boys then pitched into FORD, drove him five miles, capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms.

Meantime CORTINAS succeeded in putting the Imperialists to flight, and drove them to Bayo Del Rio. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White Ranche and crossed five hundred men into Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night of the 6th, by the side of the American troops.

No sooner had CORTINAS crossed the Rio Grande than he lowered the flag of his country, white, red and green, and hoisted the stars and stripes, which was enthusiastically greeted by the Mexican soldiers as well as the American.

On the 9th CORTINAS followed FORD to the old battle field Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops for the night, while FORD fell back to Brownsville. CORTINAS dispatched couriers to Matamoras to order forces there to prepare to move away. Early on the morning of the 8th, 500 Mexicans moved up the Rio Grande, crossing the river and came down the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneous with CORTINAS. The struggle for Brownsville was brief, and resulted in the defeat of the Rebels, who were driven from the town. CORTINAS took possession. The exit of the rebels was so hasty they left their flags flouting on the Court-House and other public buildings, which were soon torn down and the stars and stripes hoisted amid the shouts of the citizens and Mexican soldiers, who were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

The New-Orleans *Picayune's* Bagdad (Mexico) correspondent, under date of the 4th, says that from the cupolas of that place, can be seen four armies in battle array—the American and rebel on one side of the river, the French and Mexicans on the other. The French were fortifying with cotton bales. It was reported that they would march from Monterey to Matamoras. The export duty on specie had been reduced to one per cent. on gold, and five per cent. on silver. Many of the French had removed their residences from Matamoras to Bagdad.

The Rebel Col. FORD, previous to being driven out of Brownsville, tendered protection to all French subjects desiring to enter his lines.

Mr. SPINELLI, a merchant of Bagdad, who had the American flag flying from his house, had been arrested by the French.

There was a good deal of cotton at Matamoras, but it cannot be got down the river. Good Middling is worth 40c per lb. Greenbacks were worth thirty-three cents on the dollar at Bagdad.

The Cairo *Eagle* has a dispatch from New Orleans of the 10th, stating that a number of vessels which had sailed from that port for Matamoras, with cargoes intended for Cortinas, or general markets, had been seized by the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The steamer *Fung Shuey*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the 12th.

The steamer *Continental* left New Orleans on the 12th for New-York via Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE

DETAILS OF THE DEMONSTATION BY CORTINAS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 12.

We have reliable information that by the latest arrival from the Rio Grande of the gunboat Clinton, it is ascertained that CORTINAS has crossed the river with his whole force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. FORD. He has hoisted the United States flag, and has offered his services, through the United States command at the Brazos, to that Government.

The cause of this movement is said to be this: A Col. FISHER, late of the Mexican army, who is a Tennesseean by birth, had abandoned the service and gone into that of the Confederacy. When CORTINA levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoras, FISHER had attempted to interpose between them and CORTINA, and he proposed to the French commander at the Boca to unite in expelling CORTINA. The French commander being weak, and not desiring to unite his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, declined to do so.

Fisher, it seems, was not contented with this, but visited Cortina with a message that if any attempt was made to levy this forced loan on French or Confederate citizens, the Confederate forces would do as General Dona did, some time ago—cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety.

Cortina, roused by this, determined to take the initiative. He accordingly left quietly during the night, leaving a small force of only 300 men in Matamoras, and went to a point below, where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched upon Brownsville, driving out the force of Colonel Ford, which is composed of cavalry only, without artillery.

Cortina then hoisted the United States flag, and declared that as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to his Government his own services and those of his army.

It seems that the small French force at the mouth was so alarmed at the advance of Cortina down the river, that they took to their ships, but returned when it was found that Brownsville was the object in view.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune,

BAGDAD, MEXICO, Sept. 4, 1864.

I am at a loss to choose a name for the town from which I write, as it was formerly called Bagdad, then Roca del Rio, and sometimes justly styled New Charleston; but since Cortina has been Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, it has been more frequently called "Villa de Cortina." But as the first was its name when destroyed by high water in 1843, and the preference being given to it by the French, who now occupy the town, I will do likewise. This is a town of no little commercial importance for the time being. Situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, this makes it the recipient of all merchandise destined for the interior. It is unprecedented in its growth, possessing two years since but one house, and now numbering several hundred, with a population of three thousand, representatives of every clime. The houses are generally small and meanly built, with an eye more to use than comfort.

From the cupolas of the hotels may be seen to-day that which has not been witnessed before in this age, and not likely to be again, i, e., four armies in hostile array—Federal and Confederate on the opposite side of the River, French and Mexican on this. On both sides of the river there are prairies, destitute of all vegetation for miles, bretty dry places for armies.

On the 27th of August a body of five hundred French marines took possession of the town without opposition, Col. Verron commanding. Since landing, they have pursued a strictly conciliatory course, no alteration has yet been made on the municipal laws. The Mexican police still retain their office. Several French men-of-war are lying of the bar; a transport arrived yesterday.

One hundred and twenty French went ten miles up the river yesterday on the steamer Alamo, captured Burrita without bloodshed, took three prisoners, flanked two or three hen roosts and pig sties, and returned unmolested. The few Mexican cavalry that were there made a "masterly retreat." This is the place the American forces under Gen. Taylor once took, and found nothing but a donkey, from which circumstance it derives its name.

The French are fortifying here with bales of cotton, as if they expected an attack. They have four beautiful 4-pound brass pieces that were used at Solferino, curiosities in their way.

Cortina, with a number of Mexicans, is at Matamoros, distant thirty-six miles. All communication is cut off. Several skirmishes have taken place without serious result. Great excitement prevailed in Matamoros on the 28th

in consequence of Cortina having imposed a forced loan on every one, both citizens and foreigners. The British Consul dispatched to the commander of H. B. M. a man-of-war at the mouth of the river for protection for British subjects, but everything was finely adjusted before it went to extremes. The French are reported to be at Monterey, from which place they will march on Matamoras.

The French have reduced the export duty on specie one-half, making it now 1 per cent. on gold and 5 per cent on silver.

As there is no egress, the market is overstocked with everything, and if communication is not soon opened with the interior traders will suffer much.

It has been raining for two or three days—something unusual—with a heavy north-east wind all last night. The schooner *Susan Jane* parted her cable and was blown on the beach one mile from here, and is likely to remain there; but efforts will be made as soon as the wind subsides to get her off. The *Victoria* dragged her anchor to the first breaker, and it is likely that to-day she will be high and dry.

Great many of the French who lived in Matamoros, thinking "prudence the better part of valor," have taken up their abode here for a while. From general appearances MAXIMILIAN'S crown will not be as easily worn as won.

Mr. LATHAM officiates as Confederate Consul at Matamoras. The Confederate Col. FORD, commanding at Brownsville, tenders protection to all French subjects that will cross from Matamoros to his line.

The Spanish brig *Alida* was blown on the beach this morning. She went to pieces in a short time. Mr. SPINELLI, of the house of SPINELLI & Co., of this place, was arrested to-day by the French. He has been flying an American flag from his house ever since the French landed. A few days since, Cortina arrested, at Matamoras, F. G. HENNINGS, of New-York, gave him a glass of wine, and toasted him by saying he thought he would have to shoot him; but on the intercession of the American Consul, Mr. H. was released.

The steamer Sonora leaves to-day, with a good many passengers, for New-Orleans. By her I send this. This is a good steamer, and I am much indebted to the courteous officers for many favors whilst crossing the Gulf. The bar has been so rough for a few days past that no lighters could cross. The gale has somewhat abated.

There is a great deal of cotton at Matamoros, but it cannot get down the river. Good Middlings worth 40 cents per pound. Greenbacks here are worth 33 cents on the dollar. More anon. REDNEP.

OPERATIONS BELOW MOBILE.

GEN. PAGE ON TRIAL.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.

FORT MORGAN, Sept. 7, 1864.

We have have had quite an excitement here to-day on the arrival of the *Laura* with Major-General Hurlbut and staff, and the rebel Gen. Page, who is on trial for spiking the guns of this fort after its surrender. If the court can make it convenient to hang Page and all other such traitors to the yard-arm of one of the ships hereabouts, it would be one of the greatest favors they could confer on the country.

There can be no objection to treating men who act honorably as prisoners should be treated, but when a commander so far forgets and despises all that is considered fair and honorable in warfare, as to surrender and afterwards endeavor to make that he has surrendered useless, no mercy should be shown him. He has no rights gentlemen should respect.

Under the administration of Gen. BAILEY, things are assuming their wonted shape, and we are now ready to repel any attempt that may be made by the rebels in this quarter.

LARGE REBEL SALT WORKS BURNED.

FORT MORGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10.

An expedition, planned by Gen. BAILEY, and commanded by Capt. STONE, of Gen. BAILEY's staff, returned this morning, after burning the largest salt works owned by the rebels, at Bon Secour Bay, securing a large quantity of forage and capturing two prisoners.

The loss of the salt works will be severely felt by the rebels, for they were on the most extensive scale. They comprised about fifteen houses, each one of which turned out seventy-five bushels per diem.

The buildings were burned, and the kettles, pans and other machinery and implements broken into fragments.

Gen. BAILEY is determined that rebeldom shall have no rest while it is in his power to give it telling blows.

AN EXPEDITION FROM FORT MORGAN.

From the New Orleans Times, Sept. 11.

A gentleman who arrived here from the Bay yesterday morning, furnishes us the following additional and later intelligence from that quarter:

An expedition of 400 infantry left Fort Morgan yesterday morning for Point Clear, about 15 miles up the bay, their object being to surprise a camp of rebels said to be there. Strong pickets are detailed each day policing the fort. Large quantities of ordnance stores have been found in good condition. It is wonderful to see what effect our shells had on the brickwork. In some places teams can be driven through the holes; but in time it will be nearly as strong as before. The guns are now in a condition to do some service, the spikes having been removed; but some of the carriages will have to be replaced, as our shots literally smashed them. There has been a temporary light-house erected. The old one will be demolished, and a fine brick one put up on its site, when it will look as in days of yore. Our gunboats are busy dragging for torpedoes in the channel, and also close to the line of sallies driven across the harbor. They are very sound, their construction being made of large beer casks, strongly bound with iron hoops and filled with powder. Their power is said to be enormous; but the beach is now lined with the remnants of them. They are now about all out, and there is no danger. There have been some fine guns unearthed at Fort Powell, where we have a large garrison.

EXPEDITION FROM BRASHEAR CITY.

Correspondent of the New Orleans Times.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., Sept. 10, 1864.

Information having been received here, on the 6th inst., that the rebels in the vicinity of Grand Lake were unusually active, the United States gunboat Carrabesset No. 40, commanded at that time by Acting Master L. S. Pickett, was ordered to make a tour of observation through the lakes and bayous in that vicinity. He first proceeded to Lake Fause Pointe, where he surprised a rebel picket, killed four of their horses, and destroyed a large new flatboat, which was strongly braced with iron, and evidently prepared for the transportation of heavy ordnance. After a thorough search through that region, he returned on the next day as far as the mouth of Bayou Pigeon, up which he proceeded on the 8th, after passing through about three miles of the bayou (which is so narrow that the trees in some places grazed the boat on both sides at the same time,) he suddenly discovered a squad of about fifteen rebel soldiers, busily engaged in crossing captured horses, some of the men being at the time in boats, others, perfectly naked, leading the horses by tether ropes out to the deep water, where they were taken in tow by the boats and swam across. Fire was immediately opened upon this party from the bow guns of the boat, and a more ludicrous scramble is seldom witnessed than took place amongst the Johnny rebs at that time. However, owing to the narrowness of the water, all escaped but one, who was captured and brought to this place, together with twenty-one good horses, six muskets, ten saddles, two hogsheads of sugar, and three barrels of molasses; also, several suits of clothing, which the owner can have by calling for. There were also destroyed at this place several skiffs and flats, which had been impressed into the rebel service.

Capt. Pickett was accompanied by Capt. D. C. Wyman and two companies of the 11th Wisconsin veteran volunteers, which, as usual, rendered valuable assistance.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Mexican News continues still at Fort Brown—Reports from Atlanta—Weed's Army greatly Demoralized.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13, } via CAIRO, Sept. 19. }

There is much dispute over the Mexican news. It is not generally believed, but some who ought to know assert positively that it is true.

CORTINAS is said to be still at Fort Brown with nineteen guns bearing on Matamoras. Col. FORD's rebel cavalry are encamped ten miles up the Rio Grand, and the French have moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The news of the fall of Atlanta produced great despondency among the rebels, and corresponding joy among the loyal people.

Hood's army is reported through loyal sources to be nearly demoralized.

All the trans-Mississippi rebel army, with the exception of BUCKNER'S brigade, has moved up towards White River, and BUCKNER confronts the remnant of our army at Morganzia.

Our main force has been sent away from Morganzia. Its destination is contraband.

Col. S. LEYMANKI, Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, and Col. DWIGHT, Federal Commissioner, were in consultation at Morganzia yesterday, and it is hoped that a general exchange of prisoners will result from their interview.

There is nothing new from Mobile.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Rebels Despondent—Union Men Cheerful—Missing Soldiers Heard from—Mosby's Game.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Sept., 1864.

There is but little to be said about Military movements in this department beyond the fact that everything wears an encouraging aspect, and while the Rebels and their sympathizers are gloomy and despondent, all loyal men hereabouts are correspondingly cheerful. The last hope of the Rebels was centered in the success of General MCCLELLAN before the Chicago Convention; for months every nerve has been strained to secure his nomination there, with the belief that it was sure to be followed by his triumphant election, and that the anti-war element at the North would have the controlling influence with the incoming administration. Thus they built castles in the air, and through them saw in the dim distance a cessation of hostilities, peace and the independence of the so-called Confederate States secured. But the nomination has failed to elicit the enthusiasm expected both in the army and elsewhere. The nomination and platform combined has fallen like a wet blanket upon the hopes of all tainted with treason; for so transparent is the real object of the leaders at Chicago that they have shocked the moral senses of every true lover of his country; they cannot consistently, as much as many profess to admire MCCLELLAN'S military career, support him upon the platform adopted. This every man sees to be the current feeling, who has taken the least cognizance of the opinions uttered by those who were expected to vote the ticket. This being so, it is quite evident that the Chicago nominees stand no chance whatever of being elected; hence the despondency of rebels and all who sympathize with the secession cause. I wrote of these things because the facts are so notorious that it would seem a neglect of duty on my part not to take cognizance of them.

MISSING MEN HEARD FROM.

Capt. JOHN H. GRAHAM, 5th New-York Heavy Artillery, in the late Hunter raid, lost 17 men killed and 63 wounded and missing. A letter has been recently received from Danville, Va., stating that ten of the missing men are held as prisoners of war at that place. Their names are as follows:

Corporal William Bushby, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Corporal Chas. H. Warren, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Corporal Wm. Thompson, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Private John S. Boerum, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Private L. M. Winter, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Private Josiah Winters, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New-York.
Private Henry Kuntz, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New York.
Private William Schade, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New York.
Private James Cassiday, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New York.
Private George Faucett, Co. A, from Brooklyn, New York.

There are other men from the 5th held as prisoners of war at the same place, whose names at present are not known. Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, who commands the 6th New-York Heavy Artillery, has won golden opinions, from military men of acknowledged ability, for promptness, and the ability displayed in the discharge of all duties he has been called upon to perform, and especially for the defence of Harper's Ferry in July last. His command lost heavily on Hunter's raid, at Snicker's Gap, and, more recently, one battalion in the engagement at Halltown. In this last affair, the one battalion had eight men killed and thirty wounded.

MOSBY'S GAME.

The following affair clearly illustrates MOSBY'S operations and the kind of men he seeks to encounter. During the latter part of August a party of ten men suddenly disappeared from the vicinity of Winchester and for some two weeks their whereabouts was entirely unknown to their friends. Yesterday I met one of them on his way back from Libby prison, and he made the whole affair disagreeably clear. The party, numbering ten able-bodied men, started to go to Winchester to join the advance of the army then near Strasburg; they had proceeded only a few miles, when three soldiers were met who apparently belonged to the Union army. They passed along unmolested and just at this moment twelve more men of the same sort rode up in front and with the utmost sangfroid called upon the ten men to surrender, which order was promptly obeyed without a shot being fired. The party of fifteen, it is hardly necessary to add, were MOSBY'S men. It will take a great many such men as these to destroy the rebel army, to say nothing of MOSBY, and his ubiquitous followers.

E. A. PAUL.

An Expected Attack—Renewal.

HEAD QUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR BERRYVILLE, VA., Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

A SORE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Yesterday this army and its Generals, suffered considerable disappointment on account of an anticipated attack by the enemy on our lines not coming off, as expected, and it was a great pity that the ample preparations made by the Nineteenth Army Corps for the proper reception of the enemy did not have their full fruition, for no doubt the results of the day would have been numbered among the successes of the campaign.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Major-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the armies of the United States is now on a visit to Gen. SHERIDAN, and he was escorted along the line of the defences of this army, by Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Maj. Gens. WRIGHT, CROOK and EMORY, commanders of the several corps comprising the force now operating in this Valley. The cortege was a brilliant one. Various surmises are rife regarding the visit of so high an officer, and much speculation is indulged in as to what may be in contemplation, but I see no better explanation of his presence than that his visit is one of pleasure and relaxation.

PERSONAL.

Brig. Gen. CUSTER is temporarily in command of the First Division of Cavalry during the brief absence of Gen. MERRITT. Among the recent promotions I notice those of Brig. Gen. TORBERT, of the cavalry, to be Major General, by brevet, and Col. GEO. L. BEAL, of the 29th Maine, to be Brigadier General, by brevet, for distinguished services in the field. Lieut. PETER FRENCH, of the 81st New-York, senior aid-de-camp and chief of staff to Maj. Gen. EMORY, has been promoted by Gov. SEYMOUR to the rank of major in the 46th New-York. Major FRENCH has served through both the Teche and Red River campaigns, and has been connected with the Department of the Gulf ever since Gen. BANKS assumed command. His long delayed promotion will afford great pleasure to his associates, and numerous friends. G. F. WILLIAMS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Escape with the Herd of Cattle—Miscellaneous.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Sept. 18.

Our troops which started in pursuit of the raiding party that carried off the cattle, did not succeed in overtaking the Rebels in their retreat, they having too much the start, and safely effecting their escape with the entire herd, which numbered 2,485 head. Sixteen herdsmen were taken prisoners, and two were killed. The enemy, when first discovered, had almost completely surrounded the herd and its guard; only a small portion of the latter effected their escape. The loss of the guard and of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry are not known, but it is quite large. A few stragglers and a squad who were running off with a crowd of refugees were picked up by our troops and brought in. The cattle formed part of the supplies for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the army of the Potomac generally. The herd was under the charge of Capt. RICHARDSON, and were located where they were by Col. MORGAN, on account of the good grazing ground there.

The Lieut.-Gen., has issued an order that no spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, shall be allowed to come into the armies, except through the commissary and medical departments. This was induced by the large amounts brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which was usually kept on sale by dealers, who thus managed to evade the former orders in the matter.

Brig.-Gen. MOTT has been made a Major-General by brevet by the President, for gallant services during the late campaign.

Firing is kept up along the lines, and no exchanges of papers are made by the picket.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

Gen. Grant Returning to the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Baltimore, says that Gen. GRANT passed through Baltimore yesterday evening, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front. He was heartily cheered.

Our 200 South Carolina prisoners, from the valley, passed through here on Saturday for Elmira.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Concentration of Rebel Troops near Jackson, Miss.

Marmaduke Threatening to Invade Missouri.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The Vicksburgh Herald of the 10th says there has been a concentration of rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. Forrest's, Taylor's, Gaison's, and Wort Adams' troops were encamped around that city for several miles. The force was estimated at 20,000 men, with extensive wagon, pontoon, and artillery trains. All the wagons were marked "U. S.," being those captured from Sturgis at Guntown. All their movements are conducted with the greatest secresy. Forrest was still compelled to walk on crutches, from a wound received at Tupelo, but can ride a horse.

Advices from Memphis say that Forrest had issued an order, dated on the 2d, positively prohibiting all exit or egress from his lines after the 15th, and positively forbidding the transportation of cotton outside the territory under his control. This is conjectured as meaning that he has some important expedition on foot, to which the extract from the Vicksburgh Herald doubtless refers.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 18, 1864.

Gen. FORREST crossed the Coldwater on Monday last and camped within 15 miles of Memphis. Gen. MARMADUKE, with 7000, is across the St. Francis, intending to invade Missouri. Gen FAICE is threatening Little Rock. Gen. SCHOFIELD and Brig.-Gen. SPRAGUE arrived here from the front to-night.

Arrested on a Charge of Treason.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 18.

Dr. BOWLES, of Bowles Springs, Ind., was arrested to-day by order of Maj.-Gen. HOVEY on a charge of treason. He will be brought to this city.

Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Sept. 18.

Dr. RAYMOND, resident physician to the county hospital, committed suicide yesterday.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Sidon at Halifax, and the Hibernia at Father Point,

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Financial Panic Occasioned by Rumors of An Armistice.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THREATENED RUPTURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Sidon*, Capt. MARTYN, left Liverpool at 1 p.m. on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 2.30 p.m. of the 19th.

The steamship *St. Patrick* arrived at Greenock on the 6th, with New-York advices of the 27th ult., via New-Foundland.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, which left Liverpool on the 3d, bound to New-York, put back on the 6th with her machinery damaged.

The *Sidon* reports on the 8th inst., 10 miles West of Fastuel Rock, exchanged signals with the steamship *Erin*, bound to Europe; 13th inst., lat. 51 long. 32, passed a steamer, bark rigged, showing colored night signals, supposed to be one of the Montreal steamers bound East. The *Sidon* will sail early on Tuesday morning for New-York.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Futile talk of Peace—The Law of Force—Conventions and Candidates—Fighting and Voting—The Prince of Wales in Copenhagen—New Rifles—The Georgia—A Confederate Marriage—American Sensations—Woman's Rights in Theory and Practice.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1864.

The news of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention—platform as well as nomination—are looked for with the greatest interest. Military affairs seem at a dead lock—something may come of politics. The real hope of peace, to those who really hope it, is in the coming election. But, to my apprehension, there is as hopeless a war between the two factions of the Democracy as between the North and South. A Peace Democrat is a Secessionist. The only real bond of union is the bond of force, and the only security for a permanent government is the power of the stronger party to rule or destroy the weaker. After the year 2000 may come the rule of attraction, mutual interest, and so on; but the law of the 19th century is the law of force. Force—ultimating in artillery chiefly, rules this United Kingdom, rules France, Germany, Russia, and the world. If it were left to opinion, or votes, mere expressions of popular will, Ireland would up anchor tomorrow and drift away into the Atlantic. I need not say what would become of Poland, Venetia, Algeria, India, and other lands governed by the bayonet. In America we have been dreaming for a century. We had our brief millenium, and it is over, and this is the end. We break up like a phalansterie, and fight for the possession of the domain that was to be forever the scene of attraction, fraternity and peace.

People here are sanguine of approaching peace. The belief in it affects the markets. Men fear to buy too much cotton. They think that VALLANDINGHAM and ELIJAH PURDY, FERNANDO WOOD and JAMES T. BRADY, will unite on a peace platform, MCCLELLAN will accept it, and run for President in his shoulder straps, and with the Chicago resolutions in one hand and his Major-General's commission in the other. Mr. MACKEY writes from the Clifton House that there will be peace. Mr SALA tells the same story in a more roundabout way from the same dubious locality.

The theory of the believers in peace, is that it could be made by proclaiming an armistice and calling a convention. The armistice is simple enough. It is only to stop fighting—to go into winter quarters. But the Convention of all the States would be the meeting of Mr. DAVIS and Col. JAQUES over again. The first condition of a convention is that a majority must govern. The South seceded simply and only because it had determined not to submit to a northern majority. A Convention is impossible, because the first condition of a Convention cannot be obtained. The North would out-vote the South—but the South has been fighting four years simply that it might not be out-voted.

I try it every way and cannot cypher out a peace. So long as the North insists upon subjugating the South—governing it by bullets or ballots, and so long as the South resists this subjugation, the war must go on. The Russian war in Circassia lasted twenty years. The Spaniards and Moors were at war eight hundred years. The Moors were driven out of Spain, and Circassia has been conquered, the remnant of the people who refused to submit to Russia taking refuge with the Turks. In ten, or twenty, or thirty years, the Southerns who have not escaped to Canada or Europe may take refuge in Mexico. They will have plenty of sentimental sympathy, as the Poles and Circassians have; and romancists will write pretty stories about them. JACKSON, STUART, BEAUREGARD and HOOD will be the heroes of romantic tales like the Scottish Chiefs and Thaddeus of Warsaw. Mr. LINCOLN will be held up in history as a great hero and conqueror, or fiend and tyrant, according to the sympathies of the writers, and GRANT will rank with ALEXANDER or NAPOLEON, GENGHIS KHAN or ATILLA.

In England we shoot and battle mostly. Members of Parliament make speeches. Churchmen quarrel. The speeches and quarrels are alike senseless. There is little to speak or quarrel about. When a country adopts a "rest and be thankful" policy, the less said the better. The Church is a deep pool, with plenty of mud at the bottom. Wise men are careful not to stir the waters.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are going to Copenhagen. Imagine the reception the Prince is likely to meet with. I think he shows courage to go, even with his pretty wife's crinoline, and the baby's long robes to defend him. What can he possibly say for himself? One can imagine it "We could'nt do anything without France, don't you see? and RUSSEL had made the Emperor angry about the Congress; and then there were those terrible Yankees ready to pounce upon Canada, and Ireland waiting for an opportunity—really we could'nt, don't you see? Pam was all right, and ready for a fight, but he is getting old, and RUSSELL, and GLADSTONE, and WRIGHT, and COBDEN, and the rest of them, they were too many for the poor old boy, don't you see?" And King CHRISTIAN does see, and takes his princeling grand-son on his knee, and makes the best of it. What else can he do. He leaned on England, and the broken reed pierced him.

But, though England seems wedded to a peace policy, the army is to be supplied with breech loading rifles. This will make an army of 50,000 equal to one of 150,000 armed in the usual manner. But these arms are intended to be used in India, China, Japan or New-Zealand, where they will be very effective. English naval and military operations hereabout consist in making as many changes in ships and armaments as possible, and spending three times as much money upon the same force as in France or Germany. The elnews of war seem to act at a disadvantage, when 300,000 men in France cost the same as 100,000 in England, while the men are worse armed, worse provided, and, to say the least, not more efficient.

The seizure of the *Georgia* has made very little excitement. The case is considered as under advisement, and not to be interfered with. If the British register is not found a protection to the *Georgia*, the Confederates intend to disregard British registers for the future, and to destroy vessels which have been transferred from American to British ownership, which may be of interest to Americans holding mortgages on such vessels.

Speaking of Confederates, you will notice that they are doing all they possibly can to replenish a diminishing population. We had two distinguished Confederate marriages last week, and this week a daughter of Mr. SLIDELL has been married to a Paris banker, Mr. D' ERLANGER, who was married some time ago to Mademoiselle LAFITTE. As Paris bankers are not permitted to have two wives at once, the former marriage has been declared null and void.

As all our sensations just now are American, I can only notice the most conspicuous. One of them is a book which has come—the other an actress, who is announced as coming. Mrs. FARNHAM'S *Woman and her Era* gets reviewed in the *Saturday Review*, and Mistress ADAH ISAACS MENKIN is lithographed in the windows as the handsome curly headed Mazeppa, or bound upon a rearing wild horse and tremendous precipices with scarcely clothing enough for a cold climate. Mrs. FARNHAM'S book is done in the best style of the *Saturday*, which says finally: "Those active ladies in England who read papers on social science, and in various other ways strive to make woman other and perhaps better than they are, will be rather dismayed at this terrific American manifesto. If a woman says she wants to be a member of Parliament, or a compositor, or a surgeon, we can understand her; but what can she possibly mean by abusing man because he will not let her throw her soul into the arms of the Infinite?"

I shall not read Mrs. FARNHAM'S book, but as soon as ADAH ISAACS arrives in London, I shall rush to the front stall at ASTLEY'S, because in this matter practice is better than theory. Mrs. FARNHAM wants women to throw themselves into the arms of the Infinite, and ADAH ISAACS, to the extent of her ability, goes and does it. Therefore I prefer, as between these two apostles of woman's rights, the younger, the prettier, and the more practical. Still, if Mrs. FARNHAM will dash down a precipice on a Mexican Mustang, in flesh-colored tights and a short chemise, I cannot promise that I would not also give her the encouragement of a half crown at ASTLEY'S, and such applause as she may fairly win by the performance.

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The prospect of an armistice in America continued to be the subject of anxious debate in England.

The *Times* continues to represent that the feeling of the North in favor of an armistice is rapidly increasing; but the idea is strongly combatted by many who refuse to believe in an armistice, because it would at once necessitate the raising of the blockade.

The *Times*, in its City Article of the 6th, under the feeling of panic which the peace prospect had created, seeks to modify the financial apprehensions it has raised by arguing that it is premature to regard peace as certain, owing to the North maintaining the restoration of the Union as one of the absolute conditions. It, however, labors to show that if the ports of the South are absolutely thrown open by an armistice; and the flood of cotton seriously aggravates the existing pressure for money. Counteracting influences will be at work to prevent the drain of money which is feared.

Funds were greatly depressed on the 5th. Consols experienced a decline of ¾ per cent., which is a heavier fall than has occurred on any single day for some years. The quotations were only one per cent. above the lowest point during the panic of 1857. Rumors of failure were rife, which added to the depression, but they all proved false. There was an active demand for discount at the banks and open market at full rates.

The *Times* attributes the indecisive character of the war to breach-loaders and earthworks. It continues: "A quarter of an hour of such fire as good troops, well armed, can maintain, is enough to stretch whole divisions on the ground. In Virginia and Georgia both armies are entrenched alike. The result is that the men to-day of each army holds a secure position, and the opposing bodies fight each other as it were by sorties."

Frankfort advices show renewed activity in United States bonds, and improvement in prices.

NATHANIEL PALMER & Co., merchants of London, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to £200,000 sterling; their assets to the same.

The Prince and Princess of Wales embarked on the 3d at Dundee, for Denmark.

It is reported that Princess DAGMAR, second daughter of King CHRISTIAN of Denmark, is about to be betrothed to the Czarwitch, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia: also, that the King of Greece is to marry a Russian Princess.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that the Emperor intends to establish a new nobility as a counterpoise to democracy.

Bourse rentes steady; rentes 66f. 70c.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wienerzeitung* denies the rumor that Austria intends forming ten new infantry regiments.

DENMARK.

Prussian papers refer to hitches in the peace negotiations owing to the tenacity of Denmark on the financial question. The breaking of the negotiations is threatened.

SPAIN

The Queen has received the new Mexican Minis-

Continued on the Eighth Page.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Rejoicing at Union Victories—Loyal Tennessee specially jubilant—Fruits of the Fall of Atlanta—Union State Convention of Tennessee and its Work—Tennessee Lunatic Asylum.

From Our Own Correspondent.
NASHVILLE, Tenn. Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1864.

The military monotony of this post has been relieved by an illumination. Last evening a goodly number of the principal buildings here were all aglow and brilliant with countless sperm candles, burning to illustrate the popular joy at the recent signal successes achieved by the Union arms on the sea as well as on the shore. The State House, several of the larger hospitals, many of the Government buildings, with quite a number of private dwellings, joined in the garish display, presenting an animating and cheering spectacle, full of hope-inspiring augories. The bells of the city, by direction of the authorities, had from 6 to 7 P. M. rung out their merry and exultant pæans. At 12, noon, fort and battery, by the thunder of their guns, proclaimed what the nation owes to Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the heroic soldiers and sailors, by means of whom the banners of the Union have been borne aloft and steadily onward toward final triumph, in spite of every art and every effort that the rebellion and its friends anywhere could employ to prevent it.

Such rejoicing is ever seemly. At the present juncture it is especially hopeful and significant. It proclaims the vast value attached to the Union in the popular estimation. It shows where the heart and sympathies of the people centre—how deeply the fires of patriotism are burning within—how the honor and welfare of the Commonwealth, as represented by the dear old flag, are intertwined with every habit of thought, every hope and aspiration—how intense is the yearning that the Republic be preserved and its glory remain unsullied, and that the miscreant arms lifted to harm the one and soil the other, be made powerless for evil. When the tidings of victory perching on our banners, is wafted to the nation, the universal loyal heart vibrates at the sound. The joy exhibited here by loyal Tennesseans is, if possible, more vivacious than it is elsewhere. These people have *felt* the rebellion as few in the loyal States have felt it, and know from bitter experience what a horrid, disorganing and remorseless demon it is. Robbed of their property, despoiled, driven from their homes, chained and imprisoned, in countless cases their sons forced into the rebel ranks, their kinsmen shot down often in cold blood, for the crime of being true to their country with various like cruelties and indignities, constantly perpetrated, and not seldom on the helpless and unoffending—what wonder is it that they hail, with liveliest emotion, victory over these bloody tyrants, and exult in every brightenihg prospect of release from these long sufferings, in the complete triumph of the Government.

The fall of Atlanta, regarded justly as a grand success by the North, is *realized* by true Tennessean as one of the grandest of the war. Its consequences for good to *them* and to their families, are plain to the least astute among them. So long as a big rebel army lay disputing with SHERMAN the possession of a stronghold, not far removed from the bounds of Tennessee, and able to send forth detachments of horse and foot, to ravage and despoil Tennessee homes and districts, the people could feel no security against the insidious assaults of the destroyer. The thread-suspended sword was over the heads of family and community, all the time. The ravager might appear at any moment, as WHEELER with his marauding crew lately appeared. But Atlanta wrested from the grip of HOOD and his army driven Southward in the attitude of a foe routed and broken, changed the face of things entirely. Atlanta is now the Union's, no more to pass into rebel hands, or subserve rebel purposes. It will at once become one of the strongest of our Union bases. It will spread its protecting arms far northward encircling not only the northern parts of Georgia, but a large portion of Tenneesee, in its enemy-defending belt. HOOD can send forth into Tennessee no more raiding parties like WHEELER'S. He will need every horse and every man to keep his own dispirited and dwindling numbers from dissolution as long as possible. HOOD'S retreat accordingly, signalled the scampering back of WHEELER. ROUSSEAU'S hardest work has been to come up with the flying foe—and in this he has only been partially successful. Where WHEELER, with the remnant of his riddled riders may be at this moment, no one in this quarter is able to say. The injury he did to the road to Chattanooga, has been repaired, and on Monday last the trains went out and came through safely, and will continue to do so regularly. Small bands of guerrillas may of course, do occasional injury to the railroad, and to private property, as they have done, in various parts of the State and of Kentucky ever since the first occupancy of Nashville by the Union armies. This is incidental to the situation of things, and cannot be utterly prevented at once. But these parties will grow gradually smaller and less destructive, in consequence of the fall of Atlanta, in the region commanded by that stronghold, as a similar effect was witnessed about Nashville and Knoxville, after these places respectively became strongholds for our forces. Loyal Tennesseeans therefore may well feel in the fall of Atlanta, the deep joy that springs from the certainty, that in this auspicious event their lives, homes, property, rights as men and citizens, are shielded from harm, as they have never been since the rebellion began.

The Union State Convention commenced its sittings here on Monday, the 5th inst., and continued them till the 9th inst. Some fifty counties were represented, the attendance being less full in consequence of WHEELER'S operations on the railroad having prevented communication between this point and Chattanooga. The Convention, however, was well attended. Its discussions were spirited, and at times a little exacerbated. The intense and uncompromising loyalty of the mass of the members was at times a little rampant in its display, and not quite courteous enough in its language. Certain members not prepared to go, on certain questions, as far as the most radical Unionists, regarded imputations on their loyalty, as offensive, and some sharp threats were made and returned. The deliberations, however, were in the main harmonious and the results reached will, no doubt, strengthen the Union cause in Tennessee.

In the evening of the day on which the Convention closed, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD addressed a large gathering of soldiers and citizens in the assembly chamber of the capitol. He spoke for upward of an hour, advocating with great earnestness and force, the duty of upholding the present Administration, in its policy of crushing the rebellion by force, and thus securing peace on the only basis that can make peace honorable, permanent, and worth having. He discussed the great issues before the country in the style of a man who thoroughly understood his subject, and was able to make his hearers understand and appreciate his logic. Mr. MAYNARD'S record is well known. He is one of the most influential Unionminded, resolute, true, the people listen to him with eagerness, knowing that his pictures of the atrocious rebellion are drawn strictly from the life.

No person should come to Nashville without visiting the Lunatic Asylum, located about six miles from the city, on the Murfreesboro' road. It reflects great credit upon Tennessee, as Tennessee was before the rebellion inclined would do honor to any State in the Union. The building is of brick, three stories high, [illegible] feet in length, [illegible] ornamented [illegible] slightly and attractive, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is constructed. It is surrounded by 100 acres of land belonging to the Asylum, with every variety of hill and dale, wood and flowing stream, sylvan walks, artificial pond, with cave, rocks and sundry grotesque adornments, with the magnificent leaves of the *victoria regia* reposing on the surface of the water, with superb conservatory, one department of which is expressly devoted to curious tropical plants and flowers, themselves a profitable study for a day—with an immense garden teeming with the richest vegetables that any soil can boast. One might almost wish to be slightly lunatic for a short season to enjoy such a variety of good things. The Rebellion has respected this building and these grounds, doing them no sensible harm; about the only institution it has not laid its vandal hands on ruthlessly. The waves of war which have dashed fiercely against every thing in the State beside, have ceased to rage in the presence of this home of the lunatics—as if the wicked madness of secession felt rebuked and abashed, in the presence of the innocent madness, by comparison, pent up within these walls, and had lost its wonted will to work mischief.

The number of inmates in the building when I visited it recently, was 178, being a little more than one third of the number that the Asylum can accommodate. The halls, rooms, passages, refectories, were all scrupulously neat and orderly, evincing management at once systematic and capable. The appearance of the patients exhibited, moreover, the care and attention bestowed upon their comfort and well-being. Dr. W. P. JONES, who has charge of the establishment, shows the possession of rare qualifications, for a difficult port of this nature. I am satisfied that not a few, receiving treatment in this Lunatic Asylum, are not only happier, but less mad, than thousands of Tenneseeans, who though toiling to destroy their country, count themselves, and are counted, as sane men.

C. V. S.

GOD'S VIEW OF REBELLION.

A Sermon Delivered by Rev. Dr. Crosby, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, on the Occasion of the National Thanksgiving, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

Rom. xiii., 2—"Whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

You will bear me witness, my friends, that it is not my habit in this sacred place to abandon the solemn subjects which belong to our eternal peace, and to plunge into the exciting national and social topics of the day. Not that I feel any lukewarmness in my regard for my country and its interests, or any aversion to consider the vast social and political problems which are offered the thoughtful mind in our remarkable history, but that I believe that our relation to God is of infinitely greater importance than our relation to the nation or to society; that there should be one place where even the highest earthly interests should not enter to mar the soul's approach to God; and that the heart is so deceitful and deceived that we must watch constantly lest political or social truth become with us a fatal substitute for religious truth. I have marked with intense interest all the developments of this war, and every faculty of my mind has worked ardently in the solution of the important questions which have been thrown before the public—the questions of centralization and State Rights, of extra-Constitutional action, of finance and revenue, of military law, of human Slavery, of the subjugation policy and of peace platforms. But as a minister of Christ, under the convictions just mentioned, I have carefully abstained from introducing these subjects into the hallowed time when we are especially called to regard our personal relations to Heaven and not to earth. Nor do I intend to make any exception to this rule to-day. I do not purpose to discuss our earthly relations as such—to draw arguments from history or consistency or expediency for certain courses of national conduct—to enlarge upon a mere philanthropy, and build an ethical philosophy upon this foundation—or to convert this Church into a lyceum, and give a lecture on education and civilization. But there are certain positions which Christians should hold toward the nation and its government, consequent upon their *heavenly* citizenship, the holding of which will minister to their spiritual welfare. There are clear revelations of God's will to us as subjects of government, which it becomes us to hear in the house of God, not as political or social philosophers, but as obedient children. The honor and glory of Christ our Redeemer is concerned in our apprehension of and conformity to these revelations, and it is at his cross we can most appropriately stand when we engage in their consideration. Let us, dear brethren, there stand this morning, feeling the value of his blood which makes us kings and priests unto God, and to this high experience, trampling upon party-an animosities and political prejudices, we can see what God's will is concerning us in our national duties.

The President of the United States has invited us to gather together in our usual places of worship this day, in devout acknowledgment of God's favor to the country, and in earnest prayer for His continued grace. It becomes us, as godly citizens, to give heed to the summons. God spoke before the President. When the flag of our country went up on Fort Morgan amid the cheers of our army and navy, just 19 days ago, and when Gen. SLOCUM led his corps of national troops into the streets of Atlanta, one week later, God, who had heard our prayer, sent forth his summons for our praise. If it was *right* for us to pray, it is *duty* for us to praise. And yet with many faith is so weak that not making much of prayer, it does not make much of praise. It can see no connection between the Christian's prayer and the fall of Mobile, and can only trace cause and effect in SHERMAN'S tactics and Atlanta's capture. It may go so far as to doubt the efficacy of *all* prayer, and so stand on the infidel's platform, or it may object to this special case because Christians were also praying for the rebellion. What a confusion! What doubt the power of prayer because Christians are praying against one another! Is there not a right and a wrong, and am I to doubt the efficacy of prayer for the right, because prayer is also offered for the wrong? Will God hear prayer for the wrong, and will he not hear prayer for the right? "Yes," says Little Faith, "but how do you know you are praying for the right? Perhaps the rebellion is right and we are wrong." Well! Perhaps the burglar is right, and I am wrong to defend my house against him—perhaps murder is right, and our laws against murder are wrong—perhaps the devil is all right, and we are very wrong to resist him. "Ah! *there* are clearly reasons to say I am wrong, (you say,) and we cannot be mistaken in dealing with *them*." Just as clearly (I reply) is rebellion declared to be sin, as are robbery and murder, and just as obligatory is it upon the Christian citizen to resist rebellion as to resist the devil. God has not left us in the dark—nor is his government all at sixes and sevens—and yet how many, by the want of faith, look upon all God's movements as erratic and arbitrary. Of course, such a view makes prayer a vain thing, and saps the very foundation of praise. It is to rebuke such weakness—to show that Christian duty is clearly defined in this civil war—to invite hearty, faithful prayer, the this cause of truth and justice, and so to supply the fountains of praise, that I have selected the text of scripture, and urge its consideration upon every doubtful soul. Let me read it again: "Whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

These are the words of inspiretion, and bear all the weight of these other words—"Thou shalt not kill—thou shalt not steal." A Christian who cannot see the right and the wrong of this present national contest certainly does not go to the Bible for his direction in the matter. He is following prejudices, or indulging in philosophic speculations, or listening to plausible sophistries. The honest applicant to the sacred oracle sees a flood of heavenly light thrown on the whole question of this war. He sees that if it be a nation's duty to seize the thief and shut him up behind stone and iron, and that the duty does not abate one jot, if the thief gains a thousand helpers and shows fight against the police—it is also a nation's duty to seize and throttle rebellion, whatever be the numerical assistance that it gains. Right and wrong do not go by numbers. Government is established for this very purpose by God—to sustain the right—and not to sustain numbers, even should they form a majority. An administration may be rightfully elected and placed in power by a majority; but when once elected and placed in power, it is to govern by constitution, by law, by right, and not by the majority's will. The duty of the Government's opposing rebellion is just as clear if nine-tenths of the people rebel as if only nine or ten men rebel. The increased numbers may make a different line of tactics advisable to common sense in the Government's opposition, but they can never absolve the Government from the duty of opposition. A Government has no more right to connive at rebellion than it has to connive at murder. It would make itself *particeps criminis* in the sight of God by so doing. Resistance is the Government's one clear duty to all who resist Government. That is God's word, whether man likes it or not. Now comes another objector. "All very well," he says; "your argument is just; rebellion must be crushed; *but is this war a rebellion?* The States seceding assert that they only resumed their original sovereignty; if so, that surely is not rebellion." Let us answer this shallow fallacy. In the first place, their assertion that they only exercise a sovereignty does not give them sovereignty. We must look to facts to see if there is such a State sovereignty. We have the Constitution and State sovereignty. We have the Constitution and the laws; they are our guides. We search the Constitution, and not a word is there found about any solution, and not a word is there found about any other sovereignty but the National. We then look at other sovereignty of legal history, and find not one but seventy years of legal history in the country's legislation for of State sovereignty in the country's legislation for all that period. What do we then see? Certain States calling themselves sovereign deliberately breaking their allegiance and oppusing the Government *de facto*, with much talk about its not being a Government *de jure*, for which assertion they cannot quote one line of the Constitution or the laws. Now all sinners (reools included) have excuses. That is the necessary toll paid to conscience. There never was a murderer that didn't patch up a reason for his deed. Now so mighty a step, fraught with such dire calamity, as the tearing away of a large part of the country from its Government, should be undertaken by Christian agencies only with the most overwhelming proofs of its necessity as a Christian duty, and not with trifling excuses that tremble as you look at them. But if we even grant that the political doctrine of State sovereignty is correct, even then, this war is a godless rebellion, a sin before Heaven. Because actual facts modify all abstract doctrines, however true in themselves. For example, two others with myself own 10,000 bricks; each of us owns absolutely and personally 10,000 marked with the owner's name. We agree to build a house with them. When it is built we live in it together, jointly furnishing it and adorning pictures on its walls, and contributing so generally in its adornment that it is utterly impossible to tell who did what part. All you can say is that we three did all. After a dozen years I buy a new pickaxe and begin to pry into the side wall of the house. My two friends, astonished at my position, inquire my design. "Oh," I reply, "I'm going to build myself a separate house and now I want my bricks." Do you think because those bricks are mine and have my name on them, that my two friends will let me go on with my work, and pull the house down about their ears? Do you think they would do *right* to let me? nay, do you not see perfectly that it is their *duty* to stop me, and, if necessary, put me in a strait jacket? Is it hard to see that the abstract fact of my complete sovereignty over those bricks is vastly modified by my association with my two friends? So, then, I say that all the proof of original State sovereignty (even if it were possible) goes for nothing, in view of the facts presented in our country's condition. We are one people, under one Government, and armed resistance to that Government is rebellion, and rebellion is accursed of God. Having thus settled the question of the character of this war, that it is a rebellion, let me briefly note one or two other questions which naturally suggest themselves. The first is: "Are there not such things as righteous rebellions?" I reply: No; the Bible speaks all one way; it denounces rebellion even against a Nero. Paul wrote this very text to Christians living under the very shadow of that monster-tyrant's palace. Paul was no admirer of that Nero, who ere long was to order Paul's head to be struck off, and yet he reverenced Government and law as the reflection of the Divine order, and, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, he said of this fierce despotic Government to its subjects: "*They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.*" Another question now springs up in every American breast: "What do you say, then, of the American Revolution? Was that unjustifiable and wrong?" By no means. That war is rightly called a revolution and not a rebellion. The British Government did not attempt to exercise its own authority over the American Colonies, but the British monarch endeavored to annul the British Constitution and Government as far as the colonies were concerned. The colonies rose to arms, not to inaugurate a new order of things, (which is the object of rebellion) but to resist such a new order of things which the King of England wished to inaugurate. The Colonies stood by their time-honored legitimate Government, and never would have sought independence had not the British King actually withdrawn the British Constitution from them. There is no analogy between such a manly adherence to law by a whole people, and the secession of a portion of a nation from a righteous Government in order to erect a new empire, antagonistic in its principles and position to the nation from which it secedes. Now, in the light of our text, let us seek the answer to two questions.

1. *What is the duty of every Christian citizen in regard to this rebellion?* I reply, to stand by the side of Almighty God and denounce it utterly, and to uphold the Government of the country in its efforts to destroy it. Any sympathy for the rebellion, whether secret or open, is sin against God. It is taking issue with God in his strong and positive denunciation of rebellion. Now, in all times of public commotion, and especially in civil war, mistakes will be made, illegalities committed, and injuries inflicted through the hurry and confusion of the hour. There never was a national disturbance without these. It is consequent upon the frailty, weakness and ignorance of human nature. It is one of the many sad results of war. These irregularities should, doubtless, be noted and righted; but let us take care lest in trying to right these subordinate evils, we assist the giant evil of all, *the rebellion itself*. If, because there are arbitrary arrests made by the Government in its prosecution of this war, I turn traitor and give aid and comfort to the rebellion by praising its principles, singing psalms in honor of its victories, and apologizing for its sins, thus weakening, to the extent of my influence, the public conscience on this great moral and religious question of rebellion, I am myself violating a law of God, because my Government has infringed upon human rights! Where is the logic or the Christianity of this? Let me expostulate and argue against any and every error the Government may commit; but by my regard for God's holy law, let me so do this as in no wise to connive at rebellion or assist its success. Let my voice and action be consistently and continually directed against this monster iniquity, and let no lesser question of personal rights, much less of policy and party, weaken my zeal or pervert my energy. If I, for any reason philosophical, social or political, am ready to yield to any of the demands of rebellion, while I have power to resist it, I am compounding with felony, and am myself a rebel, exposing myself to the threatened judgment of the text. And this leads to our second question.

2. *What is to be the issue with the rebels?* "They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." God is against them, and his wrath shall consume them. Temporary gains shall only make more woful their final destruction. It is not a question of North and South, of democracy and aristocracy, of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, however much these questions may prove concomitants, but it is a question of obedience to law and rebellion—a question raised above all human expediencies and party platforms—a question not between man and man, but between God and man, and we to him who is found fighting against God. God has given our nation the power to put down this rebellion and he has ordered us to put it down. We must do one of two things—put it down and ne God's ministers of vengeance for this odious crime against him, or *else* draw back from the appointed task, shake hands with rebellion, and thus, becoming rebels ourselves, suffer with them the fierce punishment which God will inflict by some other agent whom he will raise up for the purpose. For rebellion must and will be punished. God declares it, and in all history he has kept his word. He cannot lie—and when he says "my retell shall receive to themselves damnation," (or punishment,) there is no loophole of escape for the most cunning or most plausible rebel. God's rules are perfect—they have no exceptions. If we compromise with this rebellion we shall bring down woes most fearful on our country's future. We cannot tell what those woes shall be; but we do know that, as God is sovereign and his word is true, they shall surely come and shall bear the sharp sting of his most holy justice. We may compound with sin, but God can't. It is a source of gratitude to believe that this nation is alive to its duty—that however we may honestly differ about men and special measures, (in which may we agree to differ in all Christian charity,) yet we are determined, by God's guidance and help, to tread out the last spark of rebellion, not abating one jot of the demand (which is God's, not ours) of implicit obedience to the Government of our country. Let us, then, on this day of thanksgiving, render our hearty thanks to Heaven, that, through three and a half years of this sad war, the great heart of the nation has not faltered—that while made to suffer for its own many sins, yet it has clearly discerned that in the great sin of the war, rebellion, it was firmly fixed upon the vantage ground of truth and right, and that it must not stay its arm, for duty hallowed every blow.

Let us give thanks that during this long end unexampled struggle, our God has signally interposed to defend us while we were acting as the minister of God, who beareth not the sword in vain, as the revenger to execute wrath upon the evil-doer. He has marvelously sustained our finances—he has preserved the loyal part of the nation (with a small exception,) from the ravages of war—he has forbidden all foreign interference, which threatened us so long and so formidably, and he has given the work of reducing the rebellion a constant and sure advance. Three years and a half ago, the rebellion began with flying colors, claiming fifteen States of the Union. It was thoroughly prepared with arms and armies, plans and provisions, while the Government was surprised amid its utter weakness and emptiness. What do we see now? The Government strong in means and men—with mighty fleets and armies, and the rebellion contracted within the area of *six* States and two half States, with its last man and boy in the field, all its strongholds either taken or beleaguered, its whole life exhausted and gasping. Let us heartily thank God for this vast progress as has given to the cause of country and truth, remembering that to Him all praise belongs.

And let us especially, to-day, thank our Heavenly Father for the threefold success of our arms within the past month—the seizure of the Weldon Railroad, the capture of the Mobile forts, and the fall of Atlanta. Much as we owe to our noble Generals and Admirals, with their brave followers, I would forget to-day all human agencies, and look only to the Supreme Power, who has heard the prayer of faith, and stretched out His hand in behalf of the nation's integrity and His own holy law. Let our hearts be buoyant with His praise, and let our faith be strong in His promises and threatenings, knowing that according to the resoluteness of our faith will be our safety and success. It is He who redeems our souls from death and hell by His blood, who also controls the movements of our earthly life, and as faith gives us the victory in the one case, so will faith give us the victory in the other. Let us, then, know no wavering, but as forces of our country and lovers of our God, resting upon the truth which has formed the subject of our morning's consideration, let us with a firm determination set our faces as a flint age, that this iniquitous rebellion till its last nerve has quivered, and its last breath has fled.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A RAILROAD CAR.—A stabbing affray occurred about half past two o'clock yesterday morning, in a railroad car of the Harlem Road, at 26th st. It appears that some rowdies entered the car and began a fight, doubtless for the purpose of robbing the passengers. James Murphy, a starter, came in and attempted to quell the disturbance, when one of the thieves drew a knife and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Several of the rascals were arrested, but the wounded man could not identify any of them as being the one that stabbed him. Dr. Purdy attended the wounded man and thinks he may recover.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—ONE MAN DROWNED.—Sunday evening, about four o'clock, a small boat, containing three sailor runners, was suddenly capsized near the ship Harvest Queen, lying at Quarantine, and all three were precipitated into the water. One of them, whose name is said to be JAMES HARLOW—alias Fatty—was drowned, the other two were picked up by the Harbor Police Boat, nearly exhausted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 19, 1864.

$,000 U.S 6s,1868,reg-istered	120	70 Metropolitan Gas..	180
11,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	108	100 Mariposa Min.....	44
27,050 U. S. 6s, 5-20s., coupons	113½	500 do.....	43⅝
3,000 do	113⅝	400 do.....	43⅝
1,000 U. S.6s,10-40s C	97⅛	800 do.....	43⅝
2,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		100 do.....	43⅝
Oct. & Apr....	110⅝	100 do..... b6	43⅝
35,000 do.....	110⅝	100 do..... s10	43⅝
118,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year certificates....	94⅝	200 do..... s30	43⅝
4,000 do.....	94⅝	100 do..... b10	43⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s....	85	200 do.....	43⅝
5,000 Va. State 6s...	90	100 do..... b30	43⅝
20,000 C. & M. Con...	43⅝	100 Hud. River R. R..	117
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	116⅛	do.....	117⅜
2,000 Erie R. R. M.....	104⅝	do..... s10	117⅜
3,000 Erie R. R. 2d M.	104	50.....	117⅜
500 Ill. Cen. Bonds..	122	1,000 Reading R.....	130⅝
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	118	do..... s10	130⅝
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1s M..	106	200 do.....	130⅝
4,000 Alt. & C. W. 1st M., Ohio Div.....	103⅜	100 do..... s30	130⅜
4,000 do.....	104	200 do..... s10	130⅜
7,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	500 do.....	130⅜
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	95	500 do..... b10	130⅜
40 Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	100 do..... s5	130⅜
100 Canton Co.....	38⅜	800 Mich S. & N. L. R	84⅜
100 Central Coal Co..	63	200 Ill. Cen. R. R Scr.	122⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Prfd..	68	800 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	120⅞
200 do.....s30	69	500 do.....b15	111⅛
3000 do.....	69	600 Chi. & N.W. Prf....	84⅜
200 do.....	69⅛	200 do.....	84⅜
300 do.....b10	69⅛	100 do.....s10	84⅜
200 do.....b10	69	100 do.....b10	85
100 do.....	69⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. E....	107⅜
100 do.....	69⅝	700 do.....b3	107⅜
900 do.....	69⅞	200 do.....s30	107⅜
300 Amer. Coal Co.b3	60	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C.b30	61
400 Quick. Min. Co....	52⅝	100 Pitts., Ft, W. & C..b3	109
100 do.....b10	52⅝	200 do.....	108⅜
100 do.....	52⅞	200 do.....	108⅜
100 do.....	52⅛	100 do.....b10	108⅜
300 Nic. Transit Co....	5	200 C. & Alt. R. R. b10	85
50 Ashburton Coal Co.	19	10 Chi. & Alt. Pref...	90
200 Union Coal.....	100	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	60

SECOND BOARD.

25,000 U.S. 6s,5-20's,C.	110⅝	100 H. Riv. R.....b30	117⅛
500 U. S. 6s,10-40s .C.	97⅜	300 do.....	117⅛
50,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N, Oct. & April..	110⅞	100 do.....s5	116⅜
20,000 do.....	111	1,000 Reading R.....	130⅜
25,000 U.S.6s, 1-yr.Cer	94⅛	100 do.....b30	131
80,000 do.....	94⅜	800 do.....	130⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '60....	59	do..... s10	130⅝
10,000 Mis. St. 6's.....	66	400 do.....	81⅜
5,000 Am. Gold	225	200 do.....	81⅜
800 Cum. Coal, Pref...	68⅜	500 do.....	81
100 do.....	68⅜	150 Ill. Cen. R. S.....	127⅛
200 do.....	68⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....	111⅛
200 do.....b30	68⅝	500 do.....b15	111⅜
100 do.....b30	69	100 Chic. & N. W. R...	51⅜
100 Quick. M. Co....	52	300 do.....	52
100 Canton Co.....	38⅞	400 Ohi. & N.W. Pref.	86
500 Erie R.....	105⅞	100 do.....b10	85⅛
100 do.....b10	105⅝	500 do.....b30	85⅝
500 do.....b30	105⅝	200 do.....	84⅜
50 Erie Pref	108	300 Chi. & R. I. R.....	101⅜
100 H. Riv. R.....b10	117⅛	100 do..... b30	103
300 do.....	117		

MONDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The Weekly averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept., 17, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept 10.

Decrease in Loans	$ 967,608
Decrease in Specie	418,560
Decrease in Circulation	12,103
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,589,300

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 19, 1863.	Sept. 17, 1864.	Sept 10, 1864.
Capital	$69,461,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	207,679,456	186,317,519	187,285,127
Specie	21,014,411	20,185,315	20,603,881
Circulation	5,441,613	4,169,513	4,181,616
Gross Deposits	242,786,857	229,410,499	220,600,578
Exchanges	57,210,658	63,031,957	72,632,636
Undrawn	156,576,199	146,378,542	147,967,942
In Sub-Treas'ry.	26,769,962	24,568,956	18,688,224

The Associated Bank return this afternoon shows a moderate decrease in all departments since Monday last, while the National Banks and Treasury Office balances have been greatly enhanced. These changes result mainly from the statements for the New Loan of $31,500,000 awarded on Saturday week. They have not affected unfavorably the Money Market as the settlements were mostly made in the present bearing 5 per cent Legal Tenders, on which the accredited interest was allowed to the Associated Banks that parted with them, to date.

The Government Stocks to-day are a fraction easier, on the Gold bearing certificates of 1881, but firm and active for the Treasury certificates, of which the Treasury are taking a large amount to refund the 5 per cent Legal Tenders paid out last week. The 5-20,s Gold bearing are steady at 110½@110⅝ per cent. Railway speculations at the early Board were dumber than on Saturday, and a fair amount of business was done in Erie, Reading, Hudson, &c. The upward turn in Cumberland Coal was supported with large transactions at Saturday's advance, and 1 per cent higher. This movement seems to be followed by a fresh speculation in Mariposa Gold, which advanced 1@1½ per cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bonds Shares:

Merchants'	110¾	American Exchange	117
Mechanics'	112	Bank of the Republic	160
Union	114¾	Bank of N. Amer	105
America	131	Hanover	100
North River	105	St. Nicholas	98
Tradesmens'	113	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics & Trad's.	98	Imp. and Traders	101
Commerce	105	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
Erie 3ds, '83	116⅜	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds	117
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Hud. R. 2ds, '84	120	Tol. & Wab. ext	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	134	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	127	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1sts	117⅛
Pacific RR ext	57	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Ill. Central '75	130	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Al. & T. H. 2d Pfd.	68	Chi. & Al. 1sts	106

We have received in pamphlet form and read with much pleasure, "A brief statement of the leading features and resources of the Great Forest in Northern New-York, the position of the Adirondack Company, with reference thereto and its estate and franchises." The Adirondack Company succeed to the landed estate and railway route through the Great Forest from Saratoga Springs to Lake Ontario, of the Saratoga & Sacketts Harbor Rail Road Company, but with enlarged and highly valuable franchises, by Act of the Legislature of New-York, under which they not only possess the original land grant of their predecessors, but succeed to the mineral developments of the Adirondack region, and are empowered to mine and prepare for market the iron and other ores and minerals upon their lands, and to convert and prepare for market the material products of the forest. The Act also exempts from taxation the landed estate of the property until the year 1863, or until sold. This estate in the aggregate amounts to six hundred and fifty thousand acres. The corporation is now understood to be in wealthy and responsible hands, and the new Railway is in rapid building progress on its first section of 25 miles from Saratoga, which, under the liberal Act of 1863, referred to, is to be opened to business by the 1st December next. The other sections are to follow in succeeding years, to comply with the charter exempting the landed estate from taxation, and the preliminary deposit with the State Comptroller from forfeiture.

The price of Gold under the stirring news from Matamoras and Brownsville, was put up 2 per cent. this forenoon, from to 224 as it closed on Saturday night to 226 per cent. The Gold Room afforded no rational explanation as to why the price should rise on such news, but so the market turned.

At and after the second Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The general market left off firm. The advance of the forenoon in Gold was not supported and the price resumed to 224¼@224¾ per cent. The Exchange market for Wednesday's Cunardert is not yet fairly established. The Bankers are firm at 109¼@109½ on London, payable in Gold.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881....108	107¾	107¾	Mich. Southern..	80¾	81¾
U. S. 5-20's.....110¾	110¾	110¾	Illinois Cen.....	126⅝	127⅛
N. Y. Central...126	125¾	125¾	Pittsburgh.....	110⅝	111⅛
Erie 104½	105¼	105¼	Fort Wayne.....	107⅛	108
Erie Preferred .108⅝	109¾	109¾	Rock Island.....	106⅜	107¼
Hudson.....115	116¼	116¼	Reading.....	129⅝	130⅜
Canton.....33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	Quicksilver.....	82	82⅝
Treas. Cer., new 94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	Cum'land Coal..	68	68⅜
Northwest..... 61⅜	61¾	61¾	Mariposa.....	42⅛	45⅜
Ohio & M. Certs 43¼	42⅜	42⅜	N. West Pref....	61¼	65

It is a source of much satisfaction to know that the great project of developing, through railway facilities to market, the forest and mineral resources of the Adiorondack—and what is now known as the wilderness-region of Northern New-York, is not to be given over in this stirring age of material enterprise. It has encountered numerous difficulties since it was first undertaken, nine or ten years ago, to the prejudice and failure of some of the original contractors, but the example of the Atlantic & Great Western broad guage road in another direction, which encountered in the same period similar difficulties, but is now a great success, should encourage the present Adiorondack Aprosiates to vigorous perseverence. Their franchises surpass, in one or two executive points, the land grant roads of the West, including the Illinois Central, and in numerical rights equal to the Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The Interest Coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Company due 1st Oct., will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax), on presentation at the Banking office of Messrs. SCHUCHARD & GERHARD No. 21 Nassau street.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S. New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,650,005,05, for customs, $143,000; payments, $4,393,381,33; on account of loan; $182,800; balance, $21,825,579,75.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at matur

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS.
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO. No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
together with
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS FABRICS,
selected from the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS—NEW COLORINGS,
PARIS OTTOMANS
ALAPACAS—ALL COLORS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.

We have also received, from auction, at a great sacrifice, a large stock of
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS-GOODS.
NEW DELAINES—rich colors—only 50c. per yard.
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS—new styles—only 60c. per yard.
Job lot of HAMILTON DELAINES, at 3s., worth 4s.
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, from auction.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

REMOVAL.
J. BLUXOME
has removed to
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STREETS.
NEW FALL STOCK
of
RIBBONS,
SATINS,
VELVETS
FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, ETC.
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES.
The attention of the Ladies is invited to our *new Stock and new Store.*
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
Two doors below the St. James Hotel.

DECIDED BARGAINS,
at retail.
100 PIECES HANDSOME PLAID SILKS.
at $110, and $125 per yard.
About one-half the present cost.
100 PIECES NEW PLAID POIL DE CHEVRE,
50 cts. per yard.
Greatly below value.
THE POPULAR DRESS GOODS
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 Bowery, invite the attention of Housekeepers to their present cheap stock of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING
AND SHEETING-MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
TOILET-QUILTS,
LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
44 SHAKER FLANNELS, all wool heavy, only $1 per yard. BALMORAL SKIRTS, full sizes, at $3 50 to $4—worth $6 each.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS,
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,
VERY RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
Also,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD,
at $7 50, $8, $8 75, $10, and $12 each.
ENGLISH WILTON SACQUES,
at $6 50, $7, $9 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
500 PACKAGES OF WOOLEN GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
ALEXANDRAS,
SONTAGS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR, VERY DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS LAST WEEK.
WILL BE SOLD MUCH UNDER
REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—OUR FALL STOCK OF WELL-KNOWN LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES NOW OPEN.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AVENUE, NEAR 14TH-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
from $5 each upward,
the choicest and largest assortment yet offered.
ALSO,
PARIS, VIENNA AND PALE END SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY
will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 19.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS (LONG AND SQUARE),
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL
IN AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
New and elegant designs.
Also
DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
Orders promptly executed.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
We are now offering an elegant variety of fall styles in FRENCH BALMORALS, and new shape SKELETON SKIRTS. Also, a very large assortment of all kinds of CORSETS. We are selling a beautiful French
COUTILLE CORSET,
button in front, for twenty shillings (old price), as we manufacture them ourselves, and have had the Coutille in stock some time.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
788, Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 760 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pine-apple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Millinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept., at
SIMMONS',
No. 637 Broadway.

MRS. A. A. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 551 BROADWAY, will open 22d inst., with a splendid assortment of Bonnets and Jockey Hats of the Latest fore purchasing elsewhere

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER first import ion of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 56 University Place, between 10th and 11th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.
READY TO-DAY
1,000 cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain, and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent below last week's prices.
Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1,50, $1,75 and $2,00.
Millinery Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.
Also, 500 cartons of Felt, Beaver and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Caps, Waterfalls, and every other fashionable shape, at 56 cts., 75 cts., $1, and upward, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from the Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV., 16TH-ST., CANNON AND RIVINGTON-STS., NEW YORK, AND VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AND ELIZABETH CITY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of Christopher Keyes, Esq., executor of the estate of James Robinson, deceased.
1ST-AVENUE AND 16TH-STREET.—The Leases of the Lots, with the Buildings thereon, Nos. 268, 270 and 272 1st Avenue, and No. 462 East 16th-st. The buildings consist of 3 four-story brick tenement houses and stores on 1st Avenue, about 44 feet deep, and five-story brick tenement house and store on 16th Street, about 48 feet deep. Plot 76.9 by 94 feet. The Leases have about 6 years to run, with covenants for renewal.
CANNON-STREET.—The five-story Brick House and Stores, No. 90 Cannon Street, east side, between Rivington and Stanton. House about 50 feet deep, Lot 25x100.
RIVINGTON-STREET.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 304 Rivington-street, near Cannon. Lot 25x100, having alley way on easterly side to stables on rear of said lot.
BROOKLYN.—About 5 acres of land near the division line of Brooklyn and Flatbush.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—One lot on west side of Liberty-street, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. Terms at sale.
The above property is well rented, and offers a good opportunity for investment.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-street, N. Y.

BOXELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOXELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer—Hoboken and Hudson City.
TRUSTEES SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN HUDSON CITY AND JERSEY CITY, N. J.—187 magnificent building lots, with all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees, being the homestead of the late Col. James Harrison, and known as the Bella Vista Park. S. ROBINSON, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, by order of Henry Harrison, trustee, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 21 and 22, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. each day, on the grounds, the above-mentioned property. This splendid property is situated in Hudson City and Jersey City, lying on the brow of the hill, overlooking the City and Bay of New-York, Jersey City and Hoboken, being the handsomest and most eligible property for gentlemen's residences in the whole county.
The horse cars running from Jersey City and Hoboken ferries to the Five Corners, passing the ground every 15 minutes—time about 10 minutes—connects with the Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats to Cortlandt, Barclay, Christopher, Chambers and Desbrosses sts., every 15 minutes, thereby giving all conveniences to parties desiring this property and doing business in New-York.
For particulars and maps, inquire of S. ROBINSON, Auctioneer, or HENRY HARRISON, No. 115 Bedford-st., N. Y. HENRY HARRISON, Trustee.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash,
AT MICHENER'S STORE,
No. 142 North Front-street, Philadelphia,
on MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer *Lillian*, consisting of
453 BALES OF COTTON,
ALSO
52 BALES OF COTTON,
the cargo of vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1864.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-street, a few doors east of Broadway.
A FINE PAIR LONG-TAILED BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, about 15¾ hands high, very gentle and kind, good speedy roadsters, and in excellent working order. Also a double shifting top and extra seat wagon, with pole and shafts, made by Wood Brothers. Also a good double harness, all of which is sold for want of use.

FOR SALE—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 688 6th-av., between 34th and 35th-sts, the stock and effects of a drug-store, together with the lease.

NELSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—THIS DAY, 1 o'clock, at No. 126 East 29th-st, to settle the estate of THOMAS THOMASSON, deceased. 200 tons of American pig iron, in lots to suit purchasers.
J. A. THOMASSON,
L. O. CONOVER, } Administrators.

T. R. MERCEIN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), SEPT. 20, AT half-past 11 o'clock, on
PIER 9 EAST RIVER,
145 Boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
1896 Boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
735 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Leopoldo* from Sorrento.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
CARPETS.—S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 South William-st., 53 superior velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets. At 10½ o'clock a lot of household furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, at Salerooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of very elegant furniture, consisting of some 20 parlor and library suites, very superb chamber suites, book cases, etageres, side boards, extension tables, hall stands, chairs, lounges, easy chairs, &c.
N. B.—On WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock, horses, wagons, harness, &c., sold absolute.

DAGGING AT AUCTION.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell THIS DAY (TUESDAY), Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock, in front of
NO. 112 WASHINGTON-STREET,
40,000 lbs. Gunny Cloth Bagging damaged at the late fire.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TELEGRAPH STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 200 Shares Western Union Telegraph Co.—$100 each.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, &c.
HENRY G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at ten o'clock, at No. 2 Barclay street,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GRANITE and common ware, glassware, fancy china, &c. All goods carefully repacked for shipping.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON DOMINICK AND VARICK STREETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
At the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), N. Y.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Merrin, Esq., Referee.
VARICK and DOMINICK STREETS—The 5 desirable Lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 124 and 126 Varick street, and Nos. 16, 17 and 17½ Dominick street, as shown on the diagram.
Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine street, N. Y.
JOHN R. STEVENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., New York.
The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.
Horses, carriages, or harness, intended for WEDNESDAY'S sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P.M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P.M. on Thursday.
Cash advances without extra charge.
H. J. JORDAN & Co., Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MOULTON & VAN DYKE is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
Business settled by either partner.
R. G. MOULTON.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
No. 27 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS at No. 27 Wall-st.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Brokerage Business, in the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Coin, under the firm of
MOULTON, CIRCLE & CO.,
At No. 27 Wall-st.
R. G. MOULTON.
S. G. CIRCLE.
E. T. MOULTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, desire to obtain board in a private family or boarding house, where there are but few boarders. They are willing to pay $20 or $25 per week for satisfactory accommodations. Address Box No. 1,206 New-York City Post-office, describing apartments and stating terms. Satisfactory references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a good neighborhood up town. A furnished parlor and bedroom attached will be required, on the 2d floor. Good reference will be given and required. Apply to J. O. S., Box No. 105, *Times* Office, with location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A small private family. Good table, and not style, wanted. Location between 34th and 56th streets; west side. Prompt pay. Address, with particulars, W. A., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FIRST CLASS FAMILY for a gentleman, wife, two children and Servant. The locality must be good, and the rooms pleasant and comfortable, with all modern improvements. A private table desired. The best of references given and required. Address, R. B. Box No. 2295, P. O., with full particulars.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, will be furnished with full board at No. 31 7th-av.,—a few doors from 14th st. House and table first class. Dinner at 6.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Send for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large pleasant front room, with bedroom and pantries annexed, with or without board. Inquire at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, by a gent and wife; must be in a good locality, and private family preferred. Terms not to exceed $16 or $17 per week. No extras. Address DOVER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD WITH A FURNISHED room, by a married lady, in some respectable private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Terms moderate. Address, for two days, stating terms, T. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-rate board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 1 Carroll-place, South Brooklyn

NO. 57 WEST ELEVENTH-ST. 5TH-AV.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, suitable for a small family of adults. Private table. References exchanged.

$7 TO $14 PER WEEK FOR BOARD AT Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful and central location. Transient board, $2 per day. Also, rooms without board. Watchman all night.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE pleasant and economical arrangement for board through the Winter, can be accommodated in a small family residing within an hour's ride of the City, on North River Railroad. Also, a furnished cottage to rent. Particulars will be given in person by addressing C. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 34th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND the front parlor of No. 34 West 25th-st. to rent, furnish d. Private table if desired. Also, rooms for gentlemen with breakfast.

58 WEST 23D.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with or without references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH parlor board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three very pleasant rooms (southern exposure) to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. References exchanged. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

BOARDING—A SMALL REFINED FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and lady, and two daughters, (18 and 20,) wish board with a private family occupying a larger house than required for their own use, and with whom society is more regarded than high price. Would pay $100 a month, and if required, could furnish apartments. Address STERLING, Box No. 6193 P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 471 West 22d-street, four stories, brown stone, all the modern improvements, in elegant order and nicely furnished; to let to a private family of adults only; from present time to May 1st, 1865, or for one year; neighborhood first-class. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 22, Pine street.

TO RENT—FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MAY—Furnished house, fourteen rooms, high ceilings, good well and cistern; grounds high and ample; coach-house, barn and outbuildings, fifteen minutes walk from Tremont Harlem Railroad; reasonable terms to a good tenant. Address Box No. 1,611, N. Y. Post-office.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—ANY GENTLEman contemplating the study of medicine can have office accommodation with the use of books, &c., for his services, if willing to make himself useful in a physician's office, where the application and sale of Trusses and appliances of various kinds is made a speciality. Address with particulars, MEDICUS, Box No. 152, *Times* Office.

72 TENTH-STREET ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-avenue.—Suite of rooms, with bath, closets, &c, will be let to first class families, with private table only.

HOUSE TO LET—AT $150 PER YEAR, WITHin an hour of the City—pleasantly situated, and low rent. Inquire from 11 to 1, at No. 99 Broadway, Room 6.

LARGE GROCERY STORE TO LET, ON Greenwich-st., corner Vesey, an old stand near Steamboats and ferry. Enquire of
E. AYRES, No. 162, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only for one year, from October 1, in 22d-st. near 4th-av.; 14 rooms; rent, $2,400. Apply at 109 East 23th-st, from 12 to 2 P. M., for permit to see the house.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON WASHington-square, thoroughly furnished, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—THREE COMPEtent compositors can obtain permanent situations by applying to GEORGE JONES at the Business office of this paper. No member of ANY *Printers' Union* need apply.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-rates workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE FROM New-York, a chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 45 5th-av., on Tuesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—SEVERAL DISABLED SOLDIERS as clerks. Must write rapidly and well. Good wages paid. Address, A. WATSON, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing for a small family. Apply No. 314 West 23d-st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a Protestant girl, to wait on an invalid lady and sew; and must be honest, willing and obliging and be able to show good recommendations. Apply at No. 246 West 15th st., this day (Tuesday,) from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a set of books in a retail grocery-store; to one who can come well recommended, a permanent situation will be offered. Apply personally to A. P. PEEK, No. 92 Warren-st.

D. APPLETON & CO. ARE IN WANT OF one or two good agents to sell a new map in N. Y. and principal cities. Apply at Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway

WANTED—A JOB DYER AND FINISHER. A good workman required. Apply to R. COMSON, No. 181, East 26th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 868 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of respectable, competent and well recommended girls of all nations and professions; first-class family seamstress, who can cut and fit for ladies and children; understands operating; and nurses. Also first-class cooks that understand their business fully; good plain cooks, washer and ironer, and smart girls for chamberwork and waiting. Also competent laundresses, and neat tidy girls for general housework. Employers in city and country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, will please notice that they can be supplied without delay with American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, Protestant and others, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. E WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111, East 13th-st. Also smart colored girls on hand.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, and washer and ironer, is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Best of city reference. New-York prefered. Can be seen at No. 145 Fort Green Place, third house from Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children, and make herself generally useful. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT NO. 10 TILLARY Street, Brooklyn, 150 domestics of a superior class, (Protestant and Catholic) for every description of household work. Including several first class nurses and seamstresses. The above servants have only to be seen to be appreciated for their neatness and respectability of appearance. Refer to our best Brooklyn families, and are willing to hire at very moderate wages (Christopher's Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary St., Brooklyn, 15 years established.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse; has been accustomed to the care of young children; is a neat sewer, or would do chamber work and sewing. Has the best of city references from her last place. Call at or address No. 410, 3rd, av., cor. 34th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID UNderstands hair dressing, dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, can be seen at her present employers for two days. 29 West 17 Street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewer; has got good reference. Please call at 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer, with the best of city reference. Apply at 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 474 3d-ave., 3d floor

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as child's nurse; reference given if required. Apply at No. 331 6th-ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, and boarding houses wanting excellent cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., &c. All good servants suited in good situations: English, Scotch, Irish and German, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a situation as nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; can tend an infant from birth. Call at 884, 6th-av., north of 45th-street.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 280 East 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse. The best City reference can be given. Please call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring

WANTED.—A CHILD'S NURSE OR MANY years' experience, wants a situation; can take charge of an infant. City reference. Call or address No. 55 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-class cook; a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; she can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as Seamstress in a private family; no objection to chamberwork or the care of grown children. Good city reference. Call for two days at No. 91 West 19th St.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good city references. Call for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Please call at 93 West 19th-street, between 8th and 7th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK BY A COMpetent person; is fully competent to fill the above situation; can give the best city references if required. Please call at 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, with undoubted references, as infants' nurse, or as chambermaid; understands the care of children well, and is a good chambermaid and waitress. Would go into the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as down stairs servant; is a good cook and laundress, and a first rate washer and ironer; would do household work; has the best of references; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378, 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 46, West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls. One as excellent cook; the other as chambermaid and excellent waiter. Good City references from their last place. Inquire for two days at the Crockery store No. 215 First-av., between 14th and 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid. Good City reference. Call for two days at the fancy store No. 354 9th av., between 31st and 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR Housekeeper, by a middled aged lady of refinement, who has a thorough practical experience, is a good economist, can take charge of and teach young children the rudiments of English. Best of reference given. Call or address T. W. at No. 45 West Baltic-st, Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. Can operate on Groverand Baker's Machine, and do up ladies fine muslins; best city references given. Call at No. 161 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, in one family. Call at No. 156 Seventh-av., cor. Twenty-first-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WITH good references wishes a situation as infant's nurse or seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Call at 410, 6th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; can operate on Grover and Baker's machine, and do up ladies' fine muslins; good city references given. Call at No. 161 West 4th-st.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would have no objection to do light chamberwork; best city references given. Address, or can be seen at, No. 398 8th av., above 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman: understands the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 410 8th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class private boarding houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 163, West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 16 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the very best of city reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a very respectable American Protestant girl. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses, is well educated, of most obliging disposition, and a most responsible person. Wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 232 6th-av, near 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse in a private family; understands the care of children perfectly. Can be seen at her last employer's, where all satisfaction can be given, No. 47 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable man, as first-class waiter. Understands his business thoroughly and has the best city references. Apply at BED

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIMES; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FISHER—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Department of the Gulf is of great interest and importance. CORTINAS has crossed the Rio Grande, at the head of 2,000 men with sixteen cannon, and occupied Brownsville, Texas, after driving out the rebels under Col. FORD. It appears that the French moved from Bagdad on Matamoras, on the 6th inst., and on the route encountered CORTINAS. A severe artillery duel ensued, in which the French were compelled to fall back. Soon afterward the Imperial forces were joined by the rebels under FORD, who was endeavoring to furnish the former with supplies. CORTINAS, however, succeeded in putting both rebels and Imperialists to flight. His artillery being unable to cope with the heavy guns of the French shipping, he crossed a large portion of his men to the American side of the river, took possession of Brownsville, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes where the rebel flag had lately waved. A later report says that CORTINAS has espoused the cause of the Union, and has sent an aide to Gen. CANBY with a tender of his army and artillery and his personal services.

A Mammoth Concert and Fete Champetre was given at Jones' Wood, yesterday, by the Musical Protective Union Association. The enjoyments commenced, at 11 A. M., with a ball in which some two thousand participated: a concert in which six hundred performers took part: later in the afternoon Hon. Luke F. Cozans delivered an oration, and, in the evening, there was a grand pyrotechnical display and another grand ball. It is estimated that over 10,000 persons participated in the festivities.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac, that, notwithstanding the rapid pursuit of our cavalry, the rebel raiding party safely effected their escape, with the entire herd of cattle, numbering over two thousand head, which they had captured on the 16th. The cattle formed part of the supplies for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the Army of the Potomac generally.

Lieut Gen. GRANT has issued an order forbidding the sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in the army, except through the Commissary and Medical Departments.

Several vessels have been captured and destroyed within a few days on the Banks by a new rebel pirate, the name of which is not known.

Reports from Washington say that guerrillas are again becoming troublesome in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Sidon* at Halifax, and the *Hibernian* at Father Point, we have advices four days later from Europe. Rumors of an armistice between our Government and the rebels had produced a feeling of panic in financial circles, as it was feared that, on the opening of the Southern ports, the influx of cotton would seriously aggravate the existing pressure for money. It is rumored that Louis Napoleon intends to establish a new nobility, as a counterpoise to the democratic sentiment. The negotiations between Denmark and Germany were in danger of being broken off in consequence of Denmark's stubbornness in certain financial points. The Queen of Spain has graciously received the new Mexican Minister.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, now published at Griffin, Ga., gives the following account of the rebel losses in the battle of Peachtree creek, where the enemy attacked Hooker and was so terribly repulsed. "My limited observation of what transpired then, confines me to the operations of this (Scott's and Gen. Featherstone's, brigade of Loring' division. Our steps were marked with blood—our march was strewn with dead and wounded. Of this brigade—numbering, perhaps, one thousand—there were killed and wounded three hundred and ninety. One company of the Fifty-fifth Alabama went into the action with four officers and thirty-six men, and came out with only six men. Another, that went in with two officers and thirty men, came out with only four men. Of those left behind, all were either killed or so desperately wounded as to be unable to walk. There were none captured who were not thus disabled. Featherstone's brigade suffered a loss of one-half lacking one man. It lost, I think, six hundred and two aggregate."

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, when the death of Alderman, McMAHON, was announced in a communication from the Mayor. The sad event was appropriately noticed in resolutions by Alderman JONES, which were unanimously adopted by both Boards, in feeling remarks from Alderman JEREMIAH and Councilman JACQUES, in their respective Boards. Both Boards resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and both adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late lamented associate. The heads of departments and [illegible] the Common Council are to meet at 9 A. M. [illegible] at the City Hall, to proceed in a body to the Funeral.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an extensive fire took place in the large five-story brown stone building known as No. 596 Broadway, and extending through to Crosby-street. The building was nearly destroyed; the estimated loss on it being $40,000. The occupants of the premises lost property valued in the aggregate at over $75,000. Messrs. WOOD, Brothers, & Co.'s carriage repository was entirely destroyed. Fortunately they were able to save the greater portion of their valuable merchandise. Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers of books, &c., who occupied a portion of the second floor, lost property in their store valued at about $25,000; the most of it was owned, however, by outside parties. Mr. C. B. RICHARDSON, book publisher, lost on stock about $10,000. He is said to be fully insured. Choice and valuable pictures belonging to Mr. WM. NIBLO, worth $10,000, were also destroyed. The 3d and 4th floors were occupied by the 37th Regt., N. Y. S. G. as an armory. Six hundred stand of arms valued at $10,000, and fixtures worth $5,000, all belonging to the State of New York, and upon which there is no insurance, were destroyed. Several other parties also suffered severely. The building was owned by Mr. J. O. FOWLER, and is insured for $50,000, in city companies. The origin of the conflagration is at present unknown.

A young German named Daniel Schmidt, residing at No. 43 Avenue-A, while enjoying himself with a party of friends at Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, was attacked without provocation, and beaten on the head with a club so severely that he died a few hours after at his residence. His murderer had not been arrested at last accounts.

The Board of Supervisors met by law yesterday to appoint Inspectors of Register. This duty was postponed, some general business was transacted, and the Board adjourned, as before, till notice is given of the readiness of the committee on Annual Taxes to report the Tax Levy.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth street yesterday opened at rates in advance of last week, on most if not all the grades of stock offered,—the supply, however, was much lighter, the books footing up about 3,400, on sale, exclusive of cattle received by Harlem way-trains. The sales at Bergen, also, have been comparatively light this week. The market was tolerably brisk; at an advance of about ½c. over previous quotations; medium to good bullocks selling at about 14½c.@18½c., and selections from the best droves at 19c., probably some at 19½c@20c, on large estimates of weight. The stock was largely sold off. Sheep show some decline, good quality rating at 8½c.@9c.; live weight, lambs about 9½c.@10½c.

Produce and merchandise were generally held with more firmness yesterday, but were not very active, as buyers were reluctant to purchase freely at asking prices, in view of the extreme irregularity in gold. Freights were quite dull and heavy.

There was expected in some quarters that the Draft would commence yesterday in some of the City Districts. None did commence, and no information could be obtained as when it would, or whether it would.

The number of deaths reported by the City Inspector, as occurring the past week, was 560; of this number, 128 men, 103 women, 171 boys, and 58 girls,—18 deaths less than the previous week.

There was a temporary advance of 2 per cent. in gold yesterday, on the Texas and Matamoras news, but the price subsequently returned to 224¼@224¾ per cent. The Stock Exchange was firmer than on Saturday; money easy to the brokers at 7 per cent.

The Grand Union Ratification Meeting of the 22d Ward, was held last evening at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall. Speeches were made by Col. Rush, C. Hawkins, Hon. Wm. H. Burleigh and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Candidate and the Party—The General and the Cause.

We are afraid that undue attention is given by some of our Union friends to the military career of McCLELLAN. It seems to us really to be but a minor objection. If the civil policy of the Copperheads is correct, McCLELLAN'S military policy was good enough. Were we disposed to be a copperhead at all, it would certainly not be prevented by anything that Gen. McCLELLAN either did or failed to do.

We cheerfully recognize that his military record was not a creditable one. It is, to be sure, absolutely true that with 185,000 men, he, for many weeks, refrained from advancing upon Manassas, where there were less than 70,000, in spite of the urgent solicitations of the President—that he suffered the national Capital to be blockaded for all that time, positively refusing to co-operate with the naval vessels—that after enabling Lee to evacuate Manassas without the loss of a man, or a pound of material, he insisted upon the Peninsular route to Richmond, and when leaving the national Capital to be covered by only about 19,000 men, and they poorly disciplined and without any knowledge of artillery, which happily he was not allowed to do—that he sat down before Yorktown one full month of the most important period of the year, though it was defended by less than 12,000, while he had all the time over 100,000 on the spot—that the Williamsburg battle was fought at an immense disadvantage, and loss because of his absence and negligence, and that after it was over, he arrested the pursuit, and sent two of the divisions back to Yorktown; when, as is now established beyond all sensible doubt, by the testimony of the rebels as well as of our best generals, Richmond would have been taken had the pursuit been followed up:—that two weeks were consumed in getting to the Chickahominy, a distance of only forty miles, when there was no resistance:—that on the Chickahominy he made a blunder in posting General CASEY'S division of new and undisciplined troops three-quarters of a mile to the front, at Seven Pines, without supports, in consequence of which they sustained dreadful slaughter;—that after the battle of Fair Oaks had been won, he ordered the troops to be recalled when, according to the testimony of the highest officers, he could have pushed straight into Richmond, only eight miles distant, with little resistance:—that at the very time Stonewall JACKSON was pushing his forces up the valley of the Shenandoah, he was beseeching President LINCOLN that McDOWELL'S Corps on the Rappahannock should be sent to him, and JACKSON thereby be left to work his own pleasure on the capital:—that he so carelessly posted his army at Gaines Mills that 27,000 separated by a stream and entirely unsupported were set upon by 60,000 of the enemy and badly beaten;—that all the seven days' battles in the retreat to James' River, were fought in his absence, and without any directions from him;—that he was also absent at the last great battle of Malvern Hill until it was nearly over, and that when the battle was won, instead of pushing on into Richmond, as it is now known he might; he fell back to Harrison's Bar, and actually conceived the idea of a surrender;—that his army on the Peninsula, originally 121,500, and reinforced so as to raise it to 159,500, was brought down in the Chickahominy grave yard to 102,000 fit for duty; and that he then made, as the sole condition of another attempt upon Richmond, the immediate sending of 50,000 more, when he had been officially informed all the soldiers in upper Virginia, Maryland, and in the District of Columbia amounted only to 60,000, and that he could not be thus re-inforced without leaving the National Capital entirely at the mercy of its enemies:—that on being ordered to withdraw his army from the Peninsula, and bring it forthwith to the help of Pope who was endeavoring to protect the capital against vastly superior numbers, he delayed obedience until the order had been repeated again and again, thus putting Washington in the extremest peril;—that when the troops were at last brought up he interposed the most useless delays in getting his troops to the field of action, and that he privately urged upon the President, in a telegram now existing, to "let Pope get out of his scrape as he best can;"—that after McCLELLAN had moved at a snail's pace into Northern Maryland to intercept Lee, he, true to his old fancy for stripping Washington, wrote to the President for more reinforcements, even if Washington should be taken:—that at Antietam, the attacks instead of being made concurrently were made in succession, and consequently with great loss and comparatively little effect, and that to General Burnside's urgent request for reinforcements, in order to hold a very important position gained after a terrible struggle, he replied that no reinforcements could be sent; although the corps of FITZ JOHN PORTER of 15,000 or 20,000 men had not at that time fired a gun, and did not once cross the river during the entire battle;—that after the battle, he neglected to follow up the retreating enemy, when, according to the testimony of high officers, it could have been done with great effect;—that after a delay of two weeks he was expressly ordered by the President to cross the Potomac, and advance upon the enemy; that he interposed the most frivolous excuses for not doing it, and that he did not take the first steps toward it until four weeks after the order was given; whereupon the President, able to endure him no longer, stripped him of command.

All this, and much more like it, is true, and no possible ingenuity can explain it away. But after all, it only shows that McCLELLAN is a proper candidate for the copperhead party, which is the very thing the copperheads themselves claim. The explicit testimony of Lord LYONS, in his famous letter concerning his secret interviews with the peace plotters that the displacement of Gen. McCLELLAN threw them into "consternation and despondency," of itself sufficiently authenticates the character of McCLELLAN'S generalship. The simple fact, that peace men were dismayed by his removal, sufficiently settles his military character, without any detail of his persistent efforts to strip the national capital of its necessary protection—or of his repeated failures to seize the rebel capital when the opportunity was open—or of the sluggishness and tardiness of all his movements—or of his constant avoidance of attack on his enemy just so long as there was any alternative, or of his frequent disposal of his forces in a way expressly calculated to invite a dangerous attack by the enemy—or of his uniform refusal to allow the enemy to be pursued when beaten. The peace party, instead of being discouraged by the removal of Gen. GRANT, would be delighted. Why? Because General GRANT, is the exact opposite of General McCLELLAN—the one doing *war* work, the other *peace* work.

General McCLELLAN, we repeat, is a most suitable candidate for his party. Let the thing be conceded, and let us direct our attacks upon the party itself. It is the party which seeks to lower the old flag to traitors; to bring to naught all the sublime sacrifices of our heroic soldiers; to barter away the supremacy of the Constitution; to pave the way to disunion or to a new Union of the most oppressive inequalities and the foulest disgrace. It is this party which should be the object of our special abhorrence and our blows. It is an infinitely broader mark than McCLELLAN, and, in every inch, just as vulnerable.

British Views of American Society.

The editor of the London *Reader*—a remarkably candid and philosophical publication—has recently been devoting several articles, with sober purpose, to "the tendency to rowdyism in American society," and the growing exhibition of what he calls "Manhattanism" in our literature. The discussion appears to be a genuine one on the part of the editor, and to have grown out of a certain novel—unknown to most persons here—written by "Manhattan," describing the rowdy elements of New-York, but of such doubtful character as to be suppressed; the said novel, however, having since been republished in England, and gone through two editions, in consequence of a critique by the London *Times*, recommending it as a truthful picture of American society!

It is altogether impossible for most Americans to understand the entire and profound ignorance which prevails among the English upper and middle classes, in regard to America. The leaders of opinion—excepting of course such honest critics as the *Reader*—generally foster and support this ignorance purposely; but with the mass of their followers, the misunderstanding, or want of understanding, is genuine and unaffected. The truth is, before the present war, to the majority of educated Englishmen, the affairs, the manners and the history of the United States, possessed scarcely more of interest than do similar objects in Chili or Brazil. Our popular imagination pictured the modern Englishman as writhing under the memories of the British defeat of New-Orleans, or the naval losses in 1812; when, as every traveler knows, not one in a thousand modern "Britishers" knew where New-Orleans was, or which side beat, or what the war was about, or how it ended. Their ignorance of our geography, our politics, our State Constitutions, our manners and character, was still more profound.

We say nothing of the intelligence or wisdom which such insular indifference shows, but these were the facts.

The only thing clear to most members of the better classes in England, in regard to America, was that we had formed a very riotous and ill-bred democracy here, of threateningly increasing power, and which might hereafter disturb the orderly relation of classes in Great Britain. In one word, the true Englishman disliked the American. This war has merely developed and intensified the old personal dislike. And now, that one of the most fair and well-informed of English literary publications should venture to soberly discuss a subject like the above, need not surprise us, though a serious discussion in American journals of the tendency of the British nobility toward adultery, would be about equally pertinent and courteous.

When the *Reader* presents such topics of debate, we need not be surprised that a bitterly English sheet like the *Athenæum*, should in a recent number describe the American audiences, listening to our lecturers and orators, much in the tone in which the tea-meetings are pictured that hung upon the words of the sanctimonious Stiggins—a set of vulgar, brainless, sensational, affected auditors, applauding only the extravagant, profane, bloodthirsty sentiments.

These amiable representations of English journalists reach now only our literary classes, and have ceased to produce any effect upon them, except a kind of philosophical marvel whether intelligent Englishmen really believe such stuff, and perhaps also a slight sensation of personal disgust at the self-conceit and ignorance which they display. Still, for those who guide opinion, it is worth while to remember that these extraordinary statements and views are believed by tens of thousands of educated British, and to ask, why have they become such truisms in the English opinion of America? Looking carefully into the possible grounds of such reproaches, we incline to believe that they are mainly due to interested and unprincipled English writers, who, either for amusement or for a political end, misrepresent this country. In such a vast society as ours, every sort of person and character can be met with or searched out, and a traveler who really sets about it, can easily pick up "Manhattans" enough to make a very racy book. Our hotels assemble also a great deal of the vulgarity and oddity of the nation, and a curious investigator might gather in them very spicy bits of scandal and instances of every kind of vulgar display. There are certain public men and journals which represent the same classes, and any clever "correspondent," culling from their speeches and phrases, may make out a very amusing and very disagreeable account of our national taste and character. This has been continually done by such travelers as Mrs. TROLLOPE and DICKENS, and such correspondents as MACKAY and "Manhattan." And yet the unfairness of it would be as palpable as to take the "bagman" and "commercial traveler" of England, or the queer specimens one meets with in London, as representatives of Great Britain. The true representatives of any country are the mass of the middle and rural classes. Travelers who have been much among these in America—like Lord MORPETH, LYELL and DICEY, Mrs. BREMER and DE TOCQUEVILLE—give a very different description from the usual British picture.

To a person philosophically familiar with American society, "tendency to rowdyism" expresses nothing that any sane person ever feared or thought of here. Tendency to the very opposite—to indulgence, effeminacy, materialism or *petit maitre-ism*—would come much nearer the truth.

We do not in these remarks intend to make the least defence of American society against such an imputation; it is not worth a reply. Nor do we expect to produce the slightest effect on any Englishman's mind who may read these words. The popular British view of the American is too deeply founded to be shaken by anything but time, and the lessons which history alone can give. In the absorption of our tremendous struggle, we have been entirely indifferent to such prejudices, or the insulting words which they dictate. They are only interesting to the philosophical student, who may wonder at the extent of national conceit and ignorance.

A Strange Story from the Rio Grande.

We have a strange and startling story from the Rio Grande by way of New Orleans and Cairo. It would doubtless be interesting, as well, if we had the particulars in an intelligible form. The salient points, however, would seem to be this: On the 6th inst., the French army advanced from Bagdad to attack the Juarist force under Gen. CORTINAS at Matamoras. At a place called White Ranche, CORTINAS met the enemy and gave him battle. The result, according to the narrator who is a Sergeant of the 91st Illinois Reg't., stationed at Brazos, was a victory for the Juarist force. The French fell back some distance to a more defensible position, and at this point, while CORTINAS was giving them battle a second time, Col. FORD, the rebel commander at Brownsville, crossed the Rio Grande, attacked the Jaurez troops in the rear, but—as the story goes—notwithstanding the odds thus gained by him, CORTINAS drove the French behind their entrenchments, turned upon the rebel assailant in his rear, and compelled FORD and his men to retire.

At this juncture, the 91st Illinois were marched up to the scene of action, Juan Brazos, and (we presume FORD had escaped across the Rio Grande by this time) joined in the pursuit of the rebels, driving them five miles. The portion of CORTINAS' army not engaged in this pursuit, is said to have turned a third time on the French army, compelling its further retreat. Fearing, however, that he might be outnumbered. CORTINAS ultimately concluded that it would be safer for him to cross the river into Texas, with his remaining force. This he did, taking with him five hundred men, and encamping on the night of the 6th by the side of the United States troops. On the 8th, another body of Juarist troops, five hundred strong, likewise crossed into Texas, and the united force the same day attacked FORD at Brownsville, compelling him to seek safety in flight. It is said CORTINAS pursued him on the 9th, to Resaca de la Palma, but with what result is not reported.

The real story we take to be, that CORTINAS, who though formerly belonging to the most irregular order of Mexican troopers, is now military governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and a full general in the Mexican army, was really unable to defend Matamoras, and took refuge in the neutral ground over the river. It is probable that, as the Gallo-Mexican army was supplied with cattle and other provisioning by the rebels at and around Browneville. CORTINAS, in retreating before the French, came upon some squad of FORD'S men engaged in transporting supplies to the French, fought them, drove them across the river, and finding it expedient for himself likewise to take refuge in Texas, continued his pursuit to Brownsville and beyond, as the Illinois Sergeant reports.

Until additional particulars of these singular events are received, it would be needless to speculate as to any complications of a political or international character, which some have fancied might arise out of them. From our present view, it would appear most likely, that it complications should really arise, they would grow out of what is threatened by the *future* action of CORTINAS, rather than out of anything that has actually taken place. We can imagine, for instance, the possibility of the Rebel FORD'S re-crossing the river, into Mexican territory, and of his being pursued thither by CORTINAS. In such an event, the French General in command might complain that Brownsville restored by the aid of JUARISTS' forces to our arms, was being made a base for the military operations of CORTINAS. Or if it be true that CORTINAS, from our side of the river, has brought sixteen pieces of artillery to bear upon Matamoras, it is not unlikely that the French commander might call on our forces for his expulsion, or, witout due thought of our territorial authority, and by permission of the rebels, might even throw troops into the State of Texas to operate upon his adversary. Our army it has to be remembered, unlike that of FORD, is amenable to international obligations. It is the agent of a responsible and recognized government. FORD'S army is not. He might have a free fight on either side of the rivers. We cannot do this.

Accompanying the story, as it comes to us, is the report, that several vessels from New Orleans, with general freight, and with special supplies for the army of CORTINAS, have been captured by the French Squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande. But from this there is far less danger of complication arising, than from the schemes of the Confederate plotters to involve the United States Government in trouble with the *de facto* Government of MEXICO. To this end the whole energy of the rebels will be directed. We have to see to it that the game shall not succeed.

A HARD PLIGHT.—Gen. McCLELLAN, in his letter of acceptance, confesses that he "could not look in the faces of his gallant comrades" and tell them that "their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain." Now, the Chicago platform, on which he stands, explicitly requires him to do precisely the thing that he says he cannot do. He must say the war is a "failure," the blood of our soldiers lost, the wounded wounded in vain, the treasure wasted. He must say it to the soldiers; he must say it to the people; he must say it to other nations. Now let him back up to the front and utter it; for he cannot say it with his face to the auditors. He don't believe it; but he must say it. The infallible Chicago Democracy has decreed it, has ordered all their votaries to utter it; yet he knows that his confession of it would kill Chicago. He had better save his conscience, come out from among the abettors of the rebellion, and work where he can speak the truth like a soldier, and "look the soldiers in the face."

PERSONAL.—Col. N. B. BARTRAM, of the 20th U. S. Colored (Union League) Regiment, a veteran of three years service, and one of the bravest and most accomplished soldiers this war has produced, arrived in this city yesterday, on a brief visit on business connected with his regiment. Col. B. is in command of the District of Carrollton, La., in the Department of the Gulf; and his regiment is now doing duty in and near New Orleans, and is in good condition.

EMIGRATION.—Mr. WILLIAMS, the general agent of the "American Emigrant Company," puts forward, in another column, a statement as to the character, mode of operation, and objects of that company.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

THE FIRST OF THE FALL PURSES.

Purse of $100 with inside stake of $25 each. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness.

SUMMARY.

D. MACE entered ch. g. *Hickory*.....1—3—2—1—1
J. LOVETT entered br. g. *Stranger*.....2—1—1—3—3
Mr. WALKER entered *Bay Colt*.....3—2—3—2—2
D. PFIFER'S b. m. *Empress*.....Dr.
OWENS'S b. g. *General*.....Dr.

FIRST HEAT—5 to 4 on *Hickory*—won by four or five lengths.

SECOND HEAT—even on *Hickory*, won by *Stranger* four lengths ahead.

Third Heat—5 to 2 on Hickory—Stranger won easily by a length.

Fourth Heat—Even on Hickory, who won easily by 4 lengths.

Fifth Heat—5 to 2 on Hickory, who won as he pleased.

TIME.—2.44—2:44½—2:44½—2:43—2:45½.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, MONDAY SEPT. 19.—Match of $1,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff entered s. g. Prince to wagon..... 1
Owner entered double team, b. m. [illegible] & b. g. to wagon..... dis.

TIME.—2.43.

THE GREAT TROT TO-MORROW.

The great contest for the purse and stake of $5,000, which comes off at the Fashion Course on to-morrow (Wednesday), between *Butler, John Morgan, Lady Emma* and *Prince*, mile heats, in harness, is eliciting a large amount of betting. Heavy stakes of money were laid on Monday morning in the city, and in the afternoon on the Fashion Course. The heaviest of the betting was between *Butler* and *Lady Emma*, who were banked even against each other for large stakes. In spite of floating rumors to the contrary, we can positively assert that all four are perfectly fit, and all four owners equally confident of success. Pool-selling was brisk last night, and will be again to-night at Lafayette Hall.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 19.

THE RIO GRANDE AFFAIR.

Dispatches received here to-day, brought by the steamer *Continental*, at New York, from New Orleans, announce that CORTINAS had made an actual tender of his force of 2,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery to Gen. CANBY. Gen. CANBY sent dispatches to the War Department on the subject.

HIGH HOPES.

A letter from a thoroughly informed gentleman with GRANT'S army, under date of Saturday, says:—"Everything looks elegant. Do you want to bet that JEFF. will not be an exile three months from now, or that in less time this army is not in Richmond?"

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

The draft in this city and Baltimore commenced this morning. There was no disturbance whatever, and the utmost acquiescence was manifested in both places in this action of the authorities.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Jas. Long, K, 4th Heavy Artillery; Edon Kimball, B, 24th Cavalry; Phillip Becker, 27th Battery; Welcome Harrington, A., One Hundred and Sixth Infantry; Chas. F. Mass, K., Ninth Artillery; Christian Balthole, D., Eighth Heavy Artillery; Wm. E. Howard, F., One Hundred and Ninth Infantry; Franklin Brush, F., Eighty-fourth Infantry; Taylor Drake B., Fifty-ninth Infantry; Thom. Sarvise, H. Fifty-first Infantry.

MR. CHASE TO SPEAK IN CINCINNATI.

Mr. CHASE, who is now in this city, has promised to address a LINCOLN meeting at Cincinnati next Saturday. It is expected that he will make five or six speeches in the West during the present canvas.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The draft was commenced to-day in the Eastern portion of the county, or Twelfth District. Of the 236 drawn, 54 persons are colored. Nearly all of them are in Government employ, and connected with the corrails, stables and forage and other departments at Giesboro. Persons drafted have only three days in which to report to be exempted for any cause.

BRISK SKIRMISHING BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

Passengers from City Point state that when the mail boat left yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the skirmishing on our extreme left, which commenced at an early hour in the morning, had become very brisk.

DETAILED FOR COURT-MARTIAL DUTY.

General TERRY is detailed as a member of the general court-martial, of which General BARNES is President.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days amount to $1,522,000, and to the ten-forty loan to $27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan have been delivered.

Vessels Fired.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 19.

The schooner *Mary B. Smith*, which arrived at Beverly on Saturday, reports: Spoke, Sept. 7, lat. 44° 40', long. 67° 50', fishing schooner *William H. Lovett* of Marblehead, who reported that 20 miles to the eastward saw four or five vessels on fire; that there was a pirate on the Banks; and that she (the *Wm. H. Lovett*) got under weigh immediately to get clear of the pirate.

The Maine Election.

GARDINER, Me., MONDAY, Sept. 19.

The *Bangor Whig* of this morning has unofficial returns from 86 towns, in addition to the official returns from 275 towns previously telegraphed, making in all, 361 towns, cities and plantations, giving Cony 54,868; Howard, 39,706.

Last year the vote in these towns stood, Cony 49,923; Bradbury, 44,097.

The vote in Aroostook County is a close one, the Democrats claiming to have carried it by a small majority.

The Draft in New-York State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 19.

The draft for the Twelfth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, no excitement whatever prevailing. It will continue to-morrow, and will probably be finished on Wednesday.

Large Fire in Broadway.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the building known as No. 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel, near Houston street. Owing to the time in the morning at which the alarm was given, and the further fact that many of the firemen had not returned from a fire uptown, considerable time elapsed from the first striking of the bells, before there was much force of firemen on the ground. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon all the upper portion of the extensive building extending through to Crosby street, was one sheet of flame.

The first floor was occupied by Messrs. WOOD, BROTHERS & Co., as a carriage repository. By dint of almost superhuman exertions they succeeded in saving nearly all of their extensive stock of carriages. Some of them were however slightly damaged by water. The Messrs. WOOD are fully insured.

Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., auctioneers of books, &c., occupied half of the second floor, front, and the whole of the rear floor on the same story. The loss on stock in this establishment is estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000. It was owned mostly by outside parties. There is an insurance of $1,500 on the fixtures, and $2,000 on the stock in the New World Insurance Company. These gentlemen have also some insurance in other City companies.

Mr. C. B. RICHARDSON, occupied the other half of the second floor in front, as a book publisher. His loss on stock is over $10,000. He is said to be fully insured, but in what companies, could not be ascertained. In Mr. RICHARDSON'S premises there were stored a number of very choice and valuable paintings, worth $10,000, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM NIBLO. They were entirely destroyed. It is reported that they are fully insured.

The third and fourth floors were occupied by the Thirty-Seventh Regiment New-York State Guard as an armory. The loss on fixtures is estimated at over $5,000. The State of New-York has here lost property to the amount of at least $10,000, consisting of six hundred stand of arms, upon which there was no insurance.

The basement of the building was occupied by Mr. E. A. SIMONSON as a restaurant. His loss is about $1,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the Metropolitan and Firemen's Fund Insurance companies.

The building was owned by Mr. J. O. FOWLER. The damage to it is estimated at about $40,000. It is insured for $60,000 in City Companies.

From No. 596, the fire burned through the partition walls into the Odd Fellows Lodge rooms on the upper floors of No. 598 Broadway. The Odd Fellows lost about $1,000 worth of furniture and fixtures. They are fully insured.

The second and third floors of the latter building were occupied by Mr. F. A. VARRA, dealer in cabinet furniture. His loss is principally by water. He is insured for $2,000 in the Globe, Harmony, Importers' and Traders', and Merchants Insurance Companies.

Detachments of police from the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts, were promptly on the spot, and rendered valuable assistance in saving property.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. Fire Marshal BAKER is engaged in making an examination.

MARRIED.

DE LEON—FACKLER.—Sept. 6, by Rev. D. M. Fackler, RICARDO PEROZ DE DEON, and CAROLINE MATILDA FACKLER. No cards until the reception.

GRAHAM—DICKINSON.—At the Grange, near Dundaff, Pa., Sept. 15, by Rev. B. H. Abbott, JOHN GRAHAM, and MARY D. DICKINSON.

NEWELL—BEALS.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, at Cambridge, Mass., WM. E. NEWELL, of this City, and Miss SUSIE M. BEALS, of Hingham, Mass.

PHILLIPS—CRANFORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the First Place M. E. Church, in South Brooklyn, by Rev. A. S. Hunt, J. FRANK PHILLIPS, and MARY V. CRANFORD, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAFT—BENJAMIN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, at South Egremont Church, Mass., ROSCOE C. TAFT, of Ashley Falls, Mass., to S. Emma Benjamin, of Egremont, Mass. No cards.

DIED

ADAMS.—Monday morning, Sept. 19, CHARLES COOK, infant son of Daniel L. and Cornelia C. Adams, aged four weeks.

The funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 West 16th-st.

BARAGWANATH.—In Birmingham, England, Aug. 25, MARY, the beloved wife of John P. Baragwanath, engineer, formerly of this City, aged 38 years.

CROWN.—From wounds received while charging the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Ga., Col. WM. T. C. CROWN, 11th Regt. N. Y. V.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Jefferson-st., between Franklin and Bedford aves., Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family, the officers and members of the 11th N. Y. V., and members of all military organizations, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. The remains will be escorted to Greenwood by the 13th Brooklyn Regt.

HUDSON.—At Springfield, Mass., Sept. 18, HENRY HUDSON, of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Wilson st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOLLENBACK.—In Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sunday evening, Sept. 11, of congestion of the lungs, ANNE E., wife of and daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, aged 29 years.

JOHNSON.—At New Rochelle, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of Dysentery, WILLIAM JOHNSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, in Drake's Lane, New Rochelle, Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-Haven R. R. depot, 27th-st., at 11.30 A. M.

JAUNCEY.—On Sunday night, Sept. 16, at his late residence, No. 81 West 25th-st., WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above residence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d inst.

KNAUF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 16, after a long protracted sickness, borne with rare Christian fortitude and resignation, SARAH FANNY, the beloved wife of Henry Kernot, Bookseller.

LESTER.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, ELIZABETH GOOD LESTER, daughter of the late Capt. Jona. Lester, of Norwich, Conn.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 285 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Gerard C. and Joseph H. Lester, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MALONY.—Of Paralysis, Capt JAMES T. MALONY, of ship Francis B. Cutler, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in Wednesday's paper.

ROWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN C., wife of C. Rowland, M. D., aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 19 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STILWELL.—On Monday, Sept. 19, of fever contracted while in discharge of his duties as Surgeon at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, D. C., WILLIAM R. STILWELL, M. D., aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

STETSON.—On Monday, Sept. 19, ROBERT BARWISE STETSON, son of Chas. A. and Josephine Stetson, aged 6 weeks.

Funeral at the house of his grandparents, No. 6 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston, Lynn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 19, after a short illness, HARRY F., only child of Henry F. and Isabel Simmons, aged 1 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 Barrow-st., N. Y. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TRUMBULL.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Sept. 19, ROYAL, infant son of Chas. H. and Mary E. Trumbull, aged 5 months and 26 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at half-past 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TIFT.—On Monday, Sept. 19, DAVIS MONTGERALD, son of Francis L. Tift, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 19 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 East 14th-st.

WESTON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Sept. 18, ELIZABETH B. WESTON, wife of the late Frederick Weston.

Her remains will be taken to Sandy Hill, Washington County, for burial.

WOOD.—At Deer Park, L. I., on Saturday evening Sept. 17, VALENTINE WOOD, eldest son of Miles and the late Maria Wood, in the 26th year of his age.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE.—A Pleasant Courtship, and a Jewish Wedding—Customs in India and Lapland—Married Belles. See October No. *Phrenological Journal*. Send 20 cts. to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway New-York.

MR. LINCOLN.—See his Phrenology and Physiognomy, in October *Phrenological Journal*. Newsmen have it.

OUR NEW TREASURER, MR. FRANKENDEN.—For Portrait and Analysis of Character, see October *Phrenological*.

STAMMERING—Its Causes and its Cure. See *Phrenological Journal* for October. Newsmen have it. Send 20 cts. to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

OUR TEETH.—Are they large, small, long, short, regular or irregular? For PHYSIOGNOMY, or "signs of character," see *Phrenological Journal* for October.

A TALE AMONG THE ORGANS.—Natural Language of the Faculties. See "DEBATE IN CRANIA," in October *Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. Only 20 cents.

THE "SOUL AND SPIRIT."—Are we immortal? The Story of Adam and Eve—in October *Phrenological*.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—See October No. *Phrenological Journal*. Newsmen have it. Send 20 cents to FOWLER & WELLS, No 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant "Sozodont" has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it, as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

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THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm we ther. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE best Fire-Proof Safe in the world. Depot, 100 Maiden Lane.

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It touches very fully in some points of the science which the present war has brought up.

II.

ANCIENT LAW.

Its connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern ideas. By HENRY SUMNER MAINE, With an Introduction by THEODORE W. DWIGHT. 1 vol., 8vo., $3 50.

The *Westminster Review* says: "It is history read from the point of law, and law studied by the light of history. It is, consequently, a book that addresses itself as much to the general student as to the lawyer."

READY ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

I.

RELIGION AND CHEMISTRY,

Or Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements. By Prof. JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr. Printed on tinted paper at the Cambridge Press. 1 vol., octavo, $3 50.

II.

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Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

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A Card.

In consequence of the fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, including the largest line of Overcoats in this city, at a discount of five per cent.

N.B.—I desire to say to the public generally that I have purchased the finest Cloths and Cassimeres in the market, and manufactured by them in the newest and most fashionable styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, equal to the very best Broadway work, which I candidly offer to sell at a bona fide discount of five per cent from the market prices,

ISAAC V. BROKAW,
34 Fourth Avenue and 62 Lafayette Place.

☞ At a Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association, held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, Third avenue, between 59th and 60th streets, on Friday evening, Sept. 16, 1864, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association ratify and indorse the action of the Union State Convention held at Syracuse.

Resolved, That we regard the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, Thomas G. Alvord for Lieut-Governor, Frederick A. Alberger for Canal Commissioner, and David P. Forrest for Inspector of State Prisons, with satisfaction, believing that these names inscribed on our banner foreshadow its success.

Resolved, That in the coming campaign we pledge a hearty support to the whole ticket, and call upon Union men everywhere to stand firm for these nominees, feeling assured that the contest will result in a glorious victory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Evening Post*, and *New-York Dispatch*.

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For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

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will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, on Wednesday Evening, Sept. 21st, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen:

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
GOV. BUTLER G. NOBLE,
GEN. WM. HENRY ANTHON,

Singing by MR. SOLOMON.

Weekly meetings of this Club will be held every Wednesday Evening during the campaign, at this hall. The public are invited to attend. The Executive Committee will meet every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.
ALLEN COOPER, } Secretaries.
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ENLISTED FOR THE WAR!—TO FIGHT the enemy "in the rear" from now until the 4th of November: where, indeed, the campaign is even more critical than in the front.

Let us make a sure thing of it, this the final campaign; and finish up this work of the war, between now and then.

The subscriber is ready to serve in any quarter, where his services may be required to address meetings of the people, in New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania. No difficulty about terms, and sufficient references ready. Please address

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No. 10, PINE STREET,
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TO THE PUBLIC.—WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION to a projected enterprise in the production of petroleum, now in process of organization.

Several of our leading capitalists and business men have already interested themselves in it, and in the fullest manner observe the value of the property, and work for its present enormous production.

We are satisfied no prospect has been offered to the public which offers so large immediate return on the investment, with a prospective increase almost incalculable.

In all we do in these troublous times are in doubt what species of investments are safe: any contingency and reliable as *Government bonds*: this enterprise is in the strongest manner commended.

Full information in regard to the matter will be cheerfully furnished, and of the particulars for investment on application to us.

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STRENGTH

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The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of senility, abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

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Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

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BIOKRENE,

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality, and physical ability.

BIOKRENE.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the BIOKRENE. It will make you strong, healthy, and happy, remove all irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

BIOKRENE.

One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

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is quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous, and sickly should try it.

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The weak will receive new strength from a moderate use of that excellent invigorant. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no equal—rejuvenating the aged and weakly with wonderful celerity and permanent effect.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY SEPT. 22.

LOSSING'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Pp. 372 12mo., cloth. Profusely and elegantly illustrated.

The great popularity of Mr. Lossing's previous School Histories of the United States, and their constantly extending use in the best schools, have led to the preparation of this new volume, which is designed to complete the series, furnishing an intermediate book, coming between his PICTORIAL UNITED STATES for high schools, and classes in which considerable attention is paid to this subject, and his PRIMARY UNITED STATES, designed for beginners and younger pupils.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,

COOPER INSTITUTE,

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27

to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.

also the

Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor,
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner,
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.

All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Union Central Committee.

JAMES KELLY, ALEX. H. KEECH,
SHERIDAN SHOOK, JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
HENRY H. HUELAT, JOHN FITCH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, DAVID B. DWIRE,
THOMAS ROBINSON, THOMAS LITTLE,

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WILLIAM HAW, Jr., CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, ADAM C. ELLIS,

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A. J. DITTENHOEFER, GEO. F. STEINBRENNER,
HENRY RICHARD, PETER COOK,
CHARLES RESSMAN, C. F. E. LUEDER,
GEORGE MANCHOT, LOUIS NAUMANN,

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, }

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB will be held at their headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts. this TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY, President.
N. S. HUSTED, } Secretaries.
J. B. HALSTED, }

RALLY FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A Meeting will be held at the "Headquarters," corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

C. W. JAY, Esq. of New Jersey,

will address the meeting. Singing under the direction of J. A. ADAMS, Esq.

H. C. PARKE, President.
T. ROBINSON, M. D. }
D. LITCHENSTEIN, } Secretaries.

THE JOINT UNION COMMITTEES ON Union Mass Ratification Meeting will meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, 1864, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES KELLEY, Chairman.
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, }

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE UNION Electors in the City of New York, to ratify the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President of the whole United States, and of the candidates of the Union State Convention, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE on the evening of the 27th of September instant. The meeting will be addressed by eminent Orators, Statesmen and Soldiers, whose names will hereafter be announced.

WM. A. DARLING, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
JAS. FITCH,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,
THOS. LITTLE,
S. J. GLASSLY,
A. C. ELLIS,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
C. T. POLHAMUS,
JAS. P. WALKER,
JAS. KELLY.

HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

THE JOINT UNION COMMITTEES ON Union Mass Ratification Meeting will meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, } Secretaries.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, }

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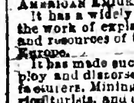
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You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MAYOR GUNTHER AND THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY,
No. 3 Bowling-Green,
New-York, Monday, Sept. 19.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Your article of this morning on *National and Private Emigration Enterprises*, although written in a friendly spirit and courteous tone toward this corporation, which I appreciate and acknowledge, yet manifests such misunderstanding respecting its objects and operations in certain very important respects, that I cannot permit a single day to pass without correcting it.

Let me then state the following facts respecting the AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY:

It has a widely ramified system of agencies engaged in the work of explaining and exemplifying the condition and resources of this country to the working people of Europe.

It has made such arrangements as will enable it to employ and disburse among the employers of labor—Manufacturers, Mining Companies, Railroad Companies, Agriculturists, and others, through the interior of the country, all the emigrants who arrive under its auspices.

It is proposed, in behalf of American employers, to contract with laborers in Europe, under the provisions of the new law—contracts so made being in all cases subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Emigration.

It imposes no tax directly or indirectly upon the emigrant—to him its services are gratuitous. To promote and facilitate such an enterprise was the object contemplated by the recent law, the idea of any further Government interference having been deliberately discarded—the object of the law is limited to the simple and important matter of securing simple and generous protection from hardship and injustice from designing people in Europe.

It is wise to demand that an enterprise so practical, so wise and so beneficent as that engaged in by this company "shall have a fair trial" until Government does something which is beyond its province and which it has declared its determination not to do.

You will be pleased to learn that the agent of the Company at Liverpool has already opened the way for the transference of large bodies of workmen from Lancashire, Staffordshire, Durham, South Wales and Scotland, so that even now, in a great measure, is accomplished the end you desire.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent American Emigrant Co.

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The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

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B. E. CLARK & CO.

AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.

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AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } 96 BROADWAY.

Offer the following houses and lots for sale:

E. 23d st., extra size	$35,000	W. 42d, near 6th ave.	$30,000
E. 36th st. near Madison ave	47,500	W. 46th, near 5th ave	32,000
E. 31st st, near Madison ave	20,000	W. 47th, near 5th ave	30,000
		W. 47th, bet 6 and 6 av	25,000
		E. 54th, near 5th ave.	37,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to

LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER

than by other lines, and

ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME

AT

CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS

and all principal points West.

Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES. Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
PHYSIOLOGY,	PHONOGRAPHY,
PHYSIOGNOMY,	PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY,	MESMERISM,

and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

CABINET FURNITURE

At manufacturers' price, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

between Essex and Norfolk sts., 126 and 127 Rivington-st. The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL IS the best remedy for severe pain in any part of the body. "It works like a charm." Try it. Sold by Hegeman & Co. WM. RENNE, sole manufacturer.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed.)
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 609 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 58th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 120 Broadway, on and after the 19th inst., free from Government tax.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 William-st., New-York, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation to build the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge, William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, S. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Bunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missreon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have by made parties hereto or to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as can be heard for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on this 17th day of September, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$3,010,664 23
United States Stocks	1,722,500 20
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	3,065,971 43
Due from other Banks and Checks on other Banks	1,051,634 31
Circulation	601,060
Deposits	7,597,361 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN T. HALL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN T. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1864.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Notary Public.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Payable June 1, 1883.

These Bonds are the total debt of the Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road is laid mostly with double track and partly triple track, and the bridge with double irons of heavy T rail weighing sixty pounds to the yard.

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum is specially pledged by law to the redemption of the Bonds, which are in sums of $200 each.

The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.

This road is in full operation, has been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is on the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.

Further information can be had at the office of the undersigned, who will dispose of the entire loan in sums to suit the views of purchasers, where the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria, can be seen.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
Capital Stock $5,000,000,
In shares of $5 each, par value.
Subscription price $1 per share.

These lands contain about 8,400 acres on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Haydrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, in said city, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF WASHOE STOCKS.—The attention of capitalists is called to the auction sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, in his stock salerooms, No. 52 William-street, on Thursday, September 22, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., of 1,700 shares of the stock of the Gold Hill and Virginia Tunnel and Mining Co. of Nevada Territory. The stock is not liable to assessments, and the property of the Company promises well, and is expected to pay large dividends, equal to the celebrated Gould and Curry, which has paid as high as $2 per foot a month dividends to gold. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at the stock salerooms as above.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No 12 PINE STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an Assessment of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, 7 NASSAU-STREET,
New-York, Sept. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND NO. 2—THE TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September, payable Oct. 2. Transfer Books close 24th inst.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
A. M WOOD, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & BARDWELL, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 25th inst. number instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Variek.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 264 5th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 83 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 361 Broome-st., will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864. LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 6 P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 to 10 P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3½ to 6 P. M. Ladies' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes. OPENING SOIREE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. For terms, call as above.

CLOTHING.

UNDER CLOTHING AT THE ONLY AND first great place where ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value for their cast off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver, &c., and not trying to get them for half the value as practiced by others who are publishing high prices and then tremblingly impose or get them half for nothing if they could. Please call and satisfy yourselves by the well known dealer H. HARRIS, No. 64 7th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. A note by post succinctly attended to. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residences in or out of the city.

ATTENTION—FOR THE NEW WESTERN Emporium, No. 158 7th-av., corner 21st street. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have any cast-off wearing apparel, furniture, carpets, &c., that you wish to dispose of, the best you can do is to call or send a note to the New Western Emporium, A. DUCAS, No. 158 7th-av., you will obtain the highest cash price, and will be dealt with to your entire satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to and the ladies attended by Mrs. D.

A SURE PLACE.—AT 212 7TH AVE, LADIES and Gents will find the fair honest dealer, H. ROSENBERG, to whom you can dispose of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I will pay the full prices for Silk, Calico, Woolen and Muslin Dresses, Gents' Coats, Pants, &c. Please call on or address H. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th ave. Ladies attended by Mrs. ROSENBERG. Orders punctually attended to and out of the city.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been refurnished, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE MISSES DE BELVA ROPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 40th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9.0 Broadway, corner of 2 th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Clel-terms, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 634, Cowdin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Nelvas', No. 952 Broadway

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIversity.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. B. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $200 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 75) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, 19 West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Reece, No. 626.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 14 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 12th-st., will reopen Sept. 12. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison av s, will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal, A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS HALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

WM. T. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 823 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Asbbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 16th of September next. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. FARES and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER BANDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and, at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKaye, No. 72 East 19th-st., New-York.

REV. J. H. TING WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD, GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GILMAN, A. M. For circulars apply to Professor Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kurstelner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 53½ West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 34th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Bravoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 9 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th st., is now open.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF University education, with four years' experience in teaching, desires a few engagements. Specialties—Classics, history, literature. Best of references. Address J. K. R., Station D.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

MRS GRIFFITS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 20th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF Science and Art. Applications for admission to this department are now, and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 5 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechan

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,272	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,218	Grace.
ERIN	2,166	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,868	Shaw.
VIRGINIA	2,872	Brooking.

PENNSYLVANIA, North River, as follows:
Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will call as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....Building.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 30 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,085 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,436, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The four splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..... 3,204 tons.... 800-horse power
EUGENIE..... (Afloat)..... 500-horse power
FRANCE..... (Building)..... 500-horse power
NAPOLEON III..... (Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DECRESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 19 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, J. DERBLAY & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. Mail, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $95, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BRADFORD, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. Richard Adams
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The SCOTIA, Judkins, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock, A.M. The PERSIA will sail on the 5th Oct.
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEARING.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....THORNTHWAITE.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. D. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—THREE SETS CYLINDER Boilers, 30 and 34 feet by 30 inches
JOHN STUART, No. 185 Broadway,
Dealer in Engines, Boilers and Machinery.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ON steamboat engine, (crosshead) 51-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
WALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
WALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEE,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 14 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, most elegant, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters, in Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm. COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
are made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and staterooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 196 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GEODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Jamaica, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 2, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3', 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
9 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7 1/2, 10:32 A. M. and 4:37 and 6:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:32 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HASCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. E. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M. and 30th-st. at 8 A. M., landing at Cozzens, Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Wappinger's Falls and Hyde Park—the steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRESPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS the discoverer of a medicine which is universally needed, and which has already been in *successful* operation for over six months. The profit on it is enormous. Having other business which demands his attention he wishes to form a connection with either an apothecary or a physician, to see to advertising and selling the article. No capital required in its manufacture. At least ten thousand dollars a year can be made from it, and one-third interest will be given to the right man. Address R. D. C., Box No. 5,228 P. O. New-York.

WANTED.—A PARTNER FOR A NEW MOTIVE power, it is peculiarly adapted to the propelling of shipping, but can be applied to any kind of machinery for which steam power is now used, and at less than one-fifth of the cost, space, and tonnage required by steam power. The Model is ready for further information. Address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

PETROLEUM OIL.—THE OWNER OF ONE thousand acres of land situated on a navigable river in Western Virginia, containing 50,000 tons to the acre of coal of the indications of oil, and in the immediate vicinity of the richest producing wells in that section, would like to find a party having acquaintance among capitalists to assist in influencing subscriptions to the stock—on original terms—of a company to develop the property. A liberal commission will be paid. Address Box 1,506 Post-office.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in navigation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.
A. R. ALMY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 1 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of Hudson and 30th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty dollars ($160).
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE.—A DOCTOR'S GIG, NOT MUCH used, nearly new, at BROWER BROS., 31 Avenue, cor. 43d-st.

$75.—SINGLE AND GONG BELL FACTORY, Nos. 9 and 10 Liberty Place, New York, established in 1854; discount to agents. Prices from $20 to $100.

$11.40.—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, WE WILL sell stove and egg coal, delivered from the yard, at $11.40 a ton, screened.
DWIGHT & BOWEN, No. 79 & 81 Horatio-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

20,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
COUNTY.

For three years—County.....$300
For three years—Government.....300
Total.....$600

For two years—County.....$200
For two years—Government.....200
Total.....$400

For one year—County.....$100
For one year—Government.....200
Total.....$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BUY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years.....$300
County—For two years.....200
County—For one year.....170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS
FURNISHED
AT
17 BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $21 to $23 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Allen and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York,
No. 298 Broadway, New-York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty paid.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, Aug. 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims, also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—$5,000

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
GEORGE WILKES (late ROBT. FILLINGHAM,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.

FIRST DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
SECOND DAY.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each, play or pay; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in wagons.
ALL TO ARRIVE AND SURE TO START.

The two days' trotting contests ever witnessed will inevitably result. They will start at 2 o'clock each day.

Boats will run from ferry every five minutes, and hourly during one hour before the race, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.

A GRAND AND EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M., reaching the course in ample time for the trot, which will remain at the station to convey the passengers back when the trot is concluded. There will also be a train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

Seats will be erected by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on SUNDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M. on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

GREAT MATCH—FASHION COURSE.
WEDNESDAY NEXT.—The Ferry from Eighty-sixth-st. to Astoria will run two boats the above day. No crowd or detention possible. Residents of the upper Wards will find this their best route to the course.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials thereto, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, and 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a written obligation, with bonds and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order,
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3⅝x8⅝ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4⅝x10½ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3⅝x5⅝ inches
Wafers, Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax, Quills,
Mucilage, Steel Pens,
Paper Folders, Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles, Ink Powder,
Inkstands, Lead Pencils,
Office Tape, Blank Books per quire,
Black Ink, in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum Books, Demy 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORD, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000 SEWERAGE BONDS of $1,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Loans of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 16th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupon for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1884, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $126,000 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in the proposals, which they will be required to pay for within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 24th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interest should require it.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM MUROPE

(Continued from First Page.)

ter. The speeches on both sides expressed sympathy and good understanding between the two Governments.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Two Days Later by the Hibernian.

FAYHER POINT, Monday, Sept. 19.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, 8th, via Londonderry, 9th inst., passed here this evening on her way to Quebec.

Her advices are two days later than those of the Sidonian at Halifax.

The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, on the 8th.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 8th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New York, reached Southampton on the 7th.

The steamships *City of Baltimore* and *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* in an editorial remarks that the coincidence of circumstances are favorable to peace, that the hopeless dead-lock of the armies in the field happens to come with the period when the people are formally called upon to either inaugurate a new policy or deliberately approve the old one. They must put one decision or the other upon record, and the series of military failures consummated, by the dreadful losses of the present year, render it almost impossible for them to pronounce for the war.

The *Herald* thinks there is considerable exaggeration in the estimate formed by some as to the probability of a speedy termination of the American war.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* thinks if Mr. LINCOLN proposes an armistice, it will only be to influence the election, and will not lead to peace as the result. He also says one thing is certain, if Mr. LINCOLN be re-elected, by whatever means, the threats of the Democratic party to resist, will be found to be mere talk.

It was rumored that the Brazilian Government had rejected the proposition for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England recommended by the Portugese Government, and accepted by the British Cabinet.

The *Times'* City Article says: "A glance at the Bank return will show there could no longer have been any hesitation in raising the Bank rate. At this time an augmentation of reserve should be steadily taking place in preparation for the payment of the October dividend, and instead of an increase there has been a diminution. The stock of bullion is likewise falling without improvement, the foreign amounts that are carried to the bank being completely absorbed for internal circulation. So long as these features continue, so long must the rate continue proportionable to the advance. There is nothing in the situation to inspire either surprise or regret.

To public, if they think the terms for accommodation too high for the welfare of the country, have the remedy in their own hands. Evidently for two years past, the majority of our people have been under the impression that there was more to be gained by sending money abroad than by keeping it at home. They have established banks to supply capital at almost every important city of the world, and rival companies to lend money on mortgage to land-owners in India, and the islands of the Indian Seas, Australia, South America, Canada and the Continent of Europe. Not content with the fields thus spread before them, no connection with honest governments, some capitalists have thought that they could still spare a couple of millions sterling to prop up the Finance Minister of Spain. So long as this profusion prevents any complaints of the deadness of money must be worthy only of ridicule. It is absurd to expect that we can part with our money to foreign applicants, and that the rates for its use shall not rise in proportion exactly as the supply diminishes at home. The Bank discount will advance.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyds, London, that two more Confederate cruisers had evaded the Federal war steamers, and successfully run out of the harbor of Wilmington, and since then had destroyed no less than thirty-three Federal merchantmen.

The War Department is ready to receive estimates from gun-makers for the conversion of Federal rifles into breech-loaders.

The *Herald* says it is stated that the Government are about to order the holding of a Commission of Inquiry into the late riots.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the general opinion prevailed that the Emperor's health was in a very unsatisfactory state.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th, opened heavy, but subsequently improved. Rentes closed at 66 fr. 70c.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegrams from Shanghai announce an important decline of 2½ per cent. in the rate of exchange.

At Calcutta exchange had risen ½ per cent. and the rate of discount 2 per cent.

Exchange at Bombay was ½ per cent. higher.

JAPAN.

Advices from Japan to July 15th had been received. Gen. Brown and Gen. Atocca were both at Nagasaki, and it was understood that a resolution to open the inland sea to foreign vessels had been definitely taken.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount on the 7th continued good but not pressing.

The terms in the general market remained at 7½ to 8 per cent.; Consols dull and unchanged; foreign stocks closed firm; Confederate Loan buoyant at a further advance. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, September 9.

Sugar closes with much dullness; prices are 1 per cent. under those of last Friday. There are few buyers, and ½c is taken for low lump. Coffee—demand moderate and rates again a little lower. Tea—business limited and prices in favor of purchasers. Rice dull, but no decided fall in value. Saltpetre offering at rather lower rates. Tallow slow of sale; P. Y. C. 42s@42½ on the spot.

There is a small attendance at the Corn Market; country buyers and the trade have not altered in their views since Monday. Off the coast cargoes are held for late rates, except Malse, which can be bought on rather easier terms.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 9.

Wheat slow of sale and 2d lower. Flour 6d easier per barrel; sales of Western at 20s@20s 2d. Indian Corn in moderate demand at 29s for mixed. American Beans, Oats and Oatmeal unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a good deal of sale lately. Flour is in slight request; Western Canal 20s. 6d. @21s., and Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. @23s. Wheat—demand limited; sales of White and Mixed at 9s. 10d. @9s. 4d. ℔ 100 lbs., and Red at 8s. 8d. @8s. 5d. Corn in limited request; White, ℔ 480 lbs., 32s. 6d. @ 33s 6d; Mixed 29s. @29s. 3d.; Yellow 29s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—Pots 29s. 3d. @29s. 6d.; Pearls 23s. ℔ cwt. Sugar quiet. Tea—business limited. Coffee in favorable demand. Molasses—no sales.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 9.

Cotton has declined 1d. @2¾d. on the week owing to peace rumors from America, and the advance in the Bank rate.

It is rumored that Austria is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

By Telegraph to Londonderry,

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9, 1864.

COTTON.—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the week at 28,000 bales, including 4,250 to speculators and 7,500 to exporters. The market has declined 1d to 2¾d., owing to peace rumors from America and the advance in the bank rate. The authorized quotations are: New Orleans 31¾d; Middling Orleans 29¾d; Fair Mobiles 31d; Middling Mobiles 29d; Fair Uplands 29¾d; Middling Uplands. 28¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 347,000 bales, of which 8,500 are American.

The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, the market closing dull, with a downward tendency, but quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Are dull and all qualities slightly lower.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Lard tends upward.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £9,500.

Consols for money closed at 87¾@87¾.

Illinois Central shares 44@43 discount. Erie shares 42.

A FETE CHAMPETRE.—Yesterday was quite a gala day among the German residents of this city. The members of the Musical Protective Union being an association comprising the majority of the musicians in New-York gave a mammoth concert and fete champetre in Jones' Wood, the proceeds to be added to the general fund of the society. The exercises commenced at 11 A. M., with a grand ball, couple whirling and twirling in open daylight. About 2 o'clock a monster concert by the members of the society, and in which over six hundred musicians took part. The baton was wielded alternately by CARL BERGMANN, TAGO, THOMAS, P. HARTMANN, Musical programme consisted of the chef d'oeuvres of VERDI, WAGNER, RUBINI and MEYERBEER. About four o'clock, Hon. LUIS GOTTSCHALK delivered an oration. In the evening there was a grand pyrotechnical display, and a grand ball, which was attended by nearly fifteen thousand persons.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. POTTS.

Funeral Address by Dr. Krebs.

The funeral of Dr. GEORGE POTTS took place yesterday from the church over which he recently presided as Pastor. Some time before the commencement of the exercises every available place in the edifice was filled up by members of his congregation, distinguished citizens and clergymen of all denominations, who gathered there in testimony of the high honor in which the deceased was held. After a dirge from the choir, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, Dr. KREBS delivered an address.

THE FUNERAL ADDRESS.

This service was reserved for the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, whose long and eminent ministry, and his close personal friendship with our departed brother, made it especially proper that he should be invited to take the leading part in these obsequies. Almost at the last hour it is ascertained that he cannot be present, and it became necessary to change the appointment I have hardly dared to assume the office thus thrust upon me in these solemnities. Yet if one is conscious ly unequel to the occasion, it is more that the occasion is equal to itself. There is something more eloquent and affecting in itself. Something that speaks more impressively to the heart of this people in the presence of this coffin, and of him that lies in it, and of the remains of your beloved pastor invested with the cerements of the grave. The tall commanding form of the soldier of Christ prostrate, the clarion voice of the herald of the cross, so oft heard in the sanctuary, silent. It is the man who has buried your dead, spoken consolation to your sorrow, counseled you in your perplexities, blessed your nuptials, baptized your children and some of yourselves, guided the inquiring soul to the Lamb of God, distributed to you the sacramental emblems of a Saviour dying love, prayed with you and for you, and preached by his consistent life in testimony of his faith on the message he delivered to you, and in illustration of the holy religion he taught.

Your eyes, your hearts, are filled before I speak, with those tender sentiments and emotions which become the gathering of a people to their pastor's burial. And here is one circle where to that was added the sacred relation of the son, the husband, the father, the brother. How can I, how dare I intrude, to jar with words, however kind, those feelings which claim indulgence for the silent, the weightiest grief of all. How little to these sad with these scenes before us can our words teach concerning the death and the life of him who lies before you. This waiting assembly—this company of ministers—these mourners—and the voice of God, are his memorial and witness, and our admonition and instruction this day. Death has been busy of late, nor least of all among the ministers of the gospel. Within a few months five ministers of this presbytery, of which our brother was a member, have been called away from time to eternity; four of them within the last six weeks.

To-day the shaft is sped at a shining mark. A master in Israel sleeps. A standard-bearer is fallen while the conflict is yet waging in the high places of the field. However eminent, however useful, however honored the servants of God may be on the earth, it is appointed to them, as to all men, once to die. They pass away from us, but they enter upon their eternal inheritance with Christ, while the Church below mingles with admiration of the triumph, the tender emotions which gush from the consciousness of her own bereavement. This melancholy consciousness is too apt to fill our hearts when we are called upon to submit to the departure of the distinguished servants of Jehovah. The world and the Church are bereaved of the labors, the example, the influence, and the prayers. The Church laments for her eloquent orators, her ministers, her champions, when they fall. Thus devout men bear Stephen to his grave with lamentations and tears. Thus warning voices speak out in admonition to those that are at ease in Zion. Your fathers, where are they! and your prophets, do they live forever? Thus hope, submission, love and grief, and veneration and awe, all mingling, gather around the scene where we might also see the coronation of the Christian soldier.

Even upon the very spot where his last blow was struck for God, while the death-grasp of the standard-bearer clings moveless and inflexible to the staff of his banner. Yet has not the Church lost all. Being dead her servants speak. The impress of their life and labor, their guidance and their goodness, too, is left indelible on thousands of minds, and in the sanctified memory of thousands of believing and loving hearts, and it descends to children and to children's children. Not in vain did they love, not in vain did they die.

We mourn but we may not murmur. We sorrow, but not as those who are without hope. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. He that was dead is alive again, and has the keys of hell and of death. He watches the departure of his servants. He appoints the work and fixes the time and manner of his termination. He doeth all things well. For all that to us seems mysterious there shall be light—for all that is painful there shall be peace,—or all our lamentable loss there shall be a recompense at the resurrection of the dead, and for all that sleep in Jesus there shall be rest and life forever with the Lord, and there his servants shall serve Him. Another occasion and another hand will be found hereafter in this place to describe with larger exposition the life and character of our beloved brother. Therefore if now we would not omit all memorial of him, here we do still but meagerly advert to some features, and reminding you of what you know full well, to echo in your presence the testimony of your own respect and love and veneration.

Dr. POTTS was born at Philadelphia, the son of pious parents, his father a Presbyterian pastor in that city, whose long and useful ministry is still held in honorable remembrance. He was reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. I am not informed of the circumstances and the time of his own personal assumption of the privileges of his birthright and baptism in the Church of God, and his early voluntary consecration of himself to the faith and service of Christ. But one who knew him well in his tender years says of him, that he was always a good young man, filial, pious, and free from the sins and follies of youth. At the age of 17 he was graduated, at 20 licensed to preach the Gospel, at 21 ordained and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian Church a Natchez, where he did good service in building up the Church in the South-west, and in successfully contending against error for the faith once delivered to the saints. New-Orleans owes it to his fidelity, under God, that the truth was rescued from the insidious efforts to plant a spurious Gospel in that city. In 1835 he was translated to this City, as pastor of the church in Duane-street, the same that is now in Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, in which charge he was the immediate predecessor of his intimate friend and fellow-pupil, the late Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, whom, in time, he has so soon followed in his translation to the Church above.

In the year 1844 he became the first pastor of this church then recently orhanized, principally by members of the Duane-street church, and continued in that office here until his death, he has fulfilled a ministry of over forty years. Here we have been familiar with that princely presence, and the tones of that rich, glorious voice, and the fine natural endowments, and that generous and refined culture, which made him a man to be observed and admired, and when consecrated to the service of his Divine Lord gave him such acceptance as a Gospel minister. Accustomed to move in the highest circles, he was of lofty and dignified bearing, yet repelled undue familiarity, while he was courteous and condescending and affable—a Christian gentleman. In domestic and social life he was genial and affectionate, with a keen sense of the ludicrous withal, that never trifled with sacred things or wounded a sensitive spirit. His temper was cheerful, yet, as to all such tempers, there were seasons of despondency and times of trial borne with Christian humility, and a discipline that fitted him to sympathize with the children of sorrow, to whom, in his congregation especially, he was greatly endeared, by his tender care in chambers of sickness and times of bereavement. His spotless name was but the symbol of his honest, truthful spirit, his incorruptible integrity and outspoken sincerity. He was firm in his attachment to the great doctrines of the gospel and to the faith and order of his own church in trying times, and while he promoted its own institutions with intelligence and zeal, he was of catholic spirit—a lover of good men and ready to acknowledge all the followers of our Lord Jesus Christ in every communion—even in his controversies for the faith, once delivered to the saints, vindicating only the heritage of the common salvation against the pretensions of sectarian exclusiveness. As a preacher of the gospel he was eloquent, instructive and faithful to the souls of his hearers, not shunning to declare the whole counsel of God. But the strong staff is broken and the beautiful rod. When six months ago, he was stricken with the disease which interrupted his pulpit service, it was hoped that relaxation from labor, with change of scene and air, would ere long restore him. In that hope he spent some weeks at Saratoga. But he did not improve, and his friends who saw him there were fain to recognize his increasing feebleness with lively apprehensions of the result. On his return home he began rapidly to fail, yet while the once strong frame was thus enfeebled, he was favored with great serenity, and even buoyancy of spirit, and this continued to the end. If he spoke of his spiritual condition, or of his departure, it was not with special reference to his approaching end, but rather the habitual strain of his thoughts and feeling when in his better health. Such contemplations were habitual with him, such utterances not merely professional were the ordinary expressions of his faith and hope. We need not the testimony of "last words." We have the record of his life, and his end was peace. I devoutly believe that the grace of God was with him. The speaker closed with an earnest exhortation to his hearers to profit by the example of their pastor's life and death, and with a few words of comfort addressed to his bereaved family.

At the conclusion of the sermon the friends of the deceased were afforded a last opportunity to view the remains of the lamented divine. The body will be taken to Greenwood and interred this morning.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Grand Union Ratification Meeting.

A grand Union ratification meeting of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and 27th-st. At an early hour the hall was well filled, and at 8 o'clock was literally packed. In point of respectability, the audience would compare favorably with any ever held in this City. A great many ladies were present. An excellent band was provided, and, with the exception of a few ruffians, McCleasnites, who entered the hall for the purpose of creating a disturbance, and by annoying the speakers, and yelling for McCLELLAN, to break up the meeting, but who, thanks to the efficiency of the police, were quickly quieted and put out. The utmost good feeling prevailed. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and GEO. T. BRADFORD, Esq., was chosen President, who, after a few introductory remarks, introduced the Rev. H. Mattison, who opened the meeting with prayer. After which the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected, and the following resolutions adopted.

Resolved, That we the resident voters of the Thirteenth Assembly District, of the City and County of New York do cordially ratify and approve the nomination by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, for President and Vice-PRESIDENT of the United States.

Resolved: That we hearty endorse the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform as worthy of the times in which we live.

Resolved, That we have confidence in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as a God-fearing man, who loves truth, justice and liberty, and that we believe his election necessary for the future welfare of our country, as we are convinced that his defeat will result in the triumph of treason.

Resolved, That we do also ratify and endorse the State Ticket and Platform adopted by the Union Convention at Syracuse, and will spare no effort to ensure the election of RAYMOND E. FENTON and the other good and true men nominated with him.

Resolved, That we solemnly believe there can be no peaceful or permanent Union, until the curse of slavery is utterly rooted out, and we pledge ourselves in the name of liberty and religion, never to relax our efforts, until the last vestige of oppression is driven from our national domain.

Resolved, That we shall hail with rejoicing an early peace, THROUGH VICTORY, and shall favor a cessation of hostilities negotiated by the able commissioners now in the field, namely, GRANT, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT.

Resolved, That to our noble fellow citizens in the army and navy, we hereby tender our gratitude for all they have done and suffered for us, for our country, and for humanity, and pledge ourselves to sustain and strengthen them by every means in our power, till their glorious work is thoroughly accomplished, till the proud flag they have so bravely born through so many bloody conflicts shall wave unchallenged over every inch of our soil.

The President then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS, who, after a scathing examination of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance and a careful comparison of his ideas as compared with those of President LINCOLN, gave a good idea of the operations of our armies in the field. Gen. GRANT, said he, is to-day fighting battles in Virginia to rectify mistakes made by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He first saw Gen. MCCLELLAN in Washington when he was there on official business, he then thought him the most gigantic humbug of the age, and he thought so still. He had always worked against him and would continue to do so. Before the first grand advance of our armies he President had said that the people were anxious for some return for the money they had expended and the many valuable lives which had been lost, and he ordered a grand advance of all the armies of the United States. Some advanced, and some did not Gen. MCCLELLAN did not. A consultation was held, and it was decided to adopt Gen. MCCLELLAN'S route provided Washington was left safe. On board Steamer *Commodore*, Gen. MCCLELLAN made a report in which he stated that he had left some fifty-four thousand men for the defence of Washington. Gen. WADSWORTH as soon as he saw the report said it was incorrect, and made a personal examination, and the next day found he had but 19,022 men for the defence of Washington, & these were mostly green men whom he could not trust in times of peril. These redorts were both given to the President, be called his officers in council, and it was decided that his order had been disobeyed, that troops had not been left in sufficient force for the defence of Washington, and it was ordered that a corps be detailed to defend Washington in case it was attacked by STONEWALL JACKSON. This was the first ground MCCLELLAN had taken for complaint. He had since followed it up well. The Colonel then minutely sketched MCCLELLAN'S career from the time he first took command until he left the army. His statements appeared to be very correct. He gave the date and all the particulars of every occurrence he mentioned, and seemed to be very familiar with the matter. He continued for some time in a most earnest and patriotic speech, was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion was greeted with three hearty cheers.

He was followed by the Hon. WILLIAM H. BRALEIGH after which the following letter from Hon. HORACE GREELY was read.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW-YORK
Monday, September 19

DEAR SIR:—I regret to say that another engagement keeps me away from your meeting this evening; and I desire to say through you to the meeting that you were entirely justified in advertising me, and that I had fully promised to attend your meeting. I stay away only because I can more effectively aid the Union cause elsewhere, and will hold myself engaged to speak in your Ward at an early day.

Yours

HORACE GREELY.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, President,
After which the meeting adjourned.

Honors to the Remains of Col. Grower.

The remains of Col. W. T. C. Grower of the 17th New-York veterans, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and, after lying in state at the City Hall for a few hours, were conveyed to Brooklyn City Hall. Col. Grower fell in front of his colors at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, while leading his troops against the rebel intrenchments, and within fifteen yards of their works.

At a meeting of the officers of the 17th Regt., held at Headquarters, near Jonesboro, on the 5th Inst., the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved Colonel, WILLIAM T. C. GROWER, has been removed from our midst, and has fallen gloriously in battle while leading his regiment to the charge upon the enemy's works near Jonesboro, on the 1st inst., and died of his wounds at 11 A. M. of the 3d inst.; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we, the officers and men of the 17th Regiment, N. Y. V. V., deeply mourn his loss. While we respected and confided in him as our commanding officer, we loved him as a brother.

2d. That in the death of Colonel GROWER the Government has lost a young, accomplished, patriotic and brave defender, whose name should be registered with the noblest ones who have fallen in this war.

3d. That while he was one of the first to volunteer in his country's cause, he has ever been one of the most faithful in her service. He has served in the hardest campaigns, has always been at his post of duty, has been foremost in danger, and in the hottest of the fight his noble form was always conspicuous. He has always won the approbation of his commanding officers, and the love and confidence of his command. His record is unspotted.

4th. That while we lament the death of one so gifted, brave, and good, we feel that he died in his country's cause, and as gloriously as man ever died. His death was calm and peaceful as his life was pure and good.

5th. That we most deeply sympathize with his family and relations in this their great loss, and that words cannot express all that we feel for them. If sympathy and love can alleviate one pang of their deep grief, let them feel that they have ours.

J. O. MARTIN, Major 17th N. Y. V. V.,
A. S. MARSHALL, Capt. 17th N. Y. V. V.,
JAMES LUKE, Capt. 17th N. Y. V. V.,
W. E. FISHER, Capt. 17th N. Y. V. V.,
ISAAC HEWETT, Lt. 17th N. Y. V. V.,
Committee.

The funeral of Col. GROWER will take place at the residence of his father, in Jefferson-street, between Franklin and Bedford-avenues, Brooklyn.

All officers of military organizations, and all old members of the regiment, are invited to attend.

The 13th Brooklyn, Colonel WOODWARD, will act as funeral escort.

A Brutal Outrage on a Party of Germans

ONE MAN MURDERED—SEVERAL OTHERS DANGEROUSLY INJURED—THE GUILTY ONES NOT ARRESTED.

On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. DANIEL SCHMIDT, accompanied by several friends, made a pleasure trip from this city, to Weehawken, New Jersey. Arrived at the landing on the Jersey shore, the party went back a short distance from the river, where they engaged for a short time in an innocent game on the lawn. During the play, three rough-looking men made their appearance, and in a very abrupt and boisterous manner intruded themselves within the ring, which had been formed by the Germans, and their ladies who, were present. Mr. SCHMIDT very politely requested them to retire and cease their annoyance to the party. One of the intruders there upon seized SCHMIDT by the shoulders and dealthim a heavy blow on the head with a club or stick nearly four feet in length and about two inches in diameter SCHMIDT fell to the ground, and remained a long time insensible from the effects of the blows. The father of DANIEL SCHMIDT, being present, interfered to save his son's life, when the same ruffian assaulted him with a club and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. Several other men who expostulated with the intruders shared the same fate. The three men then leisurely left the ground, but after proceeding a short distance, the man who had dealt the blows, turned, and discharged several shots from a revolver, at the Germans. Fortunately none of the shots took effect.

After a long time young SCHMIDT partially recovered, and was taken back over the river and to his residence, No. 43 Avenue A. A physician was summoned who made an examination, and pronounced the skull to be badly fractured. SCHMIDT rapidly grew worse, and at a late hour on Sunday night he died from the effects of his injuries. The police have received information to the effect, that a man named Kelly is the murderer of SCHMIDT. Coroner RANNEY yesterday proceeded to Weehawken, and there conferred with the authorities as to the best means of apprehending the offender. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Marine Accident in the Lower Bay.

The steamship *Palapsco*, for Fortress Monroe, while passing down the lower bay on Sunday, came in contact with the Government buoys at S outhwest Spit, and receiving some damage to her steering gear, returned. The steamer *Relief* also returned, her pumps being out of order.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Roanoke, for Havana.—A McNot, Walter B. Comstock, Manuel Zalba, John Fordyce, Richard Zalba, M. Castillo, Y. Vetancourt, F. de Armenteras, T. Maisde, Mrs. Manuel Garces, Madame M. Rene, Mrs. L. A. Rice, Miss H. Kline, W. M. Cunningham, John Kline, D. Lloyd, Miguil Osune, H. T. Smith, P. Garcia, Louis Silon, J. B. Yriarte, E. A. Bradley, Joseph Hoabes, Richard Martin, E. Van Tassell, E. Hart, J. B. Perkins, Wm. B. Hunter, David Pinner, Y. K. Richards, Jacob A. Cooledge, O. G. Sarrett, A. Downs, Antonio Diss, James Carmichael, John H. Prism, Daniel Fey, Moses McGregor, James McLean, Edward Elford, John Elford, Thomas Lacey, Wm. Donnelly, John Meore, O. Fabroin, Thomas Wrigley, Fr. Nagel, William Nagel, L. Ruhe, H. Keech, Hector Dandelle, Solomon E; Bill, Wm. O'Keilly, Arthur J Leary, Chas. H. Meredith, Mariano Avero, Michael Keefe, Frank Stilsley, Emil Persih, J. Silver, Corta Real.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Continental, from New Orleans.—Maj. M. A. Southworth, Col Ben. Young, M. Bunce, Maj. S. T. Gamble, Capt. Y. Cauling, Maj. Richardson, Lt. Nichols, James Gray, A. Myers, L. G. Henry, Lt. W. L. Furness, Fred. Miller, U. S. Consul at Matatlan, Thos. Clifford, H. C. Gibson, Capt. W. P. Mason, Col. Bartrand, L. Blake & wife, C. L. Haskell, Capt. Morrison, John Miles, Geo. Keller, J. B. Mix, H. S. Hinckley, E. B. Miller, Col. Sherburne, and 30 steerage passengers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Galscot Dorothea, Schmidt, Savannah.

Schs. Namenta, (Dan.) St. Thomas. A. Balz & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Kerson, St. Keitts, Jones & Lough; Isa May, Black; Curacao, Sarah A. Reade, Keade, Baltimore. Beatty & Whipole; Doctor Johnson, Stamford, F. F. Phillips; Ocean Home, Zebreff, Baltimore, M. Bulelle.

Brigs Cyprus, (Br.,) Perry, Havana; Grace Worthington, Lind, Vera Cruz. F. Alexander & Co.; Foster, Tracy, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.

Bark Maria, (Br.,) Morton, Woodward, Trieste, A. Jaggrecot.

Sloop Meami, Coney, New Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Steamers F. W. Bunne, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzelle: Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlow, Hearken & Co.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Arrived.

U. S. Transport Continental, Sumner, New Orleans 12th. to U. S. Quartermaster. Sept. 15, at 9 A. M., 15 miles north of Sand Key Light, passed S. S. Suwo Nada, hence for New Orleans; same time passed a bark steering west, showing red signal with black letter C; same day, 1 P. M., 12 miles north of Sombrero, passed S. S. George Cromwell, hence for New Orleans; same day, 1:30 P. M., 18 miles north of Sombrero, passed U. S. transport Varuna, steering south; Sept. 16, 2 P. M. 30 miles south of Cape Henry passed S. S. Evening Star, hence for New Orleans. The Continental was detained two hours off Sand Key, landing mails.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark (Brem.) Goethe, Deetzen, Licata 74 ds., with brimstone to C. Luding & Co.

Schr. Nautilus, Davis, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to O. B. Swain.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Sanders, New-London.

Schr. A. Field, Mason, Fall River.

Schr. Ruth Balsey, Dewey, Fall River.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, Somerset.

Schr. Juliet, Crosby, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Rockland with ice for Baltimore.

Schr. Pavilion, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. Cabot, Wetherspoon, Boston in ballast.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Copy, Helly, Norwich.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Spaulding, Rockland line

Schr. S. Lokkwood, Lavin, Norwich.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence.

Schr. Triton, Bimmer, Norwich.

Schr. Minnie Winnie, Shipley, New London.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, Providence.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Rockland line.

Schr. Maryland, Cathart, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence for Rondont.

Schr. Y. Stratton, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Cobb, Rockland line.

Schr. Eagelle, Jones, New Bedford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Sheffild, New London.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Jerome, Norwich.

Schr. D. T. Willess, Sheffield, New London.

Schr. Chas. Mills, Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. S. Washburn, Thrasher, Providence.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Sprague, Portsmouth for Newburg.

Schr Maria Fleming, Smith, Providence.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Legue, Cutler, Provincetown.

Schr. Abby Weld, Hutchings, Middletown.

Schr. R. Smith, Rankin, Portland with stone

Schr. J. Cohen Hertz, Gray, Lingan C. B. 10 ds. with coal to J. V. Hewland.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor N. S. 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. Dewolf.

Schr Perine, Sheffield, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Wiggins, New Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, New-Bedford.

Rear, Cerreworda, Brown, Providence.

Schr. T. Tantauzzle, Wooster, Hillesboro with plaster for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelaide, welch, Providence.

Schr. B. Strong, Brown, Fall River.

Schr. Chas Cooper, Snow, Providence for Ronport.

Schr. Raymond, Winslow, New-London.

Schr. Ancora, Peckard, Norwich.

WIND, this morning, from N. W.

WIND, Sunset, W. N. W. light.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 16, P. M.—Arrived, brig G. L. Rhodes, Raritan River, N. J., for Boston; schrs. Tantamount, Davis, A. Terrell, Higgins, Eliza Williams, Taylor, Garland, Norton and Glessabear, Hadley, Philadelphia for Boston; Thomas Hall, Hall, Elizabethport for Boston; Lton, Hawes, New York for Boston; Sarah Wooster, Lord, Philadelphia for Portland; Cohassett, Carlo, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Delaware, Means, Providence for Ellsworth; Everglade, Weraun, Boston, New-York; Seaport, —— Boston for Newport. L. I. Cleared, Ireland, Salem for Philadelphia; Fred Shearer, Cuminas, Grace Bay, C. B., for New York; Honest Abe, Canary, Lingnar, C. B., for New York; St. Lucas, Barnes, Rockland for New York; Serf, Shew, Macklas for New York. Sailed, brigs Webster, Kelley; schrs. J. Maston, Trantet, Van Buren.

Sept. 17.—Arrived, brig Manilius, Norton, New Haven for Lugan, C. B.; schrs Geo. Edwards, Weeks, Philadelphia for Boston; Mary A. Merrell, New York for Boston; Caroline, Grant, Pressey and Mayflower, Henderson, Elizabethport for Boston; Golden Rule, Sylvester, Elizabethport for Salem; Frances J. Cummings, Lent, Wilmington Del. for Newburyport; Larrie W. Dyer, Summer, Philadelphia for Portland; Dr. Kane, Ryder, Providence for Bangor; Fred Warren, Coombs, Banger for Philadelphia. Sailed, brig Walter, Howe; schrs. Norah, Eliza Williams, Garland, Lion.

8 A. M.—Wind N. W. In Port, brigs G. L. Buckram, Manlius; schrs. Centurian, Courier, William F. Phillips, Platten, Leo, J. C. Hentz, S. McDonald, Joseph Fest, Tantamount, Gasabear, Wimax, Heer, Sarah Wooster, Cohassett, Delaware, Everglade, Tapert, Ald, Fred Shearer, Honest Abe, Beecar, Serf, Geo. Edward, Mary A., Caroline, Golden Rule, F. J. Cummings, L. W. Dyer, Dr. Kane.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Arrived, steamer Norman for Philadelphia; brigs Abbot Lawrence for Philadelphia; Mayflower for Elizabethport.

HARTFORD, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steamer Armstrong, Caldiff via Bermuda; schr. Spray, Frost, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Arrived, Schooner Norris, Fagardo, P. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 19.—Arrived, bark Fannie Carter, Ship Island; brig Marco Fonda, Almedia, Grece Isle, Ja. Ship Clara Anna, Carter, Turk's Island; bark Peira, Sturges, Port Royal; brigs Fannie, Meecher, Port royal; Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, Port Monroe.

BATH, Sept. 19.—Cleared, brig A. Brooks and schr. Trade Wind, for Washington.

NEW.—Brig Marie Louise, from Jamestown, arrived at Philadelphia Sept 19; report struck by lightning hence; foretopgallantmast and maintopmast carried away, and sails ripped off. On 21st, off San Antonio, saw bark ashore, apparently dismasted, and not long ashore

Foreign Ports.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.—Arrived, Aug. 16, brig Frances Jane, Martin, Baltimore.

FAGARDO, P. R.—In port, Aug. 28, bark Mary, (Brem.,) for London loading.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

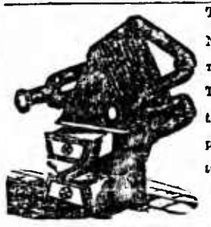


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Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.

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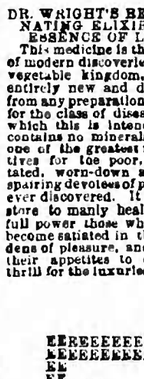
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CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

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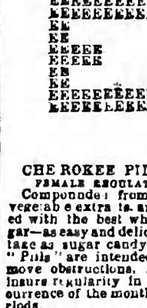
CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Liquor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.



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An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Count

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4054. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY!

Great Battle in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Rebels Defeated by General Sheridan.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The Enemy Thoroughly Whipped.

They are Pursued Beyond Winchester.

Three Thousand Prisoners, Five Guns and Fifteen Battle-Flags Captured.

All the Rebel Dead and Wounded in Our Hands.

The Rebel Generals Gordon, Wharton, Rodes, and Ramsour Killed.

THE UNION GENERAL RUSSELL KILLED.

The Union Generals Chapman, Upton and Mackintosh Wounded.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20—9:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

Yesterday, Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN attacked EARLY, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory.

Over 2,500 prisoners were captured.

Nine battle-flags and five pieces of artillery were captured.

The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed and three other general officers were wounded.

All of the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, are in our hands.

The details are stated in the following additional telegrams received by this department.

The department learns with deep regret, that we lost General Russell, killed.

GEN. STEVENSON'S FIRST DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, Sept. 19—12 M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. SHERIDAN moved on the enemy this morning at daylight. Soon after the movement commenced, there was heavy and continuous firing for two hours. It then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about nine o'clock, and has continued to this hour (12 M.,) apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. STEVENSON'S SECOND DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 19, 3 P.M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Just received report from signal officer as follows: Continuous firing between Opequan and near Winchester; very heavy since 10 A.M. Think the engagement is general. Line about 5 miles long.

AVERILL is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darkesville. I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the front, and shall report promptly all reliable news.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. STEVENSON'S THIRD DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 19—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Fighting in the direction of Winchester much heavier. Our forces near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. STEVENSON'S FOURTH DISPATCH:

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday Sept. 19—7 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front. Our cavalry, under AVERILL and MERRITT engaged BRECKENRIDGE'S corps at Darkesville at daylight, and up to 1 o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson's Depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number and capturing two hundred prisoners from GORDON'S division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy musketry fire and continuous and heavy artillery firing as he came in. We have heard here heavy artillery firing, and still continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

GEN. STEVENSON'S FIFTH DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 7:40 A.M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Just heard from the front that SHERIDAN has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and five battle-flags. Rebel Generals GORDON and RHODES were killed, and YORK wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. Gen. RUSSELL, of the Sixth Corps, was killed. Gen. MCINTOSH lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of night. SHERIDAN is in Winchester.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

Gens. UPTON, MCINTOSH and CHAPMAN are wounded.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

Gen. SHERIDAN transmits to Gen. GRANT the following official report, which has just been received by the Department:

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 19, 7.30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early, over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded. The Rebel Generals RHODES and GORDON were killed, and three other general officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them is Gen. D. A. RUSSELL, commanding a Division in the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Gens. UPTON, MCINTOSH, and CHAPMAN were wounded. I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

The rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding the army, the gallant conduct of Generals WRIGHT, CROOK, EMORY, TORBERT, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Full details of casualties will be given when received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SECOND DISPATCH

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON Tuesday, Sept. 20—12 M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following dispatch has just been received giving further particulars of SHERIDAN'S great victory. A salute of one hundred guns has just been given.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20—11.40 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Just received the following official from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated 1 A. M. to-day:

GENERAL: We fought EARLY from daylight till between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan Creek through Winchester and beyond the town. We captured 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead.

Their wounded in Winchester amount to some three thousand. We lost in killed Gen. DAVID RUSSELL, commanding a division of the Sixth Army Corps, and wounded Gens. CHAPMAN, MCINTOSH and UPTON. The rebels lost in killed the following General officers:

Gen. RHODES, Gen. WHARTON, Gen. GORDON and Gen. RAMSEUR.

We have just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all the medical supplies, subsistence stores and ambulances. (Signed,)

JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

SECRETARY STANTON'S THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20—7 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

The following is the latest intelligence received from Gen. SHERIDAN:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Monday, Sept. 20—8 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The body of Gen. RUSSELL has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed, it will be forwarded to New-York. Gen. MCINTOSH, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits.

Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3,000.

The number of battle-flags captured was fifteen, instead of nine.

All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. SHERIDAN, when last heard from, was at Kearnstown. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward. If you do not hear from me often, it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I only send you such information as I esteem reliable.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Brig.-Gen.

The President has appointed Gen. SHERIDAN a Brigadier in the regular Army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military Division.

Gen. GRANT has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at seven o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of SHERIDAN'S great victory.

A dispatch just received from Gen. SHERMAN, at Atlanta, says:

"Everything continues well with us."

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men are mustered in.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 20—10 P. M.

The following is the *American's* special account of the great battle in the Shenandoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Sept. 19—9 P. M.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory again perched on our banners, and the rebel army which so recently threatened the invasion of the loyal North, has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least three thousand killed and wounded including five Generals, namely, RHODES, WHARTON, BAADLEY, T. JOHNSON, GORDON, YORK and GODMAN, the first two of whom were killed, and the others badly wounded, and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, nine battle flags, representing nine different regimental organizations, five pieces of artillery with caissons.

The recital of the victory ought to make every loyal heart at the North glow with admiration and gratitude to the brave men and gallant officers who have achieved so signal success.

In order to more thoroughly understand the nature of the battle, with all its surrounding influences, it will be necessary briefly to refer to the operations of Sunday.

Sunday morning EARLY sent GORDON'S division of rebel infantry (from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to drive AVERILL out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been repaired. They occupied Martinsburgh for a short time, without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by AVERILL as far as Darkesville.

Gen. SHERIDAN, learning their movements, ordered the whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock on Sunday the tents were all struck and packed in wagons. The different divisions were all under arms, and prepared to move at a moment's notice, and remained in this state for about an hour, when the order came to go into camp for the night, and everything remained perfectly quiet. About 9 o'clock orders were received from SHERIDAN for the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under CROOK, at 5 the following morning—the order of march to be as follows: The Sixth Corps to move out on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and move in two parallel columns on both sides of the road, with the artillery, ammunition and supply trains on the road; the Nineteenth Corps to follow on the same road and in similar order; the Army of Western Virginia, under CROOK, to move from its campingground in the vicinity of Summit Point, and striking across the country in a southwesterly direction, was ordered to form a junction at the crossing of the Opequan, on the Berryville and Winchester pike, and shortly after five o'clock WILSON'S division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike. Moving his command rapidly along the road, driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the first brigade, and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners. In this charge, Col. BRINTON, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, whilst gallantly leading his regiment.

These field-works were constructed at the Opequan, and prevent our passage at that point. It will be seen how signally they failed to accomplish the object for which they were constructed.

Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the Sixth corps was moved across the Opequan, and along the pike toward Winchester, (leaving its train in part on the opposite side of the stream,) to a point about a mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries.

There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the Nineteenth corps, who through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time. Gen. EMORY had moved his column to the rear of the baggage train of the Sixth corps instead of keeping his command closed up in the rear of the advancing column of the Sixth corps.

Gen. Sheridan having learned on Sunday that the main portion of Early's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Depot, resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and by a rapid movement hurl them on Early's rear. There is no doubt but the enemy were surprised and outnumbered by Sheridan

Whilst his different columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of our cavalry under Gen.'s. TORBERT and AVERILL kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and by demonstrating in force at Burn's ford kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate, and strike a blow which should result in the signa defeat of EARLY'S army.

The delay in the arrival of the 19th Corps enabled EARLY to move GORDON'S Division at the double quick from Bunker Hill, distant about ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with BARCANRIDGE'S, RAMSEUR'S, and RHODES' commands, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of woods skirting Berryville and Winchester.

As soon as the 19th corps arrived, it was formed in four lines of battle, about 300 yards apart, on the right of the 6th corps, and everything being in readiness, the advance was sounded at about 12 o'clock, and the different lines moved forward.

The two corps advanced in splendid style, and just as composedly as though marching at review or on parade, drums beating and colors flying, presenting such an imposing spectacle as has seldom been witnessed in the present war. In fact, some of the oldest and most experienced staff officers present declared they had never before witnessed so truly grand a spectacle.

The first line had not advanced more than two hundred yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about six hundred yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements.

Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within nearly two hundred yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade with grape and canister, from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, mowing down large numbers of our men.

The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behing the second line, threw it into momentary confusion, and it also was compelled to fall back behind the third line, which had in the meantime been ordered to lie down, in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of the withring fire which the enemy's battery's were directing against our advancing lines.

The artillery was now brought up and posted on commanding positions, to silence these batteries of the enemy, which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed, and again moved forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall back. But the success was not gained without the most obsinate registance on the part of the enemy.

Gen. SHERIDAN had previously ridden along the lines, and was received everywhere by the men with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced, it was with the terrible determination to do or die in the attempt.

Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. CROOK'S Corps which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan. They were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy who were massing troops on their left flank, with the view of turning our right.

Precisely at 3 o'clock, Gen. CROOK formed on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, his first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear supporting a division of the Nineteenth Corps. Gen. CROOK, having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester.

Gen. TORBERT, with MERRITT'S and AVERILL'S divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock at BOER'S and KNOX'S Fords, had been hard at work all day, fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before them, now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

Gen. SHERIDAN rode out to where Gen. TORBERT was stationed, and after a consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered the final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced, amid the cheers and yells, which could be distinctly heard far above the noise caused by the thunder of the artillery and the continuous roar of musketry, which, for its impetuosity, has seldom been exceeded in any battle of this war.

Our men determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle; and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce, until in point of desperate and fierce carnage, it will compare favorably with any similar contest of the war.

The slaughter now was truly awful. At every discharge men could be distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over two hundred yards apart.

Just at this critical period, above the roar of artillery, musketry and cheers, and the fiercer yells of the contending armies, could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of the cavalry bugle sounding the charge which was the death knell to EARLY'S army. There could be seen the gallant CUSTER and MERRITT, each with headquarters flag in hand, and conspicuous amongst the advancing sounds, gallantly leading the charge which in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory. All honor to these gallant chiefs, who have done so nobly.

Those who have never witnessed a cavalry charge can form no idea of its magnificence, nor of the demoralizing effects when well executed, which it has on an enemy. The stubborn Columns of EARLY'S command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught which our cavalry made upon them, who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing 721 privates and non-commissioned offices, with nine battle flags and two guns.

The broken and disorganized divisions comprising EARLY'S command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewing the ground with their arms. Some made for the heights above Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by AVERILL, and forced to beat an hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of EARLY'S command as are left him are now scattered.

Our victory was a glorious one, and one well calculated to thrill the hearts of every loyal man with the impulses of sincere joy; but it has been well remarked that each joy has its attending amount of sorrow, and it is for our gallant dead and wounded who poured out their life's blood freely that this great and iniquitous rebellion be put down.

Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gallan RUSSELL, of the First Division, Sixth Corps, commanding. Fearless as was possible for man to be, brave unto rashness, he fell at the post of honor at the head of his division, while leading them in charge.

Gen. MCINTOSH, commanding First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, was wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, which necessitated amputation. He is doing very well.

Gen. UPTON, commanding division in Sixth Corps was also wounded, but not dangerously.

Of field and line officers I have been able to collect but few names who were killed or wounded. Among them are Col. BABCOCK, Seventy-fifth New-York, wounded in the thigh; Col. E. BRIGHT, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio. Third Division, Sixth Corps, killed; Capt. WRIGHT, Gen. DEVIN'S Staff, killed; Capt. ROSENBAUM, Second United States Cavalry, wounded in the arm; Capt. MCGUNSTON, Second United States Cavalry, Aid to Gen. MERRITT, killed; Maj. VERDENBURG, Fourteenth New-Jersey, Third Division, Sixth Corps, killed.

Maj. DELLINGHAM, Tenth Vermont, Third Division, Sixth Corps, killed.

Lieut.-Col. BARNES, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, killed.

Lieut. JACKSON, First Michigan Cavalry, arm shot off.

Lieuts. MATHEWS and JOHN ALLEN, First Michigan Cavalry, killed.

The Michigan brigade, Gen. CUSTER'S command, claim the honor of killing Gen. RHODES during the fierce conflict which ensued when they charged a portion of his division.

After the battle had been fought and won and while our troops were passing through the streets o Winchester, among them some of the best ladies residing in the town, came out with Union flags in their hands, and bid our soldiers "Welcome back to Winchester."

The people of Winchester all agree in stating that EARLY'S command is fearfully demoralized, and speak of his defeat as a disgraceful rout, in which both men and officers rushed frantically through the streets, throwing away everything which would in any way encumber them in their flight.

The City Hotel and the adjacent foundries, together with many private houses in Winchester, are full of rebel wounded. It is estimated there are a least 3,000 in Winchester. Allowing for those who were carried away in ambulances, and for those who were able to hobble along, it will be a small estimate to place their wounded at 4,000 and killed at 500, which with the prisoners already captured, numbering 3,000, will make their loss 7,500 in number, equal to one of their corps.

Of the Federal loss, it is impossible, at the time of writing this dispatch, to form any correct estimate; but from information at hand, together with personal observations on the field, I do not think it will exceed 500 killed and 2,500 wounded, if it amounts to that number.

Surely I am correct in stating that this has been one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war, and reflects great credit on Gen. SHERIDAN, who was constantly at the front, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and personally directing the movements of our army.

THE STRATEGY OF THE BATTLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20,

Gen. SHERIDAN'S grand success near Winchester is noted as the first victory achieved by the national arms in the Shenandoah Valley. But it is so magnificent in its proportions as completely to wipe out the long series of reverses which have given to that region the designation of "The Valley of Humiliation." The loss to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners will, it is believed, reach not less than ten thousand, while the circumstances of the enemy's defeat leave EARLY'S army in a condition little short of absolute rout and demoralization.

Popular logic will doubtless associate this brilliant exploit with the recent visit of the Lieutenant-General to the headquarters of Gen. SHERIDAN—an association so far correct, no doubt, that, had not Gen. GRANT authorized Gen. SHERIDAN to assume the offensive, we should not now have this victory to rejoice over. This does not, however, detract from the credit to which that gallant officer is entitled, and all the more so from the modest generosity with which he ascribes all the glory of the splendid achievement to his subordinate commanders.

The bearing of this operation on the greater problem immediately before Gen. GRANT, is of capital importance, and will go far to decide the fate of LEE'S army and Richmond. The tremendous importance of Lynchburgh, as covering the now only remaining line of railroad communication with Richmond, has compelled LEE to retain in the valley full one-half of his entire force; and notwithstanding the terrible straits he has been put to for lack of troops to meet the movements of GRANT, the fatal menace which the presence of SHERIDAN'S army in the Valley constantly held forth, has forced LEE to submit to them, on peril of the loss of Lynchburgh.

The army covering that point has, by SHERIDAN'S splendid success, been disrupted and demoralized, and we may, at length, look for the execution of that movement in the Valley which has always been an integral part of Gen. GRANT'S programme of operations for the capture of Richmond.

Other cooperative moves, not now proper for public mention, may be expected; and those best informed of all the elements of the military situation feel the most assurance that we shall have Richmond before the Presidential election.

Sheridan's Victory at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The news of SHERIDAN'S victory caused great excitement, and the sudden erection of flags on all the public and many of the private buildings. The whole city is rejoicing over the news, and anxiously awaiting news of a similar character from GRANT.

Salute in Albany for Sheridan's Victory.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Union citizens of Albany fired one hundred guns this evening in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of the Schooner Jane F. Durfee—Rebel Prisoners for Exchange—Lieut.-Gen. Grant Gone to the Front—Accident to the Keystone State.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 19.

The schooner *Jane F. Durfee*, E. G. DAVIS, master, was captured on Saturday evening last, at 11 o'clock, while at anchor in Warwick River, near James River, by a party of five rebels belonging to the Confederate States navy. It was a complete surprise. The first Capt. DAVIS knew of it, a rebel entered his cabin, and with a pistol directed at his head, demanded the surrender of the schooner, informing him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was released by Capt. DAVIS giving bonds for $7,313, the supercargo, WILBUR F. STOCKING, being held as hostage for the payment of the money. The rebels then robbed the schooner, taking $2,709 from the Captain, clothing from the crew, the small boat, colors, papers, compasses, nautical instruments, &c., and bidding the Captain a polite adieu, left at 1 P. M. The Captain of the *Durfee* arrived here with his schooner this morning.

The flag-of-truce steamers *New-York* and *Dictator*, with one thousand rebel prisoners, destined for exchange, arrived last night from Philadelphia, and left at 10 o'clock this morning for Aiken's Landing in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD, Commissioner of Exchange of prisoners.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived this morning from Baltimore and proceeded up the river on the steamer *New-York*.

The steamer *Keyport* ran on an old wreck in Hampton Roads this morning, making a hole in her keel. She was run ashore on Old Point and sunk in shoal water. The wreck had recently floated in and sunk in the channel.

The sloop-of-war *Wyoming* sailed from Hampton Roads this afternoon and went to sea.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

ALL QUIET IN THE ARMY.

A note from the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says there is nothing new, and all is quiet with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket lines.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

Information has been received of the destruction of the extensive salt works on Bonsecours Bay, La., capable of making 20,000 bushels of salt per day, by the U. S. steamer *Tricnia*. Two hundred sheds were fired, and the works, which were very substantial and cost over $100,000, were blown up.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

To-day is the opening day of the State Fair. The weather is delightful, but there have not been many visitors. Exhibitors have been busy all day, as things are delayed by an overcrowd on the railroads. The entries are now equal to either of the last ten years. Everything bids fair for a great show of people to-morrow.

The cattle-show is small, but never better. Horses are excellent. Of fine wool sheep, the show is good. Of the better class of machinery, the show is good, and some of it is new and instructive. The fruit exhibition is good. The dairy and vegetables are very poor. The domestic department is small.

Altogether, the exhibition is not what it should be, but it will attract a great crowd of people.

Grain Afloat for Oswego and New-York.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The amount of grain afloat from the upper lakes for Oswego up to the last dates, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: 122,000 bus. of wheat, and 51,200 bus. of oats.

The amount of flour and grain afloat on the canals for tidewater and New-York, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: 5,705 bbls. flour, 666,000 bus. wheat, 689,000 bus. corn, 82,000 bus. oats, 81,000 bus. barley, 97,000 bus. rye.

New-Jersey Politics—Union Demonstration at Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting is being addressed by JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., of this city. Immense enthusiasm greets the names of Gen. GRANT and our other successful Generals.

Moseby Wounded.

The Alexandria, Va., *Journal* says: We learn through sources, which cannot be discredited, that Moseby received a severe wound in the groin during a recent engagement between our forces and a small portion of his guerilla band in the vicinity of Centreville.

Obituary.

THE LATE GEN. RUSSELL.

Brigadier-General DAVID A. RUSSELL, who fell in the battle of Sept. 19th, near Winchester, was a native of New-York. He graduated at West Point, in 1845. He served in the Mexican war, and was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerilligros, at Paso Orejave, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo." He went into the present war against the rebels as Lieut.-Col. of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, attached to the Sixth Army Corps. He served with distinction through the campaign on the Peninsula, and was commissioned a Brigadier General in December, 1862, just after the battle of Fredericksburg. He afterwards commanded a brigade, in Gen. HOWE'S division, Sixth Army Corps, and subsequently commanded the division. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his loss will be deeply felt.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Situation at Petersburgh—Rebel Fears—How Hood was Whipped at Atlanta.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 17th.

For three days past the enemy has been manœuvering to effect an expansion of his right wing, and, if possible, seize the Vaughan road. A battle has consequently been expected, and rumors are now current in Petersburg each day anticipating the event. At an early hour on Thursday morning, Warren's 6th corps of Yankees, having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, advanced and broke through Gen. Butler's lines at Poplar Spring Church. Col. D. D. Ferrebee, commanding General Dearing's Brigade, met them, and after fighting them for four hours, with varying success, finally repulsed them, inflicting considerable loss. The enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar Spring Church, and threw up breastworks at that point, but were compelled to abandon them. Our loss was small. The enemy left several in killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. These prisoners stated that this movement was an attempt on their part to advance their lines in the direction of the South Side railroad.

On yesterday morning the enemy made another attempt to extend their picket lines on the left, but were suddenly encountered by a portion of Wilcox's command, surprised, and driven back, losing eighty-nine in prisoners, and several in killed and wounded. We lost none.

The enemy have now a vidette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation. Poplar Spring Church, from which they were driven, is situated in Dinwiddie county, between the Vaughan and Boydtown roads, about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, and about four from the city.

FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

The city was disturbed with various rumors on yesterday of a fight on the Darbytown road. Official intelligence states that early yesterday morning a strong body of the enemy's cavalry advanced up the road near New Market and drove in our pickets. Later in the day, our forces made a dash upon the enemy, drove them off and re-established our picket lines. No loss on either side is reported.

FINE CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Official information has been received that the Army of Tennessee is in splendid condition and spirits.

In a dispatch to Gen. BRAGG, dated Sept. 16, 1864, Gen. HOOD says he is very much gratified at the feeling now existing among the officers and men of his army, and that they are in better condition for battle than at any time since they crossed the Chattahoochie.

Official information has also been received that the extra duty list (consisting of detailed men) is being materially decreased.

FROM GEN. EARLY'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICK COUNTY, VA., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

There was considerable cannonading to-day, seemingly on the Opequon, Southeast of Winchester. Guards, with prisoners, one hundred and eighty who have just passed up the road, say that it seems to be along the line, from Bunker's Hill to Berryville. A force of men yesterday came up from the front and went to work reconstructing the bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Valley turnpike. Constant recessions to EARLY'S army pass down daily.

The Chicago Platform and its occupants attract but little attention about here. Take the Northern estimate of the Constitution of the old United States, ("a covenant with death and hell,") their valuation of the Bible when it conflicts with an *ism*; their regard for a cartel, or any other obligation, and it is easy to deduce the worth of a political platform, even had there been a single genuine plank of peace in it. Simply *straws*, straws to shew which way the wind blows at the moment in *their* country.

THE LATE BATTLE NEAR ATLANTA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

CAMP NEAR LOVEJOY STATION, GA., September 5, 1864.

We have been so constantly in motion for a week, that it has been impossible to write you of the exciting operations in which we have been participating. And such is the fickle fortune of war, that you have scarcely heard that Atlanta has been relieved before we have to announce its fall. The recent movement of Sherman, which, for a time, was enveloped in great mystery, has at last been sufficiently clearly developed. About the 20th ult. he withdrew his troops from our front, and with five corps crossed the Chattahoochee River, moved down about twenty miles, then recrossed at Sandtown and Sweet Water, moved to within a short distance of Jonesboro', on the Western & Macon Railroad, and there threw up a strong line of entrenchments.

On the night of the 30th, Gen. Hood ordered LEE'S corps, then about five miles south of Atlanta, to move down the railroad, HARDEE'S corps having preceded it. STEWART'S corps and the militia, under Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, were left within the works around the city.

At 3 o'clock the next evening, our line of battle was formed in front of Jonesboro', HARDEE on the right and LEE on the left, and at once moved upon the enemy in his intrenched position. The enemy was massed in front of LEE, while the force opposed to HARDEE'S advance was chiefly cavalry. Our troops advanced steadily and unfalteringly under a galling fire, drove the enemy along the entire line, and from his intrenched picket line. The enemy, in front of HARDEE, retreated to the river. LEE'S corps reached the enemy's principal line of works, but in consequence of their great strength and the greatly superior force of the enemy, was unable to carry them, and was withdrawn in good order, and not followed by the enemy. STEVENSON'S division, of LEE'S corps, suffered more than any other division, although the whole corps fought with great coolness and gallantry. This division advanced under as heavy a fire of shot, shell and musketry as was ever faced by troops. Still it went on under the guidance of its gallant commander, whose coolness and presence of mind under fire have become proverbial. He was soon struck on the head by a ball partially spent, and, although stunned, remained in the saddle, and retained command during the fight. When almost at the enemy's works, Brig.-Gen. CUMMING, commanding a brigade of Georgians, fell severely wounded in the thigh, and wounded also in both hands. Col. CLACK, of the 3d Tennessee Regiment, was killed outright. The loss of this division, in killed and wounded, exceeds five hundred.

On the morning of the 1st LEE'S corps was ordered to Atlanta. It arrived near the city about dark. It had now been determined to evacuate the city, and, after removing a large amount of stores, the troops were withdrawn, and Atlanta was left to be occupied by the enemy. Almost all the commissary stores were saved, though about thirty cars loaded with ammunition, and four engines were destroyed. The enemy did not occupy the place until the following morning.

When it was known to the enemy that LEE'S corps had been sent off, he massed his five corps and attacked HARDEE. He was again and again repulsed by HARDEE'S single line; but finally succeeded in entering the works at one point, and captured Brig.-Gen. GOVAN, and HEWETT'S and KEY'S batteries.

Except this small portion of his line, Gen. HARDEE held his position during the whole day, and with comparatively small loss. His loss during the two days is estimated at eight hundred, while the loss of the enemy on the 1st reaches the almost incredible number of ten thousand. It must be remembered, however, that the enemy charged our position repeatedly with five or six lines.

After leaving Atlanta, the troops marched to McDonald, thence to this place, where they joined HARDEE. We are now in line of battle, and confronted by the enemy, though an attack is not expected, as SHERMAN will, no doubt, be content to rest his army for a time, after having attained the great object of his campaign.

Whilst the fall of Atlanta, in consequence of the moral effect, is regretted, its possession is of no material advantage to SHERMAN. His finds there only empty houses, while our communications from Richmond to the extreme South are still open, and as much to the extreme South are still open, and as secure as they have been for some months.

Sept. 6.—The enemy disappeared from our front this morning. CEDRIC.

The Overland Mail.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The superintendent of the overland mail route with agents, stock, &c., left here this morning to reopen the route. A special mail agent will leave to-morrow to see the mails through.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The flouring mill of A. W. FAGAN, on Seventh-street, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Insurance unknown.

Congressional Nomination.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

HON. CHARLES H. WINFIELD, M. C., from the Eleventh Congressional District was unanimously renominated to-day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Blunt to Take the Field—Active Preparations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Sept. 8, 1864.

My next letter will bear date from the field. Maj.-Gen. Blunt leaves here in the morning for the Plains on an Indian hunt. He will take with him but a small force, less than 500 men with two howitzers. But there is no time to stand on etiquette. The authorities are not yet convinced that an Indian war is upon the West. Out here we know better, and are not willing to let the bull get into the china shop too far, preferring to take that pugnacious animal by the horns at the earliest possible date.

Our force will consist of a portion of the 3rd Wisconsin Cav. Vols., unassigned recruits under Capt. Conkey, Co. 11th, Kansas, and a detachment of the 9th Battery, Wis. Vols. Every exertion has been made to obtain force sufficient, but without success.

Having information which leads to a belief that a movement made at this time will result in the capture of the Indian lodges, and of a large portion of the plunder taken by them, Gen. BLUNT starts out with such troops as he can raise. It is evident that most of the Kiowas, Cheynnes, and other of the central hostile tribes, have moved North; that is—the warriors, for the purpose. It is believed, of forming a junction with the hostile Sioux, etc. Then they will probably attempt another raid upon the settlements. In this event, Nebraska will meet the first force of the blow. Except the most advanced and isolated settlers, the Frontiers men in Kansas are prepared.

We have information that a village of some four thousand lodges, formed of the tribes named, is now camped upon the upper Canadian, in Texas, near the East line of New Mexico. A glance at the map will indicate the point. The village and refuge of the families of the savages, is between the Canadian and Cimarron River. Our scouts are positive, also, as to the largest portion of the plunder and stock taken from trains upon the Santa Fe and Platte Roads being in this camp. It is presumable that it is the intention of Gen. BLUNT to move against this village. It is a maxim in Indian war—secure the squaws and you bring the warriors to terms.

In all probability a conjoint movement will be made. Col. CHIVINGTON in Colorado and Gen. CARLETON in New-Mexico will be apprised in time to act with Gen. BLUNT.

The outfit of his command is simple. Nothing but what can be carried on the horse—no transportation except for subsistence (limited at that, depending on the buffalo mostly), and corn, no mess utensils—the General setting the example, taking with him a quart pot and jack knife for cooking, and a very small valise for clothing.

We shall be gone six weeks, and expect to ride a 1,000 miles. Capt. CRAIG of Colorado, late an A. Q. M. in the regular army, now extensive rancheman, who has lost $20,000 of stock by the Indians, will go with Gen. BLUNT as volunteer aid. He is well posted, an efficient soldier, and a man of influence with the Utes and other tribes who are in hostility to us. L.

THE REBEL PRISONS.

Names of Union Officers in Libby Prison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1864.

The following is a partial list of the 230 officers confined in rebel prisons at Richmond:

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hays, U. S. V.
Col. John Fraser, 140th Penn. Vol. 2d Corps.
Col. Pennock Henry, Penn. Cav. vol.
Lieut. Col. Homer Stoughton, 2d U. S. S. S.
Maj. Thos. J. Halsey, 11th N. J. Vol.
Maj. Chas. K. Fleming, 1st vol. H. Artillery.
Maj. Chas. M. Lynch, 145th Penn. vol.
Maj. M. Dunn, 19th Mass. vol.
Maj. John A. Pratt, 4th Vt. vol.
Capt. J. G. Danielson, 66th N. Y. vol.
Capt. S. D. Laddon, 8th N. Y. Artillery.
Capt. Wm. McFadden, 59th N. Y. vol.
Capt. Ambrose F. Cole, 59th N. Y. vol.
Capt. D. J. Sanford, 1st Vt. H. Artillery.
Capt. E. J. Morrill, 1st V. H. Artillery.
Capt. J. E. Eldridge, 1st Vt. H. Artillery.
Capt. Lewis Noicn, 2d Del. vol.
Capt. Geo. A. Bayard, 148th Penn. vol.
Capt. S. F. Murray, 2d U. S. S. S.
Capt. Samuel S. Elder, 1s U. S. Artillery.
Capt. E. C. Gilbert, 152d N. Y. vol.
Capt. L. Hensler, 152d N. Y. vol., wounded bad.
Capt. John Fens, 87th Penn. vol.
Capt. Lewis Marsh, 87th Penn. vol.
Capt. H. Clehapin, 4th Vt. vol.
Capt. C. W. Boutin, "D" 4th Vt. vols.
Capt. R. J. McNitt, 1st Penn. Cav.
Capt. Wm. A. Sands, 1st Penn. Cav.
Capt. Jas. Colvill, 5th Mich. vol.
Capt. M. W. Wall, 69th N. Y. vols.
Capt. W. V. Farr, 106th Penn. vols.
Capt. E. B. Whittaker, 72d Penn. vols.
Capt. John McHugh, 69th Penn. vols.
Capt. Henry Ritter, 82d N. Y. vols.
Capt. John T. Piggott, Jr. 8th Penn. Cav.
Capt. L. J. Hunn, 19th Maine vols.
Capt. J. P. Carson, 1st Maine Cav.
Capt. D. C. Tyler, 106th Penn. vol.
Capt. H. B. Huff, 184th Penn. vols.
Capt. John McAtee, 184th Penn. vols.
Capt. Henry A. Haines, 184th Penn. vols.
Capt. N. C. Evans, 184th Penn. vols.
Capt. B. B. Porter, "G" 10th N. Y. Cav.
1st Lieut. Eli B. Alexander, 26th Mich. vols.
1st Lieut. Edward D. C. Lund, "H" 2d Penn. A.
1st Lieut. James Casey, 42d N. Y. vols.
2d Lieut. Theodore A. Wakeman, 2d N. Y. H. A.
2d Lieut. M. G. Sargents, 1st Vt. H. A.
2d Lieut. E. B. Smith, 1st Vt. H. A.
2d Lieut. E. J. McWain, 1st Vt. H. A.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Brady, 2d Del. Vols.
1st Lieut. M. S. Ludwig, 53d P. V.
1st Lieut. J. S. Ruger, 57th P. V.
1st Lieut. M. K. Reily, 170th N. Y. Vols.
2d Lieut. L. W. Fisher, 4th Vt. Vols.
2d Lieut. James Gallagher, 4th Vt. Vols.
2d Lieut. R. W. Towle, 4th Vt. Vols.
1st Lieut. James R. Kelly, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
Asst. Surg. C. F. Lauer, 55th Pa. Vet. Vols.
Chaplain J. Hudson, 1st Mich. Cav.
2d Lieut. Andrew J. Dunning, 7th N. Y. H. A.
2d Lieut. I. W. Lucas, 7th Mich. Cav.
1st Lieut. J. B. Weedham, 4th Vt. Vols.
Col. S. J. Crooks, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Maj. P. McLellan, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Doct. D. B. Van Slyck, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Capt. B. Bennett, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Lieut. John Dunn, 164th N. Y. Vols.
Capt. A. M. Benson, 1st Dist. Cav.
Capt. F. S. Case, 2d Ohio Cav.
Lieut. M. Condreu, 2d Ohio Cav.
Dr. Oscar H. Adams, 8th N. Y. Cav.
Dr. Patrick Heaney, 5th Pa. Cav.
Lieut. E. B. Dyer, Co. E, 1st Conn. Cav.
Lieut. James Kane, 1st Conn.
Lieut. W. E. Roach, 40th N. Y. Inf.
Lieut. B. M. Whittemore, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Lieut. H. D. Peck, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Capt. M. H. McChesney, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Capt. A. Grant, 19th Wis. Vols.
Lieut. D. W. Lewry, 2d Art. Pa. Vols.
Capt. D. Schooley, 2d Art. Pa. Vols.
Lieut. Edwin C. Loud, 2d Art. Pa. Vols.
Lieut. L. A. Hopper, 2d N. Y. Cav.
Capt. Chartes C. Chase, Dist. Cav.
Dr. S. O. Sanger, 6th N. Y. Cav.
Lieut. Aaron Bulow, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Lieut. Richard Cooper, 7th N. J. Inf.
Maj. Joseph Steele, 3d Pa. Cav.
Lieut. A. A. Sweetland, 2d Pa. Cav.
Lieut. M. V. Hallett, 2d Pa. Cav.
2d Lt William B Rose, 106th Pa. vols
Capt James May, 15th Mass vols
1st Lt Thos J Hastings, 35th Mass vols
1st Lt W J Calter, 13th Mass vols
1st Lt Geo G Wilder, 15th Mass vols
2d Lt Chas H Stallman, 67th Pa vols
2d Lt Edw B Parker, 1st Vt H A
2d Lt H R Hart, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt Edw O'Shea, 13th Pa cav
Maj J R Dewitt, 13th, Pa cav
2d Lt W H Canney, 69th N Y vols
1st Lt H M Hamilton, 59th N Y vols
2d Lt Chas Casselett, 116th Pa vols
1st Lt L A Campbell, 153d N Y vols
2d Lt A Lee, 153d N Y vols
1st Lt Jas D Caps, 116th Pa vols
2d Lt A J Thompkins, 59th N Y vols
1st Lt Amherst Morse, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt Henry R Chan, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt L S Richards, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt A D Matthews, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt E F Griswold 1st Vt H A
2d Lt Georee H Sowice, 1st Vt H A
2d Lt A G Tiemny, 1st Vt H A
2d Lt J S Brennan, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt Wm W Pierce, 4th Vt vols.
1st Lt C W Carr 4th Vt vols
1st Lt J H Macomber, 1st Vt H A
1st Lt S A Standiford, 42d N Y vols.
2d Lt Michael Cunningham, 42d N Y vols
2d Lt M Brinckerhoff 42d N Y vols
1st Lt D T Chubbuck, 19th Mass. vols
1st Lt John G B Adams, 19th Mass vols
Adjt Wm M Curtis, 19th Mass vols
1st Lt Wm A McGinnis, 19th Mass vols
1st Lt Francis Osborn, 19th Mass vols
1st Lt J B Hanson, 1st Mass H A
1s Lt John W Johnson, 1st Mass H A
2d Lt Jas W Cook, 1st Mass H A
2d Lt Robt Henderson, 1st Mass H A
1st Lt Chas K Johnson 1st Me cav
1st Lt Chas O Gordon, 1st Me cav
2d Lt John Sailor, 13th Pa cav
1st Lt Chas A Price, 2d Mich vols
1st Lt Chas M Grainger, 86th NY vols
2d Lt Harry G. Dodge, 2d Pa cav.
2d Lt Frederick R Eastman, 2d Pa cav
2d Lt Chas H Bigley, 82d N. Y. vols.
1st Lt Oscar Rabp, 184th Pa vols
Adjt Sydney T Murphy, 184th Pa vols
2d Lt J. H. Bryan, 184th Pa vols
2d Lt M H Stover, 184th Pa vols
2d Lt Robt Allen, 7th N J vols

School Honrs For Children.

The Bureau of Public Instruction of the Citizens' Association having visited and inspected all our Public Schools, pay attention in their report to the number of hours the children, especially the younger ones, are required to study. They say that five or six hours of quietude and muscular inactivity, with only occasional variations of position, and during this time continued attention and mental labor by very young children, say from six or seven to ten years of age, is a process against which nature and reason protest by every indication of restlessness weariness and languid listlessness. It is not uncommon to find the young children in the public schools of this City falling asleep in the middle of a lesson, utterly exhausted by the unnatural tax upon their powers, while others are restless, eager for mischief, or anything else that will serve to break the routine of exercises which overstrains their faculties and gives no scope for the muscular activity which nature craves. The evil effects of the common bodily constraints during long hours in school are seriously manifested on girls, and especially on those of frail constitutions. The evidence is abundant that the aggravation of children's ailments is due to the forced inactivity and constrained positions of the school, and the best teachers tell us that children between seven and ten years of age do not and cannot retain a bright, voluntary attention on the average longer than two hours in the morning and one in the afternoon, or after dinner. This whole subject needs careful revision, and a wiser adaption of time and methods of instruction to the natural wants and capacities of children, and to the laws of physiology and sanitary science, and we confidently hope that our Bureau of Public Instruction may be instrumental of salutary improvements in the public schools of this city.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.—The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, hold a meeting this Wednesday Evening at the Arena, Raymond-street, between Fulton and DeKalb avenues. JAMES HAGGERTY, Esq., of New-York, the gentleman who so electrified the late meeting at the Academy of Music, WM. H. BURLEIGH, and J. J. COUCH, Esq., will speak. A band of music is engaged. Let there be a full attendance.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Stationery Bill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

John L. Brower vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was an action brought to recover $11,924, the amount of a bill of stationery furnished the City for use in the various county and corporation offices. The defendants disputed the items of the account, and, on motion, it was referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to investigate the matter. John L. Parsons for plaintiff; John C. Hackett for defendants.

National Troubles.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerk.

William P. Dinsmore agt. *Gustav P. Cluseret.* This was a motion to vacate the injunction heretofore obtained restraining the defendant from publishing a paper known as the *New Nation*. Plaintiff's counsel asked for an adjournment on the ground that they were taken by surprise by certain statements in defendant's papers. His Honor set it down for Wednesday next. Muller and Devlin for plaintiff. J. M. Van Cott, for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 20, 1864.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	12s	360 Mariposa Min.....	46⅜
24,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅜	150 do.....b10	48
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	106⅜	500 do.....	48⅜
5,000 do.....	106⅜	100 do.....s30	45⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110⅜	100 Att. M. S. Co.....	100
10,000 do.....b15	111	100 do.....s30	103⅜
6,000 do.....	111	300 N. Y. Central.....	126⅛
1,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	97⅜	200 do.....b10	126⅜
600 Treas. N. 7 8-10s, Oct. & Apr...S.	110	300 Erie Railway.....	108⅜
19,000 do.....	111⅛	400 do.....	108⅞
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan...	112	500 do.....b10	109⅜
		50 Erie R. Pref.....	107⅜
43,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. C.	94⅜	500 Hud. River R. R..	117⅜
1,000 Ill. Co. Bs., '79..	103	1100 do.....	117⅝
4,000 N. Car. 6s.....	60¾	200 do.....b3	117⅜
1,000 do.....	60	100 Harlem R.....s60	30⅝
3,000 Mo. State 6s....	68	900 Reading R.....	130⅜
20,000 O. & M. Cer....	43⅜	500 do.....	130⅜
10,000 do.....b30	43⅝	2200 do.....	130⅜
20,000 do.....b10	43⅜	100 do.....b30	130⅜
20,000 do.....	43⅜	200 do.....b10	13 ⅜
20,000 do.....	43⅜	200 do.....s16	130⅜
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	118	200 do.....s30	130⅜
6,000 Erie R. 3d M....	116½	50 Mich. Central R....	138⅝
2,000 Hudson 1st M....	116	100 do.....	133
5,000 Mich. So. & N. Ins.	115	300 do.....s32	132⅝
8,000 Te. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	1500 Mich. S. & N. I. R	81
10,000 To. & W. 2d M..	89	100 do.....	80⅞
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100¾	100 do.....b10	81⅞
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	95	100 do.....b5	81
10 Shoe & Leath. B'k	106	100 do.....s4	80⅞
600 Amer. Gold.....	225⅜	600 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scr.	127⅜
10,000 do.....	225	100 do.....	127⅛
56 Del. & H. C. Co....	120	100 do.....s30	127⅛
300 Canton Co.....	33½	800 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	111⅜
200 Central Coal Co.	85½	200 do.....b15	111⅛
100 do.....	85	500 do.....b15	111⅛
500 Cumb. Coal Prfd..	85	200 do.....s30	111⅛
950 do.....	68¾	600 do.....	111⅛
300 do.....	68½	31 Chi. & N. W.....	61⅜
200 do.....	68⅜	100 do.....	61⅞
200 do.....s30	68	31 Chi. & N. W. Pr..	84⅜
100 do.....b10	68¾	400 do.....	84⅝
100 do.....s10	68¾	400 do.....	85⅛
900 Quick. Min. Co....	82	400 do.....s30	85
50 do.....	81½	300 Clev. & Tol.....	124
100 Wym. C. Coal....	80¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R..s30	107¾
100 Ashburton Coal Co.	20	100 do.....	107⅞
100 do.....b30	20¼	50 do.....	107⅜
50 Brady's Band Coal and Iron.....	125	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C...	108⅜
300 C. & Alt. R. R....	86	100 do.....	108⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. R....	57⅜	1500 do.....	108⅜
200 do.....b30	58¼	25 do.....	108

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	126
500 do.....	108	100 do.....b10	126
10,030 U. S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	110⅜	200 do.....	126⅛
19,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	111	100 do.....	126⅜
5,000 do.....	111⅛	100 H. Riv. R.....s30	116⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer	94⅜	25 do.....	116
100,000 do.....	94⅞	100 do.....	116⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cer....	43	100 do.....	116⅝
10,000 Am. Gold.....	223	200 do.....b10	116⅝
100,000 do.....s30	220	50 do.....	117
100 Canton Co.....	32¾	1000 Reading R.....	129⅝
400 Erie R.....	104⅜	1000 do.....	129⅞
600 do.....	104⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.....	80⅜
300 Cum. Coal. Pref...	68¼	200 do.....	80⅝
300 do.....s30	68⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G....	142
100 do.....	68⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	127¾
200 do.....s15	68⅛	300 do.....	127
200 Ohi. & N. W. Pref.	81¾	300 Clev. & Pitts....	111⅝
50 do.....	84⅜	700 do.....b20	111⅜
100 Chi. & R. I. R....	106½	100 Chic. & N. W. R..	51⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C....	101⅜		

TUESDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The great victory of Gen. SHERIDAN in the Valley of Virginia excites the street to-day. The news was received with a hearty round of applause by the Stock Exchange. Before its receipt the Gold Room was ruling higher than yesterday, partly on the English advices of a money panic in London, which it was inferred might possibly hasten the export of Gold from this side. The price subsequently fell from 226@227 to 223@224 per cent. And this before the real extent and vast importance of the achievements of Gen. SHERIDAN were generally understood. The export demand for gold excites no alarm. There has been a sufficient amount let loose from the Treasury office and from private boards, since the fall of 30 per cent. in price, to answer the demand should it materially increase on the English advices, which at present are somewhat doubtful, judging from the moderate demand for exchange and on renewed orders for 5-20 bonds.

The advance in the 5-20's, equaled from London, is 3 per cent., and from Germany 3@4 per cent.; based on advices near the close of August. The price in this market to-day is up again to 110¾@111 per cent. The new 6 per cents. of 1881 are a fraction weaker on some considerable sales from first hands yesterday and to-day. Treasury Certificates are steady at 94⅜ per cent., and the old 7-30 per cents. at 111 per cent. The new 7-30 per cents., Popular Loan, are being subscribed for throughout the country at the rate of over a million of dollars per day.

The Railway speculation ruled about the same as on Monday, and closed as follows, at 4 o'clock. There is a fair amount of business doing, but the market continues rather under the control of the *Bears*, as for some weeks past, though the *Bull* interest on both the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list is partially on the increase:

	Men.	Tues.		Men.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107⅝	107⅝	Mich. Southern..	81¼	80⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	110⅛	110⅞	Illinois Cen.....	127⅜	127⅝
N. Y. Central...	125⅛	126	Pittsburgh.....	111⅝	111⅜
Erie	106⅛	104	Fort Wayne.....	108	107⅜
Erie Preferred..	104⅜	108	Rock Island.....	107⅛	107
Hudson.....	116⅜	116⅜	Reading.....	130⅛	128⅝
Canton.....	33⅛	33⅜	Quicksilver.....	82⅜	82⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cumberland Coal..	68⅛	68⅜
Northwest.....	51⅜	51⅜	Mariposa.....	46⅜	45⅞
Ohio & M. Certs	43⅜	43	N. West Pref....	85	84⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City bank shares:

New-York.....	115	Ocean.....	90
Manhattan.....	130	American Exc'nge..	119
Merchants'.....	110¼	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'.....	113	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Union.....	113	Hanover.....	100
America.....	131	Irving.....	100
North River.....	105	Shoe & Leather....	105
National.....	107	St. Nicholas.....	99
Mercants' Exchange	100	Commonwealth.....	100
State of New-York..	115	Imp. and Traders....	100
Commerce	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	114⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mort.	97
N. Y. Cen. Real Est....	114	Chi. & N. W. 2ds.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	120⅞	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	116
Erie 3ds, '53.....	112	Del. L. & W. 7s.....	115
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77....	112	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	101
Hud. R. 1sts '69.....	115⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	101
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	89
Harlem 3ds '68.....	105	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts....	108
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	137⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	112
Mich. S. 2ds.....	100	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts.....	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds.....	120
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	107
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	100		

The London Money news by telegraph last evening and the Dale steamer at this port to-day creates attention on the Street, and some degree of amusement that a real panic in the English Funds and fancy speculations on the London Exchange should have followed the mere talk of Peace from this side. The effect on Cotton at Liverpool was in like proportion, and the advance of the rate of interest at the Bank of England to 9 ℔ cent. was probably hastened by the same cause. On the other hand our United States Stocks rose 3 ℔ cent. The solution of this extraordinary state of things in a Money market of so much wealth and importance as that of London, is traced by the leading organs of English opinion to excessive speculation in all Foreign Funds, *other than United States*, and in every species of joint stock concerns, both Foreign and Domestic, and especially for banking all over the world—*except in the United States*. These sources of absorption have fairly run the Money market dry, dependent as it is, in a large measure, upon the regulation of the Bank of England, the limited constitution of which, under the Act of Sir ROBERT PEEL of 1844, is wholly inadequate to such a state of things. The Bank can only afford £14,675,000 in its Notes of Legal Tender over and above the Gold actually in its issue department, or say £27,000,000 in all; and the reserve of their Notes, wherewith to conduct the great business of London, including its confessedly inflated Stock Exchange speculations, is down to £6,000,000, and the rate of interest already up to 9 ℔ cent.

The English people have been systematically prejudiced against our U. S. stocks, but are free traders of and speculators in every other description of foreign funds. Not so, the Continental people, they believe in our stocks; have taken them freely at cheap \ foreign gold prices, and have, in turn, thrown upon the London market a portion of the previous holdings of other foreign securities. And under this state of confidence the United States may well be acquitted of leaning on the London market for support. Indeed, we have reason to suspect that there is, and has been for two or three years past, a vast amount of private American capital, Northern as well as Southern, lodged in London to await the normal condition of things on this side, and which is no doubt practically employed in the Foreign Joint Stock speculations now trembling at the very mention of peace.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tidewater during the second week in September, by the New-York State Canals, in the years 1863 and 1864, was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Barley. Bush.
1863.....	11,209	448,600	365,100	3,300
1864.....	9,103	377,800	529,400	6,700
Decrease...	26,100	Dec. 70,800	Dec. 335,700	Inc. 2,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of September, inclusive, during the years 1863 and 1864, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1863.....	781,300	11 383,600	16,219,800	83,100
1864.....	610,300	10,715,300	6,646,800	177,600
Decrease..	174,000	Dec. 668,300	De. 9,573,100	Inc. 94,500

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Sept. 17, 1864.	For the season.
D. and H. Canal Company.....	30,030	606 282
Pennsylvania Coal Company *.....	18,157	356,701
Total tons.....	48,547	962,983

For the same period last year:

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co....	27,712	550,876
Pennsylvania Coal Company.....	22,968	445,002
Total tons.....	50,680	995,878

The shipments of Coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

	Tons.
Sept. 17, were.....	10,728
Previously.....	171,722
Total for season.....	182,450

It will be noticed by the advertisement on another page of the Morris and Essex Company that the proposals of their First Mortgage Bonds close on the 27th inst.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $5,148,484, against $2,646,366 same week last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,013,840 27, including for Customs, $132,000; payments, $3,428,455 92; on account Loan, $166,000; balance, $19,410,-964 10.

A New Petroleum Company.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Sep. 19.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.—This is the title of one of the largest oil companies yet formed. The property of the corporation comprises 8,400 acres, on the south side of the Alleghany River. The prospectus says:

These lands consist of about 8,400 acres, including three islands on the river, with a large quantity of pine, oak, and hemlock timber, of the very best quality, iron ore, &c.

The improvements upon the property are a large iron blast furnace, a grist mill, fourteen tenement buildings, a saw-mill capable of producing considerable quantities of lumber daily, a store, three blacksmith shops, out-buildings, &c.

The oil territory, adapted for boring purposes, consists of an area of two and a half miles in length on the Alleghany River, and seven and a half miles of boring territory on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks; all of which have been examined by gentlemen of experience in such matters, and who are known as practical oil men. It is believed that this territory will produce, with proper energy, as much petroleum as is now obtained on the entire "Oil Creek Territory."

Adjoining this property, wells are producing daily immense quantities of oil. On this property two wells are being bored, which promise great and profitable results. The formation and character of this property is identical with the "Oil Creek property"—the celebrated "Harper" well adjoining, and, at one time a portion of this property, promises an immense yield.

MR. F. PROPILES, a gentleman well known in connection with oil wells; writes from Oil City August 15, to Messrs. L. H. Simpson & Co., 64 Cedar street, respecting this property:

I am pleased to state that the property has impressed me very favorably, and your representations about its present and prospective value were correct. I found that they are just boring a well on the farm adjoining, which seems to be full of oil. I ascertained that a few days before several barrels of oil flowed over the conductor, and the parties boring think they have a splendid well. Just above this farm I understood there are two good wells, yielding from ten to twenty barrels per day, and below there are several yielding wells; at Pithole Creek, just below the President tract, I understand they have struck a fifty-barrel well to-day.

Now, with oil above and below your tract, and with so much good boring territory, it cannot be doubted but you will get paying wells, as you have some four miles in the valley of Hemlock Creek, besides the other territory, and a river frontage of two and a half miles, with room enough to bore several hundred wells; but you must not expect every well to be a success; still, if you only get a quantity of wells yielding 25 barrels each, daily, or one-half of the wells you sink should prove successful, it would pay enormously, as you can readily see. In conclusion, I will say, If Messrs. MYERS & KENNEDY, counselors-at-law, Franklin, find the title perfect to your land, after examination, and you will bring me abstract of title showing a perfect title to the 8,400 acres, I will take 15,000 shares, at the price you proposed, by your calling on me at Franklin, or you can call and see A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York City, and he will inform you that I will do as I agree.

The company is organized upon a par capital of $5,000,000, with one million shares, which are offered at the subscription price of $1 per share. Three hundred thousand shares remain open for subscription. Among the names of subscribers to the stock are the following: A. V. Stout, Shoe and Leather Bank; D. R. Martin, Ocean Bank; W. H. Cox and Shepherd Knapp, of the Mechanics' Bank; Jos. Oakes, V. P. Shoe and Leather Bank; Chas. Devins, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.; Edward Walter and Jno. Harbeck, Jr.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES
AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 49 bbls. Ashes, 6,229 bbls. Flour, 193 bbls. and 420 bags Corn Meal, 30,291 bushels Wheat, 61,627 bushels Corn, 66,993 bushels Oats, 8,032 bushels Malt, 421 pkgs. Provisions, and 481 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unsettled. Java 56c.@58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and quite irregular. Middlings $1 72@$1 76 ℔ lb. Sales and tenders since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at our opening prices, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 10,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 40@$10 50; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 35, chiefly at $9 90@$10 15; round hoop extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	9 40	@$9 80
Extra State.....	9 85	@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan &c.	9 80	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds.	10 90	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	11 30	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 40	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is quite heavy; sales since our last, 850 bbls. at $10 85@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 75@$15 75 for Phœnix Mills ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales 600 bbls. extra, at $9 90@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Corn meal is in good demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Caloric, and $8 50@$8 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in moderate demand at slightly advanced prices, closing tamely. Sales since our last, 49,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 34@$2 36; Red Western at $2 27@$2 33; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin, and Green Bay at $2 25@$2 27; Milwaukee Club at $2 17@$2 24; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 23; Corn is in good demand and rather firmer; sales since our last, 97,000 bushels at $1 61@1 62 for Mixed Western, afloat and in store, ℔ bushel; Oats are in moderate demand and advancing. We quote Canada at 85@86c.; Western at 86a86½c., and State at 85@86c., cash, ℔ bushel. 7000 bushels Western were sold at $1 67 ℔ bushel. Mr. Edward Bill notices the fortnight's business in breadstuffs, thus: "Although the past fortnight has been characterized by great fluctuations in the price of flour, owing to the rapid decline in gold and exchange, yet the closing rates are not materially changed from those current at date of my last circular. The supplies continue light for the season, and holders do not press the article. The demand for extra State is quite moderate; the Eastern buyers are not operating at present rates, and the English orders are at limits that cannot be filled. For future delivery there has been a few thousand barrels of extra State sold at $10 75 for the last half of October. The stock of choice Western family brands is so light, and the anticipated receipts so moderate, that prices are well maintained. The sales of wheat have of late been chiefly confined to the local millers—the export to England being checked materially by the decline in exchange. There is nothing to state regarding the crop of new, except that, owing to the high rates demanded by the farmers in the West, there is but little doing towards getting the crop to the seaboard. Rye is firm. Oats are in moderate demand. For Indian Corn the home trade is good, but the export transactions are limited. The Export Clearances from this Port for the fortnight consist

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
suitable for
CURTAINS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO. No. 341 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can purchase all lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.
READY TO-DAY
1,000 cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain, and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent below last week's prices.
Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
Millinery, Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.
Also, 500 cartons of Felt and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles, Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Caps, Waterfalls, and every other fashionable shape, at 56 cts., 75 cts., $1, and upward, all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
We are now offering an elegant variety of fall styles in FRENCH SALMORAIS, and new shape SKELETON SKIRTS. Also, a very large assortment of all kinds of CORSETS. We are selling a beautiful French
COUTILLE CORSET,
button in front, for twenty shillings (old price), as we manufactors them ourselves, and have had the Coutille in stock some time.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
765, Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

MME. HALLINGS,
NO. 318 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Respectfully announces that her
OPENING
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF
PARIS MILLINERY,
Will take place on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Ganze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs, a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 161 William-st., New-York.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MRS. SCOTT, No. 497 Broadway (St. Nicholas Block), will open her imported Paris Bonnets and those of her own Manufacture, on Thursday, Sept. 22.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ruffs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Millinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept, at
SIMMONS',
No. 631 Broadway.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER first importation of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 38 University Place, between 10th and 11th-st.

CLOTHING.

UNDER CLOTHING AT THE ONLY AND surest place where ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value for their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver, &c., and not trying to get them for half the value as practiced by others who are punishing high prices and then trembling to impose or get them half for nothing if they could. Please call and satisfy yourselves by the well known dealer H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A note by post punctually attended to.—Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residences in or out of the city.

ATTENTION—FOR THE NEW WESTERN EMporium House, No. 158 4th-av, corner 21st-street. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have any cast-off wearing apparel, furniture, carpets, &c., that you wish to dispose of, the best you can do is to call or send a note to the New Western Emporium, A. DUCUS, No. 158 7th-av, you will obtain the highest cash price, and will be dealt with to your entire satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to and the ladies attended by Mrs. D.

A1 SUBER PLACE.—AT 212 7TH AVE. LADIES and Gents will find the fair honest dealer, H. ROSENBERG, to whom you can dispose of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furnitures and Jewelry. I will pay the full prices for Silk, Calico, Woolen and Muslin Dresses, Gents' Coats, Pants, &c. Please call on or address H. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th ave. Ladies attended by Mrs. ROSENBERG. Orders punctually attended in and out of the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR ALL.—THE DISPLAY OF FALL AND Winter boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, will be made at DARRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 22d,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT No. 10 TILLARY Street, Brooklyn, 150 domestics of a superior class, (Protestant and Catholic) for every description of household work, including several first class nurses and seamstresses. The above servants have only to be seen to be appreciated for their neatness and respectability of appearance. Refer to our best Brooklyn families, and are willing to hire at very moderate wages. CHRISTOPHER'S SELECT AGENCY, 10 TILLARY STREET, BROOKLYN. Fifteen years established,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or take growing children, and sew and embroider. Would like to go South or travel to Europe. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 107 Madison avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st, between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations, one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, in one family. Call at No. 156 Seventh-av., cor. Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103, West 36th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN COOK and chambermaid. The one understands German and French cooking, the other chamberwork and waiting. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 8 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the very best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman of most obliging disposition, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and hopes to give satisfaction to a worthy family; has City references. Apply at No. 183 East 13th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls. One as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 140 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 228 8th-av, near 14th-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a genteel private family, as housekeeper or companion; would undertake charge of growing children and sew. Can be seen for three days, at No. 301 West 30th-st. References given to an invalid lady.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly; take charge of an infant from its birth and dress little children's hair; has the best City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 215 East 13d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take general housework in a small family; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17 Sheriff-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to engage with respectable families as waitress or chambermaid. Can furnish first-class city references. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing, and understands French fluting in the best manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., in the front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hair-dressing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 20 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl as first-class cook, will go to assist with part of the washing and ironing. Good city references. Can be at No. 110 East 11th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A NICE TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer to a small family; would have no objections to travel South with a lady. Call at No. 237, Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for a girl as a chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 40, West 36th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT WAITress to go into the country; best City reference required; liberal wages. Call at No. 305 5th-av., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, to cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Call at 124 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a private family; can do cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family as cook washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good city reference. Please call at No. 474 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies and children's clothing. Has the best city references. Apply at No. 154 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 240 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children or to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 209 West 18th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 863½ West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City references. Call at No. 19 East 17th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; soups, game, desserts, &c., &c. Can be seen for three days at No. 207 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting. Best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, WITH good City reference; a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady and do neat sewing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, at chamberwork and to assist in waiting and to make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 309 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av. Entrance in 16th-st

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, HAVING FOUR years' city references, desires a situation; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 411 2d-av, near 24th-st, one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork or plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; has City references. Call at No. 153 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do light chamberwork; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 66 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended from her last place; no objection to a private boarding house. Call at 43 8th-av.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman wishes to take in washing at her own residence; can give the best of references. Call at No. 387 6th Avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 189 Hester-st., near Mott, in the rear.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY of the Church Home) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained a Protestant lady's maid that can dress hair and cut and fit. Also, laundresses that can do French fluting, and a Protestant nurse. Also, Catholic and Protestant first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls lately landed, &c.

MALES.

WANTED.—SOMETHING TO DO. I AM 22 years old, have been in the army 3 years. Have good health, good business habits, a fair education, and have energy of character to succeed in what I undertake. Want a permanent situation, where I can make my services valuable to myself and my employer. A moderate salary only would be expected the first year. Address H. M. W., Box No. 3660, New York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman—knows the city well, understands his business in every respect, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of city references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, "Coachman," Mr. Stillings' harness store, No 1168 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the north of Ireland, a Protestant, as coachman and useful man, and to work in a garden or farm; is of steady habits, willing and obliging, a careful driver and good hand with horses. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a young man who thoroughly understands his duties, either as inside or outside servant. Is an excellent coachman and thoroughly competent as waiter-man, having served in first-class families. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRACTICAL FARmer, by a single man (Scotch), who is thoroughly competent to manage a farm in all its departments, and understands the care and management of horses, &c.; can bring the very best of references. Call on or address A. B., at Fleming & Davidson's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man; he is a good gardener and not afraid to take hold of hard work; would prefer a place where there is some glass. Call at SMITH'S seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation in a first-class boarding-house or hotel, as head waiter, understands his business perfectly in taking the full charge of a dining-room; has the best of references. Call on or address A. M. LEE, No. 204 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business, is willing to make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Address M. C., Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, single and sober, who has had many years' experience in grooming and training horses. Can give three years' first class reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box 216, Times Office

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation to take care of an invalid, or a young child from its birth; no objections to travel. Good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN ENGLISH man, a situation as coachman and groom. Perfectly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Address E. W., at William Lowry's, Saddler, No. 9 East 19th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR as groom by a single man, German. Understands his business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; has good reference. Call or address COACHMAN No. 79 6th-av, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES out by the day, a few more customers; terms remarkably easy. Call at Mrs. NEELY'S, No. 136 West 26th st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a banking house, or exchange broker's office; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; satisfactory reference given. Address W., Box 811, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Best of city reference. Address, P. W., Box No. 10 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; no family; he as coachman; she as cook; both would make themselves useful; best City references given. No. 956 Broadway, corner store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and driving; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS EMPLOYment; is an active single man; can also take care of and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City reference; terms moderate. Address R. A., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good groom and driver; best references from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman by a single man who understands his business and has good references. Address S., Box, No. 192, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given from his last employer. Address E. H., Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer; understands his business; understands the care and management of horses, and is a good worker. Address T. T., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single man, in a livery stable; is not afraid of work. Satisfactory references given. Address C., Box 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. IS a good and careful driver and groom. Satisfactory city references given. Address C. I., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store by a young man; has best reference. Call at No. 203 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, has the best of city reference. Address N. N., Box No. 198 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man who can give the best long City reference. A note addressed or application made to C. B., at 840 No. Broadway, cor. of 13th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUation in a private family, as waiter. Can bring the best of city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 319, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address F. L., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 60 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, The best of references given. Address, J. R., Box No. 206, Times Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, aged 30, where are but two horses. Address J. J. J., Box No. 191 Times Office.

ANY PARTY WISHING A HEAD COOK, one who understands the French as well as the English method of cooking, and who is a professed hand at desserts and confectionery, both ornamental and plain, and the serving of supper and dinner for parties, can find such a person by applying at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for this week only.

HELP WANTED

COMPOSITORS WANTED—THREE COMPEtent compositors can obtain permanent situations by applying to GEORGE JONES at the Business office of this paper. No member of ANY *Printers' Union* need apply.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Sept. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents WANTED, to advance educational interests throughout the country. Teachers $400 to $2,000; Pupils, $125 to $500; Correspondents, $300 to $600. Address "American Educational Union, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y."

PAPER MAKERS.—A REALLY FIRST-CLASS machine-tender. And a good finisher, one who has worked at trimming paper, can have constant employment and good wages by applying to
H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 61 Chambers-st

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FOREMAN IN a jobbing office; to one that is a thorough master of his business a good situation is offered. Not particular that he should be a "Union" man. Address PRINTER, Box No. 2,174 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN from 15 to 17 years of age. Must write a good hand and be well recommended. One who has experience in an office preferred; no boys need apply. Address Box No 166 Times Office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—ON A MOST SALable publication. Can be carried in a small compass. Call at or address Publication Office of Laing's Engravings, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York. A liberal discount

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO LIVE in the country; one who is willing to assist in the chamberwork and is a good seamstress, may apply at No. 21 Gramercy Park, between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No 705 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH REFerences, to do general housework. Call at No. 6 Gilford-place, East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY store. One who thoroughly understands the business may apply to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN; ALSO TWO CASHboys in a lace and ribbon-store. Apply to WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN; ALSO, TWO CASHboys, in a lace and ribbon-store. Apply to WM. KINZIE, Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 233 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PEOK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER WONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ON EAST bank of Hudson River, at or below Tarrytown; a moderate-sized house, for a careful family without children is wanted, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, with occupancy for another year if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 490, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., giving particulars of position, and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A small private family—small or medium size, comfortably furnished, good neighborhood, (Brooklyn preferred). Will pay not to $1000 from about the middle of October to May 1. Party careful and responsible. Address, Box 1163 P. O.

HOUSE OR ROOMS WANTED.—A PRIVATE family desire either an unfurnished suite of rooms, in a good locality, for the purposes of housekeeping, or a medium-sized unfurnished house, not below 40th-st. Address, with full particulars, HARMONYVILLE, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 6th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES from $500 to $600 per month, for first-class private families. Also, furnished parlor floors in suites. Apply to JOHN H. POILLON, No. 133 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JOHN S. KEYS.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS.
For sale—a bargain—A small cylinder Hoe Press, 6½x 36, with shafting, rollers, fly, two ink fountains, &c., in perfect order, almost equal to new; will average over three thousand impressions an hour. Price, $1,800 cash.
Also, an old fashioned Adams Press, 24x32, worked by crank wheel; used for newspaper and jobbing; will average eight hundred newspaper sheets an hour with ease. An excellent press for a country newspaper. Price, $450.
Also sufficient second-hand type to set up a good size daily newspaper, laid in case and cleanly distributed, viz.: 20 cases full of Nonpareil, 20 cases full of Brevier, 20 cases full of Minion.
E. B. SPOONER & SON, Printers,
No. 32 Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.
Sept. 20, 1864.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

30th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, brick, 20x50, x98	$22,500
18th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story, brown stone, 25x80	28,000
37th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, brown stone, 21x50	25,000
46th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story, brown stone, 20x52	12,500
41st-st., near 2d-av., 3-story, brown stone, 20x45	8,000
49st-st., near 2d-av., 3-story, brick, 16x40	6,000
61st-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, brick, 20x50	9,000

Possession of some may be had.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE.
The church edifice and chapel, and four lots of ground 98x100 feet. Situated on the west side of Adelphia-st., between DeKalb and Willoughby avenues, known as the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. C. PERRY, Attorney, cor. Broadway and Fulton street, New-York, or J. S. MACKEY, No. 6 Court street, Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Comprising 356 acres on the Dutchess County Flats, 77 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. It has about 50 acres woodland, a considerable portion valuable timber; the remainder is a true prairie or natural meadow, brought to the highest degree of fertility by fattening cattle. Will cut 600 tons hay per annum. Buildings fair. This is one of the finest mowing and grazing farms, and one of the cheapest investments of the kind in the country. A man might look a dozen years for such a chance, and then not do as well. Price $26,500. Terms to suit. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex R. R. families wishing to spend the autumn or board permanently in the country, can secure very desirable rooms on reasonable terms. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, fine drives, &c.; the House is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post office, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains a day. Address or apply at the Summit House, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, SIXty improved; fruit of all kinds; well watered and fair buildings; near church, school, stores, post-office, &c., numerous villages, where produce brings a ready market; location fine, having the view of mountain scenery, west of Newburgh and 11 miles from Middletown, Erie Railroad; good roads for driving; possession at once; terms very easy; would be rented.
J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or No. 25 Pine-st.

$3.500 ONLY REQUIRED TO PURCHASE a great bargain in a Farm of 180 acres, (1½ hours ride from Saratoga Springs) of choice land. 2 dwellings, a large factory and still, grist-mill, saw mill, smith-shop, &c., with extensive water-power. Price $7000; buildings worth more money. Inquire of JNO. H. POILLON, No. 139 Broadway, room 7.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDson, a portion of "Clifton Point," one of the finest residences on the river, containing 124 acres of lawns, pleasure-grounds and meadow lands, with mansion, &c.; price $60,000. Apply to E. G. LUDLOW, No. 8 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—56 ACRES, GOOD buildings, within 2½ miles of steamboat dock, within 56 miles of New-York, on Long Island; price, $4,700: also, one of 87 acres, with buildings, to exchange. E. W. ARTHUR, No. 171 Fulton County Market, 9 to 5 o'clock, this day, or by letter to Northport, Long Island.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND daughter of 13 years, or for daughter only, in a private family. Address D. C. E., Box No. 135 Times Office, or at No. 78 Warren-st.

$10.000.—MILK AND DAIRY FARM, 115 acres good land and buildings, three miles from Paterson; eighteen cows, five calves, one yoke of oxen, horses, hogs, &c., crops and farming implements; milk route worth $1,200 per annum.
WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM FOR sale, consisting of 50 acres; 35 in a high state of cultivation, 15 woodland, with plenty of water; house and outbuildings, 3 miles from Scotch Plains and 2½ from Plainfield; 5 acres of oats, 5 acres of wheat and rye, 6 of corn, 2 potatoes, 4 tons of hay; only $4,500. A good bargain. The owner can be seen for two days at No. 163 West Broadway.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE—HOUSE AND barn costing over $3,000, with 46 acres of land, within two minutes of depot; seven trains per day to city; price $10,500. Also, 18 acres of additional land right in the village. Splendid situation; altogether 66 acres, $14,000. A very cheap residence in Mt. Vernon at $3,800. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mt. Vernon.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW, WELL BUILT AND desirable three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, on the southeast corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., an immediate proximity to the Harlem and Fulton Ferry steamboat; immediate possession can be had; these houses are worthy of special attention. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BROWN STONE FRONT house and lot in Brooklyn, near City Hall, with stable on the rear lot, with possession this Fall.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND ONE LOT FOR SALE, with four rooms, at $850; with two lots, $1,000. Also, cottages at $1,600 and $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $2,500 to $6,000. CHAS. H. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW, SMALL, ROOMfonically divided, attractive houses and lots north side of 56th-st., next west from Lexington-av., to be completed 1st of October next. Apply to B. H. VAN ANKEN, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 32x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $10,000; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. SULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Villa sites at New-Brighton, Staten Island, beautifully located, with splendid views, near both New-Brighton and Quarantine ferries. For sale by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO BE SOLD.—A SPLENDID BROWN STONE house, four stories and basement, with all the modern improvements, ready for occupying; location splendid, No. 238 East Fiftieth-street. Come and see for yourselves. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 230 Second-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That fine four-story brown-stone house No. 14 East 37th-st. In complete order, with all modern improvements. Apply to FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A CAPITAL FARM IN NEW-JERsey, one hour from New-York, containing 72 acres; spacious dwelling-house erected by present owner and out-buildings with extensive variety of all fruits.
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FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, 4 stories, 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8 No commissions allowed.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

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JAMES ROME.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, The four-story brown-stone front house, No. 228 East 50th-st., in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 24x41, lot 25x100.6. Price $13,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st, New-York; or BAILE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—The Fox Chase.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Finesse—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Stereoptikon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country will be electrified this morning by the announcement of another brilliant victory—a most complete, telling and decisive route of the rebels under Early in the Shenandoah Valley, who were attacked on Monday morning by Sheridan, in their chosen and fortified position, and after a most sanguinary battle, lasting till dark, the rebels were driven back and through Winchester, with the loss of three thousand prisoners, fifteen battle-flags, five pieces of artillery, while their killed and wounded all fell into our hands. The battle began on the Opequan Creek, between Bunker Hill and Winchester, at about 12 o'clock on Monday, Sheridan making the attack in splendid style, his columns massed, and advancing with colors flying and bands playing. The battle raged until dark, the defeat of the rebels being complete. They were driven back through Winchester, with a loss of not less than five thousand killed and wounded, beside their prisoners. Among their losses are Gens. Rodes, Gordon, Wharton and Ramsour killed, and Bradley P. Johnson and York wounded. Sheridan's loss was also severe. Gen. Russell, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, was killed, and Gens. Upton, McIntosh and Chapman wounded. The cavalry bore a most conspicuous part in the battle, and made the final successful charge of the day. The reader must look to our full accounts for the details of this splendid achievement.

We have received Richmond papers of the 17th. The news from Petersburgh shows that the rebels regard Gen. Grant's advance westward from the Weldon road with great concern. According to their own accounts Gen. Grant's extreme outposts are now two miles *west* of the Weldon railroad.

The schooner *Jane F. Durfee* was surprised and captured by a party of rebels on Saturday last, while lying at anchor in Warwick River, near James River. She was released on bonds for $7,313, the supercargo being held as a hostage for the payment of the money. The Captain and crew were robbed of their money and clothing.

One thousand rebel prisoners, destined for exchange, arrived Monday evening at Fortress Monroe from Philadelphia, and were sent up to Aiken's Landing in charge of Major Mulford.

According to a dispatch from Washington, the rebels, under McCausland and Johnson advanced from Bunker Hill on Sunday, and attacked Gen. Averill at Martinsburgh. After a spirited resistance, he fell back to Hainesville, near Falling Waters, where he took a position. He received reinforcements during the night, and on Monday attacked the rebels, drove them back to Bunker Hill, and reoccupied Martinsburgh. A body of dismounted cavalrymen is employed in guarding the fords at Williamsport.

A despatch from Buffalo announces the capture on Lake Erie, on Monday afternoon, of the two small steamers, *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near Bass Island. The captors came from Canada, numbered about thirty men, and were armed with revolvers. They went down the lake, it is supposed, for the purpose of getting arms and ammunition.

The St. Joseph *Herald* states that the Indian troubles on the Plains are over. Gen. Curtis telegraphs that trains are passing through from Leavenworth to Kearney, and from there to Denver, without escorts. Also, that he has explored the Beaver and Republican Rivers to the Cottonwood, and that but few Indians are to be found. He regards it as perfectly safe to travel over the route with such protection as is now afforded.

Immediately upon entering Atlanta Col Walker, who was in command of the column, sent the following despatch to Gen. Geary:—"General: We have possession of the town. The Second and Third divisions entered together. The flag of the Third brigade will be the first to float o'er the city. Glory Hallelujah. This elects Abraham Lincoln."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of London* arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with dates to the 8th instant. Her news has been anticipated by the *Scion* at Halifax and the *Hibernia* at Father Point. The news of the arrest of the alleged murderer Franz Muller at New-York caused very general satisfaction throughout England. The papers have nothing new to say on American affairs. The action of the Chicago Convention was awaited with much interest. The organs of the Austrian Cabinet seem greatly annoyed at the dispatch of a special ambassador to the Italian Court by the Emperor Maximilian, on the ground that it will give great offence at Rome. The Mexican minister to Switzerland presented his credentials to the Federal Council on the 6th instant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The receipts of Live Stock show a supply of 5,567 beeves, 149 milch cows, 2,799 calves, 25,051 sheep and lambs, and 11,105 swine, making a total of 46,671 animals. The aggregate weights are nearly 8,000 heavier than last week, there being an increase of all kinds of stock except beef cattle. The number of beef cattle offered this week is nearly 1,500 less than the previous week, but receipts were then unusually large. The market at Forty-fourth street has been fairly active at a slight advance on former rates, on the best offerings, if not on the lowest class of cattle. While medium to good quality bullocks have sold at about 15c.@18½c., a few of the choicest of the market have reached 19c.@19½c.; a few, on large estimates, have doubtless brought 20c. for the four quarters; 8c.@14c. has been obtained on the lower grades. Sheep have arrived in much larger numbers than last week, and show a slight decline, but good sheep are still commanding high prices, selling at 8½c.@9c., and a few at 9½c. Sales of 3,038 lambs at $5 16 ₩ head. They rate at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., live weight, for those of good quality. Swine show an improvement in price as well as in receipts; the advance being mainly in prime corn-fed hogs, which are quoted at 14c.@15c. ₩ live weight; still-fed at 12c.@13c.; stock, 7c.@9c.

Coroner Collin yesterday commenced an investigation, at the New-York Hospital, into the causes which led to the explosion of the boiler on the tugboat *B. B. Sanders*, on Friday morning last, whereby the captain, pilot, and four others, lost their lives. Considerable testimony was taken, but very little was elicited that went to show what produced the catastrophe. The inquest has been adjourned for the purpose of enabling the authorities to procure further evidence. The body of one of the deck hands, who was drowned when the *Sanders* sank, has been recovered.

The English money news yesterday advanced the price of Gold 2@3 ₩ cent., but it fell back to 223@224 on Gen. Sheridan's great victory. Stocks were generally steady. United States 5-20s were a fraction higher.

United States Commissioner Betts yesterday decided the case of Julius K. Larke. Accused was charged with opening letters addressed to Mr. Osborn, naval reporter of the *Herald*, and appropriating the contents. The Commissioner was of the opinion that sufficient evidence had been produced against the prisoner to warrant his commitment, and he consequently held him to bail in the sum of $500.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Matthew McAleer pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Louis and Louisa Lilly plead guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and were sent to the Penetentiary for six months each.

A limited business was transacted yesterday in Ashes, Cotton, Flour, Oils, Metals, Fruit, Seeds, Spices, Groceries, Hides, Leather, Wool, and Tobacco, at drooping prices. Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Pork attracted more attention, and were firmer. Lard, Hay, and Hops were salable and steady. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The freight engagements were more extensive, but generally at low rates.

C. W. Jay, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., a very effective and entertaining speaker, will deliver an address this evening at the Union "Headquarters" corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Central Committee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is fitting out an expedition for Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country beyond Behring Straits, to survey the route of the overland telegraph line, and make arrangements to put the whole extent of the line under contract the ensuing year. It is expected that this enterprise will be in operation between New-York, San Francisco, St. Petersburgh and London by the middle of 1866.

The Copperheads and the Union—What Marks the Copperhead.

As the cat hid herself under the meal when all other expedients failed, so the Copperheads now hide themselves under profession for the Union. But the shift won't answer. The people know exactly what is concealed there. There has never been a time when Vallandigham and Fernando Wood and Seymour did not profess an unalterable determination never to give up the Union. On that matter we can cheerfully bear witness that their record is clear from the start. They have always protested the necessity of keeping the Union unbroken. Vallandigham framed the Chicago platform, and turned out the first resolution about unswerving fidelity to the Union, with as little hesitation as any other.

Of course these men are for a continued union with the South. They are not such fools as not to know that their only chance for future political power lies in the support of the South. The Democratic party, for a generation, has had its chief strength in the South. Cut the South loose from the Union, and the old hulk of the party would shoot to the bottom in an instant, and carry down with it every copperhead of every stripe. It is no part of the copperhead plan to commit any such suicide. We concede that the whole species—those that are spotted and those that are all of a color, those with straight tongues and those with forked tongues, those that cast their skins every season and those that don't—are all alike for the Union.

But who cares for that? The question is not whether these copperheads are or are not for separating from the South, but whether they are or are not for putting down the Southern rebellion. That is the point precisely which they have got to meet. These flourish as about devotions to the Union, whether made by Vallandigham or McClellan are not of the least account. They can divert the attention of no man of sense from the practical issue. What they have got to answer for before the people is not a settled purpose and a deliberate scheme to secure Southern independence, but the adoption of a policy which would either end in that or something else equally disastrous. It is a policy of suspending the war against the rebellion, which is pronounced in the Chicago Platform to have been a "failure," and, in the place of it, to substitute a course of concession to any required extent. It is assumed, notwithstanding Jeff Davis's constant asseverations to the contrary, that temptations can be offered to the rebels that could induce them to lay down their arms, and consent to renew their connection with the North. This declared purpose to prostitute the national sovereignty to the demands of this wanton and utterly accursed rebellion is the exact crime upon which these copperheads are awaiting judgment. All their talk about "unswerving fidelity to the Union," is sheer impertinence. The corporeal form of the Union is nothing without a soul. That soul is constitutional authority. Barter away that authority to armed revolt and you destroy it. You make the nation a prey either to oppression or to anarchy. The form may remain, yet it is but a Mexico experiencing nothing but wretchedness and exciting nothing but contempt.

But we do not believe that even the form would remain. "A cessation of hostilities" for purposes of negotiation, and "an ultimate convention," would, in all probability, end in the permanent division of the republic. The Confederate leaders would account the asking of an armistice by the North an abandonment of the war. They would take it, and justly, too, as an acknowledgment by the North of a "four years' failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," just as the Chicago platform declares. All further fear of coercion being thus taken away, they would there is every reason to believe, listen to no propositions for a return to the old Union, but adhere with greater pertinacity than ever to an independent confederacy. The leaders of their rebellion understand well enough that it is not morally possible that the institution which made the rebellion could ever again live in peace in the old Union—that it has attempted a parricide which it is not in human nature to forgive—and that whatever promises any set of politicians, in temporary ascendency, might make in its behalf, would be but as flax in the fire before the popular wrath that would surely follow. Offer to restore the Fugitive Slave Law, to make any anti-slavery utterance in print or in speech a penal offence; to allow Slavery to go into any territory, and to establish itself at pleasure under the protection of the National Government in any State; to remove every let and hindrance to the African Slave-trade; to do everything conceivable for the political and material and moral furtherance of "the sum of all villanies," and then guaranty it by a recognition of an absolute right of secession the instant any of these stipulations are in the judgment of any State, violated or infringed,—and yet all such concessions and all such guaranties would not be worth the paper they are written on. As well bargain that henceforth on this continent light should give place to darkness, and that every stream should run backward. Jeff. Davis and the men who rule the South are not such novices as not to know this. They speak literally the will of the Slave power, when they say, they will have "extermination or independence."

The cries for the Union raised by these Copperheads when working for "a cessation of hostilities," even if sincere, are worthless. This solid fact stands, that a cessation of hostilities would end in disunion; or that, if by any possibility it did not, the Union which would be bought by it would be an intolerable curse. In our civil relations there are three classes of men in this country—Union men, Rebels and Copperheads. A Union man is one who forever maintains that the Constitution is in its own words "the supreme law of the law;" that a President elected in accordance therewith, as was Abraham Lincoln, has a right to every executive power, civil and military, attached to the office by the Constitution; and that it is his duty to "take care," as the Constitution declares, "that the laws be faithfully executed." A Rebel is one who denies all such rights and powers and duties, and resists by force of arms. Now what is a Copperhead? A Copperhead is one who believes that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the President has all executive power, civil and military, and that it is his duty to have the laws faithfully executed, *except in case of rebellion*; and that in that case the rebellion should rule to the extent of its sovereign pleasure. The watchword of the Union men is *reverence to the Constitution*; of the Rebels, *independence of the Constitution*; of the Copperheads, *sacrifice of the Constitution*. Peace is the object of all. The Union men would get it by the maintenance of national authority. The Rebels by the prostration of the national authority. The Copperheads by a surrender of the national authority. That marks the Copperhead. Having that mark, no cry of Union can save him.

The Victory in the Shenandoah Valley.

The signal victory in the Shenandoah Valley on Monday is one of that class which permits no cavil either as to its scope or its completeness. At the opening of the battle Early's force, which, by Confederate accounts, has been positively put down at 27,000, was posted mainly at Bunker Hill, near Winchester, and at Darkesville. The Opequan creek was between our forces and the rebels and their works extended at some points on the centre and left to within three miles of the river. Sheridan's line extended, early in the engagement, over five miles in length, from Berryville towards Bunker Hill. The attack was made by our cavalry under Averill by gray daylight on Monday, Breckinridge's division, posted near Darkesville, having been steadily driven a distance of seven miles, by one o'clock in the afternoon. The attack of our main army also commenced early in the morning at the point where the Opequan Creek is crossed by the Berryville turnpike. From this point our forces, by a series of stubborn and sanguinary engagements which lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, compelled the rebels to fall back, completely defeated Early's main army, and drove it from one defended line of works to another, until what remained of the routed force, as Gen. Stevenson tells us, was "sent whirling through Winchester;" all their dead, most of their wounded, and two thousand five hundred prisoners being left on our hands. The wounded in Winchester alone are found to number three thousand, and if the dead are counted in, the rebel loss will be found to exceed six thousand, or about one-fourth of the entire army under Early. In trophies and material our gain is also notable; fifteen army flags and five pieces of artillery having fallen into the possession of our army.

Our loss has been hastily computed at two thousand, and considering that the battle must have raged for nearly seven hours, the number will not be deemed excessive. We fear, however, judging from our loss in Generals, that a heavy proportion of the wounded and killed have been commissioned officers. We lose a gallant and true soldier in Gen. David Russell, who was killed at the head of his division in the Sixth Army Corps. And among our wounded we find the names of Gens. Chapman, McIntosh and Upton—a brief but terribly impressive story of the stern, unyielding valor which marked the leadership, both chief and subordinate, of the day. "I desire," says the gallant Sheridan—to whose judgment, caution and nerve so large a share of the honors of the battle so justly belong—"to mention to the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies, the gallant conduct of Gens. Wright, Crook, Emory, and Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory." Gallantly and nobly spoken. Nor will the Lieutenant-General, or the Government and people he serves, forget, as well, what is due to the commander of the Middle Department himself. Right warily has he watched his foe, for weeks and weeks, that seemed weary, needlessly weary to the thoughtless the and impatient. Cautiously and quietly has he, time and again, felt his way toward an assault which should be at once telling and decisive, and now with a succession of blows which sent the enemy reeling and staggering to his lair, he achieves in one day a victory which marks for all time the end of these vaunted rebel invasions.

Never, probably, since he first set out from Lynchburgh at midsummer was Early so confident of his position as on this eventful morning, the 19th of September. Only one day previous the Southern reporter, who supplies military fictions for two of the McClellan organs here, writing professedly from the testimony of Early's confidants, had assured the sympathizing friends of that rebel that "Gen. Sheridan's main body remains where it has been for the last two weeks, strongly intrenched at Berryville. *It is utterly powerless to do anything toward driving Early out of the Valley.*" The ink was barely dry upon the sheet which gave currency to these hollow pledges in behalf of Early when the thundering announcement rang through our streets, that this impregnable host of invaders, routed, beaten and all but cut in pieces, was using the last remnant of its strength in an inglorious and panic-stricken flight. Loyal men among us cheered lustily for the good cause. The craven-hearted peace-mongers went growling to their haunts.

The Bearings of an Armistice with the Rebels.

Speaking on Friday of the danger of an armistice between us and the rebels, we said:

"Nor are the probable consequences of an armistice *between us and the rebels* surrounded by any mist or uncertainty. These are just as well known as the probable consequences of jumping off a house-top into the street. An armistice, *failing all stipulations to the contrary—and it is not for the party asking for it, and confessing in the same breath that his fighting has been 'a failure,' to impose conditions*—leaves the belligerent forces in precisely the same position as that in which it finds them."

To this, the *World* replies, with the usual quantity of vituperation, that there have been numerous armistices, in which there *were* stipulations of various kinds. It mentions four or five. We are satisfied that, by looking more closely, it might find sixty examples of the same kind. Even if it discovered a hundred, they would have not the slightest bearing on our argument.

The great aim of the Copperhead party just now is to cover over their platform and their candidate's letter with as much rubbish as possible, and then persuade the public that they have got jewels of the purest water under the heap. The pretence that we might calculate on making in our armistice provisions as advantageous to us as Napoleon was able in the very midst of his conquests to impose on his vanquished enemies, is, we need hardly say, pure balderdash.

We repeat that an armistice means and is "a cessation of hostilities," and nothing more; that there may be other stipulations inserted in it, but there may not and need not be. The only essential stipulation is that the belligerents shall stop fighting. There need not be a single word said as to what their forces, either by sea or land, may do or may not do while it lasts, but if there is not, the acts to be abstained from, are fixed by the usage of civilized nations; and the evidence of that usage is, we repeat, to be found in the text-books of writers on international law. The possibility of such armistices, in which neither party shall be expressly restrained from anything except the prosecution of hostilities, is recognized and provided by every publicist of eminence, who has written anything on the laws of war. To say there can be no armistice without stipulations, is about as sensible as to say there can be no treaty of peace without twenty articles. In a treaty of peace the only necessary stipulation is a stipulation that the war shall cease. This would of itself constitute a treaty of peace; and it would be none the less so, though it could be shown by all Billingsgate that there had been treaties in all ages in which there were other stipulations besides this.

What we have said is, and we repeat it, that we cannot in any armistice tendered to the rebels, by the Democratic party on the basis of the Chicago platform, secure the insertion of a single provision which would deprive the Confederates of the right to do, during the suspension of arms, whatever the common law of war sanctions, and which we set forth at some length on Friday last. The position of the North in this matter, is, in fact, very peculiar; and we venture to say there is not to be found in the whole of Alison or even in Rollin, a single precedent bearing on it. We have engaged in war with the South as a legitimate and established Government seeking to suppress a rebellion, to which we have all along denied the shadow of a justification. We have announced to the world that the only possible end to the war was the unconditional submission of the rebels to the Constitution. We have prosecuted it for four years with this object. The aim of the rebels, on the other hand, has been, not to conquer us, not to reduce the North to subjection, but to make us stop fighting, to force us—to use their favorite phrase—"to let them alone." No matter how they accomplish this, whether by the exhaustion of our resources, the destruction of our armies, or our own weariness of the struggle. If they accomplish it, they have succeeded. If you attack a man who desires to run away from you and carry part of your property with him, and tell him you'll pummel him till he gives it up and consents to stay with you, and he fights to be allowed to go, the moment you desist he is victorious. In short, the cessation of effort on the part of the attacking party, without having obtained the object of the attack, is in all struggles the triumph of the attacked; and this is particularly true of a struggle between an established Government and insurgents.

Now what has the band of worthies, which assembled at Chicago, done? They have placed it on record in the most solemn manner for the guidance of the man whom they hope next November to intrust with the powers of this Government, that the experiment of war has, after four years' trial, proved a "failure;" in other words that, come what will, we shall fight no more. What does it propose to do? Why, to go to the Confederates after having made this confession, and ask for a "cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention;" or, in other words, to offer to the rebels "to let them alone." The commissioners sent by McClellan under this platform would have to make Jefferson a speech of this kind. "We have fought you for four years with the view of making you submit. We have failed, and have determined to give it up. You have beaten us. We shall fight you no more. We shall stop hostilities immediately, and now propose, with your permission, to talk you into the Union. We are going to make speeches to you, and write letters to you, till you come back under the Constitution as it is. You probably won't want to do so, and it will take a long time to make you. So in the meantime we propose to have an armistice, in which you shall be strictly tied up, so that you cannot make any preparations for attacking us again in case you prove obdurate. The blockade, for instance, is our most effective weapon against you. It keeps your people half clothed and poorly fed; it deprives them of material of war, of medicines, tools, coffee, sugar, and all kinds of comforts. It has tried your very souls for four years, and is still trying them. We, therefore, propose that the blockade shall continue the whole time of our pow-wow. You have plenty of friends abroad who are anxious to supply you with a fleet. You have writhed terribly under the operation of the neutrality laws, which have prevented you from getting up such a force at sea as would have enabled you to open your ports, and thus do something toward equalizing the conditions of combat. We propose that you shall bind yourself to submit still to these restrictions, and not to avail yourself of the operation of that provision of the law of nations which, during a truce, releases neutrals from their neutrality. Moreover you shall not, as long as we please to debate with you, do anything to repair your worn-out roads, to recruit, drill, or organize your armies, or perform any other acts that would put you in a position to defend yourself more effectively in case we should, after the conference is over, change our mind, and assail you again.

To all this, Davis, not being a born idiot, would probably reply, that he had not asked for a cessation of hostilities in order to hear reasons why he ought to come back into the Union; that he did not want to stop fighting; that he was ready to fight forever sooner than come back into it; but that if we wished to stop, and let him alone, we were welcome to do so; but as to submitting to the aforesaid restrictions, all of which proposed the indefinite continuance of the sorest trials of the war, he would consent to nothing of the kind.

Many of our readers will probably imagine that the Commissioners would hereupon find themselves at a loss what to say. "Nothing of the sort." The leader would produce from his pocket a copy of the *World* of Sept. 17, from which he would read an article showing that during the wars of Napoleon, there were at least seven armistices concluded between that potentate and his enemies, in every one of which restrictions of this kind were submitted to by one or the other of the belligerents, and add that Jefferson Davis would doubtless follow the example of so great a commander.

There may be people who suppose that on hearing this, Mr. Davis would at once sign a document binding the South to lie down under all the miseries of the *status quo*, for as long as an enemy, who was, by his own confession, beaten in the field, chose to harangue her, but we are satisfied that they are few in number. In any armistice offered to the South by the North, the South will be in a position to impose the conditions, and they will certainly not be such as will tie her hands while she is negotiating. In other words, it is for the victor to say on what terms he will stop fighting, on what basis he will negotiate; what the armistice shall contain and what not—whether it shall be simply "a cessation of hostilities," or an armistice without conditions, leaving the belligerents in *statu quo*, and releasing neutral powers from the obligations imposed by the war; or an armistice with conditions, subjecting each party to certain rules of conduct as long as the negotiation lasts, and of the Democratic platform that we are not the victors, and never will be. The mere offer of an armistice is a confession of defeat.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

POPULARITY OF MR. FENTON IN THE ARMY.

Large numbers of letters are being received here daily from officers and men in the army, indorsing the nomination of Mr. Fenton for Governor of New-York. The veterans are unanimous in saying that Mr. Fenton's services, both in and out of Congress, in behalf of the soldiers, have been so constant and beneficial, that laying aside all party prejudices, they will heartily support the man who has identified himself so thoroughly with their interests. You may confidently expect a rousing vote for your State ticket from the army.

THE LOANS.

The following subscriptions to the 7-30 loan are reported for to-day: $635,500; total to date, $36,697,200; 7 10-40, $16,500; total to date, $81,097,900.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Assistant Secretary Fox and Admiral David Porter left last evening for Fortress Monroe. It is rumored that Admiral Porter will relieve Admiral Lee in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and that stirring events may be looked for shortly from that quarter.

COM. G. F. PEARSON APPOINTED REAR-ADMIRAL.

Commodore George F. Pearson, Commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy-yard, has been appointed Rear-Admiral, and ordered to the Florida Squadron vice Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, relieved.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

It is stated that Gen. Grant has written a letter to Gen. Franklin promising him an important command as soon as his wounds will permit him to take the field.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIES DRAFTED.

John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Private Secretaries to the President, were drawn to-day in the draft made to fill the quota of the First Ward of this City.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, heretofore published, are exempt from dismissal: Capt. J. B. Nott, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. John S. Hicks, Fifteenth New-York cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Crowley, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Vols.; Lieut. H. E. Lacy, Second New-York Artillery.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Lieut.-Col. T. F. Cook, Ninth Ohio Cavalry; Capt. L. D. Sims, V. R. C.; Capt. J. N. Rice, 10th Maine Cavalry; Capt. H. D. Patten, A. Q. M.; Capt. D. M. Adams, First Mo. Cavalry; Capt. Jas. Varley, Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. H. Austin, Sixty-third P. Vols.; Lieut. J. L. Townsend, Hundred and Fifty-second N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. W. J. S. Duffy, Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Robt. Dusel, Hundred and Third N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Thos. Hines, Eighty-fourth New-York National Guard.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

Capt. F. Stafford, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York; Lieut. C. Silliges, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

DISMISSAL OF GEN. REVERE REVOKED.

The dismissal of Brig.-Gen. J. W. Revere has been revoked and his resignation accepted, to date Aug. 16, 1863.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

A national salute was fired to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory.

Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's private Secretaries were drafted this afternoon among others in the First Ward

SHELLING THE NEW RAILROADS.

Information from City Point repeats that the rebels continue to throw an occasional shell at our working parties on the new railroad, but with little or no effect.

State Politics.

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

John H. Ketcham, Colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York State Volunteers, was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Union Congressional Convention held here to-day.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of Sheridan's great victory over the rebels and the nomination of Col. Ketcham.

The Rebels on Lake Erie—Capture of Two Steamers.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

News has been received here that a number of rebels from Canada captured the little steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near Bass Island, in Lake Erie, yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake, probably for reinforcements, guns and ammunition.

The capturing party numbered about thirty men, who were armed with revolvers and bowie-knives. No other arms were noticed. The captors took on Middle Bass Island wood enough to last two days.

Further Details of the Rebel Piracies on Lake Erie.

Toledo, O., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Capt. Orr, of the steamer *Island Queen*, arrived here from the Detroit River this morning, and furnishes the *Blade* with a statement in regard to the piratical operations in the vicinity of Sandusky last night.

The *Island Queen* left Sandusky at 3 P. M., yesterday; stopped at Kelly's Island for thirty or forty soldiers, and passed to Middle Bass Island, where she found the *Parsons*, in possession of pirates, who at once seized the *Island Queen*. The soldiers were paroled as "Confederate" prisoners, and the other passengers sworn to secrecy for twenty-four hours. The *Island Queen* was then lashed to the *Parsons* and the two started for Sandusky.

When out five miles the water cooled off the *Island Queen's* pony engine was broken off, causing a hole in her side, and she was cast off and left to sink. The *Parsons* passed on to the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and after hovering about some time, subsequently signaling to those inside, started for the Detroit River, arriving at Fighting Island on the Canada side, about 8 o'clock this morning, where Capt. Orr, his clerk and engineer were landed, and the steamer burned, as preparations were made for that object.

The Captain has no doubt that the capture of the U. S. steamer Michigan and the liberation of the Johnson Island prisoners were the objects of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of valuables.

How the Copperheads Attempted to wring in Supporters—A Card from F. B. Cutting, Esq.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that my name appears in the *World* newspaper in the list of Vice-Presidents (Stand No. 1) of the McClellan ratification meeting held in this City on the 17th. This use of it was unknown to, and wholly unauthorized by me.

I had no part in the election of Mr. Lincoln, being then in favor of Mr. Douglas, but I intend to vote for him in November next, in opposition to the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention, believing that by a vigorous prosecution of the war the rebellion will be overthrown sooner than by an immediate cessation of hostilities, or by a resort to the arts of diplomacy. Your obedient servant,

F. B. CUTTING.

Great Fire in Broadway.—We failed to notice that the valuable books, papers and money of Messrs. Bates, Merwin & Co., and also those of Messrs. Bates, Brothers, were all preserved in Hussner's safes.

Reception of a Regiment.—The Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers arrived here last evening, its time having expired. The Brooklyn Twenty-third has been ordered to parade for their reception. The regimental line will be formed in Monroe-place, at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

Amusements.

Mr. GROVER has every reason to feel satisfied with the results, both here and in Brooklyn, of the first week of German opera under his management. Notwithstanding the occasional hostility of the elements, he has succeeded in attracting overflowing audiences to no fewer than six performances. To obtain this amount of work he has been compelled to materially strengthen his company, and as the run is still upon "Faust" it is sometimes necessary to relieve one set of singers by substituting another in their places. This was the case at the Matinée on Saturday, when the *Mephistopheles* and the *Siebel* were both different to what we had on Thursday—the former being played by Herr WEINLICH and the latter by Fraulein CANISSA. As a matter of choice we prefer the first incumbents of the parts, but it is none the less creditable to Mr. GROVER to be thus stronghanded. The attendance on Saturday was extremely brilliant, all the pretty girls were there, and their bright toilettes made the parquet look like a bed of flowers.

Mr. GROVER'S announcements for the present week are extremely interesting. Last night MEYERBEER'S grand opera of "ROBERT LE DIABLE" was performed, and later in the week HALEVY'S "Jewess" is promised. Other works are said to be in preparation, but if the two we have named meet with the recognition to which they are entitled by reason of their importance, they will serve—with an occasional performance of "FAUST" to bring the season to a successful close. Several old favorites of our public made their *rentrées* in "Robert," Herr FORMES resumed his *rôle* of *Bertram*; Madame ROTTER was the Alice, and Herr HIMMER had sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to appear as Robert. In addition to these general features of the cast an interesting debutante appealed to the audience for its suffrages. The lady was Miss THERESA WOOD, who made her *début* as *Elena*. The performance was especially good on the part of Herr FORMES, whose voice is still large, and whose acting is admirable. Herr HIMMER played with spirit, but his voice is still heavily veiled. Miss WOOD is a charming *danseuse*, and met with a distinct success.

Last night's opera in Brooklyn was a perfect success. *Robert Le Diable* was given to a large and fashionable audience. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance, and the people in Brooklyn seem to vie with those in New-York in their efforts to fill the treasury of Manager GROVER. HIMMER was in good voice, and sang and acted very finely; also KARL FORMES, HABELMANN, Mme. ROTTER and Mme. JOHANNSEN. To-night, "Faust" positively the last time, as the season will close this week. HABELMANN will appear in his great *rôle* of *Mephistopheles*. To-morrow, (Thursday,) "Martha," with FORMES as *Plunkett*—really a rich treat, as this *rôle* was expressly written for him by Von FLOTOW.

HAYDN'S oratorio of the "Creation" was performed, after many unavoidable postponements, at Jones' Woods on Friday last, under the direction of Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ. The number of executants was far short of the promised four hundred, but the orchestra and chorus were both strong, and sufficient in all respects to interpret the work in an exceedingly creditable manner. The solos were rendered by Madame JOHANNSEN, Madame ZIMMERMAN, Herr VIERECKE (instead of Herr QUINT), and Herr KARL FORMES. Jones' Woods are ill-adapted to such entertainments. There is no regularly constructed platform for the orchestra, and there are no convenient positions from whence the music may be heard. The attendance was very poor; had it been otherwise there would have been a deplorable lack of accommodation, for the only place set aside for the audience was the dancing floor by the river side—the orchestra and chorus being perched on the back piazza of the hotel. It was impossible for the music to make a powerful effect, but it seemed to us to be rendered smoothly, and we are glad to learn that the Oratorio will shortly be repeated at the Academy of Music. Before HAYDN'S work a few pieces for the orchestra were played. A solo from MOZART'S "Zauberflote, was also announced, but Herr FORMES failed to make his appearance. After the "Creation," the chorus sang the "Hallelujah, from HANDAL'S "Messiah." Auxiliary aid was expected in the shape of a mammoth organ, a peal of bells, and a battery of six pounders. The organ was not to be found—except on the bills; the peal of bells tinkled incoherently, as if some one was throwing pebbles at them; and the battery consisted of eight two-ouncers (part of them damp) done up in the form of crackers. Col. GOETZE wheeled into the field with his battery neatly wrapped up in an old newspaper. He served it with great gallantry, and to the admiration of several small boys, who were greatly disappointed that the stalwart artillerist had no more ammunition for the *encore*. The *encore*, by the way, was superfluous, for the singing of the chorus was anything but good, and the rest was nonsensical.

There was another festival at Jones' Wood yesterday. It was under the auspices of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, a society which has obtained a special act of incorporation, and now numbers over eight hundred members, all practical musicians. Six hundred of this number took part in the concert, assisted by the members of the Arion Society. The Union proposes to build a new music hall, and subsequently establish a National school for musicians from its surplus funds—rather a large, but certainly a creditable undertaking. This was the first monster concert in aid of the cause, and it has, we trust, answered all the best expectations of its promoters.

WALLACK'S theatre opened for the season on Monday night with a new edition of BOUCICAULT'S "Fox Hunt"—originally played at BURTON'S Chambers-street Theatre. The company is the same as last season in all important respects. At the Olympic theatre Mrs. JOHN WOOD produced a new London piece, called "Finesse." Mrs. G. H. GILMAN and Miss LOUISA MYERS—both new to this theatre—made their *débuts* in it. The uproarious musical farce of "Jenny Lind" is still retained on the bill, and serves to introduce Mrs. JOHN WOOD in one of her jolliest *rôles*. At the Winter Garden Mr. J. J. CLARKE continues to fill the house to overflowing with his *Major de Boots* in "Everybody's Friend," and *Timothy Toodles* in the well known farce. The "Comedy of ERRORS" is in readiness at this house, and will be produced at an early day at NIBLO'S during Mr. FORRESTER'S engagement has been attended with the most brilliant success. The eminent tragedian appeared as the *Cardinal Duke* in BULWER'S play of "Richelieu." Mr. WHEATLEY plays on Wednesdays and Saturdays as LUCARDEAU in the "Duke's Motto." The new drama of the "Signet of King Solomon" is the leading room attraction at BARNUM'S Museum. It has proved very successful.

The Stereopticon will remain for a week longer at Irving Hall. We commend the entertainment to the attention of all who take an interest in the world at large. After Saturday next the Stereopticon goes into the country for an extended tour. The present opportunity should not therefore be lost.

JONES' WOOD.—The first monster concert of the "Musical Mutual Protective Union" took place here on Monday afternoon. The weather was extremely fine, and the attendance, although not so large as we expected, was considerable. It was characterized by the greatest propriety. Every one seemed bent on a kindly appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded. The musical programme consisted of six numbers, interspersed by a mammoth orchestra, and an equally mammoth military band of the numbers referred to. The overture to "La Chasse," conducted by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, and the finale to "Lucia," conducted by Mr. J. NOLL, were the best. The huge proportions of the orchestra, however, rendered every piece unusually interesting. It is a thousand pities that such a mass of instrumentalists cannot be heard in a covered hall. Reasoning this it is certainly a necessity of Mr. BOMBA'S management of the Louis Wood's property to erect a suitable orchestra for entertainments like the present. They would be of more frequent occurrence if the public could anticipate a reasonable amount of accommodation.

The Secretary, Mr. SCHAAD, received the following letters from prominent personages who were expected to be in attendance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON, Friday Sept., 9

DEAR SIR:—The President desires me to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to attend the concert of the Musical Mutual Protective Union on the 19th inst., and to state that the pressure of public duties will not allow him the pleasure of attendance.

Very respectfully,
JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received the invitation of the officers of the "Musical Mutual Protective Union" to attend their concert and festival at Jones' Wood on the 19th inst.

I am interested in the success of your enterprise, and it would afford me pleasure to be present on Monday next, but my public duties will prevent me from accepting your invitation.

Please present my thanks to your committee for their courtesy and consideration.

Truly, yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend the First Annual Monster Festival and Concert of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York, to be held at Jones' Wood, on Monday, Sept. 19.

I heartily approve the objects of your association, and hope that your efforts will be crowned with success, by the establishment in this City of an institution for the cultivation of musical science worthy of New-York, and fully satisfying the tastes and expectations of the votaries of this most humanizing and delightful art.

It would afford me great pleasure to avail myself of your courtesy, but I regret that official engagements will prevent my being present at the festival.

I am, with sincere respect, your obd't serv't,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,

THE LATE COL. GROWER.—The remains of the late COL. WM. T. C. GROWER, of the Seventeenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed in a charge on the enemy's works at the battle of Jonesboro' Ga., on the 1st of Sept. inst., were brought to Brooklyn yesterday, and were placed in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. They were escorted by the Seventh Regiment National Guard. Details of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard will guard the remains until Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be consigned to their final resting-place. The funeral will take place from the residence of the father of deceased, in Jefferson-street, near Bedford-avenue.

UNION PRIMARIES.—The Union primaries for electing delegates to the State electoral and the county conventions were held in Hudson County last night. In Jersey City the meetings were much more largely attended than for years previous.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—This veteran regiment, whose term of service has expired, are expected home to-day or to-morrow. They are to be received by the TWENTY-SECOND Regiment of militia.

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

What river in Germany does Phalon & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" remind you of. The beautiful Oder.

What are all other essences compared with PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS!" Evanescences.

To sell imitations of Phalon's "Night BLOOMING CEREUS" is a base fraud; but at the same time to sell the genuine article in a praiseworthy counterfeit.

Wherefore is Phalon's "Night Blooming CEREUS" like the Wandering Jew? Because there never was such a roamer (aroma).

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 694 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

For Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, and Psychology, see OCT. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

This Day,
GENIN'S GRAND EXPOSITION OF PLAIN AND FANCY HATS,
FOR
LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S, and INFANT'S HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

In Consequence of the Fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
including the Largest Assortment of OVERCOATS
in this City, at a discount of Five per cent.
ISAAC V. BROKAW,
No. 34 Fourth-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, including the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

An Entirely New Invention in Dentistry.

The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway, near 12th-st. Hours 9 till 5.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Caloriflc—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hernia or Rupture Cured.—WHITE'S PATENT Lever Truss is the best in the world. No pressure on the back or cord—light, clean and easy.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Lovell's Wahpene, an Indian Vegetable Extract cures Baldness and restores gray hair. Depot, No. 3 Bleecker-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter,—Styles suitable. Executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cts No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRAVO—BUNOW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. O. Hillyer, assisted by Rev. T. R. Smith, Rev. FREDERICK A. M. BROWN, of Parsippany, N. J., and MARY R. BUNOW, daughter of J. W. Bishop, of New-York.

ELY—COMSTOCK.—On Monday, Sept. 19, by Rev. W. S. Karr, Mr. GILES S. ELY and Miss NANCY W. COMSTOCK, all of Brooklyn.

FICKEN—HITCHCOCK.—In Westchester, at the residence of Mr. Jno. Hitchcock, on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 13, by Rev. George Nixon, Mr. FREDERICK FICKEN, of New-York, and Miss JANE B. HITCHCOCK.

DIED

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Monday, Sept. 19, of typhoid fever, MARY KINGSLAND, wife of E. V. B. Dodd, of Newark, N. J., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock.

FORBES.—At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17, JANE CURRIE FORBES, of Kingston, N. Y., in the 16th year of her age.

HIBBLER.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, in Jersey City, GEORGE W., son of Nelson and Elizabeth Hibbler, aged 17 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 280 South 6th-st., near Jersey-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLLENBACK.—In Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Sunday evening, Sept. 11, of congestion of the lungs, ANNA E., wife of John W. Hollenback, and daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, aged 29 years.

JAUNCEY.—On Sunday night, Sept. 16, at his late residence, No. 81 West 28th-st., WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above residence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d inst.

KERNOT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 16, after a long protracted sickness, borne with rare Christian fortitude and resignation, SARAH FANNY, the beloved wife of Henry Kernot, Bookseller.

MALONEY.—JAMES T. MALONEY, aged 57.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 18 Hasan-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. He will be interred in Greenwood.

MINER.—On Monday, Sept. 19, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE E. MINER, in the 66th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her son, William Miner, Esq., No. 179 William-st., to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MELLIS.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, WILLIAM MELLIS, a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 King-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PEACOCK.—At Hyde, near Manchester, Eng., Aug. 30, of consumption, EDWARD B. PEACOCK, aged 18 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 166 Perry-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Plainfield, N. J. papers please copy.

STILWELL.—On Monday, Sept. 19, of fever contracted while in discharge of his duties as Surgeon at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, D. C., WILLIAM B. STILWELL, M. D., aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 73 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

STETSON.—On Monday, Sept. 19, ROBERT BARWISTER STETSON, son of Chas. A. and Josephine Stetson, aged 6 weeks.

Funeral at the house of his grandparents, No. 5 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston, Lynn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRUMBULL.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Sept. 19, ROYAL, infant son of Chas. H. and Mary E. Trumbull, aged 5 months and 26 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, No. 119 Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at half-past 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TIFFT.—On Monday, Sept. 19, DION MONTGOMERY, son of Francis L. Tifft, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 166 East 14th-st.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, LUCIA HYDE, youngest daughter of the late Frederick R. West.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 231 Schermerhorn-st.

WALTERS.—At Hempstead, L. I., Sept. 19, 1864, CHARLES, only son of Henry and Eliza Walters, aged 20 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice. Services at St. George's Church, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 8 and 10½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Hempstead at 2:40 and 5:10 P. M.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

In answer to the above, the following letter is respectfully submitted:

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been from the Winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh, marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied, in the first stages, by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me, for weeks, to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for *chronic catarrh*, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has returned to the City, and can be daily consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at his residence,
NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

HERNIA.

Persons afflicted with this distressed ailment
MAY FIND RELIEF
on application to S. ANDREWS, M. D., No. 11 Walker street. The worst cases preferred, especially those who have tried all kinds of trusses without satisfaction. Fee $50. Office hours on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Ladies, on Saturdays, at the same hours.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.

Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes as any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.
AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.
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AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.
AESTHETICO-ANEURALOGICON.

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER PRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, infancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 440 West-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Belmonico's Hotel, first floor.

THE IONA AND ISABELLA GRAPES.
DR. GRANT'S NEW SEEDLINGS.
These most excellent new grapes, the greatest acquisition yet made, will be on exhibition at Rochester during this week, at the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society. All lovers of good grapes, and especially those whether amateurs or vineyardists, who feel an interest in improved varieties of the native grape, will do well to call at the Horticultural tent and examine and taste them.
These grapes will also be exhibited at the fairs in Boston, Mass., of this week, and Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27 to 30. Nothing comparable to them has been introduced since the advent of the Delaware.

INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY,
Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers,
TO WHICH IS ADDED
THE EVOLUTIONS OF BATTERIES,
translated from the French by Brig.-Gen. R. ANDERSON, U. S. Army. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $3.
This day published, by
E. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

DENNIS'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL IS the best remedy for severe pain in any part of the body. "It works like a charm." Try it. Sold by Hegeman & Co. WM. RENNE, sole manufacturer.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER, 1864.

CONTENTS:

A TOUR THROUGH ARIZONA. By J. ROSS BROWNE.—(*First Paper.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—On the March.—Mission of San Jose de Tumacacori.—Rocky Mesa on the Gila.—Silver Mines in the Santa Rita Mountains.—Hardy Adventurer.—Tucson.—Pimo Indian.—San Pedro.—Wilmington.—Cañon of San Felippe.—Fort Yuma.—Yuma Indian.—Yuma Chiefs.—After the Distribution.—George.
THE INNER LIFE.
With an Illustration.
STRAW BONNETS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Italian Bonnet Makers—Mrs. Betsey Baker.—Union Straw Works, Foxborough, Mass.—New-England Bonnet Makers.—Portion of a Press Room.—Portion of a Wiring Hall—First American Straw Bonnet.
HEREAFTER.
MRS. GISBORNE'S WAY
OCTOBER.
SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812.—XI. PRIVATEERING.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Harbor of Marblehead.—Clipper-built Privateer Schooner.—Commodore Barney.—Samuel C. Reid.—Henry Van Meter.
DOBBS'S HORSE.
A ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.
FROM A SOLDIER'S WIFE.
SHELLS ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.
THE CANDIDATE FOR ST. JUDE'S.
A LETTER.
THE LITTLE MONK.
DEATH AND LOVE.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER XIV. The Bird of Prey brought down.
CHAPTER XV. Two new Servants.
CHAPTER XVI. Minders and Re-minders.
CHAPTER XVII. A dismal Swamp.
HOW WE FIGHT AT ATLANTA.
NORTHERN FARMER, OLD STYLE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Rural Tableau—Hint for Politicians.
FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Robe—Circular Pardessus.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is devoted to Literature, Art and Science. It is intended that each Number shall contain:

A portion of at least one Serial Story.
Articles upon American History and Biography.
Narratives of Travel and Adventure.
Tales, Sketches, Essays and Poems.
A succinct Record of the Current events of the time.
Comments upon topics of general interest.
Anecdotes, Gossip, and Facetiæ.
Illustrations, wherever the Artist can aid the Writer.

The present Number contains the continuation of "Our Mutual Friend," by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, published simultaneously with its appearance in England, and the first of a series of papers by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE which will comprise Arizona, Sonoe, Idaho, and the other portions of our new mineral region.

In the November Number will appear the commencement of a new Serial Novel by Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, printed from advance sheets; and in the December Number the first of a series of illustrated papers by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, under the general title of "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," describing Scenes and Incidents during the War for the Union.

The Twenty-Eight Volumes of the Magazine contain matter equivalent to *nearly three hundred duodecimo volumes*. Most of this is of permanent value. A complete set of the Magazine will therefore be a desirable acquisition to any private, public, or school library. The Publishers will furnish these in sets, neatly bound in Cloth, for Three Dollars per Volume, sent by mail, postage paid. The same amount of matter, with an equal number of illustrations, issued in ordinary volumes, would cost fully Four Hundred Dollars. Any single volume will be sent by mail, *post-paid*, to any part of the United States, for Three Dollars.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY.
MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year.....$4 00
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An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.
Bound Volumes of the *Magazine*, each Volume containing the Numbers for Six Months, will be furnished for $3 00 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound Volumes of the *Weekly*, each Volume containing the Numbers for One Year, will be furnished for $5 00; freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,

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THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;
Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Political-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization: legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by
Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.
The work contains a MAGAZINE OF FACTS, arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, constituting a most valuable contribution to the Historical Literature of the country.
In all the votes, parties are classified.
The *Index* is thorough, *both as to names and subjects*, giving the reader entire command of its contents.
448 pp., 8vo, law, sheep; price $4. Free by mail.
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MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on

PHRENOLOGY,	HYDROPATHY,
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PHYSIOGNOMY,	PSYCHOLOGY,
ANATOMY,	MESMERISM,

and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

GEORGE BARNUM MCCLELLAN.—AMERican News Co.
So Vallandigham's done—your Go-betweens mostly are:
And the Rocket's a Stick that was ta'en for a Star.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A. M. and 7 P. M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(At par with commission allowed.)
LIVERMORE, OLCWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 320 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of 2½ per cent on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 26th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. Dealza, Cashier.

JOHN B. HUMMAT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE PEEKSKILL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1864. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway, on and after the 15th inst., free from Government tax.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 45 William-st., New-York, at 31 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. Poor, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY, }
New-York, Sept. 14, 1864. }
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 31 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS WILDES, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 21, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Orin Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George W. Bampton, Lewis E. Tappan, John S. Misercon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter be on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Payable June 1, 1883.

These Bonds are the total debt of the Company, and are secured by a first mortgage deed of trust upon the entire road, including its real, personal and mixed property, from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot at Washington, D. C., to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot at Alexandria, Va., including the new Long Bridge across the Potomac. The road is laid mostly with heavy T rail, and partly triple track, and the bridge with double track of heavy T rail, weighing sixty pounds to the yard.

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in semi-annual coupons on the first days of June and December at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

A Sinking Fund of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum is appropriated by law to the redemption of the Bonds, which are the sum of $400 each.

The charters of the Company are from the State of Virginia, the City of Washington and United States Congress, covering its entire route and valuable privileges.

This road is in full operation, has been lately relaid and rebuilt, and is on the great thoroughfare to the South, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Camden and Amboy Railroads; and it is believed there is no better security on this market than that offered by these bonds.

Further information can be had at the office of the undersigned, who will dispose of the entire loan in sums to suit the views of purchasers, where the deed of trust and a map of the route from New-York to Alexandria, can be seen.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 6 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. J. KETCHUM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVENS, No. 74 Beaver-st. (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; and W. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
U. S. 7-30 CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S ORDERS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6's of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 5-20 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ½ per cent. Convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANDUZER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BONDS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.—We have for sale bonds of the county of Jefferson in this State, issued for bounty purposes, under legal authority, and bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable yearly. They are a desirable investment.
WINSLOW, LANIER, & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
A. H. BANGS, Cashier. H. W. MCKINSTRY, V.P.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

HEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

Capital Stock $5,000,000,
In shares of $5 each, par value.
Subscription price $1 per share.

These lands contain about 6,400 acres on the Allegheny River, and on Remlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, making an oil boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Heydrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means unsurpassed inducements are offered,

Subscription books, maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Sept. 8, 1864.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of this company a resolution was passed to fund all the coupons of the company maturing prior to the 1st of January, 1865, it being the expectation to pay that falling due on that day.

Interest at seven per cent will be allowed on the coupons up to Jan. 1, 1865, and bonds of that date bearing the same rate of interest included in coupons annexed thereto will be issued and exchanged therefor; the coupons remaining in the hands of Mr. C. T. TIMPSON Trustee, as collateral, the lien continuing good.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and the exchange can be made at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GILSON, No. 64 William-st., New-York.
O. L. BOALT, President.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

No. 10, PINE-STREET, }
NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1864. }
TO THE PUBLIC.—WE INVITE YOUR ATtention to a projected enterprise in the production of Petroleum, now in process of organization.

Several of our leading capitalists and business men have already interested themselves in it, and in the fullest manner endorse the value of this property, and vouch for its present enormous production.

We are satisfied no project has been offered to the public which offers so large immediate return on the investment, with a prospective increase almost incalculable.

To all who in these troublous times are in doubt what species of investments are *safe* in any contingency and reliable as *dividend paying*; this enterprise is in the strongest manner commended.

Full information in regard to the matter will be cheerfully furnished, and of the parties already interested, on application to us.
WED. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1858, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF BANK & RR STOCKS.—The attention of capitalists is called to the auction sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his stock salerooms, No. 52 William-street, on Thursday, September 22, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., of 1,700 shares of the stock of the Gold Hill and Virginia Tunnel and Mining Co. of Nevada Territory. The stock is not liable to assessments, and the property of the Company promises well, and is expected to pay large dividends, equal to the celebrated Gould and Curry, which has paid as high as $2 per foot a month dividends in gold. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at the stock salerooms as above.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 383, 396, 2, 459, 444, 562, 346, 387, 376, 280, 308, 107, 287, 416, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept 10, 1864 }
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 12th of October.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI MINING COMPANY, }
No. 12 PINE STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.
S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864 }
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York—less Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM BOUNTREE, Agent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, 7 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September, payable Oct. 1. Transfer Books close 24th inst.
O. E. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
A. M. WOOD, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., }
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
SAMUEL E. MCLOSKEY, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 47th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES
For the theory of Music reopen on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at Steinway's Rooms, where Mr. Goldbeck receives communications on Wednesday's and Saturday's from 3 to 5 P. M.
N. B.—Mr. Goldbeck has resumed
INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 3 Bond-st.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOUTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 105 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 46th and 55th sts.) reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. H. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 823, Corwin's, No. 930, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 320 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their school Sept. 20, at No. 57, West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 18th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 825.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 16th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. MCELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS DALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
[Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 6th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.
THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN of the undersigned, at No. 19 West 15th-st., New York, removed in May last to
ORANGE, N. J.,
18 miles from New York. Its now reopened for boarding and day scholars. Orange is a healthy and beautiful place, accessible several times a day by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Barclay-st.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A.M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 19th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIence and Art.—Applications for admission to this science and art are now, and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 3 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the first Monday in November, a class in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $240. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about one mile by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FOUR GIRLS UNDER 14 CAN HAVE AN elegant home, a liberal table, and private instruction, from a resident Parisian governess, educating a gentleman's daughter. Her course comprises English grammar, French and music. The highest references and full particulars by addressing M. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 53½ West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,348 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clipton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

IRVING IN

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,268	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,272	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....(Building.....
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Star of Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $78, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 56 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Judkins, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock, A.M. The PERSIA will sail on the 5th Oct.
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MASSENAIRE, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SHADDEY.
Oct. 8.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—THREE SETS CYLINDER Boilers, 30 and 36 feet by 30 inches.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway,
Dealer in Engines, Boilers and Machinery.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, take plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
BALLOCH & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to offices on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
B. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James Slip and 34th-st. East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—
Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM VESTARIETS-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	1:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS
for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 1 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—
Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M.; 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH.
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in any American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HINCKCOK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL,
Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat
and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A NEW MOTIVE power. It is peculiarly adapted to the propelling of shipping, but can be applied to any kind of machinery for which steam power is now used, and at less than one-fifteenth of the cost, space, and tonnage required by steam power. The Model is read for further information. Address, the Inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.
10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.
A. B. ALMY.

WANTED.—A VERY GOOD SECOND HAND Lathe, with slide rest, or light Engine Lathe, to do Model Work. Any person having such a Lathe for sale will please describe it and price. Address, D. BALLANF, Model Maker, 414 Seventh-st., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.—A PAPER MILL, GRIST MILL AND machine shop, 25 acres of land, 12 dwellings, water-power of 300 horse, offered together or separate at a bargain. For full particulars address C. D., Box No. 2,777 New-York Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PERSON, active or silent, with from $8 000 to $10,000, to join the advertiser in a very excellent, safe and profitable manufacturing business that the war does not affect disadvantageously, but quite the contrary. Address, P. B., Box 180 Times Office.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans, assorted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO LOTS IN Greenwood Cemetery, good location, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address, Merchant, Box 3784, P. O., stating location and price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 new and second hand light carriages of all kinds, 20 horses suitable for business, and 3 fast trotters for sale. Also, grocers' and business wagons cheap, at No. 10 Nevius-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF GOOD WORK HORSES cheap, for want of use. Price $60 each. Apply at No. 178 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S GIG, NOT MUCH used; nearly new, at BROWN BROS., 51 Avenue, cor. 41st-st.

MEDICAL.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it,
and cleanses the lungs of all impurities,

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
BORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c.
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

FEVER AND AGUE.
HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 16 is a sure and permanent cure for this disease, and a preventive for persons exposed. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price, 50 cents per box.
F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, as they value their health, or waste of time and means, to avoid the certain danger of surgical treatment. His scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, dispenses with it, and is at once healthy and reliable, and cannot fail. However complicated a case may be, he assures a positive cure. He has been in practice upwards of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., during which period he has been Sole Agent for the "INFALLIBLE PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS," so celebrated as being scientifically prepared, sugar-coated, and pleasant to the taste, that the most delicate lady can take them and be at the same time healthy, while they have proved infallible even in the most obstinate cases. Price $3 and $5. Obtainable at his office or sent by mail.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Ann-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and at No. 13 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Sexual Diseases and Wasting Weakness than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of London.

Details of Advices to September 8.

Comments of the Press upon American Affairs.

The Markets Unsettled by the Prospects of Peace.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUISERS.

The Alleged Conspiracy in Austrian-Italy.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. PEARS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th of September, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *City of Cork* was to leave Liverpool on the 7th, with the passengers and cargo of the steamer *City of Dublin*, which put back to Liverpool disabled.

The news by the *City of London* has been anticipated in the main, by the arrival of the *Eidon* at Halifax, and of the *Hibernian* at Quebec, but we have the following interesting details.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

From the Manchester Examiner, Sept. 7.

So far all is charming, and we do not wonder that the Democratic cry has awoke so many echoes. But if it is adopted a time must come when its poetry will be reduced to prose, when it will be asked, What are the facts it covers? What is the course it conceals? That moment cannot be long delayed, and we are not sure that the North will endure the revelation. The armistice is the easier of accomplishment, but even that is attended with almost insurmountable difficulties. When an armistice was proposed between Denmark and Germany, the question at once arose: how with the blockade? The same question will arise in America. The presence of a blockading force at the entrance to a harbor is itself an act of war, a veritable exercise of coercion. *Will the South consent to an armistice without a suspension of the blockade? Will the North allow of such a suspension, with its important consequences?* But the armistice is simplicity itself when compared with a convention of the States. The demands alleged to have been made on this point by the Southern emissaries at Niagara Falls are perfectly just according to the Constitution, but the war has set aside the Constitution as regards the South, and to comply with the terms of the Constitution would be to nullify in favor of the South the victories of four great campaigns. If the delegates to the convention were to be chosen as the Constitution requires, without any military or governmental influence, the South would probably command the vote in fifteen Southern States, with the certainty of having allies in two or three Northern States, and so obtaining a clear majority in the thirty-four. Will the North assent to such terms? The Convention itself could have but one of two issues, either a recognition of Southern independence, or a restoration of the Union with the old guarantees for slavery. Is the North so yet prepared to accept either? Even if the independence the South were eventually to be accepted as a basis of negotiation, the adoption of a frontier line is a question sufficiently embarrassing to produce in any other part of the world a dozen wars. *On the whole, we see good reason to suspect that the peace sentiments of the North are not strong enough to initiate any practical measures; and that, if such measures were begun, they would soon evolve questions as difficult of settlement as secession itself.* Our merchants need not alarm themselves. Peace will not come suddenly, like a thief in the night. They will have a good six months' notice, come when it may, and in all probability a much longer one.

THE RUMORS UNSUBSTANTIAL.

From the London Globe.

We reprint elsewhere an extract from the City Article of the *Times* on the state of the money market and its causes. As the alleged proximity of peace in America is one of the principal causes of the decline in the value of consols, and of the apprehension it indicates, it may be worth while to repeat, what we have said before, that these rumors of peace rest upon grounds which, to all appearance, are unsubstantial, or so shadowy that no reasonable man would stake anything upon them. If for no other reason, then for this—that so many parties are deeply interested in propagating and circulating peace rumors—we are bound to subject them to the closest investigation. But the more closely we look at them the less credible do they appear, and when we turn our eyes from rumors to the facts of the situation, we do not see any ground whatever which warrants these reports. On the contrary, the several campaigns are still in suspense, and there is a probability of such new issues being raised in the field as, until they are resolved, would be sufficient to bar the way even to negotiation. Gen. GRANT is across the road from Richmond to the South; LEE, or some Confederate General, at the head of a large army, is in the Shenandoah Valley; Admiral FARRAGUT is in Mobile Bay; SHERMAN has not been shaken off from Atlanta. How, under such circumstances, could even the first steps toward peace be taken? Is it likely that the Government at Richmond, considering the menacing attitude of its army on the frontiers of Maryland, would make those advances toward the North which are held at Washington to be indispensable? Setting aside political considerations, it seems to us that military considerations bar the way to any peace or even peace negotiations at present. Even the writer in the *Times* admits 'that though there is just now apparently a sort of rush for peace in America the way to the actual negotiation of peace is by no means clear, scarcely any one of importance in the North having, so far as can be judged, abandoned the idea that the restoration of the Union must be one of its absolute conditions, it will, perhaps, be admitted to be premature to jump at the conclusions which seem to have been so widely accepted in this city, and to have formed the basis of such extensive operations.' To this we need not add a word, Caution is essential, but not credulity, in our money market.

THE EFFECT IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864.

The evening *Moniteur* publishes conspicuously an extract from the *Havas News Sheet* referring to the American news, stating that a "real peace fever" appears to have seized upon the public mind in the North. "These pacific dispositions have been the slow growth of months, but the partisans of peace may be said to have become a power," and, adds the *Havas* correspondent, "all the probabilities at present point to a speedy settlement of the quarrel" I may state, as a confirmation of this, that the Northern community to Paris, which throughout this contest has evinced the most bitter spirit and the most invincible determination for a continuance of a contest, from whose perils and sacrifices they had nothing to apprehend, are beginning to evince a more reasonable feeling, and no longer express a wish for the continuance of wholesale throat-cutting for the sake of keeping Mr. LINCOLN in office. If coming events do cast their shadows before the altered tone of continental Yankees may be taken as a symptom that the war will not long survive Mr. LINCOLN'S tenure of office.

THE EFFECT IN MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Star, Paris, Sept. 6.

La France states that the American war seems destined to have a favorable effect on Mexican industry, numbers of cotton-growers from the Southern States having, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, emigrated to the province of Cinaloa, its soil and climate being peculiarly adapted to the culture of the cotton plant, the greatest activity already prevails there.

FINANCIAL.

HEAVY FALL IN THE LONDON MARKET.

From the London Times (City Article) of Sept. 8.

The English funds this afternoon have experienced a heavier fall than has been known on any single day for some years past. At the opening, the quotation of consols for delivery ranged between 89¼ and 89¾, but the market was inherently weak, and a series of sales ultimately caused a rapid decline to 87⅞, whence there was no recovery. The price, therefore, is now only one per cent above the worst that was touched during the most disastrous moment of the panic of 1857. For the new account on the 11th of October, the final transactions were at 89⅜. There was an active demand for discount, both at the peak and in the open market, the dealers manifesting increased caution, owing, to the fact of some of the speculators in the Stock Exchange making persistent efforts by the circulation of wholly unfounded reports to create a general fear of impending commercial failures. But the chief motive for the large additional sales is believed to have consisted in an impression that if an armistice should throw open the cotton ports of America, the flood of cotton sent forward would create a sudden demand for remittances in payment that would very materially aggravate the existing pressure for money. Up to this period, so few persons have looked for an early application of the struggle that this branch of the question seems to have received little consideration. Probably when it is more deliberately viewed it will excite less apprehension. A heavy fall in the price of cotton would be the result of peace, and every such fall will lessen the amount required for carrying on the trade, so that an increased business might be effected with the employment even of a diminished capital. Just in proportion, too, as the trade shall revert to America will be the saving of distance in the transmission alike of money on the one hand, and the return produce on the other. The fact also is to be considered that money flowing to America is not buried or converted into trinkets, and withdrawn from circulation, as in India, and to some extent likewise in Egypt. Moreover, a fall in the price of the staple would at once cause large foreign orders, which have been withheld under existing circumstances, for our manufactured goods to be executed by our merchants, and drawn for so as to have an important effect upon the various exchanges. Finally, the most significant point is that even if the Southern States could ship their cotton with the speed which persons ignorant of the difficulties of transport after the war fancy to be practicable, there would be no ground to suppose that we should have any heavy specie balance to remit to them. Although we are bare of American cotton, both Northern and Southern States are absolutely bare of supplies of nearly all other kinds of goods. It may be doubted if in that respect the aggregate value of their requirements would not be found to exceed that of all the cotton they could even under the most favorable circumstances at present send to us, and as our bonded warehouses are for the most part well stocked with the principal articles of produce we are prepared at any moment to meet these wants. Looking, therefore, at all points of the subject, and bearing in mind likewise that although there is just now apparently a sort of rush for peace in America, the way to the actual negotiation of peace is by no means clear, scarcely any one of importance in the North having, so far as can be judged, abandoned the idea that the restoration of the Union must be one of its absolute conditions, it will perhaps be admitted to be premature to jump at the conclusions which seem to have been so widely accepted in this city to-day, and to have formed the basis of such extensive operations.

FROM FRANKFORT.

From the London Times, (city article,) Sept. 6.

The advices from Frankfort state that the recently awakened anxiety regarding the safety of United States bonds has in a great degree subsided, and that some large orders from Northern Germany have cleared the market of the amounts hanging upon it. A revival of prices has accordingly taken place, although there are continuous sales on Dutch account, and by parties receiving fresh parcels from New-York. Altogether, the business of the last few days had been very important, a great many small orders for investment having been executed. So sanguine are the operators, that for the call of these bonds at present prices a month hence, 2¾ per cent. had been paid. With the exception of the dealings in American stocks the Frankfort Bourse continues extremely dull. Notwithstanding the low rate of interest there is an entire disinclination to embark in speculative transactions. The Credit Banks and the herd of promoters, it is said, "are stocked with fancy securities, such as lottery shares for small amounts, preference shares, and industrial shares of companies previously started, but there is no sale for them; capitalists have come round, after many disappointments, to their old predilections for funds giving a certain and fixed income."

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 6.

The Confederate loan is now quoted at 79 to 81, showing a rise of 8 per cent. since Monday. This was partly in consequence of the receipt of private telegrams from New-York, to the effect that the increasing prospects of an armistice had caused gold to decline to 246, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN was certain to receive the nomination of the Chicago Convention on the 29th of August. Notwithstanding the denunciations against those who ventured to think this loan might ultimately not prove a ruinous investment, and would in any case be safer than Federal Bonds, the original subscription to it are at this moment in a better position than they would have been if they had placed their money in Consols.

NATIONAL AND REBEL CRUISERS.

EIGHT NEW CRUISERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A dispatch dated Baltimore, Aug 20, and which arrived in Liverpool by the *Persia*, says: "A gentleman mechanic, who has been employed for over two years in the Confederate Navy Department, in the construction of iron-clad vessels, states that there are two vessels at Wilmington, North Carolina, ready to run the blockade. They carry 24-pounders, and are covered with four-inch iron. Each vessel carries four guns. There are also two vessels at Kingston, North Carolina. One of them is named the *Moose*; she carries 24-pounders, and is to be commanded by Capt. T. F. LLOYD, of the Confederate States navy. There are also two vessels in the Pedee River, north of Georgetown, both of which will be ready in about a month, and one of them, perhaps, sooner. One is called the *Padee*, and will be commanded by Lieut. MORGAN, Confederate States navy. The other is called the *Marion*, to which no officer has been appointed as yet. Both these vessels are clad with iron four inches thick, and each carries four guns, 24-pounders. There is one ironclad building at Plymouth, North Carolina. Her armour is twelve inches in thickness, and she is to be ready for sea in two months. She is to carry 12-pounder guns, and will be named the *Albemarle*. This gentleman also reports a new gunboat getting ready in Richmond, which will be coated with four-inch plates. One singular feature about the armament of these vessels is that not one of them carries guns of a heavier calibre than 24-pounders.

THE NIAGARA, SACRAMENTO AND IROQUOIS.

A letter dated Ostend, Sept. 1, states that the royal steamer *Belgian*, having on board the King and royal family, had arrived in that port. The *Niagara* saluted the royal vessel with 21 guns. The *Belgian* then sailed around the *Niagara*, and subsequently paid the same compliment to the *Sacramento*, which was also in the harbor.

The *Iroquois*, which had been at St. Nazaire for some days, had gone to Gironde, where she arrived Sept. 3.

GENERAL NEWS.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

THE LATE ALLEDGED CONSPIRACY.

"We begin to get some light," says the *Independence Belge*, upon the conspiracy which the Austrian police has discovered in the Italian Tyrol and Venetia. It appears that the party of action in Italy had in reality planned, some months ago, is general rising in arms. It had its arms and its soldiers all ready, and its ramifications and projects extended beyond the borders of Italy. The first blows were to be struck in the Austrian possessions. This plan was postponed or abandoned during the stay of Garibaldi at Ischia; but the plans and the depots of arms existed, and the Austrian police put on their track has begun to arrest the persons most compromised. After arrests upon arrests, it has proceeded to make a complete razzia, not only among the adherents of the party of action, but even in the ranks of the moderate party, which naturally desire the reunion of the country to Italy, but without looking to conspiracies for the realization of its hopes. A crowd of young men of the best families, who can only be accused of holding patriotic opinions have been taken beyond the Alps to the fortress of Innspruys where there awaits them a monstrous trial, the result of which, which, whatever it may be, will add nothing to the moral force or the security of the Austrian Government!

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Calcutta, China and Australian mails reached Suez on the 6th inst., but the commercial intelligence has not yet transpired.

A Shanghai telegram of July 22 announces that the city of Canings had been captured. A camp of instruction had been formed under Col. Gordon for the purpose of training the Chinese troops.

A new Franco-Anamite treaty had been signed at Saigon. It establishes a French protectorate in the provinces of Lower Cochin China.

A Melbourne dispatch says that the British troops had attacked and defeated the Maories in New-Zealand, killing two hundred of them, including their chief.

A revolution had taken place in Madagascar, and the partisans of Raduma were again in power. The Prime Minister had been assassinated.

FRANCE.

Politics are unimportant. The Emperess was was about to proceed to Nassau. The Bourse was dull, but without natural fluctuation.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

A sitting of the Conference was held at Vienna on the 6th. It is supposed that the rectification of the frontier was the subject of discussion.

A report of an intended Congress of German Princes at Berlin, to discuss federal reform, is contradicted.

Several of the Vienna journals announce that great reductions will be made in the Austrian army.

SWITZERLAND.

Tranquility had been partially restored at Geneva, and no further arrests had been made.

The Overland Telegraph Line to Russia.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, who in conjunction with the Russian Government, have this great enterprize in hand, are activsly engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Capt. C. S. BURLEY, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country beyond Behring's Straits to survey the route of the telegraph line and make other needful arrangements to put the whole extent of the line under contract the ensuing year; and we understand that the projectors of the enterprize are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New-York, San Francisco, St. Petersburgh and London, by the middle of 1866. Mr. HIRAM SIBLEY, Esq., President of the Western Union and of the Russian Companies, sails in company with Mr. COLLINS, the enterprising projector of the Russian-American telegraph line, in the *Scotia* to-day for Liverpool and St. Petersburgh, with a view to complete the arrangements already inlated with the Russian government for expediating the early completion of the line.

The Naval Action at Mobile.

PERFORMANCES OF THE MONITORS.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman belonging to the U. S. Signal Corps, dated Fort Morgan, September 9, 1864:

"When Farragut determined to pass the forts Morgan and Gaines with his fleet, it was my good fortune to be placed on one of the "River Monitors"—the *Winnebago*—and my previous interest in the success of this class of vessels led me to notice more particularly her performance and the performances of the others, than I should otherwise have done. That the estimate placed upon the monitors by the Admiral is higher than is generally admitted, is proven by the facts of the battle of Aug. 5, 1864, and by events preceding. First, the Admiral did not attempt the passage of the forts until the arrival of the *Tecumseh*, and even went so far as to send a vessel to Pensacola to "hurry her up." Second, the monitor fleet, on the day of the battle, consisting of the *Tecumseh* and *Manhattan*, Ericsson monitors, and *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, river monitors, were first sent into the fight, and were placed in proper position between the water battery and the passing wooden vessels, and they remained there until the wooden fleet had passed, serving as a wall of iron for the protection of the wooden ships—3d. Before the passage of the forts, the light draft iron vessels were used as picket boats and were constantly within range of the enemys guns, while the others were kept out of range, except perhaps at night. During the bombardment of Fort Morgan the iron clads were fought at a range of from about 800 to 1000 yards, while the wooden vessels fought from a safe distance. Why was this, but that the Admiral believed them invulnerable and a great protection to his wooden fleet.

When the rebel ram *Tennessee* left the guns of Fort Morgan and started for the fleet, she paid no attention to the monitors but to avoid them, and rebel officers told me that "but for the d—d monitors they would have sunk all the wooden ships in the bay." If, then, the salvation of this wooden fleet with its 2,000 or 3,000 souls, is in any measure due to the presence of the monitors, they have at this point alone repaid the Government the cost of their outfit.

Again, the loss in killed and wounded was 210, exclusive of those lost on the *Tecumseh*, which you know was blown up by a torpedo, *and not one of them on the monitors*. Men may talk about going to war in an "iron kettle," or on a "flat-iron," Yet when these "iron kettles" pass the ordeal given them here without the loss of a single man—nay, more, without a single man being so much as scratched—we may conclude they are good things to go to war in. The monitor of board of which I was, was wounded some twenty-five times, once hit by a bar of steel on the after turret; had she been a wooden ship she would have sunk as she lay, yet after the passage of the forts she was ready for a fight with the ram."

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Brooklyn.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, Captain ALDEN, from Mobile Bay via Pensacola, Sept. 9, arrived here to-day for repairs.

JOHN Q. TEAXTER, broker, of this city, was accidentally killed on the South Shore Railroad last evening.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 19.

The steamer *Atlantic*, with New Orleans dates to the 14th instant, has arrived.

Cotton was in good request at full prices. The market had nearly recovered from its recent decline. Good ordinary, $1 75@$1 80; low middling, $1 82½@$1 85; middling, $1 87½@$1 90.

There was some inquiry for sugar; 200 boxet Havanna No. 12, sold at $21.

Old superfine flour, $13. New choice superfine, $13 25. Extra, $15; low extra, $13 50. Stock on hand light, and assortment poor.

The steamer *Emily B. Scudder* was to leave New-Orleans for New-York on the 15th.

Death of George Palmer.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

GEORGE PALMER, one of the oldest citizens of Buffalo, President of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, died yesterday after a short illness.

Quarantine.

There has never been a season for very many years, when there has been as many infected foreign ports, or a season when so many vessels infected with yellow fever, have arrived at this port. Owing to the close surveillance and great precautions adopted by Dr. SWINBURN, Health Officer, and his deputies, Drs. WALSH and BURDETT, not a single case of the fever has occurred in this City or Brooklyn traceable to Quarantine. A very few cases have occurred in the City, but they were directly traceable to the schooner *Christopher Pendleton*, from Key West, which put into New-London, Conn. Right as may be considered the regulations of Quarantine, their entire enforcement in regard to infected vessels and vessels from infected ports, alone has saved us from the terrible scourge of yellow fever.

TURF RECORD.

Fashion Course.

THE GREAT TROTTING RACE AT THE FASHION COURSE TO-DAY—HEALTHY BETTING.—The great trotting race that comes off at the Fashion Course to-day between those renowned horses, *Gen. Butler, Lady Emma, John Morgan* and *Prince*, is creating a perfect furore in the sporting circle, and from the fame, number and diversity of opinions concerning the merits of the horses, the betting is diversified and truly immense in quantity. *Butler* was up to recently the leading favorite, but within a day or two *Lady Emma* has come with a rush and passed him in the betting. In the pools sold at Lafayette Hall on Monday evening, she brought $1,000, *Butler* $600, *Prince* $400, and *John Morgan* $150. The rates of those sold on the Union Course to-day were relatively $150 for *Emma*, $80 for *Butler*, *Prince* $52, *Morgan* $20. In outside betting $3,000 to $1,000 was offered, that *Emma* beat *Morgan* in the race, and $2,000 to $1,000 that she beat *Butler*. The pools sold on the course this forenoon, will, however, give the correct cue to the market price of each. The attendance, if the day is fair, will be immense, and those who desire to avoid the crowd and dust will do well to take an early departure by road or rail. A large attendance of ladies is anticipated, for whom ample preparations have been made. A large Metropolitan police force will be in attendance.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.—Purse and stake of $600. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. PFIFER named b. g. *Rattlesnake*. Received forfeit. S. MCLACHLIN'S *Lady Thorne*, DAN MACE'S *Belle of Hartford* and owners *Port Royal*, all paid forfeit.

A second trot took place between two Brooklyn horses, which was, from the way in which it was conducted, unworthy of being reported.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CROTON DEPARTMENT WORK.—Proposals were opened at the Croton Aqueduct Department office on Monday for the following jobs:

For constructing a receiving basin and culvert at the south-west corner of Forty-Third street and Broadway—3 bids; JAMES EVARAN lowest bidder, at $332.

Laying Belgian pavement in Sixtieth street from Broadway to and across Ninth avenue—7 bids; to Thos. GENITY, at $4,702 80.

Same in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, 7 bids, to THOMAS GERRIT, at $3,700 71.

Same in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues, 5 bids, to JARDINE & JOHNSON, at $36,785 24.

Building sewer in Third-avenue, from sewer in Tenth-street to near Ninth-avenue, 8 bids, to JAMES CUNNINGHAM, at $1,230 60.

Same in Eleventh avenue, from sewer in Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second street, and in Fifty-first-street, from First-avenue to 475 feet east of First-avenue, 9 bids, to PATRICK S. CARRIGAN, at $7,304 02.

ROBBED IN BROADWAY OF A $1,000 DIAMOND.—Near mid-day, yesterday, Mr. JAMES A. HOOPER and wife, temporarily stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, were walking down Broadway. When near Prince-street, Mr. H. felt a pull at his shirt bosom, and upon looking to see the cause, he discovered that his diamond breast-pin, valued at $1,000, was gone. Mrs. HOOPER immediately pointed out the man in the crowd whom she believed had stolen it, whereupon the suspected thief suddenly ran off. Mr. H. pursued him, and after considerable difficulty he was taken into custody. He gave his name as THOMAS E. BRYANT. He was thoroughly searched, but the diamond could not be found. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs for examination.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—A young woman named MARY CLIFFORD, aged 18 years, died on Monday evening from the effects of a fracture of the skull, and other injuries received by accidentally falling through the hatchway from the floor of HERRING'S safe manufactory, corner of Ninth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, to the ground floor. When the accident occurred the young lady was on her way to her father's office, in the upper part of the premises. By a misstep in the dark she fell into the open hatchway. Death took place in about 20 minutes after the fall. Deceased resided with her parents at No. 272 West Thirty-eighth-street.

THE BURNING OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second regiment—"Sanitary Fair Building"—Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second regiment for temporary use. Attention is called to an advertisement in to-day's paper.

DRAFT AND RECRUITING.—No orders were received yesterday at Gen. HAYS' office to proceed with the draft in this City in the districts which it is alleged have not yet completely filled their quotas. This, however, Supervisor BLUNT denies. He insists that the quota of the City is full, with quite a number of men to spare. Recruiting is progressing slowly, most of the men desiring to enlist being run out of the City by bounty brokers.

FENTON ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.—The young men of this city have organized themselves for the Fall Campaign under the name of the Young Men's Fenton Howitzer Association, under the following officers: Capt. JOAN S. ELLISON, President, and JOHN AMRAY, Secretary. The first parade will be made on the evening of the 27th to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON for President and Vice President, and FENTON and ALVORD for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

FAST TRAVELING.—The steamboat *Chauncey Vibbard* made a trip on Thursday last, from New York to Albany, in the almost unprecedented quick time of six hours and forty minutes. Her speed from New York to Hudson, while in deep water, averaged twenty-four miles per hour. For comfort and speed the *Chauncey Vibbard* stands unrivalled as a day boat.

A BOY KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.—PETER HICKEY, aged eight years, was run over on Saturday evening last, by a soda-water wagon driven by ROBERT RUSSELL, and was so badly injured that he died soon after. Coronor NAUMANN held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accident. The lad lived in Willett-st., near Stanton.

FRANK CARPENTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, which was painted in and exhibited for a brief period at the White House, in Washington, will be opened to the public on Thursday next, at the Crayon Art Gallery, Broadway, corner of Ninth street.

UNION MEETING AT FLUSHING.—Pursuant to a call signed by over 225 of the most influential citizens of Flushing, there will be a grand ratification meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening. GEO. W. CURTIS and W. H. BURLEIGH will address the meeting.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.—A vote recently taken in one ward of Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., resulted in LINCOLN 43, MCCLELLAN 9, FREMONT 1. A Copperhead, who had loudly proclaimed that MCCLELLAN had a majority in the Mount Pleasant Hospital, took the vote, which resulted LINCOLN 270, MCCLELLAN 32, FREMONT 1.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, SEPT. 20.—Nos. 78, 12, 16, 17, 19, 52, 102, 51, 56, 98, 108.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 20, 1864.

FIRST BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	b3	105½	300	Mich. So. & N. I.		80¾
200	do		104¾	400	do		80⅝
200	do		105⅝	100	do	b3	80⅜
700	do	s10	105	500	do	s3	80⅜
100	do	c	105	100	do	b10	80⅜
900	do		105	1000	do	b3	80⅜
200	do	b3	105	300	Chic. & R. I.		106⅜
300	Hudson River R.		116⅝	700	do	b3	107⅜
100	do	c	117	100	Chic. & N. W.	b3	51⅞
100	do	c	116⅝	200	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	s3	84⅜
300	do	s3	116⅝	100	do		84⅜
200	do		116⅜	500	P. Ft. W. & C.		107⅝
200	do		116⅛	100	do		107⅜
200	do	b4	116⅛	300	Cum. Coal		61⅜
200	Reading R.		129¾	300	do	b3	61⅜
100	do	s10	125¾	100	do	s3	61⅝
200	do	b3	129⅞	100	do	s3	61⅜
200	do		129⅞	300	do		61⅜
100	do		130⅛	800	do		66
166	Nic. Transit Co.		10⅝	100	do	b10	68⅛
200	Quick. Min.	b10	82½	100	do		68⅛
400	Mariposa M. Co.		45	100	do	b10	68⅛
300	do		45¼	100	Atlantic Mail	b10	138
700	do		45⅜				

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	s3	42¾	500	Mar. Minisr Co.		43⅞
200	Erie R.		104½	200	do	s3	44¾
100	do	b3	104⅝	100	do	b3	44⅞
500	Hud. Riv. R.		116⅞	200	Quick. M. Co.		82½
100	do	s3	116⅞	500	do	b30	83
200	Cum. Coal Co.		63¾	100	do	s30	82
100	do	b10	63¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	b3	80¾

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$15,000	Am. Gold	s3	222¾	500	Hudson Riv. R.	s3	116⅝
85,000	do		222½	to	M. S. & N. I.		60¾
50,000	do		222¼	100	do		80¾
30,000	do		222½	600	do	s3	80⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	s3	42¾	300	do		80⅜
100	Erie Railway		104⅜	200	do	b3	80⅜
600	do	s3	104⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. R.	s3	51⅛
100	do	s10	104⅜	600	Cum. Coal	b10	63⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co.		46¾	100	do	s3	63⅜
300	do	b3	46¾	200	do	b10	63¾
700	do	b3	46¾				

[Advertisement]

OBATORS, SPEAKERS, READERS.—For the causes and cure of sensitiveness, diffidence, bashfulness and stammering, see OCTOBER No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial.—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTA IS OURS.—"OLD GLORY" WAVES OVER ITS ruined houses and deserted fortifications. SHERMAN is more popular than ever; so is KNOX, of No. 213 Broadway, near Fulton-street, whose new Fall style of gentlemen's Hats, by their artistic grace and simple beauty surpass all the former triumphs of the modern hatter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A DRAFT SHOULD BE ORDERED OF KENT'S EAST INDIA Coffee, by all who desire a superior beverage. Sold by all grocers. Price, 30 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154, Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 20—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Nicol, Mrs. Susana Dows and 4 children, Sister Mary Teresa, Sister Mary Gabriel, Sister Mary Ignatus, John Kennedy, A. Burrows and wife, A. Dalyrimple and wife, Miss Dalyrimple, Mrs. De Bruyken, Mr. Williams, Peter Roscoe, Rev. Mr. Dalton, Rev. M. Lynch, M. Tallero, D. B. Thayer, Mr. Broomsboro, Miss Broomsboro, Mr. and Mrs. Musson, T. W. Goldsmith, M. Cockroft, M. Marsdeo, James Wiley, Geo. Forsyth, Daniel Douglas, wife, 3 daughters and son, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre, R. Townsend, Capt. Kenny, Mrs. Towens, J. Tracy and wife, Mr. Frigele, F. Cumberland, Mr. Nash, wife and infant, Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Lassiston, Mrs. Hunt, H. Chambers, Rev. Mr. McGough, E. Morton and son, Mr. James, Mr. Henry, J. T. Riley, J. M. Gimbride, Mr. Allen, Jas Hamilton, Miss Susan Boswell, H. T. Thayer, Rev. Mr. Sullivan and wife, Miss C. C. Smith, Mr. Blackgill, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Beck and 2 children, Mr. DeGraufle, John Sims and wife, Arthur O'Donnell, Mr. Crump, J. Michael, Thos. Hackett, Rev. J. Brasche, Richard Hull, Jos. Barker, Chas. Thompson and wife, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. White, Miss White, Miss Mary Murray, Henry Murray, H. Read and wife, Thos. Kent, Miss A. C. Roome, Joseph Price, wife and child, Mr. Lelan and wife, Miss Tieman, Mr. Hums, Thos. Smeed, Mr. Tenellyson, Mrs. Anderson, 3 children and servant, Mr. Oldersham and wife, Mrs. Exkean, Thos. G. Miller, Mr. Williams and wife, Miss Williams, Mrs. Verry, Jas. Gamble, Mary Carmichael, Miss Georgiana Malone, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 6 01 | Moon rises 16 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 46 | Gov. Island..12 36 | Bell Gate.. 1 67

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, ——; New-York, Darcy, Philadelphia, James Hand; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, W. Daizell; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Rose, (Fr.) Goffroy, Havre, E. A. Robert.

Barks Mary Edson, Howes, Cadiz, Bassett & Nickerson; Osprey, (Br.,) Norton, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Honduras, (Br., Keene, Matamoras, F. Alexander & Son; Juno, (Br.,) Dewey, Port Elizabeth, H. Korp & Co.; Charles Edwin, Tibbets, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Arva, Talbot, St. Pierre Mar, H. A. Vatable & Son; John Hathaway, Townsend, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; A. Bradshaw, Fish, Tampa Bay, ——; Florence, Roberts, Turk's Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Aona, (Hanov.,) Nemans, Antwerp, W. T. Schmidt & Son.

Schrs. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.) Finlay, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Delphene, Cox, Goree, W. C. A., Sparks; White Sea Lee, Boston, ——, T. R. Hammond, O'Brien, Calais, George Nye & Co.

Sidop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, Perrie, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th at 8 A. M., with merchandize and passengers, to John G. Dale. 7th inst., passed ship City of Baltimore, bound in. 17th, lat, 42 36, lon. 51 52, a brig-rigged steamer bound E. Same day, bark Evening Star, bound E. 18th, a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. Same day, steamer City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Naval Supply steamer Aphrodite, Capt. Morgan, Pensacola Sept. 12, 7 P. M. Sept. 13, off Sand Key, passed a large side-wheel steamer, with two guns, stocks painted W. Same date, off Sombro, passed a propeller showing Cromwell's signal, bound E.

Steamer Comet, Deane, Boston, for Port Royal.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 48 hrs., with mdse and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Lizzie Southard, (Br.,) Arbuary, Samana Bay, St. Domingo, 16 ds., in ballast, to George F. Bulley.

Bark Cascelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbadoes 13 ds., with molasses to H. Prowbridge & Sons. Left bark N. H. Gaston, for New-York; brig Eastern Star, for do.,

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, (of York's Island,) Miragoane 15 ds., with coffee, logwood and cotton to E. Beeman & Co. Left brig Wm. Black, for New-York in 4 ds.

Bark Americish Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse, to J. F. Joy.

Bark Psyche, (Dan.,) Weaver, Rio Janeiro 4 ds., with coffee, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Kate Stamler, Davis, Tortuga 13 ds., in ballast, to W. S. Crawford.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Antigua 18 days, in ballast, to G. Wessels.

Brig Lima, (Br.,) Bray, Curacoa 21 ds., with wood, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig J. West, Hutching, Manzanilla 25 ds., with sugar, to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Excelsior, Prudden, Bermuda 8

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4055. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE VICTORY.

THE STRATEGY OF THE BATTLE.

The Magnificent Valor of Our Troops.

Terrific Charge of the Infantry.

The Brilliant Onslaught of the Cavalry.

The Enemy's Loss Nine Thousand.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE REBELS

Our Forces Crossing Cedar Creek Yesterday Afternoon.

The Number of Prisoners Swelled to Five Thousand.

A Demoralized Retreat up the Valley.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SEC. STANTON,

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—10:15 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

This department has just received the following telegram, announcing the continued pursuit of the rebels by Gen. SHERIDAN. Cedar Creek, which Gen. SHERIDAN was crossing yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburgh. He had pursued the rebels over thirty miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday,

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Reliable news from the front states that our army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday at 3 P. M. There was no fighting.

The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rodes, Ramsour, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000.

The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen,

Gen. GRANT transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:

"The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 20th, has the following:

A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday, by the report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is, that this report originated in the fact that early yesterday morning a party of Yankee raiders, whose numbers are not known, visited Rapidan Bridge, and after destroying it, proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From this latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper."

The operation alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel* was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Vigorous Pursuit—Five Thousand Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Information received by the Government up to noon to-day makes it certain that SHERIDAN has secured 5000 prisoners, and every hour more are being sent to the rear.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

Yesterday morning, contrary to all previous expectation, the Army of Western Virginia attacked the rebel position along the line of the Opequan Creek, and after a desperate struggle of over twelve hours duration, succeeded in driving the enemy from his strong entrenchments, totally routing the entire force under BRECKENRIDGE and EARLY, and capturing five pieces of artillery, fifteen stands of colors, 6,000 prisoners, 3,000 of whom are wounded, and killing over 600, all of whom are now lying on the field in our hands. The battle may fairly be considered one of the most desperate and important of this campaign, so successfully prosecuted by Gen. GRANT and his Lieutenants. Our troops behaved splendidly, charging fearlessly upon the most formidable positions with the most daring gallantry, carrying before their resistless onslaught, line after line of the rebel positions, and seized with rapidity guns, colors, and prisoners. While the battle lasted, it raged with great fury, and many instances of individual gallantry were observable. Our loss will not exceed 2,500 in killed and wounded, no prisoners being taken by the enemy. Four Generals of Division on the rebel side were killed, and one seriously wounded. Our forces are in possession of Winchester, and Gen. SHERIDAN is rapidly pushing up the Valley in hot pursuit of the retreating and defeated foe. A glorious success is thus ours.

OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

The initiatory steps to this great and successful drama in the theatre of war were taken by Gen. EARLY, who, seemingly believing that the railroad had been repaired as far as Martinsburgh, sent a heavy force from his main position, at Bunker Hill, subsequently discovered to be Gen. GEORGE GORDON'S division of EARLY'S corps (formerly EWELL'S) with orders to attack our forces occupying that town and drive them out and destroy the Government works and the railroad bridge. Finding that nothing of any importance in the way of destruction could be accomplished they commenced evacuating, and being subsequently attacked by AVERILL, were driven back with considerable loss to Darkesville, some five miles distant from Martinsburgh. While these movements were in progress the different corps comprising the command of Gen. SHERIDAN received orders to pack up and prepare for the road at a moment's notice. These orders were obeyed with all due alacrity, the tents were struck, and the army stood to arms at an early hour, but did not continue long so, for countermanding orders soon after arrived, and the corps went again into camp. At this time Gen. AVERILL'S guns could be heard distinctly, and the feeling became general that an engagement was evidently on the *tapis*.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

In accordance with orders received late on Sunday night, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps and Gen. CROOK'S command, with the cavalry, were under arms at daylight, and about five o'clock took up their line of march toward Winchester. The order of march was as follows: the Sixth Corps in the advance, moving out on the Berryville pike in two columns, parallel with and flanking the road, upon which they were instructed to keep their ammunition trains and batteries, the Nineteenth Corps followed the Sixth on the same road, and preserving a similar formation in their line of march. The Kanawha Corps, under Gen. CROOK, were to strike out simultaneously with the remainder of the army, and pushing through to the Southwest, were ordered to form a junction with the Sixth Corps at the Opequan Creek, near the Berryville turnpike. Our cavalry, consisting of the Third Division, were meanwhile to take the extreme advance and secure a safe crossing for our advancing columns of infantry. MERRITT and AVERILL were to amuse the enemy on our immediate front and conceal our flanking movements.

SHERIDAN'S PLANS.

It will be readily perceived that the intentions of Gen. SHERIDAN were to turn EARLY'S right flank and so gain his rear, and for this purpose he changed his lines from, in front of Bunker Hill to turn left by massing his troops by a rapid and simultaneous movement on to the Berryville pike, and so threaten Winchester, eventually to gain, as I have said before, the enemy's rear. By one of those unavoidable and inexplicable mistakes so frequently the stumbling-block to all nicely balanced plans, the Commanding General's expectations were not fully realized, and his intentions partially thwarted. Owing to a misconception of orders, Gen. EMORY unfortunately failed to connect with the Sixth Corps as soon as intended by Gen. SHERIDAN, and thus two valuable hours were lost by the entire army not being concentrated at the appointed time. The delay caused by these untoward circumstances enabled EARLY to reinforce his right, consisting of BASCOM, RIDER'S, RODES' and RAMSOUR'S division, by rapidly marching down to their support GORDON'S division. All of these divisions suffered terribly in the engagement that afterward ensued, and BRECKINRIDGE was the only division commander who was not killed. While our opening movements were going on Gens. AVERILL and MERRITT threw out a heavy force of skirmishers along the line of the Opequan, directly in front of the position of the enemy at Bunker Hill, and by various other movements attracted their attention, and kept them employed. This manœuvre was doubtless the cause of the great success of the day, for it enabled our troops to gain the right flank of the rebel army without serious opposition, and in a measure deceived EARLY of our ultimate intentions.

OPENING THE BALL.

At precisely 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. WILSON'S division of cavalry pushed up the Berryville Pike, and crossed the Opequan without serious opposition. Moving rapidly up the pike toward Winchester, they soon encountered the rebel line of skirmishers, and speedily drove them back into their fieldworks, thrown up by them in defence of the ford across the creek at that point. Firing in regular line, by brigade, the entire division moved forward in gallant style, and with a wild hurrah, charged the works themselves, and actually carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing some thirty or forty prisoners, and thus securing an undisputed passage of the Opequan for our infantry. This charge is considered one of the most daring on record; for it is not usual for cavalry to charge fortifications, and it reflects great honor upon the famous Third Division.

THE BATTLE.

Immediately after the capture of the lunettes commanding the ford, the Sixth Corps moved forward, leaving the trains in park on this side of the creek, and pushing up the pike toward Winchester some two miles, formed line of battle, throwing out a heavy line of skirmishers, the artillery attached to the corps at the same time taking up position and vigorously shelling the works in which the enemy had taken shelter. Everything was now ready for an onward movement, when it was suddenly discovered that Gen. EMORY had failed to connect with Gen. WRIGHT'S Corps, but was still on the other side of the creek. Orders were instantly dispatched to correct this error, and as soon as the Nineteenth Corps arrived it was found in four lines of battle by semi-divisions, a few hundred yards apart, on the right of the Sixths Corps, and then the advance began.

Owing to these different manœuvers and connections it was fully noon before the "advance" was sounded, and during this time the enemy's lines had been greatly strengthened, and was formed in a belt of heavy woods skirting the Berryville pike. All this time portions of their artilery kept up a brisk fire, without inflicting any serious loss on our part. When at last everything was ready, the two corps moved slowly but steadily forward.

The advance of our troops was an imposing one. The different lines of battle marched forward with a composure truly gratifying, and almost as cool as on parade. The various Division, Brigade, and Regimental banners floating gaily in the sunlight, with drums beating, enlivened the scene, and gave the spectacle a festive appearance seldom witnessed in the woody wilds of America. On, on, went our gallant boys, to victory and triumph.

The first line of battle had advanced but a few hundred yards when they received a heavy volley from the enemy, and soon became hotly engaged with the rebels, than some six hundred yards distant. Our batteries simultaneously by opening a searching fire, pitching shell and shot into the woods spoken of before with great rapidity, and harassing the rear columns of the enemy, and embarassing the movements of reinforcements, which could be seen moving up.

At this time Gen. SHERIDAN rode along the lines, and was received with great enthusiasm by the men, and his presence seemed to animate them with renewed determination and an unflinching performance of their perilous duty.

Our troops continuing to move forward, despite the murderous fire of the enemy, they succeeded in getting within two hundred yards of the rebel lines, when a furious cannonade broke out from some batteries hitherto concealed, and by their repeated discharges of grape and canister mowed down large numbers of our men. So heavy and destructive was the fire from these batteries that our advanced line was compelled to fall back, thus momentarily deranging the formation of the second and third lines of battle. The order was quickly given for the men to lie down, in order to avoid the effects of the showers of grape that were plowing through their ranks.

Our artillery was then rapidly brought up and given commanding positions, from which they soon commenced a withering cannonading of the enemy's advanced position, under the protection of which our lines, now reformed, again advanced, and after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, the enemy were compelled to fall back, and we once more gained the position we had lost. After this achievement both corps were ordered to lie down in the lines of battle as they then were, in order to await the arrival of Gen. CROOK'S command, which was up to this time lying in reserve on the eastern bank of the Opequan Creek. Gen. CROOK was ordered to take up a position on the right of the Nineteenth Corps, with a view to check an expected attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank, who could be seen massing his troops on his left for that purpose. It was nearly 3 o'clock when CROOK formed his line on our right, his second line being in rear of and supporting the Nineteenth Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. TORBERT, at this juncture, came up very opportunely, bringing with him both AVERILL'S and MERRITT'S divisions of the cavalry. They had been fighting all day along the Opequan, after crossing that stream at Burns' and Knox's Ford, meeting with strong bodies of the enemy, and succeeded in successfully and steadily driving everything before them. Their presence was greeted with great satisfaction, for now we had our entire force together.

THE GRAND CHARGE.

Gen. SHERIDAN, having become satisfied with the disposition of his troops, now gave the signal for the grand and final charge that brought victory to our arms and added one more page to the glorious record of our gallant army. As the order was given, our line, now over three miles long, advanced with long continued and hearty cheers, the sound of which rose strong and clear amid all the roar and crash of artillery and the hoarse and continuous rattle of musketry. The charge was made with a headlong impetuosity impossible to resist, and it was one that will compare favorably with any of the famous movements of a like character during the war.

Our men seemed animated by a sublime feeling of victory already in their grasp, and advanced with an eagerness seldom witnessed in even such old and well-tried soldiers. As our lines pushed on, and drew nearer and nearer to the enemy's position, the battle raged still more fierce, and with a fury impossible to describe. The loss of life on both sides during those few fearful moments must have been very great, for the terrible roar of artillery, and the deep, sullen crash of musketry, told but too plainly of the carnage that was in progress. At every volley, men could be seen dropping in every direction, and frequently the opposing lines could not have been many hundred yards apart.

THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

As we stood listening to the fearful roar and convulsion of the two contending armies, anxiously awaiting the result of the splendid charge of the infantry, then in progress, the bugles of the cavalry rang out "the charge," and thus began the closing event of the day. Moving out with the rapidity of an avalanche our gallant knights of the sabre swept on, and thus aiding our invincible infantry by adding their own resistless weight in the furious onslaught then being made upon the enemy's position, succeeded in gaining the splendid victory now in our hands. This last manœuver was too much for the rebels, and they were forced to fall back stubbornly, it is true, but still compelled to give way, and ultimately to break before our continued and determined efforts on their lines. The cavalry claim to have captured nine of the battle-flags and two pieces of artillery. Gens. CUSTER and MERRITT were conspicuous for the daring manner in which they led their commands into the charge. Gen. D. A. RUSSELL, commanding the First Division, was, as usual, with that gallant and fearless officer, foremost in the fight, and, I regret to say, he was killed instantly by a cannon-ball, while urging on his command. In him the country loses one of its bravest generals.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The shattered and utterly demoralized divisions that go to make up Gen. EARLY'S command, now fled in utter rout and confusion, throwing away in their panic their guns and equipments, and whatever other *impediments* they happened to have on their persons. They started in all directions, pushing for the mountains and Winchester, others doggedly giving themselves up as prisoners. Large numbers of the enemy were captured by our forces during this disastrous retreat, and by this means swelled the heavy list of prisoners already in our hands.

TAKING POSSESSION OF WINCHESTER.

As the head of our column reached Winchester, the Union residents, consisting, of course, mostly of ladies, came out joyously and greeted our victorious soldiers with glad smiles and words of warm welcome for the defenders of that flag which they now so triumphantly waved over their heads. You will remember I spoke in a former letter regarding the Union sentiment I found to be existing in that town, and I recognized several of that same little club of loyal ladies I mentioned at that time among those who welcomed our arms. They all agreed in saying that Gen. EARLY'S army is utterly demoralized and routed, and that his men pushed through with haggard faces and discouraged looks, some frantically rushing down the streets, throwing away everything that would impede flight, and seemingly only bent on a safe and speedy retreat.

THE REBEL LOSS

Cannot be much less than *nine thousand, killed, wounded and missing*, as Gen. SHERIDAN has just sent in to Gen. STEVENSON, in command at Harper's Ferry a dispatch saying that he has taken three thousand prisoners, and I know that the wounded now lying in Winchester will not fall far short of four thousand, besides the large number of dead now on the field, and the immense number of wounded not yet attended to, will still more swell our gains. Among the losses of the enemy they have to enumerate *four of their seven division commanders as killed*, three of whom are Major-Generals, RHODES, Gen. GORDON, and RAMSOUR, the other is Brig.-Gen. WHARTON. General BRADLEY JOHNSON is also reported badly wounded.

OUR LOSSES

have been severe, but nothing like an approximate figure to that of the enemy. The total number will not exceed 2,500, in killed and wounded, no prisoners being lost. Amongst our killed stands foremost the gallant old general, D. A. RUSSELL, a fearless soldier and true gentleman. His loss will be severely felt in the glorious old corps to which he had so long been attached. Col. ELLIOTT, of the 126th Ohio, of Gen. UPTON'S Division of the 6th Corps (who was himself wounded), was killed; also another very promising and brave officer, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of the 7th Michigan, was killed. Owing to the impossibility of gleaning anything like an accurate or full list of casualities when I left Winchester late last night, I am unable to forward you more than the above. Costing as it did so many valuable lives, it must be acknowledged that this battle was one of the most determined during the present campaign, and while we mourn the loss of the brave men who thus offered up their lives on the altar of their country, yet we must rejoice over the signal victory thus achieved over the rebels in this valley, so long their boasted vantage-ground.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

From the Army of the Potomac—No Attack Yet.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Information from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that nothing of importance has occurred for the past three or four days.

The attack of the enemy expected on Monday did not take place, although from indications it was believed that the rebels seriously meditated an assault.

Scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for twenty-four hours.

Numbers of deserters were coming in daily, but they brought no news.

SHERMAN VS. HOOD.

THE UNION OCCUPATION OF ATLANTA.

Reply of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood.

HOOD VERY BADLY BEATEN ONCE MORE.

Abstract of the Entire Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The following is the reply of Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. HOOD'S charge of "studied and ungenerous cruelty," and which was received in Washington today:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of the Tennessee Confederate Army.

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. BALL and CRAW, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of "studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for Gen. JOHNSTON himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon-shot and many musket shots from our line of investments, that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. HARDEE did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. JOHNSTON did the same last Summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people." I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner—you, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, "dark and cruel war," who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the (to you) hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South, as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

Official copy: Signed L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HOOD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 19.

The Georgia papers bring us a considerable mass of correspondence which has lately taken place between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. HOOD. As we have not space to give this correspondence in full, we present an abstract of it, which will serve every purpose.

We have official copies of the correspondence in regard to the truce of ten days recently entered into by Gens. SHERMAN and HOOD. In his letter to Gen. HOOD, SHERMAN says that he "deems it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed; those who prefer, to go South, the *rest North*;" and if HOOD consents, he (SHERMAN) offers to undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer to go South, as far as Rough and Ready. In regard to the slaves, the correspondence mentions as one of its conditions that servants may be permitted to accompany their masters, provided no force be used toward them, one way or the other; if they wish to go with their masters and mistresses, they can do so; otherwise they are sent away or employed by the Quartermasters. To carry out this object SHERMAN proposes a truce of *ten* days.

HOOD replies, saying that he does not consider that he has any alternative in the matter, and that he accepts the proposition. In closing his letter Gen. HOOD protests "in the name of the God of humanity against the expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their firesides," and declares, while he accepts it, that SHERMAN'S position "transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever before brought to the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war."

The subject of correspondence number two is in regard to the exchange of prisoners held on both sides. The first letter comes from HOOD. He proposes "an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign; the exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regarded by the stipulations of the cartel." SHERMAN replies to this, informing HOOD that he accepts his offer: the basis of exchange to be the old cartel. This is quickly followed by another letter from SHERMAN, saying that he cannot recall those prisoners who may have reached beyond Chattanooga; that on arriving at Nashville they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Col. HOFFMAN; but proposing to exchange such as he has on hand. He says he holds on the spot twenty-eight officers and seven hundred and eighty-two enlisted men, and en route for Chattanooga ninety-three officers and nine hundred and seven men, making one thousand, eight hundred and ten on hand, that he will exchange for a like number of his own men, captured by HOOD in this campaign, who belong to regiments with him, and who can resume their places at once. He takes it for granted HOOD will do the same with his. In other words, for these men he (SHERMAN) is not willing to take equivalents belonging to other armies than his own, or who belong to regiments whose times are out and who have been discharged. SHERMAN further says that by the laws of the Confederate States all men eligible for service are *ipso facto* soldiers, and if needed for civil duty they are simply detailed soldiers; that he found in Atlanta "about a thousand of these fellows," and that he is satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and proposes if HOOD will release an equal number of their prisoners at Andersonville, he (SHERMAN) will gather these together and send them as prisoners, and will take for them man belonging to any part of the United States army, subject to HOOD'S control.

HOOD replies to this, reminding SHERMAN that he had previously accepted his offer "to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment"; that there was no condition attached to the acceptance on SHERMAN'S part of his offer to exchange prisoners, and that he (HOOD) regards it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by SHERMAN to be within his jurisdiction. He says that SHERMAN'S refusal to receive in exchange his soldiers belonging to regiments whose times are out, and who have been discharged, discloses a fixed purpose on the part of his Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired or will soon expire; that the new principle which SHERMAN seeks to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by him; that all captives taken in war who owe no obligation to the captors must stand upon the same equal footing; that the volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all of the burthens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations; that this principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Governments, and is sanctioned by reason, justice and the public law of all civilized nations. Gen. HOOD further says that SHERMAN'S avowal that this class of soldiers (those whose term of service had expired) will not be exchanged is deeply regretted by him, and that he hopes that this declared policy of SHERMAN'S Government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well-understood obligations assumed by a Government toward those who are enlisted in its service.

HOOD further informs SHERMAN that his offer to him to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign, was not only approved, but that the Government placed at his disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

HOOD renews to SHERMAN his offer to exchange prisoners as proposed in his first communication, and here the matter ends.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Frightful Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Twenty Persons Killed and Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The fast-line train, going eastward on the Pennsylvania railroad which left Pittsburg last night at 8:40, ran into the rear end of a freight train on the eastward track at Thompsonton station, Juniata county, Pa., at half-past four this morning. The passenger-train was moving at its usual speed when the accident occured. The engine was demolished and the greater portion of the train was badly wrecked. The baggage-car was driven into the front passenger-car, loos fire from the over-setting of a stove, and with three passenger-cars was destroyed.

It is supposed that six persons were instantly killed, or held among the ruins of the cars and consumed with them. JOHN MULLISON, the conductor of the passenger train is among the lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Thirteen of the passengers were taken from the broken cars, all of whom were wounded, and some seriously, and are all now receiving surgical and medical treatment.

The accident is said to have been caused by the neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train, which was on its regular time, that the freight train was occupying the road.

One of the tracks was cleared at 10 A. M., and the business of the road was resumed.

Of the six persons supposed to have been killed or buried in the first car, but two have been recognized, viz: JOHN MULLISON, the conductor, and L. IMBAIR, brakeman.

Thirteen were injured, as follows:

G. H. ABBOTT, of Cttilicothe, Ohio, injured internally.

WILLIAM JONES, of Downington, both legs broken.

TEMPLE JONES REEVES, of Philadelphia, one leg broken.

LETIMAN GOLDSMITH, of Philadelphia, leg broken.

JOHN BAUCH, of St. Clair, Schuylkil County, Penn.

EDWARD M. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, one arm broken.

CATHARINE STRENDAR, of Indianapolis, wounded in the scalp.

W. NORSTINE, leg broken.

SOLOMON BROOK, mail agent, dangerous internal injuries.

M. NEWKIRK, of Alleghany City, injured internally.

JOHN HAVILAND, of Cannansburgh, Pa., slightly injured.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train both remained at their posts and are not very seriously hurt.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The dispatch announcing a very serious accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is not so complete in its details as a statement made to us by Mr. L. CONVERSE, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who was on the train, and escaped without injury.

The train left Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and at 4 A. M. ran into a freight train, demolishing the engine, and forcing the baggage car on top of the first passenger car, which immediately caught fire. Our informant states that the foremost car, in which the loss was greatest, would contain sixty passengers, and but seven or eight are known to have escaped. The doors were locked. The car was crushed, and partly covered with the wreck of the baggage wagon.

Coals from the locomotive fired the baggage-car, which communicated to the passenger-car and caused the explosion of the gas receiver. The car was burned up with all on board, so that only the charred remains could be found, which were beyond identification.

The conductor was recognized by his keys. Six or seven who still lived when Mr. CONVERSE left, were in such physical agony that nothing could be gleaned from them. Passengers in the third and fourth cars were saved without injury, but the cars themselves were burned.

MR. CONVERSE thinks that more lives might have been saved if the doors of the car had not been locked. The survivors, to the number of eighty-six, subscribed to a statement to that effect.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A serious accident occurred near Breakneck Tunnel, on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, to the train from New-York, at 8 A. M. An axle of the tender broke, throwing the entire train from the track. Two boys in the baggage-car were killed, and a brakeman and one passenger (a lady) injured. The track has been repaired, and trains are now running regularly.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Dispatches to headquarters announce that a fight occurred on the 19th at the Powder Mill on the Little Rock River, in Southeast Missouri, between a detachment of the Third Missouri Militia, under Lieut. PAPER, and a portion of SHELBY'S command. Our loss was 20 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Wounded prisoners report PRICE at Pocahontas, Ark. One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and 400 at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield, Stoddard County. SHELBY was reported at Fort Powhattan, Ark., on the 12th, with from 4,000 to 8,000 men.

Sheridan's Grand Victory.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday in the Park by Capt. GEORGE MAWEY, under the auspices of the Union Association, of which Hon. SIMEON DRAPER is Chairman.

Sheridan's Victory Celebrated.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired here this evening in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory, and an immense concourse gathered at the City Hall, where addresses were made by Col. FITZGERALD and A. G. CATTELL, Esq., of Philadelphia. After the meeting adjourned, the whole assembly marched to the residence of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and cheered enthusiastically for the Generals, the army and navy, and the Union, the band in the meantime playing national airs.

Celebration.

DANBURY, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The bells were rung and a salute fired here this day in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A PEACE CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

Sherman Corresponding with Leading Rebels.

An Exchange of Prisoners Between Sherman and Hood.

From Richmond papers of Sept. 19, we get the following interesting intelligence:

FROM GEORGIA.

PEACE RUMORS—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED ON.

MACON, Sept. 17.—Rumors are rife to-day, that Gen. SHERMAN has sent an informal request to Governor BROWN, Vice-President STEVENS, and R. V. JOHNSON, to come to Atlanta *and confer with him on the subject of peace.*

Gen. HOOD has relieved his Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. SHOUP, from duty. Major MASON is now acting in that capacity.

Five hundred exiled families have arrived in our lines from Atlanta. Their condition is most deplorable.

A special exchange of 2,000 prisoners has been agreed upon by Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN, and 700 Yankees will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

MACON, Sept. 18.—Parties arrived here from Atlanta say that great numbers of SHERMAN'S army are going home, and that ten thousand are already gone, and more are following, their terms of service being out.

The whole situation here looks well. Yesterday was observed by the people as a day of fasting and prayer.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 16—The Yankee gunboat *Selma* (formerly Confederate) anchored on Wednesday night near one of our batteries on the eastern shore. At daylight yesterday morning she was opened on by the battery, struck twice, when she hastily retreated. The three Yankee gunboats that went up Fish River on Sunday last, stole six thousand feet of lumber, a number of cattle, and destroyed the furniture at Milsmith and Pastor.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 19.

The following dispatch from General LEE, received on Saturday, contains the most agreeable news since Gen. HILL beat the Yankees at Reams' Station:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, September 17, 1864.

"*Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

"At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish line, west of the Jerusalem plank-road, was driven back upon his intrenchments along their whole extent. Ninety prisoners were taken by us in the operation.

At the same hour Gen. HAMPTON attacked the enemy's position north of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church, and captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms and wagons, a large number of horses and twenty-five hundred cattle.

Gen. GREGG attacked Gen. HAMPTON on his return in the afternoon, at Belchess' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plankroad, but was repulsed and driven back. Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed fifty men. R. E. LEE."

We are informed that General HAMPTON started for a point on James river, south of City Point, where he had learned the cattle were on pasture; but while on the march he intercepted a letter addressed to Grant, which contained the information that the cattle had been removed to Sycamore church. The letter also assured Grant that the beeves were of a very superior quality, and expressed apprehensions that the grazing in Prince George would be insufficient. General HAMPTON changed his route according to the information given by the intercepted epistle.

This affair on Thursday, in which the enemy attempted a reconnoisance in the direction of Poplar Spring church, was much more inconsiderable and insignificant than we had been led to suppose. If any fighting took place on this part of the line—west of the Weldon railroad—it was of so trifling a character as to be beneath General Lee's notice.

This raid of Gen. HAMPTON'S is one of the boldest and most brilliant things of the war. Leaving Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, ten miles south of Petersburgh, passed behind GRANT and took his beeves from a position immediately in the rear of the centre of his lines. Sycamore Church, the point at which the captures of cattle, prisoners, &c., was made, is about fifteen miles south by east of Prince George Court-house.

From information received last night we are disposed to believe that GRANT has either given up his designs on the Southside Railroad or is pretending to have done so. There is little doubt that he has been transferring his troops from his extreme left.

There was sharp picket firing along the line south of Petersburgh yesterday.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We have no news from the Valley. Well-informed persons from that section say an able and enterprising leader like HAMPTON is much needed by our cavalry.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

The telegraph informs us that a partial exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon between Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN.

There were rumors in the army on Saturday that SHERMAN had sent an informal message, requesting Vice-President STEVENS, Gov. BROWN and Confederate States Senator JOHNSON to come to Atlanta, and confer with him on the subject of peace. If SHERMAN sent any such message, he must be deluded into the idea that in capturing Atlanta he has subjugated the State. We trust he will be soon roughly wakened from this delusion.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Worcester to-day, nominated the following tickets:

For election at large—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, and EBENEZER D. BEACH, of Springfield: for Governor—HENRY W. PAINE, of Cambridge; Lieut.-Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, F. O. PRINCE; Treasurer, NATHAN CLARK; Attorney-General, S. O. LAMB; Auditor, MOSES BATES.

Resolutions were adopted, endorsing the nomination of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and approving the platform of the Chicago Convention, as embodying the only effective way of restoring the Union and securing a permanent peace. The Convention was largely attended, and the proceedings were characterised by much enthusiasm.

Republican Convention in Connecticut—Nomination of Electors.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended and harmonious. John I. Waite, of Norwich; John P. Elton, of Waterbury; James G. Batterson, of Hartford; Samuel C. Hubbard, of Middletown; Lubin L. Sayles, of Killingly, and F. A. Benjamin, of Stratford, were nominated as Lincoln and Johnson Electors.

Democratic State Convention in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The National Union State Convention met here to-day, Col. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, presided. The following gentlemen were nominated as Presidential Electors: Messrs. ROBERT B. CRANSTON, of Newport; WM. S. SLATER, of Smithfield; ROWS BABCOCK, of Westerly, and SIMEON HENRY GREENE, of Warwick.

Nomination of Mr. Laflin.

ROME, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN was this afternoon nominated as Union candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Congressional District.

Proposition of the Rebel Col. Scott to "Carpet Down."

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

An army officer, just from below, brings a report, derived from Gen. HERRON'S Adjutant, that Col. SCOTT, commanding rebel troops near Baton Rouge, sent a proposition to Gen. HERRON to surrender 4,000 to 6,000 men, provided Gen. HERRON would grant an unconditional pardon to the general officers of the command.

The loss by the burning of FAGIN'S mill last night was $150,000, on which there was no insurance.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS OF MR. S. D. RUGGLES, AT YALE COLLEGE, JULY 27, 1864. Published by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 343 Broadway, New York.

What then were the surrounding accessories, and what the immediate antecedents, which gave to our Class of 1814 its form and features?

Historically and chronologically speaking, nearly all of our number were born shortly after the foundation of our present National Government. All of us lived in the atmosphere breathed by WASHINGTON. Many of our number first saw the light during the French Revolution, amid the horrors of the Reign of Terror. When the good king, Louis the Sixteenth, the friend of American independence, was beheaded, some of the Class were old enough to hear the widespread groan, coming heavily across the Atlantic. While at school we heard the shouts of the victors at Abouklr and Trafalgar. We followed on our maps, "the Little Corporal" from Lodi to Marengo, to Jena and to Austerlitz. In the year 1810, when we entered college, the French Emperor had reached the summit, the very culminating point of his victorious career. He stood pre-eminent and aloft, at once the dominant power and the terror of the world. Europe was ringing with the crash of its ancient thrones, and he was rebuilding on their ruins the Western Roman Empire of Charlemagne, and ambitiously imitating that of Augustus.

In 1812, by which time our Class had become "Sophomores," the alarm had risen to such a pitch, that it was quite seriously contended by many worthy people, that Napoleon differed very little, in name or in fact, from "Apollyon." All of us will surely recollect the remarkable Essay which, in that year, went the rounds of the newspapers, seeking to show from Scripture the imperial usurper to be identical with, or twin brother of "the great red dragon" of the Revelations, which rather startling proposition the writer strove to support by the coincidence of the seventeen letters composing "Napoleon Bonaparte" with the aggregate number of the "seven heads and ten horns," not to mention the "seven crowns," of his celestial counterpart.

The only European Power which had been able to resist the progress of the Conqueror, was the United Kingdom of the British Islands, briefly denominated "England." Her insular position, and the splendid naval victories of her heroic NELSON, had effectually secured her supremacy on the ocean; but they drove NAPOLEON in his turn, to enforce on the land his celebrated "Continental System," interdicting throughout the European continent every species of commerce with the British Islands, and by a singular legal fiction, declaring them to be "in a state of blockade." As the necessary legal consequence, he claimed the belligerent right to "burn, sink, and destroy," every neutral vessel trading with England, or carrying its products or property. This brought on the English "Orders in Council," in retaliation; so that the commerce of the United States on the ocean soon fell a prey to the belligerents, who spared in nothing but their undisguised contempt for our young Republic. The whole ocean was lighted by the flames of our burning vessels, destroyed without stint or mercy, while England superadded the further outrage and indignity, of impressing into her navy our American seamen by thousands. By the year 1810, our maritime commerce was virtually annihilated, and the only question was, which of the two great ocean robbers we should first attack.

The effects of that question in forming the political character of the Class of 1814, will require a brief review of the origin and distinctive features of the two great parties, which had more or less divided the country from the foundation of the government.

The Constitution was the work of WASHINGTON, aided largely by HAMILTON and his associates. The character of that school of political thinkers was essentially English and practical.—In erecting our political structure, they naturally sought to construct a machine which would not only steadily run without interruption, but would fully provide for its own preservation. With that view, they created and established, as they supposed, a political "Union," a unit, undivided and indivisible, absolutely supreme and sovereign within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, with a judicial tribunal of its own creation, clothed with full, and final and exclusive power to define those limits.

The opposing political school was that of JEFFERSON, denominated *par excellence* by his admirers the "Apostle of Freedom," and by others the "Apostle of Revolution." The character of his school, if not altogether French, was decidedly theoretical and revolutionary; for it holds, that the Government of the Union, created by the Constitution, is, after all, practically only a "Confederacy," in which each of the confederating parties retains an ultimate, independent "sovereignty," with the power at any time, in its own discretion and upon its own separate judgment, without appeal, to nullify any act of the general government; a theory establishing, as the logical and inevitable result, the lawful right of any State to resist and overthrow the "Nation" and the paramount national sovereignty, which WASHINGTON and his supporters thought they had called into being.

The utter antagonism between these opposing theories was not immediately apparent in any practical results, but it is now painfully manifest in the pending Rebellion. Without trespassing upon any party topics, it may be safely affirmed, that permanent peace never will, and never can be re-established on this American continent, until the conflict of those theories shall be effectually ended. The question does not admit of any compromise; for it is as morally certain as any fixed law of Nature, that if a single spark of "State Sovereignty," containing within itself the element of lawful "secession," shall be left to smoulder in the framework of the Government, the revolutionary flame may be at any time rekindled, and with redoubled fury.

The American "Union" became a "*Nation*," by the necessary political operation of the Constitution, which conferred upon it paramount and transcendent sovereignty over the great national subjects of war, treaties, money, commerce, the post, &c., &c., distinctly specified in the Constitution. Precisely to the same extent, the Constitution extinguished or abridged the pre existing "sovereignty" of the separate States, which simply retained the residue, or *residuum*, not granted to the Union. Certain legal powers may be concurrent, but "sovereignty" from its very nature, must be exclusive. The national sovereignty of the Union, within the limits specified by the Constitution, is necessarily exclusive and supreme. The only sovereignty the States can possibly possess, is a "*residuary* sovereignty" beyond those limits, which are to be ascertained and defined only by the national judiciary provided by the Constitution.

The articles of Confederation, of 1778, commence by denominating the United States of America a "Confederacy." The second Article distinctly and carefully reserves to each State "its *sovereignty, freedom* and *independence*." No such denomination or reservation, nor any clause of similar import, is contained in the Constitution—which was expressly and avowedly framed to remedy the manifold evils of the Confederation, by establishing a "Union," with a Government partly federal and partly national in structure, but exclusively national in its specified powers.

The official letter of WASHINGTON, as President of the Convention, sent forth with the Constitution, in 1787, distinctly declared it to be "impracticable in the *federal* government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and to provide for the interest and safety of all."

The foreign writers who honestly speak of the Union as a "*Confederacy*," must do so in ignorance of the Constitution. At home, the term is so applied by juggling, party politicians, who wish to "play fast and loose,"—to appear to be upholding at the same moment, the legitimate sovereignty of the Union and a directly antagonist sovereignty in the separate States.

The letter of WASHINGTON referred to, is so full of interest and instruction, in the present juncture of our national affairs, when the partizans of "independent State sovereignty" are madly and treasonably striving to overthrow the legitimate, constitutional "sovereignty of the Union," that we give it entire:

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1760.

SIR:—We have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution, which has appeared to us the most desirable.

The friends of the country have long seen and deplored, that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to be the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might otherwise have been expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions, as could have reasonably have been excepted, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure better freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most humble servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
By unanimous order of the Convention.
His Excellency the President of Congress.

The fundamental difference on this vital point, of the paramount sovereignty of the Union within its specified sphere, gave its tone to the two political parties at an early stage of our history. It soon became evident that Mr JEFFERSON and his adherents sympathized much more fully and sincerely with the revolutionary movements in France, overthrowing its former institutions, political and religious, than with the government of England, which upheld a monarchy with Christianity and an Established Church. On the other hand, the disciples of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, who largely predominated in New-York and in New England, preferred, as between the two belligerents, England to France.

Such were the political accessories surrounding the College in 1810; but within its walls, there was a noble and commanding figure, deeply impressing its image upon our Class during the whole four years of our academic life. For who of us can ever forget the teachings of President DWIGHT? I shall not attempt to paint a portrait which the greater artists who have preceded me, have so faithfully and glowingly executed; nor to depict the rich Johnsonian rotundity of his intellect; the noble elevation of his Christian character; his penetrating knowledge of the human heart; the lofty dignity of his carriage and example. I shall speak of him only as a politician; as the perfect type of the grand, old Federalist of the better days of the Republic: the lover of law, of justice, of order, of regulated liberty; the friend and companion of WASHINGTON; the firm upholder of the American Union in all its sovereign powers; the "faithful soldier and servant of Christ unto his life's end."

The soothing hand of time, in fifty years, has softened and removed many political prejudices, which stood forth so sharp and salient fifty years ago; for no one could mistake the political opinions of President DWIGHT in 1810. If I were to select any one characteristic which would paint his political portrait at a single stroke, it would be, not merely his disapprobation, but his utter abomination of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and THOMAS JEFFERSON. He took no pains to conceal it, but during the whole four years of our college course, strenuously labored, both in and out of the lecture-room—in and out of the pulpit—to impress upon his pupils his own solemn and deep-seated convictions. Who of us can ever forget those tremendous sermons from the text, "Watchman, what of the night?" delivered on the days of the National fast; or the unmitigated indignation with which he denounced the French Revolution and the tyranny of NAPOLEON?

The Government had declared war against England in June, 1812, about a week after the arrival of the army of Napoleon on the Niemen. It was a just and necessary war; for of the two great spoliators of our commerce, England only was accessible to our attack; but it did not blind the eyes of thoughtful men to the gigantic danger to the freedom of the world, from the victorious career of France. In that view President DWIGHT taught us to rejoice, and most of us did rejoice, at every step in that mighty struggle, which terminated in 1814, with the downfall of Napoleon—at the noble patriotism of the Russian Emperor; the magnificent sacrifice of Moscow; the tremendous "Battle of the Nations," the *Volker-Schlacht* of Leipsic; the final capture of Paris and the restoration of the Bourbons. Subsequent events may have materially modified the views we then took of that great event, but the Class left the College in 1814 almost unanimously rejoicing that "the Tyrant," as we were taught to think him, had ceased to be the terror of the human race.

Nay more; although we were at war with England, capturing her frigates on the ocean, and her fleets on our northern lakes, we rejoiced at every step in her gallant defence of the freedom of the world on the Spanish Peninsula, and gladly followed the victorious career of WELLINGTON from his narrow foot-hold in Portugal, in 1810, to his triumphant entry into Paris, in 1814; covering almost precisely the four years of our College life. English in descent, in language, in literature, in religion, we gave our hearts wholly to England in that terrible struggle. How has England repaid us? Where have been her sympathies when we, too, were fighting for the freedom of a Continent? We leave the "*Alabama*," built of English oak, with English gold, manned by English sailors, and sent down headlong with her English cannon to the bottom of the English Channel, to tell the story.

It is a singular fact, that the most bitter enemies of the American Union in England are found among the Tory party, upon whom we lavished our sympathies in the contest with the first Napoleon; while our most efficient and valued friends, such as COBDEN, BRIGHT, FORSTER, LEFEVRE, MILL, GOLDWIN SMITH and others, are "Liberals," who regard the political reforms and revolutions of modern days, in a much more philosophic spirit. Some of the Tories, in their speeches and public writings, recommend a division of the United States, into *four* parts, to begin with; while others express their opinion, that six would be a better number,—especially for England.

It would be a great mistake to suppose, that the malignity towards America, which the London *Times* now exhibits, is a feeling of recent origin. On the contrary, its editorial course for the last fifty years has been quite consistent, reaching back even to our College era. On the twentieth of April, 1814, Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and went into exile at Elba. Peace between France and England immediately followed, and was formally proclaimed on the 17th of May following. On the 20th of May the London *Times* expressed the hope that "the Genevese democrat GALLATIN, or the famous orator CLAY," who had gone out to Europe to negotiate a peace between America and England, "will be no more listened to now than when they so earnestly pleaded the cause of the monster Bonaparte." It expressed the further hope, that "the British negotiators will not discuss the *impudent nonsense, called an American doctrine, about impressment and native allegiance*, but will demand *the safe and undivided possession of the Lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland Fishery*, and the *restoration of Louisiana and the usurped territory of Florida*?" To insure the accomplishment of these peculiarly British objects, the *Times* further recommended that a large detachment from the victorious army of Wellington, then in the South of France, should be sent out at once to America.

The British Government attempted to follow this precious advice, but was slightly unsuccessful. By some accident, Commodore MACDONOUGH, on the 11th of September, 1814, swept the whole British fleet out of Lake Champlain. By another accident, on the 8th of January following, General JACKSON evicted from the soil of Louisiana every veteran of WELLINGTON'S army who had ventured to cross the Atlantic.

It is a curious coincidence, and one which serves quite accurately to define the chronology of our academic life, in connection with cotemporary events, that the news of MACDONOUGH'S victory reached New Haven on the Commencement Day of the College, in September, 1814, and almost within the very hour in which our Class was receiving its Bachelor's Degree; and that one of our number, whose route homeward happened to pass through Middletown, had the happiness of carrying the joyful intelligence to the family of the gallant Commodore. The completeness of his triumph so effectually stopped the "impudent nonsense" of the *Times* about "the undivided possession of the Lakes," that the British negotiators consented to sign the Treaty of Peace, on the 24th of December, 1814. Let us hope that the good sense, if not the good feeling, of England may induce her to do no further act to disturb it.

NAPOLEON was then quietly in exile in Elba. On his way there, in April, in a British frigate, he told the captain that he "had intended to give the Americans a good government, but that they were unworthy of it!" to which assumption, and to that of every other European Sovereign, whether on or off his throne, America may simply answer in the words of the noble Peruvian: "We seek no change; and least of all, such change as they would bring us."

The middle ground of our picture, embracing the Golden Age of general peace, filled with the victories of Man over Nature, and reaching from 1814 to 1860, now lies broadly spread before us. The fiery form of Napoleon is once more seen in the distance, flitting across the "Hundred Days," in which he strove to burst his bonds and recover the throne he had abdicated; for which offence he was chained, like Prometheus, to a rock for the remnant of his life. He lingered long enough, while the vulture was gnawing at his vitals for the world to look back more calmly on his eventful and checquered career. We began to perceive that, after all, the imperious but imperial Ruler had done some little good to France, and perhaps to the world, particularly in his civic administration, in simplifying the law; introducing sound finance with a metallic basis; promoting scientific discovery, and eminently in the great public works, by which he strengthened and adorned his Empire. On the other hand, we discovered that some of the restored monarchs, in their exile "had forgotten nothing and had learned nothing," but to do nothing for the general advancement of civilization and the good of Man.

The address then alludes to some of the public works of the last fifty years, and the marvelous power of steam and electricity, "virtually doubling the dynamical powers of the white population of the globe." It especially notices the civic advancements of LOUIS NAPOLEON, including his project of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, and his views of its influence *on abolishing Slavery throughout the world*.

After an indignant denunciation of the "barbarian" spirit of the rebels in extinguishing the long line of Southern light-houses from the Capes of Virginia to the Mexican frontier, Mr. RUGGLES concludes with an earnest appeal to the alumni of Yale, to exert their powers to the last and the uttermost, in upholding the national Union "under the solemn conviction, that the happiness of a continent, not for a day, but for centuries to come, is staked upon the pending conflict."

RECEPTION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.—The Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, who for three years have been in active duty in various parts of the rebellious States, returned yesterday about one hundred strong. They were formally received by a committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, and escorted to the Park. At two o'clock the Twenty-third Regiment, N.G., appeared, and escorted the volunteers to Brooklyn.

THE DRAFT.—It is understood that Gen. HAYS has received orders from Washington to begin the draft in the First and Tenth Districts to-morrow. The First District embraces Queens, Suffolk and Richmond Counties, and the quota is deficient something over a thousand men. The Tenth District comprises Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. Not more than eight hundred men will be required to fill the quota. No orders for draft in this city have been received.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.—Mr. C. B. RICHARDSON, one of the unfortunate, who was burned out in the recent fire, notifies his customers in another column of his removal to 44 Broadway, where his business will be carried on without interruption.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21, 1864.

$28,000 U.S 6s,'81..C.	107⅞	50 N. Y. Central	126⅜
600 U.S. 6s,5-20's,O.S.	110	100 do	s30 126
1,500 do	110¼	400 do	b30 126⅜
6,000 do	110¼	300 do	b30 126⅜
3,000 do	110⅜	200 do	126⅜
5,000 U. S.6s,10-40s,C.	97⅜	450 Erie Railway	104⅞
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	111¾	600 do	104⅞
25,000 U.S.6s, 1-yr.Cer	94⅛	700 do	s30 104¾
10,000 M.6s iss. to Pacific R.	71	200 do	b10 104⅞
2,000 Cal. State 7s	150	100 do	104¾
6,000 Mich.6s.S.F.Ba.	115	50 H. Riv. R.	b5 116⅛
8,000 C. & M. Cer.	42½	20 C. & Alt. R. Pr.	116⅛
5,000 do	42¾	50 do	91
30,000 do	42¾	50 Reading R.	92
15,000 do	b5 42¾	300 do	129⅜
1,000 Erie R. 3d M.	116⅛	700 do	129⅜
25,000 Erie 4th M. Ss.	115	600 do	s30 129⅜
3,000 Alton & T. H.In.	84	200 do	s30 129⅜
10,000 To. & W. 2d M.	88	200 do	s30 129
5,000 Ct. & To.S.F.B.	118	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	80⅜
2,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st.	117⅛	500 do	80⅜
3,000 To. & W. 1M. Ex.	101	200 do	s30 80⅜
10,000 Am. Gold	222	10 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scr.	127⅛
10,000 do	222½	100 do	b10 127
8 Shoe & Leath. B'k	106	300 do	126⅜
50 Cen. Coal Co.	67	200 do	s30 126⅜
100 do	67⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b30 111¾
200 Cum. Coal, Pref.	s30 68	10 Chi. Col. & C. R.	106
1600 do	68⅛	100 Chi. & N.-W.	b10 61⅜
100 do	b10 68⅜	150 do	61⅜
500 Am. Coal Co.	90	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3 84⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	82	200 do	b30 84⅜
400 Maripoea Min.	46⅛	600 do	84⅜
200 do	46	100 do	84⅜
400 do	s30 45⅞	600 do	s30 84
800 do	45⅞	100 do	b10 84
100 do	b10 45⅞	25 Sixth-av. R.	129
300 Wym. V. Coal	51	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 106⅜
200 do	52	300 do	106⅜
100 AshburtonCoalCo.	26	500 do	106⅜
200 do	25	200 do	s30 106⅜
500 Consolidated Coal Co. of Md	64	600 do	s30 106⅜
50 Pacific Mail	266	100 do	106
100 Atlantic M.S.Co.	189	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 107⅜
400 do	190	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	b30 87
		100 H. & St. J. R. Pref.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000 U.S.6s,'81 C'p's.	107⅜	650 Hud. Riv. R.	115⅜
27,000 do	107⅜	2000 Reading R.	128
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108⅜	500 do	b30 128⅛
10,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr.	111	100 Mich. Central R.	134
10,000 do	110⅜	2200 Cleve. & Pitts.	116⅜
67,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. C.	94⅜	500 do	110⅜
100,000 do	94⅜	700 Chic. & N. W. R.	80⅜
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	b30 42	200 M. S. & N. I.	b30 79⅛
10,000 do	41⅜	400 do	79⅛
20,000 do	41	1200 do	79⅜
15,000 do	40⅞	600 do	s30 79
20,000 Amer. Gold	220¾	600 do	79
40,000 do	220⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	126⅜
90,000 do	s30 217	100 do	126⅜
100 Ali. & T. H. Pref.	90	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84⅜
200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	b30 124	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	106
700 Cumb. Coal Pr.	b10 67⅜	100 do	105⅜
500 do	67⅜	500 do	105⅜
200 do	67¾	100 do	b15 105⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	81⅜	100 do	s30 106
100 Erie R.	b30 104	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 107
400 do	103⅜	600 do	106⅜
1000 do	103⅜	50 do	106⅜
100 do	s20 103⅜	300 Canton Co.	33⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	125⅜	100 do	b30 34

FIRST BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 Erie Railway	104	200 Chic. & R. I.	s3 106⅜
200 do	s10 104	200 do	106⅜
900 do	104	200 Chic. & N.-W. R.	81⅜
1000 do	s3 105	200 do	s3 81⅜
900 do	s3 104	100 do	s3 81⅜
100 Hudson R. R.	b3 116⅛	100 do	s3 81⅜
200 Reading R.	129	100 Ch. & N. W. Pref.	b3 84
400 do	129⅜	100 P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅜
200 do	s3 129⅜	500 do	s3 107
1000 do	129	100 do	107
200 do	s3 128⅜	200 do	b3 107
100 Ill. Cen. R.	b5 126⅜	20,000 O. & Miss. O.	b3 42
100 do	126⅜	20,000 do	42
500 Clev. & Pitts.	b1w 111	100 Mic. Transit Co.	108
200 do	110⅜	600 Cum. Coal	67⅜
200 do	s5 110⅜	200 do	67⅜
400 Mich. So. & N. I.	80	50 Central Coal Co.	66
200 do	s3 80	100 Maripposa M. Co.	45⅛
100 do	s 79⅜	100 do	o 44⅛
200 do	s3 79⅜	100 do	b3 44⅛
1700 do	b3 80		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

About a month or six weeks ago we recurred to the circumstances, notorious for a year or more past in Wall-street, under which most of the Anglo-American Banking interest in this market and in London, direct their wealth and influence against the Public Credit of the United States. That they have not succeeded in wholly destroying the value of our National Stocks and Currency, and diverting every available dollar of private and corporate capital from Government employment at home, to the other side of the Atlantic in Gold, is no fault of their own, and is due to no lack of industry in the work of gross and persistent misrepresentation in London. The financial column of the London *Times*, which of late years seldom shows the slightest degree of ordinary fairness to the North or to the Government credit of the United States, has, if we may judge by the *car-marks*, repeatedly drawn its most wicked and mischievous inspirations on this subject from certain banking letters to the so-called great houses, or banking establishments in London, with whom the New-York writers are in semi-weekly correspondence, and our London assailant in daily intercourse. From this source, it was confidently concluded and announced in the London *Times* more than a year ago, that the *last* payment of gold interest on our public debt had been made, and that not even another attempt to keep faith would be heard of. And later, it was ascertained that while other payments were promptly made and even anticipated, and while the Treasury was literally embarrassed how to dispose of its last Spring's surplus of gold from customs, nothing could save our greenback currency from irretrievable ruin, *because* (such is the inference) *there were influences at work here to put up gold to 300 or 400 per cent.* What these influences were, we need not at present review. They were well understood through our darkest financial troubles last Summer, after being partially foreshadowed through the intercepted rebel correspondence of SOUTTER and LAMAR last Winter, and in the Gold-room for months afterward. So far as they relate to Southern sympathy, or the partisan means of crippling and arresting the war, they failed of their object, and are now matters of the past, though not to be forgotten when the war is over.

But there is a somewhat less offensive side to these influences, not inappropriate for reference in connection with the late Money news from London. The Anglo-American Bankers referred to, from the very start of the War, have systematically placed their own balances abroad and advised their friends and dealers to make haste with *their* Money also to London, if they would avoid instead of participating in (or attempting by their support to avert) the utter wreck of our Public Credit. Not content with carrying out these views or prejudicies in all the ramifications of their own business, they have in this way diverted the last dollar their position and outside influence could possibly control from the Public Securities of the United States, to employment in the wildest Stock speculations in London; that great city affording the only ark of financial *safety* in times like the present!

The alarm, however, which was quieted by transferring Money at an exchange of 200 or 300 ₩ cent. to London, is now removed, *but the source of apprehension reversed.* We shall not follow the example of our London namesake by quoting from high financial authority, through private letters by the last mail, the confirmatory evidences, from his own side of the water, that this new alarm is well grounded. We might do so; but it is sufficient at present to know, that the dangers to the London market are admitted to be imminent, and that the hint is significantly thrown out this morning, through one of the New-York organs of this Anglo-American interest, that a portion of the American balances abroad may, as a timely precaution, be immediately drawn for, to be employed with the greater security "*here.*"

Our impression is that the first financial alarm in London, now reported, will partially subside before culminating in serious bankruptcies, but it remains to be seen how far the later events in Georgia and in the Shenandoah Valley, when known in England, will renew the feeling, especially *as these afford more substantial evidences of the coming peace* than the mere rumors which preceded the Chicago Convention.

There was a further fall of 3 ₩ cent. in the Gold Room to-day, and the market for Exchange closed weak for the *Scotia* this morning. The shipment of Gold and Silver of all denominations, by this steamer, is only $332,000. The supply of Merchant bills made the last week against Domestic Produce is over $5,000,000 in Currency, to which about $1,000,000 may be added as drawn against 5-20 and other United States Stocks. We see no present signs of an increased export demand for Gold on account of the panic in the London Money market. On the contrary, we believe the disposition will be to reduce American balances in that quarter, and to withhold mercantile remittances to England and the Continent generally for a further important decline in Gold and Exchange. The feeling is in this direction to-day on the additional news from SHERIDAN'S great victory and a careful canvass of its important consequences upon the early successful close of the war. We are not disposed to claim too much credit for our importing houses, in respect to the state of their accounts on the other side, particularly as we know that opinions on 'Change are in conflict on the subject, but the weight of evidence is altogether against any pressing engagements which demand remittances without reference to the currency for exchange. The panic pressure for assistance to the London market has very little to do with our regular trade with Europe. And this pressure can draw nothing more from our banking houses, for their balances are already on the other side. A rumor is on the streets that some of their number essayed to make up a round million in gold for shipment for *effect* by the *Scotia*, the list being headed with $400,000 by an English house in Wall-street, but the scheme failed for want of the required amount of self-sacrificing assistance.

On the Stock Exchange there was a steady demand for Government Stocks and Treasury Paper, but otherwise the temper of the First Board was dull on the Railways and prices decidedly lower at the Second Board. The miscellaneous shares which moved upward on Monday and Tuesday were fairly supported in the morning, but lost part of their buoyancy in sympathy with the fall in the Railways in the afternoon. The same wealthy combination which has been felt against the Railway list for several weeks past, is still at work, another resisting force on the *Bull* side is scarcely equal to hold prices steady, much less to turn them decidedly upward. The advantages so far as an easy Money market to the Brokers and a largely increased traffic on the New-York and Western Railway lines, are concerned, are with this party, but the *Bears* on the other hand insist upon the sympathy which they say should exist between Stock speculation other than in the Government Securities, with the falling course of the Gold Market, the depreciation of Merchandise, and the rapid approaches which our victorious *Electors-at-large*, in the field, are making in the direction of an early peace, and the emphatic popular indorsement of the Government at the November election.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday, the Railways leaving off somewhat steadier than at the Second Board. Gold 220@220¼, as against 223@224 yesterday afternoon. The Governments of 1881 are firmer, and Treasury paper a fraction higher, on a very free demand.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107⅜	107⅜	Mich. Southern	80⅛	79⅞
U. S. 5-20's	110⅞	110⅜	Illinois Cen.	127¼	126⅜
N. Y. Central	126	126⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅜	110⅞
Erie	104	103⅜	Fort Wayne	107⅜	106⅜
Erie Preferred	106	106	Rock Island	107	106⅜
Hudson	116⅜	115⅜	Reading	126⅜	125⅝
Canton	33¼	33⅜	Quicksilver	82¾	81⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	94⅜	Cumberland Coal	68¾	67⅜
Northwest	61¾	59⅜	Mariposa	45⅜	45¼
Ohio & M. Certs	43	41⅜	N. West Pref.	64⅜	63⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City bank shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	100
Manhattan	138	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Merchants'	110⅜	Hanover	104⅜
Mechanics'	112	Irving	100
North River	105	Peoples'	100
Merchants' Exchange	100	Grocers'	110
Commerce	105	Shoe & Leather	101
Ocean	80	Commonwealth	100
American Exchge	117	Park	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114⅞	Chi. & N.-W. Int. B'ds	100
N.Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. Sink. Mort.	97
Erie 2ds, '79	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Erie 3ds, '83	116⅜	L. & W. Bds	112
Erie 4ths, '80	110⅝	Del. L. & W. 1sts	116
Buff. N.Y. & E., '77	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 2ds S. F.	102	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	107	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Chic. B. & Quincy	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	106¾
Ill. Central '75	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William-street.

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction, to-day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.:

$1,000 Erie Second Mortgage Register Bond, due 1879	117
101 shares Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Co., $100 each	158¾
20 shares East Broadway, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each	112
20 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each	164

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission of ₩ 80 on each $1,000* subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOOT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 8,132 bbls. Flour, 480 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 42,337 bushels Wheat, 80,944 bushels Corn, 76,864 bushels Oats, 790 bushels Malt, 421 pkgs. Provisions, and 459 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Is dull, lower, and irregular. Middlings $1 68@$1 72 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 375 bales. Weekly receipts, 850 bales; sales and resales, 2,700 bales; exports, 3 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 10,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 35@$9 70; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 25, chiefly at $9 80@$10; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25 @$9 70
Extra State	9 75 @10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 85 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25 @12 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 60 @15 50

Southern Flour is more active, but cheaper; sales since our last 2,300 bbls. at $10 75@$11 65 for poor to good, and $10 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 50@$15 50 for Phœnix Mills ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales 450 bbls. extra, at $9 80@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $6@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Corn meal is less demand, closing at $8@$8 10 for Jersey, and $8 40 for Caloric, and $8 50@$8 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been less active at a partial reduction of 2c. ₩ bushel. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 60@$2 70; Amber Western at $2 33@$2 34; Red Western at $2 27@$2 31; Am

Inverted, via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific, &c,

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Friday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	8 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 2 P. M.
South Mail at	A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 86 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NEW PATENT CAMPAIGN LANTERNS,
WITH ILLUMINATED PORTRAITS OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Splendid for clubs, fireworks, flags, illuminations, &c.
TUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.

READY TO-DAY

1,000 cartoons of rich Plaid, Plain and Broche Bonnet Ribbons, 20 per cent below last week's prices.

Every shade in uncut Velvets at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Millinery, Silks and Laces cheap. Job lots of Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, &c.

Also, 500 cartons of Felt, Beaver and Straw Bloomers, comprising Orioles, Imperials, Saratogas, Napoleon Caps, Waterfalls, and every other fashionable shape, at 56 cts., 75 cts., $1, and upward, all below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
4th block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,

AT GAYNOR'S.

We are now offering an elegant variety of fall styles in FRENCH BALMORALS, and new shape SKELETON SKIRTS. Also, a very large assortment of all kinds of CORSETS. We are selling a beautiful French COUTILLE CORSET, button in front, for twenty shillings (old price), as we manufacture them ourselves, and have had the Coutille in stock some time.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
164, Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

MME. HALLINGS,

NO. 318 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Respectfully announces that her
OPENING
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF
PARIS MILLINERY,
Will take place on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MRS. SCOTT, No 491 Broadway (St. Nicholas Block), will open her Imported Paris Bonnets and those of her own Manufacture, on Thursday, Sept. 22.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 369 Broadway.

AT GEO. W. BASSFORD'S, NO. 473 Broadway, a splendid assortment of PARISFLOWERS will be opened to-day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., and offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.

MILLINERY.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 5 GREAT Jones st., respectfully informs the ladies that on Wednesday, the 21st inst., she will exhibit New Fall and Winter styles of Paris Milinery, at reasonable prices. City Milliners positively not admitted.

MRS. CARTER, NO. 827 BROADWAY, has just received six cases of dress bonnets, carriage and promenade hats of the richest class, varying in price from $10 to $120. Customers and ladies generally are invited to call and examine at No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

E. MATHERS & CO., MILLINERS AND modistes, No. 891 Broadway, will have their opening of Fall and Winter styles of Paris bonnets and hats to-day, (Thursday,) Sept. 22. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.—MRS. AYER AND MISS THUGG, No. 315 Sixth-avenue, will open on THURSDAY, September 22, a pretty assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, round hats, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d Sept., at SIMMONS', No. 537 Broadway.

MME. BARRONNE, NO. 575 BROADway, will have her grand opening of Fall and Winter Millinery and Dressmaking THIS THURSDAY, Sept. 22. No 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store.

MRS. DAVIDSON WILL OPEN HER first importation of FALL MILLINARY, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 22d, at 38 University Place, between 10th and 11th st.

CLOTHING.

UNDER CLOTHING AT THE ONLY AND surest place where ladies and gentlemen can receive the utmost value for their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver, &c., and not trying to get them for half the value as practiced by others who are publishing high prices and then trembling to impose or get them half for nothing if they could. Please call and satisfy yourselves by the well known dealer H. HARRIS, No. 134 7th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. A note by post punctually attended to.—Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residence in or out of the city.

ATTENTION—FOR THE NEW WESTERN Emporium House, No 168 7th-av. corner 21st-street. Ladies and gentlemen, if you have any cast-off wearing apparel, furniture, carpets, &c., that you wish to dispose of, the best you can do is to call or send a note to the New Western Emporium, A. DUCES, No. 168 7th-av., you will obtain the highest cash price, and will be dealt with to your entire satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to and the ladies attended by Mrs. D.

A SURER PLACE.—AT 913 7TH AVE. LADIES and Gents will find the fair honest dealer, H. ROSENBERG, to whom you can dispose of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. I will pay the full prices for Silk, Cashmere, Woolen and Muslin Dresses, Gents' Coats, Pants, &c. Please call on or address H. ROSENBERG, No. 913 7th ave. Ladies attended by Mrs. ROSENBERG. Orders punctually attended in and out of the city.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. CONRAD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick.

ASSETS..... $1,212,650

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
EDWARD HALSEY, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 60 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCH, LL.D., President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST class servants, suitable for private families and first-class private boarding houses. Apply at the Private Servants' Institution, No. 13, West 36th-st., between 5th av and Broadway. I. L. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES out by the day, a few more customers; terms reasonably easy. Call at Mrs NEELY'S, No. 136 West 16th st., third floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; has the best of references. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS situations—one as laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fluting; two years' reference from her last place. The other as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 187 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls. One as good cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good reference. Call at No. 450 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer, and has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 West 18th-st., over the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman, in a private family; is willing to do chamberwork or take care of growing children; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 24 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; quick at the needle, or thorough waitress. Call at, or address No. 102 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing, and understands French fluting in the best manner; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st., in the front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as child's nurse; can give the best of reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring the private door bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class chambermaid; no objection to do a little fine washing or plain sewing if required. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 18 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a competent cook in a private family; unexceptionable City reference as to qualification, character, &c.; none but private families need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 283 11th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 146 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing in a private family; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 268 6th-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse. Is capable of taking it from birth or bring it up by hand. Is a good seamstress; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 63 26th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation in a family as seamstress, or to wait on children; understands dress-making. Can be seen at Dr. Bennett's, corner of Duffield and Willoughby-sts, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, for upstairs work, in a small private family in Brooklyn, E. D.; Scotch preferred. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M. in the basement of No. 27 Nassau-st., in this City for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook and baker; no objection to do housework, has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English girl as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid in a private family; good reference furnished. Inquire at No. 278 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 270, West 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting with a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 East 11th-st., corner of 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECIABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 60 west 40th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELSH girls in a small family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 342 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant woman as cook, for City or country; is competent in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th-st.; rear building, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions—one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 9 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 2d-av., near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair dressing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 60 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and chambermaid or cook, in a small family; good City reference. Address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 174 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 41 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 10 Union Court, University Place, near 14th-st.

WANTED.—BY A NICE TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; would have no objections to travel South with a lady. Call at No. 287, Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 20 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for a girl as a chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 40, West 36th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good city reference. Please call at No. 474 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and gluing. Best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 827 East 16th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a private family to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children. Call, for two days, at No. 865 6th-av., in the store, between 49th and 49th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A SITUation. She is willing to assist with the washing; has excellent reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in a genteel family, to take charge of children and do plain sewing; highest of references. Call at No. 25 8th-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as laundress; she fully understands the business and can give the best of City reference. Call at 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse, who has lately lost her own baby. Please call or address No. 229 East 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid. Good references. Call at No 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at 262 East 10th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av. Entrance in 18th-st

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork or plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; has City references. Call at No. 163 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable family; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 63 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALL WHO WANT competent help, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, laborers, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, &c., can be immediately suited at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, EXperienced as a professor of French; also, well qualified to teach English and music, desires a situation in a family or seminary, city or country. References most satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, No. 71 Union-place, 4th av., New-York.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS and boarding-houses wanting excellent cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, &c. All good servants suited in good situations. English, Scotch, Irish and German at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RE-spectable young man wants a situation. Thoroughly understands his business. Best of reference from his last employers. Address M. L., Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, viz.: greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; the laying out of grounds, &c.; can furnish the very best of references. Call or address D. F., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED ENGLISHMAN wants a situation, in City or country, with a vegetarian family preferred, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; can milk, &c., a good quiet place desired; ten years' indubitable testimonials of ability, civility, temperance, &c., can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business, is sober and attentive, civil and obliging, capable, and willing to make himself useful. Has good references from his last employer. Address, S., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, as coachman and groom. Can be seen for three days at his present place of employment, or of Mr. Noble's, harness-maker, No. 4½ Amity-st., New-York. Can produce the best of City and country reference.

WANTED—ON JOINT ACCOUNT, TO LEASE OR to superintend a farm or a plantation, by a person who has had experience in farming both in the Southwest and in New-England, who can give the best of reference for character and capacity. Address box No 1,552 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 126 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Canadian Protestant; has the best City references as to character and ability; wages moderate. Address BEDELL'S [illegible] 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman; single and sober, who has been raised to training, driving and grooming horses; satisfactory City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN POSSESSING GOOD business qualities and a practical knowledge of the same, wishes a permanent situation in some commercial house or manufacturing establishment. Call any Tuesday evening or address, SYLAS IRVING, No. 169 West Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants; no family; he as gardener, she as cook or dairy-woman, or would take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. Smith's seed store, No. 85 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at, or address, No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 East 2-th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man thoroughly acquainted with the business; has good City references. Inquire at THOMAS SMITH'S, No. 19 West 44th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; has good references. Address J. K., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address F. L., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 60 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as useful man, to take care of horse, milk, drive or most any kind of out-door work for City or country. Call at RAYMONDS, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or hotel; is a strict man; not at all given to drink; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; has three years first-class reference from his last employer. Address B. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; trusty, understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman; has three years' reference and speaks English fluently. Call at Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN, to be generally useful in City or country; is a first-rate gardner, and careful driver and a good groom. Has best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST OR COMPETENT clerk. Apply, with references, from 9 A. M. to 12, at No. 170 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store by a young man; has best reference. Call at No. 203 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, at 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a smart, faithful girl, to do general housework; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call, with references, at No. 71 London Terrace, corner 9th-av. and 23d-st., on Friday morning. Wages $1.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store. One residing with his parents preferred. Address A. & Co., box 161 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, WILLING to reside in the country, about 15 miles from the City. Apply to No. 10 West 37th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT WAITress to go into the country; best City reference required; liberal wages. Call at No. 306 5th-av., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL AT No. 243 Madison-av., to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock. The best of City recommendations required.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH REFerences, to do general housework. Call at No. 5 Clifford-place, East 45th-st.

$15 PER DAY AND PROFIT.—AGENTS Wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD JOB PRINTERS.—Apply immediately at the office of the Jersey City *Daily Times*, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, from 15 to 18 years old. Apply at No. 92 Barrow-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FOREMAN IN a job-office; to one that is a thorough master of his business a good situation is offered. Not particular that he should be a "Union" man. Address PRINTER, Box No. 2,174 N. Y. Post-office.

PAPER MAKERS.—A REALLY FIRST-CLASS machine-tender, and a good finisher, one who has worked at trimming paper, can have constant employment and good wages by applying to
B. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

FINISHER FOR A WOOLEN MILL WANTED.—One who understands the business in all its branches, and who is competent to take charge. Apply to MONTAGUE MILL CO., Cornwall, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20. Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 41th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES,

For the theory of Music reopen on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at Steinway's Rooms, where Mr. Goldbeck receives communications on Wednesday's and Saturday's from 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—Mr. Goldbeck has resumed INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER HANDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and, at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and G. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKaye, No. 72 East 14th-st., New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—The Fall Term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD, (FEMALE) INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 307 Wall-st.; Jas. McEates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Bamlin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, between 34th and 35th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 74 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 74 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 2 th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway and 5th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L., E. M., care of J. W. Schermerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BENITH and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 308 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 24th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Begee, No. 828.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their school on the 20th of SEPTEMBER, at No. 57 West Twenty-fourth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUction for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 52 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 21st-st., between 3th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Tom Thumb and his Wife; Minnie Warren; Commodore Nutt; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet.—Afternoon. Love's Disguises and Jones' Baby.—Evening. The Signet of King Solomon. Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—The Fox Chase.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Deuce's Motto.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Finesse—Jenny Lind.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—German Opera—Martha.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As the details of Gen. Sheridan's victory come to hand, its proportions and completeness are largely increased. The latest intelligence from Gen. Sheridan is contained in a dispatch from Gen. Stevenson, at Harper's Ferry, to Secretary Stanton, which announces that on Tuesday at three o'clock, our army was in vigorous pursuit of the rebels, and had already crossed Cedar Creek, eighteen miles south of Winchester. There was no fighting at that hour. The number of prisoners had been swelled to five thousand by additional captures. The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Bodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From Richmond papers of Sept. 19, we get several important items of intelligence. A dispatch from Macon, Ga., dated Sept. 17, says that a correspondence has taken place between Gens. Sherman and Hood, which has resulted in an agreement to exchange 2,000 prisoners on each side. An important report also prevailed at Macon, and in Hood's army, to the effect that Gen. Sherman had sent a communication to Governor Brown, of Georgia, Vice-President Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, to come to Atlanta and confer with him on the question of peace.

The only item of intelligence from the Army of Potomac is to the effect that the expected attack of the enemy on Monday last did not take place, although it was believed that the rebels had meditated an assault upon our lines. Large numbers of deserters were coming in every day, but they brought no intelligence of importance.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Aug. 5, says that an unfavorable account of Gen. Longstreet's health has reached him. The General is described as suffering greatly from the acute sensativeness of his right arm, which was still wholly paralized, and it was apprehended at the rebel capital that he would not be able for many weeks, and perhaps months, to resume active operations in the field.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, Sept. 17 arrived at this port yesterday. There had been no arrival from Mexico since the sailing of the previous steamer. The steamer *Denbigh* arrived on the 15th from Galveston, and the *Susanna* on the 12th, five days from Houston. The latter started with 325 bales of cotton, but reached Havana with only 73, having thrown the balance overboard, to facilitate her escape from an United States cruiser off Cape San Antonio. The United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, brings the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. Appleton Oakesmith is said to have been on board under the name of MacDonald. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston bound to Havanna.

A dreadful accident took place yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Tompsonston Station, Juniata County. It was occasioned by a passenger train running into the rear of a freight train. Six persons were instantly killed, and the greater portion of the passenger train was demolished. The accident is said to have been caused by the neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train, which was on its regular time, that the freight train was occupying the road.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Persia* at this port, last evening, we have European advices to Sept. 11. The news is very important. It is reported that a new and formidable rebel privateer had arrived at Bremerhaven, from Bordeaux, that she had a crew of 300 men, is pierced for 40 guns, and is to be commanded by Capt. Semmes, lately of the *Alabama*. Three vessels of the same class are also said to be in process of construction at Bordeaux. Mr. Bates, the injured owner of the captured ex-pirate *Georgia*, has received an official notification from Lord Russell in answer to his complaint against the *Niagara*, that he had better apply to a U. S. Prize Court for redress. Marshal McMahon has been appointed Governor General of Algeria. The Danish question develops fresh difficulties, owing to the reluctance of Denmark to submit to the demands of the German Powers, and it is rumored that an alliance has been formed between Russia, France and England to preserve Schleswig at all hazards to Denmark. There are reports that Austria will soon recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and King George of Greece.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold fell 3 ₩ cent. additional on the Shenandoah victory yesterday, the speculation closing weak. The Government Stocks left off firm at the Stock Exchange, but the Railways were depressed. Money 7 ₩ cent. Exchange on England for the *Scotia* closed dull and declining. The shipment of Gold and Silver, $832,000.

Flour and Wheat were heavy and cheaper yesterday. Corn was in demand and steady, as were also Tobacco, Hops, Fish and Whisky. Oats were less plenty and were firmer, with moderate sales. Provisions attracted less attention and favored buyers. Groceries, Oils, Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather and Naval Stores were depressed. Freights were quiet, with 444 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lincoln Union Association fired one hundred guns in the City Hall Park at noon yesterday in honor of Gen. Sheridan's complete victory over the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and by patriotic citizens generally throughout the City.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Catharine Robinson and Jane McCabe were tried for grand larceny. The accused were charged with enticing a veteran soldier belonging to the Fourth Mounted Rifles, into a house in Hammond-street, treating him to drugged liquor, and robbing him of $700. The defence was that the soldier had been drinking with the girls all day, became grossly intoxicated, finally offering to desert and marry Catharine, and gave her his money to keep until morning. The probabilities seemed to be strongly in favor of the truth of the girls story, but the jury found Catharine Robinson guilty and acquitted Jane McCabe.

The Lincoln and Johnson Union Campaign Club held their weekly meeting last night, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street, Charles L. Spencer, Esq., in the Chair. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Gen. Wm. H. Anthon. The glorious victories of Gen. Sheridan expanded the hearts of the Union men with joy and congratulation, and confidence of success made the assemblage cheerful to a degree.

The great trot which has excited so much interest in sporting circles, came off yesterday at Fashion Course, L. I., between *Butler*, *Prince*, *Lady Emma* and *John Morgan*, for $2,500, mile heats, best three in five. The purse and stake were won by *Prince* in five heats, *Butler* winning the first two and *Prince* the last three. The betting was heavy, and at the start with odds in favor of *Lady Emma*. Over eight thousand people were present.

The New Gospel of Peace.

The Democratic party having pronounced the war a failure, but being still as determined as ever not to give the Union up, the obvious inference is, that it means, if it gets into power, to restore it by talking to Jefferson Davis. What they have to say to him is simply to request him to come back under the Constitution. And their grand resource, in case he neglects or refuses to comply, is to ask him again. Their idea, no doubt, is, that the Confederates can be bored into a resumption of their allegiance. They imagine that if a few of the Democratic orators, such as make night hideous now and then on Union-square, could get a good chance at the rebel Congress, the rascals would cry for mercy, and take the oath before their persecutors had got half through. We are sorry to say, however, that we cannot concur in this view of rebel susceptibility. We are satisfied that the great mass of Southern traitors are tough enough to stand any amount even of Democratic speech-making. The chance of subduing them by dint of rant is infinitessimally small. If the tongue is to bring them back at all, it must be by offering something substantial. And what can our Democrats offer? There's the rub. What they now propose to offer is "the Constitution as it is—the old Constitution." But Jeff. Davis has tried the old Constitution, and has not found it to suit him. He had it when he seceded. He knows all about it; just what it can do, and what it can't do. Our Peace party cannot offer to make any changes in it, because their grand cry is, that it cannot be changed; it cannot be improved; that it is perfect; that, as the *World* says, it is in politics what the Gospels are in religion. Besides, it is the Northern people who are tampering with the Constitution; it is they who have violated, and are violating it; it is they who, by their designs against its integrity, are bringing ruin on the country. It would never do for Democrats to lay violent hands on it. So Davis must take "the Constitution as it is."

Suppose, however, that this does not satisfy him. Suppose that he declares, as he has often declared, that the incompatibility between the Northern and Southern habits, manners, social organization and political conviction is so great that the two sections cannot live together in the same government. He has said this a hundred times; he said it a few weeks ago to Col. Jacques; every orator, newspaper and pamphleteer in the South reëchoes it. What can be done in this matter that can satisfy him? Only one thing; and that is, the appointment of a Congressional Committee to recast the Northern people, so that they shall conform in all respects to the Southern type. We suspect, however, that this would be found impracticable, at least in time to have any sensible effect on the present controversy. We doubt if it would be possible, in less than twenty-five years, to convert the Northern farmer or mechanic into the kind of man that a carousing, drinking, shooting, blackguard, lazy Southern politicians of the Keitt or Brooks school, could thoroughly like or approve of him.

Moreover, Jefferson Davis says that what he most of all objects to is a re-union of the South and North, is that the majority would again rule; or, in other words, that the party having the most votes would carry the day. How is this difficulty to be got rid of? There is no provision in the Constitution for having the minority govern; and we doubt if it would be possible to secure the incorporation in it of such a provision, without disfranchising two-thirds of the people of the North. We greatly fear that any attempt to do this would make a disturbance. There are plenty of people amongst us anxious to oblige his Excellency, but we say frankly that we do not believe it would be possible to get the majority of the whole population to surrender their right of voting, even to please him.

Another matter about which the Confederate President is not satisfied, is the constant objection to the Fugitive Slave Law, to the spread of slavery over the territories, and, in fact, to the institution of slavery itself, made by the Northern anti-slavery men, both in the press, in the pulpit, and on the platform. He dislikes to have unpleasant remarks made on any of these subjects, and thinks that, as long as they are made by anybody, the Union is impossible. Now, how is a Democratic Administration to put a stop to this? It could not gag the Abolitionists—it is the great champion of "free speech." It is the last thing in the world it would think of. It could not persuade the abolitionists to desist, for it would have no influence with them, and they would not listen to it. So that, on this point, we greatly fear they would be entirely unable to meet Mr. Davis's most reasonable requirements.

Then, again, the rebels are not satisfied that, while the Union lasted the North should have made money by dealing with them. This was always a standing ground of complaint. And, as regards this, we fear it would be always impossible to make any satisfactory arrangement. For the great object of trade is to make money. If two parties did not profit by their dealings with one another, they would speedily stop it, or one of them would be speedily ruined. So that we do not see that there would be any possible way, if the Union were restored, of either causing a cessation of commercial interconse between the two sections, or of arranging it so that the rebels should carry it on without making any money by it.

In fact, the whole plan of bringing the rebels back into the Union by talking to them, is surrounded with difficulties. We fear that even if it were tried, the only result would be the summary expulsion of the Northern emissaries from Davis's office after he had got tired of listening to them. It might, however, be tried in a modified form, by sending down Governor Seymour, Dean Richmond, and Mr. Vallandigham to Richmond, and letting them try their powers on Davis *now*, without a cessation of hostilities. If they succeed either in vanquishing him in argument, or working on his feelings, that might be made the signal for a cessation of hostilities, and after both parties had had "a good cry over the old flag," they might proceed to the arrangement of details. But though we do not think very highly of Davis's controversial powers, we are satisfied that he would dispose of his three adversaries in a single half hour. One question alone would go far to disable them, and that would be, whether a sovereign State had a right to secede; or if not, whether any power had a right to coerce her. Because if not—and they would all answer in the negative—their mission would be as great an impertinence as their intruding themselves into a cabinet meeting in London or Paris.

Sheridan's Victory in the Valley.

The clear supplementary reports which we publish this morning from our special correspondents and from official sources, so far from detracting from the importance of Sheridan's victory, do but illustrate the carefully-conceived plans, the matured purpose, the resolute action, and the matchless valor by which the national army achieved its triumph. The modest statement of Sheridan does scant justice to the brilliancy of the achievement, but in truth the story needs no coloring. In its simplest and baldest form, it supplies a record of skillful generalship, executive energy and decision, such as will well compare with the most brilliant of the war. Even the partial miscarriage (for in every grand engagement there will be some miscarriage) of one part of the commanding General's plan of action only brings into stronger relief the quickness of his perception, the wealth of his resources as a tactician, and, above all, that readiness of decision to which the foremost of English Generals attributed his success. The Nineteenth Corps should have come up with the Sixth at Opequan Creek two hours earlier than it did. To an irresolute or purblind leader those two hoors would have been fatal. To Sheridan they brought inspiration. Resigning his first plan of striking out heavily with his left on the extreme right flank of the enemy and getting in his rear at Winchester, he ordered as powerful a diversion as could be made by our cavalry on the enemy's left, between Darkesville and Bunker Hill. By this Early was prevented from striking the isolated Sixth with sufficient force to turn those critical hours to account. The three corps, (Wright's, Emory's and Crook's,) in spite of all the delay, were concentrated across the Opequan in ample time to hurl back the powerful force now thrown out from Early's right, and thenceforward the tide of victory rolled on with uninterrupted success. How perfect in all its details, how far-reaching in its results, this triumph will prove to be, we shall learn anon. Sheridan is not to allow the grass to grow under the feet of his army. The battle of Monday ended at near sundown, and weary-worn as his men must have been, they seem to have taken up the line of march with scarce an hour's interval of repose. By 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Sheridan had pursued the retreating rebels almost to Strasburgh. In spite of this vigorous pursuit, however, the routed army, shattered and broken as it was, and relieved of most of its many incumbrances, would seem to have made sufficient use of its legs to avoid a second battle. The official report represents it as altogether demoralized—a fact entirely appreciable when we read in the latest telegrams that *seven* of Early's best Generals are either killed or put out of the field. These Generals include such names as Rodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Godwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee. And along with these there fell in battle or were captured of the rebel rank and file not fewer than *six thousand five hundred*.

It is premature to speculate as to the immediate fruits which will follow this decisive victory. It seems, however, that the Richmond press has some foreshadowings of what may shortly come to pass from the words of warning given to the people of Richmond only two days before the opening of the battle of Monday, and which we quote in another article.

National and State Sovereignty.

In another portion of to-day's issue, we make room for a valuable extract from the Semi-Centennial Address, recently delivered by Mr. S. B. Rugoles, at Yale College, to the Class of 1814. After a full review of the academic progress of the college, in science and letters, a condensed and logical argument is presented,—under the unpretending form of a historical review,—of the vitally important question now convulsing the country, of the supremacy of the sovereignty of the American Union, accompanied by historical references of much interest. We commend it to careful consideration, and would particularly call attention to the line of demarcation drawn with almost mathematical precision between the portion of "sovereignty" clearly carved out, and expressly granted to, and irrevocably vested in the "General Government of the Union,"—and the remaining portion or *residuum* embracing the residue, and only the residue, or "*residuary*" sovereignty over the portion not granted to the Union but reserved to the States or the people.

An honest and due recognition of this line of demarcation, is all that is needed, to put an end, at once to all our political troubles. The whole difficulty has been willfully created by the lawless and insolent pretensions of the South—scandalously encouraged by their venal and office-seeking allies in the North.—who, not content with enjoying in tranquillity and to its full extent, their proper "residuary" sovereignty, so fully protecting all their pecullar interests, have dishonestly and treasonably sought to invade, take back and destroy the well-defined "national sovereignty," which the States had distinctly and unanimously granted to and vested in the Union, for the, common protection and welfare of them all.

The able discussion of this abstract constitutional topic is enlivened in the "Address," by a historical picture of the aggressions on the United States, by France and England during the era of the first Napoleon, and their effects, in dividing between the two belligerents the sympathies of the two great political parties of the United States. The pungent allusion to the peculiar ingratitude of the English Tories, in their present desire to divide the American Union, and especially in their recent sympathies with the piratical *Alabama*, will hardly fail to escape attention. There are other matters of much historical interest in Mr. Rugoles' Address.

Messrs. Chase and Wade.

Ex-Secretary Chase defined his political position at the present crisis in a speech which he delivered to a popular assemblage in Washington on Monday evening. As a matter of course, he took high and patriotic ground in favor of President Lincoln, the Baltimore platform, and the Union party. He said that the names of Lincoln and Johnson "represent to-day principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone this country can be saved. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for these two gentlemen;" and he added that, in his judgment, a large majority of votes would be given for them. Mr. Chase then proceeded to discuss the Baltimore platform, and closed this point by asking: "Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good. Let us maintain it all." He farther announded that he proposed soon to go to his own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to us all.

On Saturday last, Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, who united with Mr. Davis, of Maryland, in the issuance of the celebrated Wade-Davis manifesto, delivered a political speech of great vigor and length at Meadville, Pennsylvania. It was a terrific assault upon the Copperhead policy, platform, and candidate, and a scathing exposure of the imbecility of McClellan's military career. He closed by exhorting his audience to "go home as missionaries;" and "let every man," said he, "devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's and mine."

What Next for Grant?—The Rebel View.

We quoted the other day from the Richmond *Examiner* an article giving the rebel idea as to what were and would be Grant's present and future military movements. The Richmond theory was, that since the fall of Atlanta, Grant had set to work bringing troops from Sherman's army into Virginia, and that when he got sufficient force concentrated in the latter State, he would open a great course of military operations against Richmond. This idea has taken firm hold of the rebel mind; and their journals continue to write about it with great earnestness, and with an evident impression that there would be imminent danger to the rebel capital and the rebel Confederacy if the plan which they fear be really adopted. The *Examiner* of last Friday says that "an impression prevails, and it is fortified by several concurring considerations and circumstances, that Petersburg and Richmond are to receive the force of the shock;" and of the circumstances that lead to this conclusion is the information the rebels have that "Federal troops are hastening up the Mississippi, and that recruits are being sent to Grant and Sheridan as fast as can be brought." After giving this news, the *Examiner* remarks:

"These movements of troops all point to Virginia as the object of an energetic endeavor during the six or ten weeks that remain of the present campaign. The clouds are gathering—the storm will burst ere long. Sherman will be reduced, probably to garrison and road duty. Sheridan, who already has a large army, will be further strengthened in numbers, and by an infusion of regulars among his raw men, which, it is hoped, will give the latter steadiness. Thus reinforced, he is to press up the valley, and make a heavy diversion in favor of Grant, by threatening the flank of Lee's position.

Grant himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to renew his headlong attempts against Lee. He will be willing, as heretofore, to pay any price in men, to accomplish his object. He is now extending the City Point Railroad around Petersburgh to his position on the Weldon Railroad. All the signs show that he is pressing his left, and that *his first designs are directed against* the railroad leading from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh—the Southside Railroad. *We may expect to hear, at an early day, that he has made an endeavor to gain that road.* That Grant will throw his whole strength into what he may attempt is sufficiently attested by his past. We shall, therefore, probably soon have heavy fighting on the south and southwest of Petersburgh."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the same date furnishes facts of the same nature as given by the *Examiner*, and remarks:

"On the military chess-board there is no other move of equal importance as that we have indicated against Richmond—if successful, in the opinion of the enemy, it ends the war. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately around Richmond will be the theater of the conflict. Are our people prepared for this? The army has the Government to look out for it—but are the people of Richmond prepared for a siege, with all the railroads destroyed? *The immense population that now crowds the streets of Richmond had better betake themselves elsewhere.* There will be suffering in Richmond this Fall and Winter which has not been witnessed during this war. The city may be shelled, for its immense lines require a vast army to defend it; its very streets may be the scenes of bloody battle, for it will be defended as no other place has been. Upon holding Richmond depends for us everything. Success and speedy peace, failure and interminable war, are involved in the coming struggle for Richmond. All may be satisfied that the contest will be desperate, and all had better make provision for their comfort elsewhere."

Another Rebel Privateer.

By the *Persia* the exciting news comes that a large steamer is reported to have put into Nieuwe-diep on Saturday, the 3d instant, with French colors flying. Having signaled for a pilot, she had one put on board, and immediately thereafter she sailed, under Prussian colors, for Bremerhaven, the outer port of Bremen. At Bremerhaven the steamer hoisted the Confederate flag. To this report the rumors are added that the vessel still remains at Bremerhaven; that she steams ten miles an hour at half speed; that she is commanded by Semmes; was built at Bordeaux; has three hundred men on board and forty guns—a formidable craft, if the story be true, which is extremely doubtful.

Improper Interference of the Military.—We understand that complaints of undue military interference are no longer confined to the Copperheads. The Union Committees for the Presidential Campaign find their labors rendered superfluous by the achievements of our military authorities. It is very clear that if Secretary Stanton continues the vigorous movements of the last few weeks, the election may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Document Committee at Washington especially find that Sherman's and Sheridan's short reports of their victories throw into the background completely all the documents they have been able to circulate. They make Union voters a great deal faster than all the speeches ever made in Congress. It is pretty clear that Grant is actually chairman of the only Union National Committee of much importance in the pending canvas. Belmont will find him a troublesome customer to deal with.

Significant—but all Right!—On Monday last a squad of rebel prisoners was marched through Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, on their way to their place of detention. Passing under the Lincoln and Johnson flag, they greeted it with hisses and groans; but on reaching the McClellan and Pendleton banner they stopped and gave it three hearty enthusiastic cheers. Our "Democratic" brethren ought to have provided for letting this portion of our "present adversaries" *vote* in November. Probably they would have done so where they had the power, if they had supposed we should have had so many of them in our hands. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Co. have sadly interfered with their calculations.

The Three Great Powers and Denmark.—There is a report by the *Persia* of great interest, if it can be considered true, that France, England and Russia have at last agreed upon a decided policy in regard to Denmark, which will save her from the absolute spoliation marked out for her by the German Powers. The report receives some confirmation from the complaints of the Vienna press, and from the cotemporaneous visit of the Prince of Wales and the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia to Elsinore. It seems not unlikely that the whole question will be brought under revision.

Gen. Hooker's Movements.—This gallant officer is still stopping at the Astor House. Happening to visit the Custom-house yesterday, he was quickly surrounded by a large number of citizens, and in the Collector's office received the congratulations of many of the leading men of Wall-street. Gen. Hooker has consented to be present for a moment this evening at the grand Union meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

His Views on Political Affairs—He Declares for President Lincoln and the Baltimore Platform—Speech in Washington on Monday.

From the Washington Chronicle of Tuesday.

After the meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson Club, at the Union League Rooms, last evening, a number of the members of the club, accompanied by the Finley Hospital Band, which had been performing at the meeting, went to the house of Secretary Chase, and serenaded that distinguished gentleman. After repeated calls, Mr. Chase was induced to appear, and addressed them as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the compliment of this call. As I am not a man holding office, nor a candidate for office, I may, without vanity, regard this demonstration as a mark of personal good will, and of approval for services which it has been my fortune to render in times past.

Since my return to the honorable position of a private citizen, I have thought that I was entitled to a short vacation of eight weeks, after unremitted labor for eight or nine years. I have returned among you for a brief period, with renewed health and vigor. I propose soon to go to my own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to you all. I believe you call yourself the Lincoln and Johnson Club. These names represent to me, to-day, principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone we believe this country can be saved. Of these principles I have been an earnest advocate, to use a legal phrase for a length of time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." I shall not be likely now to forget them, or cease to inculcate them to my fellow-citizens. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for those two gentlemen. A great many, no doubt, and, in my humble judgment, a large majority will be given for them.

The Baltimore platform, upon which these nominees were placed, comprises three great principles: First—Union, one and indivisible. That Union embraces in its extent the whole country—every hill, every river, every mouth of every river, every promontory and cape wherever the flag of the Union ever floated.

The next of these principles is, that that Union has been assaulted by Slavery, and Slavery must die the death which it deserves. This principle was announced by the convention by, I suppose, a greater degree of unanimity than any other there enunciated. Is there a man here who means to deny this? Is there one who means to suffer this to be put down?

The third principle is, the rights of Americans must be respected by all foreign countries. They have no idea of allowing princes or potentates of any country to interfere with anything that of right belongs to this country or the people of this country, or to place any obstructions in the way or the institutions and the progress of this country.

The Union can only be maintained by thoroughly suppressing the rebellion, and preserving republican institutions, based upon these principles. To this end, the people propose to maintain their armies now in the field. We do not mean to treat them with any hollow or lip sympathy; we do not mean to give any cold cuts, but warm, generous sympathy, warm, generous support to the men who are fighting under that obstinate fellow Grant; the men who have acted so splendidly in that campaign, consummated by that glorious victory, under Sherman; the men who, on the ocean wave, or in the harbors of that ocean, wherever Farragut leads them, with that gallant commander tied to the mast-head. We intend to give them ample supplies of arms, food, clothing, everything which they can need. And, while doing this, we intend to appeal to them, in the name of this great Republic, to save our national honor and our free institutions.

We want peace, but we want it with a Union made sacred of freedom, and made permanent by foundations upon freedom and justice.

Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good. Let us maintain it all. Let us maintain the men who support it.

I have talked a little to you to-night, my friends, and have said some things which I intend to say to the people of my own State. I have always thought that I could go to the people and tell them plainly what we need and what is right. I have never feared an appeal to their sound heads and true hearts. When they found them willing to trust me when I was willing to trust them.

Mr. Chase concluded by again returning thanks for the compliment bestowed upon him, and the crowd dispersed after giving hearty cheers for the President, the army and navy, and Lincoln and Johnson.

HON. B. F. WADE.

Speech at Meadville, Pa., Sept. 17—The Copperheads Scathed—About the Manifesto—His Political Position.

On Saturday evening last Senator Wade of Ohio made an eloquent speech at Meadville, Pa. It is reported as follows in the Cleveland *Leader*:

Fellow Citizens—The occasion which calls us together here to-day is one of an importance and significance almost unequalled among objects of human interest. The questions which we shall discuss to-day possess an interest far higher than those of usual party politics. If, in former times, we made a mistake in the selection of men or measures, the error could be rectified after four years. But an error now, in this crisis of our nation's history, is fatal and irreparable. Its consequences are eternal. If I desire to examine one chief doctrine implied in the Chicago platform, and asserted by that nest of infernal traitors who met there—for I call things by their right names, and they are a set of mean and cowardly traitors. If they took their principles like the light and battled for them, I could respect them, but I have naught but loathing for such sneaking cowards. [Cheers.] Not a man of them—not even as they love treason—will dare to pronounce his pernicious idea in behalf of it. They pretend to tell the people for what purpose the war was first prosecuted. McClellan says that this war was commenced to save the Union. Sir, you know, or if you do not you are a fool, that this war was commenced by rebels, and commenced to destroy the Union! [Applause.] The rebels began this war long before we raised a finger—and we ought to have done it long before we did. We let them go on in treason a long time before we tried to coax them back. I am ashamed to say it even now, and God knows if I had had the shillelah in my own hands I would have knocked the brains out of some of their treasonable heads. [Great applause.] Why, this war was commenced by Jeff. Davis himself, who telegraphed from his seat in the Senate to the rebels in Charleston to fire on Fort Sumter. And they did it. And they captured our forts, and arsenals, our mints and our men, and fired on our flag. And still the Democrats—these miserable sneaks of Peace men—said: "You can't fight, you can't coerce a State, you must just lie down and take it." ["That's so," laughter and applause.] That was the declaration of that miserable imbecile, James Buchanan. Glorious old Pennsylvania, you whose soldiers have gone forth so promptly and well, and have done you such glory, I call on you to reverse that declaration! [Applause and cries of "We'll do it."] Yes, do it with a thundering vote. I was in the Senate when these things were being done, and I speak of what I know. I listened to the taunts of Southern Senators until my blood boiled.

Let me here point out the actual commencement of the war, for I want to prove to you that we are right in theirs? Why, then, do they talk of our position, for I stand on the rock of eternal justice and if I step off it in either direction I shall fall, and I ought to fall. [Cheers.] As the little schooner *Star of the West* came into Charleston harbor, freighted with food for the garrison of Fort Sumter, they fired upon her,—upon the Stars and Stripes which she floated,—and forced her back. Had anybody raised an arm before this against these infernal traitors? Had it not been all peace on our side and war on of being assailed by the Government? Why, Senator Wigfall, of Texas, said in the Senate, before a set of Northern slinks which sat there: "Mr. President, we have insulted your flag. We fired upon the Star of the West, and forced her to show her heels, and *you dare not resent it*!" Now, Northern Copperheads, take that and get down on your knees. [Great applause drowned the rest of the sentence.] If you have no principle, have you no pride? Are all of the American people slaves and cowards? And yet here is the Chicago Convention down on its belly and begging for peace.

Mr. Wade proceeded further in this strain, and then spoke

ABOUT THE MANIFESTO.

But I see stuck up all over town, and even mailed on this very platform, a certain document put forth by Mr. Davis and myself. I am told that it was posted by Democrats. Well, I am glad to see it. Thank God that they'll believe part of the truth. [Laughter.] They've made me their own witness now, and it is an old principle of law that they cannot dispute my testimony. [Cheers and laughter.] If they believe what I said about Lincoln let them believe what I am about to say of McClellan? Isn't that fair? I shall not deceive you in either case—that's not my vocation. I never suppress the truth because it may injure me to tell it. I hope the Democrats will keep on spreading that document among the people. It is all right. Their course is manly. It is much more honorable than that of some cowardly sneaks of my own party, who are slandering me behind my back. That course was cowardly—that of the Democrats is manly. I will give them credit for all they deserve, for God knows I can afford it. [Laughter.] I believe that the American people are not like owls, and can bear the light. I am unlike many petty politicians of our party, who come out only to lend their candidate, and don't dare to criticize his acts. If our liberties are lost, such sycophants will be responsible for it. But if any man takes a position opposed to my ideas of right I meet him openly.

Let us see how this document came to be issued. The President vetoed an act which Congress had passed. He had a perfect constitutional right to do so. But he went further, and issued a proclamation appealing to the people in support of his position. In doing so he cast an imputation on Mr. Davis and myself, who were in a measure instrumental in preparing the bill. He put forward his side of the question, and whoever does that I shall meet him. Be he President, King or peasant, I shall put forth my side too. [Applause.] I am ashamed to say my party upbraided me because I was unwilling to admit that our President was infallible and could do no wrong. I, for one, am not afraid to place the truth before the people. What would you think of a Judge on the bench, who should rule out part of the evidence, lest the truth should mislead the jury? If I opposed the President, I did so because I thought him wrong, and I—or rather Mr. Davis and I—were frank enough to set it forth. I have little to say for myself, but I cannot suffer Mr. Davis to be assailed. If free principles are dear to you, Mr. Davis has more merits than any man I know of. He has done more to rid Maryland of slavery than all the rest of the men in it—infinitely more than all of those pitiful croakers who assail him. He has stood like a rock for the truth, and has won a noble victory, and his opponents shall not traduce so glorious a champion of Union and Liberty without a protest from me. I will not boast for myself—though one infinitely greater than I "boasted a little,"—but do assert that Mr. Davis could elevate himself above the miserable trammels of party when he saw a principle that he deemed a truth, and what is and ever will be the truth. Politicians object that we have the party. But our cause doesn't constrain us to support the party. [Applause.] I think my position was right, and that of the President wrong, and so history will say. I will declare it though the heavens fall, and even earthly loyalty nor station shall stand between me and the truth.

Mr. Wade proceeded to discuss Mr. Chase's record from the time he took command until the close of his military career, showing that imbecility, insubordination, timidity and blundering were its chief characteristics. He closed thus:

"I have but lately visited your camp. I have been through its lines. I have talked with its officers. I have learned from them some of the plans now on foot. Of these, I am not permitted to speak, but I can tell you one thing—treason is played out, and you'll hear thunder along our line long before the Presidential election. [Prolonged cheers.]

And now, in closing, let me exhort you to go home as missionaries. Let every man devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's, and mine."

Literature and Lincoln.—A vote was taken at the book-trade sale yesterday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, on the question of the next Presidency. All the members of the trade present in favor of Lincoln were requested to stand, and forty-three gentlemen immediately rose and stood, a solid and compact body. Those in favor of McClellan were asked to stand up, and seven gentlemen—a sorry representation—rose up in different parts of the room. Three rousing cheers were then given for the next President, A. Lincoln.

Frank Carpenter's Great Picture of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, which was painted in and exhibited for a brief period at the White House, in Washington, will be opened to the public, to-day, at the Crayon Art Gallery, corner of Ninth-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. E. M. Green, U. S. Vols.; E. P. Fenton, New-York; and G. W. Graham, New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Rev. Robert Murray, Halifax; and Capt. Sunson and E. A. Duncan, of Maj.-Gen. Howard's Staff, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Petrie, England; D. D. Home, England; and Robert Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Quota Full.

Auburn, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Every town and ward in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District has filled its quota on the last call of the President for 500,000 men. In quite a number of the towns there is an excess.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of private boxes for the forthcoming season of the Italian opera, under Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S management, opened yesterday, and the few hours result which we can report were eminently satisfactory. In "the memory of the oldest inhabitant" there has never been such a "rush" for the favored locations. It was so sweeping that, we are informed, but few boxes remain to be sold. Indeed the eagerness of certain parties was so great that premiums were offered for privileges that could not be conceded in that way—Mr. MARETZEK'S rule being that the first who comes shall be the first who is served. To-day the sale of reserved seats commences, and to-night we shall know something more of the rage that prevails for musical entertainments. It is pleasant to feel—whilst in the midst of this excitement—that we have now a manager who will repay all the generosity of the public. Mr. MARETZEK'S European artists, by the way, are expected on the *Persia*—now due at this port.

The Muidhoff Court-martial.

Pursuant to an order of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, a Court-martial, consisting of Col. POSTLEY, President, Third New-York; Col. WARD, Twelfth New-York, and Col. WILCOX, Ninth New-York, met yesterday afternoon, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, to try Col. JOACHIM MAIDHOFF, Eleventh New-York, on certain charges preferred against him by Col. HAMILTON, Division Inspector. The charges grow out of the alleged refusal of Col. MAIDHOFF to proceed with his command to Washington, under the call for one hundred days men. Major CHARLES A. RAPPALO appeared as Judge-Advocate, and Mr. HENRY E. CUMINGS attended in behalf of the accused.

Mr. SEYMOUR, the Order of the Supreme Court Chambers, and Geo. MAURY, acted as Marshals.

The accused put in as special plea that Gen. SANFORD had no authority to issue the order commanding the accused to leave the city, and in so doing exceeded his authority and the orders given him by Governor SEYMOUR.

The Judge-Advocate moved that the plea be rejected, it being contrary to general regulations to receive a special plea where the general plea of not guilty had already been put in, and such plea came properly under the subject of defence.

The accused cited the case of Col. CORCORAN, at whose court-martial such a plea had been allowed.

The Court ruled out the plea on the ground that the accused had already pleaded not guilty, and that, if admissible, it was admissible only as matter of evidence on the evidence.

The Judge-Advocate then opened the case, stating the charges and proofs.

Major-Gen. SANFORD and Col. HAMILTON were examined to prove the issuing of the orders to Col. MAIDHOFF, after which the Court adjourned till Friday afternoon.

The Victory is Won!—The Augury Fulfilled!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I called attention, through the medium of your paper, a day or two since, to the singular fact that a Confederate Fast Day has always been immediately followed by a Union victory; and hence I augured that as JEFF. DAVIS had again set apart a day for the same purpose, we might "hail the event as a harbinger of fresh laurels to be won by our glorious army." Well, the Fast Day was on Thursday last, and on Monday of this week the augury was fulfilled. On that day SHERIDAN routed EARLY, cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the rebel hordes which have been scouring and hovering on the borders of Maryland, and drove another nail in the coffin of rebeldom.

Another Fast Day will ruin the Confederacy; and in the bitterness of their hearts the followers of and sympathisers with JEFF. DAVIS may take to themselves the denunciation pronounced by God's prophet to his ancient and *rebellious* people:

"Behold ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness. Is it *such* a fast that I have chosen?

Is not *this* the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE, and that ye break every yoke?"

Does JEFF. DAVIS break *any* yoke, and let the oppressed go free? Nay, does he not "smite with the fist of wickedness?" It is not strange that *such* a fast brings down the vengeance of the Almighty, and that a humiliating defeat invariably follows such profanation. OBSERVER.

SEPT. 21, 1864.

An Odd Report.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

It is reported that before commencing the late battle in the Shenandoah Valley, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN ordered one of the Regimental Chaplains to have Divine services at Head Quarters. The Chaplain complied and commenced the services by lining out the following celebrated hymn of WATTS:

"EARLY—my God, without delay
We haste to seek thy face"—

which was sung with animation and devotion, but before he could finish the verse, orders came to advance at once.

Towards evening of the same day reports were brought to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, that the enemy having heard the hymn commenced had completed the verse by singing—

"Our fainting spirits waste away
Without thy conquering grace."

Major-Gen. Hooker on the Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I lately had the pleasure of a half-hour's interview with that glorious old soldier and patriot, popularly known as "Fighting Joe," at Waterhouse, N. Y. As copperheads and traitors have been trying to torture some recent utterances of his into a quasi-indorsement of their candidate's platform, let me ask you to give place to one of two of the declarations made by him on that occasion. I said to him: "General HOOKER, what do you think of the declaration made at Chicago, that the war against the rebels has thus far been a failure?" His reply, as I recollect it, was in these exact words: "It's pretty much what might have been expected from the sort of people assembled there, isn't it?" His own opinion upon that point was pretty clearly expressed in another remark made by him to this effect: "That if the Union armies did not strike another blow, but simply held their present position, the rebellion must soon crumble into ruins. He did not hesitate to avow the opinion that the rebellion was already tottering to its fall, and he spoke, in terms of amazement, and certainly with no want of either directness or force, of the *semi-traitorism* which he found so abundant at the North. He is for war; war to the knife; war till the last ditch is reached, and the last traitor is struck down. He seemed to pant for active service again at the front; and, certainly, the whole country will join in the wish that his earnest patriotism and generalship may soon find a suitable field for their motive and successful exertion.

While my pen is in hand let me express to you my admiration of the consummate ability as well as the manly dignity with which you are conducting the present political campaign, a campaign not less momentous or important in its issues than that which is now in progress in the field with such glorious success in the past, and still more glorious results soon, as we may confidently hope, to be realized in the future. W.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $26. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

In Consequence of the Fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, including the largest assortment of overcoats in this City, at a discount of Five per cent.

ISAAC V. BROKAW,
No. 31 Fourth-st., and No. 67 Lafayette-place.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.
THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.
If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Why is a Handkerchief Perfumed with PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" like a very angry man? Because it is wonderfully incensed.

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming CEREUS" like one of Phelan's great billiard caroms? Because it goes to every ball.

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming CEREUS" cheap at a dollar? Because it is worth more than a hundred scents.

What Popular Play Does Phalon & Son's world-renowned perfume remind you of? The Cerens Family.

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale, at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.

Dr. B. C. Perry.—The Dr. will return to New-York, Saturday, September 24th, and resume his practice at No. 49 Bond street, where he will be prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, losses of hair, premature blanching, also to remove moth, freckles, and other discolorations from the face. No charge for consultation.

For Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, and Psychology, see OCT. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Burnett's Florimel IS AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

This Day,
GENIN'S GRAND EXPOSITION OF PLAIN AND FANCY HATS,
for
LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S, and INFANT'S HATS,
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Hernia or Rupture Cured.—WHITE'S PATENT Lever Truss is the best in the world. No pressure on the back or cord—light, clean and easy.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N.Y.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

A Delightful Toilet Article.—Distilled Dew for the skin and complexion. Depot No. 111 Liberty-st.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—ASTHUR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864, by Rev. J. O. Johnson, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, William Nelson, in Peekskill, N. Y., ALVAN BUSHNELL, of Iona Island, N. Y., and EMMA J., daughter of John D. Arthur, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

HOPE—VEITCH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. A. S. HOPE and Miss ISABELLA VEITCH, both of this City. No cards.

LONGINOTTO—TONNELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 15th, at St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, N. J., by Rev. A. C. Venuse, Mr. JOSEPH LONGINOTTO and Miss MARGARET TONNELL, daughter of the late John Tonnell. All of the above place. No cards.

VINTON—TENNEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Mr. Mohn, Mr. ISAAC D. VINTON, of New-York, and Miss BERTHA M., second daughter of John Tenney, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.

DEATHS.

BLACKBURNE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday night, Sept. 20, PHŒBE, relict of the late John Blackburne, aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, Thursday, Sept. 22, from the residence of James Littlejohn, Esq., No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where the relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to assemble.

BALL.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, MARY BALL, relict of the late John T. Ball, aged 91 years, 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Hudson-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BOUSE.—At Great Falls, Md., on Monday, Sept. 19, 1864, FRANKLIN BOUSE, member of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, No. 231 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, DeWitt and Clinton Bruen, and former associates in Grammar School No. 13, are invited to attend.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Monday, Sept. 19, of typhoid fever, MARY KINGSLAND, wife of B. V. B. Dodd, of Newark, N. J., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Bloomfield.

FOSGER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, WILLIAM B., only son of Wm. B. and Mary Anna Folger, aged 14 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 113 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 21, HAROLD, only son of A. S. and MARY J. FOSTER, aged 5 years and 1 month.

The remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

GHIO.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, CHRISTAFORO GHIO, a native of Italy, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral which will take place on Thursday morning, from his late residence, No. 8 Maddeson-st.

HOGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, JOSEPH S., son of the late E. Buyckinck Hogeman, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 467 Fulton-av.

JAUNCEY.—On Sunday night, Sept. 18, at his late residence, No. 61 West 22th-st., WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above residence at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d inst.

KORNWASSER.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, after a short illness, HENRY WYCKOFF, only child of William W. and Lucretia Kornwasser, aged 2 years 10 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Kornwasser.

MALONY.—Capt. JAMES T. MALONY, of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, aged 37 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 76 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

MINER.—On Monday, Sept. 19, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE B. MINER, in the 67th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her son, William Miner, Esq., No. 179 William-st., to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, FERDINAND OSMUN, infant son of Clarence Pell.

WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, LUCIA HYDE, youngest daughter of the late Frederick B. Webb.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 231 Schermerhorn-st.

WALTERS.—At Hempstead, L. I., Sept. 19, 1864, CHARLES, only son of Henry and Eliza Walters, aged 20 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice. Services at St. George's Church, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 9 and 10½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Hempstead at 2:40 and 5:10 P. M.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

In answer to the above, the following letter is respectfully submitted:

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Under date of March 14, I sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been from the Winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh, marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied, in the first stages, by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the left eye as to confine me, for weeks, to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentations of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for *chronic catarrh*, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has returned to the City, and can be daily consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat, at his residence,
NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 16 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

APPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 76 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three pair and five pair dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY drs per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it,
and cleanses the lungs of all impurities

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c,
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR OCTOBER, 1864.
The ATLANTIC for October is now ready. The following is its
LIST OF CONTENTS.
A NIGHT IN THE WATER.
ON A LATE VENDUE.
THE RIDE TO CAMP.
THE TRUE STORY OF LUIGI.
COMMUNICATION.
HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. IX.
SERVICE.
MADAME RECAMIER; HER LOVERS AND HER FRIENDS.
THE WELLFLEET OYSTERMAN.
CHARLES LAMB'S UNCOLLECTED WRITINGS. Third Paper.
WORKS AND DAYS.
PAUL JONES AND DENNIS DUVAL.
THE FUTURE SUMMER.
DEMOCRACY AND THE SECESSION WAR.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

CHANGE IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY find themselves compelled, by the continued high price of paper, and the constant advance of material and labor in all departments of bookmaking, to advance their subscription price.
Beginning from this date, the terms of subscription will be as follows:
Single subscriptions, $4 per year.
Club Rates.—Two copies for $7; five copies for $16; ten copies for $30, and each additional copy $3. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for $60.
POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is 24 cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
The American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for New-York.

WILL BE READY SEPT. 22.
LOSSING'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON J. LOSSING, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," "Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Pp. 372. 12mo., cloth. Profusely and elegantly illustrated.
The great popularity of Mr. Lossing's previous School Histories of the United States, and their constantly extending use in the best schools, have led to the preparation of this new volume, which is designed to complete the series, furnishing an intermediate book, coming between his PICTORIAL UNITED STATES for high schools, and classes in which considerable attention has been paid to this subject, and his PRIMARY UNITED STATES, designed for beginners and younger pupils.
The series will thus embrace Three Books, for Primary, Common and High Schools, each complete in itself.
The COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY, now announced, is the result of much experience in the wants of teachers, and it is believed will be found a most acceptable book to the largest number of classes. As specimens of elegant typography, including beautiful illustrations, these histories are not surpassed by any other school-books whatever.
A specimen copy of the "Common-School History" will be sent to any teacher for examination, post-paid, on receipt of $1 50. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 Broadway, have all works on
PHRENOLOGY. | HYDROPATHY.
PHYSIOLOGY. | PHONOGRAPHY.
PHYSIOGNOMY. | PSYCHOLOGY.
ANATOMY. | MESMERISM.
and the Natural Sciences generally. The trade supplied.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. 61 E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.
also the
Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention:
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor.
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor.
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner.
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.
All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Union Central Committee.

JAMES KELLY,	ALEX. H. KEECH,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
HENRY H. HURLAT,	JOHN FITCH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	DAVID B. DWIRE,
THOMAS ROBINSON,	THOMAS LITTLE.

WILLIAM A. DARLING.
Union Central Association.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,	SAMUEL J. GLASSEY,
JOHN H. WHITE,	IRA O. MILLER,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,	GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,
GEORGE B. DEANE,	ADAM C. ELLIS.

SIMEON DRAPER.
German Central Committee.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER,	EDMUND REMACK,
HENRY RICHARD,	GEO. F STEINBRENNER,
CHARLES KESSMAN,	PETER COOK.
GEORGE MANCHOT,	C. F. B. LUEDER,
GUSTAVUS LEVY,	LOUIS NAUMANN,

ANDREW WILLMANN.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—At a meeting held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., the following call for Primary Elections was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations represented in this Central Committee, be and they are hereby directed to hold Primary Elections on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, to elect delegates to the following Conventions:

I. A COUNTY CONVENTION, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for Sheriff, four Coroners, and one Supervisor.

II. A JUDICIARY CONVENTION, to consist of three delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for City Judge, District-Attorney, and County Clerk.

III. SIX CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for the Thirty-ninth Congress from the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Districts of this city. In all cases where the Congressional Conventions thus constituted consists of an even number of delegates, it shall be the duty of the Convention, before proceeding to nominate a candidate, to select one delegate at large, who shall be entitled to vote in said Convention.

IV. SEVENTEEN CONVENTIONS to nominate candidates for Members of Assembly, which Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates from each of the Districts lying north of Fourteenth street, and one delegate from each Election District in the Assembly Districts lying south of Fourteenth street.

Resolved, That the election of delegates shall in all cases be by ballot, under the supervision of at least three inspectors appointed by the presiding officer of the Ward Association. The polls to be kept open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., and it shall be the duty of the several associations to give public notice for at least two days previous to said election, by advertising in two or more papers of the time and place at which such elections will be held. No person shall be allowed to vote who is not a resident of the Ward in which he offers to vote. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of such elections to proceed to canvass the votes as soon as the polls are closed, and make out the credentials of the persons receiving the largest number of votes, such credentials to be certified by the President and Secretary of the association.

Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations be and they are hereby urged to use all honorable means to unite all the friends of the National Administration, by making such concessions as may be necessary to bring to the support of the local candidates to be nominated the aid of all Union men in the City and county of New-York. The time has come when, in the judgment of this Committee, all personal feeling should be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, and we, therefore, respectfully urge on the friends of our National and State tickets the necessity of doing all that can be done to produce union and harmony in the Union ranks.

The Conventions provided for in this call shall meet as follows:

The COUNTY CONVENTION shall meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The JUDICIARY CONVENTION shall meet at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS shall meet on Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

Fourth District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, at the Fifth Ward Union Headquarters.

Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards, at Bunk's Hotel, Grand-street.

Sixth District, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards, at Bleecker Buildings.

Seventh District, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards, at Steuben House, Bowery.

Eighth District, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

Ninth District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 23d Wards, at Dingledein's, Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

The ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS shall meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7½ o'clock, as follows:

First Assembly District Convention shall meet at ——.

Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 106 Centre-street.

Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 102 Henry-street.

Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings.

Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

THE REMAINDER of a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroads, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and ESTES COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Roboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent, and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent, on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VANAULTA, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to consider the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price, (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionable amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week, in case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order,

Col. A. JERVEY Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE B. ORME, Capt and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles;

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 6 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 5¼x8¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 5¼x6½ inches.	
Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,	
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 508 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Army standard:
Petroleum Paper;
Common Tent Pins:
Wall Tent Poles, sets;
Hospital Tent Poles, sets;

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver, the time they can commence, and the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for coopering packing-boxes, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice. The bids will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of any bid, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals to be addressed, "Proposals for," (here name articles,) and addressed to
Col. D. B. VINTON,
Chief Mustering Officer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 58 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED, &c., &c.

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will receive, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
H. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS $30,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Funds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1888, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $172,180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 60 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY:

A BOMB-SHELL FOR COPPERHEADS,

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT,

Entitled

"THEN AND NOW,"

being a map showing what territory the rebels had when they began the war, and what they now hold. On the back of the map the TWO PLATFORMS are printed, side by side; also, an account of REBEL TREATMENT of Union soldiers and citizens. Size of sheet, 16 inches by 23. Price $1 50 per 100 copies. Sold by

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau-st.

THE ADDER'S DEN!

OR SECRETS OF THE
GREAT CONSPIRACY
TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA.
DEPRAVITY OF SLAVERY.

Two Presidents secretly assassinated by poison.
Unsuccessful attempts to murder three others.
Together with the dying struggles of the
GREAT REBELLION.
By JOHN SMITH DYE.
SINGLE COPIES $1.

To be had at No. 220 Broadway, in the entrance to Barnum's Museum.

Or address the author, Box No. 6,750 New-York Post-office.

FOR THE NEW POPULAR CAMPAIGN Song: "Vote for Abraham" Address H. L. STORY, Burlington, Vt., or WM. A. POND & CO., New-York. Price, 30 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A PARTNER FOR A NEW MOTIVE power, it is peculiarly adapted to the propelling of shipping, but can be applied to any kind of machinery for which steam power is now used, and at less than one-fiftieth of the cost, space, and tonnage required by steam power. The Model is ready for further information. Address, the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New Cannan, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

FOR SALE.—A PAPER MILL, GRIST MILL AND machine shop, 25 acres of land, 12 dwellings, water-power of 300 horse, offered together or separate at a bargain. For full particulars address C. D., Box No. 2,177 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to be sold on Thursday, the 22d inst., by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 73 East 24th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with an infant and nurse, desire board in New-York or Brooklyn, with a liberal private table; price $225 a month. Address, describing location and rooms, W. C., Box No. 884 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—TWO MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMEN OF unexceptionable moral character can be accommodated with a large front room on second floor—furnished or unfurnished—in a modern house in 22d-st., near 6th-av. Breakfast and supper if particularly desired. No boarders, family small. Address "B. E. W.," care of J. S. Whitney, Grocer, No. 607 6th-av.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Send for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a large room in a modern brown stone house, up town, (west side) above Twenty-seventh-st., in a private family. Room furnished with hot and cold water, gas and fire. Price, $30 per week. Address, A. CHURCHILL, Box No. 419 post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. L., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A THIRD story front room, also a hall room, suitable for gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference exchanged. A liberal price expected.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and family who desire the comforts of a quiet genteel home; within easy walking distance of Madison-square preferred. Address immediately C. B. R. Post-office, Box No. 2,751.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN AND RESpectable family, either in Brooklyn or New-York, for three adults and two children; price not to exceed $80 per month; references exchanged. Address T. M., Times Office.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison aves.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; two suites of rooms for families, and two single rooms for gentlemen; can also accommodate a few day boarders. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A FRENCH FAMILY, STRICTLY PRIvate, wishes to let, with board, two rooms to two gentlemen desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of the language; references exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house, 6th-av., near 8th-av. Hotel, with or without board, or private table; respectable parties, of high standing, willing to pay liberally for elegance and comfort, may address M. L. N., Box No. 159 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND daughter of 13 years, or for daughter only, in a private family. Address D. C. E., Box No. 135 Times Office, or at No. 19 Warren-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN JERSEY CITY FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family; one large room and bed-room, fire and lights. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vasey-st., New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH OR without board, as may be agreed, for a gentleman, wife and servant. Address, stating terms, T. W. Box No. 2,263, Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD ROOMS and board for a gentleman, wife and daughter, near Broadway, and not above 36th-st. Address Box No. 5,124, New-York Post-office.

AT 34 9TH-ST., WEST OF UNIVERSITY-PLACE, large and elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, suitable for families and gentlemen. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price.

A PLEASANT BACK ROOM ON THE second floor to let with board, in a private family. Good home, good house and location. Apply at No. 139 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large pleasant front room, with bedroom and pantries annexed, with or without board. Inquire at No. 211 West 20th-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 20th-st. Unexceptionable references required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 15 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three very pleasant rooms (southern exposure) to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. References exchanged. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, at No. 10 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } 96 BROADWAY

Offer the following houses and lots for sale:

E. 23d st., extra size	$36,000	W. 42d, near 6th ave	$30,000
E. 36th st., near Madison ave	47,500	W. 46th, near 6th ave	32,000
E. 31st st., near Madison ave	20,000	W. 47th, near 6th ave	30,500
		W. 47th, bet 6 and 6 av	25,000
		E. 54th, near 4th ave	27,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT AND ATTRACtive country seat, delightfully located at Orange, N. J., within easy access of depot. Spacious first-class dwelling-house, conveniently arranged, and replete with modern improvements; green-house, cold grapery and conservatory; superior out-buildings in fine order, barn, carriage-house, summer-house, &c., &c. 14 acres of land, portion of which is a handsome grove; garden laid out in the most tasteful style; great abundance of every variety of the choicest fruit, excellent water on the premises. In every respect a most desirable residence for Summer or Winter, possessing so many combined features of attractiveness, with or without furniture and stock. Terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all the modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, within ten minutes' walk of the new station at Woodbridge, N. J., and one hour's ride by railroad from this City. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, office of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-story and basement brick house, No. 321 Carroll-pl., with extension, and six lots, nine rooms, wash-room and cellar, well situated, convenient to good family stores and markets, and distance from Fulton and South ferries by city cars as in New-York. Modern gas is from the City Hall; well laid out garden, with dwarf fruits, cherries, grapes, flowers, &c. Terms easy. Address R. GRAVES, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW, WELL BUILT AND desirable three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, on the southeast corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av., in immediate proximity to the Harlem and Fulton Ferry steamboat. Immediate possession can be had; these houses are worthy of special attention. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. To country seats and homes to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGE AND ONE LOT FOR SALE, with four rooms, at $650; with two lots, $1,750. Also, cottages at $1,600 and $2,000; two elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $2,500 to $5,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone basement house, on Murray Hill, with possession. Also, a three-story brown-stone on East 16th-st., near 3d-av. Price, $15,000. Would take a small house in the City or Brooklyn in exchange. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 36½ Pine-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

NOTICE—$15,000, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE NOW offering; the modern high-stoop four-story house and lot, 25x103 feet, 16th-st., near Union Park; for occupation or investment; $2,000 offered as rental; permit this day. JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—That fine four-story brown-stone house No. 14 East 37th-st., in complete order, with all modern improvements. Apply to FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL BLOCKS in Trenton, N. J., suitable for gentlemen's seats or city lots; streets opened and graded; fine handsomely and fine location. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT TWENTY acres, with good house, barn, fruit, &c., within forty miles of New-York, on New-Haven or Harlem Railroads, and within two miles of depot. Address, stating particulars, J. D. F., Station F, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that four-story brown-stone front house No. 109 East 20th-st., in fine order, with all modern improvements, and painted and frescoed throughout; house and location first class. Apply on the premises. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE large house, with carriage-house, one acre of ground, all in garden, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, in fine part of the Sound. Price $10,000. Apply to J. G. HIGGINS, No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW, SMALL, ECONomically divided, attractive Houses and lots, north side of 58th-st., next west from Lexington-av., to be completed 1st of October next. Apply to B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING WITH immediate possession, on 7th-av., near 40th-st., N. Y. Terms easy. Apply to H. A. STAFFARD, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y., and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 80, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COL. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6. No commissions allowed.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISH ing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUation, Murray Hill; house of medium size, in beautiful order; furniture complete, expensive and as good as new. Possession at any time. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 1 Wall-st., second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 186 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST SAILing yacht SCUD, schooner-rigged; burden sixty-seven tons; in complete order. Apply to CHAS. E. LEX, No. 51 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

A CHEAP HOME, STOCK-HOUSE, AND 12 acres for $800. Two miles from depot; 53 rods, good house and barn for $2000. Cheap. Enquire of R. F. Harriott, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, (cultivable,) house and outbuildings, in good repair, 24 miles from New-York. To be sold low to close an estate. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 60 ACRES IN NEWJERSEY, 20 miles from Jersey City, good buildings, finely watered and fruited. Price, $3,600, stock and crops if wanted. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 588 8th-av., the stock and fixtures of a first-class drug-store, all in one lot.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—BROWN STONE HOUSES. IT will pay you to call at 758, 3d-av., and examine my list. JAMES ROME.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 199 2d-av., near 7th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND STEAM POWER—THE store No. 250 Canal-st., with a deep basement, fronting also on Walker-st.; admirably situated for a manufactory and salesroom, being well situated, near Broadway, and opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, one room on the second floor, to be ceiled and painted. Power, one to eight horse. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, who will purchase the furniture, a beautiful three-story, high-stoop brick cottage, modern improvements, delightfully located between 3d-av. and Central Park. Rent boarded out by a young married couple. Apply at No. 34 Pine-st., coal office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A VERY large and handsomely furnished parlor floor, with all the modern improvements; also, a suite of rooms on the third floor, and a front basement room at No. 93 11th-st., third door east of 5th av.

TO LET—IN COMPLETE ORDER, THE UPPER part of No. 48 East 12th-st; also front rooms at Nos. 47 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., for business, societies, clubs, &c. Apply as per bills on premises.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, without board. References required. Inquire at No. 19 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first-class private house, 14th-st., near Delmonico's and Maison Dorée, without board. Address A. M., Station D.

TO LET—AT EAGLESWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a commodious brick house, furnished, with fine garden and barn on the premises, from one to five years, at $600 a year. Apply to TRACY & OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.
N. M. THOMPSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A small private family—small or medium size, comfortably furnished, good neighborhood, (Brooklyn preferred. Will pay $500 to $1000 from April the middle of October to May 1. Party careful and responsible. Address, Box 1198 P. O.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 5th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,750 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address as D. BUFFUM, Box No. 785 New-York Post-office.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 2, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hornewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George K. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Miserean, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order of the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. L. WYARS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania), together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are unrivalled. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 5-20 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of that will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and upwards, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 15, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
TOLEDO, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted in to 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 7 and 9 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7-30 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOLLOWING balances appear to have remained unclaimed at the Bank of New-York for two years previous to 1st September, 1

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail, to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
EVENING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
MORNING STAR.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
SUWONADA.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
EVENING STAR.....(Building.)
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,785, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 18 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 15, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans. The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,600	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $60 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISSLIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Return from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $90, $95, $105. Steerage, $50. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Brower, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD MUNDY
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 2, North River.
Sept. 28.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD

Steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—THREE SETS 70 HORSE Boilers, 30 feet 4 flues by 30 inches
JOHN SUTCLIFF, No. 168 Broadway.
Dealer in Engines, Boilers and Machinery.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Convenient sizes are supplied to measure streams, make plans, and put in figures, where and gearing.
LALLOUY & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE HORSE HORIZONTAL Steam Engine, with upright tubuler boiler and condensing complete. Apply to WM. MONTGOMERY, No. 84 Nassau-st., manufacturer and dealer in Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills.

ENGINE WANTED—OF ABOUT 40 HORSE power, with boilers complete, in good order and ready to be set up. Address R. SCOTT, Post-office box No. 3484.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Fort Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave

LONG BRANCH
At 7:16 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. P. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth, and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

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Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3', 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M., and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Cleveland, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM EIGHTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:72, 10:37 A. M. and 4:07 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. H. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City (or Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores of Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters at all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. and A. T. Stewart's, 34th-st. at 8 A. M., landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAVERSE, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

New-York, Sept. 21, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN.

$50 REWARD.

Two certificates of one hundred (100) shares of Mariposa Mining Company, numbered—
302, in name of JACKSON BROS. and 1,703, in name of WARD & CO., were lost THIS MORNING. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the above reward will be paid to the finder.
ALEX. MAYER,
No. 45 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers. Issued to D. & G. Kelly—No. 24,361, dated Sept. 25, 1862; $1,000: No. 24,362, dated Sept. 25, 1 62, $1,000: No. 24,253, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,294, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,056, dated Sept. 25, 1864, $5,000. Issued to R. Foper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE Certificates for Lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, numbering from 168 to 335, Section 10. The finder will please leave them at the office, No. 3 Tryon Row, N. Y., as they will be of no value to any one.

PERSONAL.

TO MARY L. G.—YOUR SISTER IS TOO ILL to be informed of your absence. It has not yet been communicated to her, but cannot much longer be withheld. Our only present help relatives L. B. from Illinois, now in New-York, entreat you to return home with him. Address him immediately through the Post-office, in full name, at No. 56 Cliff-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County.....$300
For three years—Government.....300
Total.....$600

For two years—County.....$200
For two years—Government.....200
Total.....$400

For one year—County.....$100
For one year—Government.....200
Total.....$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE PAID
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years.....$300
County—For two years.....200
County—For one year.....170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 18, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS.
FURNISHED
AT
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

780 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York.
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. BENFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.
ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Applications will be made in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $75 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 30, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broke to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 19th, 1864.

LEASES of PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS and SLIPS, at LAUCTION. The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks, Piers and Slips, for the term of Ten Years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at Public Auction at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1. Pier at the foot of Watts-street.
Lot No. 2. Pier No. 46, foot of King-street.
Lot No. 3. Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-street.
Terms or Conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
New-York, Sept. 14, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF ACT OF CONGRESS approved July 4, 1864, I shall proceed immediately with the assessment of the Special Tax on Incomes, and my Assistant Assessors are instructed to require returns to be made in detail, by all persons who did not make such return for their annual tax. No deductions are to be allowed for taxes paid upon any stocks or Government securities. These returns must be made on or before the 1st day of October next.
ANTHONY J. DITTECKER, Assessor,
18th, 20th and 21st Wards, No. 257 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Collector's Office, Third District, City of the State of New-York, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 139 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.
Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership of HENRY B. CROMWELL & CO., consisting of Henry B. Cromwell, John H. Clark and Samuel H. Seaman, became dissolved by the death of Henry B. Cromwell. The business conducted by the copartnership will be continued by the survivors, JOHN H. CLARK, who resides at Stapleton, in the County of Richmond, and SAMUEL H. SEAMAN, who resides at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, under and they will continue the use of the same copartnership name of H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
JOHN H. CLARK.
SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.
New-York, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KORTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McCRATE,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN SHIOR,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Auction Sale of Securities THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), Sept. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 William-st.
The list will embrace a variety of first-class Stocks and Bonds, including Stuyvesant, Peoples, Peter Cooper, Yonkers and New-York Indemnity, North American, Brevoort, International, Goodhue, Republic, Gebhard, Pacific, Arctic and Lorillard Fire Insurance Stocks. Also Bank of Commerce, Commonwealth, Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, and Chatham Bank Stocks, 42nd-st. and Grand-street Ferry, and East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company's Stocks, William

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Persia with Advices to September 11.

A New and Formidable Pirate Afloat.

She is Probably Intended for Captain Semmes.

She has a Crew of Three Hundred Men and carries Forty Guns.

The Case of the Privateer Georgia—The British Government Declines to Interfere.

DENMARK AND GERMANY

Rumored Alliance of France, Russia and England in favor of Denmark.

Austria about to Recognize the Kingdom of Italy and the King of Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived here last evening.

The *Damascus*, hence for Quebec on the 1st September, has put back to Greencastle.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 9th inst.

The Canadian steamer *North American* also arrived the same evening.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, MEIER, Hamburg, 5, via Southampton, 7, arrived last night.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A NEW REBEL PRIVATEER.

An agent of Lloyd's reports that a large steamer is stated to have put into Medup with signals for a pilot. She changed colors at Bremerhaven, and hoisted the Confederate flag. The pilot who took her to Bremerhaven believes she remains there. She steams ten knots at half-speed. She is reported to be commanded by Capt. SEMMES; has 300 men on board, and is pierced for 40 guns. Stated to have been built at Bordeaux. The pilot volunteered the information.

THE GEORGIA.

The *Times* is informed that the British Government has declined to interfere in the case of the *Georgia*, captured off Lisbon by the Federal frigate *Niagara*.

The following is Earl RUSSELL's letter concerning the *Georgia*:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 9, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to inform you with reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interest therein. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, H. HAMMOND.

EDWARD BATES, Esq., Liverpool.

The London *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to order that for the future no ships of war belonging to either of the belligerent Powers of North America shall be allowed to enter, or to remain, or be in any of Her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th says: "An order in last night's *Gazette* bears upon the case of the *Georgia*, supplying an omission in previous notices of the same kind, which, while prohibiting all vessels of belligerent Powers from equipping, refitting and so forth, did not forbid their entering our ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold."

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says "McCLELLAN's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which, originally, conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South. Smuggling is assuming very large proportions. British goods paying no duty from Victoria and Vancouver's Island into California; in like manner foreign goods, especially light wares of small bulk, are imported into Canada and conveyed over the St. Lawrence, and cross the lakes along a frontier of 1,000 miles, with small hindrance from the Federal Revenue officers."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM RICHMOND.

The *Times* also contains a letter from its Richmond correspondent, but it is of old date. He complains that the Washington Cabinet cannot be brought to consent to an exchange of prisoners. The number are 40,000 Federal prisoners and 30,000 Confederates. It is known that every Confederate prisoner, if exchanged, would return to the ranks. It is also known that the term of most of the 40,000 Federal prisoners has expired, and that neither persuasion nor money would induce them to shoulder a musket again.

THE TIMES ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

The *Times* in an article predicting peace, commences by saying it would really seem as if there began to be a probability of our seeing the end of the American Civil War.

REPLY TO THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society have issued an address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, "in the progress and prospects of the great struggle for freedom in America," in reply to a document which has been circulated for signatures by the Southern Independence Association. The address expresses confidence that the people of this country will never give their "sanction to any prosecution even in the holy name of peace, that seeks to bolster up and sustain an infamous slave power." The address further points out the great progress which has been made during Mr. LINCOLN's Presidency in the work of emancipation, and concludes by declaring that "not until slavery is annihilated throughout the United States, can come the longed for era of peace."

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. BATES, alleged to have been murdered by MULLER, in a railway train, was resumed on the 6th, but was again adjourned to await the arrival of the accused and witnesses from New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A man named KING was under examination at the Worship-street Police Court, charged on his own confession with being an accomplice of MULLER's. The police gave evidence that KING had been seen near the spot of the murder about two hours before the commission of the crime. The prisoner, who pleaded innocence, stated that he was drunk and incapable when he made the statement. He was remanded for a week.

The British Government were about to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the late riots at Belfast.

The War Department has announced its readiness to receive estimates from gunmakers, for the conversion of the Enfield rifles into breach-loaders. The Liverpool Female Penitentiary had been totally consumed by fire. There were forty inmates at the time of the outbreak, but all escaped without injury. The loss is said to have been covered by insurance.

FRANCE.

Marshal MCMAHON has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

The Bank of France has raised its rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th was heavy. Rentes closed at 66.70.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *Ost Deutsch Post* says: "The reports of difficulties which have arisen in the peace negotiations of new pretensions, put forward by the Danish Government as regards Northern Schleswig are daily renewed. In vain does the press endeavor to point out the miserable necessity of Denmark, as she is circumstanced to conclude peace. The rumor of a postponement of peace still prevails."

The Vienna *New Free Press* says: "Denmark would never have dared to raise objections as regards the financial question, or threatened to abandon the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries if she were not backed by the three great Powers. Russia, France and England are now acting in concert, with the sole object of paralyzing the work of peace, to save at all hazards Schleswig to Denmark, and to effect a reunion of the Duchies to Denmark by the aid of the fatal question of successions which still remain pending."

The *National Gazette* of Berlin states "that the Prussian Commissioner, Prince HOHENLOHE, has reimbursed to several localities in Jutland the amount of the war contribution levied there by the Prussians in July and August. From the 1st instant the Danish Government had resumed the management of the Post-office in Jutland."

ITALY.

The anniversary of GARIBALDI'S entry into Naples, and the expulsion of the Bourbons, had been celebrated by a brilliant fête in that city.

The *Indépendance Belge* attaches some belief to a rumor that Austria is about to recognize the kingdom of Italy. "By this measure," says the Belgian journal, "she would assure the tranquility and the peaceable development of the Peninsula, and consequently her own security; she would disarm up to a certain point; the military would raise a new barrier against the parties of action. Austria thus freed from her worst anxieties, would have her hands free in Germany, and her finances would recover in the happiest manner."

GERMANY.

A Berlin semi-official journal says that the commercial negociations with Austria will probably commence next week. The object is to bring about a closer and more beneficial connection between Austria and the Zollverein.

It was reported at Vienna that the Austrian Government intends shortly to recognize King George of Greece; regard having been paid to all family considerations towards Bavaria.

DENMARK.

Deputations from Northern Schleswig had arrived at Copenhagen with addresses to the king, demanding protection for their nationality. The Czarewitch left Copenhagen on the 7th for Elsinore.

The Rigsrand, before separating, adopted the different financial bills, which the Monrad Ministry had presented, and the inheritance of which the present Cabinet had accepted, including the bill for a new loan, originally fixed at twenty millions, but afterward reduced to eight millions—owing to the pacific consequences of the armistice.

The Landsthing also voted unanimously the bill relative to the extraordinary budget for the financial period 1864-1865.

SPAIN.

The Marquis DI RIVERA had been appointed Spanish Minister at the Imperial Court of Mexico.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the Canton of Lucerne has decided upon contesting the competency of the Swiss Federal Government to conclude a treaty of commerce with France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount at the Bank on the 9th inst. was extremely heavy, owing to an exceptional pressure occasioned by the large amount of India bills payable on Sept. 10. Ordinary banks and discount brokers manifested great caution, but there was no difficulty in negotiating sound commercial bills at the existing rates, with exceptional transactions at a fraction lower.

On the Stock Exchange the supply of money was comparatively good—advances for short periods were offered at 6 ₱ cents.

The public having shown a disposition to take advantage of the fall in Consols to make investments, an improvement was established of ¼ ₱ cent., the closing quotations being 87⅛@87¼ for Money and 87⅜@87⅞ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report a continued demand for United States 5-20 Bonds, chiefly for the Continent, and prices have advanced to 41⅛@42; Illinois, 43 dis.; New-York and Erie, 43. No business doing in other United States stocks.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅝d.@5s. 1¾d., flat. American Eagles, 76s. 3d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: The market has been heavily depressed by rumors from New-York of an approaching panic, and by the disturbed state of the money market. The transactions have been limited and almost entirely confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the Trade and Exporters, and though the last two days there was some disposition on the part of buyers to take advantage of the reduction in prices, the week closed irregularly, with a decline of about 1-32d. per ℔., the advance in the Bank rate checking any tendency to improvement. In American there has been relatively a fair amount of business, chiefly for export, but quotations are reduced from 1⅛d.@2d. ₱ ℔. Sea Island in limited demand at nominally improved prices. Other descriptions were depressed, more especially the lower grades of East Indian, and prices are from 1d.@2d. ₱ ℔. lower. Stock in port, 346,950 bales, of which 8,800 bales were of American descriptions. The sales of the week amount to 28,120 bales, including 4,210 for speculation and 1,810 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) amounted to 2,500, of which 1,000 were for export and speculation, the market heavy and still declining. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	31¼d.	Middling	29¼d.
Fair Mobile	31d.	Middling	29d.
Fair Uplands	30½d.	Middling	28¾d.

Manchester Trade—Complete stagnation prevails, and scarcely any reduction from late quotations would induce buyers to come forward except for most absolute requirements.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report, Wheat inactive, at a decline of 2d. ₱ cental since Tuesday's market; Red Western 7s 6d.@7s. 8d., for Chicago, 7s. 9d. @7s. 10d., for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 8s.@ 8s. 3d. for Winter; Southern Red 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; Winter White 8s. 6d.@9s. 3d. ₱ cental. Flour very dull at about 6d. ₱ bbl. decline; Extra State 28s.@30s. 6d.; Extra Ohio 24s. @32s. 6d. Indian Corn depressed and partially 6d. cheaper; Mixed 28s.; White 32s.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—GORDON, BARCA & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report Beef and Pork still very dull; Bacon in fair demand at 6 per cent. advance for Cumberland cut; Cheese dull and 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Lard in speculative demand at advancing rates, but closes rather easier at 47s. 6d. for fine new. Cheese and Butter easier. Tallow in fair demand and prices of North American well maintained at 40s.@43s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular report: Ashes in moderate demand at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots and 33s. for Pearls. Sugars very dull and prices nominal. Coffee steady at late rates. Rice depressed by heavy arrivals, is difficult of sales, except at reduced rates. Linseed quiet and prices in favor of buyers. Linseed Oil also quiet at 37s. Linseed Cake easier at £11 10s. for thin American. Fish Oils.—No sales. Resin steady at 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine.—Small sales at 67s.@ 68s. for French. Bark steady at 7s.@7s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 8s. 6d.@9s. for Baltimore. Petroleum.—BOULY, ENGLISH & BRANDON report market steady at about previous rates. Refined 2s.@2. 2d. Crude £18@ £18 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet and without material alteration in prices. White American 42s.@48s.; Winter Red, 41s.@43s.; Spring, 39s. @41s.; Flour, 21s.@22s. 6d. Iron, steady. Rails and bars £7@£7 5s.; Scotch Pig 58s. 3d. Sugar flat, and 6d. @1s. lower than last week. Coffee, in large supply at easier rates. Tea—Congous generally ½d.@1d. per ℔ cheaper, but good common is still quoted at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4d. Rice still unchanged. Tallow, lower, and closes very dull at 42s. for P. Y. C. Hemp and Jute dull. Linseed quiet. Linseed Cake in less demand, without change in price. Oil dull at 35s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 67s. for French. Fish Oils.—Demand for Sperm better but at lower rates, viz., £64; Cod, £52 10. Petroleum—Refined, 8d. 1d. on spot; Crude, £17.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD report little inquiry for Beef and Pork. Cheese.—Fine qualities meet with ready sales at steady prices. Bacon unaltered. Lard firm. Resin dull and easier.

VERY LATEST PER PERSIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10—Evening.

There is no important news to-day.

The money market improved to-day. Consols advanced and closed firm at the improvement.

CROSKEY & Co., railroad contractors, have suspended liabilities, and $90,000 to $1,00,000 assets dependupon the satisfactory management of large works in South America and other places.

The Paris Bourse was steady to-day. Rentals closed at 66fr. 70c.

The steamship ASIA, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 10—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged for American, but irregular and flat for other kinds; sales to-day, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, and tending downward.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, and tending downward. Lard is less firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 10—P. M.

Consols closed at 87¾@88¼ for money. Illinois Central shares, 43@41 discount; Erie shares, 43@45.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,000 bales; prices still declining, and considerably lower. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 852fr.; tres bas, 846fr. Stock 61,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS heavy.

REMOVAL OF BODIES FROM ST. MARK'S CEMETERY.—The general removal of bodies from St. Mark's Cemetery commenced yesterday. The graveyard has been closed for about fifteen years. During that time some of the bodies have been removed by their friends and relatives to other cemeteries. There are at present the remains of about one hundred and fifty of the dead to be carried away. When the cemetery was closed, the trustees of St. Mark's purchased two acres in the Evergreen Cemetery, where the bodies not disposed of by their friends will be removed. The remains of two dramatic notables, HARDIE and PRICE, of the Old Park Theatre, have been removed from this cemetery.

FROM HAVANA.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. LAWRENCE, from Havana on the 17th inst., with merchandise and passengers to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Affairs in the West Indies—Blockade-Runners.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 17.

There have been no arrivals from Mexico since my last letter.

The steamer *Pelayo* arrived from St. Domingo on the 13th, with dates from Puerto Plata and Montecristi to the 8th inst. All the troops previously dispatched to the former place had returned to Montecristi, notwithstanding the success reported there on the 3rd ult. The transport *Aguila*, while leaving on the 4th, was fired upon, and one ball lodged in her stern.

The *Diario de la Marina* says: "Up to the departure of the *Pelayo* nothing of military importance had occurred." Again it says: "We have received letters from Puerto Plata, but nothing new is communicated to us from that place."

The *Pelayo* brought to this port a number of sick. The *San Quinten* landed seventy-four sick and wounded at Santiago de Cuba. The *Aguilla*, also had a number of sick on board, and the *Celon* carried thirty-six sick from Samana to Puerto Rico.

The merchant steamer *Cubana* left on the 12th for Montechristi with provisions, ammunition and soldiers.

From Venezuela we have dates to the 25th ult. Peace prevailed. New presidents had been elected in the States of Aragua and Pontuguesa. It was reported that large quantities of gold had been discovered in the mines of Nerova Providencia, and at the Flor del Figre a nugget had been found weighing 78 ounces.

The steamer *Denbigs* arrived on the 15th from Galveston, and the *Susanna* on the 12th, five days from Houston. The latter started with 325 bales of cotton, but reached this port with only 73, having thrown the balance overboard, to facilitate her escape from a United States cruiser off Cape San Antonio.

The United States steamer *Honeysuckle*, from Key West, brings the gratifying report of the capture of the *Matagorda*, formerly the *Alice*, with six hundred bales of cotton, and of the arrival of the prize at Key West. APPLETON OAKSMITH is said to have been on board under the name of MACDONALD. The *Matagorda* was from Galveston bound to this port.

An unknown American ship, with a cargo of coal, was found abandoned and ashore on Manarras Reef, by the schooner *Leon*, which arrived at Nassau on the 21st ult., with her sails, rigging, &c.

The American brig *Silver Car*, under British colors, from Havana for Falkirk, with sugar, got ashore at Beals' Cay, but was lightened, got off, and went into Nassau. Her Captain arrived here in the *Corsica* yesterday. The steamer *Arguez Louise* got ashore on the reefs at Hog Island.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the War in St. Domingo—Affairs on the Rio Grande—State of Politics in Venezuela, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

Letters from Monte Christi, where, by-the-by, the Dominicans keep the Spanish troops pretty closely pressed, give further particulars of the affair at Puerto Plata. The Spaniards were distributed in four columns, and were launched against the intrenchments of their enemy, which stretched along a line of twelve hundred metres, or about three-quarters of a mile, with three redoubts. These, together with six cannon, were taken; then the encampments Molius and Campeachy were attacked, which, though bravely defended, shared the same fate. In these were found stores of arms, ammunition, provisions, tobacco, &c. The contest lasted from 6 until 11 in the morning, and, from the nature of the ground, no cavalry could be used. Even the Commander-in-Chief was on foot.

The report of the commanding naval officer also gives an account of the share which the war steamers had in the struggle. After conveying the troops and landing them with great secrecy during the night along the coast, the rest of the soldiers, artillery, &c., were taken on board the subsequent night, and the whole were landed with great care during the subsequent night. The next morning a gunboat began to sweep the woods with grape-shot, thus supporting the vanguard of Gen. HUNGRIA, which rapidly advanced along the shore. In the meantime, the senior naval officer, the Captain of the *Ulloa*, with several boats filled with his people, hastened to join in the land attack by Gen. HUNGRIA, and there, headed by the second officer of the *Ulloa*, the seamen scaled the heights of Catemba, arriving at the same time as the troops. There, whilst the soldiers tore up the stockade and destroyed the intrenchments, the seamen dismounted and carried off a brass 12-pounder. After burning the houses, the troops were marched to another point of attack, being protected on their way by the gunboat and small boats; just then the Dominicans began a lively fire on the left, when the General (HUNGRIA) was ordered to support the battalion "Dela Corona" at a point where they had captured two cannon. The Dominicans, having been so completely surprised, could not, according to their custom, hide their light pieces of artillery.

The light vessel-of-war *Number Two* has lately captured on the northern coast of St. Domingo a schooner with arms and stores for the Dominicans.

From Nassau comes the intelligence of the burning of the merchant ship *Lexington*, which arrived in that port on the 10th instant, and was taking on board a valuable cargo for Havana, when the accidental breakage of a demijohn of vitriol caused a conflagration; the vessel was towed out of port and sunk as the only course available.

The Nassau *Herald* speaks of the wreck of an American ship which was found abandoned on the reefs of Mocarras; it had a cargo of coal on board. Also an American brig, supposed to be the *Silver Car*, ran aground lately on Bank's Key. It was from Havana for Falmouth, with sugar on board; part of the cargo was transferred to two wrecking schooners, and the brig proceeded to Nassau.

The steamer *Agnes Louise*, which sailed from Nassau on the 4th instant, was seen aground on the reefs of Hogs' Island. The owner has several vessels employed in its rescue.

From Houston, Texas, has entered the steamer *Susanna*, bearing the British flag. It had on board 250 bales of cotton, but being closely chased by a Federal steamer, it was compelled to throw overboard 208 bales. Having escaped, it was more fortunate than the steamer *Alice*, or otherwise the *Matagorda*, which was lately sent into Key West as a prize, having on board over 600 bales. The *Susanna* has brought some copies of the *Telegraph*, of Houston, which, in its issue of the 7th inst., has a letter from Brownsville. In this we are told that the head officer of the French staff belonging to the forces at *Boca del Rio*, (mouth of the river,) had visited Brownsville and held an interview with Gen. FOAD. The Confederate paper pretends that he professed his friendship for the Confederates at that post, and wishes to consider the visit as significant.

Gen. FORD, on the occasion of an anticipated forced loan, had intimated to CORTINA that he must not molest any Confederate employed in trade at Matamoras.

In the latter city much agitation prevailed, and many persons were moving across the river, being greatly in fear of a riot or rising. At night have been heard shouts of down with the foreigners. The same paper boasts that if the French, on arriving at Matamoras, find the Confederate flag displayed they will respect it. The assertion is rather vague and probably is so designedly.

The mouth of the Rio Grande presents a new and strange spectacle, on one bank are to be seen French and Mexicans, and on the other Federalists and Confederates, four armies being there in attitudes of hostility, and their respective camp fires all in sight of each other. All are continually skirmishing, each with its own opponent.

The French Admiral had written a very polite letter to General Ford, in which, according to the Houston *Journal*, he expressed his confidence that the time would soon arrive when he would have the pleasure of paying him a visit.

It is asserted that several cases of yellow fever had occurred in Galveston. This report, and the fact that the troops and prisoners had been removed had alarmed the inhabitants. On the 7th instant there were seven federal vessels blockading the port.

From Velasco it is announced that the Mexican steamer *Orizaba*, from New Orleans for Matamoras, had been obliged to enter their port for repairs, the boilers leaking badly.

On the 9th Gen. WALKER and staff arrived at Houston. The Confederates have declared the town of Edinburgh, on the Rio Grande, as a port for the exportation of cotton, and Col. BENAVIDES has been ordered to detail a guard for the protection of the same.

We are assured by the *Picayune* of New-Orleans that Monterey was occupied by the French without a contest, and that President JUAREZ has retired to Chihuahua with his troops. MEJIA's vanguard had arrived at San Fernando, and some were of opinion that CORTINA would retire to Carnargo.

The latest papers received here from Venezuela do not mention anything about an expedition against Laguaira, which was reported in the New-York papers upon the authority of a letter from Puerto Cabello. However the *Peruvenir*, of Caracas, in its review for its foreign subscribers admits that some popular movements had taken place: "In fact since the 6th of August, two of the States have changed their Governors, putting in those positions other citizens in whom they had entire confidence. In the State of Portuguesa it seems that the head of the Government did not comply with his duties nor observe strictly the General Constitution of the Republic; and so the people being displeased obliged him to retire from his high position. In the State of Aragua, on account of disputes between the Chief Magistrate and the Constituent Assembly, which was supported by the mass of the people, the Governor, with laudable self-denial, resigned his office. All this has taken place without any untoward events of any importance."

Marshal FALCON continues absent from the capital, devoted to the cultivation of his estates in the State of Coro. At present he is on a visit in Yaracuy, on account of the consecration of the principal church.

The General Government presided over by Gen. TELLO attends, above all things, to all that furthers the advance of the country. Señor ALVAREZ DE LUGO had resigned the portfolio of Public Credit, and was succeeded by Gen. AMIZA.

According to a newspaper of Ciudad Bolivar, the mines of New-Providence produce an immense quantity of gold. A mass weighing seventy-eight ounces had recently been found.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

UNION PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, who has been speaking in Western Pennsylvania, reports that the Union party in that State are true and confident. He addressed a large meeting at Harrisburg on Monday evening, on the suicide of the Democratic Party at the Chicago Convention, shewing that as the action of the Hartford Convention destroyed the Federal party, so the Peace platform and treasonable utterances of the Chicago Convention would ruin the Democratic party. He reports that the Union men will carry Pennsylvania by fifty thousand in November.

IMPENDING BATTLE ON THE WELDON ROAD.

Stirring news pending is expected hourly from Gen. GRANT's army. It is believed that a conflict on the Weldon Railroad cannot long be postponed. GRANT is ready to fight, and LEE must soon fight or not at all.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLE.

The report of SHERIDAN's Medical Director to Surgeon-General BARNES estimate our losses in wounded in the late battle in the Valley at two thousand. Gen. BARNES has made ample provisions for the care of the wounded, who are to be brought to Baltimore.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days are $1,020,000, and to the ten-forty loan $71,000.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

A delegation of Western Marylanders are in the city, endeavoring to obtain a postponement of the draft in Frederick, Washington and Alleghany Counties, urging their claims upon the ground that they were unable to fill their quotas with volunteers, owing to the recent rebel invasions and the excitement occasioned thereby.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

VARIOUS NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore THEODORUS BAILEY has been ordered to the command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, in place of GEORGE F. PARSONS, who is ordered to the command of the Pacific squadron. Commodore STRIBLING is relieved from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the command of the East Gulf blockading squadron.

The report has been widely circulated that Admiral PORTER is now en route to the Mississippi Louadron, to deliver it up to another officer: that he will take command of the special West India squadron, and that his flagship will be the *Vanderbilt*. On inquiry, it is ascertained there is no truth in any part of the above statement, and beside, there is no "special squadron" in the West Indies.

WHO WILL WIN THE REWARD?

A citizen of Washington having contributed $100 as a reward to the first men of our army who will unfurl the Stars and stripes in the City of Richmond, the money has been sent to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for that purpose.

THE BATTLE OF TAH KAH-O-KUTY MOUNTAIN.

Gen. SULLY's official report of the battle at Tah-kah-o-kuty Mountain, situated on the Little Missouri, Gros Ventres, has been received in Washington. There were at least five or six thousand Indian warriors, while SULLY'S entire force numbered on the field about 2,200 men of all arms of the service. The country is intersected by deep ravines, filled with timber, of which the savages took advantage. But by the skillful manœuvres of our officers they were driven in a circle of about three miles, to the base of the mountains and beyond the line of skirmishers, and many of them killed. The Indians fought with skill and extraordinary desperation, but were all finally put to flight. By sunset none were on the ground, and our troops that night slept on the battle-field.

There were subsequent successful operations against the Indians whose vast quantities of goods left in the timber and ravines, were destroyed. Early in August SULLY marched toward the Yellowstones expecting to again overtake the enemy on his way.

A REBEL PAPER ON THE SITUATION.

The *Griffin* (Ga.) *Rebel*, of the 12th, a copy of which has been received here, is gratified at its assumed information that the Northern draft has been abandoned, and says:

"The pretence that volunteering is going on to an extent which render the draft unnecessary, is thrown out for the benefit of the fanatics who demand a vigorous prosecution of the war." The *Rebel* believes a few short weeks more of determined heroic resistance will settle this campaign, and time will do the rest."

Capture of the Lake Pirates.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Commander CARTER, of the United States steamer *Michigan*, has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Johnson's Island to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*. He says they were arrested by him, and that he has got the principal agent a prisoner on board, and many accomplices. He adds: "All is well and safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer *Michigan*.

It further appears that Col. HALL has six of the pirate party on Johnson's Island.

Dispatch to Governor Seymour.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday morning publishes the following dispatch, giving further particulars of the rebel piracies on Lake Erie, reported Tuesday:

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 20, 1864.

Governor Seymour:

The following dispatch has just been received:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, via SANDUSKY CITY, September 20, 1864.

To the Provost-Marshal, Buffalo:

The rebels from Canada captured the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near the Bass Island, yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake. They disappeared from the Islands between 10 and 11 o'clock last night—probably gone for reinforcements, arms and ammunition.

The capturing party were about thirty, with abundance of revolvers and bowie knives: no other arms noticed. At middle Bass Island the captors took wood enough to last two days. Warn all vessels and steamers, and send all important information here. We have one of the principal conspirators on arrest. C. W. HILL, Colonel Com'dg.

The two boats named are small steamers plying between Sandusky City and the Islands.

WILLIAM G. FARGO, Mayor of Buffalo.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The great purse and stake trot between *Gen. Butler, Prince, Lady Emma* and *John Morgan*, came off at the Fashion Course yesterday with the following result, a full report of which is in type. As will be seen five heats were trotted:

SUMMARY.

Dan Mace entered b. g. Prince	2	4	1	1	1
John Lovell entered blk. g. Gen. Butler	1	1	4	3	3
Hiram Woodruff entered s. m. Lady Emma	3	3	2	2	2
Horace Jones entered ch. g. John Morgan	4	2	3	Dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	00:36	1:12½	2:27¾
Second heat	00:36	1:12¾	2:27
Third heat	00:37	1:14	2:26½
Fourth heat	00:36	1:13½	2:30¼
Fifth heat	00:36	1:14	2:30¾

FREE ACADEMY—RIGGS MEDALS.—The Free Academy reopened yesterday for the First Term of the Academic Year 1864-5. The attendance of members of former classes who had been promoted to higher ones at the last examination, and of graduates of Ward Schools newly admitted into this institution, was full, amounting in the aggregate to 720. It may interest the public as well as these young men, to learn that ELISHA RIGGS, Esq., banker, of the firm of JEROME & RIGGS, has by a generous donation of $1,000, founded two gold medals, to be awarded annually, forever; one to the author of the best English Prose Composition in the Senior Class, the other to the author of the best in the Junior Class. This liberal gift, while most honorable to Mr. RIGGS, cannot but greatly stimulate the ardor of the students in this highly important branch of education.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	s3 22⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	79¾
70,000	do.	22⅜	100	do.	80
70,000	do.	s3 22⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 126¾
80,000	do.	22⅜	100	Pittsburgh	110¾
300	Erie Railway	s3 104	500	do.	b3 110¾
400	do.	104	300	do.	110¾
200	do.	104¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	106¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	116¾	15,000	C. & M. Cer.	s3 41
400	do.	116¼	35,600	do.	141
100	do.	116¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	b3 45¼
100	do.	b5 116¼	400	do.	b3 45¾
600	Reading R.	128⅜	100	do.	45¾

[Advertisement.]

Sozodont, the most popular dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody. Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

ORATORS, SPEAKERS, READERS.—For the causes and cure of sensitiveness, diffidence, bashfulness and stammering, see OCTOBER No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial.—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A hard Winter is approaching. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects by electricity each window and door. In six years' experience it has not failed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, England; Mrs. H. Sibley, child and servant, Rochester; P. McD. Collins, Mrs. Sibley, Rochester; Jos. Attmann, New York; A. Stillheimer, H. Gassett, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schall, 3 children, 2 nurses and man servant, Mrs. Marcher, New-York; E. Bell, Liverpool; Hon. E. J. Roye (colored), Liberia; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson, 2 children and servant, New-Orleans; C. Hunn, Switzerland; Mrs. Chipendale, England; R. A. Joy, South America; Mr. and Mrs. Colin Rogers, London; J. Thompson, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell, Liverpool; Bishop Wilpie, New-York; George B. Woodruff, Boston. Dr. J. W. Russell, Mrs. J. R. Elwood and 3 children, Rochester; Mrs. R. J. MacDonald, James McHenry, Edward McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Walker, London. Capt. Seymour and servant, England; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island; A. L. Holly, Chester Griswold, Troy; Mr. De Angebe, England; Rev. B. Denny, London. J. L. Tuttell, M. Appleton, Boston; Ed. Orsey, London; S. McDonald, Baltimore; James Dike, England; A. Woff, California; Mrs. E. Knowles, England; Wm. Ernest, Baltimore.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Henry A. Warniken, Mrs. Lydia M. Devins, J. Keiffer, Mrs. W. A. Longacre and 3 children, J. G. Schmidt, C. C. Denis, A. Bergson, R. Martinez, S. Hochstein, Mrs. Adams, C. Abraham and lady, S. Slanson, Mary Murphy, Hugh Murray, R. Charles and wife, B. McKenna, J. Drummond, wife and child, Henry Myer, Peter Ostheimer, Frank Ostheimer, Mrs Dola.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Eagle, from Havana.—R. Gibbs, bearer of dispatches; F. E. Sowers, lady, child and servant, J. P. C. Thompson, Wade and son, A. Wade, Sept. 7, E. Ellis and lady, S. M. Myers, A. Davis, Sept. 8, Fernandez, F. Sorgo, Julio Moder, Ramon Arrignaga, J. Elzaben, Lorenzo Valdes, Andres Linarens, P. Larronde, Filipe Horritineo, F. Valdes, Agniere Jose de Zurata, A. S. Mors, G. M. Longurre, Francisco Montes, Florencia Hernandes, Melchor Vidal, Owen, Callahan, A. G. del Valle, John Brund, Francisco Alonso, M. H. de Alva, Y. Haus, N. Develin, Pedro Sais, Mary Stuart, Henry Murphy, Luis de Pena, J. M. y Coll, Theodore Hellcamp, Jose Jetes, Andrew Anderson, Benjamin Anthony, Peter Harrison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon rises..11 9

SANDY HOOK—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 43 | Gov. Island.. 1 33 | Hell Gate.. 3 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WED

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4056. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Pursuit of Early up the Valley.

The Rebels Make a Stand Beyond Strasburgh.

THEY HOLD AN ENTRENCHED HILL.

Sheridan Attacks and Carries the Position.

THE WOUNDED ALL IN WINCHESTER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MONDAY'S BATTLE.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—9:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen Dix, New-York:

Dispatches down to 9 o'clock last night have been received from Gen. SHERIDAN. A portion of the rebel cavalry, having turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing the enemy.

The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, a strongly intrenched position beyond Strasburgh, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by MOSBY near Winchester.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that SHERIDAN'S supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEAR STRASBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 21, } VIA WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22. }

The victory of Monday was more complete than at first supposed. The enemy's loss in prisoners alone it is now believed will reach five thousand. They were pursued to Tumbling Run without serious opposition, our cavalry picking up hundreds of wounded stragglers and demoralized men on the way.

As the enemy passed through the main street of Winchester, numberless Union ladies, who waved Union flags, sarcastically asked the Johnnys what they were running for, as nothing but Yankees were after them.

To-day, Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters are near Strasburgh. The enemy will doubtless make a stand at Tumbling Run. A movement has already been inaugurated to oust them from this position. Our troops, as may be supposed, are in good spirits, and each man seems to feel the importance of the occasion.

Our prisoners, it is now believed, will number 5,000, exclusive of wounded men. The rebel Gens. ROSSS, LOMAX and GOODWIN were killed. I was in error in my previous report as to the death of Gens. RAMSEUR and GORDON. Our loss in officers has been heavy. Major ARMS, Ninth N. Y. Cavalry, fell while leading a charge near Winchester. A braver, a truer spirit never lived. Our wounded are at Winchester, well cared for by the Medical Department, Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and last, but not least, by the Union ladies of the town. Winchester is one vast hospital.

P. S.—As I write this afternoon, fighting has recommenced. It is not improbable that a battle will take place this evening, which will decide the ownership of Round Top, Fisher's Hill, beyond Tumbling Run. E. A. PAUL.

Further Details—The Splendid Fighting of Gen. Crook's Command.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The following is the *American's* special:

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Sept. 22—4 A. M.

I arrived here last evening on my way to the front. SHERIDAN continues to drive the rebels, capturing every day more or less prisoners. The wounded are being collected at Winchester, and put in temporary hospitals. I expect to reach Winchester at noon, and the front some time to-night.

In my account of the battle of the 19th, I omitted to mention the fact of Col. DUVAL being wounded. His division of CROOK' command was on the extreme right, and did some desperate fighting. His turning the enemy's flank did much to secure us victory. The whole of Gen. CROOK' command fought magnificently, and kept their promise to wipe out Winchester. They have probably lost more men in killed and wounded in proportion to the force they had engaged, than any of the other commands. CROOK led his men during the hottest part of the fight, personally directing all their movements, and cheering them along. It is a miracle that he escaped unhurt. The bullets flew round him as thick as hail.

The Pursuit of Early's Forces—Names of New-York Officers Killed.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following additional particulars of SHERIDAN'S victory and pursuit of the rebels:

Gen. TORBERT, with his division of cavalry, performed some brilliant exploits on the left of the Winchester road, and the entire cavalry force engaged never acted with more dash, bravery or heroism. Winchester was entered by our troops early on Monday evening, at which time the forces of Gen. EARLY were fleeing in a disorganized, demoralized mass in every direction. The victory gained is the most complete of the war, and our soldiers are almost beside themselves with joy and delight. At daylight on Tuesday morning our cavalry were in hot pursuit of the remnant of the enemy.

We have taken 2,680 prisoners in the field, and with the rebel deserters and the capture of a large number of sick and wounded in Winchester, the entire rebel loss will be about 8,000. It is impossible, as yet, to form accurately an estimate of our losses, but, as near as can be ascertained, they will not reach a higher figure than 2,200 killed, wounded and missing. The number of our prisoners captured by the enemy is a mere bagatelle; they being on the retreat from the commencement of the fight, had little time and less inclination to make captures.

The rebel prisoners taken were so numerous that it has not been deemed advisable as yet, to send them to Harper's Ferry. It would not do to send them without a sufficient guard; the guerrillas infesting the country might free them, and to guard them sufficiently would take more men than SHERIDAN feels disposed to spare at present.

None of our wounded have as yet been sent to the rear. They are well cared for in the numerous military hospitals of Winchester, which we will now hold permanently.

Immense trains are now on their way to the front with eight days' rations for the army, which would indicate a steady pursuit of the enemy up the Valley. These trains are well guarded, to protect them against guerrillas. It is thought that unless EARLY receives heavy reinforcements, and that speedily, his army, which has been for so long a time past a terrible bug-bear to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be almost annihilated.

I am only enabled at this time to forward you the following names of killed and wounded officers: Col. DUVAL, commanding a division of the 8th corps, wounded; Capt. MCQUESTERN, of Gen. MERRITT'S staff, killed; Capt. WRIGHT, 6th New-York cavalry, on Gen. DEVIN'S staff, killed; Major AYARS, 9th New-York cavalry, killed; Capt. THORP, 1st New-York cavalry, killed.

About 12 o'clock on Monday, Gens. TORBERT, MERRITT, CUSTER and DEVIN made a charge that has never been excelled, if equaled, for brilliancy during the war. It was during this charge that the officers whose names are given above, with the exception of Col. DUVAL, were killed. AVERILL'S cavalry were on the extreme right during the battle, the First Division cavalry next, and the Eighth Corps were on the extreme right of the Infantry line. Among the wounded officers are Lieuts. MURPHY, TANNOR and ROBBINS, all of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

During the retreat of the rebels toward Winchester they had a large number of batteries planted on the hills surrounding the town, and from which a brisk fire was kept up, but it did not afford the slightest impediment to the onward dash of our men.

Our line of battle was over five miles in length, the extreme right resting on Lover's Ford, where the Winchester pike crosses the Opequan.

Our forces now occupy Cedar Creek Hill, 11½ miles from Strasburgh, and about 42 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The base of supplies for the army will soon be transferred to Martinsburgh.

A construction train left Harper's Ferry this morning to repair the railroad, which will probably take four or five days. Goods of all kinds are being got in readiness to leave the Ferry as soon as the road is repaired.

A wounded officer, direct from Winchester, says he heard no artillery firing yesterday, and that all appeared quiet. SHERIDAN is still driving the Rebels, who have retreated to Strasburg. He says the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded will reach five thousand. The whole number placed *hors de combat* will reach ten thousand. Our losses are not great.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The News of the Victory in the Shenandoah.

THE REBELS LUXURIATING ON FRESH BEEF.

[HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The news of the victory in the Valley of the Shenandoah was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired to-morrow, at daylight, in honor of the event.

Deserters say the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from us last week. They state that it was HAMPTON'S cavalry which accomplished the feat; that they took 250 prisoners and captured 2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles. On being asked what they would trade for Atlanta, they had nothing to say, and retired in evident disgust.

Lieutenant PEEL of the 40th New York, was shot through the head to-day while looking through an embrasure. He was instantly killed.

Sept. 21 6 A. M.—The guns along our whole line opened this morning at daylight and kept up the roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots have been heard at various points.]

(Signed) W. D. McGREGOR.

Visit to the Tenth Army Corps—The Situation and View of Petersburgh—Feeling Among our Officers—Maj.-Gen. Butler—Arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Maj. Mulford—The Late Rebel Raid.

From our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Monday, Sept. 19, 1864.

In order to carry out some little matters of cooperative detail with your able correspondent with the Army of the James, and also pay my respects to the leader of our army in that direction, I indulged in a visit to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Accident enabled me to spend my limited time to better advantage, and to take in a more comprehensive glance of the satisfactory manner in which things are progressing there than I had reason to expect.

Col. J. W. SHAFFER, Gen. BUTLER'S beloved and efficient chief of staff, who has steadily adhered to the fortunes of his leader from the stormy days of his New-Orleans early administration down to the present hour, has recently been compelled to resign—much to the regret of every one—through continued ill health, and was about to pay a farewell visit to several of his comrades-in-arms along our lines. The opportunity having presented itself to me of joining the excursion, I gladly availed myself of it, and spent a most agreeable and satisfactory day.

The party consisted of Col. SHAFFER, your correspondent, H. J. W., two friends of the gallant Colonel and your humble servant.

Crossing over the fine pontoon bridge which spans the Appomatox, it was not long before we came in sight of pretty strong evidences of what this army has already accomplished since first it affected so sudden and unexpected a landing at this back door and most vulnerable point of Richmond. Long lines of formidable intrenchments, recently in rebel hands, but now seized by us, and either razed or turned against them, greeted us in every direction, and formed so many glorious monuments of the daring valor of our troops, who, step by step, have been forcing the enemy back from one stand-point to another, from the day they first landed here until now.

A little further ride brought us to the top of a rising ground, and there, beneath us, sure enough, lay basking in the autumnal sunshine, and in a valley of great beauty, the doomed and silent city of Petersburgh, its tapering spires soaring high amid the blue and misty landscape, as if in mute appeal to that avenging Heaven which is, even now, about to bring down upon it the terrible reward due to national murder. Between us and the city, which was really two miles distant, although it scarcely appeared one—so distinctly could it be seen—lay the long lines of our assailing army and the defenses thrown up by the enemy, all perfectly visible to the naked eye. While in this position we saw two or three shells sent from our batteries and bursting over the city, but the day was altogether one of unusual quiet on both sides.

The first visit we made was to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, commanding First Division of the Tenth Corps, who has just been raised to the rank of the double star. The merits of this gallant officer have been so recently and justly alluded to by H. J. W., who has had ample opportunities of personally witnessing them, not only through the whole series of battles on the James River but elsewhere, that it would be superfluous for me to repeat them. I can only say that I found in Gen. TERRY a gentleman as affable, intelligent and polished as he has proved himself distinguished in the art of war. His new honors sit very lightly upon him indeed; as is customary with all men of true greatness, who rise upon genuine merit. In the course of conversation I heard the General, who is a rigid disciplinarian, express some opinions to his brother officers respecting certain abuses in the army, which are matters worthy of the most serious attention of the Government, and to which I shall make special allusion in a future letter.

From Gen. TERRY'S headquarters we next proceeded to those of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding also a division of the Tenth Corps, and were there received with equal kindness and cordiality. These headquarters are in a somewhat exposed position, and perhaps nearer, in a direct line, to the rebel works than any other. Upon one of our civilian companions inquiring of the General if the rebels molested him much, he replied that his quarters were, at times, rather subject to "shell fever," and pointed out to his questioner a spot within a few feet of him, where four men were killed by a shell not long since.

After leaving Gen. FOSTER'S, we proceeded to the headquarters of Major-Gen. BIRNEY, commanding Tenth Corps, who received us with his usual kindness and politeness. We could not help being both amused and charmed at the singular tastefulness and care with which the General has arranged his headquarters, showing that he has as much talent for architecture as for fighting—which is saying a good deal. With great art he has overcome the barrenness of the spot, and made out of the simplest materials one of the prettiest and most rural resorts I ever saw in the army—and all the work of three weeks. It was so cool and tempting a place that, as we sat resting among these artificial bowers, one of our party suggested that it would be a shame ever to take it away, for when we occupy Petersburgh, it would make a delicious Summer resort for our people. I wonder that among their gleanings this little fanciful work of Gen. BIRNEY should have hitherto escaped the attention of the artists of our pictorial papers.

One thing especially delighted me in all that I saw and heard among the various officers we met on this occasion, and that was the indomitable resolve and unwavering faith with which they regard the approaching dissolution of this infernal rebellion: All the bombastic nonsense of the rebel papers, all the noisy fulminations of their abettors in the North produce no more effect upon those out here, sturdily battling for our redemption, than would the denunciation of so many harmless lunatics. And we may depend upon it that where respected officers and commanders feel this way, there is no fear whatever of the men under them not sharing their noble enthusiasm. There and few soldiers in our army—from the highest to the lowest grade—who do not distinctly understand the broad issue between the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN or GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN; and considering the hold which the latter has always been supposed to have upon the feeling of our armies, my belief is that the people of the country will be astounded at the results of that election, and the almost unanimous shout of approbation that will go up for LINCOLN from the entire forces of the United States.

In speaking of this all-pervading enthusiasm, I cannot resist the opportunity of stating how rejoiced I was to find it so completely shared by one whose extraordinary sagacity in the midst of untried difficulties has already become a national proverb, and whose far-seeing vision has, over and over again, pointed out results in the dim future which few could have prognosticated, and which time has invariably corroborated—I mean Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. I do not feel at liberty—even if I were able to do so—to commit to paper all the good things which the General expressed during the interviews afforded me; but I do feel I am justified in saying that I have never yet heard any one express himself in more decided and sanguine terms respecting both the war and the forthcoming political contest, or give better and more unanswerable reasons for the faith that is in him. The recent vote in Maine he considered extremely significant, and he gave many original and conclusive reasons why the vote of that State is and always has been a "representative" one—*i. e.*, clearly indicating how the political wind is blowing.

The General is the most unassuming and communicative of men with those with whom he chooses to interchange opinions, and it is a privilege to sit and listen to him, no matter what the subject he is discussing. In speaking of New-Orleans, we naturally came upon the sanitary question, both there and in the army, and no physician could have given us sounder and more practical illustrations. He made one interesting and amusing allusion. While remarking upon the custom, too common among certain mechanics in the North, of sitting in closed confined little rooms with a hot stove, and then going out exposed to the cold, with every part of their bodies well protected but the chest, he said—suiting the action to the word—"I always keep my coat buttoned up in front. I did so even at New-Orleans, and I suppose," he added, laughing, "that is why, among other fine stories, they said I always wore a coat of mail underneath."

Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, recently promoted to the rank of Major-General, was anxiously expected by the whole encampment up to the period of my leaving Point of Rocks, but I was denied the pleasure of meeting and congratulating that gallant officer upon his new and well-deserved honors. Never was rank awarded to a commander which could give greater satisfaction to the whole army. I find Gen. WEITZEL as great a favorite here as he was in Louisiana, where his name was the standard of all that is noble, brave and generous in an officer.

The flag-of-truce boat *City of New-York* went up the river last night with Maj. MULFORD, for a special exchange of prisoners, among whom, I am glad to hear, will be Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT, than whom, perhaps, no living officer has suffered physically more in his devotion to the cause. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT returned from Fortress Monroe in the same boat with Maj. MULFORD.

The result of that rebel raid upon our cattle at Cozzens' Point will have reached the public through other channels, during my temporary absence from City Point. Although we did not succeed in recapturing them, as we had hoped, it is only a trifle to us, and—a godsend though it was to the hungry depredators—cannot last them very long; certainly not enabling them to enjoy the luxury of eating good Yankee beef for more than five or six days. Physicians tell us of patients being so reduced as to get literally drunk after eating a beefsteak. It is to be hoped that these marauders will get so intoxicated upon the beef they have just stolen, as to attempt such a march upon us again.

J. R. HAMILTON.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A GARDNER commanding, sixty-eight hours from Port Royal, S. C., via Charleston Bar, consigned to Major STEWART VANVLIET, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived here yesterday morning.

Midnight, Sept. 20, off Cape Hatteras, passed and exchanged signals with United States transport *Fulton*, hence for Port Royal.

Peace Rumor.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

A private dispatch states that the Cincinnati *Commercial* has a report from Atlanta that Gen. SHERMAN has consented to have a conference with the rebels on the subject of peace.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. STRANAHAN, from Fortress Monroe, 24 hours with sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director, arrived yesterday morning.

Albany's Quota Full.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The quota of Albany, 2,340 men, has been raised, nearly all within the last four weeks.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Fremont Withdraws from the Canvass.

GEN. COCHRANE FOLLOWS HIS EXAMPLE.

THEIR LETTERS AND EXPLANATIONS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The following letter of Gen. FREMONT, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, is published to-day:

BOSTON, Sept. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation, or reëstablishment with Slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance is reëstablishment with Slavery.

The Republican candidate on the contrary is pledged to the reëstablishment of the Union without Slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think, no man of the Liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumphs of Mr. LINCOLN, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. LINCOLN, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his Administration has been politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. LINCOLN completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that Slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained; and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. GEORGE L. STEARNS and others, a Committee, &c.

Another Letter From Gen. Fremont.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The following is another letter from Gen. FREMONT, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing more fully:

NAHANT, September 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I inclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends, to meet them at Faneuil Hall.

In declining their invitation I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition I inclose you the letter, in communicating to you now, officially, my desire to withdraw my name from the list of presidential candidates.

In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult. Urged by the near approach of the election I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others. But I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully upon the propriety of the step I have taken.

But in withdrawing from the post of candidate, I do not in any way intend to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure the triumph of the ideas represented by the Radical Democracy. Whatever the next Administration may be, we owe it to ourselves to form a phalanx, compact, and capable by its thorough unity of exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending, the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and practical respect for liberty.

In the present composition of parties it is indispensable that earnest men should devote themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these issues, regardless of men or parties. Mr. LINCOLN says he does not lead, but follows the will of the people. It remains, then, for the people, in the event of his re-election, vigilantly to require this following at his hands, and further to require that in the execution of his duties he keeps scrupulously within the Constitution and the laws; to make him recognize that he holds his place and his power, not as belonging to himself, to be used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant of the people.

This is the important duty which we have now to perform. Although, as representatives of the Cleveland movement, we surrender our functions, the duty of watching party politics in the interests of Liberty and the Constitution remains. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty, must be the subject for future consultation. I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. WORTHINGTON G. SMITHERS, Committee, &c.

Withdrawal of Gen. Cochrane.

TO THE WAR DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May last, for the purpose of discharging from the suppression of the Rebellion, the infraction of the rights of both individuals and States which attended it. The presence of a large number of War Democrats, unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of JOHN C. FREMONT for President.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. This practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty had been assailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the redress of grievances in the manner proposed, could not interrupt, but would entirely connect with a vigorous prosecution of the war. It, certainly, was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should, in any degree impair or endanger the most important part of the Platform which resolved "that the Rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise."

Instead of the Democratic party, as was then hoped and expected, cooperating at this point, they flouted the war, at Chicago, and pronounced for unconditional peace. When, "to exhaust the resources of statesmanship" and to allow "the spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail," Gen. MCCLELLAN virtually asserts that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," he is in agreement with the Convention which nominated him. When, however, he proposes, in the alternative of war, that the rebellious States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, with precisely the same political representation as when they separated from it, he rejects a Convention of States, on which, as the peaceable means, the Chicago Convention evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically shorn. While, therefore, Gen. MCCLELLAN resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negociate a peace, permits none, that, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute the war.

The success of the Chicago nominees would, therefore, at the best but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from "a suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of free speech and the press, it does not fail to refer to the reëstablishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within hail of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given us Atlanta, and War offers to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "cessation of hostilities?" No! As we fought at the beginning we should fight to the end; and when rebellion shall have laid down its arms, may we peacefully reconstruct whatever the war for the Union shall be found to have spared. "Lay down your arms" then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellious brothers.

I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several propositions peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum—the one-term policy—the direct vote of the people for their national chief magistrate—the Monroe doctrine—the confining exclusive to the representatives of the people in Congress the reconstruction of States—and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit Slavery,—are principles of primary magnitude and importance. But before all these is our country. It is menaced by rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat, and our protection be withdrawn; or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the action of war?

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that once led me to the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

I, therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleveland ticket.

Very truly yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

SENT TO THE FITCHBURGH PRISON.

Two women who have been confined in the Old Capitol Prison upon the charge of repeatedly aiding soldiers to desert by furnishing them with citizens' clothing have been sent to the female prison at Fitchburgh, Mass.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Sixteen deserters from our army who were tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment at hard labor during the war.

THE CAVALRY RAID ON THE RAPIDAN.

The raid by our cavalry on the Rapidan, in which the railroad bridge across that stream was destroyed, was performed by 400 cavalry, under command of Col. LAZELLE, of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, sent out by Gen. AUGUR. The movement was ordered in reference to the then impending battle between SHERIDAN and EARLY. The expedition was successful in the destruction of the railroad bridge, and also the Liberty Mills, about six miles above the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and 4,000 barrels of flour, with considerable other property. About 400 mules were captured; but on the return of the party, they encountered a greatly superior force of EARLY'S cavalry, with whom they had a smart engagement, losing 23 killed and wounded, and the mules they had captured. The main object of the expedition was successfully accomplished.

SHERIDAN AT STRASBURGH.

SHERIDAN'S forces reached Strasburgh at a late hour yesterday. The Rebel retreating rear left the town but an hour or two before our advance entered it.

THE REPORTED REBEL PRIVATEER.

It appears from the news by the *Persia* that the agent of Lloyd's gives a report of a large and swift steamer having arrived at Bremerhaven, which hoisted the Confederate flag, and is said to be commanded by SEMMES. Official information received in Washington, states that the vessel to which allusion is made, is one of those built at Bordeaux, supposed on rebel account, but which was sold to the Prussian Government, so the latter part of the agent's story is untrue.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The report that Admiral PORTER is to take command of the West India Squadron was contradicted in last night's telegram, and it may now be stated that he has left Washington for Cairo, to resume command of the Mississippi Squadron.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

The recent arrest of the Lake Erie pirates is owing partially, if not altogether, to the friendly offices of the British authorities, those in Canada acting in accordance with the instructions of Lord LYONS.

THE NEWS OF SHERIDAN'S VICTORY IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Private parties from the Army of the Potomac say that the general enthusiasm was so great when the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was received, that many officers earnestly requested that their troops be at once advanced upon the enemy in their front.

THE THIRTY-TWO MILLION LOAN.

Twenty-nine millions of the recent loan of thirty-two millions of dollars has already been delivered to the subscribers.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *America* sailed to-day with 240 passengers for Nicaragua. Great disturbance was caused before her departure by a strike of the firemen on the two Eastern steamship lines, because their wages had been reduced from $70 to $60. About 200 of them prevented the new employes from going on board, and the boat was detained several hours, until their demands were complied with.

The Mexican residents of this State are rejoicing over the victory of CORTINAS, and the Union men fraternise with them.

Fall business is opening briskly.

International Trades Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The International Trades Congress of Workingmen assembled here to-day. Seven States were represented. ROBERT GILCHRIST, of Louisville, was appointed Temporary Chairman. The object of the meeting is the mutual protection of workingmen in their industrial relations, and against the augmentation of the prices of the necessaries of life.

Base Ball.

BROOKLYN BEATS CANADA.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The great international game of base ball between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Young Canadians, was won by the Atlantics, on a score of 75 to 11. A large crowd witnessed it. The Atlantics play the Ontario Club here to-morrow, and the Utica Club, at Utica, on Saturday morning.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The State Fair is a grand success. The crowd to-day is nearly as great as yesterday. The receipts on Wednesday were $6,500, and on Thursday, $6,000. The total receipts are $13,500. The weather is clear and warm. No accident has occurred, and everybody is pleasant and satisfied with the show. Evidently the North is not yet depopulated nor exhausted by war.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98. Long Reading R. R., 63½. Morris Canal, 103. Long Island R. R., 47. Pennsylvania R. R., 74¾. Gold, 220. Stock Exchange on New-York at par.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Views of Grant, Sherman and McClellan.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Why Sherman's Communications have not been Molested.

THE NEED OF MEN IN THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Conscript Laws to be Rigidly Enforced.

We give the following additional and highly interesting extracts from our Southern files:

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 14.

The Yankee Lieutenant General, having no more flanking to do, and unable to advance, finds some leisure on his hands, and has taken to writing letters. We do not discover that he is any more fortunate in the use of the pen than of the sword. His writes no better than he fights, but exhibits the disregard of truth in composition that he does of life in battle. "The rebels," quoth he, "have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions." Indeed! Then "the little boys and old men" whipped off your picket troops from the railroad bridges at Matoaca and across the Staunton river. Can a country be conquered in which the little boys and the old men are better soldiers than the best troops you can send against them? Does little boys and old men form "a good part of the garrisons for the intrenched position" in front of Petersburg and Richmond?—and you, with your hordes of veterans, unable to carry positions so defended! We "have robbed the cradle and the grave"—have we! Do you object to the latter because you think it is the great business of a soldier to feed and not rob the grave? If such be your theory it must be confessed your conduct has been in admirable harmony with your opinion. No man since Napoleon has offered such a banquet to the grave. Your line of march from the Rapidan to the Weldon Railroad is a wide and continuous Golgotha. Your Campaigns have been carnivals of death. From your attacks on Fort Donelson, where your hecatombs of dead outnumbered the garrison within the Fort, to the last of your innumerable defeats in front of Petersburg, you have done nothing but feast the worms and the vultures and the wild dogs that follow in your rear as young chickens follow the mother that feeds them. "The grave!" How your guilty soul must have quaked when you wrote the word.

But suppose our "little boys and old men" were (as they may yet be,) in the service you describe, what would it prove but that you are warring not with military forces merely but with a people? When Napoleon undertook the conquest of Spain, one of his Marshals said to him wisely: "Sir, you will not succeed; you are making war not against armies, but a nation. Every one able to lift a musket will become a soldier. You can never conquer them." The words were prophetic. The result only furnished another illustration of the truth which all history teaches, that a brave, united, patient, persistent and determined people, especially if they have such numbers, such resources, and such extent of territory, as we possess, can be subjugated by no force that it is practicable to move against them. This fact was signally attested in the first contest of our fathers or freedom. Just as Grant now writes, the British commanders wrote, and with much better reason, to their Government. Prussia, under Frederick, with its five millions of population, fighting against the mightiest nations of Europe combined, was another illustration. Holland, in her death-struggle with Philip, afforded another. History, ancient and modern, abounds with similar lessons. People worthy of freedom may lose their liberties from the perfidy of rulers or the knavery of politicians, but never from the sword of the invader. When a nation takes for its watchword, "extermination sooner than subjugation;" when for every soldier who falls there is a father or brother or son ready to take his place, and burning to avenge his death; when "the little boys" are made men by the bigness of their souls, and "the old men" are rejuvenated by the fire that glows in their bosoms; when even women are ready to forget the weakness of their sex, and assume the tasks and share the hardships and perils of the men:—against such people numbers are as nothing; resources are of no avail; suffering and peril, hunger and cold are without effect: for it is not these, nor even death they dread, but the success of their adversary; which to them is an evil so appalling that anything short of it seems a blessing.

Shallow and ignorant—devoid of heroic sentiment and incapable of appreciating the superhuman and sublime spirit with which a people may be inspired by it—as Grant is, he may find, in the belief that our old men and boys are in the field—something to divert his thoughts from the contemplation of his own disgrace as the hugest failure of the war; but there can but be men at the North to whose soberer minds such a fact would awaken reflections far other than pleasant or hopeful.

McCLELLAN—SHERMAN—GRANT.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 14.

Touching MCCLELLAN'S document to HORATIO SEYMOUR and others, not very much need be said in the way of praise, until we learn the names of the persons who dictated while he wrote. Flattery misplaced recoils in that shape of shame on the flatterer. We therefore withhold our approbation for the present, with the understanding that the debt shall be paid in full whenever it is clearly ascertained that BELMONT and SEYMOUR furnished the ideas and VALLANDIGHAM the grammar of the letter of acceptance. One other thing we should like to know, and that is the nature of the conversation which occurred in MCCLELLAN'S dining room or library previous to the writing of the letter. A stenographic report of that conversation would prove scarcely less interesting than MCCLELLAN'S History of the Peninsula Campaign, with notes and marginal readings by the military critic of the N. Y. *Times*. We marvel much whether the word "Atlanta" occurred more than once during that conversation, and in what connection. We should like to know precisely where Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was at the time when the letter was penned, and what Mr. WOOD'S private comments were after he had carefully perused it. Perhaps the N. Y. *Times* will enlighten us.

We shall notice briefly the letter of "Sherman, Major-General," as he signs himself quite in the style of the elder Napoleon after the Italian campaign. He brags about the capture of Atlanta; recapitulates the guns, prisoners, cannon, etc., and exclaims, like a very Jokey, "If that is not success, I do not know what is. Imagine Gen. Lee, after any one of his victories, writing in such a strain. We pass over Sherman's lies in regard to our forces. Of course he lies; what Yankee ever failed to lie with or without provocation? It is a little singular, however, that both Hood and Sherman persist in saying that their aggregate loss was only 1,500.

Last and best comes the letter of GRANT to WASHBURNE. This is precious, nay, priceless. Such a body of military science and unadulterated truth was never before crowded in so small a space. "They, (the rebels) have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force." This is not a poetical license; it is a hard, gritty, naked, staring, glaring fact, mathematical fact, as every one may see who will visit Dixie and inspect our railroad bridges, as GRANT has so often done. The Petersburg railroad bridge, for example, is at this moment guarded by six hundred infants, each six weeks old, stationed in cradles on the bridge and under it. Each infant is armed with a Belgian musket and a sugar rag, and relieved once in twenty-four hours. In like manner the Danville railroad bridge is protected by a few thousand skeletons dug out of the ground at Cold Harbor, and each skeleton is armed with a mountain howitzer. There is some dispute, though, of the majority of these skeletons. Some are of the opinion that they are all Yankees.

But we cannot do justice to Grant's letter at the close of an article, and must devote a separate article to it. We promise ourselves, moreover, the pleasure of referring to it again, if not again and again, for a delightful moral and intellectual repast.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.

From the Mobile Register, Sept. 6.

This Georgia city is in the hands of the enemy. Sherman, the great flanker, has successfully made another of his favorite moves, and has got the place. What will he do with his "elephant?" He came not to take Atlanta, but to do his abolition master's will in the conquest of Georgia and the subjugation of the South. He is no nearer the accomplishment of his object since he took the "Gate City" than he was before. He will not be while Hood's army stands an intact power to resist his schemes of subjugation.

Gen. SHERMAN has accomplished what has been considered by military men almost an impossible feat. While we detest the diabolical Abolition spirit of the man, and hate him as the infernal and most

dangerous enemy of our people and country, we cannot deny to him the claim of a highly successful military leader. His laurels throw into the shade the fame of McCLELLAN and GRANT. He has proved himself the best and most daring of the Federal Generals. But Gen. SHERMAN is at least a mortal, and he cannot conquer impossibilities. Atlanta in his possession, he has to look new difficulties and dangers in the face. He has to extend that line of communication, now perilously attenuated by thousands of bayonets, over every day. If he divides and threatening his rear with separate columns to overrun his force and marches separate columns to overrun Georgia and Alabama, his wary adversary stands, with his whole army in hand, ready to fall upon him and cut him up in detail. If he advances with his mass, he opens his rear to new danger. So, too, if he stands still. In short, he can do nothing to advance his master's cause and gorge his hatred, until he crushes Hood and the power at his back. We are safe so long as the Army of Tennessee is in the field.

Our friends often tell us we are too hopeful. We are not unreasonably so. We, too, have our moments of depression and gloom. Everything is not *soleur de rose* to us at all times. But we rejoice that we are not like those unhappy possessors of disordered livers who scent disaster in every breeze and are marvelously astounded at every stroke of good fortune. While for two or three days past rumors were flying about as thick and as black as ravens, that Hood had been terribly defeated, and had lost 15,000 men, and had suffered a worse rout than the first Manassas; when we knew that speculators were operating deeply in gold, and in the absolute silence of the telegraph to the authorities or the Press, that there was reason to believe that the bad news had been communicated in cypher to the speculators, we confess that, "hopefully" as we are called, we suffered the agonies of suspense as our most bilious acquaintances, and we were given to feeling the deepest anathemas on the Press reporters, who had left us and the community in this cruel state—a prey not only to the gouging operations of the speculators, but to the terrible rumors which accompanied them.

But, as usual, the suspense and the exaggeration which belong to it proved worse than the reality. And when the truth came that Hood's army was massed at Lovejoy's station and its losses light, we felt a mountain lifted from the breast. And now, having said this to prove to our readers that our general feeling of confidence are not the rose-colored and inconsiderate reflections of our wishes, we utter the conviction that Gen. SHERMAN'S extraordinary career cannot be much longer protracted. Sooner or later, it must wind up in hasty retreat or overwhelming disaster. Nothing but a Freischutz league with the devil can save him from the necessities of his military position.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 10.

Through late Southern papers we have some additional news of the military situation in Georgia. Our army still maintains its position at Lovejoy, with the advance occupying Jonesboro. Hardee's corps occupies Jonesboro, with pickets extending six miles beyond. Sherman has now withdrawn and contracted his lines, so that he occupies little ground south of Atlanta. He is reported to be throwing up powerful works on a line running from East Point east through the city and to Decatur, to be bringing up supplies and otherwise arranging his base for another campaign.

We have nothing from Wheeler or Sherman's rear. It is evident that the enemy's communications have not been seriously interrupted. The Macon *Confederate* says of the news from the front:

The enemy forced every negro off with them from around Jonesboro and beyond. They also, as usual, desolated every household and ruined every plantation with the most savage malignity. In the retreat from Jonesboro to West Point the enemy literally and completely destroyed the Macon and Western Railroad. They burned every crosstie and broke every rail for fifteen or sixteen miles. This unquestionably indicates that Sherman has no intention of advancing in this direction soon, if at all.

The enemy send out scouting parties almost every day. On Thursday six of the scouts, including one captain, were captured and brought into our lines. They were very boasting and insolent, and said that, having suppressed the rebellion in Georgia by the capture of Atlanta, SHERMAN would now unite with GRANT and take Richmond, which would be the last and final blow. They further stated that the term of service of between thirty and forty thousand of SHERMAN'S army had expired; that the time of many of these was up before the final move was made upon Atlanta, but that they were induced to stay until the city was taken; that event accomplished, the men will now go home.

And here we have a flood of light thrown upon the situation in Georgia. SHERMAN has not over sixty thousand effective men, and assuming that the terms of thirty thousand of these have expired, he is important to make any further progress, or to start upon any new enterprise. This accounts for the tearing up and destroying the Macon Railroad and the powerful works he is building around Atlanta. We guess for if the enemy again offers battle in Georgia this year.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

MACON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track last night at Camp Creek, on the Southwestern Railroad. Eight cars and the engine were crushed to pieces. A large number of Yankees were killed and wounded, fully as many as were Confederates in their removal from Point Lookout to Elmira, N. Y., when a similar accident occurred.

Many of our officers are of the opinion that there will be no further advance of the enemy into Georgia this year.

It is thought that SHERMAN proposed the armistice for the purpose of putting Atlanta in a condition to be held by a small force.

The first train of exiles from Atlanta arrived last night. They were robbed of everything before being sent into our lines.

There has been further correspondence between Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

SHERMAN'S REAR.

The La Grange, Ga., *Reporter*, of the 10th inst. says:

It has been a matter of surprise that no more efforts have been made to destroy SHERMAN'S line of communication than have been made. The reason why that has not been done is, perhaps, because we have not had sufficient force to spare to send to the rear. This line being nearly one hundred and forty miles in length, leading through a mountainous country, making it one of the most vulnerable roads in the whole country, it does seem that we ought, with comparatively a small force, to keep it so torn up as to render it almost if not quite useless to SHERMAN. With active squads of picked men always on the alert, dashing in and out from the road, tearing it up at all points wherever practicable, we would molest SHERMAN so much as to make his operations, for the want of supplies and the uncertainty of getting them, slow, if not insufficient.

Now that FORREST has cleared Mississippi of the presence of the Yankees, may we not hope that he will soon be in a position to annoy SHERMAN, if not destroy his line of supplies? Would it not be better that Mississippi should be temporarily given up in order to drive back SHERMAN, and thus secure, not only Georgia and Tennessee, but Mississippi and Louisiana? SHERMAN driven back to Nashville would open up all of Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia to the Confederates, and thus more than one bird will be killed by the same stone. These are suggestions only. We do not pretend to know what is the true policy.

We sincerely believe that if FORREST were in the rear of SHERMAN, with his whole cavalry between Chattanooga and Atlanta, with WHEELER co-operating between Nashville and Chattanooga, that this part of the country would soon be too precarious for SHERMAN'S prosperity, and that he would soon be toddling back in a hurry to a more congenial clime. Our authorities must see the potency of such a move. They must see that something must be done, and seeing this, we feel confident that something will be done. SHERMAN must be driven back, and we cannot well hope to whip him out of Atlanta.

If, with FORREST and WHEELER in the rear, we cannot move SHERMAN from the "Gate City," and drive him back at least as far as Chattanooga, with a single line of communication so vulnerable to assault and destruction as that line is, then we can hope to do nothing, and are unfit to claim any prestige as a military and courageous people."

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

THE NEED OF MEN IN THE SOUTH.

GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation instructing officers regarding their duties in the arrest of conscripts. The document concludes thus:

"The importance of rigidly enforcing the provisions of this law, at this time, cannot be misunderstood. The Government of the United States is exerting itself to reinforce its armies, and it becomes our authorities, State and Confederate, to meet these efforts of the enemy with corresponding energy and determination. Our armies must be strengthened. Distinguished as they are by marvelous gallantry, and animated with an undying spirit, they yet require the assistance of greater numbers, and these numbers must be speedily forthcoming. This law is intended to restore delinquents to their commands, and it is the duty of the officers referred to to enforce it with all their activity and power.

I am invested by law with authority to certify for exemption from military duty such officers as I may deem necessary to execute the laws of the State and to carry on and administer its government. Accordingly, with a view to the execution of this law, I have certified for exemption a large number of justices of the peace and other county officers, and am pained to believe that the duty imposed upon them has not been efficiently discharged; and I am, therefore, bound to declare that, if this apathy and negligence continue, I shall feel it my duty to revoke many of the certificates which I have already granted, in order that such officers may be required to take the place of the delinquents whom, by their negligence, they have failed to restore to their several commands.

The State must have the services of her able-bodied men, and delinquents must be brought back to their duty, or those neglecting to arrest them must take their places. I call upon all officers to read the law which I have partly quoted, and see to it that it is rigidly enforced.

THE LAST OF MORGAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 17.

A very large concourse of citizens attended the funeral of the late Chieftain MORGAN, on yesterday. The body was laid in state in the Capitol from 9 o'clock until 12, during which period it was visited by throngs of ladies, soldiers and citizens. At 1 o'clock, the funeral column, under the command of Brig.-Gen. KEMPER, formed in front of the Capitol, and consisted of the Public Guard, Capt. Gay, the Fire Brigade, Capt. Charters, a detachment of Pemberton's Heavy Artillery Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Atkinson. The President, Secretary of War, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mayor of Richmond, and members of the Council and Hustings Court, united in the procession. The pall bearers were Lieut.-Gen. Richard Ewell, Brig.-Gen. Gardiner, Brig.-Gen. Kemper, Brig.-Gen. Preston, Brig.-Gen. Lawton, Brig.-Gen. Smith, Col. Cox, Col. August, Col. Smith, and Major Bassett. The Rev. GEORGE PATTESON, of the Episcopal Church, and Chaplain of the C. S. army, attended as officiating minister. The procession moved from the Capitol Square at 2 o'clock, and proceeded out of the western gate, through the principal streets, to Hollywood Cemetery, where the hero was laid in the tomb, the funeral services were read, the customary shots were fired over him, and "he was left alone in his glory."

TO LETTER WRITERS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—Private letters or communications relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial. By order

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

Official: H. I. CLAY, A. A. Gen.
Sentinel copy.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

EXTORTIONATE CHARGES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a savage leader devoted entirely to Express Companies. The following curious paragraphs give a glimpse at the cause of its complaints:

As a general principle, a profession of peculiar devotion to a cause justifies an examination, whether it is founded on sincerity or interest. A few days since the *Examiner* stated that the Southern Express Company sent by rail sixteen pounds three hundred miles for twenty-eight dollars. This is at the rate of a dollar a ton per mile. We have likewise learned that fifty-five dollars a barrel has been charged on flour by the same Company for a similar service. This office holds the receipt of the Express Company for $3 216 90 for the transportation and delivery of ninety-one muddles of paper, weighing some ten thousand pounds, from Forrestville, N. C., to Richmond, two hundred and seventy-seven miles. This is at the rate of about 31 cents a pound. Now this shows either a disregard for the wants and sufferings of the Southern people, or a disrespect for the Southern currency. We will be told that the Express Company carries a large sum of money and renders other very obsequies services to the Government. We do not doubt that the Presidential packages are delivered with more than oriental scrupulosity. It is probable that the departments are obeyed with much alacrity. Possibly, Government employes *en route* are accommodated with rest and refreshments in the Express car. Should such an arrival occur as a Government official having a ration of tobacco or whisky, the packages may be perhaps put through, whilst food bought for starving women and children is left to fight its unaided way to the hungry and destitute. Railroad, telegraphic and conscription officers, and others whom favor or fear may render it proper to conciliate, will testify no doubt to the express company's devotion to Southern interests. But the great fact that this company charges the common people at the rates mentioned proves that, if the concern be *bona fide* in the hands of men living at the South, the spirit of ADAMS & Co. animates its transactions. * * * *

Now, we really think it is time to retrench this unnecessary expense. In this bloody war, which is calling old men from their chimney nook, and boys from their play-ground, it is really time to economise this luxury of an express. We need horses for light batteries. We see every day the fattest horses in the Confederacy carrying packages to collect freights. We need men. There are attached to the Southern Express office numerous highly able-bodied and active operatives. We sometimes see two or three smoking on the Southern Express wagon, who would, no doubt, hear the command "action front!" with delight. Let us reform this a little, then. The Railroad depots have also hands exempt for transportation and delivery. There are cases in this Commonwealth where there are two able-bodied men in the same depot exempted from military service—the one as a railroad agent and the other as the express agent. Why not renounce this? Why are ploughs stopped and mills closed for want of a single man, when the agents of transportation are duplicated? The railroad companies perform every act of transportation except delivery. Let them do that, and the express system may be dispensed with. Southern as it is, no doubt it will hail with joy any opportunity of defeating its gains and devoting its funds to the Southern cause.

The Legislature should repair every railroad to organize a domestic express. It should receive and deliver packages at every depot. Railroads connecting on the same gauge should be require to allow the passage of loaded cars from other roads over their own. They should be required to run freight cars on passenger and mail time, for themselves, instead of for the Express Company. We may be told that an Express Company is indispensible to conduct the connections between the roads of Virginia and the South. Perhaps so. Because the railroad companies find their interest in throwing the labor and responsibility on an express company. Elsewhere, as in England, for instance, the companies take the express and package delivery on themselves. Millions of packages are annually passed from road to road, and a shilling charge on a package is sometimes divided between three companies. We cannot expect such a thing at the South, because it might throw some one out of office, reduce the dividends of others, and effect a great practical and economical reform in the expenditures of society.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Explosion on the Steam Tug B. B. Sanders.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

Coroner COLLINS yesterday commenced an investigation into the causes that led to the explosion of the boiler of the Tug B. B. SANDERS, in the East river on Friday morning last, whereby JAMES DOYLE the pilot, the captain of the boat, and four of the crew lost their lives. We published the particulars of the catastrophe, so far as they were then known, in the TIMES of Saturday, the 17th inst., but nothing was then known as to the cause that produced the explosion. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but very little, if any light has thus far been shed upon the vital question, namely: what caused the explosion?

Robert Burnett was the first witness; he testified, among other things, that he was pilot of the propeller *H. P. Farrington*; on Friday morning last his boat was coming down the East River, and when off the foot of Grand street, the propeller *B. B. Sanders* came alongside and passed them, so that the *Farrington's* head was abreast the *Sanders'* stern, and about 20 feet off; the *Sanders* was going at her usual speed; just below the Jackson Ferry the boiler of the *Sanders* exploded; witness had no idea as to the cause; the explosion knocked witness away from his wheel; a piece of the *débris* struck him; the boats were not racing at the time; the decks of the *Farrington* were covered with the *débris* of the wreck; the engineer, fireman, and a passenger were taken from the *Sanders* by the crew of the *Farrington*; the engineer told witness he had plenty of water in the boiler; he was badly scalded; the *Sanders* sank in about two minutes after the explosion; the *Farrington* was going at the rate of about 10 knots at the time; the *Farrington* had 60 pounds of steam on, and she was authorized to carry 65 pounds.

Chas. Zimmerman testified that he was employed as a Steward on the *Farrington* when the explosion occurred he was standing forward looking at the *Sanders*; he noticed an unusual quantity of steam in the fire room; witness afterwards ascertained that a bolt had broken off the boiler, but that was not of much account; it is not considered dangerous; it happens very often; when the engineer of the Sanders came on board the *Farrington* witness asked him how much steam he was carrying, and he said 60 pounds; he said he had plenty of water,—three cocks; he could give no reason why she exploded; that part of the boiler furthest from the furnace blowed out; the forward part of her deck was blown off. This witness further testified that the *Farrington* was going at her usual rate of speed and was not racing.

A. H. Smalley testified that he is Superintendent of the "Steven's & Condit Transportation Company," who were the owners of the propeller *B. B. Sanders*; the boat was built about fourteen months ago; she was purchased by the company in June last; she was used altogether as a tug-boat, and was a first-class boat in every respect; she had not been reinspected according to the act of Congress; she had been inspected before, and was capacitated to carry ninety pounds of steam; the resident engineer had examined her a few days before, and found her boiler all right.

The inquest is postponed for the purpose of enabling the Coroner to obtain further testimony relative to the cause of the explosion.

The body of one of the deck hands of the *Sanders*, who was drowned at the time, has been recovered.

Obsequies of Alderman McMahon.

CEREMONIES IN ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the Common Council assembled at the residence of the late Ald. McMahon, on Henry-st., preparatory to escorting the remains to St. James' Church, but a short delay was experienced when the throng of mourners moved in procession to the edifice, led by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, THERENCE SMITH, Esq. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Alderman Ryers,	Alderman Chipp,
Alderman McKnight,	Councilman Keenan,
Councilman Haggerty,	Councilman Houghtalin,
Supervisor Tweed,	Justice Shandley,
Capt. O'Grady,	Lt. Damerell, 4th Regt,

The remains, which were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, elegantly mounted with silver ornaments, were brought up the main aisle and placed on tressels near the sanctuary, amid a dirge performed by the organist, Mr. C. N. MELVILLE. A large clerical procession then moved from the sacristy, and the solemn requiem mass was commenced—Rev. Father BRENNAN, the pastor, officiating as celebrant, with Rev. Fathers O'CALLAGHAN and O'HARA as deacons, and Rev. E. BRIODY as master of ceremonies. An immense congregation filled the temple, which was draped in deep mourning, the high and side altars, the candelabras, the ecclesiastical ornaments, and the body and galleries of the edifice being partially covered with crape.

The musical services were excellent. The choir sang MOZART'S Requiem (Brevis). At the Gradual the hymn, "Angels ever bright and fair," by HANDEL, was rendered, and during the Offertory the Cujos Animas of Rossini was sung. Immediately before the *Libera* and the usual ceremonies over the remains, in which the pastor officiated, the Quando Corpus of Rossini was sung.

The coffin was then removed to the hearse, followed by the bereaved family and all the mourners. On the lid rested a handsome floral cross, and the plate contained the inscription:

"JAMES MCMAHON, DIED SEPT. 17, 1864. AGED 35 YEARS."

The funeral cortège then proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Naval Movements.

OUR WESTERN NAVAL STATION.

Our Western naval station at Mound City, Ill., is being greatly improved and enlarged. About fourteen acres of land have been inclosed by a substantial fence and gates ornamented with balls and shells, supposed to be naval trophies. Four large and superior frame buildings have been erected, and a fifth is in course of construction. Two of these are used as ordnance storehouses, one for officers and quarters, and the rest for paymaster's supplies. In addition to these are a watch-house, telegraph office, mess-room, kitchen and commodious stable. The marine barracks at the main entrance, are also of frame, and are occupied by an efficient garrison. An extensive saw-mill, railway and foundry are conveniently located and in the employ of the yard. The *Alonzo Child*, an old Mississippi steamer, whose engines were recently captured in the monster rebel ram *Tennessee*, has been converted into a machine and carpenter shop. All the shops are afloat and the houses on piles. The flag-ship *Black Hawk*, is at the station awaiting Admiral PORTER'S return from the East. The famous iron-clad *Cincinnati*, has been taken from the ways and is fast being refitted. The *Tuscumbia* is lying in ordinary, and the *Milwaukee*, a sister iron-clad to the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, now at Mobile, is ready for service. Recruiting is very brisk, the *Great Western*, receiving ship at Cairo, having registered 1,500 men in twenty days.

IMPORTANT COMMANDS ASSIGNED.

Commodore THEODORUS BAILEY is appointed Commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard, in place of Commodore GEORGE F. PEARSON, who has been ordered to command the Pacific squadron.

Commodore C. K. STRIBLING is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard and ordered to the command of the East Gulf squadron.

THE SUPPLY STEAMER DONEGAL.

This vessel will sail from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard Saturday, the 24th inst., for the South Atlantic Blockading squadron. Letters and packages for the squadron will be delivered free of charge, if left on board of the steamer before she sails.

THE FATE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The splendid blockade-running steamer *Lillian*, having arrived recently at Philadelphia, was libeled and appraised. The Department was duly informed, and signified its acceptance of the terms, and the ship was turned over to Commodore STRIBLING. She is a new and sharp Clyde-built steamer, and was captured off Wilmington.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER.

The steamer *New-York* left Philadelphia, bound for City Point, Va., about daybreak Sunday morning, with Major MCLEAN, general party, and flag-of-truce officer, and other distinguished gentlemen on board. The *New York* stopped at Fort Delaware on the trip down the bay, and took on board some rebel prisoners, who are the subjects of a special exchange.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

On last Saturday the steamer *Elizabeth*, Capt. FOWLER, sailed from Philadelphia for City Point, Va., with luxuries and necessaries for the soldiers from the Sanitary Commission. The cargo was valued at $45,000. The steamer has been in the service of the Commission for a long time.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER TENNESSEE.

The rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral FARRAGUT in Mobile Bay, and now known as the U. S. iron-clad steamer *Tennessee*, now lies in the Mississippi, off New-Orleans. She has been overhauled, and new ventilators put in, which renders her a comfortable vessel. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, Ed. P. Lull; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Chas. W. Adams; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, Andrew A. Ward; Past Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Lyman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Jeremiah D. Haff; Acting Ensigns, Wilmot W. Dudley, J. P. Letick; First Assistant Engineer, John Purdy; Second Assistant Engineer, John D. Toppin; Third Assistants, F. G. Goodwin, D. S. Clark and Wm. J. Mack; Acting Master's Mate, Joseph Brown.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDER.

The Navy Department has issued orders that after the 10th of this month no person shall be enlisted in the naval service for a less period than two years.

PRIZE CASES.

The following prize cases have been adjudicated and are now ready for payment: prize steamer Arkansas, captured by the U. S. steamer Essex; prize schooner Maria Albert, captured by the U. S. schooner Rachel Seaman; prize schooner Nellie, captured by the U. S. steamer South Carolina; prize schooner Laura and cargo, Fanny and cargo, and Lilly, captured by the U. S. steamer Owasco.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at the Charlestown Navy-yard about 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. She left Mobile Aug. 25 for Pensacola, from which port she sailed Sept. 9 for Boston. This vessel led in the memorable engagement at Mobile, and suffered more from the fire of Fort Morgan than any other vessel. Fifty-nine shots are recorded as having entered her sides, most of them on the berth deck, and seventy-three shots took effect in other parts of her. On her decks are to be seen more than 1,200 pounds of iron, which were poured into her from the rebel batteries. At one time she was mistaken by the enemy for FARRAGUT'S flagship. Lieut. E. P. LULL was the executive officer during the fight. He has since been assigned to the command of the iron-clad *Tennessee*, laying off New-Orleans. The *Brooklyn* fired about 300 rounds in all, the guns being loaded and discharged with the greatest rapidity. Lieut. BLAKE, of Worcester, Mass., was severely wounded in the leg. His escape from death is almost miraculous from the balls that scathed his apparel without doing further injury. The officers of the *Brooklyn* regard BUCHANAN, C. S. N., the rebel commander, as a very brave but fool-hardy fellow. Instead of attacking at midday he should have waited for night to set in, when his chances for success would have been much more favorable. The *Brooklyn* carries 24 guns, the heaviest armament of any ship in that fleet. They are mostly 9-inch smooth bore, and are splendid guns at close range. The career of this splendid ship and her officers and crew has been most illustrious, and adds another laurel in American naval history. The *Brooklyn* was the greatest sufferer in the attack at New-Orleans as well as at Mobile. She is now about to be overhauled and thoroughly repaired, which will consume several months.

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE FRANKLIN.

The splendid U. S. steam-frigate *Franklin* was launched last Saturday at noon at Portsmouth, Kittery, Maine. Our correspondent informs us that it was a fine affair, and produced a great *furore* among the natives. After the launch, Admiral Pearson, commandant of the yard, had a reception at which many officers of the U. S. N. and distinguished citizens assembled. Capt. ROWAND, of the *Vandalia*, also received large numbers of his friends on board the vessel. It is expected that the *Franklin* will join one of our European squadrons; but it will be some time before she is ready for service. She is 265 feet long between perpendiculars, and 300 feet over all; extreme depth, 40½ feet; capacity, 3,684 tons; weight of vessel about 2,500 tons; propeller 21 feet in diameter. She is pierced for 50 guns. Her keel was laid in 1853, and work was suspended in 1856, when she was ready for caulking. Last June work was resumed again. She was designed and commenced by WM. L. HANSCOM, then Naval Constructor; she has been finished by S. M. POOK, Naval Constructor.

Sanitary Inspection of Tenement Houses.

Very soon a valuable report will be given to the public by the citizens association, showing the Sanitary condition of the city in detail. The healthiest and most unhealthy parts of the city, the different kinds of disease, and the causes thereof. Especial attention will be paid to the "fever nests" where because of the avariciousness of land lords, people are crowded into buildings erected with such an eye to every inch of ground and room, that ventilation and cleanliness are impossibilities. The details will astonish the public, and there will be less surprise at the disproportionate numbers of those who are young. The association intend to give to this matter of tenement houses the most thorough examination, and to use the strongest efforts to secure an entire reform. In occupied portions of some buildings examined, daylight scarcely enters, fresh air never; fetid poison constantly. In these, which are termed "fever dens," disease and death have it all their own way, and old and young fall before them. It would be well if property-owners, who propose erecting tenement houses, would drop into the rooms of the association, and see the plans which are proposed. While they would secure the health of the inmates, they would prove more economical in construction and profitable in income, than with but few exceptions, those now in use.

Serious Shooting Affray in Broadway.

A DOCTOR DANGEROUSLY INJURED—THE PERPETRATOR SURRENDERS HIMSELF—THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY A MYSTERY.

Soon after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a serious and probably fatal shooting affray occurred in the parlor of Dr. ISAACHAR ZACHARIE, the well-known chiropodist, residing and doing business at No. 768 Broadway. The injuries inflicted on Dr. Z. are of an aggravated nature. The facts and circumstances, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: For some time past, Dr. ZACHARIE and Mr. SAMUEL M. BARNETT, also a chiropodist, had been practicing as partners in the City of Philadelphia. Recently the partnership was dissolved, and BARNETT came on to this City, bringing with him the copartnership books and papers, also other personal property—all of which were temporarily placed in the possession of Dr. ZACHARIE. A little over a week since the latter was called to Washington. Before leaving, he requested BARNETT to take charge of his office, and transact his business until he returned—all of which BARNETT did. Last Monday morning Dr. Z. reached his home in this City, and BARNETT soon after called on him and paid over to him such moneys as he had received in a professional way during the Doctor's absence. ZACHARIE received the money and offered BARNETT half of it for his services. BARNETT threw the money back, and in an angry tone of voice said he wanted none of his money. Dr. ZACHARIE then asked him what he did want. An insulting reply was received in answer to this question, whereupon the two became involved in a very angry discussion, during which BARNETT was ordered by the Doctor to leave his premises, and admonished never to return. BARNETT started to leave the room, and as he was going out, said to the Doctor that if he would go with him to the street, he (BARNETT) would have his revenge. Dr. ZACHARIE followed his opponent down stairs, but nothing further of importance transpired at that time. Yesterday, BARNETT again made his appearance at the Doctor's office and asked the latter for the books and papers which he said belonged to him. As Dr. ZACHARIE was in the act of taking them from a drawer, BARNETT arose from a seat, and deliberately drawing a five barreled revolver, said, "My time has come," or words to that effect, and suddenly discharged two shots. One of the balls entered the right cheek of Dr. ZACHARIE just below the eye and close to the nose, going so far into his head as to be beyond the reach of the probe. Dr. PARKER was immediately called in, and he made an examination of the wound. It was his opinion that possibly the ball could be extracted, and the life of the injured man saved. The wound is, however, regarded as a very dangerous one.

After BARNETT fired the pistol he at once ran down stairs, and thence to the Seventeenth Precinct Station house. He arrived there in a great state of excitement, and said hurriedly to Sergeant MCGIVEN, who was on duty, that he wanted an officer; that he had shot Dr. ZACHARIE and wished to surrender himself. He was accordingly detained, and subsequently taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, who committed him to await the result of Dr. Z's injuries.

While in the Station-house, the prisoner made a statement in substance as follows: He had been in business with Dr. ZACHARIE, and had had some misunderstanding which resulted in a dissolution of the copartnership; that he went to the Doctor's office yesterday morning for some papers that belonged to him; that during the interview the Doctor called him many vile names, at the same time advanced toward him in a threatening manner, when he (BARNETT) drew a revolver that he had purchased that morning for the purpose of self-protection, and shot him in the face, near the nose. BARNETT said the Doctor was a desperate man, and he believed he had intended to do him bodily harm. BARNETT also said that Dr. Z. had been a rebel spy.

Dr. ZACHARIE'S wife positively denies that there was any copartnership difficulty between the prisoner and her husband, and she knows of no cause sufficient to justify him in attempting to take his life.

The matter is consequently much involved in mystery. BARNETT is 32 years of age, and a native of England. He has many relatives and friends in this City, and is said to be very respectably connected. Dr. ZACHARIE is a man between 40 and 45 years of age, and a native of Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HERRING'S SAFE MANUFACTORY.—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of Miss MARY E. CLIFFORD, the young lady who fell through the hatchway of HERRING'S safe manufactory, on the corner of Hudson and West Thirteenth streets, on Monday evening last, as published in the TIMES. She died in a very short time after the accident. The testimony in the case showed that the hatch on the fourth floor, through which deceased fell, was wholly unprotected, and always had been in an unsafe condition. A portion of the premises were occupied by Mr. C. T. PORTER. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that MARY E. CLIFFORD came to her death from injuries received by falling through the hatchway, from the fourth to the first floor, of a building occupied by SILAS C. HERRING & Co., and CHAS. T. PORTER, at the corner of Hudson and West Thirteenth streets, on the 19th day of September, 1864. We would censure SILAS C. HERRING & Co., and CHAS. T. PORTER, for allowing said hatchway to remain in an unprotected and dangerous condition."

ANOTHER HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Late on Tuesday night, a man whose name is unknown walked on board the barge *Jefferson*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, North River. While crossing the boat, he fell through an open hatchway and struck on his head. Death took place almost instantly. He was about forty years of age, and had light sandy hair and whiskers. He was dressed in dark pants and vest and grey coat. On his right arm, painted in India ink, were a spread eagle and the word "Friendship." It is thought that he was a seafaring man. An inquest will be held on the body to-day by Coroner RANNEY.

BURGLARY IN MORRIS-STREET.—FRANK LEGARE, a boot-black aged 16 years, residing at No. 11 Mulberry-street, was caught in the junk shop of JOHN BALDWIN, No. 25 Morris-street, at a late hour on Tuesday night by Officer NORTON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He had obtained an entrance to the place by prying open a window shutter and then raising the window. When arrested, the prisoner had in his possession a quantity of cotton worth $15, and seventy-one pennies that he had taken from the shop. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—CATHARINE WHITE, aged 15 years, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer JOLLEY, Fourteenth Precinct, on the charge of having broken open a trunk belonging to MRS. MARY M. BEATTIE, an attaché of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel and a quantity of jewelry, in all valued at $200. CATHARINE confessed the crime and restored a portion of the stolen goods. She committed the theft at No. 205 Canal-street, Justice HOGAN committed her to the Tombs.

OFF FOR GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.—The fatiguing and somewhat dangerous experiment of a journey to the States of Georgia and Alabama, is about to be attempted by Dr. ZACHARIE, who returned from Washington on Wednesday. The Doctor goes in the same official capacity that took him to New-Orleans in 1862, where he was of very considerable assistance to the General commanding the Department of the Gulf, both in secret service and in promoting Union feeling among the inhabitants of the city and the surrounding parishes.

THE NEW-ORLEANS LINE.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Morning Star*, after having undergone extensive improvements and alterations in her saloons and staterooms during the past three months, on Wednesday took her place at the Company's wharf at Pier No. 46 North River, preparatory for her voyage to New-Orleans, on Saturday, Oct. 1. The new steamship *Guiding Star* will follow on the 15th, after which the steamers of this line will leave weekly.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Conference of the Independent Methodist denomination convened yesterday morning in Prof. MATTISON'S church, Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue. Prof. MATTISON was elected President of the Conference for the coming year, Rev. S. W. WESSMORE, Secretary, and Mr. JAMES COBURN, Treasurer. After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the conference adjourned to this morning.

NAMES ON THE STREET LAMPS.—If those having our street lamps in charge would pay some attention to their arrangement, they would do the public a great service. In a large number of cases the lamps are placed on the posts so as to completely reverse the names of the streets. Citizens, and more especially strangers, are in consequence frequently misled, and often put to very serious inconvenience.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—The President of the United States has issued an order for the release of FRANCIS A. MALLISON, arrested and imprisoned in May last, for complicity with JOSEPH HOWARD, jr., in the production of the bogus Proclamation. Postmaster LANGLEY, of this city, brought the matter to the attention of the President and the War Department, and he succeeded in procuring an order for MALLISON'S release.

ST. MATTHEW'S DAY.—The festival of St. Matthew, which occurred yesterday, was celebrated in many of the Episcopal churches. In Trinity Church there was a full choral service, which was attended by a numerous congregation.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Yesterday four hundred men went to the Army of the Potomac, and one hundred and thirty-five to New-Orleans on the *Catawba*. Three hundred and fifty men will be sent forward to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

The Merchant's Will.

SUPREME COURT—SEPT. 22.

This case, involving the question of the forgery of an alleged will of deceased, came on for argument before the full bench upon an appeal from a decree of Surrogate TUCKER, which had admitted the will to probate, and revoked a prior will of deceased. Mr. STANLEY opened the case for the appellants, and the court, after hearing all the counsel for the respondents, reversed the case upon the argument, without hearing Mr. PIERREPONT or Mr. FULLERTON, who also appeared to argue the case for the appellants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 22, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	124	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's	106⅝	
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81	107⅛	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	110⅛	
500	do.	111	
1,000	U. S. 6s, Org'n W. L'n, ⅔ Yearly	107	
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April	110⅝	
10,000	do.	110⅝	
100,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer	94⅞	
20,000	Mo. State 6s	66	
70,000	U. & M. Cer	42⅜	
10,000	do. b30	42¾	
10,000	do.	42¾	
10,000	do.	43⅛	
30,000	do. s30	40	
10,000	do. b15	40⅜	
10,000	do.	40	
7,000	Erie R. 3d M.	117	
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8's C. 1 M. Sink. F. Bs.	138	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	128	
1,000	A. & T. R. 2 M. P.	98	
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	110	
2,000	do.	109	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97	
15,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101⅜	
5,000	To. & W. 2d M.	89	
500	Pt. W. & C. 1st	118	
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	107	
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	87⅜	
10,000	Am. Gold	220½	
5,000	do.	220	
30	Merchants' Bk.	110	
23	Bank of N. Am.	105	
30	Fourth Nat'l Bk.	95	
108	Nic. Transit

subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.

L. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway, New-York.
Fiscal Agent for the United States Government.
7-30 Treasury Notes ready for delivery at par and interest. ¼ per cent. commission allowed purchasers.
J. U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 11,768 bbls. Flour, 2,256 bbls. and 90 bags Corn Meal, 34,169 bushels Wheat, 21,847 bushels Corn, 162 bushels Rye, 72,600 bushels Oats, 807 pkgs. Provisions, and 431 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $13 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and unsettled. Sales at auction 1,459 bags, including Maracaibo at 33¼c@42c., and Dagenyra at 42c@42¼ ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet and much cheaper. Middlings $1 60@$1 65 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, to-day, at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35 @$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 20, chiefly at $9 75@$9 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 85@$11 15. Superfine State and Western.....$9 35 @ 9 65
Extra State..... 9 70 @10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 65 @12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g brds..10 85 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..11 20 @12 25
Extra Genesee..... 10 95 @12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 60 @13 50

Southern Flour is less active, and cheaper; sales since our last 900 bbls. at $10 75 @ $11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80 @ $14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 50 @ $15 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 75 @ $12 00 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet. Including fine and superfine, at from $8 @$9 75 ₱ bbl. Corn meal is in less demand, closing at $8@$8 10 for Jersey, and $8 60 for Caloric, and $8 50@$8 55 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls; also 80 puncheons Brandywine at $38 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, to-day, and prices have declined about 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 47,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 30@$2 32; Red Western at $2 23 @$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20@$2 22; Milwaukee Club at $2 14@$2 20; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 18; choice new Racine do. at $2 18. Corn is in less demand and cheaper; sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, at $1 60¾@$1 61 for mixed Western, afloat and in store, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and buoyant. We quote Canada at 86c.@87c.; Western at 87c.@87¾c., and State at 86¾c.@87¼c., cash, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly at $1 25@$1 30 for Governmeat and shipping; $1 40@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet firm, at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@54c. for new ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Resin at $32 50@$50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $16@$18 ₱ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 15 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are dull and unsettled. We quote Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Undleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Linseed at $1 53@$1 55; No 1 Lard at $1 85@$1 97½; Crude Petroleum at 44½c @45½c.; Refined Petroleum at 64c.@66c., free, and 74c.@77c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after today at reduced prices; the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last 8,000 bbls. at $42 50@ $42 62½ for New Mess; $42 81 for cash September delivery; $43 25 for do. deliverable by Oct. 15, and $44 do., October delivery, buyer's option; $41@$41 50 for old Mess; $39 for sour do.; $42 50 for Prime Mess; $33 for sour do.; 41 50@42 for Thin Mess; $39@$40 for Prime. Cut meats are in demand at 18¾c.@20c. for Hams; 21c.@25c. for bagged do.; 17¾c.@19c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 175 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is dull and lower. Sales 1,730 tierces, and bbls., at 23c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme. Beef continues quiet to-day, at $21@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales of 200 bbls.. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef Hams at $25@$29 ₱ bbl. Butter continue inactive at 47c.@53c. for poor to prime, and 52c. @54c. for choice State, and 40c.@48c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet and heavy at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The market has continued in an unsettled condition since our last report, and the indications continue strongly favorable toward a steady decline of inflated values, until a more healthy condition of business matters is reached. The current rates of Gold have for a long period been received by the Produce trade as a measure of the values of produce, but the confidence in Gold quotations has lately received a severe shock, from the fact that these quotations are no longer fixed by the actual sale and *delivery* of Gold, but by due bills which are sifted from hand to hand through the Gold-room, many of which are thought not to be equal as a representative of Gold to our national currency. The evil will, however, soon correct itself, and the "engineers be hoisted by their own petard." The market for Butter has been dull and heavy during the week, except for home consumption, and the receipts, which are now increasing in volume with the advent of cooler weather, are causing heavy stocks to accumulate on the hands of receivers. The demand for the English market was checked by the decline in gold and exchange, and the advices received by the steamer *City of London* has put a complete stop to trade in that direction. The prevalence of rains in the dairy districts of Ireland and the Continent, with an apparent prospect of a fair make of Butter, has weakened the tone of the several English markets, and caused prices to recede from 4s. to 8s. ₱ cwt., with a still downward tendency. The California markets are over supplied with fine Eastern Butter, and a telegram to Sept. 13 notes a decline in the San Francisco market to 28c.@30c. The great outlets for our crop of Butter are for the present closed by the present quoted rates. The tendency of Gold is to much lower rates, and there is not the smallest foundation for a continuance of anything like the price for Butter, that the wild views of speculators or the vague hopes of the dairymen would cause to be current. In the absence of transactions, our quotations of last week are unchanged, but they are entirely nominal, with decided tendency to much lower prices:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—₱ lb.....50 @60
Steuben and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—₱ lb.50 @60
State—Skims—Yellow.....49 @51
State—half firkin tubs—₱ lb.....48 @51
State—Welch tubs—₱ lb.....45 @50
Western 5 kins—Yellow—₱ lb.....42 @45
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins.....48 @50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs.....— @—
State firkins—Light colored.....45 @48
Western firkins—Light colored.....40 @42
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors...38 @40
Canada firkins—Extra.....45 @48
Canada firkins—Ordinary.....40 @43

The tone of the Cheese market is in sympathy with Butter, although the advices from England indicated a good fair demand for fine qualities of Cheese. The business for export is, however, at a stand-still, owing to the decline in sterling exchange, and the high prices required by receivers. Receipts are a fair average in quantity, and stock is accumulating rapidly. The fall make of Cheese will prove to be of superior quality, and more than the average in quantity. Heavy quantities are held in the country by operators, who cannot now sell without loss, and the amounts now in the hands of the dairymen are unprecedentedly heavy. The whole tendency of the Cheese market is to lower prices, and any advance over our present quotations cannot be anticipated with even an advance in gold. Our quotations are nominal:

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....25 @26
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good..22 @24
State Dairies—extra quality.....22 @25
State Dairies—fair to good.....18 @21
Western Reserve—good to prime.....16 @20
English Dairy—Eastern.....19 @21
English Dairy—Western.....18 @20
Pine Apple.....18 @21
Ordinary—country—fair skimmed.....15 @16

SUGARS—Continue quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 157 hhds., including Cubs, &c., at 19c. @ 20c. ₱ lb. Refined continues dull and heavy at 23c. @24c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at $1 61@1 62, chiefly at $1 62 ₱ gal.

WOOL—At the auction sale yesterday, the competition was spirited, and the prices realized by no means unfavorable to the consignors. Of the amount offered for sale, (over 500,000 lbs.,) about one-third had been withdrawn previous to sale. The lots actually sold comprised 215,500 lbs. New-York, Ohio and Virginia Fleece at 80½c.@$1 03½; 27 bales Lambs pulled, at 86½c.@$1 01; 6,500 lbs. Unwashed Fleece at 65½c.@67c.; 140 bales Tun Washed do. at $1 17½; 30 bales Cape at 50c.@63½c.; 15 bales prime Mestiza at 40c.@42c. ₱ lb. Privately, the market is quite dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers decidedly.

FREIGHTS—Have been much depressed to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included only 100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; 300 tons Heavy Goods and 75 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; 100 bales compressed hay at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 7000 bushels Wheat at 3d., and 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 30s. For London, 100 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 4½d.; 100 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. For Hamburg, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s 6d.; and 40 tons heavy goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, with 17,000 bushels Wheat at 6c.; and a quantity of Light Pipe Staves at 36s. For Celle, a Breman bark, with extra Heavy Pipe staves at 55s., and hhd do. at 28s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Oct. 12	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 13	New-York	Havre
China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Sept. 23	New-York	Panama
Golden Rule	Sept. 24	New-York	Nicaragua

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Sept. 24	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Sept. 24	New-York	New-Orleans
Eagle	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Oct. 1	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	Oct. 5	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Oct. 10	New-York	*Havana

*Via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 10.30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close at 1.30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Friday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....6 A. M., 1.30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....6:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.
Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen McCool, Chipp, Ryan, Jeremiah, Masterson, Long.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock, P. M. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NEW PATENT CAMPAIGN LANTERNS, WITH ILLUMINATED PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Splendid for clubs, fireworks, flags, illuminations, &c.
TUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE AND COOPER'S TOOL EMPORIUM, 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold-sts., east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS situations—one as laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fluting; two years' reference from her last place. The other as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL, BY A steady young woman as family seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and making boys' clothing. No objections to California or any of the West India Islands. City reference. No. 105 Bleecker-st., in the confectionery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can dress hair; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Singer's sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 East 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 15th-st., over the feed-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as child's nurse; can give the best of reference; has lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring the private door bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 14th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WITH good reference wishes a situation as infants' nurse, or seamstress, in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Call at 410 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at No. 36 East-18th-st., near Broadway, Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a first-class family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing. For reference apply at No. 74 West 26th-st., where last employed, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a willing and excellent washer and ironer, economical and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART TIDY girl, who is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Please call at No. 136 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, willing to assist with the washing; can sew on the machine; good references. Call at the baker's, corner of 26th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress or chamberwork. Is a fine washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 396 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as first-rate chambermaid and waitress; are both highly recommended. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 177 35th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 E. 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call in 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., west side.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's-maid; understands hair-dressing; has the best city reference. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has city reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler's and Singer's machines. Call at No. 137 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being taken for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 East 37th-st., near 5th-av.

Handsome Household Furniture—All the furniture, &c. contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, parlor suits in brocatel, centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine pier and mantel mirrors, couches and easy chairs in reps, mahogany buffet, dining chairs, rosewood and oak extension tables, very fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and tables, washstands, Psyche glass, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, library tables and chairs, mantel clocks, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine French china, heavy cut glass, very fine Bohemian glass supper set, bronze chandeliers and fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday, at the office, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will attend to sales at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., on the most favorable terms, also to private sales.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(10 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer,
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 24,

At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Liberty-street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

embracing a general assortment of rosewood and hox sofas in reps, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus. Also an elegant oval office table, suitable for a Bank or Insurance Co., velvet and brussels carpets.

At 12 o'clock, 2 rosewood billiard tables, made by Decker & Phelps, both in good order. Also, 3 billiard tables made by Bassford & Collender; a fine old English violin. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about 1100 dozen tumblers, assorted sizes, sold in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars we would refer to catalogue.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., New York.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages, or harness, intended for WEDNESDAY'S sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P.M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P.M. on Thursday.

Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDAN & Co., Proprietors.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor suites in hair cloth, brocatel, moquet and reps; library and dining-room suites; superb chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, etageres, extension dining-tables, hall stands, lounges, &c.

N. B.—At private sale, wagons, sleighs, etc.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MACADAMIZING a road in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, will offer for sale, at public auction, at Fireman's Hall, Port Richmond, on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, inst., at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, the bonds of said town to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, in sums of $250 and $500 each, payable $3,000 each year for five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, at not less than the par value thereof.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of long-tail bay Horses, 15½ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in every way; good fast travellers; sold only for want of use.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, bookcases, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, lounges, hat-stand, mahogany cottage piano-forte, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO. UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCION MART, Fifth-av., cor. 44th-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M. public sale. Peremptory sale of horses for carriage, truck, express, stage and car purposes, buggies, coupes harness, saddles, sheets, &c. Catalogues morning of sale

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITALIST WANTED, WITH $25,000, in a legitimate manufacturing business, where $35,000 is now employed, and the large sales demand more capital. The business can be under the supervision of the party furnishing the money, and be perfectly secure. Nothing to do with Government contracts, and will pay a very heavy per centage, without regard to inflated prices. Address, with name, &c., S. W. T., Box No. 6,022 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A PAPER MILL, GRIST MILL AND machine shop, 25 acres of land, 12 dwellings, water-power of 300 horse, offered together or separate at a bargain. For full particulars address O. D., Box No. 2,777 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PLIMPTON SECRETARY BEDstead, black-walnut, but little used and in good order. Price $60. Present price of new one, same kind, $130. Address J. P., Box No. 2,960 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh. Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons gross, and in good order. Apply to JOHN SCULLION, New-Windsor.

WANTED.—A GOOD-SIZED SECOND-HAND jeweller's safe. Address, with particulars, J. S., Box No. 1,236, Post-office.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the headquarters, XXIst Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., this FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1864. The Hon. J. R. Allaben, of Delaware County, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. The Union citizens of the Ward are earnestly invited to attend. THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROMEAR F. DUNCAN, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL INTERested in organizing and holding meetings, and in addresses to the people during the Political Canvass, is solicited to an advertisement in Tuesday's *Times*, headed "Enlisted for the War," on the fifth page.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 4th-av. and Madison-av. The closing services in this edifice will be held on SUNDAY next, 25th inst. There will be Divine service, Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. During October the congregation will worship in the chapel at the rear of the new church, on 36th-st.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Fulton-st. Daily Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the North Dutch Church, cor. of Fulton and William sts., on Friday next, 23d of September, from 12 M. to 1½ P. M. The exercises will be prayer and brief addresses. All are cordially invited to attend.

CLEANLINESS! — A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks. 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans, assorted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT AND ATTRACtive country seat, delightfully located at Orange, N. J., within easy access of depot. Spacious first-class dwelling-house, conveniently arranged, and replete with modern improvements; green-house, cold grapery and conservatory; superior out-buildings in fine order, barn, carriage-house, summer-house, &c., &c.; 14 acres of land, portion of which is a handsome grove; garden laid out in the most tasteful style; great abundance of every variety of the choicest fruit; excellent water on the premises. In every respect a most desirable residence for Summer or Winter, possessing so many combined features of attractiveness, with or without furniture and stock. Terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Comprising 350 acres on the Dutchess County Flats, 77 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, has about 50 acres woodland, a considerable portion valuable timber; the remainder is a true prairie or natural meadow, brought to the highest degree of fertility by fattening cattle. Will cut 600 tons hay per annum. Buildings fair. This is one of the finest mowing and grazing farms, and one of the cheapest investments of the kind in the country. A man might look a dozen years for such a chance, and then not do as well. Price $26,500. Terms to suit. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST NOV. TO 1ST MAY, AT Astoria, half an hour from Peck-slip, and 2 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, a commodious house, lighted with gas, with stable, coachman's house, and about 2 acres of land; rent for 6 months, $600. For particulars, address G. C. W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

TO LET—AT EAGLESWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a commodious brick house, furnished, with fine garden and barn on the premises, from one to five years, at $400 a year. Apply to TRACY & OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house wanted, from December 1 to May 1, 1865, by a small private family, with unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, P. LOBILLARD, Jr., No. 16 Chambers-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for sale. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 5th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Addre s D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York, per Morris and Essex R.R., families wishing to spend the Autumn or board permanently in the country, can secure very desirable rooms on reasonable terms. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, fine drives, &c. The house is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post-office, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily. Address or apply at the Summit House, Summit, N. J.

WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE hour from New York. Fine brick edifice, well warmed. Send for a photograph. Seven trains daily from New-York. House three minutes' walk from the depot. A pleasant home and reasonable terms. Refer to our summer boarders. MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A THIRD story front room, also a hall room, suitable for gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., near the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference exchanged. A liberal price expected.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and winter. Large and pleasant rooms, lighted with gas; convenient to depot; ten trains daily; adults preferred. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

ELEGANT ROOMS—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house, 5th-av., near 58th-st. Hotel, with or without board, or private table; respectable parties of high standing, willing to pay liberally for elegance and comfort, may address M. L. N., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY HAVing a pleasant home convenient to the City, will board two young children, or those requiring instruction, and give them a mother's care. Address M. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN JERSEY CITY FOR A gentleman and wife, in a private family; one large room and bed-room, fire and lights. Address W. B. B., No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD and room east side of Broadway, near 28th-st; reference exchanged. Address BOARDER, No. 117 East 28th-st.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5TH-AV.—Suite of rooms with bath, closets, &c., will be let to first-class families, with private table only.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD ROOMS and board for a gentleman, wife and daughter, near Broadway, and not above 20th-st. Address Box No. 5,124 New-York Post-office.

AT 34 9TH-ST., WEST OF UNIVERSITY PLACE, large and elegantly furnished rooms, with first class board, suitable for families and gentlemen. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms, also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16, CLINTON ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to cars.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., by G. W. SNEDEN, No. 2d B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE; MINNIE WARREN; COMMODORE NUTT; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON. EXTRA PERFORMANCE 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RIP RIBLING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FINESSE—JENNY LIND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—THE JEWESS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON telegraphs that dispatches have been received from Gen. SHERIDAN up to 9 o'clock Wednesday night. A portion of the enemy's force which turned off toward Front Royal Gap, had been pursued and driven in disorder by our cavalry. The rebel infantry, under EARLY, had retreated to a point beyond Strasburgh, south of Tumbling Run, where they made a stand in an intrenched position known as Flint or Fisher's Hill. SHERIDAN attacked and carried the crest of the hill and held it at night. Secretary STANTON says there is reason to believe that later dispatches from SHERIDAN have been captured by MOSBY, who, as usual, is operating in our rear. The town of Strasburgh, in Virginia, beyond which point Gen. SHERIDAN'S forces had driven the rebels, is a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, eighteen miles southwest of Winchester. Staunton, the place toward which the shattered forces of the rebels are supposed to be retreating, is the capital of Augusta County, and lies southwest of Strasburgh. Its distance from Richmond is one hundred and twenty miles.

The news of the victory in the Valley of the Shenandoah was read to the troops of the Army of the Potomac on Tuesday afternoon, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of one hundred guns was fired on Wednesday at daylight, in honor of the event. Deserters say that the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from us last week. They state that it was HAMPTON'S cavalry which accomplished the feat; that they took 250 prisoners and captured 2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles. On being asked what they would trade for Atlanta, they had nothing to say, and retired in evident disgust.

Messrs. FREMMONT and COCHRANE have formally withdrawn their names from the Presidential canvass. Their letters, setting forth their reasons in full for their course, are published elsewhere.

Ten of MOSBY'S guerrillas arrived in Washington, Tuesday, under guard. They are an impudent, boasting set of scamps, and seem fond of narrating their exploits. They are quiet citizens by spells, and when overhauled by our scouts they are generally going to their work, or hunting stray cattle. These fellows confess to having organizations similar to out political and other clubs. When a raid is determined on, they are notified at their boarding-houses, go and do their nefarious work, and then relapse into the quiet citizen again.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday morning, Dr. ISSACHER ZACHARIE, a well-known chiropodist of this City, was shot in his own house, No. 760 Broadway, with a five-barreled revolver in the hands of Mr. SAMUEL M. BARNETT. Two shots were fired. One ball entered the Doctor's cheek on the right side of his nose, and passed into his head beyond the reach of a probe. It is feared the wound will prove fatal. BARNETT immediately after delivered himself up, and Justice SHANDLEY committed him to await the result of the injuries. There are several different versions as to the cause that led to the affray, and at present there is a mystery surrounding the whole affair, which will no doubt be hereafter unraveled. BARNETT is an Englishman, a single man, aged thirty-two years. Dr. ZACHARIE is a native of Charleston, S. C., aged about forty-five years, and has a wife and several children residing in this City.

A grand and imposing meeting in behalf of the Union cause and candidates was held last night, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and in the street adjacent. Over twenty thousand people were present. Speeches were made by Gen. HOOKER, Senator WILSON and Gov. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts, Col. HARRIMAN of New-Hampshire, and GEO. W. CURTIS.

The argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction against the *New Nation* was commenced yesterday morning before Judge CLERKE. Gen. CLUSERET, the defendant, charges that the Pathfinder Association, by whom he was employed to edit the paper, never fulfilled their contracts with him, and that they recently sold the paper to S. P. DINSMORE, who started another *New Nation* to the confusion of defendant and his customers. Plaintiff claimed that CLUSERET had not conducted the paper in the interest of the concern, and that he had due notice of sale. The argument will be resumed this morning.

The hearing in the case of Pauline Castri agst. Jacob Graw rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $169 90, this being the full amount claimed as the equivalent of one week's salary paid in gold. The case will be appealed, and the remaining suits will await the decision of the higher court.

Yesterday the flags on the City Hall and throughout the City generally, were displayed at half-mast in respect for the memory of Maj.-Gen. RUSSELL, who was killed in the recent battle near Winchester, Va.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN MCKENNA, a coachman for the Fifth-avenue Hotel Stables, was tried for robbery, in stealing a gold watch and chain from a Mr. WARD. The evidence against him showed that WARD, in company with two other men, entered the carriage driven by prisoner, and after driving around for some time, the party became intoxicated. WARD was robbed of his watch, and put out of the coach by the alleged connivance and assistance of the driver. Prisoner showed an excellent character, and the evidence against him was very slight, but the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

The two highest bidders for freighting and removing from the City all garbage and rubbish (*i.e.*, those who offered a certain price per cartload for the stuff) have in turn declined to contract for the work according to their bids. The City Inspector and Comptroller have therefore determined to re-advertise for proposals, believing that more than one cent per load can be obtained. This was the price at which the contract was last declined.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Board of Councilmen concurred in confirming the nomination of HENRY WILSON as Clerk to the Board of Fire Commissioners; concurred in the ordinance to increase carimen's rates, and adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday.

General business was devoid of animation yesterday. Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, and Tallow favored buyers. The freight-market was much depressed.

The price of Gold fell off to 219 per cent, yesterday. The Railway Stocks much depressed. The Government securities steady.

The Chicago Nominee.

FERNANDO WOOD on Saturday evening, in his speech of full adhesion to the Chicago nominees, gave just and conclusive reasons for the course he has decided to adopt. "If elected," said he, "I am satisfied that *he* [Gen. MCCLELLAN] *will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent*, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be *our agent and the creature of our voice*." This is perfectly true and the sequel will show it. How, indeed, can he be anything else? He is nominated solely and exclusively because he is the representative of the party which adopts him. He is made *their* candidate only because he is to be *their* agent. Mr. WOOD stated the simplest and most unquestionable maxim of practical politics, when he asserted that the nominee of a party becomes the representative of that party when, with his own consent, he becomes its candidate. When BUCHANAN was nominated, he stated that he was "no longer JAMES BUCHANAN"—he was the representative of the principles and purposes of the party which had put him in nomination. This was true of him—and it must be true of every man who permits himself to be made the candidate of a political party.

WOOD is perfectly right in counting on the perfect and complete loyalty of the Chicago nominee to the purposes and sentiments of the Chicago Convention. He would be right, and his faith would be just, even if that nominee had indicated any wish or purpose to depart from the platform on which he has been nominated: for the will of a great party, deliberately expressed, is infinitely stronger than the will of any man in it.

But Gen. MCCLELLAN has not indicated the slightest dissatisfaction with the Chicago platform. He has neither written nor spoken a single syllable in repudiation of it, or in opposition to its views. No man doubts his acquiescence in it. No man doubts that he concurs in pronouncing the war a failure,—or that he will, the instant he is elected, make "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities." He says not a syllable in condemnation of the rebellion,—nor a word on the necessity of crushing it by force of arms. He is for the Union, and so is FERNANDO WOOD; and the latter is perfectly right in supporting him because of the identity of their views as to the proper means for saving the Union and as to the *kind* of Union we shall have after it has been "saved."

The Copperhead Candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the Copperhead nominee for the Vice-Presidency has a public record relative to the war, so complete and so distinct. Gen. MCCLELLAN has nothing of the kind. He has never been in any civil position, and probably would never have been thought of for any one of much responsibility, had it not been that his party believed it could turn his military fortunes to advantage. Never called upon to take part in legislation, he has never practically committed himself to any specific measures. We can look only to his words and his military acts, for his opinions about the war. But his words are vague generalities, evidently framed more to satisfy an easy trust than to express earnest convictions; and his military acts are either so inconsistent or so equivocal, that it is a matter of serious dispute what his war policy was, or whether in fact he ever had any heart in the war at all. Even to this day, though his party has made a perfectly open and square platform, his best friends do not know enough about him to say positively whether it tallies with his opinions or not.

His associate on the ticket, on the other hand, can in no way be mistaken. Mr. PENDLETON has been a prominent member of Congress ever since the first stir of the secession movement, and has always been enough of a man to speak out and to vote out his honest sentiments. No public man during that time has made a more definite or more consistent record. It is a peace record throughout. In the beginning he opposed all attempts to coerce the rebels, and has since uniformly labored to obstruct and stop the war.

On January 18th, 1861, after four States had seceded, he made a speech in the House to prove that there was no constitutional power to coerce a State, and that it would be futile to attempt to exercise any such power. His very words were: "The whole scheme of coercion is *impracticable*. It is *contrary* to the genius and spirit of the Constitution." Beginning with that broad principle, of course, he could never, in consistency, become a supporter of the war; and he never did. He has acted strictly upon his own counsel in the same speech: "If your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their Government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

In 1861, he voted against the bill for the collection of revenue in seceded States; against the bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit; against increasing the number of cadets at West Point, and against approving and confirming the proclamations and orders of the President, and the movements of the army and navy for putting down the rebellion.

In 1862, he voted against the bill to provide an internal revenue, support the Government, and pay the interest on the public debt against the Treasury Note act; against the bill for imposing taxes on insurrectionary districts, and against all tax bills and revenue measures to support the war.

In 1863, he in the same manner persistently refused to join in providing means for the maintenance of the war.

In 1864, on the test resolution of GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, "that it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet the rebellion, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it," he voted in the negative; and all his votes on practical measures were in complete accordance with that opposition.

If it be a cause for thankfulness, Mr. PENDLETON has every reason to "thank God," as he recently did, in public, "that he had *never* voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of abolition soldiers." He did not simply vote with the body of his party. It was the extreme peace wing of the party that he was identified with—the little squad of HARRISES, VALLANDIGHAMS, LONGS, and WOODS—and he always voted with them, whenever he voted at all. Theoretically he is, doubtless, in favor of the Union, just as the rest profess to be. But, practically, he is a disunion man, inasmuch as he believes that secession cannot constitutionally be resisted, and that secession is an accomplished, irreversible fact. In this respect he even goes farther than VALLANDINGHAM, inasmuch as the latter considers that there is an extent of concession which, if made in a sufficiently humble spirit by the North, will propitiate the rebels, and restore the Union.

The public has been anxiously awaiting Mr. PENDLETON'S letter of acceptance. It is now over three weeks since the nomination was made, and he has yet made no sign. We know it is said by some of the Copperhead organs that no formal letter of acceptance need be expected from him, inasmuch as he was a member of the convention, and that his failure to decline on the spot must be taken as an acceptance. This is a most absurd pretext. If there be anything in it, why was a committee appointed to wait upon the candidates for both offices, to inform them of the action of the convention, and obtain their acceptance? Every school-boy knows that this is the uniform practice of all nominating conventions, and that the responses obtained from the candidates are expected to embody an express assent to the platform of the convention. These responses are deemed so important that they are never given orally, but in writing. They serve as pledges of good faith that the office, if accepted, shall be administered in accordance with the principles and the policy promulgated by the convention. MCCLELLAN himself recognized this obligation, and though he was very chary about giving in his adhesion to the platform in so many words, wound up his sonorous and confusing clap-trap with an assurance that there was no difference between his views and those of the convention. Notwithstanding this assurance many people think that there is a difference, and a great one; and it is a notorious fact that he is most zealously pushed in many quarters, on grounds which are utterly irreconcileable with the peace policy specifically set forth in the platform. Everybody is curious to know whether Mr. PENDLETON will show greater directness and manliness in his method of acceptance. The position which he took in Congress against the war is far beyond the platform, which asks for peace simply because the war has been a "failure," while he has denounced it not simply on the score of expediency, but on that of constitutional principle. Will Mr. PENDLETON stoop to duplicity in order to improve his prospects? Will he attempt to put a new and false face upon the sentiments which have governed his whole action in Congress? Or will he give the Chicago platform its true construction, and honestly say that he is for an "immediate cessation of hostilities"? His protracted silence is not a favorable sign. It does not betoken the straightforward dealing which the people have a right to expect from one who desires of them so high a trust. It cannot be continued much longer without subjecting him to great reproach. No candidate in his position has ever refused to make known his sentiments concerning the resolutions whereupon he was nominated. Any such refusal on his part will be taken as a proof that, when tempted by a hope of high office, he can sink to utter cowardice.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.—A couple of letters that passed between President LINCOLN and Lieutenant-General GRANT, prior to the opening of the Virginia campaign last Spring, are published in our columns to-day. The President expressed freely to Gen. GRANT a perfect confidence in his military ability; told him that he neither knew nor desired to know the particulars of his plans, nor to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon him, and added earnestly: "If there be anything wanting that is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it." Gen. GRANT acknowledges the President's compliment with soldierly pride, and makes this just acknowledgment; "From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country, to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty." How different is this from the wrangling, jangling, fault-finding, complaining, whining, pitiful, badgering, censorious, insulting manner in which Gen. GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN thought fit to talk and write to the President and Secretary of War. How much more manly, soldierly and noble are the words of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Withdrawal of Gen. Fremont.

Major-Gen. FREMONT publishes a letter withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. He sees that the union of the Republican Party has now become a paramount necessity, and is unwilling that he should stand as an obstacle in the way of its success. He takes occasion to indulge in some severe animadversions upon President LINCOLN and his policy, which had been as well omitted. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, who was the Cleveland nominee for Vice-President, has also withdrawn his name from the ticket.

The Cleveland or Radical movement never really amounted to much. It had neither inherent nor apparent strength. It had the smallest possible basis for itself. It commanded neither popular support nor respect. Its whole character gave proof that it was a necessary failure.

The times now are too solemn, the crisis is too great, to allow indulgence in personal animosities, or to be governed by an obstinate adherence to minor questions of policy. Our country is assailed by armed rebels in the front and by malignant Copperheads in the rear; and such is not the hour for disappointed friends to fall furiously upon the flanks.

We have now but two political parties in the North; and that such would necessarily be the upshot of matters, when the real hour of trial came, was foreseen by all sagacious men from the first. Now let the Radicals, in a better spirit than is evinced by their representative leader, join hands with patriotic men of all other parties, in one great effort to suppress the rebellion, and sustain the Administration and the man who constitute the Executive power that must accomplish the work.

In Line Again.

Old BEN WADE is on the stump for the Union cause and candidates. He made a strong and telling speech at Meadville, Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, of which we published an outline yesterday. He sees the importance of the crisis and will do his part toward meeting it.

We are glad of it, for his own sake and for that of the country. We are sorry he has made his task somewhat more difficult than it ought to have been, by exciting prejudices against President LINCOLN which he must now remove. He took occasion, when the prospects of the Union cause seemed darkest, to deal it a blow from which nothing but its inherent strength enabled it to recover. He furnished the Copperheads with powder and ball for the whole campaign. Giving him all the credit which he may claim for the sincerity and purity of his motives, the act was one of supreme folly, and calculated to do infinite mischief to the country. But we are glad to see him in the field on the right side, and ready to face the bullets he himself supplied. We have no doubt he will render most effective service to the Union cause.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS has not yet taken the stump for the Union candidates, nor do we hear that he intends to do so. He is entitled to all the praise which Mr. WADE bestows upon him for his early efforts to stem the tide of Pro-Slavery aggression and to rid his own State of the accursed "institution." He is able, fearless, and eloquent. But a man may easily mar the labor of a life-time by a single injudicious and faithless act. He may, in some crisis of his country's fate, yield to some selfish impulse of personal resentment or ambition, and so betray the very cause for which he has made sacrifices and seemed even willing to die. HENRY WINTER DAVIS has come very near doing this very thing. If his blows at the candidate—the *only* candidate and representative—of the Union cause had taken full effect,—if they had produced the results they were calculated and intended to produce, the whole power of the Government would have passed into the hands of a party pledged to betray the cause in which he had achieved all his successes and won all his laurels. But the cause is stronger than any man, and it sweeps before it, like chaff before the whirlwind, every man who, from whatever motive, seeks to oppose its progress.

We hope *yet* to hear of Mr. DAVIS in the field where he belongs—doing service for the Union and the cause of Freedom. Nor ought he to be content to reach the ground only in time to join in the cheers that will hail the most glorious and beneficent victory ever achieved on this continent.

A FALSE ISSUE UNVEILED.—We hear constantly of the war the United States Government is carrying on against sovereign States; of the violation of the Constitutional rights of sovereign States. Now, it is unnecessary to remind the country that the Monroe doctrine, the Mexican war, the annexation of Texas and the Cuba question were pet Democratic measures, and Southern measures *per se*. The animus of the Southern Democratic party, as involved in these policies, was, that any attempt on the part of England to acquire Texas, or Spain to regain Mexico, or France and England to hold Cuba, was a menace to the National security and dignity in which the South then shared. The North backed the doctrine. Cuba, for instance, belonged to Spain, but the South said she had no right to do as she pleased with her own, and the Democratic party stood ready to fight the world on this issue of National dignity, National right, and National security. These Southern leaders are now preparing to do on this Continent, that very thing against which they demanded the opposition of the United States Government. They propose to establish a *Nation* as the rival of American power, and this rival nation is to rest on European alliances for support. When these disunionists formed this so-called Confederacy, they sought to create a nation based upon alliances and complications far more threatening to the United States than the tripartite convention about Cuba, or the French occupation of Mexico, or the English scheme in Texas. The United States Government is not making war upon States. The disunionists formed their so-called nation on the 4th of February, 1861, Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated on the 4th of March afterwards. It is confronting the very issue which the Democratic party has always said justified war. We are fighting for our nationality.

The British Panic.

An English stock operator, dependent for success on his knowledge of American affairs, is certainly to be pitied. He reads the London *Times*—especially the City Article—with implicit confidence; he studies carefully the letters of the "special correspondent," and then makes his ventures. About six weeks ago he was duly instructed by these trustworthy informants, that a grand conspiracy was being contrived by which a Convention of all the States of our Union was to be called, and the Peace Democrats of the North were to unite with the whilom rebels of the South, and together they were to take possession, by force and fraud, of the Government at Washington, oust Mr. LINCOLN and disband the armies—forming a new Union founded on Revolution.

This terrible revelation of a bloody conspiracy was devoutly believed in England, and discussed by all the journals which follow the information of the *Times*. It of course affected all stock operations. The return rumor of it has produced not even a ripple on the surface here. We doubt whether one-tenth of our readers ever heard even the report of it. The whole story was probably a concoction of the prolific brain of the *Times'* correspondent and his secessionist friends at the Clifton House.

Now, close after this, comes the first action of the Chicago platform—of an "armistice" and "a convention of all the States." The readers of the *Times*, having been duly prepared by previous imaginary accounts of public sentiment here, of course at once accept the Resolutions of Chicago as the voice of the country, and believe peace is near at hand. A vision of the Southern ports opened—of three millions of bales of cotton pouring into the factories of Great Britain—of a starved and half-naked nation suddenly calling, and able to pay, for unlimited commodities—of the Confederate Loan become a first-class European investment, and a vast demand for English gold to pay for all the South will offer—at once convulses the business-world of England. The consols are depressed beyond any experience since the panic of 1857; many a fortune in stocks or in hoards of cotton is no doubt lost; the Bank of England even is obliged to raise its rate of discount to 9 per cent, and the whole financial system of Great Britain is rudely shaken.

To us, looking at events as they are now, or even remembering public opinion four weeks since, the English panic seems ludicrous; and we cannot but rejoice at it, as a suitable retribution for what should be an unpardonable sin in commercial papers—untrustworthy information about foreign countries. If the London *Times* will continue to employ such correspondents as it has here—men who draw upon their imaginations for facts, and tell without scruple the most atrocious falsehoods about this country—its readers must remain in ignorance of the true condition of affairs here; and if they make commercial ventures on their information, they must come to grief.

A trustworthy correspondent would have explained that the American sea of politics throws everything to the surface, but that the great prevailing currents are far below; that the really governing class in this country are the agriculturists—the farmers—who are now furnishing volunteers by the hundred thousand for this war; that these stubborn men have never despaired of the Republic, and least of all, when corrupt politicians held out the coward's proffer of an armistice at the Chicago Convention. Any sensible man could have told the *Times'* correspondent, the day after that platform was published, that it would utterly ruin the party which promulgated it, and that no candidate would dare go into an election on it. He could have informed him that not a tithe of the lowest dregs of this people were ready yet to give up the Union, and accept the slaveholders' Confederacy. He might, indeed, have shown him that argument must be used; that such is the character of our people, that in every great election, fundamental questions must be discussed, and, no doubt, the sophistical offer of an armistice would come before the popular judgment this Autumn. But no sane man in these States could doubt how it would be decided. The people were not such utter idiots as to risk all the gains of a four years' fearful struggle by a pretended truce. Even if we had never believed in a future reunion, we should yet have continued the war for territory, if nothing else. We do not believe a single stock operator in America made one venture on the idea of even the possibility of peace.

A candid and well-informed correspondent, giving the British public facts, and not fancies or prejudices, would have prepared their minds for the true state of things, and saved them this foolish panic and convulsion. Want of truth and reality, even in a successful journal, must eventually bring its stinging retribution, and we are glad that in this case it has been made manifest to the world. Defective as American journalism may be, we are confident that our business public would never have endured an American journal, furnishing such garbled and false information, as has the London *Times* during the last four years.

☞ RUFUS F. ANDREWS, recently removed from the Surveyorship of this port, wastes no time over his personal griefs, but is doing everything in his power for the success of the Union cause. We have n't heard from him a word of complaint or of denunciation of the President. Wouldn't it be wise and patriotic for those who call themselves his friends to imitate his example? What says the *Tribune?*

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Letter of the President to Grant Prior to the Opening of Last Spring's Campaign—Grant's Reply—Friendly Co-operation Between Him and Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT last Spring, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Not expecting to see you before the Spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you. Yours, very truly.

A. LINCOLN.

GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, May 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT: Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration, is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. *From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War, for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty.*

Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The New Jersey Union State Convention.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock. Hon. MARTIN RYERSON, of Sussex, was appointed permanent President, with a Vice-president from each county and a Secretary from each Congressional District.

Mr. RYERSON addressed the Convention at some length. Mr. KEARNY, of Essex, then reported the resolutions. The following is a synopsis:

The first reaffirms their devotion to the great purposes of the strife in which we are engaged, to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and renews their expression of their confidence that the object of their labors and sacrifices is on the eve of speedy accomplishment.

The second hails with delight the late victories of the Union arms. Such triumphs are the best efforts parties can make for an honorable peace—the only steps toward a cessation of hostilities, which do not lead to a disgraceful submission to rebellion, and the surest annihilation of a party which pronounces the war for the Union a failure, and counsels a truce with our traitorous foes.

The third asserts that the party which presents to the people a platform of dishonorable peace, amended by a letter feebly suggesting war, which attempts to rally the people under a soldier, whose only distinction has been gained in a connection with the prosecution of the war, and a legislator whose whole Congressional career has been against the war, &c., can never command the respect of the American people nor avoid the defeat it deserves.

The fourth extends to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy the blessings of the nation for all time; the perpetual memory of a grateful people for those who have fallen in their defence; denounces the policy which refuses to the soldier the right to vote.

The fifth rejoices in the alacrity with which the call of the President has been responded to.

The sixth pledges zealous efforts to the support of LINCOLN and JOHNSON as President and Vice President of the United States.

The following electoral ticket was then chosen:

Delegates at Large—Marcus L. Ward, of Essex, and Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden.

District Delegates—First, Lewis Mulford; Second, Joseph K. Holme; Third, Joseph Thompson; Fourth, Van Cleve Dalrymple; Fifth, Ernest J. Loesthal.

Speeches were made by Attorney-General FRELINGHUYSEN, Gen. FARNSWORTH and Geo. B. HALSTEAD. In the evening a large meeting was held, in which Gen. FARNSWORTH, Senator TEN EYCK, and others, spoke. Resolutions were offered by Mr. SOOYVILLE, of Camden, against extending the railroad corporations with exclusive privileges after 1869. These were tabled.

Congressional Nominations.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Congressional District to-day nominated Hon. A. C. PAIGE, of Schenectady, for Member of Congress.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-sixth District, nominated Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS, of Broome county, to-day, by acclamation.

The Democratic Convention to-day, nominated JOHN MAGEE, of Schuyler County, for Congress.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 22.

Hon. THOMAS F. DAVIS was to-day renominated by acclamation, as representative in the XXXIXth Congress, from the Twenty-third Congressional District.

UTICA, Thursday Sept. 22.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING was to-day nominated for Congress from this District. The Convention refused to accept his declination.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Price Said to Have Crossed the Arkansas River with 20,000 Men—Shelby to Co-operate with Him.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

Col. THOMPSON, of the First Iowa cavalry, who has just arrived from Little Rock, says it was understood that from 20,000 to 30,000 rebels, under PRICE, had crossed the Arkansas river between Little Rockland Fort Smith, and all communication was cut between these points. It was not known whether PRICE would strike Fort Smith or march directly for this State. SHELBY is expected to cooperate with him, and enter the State from the South-east, while he pushes a column into the Southwest.

A report from another source says: PRICE already has a force 7,000 strong in Barr County, Mo. A heavy Federal force is concentrating at Brownsville, between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. DAVISON'S Division, under Gen. DAVIS, from Morganza, has already arrived.

The Late Gen. Russell.

The body of Brig.-Gen. S. A. RUSSELL, who was killed on Monday last in the great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, was brought to town yesterday, and will lie in state this day at the City Hall, from morning until three o'clock in the afternoon. From this City it will be removed to the family vault at Salem, Washington County, under military escort, which has been provided for by Major-Gen. SANDFORD. The sons of Washington County, now in the City, are requested to meet at the City Hall at three o'clock, and take part in the *cortège*.

THE ESCORT TO-DAY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G. } NEW-YORK Sept. 22, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 41.—The Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, will parade to-morrow (Friday) as the funeral escort to the remains of the gallant and lamented Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL, who fell at the battle of Winchester on Monday last.

The regiment will form in line in front of the City Hall at half-past 2 P. M., and the procession will move at 3 P. M. precisely. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

The U. S Band will report to Col. VARIAN at his Armory, at 2 P. M.. By order of

Brig.-Gen. PECK.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., } HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

ORDER No. ——In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment (except Company A,) will parade on Friday, the 23d inst., in full fatigue, for the purpose of escorting the remains of the gallant Gen. RUSSELL, who fell at the battle of Winchester on Monday last.

The line will be formed in Grand-street, right on Broadway, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Field Staff and troop dismounted.

The band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 1:15, on the ground. By order of

J. M. VARIAN, Colonel Commanding.

H. GRAHAM, Assistant Adjutant.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Notwithstanding the attraction of Herr FORMES' name, and the addition of Mme. ROTTER to the cast, there was by no means a large attendance to witness the last performance of "Martha." The work has been rather frequently played, and Thursday is not a good night for the average opera goer. Moreover, on this occasion it was sandwiched between operas that were decidedly more attractive, such as "Faust" and the "Jewess." It is always amiable to account for poor nights, although by no means pleasant to record their occurrence.

Plunkett has always been regarded as one of Herr FORMES' finest parts, and, in an acting point of view, is still so. Nothing could be better than his manner in the market scene, and subsequently in the spinning quartette and the flirting that precedes it. Vocally, Herr FORMES was not heard to advantage. His *Bertram* on Monday evening was a much steadier performance. Herr HASELMAN sang excellently as *Lionel*. Mme. ROTTER was by no means good; indeed we imagine the lady must have been in ill-health, so uneven and unsatisfactory were her efforts. Mdlle. FREDERICI was pleasant, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience.

To-night HALEVY's opera of "La Juive" will be produced for the first and only time this season. We have never had the opera given here in German. On Saturday, the last matinee. An agreeable feature of the evening's performance was an introduced dance by Miss THERESE WOOD, a charming and promising young *danseuse*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The season commenced here on Monday evening with the performance of BOUCICAULT'S "Fox Chase."] The work was originally written for Mr. BURTON, and was played at the Chamber-street theatre with success. It has recently been revived in London without, as far as we can ascertain, setting the Themes on fire. Mr. BUCKSTONE or Mr. WEBSTER, or both of them, having a spite against Mr. BOUCICAULT, have made certain alterations in the text which do not add to the brilliancy of that only decent composition. The intellectual calibre of these gentlemen can be guaged by the "tag," or doggerel ending of the play. It is impossible to think of it without animosity.

Mr. BOUCICAULT has written a hundred better things than the "Fox Chase." It had, at one time, however, the particular merit of being written for New-York, and the incidental one of ridiculing the Womens' Rights absurdities of the period. People were rather pleased with it, and followed it to the grave decorously. Why it has been exhumed we are at a loss to understand. It serves, to be sure, the useful purpose of displaying a very admirable *mise-en-scene*, and of allowing a few favorite artists to make their *rentrees*, but almost anything else would have done as well. The general setting of the second and third acts is admirable. We have no recollection of ever having seen two more effective scenes. They are sufficient to maintain the high reputation of the house. The *caste* was good, and the performance generally creditable, although unaccountably slow. Miss MARY GANNON made her reappearance after her recent illness as *Laura St. Leger*. Every one was glad to see her. There is no actress on the stage who is in any way comparable with this fine artist. Her *Laura*, however, was not in the happiest vein. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUE was radiant in beauty and gorgeous in silken attire. A picture, unless of herself, could not pretend to be so pretty. She was the *Mrs. Reckless*, and did as much for the part as was possible. It is never likely to be a favorite one with a young and ambitious actress, but whilst Miss HENRIQUES sustains it, the public will be quite willing to overlook its literary deficiencies. Miss FANNY MORANT was an exceedingly strong-minded *Athenia*. Her intellectual strength, in fact, seemed to be rather too much for her eyes, which sometimes were quite seriously affected. The part has lost its significance as a satire and is not pleasing as a caricature. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was of course good. No one can handle a little sentiment and a great deal of fun so dexterously as he. Messrs. FISHER, GILBERT and MARK SMITH were received with favor by the audience, and acted well. The "Fox Chase" has been repeated during the week, and will remain on the bills for several nights longer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The new play of "Finesse" does not afford a very brilliant exposition of the meaning of the word. It is surprising indeed that the English residents of Messina, threatened with the dire consequences of a native conspiracy, were able to escape by such *finessing*. The play does not invite criticism. It is written by a lady, and the thread of the story is perplexingly thin and irregular. The situations, however, are sometimes amusing, and to these may be ascribed what partial success the play has met with. Two or three new people made their *débuts* in the several characters. Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, of Cincinnati, as the *Baroness*, gave signs of proficiency in the old women line of business. Miss LOUISA MYERS was a sufficiently saucy chambermaid, and sang a song admirably. But much natural piquancy of style was spoiled by an excessive bolsterousness of voice, and an evident desire to act where acting was not required. We would also suggest to Miss MYERS that it is a grave fault to play to the audience, and an indiscretion to overdress such a part as *Bobbin*. The lady has talent enough to profit by these hints and render them unnecessary in the future. The best played *rôle* was that of Dr. *Bertrand*, represented at a moment's notice by the stage manager, Mr. SELWYN. Mr. J. H. STODDARD was also very good. In the afterpiece, Mrs. JOHN WOOD delighted the audience with her vivacity and fun. We are glad to hear that we are soon to have her in the first piece.

Harbor Encroachments.

By order of the Chamber of Commerce a committee of that body, consisting of Messrs. GEORGE W. BLUNT, J. D. JONES and J. A. STEVENS, Jr., have collected and republished a number of documents bearing upon the protection and preservation of our harbor. Most of these papers were originally compiled and written through the agency of a commission named by the State Legislature in 1853, but they have quite as important a bearing now as they did then upon the commercial interests of our City. In spite of the energetic and indefatigable labors of the Pilot Commissioners, in defiance of the stringent laws passed by the Legislature to prevent this very result, encroachments are constantly in progress, which, if allowed to continue, will ultimately seriously impair our harbor and deprive it of its supremacy. The reports of Superintendent BLOOD, of the United States Coast Survey, with the various remonstrances and documents contained in this volume and the accompanying charts and diagrams, showing how the encroachments have progressed, and how they may be guarded against and remedied, deserve to be carefully studied and pondered by every one of our citizens.

The Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

A small force of MAGRUDER'S gang yesterday afternoon fired into the train bound to this city, a New-Haven, Ky., and were repelled with the loss of several killed. The guerrillas returned, and burned the New-Haven Depot. Nobody was hurt on the train.

An Extraordinary Case—Ninety Days Without Eating.

From the New-York Daily Sun.

A most extraordinary case, in that of Mr. C. H. FITCHETTE, of West Point, has come to our knowledge. Mr. FITCHETTE, it appears, has been for a very long time afflicted with a very bad throat, caused from catarrh. It gradually grew worse, till he was compelled to abandon the charge of his business. The most eminent physicians were consulted in the case, among them being some of our most eminent physicians in this City, but all to no avail. His case gradually grew worse, until at last he could not eat, what nourishment he took being in the shape of liquids; and at last it was with difficulty even that he could swallow at all. In this condition of not being able to eat he was for three months. As a natural consequence, he became a skeleton, and was fast, to all appearance, dying. The physicians now gave him up as entirely incurable. Having heard of many of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. ROWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, this City, his friends determined to consult this celebrated gentleman. The result was that in two weeks Mr. FITCHETTE was able to eat as heartily as ever, and on the 1st of August resumed charge of his business with restored health. His recovery is no more of an astonishment to his friends and himself, who had long since looked on him as a dead man, than to the physicians who so unsuccessfully treated him. Mr. FITCHETTE is a brother-in-law of E. T. ROGERS, Esq., of the firm of PARDEE, BATES & Co., Broadway, and of WM. A. MILLEN, Esq., corner of Dey and West streets.—[*Advertisement.*]

OIL TERRITORY.—We have been requested to state that a gentleman, who may be found at Room No. 148, Metropolitan Hotel, for a few days, offers for sale one of the most desirable oil tracts in West Virginia. An early application will be necessary.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROTHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Guess why the Presidential Chair is like PHALON & SON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? Because there is said to be a Chase after the one, and we know there's a chase after the other.

Do Tell why is Phalon & Son's Night BLOOMING CEREUS like an errand boy? Because it is sent every where.

Why is the universal approval of Phalon & SON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like a negative vote in Congress? Because it is the decision of the nose (noes.)

Why is Phalon & Son's "Night Blooming CEREUS" like a ball that makes a ten-strike? Because it is a floor all (floral) success.

For Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, and Psychology, see OCT. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

This Day,
GENIN'S GRAND EXPOSITION OF PLAIN AND FANCY HATS.
FOR
LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S, and INFANT'S HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, including the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

In Consequence of the Fall in Gold I have decided to offer selections from my unusually large stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, including the largest assortment of overcoats in this City, at a discount of Five per cent.
ISAAC V. BROKAW,
No. 84 Fourth-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Family Knitting Machines.
For plain and fancy knitting, simple, durable and economical. Invaluable to families, stores and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., Office No. 537 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Hernia or Rupture Cured.—WHITE'S PATENT Lever Truss is the best in the world. No pressure on the back or cord—light, clean and easy.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

What is the Greatest Phenomenon in Finance? PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, because every re[illegible] is worth a dollar.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N.Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
for children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over thirty years, with never failing success, by millions of mothers for their children during the teething period, from the feeble infant of one week old to the child of seven years old. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will relieve the child suffering from any unnatural cause. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for over thirty years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak what we do know, after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant suffers from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in twenty minutes after the SOOTHING SYRUP is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DEETZ—DELLINGER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, Lieut. A. DEETZ, U. S. N., and ANNA M., daughter of Charles Dellinger.

DARLING—WAULMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Mr. Corneel, of All Saint's Church, Mr. JAMES S. DARLING and Miss ANNIE WAULMAN, both of this City.

HALL—BROWNE.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at Christ's Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, assisted by Rev. H. Gray, Mr. EDWARD F. HALL, Jr., of San Francisco, and Miss LOTTIE E. BROWNE, of Elmira, N. Y.

LONGINOTTO—TONNELE.—On Thursday, Sept. 15th, at St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, N. J., by the Rev. Al. Venuta, Mr. JOSEPH LONGINOTTO and Miss MARGARET TONNELE, daughter of the late John Tonnele, all of the above place. Nocards.

MONTANYE—STEVENS.—At Michigan City, Ind., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, W. H. MONTANYE, of this City, and Miss LIBBIE M. STEVENS, of the former place.

PEDDIE—LYON.—At the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, assisted by Rev. Dr. Fish, JOHN D. PEDDIE and Miss CORNELIA V. LYON, all of the same place.

WRIGHT—CROCKER.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, 1864, by Rev. Wm. H. Wiocs, of Tarrytown, N. Y., at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, in this City, A. R. WRIGHT, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss LOTTIE THATHER CROCKER, of Tarrytown.

DEATHS.

BALL.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, MARY BALL, relict of the late John T. Ball, aged 91 years, 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 Hudson-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FARNHAM.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, CATHARINE, wife of Andrew Farmer, Sen., in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Greenwich-av., on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, MARY W. ENNIS, wife of Wm. F. Green, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Sytmons sts., West Hoboken, N. J.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, after a short illness, HENRY WYKOFF, only child of William W. and Lucretia Kouwenhover, aged 2 years 10 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Kouwenhover.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, ELIZA, wife of Alvan Mead, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACGREGOR.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, Mrs. MARY C. MACGREGOR, wife of Col. J. D. MacGregor, and daughter of Dr. P. Van Buren.

Her friends and those of her father's family are invited to attend her funeral, at her father's residence, No. 215 West 22d-st., on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAJOR.—On Thursday, ELLA, daughter of James P. and Charlotte A. Major, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 66 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, JOHN STOCKENBURGH, son of Charles S. and Sarah J. Noe, aged 11 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., at 9:15 A. M.

PRICE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, JOSEPH WILBUR, only son of J. Wilbur and Hannah C. Price, aged 18 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Sept. 23, from No. 221 Morris-av. The friends of the family are invited to be present, without further notice.

PINCKNEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, after a lingering illness, MARIA PINCKNEY, wife of the late Elijah T. Pinckney, and daughter of the late Judge Cooseleya, aged 62 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Baker, No. 488 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROSENSAUGH.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, 1864, CORNELIA ELIZABETH, the wife of Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, and daughter of the late Judge Scott.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROWE.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, THOMAS ROWE, aged 46 years, 2 months an 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 King-st.

STEELE.—On Thursday morning, suddenly, M. ANTOINETTE, wife of Levi Steele, and daughter of the late Charles Wells.

Particulars of funeral in future notice.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, Mr. JAMES SEYMOUR, late of Niblo's Garden, aged 41 years.

His remains will be removed from his late residence to No. 251 Hudson-st., for interment in Greenwood, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, NICHOLAS H. SMITH, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 61 Madison-av., on Saturday morning, Sept. 24, at 9 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

SQUIER.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, of consumption, JAMES W. SQUIER, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Squier, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 1½ o'clock.

Trains leave New-York, from Pier No. 2, North River, Trabell—at East Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, HENRY S., Jr., infant child of Henry S. and Hannah D. Terbell, of this City.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, Approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, infancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

NEW PATENT CAMPAIGN LANTERNS,
WITH ILLUMINATED PORTRAITS OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Splendid for clubs, fireworks, flags, illuminations, &c.
TUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

CABINET FURNITURE
At manufacturers' price, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Between Essex and Norfolk sts., 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged or repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on Saturday, the 24th day of September, at 1:30 o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows:—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; C and D, 9½ A. M.; E and F, 9½ A. M.; G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES. Just received—Three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security. Any* savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKERS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY
THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;
Including a classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Political-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization, legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration, by
Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

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INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
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PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
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A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
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For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES
For the theory of Music reopen on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at Steinway's Rooms, where Mr. Goldbeck receives communications on Wednesday's and Saturday's from 3 to 6 P. M.
N. B.—Mr. Goldbeck has resumed
INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
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THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; Jas Bes M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 34th and 35th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Mrs. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 20 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will reopen her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 960 Broadway, corner of 21th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763. Crowell's, No. 844, Corwin's, No. 960, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 562 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. Schermerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. MR. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 3d-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, reopens his School for Boys at 53½ West 32d-st., north-east corner of Broadway, on Sept. 19, when he will be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Circulars at the School.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 56 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. ST. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 16th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 17) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 14 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 10th-st., will reopen Sept 19. Number of pupils limited.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13, address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.
The Principal,
DR. A. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D,
A first-class establishment.
Teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship.
French the language of the school.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 56, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
BR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 69 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. Over twelve years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	R. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith,
H. B. Bull,	Alex. Knox,	C. M. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouti'lier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.
MADAME BEAUJEU HAWLEY
Respectfully informs Parents, Guardians, and Heads of Schools that she intends forming classes in *Light (or Parlor) Gymnastics*, as taught by Dr. Dio Lewis, at Wood's Gymnasium, 28th-st., between Madison and 5th Avs.
For further particulars apply as above, or at Madame H's residence 77 East 16th-st.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIence and Art.—Applications for admission to this department are now, and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 5 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be prepared to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Regularly chartered by the State for the thorough medical education of women—next session begins Oct. 18, 1864, with a full faculty, and under the best auspices. Clinical advantages unsurpassed. Students admitted to Bellevue Hospital. A limited number accommodated with board. For announcements, address J. M. WARD, M. D., No. 41 West 23d st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 28; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 26th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUtion will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 31 West 34th-st., on the 21th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schuinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUcation, who has for several years given special attention to Belles-lettres, desires to secure private pupils in historical and literary studies. He will also arrange, on satisfactory terms, with parents who may wish to finish the education of their children, and are willing to form a small class at home for this purpose. Excellent references s. Address J. K. M., Station G.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction. Pupils may commence at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,211 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 234 16th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 4th-av. care pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 413 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BECKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 21st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be opened on the 12th of September.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 258 West 20th-st., is now open.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 71 West 30th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REopen their school Sept. 20, at No. 57 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS HALLOWS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 30th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School will reopen, Sept. 21.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, ABOUT 30 YEARS of age, who now resides, and has for the last three years, as governess in a gentleman's family in this City, and to whom she now refers, desiring to see her relatives in Paris, offers her services as travelling companion and instructress to any family about to visit or reside in Europe. She would make herself useful, and is fully competent to teach German, French and music. She would accept a situation in this city or country. Address W. H., No. 7 West 34th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, MEMBER OF THE Protestant Episcopal church, fully competent to teach the English branches, the rudiments of French, and the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar if required, desires a situation in a private family in or near the city. The best of references given. Address personally, or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 16 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, or care of Mr. H. SARLES, No. 1,188 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A LADY WHO HAS had many years' experience in teaching French (her native language,) and also German, wishes to find employment as visiting governess, either in schools or families. Address Miss S. M., care of Mr. M. J. Paillard, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, EXperienced as a professor of French; also, well qualified to teach English and music, desires a situation in a family or seminary, city or country. References must be satisfactory. Address GOUVERNESS, No. 71 Unionplace, 4th-av., New-York.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents wanted, to advance educational interests throughout the country. Teachers, $400 to $2,000; pupils, $15 to $200; correspondents, $200 to $500. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of resident or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,591 New-York Post-office.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC WISHES A position as tutor in English, Latin and music, or would give lessons on the piano and in singing, in exchange for board. Address MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, by a young lady competent to teach English branches, vocal and instrumental music. Best of references given. Address P. O. box, No. 79, Castleton, Vermont.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagement as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—D. U. MARTIN, M.D., La Teacher of Light and Vocal Gymnastics, will receive applications to teach in Private Schools, or Private Classes, in Parlors, &c. Address as above, Station D, N. Y.

WANTED.—A LADY OF HIGHLY RESPECTable family, wishes a place as governess to young children; or to superintend an elderly gentleman's house. Address Miss J. B. GRAHAM, Yonkers, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses. Silver Plated Urns, &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 18 is a sure and permanent cure for this disease, and a preventive for persons exposed. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price, 50 cents per box.
F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, as they value their health, or waste of time and means, to avoid the certain danger of surgical treatment. His scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, dispenses with it, and is at once healthy and reliable, and cannot fail. However complicated a case may be, he assures a positive cure. He has been in practice upwards of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., during which period he has been Sole Agent for the "INFALLIBLE PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS," so celebrated as being scientifically prepared, sugar-coated, and pleasant to the taste, that the most delicate lady can take them and at the same time healthy, while they have proved infallible even in the most obstinate cases. Price $3 and $5. Obtainable at his office or sent by mail.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and at No. 13 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, to any change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may rest a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his convenient-ly-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated with the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored, in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Lozenges of Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER, POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operative surgery, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to distinctly understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle, and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Ladies can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his well-established private rooms, No. 614 Broadway, New-York, and where his never-failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which have four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold wholesale and retail by Liberty-st., or sent by mail with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,855, N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 BLANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years' devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, may rely on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are unequaled for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

TRISTRAM & CO.'S MEDICATED LOZenges cure coughs, colds, bronchit

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
NEW ORLEANS.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR.....(building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,016 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,016, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,776, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 15, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.

The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.

The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building.....	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building.....	3,209	.....
ERIN.....	3,313	Grace,
LOUISIANA.....	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,276	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOUR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 56
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the Value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,000 tons.....400-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,000 tons.....400-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Building).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DECOSNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follow...

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wines).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wines).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

Grand Union Meeting in Brooklyn.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Hooker.

Speeches by Hon. Henry Wilson, Col. Harriman, Gov. Boutwell and Geo. W. Curtis.

The first of a series of patriotic gatherings to be held under the auspices of the Central Union Club of Brooklyn, took place last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. It was a grand success both in respect to enthusiasm and numbers. The spacious building was crowded from pit to dome, and all the available space either for sitting or standing, was fully occupied. Hundreds of ladies were compelled to stand during the entire meeting. Outside stands had been erected on Montague-street, from which speakers addressed immense gatherings of those who had been unable to get within the the building. Not less than twenty thousand people were assembled within and without, and the proceedings were protracted to a late hour

A salute of fifty guns was fired during the evening in honor of SHERIDAN'S victory.

S. M. GRISWOLD, Esq., Chairman of the Central Union Club, called the meeting to order, making a few appropriate remarks.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising many of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, was put in nomination and elected.

R. F. HOWAS, Esq., read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the present political campaign, the issue is precisely the same as in the military campaign—on the one hand, we have a General whose history is an apology, and whose career is a failure; joined to a party which includes every traitor in the North; pledging himself to give an unconditional armistice to the nearly exhausted rebels, that they may regain the strength of which the armies of the Union have deprived them. On the other hand, we have an honest, honored, tested and faithful President, who has been unswervingly devoted, and who now stands pledged to the integrity of the nation, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to Universal Freedom.

Resolved, As between these no loyal man can hesitate, and we hereby devote ourselves with resolute purpose to the election of the National as against the Secession candidates; to successful war, as against a humiliating armistice; and to the preservation of the Nation's life, as against its foul and treacherous betrayal.

REMARKS OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

The Chairman introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, who was received with loud applause. Gen. WILSON said that he was sure they came here to-night not for mere partisan purposes. Their object should be their country, their whole country and nothing but their country, and this should be their paramount object to-night. He did not come to defend the Republican party which now administered the Government; that party had its faults, but they were the faults of the head and not of the heart. [Applause.] But to-day that party represented the spirit of American nationality. It had never fired upoo the flag of our country, and had never murdered its defenders. With it were the champions of liberty throughout the globe. JOHN DRIGHT, [cheers,] GARIBALDI, [cheers,] thought for us and spoke for us, and against us was every rebel sympathizer and champion of privileged rights throughout the world. Forty odd months had passed, and the nation had been desolated by civil war. To-night our brothers were scattered over distant parts with GRANT [cheers] at Richmond, with SHERMAN [cheers] at Atlanta, and with SHERIDAN, [loud cheers,] marching up the Shenandoah Valley. It was our duty to see to it that there should be no firing upon their rear. [Applause.] They would take care of the enemies in front, it we would take care of them in the rear.

At this point in the speaker's remarks, Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER appeared on the stage, and it was made the signal for a most tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, which lasted for over five minutes, during which the whole audience uprose, and cheer upon cheer followed in quick succession, amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When this at last subsided, Gen. HOOKER addressed the assembly as follows—Gen. WILSON, for the momept, giving way:

REMARKS OF GEN. HOOKER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I need not tell you that I am entirely unprepared for this. I cannot and I do not take this demonstration or any part of it to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. [Cheers and cries of "Yes, you are!"] I am no more worthy than you. We are all in the same boat. You have been working in one place and I have been working in another. Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories in the front are dear to you. [Cheers.] The victories of last Fall (I speak from a full knowledge) were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though the victories had been achieved by other armies than the one which I belong to—the victory of Ohio. [Cheers.] I hope that I may hear of many more; and I do not doubt that next November we will see one of which this rebellion has furnished no parallel. I need not tell you that I am rejoiced to find such an assemblage here to-night. It shows that it is all right with our cause and our country. [Applause.] Nothing, no reverse, no misfortune can befall us when our people are animated by the feeling which is evinced here to-night. [Great applause.] If the war has been prolonged, it has not been from our weakness. We have not put forth all our resources nor all our energies, although we have shown and employed resources which have amazed the world. The North has not yet endeavored to crush this rebellion by one great effort; and it can do it any day. [Cheers.] The people in these loyal States—and I am proud to say it—the people have been in advance of the authorities in this rebellion. [Cheers.] They will be until we reach the end, and the end is not remote. [Great cheering.] I am rejoiced to meet you to-night, and to meet you under such auspices. Tidings, glorious tidings, reach us from all of the armies. The work goes bravely on there. [Great applause.] There are no Copperheads in the army [cheers]; they will fight well, and they will vote well. [Cheers.] More devotion, more loyalty, never animated the hearts and the hands of men more brave. I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have received me to-night. I feel that I am unworthy of it. [Cries of "No! no!" and great cheering.] In my humble capacity I have never failed to do my duty, and I never shall. [Cheers.] I wish you good night. [Great and long-continued cheering.]

Gen. WILSON then resumed his remarks. He said he wished the people to remember that of the Democratic party who voted against ABRAHAM LINCOLN four years ago, there were tens of thousands of men who were like "Fighting Joe HOOKER." [Tremendous applause.] The Democratic party of four years since had divided into four sections. One section embraced BENJAMIN F. BUTLER [applause], who hung the traitor who tore down the American flag in New-Orleans, Bancroft, Grant [applause], Dickenson [applause], Logan [applause]. He did not know what SHERIDAN'S politics had been, but he was sure that he had made a speech last week against the Chicago platform that was telling and effective. Then there was another section of the Democratic party, represented by the unconditional peace men. FERNANDO WOOD, [hisses] VALLANDIGHAM, [groans] the great martyr, [laughter] LOVE, and PENDLETON were its leading lights. There was another section, to which SEYMOUR [hisses] belonged—a class of men that were waiters on Providence, [laughter] who were for a little war and for a great deal more of peace. [Laughter.] There was another section, for whom he confessed to have some respect. They were wedded to the Democratic party, and they were fearful of the Emancipation Proclamation, and among that class our friends have a fine missionary field. The Democrats wanted us to surrender the Government to them. They had gone to Chicago by the way of Niagara, [laughter] and inspired by JEFF DAVIS' agents, the Niagara-Chicago platform was adopted. But the moment it was proclaimed that hostilities must cease by the Democratic party, the patriotism of the American people was aroused. To night the Presidential battle was already won. [Applause.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN would receive the votes of over twenty of the States, and a popular majority of over 300,000. [Applause.] But had the Democratic party put their candidate on that platform—

A Voice—The platform stands on him. Laughter.

Gen. WILSON—Yes, the platform stands upon him. In two weeks after they had made a platform we did not care about their platform, or McCLELLAN nation to day. Nor was he here to speak of the President of the United States in terms of eulogy further than to say he knew him to be true and patriotic, and working day and night, and he was stronger among our people to-day, including our army, than any man ever voted for by a quarter of a million voters. But while the Democratic Party could get away from their platform, they could not get away from their own records for the past few years, and we would never trust the country again in the hands of such platform-builders; but we would stand by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because he to-day represented the sentiment of loyalty and union, and the restoration of our Government to the position it once held. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF COL. W. HARRIMAN:

Col. WALTER HARRIMAN, of New Hampshire, late a prisoner of war under fire at Charleston, was the next speaker. He said he came a stranger, but a co-worker, he trusted, in the just cause of the Union and Humanity. He came with bright hopes for the success of our cause, for the people were more and more becoming alive to their intents, and hence to the necessity of a final overthrow of the rebellion. [Applause.] He did not come to speak of personal matters, but to offer a few suggestions as to the affairs of our country. Our Government founded by Washington would triumph or disgracefully fall. In a crisis like this, what should we expect to see? There should be but one mind, one heart, and one undivided people. All should chant the same note for the old flag. [Cheers and applause.] Ha who would have it otherwise, would be a sorry spectacle for man or God to look upon in time to come. No man could be untrue to the country while it was in war.

In conclusion, Col. HARRIMAN made an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the people to stand by the army with their votes at the next election.

The next speaker announced was GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, who said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is one Major-General in the service of the United States, who does not believe in an immediate cessation of hostilities. There is one General who did not give the rebels a day to escape up the Shenandoah Valley—a General who is never late—one of the early birds that catches all the worms. [Applause.] There is another Major-General in the service of the United States whose words of heroic loyalty rang like a bugle-call through the ranks of rebellion and secession: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" [Cheers.] My friends, there is another Major-General in the service of the United States, and he says: "If any man hauls down the American flag, let us all go at once into convention, and exhaust all the resources of statesmanship known to the civilized world in order to contrive some means by which we can coax him to haul it up again." This Major-General of the United States is presented to us in the midst of the sharpest civil war that ever convulsed a nation. Yet this people are resolved now, as they have been from the beginning, that they will have victory until that flag floats over every inch of American soil where its folds can rightfully float. Within a few days, Mr. CURTIS said, when we heard that, by the grace of God, a most signal victory had been vouchsafed to our arms, there was not a man in this country who did not know that by that victory the chances of the election of McCLELLAN were diminished. There was not a man who did not feel that a friend of his spoke the truth, when he said to him, "Why, PHIL. SHERIDAN has hit McCLELLAN harder than he has hit EARLY!" A man standing before a newspaper bulletin had been overheard to say, "Why, if this thing goes on, they will elect ABE. LINCOLN." He left them to draw the moral. When a citizen was put up for the Presidency whose chances for election were diminished by the triumph of the national arms, what was the conclusion? That his chances of success increased by the national disgrace and humiliation; that his election would set all the flags in Richmond flying and all the bells ringing. In this political contest there stood on one side the representative of peace, the representative of disunion and rebellion—JEFFERSON DAVIS; and on the other, the representative of the Union—of the majesty of the American people, and of liberty for every man everywhere—honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.] The men who went to Chicago were men known to them all. He was not there to asperse the opposition candidate; but every man who was opposed oy act or word to the prosecution of the war was opposed to the supremacy of the Government of the United States. The platform of the Chicago Convention had been described as the Chicago-Niagara platform; he would add a plank to it: it was the Chicago-Niagara-Richmond platform; and there was placed upon it a figure which he could not discribe better than by calling it Major-Gen. GEORGE H. PENDLETON D. McCLELLAN. [Laughter.] The platform said, "The Union at all hazards!" And how did it happen that while the GENERAL'S message told them that he went for the Union at all hazards, he failed to make any mention of the Constitution of the United States? It was for precisely the same reason that, speaking to his fellow-citizens at Newark, on the very night of the Shenandoah valley victory, he, a Major-General in the service of the United States, forgot to make the slightest allusion to those brave men in the Shenandoah Valley, while he knew, and our children would know that on that day a brilliant page was added to the history of our country. McCLELLAN said, if any State chooses, it may withdraw from the Union, and we had no right to coerce obedience to the laws. They were fond of calling him "Little Mac;" when they extracted his supporters, he would be such a very little Mac as to become entirely invisible. If he believed Gen. McCLELLAN the best and greatest man in the land, he could not support him. When they voted for a President of the United States they voted for the policy of which they approved; and it was useless for Gen. McCLELLAN, when FERNANDO WOOD and every man in the country who loved Slavery more than he hated the rebellion, were his supporters, to say in an uncertain voice that he was not going to obey them. Gen. McCLELLAN, whether he would or not, stood with his friend PENDLETON for surrender. Sending embassadors to Richmond meant surrender. They heard the call coming up from the rebel chiefs, from every government that hated the republican idea: Surrender! the same cry that came from the supporters of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. When Col. INNES, serving under ROSECRANS, was asked by the rebel Gen. WHEELER to surrender, he sent back word, "We don't surrender much." WHEELER sent back the following: "I am officers to say that if he would give no quarter. INNES replied that he didn't want it, and by night he had defeated him, and captured his guns. To the cry which came from the rebel host as well as from every traitor at home, the American people had its response. There is Gen. GRANT holding the Weldon Railroad. Away down in the Southwest comes a voice from SHERMAN, "Tell that to the marines!" [Cheers.] Then hear from the Shenandoah Valley a voice which makes the whole land glad, while PHIL SHERIDAN says: "Come on, AVERILL! Come on, CUSTER! We don't surrender much." [Applause.] And FARRAGUT called through his battle trumpet, "We don't surrender much." So they would say "By no means, we don't surrender much." [Cheers.] In the name of God, in the name of American liberty, in the name of the Union, in the name of that flag, if we know ourselves, "we don't surrender much." [Great Cheering.]

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker. He thought enough had been said to satisfy the audience what would be the result in November next, and, therefore, he would be brief. He would read them a resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States to the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control."

He would say what the Administration ought to do. It would be false to its duty if it did not exact the oath of allegiance from every man whose loyalty was suspected, and it would be done. The men who supported McCLELLAN and supported this treasonable resolution were ready for revolution. If the President were guilty, why did not the friends of peace obey the Constitution and impeach him? They were to-day where in 1860 the Convention was that met at Charleston. Instead of appealing to the Constitution for redress, they would rebel at home. That was what the Chicago Platform meant. This resolution was the key to the secret organizations in the West, where they had munitions of war collected for no other purpose than that indicated in the Chicago Platform—to inflict injury upon the country. They had one resource, however, and that was to secure such a majority as should crush these enemies of the republic, of justice, and of liberty. [Great applause.]

In response to loud calls of "Hoxie! Hoxie!" the Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE responded, excusing himself on account of ill-health, but assuring the audience that the only question before them was whether they should have a country or not, and that he was for the country in this struggle.

The meeting was then dismissed at a late hour, the audience evidently willing to remain another hour or two, and making repeated calls for gentlemen who were not present to respond.

FALL FASHIONS.

Opening Day in the Metropolis—What will be Done During the Fall and Winter Months—High Prices and Pretty Bonnets—Dresses, &c., &c.

The opening of Fall fashions has been signalized by a larger display of novelties this season than we remember to have seen for several years. Bonnets have undergone a total revolution; extraordinary innovations have been introduced into garments for outside wear, while in dress and ornamental fabrics, many quite new and elegant designs and combinations have made their appearance for the first time in this country.

Prices, of course, rule high, but this is to be expected in "war times," and as labor is plenty, wages good, and business active, few object to the advanced rates. Bonnets which were formerly sold for ten dollars are now sold for thirty, but this seemed to make little difference to the crowd which, as usual, attended the semi-annual exhibition. Possibly fewer bonnets were sold, but certainly a much larger quantity of materials were purchased. Many ladies seeking to economize by exercising their ingenuity, and taste in the making up of their own head-gear.

Among the establishments which opened their doors yesterday to throngs of admiring visitors, we may mention Mme. DEMOREST, Mme. BARRENIE, SIMMONS, Mrs. CARTER, E. MATHERS & Co., and Mrs. SCOTT, on Broadway; Mme. YERRERO, Great Jones-street; Mrs. DAVIDSON, University-place, and Mme. ROLLINGS, Canal-street.

It has been a question of some interest whether the Parisian innovation of a bonnet without a curtain would be adopted by our *modistes*, and yesterday it was at least partially decided in the affirmative. More than half the bonnets on exhibition were without a cape, and when any at all was employed, it was a simple frill of lace, and so small as to be hardly visible.

At first thought, this would seem to be extremely unbecoming, but it is not so. Skill and taste can overcome many difficulties, and they have certainly succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to the production of a pretty bonnet without a curtain, and in arranging it so that the curtain is not missed.

The size of the bonnets, extremely *a la mode*, is scarcely larger than those which preceded the famous "coal scuttles"; the brim is small, and entirely divested of its "scoop"; and the crown soft and low the trimming, which consists of lace, loops, and cords of velvet, or ribbon, and velvet flowers, falling over or hanging pendant from it. Few plumes are used on account of their enormous price, but on this very account they possess the more claim to distinction.

THE PRETTIEST BONNETS.

A fine quantity of real Lyons bonnet velvet, costs this season from twenty to twenty-five dollars per yard, so of course, there is not much of it used in making up the ordinary styles, not even those which cost from twenty to thirty dollars each. These are made of German velvet, which is inferior, but looks extremely well, and often does duty for real Lyons. The best establishments do not lend themselves to such imposition. We proceed now to describe a few of the more elegant designs:

A very distinguished bonnet was of black Lyons velvet, with a soft crown of black spotted tulle, and no curtain. Over the crown was placed a fenchon of velvet, with a gore of purple satin in the centre, surrounded by an edge of black thread lace. A band of purple satin covered with a barbe of rich black thread lace, crossed the top of the crown, holding down the fanchion, and constituting with purple loops, and ends behind, and a malmaison rose, with purple velvet leaves inside, the only trimming.

Another had a soft crown of rich black velvet, and ransparent front, covered with two flutings of white corded silk. The curtain consisted of a simple row of white blonde, held in on one side by a large pink rose, in its leaves; a rose in leaves in the cap, high up on the opposite side, wide pink silk strings, notched out, and broad barbe ends of black lace, falling over the crown, completed the trimming.

Among the best styles were those of Mme. BARONNE, No. 575 Broadway. We noticed a charming bonnet at this establishment, of rich Mexican blue velvet, puffed lengthwise upon the foundation, and ornamented with a large rosette of black and white lace, and a short white ostrich plume. A narrow curtain of blonde, and a crushed rose, with blue velvet leaves in the blonde cap completed this graceful bonnet, to which description cannot do justice.

Another was of black Lyons velvet, with a white silk cord placed an inch from the edge of the plain brim. Soft full crown of white satin, edged with narrow black lace, and caught down in the centre with black pendant balls. A cluster of roses was placed in an opening on one side of the crown. Roses also on the inside of the brim.

Still another was very striking. The brim of black velvet, with a crown composed of rather wide bands of scarlet velvet, embroidered with jet beads, forming a Greek cross, over a star of rich white blonde. Long ends of black ribbon, with a scarlet corded edge drooped below the crown.

At the rooms of a distinguished artiste we noticed a very beautiful evening bonnet of white royal velvet, with a crown composed of two falls of the richest blonde, mingled with long loops and ends of blue velvet, over puffings of tulle. A white lace turned over the edge, a white rose with blue velvet leaves in the blonde cap, and a large white rose laid down near the crown, are the only other ornaments.

A reception bonnet was of velvet, of the new shade called "violine." The small brim was plain, with the exception of one white and two purple crysanthemums on the inside. The crown was composed of cross-bands of velvet, edged with black lace, over a soft crown of silk of the same shade. These bands terminated in long ends, edged with lace, which hung over the curtain. Very wide silk strings notched out on the edge.

These last were imported by Mme. GILMAN, of Ninth-street, whose taste is perfectly original, and whose display of garnitures, caps and head-dresses was superb. Among the latter we noticed one of red grapes and Autumn leaves, mounted on gold; another of white japonicas upon scarlet velvet, and a third of exquisite fleur de lis upon blue velvet. Fleur de lis are also mingled with the orange blossoms in the bridal garnitures of this establishment, a fashion introduced by the Prince of Wales, and now the rage in Paris. We had almost forgotten a most striking garnament for the hair, composed of pond lillies and dew drops, drooping ribbon grass and long ropes of scarlet chemilie, studded thick with mountain ash berries, and crossed half down with a pond lily in its leaves. It was very novel, and with a buquet to match, would cost $35.

Headdresses and garnitures are made almost exclusively of flowers, which are very beautiful this season. The full clustre is still worn high up on the side of the head, or over the forehead, the wreath only extending down one side, and terminating in branches, which descend upon the neck and shoulders.

Garnitures for the dress are worn as a chapelaine, to loop up the upper skirt, and as an order across the breast, fastening upon the left shoulder. Roses are principally worn, but japonicas are, perhaps, more elegant, and fleur de lis is the latest floral fantacie known.

But to return for an instant to bonnets. White uncut velvet is very much in vogue for evening, and carriage bonnets, and is most admired when accompanied by a soft falling crown of black lace, a plume of white, and black ostrich feathers. Roses on the inside.

Corded silk trimmed with velvet, and velvet flowers of the same shade, and felt ornamented with velvet and short peacock feathers, will be worn extensively, and make very neat, serviceable and ladylike bonnets.

Round hats of felt trimmed with velvet, brims turned up in front and ornamented with a short, standing pheasant plume, are almost universally adopted by young ladies.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

Winter cloaks have hardly as yet made their appearance, but it is already understood that the tight-fitting paletot, with or without a cape, will be one of the most prominent styles. Round cloaks are also in vogue, made in velvet, beaver or plush, and trimmed in the first instance with flat braids and hanging buttons, and in the second with heavy chenille fringe.

In lighter cloths they are made with two or three capes, handsomely trimmed with silk, stitched on with a sewing-machine, or with flat braids put on in braiding patterns. Some of the most exclusive patterns have been imported by SCOTT & BALDWIN, who have opened an establishment on the model of GENIN'S old Bazaar, and have already achieved much of its former reputation.

Beautiful Fall cloaks are made in heavy black ribbed silk, which will be very fashionable during the Autumn. These cloaks are termed coats, and are a sort of compromise with the garment of that name which has appeared in Paris. They are made with *revers*, and two wide basques, which gradually decrease in size, and are cut square at the bottom. The trimming is either fringe with a heading, or *passementerie* with hanging silk buttons. The coat-sleeve has an epaulette and cuff trimmed to match.

The most distinguished coats are made in black Lyons velvet, and this magnificent fabric will also constitute the most elegant Winter cloaks of the season—but with velvet of the proper width at a hundred dollars per yard, and the addition of a guipure lace, for trimming. A single one would cost a small fortune, and the purchasers must therefore, of necessity, be few.

The circulars, with hoods, are now only used as wraps, and are particularly unbecoming and vulgar in the light showy plaid cloths with which the market has been deluged.

A very graceful novelty in the shape of a lace *cotoud* has been introduced recently, and will be particularly welcomed by ladies who like drapery over their rich evening dresses. Lace points have, heretofore, been used for this purpose, but they look scant upon a portly person, and, moreover, require considerable skill for their graceful adjustment. The *cotoudes* are larger, more ample, and sweep the dress with much more imposing effect.

DRESSES AND DRESS MATERIALS.

Gored dresses have been reviving this fall, and are made to a considerable extent in poplins, in heavy ribbed silks, and in *moire antique*. In black poplin, they are sometimes corded down the seams with thick crimson, or gold colored silk, and the same idea carried into the trimming of the waist and sleeves. The skirt is always laid in large single fox plaits, and hangs very long behind.

We may remark *en passant*, that in the street, these black corded robes are made very striking by a black toilette throughout, with the exception of gloves, which are crimson or gold color, to match the shade of silk in the dress, and some more of the same color introduced into the ornaments of the hat.

The coat-sleeve is still exclusively worn for house and street dresses, and is lighter than ever, making their arms look painfully attenuated, in light and white silks, they ought positively to be discarded, or covered with puffed tulle.

Light ribbed silks in opal and other shades that will bear strong gaslight, are admirable for evening wear, they have all the effect of uncut velvet or rouged satin, and after they become soiled can be dyed to advantage. Satin, however, enjoys the highest consideration as the material for the richest toilettes, and is wonderfully effective when trimmed with costly lace and hit up with flowers.

The dress coats which have been the rage in Paris during the past year have been introduced here, but in that shape will hardly be recognized by New-York ladies, who dislike extreme or very *outre* styles. A modification, consisting of very long, slender basques, attached to the waist behind, has already attained favor. Basques, round, square, pointed, but generally long and slender, are now the rage for all sorts of dresses—the waist-band, with its broad buckle, being fastened over them.

The different shades of crimson and *nacerat* or wine color will be very fashionable this coming Winter, for heavy silk, in merinos, in empress cloth, and in poplin. Dark green is also desirable, and green, black and crimson a very good combination.

For early Fall wear grey dresses, trimmed with black taffetas, stitched on with the sewing machine, in effective designs, are in excellent taste—flat trimmings having largely taken the place of fluting, ruches, and the like.

Low bodies are made altogether for evening dresses, with Grecian folds, when the material is thin, and long wide scarf of the material at the back, edged with quilling of tulle, or ribbon, and floating nearly to the bottom of the skirt. In thicker materials, the body is made low and square, cut off sharply upon the hips, and descends in long tails behind. One of the new and pretty French lace capes, with a volant, may be worn with these waists, or a tucked or puffed Pumpadour chemisette.

We cannot forbear describing a very beautiful full-dress toilet, made recently by Mme. DEMAREST. The material was Mexican blue *poult de soie*, a silk with a mute rib heavier than taffettas, but not so heavy as *gros grains*. The trimming round the skirt consisted of black lace, in the form of butterflies, with a blue centre, and these butterflies were linked together by five rows of fine black silk cord. Similar butterflies ornamented the boddice, which was heart-shaped, and the sleeves. A black lace sash was worn with the dress.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	217½	100	Mich. Southern h3	71¾
90,000	do	s3 217	100	do	71¾
After the call, Gold			200	do	71¾
sold at		216	500	do	s3 77½
100	N Y Central R R	123⅜	500	do	77½
100	do	b3 123½	500	P., F. W. & C	s1 106¾
100	Erie R	s3 102⅛	500	do	s5 102⅝
100	do	b3 102⅛	800	Chi. & R. I. R	104
500	do	s4 102⅛	300	do	s3 103¾
600	do	102⅛	100	do	103⅞
400	do	s4 102⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	s3 82¾
100	do	s3 102⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic	104
500	Hud. Riv. R	114	30,000	Ohio & M. b.	s10 39
1100	do	113¾	200	Cumberl'd Coal	66
100	Reading R	125½	600	do	66¼
400	do	125⅝	100	do	66⅛
500	do	125¾	400	do	65⅞
400	do	s3 125⅞	200	do	s3 65⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R	s5 125	200	Mar. Min. Co	44
1000	do	s5 124⅞	200	do	43⅝

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial,—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment* and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the lungs. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Six years experience without a failure proves that the BURGLAR ALUM TELEGRAPH does protect your doors and windows. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Borussia, from Bremen, &c.*—Isaac Heydberg and wife, Marie Muller, E. Black, Marie Von Schroter, H. Hilter, Rebberg, R. Messers, and 60 in mond Deutsch and 2 children, A. Simon, Isidore Dallmer, Pauline Wallentin, Pauline Rourch, J. Walfshey, Auguste Krentz, E. Raube, F. Schmidt, S. Stenzil, T. Elinger and wife, E. Granicker, Caroline and Fanny Weckeler, Josephine Hanstenecht and child, G. Milde, F. Hilmers, W. Kireman, Carl Fulst, A. Kogel, M. Lenser, F. Le l. A. Claussen, Mrs. Pardelman and child, H. Wechsler, M. Rosenbaum and wife, R. Jung, C. Kuhler, A. Krehbel, H. Cruger, H. Sandtmann, W. Fugelhardt, L. Pelosi and wife, S. Bergmann, A. F. Anderson, wife and child, G. C. Anderson, G. Famp, Sophie Famp, H. Holinboe, wife and 2 children, E. Hansen, A. Haumer, C. Rinberich and wife, A. H. Eck, wife and child, A. Birgfeit, H. Greenbaum and child, L. Rocher, J. Maier, H. Bergelin and wife, T. Teltiz, M. Kuhn, and 133 in steerage.

SEPT. 21—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Miss M. De Vestvali, Mrs. Goodyear and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, Mrs. Hastinge, Mrs. Noon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and servant, Miss Stewart and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Jay, 2 children and 2 nurses, Miss Brambilla, Mrs. Brambilla, Mr. and Mrs. Griffio, Mr. S. R. May, Capt. Knocker, F. W. Jenkins, A. J. P. Garese, R. S. Tyler, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and son, Ed. Hill and son, E. J. Kenny, D. Law, J. Mercer, Jr., Mr. Stewart, W. J. Dana and lady, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gilbert, child and servant, Mr. Overbeck and lady S. M. Zabrinski and lady, Major Wilson, E. Dewar, H. Beech, Mr. Pierrini, L. P. Fontaine, D. Holmes, Mrs Dordet, Capt. Crosby, Judge Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mme. Cazzi and maid, Mrs. L. Moldrum and 2 Misses Moldrum, Mrs. Deutschman and infant, Mrs. Newman and child, Mrs. Bramhall, Mrs. H. Bramhall, Miss Bramhall, Miss L. Gatner and maid, Mrs. Palfreyman, Mr. Eyton, J. Fraser, W. S. Peterkin, Mr. Zellenbach, R. Ferguson, Wm. Horton, Mr. Marcus, M. Yglesias, C. Gamble and lady, J. G. Bennett, John Adams, B. Hemphill, Miss A. Wolgamuth and sister, Dr. W. C. Downs, F. Wolgamuth, Col. Julian Allen, A. Henderson, Wm. Nicholson, Wm. Kilburn, Miss Gamble, J. P. Gildersleeve, John Eaton, Messrs. Weir, Thompson, Overbeck, A. Bayer, C. E. W. W. Hastings, A. J., Richardson, H. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and 6 children, Miss Caldwell, A. Daly, Wm. Ewing, B. F. Babcock, Jr., H. D. Babcock, Mrs. Gomila, Mrs. Hoffman and servant, Mrs. Dr. Monroe, Mrs. Aseveland two children, F. Bramosis, Mr. Salazar and servant, Robert Wilson, Mr. Diez, G. Meyer and servant, Alex. Bergamine, T. C. Rout, A. Guye, Charles Worth, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Sheehan, Mrs. D. Nathan, J. Oppenheim, P. J. Alverado, Frank Casey, W. Walton, Mrs. Carmodini, Mr. Brambilla and nephew, Mr. Braham, E. Cullman, H. Fachr, E. E. Lewis, J. Westerfield, Jas. H. Ritchie, Jas. Grist, J. F. Maguire.

In steamship Saxon, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. Sleight, Dr. A. B. Mathis, T. C. Barker, C. E. Tallman, Wm. Harrison, O. D. Walker, Lieuts. G. B. Weat, Herbert W. Browne, S. J. Finley, Surgeons Whittaker, Kauffman, Shew, H. S. Pitkin, P. M. H. P. Tuttle, U. S. N; B. I. Hershey, U. S. N.; J. Alexander, D. E. Winchester, Miss Clara Dean, Miss Fogg, R. Lindsay, D. Huckins, G. Young, J. R. Martin, D. Benedict, J. J. Hawking, G. Harden, N. F. Dunshee, C. Fields, C. W. Pemple, J. H. Troutt, E. W. Lott, M. M. Miller, Lieut. G. W. Graham, J. H. Allen, J. A. Betts, J. B. Bonney, C. R. Martin, Wm. C. Appel, J. Appel, J. A. Noe, J. D. Smith, E. D. Smith, J. T. Gleason, Lieut.-Col. Rice, and 133 in steerage.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Johnson and family, Mrs. Brearby, James Steel, Edward Whitstead, Mr., Mrs. and Miss O'Neil and child, Miss Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Freudevaux, and 6 children and 2 servants, George Wilson, Mr. Alavander, and 183 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises,.... 5 46 | Sun sets,.... 6 57 | Moon rises. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 46 | Gov. Island . 2 31 | Hell Gate.. 5 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamers Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, ——; Montezuma, (Br.,) Henshaw, Kingston, Ja., Howland & Aspinwall; Havana, Greene, Havana, Thos. Accencio & Co.

Ship Ocean Pearl, Hardy, Tangoos, to Tupper & Beall.

Barks Von Heyden Carilow, (Pruss.,) Eaide, Lisbon, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tibee, (Br.,) Metcalf, Dublin, to John Jackson; Rebt. Leonard, (Br.,) Illiton, Marseilles, to Badger & Veder; George Durkee, (Br.,) Anderson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, to Murray & Son; Salem, (Br.,) Powell, Cetti, to Moore & Henry.

Brigs Edward, (Br.,) Webster, Belize, Hon., to Delliner, Potter & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) King, Maranham, to Burdett & Everett; Thos. Young, (Br.,) Young, Antigua, to Tyner & Smith; Russian, (Br.,) Getchill, Elizabethport, to H. D. Bradley & Co.

Schrs. Late, Frefottin, Boston, to E. H. Keuna; Thos. E. French, Newton, Washington, to Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm Penn, Rhodes, New-Haven, to H. S. Rackett & Son; Sunny, Clark, Philadelphia, ——; John Oliver, Johnson, New-Orleans, A. H. Brigham.

Sloop Mary Gray, Havens, Micahville, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbits, Liverpool Sept. 17, and Queenstown 8th, at 6.30 A. M., with mdse to John G. Dale. 7th, off Ormshead, at 6 P. M., saw steamship City of Baltimore, bound in; 18th, lat. 43 40, lon. 69 17, saw bark J. Steel, (Br.,) bound west; 20th, lat. 42 29, lon. 59 17, 6 A. M., passed a ship-rigged steamer, supposed the City of Washington.

Steamer Connecticut, Strazahan, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, with sick and wounded soldiers, to the Medical Director.

Steamer Atalanta, (new,) Spicer, Mystic 12 hrs., in ballast, to master.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Baboidge, Port Royal 8 ds, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, Comd'g., 68 hours from Port Royal, S. C., via Charleston Bar, with Maj. S. Van Vleit, U. S. Quartermaster. Midnight, Sept. 20, off Cape Hatteras, passed and exchanged signals with U. S. Transport Fulton, hence for Port Royal, S. C.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre 36 ds., with mdse. and passengers, to Boyd & Hincken. Had 8 deaths on the passage—4 infants and 1 adult—and 1 birth.

Ship Roger A. Heirn, Stewart, from Liverpool Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers, to Smith & Dunning.

Ship Underwriter, Benson, Liverpool Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers, to Charles Carow. Aug. 30, at 8 A. M., Geo. Frank Revilue, a passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned. Sept. 14, lat. 41 30, lon. 65 10, was boarded by a boat from the U. S. ship Ino, on a cruise. All well. The Underwriter has been 15 ds. off the Banks, with light westerly winds.

Ship Nicholas Biddle, MacDiormid, from Calcutta; left Sand Heads May 19, with 2,400 bales jute and 10 chests lodico, to order. Passed Cape Good Hope July 23; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Aug. 23, in lat. 29 30.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoes Aug. 3, with molasses, to Bishop and Bro., of New Haven.

Bark St. Urmin, (of Barbadoes,) Sanfair, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., via Barbadoes Aug. 31, with coffee, to Pendergast, Bros. & Co.

Bark Grand Canary, (Fr.,) Arizena, from Grand Cany via Havana 14 ds., with mdse. to R. D. Mocatt.

Brig Emily Fisher, Carning, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig S. F. Nash

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4057. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY AGAIN

Complete Rout of the Rebels.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Battle and Victory at Fisher's Hill.

The Enemy Driven from an Almost Impregnable Position.

Gen. Crook's Command Makes a Grand Charge.

Gallant and Successful Attack by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps.

Heavy Captures of Artillery and Prisoners.

DEMORALIZED FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

General Sheridan Again in Swift Pursuit.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23, 3 P.M.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The following telegram, announcing another victory of Gen. SHERIDAN over EARLY, has just been received:

"HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Sept. 23.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

SHERIDAN has again beaten the enemy at Fisher's Hill, capturing sixteen guns and many prisoners. This is, in all probability, the finale of Gen. EARLY.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

The Surgeon-General, this morning, reported that our wounded were all cared for at Winchester, with adequate arrangements and supplies. The number of our wounded, prior to the battle of yesterday, was estimated not to exceed two thousand.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864—3:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. Joan. A Dix:

SHERIDAN's victory proves to be signal and complete. Nothing but the coming night saved even a remnant of EARLY's army.

The following dispatches of Gen. STEVENSON and Major-Gen. SHERIDAN's official report to Gen. GRANT give all the particulars thus far received:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 23, 1864,

To Edwin M. Stanton:

The military (telegraph) line is down. The affair is complete and overwhelming.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, SIX MILES FROM WOODSTOCK, 11:30 P. M., Sept. 22, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point:

I have the honor to announce that I achieved a signal victory over the army of Gen. EARLY, at Fisher's Hill, to-day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the North Fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburgh Valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of manœuvering during the day, Gen. CROOK's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While CROOK was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the Sixth and Nineteenth army corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also, a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c., &c.

I am, to-night, pushing on down the valley.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of EARLY's army from total destruction.

My attack could not be made till four o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in.

The First and Third Cavalry Divisions went down the Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley, the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

It will be remembered that EARLY's command embraced the "Stonewall Brigade" and the troops constituting "Stonewall" JACKSON's corps, and was the *élite* of the Rebel army.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Descent upon the Cattle-Herd—the Pursuit of the Thieves.

From our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Saturday, Sept. 17.

The ordinary quiet of this place was somewhat ruffled yesterday by the report that the rebels had made a sudden dash upon Cozzen's Point, some three or four miles on the river bank below, capturing a quantity of our cattle which were herded at that point. As usual, in all such cases, affrighted individuals came rushing and trembling among us, as if the day of judgment had come upon them, and spreading the most alarming and ridiculous rumors.

This fact, as I have been able to glean it at all reliably, is simply this: At about 3 A. M. of Friday, 16th, a body of rebel cavalry, said to be composed of two brigades and one light battery, made a sudden descent upon our herd station at Cozzen's Point, and succeeded in getting off safely with a considerable quantity of cattle, and a few of those who were in charge of them. Intelligence of the fact reached headquarters here at a very early hour in the morning, and a large force of cavalry, under Gens. GREGG and KAUTZ, immediately went in pursuit, and to endeavor to cut them off. As the raiders have a long way to travel, and are, moreover, incumbered with a kind of booty that cannot move very rapidly, hopes are entertained that our cavalry will not only recapture the greater portion of the stolen property, but along with it the audacious robbers. Up to the time of mailing this letter, no tidings had yet been received from Gen. GREGG.

Among the temporary notabilities here I find Dr. J. M. CUYLER, the able and zealous medical director, formerly of Fortress Monroe, and now of Washington. The doctor came here yesterday in search of his son, Lieut. J. W. CUYLER, of the engineers, who is very sick indeed; but the doctor was unfortunately disappointed in his mission, for when he arrived here by the mail-boat at 4 P.M., he found that his son had been sent to Washington on the morning of the same day. Lieut. CUYLER caught a serious fever during the arduous duties of this campaign. He is a young man of great promise, and has but just graduated at West Point. All who know him and his much-respected father will heartily join in the wish that he may soon be restored to health and usefulness.

J. R. HAMILTON,

The Pickets Friendly—Encouraging Reports from the Army.

HOSPITAL STEAMER BALTIC, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I send you a late copy of the Richmond *Whig*, which I obtained from our lines on Gen. BUTLER's front. The pickets there are very familiar, with constant interchange of views—although ours, along the line I visited, are composed wholly of colored troops. The officer of the day, Col. COLE, said to me, "there seems to be no animosity in this war except with the leaders."

The cannonade of Wednesday was furious, but without damage, and the passage at Dutch Gap is progressing rapidly to completion. Along the whole army line I looked with wonder at the strength of our defences.

In front of Gen. WARREN, on the Weldon Road, they seem impregnable. At any rate, our brave fellows are determined to hold them at any cost.

The highest spirits and most heroic loyalty now pervades the entire body of our troops, and reinforcements are rapidly arriving. Gen. GRANT assured me that the *end of this war is near if the people at home will keep united and push it directly onward.*

I found the religious condition of the army and the hospitals deeply interesting. There is comparatively but little sickness—the average in the several commands, as Surgeons assured me, not being over 7 per cent. I have spent much time with the Potomac army, but have never seen it in so good condition in every particular as at present.

These noble and well-managed steamers, the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the former Collins line, are rapidly conveying to the North all the sick and wounded who need removal. Do not let these staunch and safe seagoing ships be exchanged, as I understand they may be, for light, frail and uncomfortable river steamers. The season is soon to be boisterous. Approaching battles will greatly increase the numbers of the wounded; and sure I am, that the country will be willing, at any cost, that the fallen, the bleeding and enfeebled ones, shall have, over these rough waves, the consciousness both of safety and of comfort. Yours, truly, J. W. ALVORD.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Sheridan's Great Victory Celebrated—The Story of an Old Negro Preacher.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S great victory is being celebrated as I write with grim joy all along the front. A salute of one hundred guns was ordered to be fired at daylight, and the heavy morning air is full of the harsh sounds of artillery and the sharp whirr of shot and shell. The effect is very terrible.

When I heard last night of this success of our troops I could not help feeling that the news was the fulfillment of a prophecy uttered in the morning by an old negro, whose acquaintance I made under somewhat peculiar circumstances, and whose story may interest some of your readers. I shall merely give its outlines. Standing at the door of my tent I saw the old fellow approaching me, and there seemed to be an indefinable something in his manner, which led me to open a conversation. I said, "Good morning, old man!" He looked up quickly from under his dilapidated black hat, straightened his bent figure, and briskly returned the salutation. Then he went on volubly—"I've been up to see Gen. BUTLER about moving the obstructions out of the Appomattox, but they tell me I can't see him, and I had better go and see Gen.—what is his name? the gunboat man?" "Oh, you mean Gen. GRAHAM," I said, and pointed in the direction which he should take. "Yes, yes! GRAHAM, that's the name," he continued. "How d'ye spell it—G-R-A-H-A-M?" his words having a mirthful accent and his face an amused expression, as he saw my astonishment at an old, tattered, grizzled negro like himself, being able to read. "Why," said I, alluding to his attempt to spell Gen. GRAHAM's name, "you are a phonetician!"; "I can read and write, sir, and commenced to study Latin, too. I am a preacher and an engineer, sir; and I want to do something to help Gen. BUTLER get to Petersburgh." Finding that I had encountered a *character*, I invited him to a seat, and he narrated the story of his life, which is "a strange, eventful history," briefly. His name is BOOKER LAWSON. He was born free, his grandmother, however, being a slave brought direct from the West Coast, and his grandfather an Indian. Always religiously inclined, at the age of 22 he heard the famous LORENZO DOW preach one Sunday at Dinwiddie Court-house, and so powerful upon his mind was the effect of the good man's words, that he at once sought to be converted. Incidentally, he mentioned that, as Mr. DOW spoke, his face only became visible to his devout listener, his body seeming to be surrounded by a nimbus of glory. At a Methodist camp-meeting he soon afterward found the Lord, and he detailed the method of his conversion. Listening, I thought that he must be repeating one of the illustrations of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, so similar were the descriptions of his visions to those of the Swedish seer. But he had never heard of SWEDENBORG. A zealot, almost a rhapsodist, in his faith, the old man felt "that God gave him all things, and, therefore, all that he had, belonged to God." Then he devoted himself to preaching and doing good. At the age of 25 he married, having accumulated property, which cost him $1,000, by his business of ditching, draining, well-digging, &c. All this time he was a student of the Bible. Judy, an old slave-woman, to whom he owed a son's affection, was about to be sold South. Her children had been sold before. Judy was a strong woman in the church; he could not let her go. "Her blood would be upon him." He would sell a part of his property, and buy her freedom. But for such a purpose the people of Dinwiddie did not care to be purchasers, and he only received one ridiculously small offer for his homestead. He was compelled to accept it or see the old woman sold, and he made the sacrifice "in the name of the Lord." It was returned seven-fold. Judy one day in gardening found several hundred dollars hidden by a stump in the field. She gave her benefactor sufficient to put up a new house—the rest was stolen from her. Judy lived many years a blessing to the family.

Mr. LAWSON became very earnest in the scheme of African colonization, and five years since attempted to master Latin—then being 55 years of age—for the purpose of going to Liberia as a teacher.

He described to me what way he would turn the course of the Appomattox by building jetties, and thus avoid the obstructions placed in the river by the rebels, and impressed me that he was possessed of engineering skill.

The most peculiar part of his character I found to be his religious faith in the belief that he is a prophet. He said that the Lord was constantly revealing Himself to him in dreams and visions. He had foreseen the rebellion. He had read its coming by interpreting the figures on the rinds of the cymline or squashes that grew in his garden. He had seen lately on the squashes men crouching and weeping, cannon pointed at them, and a gallows behind them. But he said, "I came up here to see about improving the Appomattox. The Lord has taken that off my mind now, and sent me here to tell you that to-day we shall hear of peace. *At least we shall hear something to-night before sunset. It will come from the North.* There is something going on now at Petersburgh and Richmond." Then, with startling earnestness, the old man said, "*Jeff. Davis knows from to-day that there is no more use in fighting. Peace is coming. There won't be any more fighting. The Lord told me last night that peace was coming to-day. My visions always come true.*" The rapt manner of the old man as he uttered these words, was deeply impressive, but I scarcely saw how his prophecy was to be fulfilled. In the afternoon, "before sunset," we did have news "*from the North*" of SHERIDAN's successes, and it looks very much as if my strange guest might indeed prove himself a prophet.

Major-Gen. WEITZEL returned to camp last night, and will, this morning, enter upon his duties as Chief of Staff to Gen. BUTLER. Gen. WEITZEL's visit to the West has greatly improved his health.

Col. J. W. SHAFER, the late Chief of Staff, goes from here to-day. H. J. W.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

EFFECT OF OUR RECENT VICTORIES IN EUROPE.

The European echo from the series of splendid Union victories during the past two or three weeks, is awaited with much interest at the State Department. The latest advices indicated a universal sentiment of the speedy approach of peace, but peace by the recognition of the South, predicated on the failure of the war and the probable triumph of the Peace Party. Atlanta, Mobile, and their magnificent sequents, will have given a rude shock to these anticipations; and will appear in the altered tone of European sentiment regarding American affairs. It is shrewdly surmised that erewhile the rough sea of diplomacy will not present very smooth sailing.

THE CAPTURED FLAGS.

This forenoon Capt. ELLIS, the Acting Inspector-General of Gen. TORBERT's division of cavalry, reached here from the Valley, bringing eight rebel battle-flags and regimental flags captured by that division in the engagement of Monday last. He proceeded immediately to the war Department, where they were formally presented to the Secretary of War, in the name of Gen. SHERIDAN. Six of the men bearing them were the actual captors of the flag each carried; their names being: GEORGE REYNOLDS, Company I, Sixth New-York Cavalry; PATRICK MCENNOR, Sixth New-York Cavalry: Color-Corporal CHESTER E. BOWEN, Company I, New-York Dragoons; GEORGE E. MEACH, Fifty-sixth New-York Cavalry; HENRY M. FOX, Company M, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; GABRIEL COLE, Company H, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; ANDREW J. LORING, Regimental Commissary Sergeant, First New-York Cavalry. The flags identified were those of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Volunteers, Second Virginia Infantry, and the Forty-sixth Virginia Regiment.

The Secretary called each one of the gallant fellows up, and, after shaking hands with him, inquired his name and position, which were duly noted. After the last flag was presented, he said to them:

"I return to you, gentlemen, the thanks of the Department for the valor and gallantry you have displayed in the capture of these flags. I will direct the Adjutant-General to furnish you with medals with your name inscribed thereon, and they will be sent to your commanders for delivery to you as soon as they can be prepared. The Adjutant-General will take charge of these flags, and place them among the archives of the Department."

SOLDIERS CHEERING THE LINCOLN AND JOHNSON FLAG.

As troops move through the avenue they are in the habit of cheering the flags suspended across it. It is noticed that the Union LINCOLN and JOHNSON flag comes in for the largest share of applause. One regiment, in particular, this forenoon, as it marched toward the Capitol, rent the air with cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, when they passed under the flag near Ninth-street. But when they came in sight of the McCLELLAN flag further on, the men began to groan heartily, and their Commander wheeled them to the left, into C street, thus avoiding the necessity of marching under the banners of the Peace party.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON HOSPITALS TO-DAY.

Squire G. Woodruff, Company F, Eighth; J. C. Hayes, Company C, Second; John McGrath, Company B, Eighth Cavalry; Geleon Dlaud, Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The sensation rumor prevalent in your city touching the proposal of terms of peace by JEFF. DAVIS, is revived and amplified in the papers here. On this subject, the *Republican* of last evening says:

"It gives us pleasure to be able to state to-day that there were good grounds for the report. We learn, from a source so reliable that we believe the statement, that Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, ex-Secretary of the Interior, now residing at Niagara Falls, received, a few days since, a proposition from JEFFERSON DAVIS, to be submitted to our Government, for a peaceable settlement of the present difficulties. He proposes that the rebel armies shall lay down their arms, return to their allegiance to the United States, and that the Union of the States shall be preserved as formerly, slaves that have been made free during the rebellion to remain so, but slaves now in slavery in the rebellious States to remain slaves. We do not learn that he makes any proposition about disposing of the enormous debt incurred by the South. This letter of DAVIS was handed on Monday last to a responsible and wealthy manufacturer, a Democrat of New-York State, who left Niagara that day en route for this city."

Thus far the *Republican's* story. But if the responsible and wealthy Democratic manufacturer has reached this city, he has not yet communicated the object of his mission to the Government. This much I can announce positively, and beyond this it may be said that there is not the smallest probability in the report. That THOMPSON personally is talking about peace, as rebels everywhere are now doing, may readily be believed; but he has no authority to speak for JEFF. DAVIS. Furthermore, JEFF. DAVIS himself has not the slightest power, even if he had the disposition, to offer terms of peace. On the first motion in that direction he would be struck down by those behind him. There is not even any likelihood that any definite terms or treaty of peace will be made. Peace will be made by the progress of our arms, by the quelling of the rebellion, by the return of the insurgent States, just as Louisiana has returned, but not through any diplomatic transactions with the so-called Confederate Government at Richmond. Peace is being negotiated now every day, and by every victory, and it will receive its definite surety and sanction by the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on the 8th of November next.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Official advices from Gen. SHERIDAN make the total number of killed, wounded, and captured rebels in the first battle about 10,500. The number constituted about one-third of EARLY's army. The remaining two-thirds were panic-stricken, disheartened, and nearly all of them threw away a portion or the whole of their arms in the flight, leaving his army not only in a demoralized and heartless condition but almost entirely disarmed and unfitted for further fighting.

EIGHT REBEL FLAGS.

Capt. ELLIS, of Gen. TORBERT's Staff, arrived here, to-day, with eight rebel flags captured by the cavalry during SHERIDAN's late engagement. They will be deposited in the War Office to-morrow.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED.

By order of Surgeon-General BARNES, beds have been prepared in the hospitals at Baltimore to receive all the wounded men from the Shenandoah Valley.

One thousand patients were forwarded from Baltimore to the North, and this has given ample room for those expected from SHERIDAN's army. Ample supplies of medical stores have also been sent forward, and medical officers and attendants are at their posts to take care of the brave fellows who have been injured in the late glorious conflict.

MR. FESSENDEN.

The rumored resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, sent from here, is utterly without foundation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the past two days amount to $1,705,000. Thus far, the entire amount subscribed is $39,500,000.

CAVALRY EXCURSION.

A detachment of cavalry, sent out from Falls Church, Va., on Wednesday, scouted through Fairfax and a portion of Loudon Counties, but without meeting any considerable body of rebels. They, however, picked up a number of horses and a few stragglers.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Papers on the Military Situation in the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday, received here to-day, says:

"There was no news of interest from any quarter yesterday. LINCOLN's campaign, which was to have crushed the 'Confederacy,' hangs fire at the season of the year most favorable to active military operations. We may, however, with certainty expect his armies to be again put in motion before the next snow."

The *Examiner* says there was a rumor current last night that Maj.-Gen. ROBERT RONES had been killed in the Valley, and that his body had reached Staunton. We did not learn whether he was killed in battle or skirmish, nor any particulars whatever.

THE YANKEE RAID.

The *Examiner* publishes the following account which it says is authentic, of the Yankee raid into the county of Orange on Monday:

"The raiding party was about 500 strong, and are the same with whom MOSBY has recently been fighting in the vicinity of Leesburgh and Alexandria. They came down through Culpepper, and on Monday morning arrived at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge over the Rapidan, which they attempted to destroy, but the timbers being green, and the structure but a mere trestle, their success was not commensurate with their efforts. The injury to the bridge is trifling, it being only singed. The raiders then crossed the Rapidan into Orange, and burnt Holliday's mill, near Rapidan station, containing a large quantity of wheat belonging to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. They then started for Orange Court-house, but had proceeded but about two miles when they were ambuscaded by some of our infantry, who captured forty, killed fifteen, and drove the rest helter skelter over the Rapidan and into Culpepper. In their flight the frightened raiders turned loose a number of our horses and mules which they had picked up off pastures in Culpepper. This is the last of this raid. The raiders are now making tracks for Alexandria. The only real damage done by them was the burning of HOLLIDAY's mill and the wheat it contained."

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Major MULFORD, arrived off Varina yesterday evening with one thousand sick and wounded Confederate prisoners on board. Among the officers, of whom there were a number aboard, was Gen. WALKER, of what brigade and corps is unknown.

FREQUENCY OF FIRES IN RICHMOND.

In the City Councils Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the incendiaries engaged in kindling the fires now of nightly occurrence in Richmond, and suggesting the co-operation with the police of the members of the fire brigade as patrolmen. Mr. GLAZEBROOK wanted the reward increased to $5,000. The subject was referred to the Committee on Police.

RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter from Camden County, N. C., says: "The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying off horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c."

GREENBACKS TOO POPULAR.

The *Examiner* complains that there are citizens of Winchester and of the neighborhood, calling themselves Confederates, who refuse to supply Gen. EARLY's commissaries and quartermasters with food for man or horse, except on the terms of being paid in Mr. FESSENDEN's green paper, and who utterly refuse to sell to a soldier an egg or an apple for any quantity of the paper which serves us for money in this country; and the *Examiner* is sorry to learn that there are planters and merchants in Winchester and vicinity who do absolutely refuse to touch our country's legal currency, and who demand to be paid for everything in that of the enemy's country. It concludes by saying: "The policy of being gentle and indulgent to open traitors, and of encouraging them to violate the laws, is, perhaps, a little characteristic of our Government, which is stern and austere enough with honest citizens, who are straining every nerve and risking everything they have in the world, together with their lives and their children's lives, to uphold the said Government, but it is a policy which will scarcely reconcile itself to straightforward Confederates."

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.

Reports from all over Texas of the corn and grain crops are exceedingly favorable. Very heavy crops have been made, heavier, indeed, than ever before known. The Houston *Telegraph* says the wealth of corn produced this year in Texas is something wonderful. From all accounts the most overwhelming crop has been produced—enough to supply the State two years.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 19.

A Yankee force from Pensacola is reported to be making a raid on Pollard.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following extracts are made from Georgia and South Carolina papers, from files up to the 17th instant:

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The Macon *Confederate* says: "It is currently rumored on the streets that Gen. BEAUREGARD is to take command of the Army of Tennessee."

WHAT SHERMAN CAN DO.

The Macon *Telegraph* remarks, if the reader will consult the map, he will come to a realizing sense of the ease with which SHERMAN can repeat from Atlanta the confined movement by which he baffled JOHNSTON down from Dalton to the heights of Altoona. If shows how SHERMAN can move by different roads, flank Barnesville, and thence southwest, he would flank Macon with the same ease. Hence, there is an overwhelming necessity for such reinforcements as shall prevent a repetition of the SHERMAN strategy from Dalton to the Etowah.

CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 17th, says: "We have little to report to-day. The enemy's bombardment of the city yesterday was quite brisk, about forty shells having been threwn. An old negro woman killed, was the only victim. There was the usual exchange of shots during the day, amongst the hostile batteries in the harbor, but nothing worthy of special note.

There will, we understand, be another communication with the enemy by flag of truce on Monday next.

The Savannah *Republican* says if SHERMAN is to be allowed to hold peaceable possession of Atlanta until he has time to fortify the place, and make it impregnable, then the citizens of Georgia may look out for large and formidable raiding parties from that place making extensive excursions through the State.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Exchange of Prisoners—Extension of the Truce.

REBEL DESERTIONS.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Gen. SHERMAN, by special arrangements with the rebel Gen. HOOD, has effected the exchange of 2,000 prisoners.

Out of a batch of 900 rebels, seventeen refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

Of 100 picked men on duty with a flag of truce, at Rough and Ready, twenty-one deserted. This is a fair indication of the demoralized condition of HOOD's army.

The truce between SHERMAN and HOOD expired to-day, but will be extended several days to complete the removal of families.

THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

Fighting Going On.

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Citizens just from Charleston, Mo., state that the Second Missouri Militia, fearing an attack from a superior force of SHELBY's rebels, evacuated Bloomfield, and retreated in the direction of White Water River.

It was reported at Charleston that the enemy, several thousand strong, had overtaken the militia, and a fight was going on at White Water River last night.

Great excitement existed at Charleston; but it is not thought that any considerable numbers of rebels have been in that vicinity.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Lieut. Col. PUNIKO, Medical Inspector for the Department, visited the Hampton Hospital to-day.

The steamer *Winants* arrived this morning from Little Island, 18 miles south of Lake Henry, with four prisoners from the blockade-runner *Gertrude*. The *Gertrude* ran ashore, and when the *Winants* arrived had discharged her cargo and landed it on shore. It will be looked after by the authorities.

Capt. A. S. KIMBALL, Assistant Quartermaster for some months at Old Point, left last evening for Newbern, N. C., having been assigned to duty there.

Capt. JAMES, who was so summarily dismissed the service about nine months ago, and subsequently reinstated, resumes his former position in the place of Capt. KIMBALL.

Nothing new from James River to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

There have been no arrivals from City Point this afternoon.

An arrival from Aiken's Landing this morning reports that yesterday Major MULFORD was apparently making the exchange of the 1,000 rebel prisoners taken up on the 19th inst.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Amherst Tennant, 4th Massachusetts; Isaac Johnson, 98th New-York; C. W. Starkweather, 1st Connecticut Artillery; Geo. Percy, 1st Connecticut Artillery; John Wathly, 4th New-Hampshire; Geo. H. Woodward, 11th Maine; Joseph Rice, 22d United States Colored; Fred. Smith, 22d United States Colored; W. H. Nelson, (unknown rebel); H. A. Thurston, Third Pennsylvania Artillery; D. M. Huntoon, 12th New-Hampshire; Ira D. Foothaker, 11th Maine; David Ayres, 7th United States Colored; Adam Greene, 9th New-Jersey: Aaron Young, 11th Maine; H. G. Otis, 11th Maine; Robert Baily, civilian; J. W. Hardenburg, 16th New-York Artillery; Freeman Smith, 13th New-York Artillery; J. H. Lunn, North Carolina (rebel); R. O. Webb, 7th Virginia (rebel); J. Miller, Bowman's Battery; J. R. Ferguson, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery; S. Hanneling, 69th New-York; Geo. F. Wheeler, 8th Maine.

The State Fair.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 23.

The State Fair closed this afternoon. The attendance to-day was quite large. The aggregate receipts are $16,000.

This afternoon Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock, read a memorial on the late Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, and appropriate resolutions were offered by Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING. Hon. A. B. CONGER, of Rockland, read a memorial on the late Hon. E. G. FAILE, ex-President of the Society, and an address was delivered by Dr. ANDERSON, of the Rochester University.

The fair has been a very great success.

Congressional Nomination—Draft in the Thirteenth District.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 23.

At the Union Convention, held at Kingston to-day, Col. THEODORE B. GATES, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Militia, was unanimously nominated for Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

The draft for the Thirteenth District will be completed to-morrow.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

A fire on Summer-street this evening destroyed fifteen or twenty buildings, including two foundries, a box shop and key shop and half a dozen tenemen thouses. Twenty families were rendered houseless. Loss, $50,000. An acre of land was burned over.

Base Ball.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 23.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, defeated the Ontario Club, of this city, at a game of base ball to-day, by a score of 54 to 5. The Atlantics play the Utica Club on Saturday morning.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The "owl" train from New-York was run into at 3 o'clock this morning by Adams Express train near Townsdale. The passenger train was waiting for the latter to cross the bridge. The locomotives were damaged. None of the passengers were injured. The engineer and greaser were scalded.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

A salute of 100 guns was fired from the Capitol to-day in honor of SHERIDAN'S recent victory, by order of Gen. GRANT.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS arrived here to-day and will be serenaded to-night.

The River is 3½ feet deep on the Shoals.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The blockade-runners *Lady Sterling* and *Armstrong* cleared for Bermuda yesterday.

The blockade-runner *Little Hattie*, which sailed a few days since, returned to-day.

Billiard Match.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

The billiard match played last night between R. M. WILMARTH, of Boston, and HARRY EATON, of California, for a purse of $1,000, was won by WILMARTH by 782 points.

CABINET CHANGES.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Blair. Probable Appointment of Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, as his Successor.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

When the resolution of the late Baltimore Convention, declaring that they "deemed it essential to the general welfare that harmony shall prevail in the national councils, and regarding as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proposed in the series of resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government," was, shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster-General BLAIR, he at once verbally tendered his resignation, which was not formally made and accepted until to-day, as will be seen from the following correspondence. It is understood that ex-Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, will be his successor.

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. BLAIR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1864.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

MY DEAR SIR: You have generously said to me more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well knew that this proceeds from no dissatisfaction of mine with you personally or officially. Your uniform kindness has been unsurpassed by that of any friend, and while it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your department as to those of some others, it is yet much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post-office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith.

Yours, as ever, A. LINCOLN.

MR. BLAIR TO THE PRESIDENT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date referring to my offers to resign whenever you should deem it advisable for the public interest that I should do so, and stating that in your judgment that time has now come. I now, therefore, formally tender my resignation of the office of Postmaster-General. I cannot take leave of you without renewing the expressions of my gratitude for the uniform kindness which has marked your course towards yours truly, M. BLAIR.

THE PRESIDENT.

Spain and Peru.

A VOTE OF THANKS FROM THE PERUVIAN CONGRESS.

We have received the following document, which explains itself:

NEW-YORK, 20th September, 1864.

The following vote of thanks, passed by the Congress of Peru, and approved by His Excellency the President, is published by the undersigned Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* of that Republic, in accordance with the instructions of his Government.

JOSE CARLOS TRACY.

[Translation.]

LIMA, Aug. 19, 1864.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Congress of Peru has passed a vote of profound gratitude to the nations which have manifested their sympathies toward the Republic on the occasion of the Spanish aggression, and particularly to the States of the American continent which have tendered a generous cooperation for the defence of her honor, independence and integrity.

We communicate the same to your Excellency for your information and for the proper ends. God preserve your Excellency.

MIGUEL DEL CARPIO, Vice-President of the Senate; MANUEL PINO, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies; FRANCISCO CHAVES, Secretary of the Senate; PABLO A. ARNAO, Secretary of the Deputies.

LIMA, Aug. 25, 1864.

Let the above be carried into effect, communicated and published.

(Signature of His Excellency,) PACHECO.

The Independent Methodist Conference on the State of the Country.

The Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches in the United States closed their third session, in this City, at noon yesterday. The following resolutions, in respect to national affairs, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard all wars as wrong on the part of one or both of the combatants, and therefore, as a general rule, to be disapproved by Christian men. And we deny that defensive wars, or wars for the maintenance of national freedom, or legitimate and wholesome governments, are morally wrong, or that it is our duty, or would be morally right in us, either as laymen or as ministers, to weaken the hands of the Government, in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion, by preaching "peace" to the loyal, who have been assailed by the South, and are struggling to maintain the national integrity and honor.

Resolved, That we shall hail the return of peace with inexpressible delight, whenever it can come to us with honor, and with the prospect of its continuance, by the subjugation of the rebels in arms, the reestablishment of the national authority in every part of the Union, and the complete and final extirpation of Slavery; the main source of all our present burdens and calamities.

Resolved, That we regard all overtures for "peace," and all schemes for embarrassing the Government, depreciating the national credit, disaffecting the army, discouraging enlistments, and suspending hostilities, before the rebellion is effectually crushed, as *treasonable*, and deserving of the scorn and execration of all honest and patriotic men.

Resolved, Therefore, that while we deprecate war and bloodshed, and long for the return of peace, we see no path to an honorable and lasting peace, unless it be through victory. We believe, therefore, that patriotism and Christianity alike require the vigorous prosecution of the impending war, till the last rebel in arms is subdued; and that the wisest, best, and most religious policy is to leave all peace negotiations to the able commissioners now treating with the enemy—Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and Gen. FARRAGUT.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Movements in Georgia.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes the following curious article, taking for its text the telegrams from Macon, which were in Thursday's TIMES:

"There is no mistaking the object of SHERMAN in desiring to hold a conference with Vice-President STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN. It is to detach the State of Georgia, if possible, from the Confederacy, through the agency of these two gentlemen, from their course with regard to the Habeas Corpus Act and other measures, he takes to be at present well disposed to promote such a measure. We are confident that he will find himself disappointed in his estimation of these two gentlemen, yet we very much regret that they should ever have advocated any line of policy which a Yankee General can by any possibility thus interpret.

We trust the meeting will not be accorded. It can answer no good purpose, and is designed for no good end. If there were no other objection to it, the very fact that it is proposed by SHERMAN is sufficient of itself to indicate its impropriety. No good citizen ought, especially at a time like this, to do anything which may, in the slightest particular, serve to indicate that there is a difference, in his opinion, between the interests of his State and the interests of the Confederacy. The Governor of Georgia ought at least to recollect that his State was one of the first (the first after South Carolina) to secede from the Union, and that *if she now treats of peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdrawes from the confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold, after having got them into this scrape.*

We make these remarks because *seperate State action has been agitated of late in more quarters than one.* The late deplorable peace delusion gave rise to it, and the depression consequent upon the disappointment of hopes raised by it has kept it up. We apprehend of hopes raised by it has kept it up. We hope it has not spread to any great extent; but we may be assured that SHERMAN has heard of it, and that it encouraged him to seek his conference. The consent of the Senate, authority to make peace. *If a State more peace on her own account she withdraw from the Confederacy.* SHERMAN knows this, and thinking this way to bring her back into the Union. Are in this the politicians—are the people of the people—not the politicians—are the people of Georgia prepared for this step? Will they consent to abandon Virginia, which entered into this Confederacy because she was determined to share the fate of her sisters? Will she abandon Virginia now, after having dragged her into this war? We cannot and will not believe it of the gallant State of Georgia. Her sons have fought too gallantly to warrant such a belief.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. B. W. HINKS and wife, U. S. Army; Mrs. Gen. BANKS, Massachusetts; Hon. John B. Clark, New-Hampshire, and Hon. Lyman Klapp, Providence, are at the Astor House.

Gen. H. T. SWEETSER, Pennsylvania; Gen. INGALLS, U. S. Army, and D. P. BOCKUS, Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. ELIAS M. GREENE leaves the Metropolitan Hotel to-day, per steamer for New-Orleans, where he will assume the duties of Quartermaster-General for that department.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Jacques-Gilmore Embassy—Farragut—Miscellaneous, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

The conversation between Messrs. JACQUES and GILMORE and JEFF DAVIS, as published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, furnishes excellent picking to the foreign secession press, for by "picking" here and there in this long conversation, they manage to make out an excellent case for the rebellion. When JEFF. DAVIS says that the North has already taken away two millions of the slaves of the South, and may take two millions of the rest if it will feed them, they pretend to argue that the South cares nothing for Slavery—that it is fighting alone for independance, and will renounce slavery with indifference! And when JEFF. declares that every man in the South will die before giving up the contest, they exclaim: "There, you see! What is the use of trying to subjugate a people so determined?" And thus, by garbling the document of Messrs. GILMORE and JACQUES, it is made to serve most effectively the cause of the rebels.

Again, by putting this determined front of the rebels against what appears at this moment to be an immense defection at the North, the secession press promise their readers, with entire confidence, a speedy peace on the basis of disunion. Even Mr. LINCOLN is represented by these papers as anxious to come to an arrangement, in order not to be headed off by the leaders of the Democracy. It is to be regretted that the majority of the French people are obliged to read and draw their information on the situation in America from appreciations like these, because even the stubborn facts themselves, when they arrive, will thus never be fairly understood.

While there is so much talk of peace in America, and so long as the Northern Democracy and JEFF. DAVIS seem to be doing well in embarrassing Mr. LINCOLN, there is no talk here of mediation—the word is not mentioned. But let Gen. GRANT gain somewhere an important victory, and let the Democracy show some signs of returning patriotism, and the cry of mediation and intervention will be raised at once. What loyal American—North or South—wants any better indication than this of what his duty is in this great contest?

Some of the friendly papers have reproduced the lengthy and interesting report of the operations of Admiral FARRAGUT in Mobile Bay from the *Messager Franco-Americain* of New-York, and I am told that this description of that remarkable naval combat has been widely read and commented on in governmental circles. The Admiral's tactics are regarded as in many points new and ingenious, and as showing him to be a man not only of great ordinary naval ability, but also a man possessing great initiative, and the courage to carry his plans into execution. The sides of the *Tennessee* were also stronger than those of any European vessel, if properly built, and the 15-inch ball which finally penetrated these immense walls of wood and iron, is a larger ball than is in use in Europe, or than was deemed possible or necessary to use. This combat is therefore a new astonishment in naval warfare, and will require new investigations as to whether the European navies of the present moment are not too far behind for the safety of the States they defend.

I ought to say a word here in favor of the paper referred to above, the *Messager Franco-Americain*. This paper is copied here now by the liberal papers instead of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and by its able defence of the Union cause, and by the fair statements it gives on current events, is doing much good in the right place. It merits the patronage and the good wishes of the loyal people of New-York.

The sudden departure of the Empress Eugenie to Schwalback instead of to Biarritz, where she was expected, has given rise here at Paris to all sorts of gossip, and there is no end to the speculations as to the motive of what yet appears as in reality a sudden change of programme. But there is reason to believe that the visit to Biarritz this year was never certain, and that nothing else than motives of health takes Her Majesty in the other direction. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's general health is better than in former years, and is marked by a decided increase in *embonpoint*.

The nomination of Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, as Governor-General of Algeria, appeared yesterday in the official paper, and is received with general applause, for no military man in the Second Empire stands so high in the public esteem, as a soldier and a man, as the hero of the Malakoff and of Magenta. The *Constitutionnel*, in applauding this appointment with both hands, recalls the famous words of Gen. MACMAHON to an aid, as he was rushing into the Malakoff: "Tell Gen. PELISSIER that if we are blown up, he must immediately crown the crater with other men."

The nomination also of Gen. BAZAINE, the present commander of the French troops in Mexico, as a Marshal of France, appeared this morning in the *Moniteur*, and gives likewise great satisfaction. Gen. BAZAINE is one of the most famous of the Algerian fighting men, where he has spent most of his life in the service. He is a great favorite with the Zouaves and with the fighting veterans of the army in general, and in *physique* is of the same type as FOREY and the deceased BOSQUET. He will probably be called home to assume command of the military arrondissement of Nancy, which will be vacated by Marshal MACMAHON.

Gen. MARTIMPREY, *pro tem.* Governor of Algeria, since the death of Gen. PELISSIER, and who ranks in the army as a man of superior administrative ability, is, to-day, promoted to the Senate, which is equivalent to the declaration that he is not to be made a Marshal. The next nomination in turn will probably fall on one of the famous Algerian fighters, YUSUF or BOURBAKI.

The new American Episcopal Church at Paris, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. O. LAMSON, is to be consecrated on Monday next, by Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of New-York.

MALAKOFF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of Gen. Russell.

Yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 3, the remains of Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL, who was killed in the recent great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, lay in state in the City Hall. Great numbers of citizens, and many well-known army officers, called to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed hero. Since the arrival of the remains in this City, the Eighth Regiment has been on duty, acting as guard of honor.

During the day, the coffin was covered with an American flag, and the face was not exposed. The general desire was not thus gratified, as thousands went away disappointed who had expected a sight of the countenance of the gallant dead.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, reached the Park, in order to proceed with the body to the Troy boat foot, of Cortlandt-street. The following distinguished officers acted as pall-bearers: Maj.-Gen. Franklin, Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, Maj.-Gen. Sandford, Brig.-Gen. Bartlett, Brig.-Gen. Webb, Lieut.-Col. McMahon, of Gen. Dix's Staff, and Lieut. Russell, who came to New-York with the body.

In the morning Maj.-Gen. HOOKER and several members of his Staff were present.

The procession moved at 3 o'clock, a large force of policemen preceding it, and it attracted much attention on the route. The body will be taken to Watertown, in this State, where Gen. RUSSELL resided.

Dedication of a Jewish Synagogue.

The Hebrew congregation Shaarsy Tefila, which for fourteen years past have occupied a house of worship in Wooster-street, dedicated a new synagogue yesterday afternoon with the usual ceremonies of the Jewish ritual. The new edifice erected by this congregation is situated in Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and is in every way a suitable and comfortable building. The interior is fitted up with great taste and at considerable expense. The woodwork is grained in imitation of oak. The altar, the ark and the wall are of beautiful workmanship, and elaborately ornamented with gold and silver bullion letters and embroidered. The service of dedication in the Hebrew church is very solemn and imposing. After the psalms had been chaunted by an excellent German choir under direction of Mr. WOLFF, and the prescribed passages of Scripture had been read, the priest and deacons carried the scrolls of the law, in procession, three times around the synagogue, finally depositing them in the ark. The services concluded with an impressive address by the Rev. S. M. ISAACS, minister of the congregation. The building was crowded by a large and attentive audience.

Central Park Music.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock, by the Central Park band, under the leadership of H. B. DONWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.
1. Overture to "The Brewer of Preston".....Adam.
2. "Der Wanderer".....Schubert.
3. "Katy-Did" Polka.....Julien.

PART II.

4. Grand March, from "Riandon Athen".Beethoven
5. Overture to "Waverley".....Berlioz
6. Quickstep, from "Faust".....Gounod
7. Grand Selection from "Attila".....Verdi

PART III.

8. Quickstep from "Il Polluto".....Donizetti
9. "Green Hill" Notturno.....H. B. Dodworth
10. Song, "Why do Summer Roses Fade"..Wallace
11. "Romanticker" Waltz.....Lanner

National Pot Pourri.

The Loyal Publication Society.

One of the most valuable union organizations in this City is the Loyal Publication Society, of which Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER is President, and JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary. Without having any other political character than such as attaches to loyalty, this Society is doing an excellent work in the publication of tracts, essays and addresses calculated to arouse devotion to the country, loyalty to the Government, and determined resistance to the enemies of the Union and of human rights. Its list of publications, including several in German and French, number above fifty pamphlets and tracts, written by the ablest statesmen and scholars. These may be obtained at cost price, on application to the Society, at No. 833 Broadway, where information in regard to the objects and working of the institution will be readily given. The Loyal Publication Society deserves the support of every patriotic citizen who appreciates the importance of enlightening public sentiment as to the real objects of the war and the duties of a true loyalty.

Proposals for Freighting Ashes.

City Inspector BOOLE and Comptroller BRENNON, on Thursday opened the following proposals for "freighting and removal without the limits of the City," of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected within it. The contract is to be made for a period of from four to five years, as may be determined upon by the City Inspector and Comptroller. Heretofore, different temporary contracts for the work have existed. Each proposal designated whether the stuff was to be taken from all the dumping-grounds, or particular ones, (there are seven dumps in all—two on the North, and five on the East river) and whether the parties would pay for the privilege, do the work free or require a price for it. The offer of HE RY HAMILTON was accepted. His conditions are, to take all rubbish from the North River and Roosevelt-street dumps, and pay the City five cents per cart-load, and one cent per cart-load for all the rubbish from the remaining dumps. Mr. HAMILTON is personally unknown to either the City Inspector or the Comptroller, and as he omitted to give his residence in his letter of proposal, his presence is desired at the office of either of these officials to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF WAR DEMOCRATS.—A meeting of the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New York, was held at the Cooper Institute Thursday evening, H. C. PAGE, Esq., President, in the Chair. There was a very full attendance from the different Wards. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. WATSON of the Third Ward, SCOTT of the Fifth, CLARKE of the Seventh, RYAN of the Eighth, TREADER of the Fourteenth, and BOWLES of the Twenty-second. After considerable discussion concerning matters of minor importance, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, for our flag, our country and our Government, against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, whether openly in arms or secretly encouraging treason in our midst. For the one we have the bayonet, for the other the ballot, ready and willing to use either as the case demands. That we are opposed to the dishonor of our country by making peace with the rebels until they shall have laid down their arms and submitted to the rightful authorities administering the Government; and that we are for seconding, in every way in our power, the efforts of our brave soldiers and gallant sailors to defeat the common enemy.

A second resolution was also unanimously adopted, supporting the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. After transacting some routine business, the committee adjourned with cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD.

UNION MEETING AT ASTORIA.—The Lincoln and Johnson Union Campaign Club of Astoria, Long Island, organized for the campaign at Fulton Hall, evening of Sept. 22, 1864. There was a large attendance of members. Several additions were made of some of the most influential citizens of Astoria, who signed the roll. The meeting was eloquently addressed by A. G. STEVENS, Esq., and GEO. EVERETT, Esq., of Astoria. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the members of the club are determined in the ensuing election to do all in their power to secure a handsome vote for the Union candidates from Astoria. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the club: President, JOHN MCALMEY, Esq.; Vice-President, A. G. STEVENS, Esq.; Secretary, JAMES A. WESTON, Esq.; Treasurer, CHAS. W. HALLETT, Esq. The club intend to hold a grand ratification meeting and raise a banner shortly.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—Detective NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested GEO. W MANN, a stallioner, residing in Brooklyn, who stands charged with having on the 19th inst., forged the name of his father, GEO. C. MANN, doing business at No. 141 Fulton-street, to a check on the Hanover Bank for the sum of $250. The bogus check was presented by the accused to Mr. JOSIAH COLGATE, at No. 116 South-street. COLGATE was assured by young MANN that it was genuine, and he therefore cashed it. Soon after he learned that it was a forgery. The prisoner was taken before Justice HOGAN, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer. His bondsman is Mr. LAZER VENTURA, of No. 143 Fulton-street, this city.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY.—Justice SHANDLEY yesterday admitted SAMUEL M. BARRETT, who stands charged with shooting Dr. ISSACHER ZACHARIE, of No. 760 Broadway, on Thursday, to bail in the sum of $1,500. Mr. JACOB L. BACK, of No. 107 West Thirteenth-street, became his bondsman. Dr. ZACHARIE's physician yesterday reported that his patient was comfortable. Some hopes are entertained that he will recover.

STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL.—It is understood that the steamboat *Mary Powell* is willing to enter into a sweepstakes with any boats upon the Hudson River, for from $1,000 to $5,000 each, to run from New-York to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie. Or the *Powell* will make a match for the above sum with any single boat, at the conclusion of the present season. What say our other "clipper" steamboat proprietors to this proposition?

FIRE IN FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the sheepskin dressing establishment of PETER RUSS, in Fifty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The damage to the building and machinery is about $2,500. No insurance. The loss on the stock of skins, owned by Mr. G. MERCHANTS, is about $3,000; said to be fully insured.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—On Thursday afternoon a girl named NETTIE BRUSH, residing with her parents at No. 681 Second-avenue, was burned by reason of her clothes coming in contact with a hot stove. Death ensued in a few minutes after. Coroner RANEY has been notified to hold an inquest.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—This regularly chartered institution opened its second academic term, Oct. 18, at No. 724 Broadway. Aid is solicited for the establishing of a Hospital for Women and Children to be connected with the college.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of a colored boy, named JAMES FRANKLIN, was picked up in the Atlantic Dock Basin yesterday. He was identified by his mother as one of the victims of the boiler explosion on the tug-boat *B. B. Sanders*, some day last week. His face had been blown off and his bowels torn out. His mother identified him by a ring on one of his fingers.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling-house in Dean-street, near Carlton-avenue, and damaged the premises to the extent of $200. The building was owned by Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS, and occupied by JOHN CAIN and CORNELIUS HEALY, who lost about $100—partially insured.

A slight fire broke out at No. 202 Water-street, on Thursday evening, caused by sky-rockets. Damage slight. In running to this fire, HUGH DOHERTY was knocked down by Engine No. 19 and badly hurt.

HOBOKEN.

Grand Firemen's Parade—Reception of a new Truck by Washington Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1—Torchlight Procession by the entire Department.

On Friday, the 16th inst., the firemen of Hoboken had a grand time. Washington Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, one of the oldest and best companies in the city, that day received and brought home their new Truck. At two o'clock in the afternoon the members of the company assembled at the truck house, formed, and accompanied by Chief Engineer ROBERT A. REED, Asst. Engineer L. KENNEDY; MYERS' excellent band and a number of invited guests, marched to the ferry and embarked on board the ferry boat *Newark* which Mr. STEVENS had placed at their disposal. The boat was beautifully dressed with flags &c., and after the men were all on board she steamed down the river around the battery, and landed the party in Brooklyn, at the Wall street ferry, they then formed again and marched up to the factory of Mr. J. S. WORTMAN, the maker of the truck. Here they were met by Assistant Engineer SIMPSON and a number of prominent Brooklyn firemen. After the truck had been inspected and admired, the firemen of Brooklyn took charge of the Hoboken boys, and treated them very handsomely, after the good things had all been disposed of they all returned to the factory and the truck company took possession of their truck. They then formed again, and accompanied by more guests from Brooklyn, including Mr. WORTMAN, the maker, and Mr. SPITTLE, one of his principal workmen, who had carefully superintended the building of the truck, returned to the ferry and again embarked on the *Newark*. On board the boat a collation was served, to which all did good justice. Arriving at Hoboken, they were received by the entire Fire Department of the city, a number of prominent firemen from New-York. At about 8 o'clock, the procession being formed, commenced to move, and then commenced probably the grandest torchlight procession ever seen in Hoboken. Rockets, Roman candles, and fireworks of nearly every description filled the air. Many houses along the line of march were illuminated, guns were fired, cheers upon cheers given, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. After the march was completed, and the apparatus safely housed, the ceremony of christening the new truck was performed. The firemen were formed in a circle, their guests, very many of whom were ladies, filled the rest of the house, and the band was stationed near the door. Miss MINNIE PLOWMANTHE, the beautiful and accomplished relative of Mr. JOHN W. MITCHELL, was then led forward by him to the platform which had been prepared for her, supported on either side by Foreman EDWARD G. JEWETT and Assistant Foreman M. H. REDDING. Mr. MITCHELL then handed her the bottle of wine. When, after naming the truck "Washington," and adding a very beautiful little sentiment, she broke the bottle over the new name plate, completely deluging it with the delicious wine. The band then immediately struck up, and nine hearty cheers were given for the new truck, and the young lady who had christened it.

The party then adjourned to Odd Fellows' Hall, where a splendid collation had been served. Here songs were sung, speeches made, and a good time had generally.

Mr. JOHN W. MITCHELL is entitled to the greatest praise for the success of the whole affair. He labored hard for it night and day, and his efforts met the success they deserved. He is, and very properly, one of the most esteemed members of the company. Foreman EDWARD G. JEWETT, an old New-York fireman and one of the best, by his excellent preparations and courtesy to all, also made himself very popular; and Assistant Foreman M. H. REDDING, one of the best fellows that ever lived; by his quick wit and good nature added to the popularity he already so fully enjoys.

GILBERT J. ORR, Foreman of steamer Engine No. 42, T. MCGOWAN, steamer Engine No. 29, and many other of the best officers of the New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hudson Fire Departments were present.

LAW REPORTS.

"What's in a Name?"—"The Bloom of Youth."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

James Laird vs. *G. W. Laird.*—This was an action brought to decide the right to use, as trade-marks, the names of "Bloom of Youth" and "Liquid Pearl." The parties to the action are father and son, and plaintiff obtained an injunction to restrain defendant from manufacturing or selling any rejuvenator of declining beauty under the name referred to. On motion to dissolve the injunction the defendant showed that in 1861 the plaintiff had transferred to him all his interest in the sale and manufacture of the cosmetic, and that since that time the business had been entirely in defendant's name. The plaintiff claimed that defendant had only been employed by him as a clerk, but that he had nominally sold the business to him in order to protect his (plaintiff's) property. Family difficulties having arisen, defendant took the business into his own hands. His Honor held that as plaintiff had transferred his right to the Bloom of Youth some years ago, and as the business had been carried on in his son's name, with the consent of plaintiff, it was too late now for him to step in and revoke his sale. The defendant, G. W. Laird, alone has the right to use the trade marks "Bloom of Youth" and "Liquid Pearl," and the injunction must be dissolved. L. C. Marsh for plaintiff; Edwin James for defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted to probate during the week past. Sophie Oppenheimer, Mangle M. Quackenbosh, John H. Talman, George Thompson, William A. Matthews, Sarah A. Lenox, James Crosby, W. K. Cornwell, James T. Barry, Samuel A. Richter, Ann Tafe Brown. None of them contain anything of interest to the general public.

Action against Omnibus Proprietors.

MARINE COURT—SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

Before Judge Alker.

Gillooly v. *John J. Duryea, Surviving Partner of the Firm of O'Keefe & Duryea.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff Gillooly against the defendant as surviving partner, proprietor of a stage line running from Houston-street ferry to Cortlandt-street ferry, for damages and injuries received by the plaintiff through the carelessness and negligence of the defendant's servant, whereby the plaintiff's thumb was broken, and the plaintiff was incapacitated from performing his duties as a public porter for the space of six months.

This case was tried before Judge Hearne in February last, and a motion for a non-suit prevailed, it appearing on the defence that John O'Keefe, one of the firm of O'Keefe & Duryea, died after the issuing of the summons, but before the service thereof. The testimony was somewhat conflicting. The jury, after four hours' delib eration, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $200, and the Court granted an allowance of $12.

William A. Boyd for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 23, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6's, '81, C.	107½	100	Am. Coal Co.	89
4,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	110¾	200	Erie Railway	101
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	97⅜	3400	do	100⅝
4,000	do	97⅜	400	do	100
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	94⅞	1000	do	100¼
100,000	do	96	1500	do	100¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s	59	100	Erie R. Pref.	102
3,000	Va. State 6s	63	600	H. Riv. R.	111
3,000	Mo. State 6s	65½	400	do	112
2,000	do	65¾	800	do	111¾
5,000	do	66	100	do	b30 112
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	b30 39	600	do	111¾
35,000	do	38¾	100	do	b30 112
10,000	do	b15 38¾	100	do	s16 111¾
10,000	do	b30 38½		In Sixth-Av. R.	116
60,000	do	38¾	400	Clev. & Tol.	b15 117
10,000	do	s30 38⅞	200	do	116
20,000	do	s30 38	1000	Reading R.	125
70,000	do	39	1000	do	124⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	114⅞	400	do	b5 124
1,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	188	200	do	s15 124
1,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	117	4000	do	124
10,000	Am. Gold	216¾	500	do	s30 123⅝
25,000	do	216⅝	3000	do	s10 123¾
5,000	do	s30 216⅜	1100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	76
80	Irving Bank	104	100	do	s10 76
25	Merchants' Bk	110	500	do	76¾
100	Canton Co	27¼	100	do	76⅜
100	do	32	1060	Ill. Cen. R. R. Sc.	124
100	Cen. Coal	65	1200	do	123⅝
100	do	63	200	do	123⅜
66	Nic. Transit Co	8	500	do	123⅛
100	Wyom. V. Coal	82½	300	do	b10 123¾
700	Cum. Coal Pref	64¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	102¾
2000	do	64	600	do	s20 103⅝
500	do	63⅜	1800	do	s10 103½
200	do	b10 63¾	500	do	s10 103¾
2000	do	62⅜	3000	do	s30 110
100	do	62¾	2000	Chi. & N. W.	49
400	do	62⅞	1000	do	49¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	76	900	do	49⅜
100	do	77½	100	do	s10 49⅝
500	do	77¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82¾
100	do	b10 78	500	do	82⅝
100	do	s30 77½	200	do	s10 82¾
200	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	66	900	Chi. & R. I. R.	103
800	Mariposa Min	42½	200	do	104
1500	do	42	400	do	103⅝
200	do	b10 42	700	do	103¾
2000	do	41⅜	200	do	s30 103⅞
200	do	41¾	50	do	s30 104
900	do	41	1000	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	84
500	do	41	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101
200	N. Y. Central	121⅜	100	do	b16 104⅛
100	do	s10 121	100	do	b15 104
350	do	120	200	do	103⅜
300	do	s10 119⅛	100	do	103⅝
200	do	119⅜	100	do	103⅞
150	do	s30 119			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C p's.	107½	500	Reading R.	125¾
1,500	do	107⅝	200	do	s15 122¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's, R.	109¾	200	do	s10 123¼
7,640	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O.	110	400	do	123
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅜	40	M. S. & N. I.	75
40,000	do	94¾	100	do	s30 75¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	38	100	do	76
50	Canton Co.	31	100	do	s30 75¾
200	do	31¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	124
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.	63	300	do	123¾
200	do	b10 63¼	100	do	123⅝
50	do	62⅝	1000	do	123⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	214	300	Clev. & Pitts.	111¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	275	500	do	112
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	49¾	100	do	112¼
300	do	49¾	100	do	112¾
50	N. Y. Cen.	120	100	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	82¾
200	do	s10 119¾	100	do	82⅝
200	do	119¾	200	do	82¾
100	do	119	25	Chi. & R. I. R.	104
300	Erie R.	100¾	300	do	103¾
200	do	100⅝	200	do	103⅝
500	do	100⅜	100	do	s10 103½
1100	do	100⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	b30 103¾
100	Erie Pref	103	600	do	103
800	Hudson R. R.	112¾	200	do	102½
150	do	112⅝	800	do	102¾
100	do	112¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	120
100	do	112⅝			

FRIDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Gold Room to-day realized the legitimate influence of the great victory of Gen. SHERIDAN, early in the week. This signal event, like the fall of Atlanta, was not suffered by the speculators in Gold and Exchange to have its effect in the direction of lower figures for several days after the news was first announced. The decline was resisted, and several fitful attempts made on both occasions to rally the market. But the sequel was not the less certain. The market broke 10 ₩ cent. after Atlanta; it has broken to-day 10 ₩ cent. additional on the rout of the rebels in the Shenandoah valley and the renewed peace rumors from Georgia. Considerable importance is given to the latter, because of an article from one of the Richmond papers, describing the probabilities of separate peace action by the Governor of Georgia through Gen. SHERMAN. We give this sign of the beginning of the end less thought, however, than our recent triumphs in the field, and the certainty that other momentous military combinations and events are pending against the Rebel insurgents in Virginia. Peace *will* soon come through victories; it *may be* hastened by the truce in Georgia.

The price of Gold, which ruled on most of the sales of yesterday at 220@221, and closed last night at 218@217 per cent., went down to-day to 211¾@211½ per cent., subsequently rallying from the extreme depression to 213@213½ per cent. The Exchanges on Europe are very much unsettled by these violent fluctuations, and the business for to-morrow's steamers partially suspended. The mail, from present appearances, will be quite light in the way of remittances, the confidence of the Importers in still lower rates being much strengthened by the favorable look of the news from the South.

The continued fall in the Railway Stocks at the Stock Exchange Board, amounted almost to a panic this forenoon, under very heavy sales for cash and on short options. The *Bear* account has been very persistently pressed for several weeks, and especially enlarged on the recent victories at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah, on the calculation that as Gold, Exchange and Merchandise go down, and peace draws near, the Railway and other speculative Shares must participate in the general readjustment of values, whether this theory has been or is to be carried too far for sound practical argument or not, by the wealthy party on the Exchange now operating for the decline, it is quite evident that it is asserted with sufficient vehemence and backed by a sufficient volume of short sales, to frighten off all *Bull* combination to resist the movement. A few exceptional stocks are fairly sustained from day to day, but the number was narrowed down in the panic demonstration to-day to almost a single Railway—Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The Miscellaneous shares, like Cumberland and Mariposa, broke down with the rest of the list.

The Government Securities find increased favor with the public as Gold goes down. Although the Gold-bearing Stocks dealt in for transmission abroad would, in the ordinary calculation of prices with the rates of Exchange, fall off, the course of the market is controlled by the rising credit of the Government over all other investments, and the signs and expectations of an early peace, which will largely concentrate both speculation and investment on the Public funds.

The Railway list at the Second Board was partially better, and there was a steadier feeling at the close. The following prices were subsequently made at 4 o'clock, as compared with the same hour yesterday afternoon. Heavy sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh were made *at an advance of eight per cent.* on yesterday's quotation, say 7,500 shares at 118 ₩ cent. cash. Gold reacted to 210½ ₩ cent., after the recovery to 213½ ₩ cent., on later and favorable news from the Shenandosh. At 4 o'clock the price was about 212 ₩ cent.; the market feverish:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½	107⅜	Mich. Southern	78	76¾
U. S. 5-20's	110	110	Illinois Cen	125⅝	124
N. Y. Central	120	120	Pittsburgh	110	116⅜
Erie	100⅜	100⅜	Fort Wayne	104¾	102
Erie Preferred	103	103	Rock Island	104⅜	103⅞
Hudson	113	113	Reading	126	124⅜
Canton	33	31¾	Quicksilver	78⅝	78
Treas. Cer., new	96	96⅜	Cumberland Coal	66¾	65
Northwest	50¾	49¾	Mariposa	44¾	42¾
Ohio & M. Certs	40	38⅞	N. West Pref	82⅜	82⅜

The Rock Island half-yearly dividend is 3 ₩ cent., payable October 10.

No change was made in the rate of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day. There is an uneasy feeling among lenders on Gold as a collateral at high figures, and on Merchandise and Produce securities.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Merchants' Exchange	97
Merchants'	110	Commerce	105
Mechanics'	112	Ocean	90
Union	114	American Exchange	116⅜
America	130	Bank of N. Amer	105
North River	105	Commonwealth	100
Tradesman	113	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114½	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds	116
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con, '76	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext	100
Erie 2ds '83	115	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 7's	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Hud. R. 2ds S. F. '86	118	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	100
Harlem 3ds '56	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts '63	137	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Al. & T. R. 2d In.	83	Atlantic & G. W.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st. B'ds	100		

The following interesting items in reference to the Railway earnings, are communicated by a well posted correspondent, and are not the less important or timely because of the panic of the day on the Railway shares at the Stock Exchange. They relate *to a single week's traffic* on half a dozen of the Western lines. The figures are official:

	Bonded debt capital stock.	Earnings.
M. S. and N. Indiana	$18,407,655	$85,708
Michigan Central	14,046,905	84,349
Chicago and Alton	8,200,989	85,700
Cleveland and Toledo	11,943,590	42,711
Toledo and Wabash	9,006,605	52,817
Chicago and Rock Island	7,742,000	76,100

The earnings of the same road for August, 1864, were as follows:

Michigan Southern	$355,284
Michigan Central	346,781
Chicago and Alton	256,018
Toledo and Wabash	244,114
Chicago and Rock Island	271,141

The call for the final installment of 10 ₩ cent. on the Illinois Central Scrip is due on Monday next, and the last of $3,000,000 of the Land Mortgage Bonds, numbers 1 to 2,999 inclusive, will be paid off at the rate of 120 ₩ cent., and the October coupon on 1st October; after which the interest upon these numbers will cease. We are advised that the negotiations opened in Amsterdam a few months since for the sale of thirty-year 6 ₩ cent. Bonds and purchase of Land Mortgage Bonds, has been concluded—the whole parcel of $2,000,000 disposed of.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, today, was as follows: Receipts, $1,038,852 40; for Customs, $162,000; payments, 944,440 11 on account of loan, $138,850; balance, $23 650,475 17.

Notice is hereby given to parties interested, that, for the purpose of enabling this office to make prompt payments for bullion deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury has recently transferred to the Assay Office a Bullion Fund in coin. Depositors of bullion will therefore receive payment in coins or bars, as soon as the value of their bullion shall have been determined,—usually from two to four days from the date of deposit.

GEO. F. DUNNING, Superintendent.

The following is the summary for the week of the entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port:

RECAPITULATION.

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	863	$274,868	699	$312,787	1,038	$426,433
Mf. of Cot'n.	221	69,180	196	61,820	197	64,334
Mf. of Silk	155	107,409	67	67,494	84	66,535
Mf. of Flax	314	103,647	238	61,732	267	63,200
Miscellan's.	96	19,983	61	22,787	39	14,910
Total	1,649	$494,987	1,241	$516,620	1,625	$629,402

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway, New-York.
Fiscal Agent for the United States Government.
7-30 Treasury Notes ready for delivery at par and interest ⅛ per cent. commission allowed purchasers.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SABBATH, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Madison, corner of Catharine-st. Also, preaching by the Pastor Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Madison, corner of Gouverneur-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and at the Mission, corner of Dover and Water-sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 28th-st. and Madison-av. The closing services in this edifice will be held on SUNDAY next, 25th inst. There will be Choral service. Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. During October the congregation will worship in the chapel at the rear of the new church, on 35th-st.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIP WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 23th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, 25th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The children's monthly meeting will be held at 2 P. M. Lucius Hart, R. G. Parder, and Wm. Taylor, Esqs., and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the school.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House) 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 P. M. Essay by Usanus Morse, M. D. Subject—*A Plea for Young Men taken up their Residence in the City.* Young men are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—ONE BLOCK FROM Seventh-avenue and West 11th-st. The Rev. E. A. BRADLEY, assistant minister of Calvary Church, will preach Sunday evening. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH THE closing sermon of the series on *The Philosophy of Redemption*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ o'clock P. M., A sermon by Rev. S. W. Massmore, Pastor of the Independent Methodist Church in Rome, New-York.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Great Life Theme, with the Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDson-st., near Spring, will be dedicated to God's worship on SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30. Preaching and dedicatory service by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D. Preaching at 2:30 by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHEARER, Minister.—Regular services EVERY SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for next Sabbath morning—*Christian Baptism*, which will also be administered.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park). Sabbath service will be held on the 25th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. McGONEGAL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 37th-st. between 4th and 5th sts. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach in the MORNING at 10 P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

REV SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, D. D., of the American Board, at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock by Rev. F. S. De HASS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. F. WATKINS. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. McALLISTER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer meeting from 12 to 1.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECture at Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, Sunday MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 25th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSBORN.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—EVANGELICAL ADVENT.—No. 7 7th-av.—Rev. M. B. LANING, Pastor, officiates three times at usual hours. Collections taken to defray current expenses.

S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH IN Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, Subject: *The Approaching Kingdom of God on the Earth.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the Chapel SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of two hundred children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—ON SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½ and 10½ A. M. services, and the Rector at the 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter for deaf mutes.

REV. DR. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, cor. of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., between Elm and Madison—preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH, corner 2d-av. Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK will continue to supply the pulpit. Preaching on SUNDAY the 25th at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev Dr. CHEEVER.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st.

POLITICAL.

"UNION WAR EAGLES," LINCOLN ARTILLERY!

Loyal young men, rally to-night!

Union Headquarters corner 2d-st. and Broadway.

Enroll for the Mass Meeting on the 27th inst.

Men wanted for the Artillery and Naval Brigades.

Col. SHERMAN, Col. VAN BUREN, Capt. NORRIS and others will address the meeting at 7½ o'clock.

H. C. PARKE, Commander.

YORKVILLE, Sept. 24, 1864.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

The Liberty Boys of '64 will assemble at their head quarters, 45th-st., corner of 3d-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. By order of

M. A. REED, Y. C.

Young men in favor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson are invited to attend and join the ranks.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of this club will be held at the office of Charles S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 5 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN M. COSTAR, President.

ALLAN COOPER, } Secretaries.
H. G. CARTER, }

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary Election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at headquarters, No. 4 New-Chambers-st., for delegates of the different conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.

WILLIAM PEAIN, } Secretaries.
JOHN O'CONNER, }

FIFTH WARD ASSOCIATION.—IN ACcordance with the call of the Union Central Committee this Association will hold a primary election on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1864, at their headquarters, No. 127 Franklin-st. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOS. OULWATER, President.

WM. A. SYMES, } Secretaries.
ANDREW J. MOORE, }

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions, pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

WM. H. GEDNEY, President.

M. O. THAYER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A Special Meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Union Association will be held at their headquarters, No. 375 Broome-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. The polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.

SIDNEY SMITH, } Secs.
DANL. DUVAL, }

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above association are requested to meet at their headquarters, No. 308 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly District Conventions. Polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

ABRAHAM LENT, President.

T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, an election of delegates to the County, Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly Conventions will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 4th-av. and 3d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26. Polls open from 7½ till 9 o'clock.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.

J. ORIGERS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1864, at No. 62 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union County, Judiciary, Congressional and Assembly District Conventions, in pursuance of the direction of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York. Polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M., close at 9 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

D. H. PRINTUP, President.

FRANK JORDAN, Recording Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of this association at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,053 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1864, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

JOHN P. CUMMING, President.

JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In purruance to the call of the Union Central Committee, a special meeting of this Association will be held at the headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

22D WARD.—PURSUANT TO A CALL OF THE Union Association Committee, the Union Association of the 22d Ward will meet at No. 683 Eighth-avenue, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26th, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. A. H. UNDERBILL, Pres't.; R. PATERSON, Sec'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can dress hair; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Singer's sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 East 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, in City or country, as downstairs servant or to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has best of references. Call at No. 328 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a first-class family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing. For reference apply at No. 14 West 26th-st., where last employed, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, willing to assist with the washing; can sew on the machine; good references. Call at the baker's, corner of 26th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as first-rate chambermaid and waitress; are both highly recommended. Call at No. 412 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 177 35th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as lady's-maid; understands hair-dressing; has the best city reference. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has city reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines. Call at No. 136 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 143 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 218 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Has good city reference. Call for two days at No. 364 9th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as good baker, washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small family. Call at No. 82 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good references. Call for two days at No 555 West 44th-st., one door from 11th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 222 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND baker; washes and irons; good reference. Apply at No. 350 West 16th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; understands all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 113 West 39th-st., second floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 8th-av.

SERVANTS FOR PLAIN HOUSEWORK can be obtained without charge at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or confidential clerk, in a first-class house or manufacturer's counting-room in City or country, by a perfectly reliable and trustworthy man. Refers to the firm in this City by whom he has been employed for fourteen years. Please address Box No. 3,967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its departments, viz.: green house, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; the laying out of grounds, &c.; can furnish the very best of references. Call or address D. F., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—ON JOINT ACCOUNT, TO LEASE OR to superintend, a farm or plantation, by a person who has had experience in farming, both in the Southwest and in New-England, who can give the best of reference for character and capacity. Address Box No. 1,553 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has understands caring and driving horses, and would make himself useful; has good references. Call or address for two days J. S., *Times* Office. Box No. 208.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as coachman, groom, &c.; can take charge of garden, cow, &c., if required; ten years' references of ability and good character given if required. Call, or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German for taking care of horses; will make himself generally useful about a garden or house, or as light porter in a store. Address W. N., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife, no family, Protestants, he as gardener, she as cook or dairy woman; would take charge of a gentleman's place. Call on, or address, X, Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE OR OFfice, by a young man who writes a good business hand; understands book-keeping thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful generally; moderate salary expected; has good City reference. Address G. H. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; has three years' reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, Box 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is a good writer, as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk. Expectations moderate. Address G. F. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE store, by a stout lad, 18 years old; has a good education; can speak the English and German languages. Address O. G., at Tatham & Bro. No. 82 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and grooming of horses; has first-class City references. Address D., Box 212 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A POSITION AS CLERK OR assistant wanted in a law office, by a graduate of Columbia College Law School. Address LEX. Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND IMPORTing house a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol business. A liberal salary will be paid to an efficient salesman. Address, with references, Box No. 1,760, New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION HOUSE, A cashier and head book-keeper, must be experienced, quick and accurate; none but a first-class man, capable of taking charge of an office, need apply. Address J. M. H. & CO., Box No. 2248 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart and McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Maps, Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else now sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List and Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress for Staten Island; she must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes, and be otherwise competent to fill the duties of the above situation; good reference required as to character and capability. Apply between 12 and 2 at No 2 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY who would, after a little practice, be capable of taking full charge of an oil and tamp-store; good references required. Apply No. 113 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing, in a good family in Indiana; wages, $12 per month. Address, with reference, H. F., Box No. 2,996 New-York Post-office.

WANTED,—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A respectable Protestant woman; none other need apply, at No. 57 East 21st-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN CUT, fit, and sew on fine work. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 22 Washington-place.

A GOOD ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR COLORed coachman and groom wanted by a private family in this City; one competent, sober, quick and willing can get $30 or $35 per month and found; good reference necessary. Address, for ten days, PORT-OFFICE, Box No. 5,710, stating where to be seen, reference, &c.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS

VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES

TO REPRESENT THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

IN THE

ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS

FOR BOTH

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20

For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.

TO BE

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35

For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one o, the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES

OR

VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS,
FURNISHED
AT
17 BROADWAY.

17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY

BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.

Address

McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,

AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

780 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Aliens and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York,
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1861.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters. JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' PROPERTY.—Will be sold on account of the Quartermaster's Department, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, four horses and a lot of old saddles and harness.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 86 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Seventy-five volunteers and substitutes can be had by applying at the Banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

ON OAK-ST., 5TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 55TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee:

OAK-ST.—One lot on south side, near Pearl-st., known as No. 5 Oak-st.

9TH-AV.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 55th-st.

9TH-AV.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.

10TH-AV.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

55TH-ST.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.

57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

STITT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No 102 Broadway.

BOREEL & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOREEL & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 125 plots of ground, at Greenville Grove, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 26, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. If stormy, the first clear day thereafter. The grounds offered at this sale will present inducements to those that desire a plot for a private residence, or sites for manufacturing purposes. Its convenience of access to the City by the Bergen Point Railroad, as well as the accommodations offered to manufacturers by the water front on Newark Bay, for the erection of wharves, recommends itself to particular notice, inspection, and purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and Auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 40 per cent. in 30 days, when a Warantee Deed will be given; the balance to remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to W. A. WEEKS, Land Office, Palisade-av., near Warren-st., Hudson City; or to the Auctioneer, Hoboken, N. J.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, *no matter what the form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 East 37th-st., near 5th-av.

Handsome Household Furniture—All the furniture, &c. contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, parlor suites in brocatel, centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine pier glasses, mantel mirrors, couches and easy chairs in reps, mahogany buffet, dining chairs, rosewood and oak extension tables, very fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and tables, washstands, Psyche glass, rosewood and walnut 1 brary bookcases, library tables and chairs, mantel clocks, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine French china, heavy cut glass, very rich Bohemian glass sugar set, bronze chandeliers and fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday, at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Liberty-street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

embracing a general assortment of rosewood and box suites in reps, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut marble top dressing bureaus. Also an elegant oval office table, suitable for a Bank or Insurance Co., velvet and brussels carpets.

At 12 o'clock, 2 rosewood billard tables, made by Decker & Phalen, both in good order. Also, 2 billiard tables made by Hassford & Collender; a fine old English violin. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about 1100 dozen tumblers, assorted sizes, sold in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars we would refer to catalogue.

T. R. MINTURN, AUCTIONEER.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27,

At 12 O'clock, within the store,

(by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Agent for the United States,)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

50 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
150 Bales Gulf Cotton.
90 Bags Seed Cotton.

Catalogues and samples will be ready on the day of sale.

The cotton, in bales, can be seen at Pinto's stores, No. 13 Atlantic Dock.

AUCTION NOTICE.

To be sold at 2 P. M. THIS DAY, at the United States Auction Mart, 5th-av. and 44th-st., a very handsome and stylish pair of BAY HORSES, 15 hands high, well mated in size and gait, well worth the attention of connoisseurs and gentlemen. After which, the handsome TOP BUGGY, by Stivers & Smith, and superb HARNESS; also, a variety of useful horses—all to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.

A TROTTING PONY, dark chestnut, 13½ hands high engaged to trot in 2 55, trained by George Payne. For full particulars see catalogues, now on view at the principal hotels and at the United States Horse and Carriage Mart, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., New York.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness, intended for WEDNESDAY sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDAN & Co., Proprietors.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, New-York, Sept. 23, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Oct. 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 91 Nassau-st., an el

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TEMPEST.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FINESSE—JENNY LIND.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another signal defeat has been inflicted by Gen. SHERIDAN on the forces of EARLY—a defeat so crushing and overwhelming that nothing but the approach of night saved the demoralized and flying remnants of the rebel army from entire destruction. Pursuing the retreating rebels with great vigor after his first victory over them near Winchester, Gen. SHERIDAN came up with them on the 22d, at Fisher's Hill, where they occupied a very strong position. After a good deal of manœuvering, Gen. CROOK, whose command had been meanwhile transferred to the right of the line, made a terrible onslaught upon the left of the enemy's line, and carried everything before him. The enemy fled in the greatest confusion. The Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps at the same time attacked the Rebels in front, and drove them back with irresistible impetuosity. Sixteen pieces of artillery, a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c., were captured. Gen. SHERIDAN continued the pursuit immediately. EARLY'S command embraced the *élite* of the Rebel army.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHARLES PATTERSON, a notorious desperado, thief, and bounty-jumper, was tried for highway robbery. Prisoner was charged with having assaulted a gentleman named BALLARD, on the 29th of December, 1863, in Tenth-street, in this City. The evidence against him was conclusive, and the Jury convicted him. He will be sentenced next Wednesday.

The injunction restraining Gen. CLUSERET from publishing a paper called the *New Nation* was dissolved yesterday by Justice CLERKE. His honor took the ground that it was a proper case for a jury, and that if the injunction were allowed to stand until a trial could be had, it might work irreparable injury to the defendant, provided it should turn out that he had a good claim to the paper, while the injury done to the plaintiff by defendant's publishing another paper with the same name would be comparatively slight. The merits of the case were not entered upon.

There was a further decline of *ten per cent.* in the Gold Room yesterday on the victories of SHERIDAN and peace rumors from Georgia, &c. The Railways were in a panic on the Stock Exchange in the forenoon, but partially recovered at and after the Second Board. Government Stocks and Treasury Papers steady. Money 7 ℘ cent. at call; 7@12 ℘ cent. on Merchant paper.

The rapid decline in gold yesterday seriously depressed prices of produce and merchandize, transactions in which were on an extremely limited scale. Flour fell off 25c. per bbl.; Wheat, 5c. @7c.; and Corn, 1c. per bush.; Whisky, 1c. per gallon; New Mess Pork, $1@$1 25 per bbl.; Lard, Butter and Cheese 1c. per lb.; Cotton (nominally), 5c. per lb. Dry Goods were quite dull in private, and selling to a moderate extent only at much reduced rates through the auction rooms. Freights were quiet and depressed.

Cabinet Changes.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, as will be seen by the official correspondence published to-day, resigned on yesterday, the office of Postmaster-General, in accordance with a written request from the President to that effect.

The Great Victory.

To-day's bulletins of battle are as brilliant as any we have ever had in the course of the war. SHERIDAN has fought and won another battle, has wrested from the enemy another strong and important position, and, if the reiterated and very decided statements of the official dispatches may be credited, has *routed* the rebel army of the Shenandoah. It was on Thursday that he came up with the retreating army of the rebels, which, after the disastrous defeat it met with on Monday, had skedaddled some thirty miles and taken up a strong position on FISHER'S Hill (or Round Hill), a short distance south of Strasburg. The great strength of the position was well known to all our officers who had campaigned in the Shenandoah valley, and a very desperate struggle was there anticipated. The greater part of Thursday was spent in manœuvering before the rebel line, and it was not till four o'clock in the afternoon that SHERIDAN could lead forward his whole army in general assault. But the two hours of daylight were put to awfully glorious use by this distinguished soldier. The gallantry and fury of his attack, the skill and of his tactics, and the effectiveness of his work, can best be judged of by his own words. He opens by announcing the "achievement of a signal victory," and closes by proclaiming that the "victory was very complete." He says that CROOK, who operated on the enemy's left, "carried everything before him," "swept down behind their breastworks," and "drove them in the greatest confusion." He says that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps assailed the rebel works in front, and though they appeared almost impregnable, we achieved such decided success that the enemy "fled in the utmost confusion," and their "whole army appeared to be broken up." It was only darkness, he tells us, that "saved the whole of EARLY'S army from total destruction." In like manner Gen. STEVENSON telegraphs that the "affair is complete and overwhelming," and "is in all probability, the *finale* of Gen. EARLY."

Gen. SHERIDAN is determined to get all the advantage possible, and has sent the First and Third Cavalry Divisions down the Luray Valley, on the rebel right, to take their retreating hordes on the flank or rear.

The command of EARLY, as Secretary STANTON says, was undoubtedly the *élite* of the rebel army. The work it was sent to do three months since, was of a kind requiring the very best troops that could be had. It was to act as an independent column of diversion in our territory, and had such work marked out for it as the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the threatening or capture of Baltimore and the National Capital. LEE could very easily get along with inferior troops behind the vast cordon of fortifications around Petersburgh and Richmond; but for work like this, he required first-class troops, led by his most capable general. Such was EARLY, and EARLY'S army. But SHERIDAN, in four brief days, has terribly defeated them in the Opequan, has sent them "whirling through Winchester," skedaddling beyond Strasburgh, tumbling across Tumbling River, and jumping headlong from Fisher's Hill. Even yet he has not got through with them, nor is he prepared for a "cessation of hostilities."

The value of this victory to Gen. GRANT, and its disastrous bearings on the doomed rebellion, will soon be made manifest to a loyal and rejoicing nation.

A Base Conspiracy!

The Copperheads have discovered another deep-laid plot on the part of the Lincoln Government to carry the Presidential election. Some of the more sagacious men of the "Democratic" party begin to suspect that the recent movements of SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, SHERIDAN and GRANT, are intended to secure the reëlection of Father Abraham! They regard this as taking a most outrageous advantage of the Chicago party in this contest. When the draft was ordered they fondly hoped it would simply make the Administration odious, and so give them a chance to overthrow it; but they find it is being actually used to swell the ranks of the Union armies, and thus put them in condition to crush the rebellion. And *that* is fatal to the hopes of the Chicago Confederates!

The Government is, perhaps, just a little heedless of Copperhead wishes in this matter. It ought, undoubtedly, to have ordered an immediate "*cessation of hostilities*" until the election is over. Taking Atlanta just as the canvass was opening, was not quite fair; and the sound of SHERIDAN'S cannon as he drove the rebel forces up the Shenandoah Valley, just as Gen. McCLELLAN was trying to climb up and balance himself on the Chicago platform, was calculated greatly to disturb the political nerves of that peaceful warrior. How can he be expected to stand steady on *any* platform, while the Union Generals keep up such a thundering clamor of successful war about his ears?

But bad as things are now, it is feared that "worse remains behind." We heard a very intelligent and sagacious Chicagoite yesterday declare that he believed LINCOLN, STANTON and GRANT were leagued together in an infernal conspiracy to *take Richmond* in October, so as to carry the November election! He thought they were "none too good to do it." A Government that had suppressed free speech, suspended *habeas corpus*, and proved itself so utterly reckless of the sacred institution of Slavery, would not hesitate an instant about taking Richmond or any other rebel town, if it could thereby perpetuate its power and keep its minions in office! He had become so disgusted with the whole thing that he felt like quitting the country. Things had come to a pretty pass when the old Democratic party could not go ahead and work its political machinery in peace and quiet, without being constantly interfered with by a set of upstart Generals who did not care a dime about the time-honored institutions of the country, and were only bent on fighting rebels!

We half suspect there is some truth in all this. Never having been very rigid in our devotion to party, we are free to admit that there *does* seem to be something on foot of the kind suspected. But *what do our Copperhead friends propose to do about it?* How are they going to *stop* the victories that thus derange their plans? Have they any plan for making Richmond safe until after election? If they have, they had better put it in working order as soon as possible. Their alarm is not without reason. They are in great danger of going to instant and eternal smash—platform, candidate, and all. If the Administration *should* happen to take Richmond in October, the Chicago nominee will not come as near getting an electoral vote as he did taking Richmond himself two years ago. The whole continent will be covered with Democratic affidavits, swearing they never *heard* of the Chicago platform, and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, there never was but one Convention held in Chicago, and that was the one which nominated "Old ABE!"

Facts and Questions.

LEE'S army cheered when they heard of McCLELLAN'S nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. What was the cause of the difference?

The Copperheads ran up the flags on our City Hall when they heard of McCLELLAN'S nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. Was the cause of the difference the same?

When news reached London that McCLELLAN'S nomination was certain, the rebel loan went up three per cent. Why was this?

On the day when SHERIDAN'S victory over EARLY was announced, a Union man asked a McClellanite if he had heard the good news. The reply of the latter was: "D—n your news." What made him feel so?

Rebel prisoners marching through Washington cheered McCLELLAN and groaned for LINCOLN. What was the cause of the difference?

When the news of EARLY'S defeat was posted on the *Journal of Commerce* bulletin in Wall-street, the crowd that gathered round it cheered for President LINCOLN. What made them do it?

When the news of the fall of Atlanta reaches London, the rebel loan will go down, and when the news of SHERIDAN'S victory arrives there will be a further fall. Why should there be?

Are we justified in ascribing like effects to like causes? If we find that McCLELLAN'S success raises the spirits of rebels at the South, and rebel sympathizers in England, and of the sham Democracy here, while a rebel defeat lowers the hopes of those same sympathizers, and of that same sham Democracy, is it not clear that the cause of the rebellion and that of the copperheads are the same?

Are not the words of the Richmond *Examiner* true, when it says, "Every defeat of LINCOLN'S forces inures to the advantage of McCLELLAN?"

Are not the words of the Charleston *Courier* true, when it says that there is "an intimate connection" between the armies of the Confederacy and the McClellanites, and that the victory of the rebels "insures the success of McCLELLAN—their failure insures his defeat?"

Where should a true patriot stand—with those whose prospects of success grow brighter when the flag of their country is trailed in the dust, and fainter when rebellion grows weaker, or with those whose victory keeps even pace with the victorious progress of their country's banner?—with a party between whom and the rebels, seeking to destroy their country, there is "an intimate connection," or with that one which is hated by every rebel and every rebel's ally, at home or abroad?

The Approaching Campaign.

As early as in last July, we indicated that Gen. GRANT would find it among the necessities of his military position, to march an army up the Shenandoah Valley, with its objective point, Lynchburgh. And we ventured to remark that Gen. SHERMAN, having taken Atlanta, would have open before him, in a few weeks, three or four different lines of advance—one toward Mobile, in connection with FARRAGUT; one toward Augusta, and then down the Savannah River to Savannah; another to Charleston; and finally, the most important of all, a return through East Tennessee on Virginia, debouching toward Lynchburgh, to coöperate with GRANT in the final attack on Richmond and LEE. The *Express* at the time was pleased to sneer at it as a most rose-colored strategy, and to doubt whether any one of these events was among the military possibilities.

Gen. GRANT has since detached from his own army, and from other forces, men enough to form a considerable army in the Valley, and this body, under SHERIDAN, has already gained the most decisive victory we have ever won in Virginia. It remotely threatens Lynchburgh, and but continues the flank attack on LEE which was an essential part of GRANT'S original plan of campaign, though frustrated by SIGEL'S defeat and HUNTER'S failure. Again, the rebels themselves, who ought to understand their own weak points best, evidently believe and fear that SHERMAN'S next grand movement will not be Southward, but toward the East, to pour his triumphant forces by the East Tennessee Railroad on Lynchburgh, and thus invest Richmond and LEE'S army.

It would be a magnificent movement. In a few weeks Gen. SHERMAN could convey fifty thousand men, the best soldiers on this globe, to the neighbourhood of Salem, invest Lynchburg, cut the last link of communication between Richmond and the South, and then force LEE between the upper and nether millstones of his own and GRANT'S armies. LEE would be placed as NAPOLEON was at Paris, before the invasion of the Prussian and Austrian armies: he would inevitably be overwhelmed by mere weight of numbers, and no amount of military genius could save him if he remained in Virginia. It is true he could always do what NAPOLEON was unable to—retreat; he could evacuate Virginia and begin a new campaign in North Carolina.

But to evacuate Richmond and abandon Virginia would be almost fatal to his prestige. He is personally a very proud man; he knows that the loss of his native State would cost him thousands of Virginians, who would never fight when that was abandoned, and the probability is that he would take the risk of a battle with one or other of the invading armies, before retreating southward. A battle outside of the rebel intrenchments is what GRANT most of all desires of him, and the result could hardly be doubtful.

Still imposing and hopeful as this plan of strategy looks on paper, there may be insuperable objections to it in practice. Twenty or thirty thousand men, it is true, could hold Atlanta against HOOD, but the withdrawal of the main body might endanger the long line of communication and lay open Tennessee and Kentucky to invasion. The transportation of so large a body of men may be beyond the means which the East Tennessee road possesses, and we are not definitely informed as to the condition of the bridges and the track on the eastern portion of the road. The Government may not feel inclined to risk its hard-gained position in the heart of the rebel confederacy, for a distant and doubtful military movement. It may be thought that the all of Mobile, or the taking of Savannah, or the destruction of Charleston, would be more fitting achievements.

We only know that GRANT has now the game in his own hands, and whether he checkmates in the East or the West, is merely a question of time and his own choice.

Gen. SHERMAN is evidently preparing for solid conquest. He is determined to make Atlanta a purely military post, as impregnable as Chattanooga, and supplied with stores for months to come. From this point he holds the State in his stern grasp, and the United States has a foothold which even utter defeat in Virginia could not make it yield an inch for a century to come.

SHERIDAN'S grand victories must weaken LEE'S flank most dangerously. Yet we confess we have doubts whether he has men enough to undertake a distant aggressive campaign, with LEE between him and the main body before Richmond. Our past experience abundantly shows us that twenty or thirty thousand men can hold the rebel strong lines before Richmond and Petersburgh against all we can send to attack. We still expect,—as we have often said before—not a brilliant victory before Richmond, but the gradual wearing away of LEE'S army, from desertion and want of provisions and the consequent crumbling of the Confederacy.

Will the War Restore the Union—Is it a Failure?

The black-hearted traitors and the pale-hearted poltroons who combined at Chicago to nominate McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, the man who always delayed the war and the man who always opposed it, had styled the war a failure, and called for its abandonment. Few, if any, of these creatures had ever participated in it personally. Not one of them knew anything of what they affirmed save as it was prompted to them in their own coverts, by either the basest motives or the meanest instincts. Precisely so did Judas account Christianity a failure. Precisely so did BENEDICT ARNOLD, in his letter which we printed on Monday, declare the Revolutionary War a failure. The evidence is as worthless as its origin is detestable.

There are men of better credit who can testify on this point. They are men who sprang to the combat at the very first call, and have led the old flag through the blaze of half a hundred battles. They are the men, of all others, who should best know the actual strength of the rebellion, for they have been for three years in mortal grapple with it. They are the men, too, whose estimate of realities is unwarped by either pusillanimity or treachery—who daily peril their lives for their country—whose every drop of blood singly contains more of real manhood, more of those elements which spring from the living soul instead of the vile dust, than all the hundreds who gathered to do the work at Chicago. What say these heroes to the Copperhead declaration that the war is a failure, and cannot restore the Union?

Says Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Maj.-Gen. HOOKER:

"This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Maj.-Gen. MEADE:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can *only* be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the government."

Says Major General BURNSIDE:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Says Major-General LOGAN:

"The greatest victory of the Rebels, greater than fifty Manassases, and their only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

Says Major-General DIX:

"My desire is to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran Maj.-Gen. WOOL:

"Nothing for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government, but the successes of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN."

Probably there is not a single Major-General in the army, or even Brigadier, in active service, who does not hold these same convictions. Indeed, it may be said that the whole army, as a body, is possessed by an absolute assurance that the only way to deal with this rebellion is to conquer it, and that this conquest is already nearly accomplished.

It is true that there has been a part of this war which was an absolute failure. It is that part of it which was under the charge of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. It is a striking fact that this General should have held command of the most important department in the seat of war for fourteen months, and not gained from the rebels during all that time the permanent possession of one foot of soil. At the time when he was deprived of his command, November 5th, 1862, he actually had less of Virginia within the loyal lines than when he first assumed command of the department. Norfolk left out of the question, which position was taken and held, not by him but by the navy. There had been a positive retrogression. This could be said of no other independent commander. Gen. GRANT had swept the bulk of the enemy's forces from Kentucky, and from Middle Tennessee, and had established himself in Northern Mississippi. Gen. MITCHELL had advanced his lines to Huntsville, in Northern Alabama. Gens. CURTIS and SIGEL had whipped the rebel armies out of Missouri and Western Arkansas. Admiral FARRAGUT had conquered New-Orleans, and General BUTLER had planted the flag through lower Louisiana. Generals BURNSIDE and FOSTER had taken every position of importance in Eastern North Carolina, save Wilmington. Admiral DUPONT and Gen. W. T. SHERMAN had effected important lodgments on the coast of South Carolina. Gen. GILMORE had reduced Fort Pulaski, the defence of Savannah, and made advances into Florida. Everywhere was progress, save in the department under the charge of McCLELLAN.

There, in spite of the unsurpassed fighting by our ever-glorious rank and file, was nothing but a complete failure in everything undertaken. So far as GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has had to do with it, and only so far as he has had to do with it, may the war be called a failure. And it is precisely this which makes him a supremely fit nominee of the party which has done, and is still doing, its utmost to make the war an abortion.

It is not strange that the people prefer the testimony of those who have been willing and able to fight, concerning the progress and the promise of the war, to the bare assertions of those who are too false-hearted, or too faint-hearted, to engage in the war or sustain it. The out-spoken conviction of one General of the right stuff has infinitely more weight with the loyal people then any possible extent of copperhead decrying and belying. The war, instead of being a failure, is the most stupendous military success in history; and will, as nothing else could, consolidate the foundations of this Republic so as to fit it to endure for ages.

An Attack on American Honor.

Philosophers in all countries have wondered at and lamented the extent to which party spirit will carry its subjects. Probably no country has ever beheld it working in greater virulence than our own. Here, for instance, is one of our Democratic cotemporaries—the most of whose readers, poor and ignorant as they may be, would be immensely damaged by any weakening of the public credit, and whose patrons would be ruined by the success of its own efforts—laboring in a two-column article by exaggerated estimates and misstated facts, to show that the United States never can pay its debt. And then, if it could, we are assured, in conclusion, that the people of this country would probably repudiate it, because their forefathers repudiated the Continental money! This attack by the *World* on the honor of the Republic—which will be republished, no doubt immediately, by our financial friends in the City columns of the London *Times*—is made purely and solely to deal a blow at the Administration.

If it were true, or likely in any way to prove true, there would be a panic in this country such as was never witnessed in our worst financial storms. Every Irish laborer who reads the *World*, would find his hard-earned deposits in the savings banks almost valueless. All its wealthier patrons who have any interest or share in banks, or fire insurance or life insurance companies, or trust and annuities societies, or Government funds in the ten thousand directions in which every one is interested in them, would at once, if this attack were successful, find themselves shorn of half or two-thirds of their property.

The effort of the *World* to dishonor its own country for party effect, is the more unwarranted, from the well-known fact that this nation is the only one in history which has not in any way repudiated its public obligations. All of the European Powers have, at some period of their history, paid their creditors in alloyed coin or depreciated paper, or have "consolidated" their debts, or entirely wiped them out. Even Great Britain, for eighteen years paid all creditors, foreign and native, in depreciated currency. It is true that the Government which preceded our present—the old Confederation—found themselves unable to pay the scrip issued in the long struggle for Independence; but this was a repudiation, justifiable, perhaps, from the extreme necessities of the case. Here was a State, in its childhood, very poor, whose debt was incurred in its struggle for existence, and who might reasonably argue that, as all the advantages of the war accrued to its children, so they might bear the inevitable losses from its bankruptcy.

We do not attempt, however, to palliate or defend this action of the old Confederacy. We only urge that there is no analogy or similarity in the two cases.

The United States has never repudiated a debt, nor paid any creditor in currency of less value than that in which the obligation was incurred. Her roll of honor is unstained. Even the debts contracted before this war, it is understood, are to be all paid in gold or its equivalent. She is the richest Power in the world. Her debt, even if it should amount to two and a half or three thousand millions of dollars, will be less in proportion to her means than that of England or France. It will have been incurred for the very highest object; or, looking at it in the lowest point of view, for a territory worth ten thousand millions. It will be held directly or indirectly by every man, woman and child in the country. No country was ever able to bear taxation like this, and none ever had such an interest to bear it. With the enormous and constantly increasing production on this continent, we should be able easily to pay our interest, and to form a sinking-fund for the general absorption of the principal.

It is true, as the *World* informs us, that the trying time for the debt will be after the enthusiasm of the war is over, when taxes rest heavily on the people. It will be observed, however, that by the wisdom of our legislators, the weight of taxation is not made to rest on the class which produces most, but has least ready money and least interest in the debt—the agricultural class—but on the contrary, on that which has most interest in the debt—the commercial, business and manufacturing.

Time, too, will show all—more and more clearly, how vast was the prize we were struggling for in this war—even the perpetuity of free institutions on this continent, and no American will regret the sacrifice.

This attempt to blacken American honor has no shadow of excuse, either in past history or present events. There is not baseness enough in the nation to ever entertain the possibility of repudiating this great national obligation. We have not yet sunk so low. It is true, that were the Democratic candidates to succeed in getting control of the Government, the procrastination of the one candidate, and the peace proclivities of the other, with the new encouragement offered to the rebels, and the proffers of "armistice," the war might be protracted five years or more, and such a debt be heaped up that like Ossa land, we could never hope to do more than pay the interest.

But of this we have little fear. The rebellion is failing to ruin; Peace Democracy will fall with it; and the United States are to triumph, and our pecuniary obligations are to be in the future the soundest and safest investment offered in the world.

"A Refugee and Malcolm of the New-York Daily News."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

JEFF DAVIS' organ has a correspondent in Washington who writes over the signature of "Malcolm," that really ought to be with the Richmond *Examiner*, so truthfully does he write of Confederate affairs.

In the *Daily News* of Sept. 17, he writes:

"The loss of the Weldon Railroad has not been of the slightest consequence so far as the supplies of the Confederates at Petersburgh are concerned."

Now this is so basely false that I, as a refugee recently from North Carolina, take this opportunity of saying so. There is not a refugee in the North from Virginia or North Carolina but what will say that the loss of this road was a terrible one for the rebels, and that it transported nineteen-twentieths of the subsistence of LEE'S army. And we all know that this road is the only one that runs to the provision-producing portion of the Confederacy.

"Besides there are two branch railroads connecting the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad with the Danville Railroad, which runs into Petersburgh from the west."

If there are any such roads I should like to be informed where and when they were built. I am aware the Danville Railroad is being extended to Greensboro, N. C., but this extension was not finished a few months ago, and when it is completed, it is only one.

"There are, first: the railroad from Beaufort, on the coast of Greensboro, passing through Goldsboro on the Weldon Road, and Raleigh; the second is the railroad which runs from Weldon to Scottsburgh, just south of the Roanoke River, passing through Gaston and Clarksville."

If there is any portion of North Carolina known as the Coast of Greensboro, I will confess my ignorance of the localities of my native State. Scottsburgh is a place I never heard of before, although I have often travelled the Railroads running to Weldon.

"Trains have been run over both of these roads, from Wilmington to Petersburgh, by way of Burkesville, ever since the battle of Reams' Station, on the 25th ult."

This is an utter impossibility, as the Weldon Road and other roads connecting with it south are of entirely different gauge of that of the Danville Road. The rolling stock of these two lines are useless to each other. If the Danville extension is completed all freight has to be unloaded at Greensboro, N. C.

"The Confederates desire nothing better than to have Gen. GRANT'S army remain where it is now."

Exactly so. Shelling is so pleasant, and the reduced rations also to the half-starved, snuff-colored ragamuffins.

"In spite of all assertions to the contrary, I know positively that the unaccustomed climate, the cold nights and hot days, the swamps and miasmas, are making fearful havoc among our brave boys."

There is not a healthier climate under the sun than Prince George County, Va. I lived there several years, and know every spot of ground that Gen. GRANT'S army now occupies, and if none of our brave boys die until the "swamps and miasmas" kill them, they are good for long lives.

"Gen. Lee does not need to attack Grant, because the latter can effect nothing against either Petersburg or Richmond, even if he should be reinforced by his 100,000 men."

The Richmond Examiner does not agree with Malcolm in this, nor in the last sentence. I only ask the 15th of January to come, in order to show to King Jeff's organ that a Union refugee from the South can tell the truth to our Government, while others may be paid through cotton out of the Wilmington blockade, to bolster up the most damnable despotism the world ever saw. Respectfully, &c.,

A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HALSEY'S opera of the "Jewess" is one of the most trying in the modern *repertoire*, both for the artists engaged in the representation and the manager who produces the work. The score is exceedingly full, and the *mise-en-scene* is highly important. There is much for the ear, and much for the eye. When all has been done, it is doubtful if the public will appreciate the effort and labor that have been expended in the cause. For the "Jewess" is an opera of reputation rather than of popularity. Musicians speak well of it and justly, for it contains the essence of a dozen of ordinary operas. It exhausted the fancy and imagination of its composer, and has furnished suggestions for all of his successors. But the general public have never warmed to the work, and hence its place in the repertoire is determined entirely by the energy and liberality of the manager. If we may judge by the perfectly overwhelming attendance that filled the Academy last evening, Mr. GROVER has chosen the right moment for submitting it to his patrons. Few managers with so brief a season would thought of encountering the obstacles and expenses of such a revival. Mr. GROVER'S pluck entitles him to the reward which we are glad to find he is so promptly receiving.

The first performance of such an elaborate work rarely amounts to more than a full-dress rehearsal. The artists last night displayed a creditable knowledge of the music, but they were by no means easy in their *rôles*, and the effects of excessive rehearsal were noticeable in many important respects. As a whole, however, the opera went off smoothly, and both orchestra and chorus were good. The rest will undoubtedly be remedied on the next representation, which we are glad to hear is fixed for Monday. The opera is so seldom played that the *dilettanti* owe it to themselves to hear it whenever the chance offers.

To-day, the last matinée, MEYERBEER'S grand opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given "entire," with Herr FORMES as *Bertram*.

VINDICATION OF ASSISTANT AUDITOR J. W. HUNTER.—The following letter from Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, to Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER, Assistant Auditor of the New-York Custom-house, shows the entire change which has taken place in Mr. CISCO'S opinion with regard to the origin of the checks upon which Mr. HUNTER'S name was forged, and which were paid in Mr. CISCO'S office. Mr. CISCO has also sent his own check to cover all Mr. HUNTER'S expenses in the investigation:

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 1, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I desire now to say that no one could be more gratified than I am by your thorough and complete vindication in the matter of the fraudulent checks drawn on my office. Not a doubt rests on my mind of your entire innocence, and I deeply regret the erroneous theory on which I acted. It was a serious mistake, which I regret should have been made.

If there is anything further which I can do to heal the wounds inflicted by my action, I shall perform it with the sincerest pleasure.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. CISCO.

JOHN W. HUNTER, Esq.

MR. CARPENTER'S PAINTING.—The Crayon Art Gallery, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, was thronged on Wednesday evening last by a select and fashionable company, invited to a private view of CARPENTER'S picture of "President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." The expressions of enthusiasm which fell from the lips of the delighted spectators must have been most gratifying to the artist. The picture must take a high rank among the historical paintings of the day. It is now on public exhibition at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN UNION CLUB.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of LINCOLN and JOHNSON assembled at the headquarters, Lafitte Hall, in Court street, last evening. Delegations from the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards were present. Mr. REMAN HILL, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, and stirring addresses were made by Col. GROSS, of Tennessee, Rev. R. N. HATFIELD, Mr. LAMSON, the Irish apprentice boy, and several others.

A LADY

OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Mammoth Oil Company.—We should judge by the large number of these corporations now being organized, that the petroleum oil business was very prosperous. The discovery of this oil has been worth already millions of dollars to the Government. The shipments abroad are at present perfectly enormous, and are steadily and rapidly increasing. A new company, known as the "President Petroleum Company," is now being organized, with a prospective capital of $5,000,000. We have seen a list of the stockholders, and it embraces some of the strongest names in the City of New-York, including seven Bank Presidents, and other leading men connected with some of the largest institutions in the country. We have no interest in any oil company, but do not hesitate to say that, had we money to invest, we should take some of this stock. It promises to pay large dividends, and can hardly help doing so even with only moderate success. Those of our readers who have money to invest in corporations of this character will find this new company worthy of their attention. See advertisement in our columns.

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Dr. B. C. Perry.—The Dr. will return to New-York, Saturday, September 24th, and resume his practice at No. 49 Bond street, where he will be prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, losses of hair, premature blanching, also to remove moth, freckles, and other discolerations from the face No charge for consultation.

For Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, and Psychology, see OCT. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts.; newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption, Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

BROWNLEE'S One Disease (External) REMEDY will cure Neuralgia in one or two applications.
BROWNLEE'S One Disease Remedy will cure Spinal Diseases, irritation in one application, and curvatures in a few applications.
BROWNLEE'S One Disease Remedy will cure Nervous Rheumatism in two or three applications.
BROWNLEE'S One Disease Remedy will cure Paralytic Limbs, excepting when produced by apoplexy or the use of mercury. One application of this Ointment will do more to recommend it than all the certificates.
For sale wholesale and retail by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Price $2 and $5 per bottle.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare them selves for the fatal Fevers, the dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, including postage, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

This Day.
GENIN'S GRAND EXPOSITION OF PLAIN AND FANCY HATS,
FOR
LADIES',
MISSES',
BOY'S, and
INFANT'S
HATS,
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-list s promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble, one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Family Knitting Machines.
For plain and fancy knitting, simple, durable and economical. Invaluable to families, stores and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., Office No. 537 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the World, the only reliable and perfect dye in use. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 511 BROADWAY—SIGN OF GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

For Rheumatism, Weak Back or Kidney Complaints, use KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. General Depot, No. 862 Hudson-st, Sold by all Druggists.

Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters are the most certain and effectual remedy known for Weakness in the back, or pain in the side or breast.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures Dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Darne's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

Lyon's Kathpheros, an Indian Vegetable Extract cures Baldness and restores gray hair. Depot, No. 9 Bleecker-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Simple but Effectual. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by clergymen, singers, and public speakers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Ladies Returning from the Country, if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and family, buy them at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

Burnett's Florimel IS AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

A Delightful Toilet Article.—Distilled Dew for the skin and complexion. Depot No. 111 Liberty-st.

Fall Styles of Gent's and Youth's Dress Cloth and Felt Hats just issued by BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CLARK—HAINES.—By Rev. O. Kelsey, WILLIAM H. CLARK and EUPHEMIA L. HAINES, daughter of the late Charles Haines, both of this City.

KING—MONK.—At Rome, St. Lawrence Co., on Monday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. SAMUEL E. KING, of New-York, and Miss LOTTIE M. MONK, daughter of the late George Monk, of Waddington, N. Y.

OXHOLM—KELLOGG.—At Malden, N. Y., Sept. 21, by Rev. Wm. Hart, C. W. E. OXHOLM, of Flushing, L. I., to SUSAN L., daughter of the late Stephen Kellogg.

PIKE—PROUDFOOT.—On Sunday, May 22, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Geo. S. PIKE and MARIA VAN ANTWERP, daughter of the late Lawrence Proudfoot, M. D., all of this City.

PHYLE—LOCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. P. Newman, ALEXANDER R. PHYLE and MATILDA, youngest daughter of the late A. J. Lockwood, all of New-York.

WETMORE—PARISH.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, AUGUSTUS WETMORE and ABBIE R. PARISH, all of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 22, S. ANTOINETTE BRUSH, in the 15th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, Sept 24, at 11 o'clock, from No. 691 2d-av., near 37th-st. Her remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant, N. J.

CHUMASERO.—On Friday morning, EDWARD TRYON, aged 5 months and 17 days, only child of John T. and Eva C. Chumasero.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, B. T. Young, No. 125 West 45th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, (E. D.,) on Friday evening, Sept. 23, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Clark, in the 64th year of her age.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Sept. 23, Mrs. HARRIET DAVIS, in the 90th year of her age.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, Astoria, L. I.

DEMAREST.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 22, JOHN H. DEMAREST, in the 44th year of his age.
His remains were interred in Greenwood yesterday.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, MARY W. ENNIS, wife Wm. F. Green, in the 46th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Symms ave., West Hoboken, N. J.

MACGREGOR.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, Mrs. MARY C. MACGREGOR, wife of Col. J. D. MacGregor, and daughter of Dr. P. Van Buren.
Her friends and those of her father's family are invited to attend her funeral, at her father's residence, No. 214 West 23d-st., on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, MARY ANN, wife of Stephen J. Jackson, aged 58 years.
Her funeral will be attended from her late residence, on Monday, Sept. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KETCHUM.—On Friday, Sept. 23, Mrs. MARY, wife of John F. Ketchum, aged 51 years.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 West 26th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Sept. 25.

MAITLAND.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, ELIZA S., widow of Robert Maitland, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 80th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

NOE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, JOHN C. NOE, son of Charles S. and Sarah J. Noe, aged 11 months and 14 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., at 9:15 A. M.

PINCKNEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, after a lingering illness, MARIA PINCKNEY, wife of the late Elijah F. Pinckney, and daughter of the late Judge Cooselyen, aged 62 years, 4 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Baker, No. 480 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARISE.—On Friday, Sept. 23, 1864, JOHN G. PARISE, in the 65th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

ROOSEVELT.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, 1864, CORNELIA ELIZABETH, the wife of Samuel B. Roosevelt, and daughter of the late Judge Scott.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, at the Church of Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROWE.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, THOMAS ROWE, aged 46 years, 2 months an 19 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 King-st.

SQUIER.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, of consumption, JAMES W. SQUIER, in the 19th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Squier, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave New York, from Pier No. 2, North River.

STEELE.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 22, M. ANTOINETTE, wife of Levi Steele, and daughter of the late Chas. Wells.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Sept. 25. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway, near 12th-st. Hours 9 till 3.

INTERESTING TO CONSUMPTIVES.
AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.

By this phrase we may justly characterize the celebrity of Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, whose name is now widely known throughout the Atlantic States, and whose professional reputation is founded on his successful labors as a medical reformer. His great medicine, known as "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," has practically refuted the mischievous dogma of the medical schools, that "Consumption is incurable." It can be proved by any desirable amount of testimony that this medicine has cured many who were pronounced by distinguished physicians to be in the last stages of Consumption; and among this number Dr. Schenck himself may be included.

Dr. Schenck has likewise discovered an infallible remedy for Dyspepsia, viz.: "Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic," which is probably the only *true* remedy for Indigestion that can be furnished by the *Materia Medica* of our country. Still better—Dr. Schenck has discovered an efficient substitute for *calomel*, that great destroyer of the human race, which has probably slain more than Consumption itself, though one-fourth of the human family is victimized by that fatal disease. The three medicines of Dr. Schenck are employed by him in the cure of Consumption, to which branch of medical practice his attention is specially directed, and in which he has been more successful than any other man in America.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. His medicines may be obtained there at all times.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, General Agent for New-York City.
Sold also by druggists generally.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

DR. UNDERHILL'S GRAPES FROM Croton Point have arrived. His only depot for the sale of his pure Wine, and superior Grapes is at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor Place corner of Eighth-st. All his Grapes come to the City in baskets and boxes, marked R. T. U., Croton Point, and in no other form. Apples, Oranges or Quinces for sale.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and will subscriptions must be for any dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole roperty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 368 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 840 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

APPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. E. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER, 9 A. M., and 7 P. M., with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
AT
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
and all principal points West.

Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars in night trains.

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT,
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted,

FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds: we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES ABOUT TO REQUIRE NURSING can have all the comforts of home, and good medical attendance, by addressing Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. CLARKE, Station A., Spring-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

COMPARE THE SOLDIER SHERMAN'S LETTER
AND THE
CANDIDATE McCLELLAN'S LETTER,
THEN ATTEND THE
UNION MASS MEETING,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.
The rebellion must go down, either by the rebels recognizing the Stars and Stripes, or the will of Grant and Sherman.
This is the only choice submitted by
THE UNION CANDIDATES,
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,
FENTON AND ALVORD.
Contraband goods, Chicago platforms and candidates, pesces of modern Democracy and General statesmen.
All who are opposed to furnishing aid to the enemy will meet at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

UNION.
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,
FENTON AND ALVORD.
UNION VOTERS ATTEND THE RATIFICATION MEETING!
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS ON BEHALF OF THE UNION.
GRANT, SHERIDAN,
SHERMAN, THOMAS,
FARRAGUT, GRANGER,
IN THE FIELD,
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON,
FENTON AND ALVORD,
IN THE CABINET,
ATTEND THE UNION MEETING, COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

UNION MEN.
HONOR TO OUR BRAVE LEADERS IN THE FIELD,
Attend the
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

UNION, LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.
All loyal citizens who are in favor of the success of the Union, cause are requested to attend a GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, to be held at the Cooper Union, in the City of New-York, Sept. 27, 1864, at 7½ P. M.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL	HIRAM BARNEY.
JOHN A. STEVENS,	ORISON BLUNT,
DAVID DOWS,	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
WM. M. EVARTS,	WM. C. BRYANT,
E. D. MORGAN,	GEO. W. BLUNT,
SHEPARD KNAPP,	THOS. C. ACTON,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
SAM. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,	DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
HORACE GREELEY,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,	D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,	AUGUSTUS WEISMANN,
ROBERT ANDERSON,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,	E. W. STOUTON,
THOS. MCRAY,	JOHN B. WHITE,
GEO. OPDYKE,	H. B. McCURDY,
PETER COOPER,	JOHANN LINEAU,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,	WM. KUTRUFF,
AMOS R. ENO,	WM. SKILIGMAN,
ALONZO CLARK,	DAVID GILDERSLEEVE,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	PITCH, ESTEE & CO.,
JOHN KEYSER,	BROOK & MORGAN,
JOSEPH HOXIE,	GUSTAVE SCHWAB,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,	FRANZ WEIBEL,
EUGENE PLUNKETT,	PHILIP PFEIFFER,
JOHN L. WORDEN,	JOHN A. WARD,
RADWAY & CO.,	GUY R. PELTON,
ELLIOT C. COWDEN,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
A. VAN SANTVOORD,	HENRY SMITH,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,	ISAAC HARVEY,
RICHARD BUSTEED,	AMOR J. WILLIAMSON,
JAMES M. HORTON,	ALBERT JEWETT,
JESSE HOYT,	FREDERICK KUHNE,
HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE	CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD
WILLIAM TUCKER,	FRED'K SCHWEDLER,
A. W. GRISWOLD,	MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEO. BLISS, Jr.	W. W. DE FORREST,
L. W. JEROME,	JAS. K. PLACE,
GEO. F. TALLMAN,	WM. H. WEBB,
PETER MCMARTIN,	WM. FERREBORN,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	W. Y. BRADY,
FRANCIS LIEBER,	W. CURTIS NOYES,
JOHN SLOSSON,	A. M. BINNINGER,
JNO. W. ALLEN,	CHAS. BELL,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	H. M. BARNEY,
JAMES KELLY,	THOS. LITTLE,
JOHN GRAY,	ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
L. C. MOORE,	JOHN WHEELER,
JNO. C. DIMMICK,	W. A. DARLING,
AUG. GOODALE,	A. W. ROSE,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR.,	JAMES LYLE,
MILLER & CARPENTER,	M. L. VANTINE,
DREW & FRENCH,	E. TITUS,
BAKERS & VAIL,	J. T. WILSON,
DUNNING & PALMER,	PUPKE & THURBER,
E. M. HARRISSON & CO.,	J. S. BARRON,
H. B. CAVERLY,	JOHN WHEATON,
ALLAN BROS.,	A. H. BREWSTER,
S. H. MABBATT,	R. L. MCCARTY,
M. BODINE,	J. J. FERRIS & CO.,
R. BURKHALTER,	C. CREHAN,
J. D. SLOAT,	N. SHERWOOD,
M. H. R. TOTTEN,	J. A. VANTASSEL,
DENNIS HARRIS,	E. H. GARBUTT,
SAMUEL WILLETT,	WM. H. LEE,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	A. J. BLEECKER,
A. L. SEYFERT,	SOL. SEYFERT,
JAMES W. WHITE,	LORIN PALMER,
DAVID LANE,	HENRY W. SMITH,
JONAS SONNEBORN,	JONATHAN STURGES,
ADOLF G. DUNN,	FITZ HUGH LUDLOW,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	CHAS. F. RANDOLPH,
JOHN C. STORR,	GEO. BLAIR,
JOHN D. LAWSON,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
EDWARD WALKER,	BARKER HANDY,
JOHN A. MARTIN,	S. ALBINOLA,
THOS. B. VAN REUBEN,	VINCENZO DE BOTTA,
WM. GRAYDON,	H. W. HUBBELL,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	CHAS. E. BUTLER,
JOHN C. PETERS,	HENRY CLEWS,
LATIMER BAILEY,	WM. H. CUMMINGS,
M. H. GRINNELL,	WALDO HUTCHINS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	EDWARD MINTURN,
ROBERT S. HOWE,	J. G. PIERSON,
D. F. CURRY,	LOUIS GUILLANDER,
JOSIAH OAKES,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ANTHONY GILKENSON,	WM. H. GILSON,
D. T. SHERWOOD,	JOHN P. CUMMINS,
OTIS D. SWAN,	BENNJ. LEHMAIER,
JOHN W. EDMONDS,	FRED'K BUCHFUSS,
O. P. DORMAN,	CHAS. KUGLER,
R. L. GILBERT,	ALEX. MARCUS,
W. B. BUTTON,	HERMAN STURN,
NATH'L SMITH,	NATHAN KINGSLEY,
JAMES BROWN,	WM. E. DODGE,
HENRY DAY,	WM. A. BOOTH,
J. COOPER LOBD,	W. W. STONE,
JOHN P. CONOVER,	CHARLES SCHALK,
SAMUEL B. WHITE,	JOHN Q. JONES,
RICHARD KELLY,	C. C. PINCKNEY,
CHARLES FOX,	W. N. ALEXANDER,
SOLOMON J. JOSEPH,	D. WATERMAN,
GEORGE RICARDO,	GEORGE STARR,
JOHN W. THORNE,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SPENCER K. GREEN,	H. D. WINCHESTER,
WM. MOIR,	JAMES OWENS,
ROBERT MEIN,	JOHN KEYSER,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS,	THOMAS JONES, Jr.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,	JOHN CHADWICK,
ALFRED W. COFFIN,	L. B. WOODRUFF,
GEORGE W. ABBE,	CHARLES GOULD,
W. R. STEWART,	ALVA P. MANN,
D. D. CUNNINGHAM,	R. W. HURLBERT,
J. A. LIVINGSTON,	HENRY SCHENCK,
D. A. CUSHMAN,	GEORGE WITHERELL,
THOMAS C. BERRY,	CHARLES G. JUDSON,
R. D. HATHROP,	THOMAS L. THORNELL,
JAMES WADSWORTH,	ROST. H. McCURDY,
H. M. TABER,	CYRUS CURTIS,
WM. T. BLODGETT,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
WM. TILDEN,	EDWIN HOYT,
DUNNING DUER,	HENRY VAN SCHAICK,
HENRY K. BLODGET,	W. W. CLARK,
WM. R. LEE.	

And several hundred others, whose names will be hereafter announced.

NOTICE TO UNION WARD ASSOCIATIONS.

The Presidents of all Union Associations and Leagues in the City are requested to meet at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) at 7 o'clock, to confer with committee on ratification meeting.
By order, JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
C. T. POLHAMUS,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.
HENRY RICHARD,

TENTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE call of the Union Central Committee, the Union citizens of the Xth Ward are invited to attend a special meeting at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating conventions.
Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS C. THORNTON, President.
WM. BORCKEL, } Secretaries.
F. H. LAWRENCE, }

ELEVENTH WARD PRIMARY ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, to choose delegates to the various nominating conventions, according to the recommendation of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOHN LEWIS, President.
B. G. HUNT, Secretary.

"EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW."
READY THIS DAY,
THE NEW STAR PIN,
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
This is the finest Pin yet produced.
Sent postpaid on receipt of 75 cents.
Forty varieties of Campaign Medals, Pins and Badges, now ready. Send for Descriptive Catalogue, with special terms to the Trade. Address
E. W. HITCHCOCK, Campaign Headquarters,
No. 14 Chamber-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
RALLY FOR THE UNION TICKET.
FENTON AND ALVORD.
LIBERTY AND UNION—VICTORY AND PEACE.
Attend the
GRAND UNION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN, THE HERO OF SHENANDOAH,
will hear words of cheer
at the
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

UNION VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.
RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.
ABRAHA

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal,

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a Gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, Drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of

Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

The Department of Modern Languages under that of

Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEBBS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 45th-st., will reopen Sept. 20

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day. The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 26, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Bethune, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson.) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	R. Conillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. D. Forest	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
S. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	O. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Conner,	Thos. Lebouthillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. References—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. L. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Alfred Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 13th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 63 Park-place.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,

Will open for classes and Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October, as follows: Children's Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses and Masters', 2½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 37th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Classical) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 26th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Gen. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Heyt, J. H. Swift, S. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIence and Art. Applications for admission to this department are now and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 5 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $240. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and Superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Regularly chartered by the State for the thorough medical education of women—next session begins Oct. 18, 1864, with a full faculty, and under the best auspices. Clinical advantages unsurpassed. Students admitted to Bellevue Hospital. A limited number accommodated with board. For announcements, address M. M. WARD, M. D., No. 41 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories o the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCUTT and R. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens in No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 32 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will reopen her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under [illegible] Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the appointments are drill, ponies for riding and physical culture are military [illegible] swimming, &c. and driving, gymnastics, rowing, &c. A. J. Principal. E. HINES,

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 32 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

PRIVATE TUITION.—PRIVATE INSTRUCtion in Ancient and Modern languages and mathematics, by an experienced graduate, at his own or the residence of his pupils. Address GRADUATE, No. 6 Bond-st.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED BY A RECENT graduate of Harvard College; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest reference in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., No. 678 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 845, Colwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 553 Broadway

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER AND DEsires engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. Schemerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 45th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Secor, No. 826.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal, A. STEBBINS, A. M.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 293 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 45th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,
DR A. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

A first-class establishment.

Teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship.

French the language of the school.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The private school for young gentlemen of the undersigned, No. 19 West 16th-st., removed in May last to ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, thirteen miles from New-York, is now reopened for boarding and day scholars.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter sessions will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $125 for the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PENmanship, &c., taught at COLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction. Pupils may commence at any time.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,211 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS POTTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 6. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 38th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies: No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 252 4th-av., near 23d st. For terms, call as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,114 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

Address [illegible], JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Union Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Seminary will commence

R. P. JEKKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,152 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School will reopen, Sept. 21.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 44 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE IS DESIROUS of teaching for a few hours daily in a private family or school. Can instruct in both the common and higher branches. Special attention given to fitting boys for college in the most thorough and expeditious manner. The highest references given. Address H. W. M. Statin, D., New-York Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, MEMBER OF the Protestant Episcopal Church, fully competent to teach the English branches, the rudiments of French, and the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar if required, desires a situation in a private family in or near the city. The best of references given. Address personally, or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 16 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A LADY WHO HAS had many years' experience in teaching French (her native language,) and also German, wishes to find employment as visiting governess, either in schools or families. Address Miss S. M., care of Mr. M. J. Paillard, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, EXperienced as a professor of French; also, well qualified to teach English and music, desires a situation in a family or seminary, city or country. References most satisfactory. Address GOVERNESS, No. 71 Union-place, 4th av., New-York.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY—A first-class music teacher, and competent to instruct modern languages, desires an engagement in a family where her services may be considered as an equivalent for board. Address Miss A. A. BROWER, No. 199 East 10th-st. Best references given and required.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents wanted, to advance educational interests throughout the country. Teachers, $100 to $2,000; pupils, $125 to $500; correspondents, $500 to $600. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND BIRTH AND education, competent to take charge of and teach young children in the elementary branches and music, desires a situation in some family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. S., Brooklyn Post-office. References given and required.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of resident or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagement as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. SCHEMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family where there are small children. A comfortable home more an object than salary; best references given. Address A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by Wm. Earl, M. D., 320 pp. Sent by mail in sea ed envelope, for 50 cts. Address, No. 12 White-st., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE—AMONG THE BEST AND most desirably located in the City; newly renovated; handsomely furnished; favorable lease and doing a full first-class money-making business.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, as they value their health, or waste of time and means, to avoid the certain danger of surgical treatment. His scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, dispenses with it, and is at once healthy and reliable, and cannot fail. However complicated a case may be, he assures a positive cure. He has been in practice upwards of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., during which period he has been Sole Agent for the "INFALLIBLE PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS," so celebrated as being scientifically prepared, sugar-coated, and pleasant to the taste, that the most delicate lady can take them and at the same time healthy, while they have proved infallible even in the most obstinate cases. Price $3 and $5. Obtainable at his office or sent by mail.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and at No. 13 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will not take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Inaspacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to distinctly understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new pathological principle, and a safe and speedy relief guaranteed in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his old-established private rooms; No. 614½ Broadway, New-York, and where his never-failing female medicine can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plain and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease. Also a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF A cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated "INFALLIBLE FRENCH PEARL MONTHLY PILLS." No. 2, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1273 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,559 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N Y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, viz: stone, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and stricture. No. 42 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours.

A LITTLE BOOK—Containing important medical information, especially to ladies, sent to any address on receipt of two red stamps, by addressing the President of the New-York Electrical Institute, No. 493 Broadway, second floor.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his office, No. 3 DIVISION-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical treatise, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 263 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., (late of Bond-st.,) continues to extract teeth positively without pain or danger. Teeth inserted, filled, &c., on very moderate terms. All operations warranted first-class.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and has had unparalleled success in its use. No pain guaranteed. Here are headquarters. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M and also on Mondays and

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hebburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hebburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
from Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.
The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 46 North River.
Office of the N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.,
No. 10 Barclay-st.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,199	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
CANADA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
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MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,564 tons	350-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,564 tons	350-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,200-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEEN-TOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mail are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. R. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 329 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's iron steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 8, North River.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
A. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HENEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Baccalieu, Master, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 16 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmeres. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M. and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 66 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY
WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,
Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 5:05, 6:05 and 7:20 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.
R. WRITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James Slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:20, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz.:
1A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
1 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
8P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:
Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.
Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.
Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.
Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.
Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:
No 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4¼x10¼ inches.
Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,	
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.
Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.
P. H. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double tracks, furnishing rolling stock, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.
Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.
The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the expiration of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed: "Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.
Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 75 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.
No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS $50,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Funds of the City of Chicago.
CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.
Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1885, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $129,183 60 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.
Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually at seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.
The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York of September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.
Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.
The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests shall require it.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.
Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.
The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.
The docks now used are situated at the foot of Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.
The proposal must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.
Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh, Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons, regd. and in good order. Apply to JOHN SCULLION, New-Windsor.

WANTED.—A GOOD SLEED SECOND-HAND Wagon. Address, with price, &c., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.,
THE LAST
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $200 each; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,
and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

(No. 2.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved,
Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ——————" and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 1.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of
ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes.) Nos. 9 to 14.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.
Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Boots," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on

FROM ATLANTA.

Another Epistolary Broadside From Gen. Sherman.

Correspondence With the City Authorities.

A Refusal to Allow the Women and Children to Remain.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 21.

We have letters from Atlanta to the 12th inst. The city was full of hustle and confusion, as the people were making their preparations to obey the order of Gen. SHERMAN, which commands them to leave the place. The streets resemble those of New York on the first of May, when every man who does not own his residence deems it his duty to move, in obedience to some old legend of the Knickerbockers. Mr. J. B. BERRY sends to us the following petition of the city of Atlanta to Gen. SHERMAN, asking him to change or modify the expulsion:

THE AUTHORITIES TO GEN. SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 11, 1864.

Major-General W. T. Sherman:

SIR: The undersigned, Mayor and two members of Council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly but respectfully to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta. At first view, it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss, but since we have seen the practical execution of it, so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of many of the people, and heard the statements as to the inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heart-rending.

Many poor women are in an advanced state of pregnancy; others having young children, whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners or dead. Some say: "I have such a one sick at my house; who will wait on them when I am gone?" Others say: "What are we to do; we have no houses to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives or friends to go to." Another says: "I will try and take this or that article of property; but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them: "Gen. SHERMAN will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and then Gen. HOOD will take it thence on;" and they will reply to that: "But I want to leave the railroad at such a place, and cannot get conveyance from thence on."

We only refer to a few facts to illustrate, in part, how this measure will operate in practice. As you advanced, the people north of us fell back, and before your arrival here a large portion of the people here had retired south; so that the country south of this is already crowded, and without sufficient houses to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now staying in churches and other out-buildings. This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find shelter, and how can they live through the Winter in the woods; no shelter or subsistence; in the midst of strangers who know them not, and without the power to assist them much if they were willing to do so.

This is but a feeble picture of the consequenses of this measure. You know the woe, the horror, and the suffering cannot be described by words. Imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration. We know your mind and time are cootinually occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to the matter, but thought it might be that you had not considered the subject in all of its awful consequences, and that, on reflection, you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred—surely not in the United States. And what has this helpless people done, that they should be driven from their homes, to wander as strangers, outcasts and exiles, and to subsist on charity?

We do not know as yet the number of people still here. Of those who are here, a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance; and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time.

In conclusion, we most earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor.
E. E. RAWSON, S. C. WELLS, } Councilmen.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yes hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have *Peace*, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go *now*, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scene of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here til the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of *Union*. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I, and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a Government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your houses or your land, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. LINCOLN was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburgh and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different—you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car-loads of soldiers and ammunition, and molded shell and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

GEN. HOWARD'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, EAST POINT, GA., Sept. 9, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS No. 16.—It is with pride, gratification, and a sense of Divine favor, that I congratulate this noble army upon the successful termination of the campaign.

Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of four hundred (400) miles, thirteen (13) distinct engagements, four thousand (4,000) prisoners, and twenty (20) stands of colors captured, and three thousand (3,000) of the enemy's dead buried in your front.

Your movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful; first upon Resaca, second upon Dallas, third upon Kenesaw, fourth upon Nickajack, fifth, via Roswell, upon the Augusta Railroad, sixth upon "Ezra Church, to the Southwest of Atlanta, and seventh upon Jonesboro and the Macon Railroad. Atlanta was evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesboro.

The country may never know with what patience, labor, and exposure, you have tugged away at every natural and artificial obstacle that an enterprising and confident enemy could interpose. The terrific battles you have fought may never be realized or credited, still a glad acclaim is already greeting you from the Government and people, in view of the results you have helped to gain, and I believe a sense of the magnitude of the achievements of the last hundred days will not abate, but increase with time and history.

Our rejoicing is tempered, as it always must be, by the soldier's sorrow at the loss of his companions-in-arms. On every hillside, in every valley throughout your long and circuitous route, from Dalton to Jonesboro, you have buried them.

Your trusted and beloved commander fell in your midst; his name, the name of McPHERSON, carries with it a peculiar feeling of sorrow. I trust the impress of his character is upon you all, to incite you to generous actions and noble deeds.

To mourning friends, and to all the disabled in battle, you extend a soldier's sympathy.

My first intimate acquaintance with you dates from the 28th of July. I never beheld fiercer assaults than the enemy then made, and I never saw troops more steady and self-possessed in action than your Divisions which were then engaged.

I have learned that for cheerfulness, obedience, rapidity of movement and confidence in battle, the Army of the Tennessee is not to be surpassed, and it shall be my study that your fair record shall continue, and my purpose to assist you to move steadily forward and plant the old flag in every proud city of the rebellion.

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.

Official: SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Party Politics and Public Balls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Union Central Committee, having charge of the Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, I desire to correct certain statements contained in the *World* newspaper of to-day. It is true that the hall was let for a respectable ball, to commence at 12 o'clock on the evening of the 21st instant. But it is not true that any officer or speaker of the Union meeting held in the early part of that evening, was present at the ball. Nor is it true that any official of the Government, or any candidate for election, or any prominent friend of the Administration, was received at the hall after the adjournment of the Union meeting.

JOHN BRADY, Sergeant-at-Arms, of Union Central Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

Character of an Armistice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the TIMES of Friday, on the remark of a contemporary that you try to "confound an armistice with a cessation of hostilities," is every way correct, according to the Law of War. An armistice is nothing but a solemnly acknowledged cessation of hostilities between belligerents, and has never been anything else.

"An armistice is the cessation of active hostilities for a period agreed upon between belligerents. It must be agreed upon in writing, and duly ratified by the highest authorities of the contending parties." —*Instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, sec. VIII, § 135.*

Does the contemporary whom you quote, and does the party whom it represents, desire a different cessation of hostilities—a slackening of hostilities on the individual responsibility of some Generals—an action, or rather an omission of action, in that spirit for which a court-martial has cashiered one of our Generals? What does the contemporary mean?

The just cited paragraph begins with the words: "An armistice is the cessation of active hostilities," &c.

The word *active* was carefully put in, for the purpose of embracing those armistices which are concluded on the agreement that not only all hostility in front of the belligerents—that is, actual fighting—must cease, but also all further preparation and organization for the further pursuit of renewed hostilities, as well as those armistices which allow this preparation. Of the latter kind we have an illustration probably the most noteworthy in history, in the armistice between NAPOLEON I. and the Allies, after the battle of Lutzen. Both parties concluded it for the very purpose of organizing new armies while it lasted.

Now, which kind of cessation of hostilities or armistice, do our peace-men desire? An armistice which allows the rebels to prepare themselves for renewed hostilities at a period when, without armistice, every day disorganizes their armies more and more? Ask Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN and the "Sea-General" FARRAGUT. They will promptly answer you. Indeed, they have anticipated the question, by expressing the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war, now more than ever.

Or do our opponents mean an armistice which prohibits, while it lasts, any further organization, the enlisting of new troops, the building of new forts, the importation of more arms and ammunition? Ask the whole conduct of our enemies during this war, their disregard of the rules of war, their wholesale breaking of the parole, their treatment of our prisoners. Is such a stultification of ourselves expected?

"A little more truth" would be very conducive toward a better knowledge of the real spirit of our opponents, among the many. An armistice would benefit exclusively the enemies of the country, and this, I fear, is what our opponents desire. L.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company.

The annexed correspondence and well-deserved complimentary resolutions of the Board of Managers at London, will be read with interest by the numerous friends of Gen. LEFFERTS, the accomplished and popular Engineer and General Manager of the American Telegraph Company, in this City.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LONDON, 18th July, 1864.

General Marshall Lefferts, New-York:

DEAR SIR:—I am desired by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to convey to you, through their respected colleague, and our mutual friend, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, the appended extract from the minutes of their proceedings, and looking to the sincere desire which we all feel to associate with this great work everything that is highest and worthiest in the Telegraphic world, it is hoped that I shall receive, in due course, your assent by the arrangement contemplated in the resolution. I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE SARVARD, Secretary and General Superintendent.

[Extracts from the minutes of the Managing Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated July 15, 1864.]

"*Resolved*, Unanimously, on the motion of the chairman of the company, the Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Q. C., seconded by Mr. CURTIS M. SAMPSON, that General MARSHALL LEFFERTS be invited to allow his name to be associated with this undertaking, as the Honorary Consulting Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, resident in America."

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

George Saward, Esq., Secretary and Superintendent Atlantic Telegraph Company, London:

SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of July, with resolutions of the Board Directors, inviting me to associate my name with them as an honorary Consulting Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Through the absence of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD from this City, your letter did not reach me as soon as it otherwise would have done, which is my apology for not making an earlier acknowledgment.

I have very confidence in the success of the present attempt to lay the "world-renowned" cable, and that all those who have so earnestly labored in sustaining and bringing forward the work will realize a noble reward and profit. I need not say, therefore, how much I esteem the honor conferred by your honorable board in being associated with them in this great telegraphic undertaking.

We want but this one and great link in the chain to realize the dream of science and the practical far-seeing reach of commerce.

You will please make known to the chairman of the board, Right Honorable JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Q. C., my acceptance; and thanking you for the courteous terms in which you have conveyed the action of the Committee of Management, I am, sir, your obed't serv't,

(Signed,) MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 16, Via CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 23.

There is nothing new from Mobile.

Some additional particulars of the recent capture of Brownsville by CORTINAS have been received, but they embrace nothing important beyond those sent you on the 12th. Col. DAY, of the Ninety-first Illinois, commands the Federal troops at Brazos Santiago.

It is rumored in military circles here that Gen. BANKS leaves this department next week. He is now more popular with the Free State party than ever before.

A McClellan organ is to be started here if his friends cannot purchase one of the city papers.

LATER.

The transport *Alabama* has just arrived from Brazos with intelligence that another fight has occurred at Bagdad between the French and CORTINA. A private letter written ten minutes before the *Alabama* sailed, says: "The fight is progressing, artillery is used on both sides. The French marines are good gunners, and are entrenched. The result is purely conjectural."

The Weather—Failure of the Cotton Crop—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1864.

The warm weather holds on here with a most appalling pertinacity; but we trust the first good steamer load of those who want North will bring with it a good fresh puff of Northern air. The days are as warm as any we have had, the evenings are cool and very damp; congestive fevers have been very prevalent, and have more than half the time proved fatal. Business men have been attacked more than any other class of persons, owing, probably, to their being more exposed.

The business world is very blue. Long faces predominate. The worm has destroyed the cotton crop almost entirely; and merchants who last Winter gave immense parties, dinners, &c., supposing that by this time they should count their wealth by hundreds of thousands, are now calculating how they can save their picayunes and meet their expenses. This Winter promises to be very different from the last. The chief amusement will probably be the drama, and in that line we shall be well supplied. The "Varieties" opens on the 20th of this month with a most attractive company. The Academy of Music and St. Charles soon after. The Opera House has been handsomely fitted up, with a view to tempt manager GRAU, or some one else; but as yet it has not had the desired effect. Gen. BANKS, it is said, is going North in a few days. Should he not return, the pleasure of all social gatherings will be greatly diminished, as Mrs. BANKS took the lead last Winter, and without her graceful presence they will be very tame.

It is doubtful whether you Northerners realize the great work that is going on here in the education of the freed men. The schools under the supervision of the Board of Education are large and flourishing, and the eager desire of the children to learn is truly affecting. In many cases some of the blackest have proved really talented, and it is wonderful to see the proficiency they have made in one short year.

Oranges have appeared in the market, though so green and hard that only an experienced eye could detect any resemblance to the fruit in its perfect state.

The fall of Atlanta was received here with rejoicing and a salute of one hundred guns. There has recently been a report in circulation that DICK TAYLOR, with five thousand men, was about to make a descent upon us—coming down the coast, running the gauntlet of Camp Parapet, and entering the Crescent City triumphantly: but he has not yet made his appearance. The Confederates are still in good spirits, indeed, they are the most hopeful class of people in the world.

By the next trip of the *Evening Star* we shall probably see many of our friends, who have passed the Summer at the North; but how they are to dispose of themselves is a serious question. Houses are so scarce that it is almost impossible to find one, and all rents are more than double what they were last year. Any new residents that may be coming we would advise to bring tents and camp-stools, for otherwise they will have a hard time. M.

Inspection of Ferry-boats and Steam-tugs.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

By an act of Congress approved June 8th, 1864, it seems that all ferry-boats plying between ports in different States, and all tug-boats employed in towing vessels engaged in foreign commerce, are subject to such inspection as is prescribed by law for steam vessels engaged in foreign commerce or in commerce among the several States. The following are the sections of the act in question which apply to tugs and ferry-boats:

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the forty-second section of the act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be so construed as to require the inspection of the hull and boiler, in the manner prescribed by that act, of every vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and engaged as a ferry-boat, tug or towing boat, or canal boat, in all cases where, under the laws of the United States, such vessels may be engaged in the commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all engineers and pilots of ferry-boats, tug-boats, towing-boats, or canal-boats, subject to inspection by this act, shall be classified and licensed in the same manner as are pilots and engineers by said act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that in lieu of the fees for inspection required by the thirty-first section of the act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the following shall be paid: For each vessel of one hundred tons or under, twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto for each one hundred tons over the first one hundred tons, five dollars.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all parts of the act aforesaid, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

As some legal gentlemen have given an opinion, which has been printed and circulated, that in consequence of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the 4th sec. of this act is inoperative upon ferry-boats running between ports in different States, and upon tug-boats towing vessels upon navigable rivers, and that the 5th section is in like manner inoperative upon the pilots and engineers of said boats—it is of interest to the public to know that the Treasury Department, having this opinion before it, has decided as follows, and has given corresponding instructions to the Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels:

"That tugs engaged in towing vessels about the harbor of a port, and to and from the sea, are engaged in foreign commerce or commerce between the States, as the case may be, if the vessels which are towed by them are themselves engaged in that species of trade, as explained below:

"And secondly. That vessels, even though their voyages may not extend beyond the limits of a State (as between New York and Albany) whose cargoes consist in any degree of goods from foreign countries or from other States, or of the products of the same State destined for use or consumption in other States or countries, so that they form a link in the transportation of such merchandise—such vessels are engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce between the States, and if propelled by steam must be inspected under the law.

"It is also the opinion of the Department that steam ferry-boats lying from State to State across a navigable river (as from New York to New Jersey) are engaged in commerce between the States within the meaning of the Act, and hence subject to inspection under it.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE GREAT TROTTING RACE AT THE FASHION COURSE ON WEDNESDAY.

In the poole sold on Tuesday evening *Lady Emma* took a decided lead as first favorite, fetching $250, to the $180 of *General Butler*, the $145 of *Prince*, and the $45 of *John Morgan*. The action was still more decided on the course on Wednesday morning, when *Prince* came with a rush and ejected *Butler* from the position of second, favorite *Emma* bringing $305, *Prince* $115, whilst *Butler* receded to $80, and *Morgan* to $30. A more brilliant display was never witnessed on any race track on Long Island than that presented on the Fashion course as the hour of starting approached. It was computed by good judges of numbers *en masse* that over eight thousand people were assembled on the ground when the bell rang.

The judges appointed were Messrs. Conklin, Simmons, and Myers, who fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of all present. In drawing for places, *Emma* had the pole, *Butler* second place, *Prince* third, and *Morgan* outside.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.—Purse and stake, $2,500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace entered b. g. Prince	2	3	1	1	1
J. Lovett entered blk. g. Gen. Butler	1	1	4	3	3
H. Woodruff entered ch. m. Lady Emma	3	4	3	2	2
H. Jones entered ch. g. John Morgan	4	2	2	dis.	
S. McLaughlin entered b. s. G. Wilkes	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	00:36	1:12½	2:27¾
Second heat	00:36	1:12¾	2:27
Third heat	0037	1.14	2:28¾
Fourth heat	00:36	1:13½	2:30¼
Fifth heat	11:36	1:14	2:30¼

FIRST HEAT.—The betting at starting was 2 to 2 on *Emma* against the field. At the second attempt a good start was effected, *Butler* having a slight lead—rounding the turn he went ahead and led *Emma* two lengths at the quarter pole—*Prince* the same distance behind her, and *Morgan* bringing up the rear. They continued thuswise to the back stretch, where *Butler* broke, letting *Emma* close a length at the half mile, but catching quickly, *Butler* resumed his old position. At the new stand *Emma* made a rush at *Butler*, and it looked as if she was going to head him, but he shook her off readily and retained a lead of two lengths round the lower turn, retaining it up the home-stretch, at the distance he broke, but caught instantly, and *Emma* going off her feet, *Prince* took second place, *Butler* coming home an easy winner by two lengths and a half, *Prince* three in advance of *Emma*, who was one before *Morgan*.

Second Heat—*Butler* now took the place of first favorite, *Prince* second and *Emma* third. At the ninth attempt at scoring they got the word, *Butler* going off with the lead, with *Prince* second, but the latter breaking, *Emma* took second place. *Butler* led two lengths past the quarter pole. Making the back stretch, *Prince* went up and was replaced by *Emma*, *Butler* retaining his lead; *Morgan* passing *Prince* and closing on the mare. *Butler* kept the same position at the half mile. At the new stand *Emma* closed the gap, and at the three-quarter pole she was at his quarters; but coming up the home stretch she broke and was passed by *Morgan*, who made a determined effort, but failed in overhauling *Butler*, who came home an easy winner by two lengths, *Morgan* beating *Emma* three lengths—the same between her and *Prince*.

Third Heat—Betting four to one on *Butler* against the field. At the ninth scoring they got off evenly, but making the turn both *Butler* and *Morgan* broke; but the former getting down quickly took the lead, *Emma* second, *Morgan* third and *Prince* in the rear, in which order they passed the quarter-pole. Down the back *Emma* challenged *Butler*, and they were head-and-head for a short distance, when *Butler* broke, and the mare took the lead to the half-mile, *Morgan* second, *Butler* third. *Prince*, who had been third in the race, now began to close up, and passing the new stand, took second place. *Prince* continued to close round the lower turn, and at the three-quarters the three were all together—*Emma* having a trifling lead as they came into the home stretch, *Butler* in the rear. A most exciting finish ensued, all being under the whip—*Prince* winning on the score by half a length, *Morgan* a length behind *Emma*, and *Butler* tailed off seven or eight lengths.

Fourth Heat.—Betting even on *Butler* against the field. At the sixth attempt they got away—*Butler* having a slight lead of *Emma*, *Prince* third and *Morgan* last. At the turn, *Butler* went up, and was followed by *Morgan*, and *Prince* leading *Emma* round it, and being two lengths in advance of her at the quarter pole. *Butler* last, and the same at the half-mile—*Butler* four lengths behind her, and *Morgan* coming up, *Prince* increased his lead to three lengths at the lower turn—*Butler* some distance behind, but closing up. In this order they came up the home stretch, *Prince* winning handily by two lengths, from *Emma*, who was one ahead of *Butler*, who broke at the half distance in the middle of a brush. *Morgan* distanced.

First Heat—Betting 3 to 1 on *Prince*. In a good start *Prince* took a lead of half a length, *Emma* second, *Butler* breaking. At the quarter *Prince* led two lengths; they traveled in this way down the back stretch to the half mile, where *Prince* led three lengths. At the lower turn *Emma* died away and *Prince* led 6 or 7 lengths; no other change took place, *Prince* winning easily by eight lengths, *Butler* finishing five or six in the rear of the mare.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22.—Sweepstakes of $250 each. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff entered b. m. *Young Flower*; received forfeit. D. MACE entered gr. s. *Jim*; paid forfeit. JOHN LOVATT entered h. *Harry*.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The return match between these celebrated Cricket Clubs resulted in the success of the St. George Eleven by the following score:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Todd c. Barclay, b. G. M. Newhall	1	b. Barclay	0
H. Wright c. W. Wistar, b. G. M. Newhall	1	c. Hunt b. G. M. Newhall	18
Bainbridge c. Hunt, b. Senior	22	b. Barclay	1
Torrance b. G. M. Newhall	20	c. Onterbridge b. Senior	8
G. Wright c. Senior, b. G. M. Newhall	10	b. G. M. Newhall	3
P. Robinson b. Senior	3	b. G. M. Newhall	14
J. W. Gordon c. Hunt, b. G. M. Newhall	7	b. Hunt	17
Ford not out	14	b. Barclay	3
Kendall c. G. M. Newhall, b. G. M. Newhall	2	b. Barclay	4
Mumford c. Jarvis, b. G. M. Newhall	9	b. Barclay	1
G. Gordon c. W. Wistar, b. G. M. Newhall	1	not out	2
Byes 5, wides 10	15	Byes 4, leg byes 2, wides 7	13
Totals	105		84

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Johnson, run out	1	S. and H. Wright, b. Kendall	2
Hunt, S. and H. Wright, b. Kendall	5	b. H. Wright	3
Barclay, l. b. w., by Kendall	2	b. Kendall	2
G. M. Newhall, by H. Wright	2	b. H. Wright	28
Jones Wistar, by H. Wright	1	b. H. Wright	6
Stevens, by Kendall	0	l. b. w., b. Kendall	2
Senior, c. Gordon, b. Kendall	6	b. G. Wright	6
Jarvis, c. G. Wright, b. Kendall	6	c. Bainbridge, b. H. Wright	6
Outerbridge, not out	0	c. Todd, b. H. Wright	5
W. R. Wistar, c. Ford, b. H. Wright	0	not out	0
G. H. Newhall, c. Bambridge, b. Kendall	6	c. G. Wright, b. Kendall	0
Bye, 1	1	Byes, 7; wides, 3; leg byes, 3	13
Total	29	Total	71

Umpire—Messrs. VINTEN and H. NEWHALL.
Time of game, eight hours.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	213	1400	Reading R	123⅝
20,000	do	212⅝	1400	do	123⅜
10,000	do	212¼	500	do	s3 123¼
70,000	do	212⅜	400	Mich. Southern	b3 76¼
75,000	do	s3 212⅜	100	do	76⅜
100	N Y Central R R	119¾	400	do	76¼
100	Erie R	s3 101¼	100	do	76¼
100	do	101¾	1600	do	b3 76
100	do	101	400	do	s3 75¾
300	do	s3 101¾	400	do	b5 76
300	do	s3 100⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	123¾
300	do	b3 101	100	do	s3 123⅞
200	do	s3 100⅝	1400	Pittsburgh	117⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R	112¼	6000	do	118
100	do	s3 112⅞	1000	do	s30 117¾
100	do	112⅞	300	do	117¾
100	do	s3 112¾	6000	do	b3 118
200	do	b3 113	200	do	s3 117¾
1000	do	112⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	b3 63
200	do	113	700	Cum. Coal Co	s30 66
400	Chic. & R. I	103¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	s30 78

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

SOZODONT, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, "Sozo," to preserve, and "Odontes," the Teeth—Sozodont, a preserver of Teeth. For beautifying the Teeth, invigorating the gums and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial,—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION, for diminishing the use of foreign luxuries, wish it understood that they have not removed from No. 614 Broadway, (room No. 9) but have only been obliged to remove their alms at the instance of an importer in the building, who claims that their operations are injurious his business.

[Advertisement.]

A DRAFT SHOULD BE ORDERED OF KENT'S EAST INDIA Coffee, by all who desire a superior beverage. Sold by all grocers. Price, 50 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 164 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, keeps one of the best assortments of Hats in town. His Fall styles have no counterpart. All the grand monde patronize him, and no advertisement may be seen in one-half the titles into which you look at random.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WITHOUT A FAILURE, proves that the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH does protect your doors and windows. Every other protection is broken through daily. E. HOLMES, 252 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bowditch, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Israel, Geo. R. Rex, Capt. Hemerick, T. T. Fenn, Ezekiel Jones, L. B. Fethier, A. L. B. Zeregea, Miss M. Gasquet, Sister Theresa, Mrs. C. N. West, E. R. May, Pedro Abadora, Mrs. Bernheim and child, J. Snodgrass and lady, G. N. Morrison, C. Meuran, F. Faber, Alexander Blanc, T. W. Butler, Lieut. F. M. Shattock, C. N. Laffin, J. J. Moore, Pedro Beltran, F. H. Hertzberg, J. L. Wallace and lady, Miss G. F. Gasquet, Sister Catharine, L. Lehmen, Mrs. Chas. Lercberg and infant, F. Shaller, Miss Lowenberg, F. Bates, C. Casayeust, L. F. Fower, H. Cerf, B. Dominique.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 49 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises. 12 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 40 | Gov. Island.. 3 29 | Hell Gate.. 6 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwalt, to D. B. Allen.

Steamers Golden Rule, Babcock, Nicaragua, Central Amer. Trans. Co.; W. Woodward, Cardiff, Baltimore, to W. Daly & Co.

Ship Kit Carson, Crowell, Montevideo, to Geo. S. Avery & Co.; Ernest, (Fr.,) Charles Sauiney, Antwerp, to Boyd & Hincker.

Bark Starlight, Reynolds, Oporto, to Bassett & Nickerson.

Brigs Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Port-a-Palu, Guadaloupe, to Jones & Houghton; A. Horter, Leland, Matamoras, to F. Alexander & Bros.; Spartan, (Sr.,) Deckee, Harbor Grace, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Annadill, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md., ——; Presto, Briggs, Fort Monroe, to T. Kenny; John Northrup, (Br.,) Laird, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Triad, Mitchell, Boston, ——; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac, to G. H. Kreemer.)

Sloop Senator, Hart, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) Martyn, from Liverpool 6th, and Queenstown 7th via Halifax Sept. 20, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 8, 10 miles west of Fastnet Rock, saw steamer Erin, bound in; 13th, lat. 41 01, lon. 32 31, passed a steamer, bound east, bark-rigged, supposed from her night-signals to be one of the Montreal S. S. Co.; 20th, off Halifax, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat Vanderbilt.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, S. C., 72 hours, with passengers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Admiral, ——, Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, in ballast, to ——, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, ——, Portland, with mdse. and passengers, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Grand

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4057. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

Additional Official Accounts.

How the Battle of Fisher's Hill was Fought and Won.

Magnificent Gallantry of Our Troops.

The Rebels Throw Down their Arms and Run.

Sixty-two Hundred Prisoners Accounted for by Gen. Stevenson.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

A Disastrous Defeat Admitted.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GEN. LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—10 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has just been received from Gen. SHERIDAN, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23—8 A. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. CROOK struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. RICKETT'S division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in, and joined CROOK. GETTY'S and WHEATON'S divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. TORBERT has pushed down the Luray Valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results.

I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

I cannot at present give any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

You are directed to cause a national salute of one hundred great guns to be fired for the victory.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that 3,000 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded by Gen. SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Semi-Official Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24—12:30 P. M.

The *Republican* extra makes the following announcement:—The Government received dispatches from Gen. STEVENSON this A.M., dated Harper's Ferry, announcing that 2,000 Strasburgh prisoners reached Winchester last night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th inst., near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come. A later dispatch received from Gen. STEVENSON this forenoon, announces that 1,600 more prisoners, captured at Strasburgh on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from, EARLY'S army was flying down the Valley, panic-stricken. SHERIDAN is hot in pursuit, and near Woodstock.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

A Defeat Admitted—Death of Gens. Rodes and Godwin—Fitz Lee Wounded.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 22.

A report was in circulation at an early hour yesterday morning that a fight occurred near Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia, on Monday last, which resulted disastrously to the Confederate arms. As usual, when any unfavorable news is afloat, the grossest exaggerations prevailed, until the following official dispatch from Gen. LEE was given out by the authorities:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gen. EARLY reports that on the morning of the 19th, the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met his attack, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Newtown, and this morning to Fisher's Hill.

Our loss reported to be severe.

Major-Gen. RODES and Brig.-Gen. GODWIN were killed, nobly doing their duty.

Three pieces of artillery, of KING'S battalion, were lost.

The trains and supplies were brought off safely.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

Newton, the point to which our forces fell back on Monday night, is about eight miles this side of Winchester, at the intersection of the Valley turnpike and White Post roads. Fisher's Hill is adjacent to Strasburgh, some eight miles south of Newtown. We have no further particulars of the battle than furnished by the official dispatch, except that Major-Gen. FITZ LEE received a painful, though not dangerous, flesh wound in the thigh.

SHERIDAN, having been reinforced from GRANT'S army, was enabled to bring overwhelming numbers against the Confederates, who resisted nearly an entire day before falling back, and the fact that our trains and supplies were brought off safely, shows that it was no rout.

As in all other engagements of magnitude, we have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men, the most prominent among whom is Maj.-Gen. ROBERT E. RODES, who fell nobly doing his duty.

Maj.-Gen. RODES was born in Lynchburgh, Va.; was the son of DAVID RODES, and at the time of his death was about thirty-four years of age. He received a military education, and was for some time an assistant Professor in the Virginia Military Institute. Subsequently, in the capacity of Civil Engineer, he was engaged in the construction of various railroads in the South, and located at Tuskegee, Ala., where he married. On the breaking out of the war, he came to Virginia as Captain of an Alabama company, and, winning distinction by meritorious conduct in the field, rose rapidly from this rank to that of Brigadier. In conformity with a dying request of Gen. T. J. JACKSON, he was subsequently made a Major-General, and appointed to the command of a division, a position which he has filled with honor to himself, and was justly esteemed as one of the most brave and gallant spirits of our army.

Brig.-Gen. ARCHIBALD C. GODWIN was a native of Nansemond County, Va. He was in California at the time of the breaking out of the war, but left for Virginia immediately upon her secession and offered his services to his country. He was assigned to the command of the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., and afterward had charge of the prison in Richmond. Receiving the appointment of Provost-Marshal of this city, he discharged the arduous duties of the position with much credit, but resigned and returned to Salisbury and raised the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel. He led the command through many hard-fought battles, and was finally wounded and taken prisoner. Soon after his exchange he was made a Brigadier, and at once returned to the field, where he had been actively and arduously engaged up to the time of his death. His age was about thirty-six years. It is thought that his remains will be brought to Richmond for interment.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

On some portions of the lines in front of Petersburgh, within the past few days, the picket firing and mortar shelling have been quite brisk, and it is believed that a considerable number of the foe have fallen victims to the unerring aim of our sharpshooters. This was particularly the case on Tuesday, but beyond this nothing of importance occurred, nor was there any change in the general situation. The Yankees have heard of the capture of a large number of cattle by Gen. HAMPTON, and in their accounts are content with the reflection that "a large number of the raiders are reported to have been captured, with some of the cattle." It is said, however, that the Yankee officers are sorely nettled in consequence of the event, as good beef is scarce among them, and the chances of supplying the empty cattle-pens are slim indeed. Meanwhile our boys are enjoying the steaks and roasts, and unanimously vote Gen. HAMPTON a most skillful commissary.

On our extreme right—the enemy's left—both parties continue to watch one another with sleepless vigilance. Each returning day adds strength to the defensive works, and the tug of war, come when it may, will be one of the bloodiest of this very bloody contest.

It is a notorious fact that GRANT has, up to a very recent period, been giving his troops rations of whisky, and has frequently carried them into battle under the inspiration of this "Dutch courage," fearing to trust their natural qualities in this respect. We learn that he has changed his system entirely, and that an order has been issued positively prohibiting the bringing within the lines of the armies operating against Richmond of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, except such as are brought by the commissary or medical departments. Probably GRANT thinks that he, with BUTLER'S help, can do drinking enough for the whole army, and hence the withdrawal of the whisky rations from the "rank and file."

We perceive that the army commanded by Beast BUTLER, on the Southside, is now officially recognized by the Yankee War Department as the "Army of the James."

A report was brought over by the ambulance train last evening that the enemy yesterday made a feeble attack upon our advanced works and was repulsed. It is proper to state, however, that persons who arrived at a later hour had heard nothing of it. The usual cannonading took place on the lines yesterday morning.

FROM GEORGIA.

A letter from Lovejoy's Station, dated the 16th instant, gives the latest intelligence from Georgia as follows:

The court of inquiry in relation to the loss of stores at Atlanta has been concluded. There are rumors in camp of several important official changes, transfers, &c., of too visionary a nature to be made the subject of newspaper gossip. Major EUSTIS is temporarily acting chief of staff of this army.

A number of ladies arrived at headquarters, applicants for permits to go through the lines. The Inspector-general's office is besieged daily with citizen visitors; and the acknowledged patience and good temper of that energetic official are sorely tried by a thousand and one importunities for personal favors from a thousand and one of the most impracticable and unreasonable sort of people.

The flag-of-truce letters sent forward under the auspices of Major CLAIR, Confederate truce officer, have been permitted to pass. Also, a few telegraphic dispatches have been permitted over the Federal wires to Nashville, and replies received within twelve hours.

An exchange of prisoners, two thousand on each side, has been effected between our Commissioner of Exchange, Col. G. A. HENRY, and Col. WARNER, of SHERMAN'S army. After the necessary preliminaries, the two thousand Federal prisoners will be brought forward, and an equal number of Confederates from the other side, for exchange.

Gen. HOOD appears to be in as cheerful a flow of spirits as his brave and patriotic veterans. I saw him to-day surrounded by a group of major-generals and brigadiers, in social converse, under an oak tree. Where the next campaign will be is scarcely ever discussed. At present, there are no evidences of a movement. But I have reason to predict that before many moons have waned, the Federals will hear of HOOD and his army through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

Fourth New-York Cavalry—Mosby's Captures—Union Ladies—Circular No. 61 as Modified by Circular No. 73.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The army recently lost the services of one of its most active and efficient cavalry officers in the person of Col. DE CESNOLA, of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, whose term of service has expired. At the request of his superior officers he remained in command of a brigade (Second of the First Division) some weeks after his time was out, and during that period participated in several spirited engagements, including that at Front Royal or Crooked River, Leetown and Smithsburgh. The Colonel's conduct in the service stands without reproach. Being a military man by education as well as profession it is to be hoped that he may be again induced to take up arms in defence of the Union. Between May 11 and Aug. 25 the Fourth New-York lost in killed and wounded 111 officers and men out of 290.

In my last letter reference was made to some of our soldiers who were captured by MOSBY, without making any resistance. Another case of a similar kind occurred about the middle of last month, when MOSBY captured a train at Berryville, guarded by some of the one hundred day's men, who ran away without a firing a shot. One of these men, who abandoned his musket at the first alarm, upon arriving at a place of safety, all out of breath, gasped out: "This is the second fight our regiment has been in, and got licked both times!" The remark caused some amusement.

UNION LADIES IN WINCHESTER.

It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that while there are many Secessionists in this valley, occasionally good Union people are to be found—men and women both—who from the first have been true to the Stars and Stripes. These persons are more frequently seen in Winchester than in any other place in the valley—outside of Harper's Ferry—I have visited. Physicians and hospital attendants who have been compelled to remain in Winchester with the sick and wounded when not occupied by our troops, are loud in their praises of many ladies who, despite the gibes and jeers of their rebel sisters, and at the risk of persecution, have come forward freely in aid of Union sufferers in hospitals—furnishing all the little delicacies and attentions so agreeable and useful in a sick room. Long and a happy life to the patriotic women of Winchester is the prayer of every Union soldier in this valley.

A WELL DIRECTED SHOT.

In the fight near Harper's Ferry in July last, a shot fired from one of Col. GRAHAM'S guns (Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery) on Maryland Heights, disabled three of the enemy's guns, according to the official report made at the time. The shock struck the muzzle of the first gun, the trunnion of the second, and the coupling-piece of the third. Effective shooting that. I have just received copy of circular (No. 73) issued by the War Department explaining circular No. 61, which was interpreted to mean that all officers who have been mustered for formation would be held to service three years from the time of mustering, reference to which was made in a previous letter. For the benefit of all concerned I annex the circular last issued. No. 73:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 73—Circular No. 61, current series, from this office, does not impair or modify, in any way, the requirements of Circular No. 36, same series.

When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered as mustered out there with, and at the same "*time and place*" as the command.

An officer "*is held to service*," for the full term of his muster, only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

Cognizance is hereby taken to remind officers absent from their commands on detached service, sick, or otherwise, that it is their duty to keep themselves fully advised as to the duties at which their commands go out of service, so that they may be mustered out and discharged therewith. (See Circular No. 36, current series, from this office). *Officers neglecting this precaution will be held to a strict and rigid accountability.* In cases of doubt, timely application should be made to the Adjt.-General of the Army for information.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

This explanatory order will doubtless give general satisfaction in the army.

E. A. PAUL.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Firing—Casualities.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 22—P. M.

The firing between the pickets in front of the Third Division of the Second Corps still continues, and casualities occur daily. To-day a private of the Ninety-third New-York was shot through the eye and instantly killed. A Sergeant of the Fifty seventh Pennsylvania lost a leg this morning. Yesterday a new recruit, who had been here only three days, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, was killed in front of the Ninth Corps, and his pockets were rifled of $450. It was said he was killed and robbed by a rebel sharpshooter; but many doubt the truth of the statement. Recruits should not bring such large amounts of money with them into the field; as a general thing they are never easy until they have either spent or gambled it away, or had it stolen. One man was seen to offer $100 for a canteen of whisky the other day, but he failed to obtain it even at that price.

To-day the batteries of the Third Division of the Second Corps opened on a barn full of rebel sharpshooters, who had been annoying our men for some time past, and caused them hurriedly to decamp.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

All quiet this morning. W. D. McGREGOR.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The American Railroad, Phœnix Baltimore and Ohio line, has been redeemed from its three months derangement by the victory of SHERIDAN. The Cumberland coal and gas coals from the Alleghanies, and the heavy produce from West Virginia and the more distant States, can now all come forward again to relieve the consumers and improve the markets. Eight miles of track have been restored, with five bridges and four miles of telegraph poles, beside water stations and sidings. The victory occurred on Monday night last. On Tuesday night preparations for restoring the road begun, and the whole line will be in use again by Tuesday next, the 27th instant. The military authorities are taking such steps by occupying and fortification, as will undoubtedly prevent any further serious interruption to the road.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

Trenches—Fatigue—Skirmish—Sharpshooting—The Necessity of a Whisky Ration.

[Correspondent of the New York Times.]

ON FATIGUE DUTY, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 16, 1864.

In the trenches, on fatigue, skirmish or vidette line, is now the order of the day. My time for keeping you posted in a private's daily experience is limited enough, and I write this on my knee, whilst relieved on fatigue—one hour on, and one hour off. The great expected attack of LEE'S army is hourly looked for night and day. The boom of cannon on our right at Bermuda Hundred is heard every day; but on our left all is silent as the grave—the lull preceding the terrible struggle that is to be made for the possession of that vital road. There is pretty sharp picket-firing each evening on our left, said to be where the one hundred rebel prisoners were recently captured, and that neither party can relieve their pickets until trenches are dug from the main line. Last Saturday, the 10th, the rebel battery killed one man (his arm and side blown off), and wounded ten or twelve at work on fatigue.

Since my last there has not been much mortar shelling, but on Wednesday the 14th, there was the heaviest cannonading on our side yet. It was commenced by the rebels, but they were soon silenced. Towards the conclusion, the Dutch battery fired by volleys, and the voice of its commander giving order to fire could be heard over the rebel lines. Shells burst all along their lines and over their batteries, tearing down a tent. Deserters say they lost a good many, and expecting a charge, were drawn up in two lines of battle. Our loss was two men of the Sixteenth N.Y. Heavy Artillery, (on fatigue) one had his head blown off, the other wounded.

The cars can now be heard passing our lines Inwards the Weldon road, probably the track is completed partly or in whole in that direction. Four men are said to have been killed last night while felling trees in front of a very important battery; they were volunteers who were to have 60 days furlough.

The weather is cool and occasionally chilly in the night, rendering a blanket and overcoat essential to ones comfort. Over 200 of our men were mustered out on Monday the 12th, and left for home with Col. HAWLEY, who, it is said, is on a short furlough of twenty days. Ninety men for duty in the trenches remain. No more sign of pay-day than there was two months ago. Some of the men have written and received money from their friends at home.

Picket firing is kept up pretty, sharp and accurate on both sides. Yesterday two or three shots struck the sand-bag by my head; about a dozen the oak, and the hole I fired through was partially closed two or three times by the flying dirt, the Johnny's probably, thought they had a green horn they would silence. I never took my gun from the hole until the seven charges in the magazine were exhausted, but kept sighted and ready for my chance. Their distance is from five to six hundred yards, and our bullets, if the gun is kept clean, will nearly every time strike in the same place. The result was that we nearly silenced the rebels by noon, and that a battery that fired one gun was completely silenced the remainder of the day. While writing, this battery has fired three shells without injuring any of us.

Our small whisky ration once a day is to us almost as much as our meat. I am no lover of ardent spirits at home, and would not drink one glass in three months, but I have learned its use and necessity here, to our health and comfort. Coarse food, constant duty, danger and excitement, and no money to purchase any of the little luxuries, a man feels in want of for near seven months. I consider the order of Gen. GRANT giving to men half a gill per day as wise and necessary. L. H. V.

Serious Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 24.

About 2 o'clock, while a number of workmen were engaged in altering the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad depot, at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, the braces gave way and the whole building fell down. Seven men (carpenters) were seriously injured, but none killed outright.

A Base-Ball Match Interfered With.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The match at base-ball between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Utica Club was called at the end of the Atlantic's fourth innings, on account of the rain. The score stood Atlantics four to Utica two, and Utica had one inning to spare. Over 3,000 people were on the ground.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1864.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 12th inst., I have to say, that neither yarn, wire, nor any other material used in the manufacture of hoop-skirts, is exempt from taxation which does not fulfill the condition of the law, viz.: prepared for the manufacture of hoop-skirts *exclusively*, and unfit for other use. Any material not so prepared, or if so prepared, unless it is unfit for other use, is taxable.

Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

WM. A. PIKE, Esq., United States Assessor, Jonesboro, R. I.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Future of the Place—At what Cost it was Won—Col. Ireland.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, 20TH CORPS, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1864.

After a storm there comes a calm. Now that Atlanta is in our possession, and the famed city having passed through the ordeal of a months' shelling, has ceased to be an object of attack or defense, we may sit quietly within its shady precincts and talk of its value and its cost. The rebel army beaten and pursued thirty miles southward, will be "let alone" for a few days to enjoy its own reflections. We shall pause awhile to rest and estimate our gains. Deep into the central portion of the largest and most populous of the Gulf States the Union Army has penetrated and established itself securely. We have set up our tabernacle and hung out our banners on the outer walls of this city. Henceforth Atlanta shall be a Union city, for all its citizens who acknowledge sympathy or the Confederate cause must emigrate southward within a few days. So says Gen. SHERMAN, and he has excellent notions of what is best.

Four months of steady unremitting pursuit of a single object; of patient, intelligent toil and fighting; of sleepless nights and restless days, by an army of noble men under an able leader, have been crowned with a success of which we may well be proud, and for which our fellow citizens at home should rejoice with thanksgiving. Our losses have been heavy, but are not disproportionate to our gains. It is true that back over the bloody forest-path we have trodden for many leagues, fresh mounds of earth concealing lifeless forms of brave men are thickly scattered. In many a wild and dismal glen rearward,

"Each tree which guards its darkness from the day,
Waves o'er a warrior's tomb."

But the dead warriors are not all of one stripe. Beside the patriot in blue, there lies his traitor foe in garb of gray, all strife between them hushed. These are they to whom no sound of victory or defeat shall come; for whom peace shall bring no earthly blessing, and whose footsteps shall no more be heard on the threshold of home. Turn we then to the brighter side of the picture,—to that view of the "situation" which gives hope and good cheer to loyal, Union-loving citizens everywhere. The right arm of the iniquitous Confederacy is broken, its prospects gulfward are dark and threatening, and its inter-communication is severed. We desire no armistice, we cannot afford it; for the sword which we grasped to maintain our national honor and unity, shall in due time give us a lasting peace.

We are ready to negotiate on the basis of submission to the government and laws of the United States. The graves of the dead shall be our shrine for repentance, and we will plant around them the cypress and yew trees, as emblems of our mourning.

Columns of Federal troops are entering the city or passing through hourly, accompanied by soul-stirring music and streaming banners. The ladies of Atlanta look on the war-stained heroes with much apparent interest and curiosity. As in HOMER'S account of a bridal procession, so here it may be truthfully said:

"Through the fair streets the matrons in a row
Stand in the porches and enjoy the show."

Passing through one of the principal streets, today, I saw an old frame building, bearing a sign, on which, in large letters, were the words, "Auction Sales of Negroes." A shell had passed entirely through the edifice, making a hole into which a man could easily crawl. The spectacle suggested the thought that the Union gun which sent the angry messenger with command of thunder, was but uttering the condemnation of God and the civilized world, against the diabolical traffic. It was like a thunderbolt from Heaven speaking for humanity, and carrying destruction to the accursed tenement wherein the dearest rights of man had often been violated.

In the battle near Jonesboro', the gallantry of the Fourteenth Corps was especially marked. They charged upon and carried three lines of the enemy's works successively. After the series of battles at and near Jonesboro', and the surrender of Atlanta, our army was withdrawn from its advanced positions and is now being established in Atlanta and important points contiguous, for rest and recuperation. The rebel papers will doubtless chronicle this action on the part of Gen. SHERMAN, as a retreat from Jonesboro', resulting from a defeat at that place. Nothing could be further from the truth. We had captured Atlanta and had most seriously cripp[illegible]'s army, and these results accomplished, [illegible] manity and the welfare of his army dictated to Gen. SHERMAN the propriety of giving his veterans rest.

Four months of most arduous service have justly entitled them to a few weeks of relaxation, during which their rugged clothing may be put off for garments new and clean; shoeless feet may be comfortably shod, arms and accoutrements put in order for another campaign, and the paymasters have an opportunity to dispense their temporal blessings so well and nobly earned.

Col. DAVID IRELAND, for a long time commanding a brigade in GEARY'S division, died of dysentery this morning.

Though much enfeebled, he lived to enter the city in triumph at the head of his brigade, and participate in the success to which he had so worthily contributed. He was formerly an officer in the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, by whom he was much esteemed.

The officers of this corps who were so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of his young and accomplished wife, during her short stay with the command last Winter, take this opportunity to publicly express their condolence and sympathy for her in this bereavement.

The congratulatory orders of President LINCOLN, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, and last of all the admirable testimonial of Gen. SHERMAN to the troops of his command, have been most eminently gratifying to the whole army. NICKAJACK.

The Georgia State Troops.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of them left their homes without preparation, expecting to be gone but a few weeks, who have remained in service over three months, (most of the time in the trenches,) justice requires that they be permitted, while the enemy are preparing for the Winter campaign, to return to their homes and look, for a time, after important interests and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State. I, therefore, hereby withdraw said organization from your command, in the hope that I shall be able in return it with greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the interests of the public service requires it. In this connection, I beg leave to tender to you, General, my sincere thanks for your impartiality to the State troops, and for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me individually. With assurances of my high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Great Ratification Meeting in Boston—Gen. Hooker Invited to be Present.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept 24.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has, to-day, telegraphed to Col. HOWE, the Massachusetts State Agent, to invite in his name Maj.-Gen. HOOKER to attend the grand ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, next Wednesday evening. The Governor assures Gen. HOOKER that his presence would be regarded as a great favor, and his reception will be enthusiastic.

Fatal Accident—Sheridan's Victory.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 24.

A locomotive on the Boston and Eastern Railroad exploded last night at Ipswich Depot, killing the fireman and severely injuring the engineer.

One hundred guns were fired at noon to day in honor of SHERIDAN'S victories.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY PRISONS.

Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission—Confirmatory Account of the Martyrdom of our Soldiers in the South.

From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 24.

On May 19 last, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, the eminent savant and medical professor; Dr. ELLERSLIE WALLACE, Professor in Jefferson College of this city; Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President of the New-York College of Physicians; Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, the distinguished Judge of the District Court; Rev. TRACEWELL WALDEN, Rector of St. Clement's Church, of this city; and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, Esq., of New-York, were appointed a Committee of Inquiry by the United States Sanitary Commission to make investigation of the terrible reports of suffering which had reached the public from the prisons of the South, and to furnish to our people and the world an authentic statement of facts. This report is at length ready for the public in the remarkable pamphlet before us. It is the digested narrative of a volume of consistent testimony, which will be appended to the report of the Committee. Let us say here that the character of this body of gentlemen is eminently above reproach. They number three distinguished professors of medicine, one of our most estimable judges, and a well known minister of the Gospel.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

The condition of our prisoners at Annapolis has already been reported in these columns in a brief, but very suggestive communication from ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., and by testimony of Miss DELIA DIX, whose noble ministration in our hospitals is well known. The present report intensifies the picture presented with so much feeling by Dr. WALLACE. "It was strange to find a Hercules in bones; to see the immense hands of a young giant pendant from *limbs thinner than a child's*, and that could be spanned with the thumb and finger. * * * Men in one part shriveled to nothing but skin and bones, and in another swollen and misshapen with dropsy or scurvy * * * the stomach fallen in, deep as a basin, and the bone protruding through a blood-red hole in the hip!" There were many like these, and even worse where all was so horrible and sickening, that the pen almost refuses its duty. The photographs of skeletons lately handed around through the North are only pictures of the hopeful cases. Hundreds died from utter weakness and starvation—scores grew insane or imbecile. There was a fearful *amount* of this ghastly and awful misery in the prisoners at Annapolis. In the countenances of some of the best cases there was a "look of utter desolateness, of settled melancholy, as if they had passed through a period of physical agony which had driven the smile from their faces forever." Contrast with this piteous picture the boasted chivalry of the South, and the civilization and Christianity of the age.

LIBBY PRISON.

The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these twelve hundred United States officers of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle "like slaves in the middle passage;" at another only allowed to make stools out of the barrels and boxes they received from the North; at all times overrun by vermin, in spite of constant ablutions, no clean blankets ever being issued by the rebels; and lying down at night, according to Libby phrase, "wormed and dove-tailed together like fish in a basket." There were two stoves, and seventy-five windows, all broken, and in Winter the cold was intense. Every prisoner had a cough from the damp or cold. It was among the rules that no prisoner should go within three feet of the window, a rule extremely difficult to observe in the crowded prisons of the South. Often, by accident, or unconsciously, an officer would go near a window, and be instantly shot at. In the Pemberton Buildings, rear by, as many as fourteen shots were fired in a single day, and very frequently a prisoner fell killed or wounded. It became a matter of sport to "kill a Yankee." Once the guard caught sight of, Lieut. Hammond's hat through a boarded enclosure, where there were no windows, and came within an inch of murdering him. Major Turner, the keeper of Libby, remarked, "The boys are in want of practice." The sentry said "he had made a bet he would kill a d——d Yankee before he came off guard." Almost every prisoner had such an incident to tell. Throughout the Southern prison system it is a regular sport to kill Yankees. The guards were never reproved for their willingness to commit murder.

The daily ration in the officers' quarters of Libby Prison was a small loaf of bread, about the size of a man's fist, made of Indian meal. Sometimes it was made from wheat flour, but of variable quality. It weighed a little over half a pound. With it was given a piece of beef weighing two ounces. "I would *gladly*," said an officer, "have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable." The corn bread began to be of the roughest and coarsest description. Portions of the cob and husk were often found ground in with the meal. The crust was so thick and hard that the prisoners called it iron-clad. To render the bread eatable they grated it, and made mush out of it, but the crust they could not grate. Now and then, after long intervals, often of many weeks, a little meat was given them, perhaps two or three mouthfuls. At a later period they received a pint of black peas, with some vinegar, every week. The peas were often full of worms, or maggots in a chrysalis state, which, when they made soup, floated on the surface.

These who were entirely dependent on the prison fare, and who had no friends at the North to send them boxes of food, began to suffer the horrible agony of craving food, and feeling themselves day by day losing strength. Dreams and delusions began to distract their minds. "I grew so foolish in my mind," said Capt. CALHOUN, "that I used to blame myself for not eating more when at home. The subject of food engrossed my whole thoughts."

But the most unaccountable and shameful act of all was yet to come. Shortly after this general diminution of rations. In the month of January last, the boxes, which before had been regularly delivered, and in good order, were withheld. No reason was given. Three hundred arrived every week, and were received by Col. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, but instead of being distributed, were retained, and piled up in warehouses near by, and in full sight of the tantalized and hungry captives, to the number of 3,000 at least. At length, five or six were distributed during the week! Scores were stolen.

For offences, trivial or serious, prisoners were consigned to cells beneath the prison, the walls of which were damp, green and slimy. They were never warmed, and often so crowded, that some were obliged to stand up all night. Dead bodies, too, were placed in the cellar, and very often were partly devoured by hogs, dogs, and rats. At the time of KILPATRICK'S raid, some negroes pointed to the cellar: "Dug big hole down dar, massa—torpedo in dar, sure." "Should KILPATRICK succeed in entering Richmond," said RICHARD TURNER, "the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates." "There is enough there to send every Yankee to hell." LIEUTENANT LATOUCHE was overheard to say. TURNER himself said, in the presence of Col. FARNSWORTH, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be rescued." The remarks of Bishop JONES is corroborative as well as curious, in reply to the question, "Whether it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners?" "I suppose the authorities are satisfied on that point, though I do not mean to justify it." This passed comment. It is also well to remember that the Inspector of Libby, RICHARD TURNER, was a negro-whipper by trade.

BELLE ISLE.

Here is an inclosure variously estimated to be from three to six acres in extent, surrounded by an earthwork about three feet high, with a ditch on either side. The interior has something of the look of an encampment, a number of Sibley tents being set in rows, with "streets" between. These tents, rotten, torn, full of holes—poor shelter at any rate—accommodated only a small proportion. From ten to twelve thousand men have been imprisoned in this small space at one time, turned into the inclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting-place they could. So crowded were they that, at the least, according to the estimated area given them, there could have been but a space two feet by seven, and, at the most, three feet by nine, per man—hardly a generous allotment even for a "hospitable grave."

Some were so fortunate as to find shelter in the tents, but even they were often wet with the rain, and almost frozen when Winter set in. Every day some places were made vacant by diseases or by death, as some were taken to the hospital, and some to burial. But thousands had no tents and no shelter of any kind. Nothing was provided for their accommodation. Lumber was plenty in a country of forests, but not a cabin or shed was built, or allowed to be built. Here thousands lay, with the sand for their beds and the sky for their covering, under fog, rain, cold, snow, hundreds blanketless, coatless, and shoeless, others with ragged and rotten clothes. There were few fires and little shelter. A severe Winter came, in which the mercury was down to zero even at Memphis, and water left in buckets on Belle Isle froze two or three inches deep in the night. The snow lay deep on the ground around Richmond. The ice formed in the James and flowed in masses upon the rapids, on either side of the island.

The men resorted to every expedient to keep from perishing. They lay in the ditch, as the most protected place, heaped upon one another and lying tier[illegible] deep, as one of them expressed it, "like close packed sardines," taking turns as to who should have the outside of the row. In the morning, the row of the previous night was marked by the motionless forms of those "who were sleeping on in their last sleep"—*frozen to death!*

Every day, during the Winter season, numbers were conveyed away stiff and stark, having fallen asleep to everlasting cold. Some of the men dug holes in the sand in which to take refuge. All through the night crowds of them were heard running up and down, to keep themselves from freezing. And this fate threatened them even more than it would have threatened most men exposed to an equally severe temperature, even with such thin clothing and inadequate shelter—*for they were starving!*

Rock-like husky corn-bread (specimens of which we have seen,) meat often tainted, and suspiciously like mule meat; two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans; soup thin and briny, often with worms floating on the surface, made up their food. None of these were given together, and the whole ration was never one half the quantity necessary for bare life. Hear the words of the prisoners:

"There was no name for our hunger." "I was hungry; pretty nearly starved to *death*." "I waked up one night and found myself *gnawing my coat sleeve*." "I used to *dream* of having something good to eat." "I walked the *streets* for many a night; I could not sleep for hunger." "I lost flesh and strength for want of food." "*If I were to sit here a week I could not tell you half our suffering.*" These sentences form the very poem of misery and starvation.

"Lice were in all their quarters." Vermin and dirt incrusted their bodies. They were sore with lying in the sand. None, not even the sufferers with diarrhœa, were allowed to visit the sinks during the night, and in the morning the ground was covered and saturated with filth. The wells were tainted; the air was filled with disgusting odors.

Many were taken sick daily, but were allowed to suffer for days before they were removed to the hospitals; and when this was done, it was often so late that the half of them died before reaching it, or at the very moment their names were being recorded.

There was a hospital tent on the island, which was always full of the sick. It had no floor; the sick and dying were laid on straw, and logs were their only pillows. "If you or I saw a horse dying," said one, "wouldn't we put some straw under his head? Would we let him beat his head on a log in his agony?"

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for our prisoners were virtually worse than the prisons themselves. Dr. FERGUSON testifies that, while the wounded were under treatment, the nourishment and stimulation they received were not sufficient to give them a proper chance for recovery. I am surprised that *more* do not die. Bedding and covering were very dirty and offensive. In three months, out of 2,500 patients, about 1,400 died. The hospitals were nothing less than hospitals for murder.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE REBELS—THE PRISONS IN THE NORTH.

The investigations of the Commission, based on rebel and general testimony, conclusively show that no excuse can be found in the poverty and sufferings of the rebels for this fearful condition of things. The rebels have uniformly testified that they had, generally, good rations, and were well fed. It must be remembered that the cruelty of the rebel prisons is systematic, incessant and regular, however bad it may be. The rations of the rebel soldier was infinitely superior to that of Libby prison, or how could he have endured the marches, fatigue and hardships of so many severe campaigns? There is no room to doubt that the rebel army itself was fully if not abundantly supplied with the common necessaries.

The prisons of the North were next examined by the committee, and in this connection we have the copious and accurate observations of so respectable a gentleman as Judge HARE. We need not say that our rebel prisoners are well, and even kindly and carefully treated in all the particulars in which the rebel authorities are so barbarously cruel. The rations are better than those usually given to rebel soldiers. They have room to walk, to play and to *live*. Fort Delaware is but a common instance of this. The prisoners are required to be cleanly, and to bathe in squads in the river. They *live* in good health, and even in good humor, finding amusement in their condition, and a tolerable life among themselves. This part of the committee's inquiry is full and conscientious, and furnishes a strange and marvellous contrast to the treatment of our prisoners in Richmond. We may accept the report as history.

FROM NEWBERN.

Mails Received—Abatement of Fever—Arrival of Refugees—Federal Deserters in North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Albany*, via Fort Monroe, we have North Carolina dates to the 22d inst.

The steamer *Fawn*, which was recently captured and burned by the enemy, contained the Boston mail of the 4th

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Anglo-Rebel Reports from the South.

MORE FAILURES AT PROPHESYING.

PEACE AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

FRENCH VIEWS OF FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Peace Panic in London—Cotton—British Sympathies and Interests—Mr. Mason in Ireland—Life at an English Watering-Place—How to Keep an 'Otel—Rumors of European Difficulties.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept 8, 1864.

"Keep probability in view" is a maxim in literature specially adapted to foreign correspondents; but how can you, when facts outrage probability? The prospect of peace in America has made a panic in the London Stock Exchange, knocked down English stocks, and sent up the Confederate 3 per cent. A sudden end of the war would be disastrous, in the opinion of British financiers; and the *Times*, that has made the mischief, by publishing the rose-hued letters of its correspondent from the Clifton House, where he dines every day with the Confederate Commissioners, finds it necessary to argue against the prospect of disaster.

If the war ends, argue the Stock men, 300,000 bales of cotton will be thrown upon the market. Prices will go down with a run. There will be great losses and bankruptcies. Money will be wanted to buy cotton. Gold will go out of the bank—interest rise—stocks fall; and so they take to falling in advance, the foolish stocks. The *Times* does not argue that there will not be peace, or that peace will not bring cotton. It says the cotton cannot come so fast as people expect, and that goods will be required rather than money, in exchange for it. But if cotton is there somewhere, ready to come, the fall in prices will be all the same. It will be hard upon the wool and linen interests which are now so flourishing. "Transitions are painful."

While the Stock Exchange is in a panic, fearing peace, another party is doing what it can to promote it. A band of amiable philanthropists is canvassing all England for signatures to an address from the British to the American people, imploring them to make peace. But those who are active in this matter, are friends of the Southern cause. You will not find any prominent friend of the North engaged in it. "Horrors of war," they say, "what are they to the horrors of slavery!" These are the very words of an excellent lady, the wife of an M. P. with Northern sympathies. The English friends of the North have no desire to see an end of the war until the slavery question is settled. They are opposed to any armistice or convention which will postpone that all-important subject. Emancipate the negro, and the North may join the South or separate from it. As I heard NEWMAN HALL say, they care nothing for union or disunion, only for Emancipation. Their views are the exact opposite to those expressed by Mr. LINCOLN in his letter to Mr. GREELEY. He would restore the Union whatever came to the negro; they would free the negro whatever came to the Union. British interests are very much divided. The cotton speculators, the blockade-runners who have embarked so many millions, the builders of fast steamers, the manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, and the whole woolen and linen interest wish the war to go on.

Mr MASON is the guest of Earl DONOUGHMORE, in Ireland, and gave a prize at an archery meeting a few days ago, and was toasted, and made a speech. M. D'ERLANGER, the banker, who has married Miss SLIDELL, resides in Frankfort, and bears Federal stocks in the German markets.

I am trying to write some news, but it is not of much use. It is not the season. So I have been to Brighton, to do an English watering place, and all the watering places in one—the largest and most famous. In most of them, you have a line of tall lodging houses fronting a line of sea-beach. At Brighton you have a splendid line of three miles of houses, with a town of eighty thousand population to back it. Then there is the rattle-trap old Turkish seraglio of the Prince Regent, the Pavilion, which so took Mr. BARNUM's fancy that he produced a very fair imitation ditto at Bridgeport. For the rest, Brighton has shops as splendid as those of Regent-street or Broadway; carriages like the Drive in Hyde Park in the season, troops of fair horsewomen like Rotten Row; Bath chairs, carriages with goats for the children; donkeys, boats, bathing machines, lazy people lying on the pebbly beach, German bands, the Swiss bird-man, with his trained love birds and canaries; and as I lounged upon a corner there drove by the band carriage of a menagerie, drawn by a camel and two dromedaries, driven tandem by a tall Abyssinian or dark-complexioned Virginian.

There was a fresh breeze from the south-east, the red danger flag was up, which meant that there was too much surf for small boats or bathers—too much also for crinolines, if the British female of high or low degree ever cared in the least for such a matter. She is well off as to her understanding, wears a good boot, and a well fitting stocking, garters blue, and don't care who knows it. Still, a broad circle of crinoline in a stiff breeze looks as if it went to freeing, and as if the danger signal might apply to more than boats and bathers. Brighton is Vanity Fair super-quas. It is some of the best of London wandering off in its way to Paris and stopped by the channel.

The newest feature is a Grand Hotel. It is very large and lofty, and you can get a room tolerably cheap in the eighth story. As usual, and whenever the architectural design is not brought, like all the plays, from Paris, it is an architectural failure. Its ornaments set off its ugliness, and its principal entrance is the exact copy of our old-fashioned fireplace. The bedrooms range from half-a-crown to fifteen shillings a day—from 60c. to $4 50; sitting-rooms from $2 50 to $5 00; and dressing-rooms from 60c. to $1 50. Then come the extras. You are charged from 30c. to 50c. a day for service, and sixpences and shillings here and there, until I reckon the Grand Hotel would not be much improvement upon British hotel-keeping in general, in which pounds melt away faster than dollars used to do in America. The lowest price in the highest story of this hotel I cannot figure up less than $22 25 a week. But suppose I wish to do the thing in style, let us see what it will come to. Let us have a sitting room, bedroom, dressing-room and bath-room on the first floor. Such a suite of rooms will come to $56 a week. Service, fires and lights will be charged $14. The week's meals, with a very moderate allowance of wine, will come to $31 40. I put down nothing for incidentals, and here you have a nice little hotel bill for one week's entertainment of $101 90 for a single person. How would you like to try the Grand Hotel for a family?

This is a sample of English hotel life, but it is possible to live Brighton without being quite so expensive. Every Sunday and Monday you can start from London, spend eight hours at Brighton, fifty miles away, and come back again, and if you carry your own bread and cheese, and spend nothing for beer, the entire cost is but seventy-a pot of tea and unlimited bread and butter—what the English call "plain tea"—for fifteen cents. The trains start at 9 o'clock from three different sides in London, carrying thousands to the sea side in this popular third-class arrangement.

Will the English ever be able to keep an 'otel? Doubtful. They can never honestly put into one line what they intend to get out of their customers. The printed tariff of this grand humbug at Brighton is as difficult to make out as *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*. I defy any average Briton to make out within three or four pounds a week what his bill will be at the end of it. O, for the good old days of American hotel keeping, when a traveler could calculate to a dime what his expenses would be for a month's tour. So many days, so many dollars, and the only extra ever thought of was the porter and boots in one person, who took his modest perquisite with thanks, and didn't grumble if he missed it.

The papers are talking muddily about some afterclap to the Danish business. Prussia, in return for the Duchies, is to guarantee Austria Venetia and Hungary. That is one story. Another is, that France is to have an enlargement of her frontiers, as payment for not interfering with the spoliation of Denmark. Stock-jobbing rumors, probably, or the fancies of "own correspondents," who are as much troubled as I often am in these dull days to find matter for a letter. I have a presentiment that there will be something worth writing about in a week or two. The theatres will open. MOLLER will come back and be tried. There will be riots somewhere. Things cannot go on in this dreadfully slow way much longer. Meantime, I am going to see the Emperor.

MONADNOCK.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURGH.

ANGLO-REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION OF BURNSIDE'S MINE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

It is indisputable that the Federals long ago discovered the hopelessness of getting into either Richmond or Petersburgh above ground along the southern bank of the James River. It became necessary, therefore, to fan the sinking embers of hope, and excite the ready credulity of the benighted Northern public by mysterious promises in their journals that "a great Napoleonic device"—"a startling and paralyzing development"—was in contemplation by Gen. GRANT; and for several weeks past the key to this mystery has been in Gen. LEE's possession by his knowledge of the fact that extensive mining operations against portions of his earthworks has been commenced, and were in active progress. Unable to prevail by an advance above ground, Gen. GRANT repeated the policy which had reduced Vicksburg twelve months ago, and betook himself to burrowing.

Your readers will have learnt long before the arrival of this letter that Gen. GRANT's secret *éclaircit* on the 30th ult., when his first mine exploded under the salient of the earthworks held by the Confederate division of Gen. HOKE. It cannot be denied that the engineers of Gen. LEE's army were at fault in their calculations as to the rapidity with which the Federal tunnel was being carried forward. It was believed that the mine, the approach of which at this particular point was as well known to Gen. LEE as to Gen. GRANT, would not be completed for a week or ten days. Counter preparations were in progress, but had not attained a sufficiently advanced stage to effect their purpose of intercepting the burrowers. The Federals deserve credit for the swiftness and silence of their subterranean operations. Much is said in Northern journals about the short-handed pickaxes necessary for working in a tunnel little more than four feet high. It is here believed that the great silence of the miners, as they wormed their way under PEGRAM's battery, and baffled the vigilant ears in the Confederate listening galleries, was obtained by their entire abandonment, in the advanced portion of their work, of the pick, and their employment of what are called in the Western prairies "post-hole augres," or circular hand-borers, by which the earth is perforated screw fashion, with a view to the sinking of posts. By means of these noiseless augres, driven horizontally instead of (as when they are employed above ground) vertically, the tunnel crept forward, and the charge was deposited at a depth of about 22 feet beneath the soles of the unconscious "rebels." Then followed, with the earliest dawn of Saturday last, the explosion which was to have struck terror to the heart of rebeldom. And here, for the hundreth time since the date of my first letter from Secessia, I must disabuse the English public of the impression which, if they have read the letters in the New-York journals, they have been likely to form about the shock of the explosion. It might be imagined, were credit given to these sensational narrators, that the crust of the soil was rent as by a volcano, that GRANT had pressed an earthquake into his service, and that a rumbling roar, such as shook Lisbon to its foundation in 1755, was heard for miles around. Nothing of the kind was actually experienced. At General LEE's headquarters, not more than two miles from the explosion, the report was hardly, if at all, audible. Out of the four guns which composed the battery in the salient, two were blown into the air. It is not believed that more than from 20 to 30 Confederates were uplifted by the hot breath of the mine sprung beneath their feet. It is the universal opinion of experienced Confederate officers that really steady troops would not have been shaken out of a work which was only injured to the extent of blowing up two guns and some 25 men. No breach was made in the integrity of the outer line of earthworks by the explosion, which took effect within the *enceinte* of the salient. If the gunners of the two remaining pieces had stood firmly to their work and poured grape and canister into the advancing masses of Federals, and if they had been supported by the Confederate infantry just behind the salient, it is probable that no lodgment would ever have been effected by GRANT within the Confederate lines. As it was, the defenders of the salient, being a portion of one of the least steady Confederate brigades, were staggered by the suddenness and novelty of the explosion, and recoiled before the swiftly advancing columns off the 9th Federal corps. The crater of the mine, being about 120 feet in length and 75 feet in width, belched forth dark curls of smoke, and yawned grimly, as though conscious of the bloody mass of humanity which was shortly to be discharged into and swallowed up within its ragged and sulphurous cavity.

The explosion of the mine took place before 5 o'clock in the morning, and within a quarter of an hour of its occurrence, the salient was occupied by from 12,000 to 15,000 Federal troops. But from that moment forward until the work was regained by the Confederates, (about 2 o'clock,) Gen. GRANT found himself unable to reinforce his troops. Such was the fire of the Confederate artillery issuing from the lines leading up to the captured salient, that it swept away every formation of men which emerged from the Federal earthworks. The body of Federals, had they been suffered to remain until night, would undoubtedly have been largely reinforced above ground or below by the following morning. But at about 2 o'clock, Gen. LEE, after one unsuccessful attack upon the aggressors about noon, ordered Gen. MAHONE to make short work with them. There are few names more deserving of European notice than that of MAHONE. He is, as an executive officer, conspicuously the hero of the campaign in Virginia of 1864. Advancing along the line of earthworks which led up to the Federal right, MAHONE flung a brigade of Alabamians upon them, and the struggle was almost instantly at an end. At the first onset of the Confederates, many of the panic-struck negroes (who numbered 2,200 in all) crowded into the empty crater of the mine, and cowered down in abject terror. As the Confederate soldiers, infuriated by the passions of battle and maddened by being for the first time in their lives engaged hand to hand with negroes, forced their way up to the ghastly hole, into which wounded, dead and shrinking men had together been thrust, a scene ensued which baffles description. Confederate officers who have witnessed this war from the commencement, and who have seen 'on horror's head horrors accumulate,' tell me that their eyes have rested on no such other scene. Here and there a few white Federals, who did not share the panic of their black associates, kept firing from the edge of the pit, while volley after volley was poured by the Confederates into the writhing, quivering conglomeration of black and white humanity, which struggled and died in this hole of horror. Out of 2,200 negroes carried into the Confederate salient at five o'clock in the morning, the Federals are said to have regained only 900. 300 were taken, and are now held prisoners by the Confederates: the rest, that is to say 1,000, perished in and about the Cave of Despair which I have attempted to describe.

His great Napoleonic device cost Gen. GRANT very dear. Including the negroes, he must have lost when his troops were driven out by Gen. MAHONE, not less than 5,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is not, I think, presumptuous to predict that any fresh attempt at mining will cost the Federals still dearer. The experience of July 30 has so quickened the energies of the Confederate engineers that I do not believe they will be caught tripping again. Possibly, before that letter reaches England, the truth of these words will have received a pointed illustration. It is stated in the Northern journals that the charge of powder employed was six tons, but it is believed by Gen. LEE's engineers that a charge of one ton would have been amply adequate for the purpose. At upon many previous occasions, so again in this instance, I feel bound to remark that an English military engineer would gain much by inspecting the mining and countermining operations now in progress at Petersburgh. The lessons of the most gigantic war of modern times, involving the only material blockade established since the introduction of steam, and military and naval operations of the most diversified character, extending over the largest canvas ever stretched by Bellona, will have to be gathered from the hurried, imperfect, and necessarily inaccurate reports of newspaper correspondents."

It is obvious that since the failure of his mine the hopelessness of Gen. GRANT's prospects as regards Richmond cannot be concealed even from the hoodwinked people of Broadway and Chestnut-street. I believe that if President LINCOLN remained undisturbed or unthreatened in Washington, his impulse would be to retain Gen. GRANT and his army in their present positions on the Appomattox and James, and to keep on promising a new and more startling development, if the people would only swallow it until after they have re-elected him on the 4th of November. But unless I am mistaken, in addition to Gen. EARLY, who is protecting the Shenandoah Valley and its bountiful crops, and to Gen. LEE, who seems likely with the bulk of his army still to face GRANT before Petersburgh, *President Lincoln is likely to have a third Confederate army on his hands.* We shall witness either the heavy reinforcement of EARLY and his march with a large army into Pennsylvania, or the operation of another distinct force against Washington. *At any rate, it seems to me very improbable that Grant will be able to remain where he is until the end of next month. With a comparatively small force Gen. Lee will protect Petersburgh and Richmond, and will worry his opponents to death by threatening Washington from the Valley, and possibly also from Orange Court-house.* It must be remembered that the railroads leading north from Richmond to Gordonsville and Culpepper Court-house are repaired and again in working order. It is to the credit of an unmechanical and dilatory people like the Southerners that they have shown such fertility of resource and energy in new and untried fields. All the railroads into Richmond have at times been cut; all are at this moment repaired and in active running order. At no moment, since the commencement of May, has Gen. LEE been in so great a degree lord of the ascendant in Virginia as at present. Hence I conclude that, instead of imitating GRANT's strategy, and dashing his head against the strong fortifications of his enemy, he will undo GRANT's grasp upon Petersburgh and Richmond by making his presence imperatively necessary elsewhere.

I will defer until my next letter any detailed statements of *the brightening prospects of Gen. Hood and his army before Atlanta, merely adding that at last the great and powerful State of Georgia seems thoroughly aroused*, and that while Gen. SHERMAN has as yet received no reinforcements, it is believed that every day brings an accession of strength to Gen. HOOD. I regret to add that an unfavorable report of Gen. LONGSTREET's health has reached me. *He is described as suffering greatly from the acute sensitiveness of the right arm, which is still wholly paralyzed.* I fear that there is little chance of his being able for many weeks, if not months to come, to resume his active duties in the field.

PEACE AND COTTON.

From the London Times (City article), Sept. 9.

The following relates to the American peace question and its bearings on commercial prospects. In addition to the Southern requirements, to which it calls attention, and the hypothetical calculations it gives on the subject, must be estimated the influence of the immense demands for goods that would, notwithstanding the existing tariff, take place on the part of the North:

"SIR,—Your remarks on the consequences of the end of the American war on our money market leave hardly anything unsaid. But some information on the probable quantity of cotton available for immediate shipment from the Confederate States may be interesting to your readers:

	Bales.	Bales.
Crop of 1861	3,500,000	
Crop of 1862	800,000	
Crop of 1863	1,000,000	
Crop of 1864	1,000,000	
		6,300,000
Destroyed in the Confederacy and used there by the people, per annum, 600,000		
For the four years	2,400,000	
Exported to New-York, run through the blockade and via Matamoras, in four years	1,000,000	3,400,000
		2,900,000
Of this quantity have become unfit for use through bad packing, and exposure to wet, air and sun		1,500,000
Available for shipment		1,400,000

At least 500,000 bales of this are the property of people in this country, and already paid for. I include therein the cotton pledged for the redemption of the Confederate loan. We have, therefore, to deal with about 800,000 bales of cotton, which, at 18d. per pound, represent an amount of about £28,000,000.

The first thing the Confederacy will require is 100,000 tons of railway iron to renew their rails, which are all worn out—in some places to the size of a finger. This, with freight, represents £1,000,000 sterling. Furthermore, every white inhabitant will require clothing, wearing apparel and house furniture for at least £3 sterling at once, and every negro about 15s. worth. This represents a sum of £12,000,000 sterling. Of coffee, sugar, wines and other necessaries, there will be required £3,000,000 more, making a total of about £16,000,000 sterling, which the people in the Confederate States require in the first twelve months.

It will thus be seen that the balance against us will be of no such magnitude as to frighten people out of their wits, and when the long expected, much dreaded, and much desired moment of peace arrives it will be found that the consequences are neither so startling nor so dreadful as some people imagine.

On the question whether peace is near at hand or no, it is not for me to give an opinion. But it strikes me that if LINCOLN proposes an armistice it will be only for the purpose of influencing the elections. Certainly neither he nor his party are prepared to make peace on the basis of letting the South go. On the other hand, the Confederates can hardly be inclined to accede to an armistice without having a reasonable expectation that peace will result from it, inasmuch as rest can only be a gain to their adversaries, and none to them. But one thing is certain, if LINCOLN should be reelected through the influence of his army and other violent means, the threats of the Democratic party to resist will be found to be mere talk, and they, as usual, will not be willing to meet LINCOLN's battalions to contest his right. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, P.

The screw steam clipper *Sea King*, built for the China trade, has just arrived from Hankow and Shanghai, with the first new season's teas, having made the passage from Shanghai to the Downs in 79 days, against the south-west monsoon, and including five days spent in coaling.

THE MARRIAGE OF BELLE BOYD.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that Mr. and Mrs. HARDINGE, (Miss BELLE BOYD,) who were married in London on Thursday, have arrived in Liverpool, and are staying at the Washington Hotel, preparing for a speedy departure to the Confederate States, where, in spite of the blockade, Mr. HARDINGE intends to convey a portion of the wedding-cake for distribution among his friends. Relative to the withdrawal of Mr. HARDINGE from the service of the North, the *Morning Post* says Mr. HARDINGE no excuse for the step he has taken in renouncing his allegiance to the Federal cause, and espousing the fair "rebel," whom he has now sworn to love, honor and cherish. Though in obedience to the wishes of his father he served for some time in the Federal Navy, in which service he rose to be Lieutenant, his Southern sympathies were notorious in the North, where it was well known that he had long tendered his resignation, which Mr. Secretary WELLES refused to accept, and thus he was forced to continue in a service which he would gladly have renounced long since. Though more than suspected of Southern sympathies, he kept his word when he promised the executive of the Federal navy that the name he bore—a name which had descended to him from a long line of ancestors in Great Britain and America—should not be disgraced, and proved his readiness to perform his duty on many occasions, especially by heading a body of 120 men sent ashore to storm a breach at Wilmington, and capturing the fort, though when the muster-roll was called afterwards only 25 survivors could respond. He did not escape, as he received a severe wound in the chest, and will carry his honorable scar to the grave. Having now finally quitted the service of President LINCOLN's Government, he intends to signalize his devotion to Secessia by entering the ranks of her army, and thus winning his way to confidence and that command which his birth and education gave him a right to expect. The command he might long since have obtained, for, although only twenty-two years of age, a Major's commission in the Federal Army was offered him as the price of the renunciation of his intended wife and his Southern sympathies.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

The London *Star* of Sept. 9 gives the following curious episode on the BRIGGS's murder case:

GEORGE AUGUSTUS KING, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with stubby red whiskers, a wiry frame, and of shabby genteel appearance, calling himself a publisher, living at Bow, was brought before Mr. CURTEIS ELLISON, at the Worship-street Police-court, by Mr. INSPECTOR HONEY of the K division, charged upon his own confession with being concerned in the above alleged murder.

Mr. ABBOTT attended for the prosecution, which was instituted by Mr. G. BUCKLEY, landlord of the Randolph Arms Tavern, Old Ford, who stated: Last night about eleven o'clock, I was in the bar talking to my customers, and expressing the extreme gratification I felt at the capture of Müller, with the extra evidence against him, when the prisoner, who was present in front of the bar, suddenly remarked, "I could wager a fortune, if I had it, that there were two men *congregated* in it." A gentleman who was present turned round and said, "You ought not to say such things if you don't know them for facts." Prisoner turned toward him and replied: "I don't care; now MÜLLER is caught, I'm sure to be apprehended, MÜLLER is coming across the channel in irons, but I can walk out of these doors at liberty." Another person remarked: "I am really astonished at your saying this; if a constable was within hearing he would apprehend you." I then called prisoner into the taproom.

Mr. SAFFORD, (Clerk)—Was he sober?

WITNESS—No, he was not quite sober.

PRISONER—No, you gave me so many glasses of brandy and water—about thirty—you made me drunk.

MR. ELLISON—It will be better, probably, not to make any statement at present. You can cross-examine the witness presently. (The prisoner here apologised, and was proceeding to speak again to the witness, when stopped with some difficulty by BENDALL, the jailor.)

Evidence resumed—He took my hand, burst into tears and sobbed out, "I wish to have fifty-pound weight taken off my shoulders." I asked, "What is the matter with you?" He then said: MÜLLER and I were hard up, we wanted money, and money we would have; it (the murder) was contemplated three days before it took place; we went to Fenonurch-street, waited there until Mr. BIGGS arrived, and took two first-class tickets to Hackney Wick; we did not commence our operations until we had just left Bow station; I then struck him twice; MÜLLER struck him three times; MÜLLER opened the door and laid hold of his body; I lifted him up by his legs and threw him out; I got out at Hackney-wick station and ran to the Mitford Castle, went into the parlor, and heard the fireman of the engine hallon out that some person was run over on the line. I went to assist, helped to carry the man into the public house, and bathed his temples." Witness from this point continued to the effect that being strongly impressed, from the prisoner's statement and manner, that his representations were truthful, he thought it prudent to acquaint those outside the room with what had occurred, which he did, and afterwards, leaving the door open, returned to the prisoner, who repeated a portion of the statement, which those outside heard, among whom were two police-constables who had in the mean time been sent for. The prisoner was then taken into custody.

MR. ELLISON—Prisoner, do you wish to ask any question of this witness?

PRISONER—I thank you, sir; I will—one. (Addressing witness)—Before you took me into the taproom, didn't you give me several glasses of brandy-and-water?

WITNESS—No, I don't know that you had one.

PRISONER—Was I sober?

WITNESS—No; I have said that you were not quite sober.

PRISONER—Was I not thoroughly drunk?

WITNESS—No, you were not, because you were sitting on the top rail of a chair, with your feet on the seat, which, if much intoxicated, you could not have done.

PRISONER—You made me drunk.

WITNESS—Most certainly not, for at the bar, I believe you only had a glass of ale.

Mr. ABBOTT was about to call other witnesses, but on the magistrate learning, in answer to his question, that their evidence was to the same effect as the foregoing, he remarked that at so late an hour, it was scarcely necessary, and they were not heard.

Mr. Inspector HONEY said that since the prisoner had been apprehended he had made inquiries at the Mitford Castle and learnt that the prisoner was there two hours previous to the time of the asserted murder.

Mr. SAFFORD—Is the Mitford Castle near the spot where the body of Mr. BIGGS was discovered?

Mr. BUCKLEY—It is.

Mr. SAFFORD—It is scarcely evidence, you not being present at the time; but for the sake of information say if the body was carried into that house.

Mr. BUCKLEY—It was. Permit me to say, that on hearing such an extraordinary statement from the prisoner, I considered it my duty to give him in charge, that the police might investigate the matter.

Mr. ELLISON—Prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings I will not call upon you to say anything. I think the matter of such grave importance that opportunity for further and searching investigation should be given. If you have made this statement simply through a drunken freak, you cannot complain at the position in which you are placed. I remand you until this day week.

Prisoner was then removed to the cells, when he complained to BENDALL, the jailer, of being kept in prison on such a charge, asserting that he should not have made the statement unless he had been drunk.

This being the district in which the alleged murder was committed, a concourse of persons assembled opposite the doors at the court upon the news of MÜLLER's accessory having been apprehended, and, as he left, he was greeted with shouts and cries of "MÜLLER!"

COTTON

AS A BASIS FOR CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

From the Index.

There is now in the Confederacy a stock of cotton of at least 3,000,000 bales, of which probably not less than one-third is in a condition fit for immediate exportation. Of a large proportion of this the Government is the direct owner. If instead of this property the Government had the value, even at only sixpence a pound, in gold, who can doubt that the Confederate currency would never have lost a specie basis? Why should not a cotton basis, equally available for present purposes, be adopted? Grant that the precious metals are abstractly immeasurably superior to a perishable commodity as a standard of values. But if one cannot have what one wishes, why not make use of what one has? Suppose the Government, in its future disbursements at home as well as abroad, should give promises to pay cotton, instead of promises to pay gold? It is under any conceivable circumstances better able to keep the former than the latter. An order on the Government storekeeper for $100 of cotton at peace prices would therefore, at worst, be more intrinsically valuable than an order for gold on the Treasury to the same amount. If the experiment succeeded, the cotton promises might be gradually exchanged for the gold promises already issued. To give these cotton promises a saleable value abroad, it would only be necessary to exempt the holders from certain restrictions, whether present or prospective, on the exportation. Already the Government has undertaken to pay the interest on one description of its domestic funded debt in cotton; why not extend this expedient to the principal of its future unfounded debt? The plan would be condemned by a certain class of shallow political economists, who, when they have learned the formulas of the application of its laws, but must necessarily be condemned because of being exceptional and anomalous by the practical statesmen of a country in which everything is at present anomalous and exceptional?

RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

The interchange of courtesies between the officers of the squadron which has just returned from the United States and the American Minister has been very cordial. Admiral LESSOFSKY first visited Mr. CASSIUS CLAY. Complimentary speeches were made on both sides, and two days later a steamer of the Imperial navy having been placed at the disposal of the Minister, the American colors were hoisted at the masthead, and Gen. CLAY steamed down to Cronstadt to visit the squadron. He was received with all due ceremony by the Admiral, and the civilities terminated with a luncheon on board the *Osliaba*. There was a great deal of enthusiastic friendship shown on both sides; and, indeed, this display of feeling was more American than Russian in its character, for here there things are managed very quietly; but it is evident, after making every allowance for a certain amount of exaggeration, that the visit of the Russian squadron to the United States has increased the friendly feeling between the two countries. Of course the sympathies of the Russians are with the Federals, and the officers of Admiral LESSOFSKY's squadron are quite convinced that the North must be victorious, and that the Confederates cannot continue the contest much longer.

AN ADDRESS.

The executive of the Union and Emancipation Society have issued an address to "the people of Great Britain and Ireland" on "the progress and prospects of the great struggle for freedom in America," in reply to a document which has been circulated for signatures by the Southern Independence Association. The address expresses confidence that the people of this country will never give their "sanction to any proposition, even in the holy name of peace, that seeks to bolster up and sustain an infamous slave power." The address further points out the great progress which has been made during Mr. LINCOLN's presidency in the work of emancipation, and concludes by declaring that "not until Slavery is annihilated throughout the United States can come the longed-for era of peace,—a true, holy, and lasting peace, founded on union, freedom, justice, and humanity."

A Railroad 20 Miles long Built in 65 Days!

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.

(*From the Moniteur, Aug. 29.*)

The rapidity with which, in our days, men can build works that required years formerly to bring them to a completion, is a subject of wonder to those who know how much matter there is to resist the will of man, and what distance divides the realization of an idea from its conception. Besides, we have thought that our readers would like to know, as we do, by what concurrence of will and means, the building of a railroad to the camp of Chalons, 20 miles in length, between the Strasburg line, from which it runs off, and Mourmelon, the *commune*, on which is laid out the camp of Chalons, has taken only 65 days!

How this feat, with the hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth-work, with viaducts over the ravine and over several lesser valleys, with two stations, with side-tracks, with platforms for loading up and discharging, and lastly with an iron road and its crossings—how has all this been done in so short a space of time?

The report made by M. Baude to the Society of Progress relative to this work, of which the ready execution was due to him, answers all those questions. It is to this analysis that we look for information.

The line fixed by the Emperor himself in June 1857, had to detach itself from the main line, at 1200 metres from Chalons, to cross the Marne, span the valley, attack the dividing banks of the valley of the Marne, those of the Disne, at the village of Vanoe, and to come to the camp after crossing the rivulet of Chenie, flowing from the Vesle. The final project being fixed, the Railroad Company of the East, on the 3d of July, made an agreement with His Excellency the Minister of Public Works for the concession of the branch of the Mourmelon. The engineer in-chief, being given full powers, took steps to carry out the project with the contractor of the Mulhouse line, and several other contractors of the locality. By virtue of an order of the Prefect of the Marne, they took possession of the grounds along the line, settling the indemnity for damage with the owners; and thanks to the latter, who delivered the ground for the interest, at 5 per cent on the capital, that the decisions of the jury of expropriation fixed, they were able on the 12th July to turn the first sod of the Camp of Chalons railroad.

This road has been followed by many others, and so briskly that the engineer delegated by the government to receive the work proceeded to do so on the 12th September, and on the 15th the road gave passage to the train carrying the EMPEROR—that is to say, that the work had been done in 65 days! M. Vinguier thus kept the promise made to deliver the road in the space of two months.

The good organization of the building yard, the free will of the laborers, were enough for the contractor, who refused, from a sense of pride for which we do not blame him, the well-meant offers of the Ministers, who wished to place at his disposal entire regiments of men.

In a work so rapidly made, we have, however, to note some works of art, such as the timber work of the railing of the bridge over the Marne, of that over the side canal, of that over the valley of the Vesle to Bony, and at Maumelon.

The total cost, including the loss of interest and the expenses of management, has been 2,393,420 francs, which is at the rate of 130,755f per 1000 metres. (about $7,800f per mile.)

The ingenious course, the expedients, the bold attempts of M. Vinguier, who would not have met with success in a first-class road, have fully succeeded in this second-rate and short line, for every one did his best to second the will of the Sovereign.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Richmond papers of recent dates we make the following extracts:

THE SITUATION.

FROM ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 14.

The Macon *Telegraph* has information through a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after its occupation by the Yankees. He states among other things that two or three days after the enemy entered, the officers gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame, be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestation to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champaign was drank in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

What a contrast is this with the conduct of the women of other towns we could mention, where not one of any social pretensions greeted or touched the hand of a Yankee during a lengthy occupancy.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent."

The *Telegraph* says, among the first citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the Federals, was Mr. J. E. Buchanan, formerly "business manager" of the *Intelligencer*. He remained in Atlanta with the Fire Battalion during the investment of the city.

It is said that Sherman promised his troops to grant furloughs liberally as soon as Atlanta was taken, and that he has now fallen back to that place from the weakness consequent on his recent losses and the absence of many of his men. It is also reported that Sherman is fortifying East Point and Decatur.

The *Intelligencer* says "our army is rapidly accumulating in strength and numbers," and the *Confederate* declares that it has very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects, which are at present contraband.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the armistice, says: "It may be all right, but for one *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

There is but little or no business carried on in the city, except by a few traitors who concealed tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost-Marshal and a guard of one brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.

THE LATEST FROM NORTH GEORGIA,

From our Southern exchanges of the 10th, we learn that on Tuesday, the 6th, our forces occupied Jonesboro', and the intrenchments behind the same (perhaps, from which we fell back after the affair of the 1st). The trains are now running to Jonesboro', it having been made the depot of supplies for our army.

Quite a number of the enemy's badly wounded were left behind at Jonesboro' and captured by us.—In their retreat the Yankees seem to have moved off with great haste, and left by far the greater part of their intrenching tools.

I. T. BANKS, is the first citizen of the city who visited SHERMAN. He had laid wait, watching for him, and before he had washed himself BANKS paced before him an accurate list of the Secessionists and minute men of Atlanta and the description and location of their property. He was very extravagant in his demonstrations of joy and extremely elated over the Yankee success and occupation of the city. He mingles with them whenever opportunity offers, and, doubtless, by this time occupies some office commensurate with his worth to the enemy.

A Yankee journal is to be put into operation.

FROM PETERSBURG.

For some reason unexplained the Yankees have ceased, except at intervals, to shell Petersburg. An officer who left our lines late yesterday afternoon, says he did not hear a single gun fired all the morning. Since Saturday, however, there has been skirmishing in front of Mahone's lines, which the *Express* describes as heavy.

On Monday evening, from the same source, we learn that the Yankees burned the well-known Davis House. It was the property of WM. P. DAVIS, of Petersburg, and was situated in a pleasant grove immediately on the railroad, two and a half miles south of the city. It was a pleasant cottage building, and but recently erected.

The *Express* says that City Point now reminds one more of New-York East river than a mere military station some 80 or 90 miles from the interior. Up and down the river vessels are always seen moving, while others are anchored out in the stream or moored at the wharf discharging freight or receiving the wounded of Grant's army, to be transferred North. The wharf, constructed for military purposes at the Point, is of the largest dimensions, and numerous vessels are enabled so approach at the same time. Large warehouses have also sprung up, not only under the hill, but above, and at convenient points along the railroad.

The Northern papers predict stirring operations in the vicinity of Petersburg within a few days. GRANT, while apparently idle, is said to be receiving reinforcements. Many are of the opinion that SHERMAN will send him a portion of his force, so that he may be strong enough to act offensively.

The *Express* gives a doleful account of the sufferings of families living within the Yankee lines. It says they are compelled to submit not only to great privations, but also to insult and abuse from the insolent Yankee thieves who visit their farms. A correspondent from Surry states that the people of that country are visited almost daily by a band of negro cavalry, commanded by white officers, who pretend to be guarding the telegraph line running from Fort Powhatan to Swan Point.

These creatures rob and insult females and other non combatants in the most shameful manner.

Rev. Mr. Murdough and Messrs. Deal, Borrowe, Higgins and Morris have again been arrested on the charge of conveying information to the Confederates; and nearly every male person on or near the telegraph line has been compelled to leave his home or submit to indefinite imprisonment.

PETERSBURG NOT TO BE EVACUATED.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—Everything has been perfectly quiet here to day. The day has been observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Grant is receiving reinforcements, and completing his railroad from the City Point road to the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates a purpose on the part of Grant to winter in our front.

No idea has ever been entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city; on the contrary, there is every purpose of holding it against allodds.

The army is healthy and in excellent spirits.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 16.

Official advices received yesterday state that our Mississippi River scouts reports large numbers of Yankee transports still going up that river laden with troops.

We can't imagine where all the Yankee sons from who are reported going up the Mississippi, but the general belief is, that they are coming to help GRANT in his siege of Petersburgh. He stands in need of help, and a great deal of it.

Our scouts around Mobile bay report part of the troops recently operating against Fort Morgan have been sent to New-Orleans. We cannot see why they should be sent to New-Orleans unless it is to join the multitude who are already "going up the Mississippi." We hope sincerely the whole rebel army will come to Virginia. The conceit will soon be taken out of them here.

FROM MOBILE.

Interesting Statement by a Citizen who left the City Since Farragut Captured the Forts.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mobile to-day is one great camp. Nominally only those between the ages of sixteen and sixty are in the field; in fact, every one, without regard to age, out of wh

"LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH.

His Reply to Vallandighnm.

We have already noticed an incident which transpired during the Chicago Convention, when "LONG JOHN" WENTWORTH was called out to address a crowd to which VALLANDIGHAM had been speaking; but a fuller report will be of interest. During Mr. WENTWORTH'S remarks, an attempt was made to insult him. He told the crowd they were not carrying out their doctrine of free speech, and said his voice was stronger and longer than theirs, and that he could be heard down. He proceeded:

"I am pleased with the opportunity which your committee has afforded me to lay my own views of public affairs and my principles before you; and in so doing I trust I will not be deemed an intruder, for I would not intentionally intrude before you, nor press my views upon unwilling ears.

"It has long been a part of my political ethics, that the true method of discussing public affairs, was to the press and clubs to go together before the people. In every public address for the past years of my life, I have enforced the correctness of this understanding.

"I therefore request the attention of all, for I am no party man. I am chained to the partisan car of no class, no interest, no organization—to my country and to my country alone do I owe fealty and render homage. I love that country. It nurtured me in my youth, it ennobled me in my manhood, and now, when I have passed the meridian of life, I love to respond to my call to plead in her behalf. [Applause.] As my mist-dimmed eyes look over the land and witness the tears of sorrow everywhere prevail, and the dangers that now encompass the republic, the heart of the patriot sinks with doubt and dread. War, with all its dread calamities following in its train, is convulsing the nation. The art of arms has succeeded the pursuits of peace, and nearly a million of men confront each other in battle array. Amid the horrors of war we naturally look and long for peace. The wives of the land, whose husbands have perished and are perishing in the terrible struggle, send up their daily prayers for the cessation of the strife. My own wish and choice is for peace. My regret when the traitors of South Carolina fired upon the national ensign and forced the Federal authority into a conflict, was not more keen and poignant than my joy will be deep and sincere when they lay down their arms and cease the war that they then so wickedly, foolishly, and unjustifiably inaugurated. This is the peace for which we pray, for which we pray, for which we *fight*. This struggle is like every conflict that has ever existed since time began, and if we would have a termination of the conquest we must conquer. The road to victory is the road to peace. It is to this alternative we are driven—a shameful *surrender*, or a certain triumphant and lasting victory, and consequent peace.

"I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiarly Democratic champion who has just addressed you from this stand. I have heard him bewail, in feeling terms, the existence and continuance of 'this cursed war.' In terms of indignation he has inveighed against the Federal administration for the blood that is shed in the bloody drama. But while he was thus lamentating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of destruction that we have. Why was not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous BRECKENRIDGE, and all the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely turned their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag and shed the first blood in this fratricidal fight? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not a shot of hostility committed when the rebellious chief, acting as Secretary of War for a rebel Government, telegraphed the fatal order, 'Open fire upon Fort Sumter.' Thus the strife began. But this denunciator of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech to night, running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of its commencement.

"Why this studied silence, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM? Why are his invectives directed solely to the general Government, which when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in opposing force to force is entitled to an hour's temperate denunciation?

"I draw no uncharitable inferences myself. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things were worthy of remembrance. If you, my friend, are quietly marching along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounces you for striking back, but had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask 'that he was your enemy and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat.' Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the republicans should assail your gathering here to-night and fire on your assemblage, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law?

"But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM tells us to accept peace to stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. Sir, we want no 'reconstruction.' The old constitution—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—the constitution of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON—is all we desire. Under that Government we lived, and prospered, and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction, he states to me of a new Union. I mark him as an enemy of my country and the robber of my children. I would Union, with its glorious memories, its unfulfilled hopes, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of death as glory, all bind me to the Union, and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio, and those who think with him, 'In God's name say no more about reconstruction.' But, sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other modes, moved by no other impulse than your zeal, your patriotism, and your energies, all be directed to the maintenance of the *old* Constitution. This is hallowed by the memory of WASHINGTON, the glorious history of our revolutionary struggle, and dearer by far is it to us and our children, than any new-fangled constitution that can be hatched by any convention. It is certain that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States, both rebel and loyal, is the most unpromising of the entire list. If we want peace, then let us conquer. If the South want peace, let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try to forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholy struggle for Slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sword, while the Constitution is defied and the laws trodden to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was, that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

"But VALLANDIGHAM told you that the Government could never be held together by coercive force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly could never restore them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man? No coercion! Why, gentlemen, the coercive power of government is the only safety and salvation of society. No government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take, to-day, from municipal and governmental organization the power of coercion and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the modern prey of the strong, and might would indeed become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect for law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war horse of Democracy, Gen. JACKSON, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty, was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers, in which "coercion" gleamed and glistened in every line, will give him a name and an immortality to history when the maligners and denunciators of his policy shall have been forgotten. I, therefore, stand for Gen. JACKSON and against VALLANDIGHAM. Will you stand for VALLANDIGHAM and against JACKSON?

"But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one, our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarrings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly; but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love Union, Liberty and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers."

An Independent Democrat's View of the War.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

TROY, Sept. 20, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication, announcing my nomination by the Union Convention recently held in this district, as a candidate for representative in Congress.

For more than three years we have been engaged in a war of unprecedented magnitude for the preservation of our Government against an infamous rebellion, organized for its destruction. Pending this struggle, I have considered it the duty of every loyal man to shape his political action exclusively from considerations of duty to his country, regardless of party and partisan interests. In official acts and private intercourse, my endeavor has been to make this the rule of action, and till our national safety is secured, and peace again restored to our land, I shall so continue.

The nomination now kindly tendered, coming as it does without solicitation on my part, and without the exaction of pledges or promises on yours, I am, perhaps, warranted in regarding as an indication of approval of my past course, and of your confidence in my judgment as a guide for the future. Thus viewed, I have a high appreciation of the compliment, and desire to make my acknowledgments to the committee of which you are the delegated representatives.

For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity, but one course has commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, or when that portion of her people now in Rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. So long, however, as the PEOPLE of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and these leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the "recognition" of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of *negotiation*, I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one, I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by JEFFERSON DAVIS, or a scion of royalty furnished through the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

I do not forget that the war has been forced on the North, and that it must be waged for our net onal life, for the hopes of self-government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance or sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for treason and traitors, and an inexhaustible vocabulary for denunciation of the war and everything incident to its conduct. Peace beyond any other possible event would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving, but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that myriads of graves have been filled with the bravest in our land; only such an one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now darken the homes from which these brave men went forth to battle.

To the men and the measures that, in my judgment, will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support.

With this brief and very imperfect presentation of my views, and after as thoughtful and dispassionate consideration as I have been able to give the subject, I feel that justice to the people of this district, and to my own position, demands of me an expression of my intentions with reference to the approaching Presidential election. Without attempting a discussion of the merits or demerits of the respective candidates who are now presented to the country, I feel constrained to say, for the first time, either publicly or privately, that with Gen. MCCLELLAN and the platform on which he has been placed, and Mr. PENDLETON, with his publicly recorded sentiments, I cannot yield support to the Chicago nominations. This decision has not been arrived at without feelings of keen regret, from the fact that I am, in respect to it, placed in a position differing from my political associates, among whom are many warm and esteemed personal friends. They will, I feel assured, give me credit for honesty and sincerity of purpose, and believe that nothing but the strongest convictions of duty have induced the determination now expressed. With great respect, I am, very truly,

Sir, JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

To J. F. WINSLOW, A. D. WAIT, G. REYNOLDS.

Pendleton and Vallandigham.

VALLANDIGHAM TO VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire, Sept. 17.

We had last night another of those magnificent demonstrations, now so common everywhere, showing conclusively with what force the tide of public sentiment is moving against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and in favor of the Democracy. Mr. PENDLETON came to the city yesterday evening, after the *Empire* had gone to press, and consequently too late to make any notice of his arrival. Nevertheless, the news spread rapidly, a band was engaged, and a serenade appointed at 8 o'clock. As Mr. PENDLETON was the guest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, a crowd soon began to assemble in front of Mr. V.'s residence, which was augmented to thousands by the arrival of an immense procession, headed by the band.

Mr. PENDLETON being loudly called, came forward and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this very flattering compliment,—I thank you for this manifestation of the hospitality of Dayton, which has become proverbial throughout the United States.

At four o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to be here this evening. I came unexpectedly, on purely personal business, disconnected with public affairs. I had no idea of seeing any number of my fellow-citizens or discussing political questions.

This immense concourse thus suddenly convened fills me with renewed hope—it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not, as now, to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results, to rejoice that the powers of the Government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the States, re-invigorate the Union, and with peace and Union will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech; I intended only to thank you for the honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish you good night.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was next called, and responded in a masterly speech of half an hour, which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. He spoke in defence of the Democratic Party, and of State Rights and Peace, and in support of the Chicago Platform. The Democratic Party was a State Rights Party—a Constitutional Party—a Union Party—and just now a Peace Party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the Republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the Republic. The Chicago Platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion, he declared his intention to vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of LINCOLN, and the rescue of the Republic.

Chaplain Quint on McClellan.

The last number of the *Congregationalist* contains a long and able letter from Rev. A. H. QUINT, formerly chaplain of the Massachusetts Second Regiment, and a Democrat, on the question, "How shall we vote?" Mr. QUINT expresses strong affection for Gen. MCCLELLAN as a man and great admiration for him as an officer, believing him to be the best General in the service and a much abused man. He says he would gladly vote for him if it were not for the Chicago platform, and MCCLELLAN'S associate on the Presidential ticket. To vote for MCCLELLAN is to vote for his associate, PENDLETON, who wants a dishonorable peace and has persistently opposed the war from the start, and who, if MCCLELLAN were now in the field, would vote against sending him men. To vote for MCCLELLAN would be to vote for the Chicago platform, and on this point Mr. QUINT remarks:

"We cannot separate the man from the platform. He is nominated on that platform. He must abide by the principles his supporters have enunciated. True, the nominee of the Presidency has virtually disavowed that platform; I knew he would—the true, the noble man—but it is impossible for such a disavowal to have any *validity*. Even, if elected, he should attempt to carry out a different policy, he could not succeed. No President can administer the Government in a way contrary to the will of his party."

Mr. QUINT reviews the Chicago platform at length, exposing its disloyal character, and concludes by saying to his fellow Democrats:

"Let them repudiate the infamous, the insulting platform forced upon them, and then they can, if they will, consistently vote for the brave and good soldier who demanded the draft, who arrested a whole Legislature of traitors, and who has always insisted that this war must go on to victory. But on that platform, and with such an associate as he has, alas, that we must leave him, under whom we would, in the field, have served to death for our country!"

The Canvass in the West.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

The following private letter from a New-York merchant of prominence, who is now traveling through the West upon a business tour, exhibits the right spirit and shows how the campaign is progressing in that quarter:

"My mind is, as it must be with every thinking man, much occupied with our country's future, and I trust I need not assure you that I embrace every opportunity to speak, and for the *Right*. I have met a good many true-hearted patriots on my trip—men that it would have done you good to shake by the hand,—but, of course, you must also those sneaking Northern rebels, that, under the name of Peace Democrats, try to destroy the very Government which gives them protection, and under which they can live free and happy.

Of all the soldiers that I have spoken with, men who had just come home, wounded fighting for our country, I did not find one who did not despise those men who, in Chicago, were acting in concert with the very same rebels that those soldiers had been fighting against.

In Indianapolis I conversed with some rebel deserters that came over to our army before Atlanta, and were sent North by Gen. SHERMAN; they told me that thousands of their army would desert if their officers had not spread the lie about, that our troops shot every deserter coming into our lines. They looked very ragged, and were dressed in dirty grey rags, home-loom manufacture of the South.

In Louisville I met an old acquaintance from New York, who has been living for the last six years in East Tennessee. He gave me a heart-rending description of the sufferings of Union people in that part of the country. Out of 3000 votes cast in his county, only 62 were given for secession, at the time Tennessee was forced out of the Union by that traitor, Governor HARRIS. He assured me that the very best Union men were *shot down* like dogs by the rebels. He witnessed the execution of a gray haired old man and his son, who were hung by order of the rebel General, on suspicion of being Union spies, and after the father was hung, the boy asked the commanding officer to allow him to say three words, and permission being granted him, shouted with a loud voice, three times, "Hurrah for the Union." If every man does his duty, I trust in God that the Northern as well as Southern rebels will be defeated, and that the cause of Freedom and Justice will be triumphant.

THE REBELS ON LAKE ERIE.

Particulars of the Attempt to Capture the steamer Michigan.

From the Toledo Blade, Sept. 21.

Our City was thrown into no little excitement this morning by the receipt of the following dispatch from Col. HILL:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Sept. 20—8 A. M.

To Provost-Marshals and Military Commanders:

The rebels from Canada captured the steamers *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near the Bass Islands yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake. They disappeared from the Island between ten and eleven o'clock last night, and have probably gone for reinforcements of guns and ammunition.

The capturing party were about thirty, with abundance of revolvers and bowie-knives. No other arms were noticed at middle Bass Island. The captors took wood enough to last for two days.

Warn all vessels and steamers, and send all important information here.

We have one of the principal conspirators in arrest.

CHARLES W. HILL, Col. Commd'g.

The *Island Queen* was commanded by Capt. J. W. Oaa, an old and experienced sailor of the lake. He was in command at the time of her capture, and having been liberated by the pirates this morning at Fighting Island in the Detroit River, arrived in this city at 11½ o'clock. From him we get the following particulars of the seizure and disposition of the two steamers:

The *Philo Parsons*, Capt. S. F. ATWOOD, left Detroit yesterday (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock, for Sandusky. At Sandwich a number of passengers got on board, and also at Malden, making in all 35 to 40. They had several trunks and other baggage.

Nothing occurred to attract attention to these men until the boat had left Kelley's Island, when they went to their rooms and soon returned dressed in long coats, concealing their persons. Under the orders of a leader, these men were so stationed as to command the boat, and then the officers and crew were notified that they were prisoners of war, and that the boat was in possession of Capt. ALLEN of the Confederate navy. The disguise of the men now being removed, revealed them armed with two navy revolvers, a bowie knife and a hatchet each. It was also found that they were provided with grappling irons for scaling vessels. The Captain and his men were told that on any attempt at resistance their brains would be blown out, and two of the privates stood by the wheelsman with four pistols drawn, directing him in what direction to steer.

After getting possession, instead of entering the bay, the pirates passed on down the lake some five miles from the Island, when they turned around, and passing the Kelley's went to Middle Base Island, where the *Island Queen* was lying.

The *Queen* had left Sandusky at 9 P. M. for Toledo, and stopped at Kelley's Island for some thirty or forty men of Capt. WEBB'S Company, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, who had been home on furlough. They were, of course, without arms. The *Queen* stopped alongside the *Parsons* without the least suspicion of wrong, and commenced getting out her plank with the view of passing freight across the *P.* to the dock, when she was suddenly boarded by about twenty armed men, who notified all on board that they were prisoners of war. They were then ordered on board the *Parsons*, the ladies and children being allowed to go on shore. The soldiers were then all paroled as Confederate prisoners of war, and the balance of the passengers of the two boats sworn to secrecy for twenty-fours, when they were permitted to land.

The steamers were then lashed together and started for Sandusky. About 5 miles below Put-in-Bay, the pirates broke off the water cock of the pony engine of the *Queen*, leaving a hole in her side about 4 inches in diameter, when she was cast off from the *Parsons* and left to sink. The *P.* then passed on and cruised about the mouth of Sandusky Bay for some time, as if watching for a signal light, and then took her course for Detroit river. While hovering about the Bay, the pirates were heard discussing earnestly among themselves the probability of their being able to capture the U. S. Steamer *Michigan*, lying at Johnson's Island. Some claimed it could be done, while others insisted the attempt would be nothing but murder. It is Capt. OAA's belief that this was the chief object of the scheme, and that the attempt failed from some miscarriage of the plan on the part of accomplices in the Bay.

The *Parsons*, on reaching Detroit river, took the British Channel, and stopped at Fighting Island, where Capt. OAA and WM. HAMILTON, Clerk, and Mr. HAYNES, Engineer of the *Queen*, and part of the *Parsons'* crew were landed. She then passed on to a dock up the river, where she is supposed to have landed the plunder, about 8½ o'clock this A. M.

The *Queen* was completely stripped of everything that was deemed of value to the pirates, and all movable property on the *Parsons* was gathered together. The crew of the latter were compelled to split up barrels and saturate everything with coal oil, preparatory to setting her on fire. Capt. OAA thinks she was burned.

Capt. OAA crossed the river to Wyandotte, where he took the cars for this city, at 10:30 o'clock this A. M. He was confined by the pirates, first in the cabin and then in the fire-hold of the steamer. The pirates asked him if there was anything strange or exciting going on at Sandusky, and seemed to expect to hear of something of that kind.

Mr. HAYNES, engineer of the *Queen*, when ordered out of his room, not moving as quick as one of the pirates desired, was shot by the latter, the ball passing through his cheek, but causing no very serious injury. A collection was taken up at the Board of Trade Rooms in this city, this morning, in behalf of Mr. HAYNES, who was present, the sum realized being near $40.

Facts have transpired at Sandusky which leave no doubt that the object of this plot was the seizure of the *Michigan* and the liberation of the rebels on Johnson's Island. It is said that at the table of that steamer a letter was handed to her Engineer, under circumstances exciting the suspicion of the Captain, and he asked to see it, which was refused, when it was taken from him, and found to contain the details of a plan for the seizure of the steamer, among which it was provided that parties were to arrive at Sandusky by railroad, and at a certain hour, by signal notify to their confederates on the *Parsons* that all was ready, when she was to come in and cooperate with them.

It would seem that this was frustrated by the discovery of the letter to the Engineer.

P. S.—We learn that a stranger who has been spending some time and a good deal of money about Sandusky recently, gave a champaign supper on board the *Michigan* last night, and during the meat two letters were delivered, one to him and the other to the engineer. The Captain seized both and found them to read as follows:

"By Mad River train you will get some men *marked*, and by Mansfield train some more. The *Parsons* at eight o'clock will bring you forty-five. Look after and provide for them."

The two men were at once ironed, when the stranger made a clean breast of it, saying that the citizens of Sandusky had aided him in his plans, and naming several prominent Copperheads as his accomplices, who have been arrested.

STATEMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PARSONS.

We are indebted to Mr. HARRINGTON, of the United States Telegraph Line, for the following:

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the *Philo Parsons*, plying between Detroit and Sandusky, was captured by a band of rebel refugees from Canada, part of whom took passage at Detroit, some at Malden, C. W., and the rest at Kelley's Island. The band numbered thirty-five men. Mr. ASHLEY, clerk of the boat, and at that time commander, gives the following account of the re-zure:

Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, a young man came on board the boat, and calling me by name, said that he and a party of friends were going down to Kelley's Island, and requested me to stop in the morning at Malden and take them on. I left Detroit at 8 o'clock Monday morning, with a large number of passengers. On my arrival at Malden about twenty men came aboard. I took them to be skedaddlers returning home, and did not think strange of it, as it is a very common occurrence. Their baggage consisted of one very old pack trunk, which was tied up with ropes. Shortly after leaving Kelley's Island, about ten miles from Sandusky, I was standing in front of my office, when four men came up and said if I resisted I was a dead man. At the same time the trunk was burst open, and immediately the whole party were armed with revolvers and hatchets. I told them, as they had the strongest party, I should have to surrender. They then went about the boat, threatening to shoot any one who made any resistance, and put part of the crew and passengers in the hold. They then headed the boat down the lake for about an hour, and then returned to Middle Bass Island for the purpose of wooding. While lying at the dock, the steamer *Island Queen*, from Sandusky, came alongside, and was immediately boarded. The passengers of both boats, including myself, were then put ashore on the Island. They took the money belonging to the boat, and the boat's book and papers. After landing the passengers, both boats steamed toward Sandusky, the *Philo Parsons* towing the *Island Queen*. When about four miles out the *Queen* was set adrift, and the *Parsons* proceeded on toward Sandusky. After being gone about four hours she returned with a full head of steam, and headed for the mouth of the Detroit River. Their intentions, gathered from their conversation, were to run near the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and if they received the proper signals, to run in and attempt the capture of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and then, if possible, to release the prisoners of Johnson's Island. Quite a number of shots were fired and hatchets used, and when I left the boat the casualities consisted of quite a number of wounded.

The passengers of both boats are all safe on Middle Base Island.

(Signed) W. O. ASHLEY,
Clerk of the *Philo Parsons*.

This scheme to release the prisoners and capture the *Michigan*, was frustrated by the Commander of this post, Col. HILL. Their confederates were all put under arrest last night, which accounts for the plot not being executed. It is reported that the engineer of the *Michigan* is now in irons, as being a confederate in the plot and so disabling the machinary that the *Michigan* was unable to leave the bay till 5 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Detroit says that the *Queen* is sunk off Bass Island, and the *Parsons* near Sandwich, having been robbed of their furniture.

A dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader*, dated Sandusky, Sept. 20, says:

In a conversation with the captain and the conspirators, they expressed themselves in favor of the election of MCCLELLAN.

The plot so far triumphantly carried out was only prevented from its completion by succeeding in the discovery and arrest of the leading conspirators in this city.

About six weeks ago a stranger, who passed by the name of COLE, made his appearance here and stopped at the West House. He had a large amount of gold with him, and claimed to be the son of a wealthy Philadelphian, and to have come to Sandusky for the purpose of buying a vessel. He became very intimate with the officers of the United States steamer *Michigan*, and made arrangements with them for a grand supper last evening, intending to drug their wine, and then, with the help of leading Copperheads here, to capture the vessel, but he was recognized by a Southern refugee, a few days since, as a captain in the rebel army, and was arrested the night before last and placed on board the steamer *Michigan*. In his trunk were found full details of the plan of the conspirators, which was to culminate yesterday, and included the seizure of the *Michigan* by rebels and Copperheads here, a union with the rebels on the Parsons, a liberation of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and a marauding cruise among the lakes. He was frightened into turning States evidence, and on his revelation six leading Copperheads here were arrested last night and taken to Johnson's Island.

Their names are Capt. Abraham Strain, John H. Williams, D. E. Stanley, I. B. Merrick, E. Rosenthal and John M. Brown.

A companion of COLES, named ROBINSON, was also arrested this afternoon.

The United States Marshal, Commissioner and District Attorney are here, and will investigate the case to-morrow.

The Last Copperhead Plot and How it Miscarried.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

SANDUSKY, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The discovery and partial defeat of the diabolical plot hatched by rebels, skedaddlers and Copperhead traitors, for the capture and destruction of steamers, the release of rebel prisoners, and foray on the commerce and property along the lakes, has, of course, created great excitement in Sandusky and its vicinity. On arriving here last night I found the city in greater commotion than has been seen here for a long time. Where men were so excited, and so many stories were told by different persons, it was somewhat difficult to get at the exact facts, but, as far as could be learned, the following is nearly a correct version of the affair:

"About six weeks since, a man made his appearance in Sandusky, calling himself CHARLES B. COLE. He stopped at the West House, and gave in charge to the proprietor several hundred dollars in gold, which he wished kept for him. He talked largely about his wealth, and made various statements about his purposes in visiting Sandusky. In most cases he stated that he was from Philadelphia, and that his father was the owner of several coal mines in Pennsylvania. He entered into negotiations with several parties here for the purchase of two schooners, to be paid for in gold, alleging it to be his intention to load them on the lakes, and take them around by the St. Lawrence River and the ocean to Philadelphia, where they were to be employed in carrying coal in the coasting trade. The terms could not be agreed upon, and so the vessels were not purchased.

COLE soon made the acquaintance of a number of the citizens of Sandusky, although it was noticed that his principal acquaintances among the civilians were well known as leading Copperheads. By some means he obtained an introduction to the officers of the United States steamer *Michigan*, with whom he was soon on terms of great intimacy. He spent his money freely on them, treating them to wine and giving pleasant suppers. Money appeared to be of little object to him, and he frequently took a handful of gold from his pockets and exhibited it ostentatiously. He bought freely of various articles at the stores of Copperhead tradesmen, and managed to get some of the officers of the *Michigan* well acquainted with those tradesmen.

Matters went on swimmingly for some time, some persons considering him a boasting fool, and others a jovial and liberal companion. He was an ultra Democrat, and took a deep interest in the Chicago Convention. At a late party held during its session he toasted "the Chicago Convention, the hope of the country." When MCCLELLAN was nominated he was overjoyed, and manifested his satisfaction by boisterous rejoicings, ending by getting very drunk over the news. He said he would bet that LEE would do his best to help along MCCLELLAN'S election.

About two weeks since a Southern refugee who was in Sandusky, met COLE, and instantly recognized him as a Captain in the rebel service, and who also had a brother a Colonel in the rebel army. He gave information to the proper parties, and from that time COLE was placed under quiet surveillance.

A close investigation into his proceedings showed that he was a frequent visitor to the house of JOHN H. WILLIAMS, a noted copperhead, who had living with him the wives of two rebel officers who were confined on Johnson's Island. A sewing woman who worked for the female rebels occasionally, was witness to much talk of a treasonable nature that took place between COLE and the women. Dispatches were repeatedly received by COLE in reference to shares in stocks, transactions in cattle, and other matters which were ascertained to be mere blinds to conceal the reports of movements of men and the progress of a conspiracy between the copperheads, having in view the release of the rebel prisoners.

The evidence of the treason of COLE accumulated rapidly, and it was deemed best to bring matters to a head. The opportunity was soon afforded by COLE himself. He invited all the officers of the *Michigan* to a grand supper to be given on shore on Monday evening, at which were to be present "Capt." ABRAHAM STRAIN, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Dr. STANLEY and other prominent Copperheads of Sandusky. Most of the officers agreed to come, but word was sent to him in the afternoon of Monday that one of the number could not get away without permission of Commander CARTER, who would only grant leave on the direct application of COLE himself. It was represented that the officer was very anxious to come, and COLE was asked to come on board and intercede for him. COLE did so about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was immediately arrested. Finding himself in a bad position, with his true character known, he at length confessed a part of the plot in which he was engaged. He said the officers were to be feasted high and their wine drugged with drugs furnished for the purpose by Dr. STANLEY. They were then to be put out of the way of doing anything by the Copperhead conspirators, when the confederates of the chief conspirator were to make an attack on the *Michigan* and capture her.

On these disclosures and other evidence, six Sandusky Copperheads were arrested and sent to Johnson's Island. Subsequently COLE disclosed more of the plot.

He said that a number of his confederates were to come down that morning from Detroit on the steamer *Philo Parsons* to capture her, take the *Island Queen*, and then, on proper signals being made from the *Michigan*, steer in and attack the troops on the Island. He said he had no further need of concealment of that part of the plot, as it was undoubtedly already effected. COLE was then put ashore under guard on Johnson's Island, and the *Michigan* got ready to give chase to the *Parsons*.

An erroneous report has got into existence that the Michigan was delayed by injuries to her machinery. This is declared not to be a fact. She could not get over the bar for several hours, and did not get away till near morning on Tuesday.

On the way out a small boat was hailed and taken on board containing Mr. ADDISON KELLEY and two other persons, who were on their way in with the intelligence of the capture by the rebels of the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*, the sinking of the former toward Canada. The *Michigan* gave chase, but returned yesterday afternoon unsuccessful.

Yesterday afternoon a man named ROBINSON was arrested in Sandusky and taken over to the Island under guard. He was an associate of COLE, and assisted him in the distribution of his money. The following are the six men arrested on Monday night:

ABRAHAM STRAIN, commonly known as Capt. STRAIN, is a hardware merchant of Sandusky. He is known as one of the principal leaders of the Copperhead Democracy of Sandusky, and has been violent in his denunciations of the "Lincoln despotism." His connection with the plot to seize the *Michigan* is said to be very clear.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS is also a hardware merchant of Sandusky, and a very prominent Copperhead. We have already alluded to the fact of his having rebel women in his house.

Dr. ED. STANLEY is an allopathic physician of Sandusky, and a strong Copperhead. He was connected some time since with a scheme for procuring quinine for the use of the rebel army. His associate in the affair was sent to Fort Lafayette on its being discovered.

J. B. MERRICK is a builder, and a strong McClellan Democrat.

J. M. BROWN, another strong McClellan Democrat, was Postmaster under BUCHANAN.

F. ROSENTHAL is a Jew, who settled as a clothing dealer in Sandusky, about two years since, claiming to have been driven out of Richmond for Union sentiments. He is an outspoken Copperhead.

Col. HILL, commanding the post, yesterday telegraphed down to Cleveland for the officials of the United States Court, and this morning, United States Marshal HILL, United States District Attorney PAINE, and United States Commissioner WHITE will go over to the Island.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

"Capt. OAA, commanding the *Island Queen*, is a man who bears the very highest reputation for veracity. In his statement he says that during his conversation with the pirate Captain, he was asked his name, place of birth, and who he was going to vote for. He replied that if he had his life spared, he should vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The pirate asked him what chance there was for MCCLELLAN. He said 'very little;' to which the pirate replied, *he was afraid there was but little.*

Capt. OAA thinks he was kept on board to pilot the rebels into Sandusky in the night. He says the pirates were heavily armed, each man having two new heavy revolvers, a hatchet and bowie knives. They had also grappling irons, with which to make fast to and board vessels. Their commander was an Englishman, a thorough sailor, and having all the qualifications of a commander. He was reported to have been a British naval officer.

Several of the men engaged in the capture of the steamers were recognized by the officers, drew and passengers. Some of them had lived in and around Sandusky. One was from Toledo and another from Chicago. One, an Irishman, has been engaged in peddling sewing machines around the surrounding country, and on the Islands.

COLE had been posted by his spies and Copperhead associates with full information with regard to everything required for the success of the enterprise. He knew all the soundings of the Bay, the number and description of boats around it, the nature of the coast, and every minutiæ in regard to the rebel prison and the Michigan.

The Negroes in Louisiana.

INTERESTING REPORT BY SUPERINTENDENT T. W. CONWAY.

We have received a highly interesting report from Superintendent T. W. CONWAY, detailing the condition of the negroes under his charge. He details their state as it existed last year, and then proceeds to discuss:

THE PROGRESS MADE.

1. *In Education.*—From eight schools at the commencement of the year—established in this city—under the Commission of Enrollment, the Freedmen now have sixty schools in the Department, under the Board of Education appointed under General Order No. 38. With eight thousand scholars, and more than one hundred teachers, the great work of elevating these people progresses encouragingly.

2. *as to the Courts.*—Firmly being treated as slaves, they are now treated in all the courts exactly the same as white persons; and with the new State Constitution as their foundation, they can *demand* protection and justice *in any court in the Department.*

This office was thronged every day with poor Freedmen, who begged justice at our hands, because they could not get it in the courts, and because they were sufferers from Rebel malignity and cruelty. There were, in those dark days, an average of forty persons daily who applied for a redress of grievances, because they could get redress no where else. At present their grievances are attended to in the courts, and we have scarcely a daily average of half-a-dozen applicants, and these are often sent to the courts for adjudication.

Even before the adoption of the Constitution, as soon as Gov. HAHN dismissed some of the judges, in accordance with your proclamation announcing slavery abolished, we had secured an encouraging degree of justice for them in the courts.

3. *Benefits of the Labor Order.*—They have derived marvelous benefits from the execution of the labor order. When it has been strict and even severe upon them, in keeping them in their places of employment, and in closely regulating their conduct, it has also bound the planters, and compelled them to give to the laborer all the benefits prescribed in it.

4. *Their Treatment on the Plantations.*—There have been many outrages committed upon the freedmen by the employers thus far during the year. The fact is traceable in part to the old iniquity derived from Slavery, of which many of them are fell, and, in part, to the recklessness of some of the Provost-Marshals. That such would be the case was a matter to be expected. But neither the planters nor the Provost-Marshals have been allowed to go unpunished. The Order itself requires that they both be punished when necessary. In some cases the laborers have all been taken away from service with such cruel employers, and the Provost-Marshals have been dismissed. When Col. HANKS had the charge of this office, I have known him to remove the laborers from the plantations where they were the sufferers of the planter's cruelty, to other plantations, and with better men, where they could enjoy the protection and benefits prescribed in the Order. The same rule is now adopted by me. I have visited many of the plantations, and from much experience and careful inquiry, I am convinced that the laborers are generally paid what is allowed them by the terms of the order, and in many cases I have asked them whether they felt contented, and ascertained that as a rule they are not only contented, but improved socially and morally. The planters are watched so strictly that they are very careful to obey and carry out the order under which they hire their laborers, or so much of it as applies to them. Many of them know that it is to their inter

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 25, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Gen. SHERIDAN is a dispatch dated at Woodstock on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, in which he says he cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. CROOK struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. PICKETT'S division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in, and joined CROOK. GETTY'S and WHEATON'S division took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy. The General says he cannot at present give any estimate of prisoners, as he pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. Gen TORBERT was ordered by Gen. SHERIDAN to push his cavalry down the Luray Valley, which, if promptly done, must produce very important results. Gen. SHERIDAN says there never was an army so badly routed. A despatch from Gen. STEVENSON, dated Harper's Ferry, Saturday morning, announces that two thousand Strasburgh prisonere reached Winchester Friday night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th inst., near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come. A later dispatch received from Gen. STEVENSON announces that 1,600 more prisoners, aptured at Strasburgh on the 22d, reached Winchester yesterday morning.

We have received the Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 22, which gives the first rebel account of EARLY'S defeat in the Valley, in the shape of an official dispatch from Gen. LEE to the rebel Secretary of War, in which he says that Gen. EARLY was attacked on Monday, and after fighting all day, was compelled to give way, and at night fell back upon Winchester, and subsequently upon Fisher's Hill. A defeat is admitted, with the loss of three guns, and Gens. RODES and GODWIN killed, and FITZ. LEE severely wounded. The *Dispatch* is decidedly sullen in its remarks.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Sept. 23, says that deserters are very numerous. Thirty of the guard of one hundred, sent to Rough and Ready to receive citizens who went South under existing truce, have come into our lines. SHERMAN and HOOD are exchanging prisoners at Rough and Ready. It is understood that we get Maj.-Gen. STONEMAN for Brig.-Gen. GOVEN, taken at Jonesboro. Gov. BROWN has disbanded the militia.

GENERAL NEWS.

Influenced by the rapid fall in gold on Saturday, produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in at, in most instances, much lower prices. Flour fell off 50c. per bbl.; Wheat, nominally, 8c. @10c. and Corn 1c per bushel; Cotton 5c.@10c.; Lard 1c.@2c.; Butter and Cheese 1c.@2c. ℔ lb.; Whisky 2c. ℔ gallon. Groceries, Dry Goods, Wool, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Fruit and Spices were also cheaper and quite irregular. Very light freight engagements were reported, with 435 vessels of all classes in port. At the Produce Exchange the announcement of the fall in gold to 205½ toward the close of the business session, was received with a round of cheers, which, for a moment, drowned the noise of the sonorous gong.

In view of the fall of Atlanta, Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, has issued orders requiring persons liable to military service, to assemble at certain designated places for organization, and adds that the persons liable under this order include those between sixteen and seventy years of age, residents, aliens, exempts from Confederate service, between seventeen and sixty years of age, and all detailed persons who are not in some Confederate military organization.

Yesterday, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 22d, we examined an iron cell manufactured by Mr. MARTZ, manufacturer of safes, railings and other articles of iron, on Green-street, between Second and Third. The cell is strongly built, the the top, bottom, and three sides being solid sheets of iron, and the front closed by bars crossing each other at right angles and firmly rivited together. The dimensions are seven feet long, six feet wide, and six and a half feet high. It was manufactured on an order sent from Nebraska City. It is a strong and elaborate piece of workmanship, and speaks of the enterprize of our manufacturers and the skill of our mechanics. While the agitated condition of the country requires a safe receptacle for desperate characters held as prisoners in transportation to different points, the cell will be placed on board a Government steamer plying up and down the Missouri river, and used for this purpose. We will wager that when once fairly caged in this modern dungeon, nary a prisoner will succeed in escaping from it.

One day last week the Postmaster at Baltimore telegraphed Postmaster-General BLAIR that a person in that city was selling postage-stamps under regular price. Orders were sent to arrest him. He proved to be one ALEXANDER DONNELLY, clerk in the Post-office. He was brought to Washington, and, on examination, turned State's evidence. The result was the setting of a trap, in the shape of marked letters, which caught B. F. WILKINS, head of the bureau in the Post-office Department for receiving and accounting for returned or mutilated stamps. The amount of abstractions is reported all the way from $25,000 to $65,000. WILKINS and his accounts are undergoing an examination. His friends declare he is innocent, and the whole thing the trick of a personal enemy.

Gen. FISK left St. Joseph on Monday, to look after the guerrillas in the central counties of the State. The St. Joseph *Herald* says they are gathering there six or eight hundred strong. This estimate seems to be unreasonable.

A circular from General FRY'S office says: "The Navy Department having issued orders this day that substitutes will not be enlisted in the navy, except they be seamen or firemen, hereafter all substitutes, for enrolled or drafted men, with these exceptions, must be mustered into the army." Another circular from the same office says that a resident of a sub-district, out of the draft, may enlist as a substitute in another sub-district.

Advices from Charleston are that the rebel officers there, under fire, have become tired of their situation and have sent a message to the authorities in command at the city, asking them to inaugurate measures for an exchange of prisoners. It was thought an exchange would be brought about before long.

Bitter but Wholesome Medicine.

The news of a victory just now is a heavy blow and a great discouragement to our Copperhead brethren. Every gun fired to celebrate it sends a pang through the true Copperhead heart. Every flag waving in its honor is as smoke to their eyes. They groan over it as men in London or Richmond groan over it. To hear that but few friends of their neighbors and friends in the army have been killed or wounded, and many of the enemy, is for them the saddest tidings that can reach them, and what gives the draft most of its bitterness is that they have to pretend to like it. To swallow physic is hard, but to smack one's lips over it and pretend that it tastes like champagne or claret, is hardest of all, and yet this is what the unfortunate supporters of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN have to do just now.

As the news of victories is wormwood and gall to them, the men who win them, as might be expected, stink in their nostrils. They know perfectly well that if GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT, go on winning battles, the chances of MCCLELLAN'S election will become in another month imperceptible. In other words, the success of the Union arms, the triumphs of the United States flag, and of the Federal Government, are the ruin of their cause. So that our victorious generals really occupy, in Copperhead eyes, very much the place of uncommonly eloquent orators who should stump the North with such success as to win thousands of supporters to the Union cause every day. It will be readily understood, therefore, that the feelings of a genuine Copperhead toward them at this moment are very much such as Satan is believed in Catholic countries to entertain toward holy water.

But what makes the position all the more disagreeable is, that while hating them in this intense way, he has to pretend to like them, to admire them, to glory in them. Fancy the feelings of "Old Nick" while sprinkling himself with holy water, and pretending to enjoy it!

Therefore, we beg of our readers, whenever they take up a Copperhead newspaper, and find in it articles laudatory of GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN, to read them with tenderness and charity; to remember what agony they have caused the writers, what groans each word of praise has wrung from them as they wrote it down, and what floods of bitterness have passed over their souls as they handed them to the printers. Their grief is not one which can fairly be called sacred, but it is human, and if not entitled to our sympathy or respect, it may at least deserve our pity. Two weeks ago they had to bespatter SHERMAN with their praise—had to pretend to be proud of his success, and to proclaim to all the world that he was just the kind of man that MCCLELLAN would delight to honor—SHERMAN, who of all generals in the army, has perhaps been the most thorough "radical" in his manner of prosecuting the war. Now, another victory has come, sinking their hearts still lower. And they have now to pretend to love and admire SHERIDON, though the recoil of his guns has knocked Copperheads at home, while the shot was striking down enemies in the field. We shall probably hear faint whispers during the coming week, that SHERIDAN was a man for whom MCCLELLAN always had a high esteem. that he wanted to have him for chief of his staff in 1862, but LINCOLN and STANTON would not let him, owing to Lincoln's insane hatred of the Young Soldier; that finally after WALLACES' battle at the Monocacy, LINCOLN insisted on having SHERIDAN put in command of the army of the Shenandoah, purely and simply in the hope that EARLY would defeat him and kill him; for such is the fiendish malignity of LINCOLN'S nature that he always puts his worst enemies in command of large armies, the way he did MCCLELLAN in 1861, and then leaves them to get on as best they can; and that, in short, poor SHERIDAN may win as many battles as he pleases, but his services will never be recognized till the dashing and impetuous MCCLELLAN gets into the White House. If there is anything that MCCLELLAN admires—they will say—it is such fights as SHERIDAN'S at Bunker Hill, where the whole army attacks suddenly and fiercely, follows the enemy up vigorously, and where the commanding General is himself on the field directing the movements, instead of selecting good ground to fall back to, away in the rear. Considering, in short, what joy SHERIDAN'S successes would give MCCLELLAN were he President, elected on the Chicago platform, and what rage and fury they throw LINCOLN into, the wonder is that SHERIDAN does not wait a month or two before winning them.

WHY IS IT?—When the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was posted on the bulletin board of the *Journal of Commerce*, the crowd, which gathered quickly around, broke out into hearty cheers for President LINCOLN. Why was this? Why was it that every one who supports him felt cheered and encouraged? Why was it that every Copperhead felt downhearted, and saw that the chances of his candidate's success were diminished? If there is anywhere any man who proposes to vote for MCCLELLAN and yet really wants to see the rebellion overthrown and the authority of the Government again recognized and obeyed everywhere, we wish he would ask himself honestly these questions, and see if he can find any other possible reason than that the election of MCCLELLAN would be favorable to the Confederate cause. The Richmond *Examiner* says: "Every defeat of LINCOLN'S forces, even [illegible] them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of MCCLELLAN." Other rebel authority to the same effect can be had in abundance; but it is not needed. Everyone here as well as in rebeldom feels that it is so. The cheers for President LINCOLN proclaimed that feeling; and whether he be elected or not, his supporters can pride themselves on this, that they have not belonged to a party who built their hopes of the success of their party flag upon the trailing of the flag of their country in the dust.

The Four Platforms of the Democracy.

Before the Convention at Chicago had proceeded to the business proper for which it had assembled, WASHINGTON HUNT, of this State, offered to the assembled delegates the outline of a platform, which was informally adopted by the Assembly, as embodying the essential views of the Democracy. Mr. HUNT asked the Convention to declare, "that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution, *and insist on maintaining our national unity*," &c. The resolution thus accepted in open council, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and by that committee it was adopted, with the exception of the words we have italicized. "To insist on maintaining our national unity," was considered too decided an expression of loyal and resolute purpose. The committee, therefore, brought forth their platform with the objectionable passage erased, and the essential resolution of the platform was made into a milk-and-water declaration, "that in the future as in the past, *we* adhere," &c. This was simply changing the active transitive into the active intransitive. At the first blush, however, no one would notice the difference, Mr. HUNT himself, even if he might have certain vague notions of the duty of making some positive declaration for the Union, would hardly discover, on the spur of the moment, that there was any essential difference between one party adhering to a given compact itself, and compelling another party to adhere to that compact as well. Be this as it may, whatever Mr. HUNT or those who most loudly professed adhesion to the Union at Chicago, thought, they accepted the change made by the VALLANDIGHAMS and other members of the committee on resolutions, at one grand bolt, and made no bones of it. Yet, VALLANDIGHAM got all he wanted when he proposed that the Democracy of the North should themselves "adhere" to the old Union covenants, instead of seeking to "*insist on maintaining* the national unity."

When, however, it was found that the country was unprepared for this wholesale surrender of the principle of "national unity;" and when the fall of Atlanta, and the surrender of Fort Morgan, began to proclaim anew in trumpet tones the steady and triumphant march of the national arms, it was deemed wise to have another revised version of the party creed brought out. With this view, the MCCLELLAN platform was got up to the same order as the WASHINGTON HUNT resolution, and the champion of the party was instructed specially to "insist on maintaining our national unity." "The Union," says the MCCLELLAN letter of acceptance, "must be preserved at all hazards."

To "ratify" these various declarations, and reduce them to a consistent whole was the business of Saturday evening last. Our readers will have seen how the job was done. A genuine specimen brick from this new structure will be found in a comparison of the resolutions which relate to the further carrying on of the war, and to the merit which properly belongs to the National army. The second resolution declares that the war as now prosecuted, "*is for the subjugation of the people of the several States*"—not merely for the subjugation of the rebels of the South, but of "the several States," North as well as South. This is what our soldiers are doing. This is what SEDGWICK, and LYON, and BAKER, and KEARNEY, and MCPHERSON died for. This is what FARRAGUT, and GRANT, and SHERMAN, and HANCOCK, and SHERIDAN are fighting for—the subjugation of the various independent States. Still, inglorious, barbarous and horrible as the work may be, the party proceeds to thank the soldiers of the Union for their active participation in it. Says the fifth resolution of this new series: "That to our brave soldiers in the field we tender our warmest sympathies, that *we suffer keenly with them in every reverse, and rejoice with them in every victory.*"

Need we point out what a flagrant insult to the army such resolutions as these contain? If the army is fighting for the object here imputed to it, this affectation of suffering with that army in its reverses, and rejoicing in its victories, becomes an arrant mockery, such as can only invite the scorn and contempt of every loyal soldier in the national service. The Union-square platform, framed and patched together for the benefit of those who professed to be estranged by that of MCCLELLAN, has, however, one merit over its predecessors. The clumsy way in which it is jointed together shows that the peace men had it, and have it now from this day out, practically their own way. The candidate of the party, and whatever principles he affected to possess, are effectually disposed of in these resolutions which proclaim the war for the Union an atrocious crime.

Rebel Resources.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *World*, "Druid," feels that it is important in some way to break the force of what Gen. GRANT has written about the exhaustion of the rebel resources. He feels that if that statement is accepted as correct, the chances of helping the rebel cause by the election of a President on the platform of a cessation of hostilities, are at once very much weakened. And so he comes to the rescue with a statement about the number of men yet in reserve in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions, which we think would astound that worthy, if he were to see it. If "Druid" could only make his figures true, he might claim any reward which it was in the power of King Cotton to grant.

This sympathizer with rebellion declares, and gives columns of figures to show that the rebels now have about 200,000 men in arms, and that they have a reserve force to draw upon amounting to 984,000 men. We shall not go over his figures. Their falsity and absurdity would be easily demonstrated from facts patent to everybody. But we will call two witnesses against him, whose testimony even he can hardly call in question. He will hardly have the impudence to claim better knowledge for himself, on this point, than is possessed by the Richmond papers. Nor can he claim that those papers have stated their strength at less than what they knew it was. There has been no instance, to our knowledge, of errors committed by them on that side of the account, though there have been plenty of overstatements.

The Richmond *Dispatch* in a recent article urges the necessity of their "calling out the reserves," as it says, to reinforce LEE and HOOD. These "reserves" turn out to be composed of four classes, as follows: 1. The officials of the States. 2. The men specially detailed. 3. The deserters; and 4. Conscripts who have not been seized in some of the counties occupied by Federal forces The number of the first class the article puts at 32,000. The numbers of the last two classes are not given, but a subsequent article, indorsed by another article in the *Examiner*, says that there are 114,000 men detailed as farmers, besides other mechanical details, the farmers being "men between 45 and 50," who "are fathers and grandfathers," and who "have the wives, widows and children of their sons and sons-in-law on their hands and hearts." The statement that it is necessary to force such classes of men into the army is proof enough of itself that "Druids" "984,000 reserves are mainly "men in buckram."

We want no better proof of the extreme straits into which the rebels are brought than these admissions from the Richmond Press. And we advise any one who is faint-hearted about the prospects of our success, to look round upon our streets, swarming with able-bodied citizens, to go over all the Northern States, and see how everywhere there are rolling crowds of stalwart men, and consider what it would be if we had left, over all the States, only 114,000 farmers, and these men who had been specially detailed for that duty and were over 45 years old—let them consider how far we are from that condition when we should be compelled to force into the army every official under our State Governments. If the Copperheads complain now about the draft, what on earth would they do, if we proposed thus to stop the action of all the State Governments and leave only the Federal Government to do the business of both?

If any man, after thinking of these things and seeing how wonderful is the difference between our situation and that of the rebels, is still desirous of giving up, stopping hostilities and commencing to negotiate, there is little use of arguing with him. The opinion would not depart from him though he were "brayed in a mortar among wheat with a pestle."

European Complications.

The danger of a general European war has by no means passed away. The conflict for the Duchies has indeed been suspended, in order that diplomacy might have a chance of settling the matter, but, though the members of the Vienna Conference have succeeded in arranging the preliminaries of a treaty, it is still very doubtful whether they will be able to bring about the establishment of a perfect peace.

There are, it seems, two very important questions on which the belligerents cannot be induced to agree—the frontier question and the financial question. In relation to the latter, the allies are evidently determined to impose hard terms on Denmark, while as regards the former, the Danes are charged with having broached new pretensions, and thown fresh obstacles in the way of the negotiations. This sudden change of base, on the part of the Copenhagen Government has roused the suspicion of the German Press. "Denmark," says a Vienna journal, "would never have dared to raise these objections or threatened to have abandoned the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries, if she were not backed by the three great Powers." So far as one of those Powers is concerned, the suspicion of the Austrian *redacteur* is certainly not well founded. Judging from the recent coquettings of the Emperor NAPOLEON with the Prussian monarch, it is not at all probable that France has been secretly abetting the obstinacy of Denmark; but it is quite likely that England and Russia have been doing so. England, be it remembered, does not sympathize a whit less with Denmark now than she did when Earl RUSSELL was menacing Germany with war, and could she then have obtained the coöperation of the French; it may be taken for granted that a Prussian or an Austrian soldier would never have crossed the Eider. France, however, was not disposed to aid England in the enterprise, and so all idea of entering on it single-handed was abandoned by her. At that time the great Eastern potentate was not in a condition to espouse the cause of Denmark. But circumstances alter cases. The Polish insurrection is at length crushed; the heir to the Russian throne is about to wed a Danish princess; the relations between the little Cimbrian realm and its Titanic neighbor are becoming more amicable and intimate, and if the coöperation, which the Czar was neither able nor inclined to afford England at the outbreak of the conflict, is at present at her disposal, why should we wonder? It seems, then, exceedingly probable that the unlooked-for change in the tone and attitude of the Danish plenipotentiary has been occasioned, as the German papers surmise, by secret assurances from the Courts of London and St. Petersburgh that they will not allow Denmark to be utterly prostrated. How far the Powers in question mean to go in sustaining their *protégé* is not quite clear. The Vienna journal already quoted from, asserts that the sole object of their intrigues is to paralyze the work of peace, in order to save Schleswig, at all events, to Denmark. But Austria and Prussia cannot now consent to relinquish Teutonic Schleswig to Denmark without dishonor, and if the Copenhagen Cabinet, at the instigation of its patrons, refuses to recede from its new position, then peace becomes impossible, and instead of a revival of the petty conflict in the Duchies, we shall have a great European war, in which the naval might of England and the military strength of Russia will be arrayed on the side of the Danes and King CHRISTIAN.

The Case of the Georgia.

We fear that Mr. BATES, the purchaser of the *Georgia*, has made a bad investment of the $80,000 which he paid for the ex-pirate. His attempt to obtain the intervention of the British Government is indeed proof that, whatever may have been his original opinion on the subject, he now entertains grave doubts himself touching the validity of the sale. On the merits of his case, however, be they ever so questionable, the gentleman will have to take his stand, for his application to Earl RUSSELL has been in vain. The British Foreign Secretary will have nothing to do with the matter, but coolly informs the applicant that "the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States," and that he "must be prepared to defend" his "interest therein." The party to the suit then will be JAMES BATES, ship-broker, of Liverpool, not the British Government. But what will be the nature of the bill of indictment which Mr. BATES will bring against the Republic of the United States? Why, that on a certain day, which, of course, will be specified, the American frigate *Niagara* seized the British merchantman *Georgia* off the port of Lisbon, notwithstanding that said vessel was, at the time, sailing under the British flag, possessed of a *bona fide* British register, the property of a natural-born British subject and engaged in lawful traffic. On which grounds the plaintiff will demand not only the restitution of the vessel, but even compensation for damages sustained. Well, Count BENTINCK, of Kniphausen, advanced similar charges, and made similar claims in the case of the ex-Dutch frigate *Minerva*, yet Lord STOWELL refused to countenance them, and we suspect that, for similar reasons, the charges and claims of Mr. BATES' *quoad* the *Georgia* will fare no better.

Nor will the case of the *Minerva* be the only stumbling block in the way of Mr. BATES. The Queen's proclamation, if our memory does not deceive us, forbids the entrance of the vessels of either belligerent into any British port for the purpose of equipping, refitting, &c. Now it will be rather difficult for BATES' counsel to convince the Prize Court that *dismantling and selling* do not come under the category of *et ceteras*, as well as other questionable acts, and if the judge should decide that *dismantling and selling* are no less contrary to the spirit and object of Her Majesty's Proclamation than "equipping and refitting," what will Mr. BATES' British register or British birth avail him in the matter? But we have over stated the case here against the luckless purchaser of the *Georgia*. Desperate though his chance of success seems, still there remains, perhaps, for him one loop-hole of escape. It is rumored that the *Georgia* was never really a Confederate vessel at all, because that at the time of her sale to the rebels her register was not altered. Now, if this be so, her first sale was equally invalid as her last, and she is yet, and has been throughout, a *British* ship. How far the confirmation of this rumor would go toward turning the scale in favor of BATES, it belongs to the Boston Prize Court to determine. But if it should determine that the vessel has been always a British ship, and, on that ground, should order her restitution to BATES, it would place the British Government in an awkward predicament. For would not such a decision be in effect a declaration that one of the privateers engaged in the destruction of American vessels and American merchandise was *de jure* an English ship, and that for the injury done to our commerce and commercial marine by said depredator, the British Government was liable to indemnify us?

Prince Couza as a Patriot.

A little while ago the Moldau-Wallachian Hospodar was known only as a turbulent and insubordinate feudatory of the Porte, as a spoliator of Monks and monastic establishments—now he appears in a new *rolé*—now he figures as patriot, liberator, and champion of the oppressed. The present Czar has acquired immortal fame by the emancipation of twenty millions of Sclavonic serfs. Why should not Prince COUZA imitate, at an humble distance, his great contemporary, and break the bonds of his Roumanian peasants? Well, so he has, and has just issued a proclamation declaratory of their freedom. In this instrument, which is in the form of an address to his people, the Prince assures the Moldau-Wallachian cultivators that forced labor is abolished forever in both provinces. "From this day," says he, "you are free proprietors in the places you inhabit, within the limit prescribed by existing laws....From this day you are masters of your arms, you have a portion of land which is your own property, and you have a country to love and defend." The boon is, beyond doubt, of a most precious nature, and will, of course, be duly estimated by its recipients. But though the Hospodar deserves much credit for having carried out this great reform, and may, as the concocter and accomplisher of it, have as fair a claim to the title of patriot as some others who are in the enjoyment thereof, still it is rather questionable whether he was solely moved to undertake the work of amelioration by commiseration for the lot of the peasant. ALEXANDER JOHN was a politician ere he became a philanthropist. The paramount object of his life has been to emancipate himself and his principalities from dependence on the Sultan. The hour for striking the blow has not yet indeed arrived, but, in the meantime, what better way could the Hospodar have gone about making preparation for the contemplated struggle than by conferring privileges on the mass of his subjects, which have led them to regard him as a benefactor and father, and have endeared to them his person and his cause? An insurrection, with the people disaffected, or apathetic, and sustained merely by a hireling force, would overwhelm himself and his adherents with destruction, but an insurrection, supported by a people, ardent, enthusiastic, and ready to shed their blood in vindication of their right to autonomy and liberty, no power, at the disposal of the Moslem, could suppress. Taking into account then the ambitious aspiration of COUZA, and the evident interest that he has in strengthening his influence with the Romanian Democracy, is it not perfectly allowable to assume that his measure of emancipation was as much the offspring of policy as of philanthropy? Throughout the management of the whole matter, in fact, the Prince has displayed a tact and astuteness which would have done credit to a veteran diplomatist. During his visit to Constantinople, he so wormed himself into the good graces of the Sultan, and so won on his enemies in the conference, that, though he was summoned to the capital as a criminal to answer for his misdeeds, he yet triumphed over his accusers, and obtained, both from his Suzerain and the representatives of the guaranteeing powers, full permission to carry out his project of amelioration. Verily, the Moldau-Wallachian Hospodar is a "smart man."

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER—This war-worn veteran is enjoying the hospitality of quite a number of our leading citizens. He is at present spending two or three days at the country seat of R. B. MINTURN, Esq., in New-Jersey. On Friday, the General made a short visit to a personal friend at Peekskill, on the Hudson, and during the evening was the recipient of a very flattering ovation from the people, in the shape of a salute, serenade and illumination of fireworks, which drew forth from him one of his characteristic and happiest speeches. The people of Peekskill fully showed their appreciation of the General's efficient services. Gov ANDREW and Senator WILSON have tendered him an invitation to attend the great meeting at Faneuil Hall in Boston, on Friday, but it is not yet accepted.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Commodore PARKER, of the Potomac flotilla, communicates the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

"On the night of the 16th one of the boats of the United States steamer *Currituck*, while in search of blockade runners at the mouth of the Yeocmico River, was fired into from the shore. WM. KING, captain of the hold, was instantly killed, and GEORGE H. MCNEIL, landsman, severely wounded. The fire was promptly returned from the boats, and the *Currituck*. Acting Ensign NELSON, who commanded the boats, reports that a shell exploded in the midst of the rhore party."

PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

There are now about 6,500 prisoners confined at Point Lookout, Md. Twenty refugees crossed the river from the Virginia shore, and succeeded in reaching that place. Some of them are from Richmond, and say the news of EARLY'S first defeat had reached there and caused the greatest consternation and alarm.

WILL NOT CREDIT THE NEWS.

The rebel officers brought to Washington to-day from Point Lookout to be transferred to Northern prisons, will not believe that SHERIDAN has achieved victories in the Shenandoah Valley, as proclaimed in official dispatches.

SHERIDAN'S GALLANT SOLDIERS TO BE PAID UP.

Six paymasters, under a heavy escort, started for SHERIDAN'S army this morning, to pay off the troops of that command. They take a large amount of money with them, but have ample military protection.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Warrants to complete the payments to the army and navy to date, have been signed by Secretary FESSENDEN. The entire armies of the United States will, therefore, receive payment in full as soon as the paymasters can arrange the details. There are no suspended requisitions in the Treasury, other than those awaiting rearrangement by order of the proper authorities.

Nevada Territory.

From Capt. WM. ALPHEUS SMITH, one of the Pioneers of the Reese River Country, who is now in this City, we have an interesting account of the settlement and progress of this new mining region, situated in Nevada Territory, about one hundred and sixty miles east of Washoe, immediately on the Overland Road. Although but about eighteen months has elapsed since attention was first attracted to this point, it now contains over 10,000 inhabitants, while the City of Austin boasts about 3,000 population. The mines are being rapidly and successfully developed, the ore in the majority of cases paying from $200 to $500 per ton, worked by the ordinary mill process. There are some dozen fine mills in operation, and a number in course of erection.

One of Fremont's Supporters Withdrawn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one who signed the Radical call for the Cleveland Convention, I beg to withdraw MY name from the same, as I see by supporting Gen. FREMONT I shall be giving, indirectly, aid and comfort to the enemies of freedom. Hopeforth I shall earnestly support LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

I was present at the pro-slavery Democratic meeting on Saturday night, and from the conversations I overheard among the supporters of MCCLELLAN, I was forced to the conclusion that no loyal man could afford to throw away his vote for any personal considerations, when by so doing he will assist a disloyal party into power. Standing near the "Springer House," a group of well-dressed men were canvassing the merits of their candidate, when one of them said: "I shall vote and work for MCCLELLAN, but if I had my own choice I would prefer voting for Gen. ROSS. E. LEE." Not one of his friends reproved the traitorous utterance. After that I went away, knowing my duty to my country. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. LANE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.

The Maine Election.

From the Lewiston Journal, Sept. 23.

The returns of our late State election are so nearly full, that we may post the books with tolerable accuracy. So far as ascertained the vote stands for CONEY 54,568, HOWARD 39,706. CONY'S majority 15,162. The towns to come in, last year gave CONY 8,416, and BRADBURY 5,690. Assuming that they have voted this year as they did last, the total vote would stand as follows:

Samuel Cony	63,284
Joseph Howard	45,296
Union Majority	17,988

Union majority last year 17,648. An increase of a Union majority over the majority of last year. Consider over 300 over the majority of last year, the Union is only 108,580, against 119,026 last year, the Union majority now is proportionally increased nearly 2,000. Come to add to our home majority that which will be given in November by the soldiers for Governor, &c., the Union majority in the State will not be less than 25,000. This is glory enough for the Dirigo State.

The Soldier's Protest.

Say, boys, do you hear what the plotters are doing,
While gladly our life-blood outpours in the strife?
Do you see with what art their vile snares they are strewing,
To strangle and barter the national life?
They tell us that now, while our arms are prevailing,
And victory crowns them o'er land and o'er sea,
Our glorious banners in dust must be trailing,
To bend before traitors a suppliant knee!

'Tis *now*, when encircled by fire and thunder,
Brave GRANT Richmond holds in his firm grip of steel,
When SHERMAN has scattered their legions asunder,
And gallant "Old Seadog" has throttled Moolie;
'Tis now that peacemongers our holy endeavor
Would render, by "armistice", worthless and vain,
When *one* final blow can demolish forever
The treacherous foe, ne'er to rally again!

They try to persuade us, with flattering stories,
That all we have suffered till now is for nought;
They tarnish the list of our hard-gotten glories
By saying: for *faction* we bled and we fought;
Upholding the fiends who, to be our masters,
Have filled our country with wailing and blood,
They brand as with *murder*, who, through all disasters,
For Country and Freedom have dauntlessly stood.

Oh! boys, is it thus that our comrades, now *sleeping*,
Should have their bright glory to mockery turned?
Or thus that the loved ones we left at home, weeping,
Should see as insulted, derided and spurned?
Shall minions of despots this dear land disnever,
And see it go down to an ignoble grave?
Must all its bright destinies perish forever,
That tyrants may get a new grasp on the slave?

No, no—all their insults and flattery disdaining—
No treason shall woo us—from South or from North;
By Heaven! we swear, while a traitor's remaining,
The red field of battle shall see us go forth!
Our honest right arms to the nation we tender,
To follow wherever brave GRANT leads the fight.
Then cheers for ABE LINCOLN—the nation's defender
Hurrah! for our COUNTRY, for FREEDOM and RIGHT!

J. R. H.

CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 8, 1864.

THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

A Record of Its Services.

The Fourth New-York State Volunteer Cavalry was raised and mustered into service as a regiment on the 27th of August, 1861. It entered the field early in September of that year, under command of Col. C. DICKEL, who remained in command until June, 1862. He was succeeded in September, 1862, by Col. Count LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA, at present commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, to which his regiment is attached.

The regiment has never been a day absent from the scene of active operations; has served with credit under FREMONT, ROSECRANS, SIGEL, POPE, BURNSIDE, &c., as the many flattering encomiums bestowed on it by these commanders can testify.

Starting with a numerical strength of seven hundred men, and having added to it at various times from nine hundred to one thousand recruits—it can now scarcely muster more than one hundred men for active duty; the deficiency being accounted for by loss in action, death from wounds, &c. Three-fourths of the men now present are reënlisted veterans. The regiment has performed much arduous and hazardous service, scouting and reconnoitering, being invariably successful, and seldom suffering any loss. At Strasburgh, Va., on 1st June, 1862, a small portion charged on the rear guard of "STONEWALL" JACKSON'S retreating army—comprising Fourth Virginia ("Blackhorse") and other cavalry, and caused a vigorous stampede, which horses and men were too exhausted to follow up. At Cross Keyes, Va., the regiment opened the battle in skirmishing order, and rendered itself conspicuous by its determined resistance to several charges made on SCHERMAN'S Battery by the rebel forces; a resistance which was successful in saving the battery from capture, besides inflicting severe chastisement on the enemy, and killing the rebel Gen. ASHBY. Continuing with the army during POPE'S retreat, the regiment performed meritorious service by bringing up the rear, destroying bridges, &c., in the face of the enemy's advance, and having several severe skirmishes.

At Manassas, (Bull Run,) and cooperating with the First Michigan Cavalry, the only cavalry charge during the battle was made, under the direction of the late Gen. JOHN BUFORD, and was successful in checking the enemy's advance and saving many thousands from being captured.

At Kelly's Ford, on the 17th of March, 1863, much credit was awarded to the regiment for its conspicuous gallantry. At Aldie, on 17th June, while a portion of our cavalry was being driven back and nearly captured, the regiment arrived on the scene of conflict, and by a gallant charge, turned apparent defeat into a glorious victory for our arms, completely routing the enemy and cutting off nearly 100 men, with a battle-flag, all of whom surrendered and fell into the hands of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. In the engagement Col. DE CESNOLA was captured, after his horse had been shot under him. He was immured in Libby Prison for *ten* months.

Following the retreating enemy to Middleburgh and Upperville, the regiment made several charges, in one of which, at the latter place, Gen. KILPATRICK was rescued from the enemy's hands by a squadron led by the late Capt. MANN, after being abandoned by the regiment with which he (Gen. KILPATRICK) had charged.

On Sept. 16, after chasing the enemy from Brandy Station across the Rapidan, and while a portion of the regiment was on picket, near Raccoon Ford, twenty-four men were captured by the enemy, who surrounded the small force at that point. This could not have occurred but for the careless and ignorant way in which the line of pickets was formed. For this disaster, however, and *before any official report had been made*, and under the impression that a *whole squadron* had been captured, the regiment was prohibited by Gen. PLEASANTON from carrying the regimental colors. That this was an act of great injustice, every officer and man in the brigade was convinced, and repeated efforts were made to have a court of inquiry on the matter, so as to have the blame, if any, put on the proper party. It was granted, but never convened. A full statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of War resulted in the tardy justice of having the order rescinded on Jan. 6, 1864.

At Trevillian's Station, on the 11th and 12th of June, the regiment was engaged in the hottest part of the fight, losing heavily in officers and men, but taking upward of 100 prisoners, arms, equipments, &c. On the 11th, after driving the enemy for nearly three miles, a portion of the regiment charged and recaptured Trevillian's, after Gen. CUSTER had been forced to fall back, holding the position until reinforced.

On the 29th of July the regiment, detached on a reconnoissance, reached White's Tavern, four miles from Richmond, and was several times cut off from the brigade, but by careful manœuvring escaped without the loss of a man, and brought in several prisoners. At White Post, near Newtown, on 11th August, the regiment again opened the fight, and stubbornly contested the advance of the enemy for five hours, until reinforcements arrived. At Front Royal, on 16th August, the regiment (numbering 150 men) charged a regiment of WICKHAM'S brigade, which was dividing our skirmishers, capturing in the charge the veteran battle-flag of the Third Virginia cavalry, besides many prisoners. A series of charges were made, in concert with the Sixth New-York Cavalry, on CUSTER'S Legion of Infantry, resulting in the capture of their battle-flag, and from 200 to 300 prisoners.

The prisoners credited to the regiment in this one engagement were 12 officers and 119 men, and altogether it has captured during its term of service 4,127 prisoners.

The Regiment has participated in the following battles, and its meritorious conduct has been productive of many flattering encomiums from the different Generals under which it has served:

1862—Harrisonburgh, June 6.
Cross Keyes, June 8.
Port Republic, June 9.
Slaughter Mountain, Aug. 9.
Manassas, Aug. 29 and 30.
Berryville, Dec. 2.
1863—Kelly's Ford, March 17.
Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4.
Beverly Ford, June 9.
1864—Aldie, June 17.
Middleg, June 19.
Upperville, June 21.
Gettysburgh, July 3.
Brandy Station, Sept. 14.
Morton's Ford, &c., Oct. 11.
Bedie Station, Oct. 26.
Oak Hill, Nov. 3.
Robertson's Tavern, Nov. 29.
Mine Run, Nov. 30.
1864—Barnett's Ford, Jan. 29.
Piney Grove Church, May 8.
Trevillian's Station, June 11 and 12.
Deep Bottom, (White's Tavern,) July 29.
White Post, Aug. 11.
Cedarville, Aug. 16.
Mearneysville and Shepherdstown, Aug. 25.
Smithfield, Aug. 26.

And in the following skirmishes:
1861—Annandale, Dec. 2.
1862—Rappahannock Station, March 29,
Franklin, March 28.
Strasburgh, June 1.
Rapidan River, Aug. 12.
White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 26.
Salem, Aug. 28.
Fairfax Court-house, Sept. 2.
1863—Stoneman's Raid, May,
Rapidan Station, May 1,
Jones Cross Roads, July 11.
Culnepper Court-house, Sept. 13.
Brandy Station, Oct. 12.
Oak Shades Church, Nov. 15.
1864—Klipatrick Expedition, April 30.
Jones' Bridge (Chickahominy,) June 23.
Berryville, Aug. 21.
Smithfield, Aug. 27.

The Advantage of Ocean Telegraphing.

The history of the first attempt to construct and submerge a deep sea line of telegraph between England and America is a highly interesting one, and by no means devoid of instruction. However brief the triumph, it established a momentous fact, as eternal as the great Atlantic itself, that beneath its tempestous billows there was laid once upon a time a way for the "lightning of thunder." However heavy the expenditure, the sacrifice and the dissipated hopes, the Atlantic cable was nevertheless the pioneer in whose gigantic stride others have followed, and will again follow, until success shall have crowned the noble and glorious effort.

As an illustration of some of the practical and important services which a system of ocean telegraphy is capable of rendering in cases of emergency, the following interesting statement, made in evidence before the Government Telegraph Committee, will serve to exemplify. It is the evidence of Mr. SAWARD, the indefatigable Secretary of the Atlantic Company: "During the Indian rebellion it had been expected that it would have been necessary to recall further troops into England for the purpose of sending them to India; amongst others, an order had been sent to Montreal and Halifax respectively, for the Thirty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments to come home. The order was a written one. The state of affairs in India meanwhile took a more favorable turn, and the War Department considered that it was no longer necessary that those troops should return; in consequence of which two messages were sent through the Atlantic Telegraph Company's cable, one to Montreal and one to Halifax, giving orders to the commanding officers at those places not to send home those regiments. In answer to the remaining part of your question (Mr. VARLEY'S) as to the expense saved, of course it would involve the expense of ships to bring those troops home, and subsequently ships to return them to the same place again. The outlay for that purpose certainly could not be estimated at much less than £40,000 or £50,000. Mr. NEWALL, the eminent telegraph contractor, in his evidence further exemplifies the benefit, by repeating a statement made to him by the late Lord LYONS, 'that in his (Lord LYONS') opinion the telegraph cable between Varna and Balaklava lessened the duration of the war by two or three months by affording the means of rapid communication with the Crimea.'

We have thus on record that in two cases of great emergency ocean telegraphy was the means of saving the public a large amount of treasure, and tended materially to mitigate the horrors of a protracted and sanguinary war.

At the present time when the United States of America are engaged in a fierce and bloody strife, and each day fraught with ominous consequence, not only to their own well-being, but also to our commercial and manufacturing interests, and our toiling millions, how deeply deplored, is the silence of that once active and peaceful messenger which, in the warmth of its first lisping efforts, proclaimed 'Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest on earth, peace and good will toward man.'

A comprehensive system of deep-sea telegraphs would be a most valuable acquisition to the preventive and defensive institutions of the country. It should be laid so deep as not to allow of its destruction by an enemy, so as to enable our military and naval authorities at all times to concentrate their whole forces at a given point, and to regulate the operations of those forces as completely and effectually as if they were under their own eyes.

In the matter of diplomacy, the advantage of rapid communication between distant countries it would be difficult to overstate; and it would be idle to suppose that the commercial world will long neglect the power which ocean telegraphy is capable of conferring on the commercial interests of various countries, by establishing them in closer contiguity as regards commercial intelligence and transactions, seeing that by it may be made known in the remote marts of America, Judea, China, and even Australia, and *vice versa*, all the fluctuations in the prices of marketable commodities, and every bargain in stock or shares within a few minutes of the transaction being closed in either place. Further, the facility for social intercourse between families and friends permanently or temporarily sojourning in distant lands, which the Telegraph would afford, is a subject which evokes the heartiest wishes for its success.

A Curious Plot.

MOREAUVILLE, La., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of a Cincinnati newspaper, I saw an account of a speech of Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, made in behalf of the Copperhead party, and charging upon the President an usurpation of powers, during the present war, not granted by the Constitution. This has brought to mind some facts that have come to my knowledge of a daring and flagitious attempt, on the part of this Mr. ETHERIDGE and the Copperhead party, to usurp control of the present House of Representatives, and seize upon the political power of the country. I will give you a brief account of the conspiracy, so far as my knowledge of it extends, which you can use in such manner as you may deem proper:

During the month of October, last year, Judge LEMUEL DAIS EVANS, Ex-Member of Congress from Texas, and a distinguished member of the Copperhead party, came to New-Orleans, at which place a large number of Texas refugees, myself among others, were congregated, waiting for a military expedition to our State. Judge EVANS knew me well, and knew that I possessed considerable local influence in Western Texas, and he knew, also, that generally, my views were more tolerant and conservative than those of many of my exiled compatriots. He proposed to me to proceed immediately to Matamoras, Mexico, and from thence to communicate with my friends in Texas, and as soon as a respectable number of them could be warned to collect together to cross the Rio Grande into Texas, and there resolve ourselves into a *Sovereignty Convention*, undo the work of the secession convention, (which was about as respectable, and had about as much warrant for its action as this convention would have had,) elect a Governor and other State officers, change the law of election by the people, and elect Representatives to Congress, declare the Senatorial seats from Texas vacant, and elect two Senators, and do such other cut and dried work as might be necessary to give a semblance of political authority to this bogus chapparal convention. At first I laughed at the proposition, but it was urged with so much earnestness and ability that I had to give a more grave denial. *Judge Evans assured me that members of Congress thus elected would be admitted to their seats.* He states that by electing Representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee in this manner, the Opposition would have a clear majority in the House of Representatives, that they would elect a Conservative Speaker, (if I recollect correctly, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S name was mentioned in this connection,) appoint the committees, control the appropriations, and force the Administration to give back to the States the control of their domestic institutions. There was a big nigger in that woodpile. He was very earnest to have bold and brave men elected to Congress, *men who would fight for their rights!!* and he asserted that if necessary a revolution would occur upon the floor of the House of Representatives, but that such sovereignty convention members should hold their seats. As a luring bait, he assured me that if I would come at the head of such a respectable representation, I could command a million of money, and beside I would receive the grateful plaudits of millions, for bringing back peace, and putting an end to this cruel war. To use a camp phrase, "I could not see it."

Shortly thereafter the Banks expedition sailed for Texas, I forgot all about my friend EVANS' propositions, until I learned some other facts from refugees that joined us at Brownsville, lately from Texas. It appears that when the Judge failed with me he made an arrangement with a little lawyer from Austin, Texas, to carry out the plan. This man's name was GILBART. He deserted us at BRAZOS, Santiago, and proceeded on his mission, by way of Mexico, crossing into Texas at Ringgold Barracks, where he was seized by the rebels as a spy, and the last I heard of him the lice were eating him up in the Houston jail, where he had been lodged by MAGRUDER. GILBART unfolded the plan to some Union men he met in Mexico, before crossing into Texas. GILBART stated to these men the plan of electing representatives from the States mentioned, and said that ETHERIDGE was to engineer the election in Tennessee, whilst EVANS was to get up his sovereignty members from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

"*Mr. Etheridge*" (*said Gilbart*) "*was Clerk of the last House of Representatives, and he has the organization of the present House; he will admit the members thus elected to vote, and thus control the election of the Speaker and the appointment of the Committees; and should there be any resistance to his undoubted right to admit these members to vote, they will contend for their rights with arms in their hands, and if necessary will create a revolution and seize upon the Government.*

Even after hearing these facts, I did not put much stress upon them, until I saw that two members were claiming their seats from Louisiana, based upon some vote cast out in the swamps outside the knowledge of any authority, military or civil, within the State; and that these men were so far recognized as respectable as to receive mileage and pay whilst contesting for their seats!—their claim to which was admitted by Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Clerk, who placed their names regularly on his rolls.

I have not time to comment on this conspiracy against the Government—that I leave to you. But when Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE uses the word usurpation, it should blister his traitorous tongue. I have given you the facts, and upon them you can rely.

Very respectfully, TEXAS.

A Change of Heart.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

I am a "McClellan man;" no men can hold a higher admiration of his purity of personal character than I do. I wish I could reconcile it with my conscience to vote for him, as I intended to do until within a day or two, but I have been discussing the whole matter with myself, and have been examining it by all the lights I can bring to bear, and I have decided I could not vote for my own brother, if he had been nominated by those men who met in Chicago.

I have never spoken with Gen. McCLELLAN; have never even seen his face, and much as I wish to believe in him, cannot stand m- blind faith against the *knowledge* those men must necessarily have of his political creed, for they have been in constant communication with him for months, and *they are satisfied with him. Can he, then, satisfy me?* That is the question for every true lover of his country to ask himself.

Should Gen. McCLELLAN be elected, that he would *start fair* and in good faith perform what *he considered* his duty, I do not for a moment doubt. But this is not a time to trust to a man's sincerity of purpose, if we believe him to be in error. The pressure which would be brought to bear upon him for an armistice, by his party advisers, would be too strong for him to resist, and that, to my mind, would be the fatal step, for no person believes that after that, fighting would recommence, and let the terms of the peace which would surely follow, be what they may; however dishonorable or shameful to the North the President would find his shield in the public sentiment, which he would claim, took the matter out of his hands. He would say "It is not my fault."

I cannot vote with a party which, professing to favor a vigorous war, clogs the wheels in every possible manner, and then denounce the Government for "prolonging the war."

Mr. LINCOLN is not my choice. As between him and Gen. McCLELLAN, my admiration goes with the latter. But merely personal preferences, in a Government like ours, and in crisis like this, count for little in the patriot's mind.

Therefore (and it is in this way that I have arrived at my convictions of duty), considering the spirit which animates the *party* which supports Gen. McCLELLAN, and the principles of those who desire and will vote for Mr. LINCOLN'S election, my conscience tells me plainly I must vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

J. E. W.

Extract From a Soldier's Letter.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—If they send us 100,000 men before the 15th of October, we can take and hold the South Side Railroad, and thus sever the last link of communication of the South with Petersburg.

The authorities have only to do their part in the North, and the war will be over before any new President takes the stand.

Gen. McCLELLAN has a few friends in what is left of the *old* Army of the Potomac, but outside of this army he is unknown. This army will vote for LINCOLN.

I am glad to hear that MORGAN is dead. He was the smartest man for big raid in the Southern Confederacy.

I have no idea that Gen. McCLELLAN will be elected, but if it comes to that, there will be no armistice. There is hardly a soldier who has not lost a relative or friend, besides fighting himself, and I really believe that if McCLELLAN or any one else should make a dishonorable peace with the rebels, they would turn round and fight their way to Washington, and clean out the offending party in a way that would astonish the natives.

Yours Truly, E. C. T.

McClellan's Acceptance of the Chicago Platform.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the N.Y. Times.

I have heard it said by many of the admirers of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN that he repudiated the Platform of the Chicago Convention and substituted one of his own.

I have examined the papers carefully every day for this act of repudiation on the part of the Chicago nominee, and strange to say, I can't find it. I asked a friend in reference to the matter, and was refered to his letter of *acceptance* for the act of repudiation. How strange that he should accept that which he repudiates. I read and reread his letter, and still fail to find one sentence of repudiation, but rather an endorsement of the Chicago platform. After asserting his views, &c., he sums all up, "believing these to be the views of the Convention I hereby accept the nomination." I ask is this substituting a platform for the Chicago Convention, it is not rather rendering that platform more ambiguous than before? Does he, notwithstanding his views, endorse the Chicago Platform and subscribe to that which there can be no mistake in meaning, or if he has repudiated the Chicago Platform, how can he in reality be a candidate of that Convention? How can he repudiate and accept at the same time? From all the phases of the Chicago Platform and his letter of acceptance, it appears to me that GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has pursued an unstraightforward course to gratify his desire to place and power.

These thoughts are impossible to repress after reading a letter that endeavors to harmonize two courses of action as prompted by the Chicago Platform and the views of McCLELLAN.

Yours truly, H. Q. JR.

The Union Party and Hopes of Peace.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It strikes me as something strange that the so-called National Democratic Party should nominate a purely *sectional* ticket, especially after so much has been said on this subject heretofore. It is equally strange, that men who denounce the Republican Administration on account of the war, deliberately place themselves on a sectional war platform; with this additional reflection, that whereas the necessity of war in preservation of American nationality was forced upon the United States Government by the declared disunionists of the Gulf States, the so-called National Democracy express their desire to voluntarily do this dreadful work, as a matter purely of choice, and simply to get the contract as a party job!

The South has more to hope through an honorable peace, from the enlightened conservatism of the Republican Administration, than from those who are thus eager to undertake gratuitously the bloody work of slaughtering their own fellow countrymen.

SOUTHERNER.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SATURDAY, Sept. 24, 1864.

If one of the candidates for the Presidency should receive two-thirds of the electoral votes of New-York State, and the other one-third, what number would be placed to the credit of the respective candidates? Would the candidate who received the majority be credited with the entire electoral vote of the State, or would only two-thirds of the same be placed to his account? ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

[Each candidate is credited with the exact number of electoral votes which he receives. In case the electoral vote of any State is divided, no matter how unequally, between the candidates, each is credited accordingly. Witness the case of New-Jersey, in the election of 1860, when four electoral votes were cast for DOUGLAS and three for LINCOLN.—ED. TIMES.]

How a Soldier Talks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst crossing the Cortlandt-street Ferry last evening, I perceived a soldier talking with an Irishman, and overheard the latter saying, "He is a tyrant!" and such like Copperhead slang. He was evidently striving to advance the cause of sham democracy in the ranks. The soldier very readily declared his *principles*, (as most of the soldiers have principles, instead of prejudices, unlike the rabble,) and informed the *foreigner* that he should vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who was bound to be elected. The Irishman, strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Democratic speeches daily being made, accused him of going for the "nigger," and otherwise indicated his malice for the race his fellow-countrymen helped murder last Summer. I shall not give my vote, said the clear-headed hero, for a party that has declared, by its action at the polls, that I, as a soldier, had no right to vote. After three years of suffering and perilous service for my country, I feel that I am entitled to cast an honest vote, but the Democratic party has in every instance striven to deprive me of this privilege, and I cannot support such a party.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24. J. A. K.

TESTIMONIAL TO A POLICE CAPTAIN.—The police force under Capt. JOHN C. HELMS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday presented to their Captain a fine gold watch and chain, valued at $150. The inscription on the watch was as follows:

"Presented to Capt. JOHN C. HELMS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, by the members of his command, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect. New-York, September, 1864."

The late fire in Broadway having destroyed the warerooms of WOOD BROHERS, their stock of carriages may now be found at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment—"Sanitary Fair Buildings"—14th-st., near 6th-av., these premises having been generously tendered to them by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for temporary use.

The carriages are now on exhibition, and will be offered at private sale at reduced prices; stock not disposed of in this way will be sold by auction at an early day, due notice of which will be given.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Fall Styles of Gent's and Youth's Dress Cloth and Felt Hats just issued by
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

DIED.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Orange, N. J., "in sure and certain hope of resurrection unto life," AMELIA, wife of Henry Bainbridge, in the 36th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral on Tuesday.

BREWER.—At the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on Saturday, Sept. 24, of typhoid fever, WM. H. H. BREWER.
Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

MAITLAND.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, ELIZA S., widow of Robert Maitland, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 80th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY
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OF THE
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DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864;

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The *Index* is thorough, *both as to names and subjects*, giving the reader entire command of the contents.

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POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.
also the
Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor.
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Licut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner.
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.
All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.

The following gentlemen are expected to speak:
GOV. ANDREW, of Mass.
HON. HENRY C. DEMING of Con.
HON. WM. KELLY of Pa.
HON. JAMES SCOVILLE of New Jersey.
HON. B. S. LUDINGTON.
DR. FRED. SCHUTZ.
HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Union Central Committee.

JAMES KELLY,	ALEX. H. KEECH'
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	JOHN R. LAWRENCE.
HENRY H. HUELAT,	JOHN FITCH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.	DAVID B. DWIRE,
THOMAS ROBINSON,	THOMAS LITTLE,

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WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,
GEORGE B. DEANE,	ADAM C. ELLIS,

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HENRY RICHARD,	GEO. F STAINBRENNER,
CHARLES KESSMAN,	PETER COOK.
GEORGE MANCHOT,	C. F. E. LUEDER,
GUSTAVUS LEVY,	LOUIS NAUMANN,

ANDREW WILLMANN.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the XIXth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1864, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the nominating Conventions.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, NELSON TELVERTON, } Secretaries.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 15 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

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Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on SABBATH, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Madison, corner of Catharine-st. Also, preaching by the Pastor Rev. A. C. CRAWFORD, Jun., corner of Governeur-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and at the Mariners, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35th-st. and Madison-av. The closing services for this edifice will be held on SUNDAY next, 25th inst. There will be Divine service, Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion. During October the congregation will worship in the chapel at the rear of the new church, on 35th-st.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIP WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, 25th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
The children's monthly meeting will be held at 2 P. M. Lucius Hart, R. G. Parsons, and Wm. Taylor, Esqs., and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the school.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, (Bible House) 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M. Essay by VERNANUS MORSE, M. D. Subject—*A Plea for Young Men taking up their Residence in the City.* Young men are invited. R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—ONE BLOCK FROM Seventh-avenue and West 11th-st. The Rev. E. A. BRADLEY, assistant minister of Calvary Church, will preach Sunday evening. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the church will be made at each service.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH THE closing sermon of the series on *The Philosophy of Redemption*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ o'clock P. M. A sermon by Rev. E. W. MERSEREAU, Pastor of the Independent Methodist Church in Rome, New-York.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. BIBBOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Great Life Theme, with the Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDson-st., near Spring, will be dedicated to God a worship on SABBATH MORNING, at 10 30. Preaching and dedicatory service by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D. Preaching at 2:30 by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHERMAN, Minister.—Regular services EVERY SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Subject for next Sabbath morning—*Christian Baptism*, which will also be administered.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE REPAIRS OF THE UNION DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, 6th-av., Rev. ISAAC HARLEY, having been finished, the building will be opened for divine service Sept. 25, at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING. Strangers are cordially invited to be present.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park), Sabbath service will be held on the 25th inst. Preaching in the morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. MCCONEGAL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN will preach in the MORNING at 10 P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV SAMUEL B BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, D. D., of the American Board, at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock by Rev. F. S. DE HAAS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. F. WATKINS. Sunday school at 9 A. M and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. MCALLISTER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer meeting from 12 to 1.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MOLYNEUX, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL LECture at Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, Sunday MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 25th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 40th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—(EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—No. 7 7th-av.—Rev. M. B. LANING, Pastor, officiates three times at usual hours. Collections taken to defray current expenses.

S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH IN Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Approaching Kingdom of God on the Earth.*

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services in the

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent, and the premium to be paid at the time of the award of the bids, and the rest, 90 per cent, on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will fail faithfully to perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed as Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, not exceeding, if demanded, 1,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be for the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. FERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE BONDS $50,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal Funds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1888, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $129,-180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually as seven (7) per cent. A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premium thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 30th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should contain references.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interests should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York the ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, in 4, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said refuse, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watts streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidders will remove the said refuse, &c., from all or said docks or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals as if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

As the only and surest place, where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast and wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles, for western markets. Please call or address, as soon by post to H. HARRIS, No. 164 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. You will not regret it. Also old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Harris at their own residences in or out of the city.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 2.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of

TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ————," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, instant, for the manufacture of eight hundred infantry trowsers pairs, and one thousand fatigue caps, with pompons, covers, numbers, &c., all of the New-York State regulation pattern, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York. A sample uniform may be examined at this office. The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract on his part.

S. V. TALCOTT,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

MILLINERY.

MME. BARRONNE, NO 575 BROADWAY, has now a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter bonnets, round hats, &c. Also, dress and cloak making. Ladies who are about leaving the city can have their goods made up at the shortest notice. No. 575 Broadway, over Brook's shoe store.

JUST RECEIVED—NOVELTIES IN BRIDAL WREATHS and FLOWERS, at Madame HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST RECEIVED a case of beautiful Round Hats, for carriage and walking. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

MADAME HARRIS HAS JUST OPENED Her first case of imported Bonnets. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh, Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons, gross, and in good order. Apply to JOHN SCULLION, New-Windsor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW POPULAR CAMPAIGN Song: "Vote for Abraham." Address R. L. STORY, Burlington, Vt., or WM. A. POND & CO., New-York. Price, 30 cents.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN OF MEANS will make the most liberal advances on diamonds, watches, silver plate, &c.; charges two and a half per cent., and all transactions strictly confidential. Address E. BAYLIS, Station D, Bible House.

PERSONAL.

MARY L. G.—OUR FATHER IS DYING, WILL you not come home and see him once more? AGNES.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal,

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added, the modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ephitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of

Mr. P. M. W. BEDFIELD.

The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and will be admitted to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 73 West 11th-st., corner of Privy.

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Inbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. J. H. Vermilye, Ron. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. St. Alexander,	K. Cauillard,	D. S. Schenck,
John Anchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Seagil,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. D. Forest,	W. Sahlmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Cannield,	C. E. Knox,	A. E. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooner,	Thos. Lenoutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Ward.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. WHITTIER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Thos. C. Daly, Duncan Mathuna, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashael Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tredwell, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 14th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 50 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 30th of October. Ladies' classes, 1½ A. M. Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M. Families and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 200 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. FARRS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65 on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the students will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 34th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Lea Harris, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and teaching in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. L. G. BOX, A. M., Principal.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and Art. Applications for admission to this department are now and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 3 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admissions to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which application can be made either at the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Labratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the earliest and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—A French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 25 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 25th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fifty Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILES, A.M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS POTTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BECKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 2 st-st.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—At White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 5th-av., corner 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENJAMIN W. HAWKINS'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 1,161 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, L. I.—MISS SUSAN L. PIPER, Principal.—The forty-seventh year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

D. P. JENKS'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 682 Broadway, three doors above 25th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School will reopen, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 East 42d-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 130 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. The Rev. Dr. Haven, Chaplain. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN'S SCHOOL, WHOSE head of the department of French has proved very successful, is ready to receive pupils; the principles of the language in a comparatively short time, and in regular forms as rules for ladies as well as gentlemen, at their residence, 71 West 45th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,244 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. Letters addressed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSELL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 51 West 23d-st.

MISS BENNETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BENNETT, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 181 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

BEING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 45th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES GREELY'S PRIVATE School for young ladies is now strictly limited to twelve, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. R. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 15 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 16th-st., will re

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,844 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,016, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,118, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.
The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 46 North River.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST. }
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,312	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their Value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
AMA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$133 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	500-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	3,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE:
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows.
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well Known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	87	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LA MAGDELEINE, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 2, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
Oct. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WITSON, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct 19.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.!
Steamship NATHANIEL P. BANKS, having been unavoidably detained, will sail positively as above on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River. For passage apply on board or to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. TARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmcrest. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 6 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. P. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 8:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. *Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
5 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 8 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 5:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT OCT. 1, IN A PRIvate family of refinement, by a gentleman and wife recently returned from Europe. Require parlor and bed-room adjoining, well furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Would prefer a social, musical family above 14th st. Terms about $100 to $120 per month. Unquestionable reference exchanged. Those having such accommodations may meet with a desirable and agreeable couple by addressing W., Box No. 5,044 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—One and a quarter hour from City, three minutes from depot. A family can have one or two rooms for the Winter in a quiet family on moderate terms. Inquire at No 170 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor, or No. 11 Wall-st., third floor, Room No. 9, of Mr. CARY, and in Plainfield of Ticket Agent.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady requiring to require medical care; kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., very desirable rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Can also accommodate a few day boarders. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET AND STRICTly private family, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; pleasant rooms and an unexceptionable location required; references exchanged. Address, by letter, C., No. 15 10th-st., Studio Building.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and wives; two furnished rooms in a good location; terms not to exceed $18 and $20 per week; each couple including fire and gas. Address, giving full particulars, W. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments to let, singly or en suite, to gentlemen. House first-class; partial board if desired. No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, between 4th and 7th avs. and 8th and 14th sts.; a private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, E. J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family, may find such by calling at No. 157 West 38th-st. Unexceptionable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES to let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY WAGON, WITH top, apron, &c. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st., before 9 and after 4 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASSY. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861. }
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY WAGON, WITH top, apron, &c. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st., before 9 and after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD FARMS, COUNTRY seats, near Plainfield, with good buildings, fruit and fine shade trees; one or 80 acres, do 65, 42, 50, 100, 35, 50, 30, 107, 100, 40, 9, 6 and 11 acres, all well located; price $2,000 to $15,000; also 4 good cottages and fine lots in town, price $1,500 to $7,000. Please call on STEPHEN VAIL or WALLACE VAIL, at Plainfield Depot, who will show them to you.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent or for sale (possession immediately), at Greenwich, Conn., five minutes' walk from the depot. Large house, finely furnished throughout. 1 acre of ground tastefully ornamented. Beautiful water and landscape views. Will be rented (low) to a desirable party for seven months. For full information apply to W. H. FOWLER, No. 115 Fulton-st., New York, or to R. W. WESTCOT, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 109 East 34th-st.; in fine order, with all modern improvements, and painted and frescoed throughout; house and location first-class. Apply on the premises. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIdence at Madison, N. J., consisting of a large modern brick house, grapery, hot-house and an abundance of all kinds of fruit, with from 10 to 50 acres of excellent land. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF WELLmatched dapple gray mares, nine years old, sound and kind, suitable for carriage or saddle, and perfectly safe for ladies' use; price low. Inquire of ED. BARSTOW, No. 82 Broadway, or F. C. PLATT, Owego, Tioga County, New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x70, on 44th-s., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK, HIGH stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, situate near 21st-st.; modern improvements, 21 lots 25x104; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to, COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 5. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,—A number of fine HOUSES, in desirable locations—from $11,000 to $50,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—STORE AND STEAM POWER—THE store No. 250 Canal-st., with a deep basement, fronting also on Walker-st., admirably situated for a manufactory and salesroom, being well situated, near Broadway, and opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, one room on the second floor, to be nailed and painted. Power, one to eight horse. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FROM 1st NOV. TO 1st MAY, AT Astoria, half an hour from Peck-slip, and 2 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, a commodious house, lighted with gas, coachman's house, and about 3 acres of land; rent for 6 months, $500. For particulars, address G. C. W., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

TO LET—AT EAGLESWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a commodious brick house, furnished, with fine garden and barn on the premises, from one to five years, at $600 a year. Apply to
TRACY & OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

TO LET, OR LEASE OR FOR SALE—House No 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway, suitable for a large family or boarding-house. J. BISCO, No. 159 1-2 Canal-st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS LARGE AND VERY handsomely furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; house private; no children. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, societies, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house wanted, from December 1 to May 1, 1865, by a small private family, with unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, P. LORILLARD, Jr., No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots of ground, on the northwest corner of 125th-st. and 6th-av. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH JEX, No. 42 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND FOURteenth-sts., 3d and 6th aves., a furnished or unfurnished house, containing 16 or 20 rooms, for a club house. Address F., box 3364, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED—GOOD CLASS DWELLings, for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE CALENDERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 1 and 3 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and, affected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed by one of our best teachers, wishes a few more pupils on the piano; terms moderate. Apply to BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano, Warerooms, No. 547 Tenth-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE.
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND IMPORTing house a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol business. A liberal salary will be paid to an efficient salesman. Address, with references, Box No. 1,760, New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 708 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY who would, after a little practice, be capable of taking full charge of an oil and lamp-store; good references required. Apply No. 113 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

THE TURF.

WASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., THE LAST
THE LAST
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,
and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY
WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,
Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 5:05, 6:05 and 7:20 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

HOBOKEN COURSE,
FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF HOBOKEN,
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST
PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.
The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their first Race Meeting, on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.
Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,150. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 12 15. Fare both ways, 31 cents.
The 42d-st. ferry only 2½ miles from the course.
The stakes are all filled, and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1½ o'clock.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,
ON OAK-ST., 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 55TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston, Esq., referee:
OAK-ST.—One lot on south side, near Pearl st., known as No. 3 Oak-st.
8TH-AV.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 55th-st.
9TH-AV.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.
10TH-AV.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.
56TH-ST.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.
57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.
STITT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No 192 Broadway.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864. }
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864. }
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.
The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Father Point.

Fall of Three per Cent. in the Rebel Loan.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *North America*, from Liverpool 12th, has passed this point en route to Quebec. The *North America* took the place of the steamship *Damascus* (disabled).

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

The London *Times* and other papers discuss the American news received by the steamship *Asia*. The *Times* says never has there been such vigor displayed since the war began. It comments on the Chicago Convention, and thinks President LINCOLN's policy has received a heavy check by the nomination of McCLELLAN.

The London *Post* thinks as McCLELLAN has been distinguished by moderation, if he is installed President unfettered by pledges, he would assent to any arrangement for peace.

The rebel loan in London declined three per cent. on the reception of American advices per steamship *Asia*.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—Inactive but steady.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Consols close at 88@88¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 43@42 discount; Erie Railroad 41@43.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Draft—Movements of Troops—Sentiments of the Soldiers and People on Political Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

At 10 o'clock Monday, precisely, the drawing of the names in the draft commenced, and the event seemed to elicit but little comment, and still less excitement. Most of the wards in this city have either already filled their respective quotas, or have so few men yet to furnish that but little apprehension is felt among those liable to the draft regarding the probability of their election to the honorable position of musket-bearers in the grand army for the Union. One of the wards, the Seventeenth, has only nine men in deficit, and I was surprised to learn that the "Draft Committee" of that ward had the handsome sum of $15,000 in their hands, with which to procure the necessary substitutes. A like feeling exists throughout the entire city, and it was very gratifying to witness the perfect acquiescence manifested by all classes of the community in the apparent justice and necessity of the immediate enforcement of this measure. No disturbance occurred at any of the places of drawing, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the entire day. Altogether, the present draft may be fairly considered a perfect and most cheering success in this city.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The visitor to this city now-a-days, is impressed greatly with the constant and never-ceasing current of reinforcements passing through the streets of Baltimore, on their way to the "front." I learned from a gentleman, yesterday, who evidently took a great interest in the matter, that only a few days ago *twenty thousand men passed through Baltimore in a single day*. I also was informed by the same authority, and others, that not a day passes but from one to four thousand recruits or convalescents march through the city, and are dispatched to either GRANT or SHERIDAN.

I know myself, that Harper's Ferry is almost daily the scene of the arrival of fresh hands, and fresh hearts, with which to carry on this war to a most successful and satisfactory end. Coming down the other day from Berryville, on my way to the Ferry, I passed a squad of over two thousand convalescents, on their way up to their respective corps and commands, and during the afternoon on the train to Baltimore, we passed two large trains heavily laden with fresh troops, who cheered us right lustily. If you could have heard the return cheer, given by citizens, wounded and discharged soldiers, and listened to the echoes as they carried the exultant sounds over the hills, your heart would have been rejoiced, and you would have thought, as I did, that there was still "hope in Israel."

FEELINGS OF THE TROOPS.

Nothing is so suggestive of the fast approaching end to this unavoidable war, as the expressions daily to be heard from the lips of those who face all the perils, and endure all the hardships of the war, and it is doubly gratifying to the true patriot and well-wisher to our Government to hear the sentiments of love and devotion to the flag and our country so frequently expressed by these stern and hardy soldiers of the Republic. Everywhere among the soldiers you hear belief expressed that this war is fast approaching its final and triumphant close, and the wish and intention is often heard that they may be in at the death of this vile and accursed rebellion.

Some of the sayings of the soldiers frequently border on the ludicrous. I heard a bright, handsome young fellow the other day, with his arm proudly carried in a sling, gravely expatiating upon the terrible amount of fighting he and his companions would have to accomplish during their absence on furlough. When asked what he meant he replied, with the faintest possible smile, that he had made up his mind to knock down every d—d Copperhead he heard enunciate the vile doctrines of his hateful tribe. As he said it he involuntarily straightened his manly form and looked "every inch a soldier."

Several on the same train repeatedly regretted their inability to return at once to the front, and although acknowledging that they were glad to be able to see their friends once more, still they kept saying that when they got back their comrades would have gone through battles that they could not claim; "and you know that is not very pleasant," said one to me, as he carefully settled himself in a new position, and thus eased an injured limb. They afterward got hold of a Copperhead sheet with McCLELLAN's portrait under the editorial head, and one of them exclaimed: "See the Stars and Stripes over his head; no, confound it, its a flag of truce." Another, a gem of the Isle, took up the paper, and in his heavy brogue, made still more guttural by his deep feeling, said: "Arrah, Little MAC, me boy, its never to this I thought ye'd come, and thus destroy your character, as ye've done."

When these maimed and wounded heroes were asked by a fellow-passenger who they were going to vote for, they replied: "Uncle ABE, of course," and one more enthusiastic than the rest said: "I want to see Old ABE President while there's some show that he can enjoy the position, and would not like to see him put out just now when everything looks like a permanent peace." Then, seemingly frightened at his long speech, he stopped, and retired amid a shower of "Bully for you," "That's the talk," &c.

SENTIMENTS OF TRAVELERS.

The travelers daily to be met with on the cars, give the observer an idea of the sentiment of the country on all the leading topics of the day, and I have derived a great deal of pleasure and instruction in conversing with intelligent fellow-passengers during all my varied and extensive routes of travel. In all cases I have discovered a feeling of patriotism and earnest love of country among the great majority of the citizens passing to and fro on all the principal routes in this section of country, that is both gratifying and encouraging. The all-absorbing topic at present, as a matter of course, is the approaching election of Chief Magistrate, and the all-prevailing sentiment is constantly heard, that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN is the only hope of the Union lovers for the preservation of our glorious Government, and the establishment of a *permanent and honorable peace*. On all sides you could hear *peace* to be very desirable; but the determination expressed to support the present administration, and *have secure a peace that will be both honorable and on a firm basis*. "Peace is what we want," said one gentleman the other day, "but no disgraceful compromise for me, if you please."

One very noticeable feature of these railroad discussions is the total absence of anything like an enunciation of Copperhead croakings. The hateful reptile glides in and out, silent but venomous, yet not daring to express any of his traitorous hissing, for like most serpents, he is wise after his kind. I have often wished of late, that one of these gentry would so far pluck up courage as to give vent to some of his cowardly doctrines, just to see the punishment that would be surely dealt out to the disturber of so harmonious a circle of political sentiment.

All things considered, I know that I am not saying too much when I express my belief that next November will roll up so great a majority for "ABE and ANDY," that forever more the hiss of the Copperhead will be unheard throughout the land.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Village Life—Observance of the Sabbath—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

This thriving manufacturing town, though not, as a whole, particularly striking or picturesque in aspect, furnishes many agreeable drives, is rich in charming woods, and, in spots, is really beautiful. Here and there one comes upon a small view which is a perfect picture in itself, well worthy of being transferred to canvas. No settlement can be without artistic interest which possesses a view like the Pawcatuck, a true New-England stream, winding where it will, fringed with trees and vines, yet working diligently as a faithful servant for the use of man. It is the source of all the prosperity of the town—indeed, of the town itself. All its wealth and abounding comfort are flowers sprung from the shore of its serviceable waters. But such is the progress of improvement, that the prosperity of the place has, in a great measure, outgrown its dependence on that which gave it birth. Speaking to a friend of the importance of the Pawcatuck to the life of Westerly, he replied that, but for the river, Westerly would never have had an existence, though now, through the aid of steam, it was becoming of less and less consequence; and the business which it first suggested and originated would still thrive, were the river wholly to dry up. Thus the child outgrows its dependence on the parent, and learns to take care of itself without the aid which was once indispensable.

There is every indication in the aspect of the place and its inhabitants of "a good time come" for Westerly. The old business part of the village is huddled, irregular and unsightly enough; but handsome new streets are growing up, adorned with tasteful villas and grounds, whose owners are now evidently beyond the necessity of looking merely to the useful. Another index of the increasing leisure-class men who, having achieved affluence, have time and freedom of mind to exercise a liberal care over the general improvement of the town, is seen in the tasteful and exquisitely-kept cemetery, about two miles distant from the village. Its broad drives, thrifty young trees and arbor-vitæ hedges, (almost entirely used to divide the lots, instead of the ordinary iron railing,) give promise of what it will be a few years hence.

This city has one peculiarity which might at first sight seem to give it an advantage at a very important point. It has two regular Sundays. The place is pretty equally divided between those who hold to the seventh day, and those who hold to the first day, as the authorized day of religious rest. We should naturally expect that a people thus zealous for the Sabbath would be a very religious community. The fact is, however, lamentably to the contrary. Instead of two days of holy quiet, Westerly has practically no Sabbath. The clang of machinery never ceases. The factory-bell and the church-bell ring out together their summons, the one to work, and the other to prayer; and the worshipers and the operatives mingle discordantly in the streets. It is charged, moreover, that the members of both parties do not scruple to avail themselves of this peculiarity for their own pecuniary benefit. Thus a seventh-day Christian, forbidden by his conscience to work on Saturday, employs first-day Christians to carry on his business, building, or whatever it may be, without interruption; while his first-day rival in the chase for wealth, walks on Sunday soberly to the house of God, with the comfortable assurance that his mill or his shop, thanks to the error of his neighbors, is driving as brisk a business as on any week-day. Thus the hallowed silence of a New-England Sabbath is unknown in this over-religious village. Could a better commentary be asked on the folly of holding to the letter rather than to the spirit, in matters of religion?

Inquiring of a resident the origin of the name of the town, I was told that it probably was given by the early settlers of Providence, who, in their journeys and migrations westward, made this a stopping-place, and regarding it with reference to the direction from which they came, gave it the name of Westerly. This seems the most natural explanation, there being no present obvious reason why it should not as well be called Easterly. Thus its foundation was laid early in the settlement of the country, though its prosperity is of comparatively recent date.

I must not close without mentioning the little manufacturing settlement of White Rock, reached by a charming drive of two miles from the village of Westerly, and included within the limits of the town. It is the seat of the only cotton mill in the place, and is doing a fine business. Everything about it indicates not only prosperity, but liberality and refinement in the company whose property it is. Indeed it is a perfect gem of a manufacturing establishment, the factory buildings handsome, the houses of the operatives (all belonging to the mill owners) comfortable, tasteful New-England houses, the grounds kept with exquisite neatness. There are no long dreary "tenements," such as most employers consider good enough for their work-people, but roomy double houses, each with its two families and no more. The pretty school house, placed in the shelter of a grove, was in happy keeping with the rest of the establishment. Our best wishes to that cotton-mill and its large-minded owners!

We find the tone of loyalty in this region, as in every part of New-England we have visited, most confident and animated. The country people especially do not allow themselves to be tormented by any fears as to the result of our great conflict; and they smile with surprise and pity at the way in which we city-folks are "tumbled up and down in our minds" at every little reverse to our arms, every supposed mistake of the Administration, and every howl and laugh of Copperhead traitors. "We do not suppose," said an intelligent farmer to me, "that these trifling accidents are to affect the grand issue." A lady friend related a pleasant incident she had met with on a recent journey. Some sturdy Maine soldiers coming into the car where she was sitting, she improved the opportunity of addressing two who sat in front of her, and after a little friendly talk, inquired whom they intended to vote for at the coming election as President. "*Old Abe*," was the reply, in a hearty, heavy voice. "What," said she, "don't you vote for Little MAC?" "*No!*" "But it is said that Gen. McCLELLAN is very popular in the army." "*We like Gen. McClellan very well, but we shan't vote for him.*" "But he will give us peace, you know!" "*Don't want any peace but a righteous peace! We would rather lay our bones on the battle field than have any other.*" "But," the lady asked, "is this the general feeling in the army, as far as you know it?" "*Yes; there will be one here and there who will vote for McClellan, but the body of the army will go for Lincoln.*" The earnest manner of these brave fellows much impressed the querist. The grave shake of the head with which they emphasized their brief answers, and the quiet, steady tone of voice, told of men who had made up their minds on solid grounds.

The War in the Southwest—Movements of Rebels in Missouri—Whereabouts of Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The train captured at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, consisted of 200 wagons instead of 100, as previously reported. Several ambulances and sutler's wagons, and about 50 wagons were also lost. Their total value was estimated at $1,000,000. McDONALD and FULLER, of Leavenworth, were heavy losers. McDONALD and LOGAN lose about $300,000.

The escort, numbered 600, all of whom were captured except Lieut.-Col. WEINER and a few wagon-masters. The attack was made at 2 o'clock in the morning, by about 1,500 rebels, supposed to be under STANDWAITE, and must have been a complete surprise. The train was destroyed on the spot, indicating a rapid movement by the rebels.

A dispatch from Moudd City, Kansas, says that a large force of rebels is moving north, one column towards Fort Scott, and another towards Springfield, Mo. The same dispatch mentions rumors, which need confirmation, of the capture of Fort Gibson by 3,000 rebels.

Gen. PRICE is reported at Cane Creek.

Two hundred guerrillas plundered the town of Mayiville, Charon County, Mo., on Wednesday, and burned the Court-house and all the books and records of the county, and killed the Sheriff, and ROBERT CARMAN and WILLIAM YOUNG, noted Union scouts.

Gen. FISKE, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is in close pursuit of this gang.

A part of the militia had a fight on Saturday last with a band of bushwhackers, four miles from Lexington, and killed six or seven of them.

A train of cars was thrown from the track between St. Joseph and Atchison, on Tuesday, and 20 persons were more or less injured, some of them seriously.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Politics in Buffalo—An Overwhelming Demonstration—Great Mass Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14, 1864.

Yesterday the Erie County Convention met and nominated for Congress SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, a staunch, liberty-loving man, who is for the Union "day and night, in heat and cold, in sunshine and in storm." A son of MYRON HOLLEY, he inherited his strong prejudices against any system which does not entirely harmonize with the declaration that "all men are created free and equal." He has always been connected with the commercial interest of the lakes, and his nomination was made at the express suggestion of his fellow-merchants. His opponent will probably be Hon. JOHN GANSON, the most available and one of the ablest democrats in the district, and whose defeat will be one of the most encouraging successes in store for us.

To-day, we have been inaugurating the campaign of 1864 in Western New-York. Unpropitious as the day has proven, the demonstration has given courage to the weak in our ranks and struck terror to the hearts of our adversaries. At first thoughts, we were surprised at the vast gathering, but when the intelligence of the loyal people was considered, the great issues pending, and the full appreciation of these issues on the part of these people, it was no occasion for surprise that such a concourse of loyal men and women, old and young, had assembled; most satisfactory did it prove to their friends and relatives in the army, who do their duty in spite of the elements, that nothing could dampen the ardor of those at home in their devotion to the cause which was being sustained by a conflict of arms.

Early in the day delegations began coming in from the count es about us, from Monroe, Wyoming, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Livingston, and from almost every town in the county. They came on foot, on horseback, by rail, by steamboat, and in four and six horse vehicles, adorned by evergreens and every imaginable device. A special train brought a large delegation from Cleveland, Ohio.

The plans for the day were entirely disarranged by the storm, but at eleven o'clock an impromptu meeting was organized at the Opera House and addressed by that eloquent Irishman from Syracuse, Patrick Corbet. At two o'clock a procession was formed which paraded the streets until 3 o'clock, when meetings were organized at the three public halls, where addresses were made by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Colonel Gibbs, of Tennessee, and Hon. T. G. ALVORD, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, all were eloquent and earnest; all spoke like men who knew the weight of their words, the justice and magnitude of the cause which they were advocating; but what was their eloquence compared with that which shone from the masses of intelligent loyal faces which were turned to the speakers. There was that earnest look, that quick half breath, that sort of magnetic attraction which fused the individual into the mass, making it one body of humanity, animated by an intensity of purpose which, could it have spoken, would have thrilled, like an electric current, the lovers of liberty throughout the world. Not one word of disapproval was heard; but to everything said in support of the Administration, and its acts, of the war which it has been waging to suppress the rebellion, of its Emancipation Proclamation; of the further continuance of the war until the last vestige of organized military opposition to the Government is crushed to the earth, and of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, the response was one grand "Amen." We know our cause cannot fail, when its supporters are so earnest and honest as those assembled to-day. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the necessity of conquering a peace, but asserting a willingness to receive generously and openly the misguided men of the South, when they shall come to us with fraternity and union.

In the evening a fine procession, bearing torches and trans parancies and banners was organized and paraded its principal streets, and during its progress occurred the only unpleasant feature of the day. At several different points those bearing transparancies were set upon by a gang of ruffians, who, with shouts for "Little MAC," rushed in upon us, attempting to wrench away whatever was obnoxious to them, and very badly injuring several individuals. The interference can hardly be charged to the Democratic party, but was certainly the act of a portion of their party at least; an element upon whose votes they rely; the same that one year ago manifested its appreciation of the horrors of war by killing and maiming inoffensive colored people; which, last summer, showed its disapproval of President LINCOLN'S unconstitutional acts by burning your orphan asylum an element which, should it be emboldened by success in the present campaign, might burn our own dwellings, and bring civil war to our own doors. This same element is found in all our large cities, and is likely to be met with upon any loyal demonstration; but it must be met boldly, and, if necessary, by a force which shall bear it down in its very first manifestation. Can a party succeed which depends at all upon such assistance for success?

LIND.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Campaign in the West—Illinois Sure for Lincoln and Johnson—Disloyalty in Chicago—Death from Political Causes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 19, 1864.

The political campaign is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor throughout this State. Everything looks encouraging, and the prospect grows brighter and brighter for the Union cause, day by day. The result in Vermont and Maine has had a most happy effect upon the public mind. These States have struck a key-note which will be responded to throughout the loyal States. I give "Little Mac," as at present advised, but New-Jersey and Kentucky, with a possibility of carrying Missouri. Illinois, I think, may be set down as *sure* for 25,000 majority for the Union. Everything indicates this now. And Indiana will do well. The Hoosiers are aroused, and the workingmen of the Union party in that State are in the field, doing right gallant service. Of the other Western States "it is of no use talking," their soldiers vote and this tells the story.

The "Peace Men" in this State, led on by Gen. SINGLETON, are inclined to bolt. The only difficulty with this faction will be to find a candidate who will stand a nomination. O'CONOR, of your City, is talked of, but I take him to be too wary a politician to permit the use of his name in this connection.

Our State Agricultural Fair was held at Decatur last week, and was eminently successful, both as an exhibition of the Agricultural productions of our State, and in its pecuniary results—the receipts exceeding $17,000. The Sanitary Fair of the State Sanitary Commission was held at the same time and realized from $15,000 to $20,000. From all parts of the State the farmers brought up most cheering accounts of this year's crops. Corn, our great staple, is represented as never having been better, and wheat is reported an average yield. On account of the high price of cereals, not so large a breadth of sorghum was planted as last year, but the product will be greater, as it has had ebundant time to mature. The agriculture of the West is in a very prosperous condition.

Chicago is getting to be an asylum, not only for the oppressed of Europe, but for the disloyal of our own country. Before the breaking out of the war Kentucky colonized pretty largely in our midst, and most of these have shown themselves rebel sympathizers of the meanest kind. Lately, however, those who are banished from Dixie for their disloyalty, are flocking here in quite large numbers. One of the latest importations is a Dr. GLOVER, whom Gen. BURBRIDGE banished from Georgetown, Ky., for disloyal practices, who has gone into business here. I met a violent secesh from Canton, Miss., on the street cars, a few days since, who was fiercely denouncing the Government. Another whose family is so outrageously disloyal that they were turned out of a respectable boarding house on State street, a short time since, has a contract for buying horses and mules for the Government, and not over a year and a half since he was in the rebel army! Loyal people would thank Mr. LINCOLN if he would exercise a little of that tyranny, of which we hear so much, in cases like some of these. Last Sabbath the wife of one of our "distinguished" Copperhead lawyers, got up and marched out of the Wabash avenue Baptist Church, with a great show of indignation because her pastor took occasion to say something which was not flattering to the "treason shriekers" who were here in attendance upon the Democratic Convention.

"Nigger on the brain," is a favorite and rather expressive phrase with our "conservative" friends. But I think I have to record the first authentic case of death from "Copperheadism on the brain." A delegate to the late Democratic Convention from Bureau County, in this State, by the name of ALVIN STEVENS, died at his residence in Tiskilwa, on the Monday after his return home. While here he was in a continual state of high excitement on political questions. He was a wealthy man, and generally intelligent, but in politics was an extreme ultra bitter "peace" man. VALLANDIGHAM was his hero, and to be near him was the highest object of his ambition while in attendance at the convention. On Saturday evening, after the adjournment, there was a ratification meeting in Tiskilwa, in which he took a leading part—laboring still under the same unnatural excitement. During the night he was attacked with congestion on the brain, and was almost immediately unconscious, in which condition he remained till his death—a catastrophe occasioned by the long-continued strain of the excitement upon his brain.

Some weeks since I gave you an account of a mass-meeting of the workingmen and mechanics of this city, held under the auspices of the "Trades Assembly," at which time an attempt was made to organize a political party in the interests of labor, but upon a decidedly Copperhead platform. The whole thing has proved a failure. The managers in the affair soon found that the workingmen of Chicago did not march to that music, and at first dropped two of the most objectionable planks of the platform. But still no one would touch the thing, so finally they formally repudiated the whole concern, and resolved to let politics alone for this year at least.

The Democrats held their Congressional Convention on Saturday, and nominated CHAS H. MCCORMICK, Esq., as the opponent of "Long JOHN." Mr. MCCORMICK is a Virginian, and has made an immense fortune here by the celebrated reaper, of which he is the proprietor. He has spent his money freely for anything and everything that would uphold and support Slavery, including Old School Presbyterianism and the Democratic Party. At one time he ran a Church, a Democratic daily and a Presbyterian weekly, and finally established an O. S. Theological Seminary.

There is an abuse of our soldiers which the loyal press ought to show up until it is corrected. Whenever even one regiment is to be moved from here—and I suppose the same is the case elsewhere—the railroads pretend they have not a sufficient number of passenger-cars, and our volunteers are shipped off in cattle-cars, like so many oxen and hogs. Some have seats and some have not. Even the sick were stowed in this kind of cars last week, while returning to their homes. At the time of the Democratic National Convention, I heard no complaint of the want of first-class transportation for the men which attended it. It is a great wonder to me that any man ever thinks of enlisting a second time after having undergone such and similar unnecessary impositions and hardships—subjected to so much inconvenience, discomfort, and down-right suffering—so much insult and bad treatment.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, arrived in this city on Friday and is still here. It is understood that he will make a trip to the North as far as St. Paul, and as far South as St. Louis, and possibly down the river to New-Orleans. An effort will be made to draw him out on some public occasion while here, so that we may have the pleasure of listening to this able and earnest champion of our cause in England. He is made the recipient of the cordial greetings of many of our citizens. On Saturday he attended a meeting of our County Teachers' Institute, and made a brief but eloquent address.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.

How They May be Excused.

The following important circular has been forwarded to the District Provost-Marshals:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1864.

Orders having been issued for the draft to commence on the 19th inst., you will yourself, and by your inspectors, give personal supervision to it in the different districts under your charge, adopting such measures as will secure the speedy notification of drafted men, and their prompt report for examination.

* * * * * * *

You will direct District Provost-Marshals to cause drafted men to report within three days after the receipt of the notice informing them of their having been drawn in the draft.

Enrolling officers will, perhaps, from their experience, be the most suitable persons to serve these notices. They will employ such other proper agents, if their number be not sufficient, as will complete the notification in each of the sub districts without delay, and assign them to duty without waiting for approval at this office.

You will see that drafted men arriving at District Headquarters are immediately directed where to report; that they are properly cared for; that they are promptly and fully examined by the board; that immediately thereafter, if not exempted, their names be entered on descriptive rolls of drafted men; that they be at once placed in uniform and furnished with articles prescribed in paragraph 4, circular 11, series 1863, from this office, and that, as soon as this is done, they be sent forward to the general rendezvous, in squads of convenient size.

You will see that clothing, knapsacks, haversack, canteens, blankets, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups and tin plates are provided and on hand at the head quarters of each district in advance of the draft.

Let such number of drafted men be notified as will secure an average of one hundred and twenty examinations per day in each district, as near as possible.

After having made the primary draft for the quota of a sub-district, (and the hundred per cent. additional,) no draft for the remaining deficiency will be made in it until the examination of the men drawn in the primary drafts, under these instructions, has been completed in all the subdistricts of the districts in which the draft has been or may be necessary to fill the quota.

The number remaining to be furnished after the examinations are completed, will be reduced by all authorized credits known up to the time of commencing the supplementary draft for the deficiency.

The draft will then be made for the deficiency, and one hundred per centum in addition, and will be continued and governed by the same principles as hereinbefore stated, until the quota is filled.

Drafted men refusing to appear will be arrested and treated as deserters.

If proper, drafted men, after being examined, will be granted a leave of absence not exceeding five days.

If the quota of any sub-district shall be entirely filled by volunteers after the draft, but before the drafted men are sent to the general rendezvous, then the persons drafted shall be excused.

Volunteers will be accepted and credited on the quota, as well as drafted men, until it is filled; and when thus filled, and before the drafted men shall have been sent to the General Rendezvous, for every additional volunteer mustered in, a drafted man shall be excused—the person to be excused being taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a *substitute* be exonerated or excused.

Qualified substitutes may be forwarded by drafted men up to the time they are to be forwarded from the General Rendezvous.

Local authorities may furnish qualified substitutes for drafted men up to the same period, and designate the persons for whom the substitution is made.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Draft—The Guthrie-Wickliffe "Compromise" Electoral Ticket Headed by Wolford—Union Conservatives and Union Democrats Transferred and Merged—Mallory's Billingsgate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The draft in this county passed off yesterday in quiet and good humor. From 13,032 cards, 1,562 were drawn—one-half to make up deficiencies arising from exemptions and vacancies among the other half first drawn. This district's deficiency is about 2,100, of which Owen County owes about 800, out of an enrolment of about 1,400. Substitutes, within a week, have jumped up 200 or more per cent.—now averaging at least $1,500. More than half of some clubs of a dozen members drew, while not one of some other clubs of two or three dozen drew. Through clubs, some poor men can procure substitutes, and others, who go, furnish their families several hundred dollars to help them during their absence.

Mr. GUTHRIE, "Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy," and Ex-Gov. DAVID MERIWETHER, "Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party," (an original and persistent rabid secessionist,) present to-day, a compromise Democratic electoral ticket, headed by Mr. FRANK WOLFORD, the VALLANDIGHAM of Kentucky.

Mr. GUTHRIE, "the Chicago platform's chief builder," who, in the winter of 1861-62, said that rebels who sowed the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind, must take the consequences of standing in the way of the Union, now levels his warnings and howls his wrath only against "the tyrants at Washington," whom he called "the right men in the right place!" Guthrie-Brameette men now hob-nob with no-more-men-and-no-more-more-money, peace-on-any-terms men, whom, last year, they abused for everything in the world, and affiliation with whom they professed to scorn as they would scorn affiliation with "fiends from the infernal pit!" Now they propose to go to the polls arm in arm with men whom, in 1863, they invoked Gen. BURNSIDE to disfranchise, if not expatriate!

I hear that Mr. MALLORY'S campaign speeches are most foul mouthed, vulgar and blasphemous, showing extreme bitterness and animosity toward the Administration—that he calls Mr. LINCOLN an "infamous liar," all his acts "hell and damnation acts," his amnesty oath an "infamous, d—d nasty oath;" that he would "unite all opposing elements against LINCOLN, and go for any man who can beat LINCOLN, even if that man were the devil from hell."

Gen. BURNSIDES still forbids the sale, in Kentucky, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and New-York *Day Book* and *Old Guard*. PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisances—Why They are Not Abated.

Grievous has been the suffering and loud but vain the calls for relief of citizens residing in the vicinity of fat-boiling establishments. A letter has been recently addressed by them to Inspector BOOLE, asking if there is relief, and if there is, why it cannot be procured. He replies as follows:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Harris, Wilson and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, complaining of the fat-boiling nuisances existing in the vicinity of your residences on the west side of the City, from Thirty-sixth to Fortieth streets, and requesting information in regard to the proper mode to have them abated.

These and other outrageous nuisances have engaged my attention ever since I entered upon the duties of my office, and I have constantly endeavored to the extent of the power conferred upon me by law and ordinance, to abate them. That power only permits me to establish and enforce such regulations as to lessen, not wholly eradicate, the causes of complaint. The officers of this department are instructed to see that these fat boiling establishments are kept in as cleanly a condition as is compatible with the nature of the business, and in every case where any of the City ordinances are violated to report the violations to the proper authorities, so that the perpetrators may be punished. I have every reason to believe that these instructions are faithfully carried out, and that a constant surveillance is kept by those officers over these establishments.

But this is only an amelioration, not a cure, of the evil. The only effectual remedy is the entire prohibition of such business within the city limits. This can only be done by the Board of Health. Long since, recognizing the necessity of such action, I addressed his Honor the Mayor, requesting him, as empowered by law, to convene that Board, for the purpose of taking measures to abolish these and kindred nuisances. His Honor, not being convinced of its necessity, declined to do so, and, although I have repeatedly importuned him, he still declines.

Subsequently, I addressed the Common Council upon the subject, and that body, through their committee, made a long and laborious investigation of the matter, an able report of which will be found in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of the 23d of May last. They arrived at the same conclusions as myself as to the necessity of the entire prohibition of such businesses within the city limits, and as to the only power which exists to prohibit them, namely, the Board of Health, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to convene the Board.

The Mayor still declines to do so. I have twice requested the Common Council to convene themselves as such board, as, in my opinion, they have a perfect legal right to do. That body, however, having some doubts of the legality of such a proceeding, and fearful of involving the City in litigation and loss by any action taken when so convened by themselves, have not as yet acceded to my request. Thus, gentlemen, the matter stands at present. I have made every effort in my power to remedy the evil complained of by you, as well as other nuisances of a character dangerous to the lives and health of our citizens.

It only now remains to be seen whether those having the power to provide the means for effectual action in a matter so vital to the sanitary condition of our City, will continue to refuse to exercise that power. The laws relative to the public health of this City are ample for every contingency. No city on this continent is blessed with more efficient laws for the protection of the public health, if only those having the power will perform their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

The Late Homicide at Weehawken.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE PERPETRATOR HELD TO BAIL IN $2,000.

Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, concluded the inquest in case of DANIEL SCHMIDT, the German who died from injuries inflicted on his head with a club in the hands of MICHAEL BUCKLEY, on Sunday after noon last, at Weekawken, New-Jersey, an account of which was published in the TIMES. The testimony given in the case is somewhat different from the previous version of the affair.

It now appears that the party of Germans, of whom deceased was a member, were the aggressors; that they were trespassing on private grounds, and refused to leave after having been repeatedly requested to do so. It furthermore appeared in evidence that BUCKLEY, the man who beat deceased with the club, was a Special Deputy Sheriff of New-Jersey, appointed for the purpose of preserving the peace in the particular locality of the homicide. At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that DANIEL SCHMIDT came to his death from injuries received at the hands of MICHAEL BUCKLEY on the 18th inst., at Weehawken, N. J." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner decided to hold BUCKLEY in bail in the sum of $2 000. Ex Police Justice LAYMAN became his bondsman. Deceased was 32 years of age, a native of Germany and resided at No. 43 Avenue A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BANNER RAISING IN THE THIRD WARD.—Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock there was a very spirited meeting in the square, at the corner of Washington and Reade-streets. The gathering was occasioned by the announcement that a banner, bearing the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, would be raised, and that Gen. HOOKER and Gov. NOBLE would address the assemblage. At the hour stated the banner, one of the largest and most costly yet raised in the City, was swung across Washington street, a few feet from Reade-street, amid the cheers of several hundred people. Mr. E. H. GASBUTT was appointed Chairman, and introduced Mr. H. B. DUTCHER, who spoke in glowing terms of the achievements of Gen. SHERIDAN, and our recent victories in the Shenandoah Valley. C. S. SPENCER, Esq., was the next speaker introduced. He said that no portion of the country was more interested in a speedy attainment of peace than the people of New-York, but they did not think the best way to obtain peace was to pronounce the war a failure. The speaker referred to the Chicago platform, and said that SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN had, by their noble deeds, pronounced against it. In the glorious tide of victory was it the time to ignominiously lay down our arms? Mr. SPENCER spoke at some length, and was loudly cheered during his remarks. A gentleman, introduced as Adjutant HAGERTY, made a short speech, and was followed by BENJAMIN F. BEUCH, Esq., who was interrupted in his remarks by a drenching rain, which compelled an adjournment of the meeting. The proceedings throughout were of an enthusiastic character. The absence, however, of Gen. HOOKER and Gov. NOBLE was a serious disappointment.

THE RECENT VICTORY.—The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230.—In obedience to special instructions from the War Department, and in honor of the recent signal victories gained by our army under Gen. SHERIDAN, a national salute of one hundred (100) great guns will be fired from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to-morrow, commencing at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Brig.-Gen. HUNT, commanding the troops in New-York City and harbor, will issue the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
D. T. VAN BUREN,
Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

REDUCTION OF BONDED WAREHOUSE RATES.—A reduction of thirty-three and a third per cent. below the present legal rates charged for the storage of goods in Government Bonded Warehouses, has been directed by Collector DRAPER. To the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, Mr. BARNEY, the late collector, added one hundred and fifty per centum. The new prices, which are to take effect Oct. 1, will be the rates of 1857, and sixty-six and a third per centum additional.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	202¾	200	Mich. Southern	b3 72¾
100,000	do	202¾	1700	do	72¾
40,000	do	202¾	100	do	b3 73
5,000	do	s3 202¾	100	do	73
10,000	do	202¼	300	do	72⅝
10,000	do	202¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118⅜
100,000	do	202	500	do	118
10,000	do	201¾	200	do	118⅜
After the call sold at..		200	100	do	s3 118⅜
100	N Y Central R.	113⅜	200	do	b3 118⅝
100	do	112	200	do	s5 118⅜
250	Hud. Riv. R	107	100	Rock Island R	97⅜
300	do	107¼	100	do	b3 97⅜
100	do	s3 107⅜	400	do	97⅛
100	do	107⅜	300	Northwestern	46
100	Erie R	93	200	do	45¾
1100	do	94	400	N. W. Pref	80
100	do	s3 93¾	100	do	b3 80¼
600	do	94¼	100	do	s3 81
300	do	94¾	50	do	79
100	do	s3 94⅞	5,000	O. & Miss. O	34¾
100	Erie Pref	100	10,000	do	34¾
1000	Reading R	117⅜

The New-York Times.

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GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT ATLANTA.

The Rebel Army Manœuvering to Cover Mobile.

A PEACE RUMOR FROM GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown said to have Offered Propositions for Peace.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

He Refutes an Injurious Charge against Union Soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Among the guests at the Galt House this evening are Maj.-Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Brig.-Gens. R. A. SMITH, RICE and LOGE.

Passengers from Atlanta report all quiet. A portion of the city is being destroyed, the lumber from the dwellings being used to construct camps. The rebel army is swinging around to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, to prevent our advance on Mobile.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has offered to Gen. SHERMAN propositions for peace, notwithstanding the assertions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24.

To the Louisville Agent of the New-York Associated Press:

Your press dispatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with this addition, "that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines." Of course, that is false, and it is idle to correct it so far as the rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood, to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, that during the truce, 446 families were moved South, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 479 servants, with 1,851 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which we have a perfect recollection by name and articles. At the end of the truce, Col. WARNER, of my staff, who had general supervision of the business, received from Maj. CLAN, of Gen. HOOD's staff, the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21, 1864.

COLONEL: Our official communication being about to close, you will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesies, and in many instances your positive kindess;

I am with respect your obedient servant,

U. T. CLAN,

Maj. and A. A. G. Gen. Hood's Staff.

Lieut.-Col. WILLARD WARNER, of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff.

I would not notice this but I know the people of the North, liable to be misled by a falsehood calculated for special purposes, and by a desperate enemy, will be relieved by this assurance that not only care but real kindness has been extended to families who lost their homes by the act of their mate protectors.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The Georgia State Troops.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of them left their homes without preparation, expecting to be gone but a few weeks, who have remained in service over three months, (most of the time in the trenches,) justice requires that they be permitted, while the enemy are preparing for the Winter campaign, to return to their homes and look, for a time, after important interests and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State. I, therefore, hereby withdraw said organization from your command, in the hope that I shall be able to return it with greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the interests of the public service requires it. In this connection, I beg leave to tender to you, General, my sincere thanks for your impartiality to the State troops, and for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me individually. With assurances of my high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Nothing has been received from the Shenandoah Valley at later date than the following, which appeared in our edition of yesterday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—10 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has just been received from Gen. SHERIDAN, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION,
WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23—8 A. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. CROOK struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. RICKETT'S division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in, and joined CROOK. GETTY'S and WRIGHTON'S divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. TORBERT has pushed down the Luray Valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results.

I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

I cannot at present give any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on rearddless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

You are directed to cause a national salute of one hundred great guns to be fired for the victory.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that 3,000 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded by Gen. SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Semi-Official Particulars.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 24—12 30 P. M.

The *Republican* extra makes the following announcement:—The Government received dispatches from Gen. STEVENSON this A.M., dated Harper's Ferry, announcing that 2,000 Strasburgh prisoners reached Winchester last night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th inst., near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come. A later dispatch received from Gen. STEVENSON this forenoon, announces that 1,500 more prisoners, captured at Strasburgh on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from, EARLY's army was flying down the Valley, panic-stricken. SHERIDAN is hot in pursuit, and near Woodstock.

Sheridan's Victory.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 25.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired by the First New-York Battery, in Alleghany, at sundown to-morrow, in honor of SHERIDAN's victory.

Prisoners from Sheridan's Army.

BALTIMORE Sunday, Sept. 25th.

Large numbers of prisoners are arriving from Harper's Ferry. About 1000 have just passed down Pratt street under guard.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Casualties from Picket Firing—Discouragement of the Rebels on Account of Early's Defeat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

Several casualties occurred to-day from picket firing in front of the Third Division of the Second Corps. A sergeant of the Fortieth New-York was shot through the head, the ball entering the red diamond on his hat. He died almost instantly. Private FARNSWORTH was also killed by being shot in the eye while looking over the works at some shelling going on near by. This practice of continual sharpshooting between the pickets should be discontinued by every commander on both sides, as it causes the loss of many a brave man's life, without the slightest advantage to either party.

A deserter who came in on Thursday morning, says the rebels are very much discouraged on account of EARLY's defeat in the Valley, and he thinks that before long LEE will have to evacuate Richmond and Petersburgh.

The people of Richmond and vicinity are suffering terribly for the necessaries of life, and particularly firewood, the cost of which places it almost beyond the reach of the masses of the community.

Richmond papers contain very little news. They admit a defeat in the Valley and give their loss at 2,400, about 500 of whom were prisoners. ROSS' division lost 1,000 men. They state our (Federal) loss at 6,000 to 8,000. Gens. ROSSA and GORWIN were killed and Gen. FITZ. LEE and Col. PATTON wounded. Gen. YORK lost an arm. Gen. EARLY was intrenched at Fisher's Hill, twenty-two miles south of Winchester.

LATER.

Saturday, Sept. 24—6 A. M.

Quite a cannonading was heard early this morning on the centre, which continued about half an hour. All is now quiet.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Elation of the Army over Sheridan's Victories—All Eyes Turned Toward Richmond—Affairs at City Point—The Cattle Episode—Shelling the Colored Troops at Dutch Gap—Reinforcements—Feeling in Regard to New Regiments.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

You may be sure that the enthusiasm which greeted SHELIDAN's brilliant victory everywhere else found an echo here, and has elated our army beyond measure. It is one more fatal move on the chessboard of war, to the enemy, and brings us just so much nearer to a speedy checkmate of GRANT's inveterate opponent. We never had any serious apprehension of anything that EARLY could effect, but still he was an existing power that might, sooner or later, come to the aid of LEE's failing and constantly diminishing resources, and something to be put out of the way. Every one felt confident that with such a man as SHERIDAN after him, it was as much as he could do to look after himself, instead of affording any assistance to LEE; but, in spite of all our confidence in SHERIDAN, this superb and timely exploit of his has taken us all by surprise. If our men about Petersburgh were sanguine of success before, you may easily imagine the boundless enthusiasm with which this victory has filled them.

Indeed, Petersburgh is now looked upon so completely in the light of a *fait accompli*, that eyes are already beginning to centre upon Richmond itself. I know of a bet among some officers, friends of mine, of a grand dinner to take place at the —— hotel, Richmond, on Christmas day. I may be sanguine, but I think that he who bets in the affirmative will win, and I hope to be present on that joyous occasion to drink a bumper or two to the health of Gen. GRANT, ABE LINCOLN and Uncle Sam.

City Point is just now undergoing such a transformation on the river front, that any one would scarcely recognize it after an absence of a week. The whole of the immense wharf, several hundred feet in length, and piled up with forage, arms, ammunition, and stores of every description, is now being covered over by good substantial wooden buildings, giving the place quite an imposing appearance. The terrible catastrophe of a few weeks ago has left such an awful impression among us that the utmost precaution is taken against the possibility of its recurrence. Guards patrol night and day, where the ammunition is located, and if any foolish or careless fellow comes within pistol shot of it, smoking—no matter whether adorned by shoulder-straps or not—he is suddenly overhauled by the guard, in a manner far more agreeable to the public safety than to his own self-respect.

Another thing from which we have gained some experience is that trumpery but unfortunate little episode about the cattle stolen from under our very noses, and which the Copperheads had scarcely begun to chuckle over, and good people to grumble at, before the whole matter was put out of sight in SHERIDAN's blaze of glory. This does not alter the fact, however, that, at the time, it was an extremely ugly affair, and might have been much worse; but the only effect has been so to arouse the vigilance of the authorities that any further desperate adventures of the kind are likely to do very little good to those who attempt them.

Everything remains perfectly quiet at the front up to this moment, beyond the occasional interchange of a few shots, apparently to keep both sides in practice. But at Dutch Gap, in Gen. BUTLER's command, it is another affair. There the rebels incessantly throw their shells at the party working, making the operation anything but agreeable. It is wonderful to see how well the colored men stand this harrassing—not the soldiers only, but even the teamsters. It actually seems as if men can cultivate a taste for the whistling of shells, like any other kind of music.

The rebels do not seem quite so fond of keeping up their fire upon our trains running from here to the Weldon Road. Last week they were very annoying, and came near hitting the train once or twice; but our gunners soon got the range of the obnoxious battery and so silenced them that they have, for the last two days, at least, been leaving the railroad alone.

Reinforcements are constantly pouring in, transport after transport crowded with them, of full regiments, and generally composed of the finest-looking men I have seen since the commencement of the war. I am not, of course, at liberty to state to what extent this has gone on, but I suppose there is no harm in saying that it must already have reached a point to gladden the heart of every loyal man.

Speaking of these reinforcements, I cannot help saying that I heard the greatest complaints, among all our leading and best officers, as to forming new regiments out of them, with new officers, instead of engrafting these new men upon old regiments. The reasons given are manifold and seem unanswerable. Prominent among them are: First, that it is incurring vastly more expense in creating a fresh batch of officers when we have plenty already. Second that these new officers cannot be half as good as the old ones, and the latter who have gallantly served their country, and obtained an efficiency invaluable to her, and often unfairly thrust aside for these new comers. Third, that the men are not by any means so effective in fighting under inexperienced officers as they would be under veteran ones, inured to the toils and danger of war. Fourth, that it takes a much longer time to train new troops, when left to themselves and their inexperienced officers, than if they had the example of veteran comrades and officers long-practiced in the art of war. Fifth, that new troops invariably undergo an enormous deal of unnecessary trouble and hardship, through not understanding the *modus operandi* of camp life, which they would be spared if they had the example of old soldiers to direct them. In a long march, for instance, when new troops halt for the night, they take two or three hours in blundering over their preparations, where old veterans could show them how, in one half the time, to pitch their tents, cook and eat their meals and be fast asleep resting themselves.

Whether or not the present system is inevitable; whether or not any other plan would tend to check enlistments and create evils greater than those they would prevent, is more than I can say. I only tell you in what respects the present system works very badly in the army, and I am quite sure that I am writing the opinion of every experienced officer in it. It is a subject, at any rate, well deserving of the most careful investigation. J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM INDIANA.

The Draft—The Political Campaign—Purpose of the Copperheads—Enthusiastic Loyal Mass Meeting—Cheering Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANOPOLIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

Great work is being done in Indiana, and I am most hopeful of the result. Indiana has always been a doubtful State, and of late it has been invested by some of the worst spirits in the Republic. During the past three years Indiana has been on the verge of civil war, the elements of which have been fermented by the arch cospirators whose recent exposure (and recent arrest of the ringleader) are now matter of history. This crisis has passed.

The draft is going on quietly. Except, perhaps, a few "bloody noses," the election will progress peaceably. These traitors have been anticipated. Their teeth and claws are drawn, and their "poor malice" for the present is defeated. But if the Copperheads shall succeed the worst results are likely to follow in this State, for the purpose of these leaders is the desperate one of Secession. Any attempt of that kind will plunge the State into instant civil war, for the Union men will uprise against such treason and fight it to the bitter end. These knaves began this work by their attempt to pass a military bill which would have placed the war power of the State—if I may be allowed so to phrase it—in the hands of a commission, thus forcibly and unconstitutionally wrenching it from the Governor. In short, their programme was that, substantially, which was adopted by the Rebels. Foiled in this, they tried repudiation. They refused to sustain the Governor in the financial measures necessary to carry on their part of the war. The result has been that on Gov. MORTON devolved the responsibility of the great and good work which he has so well done—so nobly and boldly done—to sustain the Government, to protect his State from invasion and to resist the dangerous schemes of these foul conspirators in his midst.

Governor MORTON is, therefore, conspicuously the standard-bearer in this great fight. He is apt leader. Everywhere before large assemblages of the people, his name when mentioned by public speakers, excites hearty cheers and other evidences of enthusiastic popular approval. I think that he will run ahead of his ticket. I have no reasonable doubt of his election. The Committees are daily detecting all sorts of electioneering devices of the torpedo order which the Copperheads are planning in the dark corners of the State. These consist in imported "voters," forged documents of the most audacious and absurd character, and in well devised plans to stuff the ballot-boxes (a favorite amusement of Copperheads, said to have been imported into this State from the tactics of Mozart and Tammany.) The agents of BELMONT & Co., are persorating Indiana with this sort of instrumentality and lavishing money to such and with unsparing hands. In this direction lies all the danger. If defeat shall come, it will result from frauds like these which cannot be wholly prevented.

Public meetings are being held everywhere, and the turn-outs of men and women are amazing. In most of the large towns, audiences of from two to three thousand are common. As an illustration of this, your correspondent, last night, was present at a public meeting where fully six thousand men and women came forth to hear, upon the short notice of two or three days given in the city papers. Mass meetings are spreading all over the State, and really immense assemblages come out to them. (You will remember that I am writing of what I have seen, and of what I witness.)

The Copperheads are very industrious. They are burrowing like so many rabbits and moles. But the nomination of McCLELLAN is a dead weight upon them. They do not hold as large nor as enthusiastic meetings as do the Union men, but they are making a desperate effort to unite the old Democratic Party on the platform of an armistice and convention of States. It is useless to disguise the fact, that to some extent, the poison works. But the current is against them—so much so that even Mr. NIBLACK, the unconstitutional peace man of the First District, is of late making war speeches.

The prospect in Indiana, therefore, may be put down as very hopeful. The State is being industriously canvassed, and every effort is being made to save it from the danger and guilt of treason. A legitimate fair vote and the day is ours.

THEODORE.

The International Industrial Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.

The International Industrial Assembly adjourned this afternoon, after a four days' harmonious session. Eight States were represented. The officers elected were: R. GILCHRIST, of Louisville, President; S. S. White, of Boston, Vice-President; A. Sentrenck, of Detroit, Recording Secretary; J. R. Lake, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary; P. F. Bigler, of Cincinnati, Finance Secretary; C. W. Tallmadge, of Louisville, Treasurer; William Bailey, of St. Louis, Warden. A large mass meeting is now progressing.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 25.

During the past week the United States Christian Commission sent forward about twenty-five delegates and 247 large boxes of battle-field stores, for the relief of the wounded in Gen. SHERIDAN's army. The commission has a field agent on the ground looking after the interests of the soldiers. Much suffering has been relieved though their exertions.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The British Press on the Chicago Platform.

The Rebel Organs Gratefully Accept McClellan.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Denmark—Prince Humbert in England.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The steamship *North America* left Liverpool at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 12th inst., taking the place of the *Damascus*, which was obliged to return to port with machinery disabled.

The steamship *Asia* from Boston reached Queenstown on the 11th.

The steamship *Peruvian* from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London and local journals were discussing the *Asia's* news, which seemed to furnish the sole topic of interest on Liverpool Change: but seemed to have little effect, either good or bad, on business.

The *Times* says; "Never since the war began has there been such a display of vigor and energy on both sides. Battle succeeds battle with frightful rapidity. The conflicts are long and bloody, the victories trifling and indicisive. The most important part of the news relates to the Chicago Convention, LINCOLN and his policy have received a heavy check; that convention chose McCLELLAN—the man whom LINCOLN endeavored to keep down—the man most able to repair his errors and arrest the ruin plainly impending over the Great Republic. It will be observed that the convention speaks of the preservation of the Union as the principal object. But this declaration would have had more weight if the convention had stated what course it would recommend in case of conciliation and compromise, which it advises, should fail in effecting, as assured they will, the reconstruction of the Union."

The *Post* says:

"Gen. McCLELLAN has always been distinguished by extreme moderation. If installed unfettered by pledges there is reason to believe he would assent to any arrangement which might bring to a termination a war which no one knows better than himself is equally wicked and profitless."

The *Star* thinks the Federal successes at Atlanta and Mobile will powerfully stimulate the war feeling in the North, and inasmuch as they bear very harshly upon the South, it is possible that the Southern leaders may be much inclined to listen to compromise before their military strength is entirely broken. In this view they would be more inclined to treat with McCLELLAN than LINCOLN. But the Northern people will see less cause for change when LINCOLN's administration brings success.

The *Daily News* says, in presence of the great movements in the field, the proceedings of the Chicago Convention are of much less importance than otherwise might be. McCLELLAN's platform is friendly to the Union, with effort for its pacific reëstablishment.

In point of fidelity the Democrats cannot compare with the Republicans, while nothing could be weaker than vague aspirations after peace on no basis at all, or on a basis which the South has repeatedly declared it will never, under any circumstances, recognize.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are receiving enthusiastic demonstrations in Denmark. They are expected to visit Sweden, and even extend their tour to St. Petersburgh.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, arrived at Southampton on the 17th, and left for London.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says the cotton crisis is well nigh passed, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guiana, and the West Indies, will soon produce cotton for France.

SPAIN.

The Ministers of various nations have brought under the notice of the Spanish Government, the practice of firing into vessels without warning, when national colors are not displayed, by the Tariffa batteries. In future, vessels will receive notice by a blank cartridge and a shot across the bow, before being fired into.

SWITZERLAND.

Tranquility has been restored in Geneveva. M. C. Heuevaure, whose election caused the little disturbance, has been sworn in before the Grand Council.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Divan has consented to recall the Turkish fleet from Turnis, as well as the Commissioner accredited to the Bey.

CHINA.

Advices received from St. Petersburg report the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The West Coast of Africa mails have arrived. The British Commodore was expected daily to blockade the Benin River, for the purpose of enforcing the fine imposed on the nations for the outrage on Dr. Henry's establishment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 11th opened firm and closed strong at an advance. Stocks firm and generally dearer.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—SEPT 12.

COTTON—The sales to-day reach 5,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but quotations remain unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally inactive but steady. Circulars report Flour dull. Wheat quiet; Winter Red, 8s. @8s. 2d. Corn steady; Mixed, 29s.

PROVISIONS—The market is flat. Beef very dull. Pork very dull. Bacon firm. Lard inactive but steady. Tallow steady. Butter quiet.

PRODUCE.—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Ashes—Sales small; Pots 29s. 3d @3 s. Linseed steady. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum steady; refined 2s 1d.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12.

Breadstuffs inactive and downward. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea steady, with small sales. Rice dull. Tallow steady and quiet.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 88 @88¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 48 @43 discount. Erie Railroad, 42 @43.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Grand Union Rally at Bridgeport—Franklin Hall Crowded to Overflowing—Speeches by S. H. Wales, Esq., P. T. Barnum and Col. Harriman, of New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

Last night, the campaign was opened in this place by one of the most enthusiastic meetings that has ever been held in this city. S. H. Wales, Esq., presided, and made a very eloquent and effective speech, appealing, in noble and earnest strains, to his hearers to despise the false Democracy which is just now seeking popular favor, and take their positions beside GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN. P. T. BARNUM, being present on the stand as one of the Vice Presidents, was loudly called for, and spoke for some twenty minutes in a forcible and able manner. He was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause.

Col. HARRIMAN was next introduced, and for an hour and a half the audience gave him the closest attention. His speech was one of the best ever delivered in this city. A Red, White and Blue Union Club was organized, of which S. H. WALES is President, and the Mayor of the city, Hon. Clapp Spooner, Elias Howe, Jr., S. S. Clapp, Frederick Wood, P. T. Barnum, Ira Hersey, Amos Treat, Sheldon Morris, Hanford Lyon, and others, Vice Presidents.

The Copperheads spent a thousand dollars in getting up a grand display and torchlight procession last Wednesday, but the whole thing was a fizzle. We have got a close contest here, but are bound to win; and that meeting last night shows that the people here have got the right spirit. The club, under the direction of Mr. WALES, will do some noble work this Fall. The gallery of the hall was filled with ladies. The meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the soldiers, our gallant officers, the old flag, and the ladies. We shall keep the ball in motion. S.

FROM CHICAGO.

Favorable Aspect of the Political Campaign in Illinois—Immense Ratification Meeting in Chicago—Visit of Goldwin Smith—The Conspiracy at Camp Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

Everything looks extremely favorable in the political line. The prospects of the Union cause grow brighter and brighter every day. Immense mass meetings are being held all over the State, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. A general gathering is to be held at Springfield on the 5th of October, to which the people will go up by thousands. The "Wide-Awakes," which did such efficient service, are reorganizing, and will be in the field by the first of next month in large numbers. The despondent are despondng no longer—the disaffected have fallen into the ranks and are doing right gallant service in the great cause. The recent victories in the field have done much to bring about this result. But the Democratic Convention and its acts are the great cause of this cordial reunion of the Republican hosts. To avert a great danger and a great calamity, all private griefs and preferences have been thrown aside, and now all stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. On the other hand there is but little life or enthusiasm displayed by the Democracy. We hear of no monster meetings, and but few meetings of any kind, save the club gatherings, where the leaders assemble. They apparently lack confidence in their chances of success, and like sensible men they will not risk much upon a cause which is sure to be a losing one.

The news of SHERIDAN's victory in the "Valley of Humiliation" sent a thrill through every loyal heart. We expected to hear "thunder" when the telegraph informed us that Gen. GRANT was in those parts, but such a brilliant success we scarcely looked for in the Shenandoah Valley. Last evening the people of Chicago held an immense and enthusiastic "ratification meeting" in Bryan Hall. Stirring speeches were made, and patriotic songs sung, until a late hour. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who is in town, was announced to address the meeting, but without authority, I presume, for his sympathies are understood by those who know him to be with the Copperheads, to which class PHIL. SHERIDAN does not belong.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has been visiting our public schools and higher institutions of learning. At the High School he made an address, pronouncing our system of free instruction to be the pride and the glory of the land. At the Chicago University, on being introduced by President BURROUGHS to the students, he was received with immense enthusiasm. He spoke more elaborately here, his remarks embracing both the subjects of our higher institutions and the political condition of the country. He has evidently made four civil war and its course a study from an intelligent stand-point.

The One Hundredth and Thirty-fourth Illinois, which was recruited in this city, hundred day boys—and *boys* they literally were, most of them from our schools and colleges—have just arrived home. Their time was out on the 4th, but they have been detained, and there is much indignation among their parents. They enlisted so as to be away during the Summer vacation. One company from the Chicago University, one from the Northwestern, at Evanston, &c. The failure to discharge them at the expiration of their time, will throw them full a month behind their classes. But this is not the only cause of complaint. Gen. PAINE had a lot of sturdy, stiff-necked rebels at work on a fortification near Mayfield—rebels who refused to take the oath of allegiance. When he was superseded, Gen. MAGINNIS discharged the rebels and set our boys to work in their places, even after the expiration of their time. These are facts, and loyal people don't feel very pleasant over them. A little wholesome, energetic abuse of such practices, from a loyal source, would doubtless be profitable.

I learn from a gentleman connected with the Quartermaster's Department here, that an arrest has been made, in connection with a conspiracy of the prisoners in Camp Douglas, on Monday night last, of a prominent Chicago man, who is charged with promising, at least, to furnish them with arms. The plot miscarried through the treachery of one of the prisoners, however. The matter of the arrest is generally a secret, as the party is out on parole.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting—Large Receipts of Bullion—Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 22.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held last night. At the close, several hundred disorderly partisans of McCLELLAN attempted to head off and break up the procession. A general riot seemed imminent; but the forbearance of the assailed and activity of the police prevented it. Only one man was injured.

The receipts of bullion since the last steamer are over two millions and a quarter.

Money abundant and easy.

Dr. BELLOWS made a favorable address in behalf of the Sanitary Commission this evening. He starts for the East to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 23.

The mail steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama with 317 passengers and $1,155,000 in bullion.

A fair business has been done in Eastern exchange; currency bills 110 ₱ cent. premium; telegraph transfers 5¾ ₱ cent. premium; coin bills 3¾@4 ₱ cent. premium.

The Chamber of Commerce issues a circular pointing out the defects in the postal service on this coast.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 28 say the King dissolved the Constitutional Convention, abrogated the Constitution, and subsequently proclaimed a new Constitution, under which all the members of the Government were sworn. An election for representatives was ordered to take place Sept. 29, and the new Legislature meets Oct. 18. The step was well received by the people generally, and the new Constitution is pronounced an improvement.

From Colorado—Defeat of the State Constitution.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Sept. 24.

The Constitutional Election was held in this Territory on Tuesday, the 13th. The returns come in slowly, but enough have been received to show that the State Constitution has been defeated. ALLEN A. BRADFORD is elected Delegate to Congress.

The Overland Mail coaches commenced running to-day. The road is guarded by troops, so as to fully protect the coaches and trains.

A FIRST WARD STABBING AFFRAY.—Late yesterday afternoon a quarrel took place in Whitehall-street, between PHILIP CAUSLAND and THOMAS FLYNN, an Irishman. During the trouble FLYNN drew a dirk knife and stabbed his opponent in the heart. The latter was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced fatally injured. FLYNN has been arrested by the First Ward Police, and is held to await the result.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 25.

COMPLETENESS OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Gen. SHERIDAN has completely used up Early's army in the valley. No organization is left of the rebel forces, but the remains are divided into detachments which are scattered all through the neighborhood. The results of the recent operations on that line are all that the most loyal man could wish.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Col. L. B. PARSONS has been relieved from duty at the head of the bureau of water transportation in the West, and has been ordered up duty in this city as chief of the bureau of water and railroad transportation throughout the country, *vice* Col. CLEARY ordered to other duty. He will also have charge of all military telegraphs.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

D. Keinholtz, Company C, Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery; Christian Beto, Company C, Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery; Guernsey P. Hubbelder, Sixth New-York Heavy Artillery; Thompson Robert, Company F, One Hundred and Seventh-ninth Infantry.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of the Military Detective of the War Department, has just made another extensive haul of counterfeiters, eleven in number. Several thousand dollars in spurious bank notes and fractional currency were found upon the parties arrested by Col. BAKER. The counterfeiters have been circulating this money exclusively in the army. For prudential reasons we refrain from giving any further particulars at the present time.

TO BE DISCHARGED.

It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to discharge a number of the barges and transports now under charter here, the services of which are no longer required.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, reported to-day, amount to $687,500; total, to date, $40,109,850. To the Ten-Forty Loan, $15,250; total, to date, $81,237,400.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of National Bank currency issued by the Comptroller for the week ending Sept. 24, $1,284,100. Total, to date, $50,368,000.

DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Second National Bank, of Ironton, Ohio, has been made a depositary of the public funds as financial agent of the United States.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: The Kenduskeag National Bank, Bangor, Me., capital, $100,000; the First National Bank, Oneida, N. Y., capital, $125,000, and the First National Bank, Warren, Penn., capital $100,000.

A REVENUE DECISION.

Mr. W. D. FLORENCE has had the following correspondence with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1864.

Judge J. J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: I have made an engagement with a theatrical manager in this City, by which I am to receive a portion of the gross profits as my compensation, which proportion *is a part of my annual income.* The manager in paying me deducts from my share of the gross receipts *two per cent.*, which he claims to hold and retain for the Government under the law authorizing a tax upon theatres. Am I not entitled to a deduction of two per cent. from the income tax of five per cent. which I shall be called upon to pay by the assessor of my district.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. J. FLORENCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1864.

SIR:—Your letter of the 15th, containing a statement of your engagement at FORD's theatre, and of the fact that Mr. FORD deducts from the share of the gross receipts which you are to receive as compensation for your services, two per centum for the Government tax, and inquiring whether this deduction will be credited to you in the assessment of your annual income tax, is at hand.

I reply, that no such credit can be allowed you. The tax will be levied upon your actual income over $600. What compensation you shall receive for your services from Mr. FORD, is, of course, a matter of private agreement; but a definite contract having been made, there is no authority given to Mr. FORD under the law, to deduct any percentage whatever from your salary.

The law provides that the proprietors of railroads, steamboats, ferries and bridges may add the tax severally imposed on them to their rates of fare, but no power whatever is given them to retain any sum whatever from the pay of their employes.

Very Respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 25.

THE MAILS OF THE CAPTURED STEAMER DAWN.

The Postmaster at Newbern, N. C., to communicating to the Second-Assistant Postmaster General the fact of the capture and destruction of the steamer *Dawn* by the rebels, a short distance from the Southern terminus of the Albemarle Canal, says the mail was demanded of the Captain of the Steamer, who gave them a bag of Quartermaster's dispatches, and in answer to an inquiry said "that was all there was on board," upon which the Steamer was fired, and the United States mail thus destroyed, none of it being obtained by the rebels. The regular post-bills missing are those of the 5th from Boston, and the 5th and 6th ults. from New-York. No mail from Baltimore or Washington is lost, as that was sent by steamer to Hatteras Inlet.

THE PAYMENT OF OUR ARMIES.

It is said the provision recently made for the pay of the armies covers $73,000,000.

THE REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Late Charleston papers contain an advertisement requiring all male persons in that district, between the ages of 18 and 50, to immediately report themselves for enrollment. The order extends throughout the South, the object being to ascertain the present and prospective military strength of the Confederacy. In several of the military divisions, slaveholders are required forthwith to furnish one-fourth, and in some cases, one-half of their slaves, to work on the Charleston fortifications.

Advertisements are also published for the collection of thirty per cent. on profits, as a war tax, and for the public sale of foreign and domestic goods of recent importation from Nassau.

The *Mercury* says Gen. SHERMAN seized and sent North every bale of cotton in Atlanta to the credit of the United States Treasury; and that on the 14th the enemy was apparently very busy hauling ammunition, etc., to Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The same paper remarks that Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri are either lost or paralyzed, and now bound neck and foot to the car of the usurping despotism at Washington.

REBEL LOSSES AT ATLANTA.

The Savannah *Republican* says the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach five millions of dollars worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed and 667 wounded.

Gens. Dick Taylor, Maury, Forrest, Frank Gardner, Liddell, Nabers, Higgins, Thomas and Major and Governor Watts were all in Mobile on the 16th inst.

Naval.

MAILS FOR THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.

The U. S. Naval supply steamer *Bermuda*, Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Smith, will sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on Wednesday, 28th inst. Prepaid letters and packages sent to Osbon's Bureau of Naval Information, No 2, Dey-st. New-York City, before noon, Tuesday, will be forwarded by this vessel. No express charges beyond Philadelphia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

...at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 24, 1864.

...S. 6's, '81, R.	108¾	100	Wrem. V. Coal....	82	
U.S 6s, '81, ...O.	107¾	200	Erie R. Pref....	103	
do	107¾	800	H. Riv. R.....	112	
...K. 6s, 5-20's, O.	110	100	do.....	b30	112
do	109¾	150	do.....		112⅜
do	109¾	100	do.....	s60	111⅝
...S. 6s, '71...R.	100¾	10	Sixth-Av. R.....		119
Treas. 7 3-10 N.		1000	Reading R.....		123
Oct. & April..	108⅜	200	do.....	s10	122⅝
do.....	108¾	2500	do.....		122⅝
do.....	108	600	do.....		122⅝
U.S. 1-yr. Cer.	94⅞	600	do.....	s10	122⅝
do.....	94⅞	800	do.....		122⅝
State 6s.....	95¾	300	do.....		122⅝
do.....	96	15	Mich. Cen. R.....		126⅝
State 7s	105	100	do.....		126
& M. Cer....	96	50	do.....		125⅝
do.....	95¾	25	Chi. & Alt. Pref...		90⅜
do.....	85¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R		75
Y. Cen. 6s...	115	8 0	do.....		75¾
...S Co. 1st M.		1 0	do.....	s30	75
...Fd. 8.....	137	2	Ill. C. R. Full S....		120
Clev. & P. 2d M.	108	100	Ill. Cen. R. Bs. Sc.		123
...W. & C. 2d.	107¾	100	do.....	&	123⅝
...r. 1st M. B ..	93¾	100	do.....	s10	122⅝
Am. Gold.....	211	200	do.....		122⅝
do.....	210¾	400	do.....	s10	123⅝
do.....	s30	208	200	do.....	123⅝
do.....	s60	205	100	do.....	s10	122
Coal Pref....	64	200	do.....		122
do.....	b10	64¾	100	do.....		121⅜
do.....	b30	63⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....		117
do.....	b30	63⅜	100	do.....		117⅛
do.....	b15	63⅛	1500	do.....	s50	117
do.....	b10	63	2000	do.....		117⅜
do.....		63	800	do.....	s30	117⅜
do.....		62¾	1000	do.....		117⅜
do.....	b3	62¾	1500	do.....	s30	117⅛
do.....		62¾	850	do.....	b2	118
do.....	s60	62	2500	do.....		118
Canton Co....		32	200	do.....	s10	117⅝
Quick. Min. Co....		77½	100	Chi. & N. W....		48⅜
do.....		77½	100	do.....	b30	48⅜
Mariposa Min....		41¾	200	do.....		48
do.....	s30	41¾	300	do.....		47¾
do.....		41¾	200	do.....	s60	47
Atl. M. S. Co....		188⅜	100	do.....		48⅜
Pacific Mail.....		275	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr..		81¾
Consolidation Coal			6000	do.....		81¾
Co. of Md.....		65	100	do.....	s30	81
N. Y. Central....		119	100	do.....	b30	82
do.....		118¾	50	Clev. & Tol.....		110
do.....		118¾	250	Chi. & R. I. R....		101⅜
do.....		118	200	do.....	b20	101⅜
do.....		118¾	1300	do.....		101
Erie Railway.....		100¾	500	do.....		100¾
do.....	b30	100¾	100	do.....	s60	101
do.....	b10	100¾	300	do. the	b10	101¼
do.....	s10	100	500	Ch. B. & Quin....		120
do.....	s30	100	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C		101
do.....		100⅛	100	do.....	b10	101
do.....		100	100	do.....		100⅝
do.....	s33	99¾	550	do.....		100⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

10,000	U.S. Reg. 5., '81.	107	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	119¼
100	Erie R.....	95	100	do.....	c 119
100	do.....	96	100	do.....	s3 119¾
200	do.....	95¾	100	do.....	c 119¾
200	do.....	s3 95¾	200	do.....	119¾
200	do.....	c 95¾	200	do.....	s30 119
200	do.....	96	300	do.....	120
100	do.....	s3 95¾	150	Clev. & Pitts.....	115¾
100	do.....	b10 96	200	do.....	s3 115¾
100	do.....	95¾	400	do.....	115¾
400	Hudson R. R.....	108¾	400	do.....	s3 115
1000	do.....	109	1300	do.....	115
400	do.....	c 109	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	c 99
200	do.....	c 109¾	600	do.....	99
100	do.....	s3 109¾	200	do.....	99⅛
400	do.....	s3 110	200	Chic. & N. W. R..	46
100	do.....	110	1000	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	80
1400	Reading R.....	118	100	do.....	81
200	do.....	118¾	500	P., F. W. & C....	99
100	do.....	119¾	200	do.....	98¾
600	do.....	119	100	do.....	98⅝
400	M. S. & N. I.....	73	100	do.....	98¾
200	do.....	s3 73¾	400	do.....	c 98
100	do.....	73¾	100	do.....	99¼
300	do.....	73¾	10,000	O. & M. Cer....	35
400	do.....	73¾	10,000	do.....	c 35
200	Cum. Coal.....	61¾	30,000	do.....	35¾
100	do.....	61¾	2200	Mar. Min. Co....	40¾
100	Quick. Min.....	76	200	do.....	40¾
800	do.....	s3 76¾	300	do.....	40¾

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer. Gold....	202⅝	200	Mich. Southern	b3 72¾
100,000	do.....	202¼	1700	do.....	72¾
40,000	do.....	202⅜	100	do.....	b3 73
5,000	do.....	s3 202⅜	100	do.....	73
10,000	do.....	202⅜	300	do.....	72¾
10,000	do.....	202⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	119
100,000	do.....	202	100	do.....	b10 119
10,000	do.....	201⅞	200	do.....	b10	118⅝
After the call sold at..		200	100	do.....	s3	118⅝
100	N Y Central R R.	113⅜	200	do.....	b3	118⅝
100	do.....	112	200	do.....	s5	118⅛
250	Hud. Riv. R.....	107	100	Rock Island R....		97⅝
300	do.....	107⅜	100	do.....	b3	97⅜
100	do.....	s3 107⅜	400	do.....		97⅜
200	do.....	107⅜	300	Northwestern		46
100	Erie R.....	93	200	do.....		45¾
1100	do.....	94	400	N. W. Pref.....		80
100	do.....	s3 93¾	100	do.....	b3	80¾
200	do.....	94¾	100	do.....	s3	80
200	do.....	94¾	50	do.....		79
200	do.....	s3 94¾	5,000	O. & Miss. C....		34¾
100	Erie Pref.....	100	10,000	do.....		34¾
1000	Reading R.....	117¾	100	Canton Co.....		33¾
800	do.....	s3 117¾	100	Cum. Coal Co....		60¾
200	do.....	b3 118	200	do.....	s3	60
200	do.....	118	100	do.....		60
500	Pittsburgh.....	118	100	do.....		59¾
500	do.....	s3 118¾	100	do.....		59¾
200	P., Ft. W. & Chic	97	4100	do.....	b3	60
200	do.....	96¾	500	Mariposa M. Co		40
100	do.....	96¾	400	do.....		39¾

MONDAY, Sept. 26—A. M.

Victory in the Shenandoah was the *Great Bear* in the Gold Room last week. The fall was *twenty-four per cent.*, or from 224 down to 200 ₱ cent. This rapid fall carried down the Foreign Exchanges and most of the Stock Exchange dealings with it, and completely unsettled the prices of Produce and Merchandise. A paralysis of trade is reported in some quarters, but a few days familiarity with the lower prices of Gold will doubtless lead to activity, if not to profits again. The prices of fuel and family marketing must soon follow downward, and with these the higher rates of hotel living. Some of the oldest and shrewdest of the Dry Goods establishments up town were prompt to anticipate the turn on the victory of Atlanta several weeks ago, and a few of the Coal dealers have also shaped their business to the change in advance.

The Import entries of the week are moderate. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are quite large again. The Grain movement from the West on the new and successful Wheat harvest, and the almost unequaled promise of the Corn crop now maturing, is lighter and later than usual. The explanation is found in the accumulation of supplies, temporarily withheld from shipment, at Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., whether from speculation or the want of free Money facilities, we are unable to say. Some heavy mercantile failures were reported a week or ten days ago from Chicago, but we have heard nothing of them since. It is satisfactory to hear that the Hog crop of the West will be large, and packers are already lowering their engagements for November and December.

The market for Money is rendered uneasy so far as mercantile paper is brought upon it, by the rapid settling of prices for general merchandise, but from our best information we incline to hope that the outstanding engagements of most of the large houses in trade, who, as a rule have made handsome profits for a year or two past, are not such as to imperil their solvency. They may have very heavy stocks of merchandise on hand at high cost, upon which the losses will be large, but we look for no extensive failures, if as represented, these stocks are mostly paid for. At the same time the Banks and other Money lenders will be apt to discredit all new paper suspected of being made for the purpose of holding goods or produce in store against a falling market. Whatever failures may follow on the Corn Exchange will probably be traced to rash speculations on contracts to receive Pork, Flour, Petroleum, &c., through the months of September, October, &c., and these ought not to affect the credit of the legitimate trade any more than the announcement of "lame ducks" in the Gold Room or on the fancy Stock arena. The apprehension felt in regard to mercantile credits, evidently originates, in part, at least, from the suspicion that many of our prominent houses, including, perhaps, some of the private banking firms, have been engaged, beyond prudent limits, in speculating in Gold and Foreign Exchanges, taking options about as much at the high figures prevailing from the last June to the middle of the present month. How far this suspicion is well grounded, we have no means of knowing. But while these *Bulls* in Gold and Exchange among our merchants may [illegible] as certain that there is, proportionately, [illegible] *Bears* among the same class who will have Money by having borrowed Gold and Exch[illegible]

or by selling both, deliverable abroad, or (in the case of the Importers) by withholding their remittances to Europe for lower rates.

The fall on the Stock Exchange and the Railway Shares actively speculated in—taking Erie as the standard—is equal to ten per cent. since Saturday week. The exceptions to the depression are few in number, and even these gave way at the close of the dealings on Saturday night. We have heretofore expressed a doubt as to the soundness of the theory and practice accepted by the speculators for the fall, and whose very heavy *short* sales have produced the decline, to wit, that the railways, now earning a great deal of Money, and whose expenses will be reduced by cheaper supplies of iron, labor, &c., must follow the break-down in Gold and Merchandise—but the views of a majority of the Stock Exchange have been directed in this way, and the outside holders of these Stocks, who are able to hold them against any probable decline, will have to form their own judgment on the subject. The *Bull* interest of the Street is in no sense a combined one, except perhaps on two or three Stocks, and the Commission Brokers, as far as we are advised, are carrying no large amounts either for City or country customers. Where they require money to do so, it comes sufficiently easy at 7 ₱ cent., with proper margins, to make their business comfortable.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	224@200
U. S. 6 cents, 5-20 years	110¾@110
New-York Central	117⅝@112
New-York and Erie	106⅞@94
Erie Preferred Shares	108⅜@100
Hock Talley	75¾@75¼
Michigan Southern	81⅜@72⅝
Michigan Central	127@125
Toledo	122@110
Illinois Central	126⅜@116⅜
Hudson River	117⅜@117⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	111@118¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	108⅜@96⅜
Chicago and North Western	51¾@46¾
Allegheny Quicksilver	82⅜@77
Mariposa Gold	43⅜@39¾
Cumberland	68@67
Reading	120⅜@117⅜

The excitement in the Gold-room was greatly increased on Saturday by the additional glorious news from the Shenandoah Valley. The fall in price since Friday was at one time equal to 10 ₱ cent., making 20 ₱ cent for two days. The lowest figures marked were 200@200¼ ₱ cent. in the height of the panic, from which there was a subsequent rally to 100@104¼@103¼ ₱ cent. The export of Gold by the mail steamers of the day amounts to $637,824, making for the whole week $1,268,551. This total is an advance of the shipment of last week, but the effect, so far as it was felt at all, was only to reduce the demand for Exchange, without exciting the slightest apprehension as to the supply of Gold from the public at the declining quotations. The same thing has repeatedly happened before on a falling Gold market. The price cannot be rallied by shipping the Gold abroad, as the very Exchange which the speculation creates is soon felt indirectly against the Gold-room.

At the Stock Exchange the excitement against the Railway list was renewed from Friday, and after the adjournment of the morning Board (the only one on Saturday) there was a further precipitate fall on Erie Shares of *five per cent.* The other New-York and most of the Western Stocks participated in the panic, the prominent exception being Cleveland and Pittsburgh The Miscellaneous Shares were also weak, while the Government Stocks and Treasury paper were fairly supported without reference to the price of Gold or the depression on the Railways.

At 3 o'clock on the Street both the Gold Market and the Railway list partially rallied from the extreme panic prices at noon. The following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock on Friday. Gold about 200¾ ₱ cent., but fluctuating every five or ten minutes:

	Fri	Sat		Fri.	Sat
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	107	107	Mich. Southern..	73¾	73¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	110	109¾	Illinois Cen.....	125	119⅜
N. Y. Central.....	121	115⅝	Pittsburgh.....	119⅜	113
Erie.....	101	96¾	Fort Wayne.....	102	89
Erie Preferred.....	103	102	Rock Island.....	103½	99¾
Hudson.....	118	108⅜	Reading.....	124¾	113
Canton.....	34¾	34	Ohio Certificates..	77	77
Treas. Certs., new	94	94	Cumberland Coal..	65	61⅜
Northwest.....	48¾	48	Mariposa.....	42¾	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	86¾	85⅜	N. West Pref....	83⅜	80⅜

At the Evening Exchange, (and after the call,) enormous sales of Gold were made down to 200, and the panic in the Railway Shares carried down prices far below the cheapest sales of the forenoon. One seller of Gold is reported to have disposed of $650,000.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	115	Commerce	105
Merchants'	110	Ocean	90
Mechanics'	113	American Exchange	117
Union	113	Bank of N. Amer.	105
America	130	Hanover	104
North River	105	Irving	103
Tradesman	113	Peoples'	102
National	103	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exchange	100	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113⅝	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	100
N.Y. Cen. Scrip, '65	115	Ind. L. & W. 1st	115
Erie 2ds, '75	115	Ind. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie Con. 7s	116	Pitts. & Ft. W. 1st	109
Mich. Cen. new 7ats '62.	102	M. & F. Du Ch. 1st	[illegible]
Pacific R. R.	85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	111
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G	85

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, on Saturday was as follows: Receipts, $9,134,892 91; for Customs, $1,2,000; payments, $4,481,804 24 on account of loan, $72,000; balance, $28,303,563 74.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,757,220, against $2,834,656 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,148,484, against $2,646,366 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,289,000, against $1,412,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $832,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 24th September, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$172,612,478
Against 1863 (monthly)	135,487,784
Increase to date	$27,124,694

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 21st

September, to	$101,267,336
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	129,718,890
Increase to date	$31,548,446

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 24th September amounts to $24,379,000

Against same time, 1863	32,414,000
Increase to date	$1,865,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 24th September amount to $85,214,259

against same time 1863	41,595,117
Increase at New-York alone	$14,619,142

COAL TONNAGE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Companies.	Week.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase
Reading Railroad	69,990	2,695,952	2,373,155	322,8
Schuylkill Nav.....	83,445	709,689	564,688	154,974
Lehigh Nav.....	26,936	514,414	486,661	27,753
Lehigh Valley R	23,218	1,054,349	938,0[illegible]	116,342
Delaware & Lack....	22,814	549,824	8[illegible],675	65,928
Delaware & Hudson	30,990	608,283	6[illegible],778	58,405
Jersey Iron & Coal	2,157	54[illegible],040	4[illegible],03	[illegible]
[illegible]	9,06	2[illegible],4	2[illegible],0	50,884
[illegible]	1,965	3[illegible],4[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,743	111,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	214	63,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 6 20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 7-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOOT, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 263 Broadway, New York.
Fiscal Agent for the United States Government
7-30 Treasury Notes ready for delivery at par and interest ¼ per cent commission allowed purchasers.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 6 City Hall

Present—James Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the meeting held August fifteen were read and approved.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the reading of the minutes of meeting held August eighteen be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Petition of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Zion Church, to have remitted an assessment on the church edifice and lot, for paving Thirty-eighth-street with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of William Porter to be paid two hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse on account of pavement out of repair.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of mechanics employed in the Corporation Yard, for an increase of pay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of William B. Rockwell, City Paymaster, for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of J. L. T. Smith, City Surveyor, to be paid for surveys made of West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Hugh C. Hankins, to have six hundred dollars appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a lot in Greenwood Cemetery to inter the remains of Colonels Kingsland and Kimball.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the salary of the Engineer of the new Court-house in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be increased from the sum of two dollars per diem to three dollars per diem, to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove, forthwith, the temporary wooden structures originally erected for the use of the Fire Department, but no longer needed by said Fire Department, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Joseph Kahn to display goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and nine Madison-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward be held on the southeast corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Duffy to display a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-two Broadway, for receiving purposes, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the salary of the Inspector of Fire Apparatus be and the same is hereby increased to two thousand dollars per annum, the said increase to date from March 1, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street be paved with Belgian pavement, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Reuter—

Resolved, That Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one-half by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in front of the new Synagogue of the Congregation Adereth El, in Forty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby granted to Rosina Lauhlin to erect a bay window in front of her premises, two hundred and thirty-three Fifth-avenue, in the rear of the lot on Twenty-seventh-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter-stones be set and the sidewalks flagged on the north side of Hammond-street, between West and Washington-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Kester—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given Benjamin Hardy to erect a stand in front of number two Bowling-green, with the consent of the owner, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Duffy to display a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-two Broadway, for receiving purposes, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the Inspector of Fire Apparatus be and the same is hereby increased to two thousand dollars per annum, the said increase to date from March 1, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street be paved with Belgian pavement, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Reuter—

Resolved, That Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one-half by the property owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove, forthwith, the temporary wooden structures originally erected for the use of the Fire Department, but no longer needed by said Fire Department, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Joseph Kahn to display goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and nine Madison-street, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward be held on the southeast corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Duffy to display a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-two Broadway, for receiving purposes, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to remove the two lamp posts now standing in front of the building on the west side of Broadway, between Prince and Spring, formerly occupied as a place of worship by the Congregation Dutch Church, and erect the same on pavement in front of the building on Broadway, east side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, now occupied as a place of worship by the said congregation.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resignation of James Carey as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That William S. Munday be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Carey, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the salary of the keeper of the Wood and Coal Depot of the Fire Department be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish Assistant Engineer Fernand Kenny with a silver badge, as Assistant Engineer, and the sum of twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter-stones be set and reset where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, on the east side of First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-streets; also on the north side of Twenty-third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also on the west side of Avenue A, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; and also on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and it is hereby directed to cause the crosswalks running east and west across Washington-street, at its intersection with West-Tenth-street, to be repaired and relaid, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the County Committee on Volunteering, relative to the enlisting of recruits in this City to be credited to other localities.

Which was received and ordered on file

The minutes of meetings held August eighteenth, September fifth, eighth, twelfth, fifteenth and nineteenth, were here read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Treasurers be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the Clerks be increased from seven hundred and twenty dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the Interpreters be increased from five hundred and forty dollars to seven hundred dollars; also, that the salaries of the Visitors be increased to three dollars per day—Relief Ordinance.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to have the premises number one hundred and two Seventh-avenue, for a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius Mahoney for the sum of fifty dollars, said amount having been appropriated by a resolution making donations to blind persons, and having been drawn by another blind person having the same name.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that permission be given to J. D. Arthur to erect and keep a watering-trough in front of his premises, number eighty-three Eighth-avenue; the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Hiram Anderson to exhibit goods in front of his store, number ninety-nine Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Daniel Connor to keep a stand for the sale of newspapers, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey streets, he having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises, in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Tracy to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag in front of his lots on the west side of Fifty-eighth-street, commencing at the corner of the Eighth-avenue, and running westerly one hundred feet, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay their mains in Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be directed to cause a bridge to be built across Eighty-ninth-street, at the Tenth avenue over the track of the railroad, to be similar to the bridge now at Ninetieth-street and Fourth avenue, the work to be commenced at the earliest practicable time, and completed without unnecessary delay, and to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Resolution, That two lamp posts be placed in front of the Harlem Congregational Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, north side, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

(Councilman Opdyke was here called to the chair.)

Communication from the District Attorney, relative to an original letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary measures to obtain, in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, possession of the original letter written by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and addressed to the authorities of this city, and which now is, or lately was, in possession of the executor of the last will and testament of one JOHN ATLEE, as will appear by reference to the accompanying communication from A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Daniel E. O'Brien be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Edward Burger, who has failed to qualify, said Burger having been appointed in place of James M. Sheehan, whose term of office has expired.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Stanton, Sheldon and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-one Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to James Colt, Junior and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number eighty-six Front-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Joseph P. Hackett to erect a cellar-door in front of number two hundred and sixty-six West Houston-street, the said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Dr. P. Pretetre, of number five hundred and fifteen Broadway, to exhibit a showcase and sign in front of his place of business, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to cause the sidewalks on the east side of Orchard-street, from the corner of Orchard and Grand streets, to be flagged forthwith, where not already flagged.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove the two lamp posts now standing in front of the building on the west side of Broadway, between Prince and Spring, formerly occupied as a place of worship by the Congregation Dutch Church, and erect the same on pavement in front of the building on Broadway, east side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, now occupied as a place of worship by the said congregation.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resignation of James Carey as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That William S. Munday be, and he is hereby appointed a

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS
AT
GOLD VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have reduced their entire
RETAIL STOCK
TO
GOLD VALUE.
Purchasers may rest assured the
REDUCTION IS REAL.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
A large and attractive stock suitable for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
selling much below their
COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 358 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept 19,
AT RETAIL,
the largest and best selected stock of
MEDIUM AND RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also,
PLAIN COL'D SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
CORDED do. do. do.
CHECK do. do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE do. do.
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS IN EVERY STYLE AND MAKE,
Also,
MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Also,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also,
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from
low to very high cost.
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also,
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS,
in great variety—including many choice styles just received per steamers.
Also, LOW PRICED SILKS,
a full assortment, at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
A full assortment of novelties in Fall and Winter dress goods will be opened and offered
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Sept. 26.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSON, 274 BOWERY
will offer this week
a magnificent new stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
together with
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS FABRICS,
selected from the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOES—NEW COLORINGS,
PARIS OTTOMANS.
ALPACCAS—all colors.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
We have also received from auction, at a great sacrifice, a large stock of
MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS.
NEW GRENADINES—fresh colors—only 50c. per yard.
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS—new styles—only 6c. per yard.
Also, 1,000 pieces MILLION DELAINES at 38., worth 4s.
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, from auction.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
NEW AND USEFUL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE CRAPE SHAWLS,
CRAPE BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS, (LONG AND SQUARE,)
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
PEYTON & JOHNSON, No. 274 Bowery, invite the attention of Housekeepers to their present cheap stock of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING
AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
TOILET QUILTS,
LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CASHMERE FLANNELS, all wool, heavy, only $1 per yard. BALMORAL SKIRTS, full sizes, at $2 50 to $— worth 50 each.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
NEW OPENING.
THE MOST ELEGANT VARIETY OF HAT AND CAP RIBBONS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK.
PURCHASES OF MAGNIFICENT RIBBONS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK, WILL BE SOLD 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
N. B.—NOW OPEN, OUR FALL STOCK OF LADIES' KID GLOVES.
FASHIONABLE SHADES AND BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 AND 206 6TH-AVENUE, NEAR 14TH ST.

SHIRT AND CELLAR DEPOT.
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
SHAKER KNIT UNDER-SHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF-HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order, or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect the stock and private tariff, before and after buying goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE RECEVALS', NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Fur and Bonnet Trimmings, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Wardrobes, Shawls, Hoods, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Collars and Cuffs of Arabs embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothing.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroidering executed perfectly.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD Marry. Why every woman should marry. All her Rights. To know, send illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by Wm. Hart, M. D., 210 pp. Sent by mail in sealed envelope, for 30 cts. Address, No. 12 White-st., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
on Island, N.Y.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN DRESS SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, LINENS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered
AT RETAIL,
and at prices below the corresponding reduced value of gold.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st

ANTIQUE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
FROM $25 UPWARDS.
A few very choice styles just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK.
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,
VERY RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
ALSO,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD,
at $7 50, $8, $9 75, $10, and $12 each.
ENGLISH MELTON SACQUES,
at $6 50 $8, $9 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FIRST FALL OPENING.
TWO CASES PARIS MADE CLOAKS,
the latest novelties
Also, an elegant assortment of
SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Domestic make.
Will be opened
MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS FROM AUCTION—Large sizes of narrow and wide plain Plaid and Brocade Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, comprising some of the richest goods ever exhibited, cheap. EDWD. RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of uncut and Royal Velvets, every color, below last year's prices. Also, beautiful variety of Bonnet Velvets. Millinery silks 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75. No advance from last year's prices. New styles millinery laces. EDWD. RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
5th block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New French Feathers and Flowers ready for inspection. Our Dress Trimming Department contains black and colored silk ribbon velvets, every width, color and shade below regular prices. Also bugle gimp ornaments, buttons, cloak trimmings, &c., worthy inspection.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
No 311 and 311½ Grand.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen st.,
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Beautiful line of kid gloves, warranted equal to Alexander's, both plain and brocaded, last year's prices. Also our own importation new styles in cloth, cashmere, silk and thread gloves, which we are offering at unusually low prices. From auction, hosiery, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, edgings, insertings, bands, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No 16 Allen-st.,
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Receiving every day, both from auction and the manufacturers, new felt and beaver hats, bloomers and bonnets, which we offer at retail below jobbers' wholesale prices. The stock comprises all the fashionable styles in felt, such as Oriole, Kearsarge, Napoleon Cap, Saratoga, Imperial, Waterfalls, Julia, Turban and Eugenie, at 56 cents, 75 cents, $1 and upwards. Beavers from the lowest to the very richest grades. We have also cleared a manufacturer's stock of straws, at 5c. cents on the dollar. Now ready. EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from the Bowery.

AT NO. 181 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
GRAND EXPOSITION OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
We have purchased at auction full lines of DRESS GOODS, in all the various materials, our Fall and Winter wear, in rich and magnificent designs, and at prices much below cost of importation, which in consequence of the sensitive condition of the gold market, we are offering at a very slight advance on cost.
ALL SILKS in plain and plaids.
FRENCH POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
SCOTCH TARTANS in a variety of materials.
WOOLEN PLAIDS in shepherd, Rob Roy and fancy.
Also, large lines of
FRENCH MERINOES, BOMBAZINES,
COBURG CLOTHS, BARATHEAS,
QUEEN'S CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
FRENCH WOOL DE LAINES, FRENCH PRINTS, &c.
CLOAKS and SHAWLS
in great abundance and very cheap.
Also, our usual large assortment of domestic goods at unusually low prices.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.
N. B.—French and German spoken.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 STH-AV., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 26, several lots of rich plaid and other dress goods, black and plain colored silks, French merinos, Alpaccas; also new cloaks and shawls, flannels and domestic goods, at manufacturers' prices

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT NO. 10 TILLARY-st., Brooklyn. This agency of the most reliable and stable in Brooklyn, through which ladies may obtain the very best servants. We have now on hand 150 of the neatest and most thoroughly efficient servants in the city, Protestants and Catholics, including many several first-class nurses and seamstresses, willing to hire at moderate wages. CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Fifteen years established.

WASHING AND IRONING.—GENTLEMEN and ladies will profit well by applying at No. 3 Furman-st. 2d door from the corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where washing and ironing will be done well, and at the very lowest rates. A good trial. Kind friends, give a trial, and it will be returned with perfect satisfaction and care; the best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women; one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 230 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of the nursery; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a private family anywhere about Brooklyn Heights, by a very steady and experienced girl. Is economical in her kitchen, and will be found a quiet and responsible servant. Refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and box plaiting; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 28 West 13th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for City or country, for private families, hotels and boarding houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to wash and iron; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 112 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day wishes the custom of a few more ladies; good reference. A note addressed to DRESSMAKER, No. 942 Madison-square Post-office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av. near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 53 Madison-av., from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands the care of milk and butter, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 270 1st-av., between 16th and 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; can cook all kinds of game, sauces and pastry, city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, as cook in a private family; the best of references can be given. Call for three days, at No. 80 Crosby-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent to each capacity, and is highly recommended; is willing and obliging. Call at 413 3d-av., near 31st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; understands meats, game, soups and fish; City reference. Call at 106 Laurens-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; does the coarse washing, an excellent baker, makes pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $10, City or Brooklyn. Call 202 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; or as thorough chambermaid, and to do fine washing; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 189 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 East 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has a good knowledge of hair dressing, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 569 2d-av., between 31st and 32d. sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a respectable young English person, proficient in hair dressing; is a good seamstress; good reference. Apply for two days to J. E., Station E, 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT Protestant girl as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman as nurse; nonestands the care of an infant, and has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; has no objections to assist in washing; can be seen for two days at No. 116 3d-av., second floor, front room, rear building.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can give the best references, a situation as reader or companion for an invalid or elderly lady. Call or address Miss T., No. 6 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant woman as cook, for City or country; is competent in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th av., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COMpetent person, fully qualified to take the entire charge of a kitchen; can give the best City references if required. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st., below 1st-av.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO out by the week or month; can cut and fit. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th ave

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., families, boarding-houses, &c., supplied at short notice with Protestant and Catholic housekeepers, lady's maids that can dress hair; also with first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, girls lately landed and girls for general housework.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND FAMILIES' washing done by the month, week, or dozen; clothes taken from all parts of the City, and returned at the shortest notice; we only ask a trial to satisfy all who patronise us at the "CENTRAL PARK LAUNDRY," between 56th and 57th sts., on Broadway.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week. Charges moderate. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 35th and 39th-sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman in the City; understands the management of horses, carriages and harness, in every respect; knows the City well, and is a careful driver; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference; moderate wages will be taken in a good situation. Address G. A., Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or confidential clerk, in a first-class house or manufacturer's counting-room in City or country, by a perfectly reliable and trustworthy man. Refers to the firm in this City by whom he has been employed for fourteen years. Please address Box No. 3,967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged German, who thoroughly understands his business—laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Call for a week at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as book keeper, general entry clerk or in any capacity where a good penman and accountant are required; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, for three days, Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a thorough horseman and will produce the best City reference from many gentlemen. Address A. M. K., Box No 21 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as farmer and gardener; his wife to take care of a dairy, and do general housework. Good City references from last employer. No encumbrance. Address M. W., Box No. 192 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Good City reference from his last employer. No objections to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 191 Times office.

WANTED—A WAITER WITH GOOD REFERences; a Protestant with foreign references preferred; no objection to a small family, as a residence is provided. Apply at No. 7 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN with good reference, for the City or country, as coachman and groom, and to make himself useful. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a banking house, or exchange-broker's office; writes a good hand and is quick at figures; satisfactory reference given. Address W., Box 871, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman with a small family. One that is competent in all its branches. Address GARDENER, Post Office, Paterson, N. J., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a capable unmarried man (English); no objection to the country. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter—a single man—in a private family; can be highly recommended from a most respectable family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITer, by a man who is fully competent, and can give good references. Can be seen at No. 236 West 24th-st., for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—A POSITION AS CLERK OR Assistant wanted in a law office, by a graduate of Columbia College Law School. Address LEX, Box No 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can give the best of reference. Address H. W., Box No. 195 Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

500 INTELLIGENT AGENTS WANTED IN different parts to introduce and sell the finest new publication now offered to the public. For full particulars, call on or address N. M. SHAFER & CO., No. 78 Cedar-st., New York. Teachers and clergymen please notice.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND IMPORTing house a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol business. A liberal salary will be paid to an efficient salesman. Address, with references, Box No. 1,760, New-York Postoffice.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverly-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GROOM AND DRIver; one who understands taking care of horses, and a good driver. Address W. N., Box No. 706 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY who would, after a little practice, be capable of taking full charge of an oil and lamp-store; good references required. Apply No. 113 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT INstructor of architectural drawing. Apply immediately, at the office of the Cooper Union, corner of 4th-av. and 7th-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN WET nurse. Apply at Dr. THOMAS' office, No. 86 5th-av., at 2 P. M. precisely.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A FIRST-CLASS man, who perfectly understands his business. Apply at No. 18 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; A FIRST-CLASS man who perfectly understands his business. Apply at No. 250 Broadway.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to H. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

STITCHERS WANTED ON HAVERSACKS at No. 53 Gold-st.

MACHINISTS.—WANTED, A GOOD LATHE hand. Apply to E. H. BENNET, 42 and 44 Grand-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 263 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., (late of Bond-st.,) continues to extract teeth, positively without pain or danger. Teeth inserted, filled, &c., on very moderate terms. All operations warranted first-class.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets, on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION REMOVED.—For a more easily remembered locality Dr. COLTON, with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, has removed from Bond-st. to the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19. Entrance from 8th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Also, Veteran Volunteers and Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York,
Office No. 425 Broadway, New York,
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. MCNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perrin, U. S. A., is order, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment.
There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' PROPERTY.—Will be sold on account of the Quartermaster's Department, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, four horses and a lot of old saddles and harness.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE CO PARTnership of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., consisting of Henry B. Cromwell, John H. Clark and Samuel H. Seaman, became dissolved by the death of Henry B. Cromwell. The business conducted by the copartnership will be continued by the survivors, JOHN H. CLARK, who resides at Stapleton, in the County of Richmond, and SAMUEL H. SEAMAN, who resides at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, under—and they will continue the use of—the same copartnership name of H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
JOHN H. CLARK.
SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between D. I. E. W. DINEY, ALBERT A. DURAND, CHAS. T. HASKELL and LUTHER N. FULLER, under the firm name of A. A. DURAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Haskell and Fuller withdrawing from the firm, and relinquishing hereby all claim to the copartnership property and business.
A. A. DURAND.
C. F. HASKELL.
L. N. FULLER.
D. W. BIXBY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of PEDDIE & CO., in the City of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
SEPT. 22, 1864.
THOMAS B. PEDDIE.
LUCY E. BURBECK.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York;
No. 121 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

$8. CHEAP WATCHES. $30.
Good solid silver and gold composite Watches as low as $8, $10, $15. Ladies fancy enamelled Watches, fine articles, only $30. Army Watches for soldiers, all styles and prices. CATELY BROTHERS,
Sole Importers, No. 207 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT AND ATTRACtive country seat, delightfully located at Orange, N. J., within easy access of depot. Spacious first-class dwelling-house, conveniently arranged, and replete with modern improvements; green-house, cold grapery and conservatory; superior out-buildings in fine order, barn, carriage-house, summer-house, &c., &c.; 14 acres of land, portion of which is a handsome grove; garden laid out in the most tasteful style; great abundance of every variety of the choicest fruit; excellent water on the premises. In every respect a most desirable residence for summer or Winter, possessing so many combined features of attractiveness, with or without furniture and stock. Terms accommodating. Permits of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Comprising 360 acres on the Dutchess County Flats, 77 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. It has about 50 acres woodland, a considerable portion valuable timber; the remainder is a true prairie or natural meadow, brought to the highest degree of fertility by fattening cattle. Will cut 600 tons hay per annum. Buildings fair. This is one of the finest mowing and grazing farms, and one of the cheapest investments of the kind in the country. A man might look a dozen years for such a chance, and then not do as well. Price $26,500. Terms to suit. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND FARM OF the late Judge Pettingham Lawrence, beautifully situated on Little Neck Bay, at Bay Side, Flushing, L. I. Neighborhood unequaled. Containing about 125 acres of superior land, under a very high state of cultivation. 20 of it orchard of the choicest and most valuable varieties of apples and pears. The depot of the North Shore Railroad, now nearly completed, within five minutes' walk of the premises. For particulars inquire of E. A. LAWRENCE, on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD FARMS, COUNTRY seats, near Plainfield, with good buildings, fruit and fine shade trees; one of 80 acres, do 65, 42, 50, 100, 35, 50, 30, 107, 40, 9, 6 and 11 acres, all well located; price $2,000 to $15,000; also 4 good cottages and fine lots in town, price $1,600 to $7,000. Please call on STEPHEN VAIL or WALLACE VAIL, at Plainfield Depot, who will show them to you.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent or for sale (possession immediately), at Greenwich, Conn., five minutes' walk from the depot. Large house, finely furnished throughout. 1 acre of ground tastefully ornamented. Beautiful water and landscape views. Will be rented (low) to a desirable party for seven months. For full information apply to W. H. FOWLER, No. 115 Fulton-st., New York, or to R. W. WESTCOT,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES: PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Nothing further of importance has been received from the Shenandoah Valley. At the latest accounts Gen. SHERIDAN was pushing up the valley in untiring pursuit of the flying and demoralized rebels, who so recently were threatening a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania; and it is thought that they will nowhere be able to make an effective stand against our victorious troops. Deserters to the Army of the Potomac say, that the rebels are very much disheartened by the unexpected defeat of EARLY'S picked troops. Richmond papers admit the defeat in the Valley, and give their loss at 2,400 men.

Gen. SHERMAN has written a letter to the Louisville agent of the New-York Associated Press denying the report that the rebel refugees from Atlanta were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Farther Point of the steamship *North America*, from Liverpool, we have European news to the 12th inst. The news of the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN had reached England, and formed the most prominent topic of discussion in the London and local journals. The rebel organs welcome the nomination as one likely to give a "heavy check to Mr. LINCOLN and his policy." The Prince and Princess of Wales are receiving enthusiastic demonstrations in Denmark. They are expected to visit Sweden and St. Petersburgh. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, reached Southampton on the 12th, and immediately proceeded to London.

The Victories in the Shenandoah.

On Friday Morning SHERIDAN, having pursued the retreating rebels from Fisher's Mountain during the night, found it necessary to rest and issue rations to his men at Woodstock. To that point the commanding general had pressed forward with the whole of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps; General TORBERT having meanwhile pushed up the Luray Valley with a powerful cavalry force, intended to intercept the panic-stricken remnants of EARLY'S men before they could reach Harrisonburgh. Much importance is attached by General SHERIDAN to this cavalry advance by his left. If TORBERT has rightly interpreted his orders great results are confidently promised. But even already SHERIDAN'S victory has assumed proportions beyond his reckoning. The rebels, he tells us, after the attack on our position at Fisher's Mountain, threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. Gen. SHERIDAN does not believe there ever was an army so badly routed; and as an evidence of how complete is its demoralization, he finds the soldiers EARLY has picked up in the Valley hiding away in great numbers and returning to their homes. What the absolute loss to EARLY in men will ultimately prove is thus made difficult of computation, by the fact that the unwilling conscripts, no longer afraid of the Richmond military despotism finding the means or opportunity hereafter of enforcing its decrees among the farmers of the Valley, are eagerly taking advantage of the rout, either to get back (each in his own way) to their homes, or to get effectually beyond the reach of their rebel taskmasters.

Looking to this, and other features of the situation, General SHERIDAN says he cannot give any estimate of prisoners. He has more important work on hand than counting of his gains. "I pushed on," says he to Lieutenant General GRANT, "regardless of everything." There are figures already to show that at least 10,000 of EARLY'S men have been put out of the fight, since AVERELL made his first dash at them near Darkesville at gray daylight in the morning of this day week. And the tone in which the Richmond press publish the news of the battle of Monday, seems to leave no room for doubt that even overwhelming disaster. The rebel journals admit, without giving many particulars, a heavy loss in officers. But they take consolation from the fact that, as their trains were brought off from Opequan Creek, the rout could not have been serious. The battle of Fisher's Mountain, on Thursday, where sixteen heavy pieces of artillery fell into our hands, along with a countless number of small arms, will probably bring home to them the conviction, that a rout complete and overwhelming *has* befallen the great invading Army of the Shenandoah.

The Revival of Public Faith.

The enemies of the Administration have cited the high price of gold, and the consequent high price of all the necessaries of life, as evidence of the failure of the Administration. It was proof, they said, that the people had no faith in their ability to put down the rebellion. To a certain extent the assertion was true. Gold has gone up as confidence in the Government went down. Setting aside the natural and inevitable effect of large issues of paper money, and the efforts of speculators also to create an artificial demand for coin, the price of gold is a fair measure of the public confidence in the Government. While the people believed, or feared, that we could not put down the rebellion, —that the war would go on without restoring the Union, their faith in the value of Government bonds of necessity grew less and less, and the comparative value of gold grew more and more.

Nothing, therefore, has given the enemies of the Government greater aid and comfort than the high price of gold. They have pointed to its steady increase as proof positive that the Administration was losing its hold on the confidence of the people. With gold, as a matter of course, everything else went up; and this was made the basis for fresh assaults upon the credit of the Government.

The tables seem to be turned. Within a month gold has fallen *sixty* per cent. Upon the action of the Chicago Convention it went up. The public heart was full of despondency and fear. The armies of the Union were not winning victories. There was danger that, in a moment of doubt and dismay, the people might sanction the demand made at Chicago for a "cessation of hostilities,"—that the war might be abandoned as a "failure,"—that the rebellion would achieve a virtual triumph, and the great Republic be forever overthrown.

But the past three weeks have put a new face on affairs. FARRAGUT took Forts Gaines and Morgan. SHERMAN took Atlanta. SHERIDAN smote and scattered EARLY and his host. The people all over the land rallied to the call for reinforcements and poured them forth nobly and with a high-hearted determination to maintain at whatever cost the honor of the national flag. Fresh courage took possession of the national heart. Our generals at the head of our armies sent forth messages of cheer, and proclaimed that one more strong and united effort would end the contest and restore the Union. The result is seen on every side. Public faith in the Government is revived. Prices are rapidly going back to their natural standard. The people begin now to see that the struggle is not hopeless,—that it draws near a glorious and victorious end. And this revival of confidence will itself contribute more than any thing else to the victory which it foresees.

The Copperheads and the Montgomery Constitution.

It was originally a fiercely disputed point in the conclaves of the traitors whether the rebellion should be made under the old flag, and on the ground of the old Union, or whether it should be made under a new flag and for an independent government. The one course had the recommendation of superior facilities, and an easier method; the other of more stable and satisfactory results. A rebellion by the South under the pretext of regaining and securing constitutional rights unjustly denied, it was urged, would be upheld by the Northern Democratic organization, which had always stood by the South, and would be strong enough to give it the complete rule of the country. But on the other hand, it was urged, that the Northern ballot-box would yet remain, and that there could be no security; that the Northern Democracy itself could long stand; that the "Democracy," at all events, would not fight the South, and would divide the North; and that so far as positive external help was concerned, enough of it could be found in Europe.

The latter view prevailed; but every traitor who advocated it now sees its mistake. The foreign alliance, which was calculated upon, failed. The Northern portion of "the Democratic Party" was at first swept completely into the great surge of patriotic indignation which followed the attack on Sumter. Even the dregs of it which afterwards drifted out and formed that conflux to which the people, with an unerring instinct, have given the name *Copperhead*, do not dare to this day, with all their sympathy for the rebels, to take position for "Confederate" independence. Whatever they have done for the rebels had to be done in the old name of the Union.

How shall this primal mistake of the rebels be repaired? We shall soon see that question in a practical shape. The struggle for an independent Confederacy—with resources almost exhausted, and external aid quite impossible—is near an end. At longest, a few brief months must bring its close. Will the rebel leaders despair because of their first blunder, and quietly succumb? We do not believe it. They are men, if we understand them at all, who can as easily give up life itself as their lust for power. Come what may, they will have power, if possible; and if not by one way, then by another. They have tried the way of independent fighting out of the Union. It will fail. We shall, in due time, see them fall back upon the other way, of enforcing their will within the Union. The controlers of the Chicago Convention did their work with express reference to that. The "cessation of hostilities" and the "ultimate convention" clauses of the platform, in connection with the most unmeasured abuse of the present Administration, and an absolute abstinence from the slightest reproach of the rebellion, amounted to nothing more or less than a direct solicitation to the rebel leaders to strike hands with the Copperhead leaders, and with them reconstruct the Union and repossess the government.

Is it asked upon what basis this is to be done? The basis is ready. It is the *Montgomery Constitution*. The province of the "ultimate convention" would be simply to accept and ratify that constitution, as a substitute for the old Federal Constitution. Is it said that the scheme is visionary? Let us look a moment.

The Montgomery Constitution is, of course, acceptable to the Southern rebels. It was adopted in their convention unanimously, and satisfied all their purposes. Its extension over the entire country, we have a right to suppose, would, in default of entire independence, reconcile them to a reunion with the North.

Now what is there in the Montgomery Constitution that should render it unacceptable to the Copperheads? Absolutely nothing. That constitution differs from the Federal Constitution only in a very few particulars of any importance. These are:

First, A prohibition of any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations, laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

Second, A prohibition of all appropriations from the treasury for any internal improvements.

Third, A provision that the President shall have an official term of six years, and not be reëligible.

Fourth, An inhibition of all Congressional legislation impairing the right of property in slaves; a guarantee of the right of transit and sojourn with slaves in any State, and also a guarantee that in all territories "negro Slavery shall be protected by Congress and the Territorial Government; and that the inhabitants of the States shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them."

These are the only material variances from the Federal Constitution, save in the preamble, which, instead of reading, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union," says: "We, the people of the Confederate States, and each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent Federal Government."

Now, with the exception of the clause concerning the Presidential term, to which there would be no great objection, all three changes have already been accepted as principles by "the Democratic party." That party has already opposed a protective tariff, and appropriations for internal improvements. It has been particularly vigilant against any legislation in the slightest degree prejudicing the right of property in slaves; and adopted, in all its breadth, Judge TANEY'S decision in the DRED SCOTT case, which gave constitutional protection to the extension of slavery in the territories, and which actually implied a right of transit and sojourn with slaves in any State. Nor would the Copperheads have any difficulty with the preamble, for they are all the while asserting the same sort of State rights there recognized.

There is nothing in the Montgomery Constitution confining it to the Slave States. Nor is there a syllable in it at variance with the so-called "constitutional principles" which was proclaimed, and sought to be imposed upon the country in BUCHANAN'S Administration. We have every right then to account it certain that the Copperheads would willingly accept the Montgomery Constitution as the basis of their proposed reconstruction.

The "unswerving fidelity to the Union," declared in the Chicago-Niagara platform, is a phase in itself as applicable to the Union remodeled on the Montgomery Constitution as to the old Union. The proposition which followed for an "ultimate convention" is proof that the old Union—the "Union as it was"—was not the union in mind, for the continuence of that requires no convention.

The alliance between the rebels and the Copperheads on this Montgomery ground will, not long hence, be a reality, patent and acknowledged. All true Union men should hold themselves well prepared for it; and stand firmer than ever to their original principle of unconditional submission to the Union and Constitution of our fathers. Not one hair's breadth of the old Constitution is to be bartered away to this accursed rebellion. The fact must now be settled in this Republic for all time, that resistance to the National authority can secure no concession, no boon, no overture—nothing whatever but its own ruin.

RETIREMENT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, as our readers already know, has resigned his position as Postmaster-General. We believe it is universally conceded that no one of his predecessors has surpassed him in the energy, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office. His resignation is due wholly to political causes. We do not credit the report that he tendered his resignation immediately after the Baltimore Convention, or at any other time, on the ground of any dissent from the policy pursued by President LINCOLN, and indorsed by that convention. On the contrary, that policy has had no more firm defender than he.

Mr. BLAIR, however, belongs to a positive, peremptory and somewhat belligerent race, and he has more than once dealt in sharp and injudicious denunciations of men acting with him in the main, but differing from him on minor points of political faith. This action on his part has been the cause of political embarrassment and disaffection; and the consciousness of this fact undoubtedly led him to place his resignation at the President's command.

While Mr. BLAIR'S course is eminently honorable to himself, we trust his retirement will remove some of the causes or pretexts for disension in the Union ranks.

Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, who succeeds Judge BLAIR in the Post-office Department, is a gentleman of high character, and well-known to the whole country as a politician and public man. He has ability, energy and industry, and will maintain to the full extent the efficiency of the department. He was originally a Whig, took part in the organization of the Republican party at Pittsburgh in 1856, has since been Governor of Ohio, and presided over the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June. He will make a popular and efficient officer.

The Georgia Rumors—Singular Action of Gov. Brown.

We have had various and sundry rumors of late, through both Union and rebel mediums, of an independent movement on the part of the rebel authorities in Georgia, to secure a "cessation of hostilities" in that State, or, in other words, to secure peace. It was first said on this side that a peace commissioner had been sent from Georgia; then the rebel papers asserted that Gen. SHERMAN had sent an informal request to Gov. BROWN, Vice-President STEPHENS and Ex-Senator JOHNSON to come to Atlanta and confer with him on the subject of peace; then we have a positively worded telegram to-day from Louisville that Gov. BROWN *has* offered to Gen. SHERMAN propositions for peace—all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding; then again, on the rebel side, we had a very earnest article in the Richmond *Dispatch*, expostulating with those who desired separate State action, and asserting that "it had been agitated of late in more quarters than one." The *Dispatch* asked, "Will Georgia abandon Virginia now, after having *dragged her into* this war?" And answered by saying that it could not and would not believe it, adding: "The Governor of Georgia ought at least to recollect that his State was one of the first (the first after South Carolina) to secede from the Union, and that if she now treats of peace on her own terms, as a sovereign State, she withdraws from the Confederacy, and leaves her sisters the bag to hold, after having got them into the scrape."

Though some of these statements have been very positive, and others very plausible, yet more of them have been of a character that could be called neither definite or authentic. The main value of the rebel outgivings and arguments is, that they show that there is a deep feeling of weariness of the rebellion in Georgia, and that there is a great dread in Richmond that this may lead to separate State action. We have had evidence of a similar state of feeling in North Carolina more than once during the war; but it never has resulted in anything favorable to the Union. A curious difference of tone may be remarked in the treatment accorded or threatened in the cases of these two States, when they showed signs of revolt against the Confederacy. They threatened to send LEE'S army down to North Carolina and ravage the State with fire and sword; but, doubtless, for very good reasons, no such threats are now made against Georgia.

While on this subject, we may remark the recent extraordinary action of Gov. BROWN in withdrawing the Georgia State troops from HOOD'S army at this crisis. As will be seen by the official copy of Gov. BROWN'S proclamation, he neither asks HOOD'S leave nor consults his authorities; but, after briefly stating the fact that these State troops need to attend to their home interests, he peremptorily says: "*I, therefore, hereby withdraw said organization from your command*, in the hope that I shall be able to return it with greater numbers and equal efficiency, when the interest of the public service requires it." This is, to say the least, an assertion of the principle of State sovereignty, the like of which we have not before seen in the whole course of this war.

We place but little practical value on any or all of the Georgia peace rumors, and can base no hopes for the immediate future upon them. But if the people of Georgia desire peace, there is nothing in the world easier for them than to secure it—and that at once.

☞ Collector DRAPER is entering upon the duties of his new position with characteristic energy and decision, and is bringing his experience as a merchant to bear upon them in a very practical and effective way. He has already inaugurated several reforms very important in themselves and highly acceptable to the commercial community. We hear nothing but marked and emphatic commendation of the prompt and business-like spirit which he has infused into the operations of the whole establishment.

MORE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.—Gen. SHERIDAN keeps the ball rolling in the Shenandoah Valley. He seems to have routed and thoroughly broken up EARLY'S army, which numbered from thirty to forty thousand men, and constituted a very large part of LEE'S disposable force. The Government meantime seems to be sending him supplies and *reinforcements*—with the apparent intention of having him push up the Valley, cleaning everything before him as he goes, and finally seizing and holding Lynchburgh. When *that* is done, LEE'S stay in Richmond will be short.

But all this is terribly damaging to the cause of the Chicago Cessationists. It does not favor *their* mode of stopping the war. It will undoubtedly lead to a "cessation of hostilities"—but not of the sort they are demanding. They want the war stopped by concessions, not victories—by compromises, not triumphs. Consequently every new victory, although it brings the war so much nearer its close, puts *their* triumph the farther off. It must be very embarrassing to belong to a political party whose prospects depend on the defeat of the country's flag!

The fact is, the opponents of the Administration have been trying to convince the country that it was impossible to put down the rebellion by force of arms. The Chicago Convention pronounced the war a *failure*. If this were so, there would be some sense in their demand that it should be stopped. But events are showing, more and more clearly day by day, that it is *not* so. The war is not a failure. The Union armies are marching steadily forward toward a final victory. The rebellion can and will be put down by force of arms. Everything indicates that this result is certain and close at hand. And the prospect of its speedy accomplishment fills every heart with courage, and with the determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to restore and maintain the Union.

The Chicago Nominee—Ratification in England.

As might have been expected, the nomination of General MCCLELLAN has given entire satisfaction to the organs of the rebellion in England. LINCOLN and his policy, says the London *Times*, have received a heavy check, the Convention having chosen MCCLELLAN, "the man whom LINCOLN endeavored to put down—the man most able to repair the errors and arrest the ruin plainly impending."

The Chicago Platform, too, is all but satisfactory to the rebel oracles abroad. The *Times* says, it speaks of "the preservation of the Union as the principal object. But this declaration," it tells us, "would have had more weight *if the Convention had stated what course it recommended in case the conciliation and compromise which it advises, should fail in effecting—as assuredly they will—the reconstruction of the Union.*"

The *Morning Post*, speaking for a select circle of Belgravian "sympathizers," believes that MCCLELLAN'S moderation is a guarantee that he would "assent to *any arrangement* which might bring to a termination a war which no one knows better than himself, is equally wicked and profitless."

The *Daily News* and the *Morning Star*, the two champions of the Union cause in England, with their usual clear perception of the actual situation, philosophically show how, in presence of the grand victories of SHERMAN, these pratings about peace dwindle into insignificance.

We invite every loyal citizen to carefully note these indications of public opinion abroad. From the first hour that the rebellion took the form of an armed conspiracy, the London *Times* has neither entertained nor expressed a single wish that has not looked toward the complete and final rupture of the union of these United States. It has permitted no reporter or correspondent to have access to its columns who was not bound and pledged to misrepresent the cause for which the Federal Government is fighting. A brief statement even of historical facts free from distortion, which were prepared by an American gentleman, and for which Mr. THACKERAY personally solicited from the editor a place in the *Times*, was scornfully rejected. Such is the journal that now comes forward to tell the American people that MCCLELLAN is "the man most able to avert the ruin impending."

Does any one believe that these foreign organs of the rebellion counsel the election of the Chicago nominee on any other ground than that which arises from a thorough conviction that that aspirant for the Presidency is secretly, irrevocably bound down to a peace platform? It matters little to these outside enemies of the Republic, as the London oracle puts it, whether the platform declares for the Union or not. It means peace—peace under any or all conditions. It matters as little, whether the candidate makes his protestations of devotion to the Union or not. "Compromise and conciliation" will alike "fail in effecting a reconstruction of the Union." Peace, then, means submission—the submission of the National Government and the loyal people of these States to the rebellion. And the only proper founder of such a peace, the London *Times* assures us, is the Chicago nominee.

A LAUDABLE MOVEMENT.—In our advertising columns may be found a recommendation signed by many hundreds of the most respectable citizens of the Third Congressional District in Brooklyn, in favor of the nomination of the well-known merchant, S. B. CHITTENDEN, as the Union candidate for representative to Congress. It is a nomination preëminently fit to be made. It would be hard to name any civilian in this region who has contributed more liberally for the aid of our armies, or has more faithfully served the Union cause. And that we consider to be the very highest of all qualifications for public trust in these critical times. But to this supreme merit, Mr. CHITTENDEN unites financial knowledge, great general intelligence, and excellent speaking abilities. The method of nomination is as good as the nomination itself. Were the intelligent citizens of our great cities to make it their practice to designate in this manner their choice for nominations, instead of leaving them to the manipulations of a few bargaining politicians, these cities would soon secure a more creditable class of representatives, both in our State and our National halls of legislation—a representation which should be the most, instead of the least, influential portion of the body.

Amusements.

To-night HALEVY'S opera of the "Jewess" will be given for the second and last time. Mr. GROVER announces that it has had the benefit of additional rehearsals, and that the costumes will be new—being a part of those recently imported for the company. To-morrow night "Don Giovanni" will be played, and the German season will positively close. The *caste* of the opera is unusually strong, embracing the names of nearly all the artists. FORMES appears in his great *rôle* of *Leporello*, and HERMAN in the commandatore. Herr LEHMAN (a new addition to the troupe) is the *Don Juan*, and FRAULEIN DZINSA (her first appearance) the *Zerline*. FREDERICI and JOHANSEN are the *Elvira* and *Anna*, and Herr HABLEMAN is the *Count*. Altogether the performance promises to be an unusually effective one. "Robert le Diable" was played at the matinée on Saturday. The house was well attended, although not so crowded as it would have been had the weather been less threatening. The opera was given with a great deal of spirit, and we were glad to notice that Mme. ROTTER was in much better voice than heretofore. She was frequently and justly applauded. Herr FORMES' *Bertram* was admirable.

Mr. MARETZEK'S Italian artists have all arrived, and the rehearsals commence to-day, preparatory to the opening on Monday next. The sale of tickets for the preliminary season of eighteen nights goes on flourishingly. Everything seems to promise a season of unusual brilliancy.

There will be three concerts at the Academy during the present week, namely, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Signor ARDITA, and a grand orchestra of sixty, under the direction of Mr. COOK, will take part in them. They are given by the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, and each ticket, costing a dollar, entitles the purchaser to a prize in a gift distribution, said prize being immediately handed over to the purchaser.

There has been a slight falling off in the business at the various theatres during the past week. The country people are going home, and the Metropolitans have not yet come back. At Niblo's and the Winter Garden, however, full houses have been the rule. The bill at the last mentioned establishment remains unchanged. At Niblo's Mr. FORREST plays *Othello*; at Wallack's we have the "Fox Chase;" at the Olympic a new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit," (with an admirable distribution by the way;) at the Broadway the bill is unchanged; at Barnum's the "Signet of King Solomon" at Heller's Sallie Diabolique the last sensations attract admirable audiences. The entertainment is in every way most excellent. We notice by the way that Mr. HELLER has re-colored his celebrated "plate" trick to the programme, and that the wooden minstrels will be put on the retired list after the present week.

Mme METHUA SCHELLER will play *Ophelia* to Mr. FORREST'S *Hamlet* on Monday next, the 3d of October.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT---PRESIDENCY.

Political Necessities—Nomination of Lincoln Democratic Dearth of Statesmanship—The Delusion at Chicago—Vallandigham, Medary & Co. Rebel at McClellan's Letter—Republican Dissatisfaction with Lincoln—Attempt to Withdraw him—Its Failure—Lincoln will be Re-elected.

THE BEECHES, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864.

Several months since I expressed in the TIMES my conviction that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN was a political necessity. In doing that, I neither consulted my own preference, nor the wishes of any political party. I care nothing about men, or parties, in comparison with my country. If I were thoroughly convinced that the Democratic party could and would put before the people a candidate for the Presidency better fitted for its duties than Mr. LINCOLN, in this great and momentous crisis of our affairs, I would unhesitatingly support him. But they have not done it in fact, and I very well know they have no such man. No party ever existed more utterly destitute of statesmen than the present Democratic party, nor more corrupt in its composition. I ask you if Chicago does not furnish full proof of that? Who took the command of the party there? Was it not the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS? Who were talked of for the Presidency? The hero of Yorktown and the Chickahominy, HORATIO SEYMOUR, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, DEAN RICHMOND, and little GEORGE PENDLETON!! Was there ever a great party driven to such an extremity? Pass to the Convention. Were there ever candidates put before the people with such an odor? Chicago was reeking with treason—treason which should be exiled or imprisoned. This is the sort of material, and this the odor, with which the Democratic party comes before the patriotic people of this country for its support!—But I shall leave the candidate and the discussions to others. The rebels and the Copperheads will be much mistaken in the canvass. It will be neither very hot, nor at all uncertain. The people of this country have made up their minds what to do, and will do it, without the least wavering. In the meantime, I call your attention, my reader, to a part of the unwritten history of politics.

It is well known that when Mr. LINCOLN adhered to the BLAIRS, and Mr. CHASE was compelled to resign on principle, and GRANT did not immediately take Richmond, there was a great flurry in the Republican ranks. There was sourness, disappointment and disaffection. There was hard talk. FREMONT was nominated at Cleveland, and made a momentary effervescence. WADE and DAVIS brought out a manifesto, which, in some of its points, was perfectly true, but very ill-timed. Behind all this was great dissatisfaction with LINCOLN. It was with full knowledge of all this that the convention at Chicago met. It was perfectly natural that it should fall into the delusion of believing a Democratic success possible. The owls came out of their retreats. VOORHEES, VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD were there. And your New-York magnates came with the herd of Democrats, whose bellowing and lowing you are more familiar with than I am. They scented the public plunder and were hungry for the spoils. All this came from the delusion that the Union party would be divided. VALLANDIGHAM—at best a second-rate person—made at Dayton an humble imitation of HARRISON GRAY OTIS. OTIS declared in Faneuil Hall, after the Hartford Convention, (a better convention than that at Chicago,) that he never expected to see such a body of pure and upright patriots until he met them in the assembly of the just made perfect! VALLANDIGHAM declared that he never saw or expected to see such a body of upright, patriotic Democrats as met at Chicago.

But, behold the end! This same VALLANDIGHAM went to Columbus, five days since, found MCCLELLAN'S letter, immediately threw up all his political appointments, and went home. MEDARY, the old Democratic leader of Ohio, in his paper, says MCCLELLAN'S letter is a fraud, and that fraud vitiates all contracts. Will these rebels return to their duty, in pulling the Democratic wagon? Very likely, but it is perfectly indifferent whether they do or not. Their fate will be just the same.

But let us proceed to the under-current of the Union Party. The dissatisfaction of many Republicans did not end with the nomination of FREMONT, and the WADE manifesto. An effort was made to withdraw Mr. LINCOLN, and substitute some other name. It was, as it ought to be, wholly abortive. Why withdraw LINCOLN to put an untried man in his place? Is not four years experience in this war worth something. I can speak of these things now, because the effort was made, failed, and upon the whole has done much good. Certain gentlemen in New-York addressed questions on that point to certain others in the West, and got answers which by no means encouraged them in their enterprise. When, in addition to this, Chicago shouted rank treason, and nominated a man for the Presidency who had no one qualification whatever for such a place, then the Union men came to their senses, and the fog has cleared away, and left us with clear skies and bright sunshine. The voice of Maine is as good an indication of popular feeling as any you can have. When you get the voice of Ohio you will have another. If MCCLELLAN is to get any electoral votes, I don't know where they are to come from. I thought Kentucky would certainly vote for him; but, I assure you, it is very doubtful. I thought Indiana might possibly. I don't think so now. The conspiracy there to seize the arsenal and arm the rebel prisoners has roused the people. There are 25,000 rebel prisoners in HEINTZELMAN'S department. It would have been a pretty business to have had a civil war there, and 25,000 rebels to help! But ~~HEINTZELMAN took care of~~ that, and *there will be no resistance to the draft.*

What *can* any patriotic man think of these proceedings? Are not these traitors the friends of MCCLELLAN? Can he shake them off? Will he be anything more than war in their hands? What do rebels and Copperheads want most in the world? *To defeat* LINCOLN. Then, rally round the flag and give LINCOLN (what I think he will receive,) an overwhelming majority.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

[Advertisement.]

Removal.

For a more central and easily remembered locality, the extracting department of the Colton Dental Association has removed from Bond-street to the *Cooper Institute*, Room No. 19. Dr. COLTON administers the gas, and Dr. NORTON extracts the teeth as usual, and, as usual, without pain. The crowd of applicants for this improved and painless method of removing teeth is at present so great, that those who have many teeth to extract would save time in waiting, and add to the convenience of the Association, by calling and securing an appointment. Teeth *are* extracted here without pain.

THE Reputation of DR. VON EISENBERG as an aurist and oculist is as wide extended as the continent. One day last week, Mr. H. B. CLAWSON, a resident of Salt Lake, Utah, called on the Doctor, with an invitation from BRIGHAM YOUNG, accompanied by an offer of $10,000 to pay his expenses, if he would go to that city and cure his favorite daughter, ELLA, of some optic disturbance. The Doctor could not accept the terms, as his time here is too valuable; and it is probable rather than lose his skill, the head of the Church of Latter-Day Saints will send the young lady to New-York to be restored to perfect sight. BRIGHAM, it seems, can not cure everything apostolically, by the "laying on of hands.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Wood Brothers' Stock of Carriages

which was damaged by the late fire, and is now stored temporarily at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Sanitary Fair Building—cannot be sold until after the underwriters have adjusted the damage. So soon as this is done, their IMMENSE STOCK consisting of over TWO HUNDRED (200) VEHICLES, will be offered for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, due notice of which will be given.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.	
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's	**"Night Blooming Cereus."**

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they can not make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Just Returned to the City.—Doubtless our readers will be pleased to learn that Dr. B. C. PAIZ, the Dermatologist, returned to the city this morning, and will reopen his medical office No. 49 Bond-st., on Monday, 26th, for his espality, all diseases which destroy the hair, induce premature blanching, for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations of the skin.

Dr. Underhill's Grapes from Croton Point have arrived. His only depot for the sale of his pure Wine and superior Grapes is at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. All his Grapes come to the City in baskets and boxes, marked R. T., Croton Point, and in no other form. Apples, Oranges and Quinces for sale.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability, army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General United States army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

New Sewing Machines
To RENT And FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

For Pain in the Breast, Side or Back, there is nothing so good as KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Sold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson st.

Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters are the best remedy in the world for Weak Backs, Rheumatism, or for Complants of the Liver, Lungs or Kidney. Sold by all Druggists. General Depot. 362 Hudson-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cts. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or fades hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 18 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held in rooms No. 21, 23 and 25 Cooper Union, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will continue THREE DAYS ONLY. All Fruit and Flowers to compete for the prizes must be brought to the rooms by 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA WILL RESTORE gray hair to its original color, which no other remedy will do. No. 19 University-place, New-York

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whose critics having been favored with a view of the manuscript, pronounce it

THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.

The authoress has added her unqualified testimony to the rest, that

ISABEL SLEAFORD;

OR,

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

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HER NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE INCIDENTS,
HER WONDERFUL INTRICATE PLOT,
HER FINE CHARACTERIZATIONS,

and that

SUBTLE MINGLING OF EVER-PERVADING MYSTERY

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THE
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VOL. IX. NO. XVIII. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

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IV.—Do the Lower Animals Reason?
V.—William Pitt and His Times.
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Intended for the young, but interesting to all; containing mostly true stories of the younger days of real persons of distinction; as Walter Scott, Napoleon and Josephine, Lord Byron, Dr. Johnson, Lord Chesterfield's Son, Robt. Burns, Charlotte Bronte, Andrew Jackson, Geo. Stephenson, John Brown, and others, related in the inimitable style of this distinguished authoress.
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"What an Atlas of Impudence must Thou at Heart be."

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

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In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 6-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

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But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 303 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

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AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No 389 Broadway, will keep their rooms open during the evening, for the accommodation of citizens and strangers. Examinations, with written charts, if you wish one read.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Third Congressional District, believing the present to be peculiarly a time when the sentiments of the PEOPLE should be made known, hereby express our preference for

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN

for member of Congress, believing that his ability, patriotism and devotion to the great cause of our Country, eminently fit him for the position; and we request the voters of the district to use all honorable means consistent with the harmony of the great Union party to secure his nomination and election:

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Edward A Lambert	35 Oxford
A A Low	3 Pierrepont-place
Josiah O Low	80 Remsen
S E Low	142 Remsen
Joshua M Van Cott	75 Montague
Joshua Leavitt	112 Henry
Rev T L Cuyler	144 Oxford
Cyrus P Smith	61 Pierrepont
John J Merritt	76 Columbia
W M Newell	5 Monroe-place
David Wesson	23 Monroe-place
Roswell S Benedict	43 Monroe-place
Alexander Studwell	41 Monroe-place
David S Arnold	28 Monroe-place
George B Lincoln	—
Nehemiah Knight	66 Harrison
James R Spaulding	—
E N Taft	285 Adelphi
Henry C Bowen	— Columbia
George W Mead	24 Monroe-place
John S Allen	Thirteenth Ward
F Woodruff	101 Joralemon
Charles J Shepard	306 Atlantic
David Cooke	— State
George W Bliss	90 Columbia
George E Brown	76 Pineapple
Edward Wesson	23 Monroe-place
Edward Carr	2 Willow
Edwin A Studwell	76 Columbia
George Haviland	68 Columbia
Dwight Studwell	— Pacific
Paul Bunker	Middagh Columbia
Jona T Norton	192 Smith
Wm H Sean	9 Fulton-av
John D Cocks	261 State
Charles Jenkins	22 Monroe-place
S W Thompson	533 Pacific
Lewis B Page	95 High
Henry C Spalding	209 Atlantic-av
A S Barnes	Clinton-av
E P Freeman	5 Lefferts
Daniel Adams Jr	127 Willoughby
Alfred Hall	121 Pierrepont
Edward Kirby	106 Pineapple
James Freeland	98 Columbia
Darius Crowell	Smith corner First-place.
Calvin S Crowell	—
Carlos Bardwell	290 Schermerhorn
Cobb Nickerson	—
Thomas T Smith	—
Edward B Willetts	5 Columbia
Thomas W Jenkins	5 Columbia
S Goodwin	1st near 6th-av
William Repmak	—
A H William	94 Clinton
W S Hicks	75 Cranberry
S Way	200 Washington
Charles Rainor	64 Cranberry
G D Lund	214 Adams
R W Carpenter	120 Nassau
S E Bruce	210 Bridge
C Wood	160 Adams
D K Baker	189 Adelphi
L G Spring	— Jefferson
J Lloyd Hoyt	61 Henry
J Henry Anderson	32 Cranberry
John J Studwell	24 Monroe place
Aaron Claflin	69 Montague
Elias Wesson	Willow
Richard M Field	109 Willow
Augustus Studwell	3 Monroe place
H G Ely	183 Henry
Samuel Daniels	95 Columbia
Augustus Storrs	150 Duffield
A S Richards	—
William M Brown	78 Columbia
George L Clark	— Cumberland
Nelson Sizer	—
A P Hayden	75 Cranberry
Charles M Field	138 Hicks
Aaron Field	136 Hicks
William A Dodge	316 Gold
Rufus R Graves	107 Henry
Jos N. Ely	156 Henry
M D Thomas	73 Remsen
James M Benham	75 Remsen
D Goff	116 Shermerhorn
Elisha Whittelsey	103 Hicks
Noah T Sweezy	70 Montague
R W Ropes	112 Joralemon
John S Ward	76 Remsen
Lucius E Clark	144 Joralemon
Andrew Fitzgerald	64 Orange
T C Fanning	82 Henry
A A Plant	261 Cumberland
Henry Elliott	108 Elliott Place
E H R Lyman	28 Remsen
J E Payne	142 Oxford
Joe Bradley	— Cumberland
E L Bushnell	38 Sands
Jos C Johnson	98 Sands
Benj P Jones	—
O Lapham	Mansion House
Chas L Merrill	— Cumberland
Aaron Smith	349 Bedford ave
S C Carll	—
E S King	2 Greene ave
George Merritt	88 Pierrepont
Rich F Brown	— Pacific
Leander M Studwell	Willow
George Roberts	28 Clinton ave
John Bliss	89 Powers
Edward S Bunker	269 Jay
L E Schoonmaker	—
T Chadwick	—
Orestes West	—
Theo Skidmore	—
Thos H Whitehouse	92 Elliott-place
A Richards	Orchard near Norman
Gideon A Powell	368 Carlton-av.
L A Briggs	47 Joralemon
Rowland J Seamon	94 Concord.
Daniel B Hallock	94 Concord
Henry W Hawxhurst	199 Bridge
James T Surr	113 Concord
James W Knox	104 Concord
Elias Lewis Jr	— Poplar
H S Weld	41 Willow
Samuel B Caldwell	71 Montague-place
Jas R Taylor	102 Henry
Chas N Kinney	— Franklin-av
T T Merwin	148 Columbia
Dwight Johnson	33 Sidney-place
Thomas T Buckley	64 Montague place
Joseph M Pray	199 Washington
Alexander Irwin	128 Elliott-place
L M Aikman	16 Green-av.
Henry A Adams	69 Lafayette-av.
J Partridge	324 Carlton-av
Daniel E Tooker	86 Elliott-place
C B Van Velsor	— Cumberland
Edwin C Haviland	77 Willow
Wm S Haviland	72 Columbia
Edward Merritt	266 Fulton av
Thomas H Greene	29 Columbia
James Lewis	273 Gold
Alexander Clark	— Lafayette-av
Joseph Willets	— Lafayette-av
Thomas Clarendon	—
Henry Chatfield	79 Columbia
Benjamin H Cary	— Pacific
A P Baker	221 Raymond
S G Leland	—
John H Lefferts	209 Court
Lorin Clark	6 Douglass
Jerome E. Bates	—
George Pierce	—
William Higby	—
Edward C Roberts	— State
George H Conkling	— Montague
Arthur T Sullivan	— Montague
William C Frankard	—
C W Cary	—
W H Ludlam	—
Benjamin Smith	— Bedford-av
Wm P Roberts	— State
C S Treat	102 Remsen
Willet Weeks	106 Schermerhorn
Wm S Smith	178 Adams
George I Bennett, M D	198 Washington
Richard R Haines	184 Lafayette-av
Marshall Oliver	128 Dean
A C Barnes	2 Lefferts
C B Pearson	Clinton-av near Myrtle
W S Murry	Clinton-av near Park
W S Seaberg	127 Vanderout-av
Wm P Hill	61 Hicks
Warren Hill	61 Hicks
Frank F Hill	61 Hicks
Jas Darling	112 Nassau
John E Miller	356 Adelphi
Charles A Oliver	47 Elliott-place
Jas E Walker	Portland & Lafayette-avs
Wm Williams	342 Atlantic
Wm Payne	360 Fulton-av
Charles E Anderson	307 Fulton-av
A Knowlton	132 Oxford
D Sawyer	329 Fulton-av.
J Shiver	Oxford and——st
L Stevens	21 Oxford
John G Brown	18 Flatbush-av
G H White	341 Cumberland
W B Shotwell	76 Oxford
Daniel Tracy	30 Greene-av
Moses Charlton	396 Fulton-av
John E Berry	— Yates-av
Chas Robins	327 Adelphi
Jas Haliday	8 Hanson-place
Josiah Tubby	— Middagh
Edward B Meade	42 Orange
Wm P Cook	16 Harrison
Alfred Wicks	6 Lefferts
Madison Mixter	18 Willow
L C Hill	48 Fort Greene-place
Jacob Hart	143 Jay
Junius Gridley	238 Hicks
H Coffin	97 Lafayette-av
Saml M Aikman	16 Greene-av
Stephen M Griswold	61 Fort Green-place.
Harry F Carpenter	50 High
L W Manche-ter	1 Greene-av
James D Bard	85 Fort Green-place
Wm A Ludden	80 Clinton-av
N G Burgess	Willow
Henry J Gough	231 Washington
John H Royal	8 Sands
Chas W Goddard	Eighteenth Ward
Oliver Boyd	106 Lawrence
Chas T Tilton	7 Front
John G Maynard	— Carlton-av
J Bromley	— Vermont-av
G Ferguson	— Hamilton-av
J A Eppelt	— Ryerson
Samuel R Trombridge	— Park place
Samuel T Kease	Mansion House
James Greene	35 Pierrepont
Levi Hatfield	— Orange
Nathaniel S Merrill	189 Washington-av
Smith D	4 3 Pacific
Stacy Pascle Jr	95 Columbia
Edw Schenker	209 Jay
Arnold A Lewis	149 Remsen
Robert H Simson	78 State
Alexander Butler	Clinton and Bedford-av
Jas Hall	Broadway
John Forrest	79 State
Jos Thorne	—
E R Overbagh	Remsen

POLITICAL.

C O'Neil	30 Columbia
W W Robinson	Mansion House
C Holt	Ryerson and Gates-av
J R Hall	—Adelphi
Wm R Merriam	—
Joshua W Brown	121 Pierrepont
R E Nickerson	—
Samuel G Isaas	Hick
John W Chamnoors	262 Pearl
John Alvila	134 Nassau
W Finder	162 Fulton
J Mundell	321 Bridge
W O Booth	3 Hampden
W A Brusie	261 Pearl
W V Tunion	235 Bridge
William Waring	90 Elliott-place
T D Carman	8 Pop at
H W W Conn	155 Washington-av
Wm Tate	138 Fulton
Garrison Smith	140 Schermerhorn
Leopold Brandlis	352 Pacific
Jas D Bard	85 Fort Greene-place
F D Moulton	47 Tompkins-place
C Stanton	260 Clinton
James R Lott	85 Schermerhorn
Jas F Atkinson	43 Pierrepont
Fred C Lewis	139 Remsen
Frank Lovell	139 Remsen
A G Fisher	—
F S Waterman	Colmbia
Daniel Adams	96 Powers
Alfred Hall	121 Pierrepont
John Gergaty	Columbia-st.
Edward Kirby	106 Pineapple
O C Coombs	67 Orange
John H Willets	128 Livingston
Carlos Bardwell	290 Schermerhorn
P R Hoffman	135 Clermont-av
Henry Butler	—
J B Thompson, Jr	—
Dani Mackay	— Clermont-av
Chas P Garrish	237 Cumberland
E H Garbutt	221 Carlton-av
Joel H Miller	—
Dani P Hoffman	—
E Harding, Jr	Grand-av near Fulton
Jos N Smith	41 Adelphi
Benj H Seabury	138 Livingston
Chas Schorig	40 Hicks corner Middagh
Ulric Kreitler	—
George Harral	— Columbia
D M Berry	123 Henry
Wm G Talcott	18 Willow
J B Hubbard	5 Poplar
Chas E Smith	123 Henry
Wm W Paddon	149 Jay
Henry J Winslow	102 Willoughby
John Jacobson	213 Adams
F P Harmoy	280 Hicks
E W Fargo	183 Henry
Fred Condit	Clinton-av
W E Bailey	48 Sidney-place
J L Northam	77 Henry
R Q Hine	80 Pineapple
W F Tompkins	5 Poplar
A J Tyler	5 Poplar
L S Miller	5 Poplar
C R Hatfield	121 Adams
O Parish	250 Hicks
Hastings Leland	13 Schermerhorn
T E Jewell	Clinton-av
E Bailey	Adelphi
Adjt 11 Brewster 10th V R C	75 Cranberry
Warran W Lyon	96 Middagh
Malcolm Bridgman	— Clermont-av
C A Hunt	— Pacific
Wm Warner	82 High
Louis Cook	— Henry
Geo G Wells	25 Schermerhorn
Edmund C Fisher	— Clinton-av
H W Messinger	— Portland-av
C S Messinger	83 Lafayette-av
John Storrer	— High
E G Doolittle	— Cranberry
W W Holt	—
N G Holton	72 Lafayette-av
Saml E Miller	Fifteenth Ward
T M Spelman	— Cumberland
W C Spe man	141 Hicks
A B Thorne	48 Pierrepont
G E Daniels	— Joralemon
Henry R Butler	First Ward
J D Wilcox	—
Andrew M Fanning	— Henry
J C Lay	18 Greene avenue
F D Peet	—
W C Peet	—
Wm H Cromwell	—
Jos L Smith	—
W A Ferris	—
Wm E Banks	—
D N Nason Jr	191 Adelphi
Basley Fitch	Fifth ave near Eighth
R D Fitch	—
Walton Smith	Broadway near Harrison av
J O Whitehouse	Clinton av near DeKalb av
B Cornell White	71 Clarke
J E Woodbridge	124 Hicks
J C Glover	—
John Merritt	70 Columbia
S B Comes	—
D P Combs	—
L Vining	Henry
L S Miller	5 Poplar
A H Goodwin	93 Henry
W H Pearce	16 Clinton
M C Ogden	46 Willow
W O Lyons	—
Robt Matthews	40 Summit
U T Hungerford	80 Woodhull
Michael Snow	117 Lafayette-av
A D Wheelock	229 Hicks
Edwd P Bancroft	16 Willow
Edwd H Marsh	129 Lafayette
Jas B Brush	—
H T Bell	14 Remsen
J K Horton	121 Livingston
Henry Sanger	67 Pierrepont
L P Edgerton	60 Montague
L P Starr	69 Joralemon
Bryan H Smith	55 Pierrepont
L B Carhart	— Baltic
Geo W Snow	Clinton-av
S S Howard	Atlantic-st.
D B Houghtaling	109 Oxford-st
Henry Elliott	Fort Greene-place
R I Frothingham	— Warren
J L Plummer	— Pierrepont
Geo E Collins	—
Geo S Cory	— Smith
E D Hays	Clinton
J E Payne	142 Oxford
Benj Shepard	42 Remsen
A B Hance	226 Pearl
Isaac Demmon	229 Pearl
Saml V Soudder	239 Pearl
D Holbrook	174 Adams
Peter Thomas	40 Front
Samuel T Allaire	214 Adams
E L Bushnell	38 Sands
Jacob Flanders	247 State
Samuel S Guy	Hanson-place
C L Denington	126 Livingston
G C Gaywood	70 Nassau
Peter McCartee	—
T F Bruce	—
Edward Bartlett	—
J R Ball	—
E D Hayes	—
Capt Wm H Warner	—
J S Shearman	170 Clermont ave
S S Starrett	71 Ryerson
Chas R Duxbury	8 Clinton
J H Reed	62 Fort Greene place
E G Dale	80 Cranberry
S W Eaton	— Gates ave
John M Wardwell	318 Cumberland
Samuel McIntire	71 Cranberry
James Gibson	71 Henry
Edward A Hastings	112 Vanderbilt ave
John C Budd	207 Duffield
A Allen	183 Washington
Albert Mason	68 Fort Greene place
J S Baker	15 Willow
J P Jones	15 Willow
H H Grimshaw	154 Nassau
H D Sharpe	—
A McCollum	—
Wm W Davis	Clinton ave near Myrtle av
A P Hawley	29 Poplar
H E Morrill M D	68 Orange
J A Boynton	71 Fort Greene place
W Whitney	233 Duffield
Wm A Bell	2 Clark
Wm C Lyon	121 Henry
Peter Hamilton	71 Hicks
Frank Hinchman	129 Livingston
W C Vosburgh	— Vanderbilt-av
T J Ellenwood	Washington-av cor Gates
W F Merrill	—
Wm C Street	— Adelphi
Wm Glover	69 Joralemon
John McDonald	140 Fulton
Wm Ranor	84 Cranberry
G W Strickland	28 Remsen
C F Blake	58 Pierrepont
E P Johnson	272 Dean
Thomas Crofts	153 Carlton av
Charles Loreux	11 Hanson place
E Henry Gifford	210 South Third
E P Hoff	— Nostrand-av
Thomas Douglass	37 Cranberry
Saml Brush	4 Lafayette
John Alsamora	— St Felix
John E Leffingwell	— Elliott Pl
Wm Bielkar Jones	— Classon-av
D C Bosworth	269 Clermont-av
D W Ketchum	140 Franklin-av
W H Garrison	111 Willoughby
Geo A Curtis	19 Lawrence
Tallmadge Austin	228 Carlton-av
Ellis J Potter	Clinton-av near Myrtle
D P Hutton	78 Cumberland
C A Righter	271 State
Charles B Lawson	— Navy
John C Noble	— South
Joseph E Walker	— DeKalb
Edwin W Chandler	— Pearl
Jacob J Knox	38 Bond
M F Conner	48 Willoughby
S H Clark	67 Fulton-av
John Lewis	80 Clark
Henry Adams	80 Lafayette-av
A C Brosh	— Portland-av
Wm T Dawley	76 Lafayette-av
T Edward Fleet	128 Lafayette-av
S Hunt	85 Oxford
D H Miller	616 Pacific
J V Owens	2 4 Fulton-av
A M Bingham	50 Lafayette-av
Joseph O Reeves	corner Fulton and Portland
D H Truman	corner Fulton and Portland
Stephen B Reeves	corner Fulton and Portland
Anderson B Reeves	307 Fulton av
D Lansing Lambert	211 Raymond
Wm P Hunnbert	— Lafayette-av
Rufus Crook	— Oxford
Edward H Marsh	129 Lafayette-av
Jesse Delano	46 John
John W Eoch	41 St Felix
Thomas Vernon	— Lafayette-av
Wm Richardson	105 Washington
Geo R Vernon	— Lafayette-av
Wm H Herbstreet	64 Broadway
Ellen Miller	326 Pearl
J H Havens	14 Hanson-place
Benjamin A Allen	— Portland-av
D C Ley	290 Fulton-av
C W Merrill	387 Fulton-av
J Davenport	Fulton-av, corner Oxford
Milo Shoot	— Clermont-av.

And many others.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

SHOUT! SHOUT ALL ABOUT TOWN!
REBELS AND GOLD ARE TUMBLING DOWN!
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS,
ATTEND THE UNION MASS MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27
to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.
also the
Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor.
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner.
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.
All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.
The following gentlemen, among many others, will address the meeting:

GOV. ANDREW, of Mass.
HON. HENRY C. DEMING, of Conn.
HON. WM. D. KELLY, of Phila.
HON. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, Troy.
HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
REV

INSTRUCTION.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. C. EATON.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, who has for several years given special attention to Belles Lettres, desires to secure private pupils in Historical and literary studies. He will also arrange, on satisfactory terms, with parents who may wish to finish the education of their children, and are willing to form a small class at home for this purpose. Excellent references. Address J. K. M., Station G.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Ponda, No. 33 Wall-st.; Jas. M. Bates, No. 365 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,216 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 336 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE Co., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 10 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 6 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 8th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School will reopen, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 8 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BROYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the School will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 16th of September.

MISS BRAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BRAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept 12.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 626.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 18th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 7) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 62 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. Number of pupils limited.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under 12. Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the appliances to promote health and physical culture are military drill, ponies for riding and driving, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c.
R. HINES, A. M., Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (boys, Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOFF and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 9 on the subway, corner 24th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at Christern's, No. 703 Broadway, Sept. 5. Carlisle's, No. 630, and Mitchell & Scipio's, No. 5 Broadway.

MISS PRIME WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 42 East 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 18 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talcot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lehontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 20th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 49 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Heavy Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 1½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 37 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUtion will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the Inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 3 th-st., on the 20th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Butts, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COOPER UNION FREE SCHOOL OF SCIence and Art. Applications for admission to this department are now, and will be received until October 1st, on Monday and Friday evenings, and from 9 till 5 during the day. Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants concerning the school, can be obtained of the clerk at the office of the Institution. Applications for admission to the classes in vocal music will be received during the first week in October. On the 1st of November a school in Practical Chemistry will be organized, for admission to which, application can be made either to the clerk or to Professor CHAS. S. STONE, at the Laboratory of the Institution. By order of the trustees, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED BY A RECENT graduate of Harvard College; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest reference in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., No. 475 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 605, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.
A first-class establishment.
Teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship.
French the language of the school.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,
Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.
It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Berbee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U. S. A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenboss, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Weimors,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bliven,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
F. P. Sage,	Gardiner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PRIVATE TUITION.
JAMES T. BIXBY, a graduate of Harvard College, wishes to obtain private pupils in Latin, Greek and Mathematics.
He refers by permission to the following gentlemen:
Thos. Hill, D. D., President of Harvard College.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., No. 32 West 36th-st.
Horace B. Claflin, Esq., (Claflin, Mellen & Co.)
John E. Williams, Pres. of the Metropolitan Bank,
His address is No. 153 East 51st-st.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter sessions will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $125 per the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No 335 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Navigation, Trigonometry, Greek, Latin, &c. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, and 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Foreigners taught the English language by American teachers. Twelve strictly private rooms

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give a special practical course to qualify gentlemen for head book-keepers in any business. Private seats this week, $15. Regular terms, $25

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OR VISITING TUTOR.—Wanted, by a graduate of several years' experience in teaching, and who understands discipline, a situation as teacher in a classical institution, or would engage as visiting tutor; best of city reference given. Address Z. Y., Station D, New-York.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SWISS LADY OF several years' experience as resident governess in one family, wishes a similar position; teaches French, German and music, as well as the rudiments of an English education. Address R. R. care of Messrs. Kessler & Co., No. 12 Park-place, to whom she refers.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach wishes an engagement as governess; her references are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Beyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

COMMITTEES, HEADS OF FAMILIES and Principals of Schools, can be informed of well-qualified teachers by applying to J. A. NASH, Educational and General Agent, 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A GERMAN STUDENT WISHES TO GIVE instruction in the German and Latin language; would also prepare boys for the high schools in Germany. Address M. N. N., Box No 122 Times Office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. Address H. F., Station G., Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN thirty-two United States TREASURY 7 3-10 NOTES, all dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date. Fifteen of said notes are for $1,000 each, and are numbered respectively 15,111, 15,112, 15,343, 15,344, 26,243, 26,242, 26,222, 26,223, 26,224, 29,566, 29,597, 29,598, 29,600, 29,601, and twenty of said notes are for $500 each, and are numbered respectively 32,163, 32,164, 32,165, 32,166, 32,167, 32,168, 32,169, 32,170, 32,171, 32,172, 34,173, 32,174, 32,175, 32,176, 32,177, 32,178, 31,510, 31,511, 34,512, 34,513. When said notes were lost or stolen they had annexed to them the coupons due in April, 1864, and all the subsequent ones.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said notes and coupons, or proportionally for the delivery of any of them to the owners, at the office of the subscriber at No. 49 Wall-st., in City of New-York, or for such information as will lead to the recovery thereof.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

$3,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE subscriber, about the 31st of September, 1863, between the village of Passaic, N. J., and the steamer *Hansa*, (which sailed from New-York 29th September,) a DIAMOND NECKLACE, composed of thirty large diamonds (brilliants), equal in size, except the clasp-stone, which was larger, set plainly in silver in very old style, (Thirteenth and Fourteenth century.) The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said necklace, by R. G. HAZARD, Peacedale, R. I.
HORTENSE HAZARD.

LOST OR STOLEN—BOND OF $1,000, No. 202, of the City of Cincinnati Stock, interest 6 per cent., due July 1st and January 1, principal payable 1882. All persons are warned against negotiating the same as payment of principal and interest of the bond have been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of the bond.
WM. C. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

LOST—TWO RINGS, TIED UP IN A HANDKERchief; one a large cluster diamond, the other with a green stone; $25 will be paid to bring them to my office.
FRED. WRIGHT, No 19 Beaver-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 13 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF WELL-matched dapple gray mares, nine years old, sound and kind, suitable for carriage or saddle, and perfectly safe for ladies to drive; now in use of 8th BARRISTER, No. 92 Broadway, or F. C. PLATT, Owego, Tioga County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY WAGON, WITH top, curtain, &c. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st., before 9 and after 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh, Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons gross, and in good order. Apply to JOHN SCULLION, New-Windsor.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,
ON OAK-ST., 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 55TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee, &c.
OAK-ST.—One lot on south side, near Pearl-st., known as No. 5 Oak-st.
8TH-AV.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 55th-st.
9TH-AV.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.
10TH-AV.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.
56TH-ST.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.
57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.
STIFT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No 192 Broadway.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 columns, shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.
The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at
No. 61 East 37th-st., near 5th-av.
Handsome Household Furniture, &c. The furniture, &c. contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, par or suites in brocatel, centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine pier and mantel mirrors, couches and easy chairs in reps, mahogany buffet, dining chairs, rosewood and oak extension tables, very fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and washstands, Psyche glass, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, library tables and chairs, mantel clocks, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine French china, heavy cut glass, very rich Bohemian glass sumper set, bronze chandeliers and gaxtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday, at the office. No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On TUESDAY 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 8½ rooms No. 111 Broadway; auction sale of some very superb furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various styles, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, oak and black walnut buffets, extension family tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands and chairs, book cases, &c. This sale will be absolute. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises. N. B. At private sale two rockaway wagons, three fine sleighs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will attend to sales at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., on the most favorable terms, also to private sales.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.
(10 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell in lots to suit retailers, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite dinner, tea, and toilet ware, all kinds of common ware, best and assorted, glass ware, fancy china, toilet sets, &c. &c., which must be sold Without reserve. Goods carefully replaced for shipping.

HUDSON RIVER BANK, New-York, Sept. 23, 1864.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Oct. 1st, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A CARD.
"Monadnock," the *Times* London correspondent, informs the readers of this paper that he will not read Mrs. Farnham's book, WOMAN AND HER ERA, intimating however, that were she to "dash down a precipice on a Mexican Mustang in flesh-colored tights," &c., he would lavish half a crown upon the spectacle.
The publishers of WOMAN AND HER ERA beg to inform the reading public that Mrs. Farnham's book was neither written nor published with the expectation of winning such readers as "Monadnock," or any whose estimate of woman is based solely upon youth and beauty. They rather hope that the great body of though ful and intelligent men and women will design to read a work, of which the Westminster *Review* says:
"There is one good feature in this book which is indeed its animating spirit. Whatever may have been at any time imagined his mistress to be, that Mrs. Farnham has absolutely declared it to be the duty of every woman to become. It is impossible to quarrel with any doctrine that would lead to such a result."
WOMAN AND HER ERA is published in two volumes, muslin, at $3, or one in leather at $3 50. Address C. M. PLUMB & CO., Publishers, No. 274 Canal-st.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
CAMPAIGN SONG BOOK
Will be out WEDNESDAY, the 28th. Every song written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most popular and familiar airs of the day.
Price, 15 cents; $1 per hundred. Send in your orders to C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st.; can be obtained at any news agency.

THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain; designed for learners. In this head all the newly-discovered Organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual Organ on one side, and all the group—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will call as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....(building.).....Saturday, Nov. 19.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,018, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,750, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. These passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.

The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.

The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 53 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,2?9	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,868	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE OF CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....500-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....500-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg, &c.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
ZAOLA.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS

The steamship ZAOLA, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, Via PANAMA

Under contract of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Dodge.
Oct. 13.....CONSTELLATION.....Tinkham.
Oct. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Seabury.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Captain E. S. VAILE,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILDEN, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

For freight or passage apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO MATAMORAS.

A first class Steamship will be put up for Matamoras in about three weeks, if sufficient encouragement is offered. Enquire of LUDLAM HEINEKEN, & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SILON, Capt. MARVIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

No Freight shipped on Sundays.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 76 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAEMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:28, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 1.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of

ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes,) Nos. 9 to 14.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2, o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Boots," and address
Col. WM. W. McRIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey- and Watts streets, on the North River, and Rooseveit, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interest of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 15 CHERRY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Alexandria and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessels, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will receive, and when ready for cargo, and address
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, their denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be such by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000, that the party or his proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials thereof, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, (Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given per ton for the coal delivered on board of vessels at the ports named at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent. or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By Order,
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR $30,000 SEWERAGE BONDS
$8,000 Water Bonds and $15,000 Short Municipal
Funds of the City of Chicago.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO, Sept 14th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September 26th, at 10 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of Sewerage Bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1st, 1864, and payable in New York twenty-four years after their date, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York. A sinking fund is provided for their redemption.

Also, for the whole or any part of Ninety-Eight Thousand Dollars ($98,000) of Water Bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in New York July 1st, 1884, with coupons for interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for these bonds the faith of the city is pledged, and taxation required by law, if necessary. The water rents are also specially appropriated, which last year yielded a surplus of $129,-180 00 after paying interest on the water debt, and are still increasing.

Also, for Fifteen Thousand Dollars municipal bonds, payable Dec. 1st, 1872, in New York, of the same denomination and interest semi-annually as above, (7 per cent.) A sinking fund is provided for the redemption of these bonds also.

The proposals will specify the kind and amount desired, the price bid per $100 00 thereof, and the place of delivery, whether Chicago or New York. The persons whose proposals are accepted will receive information of the same at this office, or at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, as may be designated in their proposals, when they will be required to deposit, within five days after the opening of the proposals the sums awarded to them respectively, with the premiums thereon, and the interest accrued from July 1st to the time of deposit or payment. Bonds will be delivered in Chicago Sept. 27th, and in New York September 28th, at the place aforesaid to the parties entitled to them.

Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for City Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and where the parties are not known to him should come recommended.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids, if the public interest should require it.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

(No. [illegible])
OFFICE [illegible]
CHICAGO, [illegible]

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department of

TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces, Army standard.
DRUMMERS, CORPS AND TAMBOURS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2, o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Goods," and address
Col. WM. W. McRIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M., THE LAST THIS YEAR
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:

GENERAL BUTLER,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.

Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,
and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.

Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunt's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.

Tools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY

WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,
Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 5:05, 6:05 and 7:15 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

HOBOKEN COURSE,

FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF HOBOKEN.
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST
PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.

The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their first Race Meeting on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th, September, 1864.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,150. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:15. Fare both ways, 25 cents.

All the Hoboken ferries lead directly to the Course.

The 42d-st. ferry only 2¾ miles from the course.

The stakes are all filled and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1 o'clock.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 15 is a sure and permanent cure for this disease, and a preventive for persons exposed. Sold by dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of the price, 50 cents per box.

F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to cases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarity of building up instead of tearing down, as the poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease or a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of manly power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, as they value their health, or waste of time and means, to avoid the certain danger of surgical treatment. His scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, dispenses with it, and is at once healthy and reliable, and cannot fail. However complicated a case may be, he assures a positive cure. He has been in practice upwards of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., during which period he has been Sole Agent for the "INFALLIBLE PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY P

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Church of the Incarnation.

The congregation of this Church having built a new and very handsome edifice, on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, and having sold their old edifice, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, to Rev. Dr. Osgood's congregation, the closing services were held there last evening. Rev. Drs. Montgomery and Houghton officiating. The history of the Church is one of the most interesting of any in the City. It was built some fourteen years ago by the congregation of Grace Church, called the Chapel of Grace, and intended for the many poor of the congregation who could not afford to pay pew-rent. The Rev. Mr. Harwood, now Rector of Trinity Church, at New Haven, was its first rector. In March, 1856, Rev. Dr. Montgomery first entered the church as its rector. He commenced the performance of his duties with great zeal and energy, and has never flagged for a moment since, and his efforts have been crowned with the success they so fully deserved. Under his guidance, and through his efforts, the congregation, in about three years from the time he first came among them, purchased the edifice from Grace Church, paying them for it its original cost. Grace Church used the purchase money to build another church for the poor, in a neighborhood where one was much needed, viz: in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, and of which Rev. Mr. Dixon is now Pastor. In March, 1863, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, in his anniversary sermon, preached to his congregation the building of a new church. The large and growing congregation rendered it almost necessary, and, in accordance with this suggestion, a meeting was called, and it was decided to build a new church, with the provision that $50,000 should first be subscribed by responsible parties. This amount was soon obtained, a site secured corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and the new building commenced. It is now nearly completed. The new church is of the early decorative Gothic order, and is intended to seat about twelve hundred people, without the side galleries. It is built of Newark stone, the dressings and weatherings of Cleveland stone; the Chancel of Apisdal, and lighted from above. By its side is the organ-chamber, in which is to be placed a superb organ, manufactured by Stembabdh, and to cost about $6,000. The organ, and a lot of ground valued at about $2,000, is a gift from one member of the congregation. The wheel of the organ is to be turned by a running stream of water, a new style, and one which it is said will produce a greater evenness of sound. A peculiar feature of the building will be a beautiful series of memorial windows. The Church is to have a spire some 185 or 190 feet high, and its cost, without the spire, will be about $130,000.

The farewell sermon in the old edifice was preached by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who took for his text the 8th verse of the 26th Psalm:

"Lord, I Have Loved the Habitation of Thy House, and the Place Where Thine Honor Dwelleth."

The preacher began by speaking of the power of local association, which he illustrated by several incidents from history—especially the fondness for mountain scenery, which even led Swiss soldiers to desert the standards of Napoleon, when the national airs were played. Divine Providence seems to have consulted this principal in establishing his ancient temple on Mount Zion, and settling his chosen people among the hills and vallies of Judea. If the association with scenery, for a dwelling place besoothing how much stronger and more tender must be the ties that bind us to the sanctuary where we have been accustomed to worship, the oasis in the midst of the sandy desert of life, and the sunny island where the pastor and people have found repose and refuge.

The speaker referred to the fact of the changing character of the population in the Metropolis. Stable, comparatively, as this parish is, yet, on looking round the flock, the preacher recognized but a few families who greeted him on his arrival as their Pastor, less than ten years since. No formal act of consecration had ever been performed in this Church. The preacher thought when he first came to the parish that the congregation would, ere long, need a larger edifice. But the building was hallowed by its services, and endeared by the scenes of the years in which they had "taken such sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends." The preacher then reviewed the many offices and services that had been performed within these courts—the sermons, exhortations, lessons that had been delivered—the precious dead who had been tenderly consigned to their kindred dust—every individual of them all had a secret spiritual history written in the Book of Remembrance, and stretching out into eternity—with all of which he, the speaker, had, as their Pastor, a living and eternal connection.

He illustrated the character of the Parish Priest, as the officiator in all the offices prescribed by the prayer-book of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which receives the infant from the arms of parental affection, signs it with the indelible sign of redemption, and never leaves the immortal until consigned to the dust, in sure hope of the resurrection unto life eternal. The preacher represented the sanctuary as now thronged with the different classes of the sainted dead, where mortals are to be conserved in clustered groups in the new sanctuary—a symbol of our fellowship or communion with Christ, their living Head. The speaker then briefly reviewed the progress of the new church enterprise, which was about to be crowned with such a marvelous success; $50,000 were required to be subscribed before a step was taken toward even the procuring of the site of the edifice on Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and $50,000 were obtained, beside $10,000 more for memorials and furniture. They had just sold their property at Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue for about $39,000 net. It was not the fact, as had been stated in some of our church papers, that a few dollars less demand on the part of the corporation of this church would have secured the property to the Episcopal church. No offer was before them when the church was sold but the one they accepted. The offer made before, by Episcopalians, was *several thousand* dollars less than the price had now obtained for the premises. As trustees, they were solemnly bound to secure as near the sum of $40,000 net as they could—that being the assumed value of the property in all their statements to the congregation. It had been purchased by the Rev. Dr. Osgood's congregation for temporary use, until the erection of their new edifice on Thirty-fourth street. When it had served this temporary purpose, the speaker presumed the building would be resold. In that event, those who so strongly objected to its alienation would have an opportunity of subscribing for its repurchase.

The speaker gave an acknowledgement of the courtesy and straightforwardness of the respected purchasers in the transaction, and closed with a prayer for all who profess and call themselves Christians, and with the hope that from the materials of structures of earth we might pass to the courts of the house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. The Church was crowded with a very large congregation, and the pastor and parishioners were deeply affected at parting with a sanctuary where they have been aroused with so large a measure of blessing.

Dedication of another New Synagogue.

The Jewish Synagogue erected for the congregation, Adarath Eb, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The edifice is situated in Twenty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, built of brick, and capable of accommodating about five hundred people. The interior fittings are neat and handsome, without being gaudy. The services yesterday were the customary dedication exercises, according to the Hebrew ritual. The sacred scrolls of the law were carried in procession three times around the Synagogue, and the perpetual lamp lighted in front of the arch while the Chazan and the choir chanted the Psalms of David. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Rafhael and Dr. L. M. Isaacs, Capt. Burdick, and a squad of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, rendered efficient aid in preserving order at the door and keeping out unbidden guests.

Military.

The One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, 1,000 strong, Col. Jenny, commanding, arrived in this City yesterday, en route for Petersburgh. The regiment was recruited in Onondaga and Courtland Counties, and is composed of first-class men, nearly all of whom are natives of this State.

During the day several detachments, numbering in all seventy-nine men, arrived in this City from regiments in the afternoon about 100 of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Veterans arrived from Petersburgh, and before dark left by boat for New-Haven, whence they go to Springfield.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE SECOND GREAT CONTEST BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER, PRINCE, JOHN MORGAN AND LADY EMMA.

The second and last of the two great purse and stake trotting contests between these four famous horses, takes place at the Fashion Course on Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

Great as was the excitement on the occasion of the first, last week, large as was the attendance and the amount of money dependant on the result, the ensuing contest bids fair to throw its predecessor completely into the shade, the excitement having become intensified by the unexpected result of the first race and the victory of *Prince*, a verdict which his opponents assert will be set aside next Wednesday, when he will (like the rest) have to go to wagon instead of in harness, the addition of two wheels making a serious difference in a race where fast time has to be made. No horse could possibly be in finer condition than the winner was last Wednesday, and he pulled up at the end of the fifth heat as fresh as if he only trotted one, but whether he will retain that perfection of condition on the coming occasion is a mooted question. Horses in training are like flowers when in fullest bloom, they soonest fade. That *Butler* was not himself was apparent to all present. He had not his ordinarily lithe and limber gait, and was suffering severely from a gall under the forearm. He is now, however, all himself again, doing his work steadily, and to wagon is his favorite gait, as his opponents know by dread experience. Nor was *Lady Emma* in the condition it was expected Hiram Woodruff would have brought her to the carrying, as she did a large amount of superfluous flesh, but that is working off by strong work in the interim, and if she comes to the post in her old time, her ladyship will make things "hot" for the others. The strangest part of the business is that that game and lasting horse, *John Morgan*, who pulled up in the fifth heat, and secured out of sorts generally, is so wonderfully improved that his winning is quite within the range of probability, say his owners and supporters. Be that as it may, all four horses are again certain starters, and the struggle will be a fierce one. The same arrangements for the comfort and protection of all visitors to the Course will prevail as on last Wednesday. The Flushing Railroad Company guaranteeing, over the signature of their superintendent, special trains not only to the Course, but returning from it. Pools will be sold at Lafayette Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings, and on the Course on the morning of the race.

A BUSY SPORTING WEEK.

The current week will be a busy one in the sporting world. To-day (Monday) there is a trotting match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Hiram Woodruff's *Dixie*, and J. Brown's stallion *Jimmy*.

On Tuesday the first racing meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society commences at their new and spacious course some four miles back of Hoboken. There are three races on the first day viz: A sweepstakes of $200 for three-year-olds, single dash of one mile. The Ferry stakes of $600 for all ages, three mile heats, and a premium of $200 for two-year-olds, single dash of three-quarters of a mile.

On Wednesday the great and all-exciting trotting race comes off at the Fashion Course.

Thursday is the second day of the Hudson County meeting when three races will be ran, viz: A premium of $200 for all ages, one-and-a-quarter mile dash. Selling race of $300 for all ages, same distance, and a post stake of $400 for all ages, two mile heats. Friday is the third and last day of the meeting, when three more events will have to be decided, namely, a premium of $200 for all ages, three-quarter mile dash. The closing premium of $200 for all ages, mile heats, and the great premium of $1,000 for all ages, four mile heats, which will be a most exciting race.

As there are a large number of leading racing stables already in the vicinity of the track, large fields of horses and ample sport, may be anticipated.

There is also a Trotting Sweepstakes of $1,000 for the produce of *Geo. M. Patchen*, at the Fashion course, on Tuesday, for which there are three entries. It is to be regretted that this race comes in collision with the opening day of the Hudson County meeting, as many persons would like to be present at both; but it cannot be avoided, as the *Patchen* trot was made, and date fixed, nearly a twelvemonth since.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Tenement Houses.—Reference was made the other day to the efforts which were being made to improve tenement houses, and secure cleanliness, comfort and health to their inhabitants. To insure such improvements, however, would require the active coöperation of the City Government with the association which has taken an interest in the matter. If the Common Council and the heads of the departments would some day take a ride around and visit the different buildings referred to, it can scarce be doubted, but that they would lend themselves earnestly to a work the success of which involves so much life, health and happiness. It is their duty to protect those who have not the means to protect themselves in the matters of choice of dwellings. They can do it by wise and careful legislation, and they can help much now by strict enforcement of the laws at present existing. The subject is a very serious one. Little attention has hitherto been paid to it, and the weekly lists of mortality show the result of the neglect. If owners of tenement houses would look at their own interests, to say nothing of that of humanity, they would find increased incomes from buildings affording the comforts and health sought for. It is well said by those urging the improvements: "We plead for improved dwellings for our industrial classes. We plead for such dwellings for the sake of the general cause of health, virtue, order and public interest. We plead for them for the sake of the tens of thousands of children and youth now growing up in homes which forbid wholesome and hopeful culture. And we plead for them for the sake of multitudes of worthy wives and mothers, who would, if they had suitable dwellings, make their homes bright and happy centres of refining, elevating influence to all their families."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Extensive Fires—Destruction of the Brooklyn White Lead Works—The Catholic Church of the Assumption Greatly Damaged—and Several Dwellings Injured.—An extensive fire broke out yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, in the Brooklyn White Lead Works, which occupied the block bounded by Washington, Adams, Front, and Water streets, and consisted of several brick buildings and a number of wooden sheds. The flames spread rapidly and communicated to all the structures, including stable, worshons, &c., embraced in the space occupied by the company, excepting only the houses on the seperate four corners, which were saved. The fire originated in the corroding sheds fronting on Water-street, and then extended to the other buildings within the block, which were of wood, and all were destroyed. The buildings on the different corners, consisting of the residence of Mr. D. Farley, the superintendent, the store house, cooper shop, and mill room were saved. All the structures within the block were destroyed.

The establishment contains a large amount of material, prepared and unprepared, to the value of over 300,000, a great portion of which was destroyed.

The engines and boilers were saved, as were also the horses in the stable.

The Company have on their premises an engine, hydrants, and all other appliances to extinguish a fire. These were put into requisition, and with the aid of the city engines all the valuable buildings on the premises were saved.

In the apartment where the fire originated the pig-lead is corroded in pots, being prepared by putting in a certain quantity of vinegar and acid, which is covered up with tan. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by spontaneous combustion. It may have been produced by other causes.

The Secretary of the Company is now at Irvington, N. Y., and as all the information in regard to the establishment is in his possession, it cannot be procured until his return. It is estimated, however, by those who should know, that the amount of stock is worth almost $300,000, and the loss something over $100,000, insured in a number of New-York and Brooklyn offices.

A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, and blazing fragments fell upon the roof of a number of houses for several blocks distant. The cupola of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, was set on fire. The congregation was engaged in vespers at the time, and Father Keegan, being apprised of the danger, advised all to leave, and all got out of the building without injury. The sacred vessels and vestments in the sanctuary, together with the carpets were taken to a place of safety; but everything else was either destroyed or greatly damaged. The walls and ceiling were ruined by water, as was also the splendid organ in the gallery. The building was saved from total destruction by the firemen, who did everything in their power to that end. The loss sustained amounts to $5,000—covered by insurance in the Long Island and Eagle insurance companies—the latter of New-York. Several houses in Bridge, Tallman and Prospect streets were set on fire, by the burning cinders, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage occasioned was slight.

Destruction of a Packing-box Factory by Fire.—The packing-box manufactory, occupying lots Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Sedgwick-street, between Columbia-street and the river, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The premises was occupied by Mr. Wm. Toaby, and contained a large amount of finished work and unprepared material. The fire was discovered near the main entrance about 1 o'clock, and there being a large amount of combustible material in the immediate vicinity, the flames spread so rapidly that before anything could be done to stay their progress, the interior was all in a blaze. All the stock and machinery were either destroyed or greatly damaged. The building was of brick, three stories in height, with basement; 75 feet front by 60 feet deep. It was owned by Mr. Charles Kelsay, Sr. Books, papers and all the contents were destroyed. The loss on stock and materials was about $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000 in several New-York and Brooklyn offices. The value of the building was $6,000, fully covered by insurance. A large quantity of lumber stored on neighboring lots was saved by the firemen, the flames being confined, through their exertions, to the building in which they originated. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by accident.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 147, of which 8 were men, 20 women, 48 boys and 87 girls. The principal diseases were consumption, 17; cholera infantum, 16; marasmus, 11; diarrhœa, 10; typhoid fever, 8; typhus fever, 4; diptheria and dysentery, 6 each; whooping cough, 4; bronchitis, 2; small-pox, 1; scarlet fever, 1, &c., &c. Under one years of age, 36; natives of the United States, 114; Ireland, 22; England, 6; Germany, 8.

Brooklyn City Court.—This week will be devoted to equity cases and issues of law. The October Term jury causes will be taken up the third and fourth weeks. Equity causes will be heard the second week. The court will be open every day until the fourth week in October for naturalization purposes.

Recruiting in Brooklyn.—On Friday last 36 men were enlisted at the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third Congressional District, and on Saturday 34 men were passed—all credited to Queens, Suffolk and Westchester Counties.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dedication of the Passionist Fathers at West Hoboken.—The ceremony of dedicating the new monastery of the Passionist Fathers at West Hoboken, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. At present the main building (only) is erected, situated on Montgomery-avenue, near West Hoboken, on a high eminence of ground overlooking New-York, Long Island, the bay and far up the North River. The main building is built of graplte rock, in the Norman style of architecture, 102 feet front by 37 feet deep, four stories and basement in height. The basement is designed for a dining-room, kitchen, carpenter shop, store-room, bath-room, &c. On the first floor are two parlors, porter's room, community room, public chapel, community chapel, tailor's room, &c. On the second floor are sixteen rooms, to be occupied chiefly by the supervisors of the institution and priests. On the third floor are sixteen rooms for the accommodation of the professors and students, and on the fourth floor the same number of rooms, to be occupied by the "community." There are also to be erected two wings, one to be 100 feet in length by 80 feet deep for a chapel, and the other 100 feet by 40, for the use of gentlemen wishing to retire for a longer or shorter period. The dedicatory services commenced yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and the following was the order of the ceremony: Vespers; Celebrant, Very Reverend Father Dominick Sublatini, Provincial Superior; Deacon, Rev. Addonis Magno, Pastor; Sub-Deacon, Rev. John Bannisetti, from Dunkirk, N. Y.; Master of Ceremony, Rev. Thomas O'Connor. After vesper at St. Mary's Chapel, the procession formed in the following order, and marched to the Monastery: Sunday School children; Guild of the Sacred Passion; members of the Paiogians Community, 78 in number; citizens. On arriving at the new Monastery an address was presented to the Provisional Superior by the President of the Guild, Mr. Patrick Welden, in the name of St. Mary's coggregation; the new Monastery was then blessed without and within, and the services closed with a benediction. Those present were then invited to visit the edifice. Services will be held in the new chapel attached to the monastery to-day, (Monday,) Tuesday and Wednesday, at 5:30 o'clock P. M.; preparations for the feast of St. Michael on Thursday, 29th, when high mass will be sung in the same chapel at 10 A. M.; vespers, with benediction, at 5 P. M. The object of this religious institution is for forming missionary societies for preaching the gospel and promote devotion to the passion of our Divine Saviour.

Serious Stabbing Affray.—A man named Michael Dolan, while intoxicated on Saturday, attacked two men named Thomas Geltz and James Carran in Hoboken, and stabbed them without provocation. Geltz received a wound in the abdomen and is considered in a critical condition. Carran was stabbed in the small of the back, and narrowly escaped being instantly killed. Dolan was committed to the county jail by Coroner Avzay, to await the result of the injuries.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—The Law in Respect to Returns.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Sept. 20, 1864.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 12th inst., I have to say that uniformity in the practical operations of the revenue laws is desirable, and this office is endeavoring to bring the assessments for taxation to a uniform practice. In the beginning of a system, different views will be entertained by different persons, and time will be required to bring so many minds to the same understanding, but it is trusted the time will not be long. As to your manufacturing being done in two districts, the law specially requires that returns shall be made to the assessor of the district in which the manufacturing is done. So this office has invariably held, and therefore it will be necessary for you to make your returns to the Assessor of the particular District under whom you hold your license for manufacturing. Should you make castings in one district in the rough, and more completely finish them in another, by polishing, trimming, &c., they must be assessed where cast, and the increased value added, if done in the other. Iron castings for bridges and other permanent structures are charged with a specific duty, but this does not apply to wrought iron used for similar purposes. That not being specially provided for, must be subject to some tax; and there is no other head under which it can be assessed but the general clause, which charges all manufactures with a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem. You will see by reading the law, that iron, in all its stages, is subject to pay duties.

1. In the primary form of pig, $2 per ton; or bloom, &c., $3 per ton. 2. Bars, &c., $3.

Thus far it is to be considered only as material to be applied to specific use by the processes of manufacture. The uses of iron, and the processes of making it subservient to the wants of man, are almost infinite, from an anchor down to a pin or a tack nail. When the law does not tax those manufactures specifically or by name, it intends to include them in a class, by one general or sweeping clause, all of which are subjected, with fabrics from almost every kind of material, to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*. You use bar iron, &c., having paid the duties of the second stage on your material, and you shape or form it for the particular use required. You apply the material by manufacturing it, and the law declares the tax it must pay as your product. It is not proper to say because your labor and skill have not given as much value to the material as another manufacturer might give to it, that you should be reduced in the ratio. One may take ten pounds of iron, and by the use to which he applies it, will make it worth $100, while from your manufactory it will come out worth only $1. That man will have to pay a duty of $5, and you but five cents; yet, although he pays more duty on the same material, he may make no more profit, considering the time and skill expended than you. As to the terms of the law, the Executive officer has no discretion. The language employed by Congress must be his guide, and he must find the meaning in the words used, and not in what he might deem too stringent or too lax.

Very respectfully yours,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

HER PART IN THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT MOBILE.

From the Boston Traveler, Sept. 20.

The United States steam sloop of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. Alden commanding, arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning. She left Mobile on the 25th of August for Pensacola, from which port she sailed on the 5th of September for Boston. From a visit to the ship our reporters gained the following interesting particulars of the part she took in the late naval engagement at Mobile:

As has been before stated, the *Brooklyn* led in that memorable attack. She suffered more from the fire of Fort Morgan than any other vessel. Fifty-nine shots are recorded as having entered her sides, most of them on the berth deck, and seventy-three shots took effect in various parts of her. She was struck in her hull thirty-five times. Her sides have been partially repaired, and it would be difficult to perceive, except at a close inspection, the terrible punishment inflicted upon her. On her decks are to be seen more than twelve hundred pounds of iron which were poured into her from rebel batteries.

In that bloody fight she lost eleven killed and forty-three wounded. She went into action with 204 men and officers and 48 marines. Two of the latter were killed and one wounded. Just before the fight commenced, the men were assembled and a prayer was read by Capt. Alden, after which he briefly addressed them, concluding his remarks by telling the boys to go in and give the rebels "Jessie," which they accepted as their battle-cry, and yelled it lustily in the teeth of the enemy throughout the fight.

As the *Brooklyn* had the van she received the heaviest part of the enemy's fire, being mistaken for Farragut's flagship. Her loss from shot and shell was greater in proportion to the number of men than any other ship. Her machinery was protected by sand-bags, which proved an effectual precaution. Her sides were carefully guarded by chains, large rope in thickness, but the shot penetrated those, inflicting considerable damage.

There were many instances of noble heroism. The carnage at times was fearful. No. 4 gun was dismounted and the men shot away twice. Most of them had their heads blown from their bodies, and presented a most horrible sight. Mr. Cook, Acting Master's Mate, was killed at his gun. He was wounded twice, but refused to go below. The third time he received a mortal wound, and died soon after. On the poop-deck a shot struck a marine and cut him in two (half the body falling into the hold below), and ricocheting struck another marine and knocked him overboard. He was never seen afterwards. This shot came unpleasantly near the Captain, who had a very narrow escape. The decks were streaming with blood, and some bodies presented ghastly wounds.

The gunners exhibited the utmost *sang froid*. As each shot was fired the sailors yelled and cheered, and the hotter the contest the more they seemed to become inspired. William Halstead, who commanded gun No. 10, picked up a rebel 8-inch shot that had landed on deck, loaded his gun with it and fired it back again. The rigging was shot through and through, and the mainmast was struck three times. A heavy sheet anchor was hit twice, and smashed into splinters. A 10-inch Columbiad shot from Fort Morgan entered the general storeroom, creating sad havoc, scattering splinters in every direction.

Every part of the ship bears marks of the heavy fire she sustained; planks are ripped up, knees broken and bulwarks stove in. Admiral Farragut says he never saw a ship so cut up before, and the engagement he spoke of as the severest one in which he had ever participated. Lieut.-Commanding E. P. Lull was executive officer during the fight. He was afterward assigned to the command of the captured ram *Tennessee*. The *Brooklyn* fired about 300 rounds in all, the guns being loaded and discharged with the utmost rapidity. Three men were shot away in succession from the shell-whip.

Lieut. Blake, of Worcester, Mass., was severely wounded in the leg. His escape from instant death seems almost providential. Whilst standing on the forecastle, his pantaloons were torn to pieces, his sword-belt cut in three or four places, so that it dropped from his person, and the ramrod of his revolver bent. He was also wounded in the finger.

The officers of the *Brooklyn* regard Buchanan, the rebel commander, as a very brave but foolhardy man. Instead of attacking at mid-day, he could have waited for night to come on, when his chances for success would have been much more favorable.

The *Brooklyn* carries twenty-four guns, the heaviest armament of any ship in the fleet. They are mostly 9 inch smooth-bores, and are pronounced splendid guns at close range. The career of this ship and her officers and crew has been most illustrious. She was the greatest sufferer in the attack on New-Orleans as well as at Mobile. She returns here for repairs, and probably will remain here for months.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 24—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 9,542 bbls. Flour, 1 bbl. and 84 bags Corn Meal, 30 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Malt, 893 pkgs. Provisions, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots and $14 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is much cheaper and extremely irregular, with a very limited inquiry. Middlings, $1 40@$1 50 ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, at a reduction of about 40c.@50c. ₱ bbl., closing with a decidedly downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 7,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 70@$9; poor to choice Extra State at $9@$9 60, chiefly at $9 15@$9 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 20@$10 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..... $8 70 @ 9 00
Extra State..... 9 00 @ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 00 @11 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds..10 20 @10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..10 65 @11 75
Extra Genesee..... 9 65 @11 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 9 75 @14 50

Southern Flour is much depressed; sales since our last 850 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 55@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is much lower and drooping; sales 440 bbls. extra at $9 20@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, closing at $8@$8 10 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Caloric, and $8 50@$8 55 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull, and though quoted down 8c.@10c. ₱ bushel, no important transactions have been reported. We quote (nominally) Amber Western at $2 12@$2 15; Red Western at $2 05@$2 12; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 05@$2 07½; Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 05; Chicago Spring at $1 95@$2 05. Corn is in less demand and lower; sales since our last, 29,000 bu hels, at $1 60 for mixed Western, afloat and in store, ₱ bushel. Oats are scarce and wanted at higher prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89c.@90½c., and State at 89c.@90c. cash, ₱ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 24.	
Superfine flour	$9 50	@ 9 90	$8 70	@ 9 00
Extra State	9 90	@10 50	9 00	@ 9 60
Extra Ind. & Michigan	9 85	@12 00	9 00	@11 50
Extra Ohio	10 90	@12 25	10 20	@11 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00	9 65	@11 50
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 75	@14 50
Superfine Extra South'n	11 00	@16 00	10 50	@15 50
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 00	@ 9 50
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	8 00	@ 8 55
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 20	@ 2 40
Red & Amber Wh't ₱ bu.	2 05	@ 2 35	1 95	@ 2 15
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@ 1 64	— —	@ 1 60
Yellow Corn	1 64	@ — —	— —	@ 1 62
Rye	1 60	@ 1 65	1 60	@ 1 65
Oats	88	@ 90½	88	@ 90½

HAY—North River continues inactive at $1 20@$1 30 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at 15c.@37c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 42c.@52c. for new ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Week's receipts, 29,917 hides; sales, 12,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry California, 20@22 lbs., part 30c., cash; 500 Dry Asnluwald, 16 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,300 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 13¾c.@14¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 759,700 (same time last year, 269,800—year before, 452,500), and 1,125 Bales. The stock includes 358,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (hides and kips); 87,000 Dry Rio Grande (hides and kips); 68,700 Dry Orinoco; 129,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 18,900 Dry Central America, &c.; 11,600 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,700 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 5,400 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 44,000 Dry African; 12,300 Wet-Salted California; 2,000 Wet-Salted Western; 2,000 Wet-Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet-Salted Rio Grande; 1,125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weibel & Weidmeyer's review, thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been languid and was limited to small orders from the West and parcels for immediate use. The trade are ready sellers for large parcels at recent figures. Rates, however, are nominal. Receipts moderate and stock slowly accumulating. *Oak Sole*—Inquiry slack; only small parcels selling, at a reduction of fully 1c. per lb. below last week's quotations. Week's receipts of sole leather about 41,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and much cheaper. Sales, to-day, 8,900 bbls. at $40 62½@$41 for New Mess; $41 for do., September delivery; $42@$42 50 for do., October delivery, buyer's option; $39 50@$40 for Old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; $37@38 for Prime. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 18½c.@20c. for Hams; 21c.@23c. for bagged do.; 17½c.@19c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 135 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is dull and much lower. Sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@22¾c., the latter an extreme. Beef is inactive and depressed, to-day, at $21@26 for Extra Mess; $10@$19 for Plain Mess, $12@$15 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales of 150 bbls.; Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$28 ₱ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 44c.@50c. for poor to prime, and 51c.@53c. for choice State, and 37c.@44c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 16c.@25c. ₱ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 24.	
New Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$43 50	@$—	$40 62½	@$41 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	38 50	@ 39 50	37 00	@ 39 00
Lard, ₱ lb	23	@ 24¾	20	@ 22¾
Fin Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	16 00	@ 20 00	16 00	@ 19 00
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb	40	@ 48	37	@ 44
State Butter, ₱ lb	48	@ 56	44	@ 53
Cheese, ₱ lb	19	@ 27	16	@ 25

SKINS—Goat and Deer are inactive at nominal quotations. Sales 10 bales Matamoras Goat on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue in limited request, at declining prices. Sales since our last, 140 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 18¾c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. Refined are dull and generally quoted down to 21c.@26¾c. ₱ lb., though some holders ask higher rates.

TALLOW—Sales, 63,000 lbs., at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 370 bbls., at $1 79 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day, including: For Liverpool—7,600 bushels Wheat on private terms; 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s.; 35 tons measurement goods, at 10s. For London—400 bbls. Flour on private terms; 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 50 tons measurement goods at 15s.; and by steamer, 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow—200 loads Timber on private terms. For Bristol—300 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]

Prices reduced on all kinds of Curtain Materials.
G. L. & J. B. Kelty, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial.—We many you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by Morgan & Allen, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Atwill—Chissey.—On Monday morning, Sept. 12, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. E. R. Atwill, John Atwill to Mary F. Chissey, daughter of the late Jas. Lowerre, all of this City.

Atwill—Whiting.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Bloomfield, Wis., by Rev. Wm. Dafter, E. R. Atwill, Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Church, New-York, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Whiting, of Oakhurst, Wis.

Decker—Stowers.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Scranton, Penn., on Thursday, Sept. 24, by Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D., Mr. Austin M. Decker and Miss Kate, daughter of N. M. Stowers, Esq., all of Scranton.

Wicks—Whitmore.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, at Housatonic, Mass., by Rev. L. Whitmore, E. B. Wicks, M. D., of Clinton, N. Y., and Sarah O., daughter of the officiating clergyman, No cards.

DIED.

Bradish.—On Friday, Sept. 23, at the residence of her son, George Bradish, at Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Lucretia Bradish, relict of the late George Bradish.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bainbridge.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Orange, N. J., "In sure and certain hope of resurrection unto life," Amelia, wife of Henry Bainbridge, in the 36th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral on Tuesday.

Dawson.—At Marlboro, N. Y., Sept. 24, Emma A., youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary L. Dawson, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock this Monday afternoon, from the residence of her grandfather, J. F. Mackey, No. 292 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

Dana.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, of dysentery, William Stephen Dana, only son of Wm. P. W. and Anna P. Dana, aged 3 years and 8 months

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4059. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE ALLEGED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Gov. Brown Said to Have Gone to Atlanta to Confer With Sherman.

More About Early's First Defeat.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

What Sherman Means to Do Next.

Gloomy Talk of the Rebel Press.

Full files of Richmond papers as late as Sept 24, which we have received from our correspondent, "H. J. W." furnish us the following important extracts:

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Examiner* makes the following announcement, which is important, as it so fully confirms the statement made in a dispatch from Louisville which appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The *Examiner* says:

"There was a rumor afloat yesterday, said to have been promulgated by 'those in authority,' that Gov. BROWN and other prominent men of Georgia, had determined to hold a peace conference with SHERMAN, and were going to Atlanta for that purpose. We mention this rumor as one of the *on dits* of the day. The same story was sent here by telegraph several days ago.

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks that there is no mistaking the object of SHERMAN in desiring to hold a conference with Vice-President STEPHENS and Governor BROWN. "It is to detach the State of Georgia, if possible, from the Confederacy, through the agency of these two gentlemen, whom, from their course with regard to the habeas corpus act, and other measures, he takes to be at heart well disposed to promote such a measure. The *Dispatch* is confident that SHERMAN will find himself disappointed in his estimation of these gentlemen, yet it deprecates their advocacy of a line of policy which a Yankee General could by any possibility have thus interpreted. It is to be trusted that the meeting will not be accorded as it can answer no good purpose, and is designed for no good end.

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on RAMSEUR, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. GORDON was at Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburgh road, on a reconnoissance; RODES was at Hopewell Church, near Whitehall to the left of the Martinsburgh road, about eight miles below Winchester. About daylight GORDON, and about 7 A. M., RODES commenced moving back to the point of attack. WHARTON remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburgh road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 A. M., all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. RAMSEUR stretched from Abraham Creek to the Berryville pike—RODES had taken position between him and GORDON—WHARTON, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly toward our left.

About 12:30 o'clock, Gen. RODES, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and GORDON, was struck by a ball just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their line around our left, and about 4 P. M., their cavalry on their extreme right lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry and completely routed it, and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburgh, where it is now posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester, and a position of great strength, having the North Mountain on the left, and Massanutten Mountain on his right.

The battle is described as a very severe one, the loss on both sides heavy—their's supposed to be greater than ours. We took some 500 or 700 prisoners, more than we lost. AVERILL is reported killed; but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification, we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major-Gen. RODES, killed; Brig.-Gen. GODWIN, of Portsmouth, Va., killed; Major Gen. FITZ LEE, said to be slightly wounded; Brig.-Gen. YORK, commanding HAYS' and STAFFORD'S Louisiana brigades, arm shot off; Acting Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. CASTER, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by a shell in the back; and five colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brig.-Gen. BATTLE, of North Carolina, is in command of RODES' division.

The *Chronicle's* informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.

Had EARLY is where he ought to have been before. Below Winchester, he has all along been exposed to the flanking movements of the enemy, who watched him, with double his force of infantry, and harassed him continually with a superior force of cavalry. If it was intended to remain in this open and exposed position until recently, we cannot see the propriety of it, in view of movements that have since been made. It may be that Gen. EARLY was acting under orders to remain as low down the valley as Winchester, in order to secure the crops of that region. If he acted on his own judgment, we think he is subject to censure.

Fisher's Hill, his present position, is one, we take it, of great strength. He will, we understand, hold it. Whether reinforcements will be deemed necessary by the authorities, we have no means of knowing.

The recent battle, we have heard, was progressing very favorably, until the stampede of our cavalry, which enabled the enemy to pass on our flank and in our rear. A retreat was then absolutely necessary, which seems to have been well executed.

Fisher's Hill is just out from the little town of Strasburgh, at intersection of the Valley turnpike and the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is in the fork of the south branch of the Shenandoah and Cedar Creek—with the Massanutten Mountain on the one hand, and the Little North Mountain on the other.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 23.

The enemy, in heavy force, say between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, attacked us. A bloody battle ensued, in which the enemy's infantry, after desperate fighting, were being driven back with great loss, when they turned our right flank with a force of between six and ten thousand cavalry. All our attempts to drive back this cavalry force, which is known to be the flower of the whole Yankee army, proving unsuccessful, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order, with face to the foe and contesting every inch of ground. The enemy being evidently too much cut up to pursue us with advantage, he followed our column only a short distance, and drew off.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will certainly not exceed twenty five hundred men. RODES' Division suffered the most, our loss there in being a heavy one. We probably lost five hundred prisoners, and eight thousand men killed and wounded. On Wednesday the Yankees, with the flag of truce at Varina, claimed that they had captured five thousand prisoners. Yesterday they had moderated their pretensions so far as to claim but twenty-five hundred.

It was reported here yesterday that fourteen of our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualties. Gen. LEE's dispatch mentions the death of Gens. RODES and GODWIN. The body of Gen. RODES has arrived at Charlottesville, where it is to be interred, we learn. Private telegrams have announced that Gen. FITZ LEE and Col. GEORGE PATTON were wounded, and that the latter was in the enemy's hands. The Lynchburg papers say that Gen. YORK, of Louisiana, lost an arm.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.

Gen. EARLY, with all of his trains, &c., secure; now holds an impregnable position on Fisher's Hill, which is twenty-two miles south of Winchester by the Valley turnpike, and by the same road seventy-four miles north of Staunton.

The Yankees still claim three thousand prisoners, which we are confident will cover our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing. They admit a loss of two thousand on their side—which figure being multiplied by four will give the correct number. Their repeated assertion that our defeat was "a complete rout" is of a piece with their other statements on the same subject. We predict that when all the facts of this battle come to be known, it will stand out as the best fight and the most orderly retreat that General EARLY has ever made. We will say no more at present, it not being expedient to publish all the facts.

The Yankee press say EARLY will not make a stand north of Staunton. He has made a stand at Strasburgh, seventy-four miles north of Staunton, and the Yankee army does not approach him.

It is much more probable that instead of attempting to press him back to Staunton that they will leave him, and, crossing the Blue Ridge, make for Gordonville, via Culpepper and Orange. Already the report reaches us that two Yankee infantry brigades have entered Culpeper. If this be true these troops are, it is very likely, the advance guard of a considerable portion of SHERIDAN'S army.

The five or six hundred Yankee cavalry who recently burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapid Ann are still hovering about Culpepper Court-house. On Thursday night it was reported at Gordonsville that they were approaching that place.

The campaign in Northern Virginia promises to be active and interesting during the next two months. SHERIDAN, having been made a Brigadier in the regular army for his performances in the Valley, will not let his sword rust from inaction. It is to be hoped that in his impatience to reap another crop of laurels he may do something rash. A Yankee can't stand prosperity and honors. They invariably make a fool of him.

EARLY'S DEFEAT.

The *Examiner* publishes Gen. LEE's official report of the battle near Winchester, which has already appeared in the TIMES, and says:

"According to the best information we have been able to obtain, the battle here mentioned took place two or three miles east of Winchester. Newtown is eight miles south of Winchester, and Fisher's Hill eighteen miles further up the Valley. It is a very strong position on the south bank of a creek which empties into the Shenandoah River, a cannon shot south of Sharpsburgh. From this point to Staunton the distance is sixty miles. Gen. EARLY's position at Fisher's Hill *is impregnable to any force attacking in front.* The only way he can be reached is by a wide flank movement up the Luray Valley.

We have been unable to obtain any important particulars of this fight, except those given in Gen. LEE's dispatch. Private dispatches have been received giving the information that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE received a flesh wound in the thigh, and that *Gen. Geo. Patton was seriously wounded and left in Winchester. It is also reported that Gen. Wharton is wounded.* We have no information of the loss on either side.

In this battle our forces were greatly outnumbered. A gentleman recently on Gen. EARLY's staff, who left Winchester on last Sunday night, says SHERIDAN has thirty-five thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry. It is believed that the Yankee force in the Valley has been recently greatly augmented by reinforcements from the Mississippi Valley and from SHERMAN's army. *Some think that Sherman has sent to Virginia as many as twenty thousand troops.*

From a gentleman who left Gen. EARLY's army on Monday night we have some few additional particulars of the fight.

The attack was made by the enemy on Monday morning, just after daybreak. *Our camp was taken completely by surprise.* The enemy came upon our men in overpowering force, and his attack was so sudden and unexpected that our forces were thrown, for the while, into considerable confusion.

The fight raged all day. At night Gen. EARLY fell back to Fisher's Hill, bringing off with him all his wagons and supplies. This point (Fisher's Hill) is two miles this side of Strasburgh and eight miles this side of Winchester.

The enemy had been strongly reinforced just before the fight. Accounts state that reinforcements to the number of some fifteen or twenty thousand men had been received. Everything indicated that the enemy was in great strength.

General RODES was killed about ten o'clock in the morning, while in the act of rallying some portion of his division. He was struck on the head by a fragment of shell, and was killed instantly—never speaking after receiving the blow.

General FITZHUGH LEE was reported wounded, but it was thought not seriously.

The enemy made no pursuit of our forces in their retreat. When our informant left, our army had reached Fisher's Hill.

COMMENTS UPON THE DISASTER.

From the Examiner, Sept. 22.

A battle has been lost in the valley by the army under the command of Gen. EARLY. The accounts which reach us are in some respects most unpleasant. They are to the effect that EARLY was attacked at daybreak, by an army three or four times the number of our own, which, with the advantage of numbers, had the still greater advantage of surprising our unready troops. The battle was lost before they could be concentrated or gathered into order. Yet great exertions were then made by RODES and others to retrieve the day. That brave and able officer lost his life in the attempt, which was eventually unavailing. EARLY retreated in the night, leaving his wounded and three pieces of cannon in the enemy's hands. We are sorry that Gen. EARLY's list of lost opportunities should conclude with such a positive defeat.

There is no ground for believing that any immediate disaster will occur in the Valley. The position at Strasburgh is one of great strength. EARLY reports that his trains have come off safe. *He will easily rally his troops, and may give the enemy a check, even if unaided.*

The late visit of the Federal General-in-Chief to that scene of operations is significant. The capture of Lynchburgh and the Danville road by the operations of an army approaching from the Valley has always been a marked feature in his plan for the siege of Richmond, and he now endeavors to do what his lieutenants have failed to do. But he would not again attempt it with the forces found unavailing. We give full credence to the statements which represent the Federal Army of the Valley as having been reinforced by 20,000 disciplined infantry, besides a large body of excellent cavalry.

Whence did they come? Not from the North. Not from the James. These troops could only come from the West. They were probably in part those troops which have lately been withdrawn from the lower Mississippi. But if none of them came from SHERMAN, we may reasonably expect soon to hear that large detachments of the army which captured Atlanta have appeared in Virginia, either on the James, or on the Potomac, or in the valley.

Only for some such end did Sherman bamboozle Hood in the ten day's truce. Only with such view has he put forth all the resources of his army, to fortify Atlanta and provision it with supplies, which would last a large army many months, even with severed communication. *He can now safely send Grant twenty or thirty thousand men.* He may be besieged in Atlanta, but may risk the seige under the supposition that he will be relieved by the army which has taken Richmond before his provisions are consumed. The facts that SHERMAN has vociferously announced a very different project; that he tells the population whom he expels from Atlanta not to go to Macon, or to Augusta, or to Milledgeville, because he is coming by separate columns to all of these places—does not militate against the theory that his chief force is now to operate in Virginia. It is not likely that he would make the announcements referred to, if they were really his military projects. He gains much, if they are falsehoods which the Confederates shall believe; for they serve to prevent a counter-concentration. Meantime the stakes of Virginia are great. They are soon to be decided. Here, in the Valley of Virginia, on the plain of Piedmont, and on the banks of the James, the next blows of this war will be struck. Here, and not elsewhere. Here, not in Georgia.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 24.

EARLY's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understand in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to. Suffice it to say that it in no wise reflects upon the commander, officers or men. All that valor and skill could do was done in the late fight.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON AND HIS RAID.

From the Richmond Dispatch Sept. 21.

General HAMPTON's late foray upon the larder of GRANT was a very useful, as well as a very brilliant, affair. It furnishes our army with about one million of pounds of the best beef which the Yankee markets affords, and will feed them full for some time yet to come. GRANT has proved nearly as serviceable to LEE in his quality of commissary and quartermaster as BANKS did to JACKSON in times gone by.

As HAMPTON is now understood to be General LEE's Master of Horse, it can hardly be improper to give the public of Virginia, who know him only from his exploits, and who are deeply interested in matters of which he will have the principal charge, some idea of what sort of a man he is. We speak, ourselves, only from hearsay, for we do not recollect that we ever saw him in our lives. He is said to be, then, in the prime of life, of a strong natural understanding, considerably cultivated, of immense physical strength and activity, of wonderful endurance, and of inexhaustible energy. He has been all his life passionately addicted to field sports and wood craft, in both of which he is said to excel most men of his day. One faculty, of the last importance to an officer holding such a command as his, he is said to possess in a very remarkable degree—that, namely, of becoming acquainted instantly, and almost instinctively, with all the features of whatever locality he may happen to pass over. To such an extent is this faculty developed, that we have heard it said, if he were blindfolded and carried thirty miles into a forest in which he had never been before, he would find out where he was in five minutes after the removal of the bandage. He never camps a day in a neighborhood without making himself sufficiently acquainted with all the roads, by-roads and hog-paths, to act as guide. His courage is of that calm, deliberate, imperturbable character, which NAPOLEON described as the "two o'clock in the morning" courage, and which consists in never being thrown off the proper balance by any surprise, no matter how sudden, or any danger, no matter how little foreseen. Yet no man is more impetuous in the charge, or more rapid in the pursuit. Gen. HAMPTON possesses another qualification very important in a cavalry officer, and yet not always possessed even by *good* cavalry officers. He is passionately fond of horses, and an uncommonly fine judge of them; takes a pleasure in studying their nature and wants, and thus affords the best guarantee that he will make his men attend to them. When we add that he is a splendid rider, a practical swordsman, and an excellent shot; but above all, that he is what CARLYLE calls "an *earnest* man," with no frivolity or childishness about him, but devoted with all the deep enthusiasm of his nature to the cause in which he is engaged, we have said enough, we think, to show that the cavalry of Gen. LEE's army is in very good hands.

HAMPTON'S CAPTURE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 23.

The Federal Commissaries buy beeves of the largest size for the use of their armies in Virginia. The expense and trouble of transportation, which are in proportion to numbers, make this very expedient. The beeves taken in HAMPTON's late expedition are judged by a Loudoun grazier to weigh 800 pounds nett. Twenty-four hundred and eighty-six beeves at 800 pounds would make an aggregate of 1,988,800 pounds, or within a fraction of *two millions of pounds.* This, distributed in daily rations of a pound each, would feed 1,000 men for nearly 2,000 days, 10,000 men for 200 days, or 50,000 for 40 days, and so forth. It is a very nice addition to our commissariat, for which we are very much obliged to Mr. GRANT, and particularly to Gen. HAMPTON and his braves.

THE RAID INTO CULPEPPER COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 21.

The Yankee raid into Culpepper county has proved a ludicrous failure. It appears that a body of seven hundred Yankee cavalry came from Warrenton and reached Rapid Ann station, where the Orange and Alexandria railroad crosses the Rapid Ann river, Sunday morning. They crossed the river there and came as far as Holliday's mill, which they burst, with a considerable quantity of grain, stored there by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. Here they captured a large number of government horses, which were grazing there. At this point the successful portion of the raid ended. A short distance from the road an engine was seen coming slowly toward them; and after dispatching a party to the station to burn the railroad bridge, the main body of the Yankees proceeded down the road to catch the train. The engineer tried to escape, but, apparently, for want of steam, made a slow business of getting away, and the exultant Yankees had nearly gotten to him, when the discharge of a regiment of rifles into their ranks showed them that they had been toiled into an ambush. A wild scene of confusion ensued, every Federal making the best of his way out of the trap, leaving the dead and wounded in the road. Forty prisoners were captured, besides a quantity of horses. Our men pursued the flying enemy, who made for the station and got safely across the river.

The party who had been sent to burn the bridge were so alarmed at the hurried return of their comrades, that they ran off without completing their work, only a small portion of the bridge being injured. The regiment of Confederates which executed this little piece of work was an infantry regiment stationed in the neighborhood, belonging to a brigade which it would not be prudent to name, but which can be found by the Yankees by applying in that neighborhood. The commander, hearing of the proximity of the enemy, used the locomotive device to bring them in, and succeeded. Some of the prisoners captured arrived by the Central train last night. A large number of the horses captured by the enemy were recaptured by our men.

THE CULPEPPER RAID.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 23

The Lynchburg *Republican* says no damage was done to the Orange road by the enemy but the burning of a bridge across the Rapidan, and that, we understand, was only partially destroyed and can be repaired in a few days. The train of cars, for the safety of which fears were entertained, escaped capture. Much private damage was done, three mills and several private houses being destroyed. The force was a portion of SHERIDAN's cavalry, sent for the purpose of breaking the communication between EARLY and Richmond. They have left Culpepper, going back into the Valley.

From the Sentinel, Sept. 24.

From passengers by the Central train last night, we learn that the enemy's cavalry, who made the raid to Rapidan bridge last Monday, are still in Culpepper, and that two brigades of infantry are reported to have reinforced them.

FROM PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept 23d.

All was quiet at Petersburgh yesterday; but on Wednesday, at daylight, the whole of the Yankee artillery opened upon our lines, and upon the city and along their line (from Deep Bottom to the Weldon railroad every mother's son of a Yankee in GRANT's army cheered and huzzaed as if he would split his throat. All this meant that they had heard the news of the victory in the Valley, and were in honor of the same firing a salute with shotted guns and making a jubilee generally.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 24.

Heavy reinforcements to GRANT's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon Railroad.

GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

One thousand of our men, including Gen. GOVAN, were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning, and a portion of them have arrived here. The railroad is working through from Atlanta to Nashville, and is heavily guarded at all bridges. There are three brigades of negroes at Chattanooga. Our prisoners met a great many of SHERMAN's men going back, but think he has still an immense army at Atlanta and along the railroad.

MACON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track last night at Camp Creek, on the Southwestern railroad. Eight cars and the engine were crushed to pieces. A large number of Yankees were killed and wounded, fully as many as there were Confederates in their removal from Point Lookout to Elmira, New-York, when a similar accident occurred.

Many of our officers are of the opinion that there will be no further advance of the enemy in Georgia this year. It is thought that SHERMAN proposed the armistice for the purpose of putting Atlanta in a condition to be held by a small force.

The first train of exiles from Atlanta arrived last night. They were robbed of everything before being sent into our lines.

There has been further correspondence between Generals HOOD and SHERMAN on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

GRIFFIN, GA., Sept. 22.

There was a brush between Gen. HOOD's army and the enemy yesterday afternoon, on the West Point road, near Fairburn, in which the latter were driven back.

The ten days' truce expired to-night.

MERIDIAN, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MARTIN's brigade tore up the track between Atlanta and Dalton.

GRIFFIN, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready to-day. The oath of allegiance was offered at Atlanta, and freely taken by many prisoners, and it is said by one entire Georgia Regiment. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing is known of the whereabouts of our army.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.

FARRAGUT does not design attacking Mobile at present.

SHERMAN has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond it.

BULL'S GAP, Sept. 22.

Gen. VAUGHN drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing 12 prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap.

MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 21.

The fleet in front of Mobile has been a little increased. It now numbers eight vessels. A correspondent writes from Mobile:

"The fortifications around this city are very strong, and well provided with bomb-proofs.

"Notwithstanding the many orders issued from this department for women, children and non-combatants to leave, the city is crowded with them. Not a house is to be had here, and supplies and merchandise of all kinds are higher than in any other city in the Confederacy.

"The balance of FORREST's men arrived yesterday morning. They are a wild, 'devil-may-care' sort of soldiers—just as soon kill a Yankee as to take a drink of 'old rye.' I presume that they will be ordered to HOOD's army.

"Mobile, it seems to me, though I write it sorrowfully, is one vast bed of corruption—akin to Gomorrah of old. I think it surpasses Richmond in the vastness of its pollution, number of 'hells' and abodes of 'fleshy vice.'"

MOBILE, Sept. 22.

Arrangements have been completed for the exchange of all the prisoners captured in Mobile Bay.

FLORIDA.

REPORTED DISASTER TO GEN. ASHBOTH.

From the Richmond Despatch, Sept. 21.

Last week Brig.-Gen. ASHBOTH, with a Yankee cavalry force, went from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, for the purpose of capturing one of our scouting parties; but hearing that the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry was in motion to intercept him, fell back in haste. In crossing the ford at the mouth of Big Bayou after dark, he neglected to make proper signals to the gunboats at that point, Mistaking him for a Confederate, they opened a fire of grape and canister, and the result was that twenty-seven of his command were killed and a considerable number wounded.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 21.

We beg leave to congratulate our readers upon the information we have received, from a source we deem unquestionable, that the President of the Confederate States has tendered to Gen. BEAUREGARD the command of the army in Georgia. Of course, he must accept it. This result, we learn, has been brought about by the earnest intervention and counsel of Gen. LEE. We regret that the counsel of any one was necessary to occasion an appointment so "fit to be made." But it is well that it is made; and must allay the disgust which the supercession of Gen. JOHNSON, and the appointment of Gen. HOOD to the command of this army produced. Let the President now support Gen. BEAUREGARD in all the measures practicable to give him success. Let him allow Gen. BEAUREGARD freely to choose his own staff, and carry out his recommendations, and throw into his hands all the reinforcements which can be spared from every quarter. The spirit of our people will rally to the support of our cause. The deep depression our late disasters produced will be changed for a cheerful and lively hope. The gallant General, whose star has ever led to victory by his very name, inspires confidence of success. Let the people everywhere rise up and go forth to the great struggle for their liberties and existence, prepared to follow wherever he shall lead, and our redemption will be accomplished. We cordially support President DAVIS in this appointment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

A large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying about twenty-five buildings in Archdale, Beaufair, Clifford and West streets. Another fire broke out this morning at the southwest corner of Trade and Meeting streets, destroying two large mansions.

While the fire was in progress, about one hundred and twenty shots were fired at the city.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The enemy are again in motion. A column, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, left Morris' Island to-day, and have gone round to Coles' Island.

Two schooners and a transport, loaded with troops, are in the Stono River.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE LATE DEFEAT IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch Sept. 23.

We did not think proper yesterday morning to make any remarks, except in the news columns of this paper, upon the reverse experienced last Monday by the army under General EARLY. We preferred to wait until we could gather more facts and form a more decided opinion from the concordance or discrepancy of such portions of the testimony as were presented to our observation. Even now, after the lapse of several days since the action, the materials for a correct judgment are very scanty. These facts, however, seem sufficiently clear:

The army under SHERIDAN has, of late, been powerfully reinforced by fresh troops—believed to be from SHERMAN's army. The unfortunate truce, into which Gen. HOOD seems to have been seduced by a mistaken humanity, afforded an opportunity for this operation. SHERMAN has fortified himself at Atlanta, as it was foreseen that he would, and has worked upon the fortifications until he has made them nearly impregnable. He trusts their defence to a comparatively small body of men, and he sends off the remainder to GRANT, who uses them in Petersburgh, or in the valley, as the occasion may require. In the valley, they have enabled SHERIDAN to strike this blow. At Petersburgh nothing has yet been attempted. But there can be no doubt that many of SHERMAN's troops have already arrived in GRANT's camp, and many more are on their way.

The same plan which failed so signally last summer is to be tried again this Fall. A heavy force is to be poured into the Valley to capture Lynchburg, the Tennessee railroad, and the James River canal, and to obtain permanent possession of the Danville railroad. The Central railroad is to be taken and held by a column pushed on from Fredericksburg to the Junction, which will give the command of both roads. They are to lend the hand to another column to be landed at the White House. Richmond is thus to be cut off from all communication, and finally invested by a powerful army of Yankees; and notwithstanding their repeated failures, they believe that they will capture it this time, with, probably, LEE's whole army. They do not regard blood or expense, provided they succeed.

To seize Lynchburg is certainly their object just now, can they do it? We are confident that they cannot. Gen. EARLY was defeated, certainly, and compelled to retire. But it is obvious that, though his loss was severe, (according to his own statement,) his troops were neither discouraged nor demoralized. He appears to have brought off his whole train of wagons and munitions with very trifling loss. He fought all day and he lost but three pieces of cannon. He seems to have drawn off his forces in a leisurely and orderly manner; and he occupied, at last accounts, a strong position, which can be attacked only in front, unless the enemy make a very long *detour* in order to turn his flank. He is in a country where strong positions, in which a small army can set a large one at defiance, are to be found in abundance. There are many admirable spots for battle-fields between him and Staunton, and many more between Staunton and Lynchburgh. He is now in a country which JACKSON rendered immortal by the skill, rapidity and success of his movements; and he is not in a position so perilous as JACKSON was after the battle of Kernstown, and before the brilliant exploits which set him free from the enemies that surrounded him, and enabled him to throw his whole force upon the right wing of McCLELLAN at Cold Harbor. He seems to have fought a battle as obstinate as that which JACKSON fought at Kernstown, and to have stumbled his enemy quite as much as JACKSON did on that occasion. Should he even not be reinforced, as he will be, no doubt, he yet has it in his power to prevent the enemy from perfecting his plan of seizing Lynchburgh, preparatory to isolating Gen. LEE, and he will exert his utmost to do it.

The enemy will raise a great cry of triumph over this victory. We should not be surprised to hear that another day of thanksgiving had been ordered by LINCOLN, who is always thankful for the smallest favors. The Yankee press will not lie more than usual. That it could hardly do. But it will lie to the full extent of its very extraordinary capacity for exaggerating truth and suggesting falsehood. This battle will secure the election of LINCOLN, of which, indeed, there was no doubt before. It will set a few croakers to work in our midst; that is easily done. But it will have no effect whatever upon the issue of the war. In the meantime, we are happy to perceive that it has not materially affected the spirits of our people generally, who have became accustomed to the casualities of war, and know that unvarying success cannot be expected. No disaster can be fatal, indeed, as long as the people continue true to themselves.

The people of the Confederacy, *or at, least, the people of Virginia*, are fully sensible of this. No calamity has occurred during the war which made a lasting impression upon them. Stunned for a moment, they soon recover and proceed at once to do all in their power to repair the disaster. It will be so now; it has been so in cases much more serious than the present. The people of Virginia are aware that they are on the eve of a tremendous struggle for the retention of their capital. They are prepared for it, and will put forth their strength to the utmost. Should they even be overwhelmed, and lose the capital for which they are contending, they will not be discouraged. They know full well that there never was a struggle for liberty yet in which brute force was not on the side of the oppressor; that, in particular, this war would never have occurred had the forces of the parties been anything like equal; that in a struggle thus unequal, disasters must inevitably come, and days of gloom and uncertainty be consequent thereupon. But they know likewise, that by holding out to the end they will assuredly triumph, and this they will do in spite of all that fortune and superior force can do against them. *Virginia is as determined this day to persevere until her independence and that of her sister States be secured, as she was on the day that she seceded from the Union.* Reverses in the field, the slaughter of her young men, the afflictions carried home to nearly every family within her boundaries, the loss of property, the desolation of whole districts, the fury of a war unparalleled in dimensions and ferocity, have produced in her no change or shadow of turning. She thinks no more of giving up the day after a defeat than she does the day after a victory. Other States, no doubt, entertain the same sentiments and resolutions. *We speak only for Virginia.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Sheridan Still Pursuing the Rebels.

Torbert Defeats Wickham at Luray.

Twenty Pieces of Artillery Captured at Fisher's Hill Arrived at Winchester.

Sherman Reports Hood Moving Toward the Alabama Line.

JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON, GEORGIA.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1864—10:30 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERIDAN, up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, dated six miles south of Newmarket, have been received.

He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them.

TORBERT had attacked WICKHAM's force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners.

SHERIDAN found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was eighty miles from Martinsburgh.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., and a large quantity of intrenching tools, small arms and débris. No list of the captured material has yet been received.

The small towns through the Valley have a great many of the rebel wounded.

Gen. STEVENS reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers.

BRECKINRIDGE has gone to take command of the rebel department of the Southwest.

Dispatches received this morning from Gen. SHERMAN's command state that HOOD appears to be moving toward the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel raiders were reported to be operating against SHERMAN's communications, and had captured Athens, Ga. Vigorous exertions were being made to overtake and destroy this force.

JEFF. DAVIS is reported to be at Macon.

Reports have also been received from Maj.-Gen. CANBY. Gen. STEELE had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to the present date by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Further Details of the Battle of Fisher's Hill.

Thorough Demoralization of Early's Forces.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 26.

The *American's* correspondent with SHERIDAN contains some additional facts in regard to the battle of Fisher's Hill:

EARLY had boasted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold the position at Fisher's Hill against any force which the Yankees could bring against him, and if SHERIDAN would only remain a few days in his front he would stake his reputation upon capturing his whole command. Probably he expected reinforcements to arrive by way of Culpepper, and moving down the Luray Valley, get in SHERIDAN's rear. But, alas, for poor EARLY, SHERIDAN has spoiled his nice little plans by capturing his stronghold at Fisher's Hill, and again putting his army to flight. Where he will again make a stand with the remnant of his shattered and demoralized army God only knows; for his men are now in no condition to encounter our victorious troops, who, elated with the brilliant success of the last four days, could whip more than double their number of the enemy. The degree of demoralization at which EARLY's command has arrived, may be judged from the following facts: Amongst 1,500 prisoners captured on Thursday night, was a rebel colonel commanding a brigade, when brought in, he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, "The Confederacy is gone to hell, the men won't fight any more, neither will I." Another incident, worth recording, was related by the citizens of Woodstock who sympathized with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest in mis-stating facts.

They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades who were there sick, that "they had better push on, as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would soon make Early *up stakes and put.*"

From a dispatch captured on a Confederate staff officer it appears that EARLY is instructed by LEE to hold the Valley at all hazards. How he expects to fulfill his instructions with his whipped and demoralized command is more than I can see.

Gen. SHERIDAN is still pursuing him, and picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated on reliable authority that the number captured within the past three days will number at least three thousand.

No fear need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any considerable force on SHERIDAN's rear by crossing through the Luray Valley.

Dr. ODENBLAGER, of the Artillery Brigade attached to the Sixth Corps, was captured near Summit Point on the morning of the 19th, after our forces had passed on out toward Berryville, and whilst on his way from Charlestown to the front. He returned to this place yesterday on parole, and states that after his capture he was conveyed before Gen. EARLY, who inquired, among other things, if GRANT was not in command of our forces. The Doctor replied that he was not, but EARLY would not believe him, and told him it was no use to lie to him, as he had positive information that GRANT was commanding in person; and he knew from the way our troops fought and was handled, that GRANT must be there.

Winchester is one vast hospital. There cannot be less than five thousand wounded in this town at the present time. Every hospital, vacant store and house is full and overflowing, and the groans of suffering humanity is really awful. Our men bear their suffering nobly, without a single complaint, and as each fresh dispatch arrives from the front detailing additional victories, they are raised to such a degree of enthusiasm, that they really long for the hour to arrive when, with restored health, they can again take their position in the ranks of our victorious army

Col. PATTON, commanding a brigade in BURNSIDE's corps, died yesterday. He was mortally wounded in the fight of Monday, and was carried to Mrs. WILLIAMS' house, in this town, from which he will be buried some time to-day.

Gen. EARLY sent a flag of truce to Gen. SHERIDAN to inquire respecting him.

Col. EDWARDS, commandant of this post, has been busily engaged in collecting arms from off the battle-field, as well as those which were secreted by citizens in their houses after the rebels had thrown them away in their hurry to escape from the Yankees. He has already collected six thousand, and there are a great many more yet to come in.

THE VICTORY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Effect of Sheridan's Operations on the Movements before Petersburgh—The Rumored Evacuation of that City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Sept. 26.

Much interest is felt in the probable effect of SHERIDAN's operations on the designs of Gen. GRANT. It is surmised that the very completeness of the rout inflicted on EARLY may prompt the Lieutenant-General to make a speedy movement with a view to prevent LEE's receiving any accessions of strength from EARLY's command, should LEE order his force to make a junction with the army at Petersburgh. The actual direction of EARLY's retreat does not, however, appear yet. There is nothing to indicate whether he will move toward Richmond, or whether he will fall back to cover Lynchburgh. In the latter case there might be some probability in the report current here to-night that EARLY has been reinforced by LONGSTREET's corps.

No confirmation has yet been received of the expected evacuation of Petersburgh by LEE, although it is considered somewhat remarkable that for some days past no response has been received to our artillery fire along the line in front of Petersburgh.

The Prisoners—Arrival of Eight Hundred at Annapolis—Brig.-Gen. Bartlett and other Officers among them.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The flag-of-truce steamer *City of New-York* arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon from Varina, on the James River, en route to Annapolis, with 850 more prisoners just released from Southern prisons. Among them are the following officers:

Brig.-Gen. W. J. Bartlett.
Lieut. J. J. Barclay, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. B. D. Hemming, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Watkins, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. Perry, 1st New-York.
Lieut. C. F. Griswold, 1st Vermont.
Capt. McDoran, 155th New-York.
Capt. McKean, 5th New York.
Capt. C. E. Chase, 1st District Columbia Cavalry.
Lieut. S. R. Sage, 144th Ohio.
Lieut. W

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices to Sept. 19 via Cairo, and to Sept. 18 by the Fung Shuey at this Port.

More about the Movements of Cortinas.

He Repulses an Attack upon Matamoras by the French.

The steamer *Mollie Able*, from Orleans 19th, arrived at Cairo to-day, with a large cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

The steamship *Fung Shuey*, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, from New-Orleans Sept. 18, with merchandise and passengers to W. R. ROBERTSON, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamers *George Cromwell* and *Marionamy*, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans.

There was little doing in the cotton market, the demand being limited, and only small sales effected. New crop is quoted at $1 85 per lb. Produce and provisions were greatly depressed, owing to large arrivals.

New-Orleans advices of the 19th state that the French force sailed from Bagdad, Mexico, on the 12th, in five steamers, for Matamoras. On the 14th they had an engagement with CORTINAS, were repulsed with severe loss, and returned to Bagdad.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

From the New-Orleans Times Sept. 16.

On Tuesday morning last the *Times* published an account of the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. CORTINAS. To-day we are enabled to give to our readers the full details of this important movement.

The French were advancing upon Matamoras from Victoria in an overwhelming force, and on the 5th inst. were reported to be within two or three days march of the city. That another force would attack him from Bagdad at the same time, CORTINAS was well satisfied.

Unable to cope with these armies, he determined to checkmate the French, and accomplish one of the most remarkable movements ever known in civilized warfare. Moving upon Bagdad with his command as if he would take the town by storm, he, on the morning of the 6th inst., drove in the French pickets and opened on Bagdad with his artillery.

The French were evidently not in sufficient force there to give battle, or they were so thoroughly surprised at the bold movement on the part of CORTINAS that they required preparations before advancing to meet him. Be that as it may, they remained very quiet during the time that CORTINAS was thundering away at the town, and the following morning not a vestige of the Mexican army was in sight. In the night CORTINAS had quietly fallen back some ten or twelve miles, and morning dawned upon his forces crossing the river.

The rebel, Col. FORD, commanding the Confederate forces at Brownsville, immediately evacuated the town as soon as he learned that CORTINAS was crossing, for he well knew that he would advance upon Brownsville without delay, and compel him to either surrender or evacuate. CORTINAS hates a rebel almost as much as a "Yankee."

The rebels proceeded up the river.

While this movement was taking place, and while the Mexicans and French were in front of each other at Bagdad, another engagement was taking place between the rebel and Union soldiers, and the four armies were almost in sight, and within the sound of each other's artillery.

Col. H. M. DAY, commander of the Federal troops at Brazos Santiago, acting upon information received from two rebels captured at Clarksville on the evening of the 5th inst., sent a force of about 120 men, under the command of Major NORES, of the First Texas Cavalry, to engage the enemy and capture a quantity of cattle at Cobb's ranche.

The prisoners reported that arrangements had been made by a rebel for supplying the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande with cattle, and that a large drove was at Cobb's Ranch for this purpose. Forty of the enemy were reported to be at White Ranche, and a large body, numbering 200 strong, at Palmetto Ranche, about five miles further. In addition to his little command of cavalry, Major NORES had with him a section of artillery.

Approaching Cobb's Ranch, the rebel pickets fell back in haste to White Ranch. Before they retreated, however, they liberated the cattle in the corral at Cobb's Ranch, and, though Maj. NORES succeeded in capturing a large number, the majority escaped. On approaching White Ranch, the rebels again fell back, and retreated to Palmetto Ranch. Here they concentrated, and drew up in line of battle, waiting to receive us. They numbered two to our one, but fortunately had no artillery with them. The two pieces which accompanied Maj. NORES' command had, up to this time, been in the rear, and were not observed by the rebels, who, no doubt, thought that they would have an easy victory over the Yankees.

Our force kept advancing and the rebels stood their ground as if determined to fight, when suddenly the two guns, which had been covered by the cavalry, were brought forward. They were then within easy range, and as fast as the guns could be loaded their contents were sent into the midst of the flying enemy, who fled in a panic to their horses at the first discharge. The rebels took the road to Brownsville, and ran so fast that they were in time to join FORD in his hurried march up the Rio Grande. The report which they gave of the recent engagement no doubt accelerated their speed, as it is *the last heard of Ford* and his command.

In the meantime Col. DAY left Brazos Santiago with his regiment (the 91st Illinois) for the purpose of reinforcing Major NORES, but when he arrived there, the enemy were reported to have left, as stated above.

The whole command, now under Col. DAY, fell back to White Ranch, expecting that the enemy would return reinforced and attack him; but no enemy being in sight on the morning of the 7th, he returned with his command to Brazos.

It is said that no more than half of CORTINAS's force crossed the Rio Grande, and that he left the remainder in Matamoras for the purpose of holding the town as long as possible, with intention to join him at Brownsville on their being compelled to evacuate.

It yet remains to be seen whether CORTINAS was compelled to take this step in order to save his army from being captured, whether he did it through policy alone, or whether he wished to be revenged upon FORD and the traitor Col. FISHER, who had deserted his cause, fled to Brownsville, and, as is reported, made arrangements with the French commander at the mouth of the Rio Grand for a combined attack upon Matamoras.

That he has occupied Brownsville and raised the Stars and Stripes there can be but little doubt, as this was the point aimed at, and CORTINAS has too much good common sense to invade American soil with a foreign armed force, except with the intention of surrendering it to the Government of the United States.

What this singular affair will amount to remains to be seen, as it will require to be handled with great care by those in power in this city and Washington.

Look upon it in whatever light we can, and we must admit that the whole movement was a most brilliant, bold and dashing one. Since the news arrived in this city, it has formed the chief topic of conversation. It is certainly one of the most exciting which has occurred during this war.

It is said that CORTINAS claims to be an American citizen. He was born in Texas, and may, perhaps, prove to the satisfaction of the world that his connection with the Mexican army has not in any manner interfered with his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States.

SOME DOUBTS ABOUT THE MATTER—CORTINAS NOT IN POSSESSION OF BROWNSVILLE

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 18.

The United States transport ship *St. Mary*, Geo. E. TAPP commanding, arrived at an early hour on Saturday morning from Brazos Santiago, with 112 cavalry and the following passengers:

Maj. E. J. Noyes, Capt. Sampson, Capt. Temple; Lieuts. Zolley, Reed, Close and Winters, Mr. Albertson, Mr. Burk, Mrs. Garland.

The cavalry are two companies of the First Texas, who have come to join the balance of the command, which has been consolidated with the Second Texas Regiment.

By the arrival of the *St. Mary* we have some late and important intelligence from the Rio Grande. Three hundred of CORTINAS' men have surrendered themselves to Col. H. M. DAY, commanding United States forces at Brazos Santiago.

They brought with them three pieces of artillery. The balance of CORTINAS' army are on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

ADDITIONAL.

Since our evening addition of yesterday was printed, we have learned that our doubts of the truth of the report in regard to the Mexican occupation of Brownsville, were correct. CORTINAS did not cross the Rio Grande, and the story was grounded upon the fact that a small party of Mexicans did. The following will explain all.

Our readers will remember that the expedition against the rebels, under Major NORES, returned to Brazos on the 7th. On the 8th, Col. H. M. DAY, commanding the district, learned that a Mexican force dispatched the Texas cavalry, under Major NORES, to meet them.

A short distance from Palo Alto, which is about twenty miles from Brazos, the Mexicans were discovered. No fight was shown, and none was intended, for upon the demand of Maj. NORES the whole force surrendered immediately. The Mexicans numbered 200 infantry, 40 cavalry and half a dozen artillerymen, who manned a six-pounder rifle gun, which was also turned over to our force. On the following day another Mexican force with two guns, crossed the Rio Grande and joined their comrades who were in our hands.

In the meantime the rebels under FORD had recovered from the grand scare which they received on the 7th, and on the afternoon of the 9th they made an assault upon the position of the Union force. Maj. NORES had but 125 men, and these were inadequate for the defence of themselves and the protection of the Mexican prisoners, so restoring the latter their arms, he told them that they must fight in their own defence.

The cavalry were first deployed as skirmishers, and fought the enemy's advance for some time with considerable success; but the main body of the rebels coming up, they were compelled to fall back. Major NORES then drew up his Mexicans in line of battle, with his artillery on the flanks; and as the cavalry fell back, one company of it was formed as the right wing and the other on the left.

In this position the rebel assault was confidently awaited. At last it came and was repulsed, when the enemy's tactics were changed, and a flank movement attempted. This was also foiled. Rendered desperate, the rebel commander determined upon a grand charge with his whole force, which was made; but the Union troops and Mexicans stood firm, and the rebels were driven back in confusion and with severe loss.

This ended the fighting for the day, and on the next the enemy refused to come up to the scratch. The cavalry was thrown out, but the rebels fell back before them, and finding that nothing further could be gained, Major NOYES returned to Brazos, taking the Mexicans and their guns with him.

Last evening's *Times* states that three French river gunboats were observed going up the Rio Grande, and in the heading it says that French steamers had arrived at Matamoras. This, of course, implies that Matamoras is captured. We made diligent inquiry, but could find no one who was aware that the French had river gunboats near the Rio Grande, nor any one who had heard that a French naval force advanced up the river.

COL. FORD YET IN BROWNSVILLE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept 18.

Accounts have been brought from the Rio Grande of skirmishes without important results, both between the Mexicans and French, and the Federals and Confederates. It would seem that Brownsville has not been evacuated by the latter, and that Col. FORD is yet in force. It also appears that Mexican troops have crossed to this side of the river before Matamoras, and have surrendered to the United States troops, with all their arms. They had been five days without rations. The statement is that CORTINA, after driving the French into Bagdad, returned himself to Matamoras, while his troops, in a destitute condition, crossed the river.

We hope that more clear and definite, and, if possible, official reports will reach us soon, respecting these interesting occurrences.

A BATTLE NEAR BAGDAD.

From the New Orleans Era, Sept. 16.

A private letter received in this city, written in Bagdad about four days ago, says that the writer had just descended from the roof of his warehouse, from which could be seen a battle which was then raging between CORTINAS and the French.

CORTINAS made an assault upon the defenses of Bagdad, and as the fighting was still progressing when the writer was compelled to close his letter. No particulars were given.

FROM MOBILE.

TWO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITIONS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

From the New-Orleans Era. Sept. 18.

By the arrival of the United States gunboat *Tritonia*, Capt. WOODS, from Mobile Bay, on Friday, we have the following late and interesting news:

The expedition to Bon Secour Bay (before noticed in the *Era*) destroyed property to the value of nearly one million of dollars. The salt-works were very extensive and of immense value to the rebels.

The boats which composed the expedition were the *Tritonia*, light-draft gunboat; the *Rodolph*, tin-clad; and the *Stockade*, tin-clad. After completing their work of destruction in Bon Secour Bay, the expedition proceeded to Fish River, up which the vessels ascended about ten miles.

At this point the rebels had a sawmill, gristmills blacksmith shops, and workshops and lumber for boat building, all of which were burned. The property destroyed at this point could not have been worth less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Up to the time the expedition effectually completed its work of destruction, no rebels had made their appearance, but after all had got on board, and the boats were backing out, a force of about a hundred men, under Col. MURRAY, rushed down to the bank and opened fire.

The river is very narrow and the banks high, and lined with dense woods, so that it was almost impossible to return the fire of the enemy in a manner to prove effectual. The rebels ran from point to point, only exposing themselves during the time taken to discharge their muskets.

The *Stockade* ran into the bank at one point with such force as to knock down her chimneys. A short distance below it was discovered that the rebels had cut down trees so as to make them fall entirely across the river, hoping in this way to effectually blockade the gunboats in the stream, and either capture or destroy them. But the enemy were disappointed, for the *Rodolph* put on a full head of steam and rammed the obstructions, completely crushing through them, and opening a clear passage for her consorts.

The *Rodolph* was but slightly damaged. No other difficulties were encountered.

What loss the rebels sustained could not be learned. The fire from our boats cut down trees, etc., and it is supposed that some of them were injured.

This expedition is one of the most important and successful of the smaller exploits of the war, and one of the most damaging to the enemy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 26, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6's, '68...R.	120	300	Wyom. V. Coal....	60
60,000	U. S. 6's, '81.....C.	106⅝	100	Pacific Mail.....	265
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's. C.	107	100	N. Y. Central.. s30	112⅝
30,000	do.....	105	200	do.....	113
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96	400	do.....	114⅜
4,000	do.....	95	250	H. Riv. R.....	107
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	93⅞	100	do.....	107⅜
60,000	do.....	94	600	do.....	108
5,000	do.....	94⅛	500	do.....	109
2,000	do.....	94⅛	300	do.....	110
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	33	100	do.....	110⅜
20,000	do.....	33⅛	300	do.....	110⅞
20,000	do.....	34	1200	Reading R.....	113
20,000	do.....	34⅛	400	do.....	111
20,000	do.....	34⅛	2500	do.....	111⅜
35,000	do.....	35	700	do.....s10	111⅝
20,000	do.....	35⅛	900	do.....	111⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	95	Del., L. & W. R.	126
4,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	200	Alt. & T. H. R....	63
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	85	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	124½
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	105	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R	72
1,000	Det. & Tol. Bs.	103	500	do.....	73
80	Hanover Bank.....	101	400	do.....	72⅝
2,500	Am. Gold.....	189	140	M. S. & N. I. G...	131
1,200	do.....	188	50	Bl. C. R. Full S...	116⅜
5,000	do.....	188	440	Ill. Cen. R. R. Sc.	118⅜
200	Canton Co.....b10	29	1200	do.....b30	118⅝
200	do.....	28	600	do.....s10	118⅜
200	do.....	28⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts. R....	109⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	54	200	do.....s10	109
50	do.....	55	2100	do.....	109
600	do.....	56	200	do.....b15	109
300	do.....	56⅜	100	do.....	108⅜
500	do.....	57	200	do.....	108⅝
200	do.....b10	57⅛	800	do.....	108⅜
100	do.....b30	58⅜	1000	do.....	108
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	51	700	Chi. & N. W.....	45
100	Quick. Min. Co....	79	100	do.....	45⅜
600	do.....	73⅜	500	do.....	45⅝
200	do.....	74	800	Chi. & Alt. Pref..	78
100	do.....b30	75	500	do.....	78⅜
100	do.....b60	76	200	do.....	78⅞
100	Min. Mining Co....	20	200	do.....s30	79
800	Mariposa Min.....	88	100	Clev. & Tol.....	100
700	do.....	89	1100	Chi. & R. I. R....	96
250	Erie Railway.....	93⅜	400	do.....	95⅜
900	do.....	94	50	do.....	95⅜
600	do.....	94⅜	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	119
600	do.....b10	94⅜	50	M. & P. Du C. R..	53
100	do.....b10	94⅜	200	do.....	50
100	do.....b30	94⅜	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	94
100	do.....b30	94⅞	200	do.....	94⅝
100	do.....b10	94	600	do.....	94⅝
100	do.....	93¾	800	do.....	95
100	do.....	93⅝	200	do.....s10	94⅜
1200	do.....	93⅜	400	do.....	94⅜
100	do.....	93⅜	100	Mar. & Cin 1st Pr.	52

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 6's, '67 P's.	108	100	M. S. & N. I.....	72
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's. C.	107⅜	300	do.....	71⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	95	1000	Ill. Cen. R.....	118
35,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅜	200	do.....b30	118⅜
5,000	do.....	94⅜	100	do.....s10	117⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	35	100	Cleve. & Pitts..b30	107
10,000	do.....	35	300	do.....	108⅛
400	Canton Co.....	30⅛	500	do.....	108⅜
100	do.....	31	200	do.....	108
200	Cumb. Coal Pr. c	58⅞	250	Chic. & N. W. R..	45
500	do.....	58	600	do.....	44⅜
100	do.....	57⅝	100	do.....	44⅜
500	do.....	58⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	78⅜
200	do.....s15	58	600	do.....	78⅜
60	Quick. Min.....	75	50	do.....	79
100	Erie R. Pref.....	115⅝	200	do.....	78⅜
100	Erie R.....	101	100	do.....s30	78⅜
100	do.....	95	100	do.....	78⅜
1000	do.....	95	100	Chi. & Tol. R....b30	110
500	do.....b15	95⅜	200	do.....	109
400	do.....b10	95	100	do.....	109
300	do.....	94⅞	100	do.....	109
400	Hudson R. R.....	100⅜	400	do.....	95⅜
200	Reading R.....	113	600	do.....	95⅜
400	do.....	117⅜	100	do.....b30	96⅜
500	do.....	117⅛	200	do.....	95⅜
500	do.....b10	117⅜	400	P., F. W. & C....	95
600	do.....	117	400	do.....	94⅞
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	50			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Debt Cert.....	94⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	118⅜
200	N Y Central R R.	113⅜	200	Mich. Southern....	72
400	do.....s30	113⅜	400	do.....	71⅝
100	do.....	113⅜	1300	do.....	71
200	do.....s3	113⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.....b3	118
1400	Erie R.....	92⅜	100	do.....	111⅞
400	do.....c	93⅛	100	do.....	117⅜
700	do.....	93⅜	700	Clove. & Pitts....	108⅛
100	do.....s3	93⅜	100	do.....s3	108⅛
100	do.....b3	93⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	44
500	do.....	93⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	78⅜
100	do.....	93⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref..	78
100	do.....	93⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref..	78⅜
100	do.....	93⅜	800	Chi. & N. W. R....	44
600	do.....	93⅜	200	Mich. Southern....	71⅝
200	do.....s3	93⅜	100	do.....	71⅝
300	do.....c	93⅜	100	do.....s3	72⅝
200	do.....s3	93⅜	100	do.....	72⅝
300	do.....c	93⅜	100	do.....s3	72⅝
230	do.....c	93⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	96
100	do.....b3	93⅜	100	do.....	95⅜
100	Erie Pref..... s3	110	500	do.....	95⅜
700	Reading R.....	117⅜	10,000	C. & Miss. C....	34⅜
200	do.....b3	117⅜	35,000	do.....	35
200	do.....	117	60	Cum. Coal Co.....	57
400	do.....	117⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.....	78
100	Hud. Riv. R....s30	109⅜	100	do.....	71⅜
405	do.....	109⅜	100	do.....s3	74⅜
400	do.....	109⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co...	38⅜
100	do.....s3	109⅜	100	do.....	38
100	do.....s3	109⅜	800	do.....	38⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 17:

Decrease in Loans	$766,308
Increase in Specie	120,135
Decrease in Circulation	22,400
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,723,607

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week. The following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 26, 1863.	Sept. 24, 1864.	Sept 17, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	204,501,984	186,217,519	187,285,127
Specie	30,008,566	20,165,315	20,603,881
Circulation	5,337,886	4,169,513	4,181,616
Gross Deposits	245,115,444	229,410,499	229,600,578
Exchanges	59,034,671	83,031,957	72,632,036
Undrawn	$186,080,773	146,378,542	147,967,942
In Sub-Treasury	25,647,128	24,568,936	18,088,224

The returns of the Associated Banks present no change for special comment since last Monday. There is a moderate increase in all the lines of the present statement. The local and Country bank-deposits with the Association continue to be affected, more or less, by the transfer of annuities to the new National establishments, of which there are now ten in prosperous operation, where there was not one fairly under way this time last year.

Notwithstanding the precipitate fall of ten per cent. each day on Friday and Saturday, in the Gold Room, and the calculation made by some parties that the market would rally, the price opened this morning at 192 per cent. as against 200 on Saturday night, and soon went down to 185 per cent. But from this point there was a rally to 190 per cent., and subsequently, on the Tennessee and Mississippi telegrams about the raids of FORREST, and the invasion of STERLING PRICE, sales were stimulated to 198 per cent., but soon fell back to 194½ per cent.

The opening sales of the Railway Stocks on the Street this morning, before the First Board at the Stock Exchange, were of a decided *panic* character. The eagerness to follow down the market exceeded anything of the kind witnessed in the Street since the breakdown of the inflation in April last. Erie was down as low as 90½, and Rock Island at 91 ℔ cent., with other New-York and Western Stocks in proportion. Hudson River, among others, was sold down to 103½, and New-York Central at 108. By the time these Stocks were reached inside the Stock Exchange Room, the demand improved from 3 to 6 ℔ cent., and Erie was bought as high as 94½; Central, 114½; Rock Island, 95½; and Hudson, 110¾ ℔ cent. The other lines were in request in something like the same relation to the lowest Street figures before the Board, though, for the most part, still below the evening calls of Saturday. After the Board adjourned the prices fell back 1@2 ℔ cent., and the market very feverish.

In Government stocks the prices of this day were slightly lower than Saturday on the 6 per cents. of 1881 and Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, and very decidedly down are the 5 20 Bonds at the early Board, a peremptory sale being made as cheap as 105 per cent., from which there was an immediate rally to 107 per cent. The sale in question appears to have been made on the calculation that the heavy fall in Exchange would arrest the purchase of this favorite stock for transmission to Europe, though we apprehend that this theory will be exploded after the response to our recent and present good news is received from the other side.

At the Second Board of the Stock Exchange, United States 5-20's sold at 107½, and the Treasury Certificates at the rates of Saturday. The Railway Shares were feverish, though in the main the First Board market was fairly supported. Decidedly the lowest sales of the day have been made outside the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with 3 o'clock on Saturday. The Railways not so good at the close as at the Second Board. Gold about 95¾ ℔ cent. The later sales at the Evening Exchange will appear on another page of this paper.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107	106	Mich. Southern..	71⅝	71⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	106⅜	106⅜	Illinois Cen.....	117	117
N. Y. Central....	113⅝	113⅝	Pittsburgh.....	105	106⅝
Erie.....	93⅝	93⅝	Fort Wayne.....	98	96½
Erie Preferred....	101	101	Rock Island.....	95⅛	95⅛
Hudson.....	109⅜	107	Reading.....	119	116⅜
Canton.....	31	29	Quicksilver.....	77	75
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅛	Cum'land Coal..	61⅜	57⅛
Northwest.....	48	43	Mariposa.....	40⅜	37
Ohio & M. Certfs	35⅜	35⅛	N. West Pref....	80⅜	78⅜

There was very little bidding for the City Bank Stocks to-day:

New-York	115	Hanover	104
Merchants'	110	Corn Exchange	100
North River	105	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Park	138
American Exchange	116		

The Railway Mortgages were also neglected, and so far as bid for, the quotations are lower than last week:

Erie 3ds, '83	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Hud. R. 2ds S. F. '85	115	Tol. & Wab. 1st	100
Harlem 3ds '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Al. & T. R. 2d In.	66	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts	105
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Del. L. & W. 1sts	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Del. L. & W. 2ds	115	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	104

The Money market is less disturbed by the return of Gold below 200 ℔ cent. than might have been anticipated from the effect of the change on Produce and General Merchandise. Mercantile credits are, of course, more closely scrutinized, and Money lenders, as a rule, are indisposed to buy paper even at 10@12 ℔ cent. in the present transition stage of business, while employment is offered for their balances in Government Stocks and Treasury paper at equally favorable rates, and to the relief of all anxiety as to the security. We hear of no failures to-day in any department of trade.

A correspondent argues that the depression in the Railway Stocks on the fall of Gold from 257 to 187 ℔ cent. is not necessarily conclusive against the Railways because only six months ago they were in demand at the following figures, with Gold at only 187 ℔ cent., say April 1, 1864:

N. Y. Central	144	Mich. Central	150
Erie	122	Mich. Southern	115
Erie Preferred	113	Ill. Central	140
Hudson	104	Pittsburgh	147
Reading	128	Rock Island	125

He might have added that Erie stood at 124 and Central 149 in August, 1863, with Gold only 127 ℔ cent. But all precedents go for nothing in Wall and William streets in times like the present.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned, the first three weeks in September, $169,137 against $82,140 the same weeks last year. There is little doubt that the whole month will double the traffic of September 1863. The August traffic more than doubled that of last year for the same month.

The sales of Illinois Central Stock, after to-day, at the Stock Exchange, will all be made as for full paid Shares; thus doing away with the distinction between full paid and Scrip Stock. No further transfers of the Scrip Stock will be allowed without the payment of the last installment of $10 due to-day.

The Union Coal Co. have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after October 5.

A letter from the President of the Fort Wayne road to the transfer agents in this city, dated on Saturday, announces the third Quarterly Dividend of 2½ per cent each for 1864, as payable on the 17th October, free of Government tax. He states the—

Gross earnings of 9 months	$4,849,743
Operating expenses	2,915,468
Net income	$1,934,275
Nine months' Interest	$670,738
Nine months' Sinking Fund	78,750
Six months' Dividends	338,065
Three months' Dividend	197,354
	$1,293,908
Surplus on Capital of $7,894,200	$630,367

The April dividend was paid on $1,300,000 less than the present capital. The rate, 2½ per cent. quarterly, is uniform for April, July and October.

We understand that a new Gold Exchange, under a subscription arrangement, will be opened on Saturday next, October 1, in the commodious room on the corner of William and Beaver streets, lately occupied by the Open Board of Stock Brokers. Further information in regard to this new and responsible association and tickets of admission can be had of Messrs. STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, of the Stock Exchange, No. 22 William-street. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges have already generally subscribed, as well as many of the Stock and Bullion Brokers.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,076,178 37, including for Customs, $104,000; payments, $5,849,910 10; on account Loan, $115,200; balance, $26,529,832 01.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*.

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VACHAN, Cashier.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
FOR SALE—7-30 TREASURY NOTES
AND 10-40 BONDS.
Commission allowed buyers, ¼ per cent.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 303 Broadway, New-York,
Fiscal Agent for the United States Government.
7-30 Treasury Notes ready for delivery at par and interest ¼ per cent commission allowed purchasers.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 26—2 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 25,493 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. Corn Meal, 112,454 bushels Wheat, 10,978 bushels Rye, 246 bushels Oats, 395 bushels Malt, 90,328 bushels Corn, 220,833 pkgs. Provisions, and 687 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots and $14 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quite dull at much lower and very irregular prices. Middlings, $1 25@$1 53 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite depressed to-day and prices have again declined 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl., closing very irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 4,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 15@$8 40; poor to choice Extra State at $8 40@$9, chiefly at $8 50@$8 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 75@$10 15 ℔ bbl., chiefly at $10.

Superfine State and Western	$8 15	@	8 40
Extra State	8 40	@	9 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@	11 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g br'ds..	9 75	@	10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	10 20	@	11 25
Extra Genesee	9 10	@	11 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 25	@	14 00

Southern flour continues much depressed; sales since our last 600 bbls. good to choice extra brands at $11 25@$14 for do. good to choice extra brands and $14 @$15 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly lower; sales 375 bbls. extra at $8 75@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 @$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is limited demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day at decidedly lower and very unsettled prices. Sales 10,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $1 05@$2; Red Western at $1 85@$1 95; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85; Milwaukee Club at $1 75@$1 83; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 83; Red State at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn is in limited demand and lower; sales since our last 46,600 bushels, at $1 58@$1 59 for mixed Western, afloat and in store, ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty, heavy and cheaper. We quote Canada at 86½c. @88c.; Western at 88c.@90c., chiefly at 88c., and State at 87c.@88½c., cash, ℔ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 26.
Superfine Flour	$9 60 @ 9 90	$8 15	@ 8 40
Extra State	10 00 @ 10 50	8 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85 @ 12 00	8 40	@ 11 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 12 25	9 75	@ 11 25
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 12 00	9 10	@ 11 00
Extra Missouri	10 50 @ 15 50	9 25	@ 14 00
Superfine Extra Southern	11 00 @ 16 00	10 20	@ 15 00
Rye Flour	8 00 @ 9 50	8 00	@ 9 50
Corn Meal	8 00 @ 8 50	8 00	@ 8 50
White Wheat, per bush.	2 30 @ 2 50	2 00	@ 2 25
Red & Amber Wht ℔ bu.	2 05 @ 2 35	1 70	@ 2 00
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½@ 1 64	1 58	@ 1 59
Yellow Corn	1 64 @ —	—	@ 1 60
White Corn	— — @ —	—	@ —
Rye	1 60 @ 1 65	—	@ —
Barley	— — @ —	—	@ —
Oats	88 @ 90½	87	@ 89

HAY—North River is dull and heavy at $1 20@$1 25 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 l

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has the honor to inform ladies requiring MOURNING GOODS that he is offering at retail an immense and beautiful stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOS, CRAPE TAMISE, CRAPE EUGENIES, 6-4 TAMISE, HENRIETTA, CANTON and CUBAN CLOTHS, 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, ALPACAS, ARMOURS, EMPRESS CLOTH, VICTORIA REPS, beside many new fabrics, very handsome and desirable. IRISH POPLINS, very superior BLACK SILKS, in every style and quality, rich and handsome; also, SECOND MOURNING and CHECK SILKS. A large variety of BALMORAL SKIRTS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, GLOVES, SETS, &c., &c.

Ladies will find our prices very reasonable. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS,
in great variety—including many choice styles just received per steamers.
Also, LOW PRICED SILKS,
a full assortment, at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
A full assortment of novelties in Fall and Winter dress goods will be opened and offered
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Sept. 26.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY

will offer this week
a magnificent new stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
together with
AN ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS FABRICS,
selected from the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH MERINOS—NEW COLORINGS,
PARIS OTTOMANS,
ALPACCAS—all colors.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.

We have also received from auction, at a great sacrifice, a large stock of
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.
NEW DELAINES—rich colors—only 50c. per yard.
PLAID AND STRIPED VALENCIAS—new styles—only 50c per yard.
Jeolot of HAMILTON DELAINES at 38., worth 4s.
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, from auction.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

AT GREAT BARGAINS.
NEW FALL GOODS,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BRUCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS (LONG AND SQUARE,)
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, invite the attention of Housekeepers to their present cheap stock of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING
AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
DIAPERS,
CRASHES,
TOILET QUILTS,
LACE AND
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
6-4 SHAKER FLANNELS, all wool, heavy, only $1 per yard BALMORAL SKIRTS, full sizes, at $2 50 to $4—worth 50 each.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than downtown. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect color s, silks and velvets, felts, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN DRESS SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, LINENS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered
AT RETAIL,
and at prices below the corresponding reduced value of gold.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

ANTIQUE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

FROM $25 UPWARDS.
A few very choice styles just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS,
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK.
FRENCH BEAVERS (QUES AND BASQUES,
VERY RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
Also,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD,
at $7 50, 10, 12, 15 75, $10, and $12 each.
ENGLISH MELTON SACQUES,
at $8 50, $9, $6 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FIRST FALL OPENING.

TWO CASES PARIS MADE CLOAKS,
the latest novelties
Also, an elegant assortment of
SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Domestic make,
Will be opened
MONDAY, SEPT. 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 Broadway.

Having purchased extensively at the recent large auction sales, and in consequence of the fall in gold, are prepared to offer their large and complete assortment of goods at prices as low as can be found in the market.
A full assortment of CLOAKS, in all the new styles, now open.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS FROM AUCTION—Large size of sarrow and wide plain Plaid and Brocade Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, comprising some of the richest goods ever exhibited, cheap.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Lines of nuens and Royal Velvets, every color, below last year's prices. Also, beautiful variety of Bonnet Velvets. Millinery silks 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75. No advance from last year's prices. New styles millinery laces.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
5th block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

New French Feathers and Flowers ready for inspection in our Dress Trimming Department contains black and colored silk ribbon velvets, every width, color and shade below regular prices. Also bugle ornaments, buttons, cloak trimmings, &c., worthy inspection.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
No 311 and 313½ Grand.
Entrance to the department, No. 61 Allen-st.,
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Beautiful line of kid gloves, warranted equal to Alexander's, both plain and braided, last year's prices. Also our own manufacture new styles in cloth, cashmere, silk and braid gloves, worn as we are offering at unusually low prices. Fronts and trips, hosiery, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, edgings, insertings, bands, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 313½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
5th block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Receiving every day, both from auction and the manufacturers, new felt and beaver hats, bloomers and bonnets, which we offer at retail below jobbers' wholesale prices. The stock comprises all the fashionable styles in felt, such as Orizaba, Kearsarge, Napoleon Cap, Saratoga, Imperial, Waterfalls, Julia, Turban and Eugenie, at 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 and upwards. Beavers from the lowest to the very richest grades. We have also cleared a manufacturer's stock of straws, at 50 cents on the dollar. Now ready.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 313½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
5th block east from the Bowery.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Goods, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of American, English, Scotch, German, Protestant and others, as housekeepers, family seamstresses, nurses, dressmakers by the day or month; also first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaid and waitress, competent laundress who can do fluting, all have good references—will be found willing and obliging. Employers from City and country will please notice. Private families, first-class hotels and private boardinghouses can be supplied without delay by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY & CO.'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also smart, competent colored help on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, OR lady's maid and seamstress, by an English Protestant, who is an experienced dressmaker, and willing to make herself otherwise useful; no objection to travel; can give satisfactory refereuces. Call or send to No. 71 West 17th-st., N. Y., between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A PROTestant, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family as infant's nurse, or to take charge of grown children; is a neat sewer; nonobut respectable need apply; has four years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION is a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and will assist in dress-making; and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Will engage by the day, week or month. Call during this week, at No. 103 33d st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 154 Christopher-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; has two years excellent City reference from her last place. Call at her present employer's, No. 67 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or do chamberwork and take care of children and do sewing; is competent in both; has the best of City reference. Call at 9 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private family, anywhere around Brooklyn Heights, by a very steady and experienced girl; is economical in her kitchen, and will be found a substantial and responsible servant; refers to Brooklyn families Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in the fine washing and ironing if required. Inquire at or address No. 120 East 28th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS laundress; can do french fluting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamber work or fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Mott st., near Spring, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good nurse and good plain sewer; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 174 35th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage with a private family to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; can furnish first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, in City or country. Apply at the private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; would do housework; has the best of references; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 466 West 23d-st., third door east of 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 241 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of sewing. Can be seen at No. 13 West 22d-st., in her present situation, from 1 to 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW MOST experienced servants, cooks, waitresses and nurses who have served in the very first families in Brooklyn, and are highly recommended. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court st., (Hamilton Building), Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 127 West 29th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day wishes the custom of a few more ladies good reference. A note addressed to DRESSMAKER No. 942 Madison-square Post-office, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; can cook all kinds of game, sauces and pastry, city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or else to take care of a baby. Has two years' reference from her last employers, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class English cook; she understands her business thoroughly, soups, jellies, pastry-boning and getting up dinners; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 402 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a first-class family. Fully understands her business, has three years' city reference. Call for two days at No. 257 Jay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RELIABLE, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework, is economical, neat and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, pastry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required: City references. Call, for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WET NURSE; is a perfectly healthy, strong woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 46 West 19th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock; she will receive the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; also all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Can be seen Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 11 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the City or country; private families, hotels and boarding houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls in same house; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND GOOD plain sewer; can take care of an infant and bring it up by hand; is a very experienced, steady person; has good City references. Call at No. 232 7th-av., near the corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and of industrious habits; is willing and obliging. Best of reference. Apply at No. 184 25th-st. (rear), between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman who understands dressmaking, to do sewing, and is willing to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children; the best reference can be given. Apply at No. 239 East 51st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress and chambermaid, or laundress and chambermaid; does up finery in style; wages $9. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress or nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; quick at the needle, or wait on a lady; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as seamstress, or would go as nurse and seamstress; has the best recommendations. Can be seen for three days at No. 231 Mulberry-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at No. 389 2d-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 190 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress; understands French fluting, also pressing. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st. The advertiser will answer the bell.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can give the best recommendations, a situation as reader or companion for an invalid or elderly lady. Call or address Miss T., No. 69 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in washing. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., from 10 to 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as laundress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as competent cook; the best of reference can be given. Please call at No 147, Eastfifth-st., near 3d-av

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress. Would assist in the chamberwork Good city reference. Can be seen at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as first class waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen No. 232 6th-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and laundress, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; has lived several years in her present situation. Can be seen at any hour on Tuesday, 27th inst., at No. 58 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion for chamber work and waiting, or chamber work or washing. Good reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 415 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 150 Elizabeth-st. near Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 65 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can give the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a good cook of bread and pastry; has good city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. Call at No. 349 6th-avenue, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 55 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; no objection to do housework. Can be seen at No. 284 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for general housework in a small private family; has good reference. Call at No. 141 Mott-st., in the rear, on Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; is capable to bring it up by hand from birth; is a good seamstress. Reference given. Call at No. 62 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a respectable private family, by a middle-aged American woman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business in either capacity; good reference given. Call at No. 9 Patchen-place, West 10th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Unexceptionable City reference of 4 years can be given from her present situation, No. 23 Washington-pl.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; would do plain cooking; best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 16th-st, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small family, either in country or City. Can be seen at No. 83 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or to travel with a lady as nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; best of references given. Call at No 62 West 21st-st., near 6th-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 230 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and sew, or light housework. Can be seen at No. 26 Spencer-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 158 2d-st.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND FAMILIES' washing done by the month, week, or dozen; clothes taken from all parts of the City, and returned at the shortest notice; we only ask a trial to satisfy all who patronize us at the "CENTRAL PARK LAUNDRY," between 66th and 67th sts., on Broadway.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, Corner 6th av. and 14th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained Protestant and Catholic housekeepers, ladies' maids that can cut and fit; first-class cooks, and reliable servants for every kind of housework; also, girls lately landed.

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WISHES TO take care of an infant; can be seen for two days at No. 113 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.; has five years' reference from her last employers.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A LAWYER'S OR insurance office, commission or shipping house, whilst the undersigned can make himself useful in any of the places named, yet he can render the most acceptable service in some law office, because of his having for the past sixteen years practised law in the courts of Baltimore City and county and admiralty—and in the Appellate and U. S. Courts in Maryland, he is competent to prepare briefs and all other papers, with authorities pro and con, and spare his employer a vast amount of labor and research, leaving nothing to be done but simply to argue the case. Address LAWYER, Box No. 3,063, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS (have no incumbrance), and are first-class servants, the man as coachman and his wife as cook or chambermaid, thoroughly understand their duties, and a most respectable couple and well recommended; wages moderate; no objection to the country; also situation wanted for an advanced single man as coachman with first-class testimonials. Apply at MANNING'S No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged German, who thoroughly understands his business in raising fruit grounds, flowering plants, flowers, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Call for a week at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a German Protestant man, to be generally useful; is a first-rate gardener, a good groom and coachman; is willing and obliging; has best of references; will take moderate wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in City or country, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a superior driver, and fully experienced in the care of horses; of neat appearance and steady habits; will be found a valuable man; excellent references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man lately landed from the old country, as coachman in a private family and to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address F. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a thorough horseman and will produce the best City references from many gentlemen. Address A. B., Box No 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has the best City references from his last employer, for five years. Can be seen at Mr. Lawders, the harness maker, No. 70 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT married man, as coachman and gardener, either in City or country; no objection to hard work; has good reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. E. S., Box No. 195, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family. He fully understands the business in all its various branches. Apply for reference at Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's Seed-store, No. 878 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady young man that understands his business thoroughly, good City references. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No 50 4th-av., or address J. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call, or address A. C., at Jacob Ruck's harness-store, No. 446 8th-av., for three days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; understands the proper care of horses and coachman's duty; willing and obliging, has good City reference from his last employer. Address M., Box No 202, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A stout man, not afraid to work; can produce the best City references as regards sobriety and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 32d-st. Call or address THOMAS MADDEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen for two days at No. 56 East 18th-st., in the feed-store.

SITUATIONANS WTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has got seven years' reference from his last employer; understands his business. Address C. W., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; is willing to make himself generally useful, will take care of a horse if required. Apply at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—COPYING OR COLLECTING BY A competent young man who has plenty of leisure time; good reference best of reference given. Please address PENMAN, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who perfectly understands his business is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address G. G., No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) a situation in some wholesale house; the most satisfactory reference given. Address G. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter in a store; best of City reference. Address T. BELTON, care of D. D. Field, No. 86 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a banking house, or exchange-broker's office; writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; satisfactory reference given. Address W., Box 871, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITer, by a man who is fully competent, and can give good references. Can be seen at No 236 West 24th-st., for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—A POSITION AS CLERK OR assistant wanted in a law office, by a graduate of Columbia College Law School. Address LEX, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A WAITER WITH GOOD REFERences; a Protestant with foreign references preferred; no objection to a small family, as a residence is provided. Apply at No. 7 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS GROOM AND driver; must be thoroughly qualified and well recommended. Apply in the office at No. 277 Canal-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE TO do fine washing and to assist in chamberwork; the other as waitress. Good references required. Apply at No. 6 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress and chambermaid; good references required from her last employer. Apply at No. 7 West 28th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A PROTESTANT MAN who can be well recommended; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, before 12 o'clock.

500 INTELLIGENT AGENTS WANTED IN different parts to introduce and sell the finest new publication now offered to the public. For full particulars, call on or address N. SHAFER & CO., No. 78 Cedar-st., New York. Teachers and clergymen please notice.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A LADY (perfectly competent for the situation) in a family in this City, may address (giving particulars) D. R., Box No. 1,564 Post-office, which will have immediate attention.

GIRL WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, a Protestant girl, to attend children and do chamberwork. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, office No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

ON OAK-ST., 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 55TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee:

OAK-ST.—One lot on south side, near Pearl-st., known as No. 5 Oak-st.

8TH-AV.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 57th-st.

9TH-AV.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.

10TH-AV.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

56TH-ST.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.

57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

STITT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No 192 Broadway.

ROTELLE & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELEK & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS,

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15th, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by SAMUEL DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS PRIME MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 East 37th-st., near 5th-av.

Handsome Household Furniture—All the furniture, &c. contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine pier and mantel mirrors, couches and easy chairs in reps, mahogany buffet, dining chairs, rosewood and oak extension tables, very fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, wardrobes, dressing bureaus and tables, washstands, Psyche glass, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, library tables and chairs, mantel clocks, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine French china, heavy cut glass, very rich Bohemian glass supper set, bronze chandeliers and fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday, at the office. No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of first-rate fashionable furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, bedsteads, feather and straw beds, mattresses, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, lounges, &c., &c.

Also, a jobber's stock, consisting of a general assortment of imported fine silver-plated ware, Bohemian and cut glass, Parian groups and figures, etc., etc.

Also, 50 cases genuine imported champagne, guaranteed as represented.

Also 5,000 superior domestic cigars.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27—At 12 o'clock, within the store. (By order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Agent for the United States.)

U. S GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

150 bales Gulf Cotton.
50 bales Sea Island Cotton
90 bags Seed Cotton.

Cotton in bales can be seen at Pinto's stores, No. 83 Atlantic Dock.

Catalogues and samples will be ready on the day of sale.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell in lots to suit retailers, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON JUAN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND — THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 586 Broadway)—MAGIC.

CARPENTER'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE—Corner Broadway and 8th-st.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year..15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official bulletin from Secretary STANTON says that on 11 o'clock Saturday night Gen. SHERIDAN'S army was six miles south of Newmarket. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them. TORBERT had attacked WICKHAM'S force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners. SHERIDAN found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was eighty miles from Martinsburgh. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with eleven hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., and a large quantity of intrenching tools, small arms and debris. Gen. STEVENS reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to as late a date as Sept. 24, from which we give liberal extracts elsewhere. They give further details of EARLY'S defeat at Winchester, but had not heard of his second rout at Fisher's Hill. They still presume that he would hold that position, which they deem impregnable. The tone of the journals in view of the defeat is quite gloomy, and they are at their usual work of bolstering up their sinking cause with false hopes. Both GRANT and SHERIDAN, they assert, have been heavily reinforced from SHERMAN'S army, through the means, they say, of the ten days' truce arranged between SHERMAN and HOOD. BEAUREGARD has been appointed HOOD'S successor. The peace rumors have assumed a semi-official shape, and it is announced now on good authority that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has actually gone to Atlanta to confer with SHERMAN on the subject.

Gen. FORREST is operating upon Gen. SHERMAN'S communications. On the 23d inst. he crossed a portion of his forces over the Tennessee River at Bates' Landing. Athens, Ala., has been captured by a large force of rebels, after a severe contest. A detachment of 300 men sent from Decatur to reinforce Athens are said to have been taken prisoners. The rebel force has destroyed several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad between Decatur and Athens. There is no communication with Pulaski, Tenn. WHEELER'S force was reported to have gone South to join HOOD in Georgia, and it is FORREST'S intention to capture Pulaski, Franklin and Shelbyville, and the intermediate block-houses on the road. All accounts agree that a large force is marching upon our defences on this line, and proper means have been taken to repel the rebels. Gen. ROUSSEAU has taken the field in person, and it is hoped that the rebels will be forced to recross the river before he gets through with them. BRECKINRIDGE is said to have gone to take command of the rebel department of the Southwest. Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN'S command state that HOOD appears to be moving toward the Alabama line. JEFF. DAVIS is reported to be at Macon.

It is now believed that Gen. PRICE has entered Missouri with forces estimated at 30,000 strong. His plan is supposed to be to march to the central portion of the State with three columns, and, capturing all the important points, hold the country. It is expected that KIRBY SMITH will join with him from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Arkansas guerrillas are also concentrating to aid in the movement of the column now in the Southeast, doubtless under SHELBY, who has some 6,000 or 8,000 men.

It is reported from Cairo, on the strength of a dispatch in the Memphis *Bulletin*, that Mobile has fallen into our hands. The surrender is said to have been unconditional, and caused by the close approach of our gunboats to the city. No dates are given, and no confirmation of the report has yet been received.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen, two messages were received from the Mayor, and referred to Committees. One related to the difficulties about the fire telegraph, and recommended that steps be taken to effect a settlement with Mr. ROBINSON, the patentee and owner of the signal boxes used; and the other related to fat-melting. In the latter message, Mayor GUNTHER vigorously sets forth his reasons for declining to convoke the Board of Health. In the same Board, a resolution to donate $10,000 to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., to procure new uniforms, was presented and referred. This efficient corps have never been the recipient of a dollar from either the State or City, except for hire of drill-rooms and armory, and very recently all their property, including band uniforms just purchased, were lost by fire. They are entitled to sympathy and merit substantial aid. The Street Commissioner reported that the Manhattan Gas Co., in addition to the Metropolitan Co., have raised the price per street-lamp to $50 per year, and recommends that, as formerly, contracts be made for street gas, so as to have fixed prices. Both Boards passed resolutions by Alderman JONES, thanking our soldiers and sailors for the recent victories, empowering special committee of ten to have the public buildings illuminated, and requesting the Mayor to invite, by proclamation, our citizens to cooperate and make the illumination general in honor of these victories. Both Boards adjourned to Thursday.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. JONES, from Aspinwall Sept. 10, arrived here yesterday. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Anne*, several days overdue from Guayaquil, had not been heard from. Her arrival was anxiously looked for, as she is expected to bring important news of a revolutionary movement in Ecuador. The steamer *Moses Taylor*, of the Nicaragua Transit, arrived on the 6th inst., to take in coal, and sailed on the 12th for San Juan, where she would receive on board the California passengers who left New-York on the *Golden Rule* Aug. 27. The U. S. S. *Wateree*, double-ender, Capt. MURRY, arrived at Panama on the 9th inst. from Callao She will sail for San Francisco in a few days. The United States gunboat *Nereus*, convoy of the *North Star*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th. Whilst cruising amongst the islands the *Nereus* collided with the United States flag-ship *Pouhatan*, causing some damage to the latter; but, it is thought, not enough to cause her to enter port for repairs. The Legislative Assembly is still in session in Panama. On the 8th inst. it resolved almost unanimously to address a request to the Executive of the Union to withdraw the exequatur of the French Consul in Panama, on account of his open hostility to the country.

About 4,000 cattle were entered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, not including several hundred received by way trains, over the Harlem road. Under these heavy receipts the market opened dull, and at a decline from last week. The stock was quite uneven, but showed a tolerable supply of good cattle. Sales of medium to good beeves were effected at about 14c.@17½c. for the dressed weight; while really prime quality rated at 18c.@18½c, and a few would, doubtless, reach 19c. Light, thin cattle sold at 10c. and 13c., and a few even lower. A good number of bullocks remained on sale in the afternoon, when the market showed a still further decline, the news of the fall of gold added to the large supply unsettling the trade and diminishing the demand. The market closed heavily, and probably 200 head were left over. Some were driven away. We quote a decline of fully 1c. per lb. on the average of sales. Sheep rate at 8½c. for those of good quality. A few selected lots would reach 8¾c@9c. live weight. There is but a slight decline from last week.

The Second Congressional District held a Convention in Montague Hall, Thursday evening, 22d inst., when DEMAS BARNES, Esq., was nominated, amid great applause and enthusiasm, the vote standing, BARNES, 24; GARRISON, 5; BERGEN, 1. This District is Wards in Brooklyn, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and five country towns, New-Lots, Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New-Utrecht. There are two other Democratic organizations in this District, Conventions not yet called,—but all the Montague Hallites insist upon MR. BARNES. MR. KALBFLEISCH is reported to be a candidate for reelection.

By command of Gen. DIX, and in accordance with instructions received from Washington, a national salute of one hundred guns was fired from Fort Columbus yesterday, in honor of the victories achieved by Gen. SHERIDAN.

A dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* from Washington, says: "A gentleman who has just arrived from Montgomery, Ala., says that in that city and within two miles of it, there are 480,000 bales of cotton. It is believed that our Generals are ordered not to capture it for the present. ROUSSEAU could have destroyed it when on his raid but for these orders."

The price of Gold was 5 per cent. lower yesterday afternoon than on Saturday. At one time during the morning dealings, the additional decline was 15 per cent. The Railways were also greatly excited, and left off feverish at a further decline from Saturday's sales. The market for Money steady at call, but dear and unsettled on merchants' paper.

Produce and Merchandise were generally very quiet and much cheaper, and very irregular yesterday. Flour fell off 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 15c.@20c., and Corn and Oats, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; Mess Pork, $2 25@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.; Lard, 2c.; Butter, 3c.@5c.; Cheese, 1c.@2c., and Cotton, 10c.@15c. ℔ lb., with light sales.

There will be a grand rally of the Union men this evening at Cooper Institute, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Eminent speakers will be present.

Electioneering Arts and Peace Rumors.

The air will be thick with peace rumors of all shapes and colors until election day—the weak inventions of a desperate enemy. Ingenuity will be racked for new issues, or at least new semblances of issues, with which to distract and bewilder. We may look continually for a repetition, in every mode, of the Niagara attempt to get the President into a false position, by making him seem an obstacle to a reasonable and honorable reconciliation. This, in fact, is now the only resource of the Copperheads. They dare not charge, as of old, upon the Administration any inefficiency in conducting the war, in the face of the achievements of GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and FARRAGUT. On that score they are hopelessly silenced. Their shift now must be, not that the war is prosecuted with weakness, but that it is prosecuted without necessity. They will try every expedient to make it appear that blood continues to be shed, when a satisfactory peace might easily be secured by what McCLELLAN styles the "resources of a wise statesmanship."

It is now pretended, for instance, that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and Vice-President STEPHENS have entered into negotiations with Gen. SHERMAN for "a cessation of hostilities." On its face it is an absurdity, but the story is persistently kept up, in the hope that something may in the end be made of it. Gen. SHERMAN would be the very last man to consent to any such negotiations. There is not an officer in our army who has a higher jealousy of the national authority than he, or a firmer determination to maintain it. He said, in his recent letter to the Atlanta authorities: "To stop this war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey." "The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to preserve it it is gone." "I want peace, and believe it can only be had through Union and war." These are his sentiments; and his military measures are all shaped accordingly. But even if Gen. SHERMAN had the inclination to treat with these civilians, he has not the power. He knows his own position well enough to meet such approaches on the instant with the one word, that all such business must be done if done at all, with the authorities in Washington. His business is not to make peace, but to make war.

Were Governor BROWN to make any such application, through any of our Generals, to the President, there can be no doubt what sort of an answer would be returned. He would be told that the National Government is not at war with Georgia; but with individual rebels in Georgia; and that so long as there is any armed rebellion within the State, there can be no peace within the State. Gov. BROWN can pledge nothing for the people of Georgia, for no such power has ever been deputed to him. But, even, if he could legitimately make that pledge, it would not secure the State from exposure to the war. Supposing that he could bind himself and every Georgian to be loyal henceforth, still Georgia will be a seat of war so long as there are armed rebels within it from other States. The war, in its active operations, knows no State lines; nor does it spare any people from contact with it, simply because they are loyal. The people of Maryland and of Pennsylvania are, as a body, loyal, and yet each of these States has been a theatre of the war again and again. Georgia is today exposed to precisely the same liabilities as they—no more, no less. There will be war within her limits so long as armed rebels are found there, and not one minute longer. Gov. CURTIN or Gov. BRADFORD might as well seek from the President an engagement that there should be no more hostilities within the limits of their States, as Gov. BROWN seek the same thing in behalf of his. We have not the slightest idea that Gov. BROWN is such a fool as to make any such application. The story is sheer invention.

The Copperheads, and rebel schemers to help the Copperheads, may do their utmost to throw upon the Administration the guilt of the prolongation of the war; it will all be in vain. The responsibility rests only with those who persist in rebellion. The Government asks only submission to Constitutional obligations. It has no other conditions to impose. It wants no vassals, no payers of tribute, no dependents; it wants simply law-abiding citizens. It means simply to recover the Constitutional authority of which it was despoiled by an impious treason. Such is not only its right, but its vital necessity. To take up with anything less would be suicide. The loyal people of the land understand this, and will uphold their Government in fighting for it to any extremity. No issue can be simpler or plainer. No sophistry or fabrication can deceive the people in regard to it, or divert them from pronouncing upon it exclusively and emphatically in November.

Sheridan's Onward March.

Gen. SHERIDAN was six miles South of Newmarket on Saturday evening, or about ninety-six miles South-west of Harper's Ferry. His men probably had ten hours rest at Woodstock. Certainly not more. What rations were served out to them, we apprehend, must have been carried in their knapsacks. It is barely probable the supply train could have come up with them before they left Woodstock. SHERIDAN evidently pushed forward to Newmarket in the sure hope that his parallel column of cavalry under TORBERT, dashing up the Luray Valley, would intercept the retreating army either on the road which crosses the Peaked Mountain Ridge and connects Luray Court House with Newmarket, or head them off where the Shenandoah Valley proper and the Luray join near Harrisonburgh. SHERIDAN'S movements were doubtless turned to meet the conjuncture thus pre-arranged. And for energy, decision, and exactitude, this advance of a large body of infantry—comprising the two full Corps under EMORY and WRIGHT—has scarcely been equalled in the history of the war.

The question whether the cavalry advance along the Luray met all the anticipations of the Commanding General, can scarcely be said to be settled by the tenor of Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatch. Writing from Woodstock, on Friday morning, SHERIDAN said: "If Gen. TORBERT has pushed down (up) the Luray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve great results." Writing from his quarters, south of New-Market, on Saturday evening, the General says merely, that TORBERT had attacked WICKHAM'S force at Luray, (C. H.,) and captured a number of prisoners. It would appear from this, that a portion of the rebel army had put the Peaked Mountain Ridge between it and our main pursuing force, before reaching New-Market, and thus found it possible to make a brief stand at Luray against TORBERT'S cavalry—sufficient possibly to enable a considerable remnant of EARLY'S army to make good its escape. SHERIDAN, himself, overtook no force bold enough or strong enough to make any show of resistance. Mount Jackson, where Mill Creek joins the north fork of the Shenandoah, is a defensible position of great natural strength. But *that* EARLY abandoned before our troops got well in sight of him. And all the indications are, that the fight at Luray with our cavalry is the last that will be got out of EARLY north of Lynchburgh.

Each day, from the commencement of the battle on the Opequan, up to the date of the latest reports, has added vastly to the fresh herd of prisoners, leaving no room to doubt that the great battle of Monday really destroyed the organization of EARLY'S army so effectually, that the unwilling conscripts took French leave of him in all directions, during the darkness which aided his retreat from Winchester.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—There is no news from the Rio Grande by way of New-Orleans which throws serious discredit on the story of CORTINAS having driven the rebels out of Brownsville. The story of the "Illinois Sergeant," to which very general credence was given, was apparently founded upon the fact that a portion of the Mexican band, fighting under CORTINAS, deserted him after the failure to drive the French from Bagdad, and crossing the river, joined the United States forces stationed at Brazos Santiago. The deserters, however, are said to have numbered but three hundred; the remainder of CORTINA'S army having stuck to the fortunes of their chief on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The original story, moreover, had this further foundation, that the rebels under FORD made an attack upon our small force commanded by Major NOYES, some distance from Brazos, after it had been joined by the Mexican deserters. But neither side appears to have gained much advantage in the engagements which followed.

The present batch of news is of an indefinite character; but we judge from its tenor, and from incidental portions of the report, that Matamoras is in possession of the French. Their gunboats at least have possession of the river fronting the city.

How to Help the Soldiers.

An officer in SHERIDAN'S army writes home to his friends: "Fight against the Copperheads—crush them—and by so doing *you will greatly encourage the army* and make us perfectly sure of success and that a speedy one." He is not the only one who has that feeling. Said Gen. HOOKER, in his speech at the Union meeting in Brooklyn last week, "Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories at the front are dear to you. The victories of last Fall were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by other armies."

These are urgent arguments addressed to us, which we cannot lay too deeply to heart. We understand how the victories of our soldiers encourage us—we understand how their victories encourage each other. We feel that SHERIDAN'S rout of EARLY was worth far more to Gen. GRANT than the mere loss to LEE of EARLY'S men and guns, because it strengthened the heart of every soldier in the entire army, encouraged him with the prospect of the success of the cause, and inspired him with new rivalry of his companions in arms, whose bravery had wrought such great results.

We recognize this tie of companionship which runs throughout the army. We ought also to recognize that the same tie runs between the army and the Union ranks at home. We ought to feel that we and the soldiers form different wings of one grand army who are fighting the same grand battle against the same hostile principles. And if it is their duty to bear forward their country's flag to victory through the toil and blood of battle, it is equally our duty to see that no lightness, no imprudence, no over-confidence of ours, shall rob them of the substantial fruit of their victories. If there are any among us who are at all disposed to slacken their efforts in view of the bright prospect of our success, we urge them rather to follow the example of SHERIDAN, who was not satisfied with sending the rebels "whirling through Winchester," nor with driving them from their all but impregnable position at Fisher's Hill, but who still "pushed on regardless of everything," converting the retreat into a rout, and winning a victory whose echoes will reach JEFF. DAVIS at Macon like the voice of approaching ruin. And let us all push on, until when the sun of the 8th of November sets, the Copperheads shall be so thoroughly crushed, that from thenceforth no General or soldier will be troubled by the thought that possibly traitors at home may intervene between him and the final victory of the country's cause, to which he has dedicated his life.

THE REBELS IN THEIR LATE DISASTERS.—The rebel journals are trying to keep up rebel spirits under late disasters. The Richmond papers of Saturday, strange to say, had not heard of the great rout of EARLY at Fisher's Hill, on Thursday, but insisted even then that Fisher's Hill was impregnable to attack from the front. The *Dispatch* is happy to say that the spirits of the people generally have not been materially affected by late occurrences. They have become accustomed to the casualties of war, and know that unvarying success cannot be expected. The *Dispatch*, however, seems to fear that Old Virginia is going to be left in the lurch by some of her sister Southern States, and makes the following significant remarks: "The State of Virginia is as determined this day to persevere until her independence, and that of her sister States, be secured, as she was on the day that she seceded from the Union. *We speak only for Virginia.*" The other Richmond papers, of which last night we received a large bundle, talk in a similar desperately cheerful tone of rebel prospects.

It seems also that the press of Georgia is not dispirited by the fall of Atlanta. The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says that things look gloomy, but not desperate yet—that if Atlanta has fallen, so have a hundred other places, "but we are not conquered yet."

These efforts of the rebel leaders to keep up the popular spirit, have an extremely doleful appearance and sound.

A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A rigid economy on the part of housekeepers at this crisis in the gold market, would bring about a wonderful revolution in the general provision business, before the dawn of another Sunday morning. The fall in gold may stagger the dealers to some perceptible degree. But in order to strike a blow at the petty trade combination which they shall really feel; economy, rigid and systematic, is the grand requirement of the time. Most families could do with half the quantity of butter they consume, and *feel* as well as *look* the better for the abstinence. The same applies—although in a less degree—to heavy joints of meats which are often allowed to go to waste. Let economy be the order—if only to see how the experiment will work.

REPORTS FROM MOBILE.—A story was yesterday sent over the telegraph from Cairo, purporting to come from Mobile by way of Holly Springs, and containing the announcement that that city had surrendered to our gunboats. We have Richmond papers of Saturday, and these contain no mention of such a fact. There are other reasons for regarding the story as a pure invention.

Great Union Meeting.

There is to be a grand Union ratification meeting in and around Cooper Institute this evening, to respond to the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and Mr. FENTON for Governor. Many popular and able speakers will be present.

It is intended that this shall be a great and imposing demonstration, and we expect that the purpose will be realized. Let us show the soldiers in the field our spirit, courage and determination, as they have just so gallantly shown us theirs.

New-York Theological Society.

A meeting of the New-York Theological Society, composed of Catholic clergymen, was held, for the transaction of business, at St. Xavier's College, in Sixteenth-street, on Thursday, the 22d inst. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President of the society, opened the meeting with a few brief remarks. He stated that the idea of the society had originated with some of the younger members of the clergy. He has cordially lent his approval and coöperation to such noble purposes, and reluctantly consulted even to act as President of the society. There was no particular class or school that could control it for any purposes of its own—no inside organization or understanding. Its meetings were to be held with open doors, and every priest in the country was free to attend, offer suggestions, and participate in the fruits of brotherly and learned interchange.

Rev. Dr. BRANN, of Jersey City, Secretary of the Society, then read a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore; after which Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of New-York, delivered the first dissertation on the "Present State of Religious Controversy in America. He spoke in substance as follows:

VERY REVEREND AND REVEREND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-YORK THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY:—The historian who should undertake to condense into a sustained narrative the vicissitudes of religious controversy from the first ages of the church to our own times would have to place in bold contrast the fact that the principles of Catholic theology are always the same, whilst the opposition changes from day to day, both in itself, and in the truths selected for its attack. It has been said that the Apostle's Creed contains a catalogue of the truths that have been assailed in turn, and thus it furnishes indirectly a historical record of the old and new systems of error opposed to its articles. During the long contest which the doctors and theologians of the Church have had to carry on from age to age against error in its ever varying shapes and presentments, we observe that although the truth has ever been and is still the same, the mode of meeting and refuting the attacks of the enemy has changed in form and expression, according to the changes of error itself. What suited one age did not suit another; and what at one stage of scientific culture might ably vindicate the truth, might at another be out of place, and prove unsatisfactory even to the honest inquirer. There is no established church here to hamper the movements of the State; there is no national religious institute to keep up invidious distinctions among citizens; no foreign proscriptive or domination to retard the healthy development of the national life. In this country, none of these mixed religious institutions exist, and the ill feeling to which they give rise has smouldered down and gone out for want of fuel to feed upon. Protestantism in America ceases its protest for the reason that it has nothing to protest against. Although the American is a Protestant, he is different in kind from the stern lawgiver of Geneva and the fighting monk of Wittenberg. While their protest amounted to a direct assault upon the Catholic Church and her doctrines, the protest of the uncatholic American amounts generally to the simple declaration that he will think and judge for himself in religious matters, and that nobody shall abridge or control his freedom in reference to his religious principles. While they and their followers insisted, even to the extent of using the faggot and the sword, that the Papist should give up the old religion and follow the new, the American Protestant does not care to interfere with anybody's religion, and as to coercion and persecution, he is opposed to them as warmly as he is in favor of liberty.

Religion comes not to destroy, but rather to save, refine and exalt what nature has already accomplished. If, from the crowd of easy-going and self-satisfied persons who are included under the vague and generic name of Protestants, we turn to the more earnest members of the various denominations around us, we will find that we have to deal with souls who receive as God-given the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, who believe in the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, who accept church organizations more or less of church authority in some form or other, was believed in sacramental ministration and influence, and who have been brought up in unfeigned respect for the maxims and rules of public morality which governs the best and healthiest forms of modern civilized society. Let us, reverend brethren, do our work patiently and cheerfully so forward so grand a purpose as the conversion of this whole country to true religion, leaving the result to God and to those who will follow us in the ministry when our seats shall be vacant in the holy sanctuary.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS GARDNER, of St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, read the second dissertation, which was a learned and polished essay on Rationalism.

Rev. L. VENUTA, of Hudson City, N. J., proceeded next to propose a case of Moral Theology, and solved it by expounding learnedly the principles of justice and law that compel a debtor to make restitution of moneys obtained under the circumstances described in the case.

The following is a list of the officers of the society and the clergymen present at the meeting: Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, President; Rev. George McCloskey, Vice-President; Rev. Thomas Farrall, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. BRANN, Secretary; Very Rev. B. J. McQuaid, Very Rev. T. T. Hecker, Rev. Drs. Merrogh, McGlynn, Neligan, Gardner, M. Corrigan, Rev. Messrs. Venuta' Walworth, Hewit, Grim, Monroe, O'Ferrell, McCarty, O'Toole, De Concilie, P. Corrigan, Hogan, Nilan, Orsenigo, Quinn, O'Hara, Lewis, McLaughlin.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Thursday in November.

The Tax on Printed Books.

The following are the principal points of an important decision lately rendered by the Treasury Department in relation to the tax on printed books:

Whatever the late Excise law makes a manufacture is a manufacture under the internal revenue system, whether it was ever before so reckoned or not. In the 94th section of the act books are classed as a manufacture, and a tax of five per cent. ad valorem is imposed. It is enacted also in the same section "that upon the articles, goods, wares and merchandise hereinafter mentioned" (among which books are enumerated) * * * "which shall be produced and sold, * * * there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof," and this producer or manufacturer, by the 83d section, must pay the duties assessed on the value of his goods, "whether manufactured or produced for himself or for others." In the making of books, printers, binders and publishers are the persons principally concerned; and representatives of those engaged in the several branches of the manufacture desire to know by what rule the manufacturer answerable to the Government for the tax is to be determined.

How are we to decide who is the manufacturer?

Some publishers insist very strongly that they are not the manufacturers; others argue that they are. Printers generally argue that the publishers are the manufacturers, but not universally. Binders, when they do nothing but bind, agree, I believe, without dissent, that they are not manufacturers. By the seventy-ninth section, which relates to license, "any person who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of $1,000, shall be regarded as a manufacturer." So far as this section goes, the person who visibly manipulates or works the materials is he who is responsible to the Government. By the eighty-second section every person, before commencing or continuing any manufacture, shall furnish to the assistant assessor a statement setting forth, among other things, the place where the manufacture is to be carried on and the principal place of business for sales, the name of the manufactured article, and the proposed market for the same. If the printer or binder is the manufacturer, the place of manufacture can be stated; but he has no knowledge within himself of the proposed market, for he has nothing to do with the sales. He cannot therefore, make the full statement required by the act. A publisher who depends on others to print and bind for him, and merely sells what they make, can state the proposed market for his product; but as he has no place of manufacture, he cannot properly be required to state that. It is obvious, therefore, that this section has but a partial application to book-making as it is usually conducted. But in the ninety-third section a provision occurs which has an important bearing on all cases to which the final product is the result of the skill and labor bestowed by one person, or by several in succession, on the material furnished by another; and this, taken in connection with the ninety-fifth section, furnishes a key for the solution of several of the questions to which the complex varieties of relations between publishers and other parties engaged in the book manufacture give rise. The ninety-third section requires that there shall be included in the assessment of a manufacturer the proceeds of his business when working up material furnished by another and of finishing work partially completed for a person to whom it is to be returned when finished; and the ninety-fifth section provides for the more complete finishing and fitting for the use of a manufacture already completed for some purpose, and enacts "that the increasing of values in the manner aforesaid shall be deemed manufacturing," and that any person "engaged therein shall be liable to all the provisions of law for the collection of internal duties relating to manufactures." The two sections serve to explain and somewhat to modify other provisions of the act relating to the same subject, and to show how the terms "manufacture" and manufacturer are to be understood when applied to processes conducted by several parties, each working independently to produce an article for the market.

By a comparison of the several provisions referred to it is clear that a manufacturer under the act is the person who makes an article of merchandise, though he makes for another and does not sell. He is also a manufacturer who more completely finishes or fits for use such article, and whether he finishes it for another makes no difference as to the nature of his vocation. A person who merely sells is not a manufacturer.

If the manufacture is conducted in such manner as makes him the responsible head or controlling operator, by whose means and appliances the business is conducted, he is to be held as the manufacturer. But if an independent party intervenes between him and the operative, and produces, by his own hands or machinery, goods, wares or merchandise ready for the market, such intervening party may be properly deemed and held to be the manufacturer. Contracting parties who work for others are in the general recognized and treated as manufacturers, no mere employes of any grade are so recognized, even in the most distant way or by the most remote implication.

He that controls an enterprise, and owns either absolutely or as a bailment whatever material or machinery may be needed for conducting it, though his hand may be invisible in each process, is responsible for the product, and wherever the law touches it, he must respond.

It is clear that the publisher must be held to be the manufacturer when he owns the stereotype plates, carries on the printing and binding of the books which he publishes and sells. And he must be held in the same way when he prints, binds, publishes and sells, though he may not happen to own the copyright or plates.

But if, a publisher, though furnishing the materials and owning copyright and plates, employs another party, on commission or by contract, to print or bind a book, that other party may be regarded as the manufacturer, and required to pay the tax on the finished book. In such case, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay the tax, he may collect the amount of it from the owner of the materials, on which it remains a lien in favor of the manufacturer till paid.

If the printing is done by one party and the binding by another, under a contract with a publisher furnishing the materials, and to whom the same are returned, the printer, so far as he makes a manufacture, and the binder, so far as he finishes, may be assessed, the one for the manufactured article, and the other for the increased value created by the finishing.

It is apparent that, while the whole article is to be taxed, and the maker and finisher may both be assessed, a double tax, one on the printing and one on the full value by finishing an article complete in itself for uses for which it would be otherwise unfitted, or not so well fitted, is declared by the act to be a manufacture; and, if a manufacture, it must be separate and distinct from that of the article in its unfinished state. The one manufacture ends when an article of commercial value and fitted for use is made; the other begins with the same article, where the first leaves it, and carries it forward to a higher finish or prepares it for new uses. It is taxed in the hands of the first manufacturer because it is already merchantable or vendible, and may be used or sold without further finish. It is also taxed in the hands of the finisher, because, although the identity of the article is preserved, its value, importance, or adaptability to use, is increased by his skill or by his added material and labor. There is no distinction drawn by the law between he that makes, by printing and binding, for another, and he that makes, by printing and binding, for himself, as to the name by which his vocation shall be designated. He is in each branch the manufacturer.

Applying these observations to others of the several classes of cases already mentioned, it seems that if a publisher, though owning the copyright, the stereotype plates and furnishing the material, employs a printer, on contract or commission, to print any book or magazine, such printer, without other circumstances, may be held to be the manufacturer and required to pay the tax on the value of the finished book, in case the same is bound and finished by the printer. Here the book is taken in the paper by the printer and comes from his hand a finished article. Though made for another, he is, under the eighty-third section, "the manufacturer or producer thereof;" for the product is the work of his hand, and he is the directing agent.

If the printing is done by one party and binding by another, under contract with the publisher, the sheets being put into the form of a book before going out of the printer's hands, the printer may be assessed for the value of the printed sheets, and the binder on the increased value; for each has made a finished article, capable of being used and of value in the market.

Where one firm finds the materials, prints and binds the books, and delivers them at a stated price to another, who publishes and sells them, the former firm is the manufacturer.

Where a publishing house furnishes the paper, contracting with a printer to do the press work, receives from his hands the unfolded sheets, folds and sends them to a binder, who binds and returns them to the publisher, by whom they are sold, the printer is not the manufacturer. The binder who takes the incomplete work in the sheets and puts it into a finished condition for use or sale, may or may not be the manufacturer, according to the relation he sustains to the publisher. In most cases, I apprehend, he is not the manufacturer, but the publisher is. In case the binder is the manufacturer, "he shall be assessed upon the salable value of the articles," by section ninety-three.

A publishing house having its place of business in one city, and procuring printing and binding to be done for it in other cities, under various arrangements with owners of plates, copyrights, printing-presses and binderies, the books being delivered to it and sold by it at its place of business, may be a manufacturer as to some books and not a manufacturer as to others, depending on the nature of its arrangements with those that work for it.

The assessor or the assistant assessor must determine the responsibilities of the parties in such cases. It is easy, however, to see that the simplest mode of proceeding would be for the publisher to take out a manufacturer's license and pay the tax. As but one tax can be assessed, his coworkers in the production would then be relieved.

Where the material belonging to a publisher passes successively through the hands of a printer, lithographer, colorist and binder, and reaches finally, before sale, the place of business of the publisher, he may, doubtless, having manufacturer's license, be authorized to assume the manufacturer's responsibilities; or he may throw the burden of decision on the assessor or assistant assessor, who will ascertain the relations between the publisher and the last worker through whose hands the matter has passed. Printers who own plates, buy paper, print and bind books, and furnishing them to a publishing house, are manufacturers. The same is the case where the publisher owns the plates or paper, or both, and the printer prints and binds the books.

In general, it is of no advantage to the publisher that either the printer or the binder working on his material should be decided to be the manufacturer; for such printer or binder has a lien on the manufactured article, and may enforce that lien, by retaining the property, or compel the owner by suit to reimburse him for the tax paid. The tax, whoever may be the manufacturer, must be laid on the actual market value.

The 173d section of the act requires that the duty imposed on books shall apply to such as were manufactured or produced and not removed from the place of manufacture on the 30th day of June last. All books, therefore, in the hands on that day of a printer or binder, being the manufacturer though not the publisher, are liable to the tax. The same is the case with books in the possession of a publisher who is at the same time a manufacturer, and has but one place of business where his finished and unfinished books were deposited. But when a publisher had his books printed and bound, either on contract, commission or otherwise, in some other place than his place of business, and removed to that place prior to June 30, they are not subject to the tax.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOV. DENNISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 26, 1864.

Gov. Dennison has accepted the position of Postmaster General, and will enter upon his duties in a few days.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 26.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan for the past two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $1,632,000, and to the Ten-forty Loan, $374,000.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The overland mail service to the Pacific is to be resumed, and to-day the Postmaster-General advised the postmasters in the principal cities accordingly.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Government has not, apart from newspaper publications, any information of peace propositions, through the lines of Atlanta, or from any other quarter.

Sad Disaster on the Lake.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 26.

The brig *Sultan* left here on Saturday afternoon, struck on a bar in the evening, and sank about five miles East of here. The crew took to the rigging. The owners obtained a steamer at daylight and rescued the mate, who was the sole survivor, Seven lives were lost. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

THE UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Cooper Institute this Evening.

The grand mass meeting of Union men, to ratify the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, will be held at Cooper Institute this evening. There will be a grand rally of the patriotic citizens. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. It was expected that Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, would be present, but unfortunately he cannot; he has addressed the following note to Col. HOWE:

BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1864.

To Col. P. E. Howe, New-York:

Nothing but absolute official duties, which no effort can control, prevents my accepting the invitation to speak in Cooper Institute to morrow night. It is with feelings of profound regret that I feel myself thus debarred the pleasure of meeting the patriotic Union citizens of the great Metropolis, and aiding by my humble voice the great principles which are sure to triumph in this campaign.

(Signed,) JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Turf.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The first meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society of New Jersey commences to-day. In our issue of yesterday we referred to their programme which promises a large amount of legitimate sport. Special trains will be run direct to the track on The Erie Railroad at 11½ A. M., and 12½ P. M. Each day's racing commencing with Paterson punctuality at 1½ P. M.

We understand that every arrangement for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the visitors has been made by the executive committee.

The great trotting contest on Wednesday, at the Fashion Course, continues to culminate in interest. *Prince*, the victor of the race, mile heats in harness, remains at the hour at which we write, the leading favorite for the wagon race on Wednesday, though the favorable reports of *Lady Emma's* improved condition are pushing him so hard for the premiership, that the result is doubtful which of these two will have the call. The Butler and Morgan parties are quiet and confident. But the strangest and wildest rumor of all is, that the stallion *George Wilkes* (late Fillingham) who was withdrawn from the previous contest, for serving purposes on account of two exceedingly bad splints, will put in an appearance in this play or pay stake on Wednesday next, to the utter astoishment of every body. We should give this rumor the intrinsic value of the generality of rumors, but for the fact that we have seen it backed by money and a heap of it. There will be lively times on Wednesday if *Fillingham* shows in anything like favor with the other four competitors. Of all the trots that has occurred on Long Island for a series of years, this will be undoubtedly the most exciting.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

Government Train Captured and Burned at Cabin Creek—Stand Wattie in Strong Force Moving North—Loss Two Millions.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Sept. 23.

The following telegrams were received at headquarters yesterday:

PAOLA, Sept. 20.

Maj. C. S. Charlot:

Col. BLAIR reports the train for Fort Smith was captured by the enemy at Cabin Creek. Said to be 6,000 strong. GEO. SYKES, Maj.-Gen.

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 20.

Major C. S. Charlot:

Lieut.-Col. WHEELER, of the Thirteenth Kansas, who was with the train when captured at Cabin Creek yesterday morning, has arrived at one of my outposts and sends me word that the rebels took but little of the train with them, burning nearly all of it. This rather indicates a movement further North. The rebel force was STAND WATTIE'S, and Col. WHEELER thinks it four thousand strong. The survivors of the train escort are on their way up near Baxter's Springs. PAICE'S headquarters are reported to be at Cane Hill.

CHAS. W. BLAIR, Colonel Com'd'g.

FORT SCOTT, Tuesday, Sept, 20th, 1864.

The train for Fort Smith was taken by the rebels at Cabin Creek. "The rebel force was Stand Wattie's, now said to be about 1,500 strong, but not commanded by him." Have not yet learned who was in command. The attack was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and everything is taken. Rebels had three pieces of artillery. Have not learned as yet of any one escaping except Lieut.-Col. WHEELER and a few wagon-masters. The train consisted of 202 wagons, 5 ambulances, 40 artillery horses, 1,253 mules—73 wagons belonging to Post Scott, the remainder belonging to Forts Gibson and Smith, also a large sutlers' train.

C. W. BLAIR, Col.

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 21.

None of the officers were killed or taken as far as heard from, and but few men comparatively. Several teamsters were killed or badly hurt, by the stampeding of the train. I have sent to Cabin Creek for the wounded. Three-fourths of the men are here and at the mission. CHARLES W. BLAIR,
Colonel Commanding.

Additional Particulars.

Special Dispatch to the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT SMITH, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Capt. DERBIN went on, and is safe. The train started with nearly three hundred men, and got one hundred Indians more at Brush Creek. At Cabin Creek, there was also a station of Indian troops. I hear that Maj. FEARMAN, with six hundred men and a battery, had started from Fort Gibson to reinforce the train, and would have reached them yesterday.

The camp was a stockade, but worthless against artillery.

Have just learned that Major HOPKINS, of the Second Kansas, got off with twenty-five men. Can't tell whether true or not. The entire sutler's outfit as well as the Government train is probably a total loss. Uncertain what direction the rebels have taken.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster.—Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 750 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A LADY

OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Mammouth Oil Company.—We should judge by the large number of these corporations now being organized, that the petroleum oil business was very prosperous. The discovery of this oil has been worth already millions of dollars to the Government. The shipments abroad are at present perfectly enormous, and are steadily and rapidly increasing. A new company, known as the "President Petroleum Company," is now being organized, with a prospective capital of $5,000,000. We have seen a list of the stockholders, and it embraces some of the strongest names in the City of New-York, including seven Bank Presidents, and other leading men connected with some of the largest institutions in the country. We have no interest in any oil company, but do not hesitate to say that, had we money to invest, we should take some of this stock. It promises to pay large dividends, and can hardly help doing so even with only moderate success. Those of our readers who have money to invest in corporations of this character will find this new company worthy of their attention. See advertisement in our columns.

Wood Brothers' Stock of Carriages which was damaged by the late fire, and is now stored temporarily at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Sanitary Fair Building—cannot be sold until after the underwriters have adjuste the damage. So soon as this is done, their IMMENSE STOCK consisting of over TWO HUNDRED (200) VEHICLES, will be offered for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, due notice of which will be given.

An Article of True Merit. "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Whatever Dr. Burnett makes is the best of its kind. His famous COCOAINE, for the hair, and Flavoring Extracts sustain that reputation. For sale by druggists, grocers and country dealers.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

For Pain in the Breast or Side, Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters are the cheapest, best and most effectual remedy known. Sold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 352 Hudson-st.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Lever's Wahpeno, an Indian Vegetable Extract cures Baldness and restores gray hair. Depot, No. 9 Bleecker-st.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.

Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 571 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

A Delightful Toilet Article.—Distilled Dew for the skin and complexion. Depot, No. 111 Liberty-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, the best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

For Weak or Lame Back, apply one of KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters.

MARRIED.

HARTT—HARTT.—On Thursday, Sept 22, at St. John, New-Brunswick, by Rev. S. Robinson, B. LE BARON HARTT, M. D., of this City, and JENNIE M., eldest daughter of J. W. Hartt, of the former place.

WATSON—GERRY.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. S. S. Shedden, at the residence of the bride, Mr. DAVID WATSON of New-York, and Miss SUSAN J. GERRY, of Rahway, N. J.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—On Monday, Sept. 26, MARY EDITH, youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 2 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th av., via New Haven Railroad, at 7 A. M.

BRADISH.—On Friday, Sept. 23, at the residence of her son, George Bradish, at Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. LUCRETIA BRADISH, relict of the late George Bradish.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock M. Ferry-boats leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BREWER.—At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fort Washington, Sept. 24, WM. B. H. BREWER.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the above place, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARNARD.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, after a short illness, JOHN FREDERICK, only son of George and Louise Barnard, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Myrtle-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday morning, Sept. 26, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of Wm. D. Balch, and eldest daughter of Henry B. Melville, of this City.

See notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J., AMELIA, wife of Henry Bainbridge, in her 36th year.

Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Trains leave Hoboken Ferry at 11¾ A. M.

CONOVER.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, Com. T. A. CONOVER, U. S. Navy, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at South Amboy, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

DANA.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, of dysentery, WILLIAM STEPHEN DANA, only son of Wm. P. W. and Anna B. aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at No. 66 West 11th st.

FALCONER.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, WILLIAM FALCONER, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Dr. Linsly, No. 22 Lafayette-place, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, at St. Luke's Hospital, WM. GRAHAM, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Luke's Hospital, this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALL—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Sept. 22, of pneumonia, WILLIAM H. HALL, formerly of New-York and Montreal, in the 31st year of his age.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

HORTON.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, at Brooklyn, L. I., Miss ELIZABETH HORTON, aged 80 years.

Her remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment.

LOVE.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, BELLA REID, youngest daughter of G. R. and Isabella Love, of Brooklyn, aged 5 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the above place.

MAITLAND.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, ELIZA S., widow of Robert Maitland, and eldest daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av.

POMEROY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, LYDIA MARTOON POMEROY, infant daughter of Grove and Ann E. Pomeroy, aged 5 years, 10 months and 5 days.

SCHIPPER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 23, FRANCES M., wife of Charles Schipper, and daughter of the late John Besson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of S. Taylor, Dobbs' Ferry, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad depot, Chambers-st., at 11:30 A. M.

TURNER.—On Sabbath evening, Sept. 25, EMMA JANE, daughter of Jabez and Marrion Turner, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at the house of its parents, No. 177 Hudson-st., this (Tuesday) morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WORLFLIN.—On Monday, Sept. 26, Mrs. S., wife of D. Woelflin, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 116 West 4th st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Sept. 21, 1864.

At a special meeting of the Class of '67, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received the painful intelligence of the decease of our beloved classmate, FRANK G. BARWELL,

Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of God in removing from us our cherished associate, we deeply deplore the loss of one who, by his marked moral, social and class qualities, constantly shown, had merited our warmest affection;

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and in token of our grief do wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in Newark and New-York journals.

EDW. J. MORGAN,
SAML. S. JONES,
A. VAN CLEVE JOHNSTONE.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No 389 Broadway, will keep their rooms open during the evening, for the accommodation of citizens and strangers. Examinations, with written charts, given when desired.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.

All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.

FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" IN COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway, near 12th-st. Hours 9 till 5.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!

If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 250 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held in rooms No. 21, 22 and 23 Cooper Union, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will continue THREE DAYS ONLY. All fruit and Flowers to compete for the prizes must be brought to the rooms by 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA WILL RESTORE Gray hair to its original color, which no other restorative will do. No. 10 University-place, New-York.

IVORY EAR RINGS AND PINS, NEW styles, black, white and red, three, four and five dollars a set, for sale by G. C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27

to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.
ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President.

also the

Union State nominations by the Syracuse Convention.
REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor,
THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut-Governor,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER for Canal Commissioner,
DAVID P. FORREST for State Prison Inspector.

All citizens favorable to the principles set forth in the Baltimore Platform, are invited to attend.

The following gentlemen, among many others, will address the meeting:

HON. HENRY C. DEMING, of Conn.
HON. J. M. SCOVILLE, of New Jersey.
HON. JAMES R. WHITING.
HON. CORTLAND PARKER, of New Jersey.
HON. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, Troy.
HON. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
REV. WM. H. BOOLE.
HON. HIRAM BARNEY.
HON. B. L. LUDINGTON.
HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq.
R. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Esq.
DR. FRED. SCHUTZ.
COL. JAMES B. McKEON, of Saratoga.
LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Union Central Committee.

JAMES KELLY,	ALEX. H. KEECH'
SHERIDAN SHOOK,	JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
HENRY H. HUELAT,	JOHN FITCH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	DAVID B. DWIRE,
THOMAS ROBINSON,	THOMAS LITTLE,

WILLIAM A. DARLING.

Union General Committee.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,	SAMUEL J. GLASSEY,
JOHN R. WHITE,	IRA O. MILLER,
W. T. B. MILLIKEN,	GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	CHAS. T. POLHAMUS,
GEORGE B. DEANE,	ADAM C. ELLIS,

SIMEON DRAPER.

German Central Committee.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER,	EDMUND REMACK,
HENRY RICHARD,	GEO. F STEINBRENNER,
CHARLES RESSMAN,	PETER COOK.
GEORGE MANCHOT,	C. F. E. LUEDER,
GUSTAVUS LEVY,	LOUIS NAUMANN,

ANDREW WILLMANN.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, JOHN R. LAWRENCE, HENRY RICHARD, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the Club:

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Hon. GEORGE H. DE CAMP, of Penn.
JUDGE C. B. SABIN,
an eloquent refugee from Texas,
Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, and
DANIEL McFARLAND, Esq.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB, and solos by Mr. SOLOMON.

The public are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
President.

ALLEN COOPER,
H. G. CARTER,
Secretaries.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

REV. HIRAM MATTISON
AND
COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS
Will address the Club at
BLEECKER BUILDING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.
Seats for ladies.

A. H. KEECH, President.

FRANK KARR, GEO. W. FREEDS, } Secretaries.

PRICES REDUCED.
DEVLIN & CO.
have reduced their prices upon the whole of their SUPERB STOCK OF
OVERCOATS,
DRESS, FROCK AND WALKING COATS,
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NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. IX. NO. XVIII. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

CONTENTS:

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II.—Vico's Philosophy of History.
III.—Elizabeth and Her Courtiers.
IV.—Do the Lower Animals Reason?
V.—William Pitt and His Times.
VI.—Spinoza and His Philosophy.
VII.—Commencements of Colleges, Universities, &c.
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Organist of Christ Church, New-York.

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STRENGTH

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LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of senility, abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

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Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the BIOKRENE. It will make you strong, healthy, and happy, remove all irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

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One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

H. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,	
John Anchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,	
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,	
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. Smith,	
B. F. Butler,	Alex Knox,	C. N. Talbot,	
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,	
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lehoutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,	
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.	

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

References—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New-York; Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D.D., Rev. Thos. Hill, D.D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Asbbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 1 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 22.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Himes') SCHOOL, No. 223 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 26th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 305 Hamm-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their gowns. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. When the student is matriculated for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Potts, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, F. Halsey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 A.—Ex-U.S.A. Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis's system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madame B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students receives at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. in day and evening. Prof. Schenck will resume classes in ancient and modern languages and mathematics on the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars or address a call or address
Prof. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. T[illegible] WOULD APPRISE parents that he has a room, [illegible] a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and [illegible], where he will be glad to receive [illegible] ladies, to pursue thorough instruction in all the [illegible] branches of classical and English study in his whole [illegible] and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $240. Absolute references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 823 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A.M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No 14 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under 12. Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the appliances to promote health and physical culture are military drill, ponies for riding and driving, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c.
E. HINES, A. M., Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 34th and 35th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss A. M. P. SCOTT and E. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

WM. H. DE GARMO'S SELECT CLASSES in dancing will open at Mrs. Plumb's Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars can be obtained at the Academy; also at Wm. A. Fond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 849 Broadway, corner 19th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corbin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selzas', No. 833 Broadway.

FRENCH AND GERMAN PRIVATE LESSONS AND EVENING CLASSES.—Prof. RICHARD, No. 243 3d-av., No. 18 Bible House. Also Latin, English and Translations.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKBRIDGE, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 176 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.

It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.

Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U.S.A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenbos, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bliven,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
F. P. Sage,	Gardner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MAPLE HALL,
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—In Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey. This boarding and day school is ready to receive pupils. For particulars apply to P. GONZALES, No. 50 Exchange-place; P. C. CASANOVA, No. 52 Exchange-place; F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-avenue, Principal Institution Madame Don Beroard née de Rochefermoy. The scientific and English department under the care of the most able Professors.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEman with some means, and of much experience and tact in teaching, wishes a school, either as Principal, proprietor, or associate. Address, with full particulars, SAUL, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st. will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Clifton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $200 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day school for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 5 West 20th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS HALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 54 West 38th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,141 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. T. JERKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY. This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 40th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 9 Madison-av.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. FRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 14 4th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The Prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—FREE READING-ROOM, FREE GALLERY OF ART, FREE SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN, FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART, AND ORPHEON FREE CHORISTER CLASS.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION will begin on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next.

1. The READING ROOM and FREE GALLERY OF ART are open to the public without any restriction whatever; the former from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and the latter from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

2. Applications for admission to the FREE SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN may be made at the office daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and at the School, on and after October 3d, from 9 till 1.

A Circular containing all information necessary for applicants can be obtained of the clerk.

Applications for admission to the FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART will be received by the clerk until October 1st, daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; and on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.; THURSDAY, 29th, FRIDAY, 30th, and SATURDAY, October 1st, from 7 till 9 P. M. The course of studies for the term, which will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 7½ P. M., and end on Friday, March 31st, 1865, is as follows:

1. Algebra.
2. Geometry.
3. Logarithms and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.
5. Differential and Integral Calculus.
6. Mechanics.
7. Natural Philosophy.
8. Elementary Chemistry and Chemistry Applied to the Arts.
9. Analytical and Organic Chemistry.
10. Architectural Drawing.
11. Mechanical Drawing.
12. Drawing from Copy.
13. Drawing from Cast.
14. Drawing from Life.
15. Perspective.

Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the School, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the present week. The number of applicants who can be admitted to the school is 1,500, distributed as follows: In Mechanics and the higher Mathematics, 100; in Algebra and Geometry, 250; in Natural Philosophy, 200; in Chemistry, Elementary and Analytical, 150; in Architectural Drawing, 100; in Mechanical Drawing, 300; in Drawing from Copy, Cast and Life, 300, and in Perspective, 100. Eight instructors in the Art Department and nine in the Scientific Department are engaged for the Term. Ladies are admitted to the classes in Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The various classes will be organized on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October, at 7½ P. M.

The Orpheon Free Chorister Class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to ladies and boys. The former will meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M., and the latter on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at the same hour. Special attention is to be given to the Musical Department this season. Mr. J. Jerome Hopkins having been engaged by the trustees for its management. Applications for admission must be made during the first week in October, on the above-mentioned days.

The Trustees also announce that on the 1st of November a SCHOOL IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be organized, which will be under the direction of Prof. Charles S. Stone. Any information concerning it may be obtained of him at the Laboratory or of the clerk at the office.

The public are admitted to the Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before half-past seven. The cardinal idea of the institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city and the public generally to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.

By Order of the Trustees.
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter session will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $125 for the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Navigation, Trigonometry, Greek, Latin, &c. PARSE'S Mercantile Colleges, Nos. 63 Bowery, and 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Foreigners taught the English language by American teachers. Twelve strictly private rooms.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY of first-class musical attainments, and competent to instruct modern languages, drawing, painting, &c., on engagement in a family or boarding school, where she can be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address Miss A. ALBERT, Willis, No. 149 East 14th-st. Best references given and required.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND COURSES of instruction to advance educational interests throughout the country. Terms, $1,500 to $2,000; $1.50 to $3.00 correspondents, $5.00 to $6.00. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, wishes to find a few young ladies for French conversation in connection to a first-class school every day; highest references given. Address L. M. N., at Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME where she can be in the English branches or music may be considered an equivalent for board. Address in person or by letter, Miss "L." No. 134 West 11th-st. New-York, to-day.

A GERMAN STUDENT WISHES TO GIVE lessons in the German and Latin language; would also prepare boys for the high schools in Germany. Address M. N. N., Box No. 122 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG lady desires pupils, or to give instruction to ladies whose education has been neglected, or to foreigners. Call, or address TEACHER, No. 140 West 45th-st.

WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY, a teacher of the English branches; also another for the school in this city. Address in full, with references, PRINCIPAL, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, A HIGHLY educated lady governess. Must understand the French and English languages thoroughly, also music. Address Box No. 186, Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT INstructor of architectural drawing. Apply immediately, at the office of the Cooper Union, corner of 4th-av. and 7th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. Address H. F., Station G., Broadway.

PERSONAL.

THE NEXT OF KIN OF THE FOLLOWing named persons of the United States ship "Wyoming," at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, seaman, Alias Fleming, supposed to be from New-Jersey; George Fowler, an ordinary seaman, shipped at San Francisco; James Carswell, a Irish man, from County Tyrone, Ireland, shipped at San Francisco; George Watson, a landsman, shipped at San Francisco; James Edwards, a seaman; Thomas Ephenson, a Quartermaster Gunner; Alexander W. Farlow, private marine, and Charles Sheldon, formerly of Erie County, N. Y., will call at the office of the Solicitor of the Navy, Washington, D. C., or address A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to their advantage, as they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 19-law4w.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags, 11 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; brass and newspapers, 8 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 22 cents; lead, 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

MEDICAL.

PONDS' EXTRACT—CAUTION.
A worthless article having appeared in market labeled PONDS' EXTRACT, but without the taste, odor or curative properties of the genuine article heretofore all genuine extract will be labeled HUMPHREYS' PONDS' EXTRACT, and all such is warranted equal to any ever made. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. He has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 2 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the best hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured many cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and for less expense than any other doctor will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling or writing receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, as they value their health, or waste of time and means, to avoid the certain danger of surgical treatment. His scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, dispenses with it, and is at once healthy and reliable, and cannot fail. However complicated a case may be, he assures a positive cure. He has been in practice upwards of twenty years at his present office, No. 129 Liberty-st., during which period he has been Sole Agent for the FEMALE PILLS, which are sold under the name of MONTHLY PILLS, so celebrated as being scientifically prepared, sugar-coated, and pleasant to the taste, that the most delicate lady can take them and at the same time healthy, while they have proved infallible even in the most obstinate cases. Price $3 and $5. Obtainable at his office or sent by mail.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., and at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and at No. 13 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, which can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 15 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES ALUTZE, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and operating surgeon, and of over seventeen years' successful practice in this City, wishes the ladies to definitely understand that he has no rival in this City in treating all diseases of females, suppression, deranged menstruation, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by a new method; local principle, and a safe and speedy relief ensured in every case. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence by all the ladies, at his old established private rooms, No. 251 Broadway, New-York, and where his never-failing female Remedies can be obtained, or sent by mail. Price $5.

A DVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy or removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated DR. FAHRNEY'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. A price list in a box, to regulate in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but where the cases of long standing, may require No. 2, which are more powerful, and longer than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 277 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,059 N. Y. Post office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF all cure by not calling on Dr. ESPAY first. His remedies are more certain in their effects, more agreeable in their use, and in shorter time, or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented. If application is made in time. Office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best ever known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! For case directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and secure quackery. Office No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

HERNIA.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing affection, may find relief on application to SANDERS, M. D., No. 11 Walker-st. The worst cases preferred, especially those who have tried all kinds of trusses without satisfaction. Fee $50. Office hours Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Ladies on Saturday at the same hour.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the DIALEKTIC MEDICINE, exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 49 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
With sailing days as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Lovell.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 5.

The Steamships will leave Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the above days.

From Pier 46 North River, foot Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,066 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Sunny Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.

The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.

The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,862	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,850	Lewis.
PENNSYLVADIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,704 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,564 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,200-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$150
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the mails, &c., are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95, $100, and $105. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS

The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at NOON.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

Under contract of the United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched from pier 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.:

Oct. 3.....STAR.....Jones.
Oct. 11.....COLORADO.....Tinklepaugh.
Oct. 24.....GOLDEN QUEEN.....Seabury.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,

Will leave Pier No. 6, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave pier No. 13 North River, for New Orleans, direct, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

For freight or pas age apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No 6 Bowling Green.

N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. PEW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 11 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO MATAMORAS.

A first class Steamship will be put up for Matamoras in about three weeks. If sufficient inducement is offered Inquire of LUDLAM HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Cabin passage, $4—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL KNOWN, FAST SAILING yacht SCUD, schooner-rigged; burden sixty-seven tons; in complete order. Apply to CHAS. E. DEY, No. 51 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to any one, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

DRIERS OF COMBS GREATLY REduced—also, all articles neatly repaired at "COMB DEPOT," 947 Broadway (entire through floral store), and 8th-av., below 23d and 24th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:16 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monday.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE subscriber, about the 23d of September, 1863, between the village of Pawtucket, R. I., and the steamer *Hansa*, which sailed from New-York 26th September, a DIAMOND NECKLACE, composed of forty large diamonds (brilliants,) equal in size, except the clasp-stone, which was larger, set plainly in silver in very old style, (Thirteenth and Fourteenth century.) The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said necklace, by R. G. HAZARD, Peacedale, R. I.

HORTENSE HAZARD.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the recovery of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars of United States 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes, of the recent issue, dated Aug. 15, 1864, Nos. 69 to 98 inclusive. Notes of $1,000 each, which were fraudulently obtained from this Bank; payment of which has been stopped at the Treasury Department. The reward will be paid by this Bank, upon the delivery of the Notes to it, direct, or through John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.
BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BOND OF $1,000, No. 202, of the City of Cincinnati Stock, interest 6 per cent., due July and January, principal payable 1882. All persons are warned against negotiating the same as payment of principal and interest of the Bond have been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of the bond.

WM. C. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

LOST.—A MEMORANDUM BOOK AND PAPERS, marked Lieut. Alex. F. Newman, Vol. Corps Engineers, Hilton Head, S. C., 1864, of no value to any one but the owner. By returning the same to C. R. FOWLER, 87 Water-st., a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST.—$250 REWARD. TWO RINGS TIED UP IN a handkerchief. One a large cluster diamond, the other a green stone. The above reward will be paid for their recovery and no questions asked. FRED. WRIGHT, No. 19 Beaver-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME TEAM OF WELL-matched dapple gray mares, nine years old, sound and kind, suitable for carriage or saddle, and perfectly safe for ladies' use; price low. Inquire of ED. BARSTOW, No. 82 Broadway, or F. C. PLATT, Owego, Tioga County, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT SADDLE-HORSE, warranted sound, fine blood, gentle and goes also well in harness. To be seen for two days at Lowry's Riding Academy, corner of 5th-av. and 39th-st. Price $350.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT 137 SIXTH-AV.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to P. MINTZ, No. 137 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

FOR SALE.—2 MORT CAULDRONS, 1 ENAMELled kettle, 1 copting bench, 1 druggist's scales, 7 stone jars, 1 hand-truck, 12 stand casks for ink or oil, 1 copying press, 1 glass case, 1 counter, 1 desk, 1 clock, 1 double gun, and a lot of stone ink-bottles. No. 53 Ferry-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE SLOOP JAMES COATS, NOW lying at New-Windsor, near Newburgh. Orange Co. Tonnage, 100 tons gross, and in good order. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, New-Windsor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose or extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to JAMES BROWN and PETER COOPER, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Parties making proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the Bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.

The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the Company requires it.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS.
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

[No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of

TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for _____," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watts street, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or for any portion or a less amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if considered for any reason for the interest of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished, upon application at this office.

J. A. LOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT DELAWARE, No. 60 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.,
THE LAST
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned horses will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:

GENERAL BUTLER,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.

Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,

and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.

Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.

Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY

WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,

Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 6:05, 6:05 and 7:20 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

HOBOKEN COURSE,

FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF HOBOKEN.
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST
PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.

The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their first Race Meeting on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,186. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:15. Fare both ways, 31 cents.

All the Hoboken ferries lead directly to the Course.

The 42d-st. ferry only 2½ miles from the course.

The stakes are all filled and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1½ o'clock.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, September 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

17,400 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar not less than the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

30,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100 barrels of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying with the terms of this advertisement, and for articles which have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Movements of the Rebel General Forrest.

His Command Across the Tennessee.

Surrender of Athens, Ga.

Gen. Rousseau Gone to Meet the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 25.

On Friday part of FORREST'S force, about 4,000 strong, crossed the Tennessee River at Bates' Landing, in Perry County, Tennessee. His whole force is estimated to be eight thousand men, with ten guns.

Col. CAMPBELL and garrison at Athens, Ga., were attacked by a large force of rebels, and after a severe fight of two hours' duration, were forced to surrender. Several buildings, including the depot, were set on fire. FORREST, in person, was in Athens at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A detachment of three hundred men sent from Decatur to reinforce the garrison of Athens are reported to have been captured after an obstinate engagement.

Several prisoners captured by Col. PROSSER, near Athens, report that they crossed at Florence; that FORREST told them that he would have force enough to destroy both railroads and stay in Tennessee as long as he pleased.

The rebel force has destroyed several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad between Decatur and Athens. There is no communication with Pulaski, Tenn.

An escaped prisoner reports that the rebel SAM WHEELER was at Courtland, Ala., yesterday morning. The rebels were under three commanders, FORREST, ROBBY and RIFFLES.

WHEELER'S force was reported to have gone South to join HOOD in Georgia, and it is FORREST'S intention to capture Pulaski, Franklin and Shelbyville, and all the intermediate block-houses on the road.

At last accounts the rebels were moving on Pulaski. No demonstration has been made on the Chattanooga railroad.

A telegram from Pulaski reports heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sulphur Branch, and the Rebels were operating against Elk River Bridge.

All accounts agree that a large force is marching upon our defences on this line, and proper means have been taken to repel the rebels. Gen. ROUSSEAU takes the field to-day in person, and it is hoped that the Rebels will be forced to recross the river before he gets through with them.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

Rumored Surrender of Mobile.

Our Gunboats Said to have Approached the City.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of yesterday publishes, on what it regards as reliable authority, the substance of a dispatch received at Holly Springs, announcing the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our gunboats. No dates are given.

The gunboats approached the city so close they could have destroyed it without difficulty.

FROM MISSOURI.

Price, Shelby and Kirby Smith Advancing.

Vigorous Preparations to Resist Them.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 25.

It is now said that PRICE has entered Missouri with forces estimated at 30,000 strong. His plan is supposed to be to march to the central portion of the State with three columns, and, capturing all the important points, hold the country. It is expected that KIRBY SMITH will join him with from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Arkansas guerrillas are also concentrating to aid in the movement of the column now in the Southeast, doubtless under SHELBY, who has some 6,000 or 8,000 men.

Reports are circulating to-night that part of the force which occupied Fredericktown yesterday captured Cape Girardeau to-day. But they are very doubtful. The enemy may be demonstrating in that direction, but the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

Military preparations here are very active, and troops are already moving southward. The black smiths shops have been busy all day shoeing horses. Ordnance and ammunition is being sent to different points. Everything being put into fine condition for immediate active service.

Brig.-Gen. PIKE has called out all the enrolled militia. Gen. ROSECRANS will issue an appeal to-morrow calling the people to arms. Maj.-Gen. BLAIR arrived here to-day.

The trains are still arriving on the Iron Mountain Railroad, which, so far as is known, has not yet been molested.

THE CABIN CREEK AFFAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 25.

A dispatch from Fort Scott, Ark., says none of the forces guarding the train recently captured at Cabin Creek, were killed or taken prisoners, and only a few were wounded. The latter have been sent for. Three-fourths of the men have arrived at Fort Scott.

Preparations to Meet the Enemy.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26.

JOE SHELBY'S rebel cavalry are said to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, and occupied Fredericktown, twenty miles east of Pilot Knob, yesterday. SHELBY'S designs are not yet developed.

Gen. EWING, Commandant of the District of St. Louis, took a brigade of A. J. SMITH'S troops down last night, and otherwise prepared to meet the enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned. Cape Girardeau, on the river, can stand a siege, and the only damage the rebels can do is temporarily to cut the Iron Mountain Railroad.

When PRICE crossed the Arkansas River, some days since, at least a part of his forces moved toward Batesville, evidently with the design of joining SHELBY in Northeastern Arkansas, and with their combined commands invade Missouri from the southeast. The force at Fredericktown is doubtless the advance of this column, which is estimated to be 10,000 or 12,000 strong. Gen. MOWER, with part of the Sixteenth Corps, left Brownsville on Duval's Bluff and Little Rock Rock Railroad a few days ago, going north, and SHELBY will soon have to look sharply after his rear. The situation will probably develop itself in a very few days.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamer *North Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port this morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$28,711	*From Aspinwall.*	
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	25,000	Wells, Fargo, & Co..	$4,600
J. Straus, Bros., & Co.	61,818	S. L. Isaacs	350
Wells, Fargo, & Co..	117,000	Colgate & Hoffman..	2,035
H. Cohn & Co.	60,800	Order	2,100
Scholle, Bros	30,800	J. T. Joy	10,000
Rich, Bros	13,000		$19,135
Lees & Waller	110,802		446,430
Total	$447,430	Grand Total	$465,565

PANAMA.

Proceedings of the State Legislature—The Schooner Gen. Harney—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

We have no mails since my last from Central South America, or from Bogota. The local news is without interest.

Our State Legislature is still in session at Panama. A few days since, that body voted 31 against 3 to request the National Government to withdraw the *exequatur* of M. DE ZELINER, French Consul at Panama, "because of his open hostility to the country." Usually an *exequatur* could be at once revoked on the substantiation of such a charge as is here alleged, and without offence to the nation of the Consul. But as the French Charge at Bogota is demanding redress for the outrages of a crowd toward the French Consul, in treating him to a *chiravari* of tin pots, it is not to be supposed, in its present dictatorial spirit toward weak nations, that the French Government will consent to relieve its Consul at Panama on the complaint of a State Legislature. Nobody supposes or imagines, however, that the French Consul was insulted. The crowd went to the front of his house to poke fun at Señor SALAZAR, the Spanish Commissioner to Peru, who was the Consul's guest, but had no idea of committing any outrage upon the Consul himself or on his flag. And they did neither, so far as I am informed. But if LOUIS NAPOLEON wishes to make up a case against this Republic, I suppose this will furnish the requisite material. The Legislature also voted 27 to 3 that it had entire confidence in the administration of Gen. SANTACOLOMA, Governor of the State.

The Legislature passed an amnesty law a few days since, under which Senior AUGUSTIN ARIAS, lately imprisoned on a charge of political conspiracy, was released. His friends, the day after, gave him a public dinner at the Aspinwal House in Panama, at which the authorities of the State "got jessie." But the great discord that separate political parties here was aptly illustrated by the fact that at least one knock-down occurred among the political friends of Senior ARIAS at the fête given in his honor.

The American schooner *Gen. Harney*, with which the master ran away from San Francisco two or three years since, in a piratical and swindling expedition, and the recovery of which vessel you have already had an account, was sold at auction last week by the U. S. Consul for $3,600. VICTOR PLISÉ, Esq., an American citizen, was the purchaser.

The *Moses Taylor*, of the Nicaragua line, which steamer was obliged to come to Panama from San Juan del Sur, for coal, left Tabago Island in this Bay, for San Juan, to take in her New-York passengers of 27th August for San Francisco. She probably left San Juan for California to-day, the 16th.

The Vanderbilt steamer *North Star* on her present trip to Aspinwall, was only six hours short of 11 days from New-York, which is decidedly slow on so important a rout—distance 1,970 miles.

An American sailor named MATHEWS, belonging to one of the ships of the Pacific fleet, was killed in the streets of Panama, a few days since, by one of his companions, who stabbed him in a drunken fray. He died after two days, on the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*.

The United States double ender *Wateree*, of twelve guns, and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* are at Panama. The *Wateree* goes, in a few days, to San Francisco. Seventy sailors and marines from the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, at Callao, go home, their time having expired, on to-day's steamer.

The United States gunboat *Nereus*, which convoyed the *North Star* out to Aspinwall, returned with her this evening.

The *North Star*, among her cargo, has 500 bales of cotton for New-York.

The British propeller *St. Thomas*, from Liverpool, with cargo, is at Aspinwall. The *Drummond* and *Xantho*, Panama Railroad Company's brigs, sail to-day or to-morrow for New-York from Aspinwall. The brig *Woodland*, of the same line, sails in a day or two for Turk's Island.

The ship *William Cummings*, of New-York, and the bark *Harry Booth*, from Philadelphia, are discharging coals at Aspinwall.

A Mexican "General" named CORTES, last from New-York, is at Panama. He thinks that "if McCLELLAN is elected President, of which he has not the slightest doubt, an armistice of six months will immediately follow his inauguration. Then all the rights of the South will be restored, with Slavery as it was, a reunion will follow," &c., &c., &c. "McCLELLAN," he says, is the only General the North has produced. All that GRANT knows, he learned from McCLELLAN," and-so-forth, &c., &c., &c. We hear a good deal of this sort of stuff in these latitudes.

Union Meetings.

The following appointments for Union meetings in this State are made by authority of the State Central Committee:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lockport—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

Brooklyn—Thirteenth Ward—Hon. Richard Busteed.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Hudson—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.

Peekskill—Gen. J. H. Hite, Prof. W. W. Hegeman.

Greene—Hon. B. F. Bruce.

Utica—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Brooklyn—Hon. Horace Greeley.

Rome—Col. T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Roslyn—Ethan Allen, Esq.

Kingston—Prof. W. W. Hegeman, Gen. T. H. Hite.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Oneida Depot—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Little Falls—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.

Brockport—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

Brooklyn—Butler G. Noble.

LeRoy—Rev. G. De LaMatyr.

Rondout—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.

Twentieth Ward, New York—Maj. Jas. Haggerty.

Fort Jervis—Hon. Richard Busteed and Robert F. Andrews.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30,

Palmyra—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Geneva—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

Penn Yan—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Yonkers—Major James Haggerty.

Fiskill Landing—Prof. W. W. Hageman.

Waverly—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.

Seneca Falls—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Albion—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Schenectady—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. F. B. Bruce, Rev. B. J. Ives.

Havana—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Fiskill Village—Prof. W. W. Hageman.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GROVER brings his season to an end to-night, when "Don Giovanni" will be played, with an extraordinary cast, introducing CARL FORMES, HERR HERMAN, Mlle. DZIURA, (debutanté,) Herr LEHMAN, (debutanté) Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. FREDERICA, &c.

U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission Agents in full force and with abundant supplies accompanied the first movement of Gen. SHERIDAN up the Shenandoah Valley, and were on the ground at the commencement of the late battles. Wagon trains of supplies have been rapidly pushed on from Harper's Ferry, and thus far without loss, the Government freely furnishing detachments of soldiers as guards, the road for 36 miles being infested with guerrillas.

In addition to the stock of supplies at the Commission's Store House at Harper's Ferry, over $50,000 worth have been forwarded from Baltimore—articles most needed, such as beef stock, ice, stimulants, chocolate, condensed milk, coffee, crackers, tobacco, tin cups, cushions, blankets, quilts, woolen clothing, &c.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis 23d, has arrived, with 112 hogsheads of tobacco and 96 bales of cotton, from Hickman, Ky., for New-York.

During the week 155 hhds. of tobacco have been received from Paducah and the Tennessee River, for shipment east.

Business on the river is now better than at any period during the war.

Vote of Soldiers not in New-York Regiments.

UNION STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Astor House, New-York, Sept. 24, 1864.

It should be borne in mind by our political friends throughout the State, that there is danger that many soldiers from New-York, who are *not in New York regiments*, will not be reached by the blanks sent out by the Secretary of State, or will be overlooked by the agents sent out by the counties. In all such cases blanks and votes should be sent out by the friends of the parties thus situated, so that their votes may not be lost. Application can be made to the State or County Committees for blanks to supply this class of absent voters. WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	188	600	M. S. & N. I.	71¾
40,000	do	189	100	do	71⅝
200,000	do	188¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	117¼
20,000	do	188⅝	100	do	117⅛
150,000	do	188¾	100	do	117
60,000	do	188¾	300	do	116¼
10,000	do	180¾	100	do	118
300	N. Y. Cen.	113	200	Pittsburgh	105
100	do	112⅞	200	do	104⅜
500	Erie Railway	92¾	1000	do	104
2800	do	92	500	do	105
200	do	91⅞	1800	Rock Island R.	84½
100	do	92½	300	do	94
100	do	92¼	200	do	94½
400	Hud. Riv. R.	107¾	100	do	94¾
800	do	108	100	do	94¾
200	do	108	500	do	94⅝
400	do	107⅜	250	N. W. Pref.	78
500	do	108	200	do	78
100	Reading R.	116	500	do	77⅜
500	do	115⅞	400	Fort Wayne	94⅜
500	do	115⅜	200	do	94⅜
400	do	115⅜	500	Cum. Coal	56
1000	do	115⅜	500	do	58¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	39	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	76

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

Praise and SOZODONT—greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business, will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one of two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.—The celebrated hatter, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, has just issued his style of Fall Hats; and as he is considered to be the leader of fashion in these articles, of course it attracts considerable attention. There is something peculiarly striking in this Fall style, and, as usual, KNOX has achieved a success. Every season he introduces a new style, and it is always appropriate.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial,—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Julius Blumenthal, Mrs. Capt. V. Cushing and 3 children, B. P. Hall, James Street, Dr. C. C. Waller, G. E. Grauss and wife, Mrs. A. Hasey and child, J. W. Smith, A. F. Rudd and wife, Mrs. C. Mills, Miss C. A. Bixby, Jules Massard and wife, E. A. Heatley, A. S. Hurlbut, Rev. W. R. Petterson, C. D. Poston, Geo. C. Ludington, Mrs. H. A. Ryder, Miss C. E. Ludington, Geo. W. Stillwell, A. C. Jacks n, Mrs. E. Bailey, J. S. Baker, Cant. N. R. Brewer, Miss M. L. Spring, J. R. Tyson, Wm. Mansfield, James Millburn, wife and 3 children, L. Wentworth, J. F. Bateman, A. P. Dennison, J. Peel and wife, S. Seymour, S. C. Pennell, S. W. Stone and wife, Saml. Warner, E. F. Beal, wife and 2 children, A. Ledau, A. B. Steinberger, A. W. Ward, J. R. Patridge, S. Clark, J. L. Lewis, W. S. Horton, M. Rinaldo, H. B. Melville, W. H. Harris, J. Dakin, F. W. Ledge and wife, C. S. Fredricks, C. B. Chadwick, F. Arrosmens and wife, M. Perez, wife and child, Mrs. Sharn, Mrs. McLennan and daughter, Mrs. Beamot, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Noon.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Mrs. M. A. Stilwell, Capt. J. F. Gray, C. T. Buddocke, T. Anderson, G. W. Couves, John Burley, Albert Stearn, wife, child and servant, E. C. Bassett, Mrs. R. De Meza, F. Forstall, Mrs. Kingsland and 2 children, Miss Kingsland, Capt. S. S. Doty, Lieut. W. W. Mason, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 52 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon rises. 2 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 14 | Gov. Island.. 5 03 | Hell Gate.. 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Nevn, Jones, Havana, F. F. Phillips.

Steamers Franklin, Young, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; N. P. Banks, Bisdell, Port Royal; Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Roysen, Liverpool, Sloman & Edye; Der Nord, (Pruss.,) Sange, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Laura Russ, Brown, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; A. C. Adams, Davis, St. Thomas, Whitmore & Co.; Bolivia, Whitebury, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Teresa, (Dutch,) Hayn, Maracaibo, via St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Jeremiah, Ford, South Amboy; Juliet C. Clark, Brown, St. Pierre, Mar., Jones & Lough; Baltic, Cooper, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Obefurater Uffell, (Pruss.,) Miltcho, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; L. W. Eaton, Mason, (Br.) Kingston, Jam., D. K. De Wolf; Hermes, (Venez.,) Jochmus, Laguayra, J. P. Cabello, Dallett & Co.

Schooners Odd Fellow, Dyer, Mystic, E. H. Kresmer; Henry Castoff, Albro, Newport, L. Kenny; S. P. Bulkley, Bulkley, Pawtucket, H. S. Ruckett & Son; Hattie Low, Mumford, Berlin, A. C. Haven; R. P. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. C. Hertz, Gray, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Frank Herbert, Crowell, Bridgeport, C. B. S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloop Fred Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Robinson. 21st. off Carrysfort Reef, passed steamship Chas. C. Leary and bark Fanny Eaton, for New-Orleans. 22d, off Cape Carnival, passed steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans; 24th, 30 miles N. of Hatteras, passed brig Keying, bound N. U. S. gunboat Nereus, J. C. Howell, commanding, Aspinwall 9 ds

U. S. steam transport Albany, Desieles, Newbern, via Fortress Monroe 3s hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Sept. 17, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Pawellland, (Span.,) Forbes, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Bark S. W. Hitchcock, (of Portland,) Crouchen, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Baron de Castine, Johnson, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Peck & Church.

Brig Ida M. Comery, (of Thomaston,) McLellan, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to J. W. Elwell & Co

Brig Golden Lead, Packard, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan. 16th inst., off Halifax, spoke U. S. ship Ino. crusing.

Brig Antoinetta, (Span.,) Grissall, Sisal 22 ds., in ballast to M. Eccheverria & Co.

Brig Conquerall, (Br.,) Lyons, Lingen, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Edwin, Allen, Providence.

Brig Chesapeake, Nesbail, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Kate, Goodsell, Old Providence 30 ds., with cocoa nuts to J. Douglas.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Gray, Boston, with hay and oats for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Manlove, Arnold, Haverstraw, for Providence.

Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Albany, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Davis, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Adela Felicia, Drew, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. S. O. Evans, Brien, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. E. B. Warner, Smith, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Kempton, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. R. M. Brown, Bishop, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Buena Vista, Rowley, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. F. Doughty, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jamestown, McGee, Norfolk, with wood.

Schr. Emily, Hutchins, Washington.

Schr. John Crockford, Jones, Fall River.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Kempton, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. M. Badger, Deuton, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Bennett, Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhull, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. J. Cone, Lewis, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Bolt, Fall River.

Schr. Hannah, Wall, Key West 13 ds., to master.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Sept. 24—Steamers Jersey Blue, Frances, Exact.

Ships Gilbert, Lizzie Homans, M. Nottebohm, Great Western, Kit Carson.

Barks Sounding Billow, George Durkee.

Brig Alice Smith.

Schooners A. E. Barnes, Rhode Island, Mary & Hana, H. P. Simmons.

25th—Steamer Gen. Meigs.

Ships Humboldt, Esmeralda, Ocean Pearl.

Barks Ernest & Charles, Robert Leonard, Flora.

Brigs Adelaide, Alice Lea, H. Bradshaw, Alice, Von Haddem Chaslow, Ashota.

Schooners Joseph Read, H. B. Terry, Palestine, Sarah A. Reed, M. D. Bramhall, S. W. Smith, United Brothers, D. S. Williams, B. Butler, Presto, Coast Pilot, Henry Finch, J. H. Hoyt, W. G. Leggett, Chingarora.

Miscellaneous.

The transport Charles Thomas, recently ashore at Hell Gate, was pulled off on Sunday by tugs, proceeded to Hart island, took on board a number of troops, and will proceed South.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—Arr. bark Witch, from Pictou.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 23—Sld. bark Catharine White; schrs. Pialten, Sea. America, Edwin Reed, Keokuk, J. B. Litchfield, Paran, R. W. Kimball, Union.

24th—Arr. brig J. Means, Brookline, Me., for Philadelphia; schr. Wm. Jones, Deal Island, Me., for Washington, D. C.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Sept. 8, ship Wm. Cummings, New-York; 9th, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; 14th, steamer Northerner, Jones, New-York; 16th, bark Harry Booth, Glen, New-York.

Cld. Sept. 8, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 18th, bark Xantho, Chapman, do.; steamer North Star, Jones, do.

PETROLEUM

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York,
Buys and sells
OIL STOCK AND LAND.
Has for sale the following
OIL STOCKS:

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS

Will be advanced on all stocks purchased on or before the 1st October, as follows:

Noble Well Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent.

Maple Shade Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 3 per cent.

United States Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent.

Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1¼ per cent.

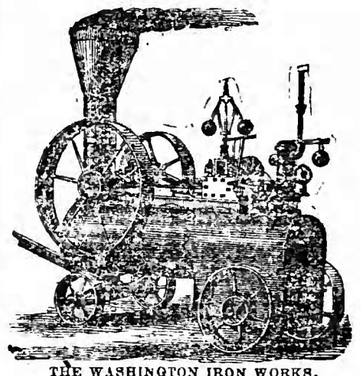
Success Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2½ per cent.

Knickerbocker Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1 per cent.

Manhattan Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 5 per cent.

Buchanan Farm Oil Company, September Dividend 1 per cent.

PORTABLE ENGINES.



THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.,
Are prepared to furnish Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse power, at short notice.
AGENCY IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 55 LIBERTY ST., ROOM NO. 8.



HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE & BOURNIER,
No. 194 Broadway New-York.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 24th inst., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, will be paid by us on the capital stock of that company, to the bondholders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 16.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their representatives on and after the 6th October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the 7th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER Co.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, New-York, Sept. 23, 1864.

TWENTY SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of October next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to October 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

M. T. HIGGINS'
ANNUAL OPENING
OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY
will take place on THURSDAY next, Sept. 29,
at the
MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 126 Sixth-av., two doors from 16th-st.,
when we will exhibit, in addition to some choice novelties of our own manufacture, a case of French Bonnets. Our customers, and ladies generally, are invited to attend.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS Intended for WEDNESDAY'S (Sept. 28th's) SALE must be sent in THIS DAY by 4 P. M.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE MART,
8TH-AV., corner 44th-st.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN
For the
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

CHEROKEE CURE!
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

CHE ROKEE PILLS,
FEMALE REGULATOR.
Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure,
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females,
$1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilised world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilised world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 43 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.
COE'S DYSPE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4060. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE UNION.

Immense Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Rally of the Loyal Men of New-York.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

No Compromise with Traitors.

NO SURRENDER TO REBELS.

Lincoln and Johnson--The Union and the Constitution Now and Forever.

Speeches by William Curtis Noyes, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Col. Henry C. Deming, Col. McKean, Hon. James Scoville, Hon. M. J. Townsend, and Others.

The first of the series of grand mass meetings in the City of New-York, to aid the cause of Union and Liberty, through the election of the candidates representing the loyalty of the American people, was held last night at the Cooper Institute. It was called for half-past seven o'clock, but at a quarter before seven, and before the doors were opened, a mass of people had congregated amounting in numbers, more than sufficient to fill the immense hall of the building. It was crowded in all its parts, there being neither room for sitting or standing auditor when the meeting was organized, more than were packed within its walls.

The hall had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. The American colors were profusely displayed over the stage, and hung from every column. A large map of the United States, showing the present boundaries of rebel territory, and its proportions growing less under the influence of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT.

The names of the Union candidates, with loyal mottos, were also displayed over the platform. Not the least curious accessory was the exhibition of a McCLELLAN orator from Manassas, in the shape of a Quaker gun.

On the platform were seated many of the most substantial citizens, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, capitalists, and in the audience all the ranks of human usefulness were represented.

A brass band enlivened the evening with national airs.

The meeting was called to order by WM. A. DARLING, Esq., who made a brief and stirring address. He nominated as Chairman of the meeting WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., who was received with loud applause.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

After returning thanks for the honor done him in calling him to preside over such a meeting—only a tithe of that outside—Mr. NOYES went on to say that they were now to say whether they might, by proper constitutional methods, elect a President of the United States who should be President of the whole Republic, under the Constitution. [Applause.] Whether traitors could deprive him of his legitimate authority, and them of their legitimate agency in electing him. They were to determine whether they would place in his position one who, if he stood upon the platform upon which he was nominated, conceded substantially the right to revolution under the Constitution.

If he did not stand upon that platform, he was false to his party and soonid be exterminated; if he did, he was false to the country, and should not be elected. [Applause.] He (Mr. N.) cared not which dilemma he was placed in. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was no such man. [Great cheering.] He might have faults, but they were such as to do honor to human nature. He stood upon the platform upon which stood SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, [cheers,] and FARRAGUT, [cheers,] and GRANT. [Three rousing cheers were here given for GRANT.] He did not stand upon the platform upon which his antagonist stood—the platform of the rebellion—the platform of every monarchy in the world that desired the downfall of the Union—("That's so!")—of every sympathizer with rebellion, every man that desired to see the Union disrupted and broken into fragments. That was the Chicago platform. If he stood upon that, Mr. LINCOLN stood upon the platform of vigorous war ("Bravo!")—of vigorous war to produce a lasting peace—the only legitimate end of war. And that was the platform of those heroes, whose names they had received with such enthusiasm. It was a platform which would remove the cause of the war; it would remove the idea that this nation was a mere league, dissoluble at the pleasure of the parties to it, without national integrity. ABRAHAM LINCOLN stood upon the platform of perpetual Union ("Good!"—applause)—perpetual Union under the Constitution—a Union consolidated and firm as regarded every foreign nation—indissoluble by any of its constituent parts, reserving to all the States their own individual rights under the Constitution. He was willing to concede the respectability of the other candidates; but the principle for which they met was, that the Union should remain as long as the perpetual hills should stand. [Cheers.] The speaker then alluded to the Peace Convention of 1861, contrasting it with the negotiation now going on in the State of Georgia, saying that if Georgia went out of the Confederacy—as she never had gone out of the Union—there was an end of the rebellion. [Applause.] The cannon from Petersburgh and Richmond answered the guns from Mobile and Atlanta, and announced the end of the rebellion. [Prolonged cheers.]

During Mr. NOYES' remarks, the transparency of the Veteran Union Club appeared on the platform with the motto:

WE VOTE AS WE FOUGHT,
TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT,
AND CRUSH THE REBELLION,

and was the signal of loud and prolonged cheers.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS put in nomination the following list of Vice-Presidents, which was acceded to:

Vice-Presidents

Gov. E. D. Morgan,	Seaman Johnson,	Nich. Lecompte
Peter Cooper,	John Lewis,	Wm. Boardman,
Hon. Hor. Greeley,	Col. H. Swarts,	Stanton L. Kapf,
Jonathan Sturges,	Dan D. Wright,	Henry Bunce,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Chas. Curtis,	Isaac O. Hunt,
D. Rae Martin,	Daniel Herrick,	Hermann Sturn,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Edgar Ketchum,	Erhard Richter,
Morris Ketchum,	Chas. E. Jenkins,	Aaron Frank,
Fred'k Kuhne,	Lewis H. Miner,	Archibald Hall,
Thomas Denney,	Abram Brower,	Ed. M. Saidmore.
George Opdyke,	Cornelius Ives,	Wm. Gardner,
J. Wilson,	F. M. Shreiberz,	Henry Banaer,
Dan A. Cushman,	Chas. N. Decker,	Lumann B. Wing,
Nathaniel Smith,	S. B. White,	Wm. B. Crosby,
John C. Hamilton,	Hon. Wm. Mitchell,	Joseph Hoxie,
Wm. H. Webb,	Chas. King,	Jas. F. Freeborn,
J. Jacob Astor, jr.,	John Jay,	Wm. R. Stewart,
Hiram Barnes,	Daniel Schneeborn,	Jas. O. Bennett,
Chas. E. Detmold,	Benj. Leibacher,	Adolfus Langer,
W. B. Britton,	Fred'k Schewedler,	Samuel Sinclair,
Jno. H. Sherwood,	Francis Waibel,	John V. Gridley,
Gustav Schwab,	Hugo Grider,	Wm. Starrit,
Henry David,	W. A. Alexander,	John B. Pollock,
Julius Sheldon,	Isaac Day, jr.,	F. Harrison Reed,
Peter McMartin,	Henry C. Parse,	Alex White,
R. F. Manierre,	H. N. Sherwood,	Martin Thatcher,
Elliott C. Cowdin,	B. B. Dunville,	James L. Pardie,
W. Lambeer, Jr.,	John Lindsay,	Cornel. A. Runsle
Peter J. O'Brien,	M. Tompkins,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Benj. Harris Field,	John Wolfe,	John Waite,
Hon. R. J. Raymond	Samuel C. Reed,	Chas. H. Tucker,
Cornel. Vanderbilt	Chas. S. Spencer,	Dr. Jno. G. Holmark
Henry A. Coit,	E. C. Stedman,	Fred. Kanchfuss,
Francis S. Curtis,	A. L. Selover,	Dr. Julius Hansen
Jno. W. Beekman,	Wm. A. Bunce,	O. H. Kip,
Edward Jerome,	John Finzel,	Albert Crook,
John D. Lawson,	John Chadwick,	Thomas Brown,
Edward Walker,	Wm. Grasse,	Benj. Hutchinson,
Joseph Lee,	Norman Cook,	John Martin,
M. H. Grinnell,	Henry A. Burr,	Henry Smith,
J. Green Pierson,	Peter Halen,	C. F. Laeder,
Wm. Tilden,	J. S. Schultz,	R. F. Warmouth.
Wm. E. Dodge,	Cyrus W. Loder,	John Hickey.
Robert G. Remsen,	J. C. Chamberlin,	James Marshall,
R. B. Roosevelt,	G. Schwerzenberg,	George Bininger,
J. Wilson,	J. M. Patterson,	Dr. Abr'm Jacobi,
Wm. Kutzroff,	Dr. Jos. Weiner,	Joshua G. Abbs,
Francis Lieber,	Nelson Crawford,	W. C. Fordham,
M. G. Lane,	Hon. G. R. Pelton,	John Shipton,
Andrew Stewart,	Wm. A. Darling,	Aug. F. Dow,
James Lyon,	Wm. A. Freeborn,	Chas. Crane,
John Cornlog,	Rudolph Lexow,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Wm. D. Weed,	H. J. Armstrong,	L. C. Moore,
Aug. Weissman,	John F. Zebley,	Ira A. Allen,
E. F. Sheppard,	Wm. H. DeCamp,	R. L. Darragh,
D. Dudley Field,	Homer Franklin,	Wm. Manning,
Wm. H. Lee,	Dr. L. Naumann,	Jos. B. Taylor,
Thos. Murphy,	Dr. F. A. Thomas,	Sam S. Wyckoff,
C. A. Arthur,	Geo. B. Van Brunt,	Nath. Kingsley, Jr.,
Frank E. Howe,	Edward Colin,	John Vogel,
Hon. M. Hoffman,	J. W. Allen,	Jas. M. Tuthill,
A. W. Bradford,	B. B. Atterbury,	Dr. Sidelackiewieg
Philip Pfeiffer,	Alva Hall,	Sinclair Tousey,
A. H. Williamson,	Henry P. Hall,	Jas. W. Booth,
Henry G. Leask,	Cornell Varian,	Salem F. Russell,
Garrett Bell,	Peter Coutant,	D. Waterman,
Ben. Sherwood,	Thos. E. Cooper,	Geo. Merklee,
G. W. Brennan,	S. J. Josephs,	Jas. M. Murray,
P. C. Van Wyck,	Adon Smith,	Henry Wilson,
Wm. Tucker,	John Stephenson,	Wm. H. Cooney,
Albert Zabriskie,	Chas. Fox,	Joseph Sonder,
Wm. Moir,	Alva P. Mann,	Abr. Van Norden,
Ethalet Bootman,	A. T. Stewart,	Dan. R. Davis,
Nath'l Ellis,	B. B. Chappell,	John Gray,
Andrew Bleakley,	Gen. Max Weber,	A. M. Bininger,
Peter S. Titus,	Chas. Durr,	John C. Dimmick,
John W. Farmer,	Albert Dung,	Thos. S. Berry.
James Chichester,	D. D. Winchester,	S. P. Gilbert,
Dr. S. Oatman,	N. Christianson.	

ADAM C. ELLIS, Esq., put in nomination the following list Secretaries, which were unanimously elected:

Secretaries.

William Phair,	Simon Seward,	Samuel Wallace,
Dr. E. W. Hoeber,	Jacob W. Cooper,	Chas. McCarty,
C. J. Steinheimer,	David W. Allen,	Wm. Bonham, Jr.,
Jos. W. Hawkes,	H. R. Conklin,	John B. McDonnell,
James M. Horton,	Adolph Gumm,	Gustav Staelin,
Gustav Meyer,	John F. Winters,	J. Kaulkner,
Alfred Brady,	Geo. W. Busteed,	A. Sidney Doane,
J. Winterbottom,	John Webber,	A. O. Rau.
G. Ramsperger,	Peter Bredenbach,	M. Ellinger.
John Faber.	Wm. E. Duryea,	M. McDougal.
Chas. Hansen.	Edw. M. Perley,	Chas. Schwars,
Chas. A. Clark,	Lewis Jones.	D. W. Lee.
A. B. Dodge,	Gilbert D. Smith,	Wm. E. Noble.
Geo. McKay,	Victor Fabiger,	R. L. Cohen.
Robt. Murray,	Stephen Roberts,	Jos. H. Hite,
S. A. Yeomans,	M. Hackett.	H. Kappenberg,
Robert Taylor,	Louis Gillerdean,	R. H. Carpenter,
A. Kretschmann,	John H. Porter,	John M. Rummels.
Wm. Palmer,	Chas. S. Arthur,	W. Irving Adams.
W. H. Duval,	G. A. Seixas,	Edward Hallock,
Benj. Merritt,	Geo. Keburger,	Samuel J. Glassey.
H. F. Bauer,	Dr. T. Robinson,	Norman Stratten.
Alfred Goodell,	John Cooper, Jr.,	Abraham Dater.
Robt. B. Boyd,	Peter Ewald.	Wm. C. Hanna.
Dr. Jos. Kammerer,	Chas. L. Frost,	Charles Bell.
Hiram W. Barney,	A. J. Underhill.	

JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., then offered the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS READ BY JOHN H. WHITE.

Resolved, That we live under a Representative Constitutional Government, ordained, established and founded upon the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, and the People alone are the hereditary sovereigns thereof; and that to maintain this Constitution and form of government, and vindicate the authority of the PEOPLE, this war is carried on; and that an equal obligation rests upon every citizen of the United States to support it, without regard to State or territorial lines; and he who is so blinded by partisan feeling, or bound down by party ties, that he neglects or refuses to do so, is wholly unfit to exercise the right of self-government, that great prerogative of freemen.

Resolved, That we heartily and hopefully accept, and hereby ratify the action of the Baltimore National Union Convention in nominating for President and Vice-President of the United States ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; and we can with confidence challenge the most searching scrutiny into their whole lives, both public and private. Both are self-made men, and by their indomitable energy and perseverance, have risen from humble life to eminence that may justly command the admiration of the world.

In the darkest hours of the Republic, when treason sought the life of the nation, they have shown themselves faithful sentinels of the People; and with firmness and integrity of purpose, patriotic devotion to the Union, and a broad and comprehensive nationality, which we know they possess, they will guide the Ship of State in safety through the storm, and never relax their efforts until this foul but now waning Rebellion, which has cost us so much treasure and blood, shall be utterly and finally exterminated.

Resolved, That we approve of the declaration of principles announced by the Baltimore Union Convention, and we recognise in the great truths therein so boldly and comprehensively expressed, the true foundation for our Republican Government, and the only basis upon which this now distracted Country can find enduring peace, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and hereby ratify the action of the Union State Convention in nominating as our candidate for Governor Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, who, by his practical wisdom, as exhibited in the councils of the nation; his patriotic and untiring efforts to give relief to the sick and wounded soldiers of the army, and his unswerving fidelity to the principles of American liberty, stamp him as a man preëminently qualified to occupy the Gubernatorial Chair; and we rejoice that the hour is near at hand when we can proudly lay down the mantle of other loyal States in the line, and say, that we have buried from power a Governor whose semi-traitorous course has, for the past two years, covered our cheeks and bowed our heads in shame; and in November next we will gratify his longing desire to retire to private life, where he can be visited and consoled by his "friends."

Resolved, That the nomination of THOMAS G. ALVORD for Lieut.-Governor, FRANKLIN ALBEGER, for Canal Commissioner; and DAVID P. FORREST, for State Prison Inspector, meets with our hearty approval; for we recognize in them good men and true, who have been tried and found to be faithful public servants, and we will use every effort to elect them to the offices for which they have severally been nominated.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, and our fellow citizens throughout the land, to give the vote of the EMPIRE STATE to LINCOLN and JOHNSON and our STATE NOMINEES.

Resolved, That history has recorded the awful fact that this Rebellion is a legacy left to the nation by the late imbecile, corrupt and traitorous Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and it devolves upon every loyal citizen in the land to use every effort and lend every energy in assisting the Government *to put it down*, and thereby secure a LASTING PEACE, which will give strength to the State, harmony and stability to the UNION, and EVENHANDED JUSTICE TO ALL.

Resolved, That we look with unutterable loathing upon the men in our midst, and elsewhere, who, NOW, when our country's banner is waving in the sunlight of victory; NOW, when the faintest-hearted can see glorious promises of speedy triumph of the RIGHT; NOW, when our gallant brethren on many a field cry out to us, "but a day, and we the nation" NOW, when this giant rebellion is reeling to its fall, ignobly propose to yield to a baffled, despairing, almost vanquished foe, all that Southern conspirators ever claimed or hoped for, in hours of their apparent success.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to those eloquent and persuasive PEACE COMMISSIONERS, FARRAGUT, GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT, though last, fights EARLY in the morning, and continues through the week, "whirling the defeated rebels through Winchester, up the Valley of the Shenandoah, "striking and doubling up the left flank of the enemy "at Fisher's Hill, with the gallant CROOK, and "swinging in RICKETT'S Division, followed by the whole line," he suspended the writ of habeas corpus, took thousands of rebel prisoners, and, apparently, without a single compunction of conscience, routed the whole rebel army.

Resolved, That our thanks are equally due to the heroic SOLDIERS and SAILORS of the army and navy, who in many a bloody conflict have shown their determination that "a government of the people by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the face of the Earth." Immortal honor to the memory of those who have fallen; to those who survive, the profoundest gratitude of the nation they shall redeem.

Resolved, That we spurn with contempt the cowardly and traitorous demands for an armistice, contained in that patchwork of demagogues and political tricksters, known as "THE CHICAGO PLATFORM," and we proclaim our determination, unawed by traitorous threats, whether fulminated in RICHMOND or proclaimed in the Wigwam at Chicago, "to fight on [illegible]," until the supremacy of the Constitution is re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the STARS and STRIPES shall again float in triumph over every foot of American soil.

The Chairmain then introduced as the first speaker, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was received with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Fellow Citizens of New-York:—If I had ever doubted that my heart had dictated to me the right course in my public conduct, I should still feel here to-night, after witnessing the response you have given to the favorable remarks which have fallen from your chairman, that I had not mistaken the popular heart in believing that the way to honor, through the affections of the people, is at all times most easily found by him who is ever ready to sacrifice all things to the public cause. Some of my friends, very good friends, indeed, have questioned the kindness of the President to me in dictating my resignation at this time. Let me tell them that in the course which he has taken he has the support of those who are nearer to me than all others on this earth. I retired by the recommendation of my own father, made to the President of the United States. My father has passed that period in life when its honors, or its rewards, or its glories have no charm for him. He looks backward only, and forward only, to the grandeur of this nation and to the happiness of the great people who have grown up under its prosperous constitution and Union; and he would not permit a son of his to stand in the way of the glorious and patriotic President who now leads us on to success and to the final triumph which is in store for us. [Applause.] But I assure you, my friends, that when I began I did not intend to devote so many words to so insignificant a personage as myself. The cause of the Union has my whole heart, and compared with that cause, no man has any share in my consideration at this hour.

We debate the questions of the War—the Peace—and the Union. They are all the immediate issues to be decided by your votes in the election of President—and no people that ever lived held a greater stake to be secured or lost by bringing sound judgment, unswerved by passion or prejudice, to weigh the momentous decision.

In the grave discussion pending throughout the country and involving the fate of the greatest and best balanced Republican Commonwealth that ever existed—yielding, during almost a century of trial, the most benign results ever springing from any Government, and crowning this Continent with glory, I shall only bring into view simple and recent facts that bear upon, and ought, it seems to me, to influence the nation's will.

The war is the great event that engrosses the deepest interest, not alone of the people of this country, but of all civilized Europe. What was its beginning? The Chicago Convention nominee for the presidency, in presenting himself as its candidate, declares "the preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced." Is this gentleman, in taking his new attitude toward the traitors who commenced this war, unconsciously accomodating himself to their tone of feeling and expression? Does he wish to shut out from his memory the fact, that the destruction of the Union was the sole avowed object for which they commenced this war? Does he wish to banish the remembrance that BUCHANAN, when he became the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, pledged himself, through his Attorney-General, to secure the secessionists' vote in that body, thus: "whither thou goest I will go—where thou lodgest I will lodge—thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God"?

If BUCHANAN was never true to anything else, he has been true to this treasonable engagement. His first movement was a war against Kansas, in which the power of the Government was associated with such myrmidons as BURCHARD and TITUS, who brought their Southern levies to assist the border ruffians of Missouri to drive out Free State settlers, and force the State over to Slavery. Here the first blood was shed in this civil war. Murders of Northern men were committed by the secret society called the Golden Circle, not so much in a spirit of cruelty or revenge as to alarm and expel from the South the whole body of emigrants whose presence in the South might embarrass the contemplated overthrow of the National Government. The bodies of such victims, denounced as Abolitionists, were hung up in terrorum along the railroads and by the river-side, in view of passengers. The blood shed in Kansas was in a war for the conquest of a region making the highway to the Pacific, for the purpose of annexing with it New-Mexico and California to the Slave States, as preliminary to the conquest of all Mexico, and thus completing the golden circle around the Gulf. With this object filibustering attempts were made cotemporaneously with the seizure of Kansas, and both had the countenance of BUCHANAN'S Administration. The most direct and overt acts of treason, in connection with the conspirators of the South, at this early period, were the frauds and force employed to compel Kansas to become a Slave State, an army under HARNEY being sent to assist in compelling the Anti-Slavery majority of the State to submit to the Lecompton Constitution.

The next step in this war or treason was the distribution of the arms of the United States from all their arsenals and cannon founderies among the State authorities favorable to secession. These preparations made, the leaders of the conspiracy in both branches of Congress denounced war against the Government over which LINCOLN was elected to preside. They let not a day pass without pronouncing speeches in the Capitol "to fire the Southern heart," and the three months' session preceding LINCOLN'S inauguration was ushered in by BUCHANAN with a message proclaiming that no coercion could be used against the usurpation assuming State authority to break down the Government of the United States. This Presidential proclamation accompanied with the removal of the army of the United States to a remote frontier, under the command of Gen. TWIGGS, a notorious nullifier, with a view to its disbandment and the sending of our naval force into distant seas, was soon followed by the capture of the forts and ships of the United States in Southern harbors. The custom-houses, post-offices, the Government mails and money, arsenals and munitions of war, were everywhere taken in the secession States, and with these means in hand and the secret military order armed and provided from the Government stores, they coerced State after State out of the Union, where the people voted against the proposal.

The sham conventions voting ordinances of secession were not, in more than one single instance, returned by a majority of the legal suffrages, and not one of these assemblies were legitimately convoked, being called to subvert the Constitution of the United States and countenance the treason of conspirators, who forcibly put down the national power, civil and military, within their confines. Was not this war? This was in BUCHANAN'S time. It was not the less war because he tamely and treacherously submitted to it. When LINCOLN came in they fired from batteries built with the connivance of his predecessors to command the ships and forts of the nation in its harbors, upon the public vessels bringing provisions to the forts, and to make the war flagrant they poured red hotshell into Fort Sumter, illuminated the land and the sea with the flames—dragged down the flag, the ensign of the Republic and its glory, emblazoned with the constellation of stars—the emblem of the Union that constituted the nation—and took it as a trophy of the conquest for which the war was commenced. It was commenced for the destruction, not for the preservation of the Union.

General MCCLELLAN, by implication, having charged President LINCOLN with commencing the war for the Union, then imputes dereliction to him. "*It should have been conducted*," he adds, "*for that object only, and according to those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.*" What were the principles he then "took occasion to declare" to President LINCOLN in the letter from Harrison's Landing, to which he refers? They were,

First.—"*The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood.*" Now, the peace party, to whom he directs his letter making this acceptance, criminates the President for following out this portion of the General's direction!

Second.—The next direction is, "the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national troubles." It is very remarkable that neither the convention, in its platform nominating Gen. MCCLELLAN, nor the General in accepting that nomination, say one word about SLAVERY, which is at the bottom of all our national troubles. Here, again, Mr. LINCOLN is marked as delinquent, although literally pursuing the injunction of laying down a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national troubles, making a sound basis by the extinction of that which is acknowledged to be "*the whole ground of our national troubles.*"

Third.—He tells the President: "The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and directing the whole course of national affairs, in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost." Mr. LINCOLN has obeyed this mandate. He has given all his faculties to effectuate the military policy, so as to crush the rebellion and extirpate the cause, and to enable the civil policy, delineated in our national and State constitutions, trodden down in the South, and occasionally suspended in the North, to confront insuparable difficulties by legal process, to resume its function fully. This compliance with the platform, laid down in the Harrison Landing letter, is the ground-work of the denunciation of President LINCOLN'S administration in the Chicago commission.

Fourth.—Another plank in the Harrison Landing platform is put down thus: "The right of the Government to appropriate permanently, to its own service, *claims to slave labor, should be asserted*, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. *This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in West Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.*"

This is, in substance, President LINCOLN'S proclamation, with the difference that the compensation for slaves is confined by the President to loyal owners, and that he exempted Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland from the manumission, which Gen. MCCLELLAN seemed inclined only to postpone.

Fifth.—The conclusion of the military rescript, sent to the President by his General, evidently to guide his whole policy during his term, and to indicate that which he would pursue as his successor, is a very comprehensive summary, all to be compassed by concentration of military power, and by this means having the Confederate armies thoroughly defeated. Here is the conclusion of the platform, on which the General placed himself at Harrison's Landing, in 1862: "*The policy of the Government must be supported by concentration of military power. The Confederate armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.*"

This programme is substantially that of the Baltimore Convention, and with a suggestion looking to the reassertion of the Monroe policy in regard to foreign interference on this continent, and something to correspond to the hint given by its act admitting Tennessee to its councils as a State to the Union, without a renewed sanction of Congress for its admission, and nominating ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, thus recognizing the validity of the President's proclamation restoring the Union, then would have been a complete identity of policy between the General, the Baltimore Convention and President LINCOLN. Indeed, I should have been amazed at Gen. MCCLELLAN'S presenting himself as a candidate to accomplish the views of the Peace Democracy who have repudiated all the principles and policy that have conducted the country in the vindication of its Government during its four campaigns against the rebellion, and which has almost reduced it to the compass of the siege of Richmond, if we had not been prepared for it by the appeal the General made last year to the people of Pennsylvania to sustain Judge WOODWARD in the attempt to withdraw the Keystone from the support of the Government in its then arduous struggle against its enemies. In giving in his adhesion to a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of a State—the link between the North and South—for the purpose of breaking down the power of the Administration then charged by the nation with the defence of all its imperiled rights, Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended himself effectually as the representative of that Peace party at Chicago, which assumed that "*after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.*" Mark the phrase—"PEACE RESTORED ON THE BASIS OF THE FEDERAL UNION OF THE STATES!" This in one respect is ambiguous language, and may be construed to meet the suggestions of peace upon the assumption of the independence of all the States, to be bound together only by Federal league or treaty. Nothing is said in the platform of restoring the *old* Union, and it may be contemplated to have only such a league as bound the Republics of ancient Greece, which was a federal union upon the State sovereignty principle, but not being subordinate to a common Government, there was no controlling power over the whole as a Union. Peace among Federal States, is just the sort of peace which suits the machinations of ambitious politicians, who would rather reign in a village than be subordinate to the power of a great nation. It suits the aims of Great Britain and France. They have already established dependencies near us, turning the flanks of our great Republic, and threatening in the rear to cut off its rising States on the Pacific. The Rebellion has already established the power of the Autocrat of France and Maximilian on the Gulf, the Isthmus, and the Pacific. Is it not their interest to reduce to a federal league, at peace only as long as the great Powers holding the north, the south, and the west of the Continent do not hold out temptations to the great men of our little independent states to break it. Now, Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his acceptance of the peace party platform, takes no exceptions to the terms on which they offer it to him. He reiterates, in every paragraph, his devotion to the Union, and argues its advantages; but he does not, in any line of his letter, taking his position as the representative of the Chicago Convention, take exception to its mode of restoring peace, or the relations it proposes to renew, on the basis of Federal States, by "*an ultimate appeal to a Convention of the States.*" He does not say in his letter, that he will not comply with the all-essential feature of the platform on which the convention placed its candidate—that "IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES." There is nothing said in the paper accepting the candidate's position incompatible with this demand, nor does his letter repel—that "ultimate convention of the States," which is proposed, to take the Government of the country from the embrace of the Constitution, and give it peace "on the basis of some undefined Federal Union of the States," which the "ultimate convention" may create. It is proper, then, to consider how the Chicago candidate is to reach the consummation so devoutly wished by its—and Union—under the auspices of the party convention to which he has given in his adhesion, and which has given him a chart by which he must steer, or become its betrayer. Let us look into this convention, and see the instrumentality which impelled its movements, to understand the means relied on to put the Government in the hands of its nominee. VALLANDIGHAM, who was sent beyond our lines into those of the enemy, to prevent him from exciting mutiny among the population, who were called on to recruit our armies, left the rebels, and joined their Commissioners in Canada, who took position on our borders to bring British influence there to assist in their designs. It is now manifest that their principal design was to foster a peace party within our confines, to palsy the arm of our Government in waging the war against the rebellion. The Chicago Convention was a direct coöperation with rebel emissaries in Canada. VALLANDIGHAM came directly from the focus of the Southern intrigue, where it had concentrated all the influence which the British power could stealthily bring to bear in support of the designs to create an opposition in the North to cripple the efforts of our Government, to conquer the rebellion. VALLANDIGHAM, the unbinding advocate in Congress of the secession party, until discarded by his constituents, the emissary in connection with THOMPSON and CLAY, and others of the Davis Government at Richmond, made the principal figure in the convention. His adhesion to the platform silenced all opposition to it. On his motion, every voice that had been raised to fury against the nomination of MCCLELLAN, was silenced, and the vote in his favor made unanimous. There was a potent spell in his voice that made "a cessation of hostilities," "a convention of the States," of course as equals and independent—and a *quondum* chief of the Federal army—(one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which his country is embarked, and I may add, whom the President held to be patriotic, and had concerted with Gen. GRANT to bring again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the Peace junto at Chicago,) to head the last assault pressed by the Southern conspirators, countenanced by foreign powers, against the institutions of the country. I might have said aided by foreign powers. Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech at the close of the last session of Parliament, took occasion to advert to the efforts of the Government here to restore the Union—said it would be impossible, and while he declined immediate mediation, because he believed it would not be acceptable, intimated plainly, if a party should get in power to whom it was acceptable, he would not hesitate to offer it. The letter written by Lord LYONS to RUSSELL, the Foreign Secretary, and republished in all our leading prints, shows that this was the policy which the leaders of the opposition in this country recommended in conference with him, and in which he concurred, and proposed for the adoption of his government, and which in his speech he distinctly avows now to be his settled policy. How many millions would Great Britain and France give to carry the election resulting in "cessation of hostilities"—"a convention of the States," to break up the Union and establish new relations among our disjointed Republics on the basis of some Federal Union of the States, to be formed under British and French mediation. How many millions would the Potentates, always endangered on their thrones by the contagion of the principles of the Great Republic and the example of its boundless prosperity, give to get rid of the hand-writing on the wall which stare them in the face at all their royal banquets? How many millions would Great Britain give to pull down our national navy and reduce it to the sloops, schooners and shore steamboats of petty provinces? How much could France and Austria afford to give to be relieved of the apprehension that the military spirit and great armies which the North and the South as a nation could wield to banish the foreign invasion of foreign armies and Emperors from this Continent might at some time be exerted for that purpose? All the money and influence that European governments opposed to ours can secretly bring to bear to defeat the patriotic administration upholding the national cause, will be felt in the approaching election.

But this is not all that we must contend against. The revolutionary machinery employed in the South to force these loyal States into secession is now put into requisition. Secret Jacobin clubs, upon the plan of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are formed in the Free States, and are preparing to use arms, as well as the means of corruption, to carry the election. These secret associations, the bane of the Republic, where everything relating to the public weal should be as open as air, by combination and sudden action, know how to set up dynasties upon minorities, which speak and act for a nation without consulting it. JEFFERSON DAVIS knows well how to manage those secret junto's to intimidate and command undisciplined multitudes. He is now military dictator over a great and courageous people, through the energy and contrivance of his Golden Circle Clubs. Can we suppose that now in his trying exigencies he will hesitate to pledge the next crop of cotton to assist his Knights in the North? These secret organizations will have the recognition of the Chicago Convention, which has declared itself perpetual, and has evidently set itself up to embody revolution in the North against the Government, as JEFF. DAVIS did in the South. WICKLIFFE, one of the earliest proselytes of the Calhoun conspiracy in JACKSON'S day, made this motion to meet exigencies that might occur on the 4th of March next. This looks like resistance to LINCOLN'S second inauguration from the North, as was contemplated at first from the South. It is more probably designed to embody force to operate at the polls throughout the country, and especially in the large cities. [Prolonged cheers.]

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., then read eloquent and highly patriotic letters from Hon. Preston King and Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New-York; Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio; Hon. R. E. Fenton, and Hon. J. B. Stewart, of Kentucky.

SPEECH OF COL. HENRY C. DEMING, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: We had a party once—a party almost coeval with the birth of the Government and which, for nearly two-thirds of its career, has administered its affairs—a party which was emphatically the war party of this land—ready to

"Cry havoc,
And let slip the dogs of war,"

at the faintest threat or intimation of aggression upon our national rights. Why, quite early in the defiant career of the great Democratic party, when that greedy old hypocrite who sits upon his small cheese of isles in the ocean, ventured to place an illegal foot upon one of our vessels for the purpose of impressing our seamen, the old Democracy caught her by the throat and held her there until she cried "Peccavi." When she fixed her envious eyes upon a few surplus acres of our northwestern boundary, "54° 40' or fight" was the motto of our rampant Democracy. And when our disputable right to that barren and impassable desert between the Brazos and Rio Grande was brought in question, the Democracy roared like a wounded lion until the whole nation was summoned to arms. [Applause.] Quite recently we have had a party which claims the name and which professes to have inherited the antecedents and traditions of the Democratic party meet in grand convention at Chicago, and they met, gentlemen, when the war was not merely a threat—when the war-cloud was not merely seen on the distant horizon; but they met in the midst of the most merciless, ferocious, unprovoked war that ever desolated this continent, and when our foe was aiming, not a disputable right on the seas, not at a few of our worthless acres, but attempting to rend our national unity in twain, to tear out its still bleeding heart and to make the carcase of the Republic a by-word and a hissing to the nations. What, under such circumstances, did these degenerate heirs of the "great unterrified" do? [Laughter and applause.] Why, in this agony of the republic, when the Philistines were upon us, when the foe was in front, on the very eve of a general engagement, they contented themselves with forgetting all the dash and bray of their warlike history, and nominated a war General on a peace platform. [Great laughter.] Why, this alliance would be shameful and flagrant enough if it now stood where it was left by the Chicago platform, and will, perhaps, find a parallel fit and apt when the disciples of WILLIAM PENN shall nominate NAPOLEON or some other thunderbolt of war as their presiding elder, or when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel names VOLTAIRE or some other notorious infidel for their mouthpiece or representative. [Laughter and cheers.] But this antagonism between the peace and the war candidates becomes gross and farcical, when we consider that the war candidate did not accept the nomination unconditionally on the peace platform, but accepted it interpolating into the peace platform his own record and antecedents, which are altogether warlike; and thus we have nitric acid and milk—brimstone and the balm of Gilead. [Great laughter and cheers.] That is the apothecary's dose which you are asked to swallow. It would be worse than folly, the speaker went on to say—it would be idiocy, at this period, when we are supposed to have our political eye-teeth out, to be deceived by any such transparent necromancy. We have here, even in this land of political legerdemain, a spectacle which was abundantly strange. We have a party professing to be for peace which was a thoroughbred sucaling of war—(laughter)—a party which had been loud-mouthed in its claim that it was unconstitutional to coerce sovereign States supporting for the Presidency whose first important military order commanded the troops of Ohio to cross the frontier and invade the sovereign State of Old Virginia. We have a party which had denounced the draft as a wanton and unnecessary invasion of public right, supporting for President a General who first suggested and recommended the draft; a party which had made night and day hideous with its denunciations of the arbitrary arrests, sustaining for the highest office in the gift of the people a General who, by one fell swoop, gathered into durance vile the whole Legislature of sovereign Maryland. We have a party which has proclaimed the war to be a butchery, setting one of the bose but

Union Primary Elections.

FIRST WARD.—City and County Convention—Henry Smith, John Hickey, John Butterberry, William Cotter, John Conley. Judiciary Convention—D. H. Printup, R. P. Burke, Ed. J. Fitzgerald. Congressional Convention—John Crowley, Patrick Bulgerald. Congressional Convention—John Styles, Timothy Leary. Assembly Convention—Michael Quigley, Pierce Cullin, Henry Gould, James Brennan, Thos. Holland.

SECOND WARD.—County Convention—M. C. Fordham, W. Buckley, J. G. Ahoe, C. M. Downey, M. McGowen. Judiciary Convention—J. Shipton, J. Lynch, John Robinson, Jr. Congressional Convention—J. Horan, J. Manning, L. Palmer, T. Breslin, G. Fichett. Assembly Convention—T. Carroll, W. McCloskey.

THIRD WARD.—County Convention—S. Shook, Amos Stookey, S. N. Lecomte, Jno. M. Costa, Wm. R. Smith. Judiciary Convention—D. L. Robins, Jos. D. Costa, John Fitzgerald. Congressional Convention—Lewis Portner, Wm. Arents, Wm. McMonegal, Joseph H. White, Wm. H. Cahen. Assembly Conventions—District 1, N. Christianson, P. Coyle, H. Finken: District 3, Robert Campbell.

FOURTH WARD.—County Convention—Henry H. Hunlat, Benjamin Chase, Morris Friedsam, Garrett Bell, James Roach. Judiciary Convention—Henry G. Leask, Samuel Cook, John O'Connor. Congressional Convention—William Phair, John Roche, Raymond Cenden, Alvin H. Williamson, William F. Porter. Assembly Convention—District 1, Charles Heidelberger: District 2, Andrew Peterson, Thomas Welch, John Dwyer, Wallace M. Hunter, George Goodwin, Charles Cromley.

FIFTH WARD.—County Convention—Thomas Outwater, William A. Symes, Thomas H. Sease, John Cantrell, Cornelius Denton. Judiciary Convention—Andrew W. Legget, A. G. Buell, William H. Bailey. Congressional Convention—Nathaniel Kingsley, Sen., S. S. Wyckoff, H. B. Matteson, Frank W. Shepherd, Thomas C. Bertine. Assembly Convention—A. Jackson Plumb, Andrew J. Moore, William Flack, Mens Martins, John A. Williams, Joseph B. Charles, Charles H. Patrick, Leslie H. Coldwell.

SIXTH WARD.—County Convention—Joseph W. Hawkes, Michael J. Ryan, D. S. Dwire, James Oats, Thomas Oglevie. Judiciary Convention—Owen W. Brennan, George Grundy, P. C. Van Wyck. Congressional Convention—P. C. Van Wyck, Gilbert Lowe, Joseph Knox, John J. Hurley, Thomas H. Martin. Assembly Convention, District 1—Michael J. Ryan. District 2—D. B. Dwire, Joseph Brock, Joseph Knox, Owen O'Connell, John J. Hurley, Thomas Golden. District 4—George Grundy, Gilbert Lowe.

SEVENTH WARD—County Convention—Charles H. Hall, James Huggins, Henry Bausher, Elihu R. Campbell, Lyman B. Wing. Judiciary Convention—Edward M. Skidmore, James W. Terry, Robert S. Merriman. Congressional Convention—James F. Freebern, Thomas B. Bliss, James McLaren, George McGrann, Conrod Ableman. Assembly Convention, District 3—Lewis Hopps, Robert Walker, John Fenn, Delancy W. Knevels, Archibald Ferguson, Christopher E. Jahu. District 8—Morris Welch, John Barry, Joseph Chambers, Julius Towns, Charles J. Warren.

EIGHTH WARD.—County Convention—Andrew Bleakley, John J. Shaw, William Peel, John J. Silcocks, Samuel Underhill. Judiciary Convention—Jacob D. Crane, James Winterbotton, Daniel R. Davis. Congressional Convention—John Dunham, Andrew Stewart, Archibald Bradshaw, David J. Oakley, William Patterson. Assembly Convention, District 2—Wm. C. Hanna, Samuel Nash, Henry Neil, John Kane, Daniel Mooney. District 5—Thos. T. Pothamus, Alfred Brady, Nicholas Mance, Benj. D. Bacon, Austin Leake, A. H. Robertson, Bertrand Kenell.

NINTH WARD.—County Convention.—James W. Farr, Selah T. Russell, George Starr, Jesse Travis, Alexander M. Eggleston. Judiciary Convention.—Sinclair Tousey, Norman Stratton, Nathaniel Appleton. Congressional Convention.—R. H. Cargill, Alonzo Bliss, R. R. Carpenter, Robert Edwards, Jno. E. Allen. Assembly Convention.—M. Moran, Robert R. Carpenter, Hiram M. Stevens, William E. Noble, Wilson A. Baylor, George A. Howard, Philip Allaire, Alonzo Bliss, Charles W. Kirby, David Marsh, Andrew J. Campbell, John Degarel.

TENTH WARD.—County Convention.—David Miller, Nathan H. Hall, John R. Lawrence, George Donaldson, William Bockel. Judiciary Convention.—Andrew J. Kassmire, Napoleon J. Lambier, Charles Leach. Congressional Convention.—Thomas C. Thornton, Benamin F. Shaffer, Frederick Tarebaut, Peter Crosby, William M. Wermenskrelck. Assembly Convention, Dist. 4.—John R. Weed, John Witten, Geo. Kraft, Jr. Dist. 6.—Henry R. Jones, John E. Marren, George Henie.

ELEVENTH WARD.—County Convention—Seaman Johnson, Lewis Jones, R. G. Hunt, James Ackerman, L. H. Watts. Judiciary Convention—Wm. H. Duryea, Mark Brown, Wm. F. Taylor. Congressional Convention—Daniel Herrick, Wm. Burns, John Lewis, E. M. Perley, Maurice Fitzgerald. Assembly Convention, Dist. 8—John Atkins, B. J. Fitzpatrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Butt; Dist. 12—John L. Smith, Bernard Swartz, John T. Harding, John Duke, Joseph Archbold, James McCarthy, John Gangloff, John Parrott, James Pierson, C. W. Carpenter, John Watts, Robert V. Mackay, Robert Wilde, John Miller.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—County Convention—Eneas Millet, Benjamin Hutchinson, Henry A. Smith, Henry S. Jennings, Nicholas H. Hagar. Judiciary Convention—S. L. Kennedy, Thomas Sedden, William Coles, James Nelson. Congressional Convention—John H. Dusenberry, James M. McCarthy, Hugh Nesbitt, John White, Joseph Foster Ellery. Assembly Convention—Jeremiah Lothrop, Thomas Culhane, Wm. Haggerty, Wm. H. Hall, Charles A. Edwards, Wm. E. Boles, Wm. E. Jones, Wm. S. Genish, John Crawford, Alexander Clinch, James Dougherty.

NINETEENTH WARD.—County Convention—Amor J. Williamson, John F. Zebley, Henry J. Armstrong, Dr. Thomas Robinson, Andrew L. Lewis. Judiciary Convention—William H. De Camp, John Cooper, Jr., Cyrus W. Frost. Congressional Convention—George B. Van Brunt, Charles T. Frost, Homer Franklin, Henry L. Dexter, John D. McDonnell. Assembly Convention—Simon Seward, William Basham, jr., George W. Thurbur, Montgomery Kellogg, Alexander Bain, John B. Bulsied, Robert B. Montgomery, De Witt C. Ward, A. F. Borsbach, Theodore Korner, C. M. Piper.

TWENTIETH WARD.—County Convention.—John V. Gridley, Abram J. Dittenhoffer, Matthew McDougal, Thomas E. Smith, William J. Geary. Judiciary—Gabriel Van Cott, John McKechnie, Robert Taylor. Congressional—E. B. Reed, Isaac J. Oliver, Joseph B. Pollock, Cummings H. Tucker, James Britt. Assembly Convention—Cornelius A. Runkle, William Barrett, Robert Warnfield, John Geller, James Turner, William W. Brackett, Joseph P. West, Eugene Sorrell, John Ortegies, Adolphus Lang, John Gilmore.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—County Convention—Wm. T. Black, Robert P. Duncan, E. C. Johnson, Wm. H. St. John, A. Ross. Judiciary Convention—Wm. Curtis Noyes, Alexander W. Bradford, W. W. Nottrup. Congressional Convention—John H. Sherwood, D. Willis James, Wm. Walter Phelps, Wm. H. Lee, Asbn. P. Mann. Assembly Convention—A. Ira Edwards, Wm. H. Cochran, Thomas J. Griffin, Stephen Harris, Wm. P. Esterbrook, John P. Smith, James Conner, James H. Monkton, R. J. Vanderpoel, Thomas B. Aster, John P. Meredith, Edward Robert Campbell, Wm. J. O'Donnell, Valentine and L. Hall, J. C. Lee. James Mariner. Congressional Convention—Isaac Ogden, John H. Bosenstock, Joseph Cowin, Geo. Bliss, Robert Peterson. Assembly Convention—S. N. Simonson, Michael Henry A. Gilmore, Thomas Wood, C. Marx, Rackleger, E. McDonald, David Clark, Thos. Cotton, Higgins, Gust. Meyer, Chs. T. Menzel. Assembly Convention—L. M. Andrews, J. Venter, John Daugherty, C. Williams, Henry Sick, Pat. H. Fitzgerald, Fr. Reis, Dan. Mullens, D. Marquis, Phil. Dergo, Chas. Riley, W. Ulrich.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Dennis McLaughlin, George W. Williams, Augustus P. Greene, Augustus Keymel, Gustavus Ramosberger. Congressional Convention—Richard Keese, John Crumbey, M. D. Hogan, Wm. James, Dennis McLaughlin. Assembly Convention—George Stemheimer, Wm. H. Hilt, Henry Drier, George H. Williams, Robert Keese, Owen O'Connell, Homer Bonnell, John McCort, George Goodwin, Augustus Keymel.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Samuel S. Wyckoff, Nathan Kingsley, Michael McDermott, Charles Lindeman, August Scomidt, Henry Koeber, John Moles. Congressional Convention—Nathan Kingsley, Peter Heil, Godfrey Munch, William Gebhardt, H. Fischer, Frederick Bang, Charles Lindeman. Assembly Convention—August Schmidt, Conrad Stack, Henry Windt, William Nolte, H. Schwab, F. Triest, Joseph A. Gardener, George Derr, Jacob Miller, C. Licht, William Frianz, Ira Harlan, George Brundage, William Weis.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention.—George McGrann, Reuben C. Mills, Daniel Sheehan, John Sheffmire, William Histon, C. Y. Lyons, Louis Miller. Congressional Convention.—Daniel Sheehan, Reuben C. Mills, W. F. Thoms, Joseph Chambers, John Barry, George Palmer, Edward Sherlock, John Brown. Assembly Convention.—John Jacobs, Samuel Hulton, William Rich, George Watson, Philip Heber, Moses Elles, Philip Smith.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—William Moir, Isaac M. Phyfe, Thomas G. Girvan, Charles T. Polhamus, M. C. Handschung, Charles Kayser, Thomas McDougall, Peter Kunis, H. Hecking, John Mason, W. B. Watterman. Congressional Convention.—David L. Elder, J. K. Ingalls, John Mason, Wm. J. Girvan, John B. Ellison, G. G. Patterson, A. F. Corbon, A. Blauvelt. Assembly Convention.—Charles T. Polhamus, William Tucker, Edward T. Sinn, Ferdinand Meyer, Henry Brantigam, Alexander Spaulding, George Magenuope, Charles J. Holder, David C. Smith, Henry Parr, F. M. Rolle, Peter Koch, Robert Mason, Martin A. Van Leer, M. D.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Sanford L. Macomber, Harvey H. Woods, William Sibilsky, Stephen Edwin, Joseph A. Vail, Leonold Holly, Ludwig Weisand, Isaac McGay. Congressional Convention—G. W. Anderson, Thomas H. Oakey, Carl Ploerinner, Charles Keiser, Daniel Bellows, James W. Olson, George Henle, Jacobett Patterson, Jr. Assembly Convention—H. C. Vail, James McConnell, James Murray, William Bochmer, Edward Willoughby, John Perham, O. M. Keyser, George Kirk, William Waters, Francis H. Franklin, Augustus Hanecke, Jacob Brill, John Seibert.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Rush C. Hawkins, Orison Blunt, William H. Merrill, Jr., William Edwards, John B. McPherson, R. H. Cady, William H. Warren, Geo. W. Blunt, Joseph Sonder, Aorsham E. Dater, John J. Robineau, John Morrison, Alexander Carson, John H. Draper. Congressional Convention—James M. Murray, Miles W. Standish, Abraham Van Orden, Augustus F. Dow, Ambrose Minnerly, A. De Witt Baldwin. G. D. Lawton, Geo. B. Deane, Robert Beatty, Charles Crane, Edward H, Johnson, William H. Housner, James Thomas, C. B. Smart. Assembly Convention—Matthew Kane, Leander Minnerly, James M. Davis, Benj. F. Ostrander, James Sleight, Daniel Anderson, Henry Otten, John W. Hall, Peter Blauvelt, Abraham D. Cooper, Andrew J. Conklin, James R. Souder, Oscar Roqua, William E. Noble.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Andrew Craft, Anthony Glassiator, John C. Van Brunt, Joseph Walker, Ames Higgins, William Coles, Wm. Harrigan, Theodore A. Burr, Charles K. Strong. Congressional Convention—John F. Seymour, Geo. Smith, John Barry, Morris Welch, E. N. Newins, Thomas H. Kipp, Joseph Swenarton, John M. Jackson, William L. Wemmel. Assembly Convention—William A. Walker, William Armstrong, Robert Rhoddy, Joseph Buchman, Thomas Fearnon, Theodore Arnold, John Gaylor, John Morris, Christopher Farrell, James C. McKinley, Andrew Morris, Zebulon Post, Henry Waring, Theodore Firehock, James Glastator.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Jacob D. Young, Daniel Sullivan, John B. Everson, Henry H. Haight, Isaac T. Smith, Lewis J. Kirk, Martin B. Brown, Frederick Olmstead, Charles J. Folsom, John J. Taylor. Congressional Convention—Samuel R. Smith, Joseph Heont, Stephen H. Knapp, John L. Kingsland, Francis M. Smith, Michael S. Schultz, Thomas R. Mathews, A. Rausmann, C. B. Gaskin, A. Miller. Assembly Convention—E. M. Bacon, G. W. Mather, Joseph B. Bonce, John L. Benjamin, Joseph Flynn, Peter S. Hurt, Michael Spratt, R. H. Watson, David S. Hayward, Arnold A. Renson, Joseph Nueguell, John Becker, William Barbour.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Geo. F. Bradford, A. M. Bininger, Robert L. Darragh, Charles Bell, Alex. Lamont, Hampton Harriot, W. S. Davison, Ira O. Miller, Chas. Cheney. Congressional Convention—Thos. S. Berry, John Gray, Samuel J. Glassey, E. S. Stiles, Hiram W. Barney, John C. Dimmick, Rufus C. Mason, Isaac P. Olmstead, James Cushing, Jr. Assembly Convention—B. C. Moore, S. V. R. Cooper, Rufus E. Crane, Benj. K. Phelps, W. A. Hardenbrook, Francis Gedine, A. C. Martin, Adam Roedtger, J. W. Stevens, John Hamilton, Wm. D. Silva, Joel W. Mason, Jas. H. Askman, Chas. Marx, John Seastone, Wm. L. Harthorne, H. A. Martin, Jacob Steinert, Park Mathewson.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Waldo Hutchings, M. M. Vail, O. B. Hooker, John O. Johnson, Wm. W. Rhoades, W. F. Hendricks, P. M. Wetmore, E. Roberson, George W. Davis, E. C. Lee, Wm. Richardson, Peter T. O'Brien. Congressional Convention—P. M. Wetmore, E. Roberson, Wm. M. Hendricks, Wm. Richardson, T. K. Fletcher, Wm. H. Chase, Cephaus Brainard, Jesse Fonda, John O. Johnson, James Aikens, Wm. Wheeler, Henry Wilson. Assembly Convention—J. W. Edmonds, Andrew Warner, W. D. Chase, James Ingram, Ben. Worden, Geo. Wood, John Falconer, P. T. O'Brien, Wm. Farmer, Henry Wilson, Wm. Seligman, J. C. Martin.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—B. F. Mudgett, J. Soils Ritterband, A. M. Coffin, Albon P. Man, H. D. Faulkner, Charles Fox, John H. White, Israel Gillett, Richard Kelly, Edmund Stephenson, Thomas B. Van Buren, William H. Grogan. Congressional Convention—James L. Jackson, Charles G. Judson, G. L. Schuyler, David Wetmore, William H. Lee, William Hay, Jr., J. Gallagher, M. D., Horace H. Day, D. D. T. Marshall, John S. Patterson, Spencer Kirby, Charles T. Rogers. Assembly Convention—A. T. Robins, Henry Maxwell, Charles Schick, Samuel B. Hooper, Wm. Hurlbut, Hiram H. Horton, James P. Hunt, Josiah E. Kendall, F. F. Bruce, Ellsworth Elliott, Abbott Hodgman, Edward Pennoyer, Edward Delacy, Francis Duncan.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Samuel J. Lewis, Walter S. Pinkney, W. W. Culver, Albert Bogart, John W. T. Van Riper, Charles McCarty, John E. Flagler, Thomas P. Lyon. Congressional Convention—Thomas F. Stowell, John Gautier, Thomas J. Marshall, John P. Culver, Hugh H. Merrick, William H. Mason, David B. Scott. Edward Davion. Assembly Convention—John C. Hull, Samuel Wallace, Gabriel Cunningham, George F. Haw, N. P. Anderson, John Pye, George W. Whitfield, William D. Swarts, Robert Montgomery.

Naval Movements.

THE LIGHT DRAFT IRON-CLADS.

It is well known that the light draft iron-clads have not come up to the standard anticipated by their designer. Twenty of them were commenced and got pretty well advanced on the stocks; one of the number was launched, and did meet the anticipations of the Navy Department. A commission was organized, among whom, we are told, were Admiral GREGORY, Capt. ERICSSON and others. The result of the investigation was, that fourteen of them will have their sides raised twenty-two inches, and the remaining six will have no turret, and be used as "torpedo boats." In harbors, having a single gun on the deck. Three of the light draft iron-clads are building at Greenpoint. The *Modoc*, at the yard of Mr. UNDERHILL, will be a torpedo boat, having no turret and but a single gun, otherwise carried out according to the original plan; Inspector LARNED superintends the work. The *Cohoes*, building at the Continental Works, will have her deck raised twenty-two inches. The *Nausaw*, building at Capt. PERINE'S yard, will be a torpedo boat, similar to the *Modoc*, and will be launched in about a month.

THE NEXT LAUNCH.

The next launch at this port will be at Greenpoint, the well-known vessel of Mr. HENRY STEERS, named the *Ickabs*. She will be launched, in all probability, in the early part of the day, a week from Saturday. Great expectations have been entertained by naval officers, that this vessel will be one of the fastest in our navy.

THE OCEAN IRON-CLAD PURITAN.

Work is to be resumed on the *Puritan*, lying in the stream at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, within a week or two. Nothing of any account has been done on her since July, or, rather, since the adjournment of Congress. Work was delayed only by necessity in adjusting accounts with Capt. ERICSSON who has been released by the Government from his contract to finish the vessel. No vessel is more staunch or better built in any navy. When she was launched there were only two rivet-holes that showed any leaks. It will take about nine months to complete her. She has a heavier armament than the *Dictator*, her rival. The *Puritan* has two turrets and four guns, while the *Dictator* has but one turret and two guns.

IN MEMORY OF COM. ROGERS.

A meeting of the personal friends and acquaintances of the lamented Com. GEO. W. ROGERS, U. S. N., was held at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Monday, to make preliminary arrangements toward erecting a monument over his remains at New-London, Conn. Of course, as to what the monument will be, no one yet has any clear conception, but that it will be befitting one who perished nobly for our country's flag, we cannot doubt. The movement to raise a monument to his honor will be carried through at all hazards.

Union General Committee Nominations.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—County Convention—Benjamin F. Weymouth, H. Wheeler, Aug. Reynel, Louis Portner, Robt. P. Burke. Congressional Convention—C. S. L. Lesser, Wm. McMonegall, Wm.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27, 1864.

$3,000	U.S.6s,'81.. ..R	107¾	150	H. Riv. R.....	112
15,000	do.....	106¾	850	do.....	113
15,000	U. S. 6's, '81..C.	106¾	100	do.....s15	113
75,000	do.....	106¾	800	do.....	114
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.C.	106¾	108	do.....b10	114
14,000	do.....	106¾	200	do.....	113¾
20,000	do.....	106	200	do.....	113¾
6,000	U. S.6s,10-40s.C.	96⅜	200	do.....s30	113¾
7,000	do.....	96	1066	Reading R.....	118
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 ...C	104	100	do.....s10	118
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	107	500	do.....b60	118¾
500	do.....	106¾	200	do.....b60	119
21,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	94¾	500	do.....	117¾
2,000	N. Cer. 6s.....	89	200	do.....s10	117¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	85¾	200	do.....s15	117¾
2,000	do.....	65	2000	do.....	117¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	37	200	do.....s15	117¾
30,000	do.....	37¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	72¾
40,000	do.....	37¾	1100	do.....	73
10,000	do.....b20	35¾	300	do.....	73¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	115	1000	do.....s30	73
5,000	Erie 2d M., '70.	118	100	do.....	72¾
5,000	Erie 3d M.....	118	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	118¾
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	85	500	do.....	118¾
4,000	McG. W. 1st Mtg	65	100	do.....b30	118½
10,000	Am. Gold.....	184	200	do.....s10	118
5,000	do.....s30	190	50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	107
65	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	200	do.....s	106¾
100	Canton Co.....	30¾	500	do.....b15	106½
600	do.....	30	200	do.....b10	106
105	Del. & H. C. Co....	170	500	do.....	106
300	Cum. Coal Pref....	68¾	200	do.....	105¾
600	do.....	69	400	Chi. & N. W.....	65
200	do.....b30	80	200	do.....b10	64¾
50	Quick. Min. Co....	77	600	do.....	64¾
200	do.....	78	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	78¾
200	Mariposa Min.....	39¾	1000	do.....	78¾
500	do.....	39	100	do.....	78¾
100	Wyom. Y. Coal....	60	100	do.....s5	78¾
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md...b10	62	2500	Clev. & Tol.....	110
100	Brady's Bend Coal and Iron.....	125	100	do.....	109½
50	Pacific Mail.....	220	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	95
300	N. Y. Central....	118	5	do.....	96¾
100	do.....s15	116	400	do.....	95¾
100	do.....b30	116¾	1000	do.....	96¾
200	do.....	116¾	100	Ch., B. & Quin...	117
200	Erie Railway.....	94¾	100	do.....b3	118
500	do.....	94¾	300	M. & P. Du C. R..	61
800	do.....	94¾	25	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	111
600	do.....	94¾	800	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	96
400	do.....s30	94	400	do.....s30	96
100	do.....b30	94¾	100	do.....s30	96¾
100	do.....s10	94	100	do.....s30	96¾
400	do.....	94	300	do.....	96¾
800	do.....s30	93¾	100	do.....s30	96¾
8	Erie Railway Pr..	105	800	do.....	97
50	Mich. Cen. R.....	124	500	do.....b30	98
200	do.....s30	123			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S.6s,'81 Cp's....	107	160	M. S. & N. I.....	73¾
60,000	do.....	106¾	100	do.....	73¾
1,000	do.....	106¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	119¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	106¾	200	do.....	119¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C	96	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr c..	94½	100	do.....	105¾
7,000	do.....	94¾	200	Alt. & T. H. R....	60
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	40	300	Chic. & N. W. R..	46
30,000	do.....	40¾	350	do.....	46¾
10,000	Am. Gold....s30	189	200	do.....	46¾
100	Canton Co.....	30	300	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	80
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	69	100	do.....s30	80
100	do.....b30	69	100	do.....s10	80¾
200	Quick. Min.....	78¾	100	do.....	80¾
800	do.....	79	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	97
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	280	500	do.....	97¾
30	Erie R.....	95	100	do.....	97¾
200	do.....	94¾	50	do.....b30	98¾
800	do.....	94½	100	do.....b30	98¾
100	Erie R. Pref.....	102	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	119
500	do.....s60	100	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	82
600	Hudson R. R.....	116	200	P., F. W. & C.....	99¾
2230	Reading R.....	119	50	do.....b30	100
1000	do.....	119¼	300	do.....	100
100	do.....	119½	300	do.....	100¼
200	do.....	119	100	do.....	100½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C....	35¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.....c	114
25,000	do.....	36	300	do.....	114
5,000	do.....c	38	300	do.....s3	114
10,000	do.....	38½	200	do.....s3	114¼
20,000	do.....	38¾	800	do.....s30	113¾
10,000	do.....	38¾	100	do.....	114¼
100	Quick. M. Co....	78	200	do.....b4	114¾
100	do.....	78¼	200	do.....c	114¾
100	do.....	78½	100	do.....	114½
100	Mariposa M. Co b3	38¾	1000	Reading R.....a5	118
200	do.....	38¾	100	do.....b3	118
300	N Y Central R.s30	114	1600	do.....	118
300	Erie R.....s3	94¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105¾
400	do.....	94¾	400	do.....c	105¾
1100	do.....	94¾	400	do.....	106¼
100	do.....b3	94¾	200	do.....c	105
100	do.....s3	94¾	600	do.....	105½
600	do.....s5	94¾	200	do.....s3	105¾
100	do.....c	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R...c	46
100	do.....b3	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	79¾
200	do.....s10	94¾	200	Cum. Coal Co...s3	58¾
100	do.....b10	94¾	200	do.....	58¾
400	do.....	94¾	200	do.....b3	58¾
200	Mich. Southern....	73	100	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	97
100	do.....s3	73¾	400	do.....	97¾
200	do.....	73¾	100	do.....s10	97¾
300	Ill. Cen. R.....c	118¾	500	do.....s3	97¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway.....	95	500	Chi. & R. I. R....	98⅜
100	do.....s3	95	200	Chi. & N. W.....	46¾
1400	do.....	95⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref....	80¾
200	do.....s3	95⅜	100	Ch., Ft. W. & Chic.s3	181
1000	do.....s3	96	10,000	G. & Miss. C....	40
200	do.....	95	100	Nia. Transit Co	108
100	Hud. Riv. R....s3	116	100	Cum. Coal.....b10	59¾
100	do.....	114¾	300	do.....	59¾
1000	Reading R.....b3	120	100	do.....s3	59¾
1000	do.....	120	100	do.....	59¾
300	M. S. & N. I.....b3	74	100	do.....s3	59¾
300	do.....	74	200	Quicksilver M. Co.	80¾
100	Ill. C. R. Full P....	120	400	do.....	80¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	106¼	100	do.....b3	80¾
300	do.....	106¼	100	Mariposa M. Co....	40
200	do.....b3	106¼	100	do.....	40¼

TUESDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

There is diminished excitement in the Gold Room to-day, and more confidence on the Stock Exchange in the Railway Stocks. The early sales of Gold were at 194¼@193¼@192¼ ℔ cent., as against 194¼@195¼ at 4 o'clock yesterday. There was a demand for Gold for cash delivery on short contracts maturing to-day, which contributed to the steadiness of the market. The deliveries, however, were easily got through with, and no serious (or successful) effort was made to rally the speculation, on account of the supposed scarcity of Gold on the Street.

There was a fair business done on Exchange for the Boston mail on the basis of 109¾@109½ ℔ cent. on London for Gold. The Currency rates were too irregular for even an approximate quotation.

In the Money market the chief employment was in Government Stocks and Treasury paper, to which lenders give a decided preference on all new transactions. The supply is also fairly easy on other Stocks, on demand at 7 ℔ cent., on large and sufficient margins. There is not much new paper making by the Merchants or suffered to be bought on the Street in the present state of Interest and dear rates.

The flour market opened with an improved feeling on the street this morning, and gained strength on the railway speculations nearly all through the day. The upward turn in prices was more decided on the second board sales, the market leading off buoyant on the printed list at an advance ranging 2@6 per cent. as compared with the depression of yesterday. There was also some signs on the street and through the orders at the board of a *Bull* movement to put up the railway list, tempted by the rapid depression of the last few days and the belief that very large *short* interest has been made during this downward excitement.

The following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Business in the Railways at the Board and in Government Stocks on the Street quite active. Gold about 195 ℔ cent., after going above 196, against 195¾ same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106¾	106¾	Mich. Southern..	71¾	74
U. S. 5-20's.....	107¾	109	Illinois Cen.....	117¾	119¾
N. Y. Central....	114¾	115	Pittsburgh.....	105¾	105¾
Erie.....	93¾	95	Fort Wayne.....	98¼	100¾
Erie Preferred..	101	102	Rock Island.....	95¾	97¾
Hudson.....	107	116	Reading.....	116¾	119¾
Canton.....	29	30	Quicksilver.....	75	79
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Cum'land Coal..	57¼	59
Northwest.....	43¾	44¾	Mariposa.....	37	39¾
Ohio & M. Certs	35¾	40¾	N. West Pref....	78¾	80¾

Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN has been made a Director of the Fourth National Bank.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	115	American Exchange.	117
Merchants'.....	110	Bank of N. Amer....	105
Mechanics'.....	112	Hanover.....	104
Union.....	112	Irving.....	100
America.....	130	Commonwealth.....	100
Ocean.....	90	Imp. and Traders....	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	120	Del. L. & W. 9ds.....	118
Erie 2ds, '79.....	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	82
Erie 3ds, '83.....	110	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts....	106
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77....	112	M. J. Con. 2ds.....	104
Hud. R. 1sts, '60.....	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	115
Harlem 3ds '63.....	103	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	86
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83..	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	50
Al. & T. R. 2d In.	80	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	105
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	97	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	93
Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....	91	Ohio & Miss	94
Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	114		

The revolution in Gold and Exchange, the panic in the Railways and the unsettling of Produce and Merchandise values, have all contributed to direct popular attention, more directly, to Government Securities, both Gold and Currency interest. The subscriptions to the new 7-30 ℔ cent. currency interest for three years, and then convertible into 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock, are on the increase throughout the country, and Treasury 6 ℔ cent. Certificates are in strong demand at the Stock Exchange and on Wall street. At the same time the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States have scarcely been moved from their steady position by the great change in the value of the Gold itself, in which the interest is half-yearly to be paid.

The Panama Company have made their usual quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable October 6. Seventy-five ℔ cent. of the earnings of this prosperous concern are in Gold, and we understand the Directors have recently made the salaries of all their New-York employes equal to the rates they were receiving in a Gold-paying currency before the year 1861, so as to equalize their remuneration with the agents and other servants of the Company on the Isthmus and the Pacific coast.

We are requested to state that the transaction referred to in one of the morning papers, of a refusal to take and pay for Gold purchased to be delivered on Saturday, and tendered on Monday at the Nassau Bank, is one in which the Bank itself had not the slightest interest

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, OR lady's maid and seamstress, by an English Protestant, who is an experienced dressmaker, and willing to assist in bringing it up by the bottle, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; will be highly recommended in the capacity of nurse; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 15 West 18th-st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one a first-rate cook in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The other a first-class chambermaid and laundress; has four years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 Third-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A PROTestant, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family as infant's nurse, or to take charge of grown children; is a neat sewer; none but respectable need apply; has four years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and will assist in dressmaking; and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will engage by the day, week or month. Call, during this week, at No. 103 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamber work or fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to make herself generally useful in a small family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 36th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands bread and biscuit making perfect; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 1st-av., between 22d and 23d-st., up two pair of stairs in front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, in a first-class family, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is well accustomed to sewing on the machine; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 16 Jerolaman-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and assist with washing and ironing, or chamberwork, or waiting; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 203 East 13th-st., 3d-av., or address B. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 Canal-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; has two years excellent City reference from her last place. Call at her present employer's, No. 67 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A trustworthy, experienced, careful and well-recommended young girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly three years. Call at her address, for two days, No. 166 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, in City or country. Apply as the private Servants' Institute, No. 163 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WET NURSE; a perfectly healthy, strong woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 46 West 19th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock; she will receive the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking, also, all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Can be seen Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 11 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls in same house; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to do housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, in the rear of No. 103 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 213 West 36th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; has had eighteen years experience in that capacity; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 19 East 33d-st., first house east of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress a situation; or chamberwork and sewing. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen until supplied at No 61 West 29th-st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, in the latest style, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go out by the day or week; can give the best references; can be seen for this week at No. 224 Avenue C. at the store near 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls, sisters; one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do plain sewing, and take care of children, or to assist in chamberwork; can be seen for two days at 25 Gansevoort-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse for an invalid lady or gentleman; a good home more an object than high wages; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 415 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, understands all kinds of cooking, and is also a first-class bread and biscuit baker; can give the best of City reference; a large family preferred. Inquire at No. 270 3d-av., first floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE well brought up young girl, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; would be willing to be generally useful; salary not as much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON SEWing Machine operator, a place in a private family, to work by the day, to cut, baste, make button holes, under clothing, skirts, boys' clothes, &c. Address MARY GAINS, No. 292 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the City or country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would do chamberwork; understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as seamstress, or would go as nurse and seamstress; has the best recommendations. Can be seen for three days at No. 284 Mulberry-st., near Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can give the best recommendations, a situation as reader or companion for an invalid or elderly lady. Call or address Miss T., No. 69 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen No. 212 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 48 7th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable private family, by a middle-aged American woman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 857 2d av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAation to do chamber work or waiting; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 106 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in a respectable family; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, a situation to take care of children, has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Apply to No. 248½ East 1st-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, has no children, would like to take in some gentlemen and ladies washing and ironing. No. 162 East 26th-st., below 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's-maid, or chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 58 West 18th-st., over the feed store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 619 2d-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLINER AND dressmaker, a few more customers at her own house or that of her employer. Call at No. 192 9th-st., third door east of Broadway. Patronage solicited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 252 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and frouing; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she may be seen at her present employers, who will cheerfully recommend her. Call at No 75 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family, best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress, that does fluting; has the best of reference. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 31th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds of cooking; is a good Baker; has excellent City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 490 Sixth-avenue, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give a good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., be ween 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 to $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress; she fully understands the business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a highly respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 259 7th-av, near 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS—One as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 200 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, employment to go out by the day. Call at No. 34 Greenwich-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or housework. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; good washer and ironer. Good City references. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 342 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as cook; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and sew, or light housework. Can be seen at No. 28 Spenser-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 185 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress and chambermaid; the best of references will be given. Apply at No. 82 East 15th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th av.

A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WISHES TO take care of an infant; can be seen for two days at No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.; has five years' reference from her last employers.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 337 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., families, hotels, &c., supplied with housekeepers, ladies' maids that dress hair, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, and servants for every kind of housework.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS WAITER AND cook by a young man and wife, who are only a few months from England; they wish to engage in a private family—the man as waiter and the wife as cook; are willing to make themselves generally useful in anything required, and will be found willing and obliging. For further particulars, call on WILLIAM BRASNAHAM, Or forward by a letter to Dr. Howard's office, No. 16 Hudson-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged German, who thoroughly understands his business—laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, green-houses, graperies, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Call for a week at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in this City; has studied two years as a veterinary surgeon; is a good horseman; will give the best City references. Address J. M. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions. The man as thorough practical gardener in all its branches; the wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Good reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands his business in all its branches, and will make himself generally useful; good reference will be given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOBER young man, as coachman and groom, perfectly understands his business; can milk, and make himself useful; has good references. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages, and driving. Has both City and Country references. Please address J. K., box No. 205, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in some store or hotel; is a good penman and quick at figures; is not afraid to work; first-rate references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man lately landed from the old country, as coachman in a private family and to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady young man that understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No 50 4th-av., or address J. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, BY A stout man, not afraid to work; can produce the best City references as regards sobriety and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st. Call or address THOMAS MADDEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; is willing to make himself generally useful; will take care of a horse if required. Apply at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; the best of reference given; no objections to the country. Call at G. W. Baxter's, harness maker, No. 71 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—COPYING OR COLLECTING BY A competent young man who has plenty of leisure time; good penman; best of reference given. Please address PENMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE protestante, qui sait bien coudre, and parle un peu l'Anglais. Il faut fournir de bonne recommandations. S'adresser a No. 346 Fifth-av., apres neuf heures du matin.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—RARE CHANCE—AN AGREEable couple, (brother and sister,) to accompany a gentleman on a three months traveling tour. The gentleman to act as secretary, or a lady copyist, who could be accompanied by a younger brother. The best of wages given. References required. Address, BLOOMFIELD, Astor House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business, and can come well recommended from his last employer, or would be willing to go to a respectable hotel as porter, or some respectable business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. G., No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., to go a short distance on Long Island. He will be required to make himself useful and obliging. Address H. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, with references and address.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; one who can be well recommended. Also a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED VEGETABLE gardener and farmer on a small place near the City. A single man may apply between 9 and 10 and 1 and 2 o'clock to Mr. HERRING, at the office of the Northern Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st

WANTED—AS CLERK IN A MERCHANT'S OFfice, a young man who has a good knowledge of book-keeping, and has had some years experience in a produce house. Address Box 964, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A NEAT COLORED GIRL TO COOK and assist in the washing and ironing of a small family in the country, a short distance from the City; a good reference required; wages $10. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands his business; a Scotchman, married and without children preferred. Call at No. 116 Livingston st., Brooklyn, for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, with 9 years' references; understands green-house grapes, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address T. H. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch girl, to go a short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron; must bring City recommendation. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AT NO. 33 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-st., a girl as waitress; she must have some knowledge of plain sewing. Apply to-day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 28, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK TO DO THE WASHING and ironing; also, a chambermaid, to assist with the washing. Call at the southwest corner of De Kalb and Clinton avs., Brooklyn, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Apply at WASHBURN & RANLETT'S, No. 162 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—AS NURSE TO AN INVALID CHILD, a woman not less than 30 years of age. Apply at No. 52 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a small private family as waitress; City reference required. Apply from 8 to 11 o'clock, at 137 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, with good City reference. Apply at No. 6 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. A YOUNG MAN who understands the business may apply at No. 267 Bleecker-st., after 6 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A LADY perfectly competent for the situation in a family in this City, may address (giving particulars) D. R., Box No. 1,964 Post-office, which will have immediate attention.

CLERK AND BOY WANTED—IN A LAWyer's office; an experienced managing clerk, who writes well. Also, a smart errant boy. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, with references.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'

ANNUAL OPENING

OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

will take place on THURSDAY next, Sept. 29, at the

MAMMOTH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 125 Sixth-av., two doors from 16th-st.,

when we will exhibit, in addition to some choice novelties of our own manufacture, a case of French Bonnets. Our customers, and ladies generally, are invited to attend.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

You can purchase cut Months of millinery goods cheaper than down-town. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, silks and velvets, felt, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 68 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON RESpectfully announces that she will open late importations of Paris round hats for the carriage and promenade, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 29, No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

ON OAK-ST., 8TH, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 56TH, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of Livingston Livingston, Esq., referee:

Oak-st.—One lot on south side, near Pearl-st., known as No. 5 Oak-st.

8th-av.—Five lots on northeast corner of 8th-av. and 55th-st.

9th-av.—Five lots southwest corner of 9th-av. and 56th-st.

10th-av.—One lot east side of 10th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

56th-st.—One lot south side 56th-st., 400 feet west of 9th-av.

57th-st.—Two lots south side 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

STIT & RUSTON, Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of reconans ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
6 colurn shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16th, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twentieth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN TERBELL, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, bedsteads, feather and straw beds, mattresses, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, lounges, &c., &c.

Also, a jobber's stock, consisting of a general assortment of imported fine silver-plated ware, Bohemian and cut glass, Parian groups and figures, etc., etc.

Also, 50 cases genuine imported champagne, guaranteed as represented.

Also, 5,000 superior domestic cigars.

Also, 11 oak billiard tables, made by Decker, in first rate condition, together with balls, cues, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, auction sale of some very superb furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various styles, chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood etageres, oak and black walnut suites, extension family tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands and chairs, book cases, &c. This sale will be absolute. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises. N. B. At private sale two rockaway wagons, three fine sleighs, and a general assortment of fine furniture.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will attend to sales at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., on the most favorable terms, also to private sales.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.
(10 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., household furniture, mahogany sofas, lounges, tete-a-tetes, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads and bedding. At 12 o'clock, a fine lot of superior velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

L. M. HOFFMAN & SON, Auctioneers.

DAMAGED GUNNY-BAGGING.—L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 1½ o'clock, in front of No. 110 Washington-st., 250 Bls., damaged by the late fire.

FOR SALE.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.

Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

8 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st.; ground as high as Murray Hill, and overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x103 feet; brick and brown-stone, high stoops, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Opposite side, two of a row, brown-stone, 20x100; price $6,000. C. G. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent or for sale (possession immediately), at Greenwich, Conn., five minutes' walk from the depot. Large house, finely furnished throughout. 1 acre of ground tastefully ornamented. Beautiful water and landscape views. Will be rented (low) to a desirable party for seven months. For full information apply to W. H. FOWLER, No. 115 Fulton-st., New York, or to R. W. WESTCOT, on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON 6TH-AV. a first-class four-story brown-stone house, with furniture. This house was built by its present owner for his own occupancy, without regard to expense, under the supervision of one of the best architects in the City, and is in every respect one of the best and most substantially built houses on the avenue. Price, including furniture, $50,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

3,700 FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND ON the line through railroad, a three-story Philadelphia front brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, marble mantels, high ceilings, ornamental cornice, gas, &c., containing ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, 1½ miles from the ferry. House in good order, 20x36; lot 100 feet; shrubbery, grape vines, &c. Apply at No. 86 Pine-st., New-York. R. ADAIR.

COUNTRY PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—On a healthy and prominent location two miles and a half from the ferry, with comfortable house and all necessary outbuildings; 15 acres of cultivated ground handsomely laid out. The greatest part of purchase money can remain on mortgage; would exchange for City property. For further particulars address G. Box, No. 3546 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-STONE house in the neighborhood of Central Park, ready for use, four stories, basement, under-cellar and all modern improvements; price low if sold this week.

ALSO—Two small brown-stone, first-class houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Several first-class tenant houses cheap. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 128 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH EDIFICE AND chapel, and four lots of ground 26x100 feet, situated on the west side of Adelphi-st., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., known as the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of JOHN C. PERKY, Attorney, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York, or T. S. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE on East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Also, one on 29th-st., near 7th-av.—all pleasantly located, and will be sold cheap, with possession; price $10,000, $13,000 and $15,000, with or without mortgages, at 6 per cent interest. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house in West 24th-st., lot 25 by 100 ft., $23,000; 1 do. in 38th-st., bet. 5th and 6th-avs., $26,000; 1 do. bet. 7th and 8th-avs., with furniture, $10,000; 3 story do. bet. 5th and 6th-avs. with furniture, 18,500; 2 story do. bet. 6th and 7th-avs., $12,500. Possession given by the 1st of November. J. K. POND, No. 566 Sixth-av.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 49TH-ST., A VERY handsome brown-stone house, with furniture; also, one without furniture, in 50th-st., near 2d av.; also, a very elegant stone house on a fine street, up town, within 150 feet of 5th-av. Possession of any of the above can be had at once. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, THIRTY-FIVE minutes from New-York, on the Erie Railroad. An excellent and comfortable stone house, 14 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., with about six acres of ground, well laid out in orchard and garden lots. Garden well stocked with fruit, &c. Situated at Bolling Spring, eight miles from Long Dock. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished brown-stone house, 4-story, high stoop, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; also, first-class 4-story high stoop brown-stone, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; others furnished and unfurnished, desirably located. $8,000 to $35,000 and upward.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs., with bath water-closets, wash-stands, bells, speaking-tubes, &c. The house is new, and in complete order. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates, near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 125 West 41th-st.; house 20x60; lot 2x100; has all the modern improvements, and is in elegant order throughout. For terms and permit apply to J. KAVANAGH, 23d-st. and 6th-av., or T. A. BURROWES, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Lafayette-av., containing 13 rooms, with the modern improvements, in first-rate order; possession about the 15th of October. For cards of admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at Yonkers, on Warburton-avenue, 75 feet by 238 feet, with house containing 19 rooms; carriage house, good garden, fruit and shade trees, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river. Apply to GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone front house No. 149 East 34th-st.; in fine order, with all modern improvements, and painted and frescoed throughout; house and location first-class. Apply on the premises. Price, $20,000.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 168 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EVERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair Farm Buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 35x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $16,000; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY French roof, brown-stone front houses; superior design and finish, 20x50, on 69th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Inquire of Mr. REID, on the premises, near Central Park.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse, free-stone front, high-stoop, four stories, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Possession immediately. Apply to ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE at all prices. A number of furnished houses to rent. Also, boarding. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 105 ELLIOTT-place, a new first-class, three-story, high-stoop brown stone house, 21x60, with furniture; all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE EXTRA WIDE THREE-STORY and attic house, with four lots of ground, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHYROMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

CARPENTER'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE—Corner Broadway and 8th-st.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from the Army of the Potomac represents everything as quiet. Our correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, whose statements can be implicitly relied upon, says that the recent victories over EARLY has resulted in rendering Confederate paper utterly valueless,—that gold, which was selling at the rate of one dollar for thirty in paper before the battle, cannot now be bought at *any* price. He also states that LEE has sent one brigade and two regiments to reinforce EARLY—all too *late*.

The rumors of peace conferences between Gov. BROWN and ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and General SHERMAN are revived with more positiveness than ever by the Louisville *Journal*, of last Sunday, which states on what it calls "trustworthy authority," that "Gov. BROWN of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to Gen. SHERMAN. The General has appointed commissioners to go into the rebel lines and confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Gov. BROWN, it is rumored and believed, is sustained in his policy by ALEX. H. STEVENS, who is operating in the back ground. The commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace propositions will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval.

The latest news from Atlanta is to the effect that HOOD was manœuvring his command to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, so as to present a hostile front in case SHERMAN threatens to march on Mobile. This rumor occasioned no excitement, and our lines remained as inactive as before. It is believed that Gen. WOOD will be assigned to the command of Atlanta. Our men are busy at work transferring the city into a grand military depot. Where a house stands in the way it is torn down, and the material used for other purposes.

Affairs in Missouri still continue to be considerably mixed. The rebels seem to be in considerable force in the southeastern portion of the State. Pilot Knob has been evacuated. The troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. EWING has 3,000 troops. The infantry of KIRBY SMITH'S command will soon be with SHELBY. Their combined strength is estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, on Monday. There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau. Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing citizens for local defence.

The Navy Department has received details from Admiral FARRAGUT of the successful expedition up Fish River, some particulars of which have already been published. On their return the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp ends of the river, by 60 or 70 rebels who had felled trees across the stream. The fire was returned from our howitzers, and our vessels passed through with one officer and two men killed on the *Stockdale*, the smoke-stacks of which were knocked over and the boat of the *Tretonia* was smashed. Admiral FARRAGUT says he is successfully engaged in removing torpedoes, and thus far has succeeded in taking up twenty-one.

Some of the soldiers just released from Libby Prison have reached Washington. It is stated that one of their number, while on the way to the place of delivery, engaged himself in sketching the rebel defensive works on the river and other points of interest. For this he was taken back to Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Liverpool via Queenstown, with advices to the 15th inst. The Chicago nominations, and the capture of Atlanta, formed the principal topics of discussion in the London papers. The signification of these events is variously interpreted, the rebel organs taking the ground that the capture of Atlanta sinks into insignificance beside the nomination of McCLELLAN, while the *News* and the *Star* takes exactly the opposite view. The Prince of WALES has abandoned his design of visiting St. Petersburg, on account of the lateness of the season. The statement that Capt. SEMMES had taken command of a new rebel privateer was not credited at Paris. King GEORGE, of Greece, has been bethrothed to the Grand Duchess ALEXANDRAONA.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first of a series of mass meetings to be held during the pending campaign, to aid in restoring the Union by the election of loyal candidates for the United States and State Governments, took place last evening at the Cooper Institute, within and without. Over thirty thousand persons were present to listen to the stirring addresses of the distinguished speakers. It was an enthusiastic demonstration, and the interest in the proceedings did not flag until nearly midnight, when the meeting adjourned.

Produce and merchandise opened rather more firmly yesterday, but closed quite heavily. Transactions in nearly all commodities were restricted. The freight market was more active. The recent auction sales of dry goods resulted in a heavy fall in prices of both domestic and foreign productions, with a languid competition among buyers at even the reduced rates.

The receipts of live stock at the different markets foot up 43,498, including 9,895 beeves, 127 milch cows, 2,133 calves, 20,193 sheep and lambs, and 4,240 swine. There is a falling off in the receipts of sheep, cows and calves, but a large increase of beef cattle. Swine had also arrived in more heavily. About 1,400 cattle were sold at Bergen this week, and these, with about 4,500 offered at Forty-four-street, beside sales at other markets, have fully satisfied the demands of butchers, and some stock is held over. The cattle have been uneven in weights, and have varied largely in quality, yet there has been a tolerable supply of good beef stock. Under the influence of heavy receipts and the news of the decline of gold on Monday afternoon, the market was heavy, and indicated a decline of from ½c.@1½c. ₩ lb; medium to good steers selling at about 14c.@18c., while the best class of stock, heavy, prime beeves, brought 18½c., and in a few cases 19c. was reported for the dressed beef, less the offal. Sheep do not show much change in value from last week's quotations; stock of good quality selling at 8½c., and more choice grades at 8¾c.@9c., live weight, about 25c. ₩ cwt. below last week. Lambs of good quality are worth about 10c. ₩ lb. Hogs show an improvement in receipts, but a material falling off in price, prime corn-fed alive quoted at 12c.@13c.—dressed 16c.@16½c.; still-fed, 10c@11c.—indicating a decline of 2c.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, confirmed the tax-rolls, as prepared by the Commissioners of Taxes. The collection of taxes will therefore commence at once The total amount of taxable property, as shown by the tax-rolls, is $634,495,040, while the total amount of taxes to be raised is $13,705,092 86. The rate of taxation will, therefore, be about 2.16 per cent.—a considerable increase over last year, when it was 2 03½ per cent.

The excitement was not so great in the Gold Room yesterday as on Monday or Saturday. The fluctuations were between 192½@196 ₩ cent. The Railway list recovered from 2 to 6 ₩ cent. at the Stock Board from the depression of Monday, and the Government Stocks were firm. Money continues easy to the Brokers on demand loan.

The first Fall meeting of the Hudson County Association came off on their new track, admirably located and managed, yesterday. The first race was a sweepstakes premium of $200 for three year olds, single dash of one mile, which was won by Mr. F. MORRIS' gr. c., by imp. *Eclipse*, his filly, by *Estahazy* second and *Eagle* third. In the second race, heats of three miles, *Fleetwing* in a closely contested struggle, won both heats. In the third and concluding race of the same day, the *Slasher* colt won the premium of $200, defeating in two straight heats, the other two being drawn after the first heat.

The great cricket match between the St. George Club, of this City, and the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, which was commenced yesterday, on the St. George grounds, Hoboken, resulted as follows: St. George, first innings, 34; second innings, 30—total 64. The young America scored 46 in the first innings and 12 in the second, for the loss of six wickets. The match will be continued to-day; but the Philadelphians having only seven runs to get to win for five wickets to fall, the chances are considerably in their favor.

A lad named BENJAMINE COZINE, aged 13 years, employed in a law office at No. 212 Broadway, was shot on those premises yesterday with a pistol in the hands of another lad named CLINTON HARRING. The ball entered his forehead just over the right eye, inflicting a wound so serious that he died soon after at the New York Hospital Deceased resided with his parents in Grand-street, Williamsburgh. HARRING was arrested by Officer SEAMEN, of the Broadway Squad, and locked up in the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held by Coroner RANNEY to-day. HARRING is about 18 years of age. When asked how the affair happened, he stated that he did not know that the pistol was loaded when he pointed it toward deceased.

The Union Congressional Convention for the First District of New-York will be held at Jamaica on Friday, the 30th September inst., to nominate a Member of Congress.

The Progress of the Canvass.

The splendid enthusiasm of the meeting, last evening, was only a spark of the fire kindling from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. From all points, East and West, we get the same testimony, that the patriotism of the people is fast coming to a glow surpassing anything yet seen in this war.

Nor is it mere ardor. It is governed by cool calculation. It does not spend itself in an aimless drift, but takes the practical shape of hard, straightforward work. The importance of thorough organization is appreciated, and there is a faithful effort to secure it. Dating from the Chicago Convention, the canvass is now but four weeks old; but it already has in active operation every process and instrumentality necessary to secure an enlightened vote and a full vote.

But the adversaries of the Union party are also hard at work. They have nothing like high-hearted confidence, but yet are impelled by a desperation which is even more effective as a stimulant. They have committed themselves to a course which, if it does not give them success, will make them infamous, and they know it. They are not so ignorant of history as to have yet to learn that, as it is success alone which redeems rebellion in the judgment of the world, so it is success alone which purges faction. Had the Tories of the Revolution succeeded in their untiring efforts to stop the war, they would have got the repute of a very wise, cool-headed, benignant set of conservatives, to whom the world was really under great obligations for arresting useless bloodshed, and averting horrid anarchy. Just so of the Essex Junto, Hartford Convention Federalists, of the last war; had they succeeded in stopping the war, they would have contracted no such disgrace as now cleaves to their memories. These Copperhead leaders have the liveliest sense that if they don't succeed in stopping this war, if the great ends of the Union party are thoroughly fought out to the consummation, their political future is forever extinguished, and that their remaining days will only be dragged out in obscurity and dishonor. They have everything at stake. Whatever men can do to escape personal disaster, we may be sure they will do. Nor is it to be forgotten that these men have prodigious means at command. A mere word from them will place any amount of money at their feet. The immense proceeds of the cotton which runs our blockade, would all be at their beck, if needed. But there is no necessity for thus drawing upon the rebel supplies. The "Southern Independence Association" of England with its mighty list of lords, and land-holders, and capitalists, would only be but too glad to furnish all the "material aid" called for. It would be difficult to name a price they would not pay for the defeat of President LINCOLN.

The Copperhead managers have not only these limitless means to work with if they choose, but they also have all the meanest elements of human nature to work upon. The prosecution of the war for maintaining the Union, of necessity entails burdens and sacrifices. In an unusual degree, it subjects private interests to the public good. There is no class to whom the Copperheads may not address selfish considerations for a "cessation of hostilities." To all the rich they may urge a lightening of taxation. To all the poor a cheapening of necessaries of life. To traders abroad a return of security on the high seas. To traders at home a more solid currency and less fluctuation of values. To all industry steadier employment and surer returns. To the faint-hearted a removal of all liability to a draft. To those who have relatives or friends in the war a personal reunion. To the soldiers who have recently enlisted a short service for larger bounties, and to those who have long been away an opportunity to return again to the delights of home.

All these temptations, and more, are available for Copperhead electioneering. It is true, that even bare selfishness ought to reject them. It surely would, if it took account of the distant as well as of the immediate future; for nothing is more certain, than that any such "cessation of hostilities" as the Copperheads are seeking, would only be the prelude to a renewed war, fraught with even harder trials. But the Copperheads take good care to avoid all discussion of that. It is enough for them that selfishness ordinarily looks only to present gratification. They are doing their very utmost in every possible way to make the most of this.

But whatever the means or the methods employed by the Copperheads to carry this election, their failure is inevitable. They cannot possibly succeed, for the simple reason that they cannot possibly change the nature of the American people. There is a devotion to the flag which runs in the blood of the people; and never, never, will they endure to see that flag lowered to traitors. There is no art or device on earth or under the earth, that can beguile them of their determination to keep that flag "full high advanced," till it waves over the last rebel in unimpeached triumph. Nothing proves these Copperhead leaders so completely dead to every generous sentiment, as their inability to understand this. They imagine that they can carry this election by dint of the same inside wire-pulling and outside clap-trap that have carried so many others. They take no account that there is an element aroused which at other times reposes—that the national spirit is stimulated to its keenest pitch and its fiercest sweep by the perils of the nation. They go on playing their fantastic tricks, thinking to juggle down the whirlwind. Never was there such infatuation.

The Fall in Gold and the Prices of Goods.

The "crash" so long predicted in these columns has at length begun. The currency, measuring by gold as its standard, has risen in value forty per cent. within a few days; that is, every person who receives money in wages or salary, or in any form in which paper is used, has nearly half as much income again as he had before. The purchasing power of the dollar ought to have risen forty per cent. So all who had accumulated stores of produce and provisions, or cotton and woollen fabrics, or manufactures, will generally find themselves worth forty per. cent less than they thought themselves. All values must fall which have been affected by the depreciation of the currency. Real estate will go down; stocks are already tumbling. Men that counted their property in certain stocks a few weeks ago, by the hundreds of thousand, must soon count by the fifties and sixties. It is true no one as yet can say, how far the railroad bonds and stocks represent, in their recent values, the immensely improved condition of the roads, and how far they are the result of inflated currency. But at present, people sell on the uncertainty. Government securities themselves go down slightly, though they have so much risen in real value, because people must have money in such times, and will sell anything. Many, no doubt, also sell "Governments" to buy into the very cheap railroad securities offered now on the market. Others calculate—mistakenly we think—on United States stocks being returned from the other side to be sold, before exchange has become so much in our favor as to make it a profitable transaction.

William-street and Wall-street groan under the panic, as a matter of course. The misery, however, of our previous situation, with the immense and uncertain appreciation of gold measured in currency, was that we were left at the mercy of speculators. They could charge to retailers, and retailers to the public, almost any price, and no one could measure the exorbitance of it. They had a profit on the ordinary value, and a profit on the exchange, (if the article were imported,) and an unknown profit on the risks of the future. The values became so wavering and uncertain that each branch of trade and production could put an immense charge on its products and its work, and hardly any one say what was the true value. Most of us who were consumers came to look upon tradesmen's bills as a traveler does on the Continent—we found a vast number of charges which we could hardly understand, but which we paid, because it was the custom.

Every one of the retailers ought now to come down in their prices. There will soon be no earthly reason for paying 65 cents for a pound of butter, $14 for a barrel of flour, $14 50 for a ton of coal, 35 cents for steak, 25 cents for a roast, and $2 for a bushel of potatoes. And so with the immense prices for cottons and woollens and hardware. All these ought soon to come down, at least one-third. But they will not, for the reason that the dealers and speculators will combine for a time to hold them up. They are making fortunes by high prices, or they wish to save themselves from great losses, if they sell at gold-rates. Market rates will descend slowly.

The only way to bring them down, is for consumers temporarily to combine. Let every one who would this week buy a new hat, or coat, or cotton dress, or house-furniture, or who would lay in stores for the table or the winter, hold off a little. Two or three weeks' waiting will make but little difference in the purchases for many families, and a fortnight may see a vast reduction in prices. In marketing, of course, every one must buy every day; but here we can all seek out especially the cheap dealers, or we can economize for a time. The speculators have been making fortunes from us, and now our turn must come. Let every one determine to delay all possible expenditures for a short period, and the dealers and shop-keepers must make a great reduction of charges. And then the very amount of previous speculation will help the consumers; for, as large stocks have been bought in anticipation of a rise, they must be forced on the market, in fear of a yet greater fall, and sold at a sacrifice. In the long run, as is well known, "speculators" only cheapen the price of commodities to the consumers.

The Confederation of British America.

The preliminary conferences of the delegates appointed to discuss the question of a Federative Union of the Provinces, have closed. Meetings of a more or less formal character have been held at the capital towns of the three Maritime Colonies, and the leading delegates who have been entertained at a public banquet in Halifax have partially broken the seal of silence heretofore imposed upon their deliberations. The sum of the revelation then is, that the scheme of Union, so far as it has been canvassed, is found to be practicable. The members present at the various conferences are united in their opinion as to the desirability of a Union, which, while it shall leave each Province a certain control in all matters of local concern, shall yet subordinate the whole to a strong central governing body. The general feeling is in favor of a federal system which shall designate the specific powers, functions and responsibilities of the local governing bodies; leaving all else to the absolute control of the central body—our system inverted, as it were, in this essential feature. The whole scheme, however, is only yet conceived in the crudest form. Another meeting of the delegates will be held at Quebec, to consider something like a common basis of action for reference to the Legislature of each separate Province as they now stand. During the coming sessions of the Colonial Parliaments, the business of Federation will be dealt with in detail; and probably several sessions will be consumed in its discussion, before a final decision is reached.

The important announcement has been made by Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, that he has instructions from the Imperial authorities in England to give all the official aid and encouragement in his power to the proposed scheme of federation. And we find that at the Halifax banquet Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, speaking, as he said, from an intimate knowledge of the state of public feeling in England is thus reported, on the question of ultimate independence for the confederated Colonies: "*Rest well assured that your aspirations for nationality will find nothing else than a cordial response among us.*"

It is not a matter of minor interest to call to mind what this great section of British America is to-day in its industrial aspect. It holds a community of 3,800,000 souls, of whom 700,000 are males between the ages of 20 and 60—more than half a million being of the ordinary military age. At its present rate of improvement, in five years it will outnumber in population Belgium and Bavaria; and in ten years, Sweden and Norway. Of its lands, over forty-five million acres are in private hands, and over thirteen millions acres are cultivated. Four years ago, the annual products of its fields and gardens were valued at $150,000,000, and the assessed value of its farms was $550,000,000.

Eastern British America, as a maritime State, already holds high rank. Its sailors and fishermen number to-day over 70,000. In 1863 it built 628 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 230,312 tons. It exported $15,000,000 worth of timber and $10,000,000 worth of fish, and its total exports are over $65,000,000 annually.

Such is the community to which, in its political organizations, it is proposed to apply the federal system of government under new conditions. The experiment must be watched with interest. That its logical result ultimately is separation from the parent State every one must see. And yet, nine-tenths of those whose votes will finally settle the question, cherish an indistinct notion that a Confederation on the plan proposed is not incompatible with the colonial relationship. The delusion is one which a few years practical experience will effectually uproot. English statesmen see the matter in a more common-sense light. And hence, Sir JAMES HOPE is frank enough to tell the assembled delegates that their aspirations for a nationality will not be blighted by any opposition from Imperial quarters. In short, they are civilly assured that they may go—as soon as they have summoned up sufficient courage.

And it is this question of ultimately cutting loose from the monarchical system that will be found to be the great source of sectional division and strife. The purest monarchists in this hemisphere to-day are the descendants of the French noblesse of Lower Canada. All their traditions go back beyond the imperial and revolutionary era. The edicts of the Kings of France are their law; the customs of the monarchical era are still their rule. And from these it will be an almost hopeless task to undertake to wean them by any specious promise of Independence.

A DIVERSION IN MISSOURI.—Gens. KIRBY SMITH and SHELBY, of the rebel army—if we are to believe a variety of reports which we publish this morning—have undertaken a diversion in favor of the Peace party in the State of Missouri. The statements of refugees and various nameless authorities from Pilot Knob and elsewhere, supply conjectural estimates of the number of the advancing rebels. These estimates allow a sufficient margin for possible errors. One story is, that the combined force of SHELBY & Co. "*will be* from ten thousand to twenty thousand, with sixteen pieces of artillery." Another "refugee" has information from Fort Pillow that KIRBY SMITH is encamped forty miles from that *fort*, with 15,000 men. This interesting news-dealer believes that SMITH'S force is bound for Missouri. The story of the invasion altogether has a marine aspect about it. But such as we find it, it is the best election item the Chicago Copperheads have had since they constructed their platform. If SHELBY and KIRBY SMITH can keep their "ten or twenty thousand men" in Missouri till after the election, they will be all that number of votes the stronger when the returns come in. That is, unless Gen. ROSECRANS should meanwhile interfere with the arrangement, as it is not unlikely he may do. The militia of the State are called on to unite with the Commanding General in expelling the raiding force, be it great or small. And the expulsion of the electioneering party, we have reason to believe, will neither be a serious nor a prolonged task.

OHIO AND VIRGINIA.—The Central State of Ohio has produced an extraordinary number of the great military leaders of this war. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, commanding all our armies, is a native of Ohio. Maj.-Gen SHERMAN, commanding our great army in Georgia, is a native of Ohio. Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, the dashing campaigner and scientific soldier of the Shenandoah valley, is a native of Ohio. Besides these, our most prominent generals at present, Gen. ROSECRANS is a native of Ohio, and so is Gen. GILMORE; and the list of eminent military officers from that State might be greatly extended. There is evidently large brain and good blood in the Buckeye State.

About as large proportion of the rebel military leaders are natives of the State of *Virginia*, which borders on Ohio for a great distance. We lately got from Richmond a copy of a badly printed and stupid book, entitled the *War and Its Heroes*, and by this it appeared that, from Gen. LEE down to MOSEBY, about four-fifths of the most noted Confederate army chiefs were natives of the Old Dominion.

Gen. Hooker in the Field Again.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER received orders at a late hour on Monday night to report immediately to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty. The General accordingly left the Astor House yesterday morning, and arrived in Washington last evening. The exact nature or field of the General's future action is not yet known. The public, however, will be delighted to know that such a gallant leader is soon again to be in the saddle, aiding to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. The General's brief period of retirement has been a season of much needed rest and social enjoyment, and he returns with a renewed zest for vigorous service.

THE CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The *Journal of Commerce* takes upon itself to deny our statement that when the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was posted on its bulletin, the crowd that gathered round cheered for President LINCOLN. We are not surprised at this, for the fact is a hard one for the Copperheads to get over. Certainly no one in the crowd thought of cheering for McCLELLAN. But we allege again that the crowd did cheer for President LINCOLN, and if the *Journal* desires it the fact can easily be established by affidavit. And it is not hard to tell "what made them do it." It was because they felt that there was "an intimate connection," as the Charleston *Courier* says, between Gen. EARLY'S forces and the followers of Gen. McCLELLAN, and that the defeat of the former made surer the defeat of the latter; because they saw the long faces and sour looks of the McClellan men around them, and the rejoicing looks of the Lincoln men, and because they knew that those cheers grated as harshly on the ears of the *Journal* as did the cheers for the Union which rang around the same office a few days after the fall of Fort Sumter. The *Journal* says its "flag was simultaneously given to the breeze." So it was on that same 17th of April, 1861, and just about as heartily. Instead of the idea of a connection between the victory and the cheers for Mr. LINCOLN being "preposterous," as the *Journal* says it was, that connection was logically inevitable.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's *Journal of Commerce* denies the fact you published a few days since, that when the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was announced from their bulletin, the crowd cheered for Mr. LINCOLN. Now, Sir, I was present, and am willing to swear that you were correct in your statement. First, three cheers were called for LINCOLN, and given with a will, then three for McCLELLAN were called, and were drowned in three more for LINCOLN.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The Lake Erie Pirates

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday Sept. 27th, 1864.

A full description of a number of the Lake Erie pirates has been telegraphed to different points in Canada, and every exertion is being made to secure their arrest.

ARREST BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES—GENERAL DIX AT WORK.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Sept. 26.

We learn that on Saturday seven or eight of the rebels concerned in the recent piratical raid on Lake Erie were arrested at St. Catherines, C. W., by order of the Attorney-General of Canada. They were placed in custody, and will be held till delivered up to the United States under the extradition treaty.

We learn that while General DIX was in this city on Thursday, he had a friendly conference with Mayor FARGO in reference to the recent troubles on the lakes. His business to Detroit and other western cities was to obtain the necessary statements and affidavits for the making out of a case to present to the British Government. The extradition of the pirates will be demanded, and without a doubt conceded by the English authorities.

From the Cleveland Herald, Sept. 23.

The officers of the United States courts returned from Sandusky last evening, without bringing with them any of the conspirators. MERRICK and ROSENTHAL were ordered by Gen. HEINTZELMAN to be held subject to military authority, and are closely confined on the island. COLE and ROBINSON were ordered by Secretary WELLES to be sent to Fort Warren, but it is not improbable that they will be turned over to the military authorities on the island. COLE confesses to have been a rebel Captain, but says he was cashiered for drunkenness, a story which his habits at Sandusky render somewhat plausible.

A Mass Convention of Peace Men.

The New-York *Daily News*, of yesterday, publishes a letter from Cincinnati extending to peace men throughout the country an informal invitation to meet in convention in that city on the 10th of next October. The writer says that ever since the "McClellan breakdown" at Chicago, the peace men have been in active consultation, and he adds:

"No formal call is to be issued for the assemblage of this convention, although of such thrilling importance in American history, because without an independent organization there are no authorized agents to issue such a call; the general and heartily concurrent understanding and approval of the State Rights men of the States named being deemed sufficient of to secure a general attendance. * * *

It is the design and the sole design of the Convention at Cincinnati to supply the criminal omission of that at Chicago. If there is any wisdom, firmness of principle, patriotism and earnestness of purpose left to the American people, it is expected to be manifested here. As the Chicago Convention was expected to have been the most august and important assemblage ever convened on the American continent, and so signally and recklessly failed in its high mission, the eyes and hopes of mankind must turn again to that about to meet in Cincinnati.

The elevation of no man or set of men, will intrude upon its deliberations. It will be purely devoted, irrespective of all current elections, to a clear enunciation of the cardinal doctrines through which American liberty and American Union were secured, and by which alone they can be restored; and it will apply them directly and luminously to the malady now upon us. The great idea of the Democratic party, its traditions, and the long and eventful future, demand that its disciples be just to it now."

THE UNION DEMONSTRATION.

Continued from the First Page.

Rights." We Germans know how degrading and destructive is this doctrine to any people upon whom it is inflicted. For you Germans who hear me, well know that next to the full and absolute reëstablishment of our beloved Union here in America, there is no object more dear to us than that of an United Germany. Is it not then incomprehensible that any German can act with a party, many of whose prominent leaders; aye, even whose candidate for the Vice-Presidency,—openly avow their faith in this monstrous, this anarchical doctrine. My friends, our love of country and the issues of unparalleled importance which are at stake in the coming elections, admonish us to work unceasingly, as well in our individual as in our collective capacity, to make our approaching victory a telling and a glorious triumph, to the end that we may crush out forever that portion of the opposition party whom I, and we all call, "The Destructives." The struggle now in progress is being waged by the combined Southern oligarchy and Northern aristocracy on the one side, and the true Republican democracy of the country on the other. The most ignorant of the masses are being used in the North as well as in the South to subserve the dangerous objects of this spurious aristocratic combination. Ignorance has been similarly employed in all countries and in all ages to destroy the liberties of the many, and promote the ambition of the few, and the game is being tried here now with a degree of skill and daring which it requires our utmost vigilance and steadfastness to oppose. In the South the oligarchy has succeeded in drawing those who are insolently designated "the poor white trash" into the vortex of destruction. This has been done in that portion of our country where the free school system has never been tolerated. Here in the North, a somewhat similar attempt is being made; but here, thank God! we are blessed with free schools, and, as a consequence, the educated and intelligent working man is with us and for us; and when a selfish parvenue aristocracy thus presumes to array itself against a free democracy, can any one doubt what the inevitable result must be? No, my friends! Ere I conclude, and give place to the speakers who will address you from this stand, let me assure you that a glorious triumph awaits us. The destructives are to be destroyed. The anarchists are to be brought into the ranks of order. The "poor white trash" of the South, who are the unwilling victims, as they have been made the unwilling agents of this most wicked rebellion, are to be freed from the thraldom of their desperate leaders. I tell you that every prisoner made by our gallant brothers in the field adds scores of now doubting Democrats to our ranks, and every cannon we capture knocks thousands of Democrats off the fence which they are at present most uncomfortably straddling, and lands them in our camps. Let them come and keep coming, they shall all be welcome. We will make peace through our glorious ambassadors, GRANT, and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, who are even now speaking their diplomacy in the voices of our cannon, and the peace so made shall be confirmed by the wise and honest measures of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the whole United States.

HENRY RICHARD, Esq., read a list of the Vice Presidents, including the names of Gen. MAX WEBER, Gustav Schwab, Esq., Louis Nauman, Augustus Weissman, Benj. Lehmair, G. Kuhne and other prominent Germans.

Mr. A. J. DITTENHOFER was the next speaker introduced.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

At 8 o'clock this stand was called to order, and Mr. C. C. LEWIS elected President. After a few introductory remarks he introduced

HON. B. L. LUDINGTON,

who carefully reviewed the acts of the Administration since it came in power, compared the Republican with the Peace platform, and asked the people to decide whether they would now desert their old and honored flag to be friends with rebels, the enemies of their country. Said he, it would seem as though God were with us in the great struggle. Just when matters looked worst, when the people were beginning to despond, and the peace men were loudest for a cessation of hostilities, He gave us a great victory and the place JEFF. DAVIS himself acknowledged to be the key of the Confederacy. If the peace men had had their way we should have had no such victory.

COL. ELIOT F. SHEPHARD,

who made an earnest and very patriotic speech. About a year ago, before a Union meeting at Cooper Institute, that gallant old sailor Rear Admiral FARRAGUT said, I will try to do my duty on the water, see that you do yours on the land, and you did it and we now, call upon you to do it again. As he is doing his duty on the water, see that you do yours on the land. One feature he wished to call particular attention to, and that was the advantage the slave-owner had held over the Northern men. Every Southern man, owning one hundred slaves, was entitled to eleven votes—one for himself and ten for his slaves—while a Northern man, of equal wealth, was entitled to but one vote. Shall this longer continue? (Cries of "No," "No.") The Southern leaders were now fostering the remaining embers of their strength by saying to their deluded followers that a great change would take place at the North, which would help them greatly; but he thought they would find themselves mistaken. One question he wished to ask, and that is, to whom will you take your peace platform? To gallant little PHIL. SHERIDAN, to the brave SHERMAN, to the noble FAULDING at Mobile, or to GRANT? (Laughter, and cries of "No!" "No!") Then do you think you can do better than SHERMAN and GRANT, or than brother soldiers [cries; No, No], then you approve their actions. If so, show it; prove it at the polls, and give them in every manner your hearty support.

The Colonel was heartily cheered at the end of his speech. He was followed by Capt. SMITH, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, Major HADGETT, PETER KELLEY, and others.

STAND NUMBER THREE.

This stand located near the southwest corner of Astor-place and Fourth-avenue, was presided over by ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., and the large gathering in front was addressed by Messrs. A. J. PLUME, E. P. HOLLISTER, Mr. SUMNER, of Texas, E. L. SANDERSON, of Brooklyn, W. T. B. MILLIKEN, and others.

STAND NUMBER FOUR.

This stand was located on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. ISA O. MILLER, who introduced as the first speaker,

WM. ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.

He remarked that the meeting inside was a peace meeting, the sentiment there was peace under the regular commissioners authorized by Government, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN and GRANT. What a condition the opposition were in—a peace candidate on a war platform, and a war candidate taking the peace platform. Their opponents up to that time, the old Democrats, always ready for a fight, had now changed their front. They had been always taught that the old Democrats were those who stood up for their country and their Government. What had caused this change? What did an armistice mean—what a cessation of hostilities? Was it for our benefit? No. It was for the benefit of the rebels—for those whose belief was that a country ought to be established with Slavery for its element.

The speaker passed a glowing eulogy upon the acts of the President, which was received with loud cheers.

PARKE GODWIN was next introduced. After some preliminary remarks, he said the meeting had been called to aid in sustaining the Union, which represented their life and liberty, our nationality, through ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The speaker then reviewed the life and career of the President: did they make a mistake when they elected him? [No, no.] He thought not. This man, one of and born of the people, we were told was going to take away the people's liberty. Then there was ANDY JOHNSON, who didn't know how to read till he was thirty—were these, working men all their lives, going to abridge the glorious privileges of the people? No, no; they could not do it, they were unwilling to be untrue to the class from which they sprang. They were men fighting for Liberty and the maintenance of the laws. Liberty had often been struck down, but in this country she would always revive, and in the arms of her Generals and naval heroes would ever stand erect.

Mr. MILLIKEN and several other gentlemen followed with short addresses, when the meeting at this stand adjourned amid much enthusiasm, and cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD, GRANT and SHERMAN.

STANDS NUMBER FIVE AND SIX.

At these stands large crowds gathered, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic. We regret we have not space for a fuller report. Eloquent speeches were made by numerous gentlemen.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, though the unflagging interest of the people would have justified its continuance for a much longer period.

THE EMPIRE UNION CLUB.

After attending the grand Union ratification meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, the Empire Union Club met, and speeches were made by several members and guests. Brief and pertinent addresses were made by Messrs. ANDREW M. WELZ, of Philadelphia; W. DEITER SMITH, Jr., Esq., of Boston; JAMES H. MORTON, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and SAMUEL NILES, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and all the members seem determined to do their utmost for the Union and its defenders, civic and military.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

In the Court of Appeals, Sept 27, 1864. DAY Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 28—Nos. 6, 6, 6, 8, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

GRANT'S ARMY.

GOLD OUT OF SIGHT IN RICHMOND.

REBEL PAPER ABSOLUTELY WORTHLESS.

A Brigade and Two Regiments sent to Reinforce Early.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE JAMES, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

In recent letters I have given many incidents tending to prove that the end of the war cannot be distant. The signs of rebel exhaustion and waning confidence daily increase. Desertions are more numerous. Refugees come in almost every morning, from Richmond; often a dozen together. Gaunt famine stalks through the streets of the rebel capital, and cannot be driven away. The rebel journals, in each succeeding issue, whine more dismally at the miserable condition of the Confederacy, although their lamentations are partially disguised in brave and reckless rhetoric. These are a few of the tangible and apparent tokens of fast approaching dissolution. But I am glad to be able to add another and more emphatic sign that the death hour is near.

Gold, the sinews of war, is entirely out of the Richmond market. It cannot be bought in Richmond now at any price. SHERIDAN'S first staggering blow, on Monday last, sent the sensitive metal high up the tube of the barometer, and the figures showed a corresponding depreciation of confidence in Confederate paper. The second blow administered by SHERIDAN caused a further elevation, and brokers held one *dollar in gold to be worth* thirty dollars ($30) in rebel paper. On Thursday last it was decided that there was no longer any comparative value between gold and Confederate notes, and the former was withdrawn from market. This is a sign of collapse that you may look in vain to find in any Richmond paper, but depend upon its truth. It is told me by one who knows, and gets his information of what happens in rebeldom from trustworthy sources. *Three cents* is the present value at Richmond of a Confederate dollar note. That sum scarcely pays the cost of the engraving and printing, without considering the paper, and that is high-priced.

It is the impression here in well-informed circles that EARLY will gather up his shattered army for a stand at Lynchburgh. LEE is reinforcing him. He has already sent him within the past two days one brigade, and two regiments besides.

Affairs at Dutch Gap are progressing surely, if not so fast as was at first anticipated. It is hoped that we shall celebrate the opening of the canal before two weeks are gone. I have seen specimens of coal from a stratum discovered in the excavation. The Virginians already have extensive coal mines in the adjacent County of Chesterfield, and this vein at Dutch Gap may be connected with them. We are not only making a valuable "internal improvement," but also developing the mineral wealth of the State. Surely, Virginians, ye should be grateful.

The thoughtlessness of certain newspaper scribes in writing of matters with which they and the public have no special concern, and the publication of which is apt to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, has called forth a circular from Gen. BUTLER for their future guidance. Every correspondent with the Army of the James, or in the Department of Virginia and North Caroline, has received one of these circulars, and the one addressed to me I send for publication with the simple remark that I heartily coincide in the General's idea of the matter.

H. J. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 25, 1864.

To the Newspaper Correspondents connected with the Army of the James and in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I need not say to you, probably, that I have never interfered with the quantity, kind, or quality of your communications in regard to the movements of the Army of the James, or in this Department. I have stated to some of you, that I desired that you should speak only of acts done, and say nothing of movements when in preparation or while in progress. Forty-eight (48) hours at the farthest, brings to the enemy in printed form, as well the speculations and prognostications of events about to happen, in which you may indulge, as the facts that have already happened which you narrate.

From my knowledge of you and each of you, so far as you are known to me, I believe all sincerely loyal and patriotic, and that either of you would not willingly do anything which would aid the enemy, and yet unwittingly I have thought that you do do so.

Now, then, I desire that in any correspondence from this Department, there shall be no prognostications, no assertions that you could give news if it were not contraband, no predictions that movements are about to be made that will surprise the enemy or anybody else. Indeed, gentlemen, allow me to commend to you, as a rule of action, the advice of Hamlet to his friend Horatio, when he desired to keep secret his acts and intentions.

"That you, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumbered thus, or this head shake,
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,
As, *well, well we know*—
Or, *We could, an' if we would*;—
Or, *If we list to speak*; or, *There be an' if they might*:
Or some such ambiguous giving out, to note.
That you know aught of me;
This do you swear."

After any movement has been made and completed, then you can give such account of it, and of the officers and men engaged in it, as your good judgment and good taste may dictate, and for that purpose every facility of public or official documents in my possession will be put at your disposal.

A word further of caution, and I hope I shall not have troubled you in vain. Description of the movements of officers of high rank frequently give the enemy a clue what some movement is in progress, which a reasonable amount of sagacity will enable them to discover.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. Comd'g.

Delivery of Prisoners.

JAMES RIVER, Saturday Evening, Sept. 24.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* has just come down from Aiken's Landing. Major MULFORD has effected the exchange of 35 officers and 600 enlisted men.

In future, Major MULFORD will have to be adressed as Lieut.-Col. He has held his commission for that rank for the past six weeks, but with characteristic modesty has not made it public.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

UNION PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

Capt. THOMAS H. FISHER, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MOTT, who was captured July 27, last, at the time of the first crossing to Deep Bottom by HANCOCK'S corps, returned this morning from the Libby prison. He was with thirty-five other sick and wounded officers, and five hundred enlisted men, paroled from the rebel hospitals in and about Richmond.

Among the returned is Gen. FRANK BARTLETT, of Massachusetts, captured at the time of the mine explosion before Petersburgh. He reports that about five thousand men are imprisoned in prisons around Richmond, but mostly at Belle Isle; and that these confined in the latter place were most of them captured in the valley, and have only shirts and drawers for a covering. Two-thirds of them have no tents, and are obliged to lie out night and day upon the sand.

Many of the prisoners confined in the Libby were obliged to walk nights to keep warm, having no protection beyond their insufficient clothing against the damp, chilly Autumn air. The prison guard was composed of men of seventy years and boys of fourteen, all the able-bodied men being on duty at the front.

EFFORT TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Maj. MULFORD, assistant agent of exchange, will start, within a few days, for Savannah; with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer *Baltic* and other vessels of like capacity, are now preparing to sail on this expedition.

HOW THE PRISONERS FEEL IN REGARD TO EXCHANGE.

Capt. FISHER also reports that our men imprisoned South prefer to be liberated by the result of a speedy and successful prosecution of the war under the present Administration, than by pacific measures to be inaugurated by the Copperheads, in case of their success at the next Presidential election.

REBELS EN ROUTE FOR FORT DELAWARE.

One hundred and eighty-three rebel officers, Colonels, Lt.-colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants passed through Baltimore this morning, enroute for Fort Delaware.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND MEXICO.

It need hardly be said that the report in the *Memorial Diplomatique* of an intention on the part of the Administration to recognize the Imperial usurpation of Mexico is utterly without foundation. The *Memorial* has long been known as a repository of canards.

GEN. UPTON.

Gen. UPTON, wounded at the Battle of Opequan, is in this city, and is rapidly recovering from his wound.

MR. SEWARD ON A VISIT TO GEN. GRANT.

Mr. SEWARD is on a visit to Gen. GRANT at his headquarters, at City Point, having arrived there early yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. DENISON is expected in Washington tomorrow, and will immediately assume charge of his Department.

GEN. HOOKER IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER arrived here this evening from New York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

RETURN OF A CAPTURED SANITARY COMMISSION AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

C. C. HARRIS, a relief-agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, who was captured in the Shenandoah Valley, while in the discharge of his duty, in June last, returned from Richmond last night. The agents of this Commission, it is represented, make it their business to be present on every field of battle, and personally attend to the wants of the wounded.

ILLEGAL VOTING PROHIBITED.

Gen. SLOUCH, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has forbidden, under penalty of arrest, the taking of an informal ballot for President of the United States, as designed by some of the citizens. The reasons for the order are, that in a community composed so largely of the antagonistical elements of soldiers and disloyal citizens, the unrestricted and illegal expression of sentiment contemplated, is apt to create a disturbance of the peace, and engender feelings of bitter hostility. Besides, he says, Alexandria is a fortified military post, and subject to military control; that Virginia has no voice in the election of a President; and that such voting is calculated to create a condition of things desirable to be avoided.

DRAFTING RESUMED.

Drafting was resumed in Washington to-day.

UNION MEETINGS.

The following appointments for Union meetings in this State are made by authority of the State Central Committee:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Hudson—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.

Auburn—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Oneida Depot—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Roslyn—Ethan Allen, Esq.

Kingston—Prof. W. W. Hegeman, Gen. T. M. Hite.

Ninth Ward, Brooklyn—E. Delafield Smith, Esq.

Middletown—Maj. James Haggerty, W. V. Wallace, Esq.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Little Falls—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.

Brooklyn—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

Brockport—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

LeRoy—Rev. G. De LaMartyr.

Canandaigua—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Twentieth Ward, New York—Maj. Jas. Haggerty.

Rondout—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.

Port Jervis—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.

Clyde—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Stamford, Conn—Gen. T. M. Hite.

Sing Sing—Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Francis Larkin, Esq.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30,

Palmyra—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Waverly—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.

Fern Yan—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Yonkers—Major James Haggerty.

Fiskill Landing—Prof. W. W. Hageman.

Geneva—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

Bridgeport, Conn—Gen. T. M. Hite,

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Seneca Falls—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.

Albion—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.

Schenectady—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Rev. B. J. Ives.

Havana—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Fiskill Village—Prof. W. W. Hageman.

Old Orange Awake.

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y., MONDAY, Sept 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you please announce in your paper that Gen. BUSTEED and Hon. R. F. ANDREWS will be present at the opening of the Union "Wigwam" in Middletown, Wednesday evening, September 28. Our new Wigwam will seat about 1200, and we expect to hold some rousing meetings. Our folks are getting up steam, and our town of Walkill will give a good account of herself, as usual, this fall. We mean to elect Mr. MURRAY to Congress.

The following popular ticket has been placed in nomination by our Union County Convention, viz:

Sheriff, Geo. A. Denniston; County Clerk, Moses D. Silvers; Special Judge, J. Hallock Drake; Justice of Sessions, John B. Decker; Coroners, Wm. Seaman, H. W. Tuthill; Assembly—First District, Alfred P. Hulse; Second District, Francis Marvin.

Respectfully, Yours, &c., J. D. FAIRND, E. M. MADDEN, D. KEER BULL, N. CONKLIN, Committee, &c.

Indictment for Counseling Resistance to the Draft.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

E. N. FULLER, editor of the *Daily Journal* of this city, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton, on a charge of publishing articles in July last counseling resistance to the draft. The trial will probably take place early in October.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GROVER'S short, but brilliantly successful season, came to an end last evening, when "Don Giovanni" was played to an extremely intelligent audience. We have rarely heard the opera to better advantage. The various artists were all in grand voice, and displayed an easy familiarity with the music, which rendered its interpretation pleasant to all concerned. Herr FOAMES was admirable as *Leporello*. It is one of his finest *rôles*. Herr HABELMAN was also excellent as the *Count*, and in the introduced aria of the first act, produced a genuine sensation. It was neatly phrased and artistically delivered. Mme. JOHANNSEN, as *Donna Anna*, sang with great spirit. The *débutante* of the evening was a debutante named DZIADA—a bright and intelligent blonde, who is destined, we fancy, to become a favorite with the public. Her voice is not powerful, but it is musical, and will improve with study and practice. *Don Giovanni* found a good dramatic representative in Herr LEHMAN—a gentleman who was formerly connected with the German stage, but who, possessing a good voice, has recently devoted himself to music. Herr LEHMAN has an agreeable organ, but it lacks power for so large a house as the Academy. He is, nevertheless, the best German *Don Giovanni* we have had on our stage. The orchestra and chorus were both in capital trim.

To-night there will be a final performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and on Thursday Mr. GROVER and his musical forces wend their way to Albany and the West. The opera to-night will be the "Jewess," entire.

CONCERT.—The Gift Concert of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association takes place here to-night. Madame D'ANGRI, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Signor ABELLA, and Mr. COOKE, (with an orchestra of sixty performers,) take part in the performance.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 26.

Great excitement prevailed at New-Madrid when the steamer *Mollie Able* passed there. The rebels were reported to be from 5 to 6 miles back. The steamer *La Salle*, from St. Louis to Nashville, laden with government stores, struck a rock on Sundville Island, 4 miles above Cape Girardeau, yesterday. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

The steamer *Hillman* brings Memphis dates to the 24th.

Dr. G. M. OSBORN and Lieut. BENTLY were murdered on the 22d by bushwhackers, just outside the Memphis picket line.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Mammouth Oil Company.—We should judge by the large number of these corporations now being organized, that the petroleum oil business was very prosperous. The discovery of this oil has been worth already millions of dollars to the Government. The shipments abroad are at present perfectly enormous, and are steadily and rapidly increasing. A new company, known as the "President Petroleum Company," is now being organized, with a prospective capital of $5,000,000. We have seen a list of the stockholders, and it embraces some of the strongest names in the City of New-York, including seven Bank Presidents, and other leading men connected with some of the largest institutions in the country. We have no interest in any oil company, but do not hesitate to say that, had we money to invest, we should take some of this stock. It promises to pay large dividends, and can hardly help doing so even with only moderate success. Those of our readers who have money to invest in corporations of this character will find this new company worthy of their attention. See advertisement in our columns.

Wood Brothers' Stock of Carriages which was damaged by the late fire, and is now stored temporarily at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Sanitary Fair Building—cannot be sold until after the underwriters have adjuste the damage. So soon as this is done, their IMMENSE STOCK consisting of over TWO HUNDRED (200) VEHICLES, will be offered for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, due notice of which will be given.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chem, cal Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines
To Rent And For Sale,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Your men, rushing into the expenses and dangers of active life, should prepare themselves for the fate of fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble: one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black, without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC: try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability, army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglars Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE. No. 760 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BRAGAW—SNYDER.—At the Ev. Lutheran Church of St James, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. James L. Schoch, D. D., E. T. BRAGAW and MARY E. SNYDER, both of this City. No cards.

DROUILLARD—KIRKMAN.—At 8 o'clock last night, a marriage ceremony took place in Christ Church in this city, which attracted a large and fashionable crowd, and in which army officers figured in considerable numbers, as well as resident citizens. JAMES FOSTER DROUILLARD, Captain in the U. S. Army, and a member of the Staff of Gen. Rosecrans, was married to the beautiful and accomplished MARY FLORENCE KIRKMAN, of Nashville, only daughter of the late Hugh Kirkman, Esq.—*Nashville Times, Sept. 22.*

VAN BOSKIRK—HATHAWAY.—On Monday evening, Sept. 26, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., Lieut. WM. H. VAN BUSKIRK, Fourteenth Artillery N. Y. S. V., and LOUISE J., daughter of Amzi Hathaway, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, LEVI M. ARNOLD, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this Fourth day (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 17 Cooking-st., Poughkeepsie.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Sept. 26, in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., after a short illness, GARRETT MYERS ANDERSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8¾ A. M.

ABENDROTH.—On Monday, Sept. 26, MARY EDITH, youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 2 years, 9 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th av., via New Haven Railroad, at 7 A. M.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J., AMELIA, wife of Henry Bainbridge, in her 36th year.

Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Trains leave Hoboken Ferry at 11¼ A. M.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Sept. 26, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of Wm. D. Balch, and eldest daughter of Henry B. Melville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are most earnestly invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 129 Amity-st.

BURDEN.—Of consumption, at Prairie City, Ill., on Monday, Sept. 19, ELIZA, wife of Robert Burden, in her 33d year.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, JUDAH H. DAVIES, aged 32 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 18 West 41st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited.

GALE.—On Monday, Sept. 26, JOHN C. GALE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

LALOR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, at the residence of his father-in-law, James Kelly, DANIEL, youngest son of the late Daniel Lalor, aged 21 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, and from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John and William Lalor, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

MEEKER.—Funeral services of the late SAMUEL MEEKER will take place on Thursday next, the 29th inst., from Grace Church, Newark, N. J., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation, and will meet at his late residence, at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

OSTRANDER.—At Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas, on Friday, Aug. 19, LEWIS F. OSTRANDER, of New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 36th year of his age.

The deceased came to his death from the effect of a wound, caused by the accidental discharge of a musket, June 25, at Comstock's Ranche, on the Overland Route to California.

OSTRANDER.—At Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas, on Monday, Sept. 12, J. NELSON OSTRANDER, of New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., in the 29th year of his age.

The deceased received his death wounds on or about the 8th of August, at the hands of the Indians, while gallantly assisting in repelling an attack made by them on Comstock's Ranche, situated on the Little Blue River, 76 miles southeast of Fort Kearney.

These brothers leave a large circle of friends to mourn their untimely end, and in their death a void is made which on earth can never be filled. But while we mourn their absence from the circle which so heartily welcomed and loved them, we have the blessed assurance that they have gained "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, SAMUEL W. SCOFIELD, aged 28 years, 5 months and 18 days.

For funeral notice see Thursday's papers.

TOMPKINS.—On Monday evening, Sept. 26, ISAAC L. TOMPKINS, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 339 West 16th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAN VECHTEN.—On Monday, Sept. 26, at Schodack, Rensselaer County, in the 84th year of her age, FRANCES VAN VECHTEN, relict of the late John W. Van Vechten.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 388 3d-av

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, will keep their rooms open during the evening, for the accommodation of citizens and strangers. Examinations, with written charts, given when desired.

MENKEN'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOMS, NO. 16 CHAMBERS-ST., One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the Club:

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Hon. GEORGE H. DE CAMP, of Penn.
JUDGE C. B. SABIN,
an eloquent refugee from Texas,
Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, and
DANIEL McFARLAND, Esq.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB, and solos by Mr. SOLOMON.

The public are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.

ALLEN COOPER,
H. G. CARTER,
Secretaries.

NINTH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

REV. HIRAM MATTISON
H. EVERETT RUSSELL, of the Ninth Ward,
AND
COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS
Will address the Club at
BLEECKER BUILDING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.
Seats for ladies.

A. H. KEECH, President.

FRANK KARR,
GEO. W. FERRIS, } Secretaries.

EVERY VOTER IN THE UNITED STATES should read the article entitled

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION:

a most important and timely paper, which will appear IN THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.

Among other articles of immediate interest are those on
THE INDIAN SYSTEM,
OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION,
GOLDWIN SMITH,
&c., &c., &c.

Remit FIVE DOLLARS for a year's subscription, or $1 25 for the number, to the Publisher, or order at once of any bookseller.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

THE FEDERAL UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK.—The members of this committee will attend a regular meeting, to be held at their headquarters, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of ANDREW LEWIS, President.

ALFRED STARR,
WILLIAM H. PALMER, } Vice-Presidents.
LEWIS D. ATMAR,
B. REID, Treasurer.
GEORGE H. BROMLEY, Secretary pro tem.

PRICES REDUCED.
DEVLIN & CO.
have reduced their prices upon the whole of their
SUPERB STOCK OF
OVERCOATS,
DRESS, FROCK AND WALKING COATS,
PANTALOONS, VESTS, &c.,
AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
to the basis of a GOLD VALUE.
Dealers may rely upon the best articles at the lowest prices at either store.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it,
and cleanses the lungs of all impurities

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c,
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

DYSPEPSIA.
This disorder of the stomach, sometimes called indigestion, produces an incalculable amount of suffering among the human species, and often leads to consumption, or some other fatal disease. Dyspepsia is caused by an imperfect or defective secretion of the gastric fluid. The common symptoms are pain in the stomach or bowels after eating, palpitation of the heart, sharp or pinched features, furred tongue, irritable temper, sometimes great depression of spirits, costiveness, dry and husky skin, and general debility. Persons who commit suicide are always dyspeptic; in aggravated forms of the disease life becomes burdensome. The medicines usually given for dyspepsia—vitrolic and mercurial preparations, &c.—having a corrosive action on the stomach, must necessarily be injurious. The only medicine which will really cure dyspepsia is Dr. J. H. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic. This preparation is distilled from vegetable substances, and is in nature very similar to the gastric juice which nature provides for the purposes of digestion; and when this fluid is deficient, the Seaweed Tonic supplies its place. It is a pleasant bitters, and will not disagree with any stomach.

Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. His medicines may be obtained there at all times. DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, General Agent for New-York City.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st., Factory 440 West-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 30, Ann-st., New-York. Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for a Catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.D., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 56, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of

Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

The Department of Modern Languages under that of

Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 Eas 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 35th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 35th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
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Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
R. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouttillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Cresby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by address to

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Rev. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. E. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,

No. 7 East 37th-st.

Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 19th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 29 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 11½ o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their rooms. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 35th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. Hall Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Boyd, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. F. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars, call or address

Prof. C. F. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. [illegible] WOULD SUGGEST TO parents that he has taken a pleasant and commodious room, Broadway and 34th-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. [illegible] best [illegible] departments. [illegible] reference to former parents and pupils will be given on application as above, at No. 923 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box 693, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under 12. Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the healthiest to promote health and physical culture are mild air, pure water for riding and driving, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c.

E. HINES, A. M., Principal

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

WM. R. DE GARMO'S SELECT CLASSES in dancing will open at Mrs. Plumb's Academy, No 59 West 14th-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars can be obtained at the Academy; also at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner 21st-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christian's, No. 565 Broadway, No. 345, Corner of Bond-st; at Mitchell & Selkirk's, No. 952 Broadway.

MISS E. D. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 263 (old No. 77) East 30th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion by College graduate, Boston, Mass. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES COLLINS WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 54th-av.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 7 East 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No. 62 East 34th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square,

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.

It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.

Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dairymple, U.S.A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenbos, Esq.
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. B. Dunham,	Charles Bilyen,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. O. Withington,
F. P. Sagé,	Gardner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY,

Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS' CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES

FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC.

Mr. GOLDBECK'S class pupils are requested to assemble at the rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M. New applicants can see Mr. GOLDBECK at the above rooms on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M., or on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 3 P. M. Circulars can be obtained at the music-stores.

N. B.—Mr. G. has resumed instruction on the piano.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter session will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $125 for the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—In Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey. This boarding and day school is ready to receive pupils. For particulars apply to P. GONZALES, No. 50 Exchange-place, P. C. CASANOVA, No. 52 Exchange-place, F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, DENNIS F. MILLS, A. M.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 30th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,295 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 4th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st. will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Evening classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Clifton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. J. LOCKWOOD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER OF A German Professor of Music, wishes some more pupils for the piano. Call at or address No. 172 East 58th-st., or Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 9 Madison-av.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS [illegible]'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, [illegible] West of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1 [illegible] Square, corner of 20th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS SPEAKMAN'S [illegible] Seminary will commence [illegible] of this Seminary will commence [illegible]

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 32d-st.

ISTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,

opposite Madison Park.

A first-class establishment.

Teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship.

French the language of the school.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

PRIVATE TUITION.

JAMES T. BIXBY, a graduate of Harvard College, wishes to obtain private pupils in Latin, Greek and Mathematics.

He refers by permission to the following gentlemen: THOS. HILL, D. D., President of Harvard College. Prof. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., Cambridge, Mass. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., No. 32 West 36th-st. HORACE B. CHAPLIN, Esq., (Chadlo, Mellen & Co.) JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Pres. of the Metropolitan Bank. His address is No. 163 East 61st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

O. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER HARDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and, at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss B. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKayes, No. 72 East 19th-st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $50 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; Jas. M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane, or address the Principal.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED BY A RECENT graduate of Harvard College; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest reference in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., No. 678 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.

Wanted, gent. for maths. and classics, for private school, City; gentleman for English branches. Ch. institution, salary $1,000; for classics, in boys' boarding-school—principal here for interview on Friday; gent. for drawing, &c.; near City; Presbyterian principal for Western academy; lady for piano and singing in Western female seminary; male principal for public school near City. All teachers who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY of first-class music teacher, and competent to instruct modern languages and drawing, desires an engagement in a family where her services may be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address miss A. A. BROUWER, No. 199 East 10th-st. Best references given and required.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SWISS LADY OF several years' experience as resident governess in one family, wishes a similar position; teaches French, German and music, as well as the rudiments of an English education. Address R. R., care of Messrs. Kessler & Co., No. 42 Park-place, to whom she refers.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES TO TEACH French, English and Gymnastics in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn; satisfactory references given. Address T. L., Box No. 4,344 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family where there are small children. A comfortable home is more her object than salary. Best references given. Address A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She insturcts in sluging, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfeuburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times'* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, A HIGHLY educated German lady as governess. Must understand the French and English languages thoroughly; also music. Address Box No. 166, Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT INstructor of architectural drawing. Apply immediately, at the office of the Cooper Union, corner of 4th-av. and 7th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Monday. and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Bowery, corner of Canal-street.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CHURCHILL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st day of October next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before October 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER

8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Deposits made now and until Oct. 20, draw interest from 1st Oct. Interest 6 per cent.

SAMUEL NEWBY, Pres.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

$8. CHEAP WATCHES. $30.

Good solid silver and gold composite Watches, as low as $8, $10, $15. Ladies' fancy enameled Watches, fine articles, only $30. Army Watches for soldiers, all styles and prices.

CAPLEY BROTHERS,
Sole Importers, No. 107 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10-40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion. The bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,

STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40

NATIONAL LOANS,

(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)

BY

LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 658 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant to the same, notice is hereby given to Wm. A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James Hopkins, deceased; Henry A. Brown, Administrator of Joshua C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clerk, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollie Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George B. Sampson, Lewis H. Pappan, John Higgerson, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for and order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for such order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.

The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.

The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.

The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.

The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street, (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 101 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GREGORY GOLD MINING COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gregory Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS WILDES, Sec

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA	Lane	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Lane	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR	Spalding	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,038 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,46?, the *Day Star* 2,?7?, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.
The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 46 North River.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,873	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,284 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 and $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA	SATURDAY.....Oct. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
First Cabin to London	85
First Cabin to Paris	95
First Cabin to Hamburg	90
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	31
Steerage to Paris	40
Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can procure tickets at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MONTICELLO,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 11 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO MATAMORAS.
A first class Steamship will be fitted up for Matamoras in about three weeks, if sufficient inducement is offered. Inquire of LUDLAM HEINEKEN, & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—THE CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. Cabin passage, $80—gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 283 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat O. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmoras. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAPPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW ERIE AND LAKE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Jelip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 5 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Accommodating Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Mossey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,636 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1864.
HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE
At manufacturers' price, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., 126 and 128 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 253 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, September 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.
17,400 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.
10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.
30,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.
100 barrels of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.
POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.
Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.
Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

[No. 1.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept., 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of
ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes,) Nos. 9 to 14.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——" and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 2.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, instant, for the manufacture of eight hundred infantry trowsers pairs, and one thousand fatigue caps, with pompons, covers, numbers, &c., all of the New-York State regulation pattern, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York. A sample uniform may be examined at this office. The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.
The successful bidder will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract on his part.
S. V. TALCOTT,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—STEAM-POWER, 4 TO 10 HORSE.—A fine store, with basement, and secure lower, near Broadway, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of P. J. JUSTICE, Engineer's office, No. 132 Walker-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE Second, 10x24; and 4 sets Cylinder Boilers, JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

EVERY KIND OF CANED, OVAL AND square black-walnut and gold-gilt PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES to order—cheapest in New-York, at BRADLEY'S, No. 62 Nassau-st., near the Post-office. Cut this out for card.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.,
THE LAST THE LAST
OF THE TWO GREATEST CONTESTS
that ever took place on Long Island, in which the following renowned champions will contend for the supremacy of the trotting turf, viz.:
GENERAL BUTLER,
JOHN MORGAN,
LADY EMMA and
PRINCE.
Purse of $1,000, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.
ALL FOUR ARE SURE TO GO,
and this last great contest for the supremacy of the trotting turf, it is anticipated, will be the most exciting and keenly contested on record.
Boats will leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes, and James slip every quarter of an hour, throughout the forenoon, for Hunter's Point, in connection with the trains of the Flushing Railroad Company, who will run extra trains throughout the morning.
Pools will be sold by Somerindyke & Armstrong, at Lafayette Hall, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M., and at the course at 12 M., on the day of the trot.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HOBOKEN COURSE.
FOUR AND A HALF MILES WEST OF HOBOKEN.
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.
The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their first Race Meeting on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.
Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,150. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 1:15. Fare both ways, 31 cents.
All the Hoboken ferries lead directly to the Course.
The 42d-st. ferry only 2½ miles from the course.
The stakes are all filled and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1½ o'clock.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY
WILL RUN
SPECIAL TRAINS
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
FOR THE FASHION RACE COURSE,
Leaving Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave the West Flushing (Fashion Course) Station at 5:05, 6:05 and 7:20 P. M. Ordinary trains as usual.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

THE GREAT MATCH—FASHION COURSE
WEDNESDAY, 28th,
the ferry from 86th-st. will run till 10 o'clock at night, and with two boats will be able to make trips at five minute intervals—the crossing being the shortest on the East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfilment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum or of $5,000 the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials thereto, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIA H ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-pieces—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 6 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.
Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.
The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.
The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey- and Watts streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt, Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets on the East River.
The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.
Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office. F. I. A BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 ORDAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when

THE GEORGIA PEACE RUMORS.

Gov. Brown Reported to Have Tendered Peace Propositions to Gen. Sherman.

His Policy Said to be Indorsed by Vice-President Stephens.

Commissioners Sent to Governor Brown by Gen. Sherman.

The Propositions to be Forwarded Soon to the President.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Sunday *Journal* says:

It is stated, on what is deemed as trustworthy authority, that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to Gen. SHERMAN. The General has appointed commissioners to go into the rebel lines and confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Gov. BROWN, it is rumored and believed, is sustained in his policy by ALEX. H. STEPHENS, who is operating in the back-ground. The commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace propositions will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval. This is an important movement, as Georgia, occupying the position she does, may be considered the key-stone State of the Southern Confederacy. We are assured that the story is true, and sincerely hope that the movement may meet with success. No civilians of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Gen. Rosecrans Calls Upon the Citizens to Take Up Arms.

Active Preparations to Repel the Invaders.

The Citizens of St. Louis to be Organized for Local Defence.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms in defence of their homes and to repel the invaders of the State. Officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those in the city requested to report to Col. LAIBOLD, who will combine them with his own troops and form a brigade of veterans for the defence of the city. Col. MERRITT, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, has been ordered to arm and mount every man of his command for active service. The Quartermaster-General has been directed to organize into companies all the employes in his department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field. Pilot Knob has been evacuated. The troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. EWING has 3,000 troops. The infantry of Gen. SMITH's command will soon be with SHELBY. Their combined strength is from 10,000 to 30,000, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau. Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26.

In recommendation of Major THOMAS and many leading citizens, Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing citizens for local defence. Exempts are requested to join this organization.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Price's Position—His Force—His Plans—A Union Force in His Rear—Preparations.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Official information still puts PRICE's main force at Fredericktown, with his advance at Farmington, St. Francis County. The main body is estimated at 10,000 or 12,000 strong, principally cavalry. The advance, about 4,000 strong, are mounted. Light attacks were made on Pilot Knob and Ironton, yesterday, which were easily repulsed.

It now appears that Pilot Knob has not been evacuated, as previously reported.

PRICE's plans are not undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia Valley.

Gen. MOWER, who left Brownsville, ARK., two weeks ago with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is still moving northward in PRICE's rear, and will be heard from in good time.

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here, and the cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to their proper positions.

The militia are responding promptly to the call of the Commanding General, and the citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defence.

MOVEMENTS OF KIRBY SMITH.

Advance upon Missouri—The Rebel Conscription.

CAIRO, Sept. 26, 1864.

A refugee from near Fort Pillow reports the rebel force from Tennessee 15,000 strong, said to be under KIRBY SMITH, encamped 40 miles from the fort. All males between 16 and 50 are being conscripted. It was understood the rebels were *enroute* for Missouri.

The steamer *Nashville* is reported captured and burned by the rebels yesterday near Canton, Cumberland. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco arrived from Paducah for New-York.

A refugee from Charleston, S. C., arrived here reports having seen over 10,000 Union prisoners near Macon, Ga. The rebels are running the railroad to Panola, Mississippi, part of the way with horses. The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh is being taken to that city to be ginned. The quality is very fine.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Movements of Hood—Gen. Wood to Command at Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 26.

Sunday's *Journal* says, by an arrival from the front we learn that but little activity exists in the army concentrated around Chattanooga. A rumor was current on Tuesday that HOOD was manœuvering his command to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, so as to present a hostile front in case SHERMAN threatens to march on Mobile. This rumor occasioned no excitement, and our lines remained as inactive as before. It is believed that Gen. WOOD will be assigned to the command of Atlanta. Our men are busy at work transferring the City into a grand military Depot. Where a house stands in the way, it is torn down, and the material used for other purposes.

Gov. Denison's Acceptance.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Gov. DENNISON was in the city yesterday. The *Gazette* says he has decided to accept the position of Postmaster-General.

Naval.

The United States revenue steamer *Northerner*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, arrived this morning from Washington, via City Point and Fortress Monroe, having on board Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore with Three Day's Later News.

The English Press on American Affairs.

What is Thought of the Chicago Platform and the Capture of Atlanta.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MUTRHOUSE, from Liverpool, on the evening of the 14th inst., and from Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The screw steamer *Kedar*, from New-York, is reported to have passed Cape Clear on the evening of the 13th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Times* gathers from the platform to which McCLELLAN is committed, although it is expressed with considerable ambiguity, that his policy is to put an end to the war if possible without destroying the Union, but if this be not possible, still to put an end to the war. The *Times* says "the election of Mr. LINCOLN would be a solemn decision on the part of the American people that the war must be continued until the one or the other belligerent parties be destroyed."

The *Daily News* says "the decisive Federal successes announced by the last mail reduce the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance."

The *Star* takes the same view, and says "the capture of Atlanta will greatly tend to promote Mr. LINCOLN's popularity. At Mobile the success of FARRAGUT told in his favor, and should Gen. GRANT continue to hold the Weldon Railroad, and thus increase the pressure on Richmond, the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN would be more probable than any other candidate."

The *Times* continues very sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says: "We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion."

The *Times* further says: "The Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago should shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free, but on what grounds or with what expectations of success could the Confederates now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them? It appears to us more probable that the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. It is more likely that the armistice will be the first step toward a perception of the truth. The North, after finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded, and that the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain, rather than recur to what has already been proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it." The *Times*, in conclusion, says "the world has been much misled if the Democratic party is not the strongest party in the Northern States—strong enough, in the absence of any unexpected events, to carry, in November next, its candidate for the presidency, and to impress its policy, in the interval, upon the existing Administration. Still, it must not be forgotten that the Republicans will be reluctant to retire from power, that any signal success may once more place them in the ascendant, and that if they should deem a peace policy undesirable, they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy."

The *Herald* interprets the signification of the Chicago Convention as follows:—"War, if it can conquer the South, cannot restore the Union. Let us try if we cannot restore the Union by peaceful means, failing in that, it will be time enough to draw the sword again. The *Herald* is not hopeful of a panic result."

The *Herald* thinks that even if Mr. LINCOLN should be a second time chosen President, the attitude of the Democratic party encourages the hope that in the present temper of the people, even the Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge into another year of war.

The *Morning Post* says the Southern Confederacy is now, and has been since the commencement of the war, as independent a people as the Northern Federation, and nothing really remains for the latter but to recognize, with what grace it may, the political entity of the new Republic.

The Manchester *Examiner* says: "The proceedings of the Chicago Convention open that proverbially wide and comprehensive field for speculation and conjecture which is at once very tempting and very perilous. Inconsistency is that which strikes us as the chief characteristic both of the platform and the Presidential nominee. In the present aspect of affairs 'Union and peace' are oddly mingled names. Of course, to reconstruct the Union, and at the same time to end the war, is an achievement possible only on a Pro-Slavery basis. Compromise means the recognition of the right of the South to hold slaves, and the restoration of all the old immunities for the slave owners; in other words, the most ignominious stultification imaginable by the North, and the absolute triumph of the South. We do not imagine that any such result is on the cards. The real issue is still as narrow as ever—war for the Union, or peace on the basis of Southern independence. Unless the North is willing to let the South go, all talk of an armistice and negotiation is moonshine. If the North is for the Union, the war must still go on. The Chicago Democrats must be more stupid than the rest of mankind, or they are insincere in one or other of the maxims laid down in their platform. How the war will end, what the ultimate mode or form of settlement will be, it would be unsafe even now to predict, but we do not believe that when the day of peace arrives, it will find the North restored to its old position as the apologist and defender of slave institutions."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The continued discussion of the prospects of peace by the *Times* had a very depressing effect on the Cotton market in Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales had abandoned the design of extending his tour to St. Petersburg and Moscow, owing to the lateness of the season.

An advertisement had appeared inviting capitalists to assist in making, by easy installments, a loan of Fifty Millions Sterling to the Confederates, at 10 per cent. interest, on the security of Cotton. The *Times* says, of course the scheme is entirely unknown to the Confederate Government, and has received no countenance from any authorized source.

The suspension of Messrs. LEWINZ & MORRIS, a firm in the American trade, connected with the engagements of Messrs. CAGNEY & Co., has been announced. Assets not stated.

The London *Star* states that the inquiries made by the German Legal Protection Society of London, fully corroborate the statement of MULLER in reference to his proceedings on the night of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS.

The statement that Capt. SEMMES, of the late *Alabama*, had taken command of a new Confederate cruiser, built at Bordeaux, is entirely discredited in Paris.

It is stated from London that an active trade with America in salted provisions is expected for some months, owing to the high prices of meat and dairy produce, which are expected to prevail until next Spring, in consequence of the late drought.

The arrival of MULLER was most anxiously expected in England. Every item of intelligence concerning him interested the general public. Every steamer arriving at Queenstown found crowds waiting for the chance of seeing him, and were disappointed at his non-arrival.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse, on the 13th, was inactive. Rentes closed at 66f.@75f.

LAVOUE, the prisoner convicted of murder in the late extraordinary case, was executed at Toin on the 12th inst.

The London papers continue to discuss the probabilities of peace as a result of the Chicago movement.

GERMANY.

The sitting of the Conference between Austria and Prussia in reference to the Customs Union, will be held in Prague. The exact date of their opening has not yet been decided upon.

The semi-official *General Correspondence* of Vienna, of the 12th says: "The Great Powers will take care that the pressure to which the German nationality in Schleswig was formerly subjected, shall not be exercised upon the Danish inhabitants of that Duchy, who will remain entirely undisturbed in the free use of their language."

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount from 5 to 5½ per cent.

THE DANISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

A sitting of the Conference was held at Vienna on the 13th inst. It is asserted that the subject of discussion was a proposition made by Austria and Prussia that the claim of the Duchies to the treasury and State property of Denmark should be settled by the payment of a fixed amount.

The Nord Deutsche *Zeitung* says: The Prussian Government has already sent a suitable reply to the last note of EARL RUSSELL upon the preliminaries of peace.

A Vienna telegram of the 14th says the prolongation of the armistice may be considered as acceded to by both belligerents.

SPAIN.

The MON ministry had tendered their resignation. Gen. PAVIA, a moderate liberal, was spoken of, in connection with a policy of peace and retrenchment. The Queen's acceptance of their nomination was considered very problematical on the 13th inst.

PORTUGAL.

The elections in Lisbon had passed off quietly, and had resulted in a very large majority for the Government.

The Bank of Portugal had raised its rate of discount to 7 ⅌ cent.—an unprecedented measure.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Government has forbidden M. JAMES FAZY, the fugitive leader of the Genevese RADICALS, to remain in the French Departments bordering on Switzerland. This measure had not been caused by any demand of the Federal Council.

In consequence of the Austrian Government refusing to grant the extradition of the Polish General LANGIEWICZ, notwithstanding its former promise to that effect, the Swiss Federal Council will cease negotiating on the subject, without, however, renouncing the justice of the demand.

GREECE.

Letters received in Paris from St. Petersburg, announce the betrothal of King GEORGE, of Greece, to the Grand Duchess ALEXANDRAONA.

Telegrams from Athens state that the bonds of 1824-5 had been recognized. The original capital of £7,000,000 had been consolidated at 2¼ millions at 5 per cent. The £100 bonds have been capitalized at 45, and the coupons at 15.

TUNIS.

The Bey had sent another column into the interior, but the insurrection still maintains itself. The chiefs who had arrived at Tunis to receive their investiture, declare that peace is impossible unless the Kasnadar be dismissed, the taxes reduced and the tribunals reformed.

The towns of Monastes and Stax had violently repelled the agents of the Bey.

The insurrection appeared to have been complicated by the conduct of some French Zouaves, who attacked and commenced sacking the Spanish Consulate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 13th the demand for Discount at the Bank was moderate, and a general impression prevailed that for the present the period of greatest stringency had passed. Consols experienced another improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent., and were well maintained to the close. Money for short periods, was very abundant, both in the Stock, and in the open market. The Confederate loan recovered ⅛ ⅌ cent of its previous decline, owing to the doubts thrown by the *Times* on the news of the capture of Atlanta.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

COTTON—The Cotton Market opened on Monday with a more steady tone, but the continued discussion of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, in their bearings toward peace, has rendered the market very irregular, and almost stopped business to-day (Wednesday.) The sales of the last three days amount to 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales is for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE—Market dull and lower, and the pressure to sell increasing. Very little doing, and prices altogether nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—RICE & ARSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Flour very slow, and in some cases easier; Western, 19s.@20s.; Ohio and Extra, 20s.@23s.; ⅌ bbl. Wheat dull and prices irregular; White Red, 8s. 4s. 4d.; White Southern, 9s. to 10s. 3d. Indian Corn declined 3d.@6d. ⅌ quarter. Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unaltered. Pork heavy. Bacon steady. Lard firm but quiet; sales of old at 46s. 6s.; new at 43s.@43s. 6d. Tallow quiet but firm at 40s.@42s 6d. for North American. Cheese quiet; choice, 50s.@56s. Butter lower.

PRODUCE—Sugar very flat. Coffee—Small sales at previous prices. Rice—No sales. Linseed inactive and easier. Ashes—Small sales of Pots at 30s.; Pearls at 33s. Linseed Oil quiet at 36s. 6d.@37s. 3d. Fish Oils—No business doing. Rosin inactive; common 29s. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand at 68s. for French. Petroleum—Limited sales of refined at 2s. 1d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes—Trifling sales of American at 11s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs—The market quiet for all articles at Monday's prices, holders resisting further decline.

Produce—Sugar dull of sale, but previous prices demanded. Coffee steady, at firm prices. Tea, little doing. Rice quiet, but firm. Salpetre easier. Tallow, small sales, at about former rates.

Messrs. MCCALL & Co., Glasgow, report Wheat and Flour very flat and decidedly in favor of buyers.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged.

It is stated that Denmark, encouraged by the Western Powers, refuses the cession of North Schleswig, unless it is sanctioned by the votes of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

The ship *Czarina*, from Palermo for New-York, was sunk by the steamer *Kedar* on the 1st inst. Her crew were rescued and landed at Liverpool.

The ship *Winona*, from Gottenburg for New-York, has put back with a cargo shifted.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull. BACON firm.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Consols closed at 87¾@88 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 43@42 discount; Erie, 43.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Resumption of Through Travel.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The morning mail train at 7.45 A. M., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will go through to Wheeling, and will run, daily, till further notice, except on Sundays. On next Sunday night, at 9.15, the daily express train for Wheeling and Parkersburgh will also be resumed, making then two daily trains for all parts of the West.

PERSONAL.—Col. G. A. PIERCE, Inspector U. S. A., is stopping for a few days at the Astor House, on his way to Hilton Head, S. C., where he goes on a tour of inspection, by order of the War Department.

Col. PIERCE is just from the Ninth (Mr. COLFAX's) District of Indiana, and gives the most cheering news of the prospect there. Notwithstanding the large number of loyal men who are absent from the State in the army, Col. PIERCE is perfectly confident that Mr. COLFAX will be elected by an increased majority, and that the State will give a large majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in November.

Evening Exchange.

$210,000	Amer. Gold	200	200 Hudson R. R.	115⅜
10,000	do	201	100 Ill. Cen. R.	122
10,000	do	193⅜	200	ds	122⅝
200	Erie R.	97⅜	100	do	s3	122⅜
200	do	97⅛	300	do	123
1300	do	b3	96	200	Chic. & N.W.R.	s3	43⅜
100	do	s3	97⅞	200	Pittsburgh	111
500	do	97⅜	100	do	b3	111
500	do	97⅝	100	do	s3	110¾
100	do	97⅞	100	do	s3	110
300	do	s3	97⅜	500	do	110
400	do	b3	97⅞	200	do	b3	110
300	do	97¼	200	Rock Island R	s5	99⅛
300	do	s3	97⅝	200	do	b3	99⅜
300	do	b2	97¾	200	do	98⅜
1000	Reading R.	s	128	100	do	98⅛
600	do	s5	123	100	do	98¼
200	do	123⅛	100	do	98
500	do	123¼	200	N. W. Pref.	81⅝
2000	do	124	100	do	s3	81
2000	do	s3	124	600	Fort Wayne	100
200	do	b3	124	1700	Cum. Coal	60
400	do	s3	123⅝	400	do	s3	59⅜
2000	do	b2	121	100	Quick. M. Co.	80⅛
200	do	123⅞	400	Mar. Min. Co.	40⅜
900	Mich. So. & N. L.	76	100	do	s3	40¼
800	do	75¾	100	do	41
500	do	s5	75⅞	100	do	40⅞
1300	do	75¾

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 14th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is operated by electricity, just the same as all other telegraphs, doors and windows being the operators. A burglar must telegraph to your room—he cannot avoid it.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The movement of gold is *downward*; so, likewise, is the tendency of KENT'S East India Coffee, when its delightful aroma is present as a repast. Sold by all grocers, at 30 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-street.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises. 3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 57 | Gov. Island.. 6 45 | Hell Gate.. 8 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

Cleared.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Ann & Susan, Douglas, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs Edwin, (Br.,) McAll, Antwerp, W. P. Worwell; Maria, (Hanov.,) Jongieblaid, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Schooners Hume, Vail, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Pawnee, Chapman, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. T. Baker, Dixon, Baltimore, A. Abbott; J. P. Angur, ——, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Wm. Baylis, Provost Stamford.

Sloop Oak, Davis, Baltimore, H. S. Rackett & So

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Sept. 14, and Queenstown 15th, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse and 53 cabin and 380 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly winds. Sept. 15, off Queenstown, saw steamship Etna, bound in. 16th, 8 A. M., 85 miles west of Fastnet, saw steamship China, bound E. 17th, 350 miles west of Fastnet, saw bark Joanna, bound W. 18th, 6:30 P. M., lat. 51, lon. 28 20, saw steamship Kangaroo, bound E. 20th, 4:46 P. M., lat. 50, lon. 20, saw steamship Europa, bound E.; same day, 6:30 P. M., lat. 49 50, lon. 39 30, saw a steamer, supposed the Hecla, bound E.

U. S. Revenue cutter Northerner, Capt. John Faunce, Washington. 26th inst., off the Capes of Virginia, spoke the 3-masted schr. W. W. Pharo, of Tuckertoo, N. J., Allen, from Philadelphia for Port Royal, coal loaded, and in a sinking condition, having been in collision with an unknown steamer on the night of the 24th, which carried away bowsprit, knight-heads and head-gear; took her in tow, and left her at her Fortress Monroe.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers Robert Murray, Jr. 20th inst., saw a lumber-laden brig, from Bangor for Port-au-Prince.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Merryman, Newborn, via Fortress Monroe, with 200 reinlisted troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cambria, Blanchard, Washington, N. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington 56 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, New-Haven.

Steamer ——, (new,) Cary, Mystic, to J. D. Fish & Co.

Bark Etha, (of Cardiff,) Graffunder, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre. Sept. 9, lat. 25, lon. 61, spoke ship Rutland, 129 ds. from Calcutta for Boston, short of provisions; supplied her.

Bark David Nickels, (of Bucksport,) Pierce, St. Michael's July 30, via Little Glace Bay 18 ds., with coal to James E. Ward & Co. 14th inst., off Cape Sable, spoke U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, cruising. 24th, lat. 40 46, lon. 71 40, saw U. S. steamer Circassian, cruising, all well.

Bark Iiva, Durio, Marseilles 21 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Pallas, (Br., of Belize,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., Sept. 6, with logwood, etc., to Josiah Jex. Had very light N. E. and E. winds nearly the whole passage.

Bark Elizabeth Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cardiff 77 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Theone, (Bremen,) Hellmers, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Lotus, (Br.,) Phillips, Philadelphia 36 hours, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Has been ashore at the Delaware Breakwater, where she received some damage.

Brig Tropic Bird, Locke, of and from Shelburne, N. S., 18 ds., in ballast to James Hunter & Co.

Brig Cecilia, (Ital.,) Monsarrett, Palermo 65 ds., and Gibraltar 40 ds., with brimstone, etc., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Jane Bell, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Acker, Jacmel Sept. 11, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Amvessels

Brig Venus, (of Poole,) Dunning, Fogo, N. F., 20 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Payson, Jacmel 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig E. F. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Merganser, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) McLeod, Glace Bay, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to Green & Curry.

Schr. Madeira, (of Cornwallis,) Nugent, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt, skins, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Smith, Port Morris, in ballast to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Susan, Vallester, Ragged Island 13 ds., with salt to J. R. Bacon & Co.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Weeks, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Garmo, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Chief, Doughty, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. B. Cook, Lee, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. Holmes, Haywood, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Palma Terry, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lyon, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Spencer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Catharine, Scull, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John Forsyth, Birdsall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Romeo, Foss, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Brig Bird of the Wave, from ——. Also one bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamer Fairbanks.

Ships Thomas Lord, E. Hamilton.

Barks Starlight, Gazelle.

Brigs Ellen Bernard, Georgiana, Edward.

Schooners Morris, Dearborn, John Northrup, Mary Ellen, S. J. Waring, Brave, Only Daughter, Y. R. Youkaus.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Pallas, Capt. Biddle, from Belize, Hond., arrived this morning, reports: The brig Hannah, of St. John, N. B., sailed Aug. 28, for Liverpool, was wrecked on the 30th, on Glover's Reef, and became a total loss.

The brig Antonio Mathe, Marshall, for New-York, got ashore on the main reef Aug. 29; about 30 miles from Belize, unshipped her rudder and pounded over the reef in deep water, where she anchored; discharged all her cargo, and returned to be hove down and surveyed. Aug. 31, a very heavy gale came on from the N., veering to N. E. and S. E., which caused every vessel in the harbor, large and small, to drag their anchors, and doing much damage by collision—not being able to hold on until they became imbedded in the mud. The schr. Clyde, for Stead, was overtaken by the gale about 60 miles from Belize, went on the main reef, and became a total loss. The Br. bark Berkshire, for Plymouth, Eng., for orders, was overtaken about 20 miles from Belize, went on the main reef, and became a total loss. The bark Helen McDonald was at anchor at English Cay, about 12 miles from Belize, parted her chains, and went ashore on Spanish Cay Reef. She would probably come off, after discharging her cargo Mahogany. She was bound for Liverpool. The drugger Alma became a total loss on Glover's Reef, where she was at the time trying to save some of the brig Hannah's cargo. The Pallas had her foretopgallant and royal masts carried away, foreyard sprung, main and mizzen channels broken, and received other damage to her starboard side, caused by the bark Modena, of Boston, dragging her anchors and drifting on the top of, and alongside, the Pallas. The Pallas at the time being in the mud and loaded—the Modena about half loaded.

Spoken, &c.

A. J. E. Lovett—ship, from New-York for Havre, Sept. 20, lat. 40 20, lon. 67 30.

Flying Fish—schr., from Baltimore for Liverpool, Sept. 16, lat. 42 16, lon. 59 20.

Hannover—schr., from New-York for Maranham, Sept. 2, lat. 29 40, lon. 68 35.

Hannah Spaulding—bark, strg. S. E., was seen, Sept. 20, lat. 41 10, lon. 63 35.

Joshua Bragdon—wh. bark, 4 months out from Barbados, with 276 bbls. sperm oil, bound home, Sept. 16, lat. 41 55, lon. 67 15.

Sarah—brig, of and for Halifax, from Havana, Sept. 23, lat. 34 47, lon. 74 2.

Tigris—schr., hence for Curacoa, Sept. 14, lat. 19 44, lon. 68 15.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 27—Arr. barks J. Steele, Marseilles; Halifax, from Halifax; schrs. Clara L. Sparks, from Jacuel; Elizabeth Segur, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27—Arr. Belgian ship Antwerpen, Steenken, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27—Arr. schr. E. W. Bath, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 20, barks Helen Augusta, Grey, unc.; Victoria, do.; schrs A. L. Putnam, do.; Snow Bird, do.

At Curacoa, Sept. 11, schr. La Creole, for New-York in 4 ds.

[FOR CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. from New-York, President Fillmore, at Bristol; Annandale and Bessie, at Falmouth; Zephyr, Jersey and Eden, at Londonderry; Halfden and Phœnix, at Havre; Lotus, at Marseilles; Columbus, at Flushing; Edwin, Eddystone, Alice, Bernard, Childwickbury and Ashburton, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, Celestial Empire, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Vancouver, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Verona, from Gothenburg for New-York, has put back, with cargo shifted.

KENDALL'S



Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY to PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.

For sale by all druggists.

Price $1 per case.

WARNER & CO,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 36 Dey-st.,
New-York

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

UNION CANDIDATE,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING of the YORKVILLE LINCOLN AND JOHNSON ASSOCIATION, at their hall, northeast corner of 3d av. and 86th-st., on this WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The working men are cordially invited to attend.

MASONIC.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KEYSTONE Lodge, No. 248, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH [illegible] JENNINGS.
D. W. THOMAS, Secretary.

PETROLEUM

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 28 Pine-st., New-York,
Buys and sells
OIL STOCK AND LAND.
Has for sale the following
OIL STOCKS.

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS

Will be advanced on all stocks purchased on or before the 1st October, as follows:

Noble Well Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent.

Maple Shade Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 3 per cent.

United States Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2 per cent.

Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1¼ per cent.

Success Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 2¼ per cent.

Knickerbocker Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 1 per cent.

Manhattan Petroleum Oil Company, September Dividend, 5 per cent.

Buchanan Farm Oil Company, September Dividend 1 per cent.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING

PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,
CONSISTING OF
ABOUT 7,000 ACRES,
IN THE
KANAWHA VALLEY, WIRT AND CALHOUN COUNTIES, IN WEST VIRGINIA,
Known as the Celebrated "Rathbone Tract."

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF
ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,
TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK

CAPITAL, $2,000,000, OF 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $20.

10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Original subscription $8, being full paid-up Stock without any further assessment.

A Committee to be selected by the Shareholders as soon as a majority of the Stock is subscribed for, to go out and report; and if the property is not fully as represented, your subscription, at your option, will be void; no payment being asked for until the above conditions are verified, and the full amount subscribed for.

If the Committee report favorably, then a meeting of the Shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers and forming the Company and Association.

Books for original subscriptions are now opened at the office, and maps of the property, and full information in regard to the matter, and names of parties already interested, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, or by letter addressed to

RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway.
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 715 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4061. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point, and the Asia at Cape Race.

Death of Capt. Speke, the African Traveler.

The London Times on Australian Secession from England.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN JAPAN.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 15th via Londonderry on the 16th, has passed this point, en route to Quebec.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are one day later than those per the *City of Baltimore*, at New-York.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 15th inst.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864. } Via PORT HOOD, Sept. 28. }

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 17, via Queenstown, Sunday, Sept. 18, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this afternoon, en route to Halifax and Boston.

She was boarded by the news yacht, and a summary of her news obtained.

The advices by the *Asia* are but two days later than per the *Nova Scotian*, at Father Point, and contain no very striking points of intelligence:

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived off Cape Clear on the 16th.

The *Asia* has 124 passengers, and reports experiencing westerly winds the entire passage.

Capt. SPEKE, the African traveler, has been accidentally killed.

The crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to a son.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London *Globe* says that the French Government papers consider that the prospects of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency are secure in the future.

The London *News* says there can be no cordiality in the future relations between the United States and France, if Gen. MCCLELLAN is elected to the Presidency, he being known as a strong anti-Imperialist.

The London *Herald* alluding to the coming Presidential election, says:

"We believe that all negotiations must fail as all force has failed. We believe separation to be just and wise, and that it has become inevitable; but we will readily admit that if re-union were possible the Democratic plan offers the only chance or hope for its accomplishment."

The Weser *Zeitung* affirms that the supposed privateer now *Alabama*, at Bremerhaven, has been purchased by Prussia for the navy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Active preparations have commenced for the manufacture of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The London *Times* lectures the Australians who talk of separation from England, and says that their charges are that England has not been allowed to indulge her taste for military glory. The *Times* then proceeds to show the Australians that had England gone to war with Russia on account of Poland, trouble and disaster might have fallen upon them. Russia expected an outbreak, and had instructed her Admirals on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to leave their respective posts, by different routes, for a common rendezvous, ascertained to be mid-ocean, and the fleet thus assembled was to hold itself in readiness and bear down on the Australian colonies.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France returns show a falling off £320,000 in bullion.

It is stated that the EMPEROR NAPOLEON will join the Empress EUGENIE in Germany, and that his visit would probably lead to an interview between the French, Russian and Prussian Sovereigns.

SPAIN.

The Queen, by the advice of Marshal O'DONNELL, summoned NARVAEZ to form a new ministry. The latter succeeded in doing so, and has taken the oath as President of the Council.

BRAZIL.

A late telegram states that the Government of Montevideo have refused the ultimatum addressed to them by Brazil, with a view to the pacification of the Republic of Uruguay; and that armed intervention by Brazil is consequently expected.

JAPAN.

The Paris *Monitour* reports that the English Commander in Japan has summoned the Japanese Government to remove, within twenty days, all obstacles to navigation in the Straits of Sunoniska caused by the fortifications Prince NAGATO constructed. If not complied with, the fortifications are to be attacked.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England, on the 16th inst., was unimportant, but in the open market business was rather active. Stocks were less animated, owing to the Bank of France returns.

LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 24.

The steamship *China*, from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

Mr. BAXTER, in addressing his constituents at Montrose, expressed sentiments heartily sympathizing with the Unionists.

The Paris *Monitour* gives currency to a rumor that negotiations were progressing at Vienna with the object to prolong until the 15th of December the armistice which expired on the 15th of September.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 16.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. and others report: Flour very dull. Wheat 20s. @22s. 6d. Wheat irregular. Winter Red. 7s. 6d. @8s. 3d. Corn dull and declined 3d. @6d.; sales of mixed at 28s @28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: Beef downward, with a decline on all qualities. Pork inactive but steady. Bacon upward and advanced 6d. @1s. Lard steady. Tallow quiet and steady; quoted at 42s. @43s. Butter steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes upward; sales at 29s. 3d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls. Sugar very dull and declined 1s. @1s. 6d. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice dull. Linseed dull. Cod Oil inactive. Linseed Oil quiet and steady at £36 10s. @£41 10s. Resin easier; sales at 28s. 9d. @29s. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small; French quoted at 65s. Linseed Cakes dull at £11. Petroleum—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & Co. report the market quiet and steady at 2s. 1d. @2s. 2d. for refined; crude £15 @£16 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16.

Breadstuffs quiet and quotations barely maintained; Flour, 21s. @22s. 6d.; Wheat, winter red, 41s. @43s.; White, 42s. @45s.; Coffee steady at a decline of 6d. @1s.; Iron steady at 2l @2l 5s.; Linseed quiet; Linseed cakes quiet and steady; Spirits Turpentine, sales small; French, 65s; Petroleum steady; Refined, 2s. 1d; Crude, 2l 1s; Sperm Oil steady at £64; Linseed Oil easier; Rice steady; Sugar dull and quotations barely maintained; Tallow dull at 42s. @43s. for P. Y. C.; Tea quiet and steady.

GROVER & TAPP report: "Provisions inactive." Lard buoyant. Butter steady."

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: "American Securities steady. United States Five-twenties, 42½ @43¼; Erie Railroad, 42 @44; Illinois Central Railroad, 43 @45 discount."

Consols closed on the evening of the 16th at 88 @88¼ for money.

HAVRE MARKETS.

COTTON—Sales of the week 8,000 bales; Orleans, *tres ordinaire*, 345fr.; do., *bon*, 336 fr. The market is irregular. Stock in port 51,000 bales.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Bourse is quiet. The Rentes close at 69f.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 17—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive. Bacon firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Evening consols closed at 88¼ @88¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 42@40 discount; Erie Railroad 41@42.

SHERIDAN'S PURSUIT OF EARLY.

Torbert's Cavalry Defeat the Rebel Cavalry near Luray Court-house.

[WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The *Republican* has an extra containing the following important intelligence:

Dispatches received by the Government this morning, containing the latest report from Gen. SHERIDAN, announce his arrival at Harrisonburgh on Monday, and his intention to follow up the pursuit of EARLY, who was hastening toward Staunton with the shattered fragments of his defeated and demoralized army.

Every attempt of EARLY to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains to annoy Gen. SHERIDAN'S rear, has been defeated, with great loss to the rebels.

On Saturday TORBERT'S cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Luray Court-house, and after a spirited fight, which lasted several hours, routed them with a loss of several hundred killed and wounded, and about eight prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Gen. WICKHAM. The rebels retreated up the Valley.

On Sunday our cavalry effected a junction with SHERIDAN'S infantry, near Newmarket.

The losses of the rebels in the recent fights in the Shenandoah Valley are thus stated on the authority of a Government official sent for the purpose of ascertaining.

Arrived at Harper's Ferry (these include 206 officers)	3,106
Wounded at Winchester	2,200
Captured between Fisher's Hill and Woodstock	2,200
Wounded carried off by rebels (estimated)	1,700
Wounded at roadside houses (estimated)	1,000
Killed and wounded by cavalry in Luray Valley	350
Total	10,550

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Sept. 26.

Quiet still prevails in front of Petersburgh, broken only by the usual picket firing and occasional artillery duel, the effect of which is to consume a large quantity of powder on both sides.

A good deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James River, and is supposed to be from the gunboats.

A large body of rebel cavalry was reported, this afternoon, to be moving on our left. If so, their object has not yet been developed.

Three scouts were arrested within our lines yesterday, and evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict them.

Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

An order has been issued in relation to the loss of colors in battle, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

The following order of the Commander of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, having been transmitted to these headquarters for the consideration of the Commanding General, the same is approved and confirmed, and it is announced that hereafter no regiment or battery that loses its colors in action will be allowed to carry others without the authority of the Commanding General; and such permission will not be given in cases when it shall appear that a regiment or battery has lost its colors through misconduct in battle, until such troops shall by their bravery on other fields have fully retrieved their tarnished honor.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 30, 1864.

The following named regiments having lost their regimental colors in action are hereby deprived of the right to carry colors, until by their conduct in battle they show themselves competent to protect them—the Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. The officers and men of the command should understand that their colors should be the last thing surrendered, and that in all well regulated military operations it is considered a disgrace for a majority of the command to return from the field of battle without them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. GIBBON,

A. HENRY EMBLEN, Captain and A. A. Gen.

An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out of the service, the time during which they may have served as privates, not counting.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Position at Pilot Knob—The Railroad Cut—Demonstrations of the Rebels—Brutal Murder of Soldiers by Bushwhackers.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Nothing has been heard from Pilot Knob since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Big River bridge, about 50 miles from here, was burned by the rebels, since which communication has been cut off. Up to that time Gen. EWING had successfully repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and succeeded in sending two trains of commissary stores away. At last accounts it was believed that EWING could maintain his position unless assailed by overwhelming numbers, or unless the enemy should plant cannon upon Shephard Mountain, and other eminences which command our fortifications. He has plenty of provisions and a good supply of water.

Gen. SMITH'S infantry advance has been withdrawn from Mineral Point to Desdo.

A train of fifty empty wagons, sent from Pilot Knob yesterday morning to Mineral Point, had not reached that place before communication was cut, and it is supposed they were captured.

It is now believed that the demonstrations on the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain Railroads are feints to cover the movement of PRICE'S main force in another direction—probably against Rolla, and thence to the central part of the State.

It is also believed that SHELBY'S cavalry will make a desperate effort to dash into St. Louis in the same way that FORREST dashed into Memphis.

A passenger train, which left here yesterday morning, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, was captured at Centralia, by BILL ANDERSON'S bushwhackers, and twenty-one soldiers were taken out and murdered.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

To the Louisville Agent of the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

The following, which belongs to the testimonials from the authorities at Atlanta, has been received, and in conclusion of the subject, I send you a copy of the Mayor's letter.

W. T. SHERMAN.

(Signed,)

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

On leaving Atlanta I should return my thanks to Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. SLOCUM, Gen. WARD, Col. COLBURN, Maj. BECK, Capt. MOTT, Capt. STEWART, Capt. FLAGG, and all the other officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. SHERMAN for the removal of the citizens, and in transacting my private business, for their kindness to me, and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make on the duration of the delicate and arduous duties devolving on me, as Mayor of the City. Respectfully, JAS. M. CALHOUN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Brig.-Gen. NEWTON, in the absence of Maj.-Gen. STEADMAN, was to-day assigned to the District of the Etowan.

FORREST has captured Athens, Ala., and destroyed the Elk river bridge. The sulphur trestle is reported burnt and the garrison of the stockade (colored) captured. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad has not been disturbed, and ample precautions have been taken to keep up uninterrupted communications between Nashville and Atlanta.

FORREST'S LAST RAID.

Skirmishing near Pulaski—Gen. Forrest said to have Seven Thousand Men and Twenty Pieces of Artillery—Reported Capture of Trains on the Chattanooga Railroad.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Skirmishing with the rebel force under Gen. FORREST has continued all day.

Gen. ROUSSEAU fell back two miles from Pulaski, but re-advanced, and held his position and the town up to 7 o'clock this evening.

The rebels have advanced their skirmish line to within half a mile of ours, and will probably advance their lines and attack us in the morning.

Our loss in to-day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

Prisoners captured in Marshal County, on their way to McMinnville, with dispatches for Cerro Gorda WILLIAMS, who was to unite with FORREST, states that FORREST has twenty pieces of artillery and about seven thousand men.

Six regiments are reported to have been sent to FORREST from WHEELER'S force.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, by a strategic movement, invited an attack from the rebel Commander, but he did not respond. The telegraph line is in working order to Pulaski to-day.

It is rumored at Chattanooga that two trains were captured on Monday by a rebel force at Big Shanty, on the Chattanooga Railroad. Officers just from the front confirm this statement.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, has organized the entire force of the Quarter Master Department, amounting to over 7,000 men, comprising eight regiments. Arms and ammunition, have been furnished them. They are ready at a moment's notice to co-operate with the regular troops whenever requested to do so. Great praise is due the chief of this department for the energy and zeal displayed in bringing into action this effective branch of the service.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio, one hundred days' men, arrived in this city to-day.

Capt. W. MOOR, A. A. G., on the staff of Gen. GRANGER, has been ordered to the Potomac on the staff of Gen. BIRNEY.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reached Pulaski yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock.

FORREST'S force was within seven miles of Pulaski, and advancing.

Heavy skirmishing was continued until after dark by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at ten o'clock this morning, reports the enemy still near Pulaski in force, and that cavalry fighting has been going on all the morning.

Reinforcements of infantry having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place to-day.

LATER.

A dispatch from the telegraph operator at Pulaski, to Capt. MILROY, states that Gen. ROUSSEAU, heavily pressed by FORREST, is slowly falling back. An attempt is reported being made by the enemy with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery to flank Gen. ROUSSEAU.

There has been heavy skirmishing all day. The enemy is advancing, and our infantry and cavalry are in line of battle, and would attack the rebels.

A scout at Franklin reports Col. BIFFLER with a large force of WHEELER'S men to be between Williamsport and Hillsborough.

A dispatch from Columbia states that on that day (26th) BIFFLER was at Lawrenceburgh, with 700 men, and two pieces of artillery.

A report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River was captured, is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its defence if attacked.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The *Republican* has issued an extra containing the following important intelligence:

"We learn, officially, that the advance of the rebel Gen. FORREST has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, Tennessee, to which point northward he pushed, after destroying the railroad bridge over Elk River.

Forrest Crosses the Tennessee River Again—Dispatches Relative to his Movements.

FROM DECATUR.

From the Nashville Times of Sept. 26.

FORREST has, no doubt, crossed the Tennessee River again with considerable force, for the purpose of doing more thoroughly what WHEELER a few weeks ago attempted and failed. The public will not be surprised at this renewal of an attempt upon our communications with Atlanta, as the newspapers weeks ago announced that the hero of Fort Pillow was collecting a large body of cavalry in Mississippi.

A dispatch from Decatur, dated the 21st, says that FORREST arrived at Athens on the afternoon of that day, with a force estimated at 4,000, and captured the post, which is one of the strongest in that district. The post was commanded by Col. CAMPBELL, who had with him portions of the One Hundred and Eleventh United States colored troops, and the First Alabama, also colored troops. We have no details of the surrender, and do not know what resistance, if any, was made.

FROM PULASKI.

Dispatches from this post, dated the 24th, estimate FORREST'S force on this side of Tennessee River, at at least 8,000 men, and eight pieces of artillery. A detachment of Col. SPALDING'S force captured ten of his wagons and three prisoners. FORREST is reported to be advancing on Pulaski from Athens.

Gen. STARKWEATHER'S men were skirmishing with his advance at Sulphur Branch trestle, beyond Pulaski.

Another dispatch from the same place states it is reported that the commands of WHEELER, BIFFLE and RODDY are concentrated under FORREST. BIFFLE'S command was said to number 600.

Athens was captured on the 21st, and the depot burned.

FROM DECATUR AGAIN.

Col. PROSSER, while on a scout, captured eight prisoners, some of them belonging to the 2d Tennessee cavalry. FORREST'S force is said to be constantly increasing, no doubt by accessions from anti-enrollment fellows, with amnesty oaths in their pockets. For weeks past, we have been receiving reports from adjoining counties, of squads of rebels collecting at some appointed rendezvous, and making off for the South. They have the consolation of knowing that they leave behind them in Nashville, a newspaper which has dared to oppose the enrollment of Tennesseans, for the aid of the Government. The prisoners state that FORREST told his soldiers at Okolona, that he would have force enough to destroy both the Tennessee and Alabama, and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, and then remain in Tennessee as long as he pleased. There is no doubt that FORREST is with the raiding force in person.

STATEMENT OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

An escaped prisoner of the Ninth Indiana, who came into Decatur on the 24th, states that he left WHEELER that morning at Courtland, Ala. He states that FORREST crossed at Bainbridge and Florence, on the 22d, and that his forces, united with RODDY'S, does not exceed 4,000. He says that WHEELER has gone South, with orders to join Hood's army in Georgia. He heard FORREST'S men say that he intended to take Pulaski, Shelbyville, Franklin, and all the blockhouses on the railroad.

STILL LATER.

A dispatch from Pulaski, at 12 o'clock 24 minutes on yesterday, says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sulphur Branch. Another dispatch from Decatur, at 12 o'clock 40 minutes, states that firing was still heard in that direction.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Non-Arrival of the Commander—News from Mobile—Disaster on the Mississippi—The Election in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans on the 21st inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamers *Cromwell* and *Sierra Nevada* were to sail for New-York on the 24th inst.

The steamship *Commander*, which left New-York on the 3d inst., had not arrived.

Some uneasiness is felt in regard to the non-arrival of the *Commander*.

The gunboat *Selma*, from Mobile, arrived here on the 21st.

The rams *Tuscaloosa* and *Nashville* are reported to have gone to Montgomery, Ala., but the report is not credited. It is believed they have gone up Spanish River, to get a nearer position to Mobile.

The steamer *Gertrude*, laden with cattle, commissary stores and 200 sacks and 50 bales of cotton, sunk at College Point, on the Mississippi river, on the 20th inst. Five passengers are missing. The bodies of two ladies were recovered.

An official announcement by Gov. HAHN gives the total votes cast for and against the new Constitution, as follows: For the Constitution, 6,836; against the Constitution, 1,566.

Governor HAHN, in a proclamation, has declared that the Constitution is henceforth ordained and established as the law of Louisiana.

The cotton market was at a stand still. Provisions and produce were extremely dull. A fire at Baton Rouge on the 21st inst., destroyed a block of buildings.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 26.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* bringe advices from Northwestern Mexico to September 19, and $207,000 bullion.

The Mexican troops are reported to have gained a decided success in Durango City. That city has probably been evacuated by the French, who are greatly outnumbered.

From eight to ten thousand acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloe, with fine prospects.

Four men had been killed by lightning at Mazatlan.

There is great rejoicing in California over SHERIDAN'S victories.

Greenbacks are selling at 52@53 cents per dollar.

Sailed, ship *Daniel Marcy*, Hong Kong, with $82,000 in bullion from Chinese shippers.

Confidence in American bottoms for the Chinese trade is greatly reduced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The drouth and failure of crops in San Luis and Obispo Counties have caused great distress. Many of the inhabitants are said to be in a starving condition. Measures are being taken in this city for their relief.

A fire at Stockton to-day destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

The Nigaragua steamer, *Moses Taylor* arrived this morning with passengers who left New-York on August 21st.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* brings $342,000 in Gold from the mines of Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.

Mexican dollars to the amount of $15,000 sold, to-day, for 12 per cent. premium. Greenbacks 53.

The Indian War.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Maj. WYNCOOP, of the First Colorado Cavalry, has arrived from Fort Lyon with seven of the principal chiefs of the Cheyenne Arapahoes, and four white prisoners delivered up by them, viz: LAURA ROPER, ISABELLA URANKS and AMBROSE ASHLEY, all captured near Oak Grove, Kansas, and DAN MARBLE, taken from the train near Plum Creek. All of them are children except Miss ROPER, a young lady of about 18. The Indians still held Mrs. URANKS, Mrs. MARBLE and child, but promised to give them up. These chiefs come here to make a treaty with Gov. EVANS, and offer to send their warriors with the white troops to fight the Kiowas and Comanches. The scarcity of food and prospect of a hard Winter, it is thought, compel them to this step.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill in New-Hampshire—The Supreme Court Decide Against the Governor's Veto.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire have unanimously decided the Soldiers' Voting Bill to be a valid and binding law, without the signature of the Governor, the veto message of the Governor having been returned to the State Legislature one day too late.

The Maine Election—Official Returns.

GARDINER, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Official returns from four hundred and seventy-five towns, cities and plantations, or nearly the whole vote of the State, foots up as follows:

Cony, (Republican)	62,389
Howard, (Democrat)	46,476
Majority for Cony	15,913

Last year the vote in the same towns stood as follows:

Cony, (Republican)	67,799
Bradbury, (Democrat)	50,233
Majority for Cony	17,566

The vote on the constitutional amendment, allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote, stands as follows: In favor of its adoption, 64,430; against 19,127.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The schooner *N. W. Pharo*, from Philadelphia, bound to Hilton Head, was run into yesterday off Cape Henry, by an unknown navy vessel, and arrived here in a sinking condition.

The steamer *Keyport* was raised yesterday by Capt. BAKER'S wrecking fleet, and will go to Baltimore for repairs.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. CRISHOLM, sailed for Philadelphia this afternoon.

The steamer *Swan*, from City Point, has arrived, and reports all quiet in front.

Affairs in Kentucky, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The *Journal* contains an exposition of malfeasance in office by Gen. PAINE at Paducah, and implicates Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, Member of Congress; R. H. HALL, Provost-Marshal; JOHN T. BOLLINGER, and Major HENRY BANKHEY, as his assistants in various swindling transactions. Gen. MEREDITH, the successor of Gen. PAINE, has arrested some of the parties, and will, doubtless, secure the remainder.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

HALLETT & DAVIS' piano-forte factory on East Newton-street was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss from $200,000 to $250,000, on which there is an insurance of $100,000 at offices in Boston, New-York, Providence, Hartford, and other places. About 200 pianos, in various states of construction, were destroyed. The fire commenced in the engine room.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The ropewalk of GOLD & HIGBY, in the southern part of the city, was burned last night. The very extensive quarters in process of erection by the Government for refugees and contrabands from the South, and nearly finished, were also consumed. The loss is not ascertained.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Complete Rebel History of Her Depredations.

How She Ran In and Out of Wilmington Harbor.

Terrible Battles With Unarmed Fishing Smacks.

COWARDLY BRAVADO OF THE PIRATES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

During the month just passed there have appeared from time to time, many items about the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*, and extracts from the Northern papers regarding the doings of the pirate *Tallahassee* have been extensively copied. Perhaps the main facts have thus been made public, but only one side of the story has been told, and that, with all the exaggeration and falsehood of particular instances is incomplete. In order to make known the true story, taking into consideration at the same time the limited space allowed in a daily paper, I cannot do better than transcribe the narrative from my diary, written from day to day during the cruise. This I do literally and without alteration, which fact will be sufficient apology for its faults.

* * * * * * *

STARTING ON THE CRUISE.

AUGUST 6.—This morning we were still aground on the "rip," the draft of water being too great to pass the eastern bar at these tides. The steamers *Fleming*, *Cape Fear* and *Yadkin* were made fast to us at high tide, and in a short time we were afloat steaming down toward Fort Caswell, preparatory to a trial of the other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smithville, a village somewhat visited in years gone by as a Summer watering-place but now looking in the last stages of chronic dilapidation. About 8 o'clock came the boatswain's pipe to "up anchor," Rounded the fort at 9 and at 10 were on the bar.

At this hour the moon had gone down, a few black clouds floated in the sky, and the stars shone dimly through a thin gauze-like vapor that rose from the water. A fair night to run out. After passing the bar, came upon two blockaders, one on either bow, much closer in than they had been during the day. Ran between them, and soon had both abeam; but, unfortunately, a stream of flame burst from the smoke-stacks and betrayed us. The enemy immediately showed a signal light, but no answer being received, gave us a shot, quickly followed by others. This was repeated on the other side; but every shot went over. Running at a speed of fifteen knots, we soon left them in the dark; and, although they fired several rockets to discover our position by their glare, soon got beyond reach of rockets or shell. We saw three more blockaders, but passed them unobserved, and in a few hours were out at sea.

YANKEE CRUISER IN CHASE.

SUNDAY, 7.—At daybreak a Yankee cruiser was in pursuit of us, and some four or five miles astern. We were then running southeast, with little more than half steam. The dense black smoke rising from the Yankee's funnels showed he was making every exertion to overhaul us. It is an easy task to run away from him, and in about two hours he is hull down, but still standing on. At 8 o'clock another steamer came up ahead, and discovered us, gave chase also. Change our course to northeast by north, thus bringing both cruisers on our beam, bearing down at an acute angle across our bow. An hour's run, both were astern.

It is a calm quiet Sabbath day—a smooth sea and clear sky. Capt. WOOD read service on the quarter-deck to all hands. See large school of porpoises rolling and tumbling in the water. Three deserters from the fleet were found stowed away this morning. They were put in the coal bunkers to assist the firemen.

Two o'clock.—Both steamers chasing us in the morning are out of sight, but another is signaled from the masthead. Chased us until night; but it required little exertion to keep away from him. Just as dark came on, nearly ran into the fourth cruiser we have seen to day, and before our course could be changed were close on him. He showed a blue light, and immediately came down in our wake. Another signal light was shown forward; but as neither was answered, he opened fire. For a few moments his shell pass over us, and then, as we increase our speed, they gradually fell astern. After the first half hour we saw him no more.

MONDAY, 8TH.—A fair, pleasant day. Some swell, as there nearly always is in the stream. Masses of beautiful gulf-weed float by continually, sea-gulls skim over the surface of the water, and the little Mother Carey's chickens flit about on restless wing. Spoke the Hamburg bark *Louise Wilhemine*, and being satisfied with the heavy, Dutchy appearance, pass rapidly by under steam and canvas.

TUESDAY, 9th—Spoke Bremen brig *Santiago*, and schooner *Fanny*, of Nova Scotia. In the evening, overhauled brig *H. F. Calthorst*, of Turk's Island, evidently a Yankee under British register. Lieut. WARD boarded her, but found the papers all right under the consular seal. Toward night the barometer fell, and the air grew thick and hazy. About 9 o'clock saw a large steamer on our port bow, but passed her unobserved.

WEDNESDAY, 10th—Spoke British bark *Armenia* and schooner *Emma*, of Nassau. From the latter obtained New-York papers of the 8th instant. After dark gave chase to a steamer with lights set, and under steam and canvas, close hauled to the wind. There is an ugly look about her when seen closely, but we stand on until nearly alongside, when it is found we have caught a tartar in the shape of a frigate. Not caring to interfere with such a respectable craft, we bear away with full head of steam, and permit her to go on unmolested.

THE FIRST CAPTURE.

THURSDAY, 11TH.—Two vessels in sight at daybreak: one an English barque, the other a coasting schooner. While speaking the larger vessel, the shooner turned on the wind and ran for life, knowing very well what we were. It was nearly an hour before we overhauled her, but a musket shot finally brought her to, and we boarded our first prize—the schooner *Sarah A. Boice*, of Boston, bound to Philadelphia for coal. The vessel is new and valuable. There are few provisions on board, but these were removed, the captain and crew taken off, and the vessel scuttled.

CAPTURE OF THE JAMES FUNCH.

We are now about twenty miles from Long Island and sixty miles from Barnegat. Seven sail in sight. Towards 9 o'clock a pilotboat appeared and ran down towards us, thinking we were in want of a pilot. When alongside, a boat was lowered and sent off, in which was a large well-dressed man, with a heavy watch-guard, a massive ring on his little finger, and the air of a genuine New-York butcher-boy. He was prepared to take us into port—having his clean shirt in a bundle under his arm, and a few copies of the *Herald* and *Times*. We had the Stars and Stripes flying as he put off from the schooner, but just as he came under the stern, it was lowered and our ensign raised.

"My God," said he, glancing up at it, "what is that?"

"What ship is this?" he asked, as he stepped upon the quarter-deck.

"The Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*," replied Capt. WOOD.

Upon hearing this the fellow was frightened out of his wits. His face turned deathly pale, his knees shook violently, and drops of perspiration started from every pore. I never saw a more perfect picture of abject misery than he presented when told his boat would be burned. This was the *James Funch* or pilot-boat No. 22. Being a beautiful and fast-sailing schooner, Capt. WOOD put a prize crew upon her, under Mr. CURTIS, Acting Master, and pilot DAVIS, keeping her as a tender. We obtained some Fulton Market beef, mutton on ice, fresh vegetables, and a quantity of stores, from this boat.

At 11 o'clock, came up with brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, with lumber for New-York. The prisoners were taken off, charts, chronometers and nautical instruments removed, and the vessel burned.

Meanwhile the *Tender No. 22* was sent after two sail, some five miles away; and in about two hours sent some five miles away; and in about two hours sent down to us the bark *Bay State*, from Alexandria, Va., to Boston, returning light, after having taken out a cargo of coal. The Captain's wife, two children and nurse were on board, and all badly frightened. It was some time before they were thoroughly convinced they were not to be murdered. After removing everything of value to us, Lieut. GARDNER poured turpentine over the cabin floor, and applied the match. In a few minutes she was in flames.

While this vessel was burning, the No. 22 burned down the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, but slightly owned in the State of Maine. Nothing of value was found on her, and she was fired as soon as the prisoners could be gotten off with their baggage.

A short time after, two more sail came in sight. We are evidently in the track of coasters from northerly all the Atlantic ports, bound to New York. Both proved to be schooners. We brought one to with a blank cartridge, and the Tender was sent out to bring in the other.

We had now over forty prisoners, and as they were allowed to take all their personal property in addition to their private baggage, our decks were incomfortably filled. On this account, the first schooner, the *Carroll*, of East Machias, Maine, was headed for $10,000, and the prisoners, with their luggage, sent on board.

[NOTE.—The agreement specially stated the passengers were to be taken to New-York, and not elsewhere. We have since learned the captain of the *Carroll* violated his oath, having landed his passengers on Long Island and given information at the nearest telegraph station. I never saw a man more earnest in his declarations that he would keep his word.]

The other schooner, the *Atlantic*, from Addison to New York, loaded with wood, was burned. At 4 o'clock the *Carroll* cleared with our prisoners, and we laid in wait for other prey.

CAPTURE OF THE WILLIAM BELL.

At 5 o'clock we were standing northeast by east. The air was close and smoky, made more so by the ships burning near us. This was very favorable, as it prevented our smoke being seen at a distance. Half an hour on this course, and another pilot-boat hove in sight on our port bow. As the other had done, she bore down for us unsuspiciously until near enough to make out the ensign, when she hauled up to the wind and run. These pilot-boats are fast sailers, and the chase was exciting. At first we had but nine pounds of steam, and the schooner held her own very well, but as the steam increased we gained rapidly, and finally brought her round by a shot from the bow gun. This was pilot-boat "No. 34," or, the *William Bell*—one of the finest vessels I have ever seen. Everything about her was fitted up in elegant style and in perfect order. Mahogany berths, rosewood, panels, fine carpets, damask curtains, and broad lace trimmings on beds; silver crockery, and, in fine, everything on board was of the best and costliest description. Built only three years ago, the "34" cost $16,000 in gold, and the fitting up $1,000 more. We found two passengers on board, an old gentleman out for his health, and a New-York drummer on a pleasure excursion. Mr. CALLAHAN, the owner, appeared a very gentlemanly person, and I endeavored to make his fate as easy as possible, assisting him in saving his personal baggage, inviting him to the ward-room table, and at night taking the blankets from my own bed to make him comfortable. I gave him every possible attention, and he expressed much gratitude, meaning me a small present as a testimonial of his appreciation of my efforts. At night, while smoking our cigars, he spoke of the outrages committed by his own people, and condemned them in strong terms. He repeatedly declared his treatment was much better than he had expected, or even hoped, when first taken on board. When we parted he again repeated his thanks, and held his hand to me.

[NOTE.—Upon reaching home this individual published his statement in the *Herald*, in which he said he was very badly used; had his hat and boots taken from him; was kept without food, and had no place but the wet decks to lie at night. He further stated that I had declared myself to him one of the *Chesapeake* pirates, which he knew to be a deliberate falsehood. After reading this in Halifax, I determined to keep my sympathies for the future a little more in check. There were several such cases well calculated to stir up revengeful feelings against other privateers; but I do not know of a case on the *Tallahassee* where one was ill-treated.]

We hastily gathered a few things from her—nautical instruments, telescopes, charts, clocks, medicine chest, &c. And then, pouring turpentine over the cabin floor, this fine boat was fired. Lieutenant GARDNER hesitated to apply the match, but there was no help for it, and she was soon ablaze.

Once more we are on our course, the "34" following in our wake. The bright flame of three burning vessels showed plainly as night came on, while in the distance, two more were smouldering to the water's edge. About midnight, the wind died away, and our Tender lagged behind. She was taken in tow, and, under easy steam, we stood on towards Mosquito point. All these vessels were burned within a short distance of each other, and in latitude 40 deg. 19 min. north, longitude 72 deg. 27 min west.

At night, owing to our proximity to the land, we had a heavy ground swell.

AN ACCIDENT.

FRIDAY, 12 M.—As usual at daybreak, several sail were in sight. The "22" was cast off and sent after some vessels in the distance, while we steer for a large ship on our starboard bow. When alongside, she was ordered to heave to, and in doing so swept down upon us, and struck us before we could get away; but, fortunately, very far aft. Our mainmast fell, and the deck was a wreck. One of our officers, standing, carried away even the iron bulwark rail. Being a very large ship, towering high above us, she would have in

sail yard. The Captain had his wife on board,—a brave, good woman,—and a female servant. There were two passengers in the cabin, an old sea Captain and his wife, the latter a perfect *termegant*, and very offensive to all on board. Her tongue was never idle, and her time about equally divided between abusing her husband, who bore it like a lamb, and distributing testaments and tracts among our men. The art of making everybody disagreeable was carried to perfection with this horrible woman, and the scoldings she gave the poor Captain who was tied to her apron strings struck every one dumb with astonishment. The last act of revenge on the poor man was just as she was leaving the side, when the old lady, in a fit of anger, tore off her new bonnet and threw it in the sea.

We got a quantity of mess stores from the *Glenaven*, a few luxuries, some hams, a coop of chickens and two pigs. After removing all things of immediate service to the Lieut. Ward had her scuttled, and she sank rapidly. Before we were out of sight she went down by the head and sank forever beneath the ocean. It seemed a pity to destroy such a noble craft, and I looked upon our work with sorrow.

I spoke of Mrs. Watts, the Captain's wife. She was, indeed, a brave, sweet woman, and bore her losses without a murmur, and, at the same time, a tenant of the other female. Only once did she give way to her feelings, and then when speaking of their loss in connection with her children.

"Poor fellow," said she, looking fondly toward her husband, "he has been going to sea for thirty years, and all his earnings were in the ship. We were saving for our dear little children at home, five of them," and then her eyes filled with tears, and a single drop trickled down her still fair cheeks. She said that since the beginning of the war she had read with sorrow of the sufferings of the noble Virginia ladies, and only wished her loss might do them some good. This and similar sympathizing expressions, together with a little wholesome of Lincoln, the Captain threatened to report to the police the moment they arrived in New-York.

About 3 o'clock we captured the schooner *Lemot du Pont*, of Wilmington, Del., from Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with coals for New-York.

When the schooner was being fired a Russian bark passed, and we bargained with him to take the passengers into port. The bark had three or four hundred German emigrants on board, the males, undoubtedly, destined for the Yankee army.

I should have remarked yesterday that soon after the burning of the *Ariatic*, the "22," being no longer of any use to us, was destroyed.

We saw a few sail in the evening, but far away and out of our course. They were all small, and had a foreign look. It is very easy to distinguish an American from an English or foreign-built vessel by the shape and rig. Capt. Wood was never mistaken, to my knowledge, from a single glance to tell the nationality of a ship.

THE WORK OF THE FIRST WEEK.

This being Saturday night, one week from our departure from Wilmington, we sum up the week's work and find there have been destroyed one ship, three barks, three brigs and eight schooners—fifteen sail. With these were taken upwards of two hundred prisoners, exclusive of the one hundred and sixty-three passengers on the *Adriatic*. They were all paroled, a special copy being made out for each man.

Finding this diary will occupy much more space than was anticipated, I am forced to divide it between this and subsequent issues. This ends the first seven days of our cruise, and of the second week I will speak in my next letter.

SECOND WEEK.

Sunday, 14th.—This morning we begin our second week at sea, the "*Tallahassee*" still in good sailing trim, with coal enough to last eight or ten days. The injury done to our upper works, the loss of our mainmast, together with some repairs needed upon our engines, makes it necessary for us to run into some port within a few days—Halifax, probably.

We have a few prisoners on board to-day—the officers and crew of the *Lamot Du Pont*. They are mostly from Delaware, but still are genuine Yankees. Upon the quarter-deck is a large pile of baggage belonging to these few men, and I contrast their treatment with my own when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Everything was taken from me, even to an old and much-worn tooth brush—the last article in the world to steal—and not even a change of underclothing allowed me.

Weather thick and foggy, with light breezes from southeast, which hauled later to south-southwest. At 10 o'clock, all hands called upon the quarter-deck, when service was read by Commander Wood. From Mondies to 4 P. M., thick and foggy; the air chill and damp. It is quite cold for August, and the atmosphere plainly indicates our progress northward. During the day rain fell, with thunder and lightning. At 3, the fog lightened up, and we exchanged colors with an English ship. From 4 to 6, weather foggy; wind light from northwest.

A little after 6 in the evening the fog lifted again, and the masthead lookout reported a sail on the port bow. Course was changed accordingly, and at 7:40 overhauled the American ship *James Littlefield*, of Bangor, Maine, with a cargo of Cardiff coal for New-York. After coming to, Lieut. Ward was sent on board with a prize crew, to take possession and stand her on our course. This coal was just the kind we wanted, and Capt. Wood hoped to take some on board; but the sea being too rough to lay alongside, and the transfer in small boats being a long and tedious job, it had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile the ship had been turned, and was now going northward, the steamer following. About 9 o'clock, the fog came up suddenly, and completely hid her from our sight. We were in great danger of losing sight of her altogether, but steamed on in her direction, ringing the bell and blowing a fog-horn. In a short time we heard the ship's bell in answer, and made her light. A hawser was carried to her, to prevent such accidents in future; and while the crew were removing the stores and preparing for destruction, she was towing the steamer. We got very little from her, the Captain and mate being allowed to take everything they wanted, even to a roll of carpeting that was on the manifest.

At 10, the fog again cleared, and the moon shone out. The ship looked splendidly in the night, her tall spars and white sails gleaming in the moonlight. About midnight, she was scuttled and abandoned to her fate. Afterwards steered due north.

Monday, 15th.—Two or three sail in sight at daybreak. The schooner *Mercy A. Howes*, of Chatham, Mass., was first captured. She had been for four months in the Bay of Chaleur fishing, and was now returning with a full cargo of cod and mackerel. We supplied ourselves with fish, took the crew on board, and scuttled the schooner. At 7:15, started the engines again and stood northwest by west. Light breeze. Sea smooth.

At 8 A. M., spoke Nova Scotia schooner *Sophy*, from Turk's Island, with salt for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Having a number of prisoners, they were permitted to board this vessel and arrange for passage home. The Captain said he was a very poor man, but would do all he could for them, and asked, as a favor, for some provisions. Quite a quantity of beef, pork and hard bread was sent on board, together with half a keg of tobacco. The crews of the prizes *Lamot du Pont*, *James Littlefield* and *Mercy A. Howes*, were sent off, with three boat loads of baggage and personal effects.

At 9 o'clock captured schooner *Howard*, belonging to Bridgeport, Conn., and just from Cape Breton, with a cargo of coals. This vessel, it will be remembered, was captured by the *Florida* about six weeks ago, and bonded by Capt. Morris to take sixty-three prisoners to New-York. This bond did not protect her, however, and Lieut. Benton was sent on board to remove stores and set her on fire. She was a magnificent vessel, the cabin elegantly fitted up with passenger accommodations, and everything about her clean and in excellent order. When we left her the flames had reached the mast-head.

FISHING SCHOONERS CAPTURED.

Midday.—Very warm, considering the cold, chilly nights and days just passed. The sea is as smooth as a silver. Captured the fishing schooner *Floral Wreath*, of Georgetown, Me., just returned from four months' fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There was over three thousand dollars worth of cured fish on her, just ready for the market. The Captain, named Charles Jewett, was a genuine Yankee, and the loss of his vessel went very hard with him. He repeatedly declared he "would rather have lost his wife than that schooner." This was thought to be a joke at first, but he repeated it so often we saw he was in earnest. The vessel was worth, perhaps, one thousand seven hundred dollars. In these fishing crafts some eight or ten men are engaged, and fish on shares. One-half the fish goes to the vessel, and the remainder is divided among the crew. In this case, there were seven men besides the Captain and owner, and, allowing one-half, or one thousand five hundred dollars to the vessel, we see that each man would receive a little over two hundred dollars for four months' work. This is called a *profitable* business by these rough, simple people along the coast, and is their only dependence. By breaking up the fishing trade, we destroy the great industrial pursuit of the New-England coast. The *Floral Wreath* was a good specimen of the fishing vessels that swarm every year on the banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. After cutting the masts away the schooner was scuttled.

At 3 P. M., took fishing-schooner *Restless*, returning from the Gulf of St. Lawrence with one hundred and seventy-five quintals of green fish—codfish—for cargo. She was homeward bound, and within one day's sail of home. These rough, hardy fishermen are a timid set, and show much horror when taken on board. Several have shed tears, and others, with faces deathly white, tremulously ask what will be done to them. Boatswain Cassidy was sent with a crew to destroy this schooner and take to the boats, while we pursued another, three or four miles ahead, running off before the wind. She had been warned by the *Howard*, upon which we sent our prisoners, and which we saw communicate with her. After a short chase we overtook her—the schooner *Sarah B. Harris*, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, just returning from the Gulf of Canso. Several men put on the *Howard* had changed into this vessel, as she was bound to their homes, and there being so many on board, Captain Wood bonded her for eight thousand dollars, and sent of all our prisoners. She was bound for Portland, Maine.

At sunset, came upon the *Ettol Caroline*, a small fishing schooner from Portland. She had sails down, and lay at anchor, all hands being engaged in hauling in fish. We got some fine fresh fish—halibut, haddock and cod—a quantity of ice and a few provisions. The master, or skipper, as they are called, came over the side tremblingly, and walking up to Capt. Wood, pulled his forelop and put his hat under his arm.

Capt. Wood said "Well, captain, I must take charge of your schooner."

"No!" said he inquiringly, "Oh! you wouldn't do that—I'm a poor fellow—only a fisherman, sir."

"But you are the very fellows we are after," was the reply.

The poor devil looked ready to sink through the deck, but managed to get into his boat again, and pulled off after his consort. He was allowed to take everything he wanted—small boats, lines, &c., and then his craft was scuttled. The skipper and his three men were put into their small boats and towed down to the *Sarah Harris* and turned adrift. We saw him safely on board, and steamed away.

FANTASTIC TRICKS IN THE FOG CLOUDS.

The appearance of several mirages of remarkable beauty and distinctiveness have afforded us some pleasure. The fog clouds that hang low upon the water play fantastic tricks with the sails beneath or in them. Sometimes a *fac simile* of a vessel is seen reversed upon a cloud, apparently high in the air; sometimes it appears cut in half, one part towering, like a marble column, an hundred feet in the air. Sometimes again they look like little toy boats floating a few feet above the surface of the water, and then, when the mist is thick and the vessel near, it looms up largely, making a fishing schooner look as large as a line-of-battle ship. I was much interested by the strange tricks of these phantasmagoria.

Tuesday, 16th.—Spoke a Nova Scotia schooner at an early hour. At 7 o'clock, overhauled bark *P. C. Alexander*, of Harpswell, Maine, bound to Glace Bay for a cargo of coal. She was a fine barque of two hundred and eighty-two tons, and valued at twelve thousand dollars. We got a few provisions from her, but nothing of any value, and then set her on fire. I got a fine peace of East Indian coral from the cabin, which I hope to get safely home as a curiosity. I have also a piece of sponge still attached to the rock upon which it grew and in the process of formation. Both are interesting specemens of nature.

Later, overhauled schooner *Leopard*, of Boston, from Cornwallis, Me., with wood. George Cowley, master. Burned.

Schooner *Pearl*, of Friendship, Me., fishing craft from the banks of Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish. Rufus Gayter, master. Burned.

Schooner *Sarah Louisa*, of Jonesboro, Me., with wood for Boston. George Dobbins, master. Burned.

Schooner *Magnolia*, of Friendship, Me., fisherman. Owen Wincapaw, master. Burned.

Schooner *Sea Flower* overhauled and let loose on condition our prisoners should be taken into some port, there being at this time a large number on board. Among them was a genuine Yankee girl, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was cook upon her father's vessel. She was a good-looking, black-eyed girl, who, after her first fright, was over, was not unwilling to give her smiles to a few rather handsome "pirates," who seemed disposed to converse with her. One of these gave up his room to her while on board, and this she insisted upon putting to rights before leaving, saying she had "allers ben accustomed to work to home." The males were much frightened when first taken, but when assured they would be well treated and soon returned, began to develop their Yankee traits: speaking in a very loud tone of voice, and with a nasal twang—cursing, using slang words, and very peculiar idioms, they caused us no little amusement. One expression was common to all, i. e., "to home"—they speak "of going to home," "when I was to home," &c. They spoke of their wives as "the old woman," and the man who said he "would rather loose his wife than his schooner" was not the only one who showed singularity in his conjugal relations.

"That boat was all I had in the world," said one, "and I've put five years hard work in it. Now its all gone."

"Yes, I replied," and your people have destroyed not only what we have gained in our whole lives, but our ancestors for over an hundred years."

They acknowledged the truth, but could not see why they should be made to suffer for what others had done. Singular enough, we have not yet found a single man who would acknowledge himself a Yankee. They invariably claim to be "Southern sympathizers," "allers have been friendly to South"—all were opposed to the Government of Lincoln, and the war, and a majority claimed to have been threatened with feathers and tar for their secession proclivities. I presume they thought we believed this gammon, and hoped to get better treatment by lying. It made very little difference, however, what politics they had or professed—one was treated as well as another, and all as prisoners of war.

All these vessels were taken while running down the coast of Maine, and the last three or four near the islands of Martenicus and Monbegan in Penobscot bay. We ran close to Martenicus, and saw the people on shore watching our movements. The day was spent cruising around these islands, and burning vessels marked our course. Towards night, Mr. Tynan, our chief engineer, reported the coal fast going, and in order to get a fresh supply to continue our operations among the fishermen, Capt. Wood turned for Halifax, and at dark we were dashing off thirteen knots an hour towards Cape Sable.

Wednesday, 17th.—At 6 o'clock, when I woke, were on Brown's bank, about forty miles from the cape. It was a dull, smoky day, the sea calm and the air cool. Although in the middle of August, an overcoat was not uncomfortable. Saw several fishermen in the distance, but did not turn from our course to pick them up. One coming in our way, was captured—the fishing schooner *North America*, of New London, Connecticut. David Mainwaring, master. We got some fresh fish—halibut weighing sixty to seventy pounds, some ice, and a few provisions, then scuttled the vessel.

At 9, captured brig *Neva*, of East Machias, Me., from Lyngan Bay, C. B., to New-York, with a cargo of coals. Bonded for $17,500 and prisoners put on board.

Two o'clock.—Made the Nova Scotia coast above Cape Sable, and during the day skirted along it, just near enough to distinguish the houses, villages and forts by the shore. A large steamer, standing to the southward, passed us at 3 P. M., but we had too little coal to give chase, even if night had not been so near.

At 4 P. M. captured schooner *Joseph Achorns*, of Rockland, Me., bound to Cape Breton for coals. There was nothing on this vessel of value to us, and she was burned as soon as the prisoners and their baggage could be removed.

Toward 5 the air grew heavy and some rain fell. A dense mist hangs over the water. Two lighthouses visible on the shore, and a long line of sterile coast. Barometer falling. Wind northeast, with prospect of a storm.

Returning along the coast, we saw two small fishing schooners a few miles ahead, which, as soon as the flames of the *Achorns* blazed up in sight, turned in shore. We put on full steam and soon came up with them, and just in time to see the crews of both take to their small boats, and pull toward a little island a few miles away. The schooners were entirely deserted. We headed off the boats, and ordering one back, brought the other alongside. When asked why they forsook their vessels, they replied they were afraid we would kill them all. Indeed, they were very badly frightened, and hardly one out of a dozen men was able to talk intelligibly. The schooners were the *D. Ellis* and *Diadem*, of Harwich, Mass., returning from a fishing trip in the Bay of Chaleur. Such a pack of cowards I never saw; some were crying, and asking if they were to be killed, or what was to be done with them. All disclaimed any connection with the war, and avowed they had always been opposed to Abolitionism and the Government. The information was volunteered, and, with Puritan solemnity and air, they called, with impious frequency, upon God to witness the truth of their declarations. They were Methodist Protestants, and boasted of their piety. One said: "I hope God may strike me dead if I ever had anything to do with the war."

"But" said I, "you carried a torch in that Black Republican procession in Harwick. How came that?"

"Yes—yes," he stammered, "but I did'nt mean anything by it."

He told the truth, because he was too much confused to tell a lie.

The prisoners were paroled and told to get in their boats and make a straight course for home.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAID.

Obtained a Portland paper this morning, in which we are called "pirates," and a long list of of atrocities committed by the crew of the pirate *Tallahassee* given to the public. The number of direct, unmitigated lies embraced in this account of our doings is most astonishing. One man especially, who, to my personal knowledge, was treated kindly on board, publishes a "stunner." Some stories told by the late Baron Munchausen, and generally considered difficult of belief, were simple exaggerations compared to the stories of this martyr. His clothes were stolen, his hat taken from his head, his boots from his feet, and, horrible to tell, he was given nothing to eat but meat and bread. When the Captain of the *Howard* was with us, there was a *Herald* on board containing some falsehoods of this kind, and they were shown to him with the remark that all prisoners had received the same treatment given him. He replied, these stories were invented by the press reporters, and often without seeing the person whose statement they gave. His own case was an example. When taken by the *Florida*, he was returning from the West Indies with a cargo of fruit, Capt. Morris purchased some pineappies, limes, oranges, &c., and paid him in gold more than he would have received in greenbacks in New-York. He told the reporter Capt. Morris had got some pineappies from him, and the next morning the paper appeared with a card, signed by him, in which it was stated the fruit had been stolen, along with many other things on board, after the bond had been executed. To correct this falsehood, the Captain inserted a card the next day, giving the true story, saying he had every reason to be thankful to Capt. Morris for his kind and courteous treatment. A few hours later, he was waited on by a man in the confidential employ of the Government, and told if he wished to keep out of Fort Lafayettee he had better hold his tongue about that matter. Of course he was careful how he told the truth thereafter.

It is truly amusing to see how eager all these people are to be paroled, and they ask over and over if it will protect them from the draft. They fold their parolee away very carefully, and look upon them like bank bills. "This is worth $350 to me," said one; "I would not take a thousand for mine," said another. One skipper declared if it would protect him from the army he was willing to give his vessel for it, and the captain of a bonded vessel brought his whole crew on board for the purpose of obtaining parolee. It is ridiculous, indeed, to hear them converse about the draft and their fears of being taken for a soldier.

At dark, we were still running along the coast, and about sixty miles from Sambro Head, at the entrance of Halifax harbor. We go on under easy steam to make it at daybreak. Weather thick and foggy. Wind northeast and rising.

RUN INTO HALIFAX.

Thursday, 18th.—Morning came in cold and wet—the dense fog that hung heavily over the water lacking only the name to be a shower. We made Sambro Head at an early hour, and then ran along the rocky coast toward the mouth of the harbor. Presently we saw a small boat coming through the mist, and a cheery Irish voice asked if we wanted a pilot. To be sure we did, and a red-faced, weather-beaten young fisherman clambered over the side. At the entrance to the harbor, or rather Chebucto Bay, we stopped to fire the guns, the law prohibiting, or at least courtesy forbidding, us going into a neutral port with shotted guns. A regular branch pilot now came off to us, and took the ship from the fisherman, who was only permitted to take in vessels when no pilot was at hand. He was satisfied, however, and went on his way rejoicing with two or three pounds of tobacco in his pocket. Being wet and disagreeable on deck, we saw but little of the scenery in going up the bay. Getting short glimpses through the open ports, we saw the shore was well cultivated and dotted here and there with little white villages. There are also some fine farms that stretch back from the water; the green pasture lands covered with sheep and cattle. It is eight miles only to the city, and in less than an hour we were anchored off the town.

For some days back the Yankee papers have been filled with the doings of the pirate *Tallahassee*, and a large number of small boats soon surrounded the ship filled with curious individuals anxious to see what she was like. A few friends were permitted on board, but a majority were refused, and had to be content with an outside view. Several boat loads of Yankees were pointed out to us; probably sent off by the Yankee Consul for the purpose of getting information.

About 9 o'clock, Capt. Wood called upon the Admiral, Sir James Hope, and upon his return we were permitted to go on shore.

Halifax is a city of some forty thousand inhabitants. The houses are built principally of wood, and have an air of age, although the main portion of the town is comparatively new. Along the bay is the business portion, and mask upon the hill the residences of the merchants and the military. The land upon which the city is built rises rapidly from the water into a hill, crowning which is the citadel, a strong and heavily armed fortress, protecting the town and commanding the harbor. At the present time the garrison consists of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth battalions with detachments of the Royal Artillery. In the harbor is St. George's Island, also heavily fortified and garrisoned by the artillery. Halifax is quite a business town, and stores and warehouses increase with great rapidity as the trade annually enlarges. Its fine harbor gives it many natural advantages. It would be superfluous to enter into a detailed description of the town in this diary, and I pass it by with the few remarks already made.

FRIENDLY FEELING TOWARD THE SOUTH.

The people generally are very friendly to the South, but in many instances I can but think it an interested friendship. They derive great benefit from Southern trade, and undoubtedly are honest in their sympathy and in their admiration for Confederate valor. A few men can be mentioned who have done a great deal for our cause, and have shown their sympathy in something else besides empty words. Among these are Dr. W. J. Almon, Dr. Slayter, B. Weir & Co., A. Keith, and Mr. Pillsbury, editor of the *Courant*, who has taken a strong stand in our favor. Dr. Almon, especially, has done all in his power, and we were indebted to him for many kindly acts. Through his energy we obtained a mast to replace the one lost, and his whole time, while we were there, seemed devoted to us. I have reason to be very grateful to him, and many other Confederate officers can say the same, for he is never weary of good deeds. A son of Dr. Almon is an esteemed surgeon in our army. The Archbishop, also, is very friendly to us, and his heart, his house and his purse have ever been open to needy Confederates. The British officers are unanimous in their expressions of friendship; but I notice a great change in their feelings. Policy seems to control them, and the fear of their Yankee neighbors is evident. I had no acquaintance in the Seventeenth, Capt. ——, who, when I was in Halifax last Winter, was very warm and open in his sympathy for our cause. Now, I could but notice the cautious manner of his expression. There is a change in the feeling plainly seen, owing probably, to the course of the Government, which grows daily inimical to us. The colonial administration is controlled entirely by Lord Lyons at Washington, who is, as is well known, completely under the thumb of the Yankee Minister of State, Mr. Seward. In every instance where the Governor of one of the Colonies, or other high official, was friendly to the South, he has been removed and another of the Lord Lyons school appointed. This is seen in all the Canadian appointments; in the removal of Lord Mulgrave and the appointment of Dr. Richard McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; the removal of Admiral Milne, and of Gov. Bailey of Nassau. The appointees are in every instance strongly against us. Dislike of Slavery is at the bottom of all this, and, also, fear of the Yankees. Every day it becomes more and more evident that we have no hope from any friendly feeling in England or her colonies.

Friday, 19.—Went ashore about twelve to day, but had been there but a short time before an order came to go on board at once, as there was a rumor of some difficulty with the authorities. Ever since our arrival the telegraph to the States had been monopolized by the American Consul, Judge Jackson, and it was understood that Lord Lyons had telegraphed a very emphatic order to "send *that* vessel to sea." During the day, Judge Jackson had made a requisition upon the Government for the steamer, demanding very modestly, the crew and officers be delivered up in chains. This demand was laughed at; but still affairs began to look serious.

FORBIDDEN TO COAL UP.

The *Tallahassee* was on the Dartmouth side of the river taking in coal from a brig, and nearly all her officers were on shore. Early in the evening, without a word of warning, several armed boats and launches were sent down to us, with orders to go to sea at once, and forbidding us to take over one hundred tons of coal—enough, it was said, to take the vessel into the nearest Confederate port. A navy officer was put on board to see that all dispatch was used, and the boats anchored alongside. This was rather galling to our pride, and entirely unnecessary, for a simple order from the Admiral would have been sufficient, without all this armed display.

All haste was now used to get the vessel to sea. Nearly one hundred tons of coal was taken on board and a small quantity of oil and engineer stores, absolutely necessary. About dark we hauled out into the stream, and only waited the return of a guard party, sent out to look up some runaways, to go down the bay. Through the attention of Dr. Almon, we got a spar and hauled it up on the deck ready to ship it as soon as we arrived in some port where we should be permitted to remain long enough for the purpose. About nine o'clock the guards returned and reported twenty-seven men missing, evidently enticed away from the ship by Yankee emissaries. Judge Jackson had a hand in it, and it was remarked that this was not the first time he has been guilty of such dirty work. We could wait no longer, and, after dropping the naval officer into his boat, got under steam and soon left the town behind us.

Of course we were much disappointed with our treatment in Halifax, and it was little expected, since so much friendship had been expressed by the people. But they are hardly responsible for the acts of the Government. Perhaps we expected too much; at any rate, despite our condition, the law, custom or sympathy, we were peremtorily ordered to sea. I learned that the Queen's counsel decided while we were there that the vessel of a belligerent power has a right to get into a neutral port and remain long enough to make all necessary repairs, take in coal, and twenty-four hours afterwards. Considering the feeling against us, I doubt if Captain Wood had seen fit to *beg* permission to remain, it would have been granted.

While in Halifax, we saw the Yankee papers, containing accounts of our captures, and learned the excitement regarding us. Several vessels have been sent out in pursuit. A Washington telegram says "The first information of the depredations of the pirate *Tallahassee* was received by the Navy Department on the 12th inst., after office hours. Secretary Welles immediately ordered the following vessels in pursuit, namely: *Juniatta, Susquehannah, Eolus, Roniosmus, Dumbarton* and *Tristian Shandy* on the 13th; the *Moccasin, Aster, Zantio. R. R. Cuyler* and *Grand Gulf* on the 14th, and on the 15th the *Dicorah* and *Sea Jacinto*. These were all the vessels available in the navy."

All these steamers, and more, starting out daily, after one small vessel, short of coal and sadly in want of repairs! British neutrality! I stood on the deck, in the moonlight, thinking of the strange neutrality that works only against one side, and that, perhaps, against the weaker.

About 11 o'clock we crossed the bar and ran out to sea, the lights on Sambro and the opposite point visible on either hand. In two hours' time we were far from land.

Saturday, 20th.—Clear and calm. Sea smooth. We run due east for several hours until well off the coast, then turned direct for Wilmington. In the evening captured schooner *Rean*, of Salisbury, Mass., from Newburyport to Long Bay, Cape Breton, for a cargo of coal. The prisoners, stores and nautical instruments were taken, and the vessel fired.

This ends our second week out.

THIRD WEEK.

Sunday, 21st.—A quiet day. Prayers were read at 10 o'clock by Capt. Wood, the whole ship's crew being assembled on the quarter-deck. Two men and a boy were found slowed away on board, and put to work. No sail in sight to-day.

Monday, 22d.—Rain fell in torrents this morning, and there was not a dry place on the steamer. In the collision with the ship *Adriatic*, the decks were badly sprung, and leak like a sieve. The sea was very rough, and the *Tallahassee*, rolling in approved screw-steamer style, made it very disagreeable to all on board.

Tuesday, 23d.—In smooth seas again. There is a light breeze from the southeast, and a burning sun. None of the cruisers sent out in pursuit of us have yet been seen. In the evening made two sail under the English flag, but kept on our course without speaking them.

Wednesday, 24th.—A fair and pleasant day, light breezes and smooth sea. The sky is filled with cumulus clouds, that sail slowly along, or rise like a mountain chain from the horizon. Showery at times. Spoke two Nassau schooners, evidently of Yankee build, but under British register.

A CHASE.

Thursday, 25th.—The noise of the screw working rapidly roused me soon after daybreak, and, by the velocity of our motion, saw there was a chase. Upon reaching the deck, saw a long, low, side-wheel steamer chasing us. It was a slow craft, with two masts, swinging gaffs, and high paddle-boxes. We ran away from him with all ease, and in an hour had passed nearly around him and got on our original course. About 7 o'clock he let off steam and stopped, some accident, probably, occurring to his machinery. He repaired quickly and came on after us, but in a few moments stopped entirely, and seemed permanently disabled. At this time another steamer discovered us and gave chase, coming down across our bows and gaining rapidly upon us. Our course was changed, and, bringing him astern, we soon left him behind, and in two hours completely out of sight.

Light showers during the day.

We are now on the coast and in the cruising ground of the Yankees, but no vessels are in sight.

SAFE, BACK AT WILMINGTON.

Late in the evening two sail are reported, neither of them steamers. The air is very smoky, and there is every prospect of a successful run in. At sunset, took soundings between thirty and forty miles off the coast. Go on under easy steam in order to make the lights on shore about 9 o'clock. A little later than that hour they were distinguished, and we went slowly along until the mound vertical lights were made out. Took soundings within sight of a Yankee blockader, but were unseen ourselves until we ran down across his bows, then going at full speed, and headed in. In half an hour we had him abeam, and received the first shot. Another followed, and then we replied with the aft pivot gun. It was a good shot, and the Yankee was completely bewildered. For five minutes he showed signals and threw rockets, but fired no more. We gave him three shots, and turned to another bearing down upon us. Two shots were received from this one before we replied, and, like the other, he immediately steamed away without replying to our guns. We steer straight through the fleet, going about twelve knots an hour. One more comes up, and is within five hundred yards before he is discovered. A shot that passes over us is the first intimation we have of him. He fires two shots, both of which go wide of the mark, and then turns away as our guns open fire in return. Not a shot came in reply, and no desire is shown to come into closer quarters. We fire at one more, who gives us a shot, and fires into his confrere, and in a few moments get safe through the whole and close under the guns of the fort. In every instance the Yankees seemed perfectly astonished, and gave us a wide berth. Only one replied to our fire, and he was firing at random and far astern of us.

At half-past ten we came to anchor inside the bar, safe at home after our short but exciting cruise. As soon as the anchor was dropped, all hands were called to muster, and Cap. Wood read prayers, thanking God for having protected us through scenes of peril, and for delivering us from the hands of our enemies, bringing us safe into our destined port.

Since returning some Yankee commander has sent in his report, in which he claims to have chased the *Tallahassee* into Wilmington, engaging her at the time. This is utterly false—but what is the use to attempt to deny Yankee falsehoods? They have told so many about us that I am perfectly astonished at the number. Let them go.

SUMMING UP.

Thirty-five vessels in all were captured by the *Tallahassee*, some of them large and fine ships and barks; the others, coasting vessels and fishermen. Had plenty of coal been allowed us, as many more might have been destroyed on our return trip; but there was only coal enough to take us in, and had we been chased off the coast, it must have given out entirely. Fortunately, however, we were chased but a few hours, and then were not turned from our course.

BOHEMIAN.

Obituary.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

John B. Myers, of the firm of Myers, Claghorn & Co., died this morning at Torresdale.

The Late Shooting Affray in Broadway.—Justice Shandley has admitted Samuel M. Barnett, who stands charged with shooting Dr. Zacharie, of No. 760 Broadway, on Thursday last, to bail, in the sum of $1,500. When all the facts of this case are taken into consideration, it would seem that attempts to murder in this City are (pecuniarily) matters of very small importance. If there be any truth in the statements of impartial witnesses, Dr. Zacharie, at the time his life was sought, was seated quietly in his parlor, reading a morning paper, when unannounced the accused suddenly confronted him and demanded the rendition of certain documents which belonged to him, but which had been for some time in the Doctor's possession. While the Doctor was at his bookcase, and in the act of complying with the demand, the accused, standing scarcely an arm's length from him, exclaimed, "I'll have my revenge for your words to that effect, and deliberately fired two shots at the Doctor, the last ball from the pistol taking effect in the face of the assaulted party. The wound was at first thought mortal, but, although the surgeon has not succeeded in finding the ball, the injured man is slowly recovering. The release of the accused on so small bail has occasioned much surprise among those who are cognizant of the facts of the case; for it is argued that if he is guilty of a gross attempt to murder, the bond should have been in a much larger sum; and if, as has been intimated, he is insane, he should not be allowed his liberty either with or without bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 28, 1864.

$7,400	U. S. 6s, '67....	121	200	H. Riv. R.....	115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6's, '81...C.	107	300	do.....	115
16,000	do.....	106⅞	100	do.....	114⅞
1,000	C. 6s, 5-20s, R.	108	600	do.....	114
10,000	do.....	107⅜	100	do.....b10	114
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.O.	109⅜	100	do.....	113⅞
5,000	do.....	109⅜	100	do.....s10	113⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	97	600	do.....	113⅝
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April..	108	200	do.....	113⅜
1,500	do.....	107⅜	3500	Reading R.....	123
115,000	C. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	94½	600	do.....s5	123
1,000	do.....	95	1500	do.....b10	123
1,000	Ill. War Loan..	100	500	do.....	122⅝
5,000	Va. State 6s.....	64	1300	do	122⅜
15,000	Mo. State 8s.....	65	200	do.....s10	122⅜
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	59	200	do.....b5	122⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	147	25	Mich. Cen. R.....	127
25,000	O. & M. Cer....	40¼	200	do.....	127⅜
20,000	do.....	40⅜	300	M. S. & N. I....b30	76
80,000	do.....	40	300	do.....	75¾
5,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100⅜	750	do.....●	76
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M..	104	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	123
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	85	200	do.....	122⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	100	do.....	122¾
1,000	Am. Gold.....s	202⅛	200	do	122
1,000	Det. & Tol. Bs..	103⅜	400	do.....	121⅜
15,000	do.....	103	100	do.....	121⅝
1,000	do.....s60	195	600	do.....s15	121
20	National Bank...	109	100	do.....	121
50	Fourth Nat. Bank.	95	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	108⅜
100	Canton Co.....b30	31	200	do.....	108
300	do.....	30¾	400	do.....	107⅞
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	175	200	do.....s10	107⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	60	600	do.....	107⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	60	850	Chi. & N. W.....	47
100	do.....b10	60⅜	100	do.....b30	47⅜
850	do.....	60¼	100	do.....b10	47
300	do.....	60⅛	100	do.....	46⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.b10	81⅜	50	do.....	46⅜
500	do.....	81	650	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	81¾
100	Wyom. V. Coal....	51⅜	100	do.....s10	81¾
100	do.....	51	100	do.....s30	81
10	Min. Mining Co...	20	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	98
700	Mariposa Min.....	40	600	do.....	98¼
800	do.....	40¼	100	do.....b30	99
100	Atl. M. S. Co.....	185	100	do.....b15	98⅜
50	N. Y. Central..s10	116	100	do.....b5	98⅝
200	do.....	117	300	M. & P. Du C. R.b30	52
100	do.....	117⅛	100	do.....	51
10	do.....	117⅜	50	Del., L. & Wes. R.	265
200	Erie Railway.....	96⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R.....	61
200	do.....	96⅝	50	Alt. & Terre H.....	58
1100	do.....	96⅞	850	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101
750	do.....	97	200	do.....b30	102
500	do.....	97⅜	40	do.....	100⅜
1200	do.....	97⅜	100	do.....	101¼
500	do.....s30	97	100	do.....b30	101⅜
250	do.....s10	97	10	C. & Alt. R. Pr....	91
100	Erie Railway Pr..	102¾		do.....	92
50	do.....	102⅜	350	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	58
50	Chi. & Alt.....	95			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C p'n.	106⅞	100	Hudson R. R.....	111
10,000	do.....b30	107¼	500	do.....	110⅜
2,500	do.....	107	500	Reading R.....	121⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109⅜	100	do.....b10	121⅜
19,000	do.....	109⅜	200	do.....	121
5,690	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr....	107¼	1000	do.....	121¼
20,000	do..... b10	108	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	125⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 1 yr c.	98⅜

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A DESIRABLE double house, containing eleven rooms, with modern improvements, barn, carriage and ice houses, and ¾ of an acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit trees, situated fifty miles up the North River, three minutes walk from railroad depot and steamboat landing; immediate possession can be given. Apply to L. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 156 9th-av., corner 21st-st.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., A VERY PLEASant and convenient two-story house with 10 rooms, handsomely furnished. Will be let to a careful tenant until 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, to a private family only. It is four stories, full size, modern, in good order and well furnished. Location very desirable. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—IN 12TH-ST., NEAR THE 6TH-AV., A full-sized house with modern improvements and in good order; possession can be had Nov. 1. Apply to EBNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—HOUSE AT Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of J. E. CARY, No. 11 Wall-st., third floor, or C. H. JOHNSON, No. 170 Broadway, or of HENRY P. BLOUK, Plainfield.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES, ELEGANT styles, from $150 to $900, in both City and Country, Apply to J. H. POILLON, No. 1,130 Broadway, room No. 7. Furnished houses wanted.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on the second floor; also a suite on the third floor, of dwelling No. 28 West 4th-st., furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen in a private family, without board; near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care; kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SEASON.—A gentleman, wife and servant wish a parlor and bedroom communicating, with meals for the lady in her room, as she is an invalid. The vicinity of Gramercy-park preferred. Address, with location, terms, &c., A. D. G., Box No. 3,727 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF two adults and two children, three or four rooms with board; one of the large rooms would be furnished if necessary. Preference given to private table. Address, stating details and references, Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD, on Saturday; private family preferred, where there are no other boarders; parlor and bedroom or one large room required. State all particulars and lowest price, with fire and gas. Address METTINGTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE ROOMS in a small, cheerful family, where everything will be done to add to their comfort and happiness, may obtain such by addressing Box 5,225, Post-office, for three days; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND and wife; an agreeable and refined private family preferred, though a well kept boarding-house would not be objectionable. Address, with full particulars, C. B., Box No. 2,757 Post-office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY AND RICHLY furnished parlor floor, with private table; also rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 55 and 57 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 20x50; lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accomodated with large room in a brown-stone, modern house, private family, up town (west side). Dinner at 6. Price, including fire, $30 per week. Address G. MAYNARD, Box No. 419, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A student of Columbia College, a nicely-furnished single room, with fire, gas and board, between 14th and 20th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,195 Post-office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 5th av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,133 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in the vicinity of 86th-st., (Yorkville,) with nice room, in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES OF LAND, near "English" neighborhood, New-Jersey, on the Northern Railroad. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children (aged four and one years), and nurse, in a private family. Address, giving particulars, G. R. F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, with private table, or without board, in Washington-place; very convenient to Broadway.

NO. 72 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 6TH-AV.—Furnished suite of rooms, with bath, closets, &c., will be let to first-class families, with private table only.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No 234 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter; location between 23d and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,806 Post-office.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 85 Second-place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands bread and biscuit making perfect; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3:0 1st-av., between 21d and 22d-st., up two pair of stairs in front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meat, game, soups, jellies and deserts; is a first-rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 East 10th st., third floor, front.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, would like to obtain a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 136 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, in the latest style, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to go out by the day or week; can give the best references; can be seen for this week at No. 224 6th-av. at the store near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUations: one as laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fluting—two years' reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 167 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman with good City reference, to do chamber work, nursing or sewing, or will assist in washing if required; understands either of the above works perfectly. Inquire at the fancy-store No. 378 7th-av., third door from 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a competent person; understands dressmaking and sewing-machine; is capable and willing to make herself otherwise useful; is a Protestant; City reference. Call all this week at No. 116 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, in a first-class family, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is well accustomed to sewing on the machine; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Jeralaman-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, in City or country. Apply at the private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; has had eighteen years experience in that capacity; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 19 East 33d-st., first house east of Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls, sisters; one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do plain sewing, and take care of children, or to assist in chamberwork; can be seen for two days at 28 Gansevoort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 308 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as cook; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 168 Varick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; is capable in every respect to take an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also the sewing-machine. Call at No. 116 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the city and country, for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO VERY RESpectable German girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress; are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT, RESPECTable woman, a situation as first class cook in a gentleman's family; perfectly understand her business in every branch; is honest, sober and best of City references. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook; no objection to assist with the washing. The other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 77 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer; willing to assist with the washing; can sew on the machine; good references. Call at the baker's, corner of 24th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly, and hair-dressing to perfection. City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would have no objections to assist in chamberwork; understands hair dressing. Apply at No. 408 6th-avenue, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can give the best recommendations, a situation as reader or companion for an invalid or elderly lady. Call or address Miss T., No. 69 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS: one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as first-class waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen No. 232 6th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion to do chamber work or washing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 108 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; or to take care of children, in a respectable family; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, has no children, would like to take in some gentlemen and ladies washing and ironing. No. 197 East 25th-st., below 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has good City reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress; she fully understands the business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a highly respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 259 7th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS—One as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 480 6th-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLINER AND dressmaker, a few more customers at her own house or that of her employer. Call at No. 1023 8th-st., third door east of Broadway. Patronage solicited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she may be seen at her present employers, who will cheerfully recommend her. Call at No. 75 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No 11 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress, that does fluting; has the best of reference. Call at No. 19 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 16 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 35th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PERFORMERS, &c.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DISGUISES and JONES' BALL.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

WINTER GARDEN.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—THE FOX CHASE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LIVES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac. There are, however, very strong intimations that we may receive very stirring news from that quarter very soon.

Affairs in Missouri do not seem to have changed their aspects materially. The rebels are now reported to be within fifty miles of St. Louis, and have interrupted the running of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Pilot Knob is still held by Gen. EWING, with a force of three thousand Union troops, and he has thus far succeeded in repulsing all their attacks. Gen. SMITH is also in that vicinity somewhere, and when he gets a chance at old PRICE there will be a sharp fight, and an end of this Missouri invasion.

Dispatches received by the Government, yesterday, containing the latest reports from Gen. SHERIDAN, announce his arrival at Harrisonburgh on Monday, and his intention to follow up the pursuit of EARLY, who was hastening toward Staunton with the shattered fragments of his defeated and demoralized army. Every attempt of EARLY to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains to annoy Gen. SHERIDAN'S rear, has been defeated with great loss to the rebels. On Saturday TORBERT'S cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Luray Court-house, and after a spirited fight, routed them with a loss of several hundred killed and wounded, and about eighty prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Gen. WICKHAM, and retreated up the Valley. On Sunday our cavalry effected a junction with SHERIDAN'S infantry, near Newmarket.

We have intelligence from New-Orleans, by way of Cairo, to the 21st inst. An official announcement by Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana, gives the total votes cast for and against the new constitution, as follows: For the constitution, 6,836; against the constitution, 1,666. In accordance with this vote the Governor has issued a proclamation declaring that the constitution is henceforth ordained and established as the law of Louisiana. The gunboat *Selma*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 21st from Mobile, reports that the rebel rams *Tuscaloosa* and *Nashville* are reported to have gone to Montgomery, Ala., but it was believed they had gone up Spanish River, to get a nearer position to Mobile.

The Fifth District of Ohio has the dishonor of committing the outrage of resistance to the draft. Word has reached the authorities at Columbus that one of the enrolling officers of Mercer County, while serving notices of drafts, had his horse shot from under him. No further resistance had been made at last advices.

The Mexican troops are reported, via San Francisco, to have gained a decided success at Durango City, which had been evacuated by the French.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Father Point, and the *Asia* at Cape Race, yesterday, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. Captain SPEKE, the African traveler, has been accidentally killed. The crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to a son. American topics are still discussed in the English papers. The London *Times* lectures the Australians for wanting to seperate from England. NARVAEZ has formed a new ministry in Spain. The Weser *Zeitung* affirms that the supposed new privateer at Bremerhaven has been purchased by the Prussian Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met specially yesterday, to receive a report from the County Volunteer Committee, announcing that the quota of this county, under all calls, is filled, and that we have a surplus of twenty-eight enlistments. The filling of the last quota of 13,140, under the President's call for 500,000 men, has been accomplished with the modest outlay of $460,000. The brief report of the Committee, which we print elsewhere, embodies all the essential facts concerning the important task just completed. A detailed report is promised soon. The Board directed that the preliminary report be published, authorized the Committee to go on recruiting in anticipation of any future call, requested them to make renewed efforts to obtain further credits of naval enlistments due New-York, and passed a resolution requesting the Common Council to adopt the ordinance to prohibit recruiting here for other localities.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of the lad BENJAMIN H. COZINE, who was shot at No. 212 Broadway on Tuesday last with a pistol in the hands of a young man named CLINTON HARRING, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound carelessly inflicted by HARRING, and they further stated that they confidently believed there was no intention to kill on the part of HARRING. The latter was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before the Grand Jury.

The Gold Room was excited yesterday by a sharp upward reaction to 205 ¾ cent., succeeded by a sudden return to 195 ¾ cent., from which point the market went to 200 at 4 o'clock. The Railways are higher at the Stock Exchange, and all Government securities in demand and firm.

Official returns from four hundred and seventy-five towns, cities and plantations, in Maine, or nearly the whole vote of the State, give Gov. CONY a majority of 15,913. Last year in the same towns his majority was 17,566.

The entire amount of currency to pay the armies has been forwarded to the regiments. Many in the Army of the Potomac will receive eight months' pay, the original bounties and reenlistment premiums.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday contains an exposition of malfeasance in office by Gen. PAINE, at Paducah, and implicates Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, Member of Congress; R. H. HALL, Provost-Marshal; JOHN T. BOLLINGER, and Major HENRY BANKSEY, as his assistant in various swindling transactions. Gen. MEREDITH, the successor of Gen. PAINE, has arrested several of the parties.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was serenaded at his residence in Orange, N. J., last Tuesday evening. An address was delivered by Gov. PARKER, to which the General replied in a short speech.

One hundred and eighty-five commissioned rebel officers, prisoners, who had been captured in SHERIDAN'S battles, arrived at Fort Delaware on Tuesday.

Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, who was recently drafted in Washington, though erroneously enrolled, being subject to military duty, not in the district, but at his home in Illinois, which has more than filled its quota, and being at the same time incapacitated by illness from serving, has sent a substitute to the enrolling office, who was duly accepted and mustered in.

Capt. DENNISON, son of Ex-Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, now in Washington, says his father will not accept the Postmaster-Generalship or any other Cabinet office, and that he will only labor to bring about a speedy conclusion of the war and a restoration of the finances of the country.

The Toronto *Leader* of the 27th says Sergeant-Major HASTINGS returned to the city last evening from Hamilton, without having been able to apprehend any of those implicated in the recent outrage on the American steamers on Lake Erie.

The Grandeur of the Struggle.

The London *Times* has well remarked "that since the days of ancient Rome no question so important has been submitted to popular decision," as that which will be submitted to the people of the North at the coming election. It is two thousand years at least since the fall of an empire has been decided at the ballot box; but never before in the whole history of the world, has the entire male population of any country been called upon to fix their national destiny by their suffrages. In Greece and Rome none but a slaveholding minority voted, no matter how momentous the crisis in public affairs. We are about to furnish the first example of the deliberate and orderly submission to the judgment of the whole of a free and equal community, of the most important of all worldly questions,—the rank to be occupied by a whole people among civilized nations,—the shape and complexion of their Government for ages to come.

And this is not all. We are not about to decide simply our own fate. If this were the case, our decision, after all, might be to lookers-on but a small matter. We are about to test the value of certain political principles, on the soundness or unsoundness of which the future condition of most civilized countries will mainly depend. If we now give way, we acknowledge that the South has been right in its proclamation of the failure of democratic Government, that its desire to escape from fellowship with us has been reasonable and just, that its ability to maintain its independence is plain, that "free society," as found among us, is a failure and a cheat.

These we know are trite truths to most intelligent men. We often say amongst ourselves that we are "the last hope of free institutions," and that if we give way in our contest, the cause of popular Government is lost. But there are very few of us who lay these truths to heart. We are all so absorbed in the paltrier incidents of the struggle, and in its paltrier consequences, in the comparative merits of the two men, LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN, in the effect peace or war is likely to have on Stocks, Dry-Goods or Gold, that we rarely think seriously of the real breadth and vastness of the results of the work in which we are engaged. We would have every man, when he goes to the polls in November, remember that it is neither for "Little MAC" nor for "Old ABE" he is really voting, but to decide whether twenty-four millions, out of a population of thirty millions has or has not the courage and brains to uphold a popular Government, against the efforts of the other six millions to break it down; whether the great principle, of the brotherhood of the human race, of the right of weakness to protection and to justice, promulgated by the Author of Christianity, has or has not any real value as the basis of a political organization; whether God really made the world to be forever the scene of the tyranny and violence of the few, and the tame submission and stupidity of the many—whether, in short, the hopes of the thousands who from age to age have died for liberty, were merely idle dreams, or real previsions of "the good time coming." There were great questions, in short, submitted to the bloody arbitrament of the sword at Pharsalia, at Tours, at Waterloo, and at Solferino, but they all sink into insignificance compared with that on which each man will pass who drops his ballot into the box on the 8th of November next.

The Valley Campaign.

The week's work of Gen. SHERIDAN, from Monday the 19th, when he set forth on his campaign, down to Monday evening of the current week, covers an advance of about a hundred miles up the Shenandoah Valley,—the two battles and victories at the Opequan and Fisher's Hill,—and the putting out of the fight of over ten thousand rebels. Dispatches this morning announce his arrival at Harrisonburgh on Monday last, and his intention to follow up EARLY, who was hastening toward Staunton, which point, it was thought, our army would reach on Tuesday evening. In two of Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatches concerning the victory of Thursday last, he stated that the total rout of EARLY'S army depended upon Gen. TORBERT, who, with two divisions of cavalry, had been sent up the Luray Valley to strike the rebel flank or rear. But it seems that TORBERT met the rebel cavalry near Luray Court-house, and he was delayed until he could defeat them, which he did on Saturday last; but the delay gave EARLY an opportunity to get out of reach, and, consequently, our cavalry effected a junction on Sunday with SHERIDAN'S infantry force, near Newmarket, in the main valley.

The Shenandoah campaign, both as regards itself, and as regards its relation to the great armies at Petersburgh, has now reached a point of profound importance, and we shall look with the greatest interest for the next movements of Gen. SHERIDAN.

A Word to Candid Democrats.

There are large numbers of candid Democrats who are no doubt carefully considering, at this time, on which side they shall deposit their votes. We commend to such a closer consideration than has yet been given, of that article of the Chicago Platform relating to a "Convention of the States." They are bound to conclude that the Platform of their party will essentially determine its policy, if it should come into power. The Peace-Democracy, having possession of the Government, will call a Convention of the States. But why do they propose this? Why was the measure made one of the resolutions of Chicago? It manifestly was not offered merely that an amendment of the Constitution could be discussed and passed—some amendment, for instance, guaranteeing the power of Slavery. There were simpler methods of accomplishing this, laid down in the Constitution. Conventions in each of the States and votes of the Legislatures would have been the more natural and safer mode for attaining this end. Neither could it have been intended as a means of restoring the authority of the Union over the disaffected States. A Convention of the States would not secure this; would rather have brought about the opposite, for it would seem to agree with the very idea of Secession, that the States were everything, and the Union nothing.

No; and we ask our Democratic friends earnestly to consider this. This was intended at the Convention as a *Revolutionary measure*. The authors of it, probably Messrs. PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD and others, meant to propose a course which should dissolve the Union of the Free States. They hoped that a Convention of the States would acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and then that the North-West would secede from our Union, and unite again with the South, thus leaving two Confederacies and possibly a third of the Middle States—New England being abandoned to join the Canadian Union. All the rumors which circulated from their secessionist friends at the Clifton House, through the English journals, which have seemed such nonsense here, undoubtedly arose from this plot. The English rumor represented a more wild and revolutionary plan—of meeting in convention with the South, and then overthrowing the United States Government by force. But this is evidently far more probable. What did Messrs. PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM want of a convention, except revolution or separation? What was it but a proposition to the nation to return to its supposed original elements of States? Taking the ground of "a failure of the war," they call upon the rebels to meet us in our character of sovereign States, and there to separate and reunite into new Confederacies.

There could be no reason for a Convention of States but separation—that is, disorganization. The Constitution does not permit it, except for certain specific objects, the condition being that the application shall originate from the legislatures of two-thirds of the States and the call from Congress. Our Government rests on the people, not the States. A Convention of States to frame a new Constitution and new Unions would be simply REVOLUTION.

Are our patriotic Democrats prepared to accept a measure which, carried out, would reduce the nation to the condition of Mexico or South America, with half a dozen different governments, always in arms against one another and given up to an endless war, revolution and anarchy? Of course they are not. But the danger is that they do not enough consider the peril which threatens the Republic from such men as the leaders at Chicago. If they gain the power, they will surely attempt to carry out their ideas. And in what a condition will this country be, if its rulers are aiming at the overthrow of its Government, and plotting in conspiracy with its enemies? The nation could, indeed, shake off even such a fearful incubus, but who can say at what a tremendous cost?

When we remember what years of suffering and loss, the imbecile or traitorous administration of BUCHANAN cost us, we may imagine what PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and others, inspiring the administration of MCCLELLAN, during a civil war, might accomplish. Let every citizen and patriot consider this point carefully and earnestly.

GEN. DIX.—This sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of this State, has been claimed by the Copperheads for MCCLELLAN. Going to Sandusky to catch piratical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—REED and his pirate accomplices of Sandusky are in the military custody of General DIX. Their Constitutional rights are ruthlessly trampled upon. Why don't some copperhead sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* from some copperhead judge? The copperhead doctrine is that outside of the immediate theater of the war the *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended. Apply it.

SENATOR DICKINSON.—The Copperheads have been reporting that this veteran Democrat is going to march to their music. Meantime, he has just delivered, at his home in Binghampton, for his own diversion we suppose, another speech, in which he smites them hip and thigh.

English Arguments for American Voters.

The London *Times* has "gone into" our political campaign with a vehemence and persistency that almost make it look as if it were a President for England that is about to be elected, instead of a President of the United States—the chief magistrate of a foreign land. The Chicago platform suits it to a dot, or rather, it lacks about a dot of suiting it. The Chicago declaration, that the war has been a total failure, is totally true. The declaration for an immediate cessation of hostilities, is at once consoling and noble. The proposition for an armistice is the proper thing to propose. The covert disunionism of the platform is admirable, as far as it goes, only it should not have been covert. Had Chicago boldly pronounced for disunion *per se*, it would have been altogether good; had it pronounced in favor of the next disruption after the present one, it would have been still better; had it pronounced in favor of a division of the great Republic into five, or twenty-five independent "Governments," after the plan drawn up by "Sir BULWER," it would have been as perfect as anything emanating from the Northern States of America. But, as it is, the platform of VALLANDIGHAM is good enough to command the ardent admiration and support of the London *Times*.

Of course, the Chicago candidate, too, is the man for the *Times*; and the English organ labors for MCCLELLAN'S success and for the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN in a manner that would seem to indicate that it fancies its absurd and traitorous arguments have a controlling influence in this country. Both the political and military views of MCCLELLAN suit the *Times*. In regard to his policy, views, it says that "his policy is to put an end to the war, if possible, without destroying the Union; but, if this be not possible, still to put an end to the war." It believes that Chicago "disguised the genuine policy" of the MCCLELLAN party, and adds: "The Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, but that resolution probably expresses little more than the reluctance of the North to part finally with a darling idea, and the natural unwillingness of a political party to alarm the public by the premature confession of an unwelcome truth. "We can very well understand," continues the *Times*, "why the Democrats at Chicago should shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free."

The politico-military views of MCCLELLAN agree precisely with those of the *Times*; and on this point it offers him, in serious, a compliment, which is assuredly the most extraordinary, funny and backhanded affair of the kind that has yet fallen under our eye. It says: "The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion . . . This is the declaration made by a party presumed to be unquestionably the strongest in the States, *and the expression of the principle has been intrusted not to a successful or triumphant soldier, but to a General who was the first to discover the impracticability of the object on which his countrymen were bent.*"

The Cruise of the Tallahassee—A Tale of Cowardly Outrages.

Those who wish to discover some of the beauties and amenities of Confederate privateering may read with profit the diary of a volunteer on board the *Tallahassee*, which we republish in full from two late numbers of the Richmond *Dispatch*. Capt. WOOD will be found to be a fine specimen of a peace rebel;—one, moreover, who sets about his business in a truly christian and piratical spirit. It was Sunday, the 7th of August, when he started from Wilmington; and the historian of the *Tallahassee* tells us at the outset in most unctuous phrase, that it was a "calm quiet Sabbath day, and Capt. WOOD read service on the quarter deck to all hands." It seems to have been an occasion, too, for special thanksgiving; for, though half a dozen steamers gave chase to the pirate during the day, he providentially escaped. Prayers were in order also on Wednesday, for during a great portion of that day, if this pious narrator is to be believed, the *Tallahasee* had, by mistake, given chase to a United States frigate, only discovering that the anticipated prize was an armed man-of-war when the pursuer and the pursued were alongside of each other! This adventure took place close to our own doors, for on the following morning the *Tallahassee* was within twenty miles of Long Island. The same day was signalized by the capture of the pilot-boat No. 22, of New-York, which was at once turned into a tender to the *Tallahassee*, and served for two days in that capacity, fairly dividing the honors with the larger craft of bringing vessels to.

The confessions of the fellow who tells this story would do credit, for their frankness, to SEMMES himself. The sober satisfaction with which he pictures the distress of the emigrants by the ship *Adriatic*, shows him to be above the meanness of concealing his native feelings. To the humorous eye of the narrator, the scene at the ship's side, as the wretches were thrust forth without their cooking utensils, "their broken pots, pans, jars, crockery, cracked vases, bird-cages, cats, dogs, and other pets," was [one of an uncommonly ludicrous description. And he lingers over it with the feelings of an artist.

The first week's work brought the pirate one ship, three barks, three brigs, and eight schooners—two of the latter being pilot-boats. The captures in prisoners amounted to three hundred and sixty-three, including the passengers by the *Adriatic*. A fair week's work, which prepares us to hear, that on Sunday, "at 10 o'clock, all hands were called upon the quarter-deck, when service was read by Capt. WOOD." The week thus devoutly opened was signalized chiefly by the pursuit of a number of small fishing sloops. And here again we have a series of humorous pictures of the writhings, and fears, and agonies, and hopeless beseechings of the fishermen. Several of them were unscrupulous enough, on seeing the approach of the *Tallahassee*, to forsake their sloops and take to small boats with their personal effects. But a gun from the privateer brought them promptly back to a sense of honor.

At Halifax the story takes a less lively form. The Government officials were shy of Confederate naval officers. Even old acquaintances were cold. And to complete the discomfiture, Sir JAMES HOPE would permit no repairs to be made in the craft; nor allow a sufficient quantity of coal to be taken on board. Nay, adding insult to injury, the British Admiral, acting by instructions from Lord LYONS, (who is described as the creature of Mr. SEWARD,) sent several armed boats' crews alongside to see that his orders were obeyed.

Under these circumstances there was nothing left for Capt. WOOD but to bout ship, and make again for Wilmington. The ease with which he succeeded in making this return trip is its remarkable feature. He does not appear to have been put half a mile out of his course from Halifax Harbor to Fort Fisher.

Honest and Straightforward.

GOSHEN, N.Y., Sept. 23d, 1864.

To the Editor of the Daily Times.

I have read your piece in this morning's issue headed "The Chicago Nominee," and desire to thank you for it. I am a Democrat of the Old School—a Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Democrat—one who believes, as they believed, that the Federal Government, the United States, is the outgrowth and offspring of the States, free and independent sovereignties; capable, in the first instance, to go into a mutual alliance, and with equal power and privilege *to go out*. We have tried for nearly four years to gain back the "allegiance" of the South by force of arms, and have sadly failed; and there is not the slightest reason to believe we shall ever win their love or obedience by the sword. For these reasons, I shall vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. I agree with you in saying and believing that these gentlemen *are for peace*; that if elected they will stop this bloody and merciless war; and if the South, after a fair and honorable interchange of views by chosen representatives, and offers of compromise and concession on the part of the North, still desire to build up for themselves an empire on their own soil, *for one I say, and so will our candidates say, let them go.* It is because I firmly believe that MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON are committed to this policy that they challenge and shall receive my vote; and if I thought that on their part there was any spoken or mental reservation, I should waive my rights of suffrage and not vote at all; and these are the sentiments, I know, of nine-tenths of all the Democrats within the circle of my acquaintance.

With due respect, yours for Peace,
A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

If all the men who propose to vote for the Chicago nominee would be equally honest and straightforward, we should know precisely what the contest involves. There are but two political parties in the country now: one is for putting down the Rebellion *by force of arms*,—and the other is for a "cessation of hostilities" on the ground that the rebellion cannot be put down. Every man must vote for one or the other of these positions. LINCOLN represents the one and MCCLELLAN the other. Those who are for stopping the war, coaxing the rebels back, if they can, and letting them go if they can't, will vote for the latter, and nobody else will, unless he is deceived and humbugged.

The *Express* says that "in Western Virginia the personal courage of Gen. MCCLELLAN is written in letters of living light." Perhaps it may be so written, but as for the *printing* of the ten newspapers in Western Virginia, there is but one which supports MCCLELLAN for the Presidency.

Congressional Nominations.

It is a good sign of success that the friends of the Union are almost everywhere putting in nomination for office, young, active, efficient men, who have the zeal, endurance, devotion and patriotism of youth. Especially is this the case in the nominations for Congress. HART, in Monroe; VAN HORN, in Niagara; POMEROY, in Cayuga; WARD, in Alleghany; CONKLING, in Oneida; DAVIS, in Onondaga; VAN EARNUM, in Cattarsugus; LARKIN, in Westchester; and KETCHUM, in Dutchess, have heretofore been marked instances of this partiality for "young men for action." A still later, and quite as satisfactory indorsement of the same feeling, is the nomination (for Congress) of Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN, in Herkimer. We believe Mr. LAFLIN has filled but one public office—that of State Senator during the sessions of 1858 and '59; but his course there was so marked for intelligence and true statesmanship as to give positive assurance of a useful and patriotic career in Congress. He is certain to be elected, and we shall be surprised if he is not backed by a majority as proportionately large as that of any candidate in nomination.

The *World* is a Copperhead organ, and fitly so, perhaps. Its obscenity cannot be quoted. Its blasphemy hardly so; but we venture to cite this specimen from an editorial paragraph in yesterdays sheet:

"Let Mr. LINCOLN be reelected, and we have only too good reason to know that that the bargain for the *Independent's* support of his candidacy will be carried out. 'Our father which art in shoddy' will again become the prayer; and the pious owner of the pious *Independent* will again exclaim, and not without avail, 'Give us this day our shoddy bread.'"

EARLY.—A classical and patriotic correspondent sends us the following:

"Let the rebels sing their 'Jubal Early'—we will sing *Jubilate*."

On the same topic a cotemporary says, that "this is the year of Jubal E."

Heavy Fall in Coal.

At the monthly auction sale by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, yesterday, 25,000 tons of coal were sold at an average of $8 28 per ton, being a decline of $2 40 per ton since the sale of August. Consumers will rejoice.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Day Calendar for Thursday, Sept. 29, is as follows: Nos. 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH TRADES' UNIONS.—Some parties having attempted to make it appear that the Citizen's Association is antagonistic to Trades' Unions, and desires their breaking up, that Association is out with a positive disclaimer, saying that it desires no interference, direct or indirect, with the Trades' Unions, or with any of their regulations for the promotion of trade interests. The Association appeals to the working classes, simply as citizens, having vital interests in our municipal government; and all it asks of them is a hearty coöperation in securing a good one. In a great social movement like this, the members of the various trades can participate freely and earnestly, as citizens, without in the least compromising their position in their trade relations.

THE COWARD'S CONVENTION—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having shown that even were an honorable separation possible, it could not be obtained on the principles of the Chicago Convention, I proceed to the second proposition.

Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that innovations might be made in our Democratic theory and practice without injury.

Such a hypothesis may be framed without doing violence to our intelligence or even to probability. We (by *we* I mean all of us who are not demagogues and place-hunters, and do not get a living by lies and flattery) know that nothing of man's institution is perfect, that Democracy is no exception to this rule, and our Democracy no exception in this respect to other democracies. Those of us who have looked deeper into the matter know that any Government, as it goes on, has a tendency to intensify its own faults, and that the predominant element of it is constantly absorbing all checks. Thus, as what we may call the centripetal element is constantly gaining ground in an autocracy, and accumulating more and more power about the one source of it, so what we may call the centrifugal element is as constantly gaining ground in a Democracy. This has been exemplified in our own history; for though the Federal Constitution has remained unaltered, thanks to the guards with which its wise framers surrounded it, the constitutions of nearly all the older States have been largely modified in a Democratic sense.* In view of all which a change, theoretically anomalous, might be practically beneficial.

Our assumption, then, is not unreasonable in its very nature. It is not like those impossible figments of the brain put forth by the leading spirits at Chicago, so dreamy and baseless that the very rebels for whose benefit they were devised, cannot help laughing at them—proposing, for instance, that we should give up five and a half States, of which we now hold possession, *for the chance* of getting them back *some time or other* by a convention—a piece of absurdity in comparison with which the fable of the dog and his shadow becomes a solid reality.

Among our hypothetical changes might be a prolongation of the Presidential term to eight or ten years; a return in all the States to a permanent judiciary; a limitation of universal suffrage in the great cities where its results have been so unsatisfactory; and, generally, without multiplying examples, we may admit that a number of alterations, theoretically anti-democratic, might be made without overthrowing the Government or ruining the country.

Note always, that these changes are not recommended. Their practicability is merely assumed for the sake of argument. And after this assumption, it is still true that the innovations brought about by the success of the Chicago platform would be utterly subversive.

For, in the first place, yielding to the rebels would involve a self-condemnation of democratic government by confessing its impotence for self-protection; and in confessing this, we really give up everything. If such government were in all other respects perfect, without this element it would be valueless. It would resemble the horse who had but one fault—that he was dead. Once allow that a Government based on the voice of the majority may be resisted by a minority, and the whole theory of democracy is as practically disproved as the divine right of Kings was in England when WILLIAM of Orange walked in and kicked out JAMES II. and his court of French pensioners, the Woods and Vallandighams of that day. Its existence is at once rendered precarious, and put at the mercy of any minority bold and cunning enough to conspire against it. This is what the foreign enemies of our Union were continually predicting—that it was not able to resist internal pressure; and the Chicago leaders are intent on verifying their most sombre predictions. After this confession of weakness, our Government might not perish tomorrow or next month, but it would assuredly collapse as soon as another great strain was put upon it; and we shall see hereafter to what sort of strains it would speedily be subjected.

The utterly subversive character of this confession will become still clearer, if we consider the class in whose favor it is made.

If there is any principle which more than all others may be called fundamental in the theory and practice of our Constitution, it is that of political equality—equal rights and no class privileges. And as it is the chief distinction, so is it the chief virtue of our Government. Nobody doubts that a man of wealth and refinement, who is willing to live selfishly—that is, for himself and his class—may live more comfortably in several European countries. He can get more for his money, and find more agreeable companions. Our institutions were of and for the people, expressly designed to promote the welfare and happiness of the greatest number. Consequently and naturally the people have always been jealous of anything that looked like a tendency toward the establishment of class prerogative. At one time they had a great fear of moneyed corporations, and though some of its phases at the time were extravagant, the subsequent encroachments of railroad and other companies on public and private rights have proved that this fear was well founded. Hence too the "Native" movement, however provoked or even justified by the misconduct of some of our foreign citizens, could never take root in the country. In the case of the negro, one unfortunate exception was made to the rule of equal rights—an exception that has proved the rule with a vengeance!

But now this corner-stone of our Constitution is to be rejected, and at whose bidding? That of a sectional oligarchic class, amounting, according to the very largest estimate that has been made of them, to a million of persons—something less than one-thirtieth of the whole population, and fewer, comparatively, than the aristocratic class of England.

And this is the upshot of so many years' teaching and practice of the once great Democratic party! A party which, spasmodically faithful to its name, every now and then rode its hobby at the most erratic pace; which hunted down banks and tariffs because it suspected in them the germ of a possible aristocracy; which, in pursuit of the largest liberty, assigned, both by executive appointment and popular votes, the most notorious violators of law to be its special administrators, and guardians; which decried learning and good manners as unrepublican, and claimed to be the special servant, agent and friend of the working classes. The moment it finds itself face-to-face with an oligarchy of any courage and skill, it can suggest nothing except to surrender "body and boots."

The French Emperor and his flatterers boast that he has reconciled the strong points of an autocratic and a democratic government. On this subject the world is not quite agreed; many think the task too difficult even for a NAPOLEON. But so much easier is evil than good, it is quite possible to combine some of the worst features of an oligarchy and ochlocracy; and this is what the Chicago schemers are endeavoring to give us. I want none of their patent mixture. To borrow the indignant words of Mr. JOHN JAY, "it is the hard to say whether the sham aristocracy of the Southern slave masters, or the sham Democracy of their Northern serfs, is the more despicable."

CARL BENSON.

LAKESIDE, Lenox, Sept. 10.

*This took place less at the South than at the North, owing to the continued preponderance of an oligarchic element in the former.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the forthcoming season of Italian opera commences here to-day. Mr. MARETZEK'S card will be found in another column. It says all that need be said. This much we may add: that the rehearsal yesterday gave abundant promise of a tremendous success for all the artists to whom Mr. MARETZEK refers with such simplicity and honesty.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit," now playing at this house, (by Mr. FOX,) is the best in every comic respect that we have ever seen. The serious side of the novel beginning with the cruelty of *Jonas* and his wife, and culminating in the suicide of that individual occupies so large a portion of the original text, and is so fraught with descriptive interest that it cannot be condemned satisfactorily in a dramatic version. But the other side, which is the most acceptable to the public, representing the hypocrisy of *Pinchnif*, and its final exposure is ingeniously, and even admirably presented. Beyond this, and the comic features of the piece, to which we have referred, it is unnecessary to speak. The performance was excellent in all leading respects. Best among the many good was Miss IRVING, as *Mercy Pecksniff*; next was Mr. STODDART, as *Seth Pecksniff*. The remaining characters were generally well rendered, but were not of sufficient prominence thereupon to require special mention. Mrs. WOOD, as *Bailey*, was, of course, superb.

THE PRESENTATION CONCERT.—The first of the series of concerts given by the New-York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The principal artists were Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Miss FANNY STOCKTON, and a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. JOHN P. COOKE. Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the audience seemed to be well pleased with the manner in which the directors kept their word. The second concert of the series takes place this evening, and the third on Friday. The same artists will appear on both occasions. The sale of tickets will be continued as usual at the depot of the company, *Nos.* 542 and 544 Broadway.

Death of Capt. Speke.

The *Asia* brings the intelligence that Capt. SPEKE, the distinguished African explorer, to whom belongs the honor of having discovered the source of the Nile, has been accidentally killed. No dates or particulars are given. Capt. SPEKE has published a number of very entertaining books of travel, and his loss will be much regretted in the literary world.

The Late Fire and the Suffering Artists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the notices of the burning of the Irving Building, on Broadway, on the 19th inst., no mention was made of some six artists, viz.: WOTHERSPOON, BAKER, JARVIS, MCRAE and HARTWICK BROS., occupying studios on the fifth floor, who lost all of their professional and some personal property, on which there was no insurance; much of which, such as original studies and sketches in oil, drawings, &c., with two of the artists, the result of years of study in Europe, was beyond money-value and cannot be replaced. Two of the artists WOTHERSPOON and MCRAE, asleep in their rooms, on being alarmed by the janitor, hastened with him to the third floor, and directed their efforts to arresting the flames. When this became hopeless, they returned to the rescue of the janitor's family, a sick woman and two children, which was effected through the scuttle, in the midst of thick smoke and but little in advance of the pursuing flames. C.

These Cheers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The *Journal of Commerce* denies that cheers were given for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, when the news of SHERIDAN'S victory was posted on its bulletin. I was present when the news was posted up, when three cheers were given for the victory, followed by three more for ABE LINCOLN. I am willing to swear to this, and no living man can deny the truth of this statement. M.

Hon. David S. Coddington for Lincoln.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter speaks for itself. It should have been read at the Union mass meeting held last evening, but was received too late.

JOHN H. WHITE.

To Messrs. Wm. A. Darling, Simeon Draper and James Kelley:

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to speak to night is received. A severe cold will prevent me.

But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention has left a democrat no choice between JEFFERSON DAVIS with all his crimes, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN with all his faults.

The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of the Northern ballot-boxes, Montgomery Constitution in hand. True, the Union flag floats from the first section; so it does from the *Florida* and *Tallahassee*, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Confederate rag and scuttle the Union ship, white we, robbed of our compasses and stripped of our national consistency, are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical State's rights and universal anarchy.

Call ABRAHAM LINCOLN a joker. Why, the Chicago party are trying to make this war, the ghastliest joke of the Continent or the century. Have we gone to school to a million of bayonets and learned nothing? Have we marched a million of men a thousand miles to stand still? Are we spending four millions a day, merely to buy back the old wrangle about slavery; to buy back another BROOKS' murderous cane: another BUCHANAN'S Lecompton crime, greater than all the Lincoln *lapsus constitutionis*? The Crittenden amendment was very well to prevent war; but are we to be fought four years, despoiled of means, called foreigners, hunted on every sea and shore, and bury five hundred thousand brothers, to give them all they asked in the past, and no security for all they will demand on that very account in the future? They will say: We plunged you vital deep in debt; we helped you to innumerable funerals, but we never buried a single demand. While your armies have advanced, your principles have retreated; and so long as your victories only mean concessions to us, war has no terrors and peace no shame in Dixie. Will the red crisis stand this? Will greenbacks support it? Every five-twenty bond is a stump speech for LINCOLN; every dollar greenback a campaign tract distributed among a war-tired and consuming community, cautioning them how they trifle with the dead and the debt of this war.

Hoping that the ballot-box will prove the sentry-box of the national honor,

I am very respectfully yours,
DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

The Conflicting Union Organizations.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the meeting of the State Union Committee, held on Tuesday last at Albany, the subject of the conflicting Union organizations in New-York City was referred to WILLIAM R. STEWART, Esq., and MYRON F. ANDREWS, Esq., with full power to make a new organization, and adjust all matters of difference. WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

Gen. Dix at Sandusky—A Serenade—Speech of the General.

From the Sandusky Register of Sept. 27.

It soon being noised abroad last evening that Gen. DIX was in the city, a crowd collected at the West House, and on Columbus-avenue, in front of it. The Union Band of Sandusky repaired to the house and played several airs, when the crowd, which was by this time very large, began calling for "DIX," "DIX," when he came out upon the balcony of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by Capt. STRONG as the man who early in the war uttered that noble sentiment—"If any man dares pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

He was received with three loud cheers, and briefly addressed the people, saying:

"Fellow-Citizens: I am very thankful to you for the honor you have done me. As I arrived here late to-night, am engaged in public business, and shall depart at an early hour in the morning, I know you will excuse me if I limit what I have to say to a simple acknowledgement of your kindness and courtesy.

I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest the heart of every loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are dispersed, and the leaders of the rebellion expelled from the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the Insurgent States; and when I say this, I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.] No, fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution—lies in a steady, persistent and unremitting prosecution of the war; [great applause] and I believe the judgment of every right-thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction.

With these few remarks, and renewing the expression of my thanks for your kindness, I bid you all good-night."

RECRUITING.

Important Circular from Gen. Hayes.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUP. OF VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 90.—The quota of the County of New-York on all calls of the President for volunteers having been filled, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs the Provost-Marshals of the Fourth to the Ninth Districts, inclusive, to muster into the United States service, until further orders, recruits and substitutes, to be accredited to any district in the State of New-York which such recruits or substitutes may select.

Provost-Marshals will be held responsible that the recruit or substitute so mustered receives the full amount of bounty promised by the local authorities of the place to which he is credited. The local committees on recruiting are requested to furnish this office, without delay, with a statement of the amount of bounty which they promise recruits or substitutes, and whether such bounty is wholly or partly payable in bonds or currency.

H. H. BROWNSON,
Assistant Aojutant-General.

The Ellsworth Avengers.

The Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, "People's Ellsworth Avengers," Col. CONNER, arrived here yesterday afternoon, having left the trenches across the Weldon Railroad on Saturday morning, and leaves here at 8:30 A. M. to-day by the Hudson River Railroad for Albany. They number 170, besides 14 officers, whose names are as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, F. Conner; Major, E. B. Knox; Acting Adjutant, First Lieut. H. J. Botchford; Surgeon, M. W. Townsend; Quartermaster, F. R. Muesley; Captains, C. Allen, William N. Danks, E. A. Nash, B. K. Kimberly, and C. D. Grannes; First Lieutenants, C. H. Zielman, R. H. McCormic and Charles Kelly; Second Lieutenant, J. Van Ten Broeck.

This regiment has participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and has taken part in some twenty general engagements. When it left New-York it was about 1,050 strong, and has since received some 700 recruits. For a long time it was commanded by the lamented Brig.-Gen. RICE, who fell at Spottsylvania.

Three hundred men have been left in the field, two hundred of whom are new recruits. One hundred and forty men have been promoted from the ranks, and are mainly attached to other regiments.

Col. CONNER was a member of the ELLSWORTH Chicago Zouaves, also of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, and went to the field as Captain of Company D, of his present Regiment.

Union County Nominating Convention.

A meeting of the Union County Nominating Convention was held last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. HUGH GARDNER, of the Sixteenth Ward, was elected Chairman. Messrs. JOHN V. GRIDLEY and WM. ALLEN were elected Secretaries. The convention appointed a Conference Committee, consisting of one from each ward, to take into consideration the subject of harmonizing the various antagonisms in the Union organizations. After which it adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

UNION MEETINGS.

The following appointments for Union meetings in this State are made by authority of the State Central Committee:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Little Falls—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Brooklyn—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
LeRoy—Rev. G. De LaMatyr.
Canandaigua—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Twentieth Ward, New-York—Maj. Jas. Haggerty.
Rondout—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Port Jervis—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Clyde—Rev. A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Stamford, Conn—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sing Sing—Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Francis Larkin, Esq.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Palmyra—Rev. A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Waverly—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Penn Yan—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Yonkers—Major James Heggerty.
Brooklyn—C. C. Woodman.
Ithaca—Chauncey M. Depew.
Bridgeport, Conn—Gen. T. M. Hite.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Albion—Rev. A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Schenectady—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Rev. B. J. Ives.
Havana—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Corning—Hon. C. M. Depew.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.

Glenn's Falls—Hon. Horace Greeley.
New-York—Hon. W. R. Peck, of Connecticut.
Twelfth Ward, (Harlem)—Hon. Abram Wakeman, F. J. Fithian, Esq.
Haverstraw—Rev. W. H. Boole.
New-York—Thomas Van Buren, Esq.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

Ticonderoga—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Brooklyn—Hon. W. K. Peck.
Nyack—Rev. W. H. Boole.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Riverhead—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, John J. Couch, Esq.
Plattsburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Clorkston—Rev. W. H. Boole, Hon. W. R. Peck, of Connecticut.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

Chateaguay—Hon. Horace Greeley.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

Ogdensburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Ithaca—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Parcheque—Rev. W. H. Boole.

From Bermuda.

Capt. GOODWIN of the schooner *Ouachita* from Bermuda, has furnished us with dates to the 17th inst. inclusive.

The yellow fever was still prevalent, but had somewhat abated.

The steamers *Petrel*, from Glasgow; *Night Hawk*, from Madeira; and *Banshee*, from England, had arrived at Bermuda, probably to engage in blockade-running.

ARREST OF SEVENTY BOUNTY "JUMPERS."—The Government are taking decisive steps to arrest and bring to justice these pests of society. Yesterday seventy of these military miscreants were arrested and brought from Elmira to the Castle Garden Barracks, where they were delivered in safekeeping to the military authorities of our City at present located in the Castle Garden. Much praise is due to two officers and five men of the Brooklyn Fifty-sixth Regiment for bringing those "jumpers" to headquarters in New-York. They will be dealt with as their offence deserves by the Military Department at Washington, and it is stated that they will be sent to the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, where they will be placed in front of the first engagement.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Mammoth Oil Company.—We should judge by the large number of these corporations now being organized, that the petroleum oil business was very prosperous. The discovery of this oil has been worth already millions of dollars to the Government. The shipments abroad are at present perfectly enormous, and are steadily and rapidly increasing. A new company, known as the "President Petroleum Company," is now being organized, with a prospective capital of $5,000,000. We have seen a list of the stockholders, and it embraces some of the strongest names in the City of New-York, including seven Bank Presidents, and other leading men connected with some of the largest institutions in the country. We have no interest in any oil company, but do not hesitate to say that, had we money to invest, we should take some of this stock. It promises to pay large dividends, and can hardly help doing so even with only moderate success. Those of our readers who have money to invest in corporations of this character will find this new company worthy of their attention. See advertisement in our columns.

Wood Brothers' Stock of Carriages which was damaged by the late fire, and is now stored temporarily at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Sanitary Fair Building—cannot be sold until after the underwriters have adjusted the damage. So soon as this is done, their IMMENSE STOCK consisting of over TWO HUNDRED (200) VEHICLES, will be offered for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, due notice of which will be given.

Whatever Dr. Burnett makes is the best of its kind. His famous COCOAINE, for the hair, and Flavoring Extracts sustain that reputation. For sale by druggists, grocers and country dealers.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 671 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DOBBS—BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. LEMUEL DOBBS and SARAH, daughter of the late Griffiths H. Bennett.

HANSEN—TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at the Strong-place Church, by Rev. Maurice G. Hansen, of Gravesend, L. I., FREDERICK S. HANSEN and CORNELIA, daughter of Palmer Townsend, all of that City.

PRICE—CALLAGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 26, at the residence of J. Kingsley, Esq., by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, GEORGE PRICE, of Hamilton, C. W., and Miss MARY A. CALLAGHAN, of New-York.

☞ Hamilton, C. W., papers please copy.

SPARLING—SPARLING.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. A. Roache, Rev. WILLIAM N. SPARLING and SUSAN A. SPARLING, daughter of Thomas Sparling, of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Sept. 26, in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., after a short illness, GARRETT MYERS ANDERSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M.

BALCH.—In Ludlow, Vt., on Monday, Sept 26, of consumption, ELLEN M., wife of Wm. D. Balch, and eldest daughter of Henry B. Melville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are most earnestly invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 129 Amity-st.

BAXTER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, after a lingering illness, borne with rare Christian fortitude, SARAH JANE PAGE, wife of Warren C. Baxter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 172 126th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

BOROUGHS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 25, GEORGE S., aged 17 years, eldest son of George and Catharine Burroughs, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, GEORGE H. BRADFORD, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, William Bradford, No. 21 Washington place.

GALE.—On Monday, Sept. 26, JOHN C. GALE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st. on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

GILLET.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, LOUIS WARRINGTON GILLET, aged 23 years, eldest son of the late L. Warrington Gillet.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 West 11th-st., at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

GOLD.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 17, MARIA T. GOLD, daughter of the late Thos. A. Gold, of Pittsfield, Mass.

GRISWOLD.—At Newport, on Monday, Sept. 26, RICHARD ALSOP, infant son of John N. A. and Jane E. Griswold, aged 1 year and 6 days.

HINDALE.—In Baltimore, on Third day, Sept. 27, MARY HINDALE, relict of Henry Hindale, late of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fifth day, 29th inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 20th-st., at 10½ o'clock.

JUDSON.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, NANCY T. JUDSON, daughter of the late Roswell Judson, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Stratford, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

LANE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, VIRGINIA MORGAN, wife of Elam L. Lent, and daughter of Chas. Oakley, in the 28th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAIOR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, at the residence of his father-in-law, James Kelly, DANIEL, youngest son of the late Daniel Laior, aged 21 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, and from thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John and William Laior, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

REEVE.—On Tuesday, Sept 27, IDA J., infant daughter of James V. and Mary A. Reeve, aged 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from their residence in Hoboken-av., Hudson City.

ROE.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, JASON H. ROE, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 34 Albany-st., this (Thursday) morning, 29th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at 10 A. M., Paterson at 1½ P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept 27, SAMUEL W. SCOFIELD, aged 28 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother William, also of his uncles, Harry Vandewater and Albert R. Scofield, the members of Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 236, the members of the Fourth Precinct Police, and members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Harry Vandewater, corner of Ludlow and Grand sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

SEXTON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, ALICE ANTOINETTE, daughter of John and Catharine A. Sexton, aged 1 year, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 118 East 48th-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday.

SAMPLE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 28, after a short illness, ELIZABETH J., beloved wife of James Sample, in her 32d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are most earnestly invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Hampton-st., one door north of Myrtle av., Brooklyn, L. I.

VREDENBURGH.—Killed at the battle near Winchester, on Monday, Sept. 19, Major PETER VREDENBURGH, commanding 14th N. J. Vols., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Freehold, N. J., without further invitation.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

PRICES REDUCED.
HENRY & JOHN PAREL, Jr.,
55 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Solicit special attention to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING,
which they now offer at prices
BELOW MARKET VALUES.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO CASH BUYERS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

We have on hand an extra supply of the following articles, which we will sell at about HALF the usual price:

ENGLISH STONE CHINA Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 50	per set,
FRENCH CHINA Tea Cups & Saucers	3 50	" doz.
do do Coffee do	4 00	" "
do do Butter plates	75	" "

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

CABINET FURNITURE

At manufacturers' prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles under the direct superintendence of Mr. S. A. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., 126 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Bell Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

DIAMOND RINGS

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!!

If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three, four and five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA WILL RESTORE gray hair to its original color, which no other restorative will do. No. 19 University-place, New-York.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the Club:

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Hon. GEORGE H. DE CAMP, of Penn.
JUDGE C. B. SABIN,
an eloquent refugee from Texas,
Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, and
DANIEL MCFARLAND, Esq.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB, and solos by Mr. SOLOMON.

The public are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
President.

ALLEN COOPER,
H. G. CARTER,
Secretaries.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION MASS MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Union citizens held at the XXth Ward Union Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29. Seats reserved for ladies.

The following speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan.
Maj. JAMES HAGGARTY.
Rev. S. H. KING.
PHILIP FRANKENBUNGE, Esq.
A Glee Club will be in attendance.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.
JOHN OATHOUT, Secretary.
Meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING during the Campaign.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
M. L. TOWNSEND, Esq.,
HENRY S. SMITH, Esq.,
and others. WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, NELSON YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

EVERY VOTER IN THE UNITED STATES should read the article entitled
THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION:
a most important and timely paper, which will appear IN THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.
Among other articles of immediate interest are those on
THE INDIAN SYSTEM,
OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION,
GOLDWIN SMITH,
&c., &c., &c.
Remit FIVE DOLLARS for a year's subscription, or $1 25 for the number to the Publisher, or order as once of any bookseller.
CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE TRADE.
FORTY VARIETIES OF
CAMPAIGN
BADGES, MEDALS AND PINS.
SEND TO HEADQUARTERS
If you want to get choice goods that will sell at manufacturer's price; descriptive catalogues with terms to the trade. Send on applications. Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Campaign Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st, N. Y.

ARE THEY GREAT MEN?—PRESIDENT Lincoln's

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 357 and 359 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STREET'S
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 33d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

H. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 720 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Cauffiard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith.
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. F. Cooper,	Thos. Lebontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. F. Crosby.	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Managers—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. E. B. Tuttle, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 30 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October, Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 2½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS,
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
Adams Express Company Stock, &c., &c., for sale.
} WANTED.
Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 48 Pine-st.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 32d-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Ilmited) SCHOOL, No. 528 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 26th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 11½ o'clock A. M., on which day the annual address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear in their rooms. The business of the session will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 9 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will attend the same on the days appointed. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, Broadway and 32d-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Terms per year, for all departments, $200. Abundant references to former patrons and pupils will be given on application as above, or No. 32 Broadway.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about an hour by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 14th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Pillow, Hon. Wm. B. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Diz, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, J. F. Delaney, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 15 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. C. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY NO. 6 EAST 28TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madam S. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 20th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are a spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to OLIVER BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of young ladies and children, No. 13 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—For boys under 12. Instructions adapted to young pupils. Among the appliances, to promote health and physical culture are military drill, ponies for riding and driving, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c.
E. HINES, A. M., Principal.

LEXINGTON AVENUE INSTITUTE.—A French and English day school for young ladies, (between 24th and 25th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss A. M. J. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. Circulars at Christern's, No. 702, Crowell's, No. 845, Cornwell's, No. 908, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 982 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. FRAMAL, No. 260 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 511 Broadway.

DON ERNARD FERNOW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-avenue. Principal Institution Madame Don Bernard née de Rochechouart. The scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

A THOROUGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG lady desires pupils, or to give instruction to ladies whose education has been neglected, or to foreigners. Call, or address TEACHER, No. 140 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, ONE OR TWO YOUNG children, to her own home, to instruct in the common English branches, with French and music if desired. Call at No. 165 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 777) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 22 East 14th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY,
THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.
It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U.S.A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenboss, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Brigham,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
F. P. Sage,	Gardner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 19 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES
FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC.
Mr. GOLDBECK'S class pupils are requested to assemble at the rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M. New applicants can see Mr. GOLDBECK at the above rooms on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M., or on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 3 P. M. Circulars can be obtained at the music-stores.
N. B.—Mr. G. has resumed instruction on the piano.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME AND FAMILY school for boys under 15 years of age may be found at Stratford, Conn., under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where not only their physical and intellectual, but their moral and religious culture, receive constant attention. Number of pupils limited to twelve. The Fall term will commence on the 12th of October. For particulars or information apply to the Principal, or Mr. F. H. SUMMERS, No. 82 John-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter session will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Board and tuition, $135 for the session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st. will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 9 Madison-av.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 36th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 46 West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
C. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 5th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL. The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,169 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 12th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

ISTRUCTION.

EVENING CLASSES,
EVENING CLASSES,
EVENING CLASSES,
EVENING CLASSES,
FOR

BOOKKEEPING,
BOOKKEEPING,
PENMANSHIP,
PENMANSHIP,
ARITHMETIC,
ARITHMETIC,
COMMERCIAL LAW.
COMMERCIAL LAW.
CORRESPONDENCE.
CORRESPONDENCE,
etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,
AT
BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S
BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 937 BROADWAY, AND NO. 161 5TH-AVENUE.
NO. 937 BROADWAY, AND NO. 161 5TH-AVENUE.
B. S. PACKARD, RESIDENT PRINCIPAL.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Bornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

TOGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass.—ALBERT TOLMAN, Principal. The Nineteenth Semi-Annual Session of this select family school for boys will commence on Thursday, Nov. 3. The Principal will be at the house of E. L. Childs, Dentist, No. 290 Court-st., cor. of President, Brooklyn, until Monday, Oct. 3. He invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. New-York References (patrons in Italics)—Andrew Stewart, Esq., No. 169 Broadway; *S. Ott*, No. 748 Broadway; *G. W. Edwards*, No. 26 Cedar-st.; *E. C. Chapin*, No. 197 Fulton-st.; *Milton St. John*, No. 22 Johnst.; *E. R. Kellogg*, No. 139 Pearl-st.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—MISS ESTHER HANDERSON, Keene, New-Hampshire, receives into her house six girls, from the ages of 8 to 16 years, where they have all the advantages of a good home, and at the same time, the most careful and thorough instruction in all the branches of a first-class school. Some vacancies are now to be filled. Miss H. refers to Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene, N. H.; Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., and H. J. Bowditch, M. D., Boston, and Col. Jas. McKayes, No. 72 East 19th-st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; Jages M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 179 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.
Wanted, gent. for maths. and classics, for private school, City; gentleman for English branches, City institution, salary $750; gent. for classics, in boys' boarding-school—principal here for interview on Friday; gent. for drawing, &c., near City; Presbyterian principal for Western academy; lady for piano and singing in Western female seminary; male principal for public school near City. All teachers who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents wanted, to advance educational interests throughout the country. Teachers, $400 to $2,000; pupils, $126 to $500; correspondents, $300 to $600. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family where there are small children. A comfortable home is more her object than salary. Best references given. Address, A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times'* Office.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CHRISTIAN GENtleman, with some means, and of much experience and tact in teaching, wishes a school, either as principal, proprietor or associate. Address, with full particulars, SAUL, Box No. 17, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment with a private family, to instruct in English, Music, and Elementary French, or as teacher in a school. Address "CLIFFORD," Sanitary Rooms, No. 33 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, A LADY competent to teach French and Music, together with the higher branches of English, may hear of a situation by addressing "R. C.", Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, A HIGHLY educated German lady as governess. Must understand the French and English languages thoroughly; also music. Address Box No. 166, Post office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIenced in teaching, desires to give instruction a few hours daily in a school or family; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 99 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE and an experienced teacher, an opportunity to teach a few hours in the day. Address TEACHER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME where tuition in the English branches, or music, may be considered equivalent to board. Call or address Miss L., No. 164 West 11th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. NELSON, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st day of October next. LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY S. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,650
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before October 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. HULL, Secty.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN HORSE. —A fine store with basement and second floor, near Broadway, in Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, engineer's office, No. 162 Walker-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE old, 10x24; also 4 sets Cylinder Boilers, JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

SPLENDID SECOND-HAND SHOWcases and counters for sale. Upright and counter-cases, also substantial counters, at a great bargain. Apply to COX BROTHERS, No. 625 Broadway, cor. 11th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.
The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of that issue will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March, 1857, as explained and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Ketchum, Francis N. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Bunnewell and the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. S. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the said Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.
CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.
The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.
The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 6 per cent. per month on amount of capital.
The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.
The books are now open, and for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st; Messrs. WING &

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR,	Hepburn,	Saturday, Oct. 1.
OHIO NADA	Jayne,	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Knapp,	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn,	Saturday, Oct. 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell,	Saturday, Oct. 29.
OHIO NADA	Jayne,	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Knapp,	Saturday, Nov. 12.
MORNING STAR	Bell,	Saturday, Nov. 19.
EVENING STAR	(Building.)	

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

Steamers leave Pier No. 13 North River, at Pier at foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M. on the days above mentioned. The Morning Star is fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, and the Evening Star and City Star XVII. and the Star of the Union have been recently refitted and refurnished. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Texas, Mexico, Havana, Mobile, Memphis, and all points on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Freight received, or Bills of Lading signed after 3 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freights or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part to complete the saloons of the steamship Morning Star in time to sail on her regular day, Saturday, Oct. 1, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans, the Evening Star will sail on Oct. 15.

The Evening Star is now receiving freight at Pier 13 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 19 BARCLAY-ST.
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,213	
VICTORIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,338	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	5,300 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA	SATURDAY.....Oct. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Mesquerna, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on board before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River.

Sept. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.
Oct. 13	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DAWS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO MATAMORAS.
A first class steamship will be ready for Matamoras in about three weeks. If sufficient encouragement is offered. Inquire of LUDLAM HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST SAILING yacht SCUD, schooner-rigged; burden, sixty-seven tons; in complete order. Apply to CHAS. E. LEE, No. 41 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 27 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers abroad, by J. B. MONES, Notary Public.

POLITICAL.

UNION MEN, AWAKE!!

"THE WORKINGMAN,"
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN,
Issued weekly from the office of the EVENING POST, and addressed to the workingmen of the country, containing fair, fresh and forcible discussions of the great questions involved in the present canvass.

The ballots of the workingmen at home can be turned against the enemy with as much effect as the bullets of their brothers in the trenches, and in order that they may be cast intelligently, a free circulation of such documents is essentially necessary. Six numbers will be issued. Clubs supplied at $1 per hundred. Cash required in advance. First number now ready.

Address WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,
Office of the EVENING POST,
No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York

VETERAN UNION CLUB—RALLY FOR LINCOLN AND THE UNION.—The club will meet at Room No. 12, Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All who have served as volunteers or in the militia, or in the navy, and wish to join an active club, are requested to be present to complete the organization.



WEDDING CARDS.
ENGRAVED.
French Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plating, etc., at J. Sardelli's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 78 Broadway, and at No. 125 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. E. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE TO ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., (thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 6 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeside at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 6 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:3, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:52, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will hold his regular auction sale of Securities, THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 29, at 1½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales Rooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first class Stocks and Bonds, including People's, Niagara, Lafayette, City, Humboldt, Bowery, Mechanics & Traders, New-Amsterdam, Firemen's, Artelle, Breyoort and Etna Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of Commerce, Park, Phenix, Hanover, Chatham, Ninth National and American Exchange Bank Stocks; Raritan and Delaware Bay, 42d and Grand-st. Ferry, Sixth-av., Second-av., Dry-Dock and East-Broadway, and University Place and Seventh-av. Railroad Company's Stocks; Adams Express and U. S. Telegraph Stocks; Indiana State Special Canal Stocks; Mississippi and Missouri Railroad 1st Mortgage, Second-ave. Railroad 1st Mortgage, and Watertown and Madison Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, &c., &c.

☞ REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
FRIDAY SEPT. 30TH,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby st. corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—Two rosewood pianos; rosewood parlor suits, in green and gold brocatelle; 1 do do in crimson silk reps; 6 pier and mantel mirrors, arm chairs, sofas, centre tables, bookcases, desks, oil paintings, engravings; mahogany, walnut, oak and painted, marble top chamber furniture, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds and pillows, bedding, walnut and oak extension tables, dining chairs, china, glassware, plated ware, wire safes, refrigerators, stoves, &c.; also a good assortment of velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.; 1 Wilder's patent safe, nearly new.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 29, AT 11¾ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River,
900 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo brig *Sicilia*, from Palermo.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE,
FOUR AND A HALF MILES, WEST OF HOBOKEN.
THE GREATEST RACES AND LARGEST PREMIUMS OF THE SEASON.

The Hudson County Agricultural Society will hold their Fall Meeting on TUESDAY, 27th, THURSDAY, 29th, and FRIDAY, 30th September, 1864.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Third day. The great four-mile and repeat race for $1,000. Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:15. Fare both ways, 31 cents.

All the Hoboken ferries lead directly to the Course.

The 42d-st. ferry only 2¾ miles from the course.

The stakes are all filled and good racing may be expected. The first race each day at 1¾ o'clock.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
MATCH FOR $1,000,
MILE AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

Hiram Lovett names br. s., full brother to Brunette.
R. S. Burr names sorrel stallion Argyle, full brother to Lady Emma.

FAIRS.

GRAND HORSE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW OF THE FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., OCTOBER 3, 4, 5 & 6, 1864. Competition from all the States invited. A good opportunity for those having fast horses to compete for premiums. All who wish to see the best trotting, will be gratified, as we have the best track in the country, and give the highest premiums. Cheap excursion tickets by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from Pier No. 2, North River, and intermediate places. Stock, and all articles for exhibition, taken free. A special train leaves Somerville each day, at the close of the Fair. For particulars and list of premiums, see bills.
D. SANDERSON, Pres't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage in the manufacture of a new and useful article, wanted in almost every family, and sells readily for 300 or 400 per cent. profit. Call at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or address Box No. 2,685 Post-office, New-York, for one week.
SEPT. 29, 1864.

25 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE, NO. 2—Nearly new; only run a short time; are in perfect order. Price $40. Apply at J. L & J. O. WEST'S, No. 97 Chambers-st.

$5,000 WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER for a most successful first-class object, which will realize large and immediate profits. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will (on every day, during the present week, in the Chamber) the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting also, to make suitable arrangements to give these already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman FOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OYDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $725,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 49 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom No. 19 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by L. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,635 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.
HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my3-lawSmTh JAMES DELSER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The term for which
MR. J. S. CLARKE
had engaged to appear expires with the close of this week. The management is, however, happy to state that in consequence of
THE UNPRECEDENTED AND UNFALTERING SUCCESS
which has attended the engagement of Mr. Clarke, arrangements have been made by which it will be protracted for
A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
To-night, (Thursday) and Friday must, therefore, be
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the immense
COMBINATION BILL,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
TOODLES,
the one of which has been performed now for seven consecutive weeks, and the latter for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE will next appear as
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE,
in Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
and as
SMASHINGTON,
in the new farce, written expressly for him, of
SOMEBODY'S COAT.
Remember!
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of
DE BOOTS AND TOODLES!

SECOND PRESENTATION CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
of the FIRST SERIES of CONCERTS will be given
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY.)
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON,
By the kind permission of Max Maretzek.
S. C. CAMPBELL,
WM. CASTLE,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of sixty performers, under the direction of the popular Leader and Conductor,
Mr. JOHN P. COOKE.
Signor ABELLA will preside at the piano-forte.
THE PROGRAMME
will comprise the finest Operatic Morceaux, Ballads, Concerted pieces, etc., etc., by the artists, and the most popular Overtures and Marches by the Grand Orchestra.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
With each ticket purchased
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT,
worth from One Dollar to
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
will be given
AS SOON AS THE PURCHASE IS MADE.
DEPOT AND OFFICE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS,
NOS. 542 and 544 BROADWAY.
THIRD CONCERT, FRIDAY, 30TH.
ALL TICKETS PURCHASED GOOD FOR ANY OF THE SERIES.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.
COMPLETE SUCCESS,
of the entirely new adaptation of the celebrated Novel, by Charles Dickens, entitled
MARTIN CHUZRLEWIT,
dramatized expressly by a gentleman in New-York, and presented with
NEW SCENERY—NEW MUSIC,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
including
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
and
THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 29,
EDWIN FORREST
(first time this season) in his grand impersonation of
VIRGINIUS,
in Sheridan Knowles' classical tragedy of the same name. The cast will include the entire company.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.
The Manager, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
It will be performed on SATURDAY NEXT, being positively its LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their MUSEUM open EVENINGS. Examinations, with written charts, given when desired.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets 25 cents. Begins at 8 o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Gov. DENNISON, the new Postmaster-General, will enter formally upon his duties on Friday, the 30th inst. The correspondence between the President and Judge BLAIR, upon the subject of his resignation, was published at the express request of the latter.

COMPLETENESS OF SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

One fact shows how complete were the proportions of SHERIDAN'S victory over EARLY. Every one of the sixteen guns captured was loaded with grape and canister, the enemy having been driven from them so precipitately that they had not time to fire them off.

RETURN OF MR. SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD and suite returned this morning from a short visit to the front.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER was to-day appointed to an important command.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

George W. Cole, Co. I, Fourth Infantry; Alexander J. Hoose, Co. S, Twenty-second Cavalry; Abner Drake, Co. K, Ninety-seventh Infantry; Hartwell Whitney, Co. D, Fourth Artillery; Wm. Chapman, Co. M, Eighth Artillery.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Those who suppose that McCLELLAN will poll a large army vote are mistaken. The statements and letters of returned sick and wounded officers and men from the front, as well as those of paroled and exchanged prisoners, are uniformly in favor of the re-election of MR. LINCOLN. Even among the Veteran Reserves—a corps largely made up of troops that served under McCLELLAN in the Army of the Potomac—the feeling is strongly against him. As an evidence of this, reference is had to the Eleventh and Twentieth Regiments, V. R. C., now stationed at Point Lookout, on garrison duty, who, a day or two since, by a three-fourths vote, declared their preference for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

PROMOTIONS.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Acting Adjutant-General, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and Major THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General, promoted to Colonel.

THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Congressional Committee are fully represented here, and are hard at work, printing and circulating campaign documents. About 40,000 pamphlets are printed, folded, addressed and forwarded per diem—150,000 of the documents entitled *Reviews of McClellan* and *Words to Soldiers*, have been sent to California alone.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded New-York officers arrived and reported themselves from the front, to-day: Lieut.-Col. DAVID EMMENDAL, Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. CHARLES H. PALMER, Sixth Heavy Artillery.

GEN. CULLUM ORDERED TO WEST POINT.

Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, late Chief of Staff to Gen. HALLECK, has been ordered to duty at West Point, as Superintendent of the Military Academy at that place.

LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

Brig.-Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the armies before Richmond, and Gen. J. J. BARCLAY, leave for the front this afternoon.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Col. L. D. BINGHAM, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered on duty in this city.

DISMISSALS AND ORDERS.

The following dismissals and orders respecting officers have been directed by the War Department:

Capt. C. W. E. WELPS, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date Sept. 19, 1864, for absence without leave. Capt. J. E. ERICSSON, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, to date Sept. 22, 1864. Capt. G. H. PILCHER, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, to date Aug. 29, 1864, for disobedience of orders in failing to report before the board for the examination of sick officers at Cincinnati, Ohio, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission. First Lieut. LLOYD H. HARRISON, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to date Sept. 22, 1864. First Lieut. J. A. FARNSWORTH, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, to date Sept. 19, 1864, for absence without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and desertion. Lieut. F. A. BARNELL, Sixteenth New-York cavalry, to date Sept. 20, 1864, for contempt of authority in leaving his regiment, visiting Washington City without permission and drunkenness.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued, dismissing Second Lieut. WILLIAM J. LAIRD, Seventeenth Illinois cavalry, to date Sept. 14, 1864, for "while in command of a detachment of his regiment as escort to repairs on the military telegraph lines between Allen and Glasgow, Missouri, having allowed the soldiers under his command to pillage and plunder the loyal and peaceful inhabitants thereof, and unworthiness of his position," has been confirmed in due manner, thereby showing gross neglect of duty of the county in a shameful and disgraceful.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Capt. LEOPOLD EYERT, 100th New-York Volunteers, to date September 2, 1864.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Second Lieut. THOMAS BURNS, 1st U. S. cavalry, having absented himself from his station without authority since April 13, 1864, has been dropped from the rolls of the army as a deserter, to take effect from that date.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Maj. J. R. DENNIS, Ninth New-York Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay, from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of the State.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

That portion of a sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Maj. W. W. TROWBRIDGE, Fourteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, which directs him "to be cashiered, and that his crime, name and place of abode and punishment be published in the principal newspapers in the City of New-York and in the State from which he came," has been approved and confirmed; and that which requires the accused to "refund" the sum of $600 to the "proper authorities" is remitted as irregular and illegal.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

COURT-MARTIAL RECORDS.

Another record of the courts-martial has been officially promulgated, from which it appears that there were convicted two Brigadier-Generals (HAMMOND and SPEARS), one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, sixteen Second Lieutenants, and one Assistant-Surgeon. They were nearly all dismissed the service, one-fifth for drunkenness while on duty. According to the record, Brigadier General JAMES G. SPEARS, U. S. Volunteers, was tried for using disloyal language and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, furnishing a guard, and giving full protection to the property of a notorious Rebel, before obliging him to take the oath of allegiance—found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The proceedings, findings and sentence were disapproved by the Commanding General, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Court, and the record was forwarded to the President, with the recommendation that he be dismissed from the service of the United States. The recommendation was approved and Gen. SPEARS was summarily dismissed.

PURCHASING COTTON ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

It is understood that arrangements are contemplated for the purchase of the cotton of the insurrectionary States on Government account, and agents will be soon appointed at New-Orleans, Memphis and other points, for that purpose, under the act of July last.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan for the last two days were nearly $150,000, and to the seven-thirty loan on Tuesday, $1,363,000, and to-day, $1,229,000.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

According to reports brought from the Army of the Potomac, the present comparative quiet in military affairs does not promise to be of much longer continuance.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Quota Full.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. P. M. GENERAL AND SUPT. VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF N. Y., NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 90.—The quota of the County of New-York on all calls of the President for volunteers having been filled, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs the Provost-Marshals of the Fourth to the Ninth Districts inclusive, to muster into the United States service, until further orders, recruits and substitutes, to be accredited to any district in the State of New-York which such recruits or substitutes may select.

Provost-Marshals will be held responsible that the recruit or substitute so mustered receives the full amount of bounty promised by the local authorities of the place to which he is credited.

The local committees on recruiting are requested to furnish this office, without delay, with a statement of the amount of bounties which they promise recruits or substitutes, and whether such bounty is wholly or partly payable in bonds or currency.

H. H. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LAST CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR MEN.—THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK COUNTY FILLED.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Office No. 7 City Hall,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this day, the following report of the Committee on Volunteering was submitted by Supervisor BLUNT, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said report be accepted and published in the papers. JOS. B. YOUNG, *Clerk*.

The Committee on Volunteering would respectfully

REPORT:

That they have this day received a certificate from Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYES, A. A. P. M. General of this district, to the effect that "*the quota of the County of New-York under all calls is full.*"

This statement we hasten to lay before your Honorable Body, that through you it may be publicly announced.

A detailed report of the proceedings of your Committee in obtaining this result is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to your Honorable Body at the earliest moment.

In the meantime it seems proper to state that the quota under the last call of the President for five hundred thousand (500,000) men was *Twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty*..23,140

Against which we were entitled to be credited with a surplus under the previous call of *eleven hundred and thirty-seven*..... 1,137

Leaving a balance to be raised under the last call of *twenty-two thousand and three*.....22,003

The whole number of volunteers in the army and navy, and reënlisted men in the army, paid the County bounty by your committee under this call, has been *seven hundred and thirty three*..... 731

There have been allowed credits on account of naval enlistments from April 19, 1861, to April 1, 1864, none of whom received the County bounty, *nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven*.19,477

There was also credited substitutes in anticipation of the draft, and reënlisted men, none of whom were paid the County Bounty, *One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one*..... 1,821

Making a total of all men credited of *Twenty-two thousand and thirty-one*..... 22,031

Leaving us a surplus over all demands up to this time of *Twenty-eight*..... 28

This result has been achieved at an expense of about four hundred thousand (400,000) dollars, of which about two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars has been paid in bounties.

The number of seven hundred and thirty-three (733) is all the recruits we are able to raise, both in the Army and Navy, at the amount of bounty offered.

Had we been obliged to obtain the full number called for, by volunteering, we feel assured that not less than one thousand (1,000) bounty per man would have been required. Of the credits on this call, twenty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (21,298) were obtained by your committee, without the expenditure of one dollar in bounties, and we believe it to be no exaggeration to say that there was thus saved to the county the enormous sum of *over twenty-one millions of dollars*.

Comment upon this point is unnecessary. Unless otherwise directed by your honorable body, it is the intention of your committee to continue to enlist, in anticipation of any further call, such men as may offer for the Government service, at the bounty which has been the standard of the county since it first commenced to pay bounties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ORISON SLUNT,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
Special Committee on Volunteering.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.

Quarantine.

It will be seen, from the following letters, received yesterday by His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, that the Government declines to give any portion of Bedloe's Island for use as a place of detention for passengers. The application was based on the fact that the United States authorities are occupying a large portion of the Battery, while a considerable part of Bedloe's Island was understood not to be required for public purposes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1864.

To Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of the reply of the 24th inst., addressed to this Department by the Secretary of War, upon the subject of the application of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the use of part of Bedloe's Island for the detention of passengers from abroad, who may have been exposed to infectious diseases. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

F. W. SEWARD, Acting Sec'y.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 24, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., inclosing a communication addressed to the State Department by the Mayor of the City of New-York, asking that a site on Bedloe's Island be set apart for the detention of passengers from abroad who may have been exposed to infectious disease, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to transmit a copy of the report of Gen. DELAFIELD, Chief of Engineers, to whom the subject was referred. The views entertained by that officer are approved, and this Department cannot consent to the proposed arrangement.

The letter of Mayor GUNTHER and its inclosure are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the War Department. Bedloe's Island cannot, by any possible arrangement, be used for the purpose proposed. Already the necessary occupation of space thereon by the different branches of the military service seriously impairs the efficiency of the works for the defence of the City and harbor, and the Ordnance, Medical and Quartermaster's Departments cannot, in consequence, receive all the accommodations they desire. All the defences of the harbor of New-York, within the limits of the State, are in like manner so occupied, that it is impossible to afford at them the space and conveniences desired by Mr. GUNTHER. So great are the necessities of the military service, that islands in the Sound have to be rented and used in addition to accommodation that can be given on Bedloe's Island, Governor's Island and other sites for harbor defense.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Engineer.

Killing with Kindness.

If everybody would "let well enough alone," and not officiously or otherwise seek to mend it, everybody would be better off. While not impugning the charitable motives of certain ladies and gentlemen who insist on voluntarily visiting the different United States hospitals hereabouts, and distributing fruit and other luxuries to the sick, their good sense and discretion are open to severe criticism. They do actual injury by a well meant but ignorant application of their charity. There is nothing wanted in any of the United States hospitals, either in the way of comforts, luxuries, or aught else, that the United States Government does not liberally supply; and as to the surgical and medical care, the nursing and the attendance, these are conceded to be of the very best. It is to be presumed that the surgeons in charge know better the condition of their patients and their requirements than occasional philanthropic visitors, who have neither the opportunity nor the inclination to inform themselves of the particulars and condition of individual cases. They visit the hospitals certainly with the best intentions, loaded down with fruit, jams, jellies, &c., &c., and indiscriminately and profusely turn them over to the sick, when in many cases such are of immediate and positive injury. We know of two instances of death caused by this thoughtless philanthropy. The Government, as we have said, furnishes all things in profusion—fruit, vegetables, preserves, &c., &c., and they are dealt out to the patients with all the liberality their cases will admit of. No more tender care could be taken of the soldiers, nor more solicitude exhibited for them, and it is to be doubted if as much, by these well-meaning but indiscreet and touchey outsiders of either gender, than is evinced and exhibited by the U. S. officers in charge of them. This meddlesome intrusion, well-meaning it is, works no good, but actual harm, and we notice lately has induced a very untruthful and ungenerous reflection on our Government and its officers, in a paper which, were it better posted as to the facts, would better post the public on them.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. BRITTAN, of the Mansion House, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, several weeks since imported a lot of green turtles. They were killed shortly after their arrival, and nothing more thought of the affair, until yesterday, when about thirty young ones were found crawling about the premises. On examination it was found that several eggs had been laid near a wall heated by a range, and in that manner incubation had taken place. The little ones are quite a curiosity—being probably the first native-born green turtles ever seen in this city.

Base Ball.

STAR vs. RESOLUTE, OF BROOKLYN.

The home-and-home game between these ball associations was played on the Capitoline ground, Brooklyn, and after a most closely contested encounter, resulted in favor of the Star club by the following score.

STAR.	Out.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Out.	Runs.
Mills, 2d b	5	0	Weedes, 2d b	3	2
McD armed, 2d b	4	2	Creagh, 1. f	2	1
Manley, 1st b	4	1	Allen, 3d b	5	0
Mitchell, c. f	3	3	Bower, 1st b	1	3
Thompson, l. f	2	1	Stearns, r. f	5	0
McCullough, r. f	2	2	McCutcheon, s. s	3	1
Kelly, p	1	3	Lookwood, c.	2	2
Morris, c	4	1	Warnock, c. f	3	1
Flanders, s. s	2	2	Rogers, p	3	2
Total	27	15	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	3	—15
Resolute	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	1—12

Umpire—Mr. SUTTON, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MEAWYN and HOFFMAN.
Time of game—2 hours 40 minutes.

The Fatal Shooting Affray Between Boys in Broadway.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of the boy, BENJAMIN H. COZINS, who was shot on Tuesday last at No. 212 Broadway, with a pistol in the hands of a law student named CLINTON HARRING, an account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday.

There was considerable testimony taken in the case, all of which tended to show that the shooting was the result of accident, or carelessness, or both. The jury evidently took this view of the matter as appears from the following verdict: "We find that the deceased BENJAMIN H. COZINZ, came to his death from a pistol shot wound carelessly inflicted at the hands of CLINTON HASKINS on the 27th of September, 1864. We confidently believe there was no intention to kill on the part of the prisoner."

Deceased was 13 years of age and resided with his parents in Grand street, near Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Both deceased and HARRING were employed in law offices in the building No. 212 Broadway. So far as is now known, no one except these two were present when the shooting occurred. After the rendition of the verdict, yesterday, Coroner RANNEY interrogated HARRING, when the latter made the following statement: I left my office, yesterday, to get my dinner; as I was going out I saw deceased on the third step of the third flight; he asked me to show him my pistol, he at the same time leaning over the bannisters and holding his hand down to receive it; I took the pistol out of my pocket with my left hand, and while in the act of handing it up to him it went off and killed him; I did not know before this accident that the pistol would go off at half cocked; I was obliged to carry it so or else the hammer would rest on the cap, and a slight concussion on the hammer would explode the pistol; I bought the pistol last Monday a week ago, of MARION & BEAY, in Broadway, at about No. 260, to protect myself in traveling in the upper part of the City, at night, which I was frequently obliged to do in transacting business for my employers and others, for whom I serve papers after business hours, and in visiting my relations in Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue; I have frequently been pursued by suspicious characters in the upper part of the city in that neighborhood. Deceased and I were intimate friends.

(Signed,) CLINTON HARRING.

The prisoner further stated that he is sixteen years old, was born in New-York, resided at No. 178 West Twenty-first-st., and is a law-student by occupation. The coroner held him to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer any indictment that may be found against him.

Union General Committee.

The County Convention summoned under the auspices of the Union General Committee, met at Hope Chapel last night. A temporary organization was effected, by the appointment of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS as Chairman, J. SOLIS RITTERBAND and JAMES L. HASTIE, Secretaries, The McClellan Legion, which met in a lower room, being very enthusiastic in their demonstrations, at the suggestion of Mr. P., an answer was given by the convention by loudly cheering for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Quite a discussion arose upon a motion to appoint a Conference Committee with the Citizens' Association and the Union Central Convention. A resolution was finally adopted appointing a committee of one from each Assembly District to confer with all Union Associations in this City, with a view of uniting on one ticket for local candidates. As expressive of their views, the convention proceeded to an informal ballot, with the following result:

Sheriff—James W. Farmer (by acclamation).
County Clerk—Wm. S. Davison.
District Attorney—Thomas B. Van Buren (by acclamation).
City Judge—John H. White (by acclamation).
Supervisor—Robert L. Beatty.
Coroners—Edward L. Collin, Wm. Hall, Jr., Alex. Wilder, Sigmund Waterman.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Conference Committee:

B. F. Weymouth,	G. P. Bradford,
W. T. B. Millliken,	H. H. Woods,
August Kurmes,	E. M. Perley,
J. W. T. Van Riper,	Jas. M. Murray,
Nathan Kingsley,	Alexander Wilder,
Richard Kelly,	Andrew Craft,
Geo. McGann,	—— Kirk,
Waldo Hutchins,	R. L. Edwards.
Chas. T. Pothemus.	

The convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Personal.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Hon. C. Vibbard, Albany; Hon. S. E. Church, Albany; Hon. John Biglow, California; Hon. S. Willston, East Hampton; Hon. J. N. Parmelee, Buffalo; Dr. C. H. Ray, Chicago; Capt. Barton Able, St. Louis; Dr. S. A. Moore, Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. L. G. TILLOTSON, the Superintendent of the Erie Railway Telegraph Line, was surprised on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Brooklyn, by a deputation of the operators of the line, who presented him with a magnificent silver service in the name of all the operators. Mr. GARDINER made the presentation speech. The affair altogether constituted a very happy reunion.

LAW REPORTS.

Some time since we published a notice of the arrest of Mr. John Bellamy, of this City, upon a charge of arson. We publish below a letter from the Judge who issued the warrant, which shows that the charge was without foundation:

POLICE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT, HALLS OF JUSTICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

JAMES M. SMITH—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 26th inst. in relation to the case of John Bellamy, is before me. As the charge was a very grave one, I adjourned the hearing from time to time to enable the prosecution to get evidence to sustain it if possible. They failed to do so, and no evidence having been produced before me to establish the guilt of the accused, I dismissed the complaint and discharged the ball. Yours truly,

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Sept. 10,

Before Justice J. Sutherland.

Martha Temple vs. *Robert Reginald Temple.*—Decree of divorce granted.

R. Proudfit, plaintiff's attorney.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	202	1100	Mich. So. & N. I.	75
10,000	do	202½	300	do	b3 75
10,000	do	202½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅜
20,000	do	s3 202⅜	900	Clev. & Pitts	108
15,000	do	b3 202⅜	200	do	s3 108
30,000	do	202⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref	79⅞
100	Erie R	97⅝	200	Mar. Min. Co	39½
400	do	97⅜	200	do	39¾
100	do	s3 97⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R	98¾
4500	do	97	300	do	b3 98¾
200	do	96⅞	100	do	s3 98¾
700	do	b3 97	100	do	b3 98¾
300	do	b3 96⅞	200	do	s3 98¾
100	Hudson R. R	112⅜	300	do	s5 98¾
400	do	b3 112⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic	101
100	do	112⅜	100	do	100⅝
300	do	113	200	do	100⅜
100	do	s10 112⅜	100	Cum. Coal	s10 60¾
700	Reading R	123⅜	100	Quick. M. Co	78¾
900	do	s3 123⅜	100	do	b10 80
400	do	123⅜			

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers is has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—Learn the Function of the Faculties from the *Phrenological Journal*, and the Location of the Organs from the new Bust just issued by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. Newsmen have the *Journal*, druggists and booksellers have the Bust, which is both useful and ornamental. Examinations day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water. RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant 18th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 68 bbls. Ashes, 6,487 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. and 637 bags Corn Meal, 14 200 bushels Wheat, 44,680 bushels Corn, 7,507 bushels Rye, 45,859 bushels Oats, 9,686 bushels Malt, 235 pkgs. Provisions, and 198 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive and nominal, at $12 for Pots and $14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 787 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues dull and unsettled. We quote, nominally, Java at 44c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 38c.@40c.; Rio at 35c.@40c.; St. Domingo at 34c @36c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, at very irregular prices. Middlings, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ lb. Week's receipts, 1,100 bales; sales and re-sales, 1,800 bales, (including, by auction, 196 bales of Gulf and Sea Island, 68c.@$1 62½;) exports, 131 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a partial advance of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., but closed again quite heavily, at declining prices, in view of the depression in Gold. Sales since our last amount to 16,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 20 @$8 65; poor to choice Extra State at $8 65@$9 20, chiefly at $8 85@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10@$10 40 ℔ bbl. chiefly at $10 15@$10 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 20	@ 8 65
Extra State	8 65	@ 9 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 70	@11 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 00	@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45	@11 25
Extra Genesee	9 25	@11 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 40	@14 00

Southern Flour is improving; sales since our last 1,570 bbls. at $9 45@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 50 @$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 675 bbls. extra at $9@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more active, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened briskly at much improved prices but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales 92 000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 15; Amber Western at $2 06@$2 08; Red Western at $2@2 05; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay (nominally) at $1 98@$2; Milwaukee Club at $1 88@$1 97; Chicago Spring at $1 85@$1 96; Choice White Kentucky at $2 36⅔; Amber Kentucky at $2 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and firmer; sales since our last 64,000 bushels at $1 59@$1 60, chiefly at $1 59 for mixed Western, afloat and in store, ℔ bushel. Oats are in request and buoyant. We quote Canada at 78c.@89c.; Western at 89c.@89½c.; State at 88c.@89c., cash, ℔ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 28.	
Superfine Flour	$8 60	@ 9 90	$8 20	@ 8 65
Extra State	9 90	@10 50	8 55	@ 9 20
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85	@12 00	8 70	@11 00
Extra Ohio	10 90	@12 25	10 00	@11 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00	9 25	@11 00
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 40	@14 00
Super. to Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	10 45	@15 00
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 25	@10 25
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	7 90	@ 8 45
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 10	@ 2 36⅔
Red & Amber Wht ℔ bu.	2 25	@ 2 35	1 95	@ 2 10
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@ 1 64	1 59	@ 1 60
Yellow Corn	1 64	——	1 60	@ 1 61
White Corn	——	——	——	@ ——
Rye	1 60	@ 1 65	——	@ ——
Barley	——	——	——	@ ——
Oats	88	@ 90½	88	@ 89½

HAY—North River is in rather more demand, at $1 20@$1 25 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, at 15c.@37c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 40c.@52c. for new ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland is quiet at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is dull at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Resin at $2.5@$35 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 10 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request and unsettled. We quote Crude Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50; Linseed at $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 38c.@39c.; Refined Petroleum at 76c.@78c., free, and 66c.@67c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much more freely dealt in, chiefly by speculative buyers, at decidedly better prices. Sales, to-day, 6,700 bbls. at $30 50@$40 50, closing at $40 50, for New Mess, cash; $30@40 for one year old Mess; $41@$41 50 for Prime Mess; $39@$39 50 for Thin Mess; $37@$38 for Prime, and $29 50 for same do., ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17¼c.@17½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is decidedly better; sales 3,600 tcs. and bbls. at 19¾c.@21¼c., the latter an extreme. Beef is in demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$14 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Butter continues depressed and down to 38c.@46c., for poor to prime State, and 30c.@38c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese rules heavy at 15c.@25c., the latter an outside figure, ℔ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 28.	
New Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$43 00	@$— —	$39 50	@$40 50
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	38 50	@ 39 50	37 00	@ 38 00
Lard, ℔ lb	23	@ 24¼	19¾	@ 21¾
Plain Mess Beef, ℔ bbl	16 00	@ 20 00	15 00	@ 18 50
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb	40	@ 42	30	@ 38
State Butter, ℔ lb	48	@ 56	38	@ 45
Cheese, ℔ lb	19	@ 27	16	@ 25

SUGARS—Continue unsettled. Sales since our last, 185 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@19¾c. ℔ lb. Refined rule quiet at 20c.@26c., the latter an outside figure, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 87,000 lbs. at 16c.@17c. per lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice, thus; "For the past week there has been a very dull and inactive market, created by the daily declines in the price of gold and foreign exchange. During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday there were some lots of prime in hogsheads sold at 17c. This week opened with very little inquiry, and the still further decline in gold has caused prices to fall very much, and transactions have been almost entirely of a retail nature. To-day there were some lots sold for export at 14½c.@15c. There were very few lots offered on the market at any price, holders generally preferring to hold until things become more settled, and more tone imparted to the market. Soap and candle makers are not buying at present. The stock of all kinds of tallow is light and the arrivals small. At the close we quoted prices nominal. Prime City at 14¾c.@15c.; Western at 14c.; Eastern at 14¼c. Price this day 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 11c.; 1863, 11¾c. per lb."

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 900 bbls., in lots at $1 75@$1 77, chiefly at an average of $1 76 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been transacted in this line to-day. Total number of vessels in port, 436. For Liverpool, the engagements included 700 tcs. Lard, at 15s.; 100 tons Logwood, and 400 bundles Salted Hides, at 10s., 50 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d.; 700 loads Timber, at 28s. 9d.; also, by steamer, 100 bxs. Bacon, at 25s., with 1,200 bxs. of Cheese and 500 pkgs. Butter, at 30s. For London—400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Lard, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, (by a British brig) at 5s.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Torrence and son, Col. E. M. Green, Capt. J. M. Robinson and wife, Mr. Lock, Col. Martin and lady, Mrs. Russell, E. Murrell and wife, H. Kalzd, E. H. Skaggs, Julius Block, J. Bonafont, Miss F. Wise, Miss H. Simpson, James McKandrick, Thomas McKendrick, E. A. Hennings, Ernest G. Mess, Wm. H. Lewis, John Davis, W. B. Schmidt, J. Brunesse, J. T. French, H. W. Woolverton, Mrs. Wm. Dunbridge and 2 sisters, A. A. Turner, Wm. Dutton, Miss Eliza Remmels, R. Rowland and wife, Mrs. Mayo, Miss Mary Kearney, Capt. F. A. Sherman and wife, Wm. T. Kunk, J. Hodges, D. Lanata, P. Galpi, Miss Clara Day, Mrs. Ada Clark, Miss Sarah

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4062. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RICHMOND.

Advance of Gen. Grant.

The North Bank of the James River.

The Tenth and Eighteenth Corps Engaged.

A Strong Line of Fortifications Carried.

FIFTEEN GUNS CAPTURED

Our Forces Pressing Forward.

Capture of Staunton by General Sheridan.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Rebel Operations on His Communications.

THE DRAFT QUIETLY PROGRESSING.

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The following dispatch from Gen. GRANT, announcing the movement of our forces against Richmond, has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, CHAPIN'S FARM, 10:45 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 29.

Major-Gen. Halleck:

Gen. ORD's corps advanced this morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's Farm, some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred prisoners.

General ORD was wounded, though not dangerously.

General BIRNEY advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the Newmarket Road and intrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few.

He is now marching on toward Richmond.

I left Gen. BIRNEY where the Mill road intersects the Newmarket and Richmond road.

This whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far. (Signed,)

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

A dispatch just received from Gen. GRANT, gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond *Whig*, dated at Charlottesville, which states that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 o'clock A. M.; that our forces were also at Waynesboro'; that no damage had been done up to 4 P. M., but that smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christian Creek and Staunton.

No direct communication has been had with Gen. SHERIDAN for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9:40 last night have been received from Gen. SHERMAN at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.

From Nashville our dispatches are to 9½ o'clock last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. Gen. ROUSSEAU is returning with his infantry to Nashville.

Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force SHERMAN from Atlanta, by destroying his communications.

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States, but volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce SHERMAN, and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FURTHER FROM THE VALLEY.

Details of the Pursuit from the Richmond Papers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items:

"On Saturday and on yesterday heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Harrisonburgh.

Gen. EARLY reached Keezeltown at 11 o'clock yesterday, (Sunday.) Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand at Keezeltown or fall further back.

There is considerable excitement among the citizens at Staunton, and many are leaving. All the sick and wounded, and the Government stores, have been moved to a place of safety.

SHERIDAN may take Staunton, but its capture will avail him nothing. The valley, since the war began, has been a race ground. SHERIDAN has reached the other end of the course, and if he don't pull up of his own accord, he will be pulled.

From Culpepper we hear that there is no enemy in that country except a small body of cavalry that recently burned the bridge at Rapidan Station.

President DAVIS arrived at Macon, Ga., on the 22d instant, and made a speech at the Baptist church there. He is going to HOOD's army.

No movements of any consequence by the enemy are reported up to the last accounts.

The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has been completed.

It was reported yesterday that HOOD's army was in SHERMAN's rear—between him and Chattanooga.

A large force of mounted Yankees are collecting at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia salt works. This, we presume, is the same force that was at Lexington, Ky., two weeks ago. They number about twelve thousand."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Ride Along the Front—Immense Strength of Our Position—Our Army in Splendid Health and Spirits—Feeling as to the Presidential Election—Visit of Secretary Seward.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

I have just returned from the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. MEADE and a ride along our front, and, if ocular demonstration could lend anything to the faith I had in the strength of our position, this visit has afforded it. What amount of insight I may have obtained into the probable nature of the next grand move against the enemy, is not for me even to hint at, but, most assuredly, with the vast preparations which meet one at every turn, and the impenetrable strength of every position which we have wrenched from the foe, it is evident, even to the most untutored eye, that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT holds him at a deadlock, even if the gallant SHERIDAN had not, within the last few days, made assurance doubly sure.

I had the pleasure of passing the night under the hospitable shelter of Dr. J. E. POMEROY, Surgeon-in-Charge at Gen. MEADE's headquarters, where I had also the satisfaction of meeting Dr. H. A. MARTIN, Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Division of Second Army Corps. From these gentlemen I obtained much useful information respecting the condition of our troops, which gratified me much, and which may be well to make known to your readers.

I notice in your issue of the 24th inst. a spicy letter from "A Southern Union Man," in reply to the infamously false assertion of one "Malcolm," who professes to send from Washington to the *Daily News* of your City, information respecting the sanitary condition of our men. "In spite of all assertions to the contrary," says Malcolm, "I know positively that the unaccustomed climate, the cold nights and hot days, the swamps and miasmas, are making fearful havoc among our brave boys." To this "A Southern Union Man" replies, by saying that he has lived several years about the very spot now occupied by Gen. GRANT's army, that there is not a healthier climate under the sun than that of Prince George County; and that if none of our brave boys die until the "swamps and miasmas" kill them, they are good for long lives.

I have only to tell you how far my own personal investigation verifies the statement of the latter writer, and falsifies that of the *Daily News*. Dr. POMEROY assured me that the rate of sickness is less than seven *per cent.* in the division to which he is immediately attached, and as that is not enjoying any especial benefits of location over the rest of the army, he believes that that may be taken as the ratio of health, not only in the whole corps of which his division forms a part, but among the whole of our forces now before Richmond. I am not, of course, at liberty to tell you how wonderfully few men I found on the sick list, because that would be giving a clew to the number of our forces engaged; but you may rely upon that percentage as accurate—only 7 *men out of every* 100—and those only with complaints of the mildest character. He further gave me the astounding information that he has not had *one single case of congestive chills*! Astounding I call it, because we all know that this is what our enemies—and Mr. MALCOLM, perhaps, among them—expected and hoped to see "making fearful havoc among our brave boys."

The fact is that Gen. Malaria was expected to do for us here what Gen. LEE is unable to, and what Yellow Jack was to do for us in New Orleans; and doubtless many a rebel and Copperhead prayer has gone up for all three of them. But the prayers of the wicked cannot prevail. Gens. BUTLER and BANKS have, under Providence, hitherto kept the pestilence away from New-Orleans, by proper sanitary measures; and it is plain that the same overruling Providence is guarding us here. Mr. MALCOLM best knows what object he had in putting forth so monstrous a statement, I merely stamp it, on the very best authority, as utterly and shamefully false.

In discussing other matters, Dr. POMEROY bore the highest testimony as to the splendid working of the Sanitary Commission among the men committed to his charge; indeed throughout the army. He says it is quite impossible for any one but those situated as he is, to form anything like an adequate idea of the vast amount of good which this institution is effecting. Numberless cases occur, he declares, in which—during the heat of an engagement, and when it is absolutely impossible for Government aid to be at hand—men's lives would be literally sacrificed by dozens, but for the timely assistance of the Sanitary Commission. They are ever at hand, like good Samaritans, to mitigate the anguish of our brave men, and many a sufferer, gasping on the very threshhold of death, has been recalled to life, to bless his benefactors and the generous country that can produce such noble institutions.

In feeling the pulse of the army as to the pending election for President, each day brings forth renewed proofs of their aversion to any thought of a peace based upon anything but "unconditional surrender" of the rebels to the authority of the Government of the United States. I am sorry to say, however, that while this broad question of Union and victory upon the Baltimore platform, or disunion and disgrace upon that of Chicago is thoroughly understood, I find dissatisfaction lurking, here and there, upon purely personal considerations. This feeling is most general among the artillery men, who have somehow got it into their heads that they have not been properly treated. Their complaint is that while they enlisted purely for the artillery, to be engaged in the defences of Washington and other fortifications, they now find themselves ordered to do infantry duty.

I know nothing of the motive of the quarrel; I simply know that it exists; and as we cannot afford just now to have any grumbling, where all should be cordiality in our grand and glorious cause, it would perhaps be well to have this matter thoroughly sifted, and the proper remedy applied, in good season. It is not that this splendid and efficient arm of our service is less loyal and zealous than any other portion; it is only that the men feel that a march has been taken upon them; and some ingenious method of giving an honorable *quid pro quo*—(supposing the discontented right in their complaints.)—would, I think, be well applied at the present moment. It does not follow that these men would vote for McCLELLAN; but any idea of wrong or injustice would necessarily throw away many a vote that would otherwise be gladly cast for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here last evening on a special boat, and leaves again this morning. The stern of the boat in which I am writing is only a few feet from the prow of the one upon which he is pacing backward and forward alone, hands plunged deep in his pockets and cigar in mouth; doubtless enjoying with its fragrance the good things that Gen. GRANT has been pouring into his ear, and relishing the now self-evident fact, that the "irrepressible conflict" is on the very ere of dying out forever.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners at Charleston—Confederate Prisoners Placed Under Fire—List of Deaths.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Richmond papers of the 25th contain the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

Truce communications took place in the harbor to-day. Eighteen Yankee surgeons and chaplains were released by us. A number of women and children were sent on board the Yankee truce steamer. A clergyman and five soldiers came into our lines today. Stores and clothing to the amount of 150 boxes from the New-York Sanitary Commission for the Yankee prisoners in our hands, were received and brought to the city. Our returned prisoners report a recent increase of troops at Hilton Head from New-York.

On the 1st of October an exchange of naval prisoners will take place in the harbor.

Four hundred more Confederate prisoners have been placed in the pens on Morris Island.

The steamer *California*, Capt. WILLIAM BRAND, arrived from New-York to-day, via Washington, D. C.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL SINCE LAST REPORT.

Peter Moore, 22d U. S. Col'd; Edward Mahoney, 16th N. Y.; Matthias Shaffer, 3d Penn. Art.; Johnson Wallace, 97th Penn.; Geo. Ketchum, 48th N. Y. V.; Fred. Straliey, 3d N. Y. Art.; Lewis Bush, 2d Penn. Art.; John Genuy, 2d Penn. Art.; James Simpson, 29th U. S. Col'd; Chas. E. Brown, 13th N. Y. Art.; John Schoff, 33d N. Y. Bat.; C. H. Green, 20th U. S. Col'd; John Hubbell, 1st Conn. Art.; Wm. Bradley, 3d N. H.; John Brown, 37th N. J.; David A. Perry, 24th Mass.; R. B. Greer, 2d Penn. Art.; F. Hendershott, 11th N. J.; Geo. De Bar, 169th N. Y.; George Race, 1st U. S. Art.; Wm. Humes, 1st D. C. Art.; Geo. Mills, 29th U. S. Col'd; John Skinner, Q. M.'s Dept.; Alex. Clark, 6th U. S. Col'd; Conrad Ribbel, 9th N. J.; John Boiss, 5th U. S. Art.; John N. Gilig, 3d N. H.; G. W. Colborn, 85th Penn.; John Hall, 117th N. Y.; Capt. L. Watkins, 85th Penn.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Fulton—Chase of a Large Blockade-Runner.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, J. A. WORTON, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 26, with mails and passengers to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, arrived here to-day. She reports as follows:

"Sept. 27, off Wilmington, N. C., passed the U. S. gunboat *James Adger*.

Sept. 28, forty miles south of Absecomb, passed the transport *Arago*, bound South."

The *Fulton* brings home 250 of the Third Rhode Island Artillery in charge of Col. BRAYTON.

When off Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27—6 o'clock A. M.—fell in with a large side-wheel blockade-runner, painted white, and having two smoke stacks. Gave her chase for twelve hours, keeping her in shore of us up to Cape Halteras. At 6:15 P. M., the United States gunboat *Gettysburgh* and one other hove in sight and joined us in the chase; at 6:40 P. M., we were reluctantly compelled, in consequence of the darkness, to abandon the chase, and stood on our course, wishing every success to Capt. LAMSON and his *Getty*, in overhauling and making her a prize.

LETTER FROM HILTON HEAD.

Flag-of-Truce Boat to Charleston—Exchange of Prisoners—Directions for sending Boxes to Prisoners of War in the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Sept. 26.

The steamer *Delaware*, with Col. S. L. WOODFORD, Commissioner of Exchange, Lt.-Col. W. T. BENNET, Provost-Marshal General, and a few invited guests, left this port for Charleston Bar Thursday evening, at 9, to receive some Union Surgeons and Chaplains who were captured in May last. On arriving at Morris Island, Friday morning, General SAXTON, in command of the Northern district, came on board, and after a few preliminary matters had been adjusted, he returned, when orders were shortly after given to start. The rebel boat had already arrived at her destination and came to an anchorage. The *Delaware* steamed slowly up, and came alongside, and after the usual courtesies were extended, Maj. LAY, Rebel Commissioner, accompanied by several officers, came aboard. There were on the rebel boat nine Surgeons and Chaplains, who were released without exchange. The following are the names:

J. Nickerson, Assistant Surgeon, 16th Connecticut Volunteers; R. Rae, Assistant Surgeon, 1st New-York Dragoons; W. McPherson, Assistant Surgeon, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers; G. L. Britz, Assistant Surgeon, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers; W. J. Cragin, Assistant Surgeon, 2d District of Columbia Volunteers; J. H. Denny, Assistant Surgeon, 2d Massachusetts Artillery; J. Q. A. Meredith, Assistant Surgeon, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers; H. S. White, Chaplain, 5th Rhode Island Artillery; C. Dixon, Chaplain, 16th Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. MICHENER, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured in February last, while on a reconnoisance to Wnlimarsh island, and Capt. MCKIBBIN, were released on parole, and they go North in hope to effect an exchange. They fully corroborate the statements made by officers previously exchanged and released, that they are treated more kindly and humanely in Charleston, than in any other part of rebeldom.

A Mr. SAWYER, Principal of a Southern Institute, with his wife and three children, came through on his way to Massachusetts.

I would like to state this much to those who have friends in the South held as prisoners. In sending boxes let the dimensions be no larger than eighteen (18) inches square, and under no circumstances send any provisions of whatever nature, even to an ounce of tea. The boxes are opened on their arrival here, and everything of the kind is taken out and put to other purposes, the rebel officers having refused to receive it.

The thanks of the press are due to Col. WOODFORD, Commissioner, who cheerfully rendered every facility possible to the reporters who were present.

Arrival of the Prize Matagorda.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The prize steamer *Matagorda*, *alias Alice*, captured Sept. 10, by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, arrived here to-day. She was from Galveston, bound to Havana, and was taken off Yucatan Banks, after a chase of five hours, with a cargo of six hundred bales of cotton on board. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, of about five hundred tons, is quite fast, and was built at Wilmington, Del. After he capture she was sent to Key West, and her cargo was of such value that it was considered prudent to send a convoy with her. The United States gunboat *Juka* was selected for that purpose, and arrived here this morning in company with her.

Electoral Nominations of Rhode Island—Horse Fair.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Democratic State Convention met here today. Col. NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK presided. The following gentlemen were nominated for presidential electors: Messrs. Sydney Brooks, Ariel Ballou, Amasa Sprague and Daniel Rodman.

Great preparations are making here for the National Horse Fair, which commences on Oct. 4, and continues through the 5th and 6th.

Look out for Bogus Reports.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

A report has just gone from here to the Copperhead papers of New-York, that AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, is addressing an audience of four thousand in our City Hall. The report is as false as all other reports, for the hall will only hold at the utmost, fifteen hundred persons, and it is simply well filled.

H. D. G.

FROM MISSOURI.

SEVEERE BATTLE AT PILOT KNOB.

Price Defeated with a Loss of 1,500.

Repulse of the Enemy at Mineral Point.

Gen. Rosecrans Organizing a Large Force of Militia.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Mr. BURNS, a telegraph operator, who left Pilot Knob disguised, at noon yesterday, arrived at De Soto to-day.

He reports that Gen. EWING has concentrated his troops in front of the rebels.

The rebels have captured some property and planted a battery on Shepard Mount, and are throwing shells into the fort, doing some execution.

Col. MILLS was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of rebels, who were repulsed. Our troops subsequently withdrew to De Soto.

Potosi was captured by the rebels last night.

Gen. SMITH's headquarters are still at De Soto, where he is receiving reinforcements.

Gen. EWING was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels cut off his communications before he could get away.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS to-day was directed to assist in the organization of the militia.

About 12,000 militia are now under arms, which, with the independent citizen companies, will make quite a formidable force.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Capt. GAVIN, Acting Quartermaster of this district, who left Pilot Knob Tuesday morning, with a train of commissary stores, sent away by Gen. EWING, furnishes some information relative to the situation in the Southeast. The fort at Pilot Knob was strong, and mounts four 62-pounders and six field pieces, but they are ineffective against the artillery on Shepherd Mountain.

It was believed at Headquarters last night that yesterday would settle the enemy's fate. Information from that quarter is looked for with painful anxiety.

The rebels lost fifty killed in their attack on Mineral Point Tuesday night. PRICE's headquarters were at Fredericktown Tuesday. Gens. FAGIN, MARMADUKE, CORELL and SHELBY, and Cols. WILLIAMS, GORDON CUMMINGS and others are his subordinates. He has but a few infantry, which guard a long wagon train.

Nothing has yet been heard from Gen. MOWER.

The raid on Potosi, Tuesday, was by a scouting party, who robbed all the stores and conscripted several citizens.

The railroad below Big River has been abandoned, and it is reported that a considerable portion of it has been torn up.

A portion of the rebels have gone to Richmond, Washington county, and it is likely will next be heard from on the Southeast Branch Railroad, cutting the communication between here and Rolla.

A large number of veterans arrived here yesterday, and several regiments of Illinois One Hundred Days men have been ordered here.

Particulars of the affair at Centralia are received. Thirty-four soldiers, most of them discharged veterans, returning home from Atlanta, were shot in cold blood, and their bodies horribly mutilated. Mr. ROLAND, the Express agent at Centralia, was also murdered, and three citizens on the train wounded, and left to burn up with the train which was fired, and started off at full peed. About an hour after the the guerillas left, Maj. Johnson, with about 150 militia, arrived at Centralia and started in pursuit. They were ambushed when three miles out, and 96 of their number, including Maj. Johnson, killed. The militia were all raw and badly armed. The rebels were under the notorious BILL ANDERSON. This is the most atrocious affair since the massacre at Lawrence.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters to-night, from Capt. HILL, Gen. EWING's Adjutant-General:

"At daylight our outposts at Ironton were attacked and forced back to within a half mile of the fort.

The enemy made a desperate effort to get possession of Shepharde Mountain, and succeeded in driving a battalion of the Fourteen Iowa into the rifle pits, and getting two six-pounder guns in position on the mountain.

The three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with dismounted cavalry.

The South front was threatened by four lines of cavalry, extending across the valley between the fort and fronton, commanded by Gen. MARMADUKE, while a column passed around the base of Shephards Mountain and formed at the South.

"Gen. CABELL commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob.

"The rebel troops thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain, and an assault in force moved on our works.

The rebels came up in fine style to the ditches, and went back to the mountain in indecent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded on the field.

Among them is Gen. COSELL, a Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our entire loss was nine killed and sixty wounded.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, we left the fort and blew it up.

Gen. PRICE commanded in person.

THE RAIDERS IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

Movements of Gens. Rousseau and Forrest.

Withdrawal of the Rebel Forces From Pulaski.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. ROUSSEAU to-day.

The telegraph lines are cut on both the Tennessee and Alabama and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads south of Columbia and Tullahoma.

There are no trains running south or Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wires nothing has been heard to-day of General ROUSSEAU or his command.

It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may even now be progressing.

The rebel forces, according to the latest advices, had advanced their lines preparatory to an early attack upon our troops to-day.

The fact of the telegraph wires being cut, induces the belief that there are parties in the rear of Gen. ROUSSEAU's forces.

The wires on the Chattanooga Railroad, which were down to Tullahoma, have since been repaired and are working through for the rest of the distance.

The policy of the rebels appears to be to damage to the full extent both the railroads to the front.

The damage done to the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad by the rebels, will take several weeks to repair.

Later.—A courier just from Gen. ROUSSEAU, has arrived with dispatches to the effect that during the night Gen. FORREST withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and he is believed to have crossed the Chattanooga Railroad.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reports that the rebel loss during yesterday's fight was about 200, and some 20 prisoners were captured.

A small rebel force is at Synnville.

The Colonel commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detachments of rebels are near Columbia, intending to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

MR. GRISWOLD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The published letter of the Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, representative in Congress from the Fifteenth District of your State, accepting a renomination at the hands of the Union Convention, and repudiating McCLELLAN and the Chicago platform, is regarded with great favor by all loyal men here, and in administration circles, is looked upon as proof that a large proportion of the War Democracy will, before election, pursue the same course, and go in for a complete crushing out of the existing rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

THE MONEY-ORDER BLANKS.

In consequence of unavoidable delay in printing and numbering money-order blanks, the system cannot be put into operation before the middle of next month.

THE MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The time for receiving proposals for mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, is extended until the afternoon of the 10th of October.

PAY OF SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

It may not be generally known that the pay due our soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives, on the presentation by the latter of the proper vouchers to the Pay Department in this City.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

It is believed that Admiral FARRAGUT will be immediately transferred from the command of the West Gulf to the North Atlantic blockading service; and that Admiral LEE will take command of the fleet in Mobile Bay.

Probable Murder at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Mrs. FRANCISCO HOEFFLER, a young and beautiful German lady, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last. Her body was found, on Monday last, in the Shetucket River, near here. The Coroner's inquest, to-day, rendered a verdict that she came to her death from unknown causes. There is much excitement here, as the affair is wrapped in deep mystery. The general opinion is that a dastardly murder has been committed.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District met here to-day. Hon. CHARLS H. HAIGHT, of Monmouth, presided. Hon. GEORGE MIDDLETON, the present member; Ex-Gov. FOOT, of Ocean; Dr. SKELTON, of Mercer, and JOSEPH D. BEDLE, of Monmouth, were nominated. Mr. MIDDLETON received the nomination of the Convention on the first ballot.

Union Meeting at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The City Hall is thronged to-night with an immense gathering of Union citizens of Hudson and Columbia County. Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, the Union nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. BURNED, R. F. ANDREWS and others, are speaking amidst great enthusiasm.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, eleven days from Nicaragua, arrived here to-day. All on board are well. She reports the arrival of the *Nemantuen* at San Juan del Sur, on the 8th inst., with a cargo of coal for the Transit Company.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The woolen-mill of SIDNEY SOLINS, of Manayunk, was partly burned this morning. Loss $60,000, which is fully insured.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

International Cricket Match.

OLD ENGLAND VERSUS YOUNG AMERICA—YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week a match game of cricket was played at Hoboken, between the first eleven of the St. George Cricket Club, of New-York, and the first eleven of the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia. The bowling and fielding on both sides was of the highest order, so good that but few runs could be made off the bat. We particularly noticed the fine bowling of HARRY and GEORGE WRIGHT, on the part of St. George; and of GEORGE NEWHALL and JOHNS, of the Young America. After a well contested game, the Young America were victorious, with four wickets to spare.

ST. GEORGE.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Ford, b. Johns	5	b. Johns	0	
Todd, b. Johns	4	b. G. M. Newhall	4	
Wylde, b. Johns	0	run out	0	
H. Wright, c. H. Newhall, b. Johns	16	b. G. M. Newhall	6	
G. Wright, b. Johns	0	b. G. M. Newhall	0	
Ewing, b. G. M. Newhall	0	c. H. Newhall, b. G. M.		
Haughton, c. Bayard, b. Johns	2	Newhall	0	
		c. Davis, b. G. M. Newhall	3	
Kendall c. H. Newhall, b. G. M. Newhall	0	c. H. Newhall, b. Johns	0	
Vanderlep, run out	0	not out	1	
Outerbridge, b. Johns	4	c. and b. G. M. Newhall	3	
Newton, not out	0	b. G. M. Newhall	0	
Byes, 2; wides, 1	3	Byes, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 9	13	
Total	34	Total	30	

YOUNG AMERICA.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Varnon, c. Newton, b. H. Wright	0	hit wicket, b. G. Wright	2	
G. M. Newhall, c. H. Wright	14	c. Ford, b. G. Wright	3	
b. G. Wright	0	c. Newton, b. H. Wright	3	
D. Newhall, b. H. Wright	2	not out	3	
Bayard, b. H. Wright	6	b. H. Wright	1	
H. Newhall, c. Newton, b. G. Wright	0			
Mellor, b. G. Wright	1	not out	0	
Rodman Wistar, b. H Wright	10	c. Outerbridge, b. G. Wright	0	
C. A. Newhall, c. and b. H. Wright	0			
Davis, b. G. Wright	1			
Watson, b. H. Wright	6	b. G. Wright	0	
Johns, not out	0	Byes 2, leg byes 3, wides 2	7	
Byes 4, leg byes 2, wides 1	7		19	
Totals	46			

Umpires—Messrs. Hammond and Ratcliffe.
Time of Game—3 hours, 45 minutes.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides	Wickets.
W. Johns	62	10	9	1	7
H. Newhall	24	15	1	0	0
G. M. Newhall	36	6	5	0	2

Second Innings.

W. Johns	52	13	7	3	2
G. M. Newhall	40	4	9	0	7

ST. GEORGE.—

First Innings.

H. Wright	79	11	12	0	6
G. Wright	76	28	7	1	4

Second Innings.

H. Wright	60	10	11	0	2
G. Wright	56	2	12	2	4

SHERIDAN IN THE VALLEY.

FIFTY DAYS CAMPAIGNING.

THE RESULTS OF PRUDENT GENERALSHIP.

THE TEST OF MERIT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* consoles itself for the defeat of EARLY in the Shenandoah by recalling the fact that STONEWALL JACKSON marched down the Valley and was driven back; that he again advanced and was obliged to retreat; that SIGEL marched up and was defeated, and that HUNTER, after gaining a complete victory over JONES, and after having penetrated to the defences of Lynchburgh, was also compelled to retrace his steps. The Richmond journalist draws from his recital of the facts the conclusion that history is again repeating itself in the case of SHERIDAN, and that it will be his turn to retreat anon. Be this reasoning correct or otherwise, it is worth while to recall the leading events in SHERIDAN's campaign thus far, that we may see by what line of military action he has hitherto been guided. The same day that SHERIDAN entered upon his duties as Commander in the Valley, (Aug. 7,) Gen. AVERILL attacked the rebels at Moorfield, Va., and succeeded in capturing five hundred prisoners. From this date forward, *no rebel force, great or small, has been seen north of the Potomac.*

On Monday, the 8th of August, General SHERIDAN had his preparations in so forward a state as to justify his moving up the Valley, by an easy advance from Harper's Ferry toward Charleston. Up to Saturday, the 13th of August, little but skirmishing occurred between the opposing forces, EARLY making a quiet retreat, evidently having discovered that SHERIDAN's purpose was simply to press him gently up the Valley, feel his strength, and hold himself governed by the facts developed.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 3th and 14th of August, a band of MOSBY's troopers, that had been hanging about Leesburgh and in the mountain defiles on SHERIDAN's left, pounced upon a small supply train near Berryville. The attack was made from the direction of Snicker's Gap, nearly opposite to which the Shenandoah is fordable at two points. The train was some twenty miles in rear of SHERIDAN's main army at the time of the attack, and the small force in charge of it was easily overpowered.

On the night of Sunday, the 14th, rumors had reached SHERIDAN, whose headquarters at the time were near Cedar Creek, some six miles beyond Winchester, that reinforcements had been sent forward to the support of EARLY by General LEE; that a considerable portion of LONGSTREET's Corps was moving northward on the east side of the Blue Ridge; and that a flank attack on our left by way of Thoroughfare Gap, was not improbable. General SHERIDAN, however, deeming it wise to give extra orders respecting the protection of his supply train, with the view, if necessary, of having it sent back to Winchester, determined to move still further up the Valley, in order to find out the real strength of his antagonist. The venture cost him something. On Monday, the 15th, his supply train having been meanwhile ordered back, he sent forward a party of five hundred to a point about a mile beyond Strasburgh, to erect a signal station, for the purpose of discovering EARLY's position on Fisher's Mountain. This force was summarily "gobbled up" by the enemy. On Tuesday, the 16th, a portion of the force sent forward by LEE to EARLY's support, consisting of cavalry and infantry, made its appearance at Thoroughfare Gap, the object being to strike a sudden and heavy blow on SHERIDAN's left flank and rear. The movement, however, was discovered in ample time. Our cavalry engaged the assailing column with admirable skill and dash before it was fairly formed for the attack, and it was soon compelled to retreat with a large loss in prisoners.

At the close of the fight near Thoroughfare Gap, SHERIDAN, finding that EARLY was strongly intrenched at Fisher's Mountain, and that the Gaps in the Blue Ridge presented more opportunities than it was agreeable to contemplate for a repetition of the attacks upon his left, ordered his army to fall back toward Winchester. From that place, after some heavy skirmishing, he retired to Berryville and Charlestown. And in this retreat, and the contingent engagements between his rear and EARLY's advance, five days were consumed. On Sunday the 21st of August, a severe engagement took place two miles beyond Charlestown, in which our loss was computed at between five and six hundred. The object of the rebels in bringing on this engagement was to gain possession of Martinsburgh, and in this object EARLY was successful.

From the 21st to the 26th of August, there was little to vary the position of the opposing armies. Constant reconnoissances by our cavalry were kept up to enable Gen. SHERIDAN to ascertain the movements and intent of his adversary. From the 26th to the end of the month, a strict guard was kept upon the fords of the upper Potomac, and whether EARLY entertained the purpose of repeating his experiments as an invader north of the Potomac or not, such was the vigilance of the watch established by SHERIDAN, that not a single rebel ventured to set foot in Maryland. Hagerstown was shelled for a few hours from the south side of the Potomac, but beyond that, EARLY made no sign or threat of invasion.

On the 2d of September, AVERILL engaged the rebels near Martinsburgh, and the following day CROOK attacked them near Berryville. In both engagements our forces achieved very considerable successes. From this date to the 16th the situation of affairs varied to no considerable degree. It then came out that Gen. GRANT had reached Washington, from City Point, on his way to the upper Potomac. What transpired in council between the Lieutenant-General and his trusty Executive Lieutenant in the Valley, the events of the ten days intervening between the 19th and 29th inst., have shown with tolerable distinctness. At the first of these dates Gen. SHERIDAN commenced his grand attack on EARLY's lines at Darkesville on the right, and on the Berryville and Winchester pike, near Opequan Creek, on the left. At the latest of these dates SHERIDAN's victorious army had pursued the demoralized forces of EARLY for a distance of over one hundred miles from the opening battle-ground, and is heard from to-day beyond Staunton. On Thursday, the 22d, the two corps of WRIGHT and EMORY, with SHERIDAN himself at their head, came up with EARLY at Fisher's Mountain—defeated him there, scattering his force in every direction, and capturing sixteen pieces of his artillery. With a parallel column of cavalry, SHERIDAN's Lieutenant, TORBERT, again overtook a portion of the flying remnant at Luray Court-House on Saturday, the 24th, making many prisoners, and driving the fugitive band before it. At 8 o'clock on Monday morning last our main army, under SHERIDAN himself, entered Staunton, where he is reported, through rebel sources, engaged in burning and tearing up the railroad track between that point and Waynesboro, on the Gordonsville line.

Such is a brief summary of fifty days operations in the Valley of the Shenandoah under Gen. SHERIDAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Bremen.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The steamship Bremen, from Bremen via Southampton, is signalled and will be up about 9 o'clock. Her news is anticipated.

POLITICAL.

The Cooper Institute Meeting.

SPEECH OF MR. DITTENHOEFER—LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Esq., delivered an eloquent speech on Tuesday last, at the Republican Ratification meeting from German Stand No. 1.

He said the battle that will be fought in November between the Union and Confederate forces north of the Potomac, will, I am sure, end in the destruction and annihilation of the bastard Southern Confederacy. ABRAHAM LINCOLN commands the Union forces, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN the Confederate forces. It is true that GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN leads the Confederate forces? Let us examine his history. The speaker then elaborately reviewed MCCLELLAN'S history, showing now, years ago, he connected himself with the filibustering expedition to steal Cuba, and annex the same to the United States, for the purpose of strengthening and perpetrating the Slave power. How JEFF. DAVIS, then Secretary of War, now the "great unhung" commenced it. How such men as VALLANDINGHAM and VORHEES, who boasted that they never voted a dollar for the war, and declared that this is an unholy and accursed war, feasted and dined and wined him whenever he came to Washington, while he (MCCLELLAN) pretended to command and lead the armies in this "unholy and accursed war." How, while at the head of the army, he was dictating to the President a policy acceptable to the Confederates South. How every man at the North who opposed the war demanded that this fighting General should be placed at the head of our armies. How he consented to be harnessed to (a slave) Pen—Mac and Pen—PENDLETON being the impersonation of the peace platform and sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS. How his nomination was received with enthusiasm and cheers by the rebel armies. How the Southern newspapers declare that they can help MCCLELLAN more by beating GRANT, outside of the Union, than by voting for him (MCCLELLAN) in the Union. How the rebel loan advanced on the announcement of MCCLELLAN'S nomination. How every sympathizer, passive and active, with JEFF. DAVIS, now cheers for and will vote for MCCLELLAN. How he accepts the nomination on the peace platform, and in his letter of accentance says that the sentiments contained in his said letter were no doubt identical with the sentiments of the convention —"that the war is a failure, and that there must be an immediate cessation of hostilities." How such men as FERNANDO WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM and THOMAS H. SEYMOUR support him, notwithstanding his letter, and declare that he will enforce the policy stated in the platform. How his military career (consistent with his history) may be summed up in one word—"delay," which gave the rebels all they wanted—"time." Is it not true, then, said the speaker, that MCCLELLAN leads the Confederate forces North? The speaker then reviewed the platform and criticised the phraseology of the peace plank, "immediate cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention." Ultimate means, according to WEBSTER, furthest, most remote—that is, the hostilities were to cease immediately, but the convention was to be called most remotely, so that, when called, JEFF. DAVIS would refuse to enter, and be prepared to enforce his refusal. He remarked upon the absence of all allusion from the platform to the Monroe doctrine, the most stirring and potent party cry in America; and although the Democrats had denounced President LINCOLN for merely asserting his right to determine the time and place for enforcing it, the speaker believed that it was intentionally left out of the platform, for fear, if the Democrats offended LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Rebels South could not receive from him support or recognition; or perhaps this doctrine was abandoned for the reason that they could not oppose the establishment of a despotism in MEXICO and support one in the South. The speaker then said the shells thrown into Atlanta recoiled and had forced MCCLELLAN to retreat from the Chicago platform, and the copperheads were thrown into terror on discovering that GRANT'S fire not only exploded over Petersburgh, but (Prof. GRANTS') amidst the Rebels of Union Square. He showed how thirty years ago liberty of speech was suppressed by the Democrats when in favor of freedom, and now its suppression is denounced when used against rebellion and treason. How arbitrary arrests were supported and the suppression of *habeas corpus* justified when the interests of slavery were to be subserved, and are denounced when the interests of freedom are to be promoted. How liberty of the press and the inviolability of the mail were mockeries when appealed to on behalf of freedom, and how suddenly they became great and substantial rights when used against treason and slavery. Mr. D. concluded with the remark that, as LOUIS NAPOLEON said, "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," so we may say "the election of LINCOLN is Peace." JEFF. DAVIS—his resources crippled—his last man in the field—does not want LINCOLN elected, because, with him in office, he must either succumb or fight four years more. He cannot and will not, notwithstanding his boastings and threats, fight four long years more. Like the King of Denmark, who, in London, was bold and defiant, yet, less than two months afterward, submitted to an ignominious peace, so JEFF. DAVIS, when there is left to him no alternative but four years more of hopeless war with exhausted means, will submit and cry for mercy. Then will there be a firm and lasting peace, based upon union and freedom, and the Union strong, powerful and free, will be respected and *honored* the world over.

Be it storm or summer weather,
Peaceful calm or battle jar,
Stand in beauteous strength together,
Sister States as once ye were.

The following were among the letters from distinguished public men addressed to the Chairman of the great Union demonstration in this City on Tuesday last:

LETTER OF HON. R. E. FENTON.

JAMESTOWN, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th instant, inviting me to attend a Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New-York City, on the 29th inst., was duly received. I regret that a previous engagement prevents my accepting the invitation.

I need hardly say that I am heartily in sympathy with the objects of the meeting which I take to be for conference and discussion, as to the rights and responsibilities of the people in these perilous times.

There never was a period in the history of the nation when the masses had occasion to manifest their sovereignty, so variously, so often and so fully, as in this. Never before was their power so immediately felt in all the departments of Government. Presidents, Cabinets and Legislatures exist but to declare and execute their will. In years past, this mere machinery of government moved so smoothly and easily that it seemed almost self-acting—self-sustaining. But in these times of peril and difficulty, it is obliged to call constantly for new occasions of impulse from the source of all civil power in free Government—the people.

Thus far its special demands have been for men and money, and they have been responded to most nobly, and with a devotion worthy those other heroic days of the Republic when the principles of constitutional liberty which we defend were established. The sinews of war have been contributed with an alacrity and abundance such as no other nation in all history has ever equaled.

But the Government now calls for moral as well as material reinforcement. It asks that the people redeclare the law of their sovereignty—that a legally constituted majority shall rule. The fundamental principle of all free Governments is the first one attacked by this iniquitous Rebellion. A concession of this principle is the only peaceable solution of our national difficulty ever yet presented, or recognized by the rebels, and is the only one encouraged by the opponents of the Administration, as appears by their declarations at Chicago.

Will the people yield this principle to armed aggression, or compromise, or in any way allow this rule of our national existence—this palladium of our power and safety—to be called in question?

This is the grave consideration we are invited to meet and decide. A question between the rebels in arms and the great Union party of the United States, and equally in issue between the supporters of the Baltimore and the Chicago platforms.

To the decision of an enlightened people, I feel assured, it is safe to leave it. Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

WM. A. DARLING, Esq., Chairman and C.

LETTER OF HON. S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You have my sincere thanks for the very kind and cordial terms in which you invite me to attend and address the Union meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 27th instant, for the ratification of the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and FENTON and ALVORD.

I should certainly accept your invitation, were I not already under promise to perform a similar duty in Ohio, about the same time.

To me it seems clear that whatever is most precious in national unity and most sacred in personal freedom requires for all lovers of their country, united and most earnest endeavors to secure the largest possible majority for the Union nominees, whether State or National. No one, I trust, with whom my counsel may have weight, will fail to contribute his best efforts to this result.

Mere majorities will not suffice. Large majorities will be hardly enough. We want and must have majorities so overwhelming and decisive as will extinguish every hope in the hearts of the chiefs of rebellion, and in the hearts of all foreign and domestic sympathizers with rebellion, that the American people will ever consent to the dismemberment of the American Union, or to the reestablishment of the ascendancy of the slaveholding oligarchy in the land of freedom. Very truly, yours, S. P. CHASE.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq. Chairman, &c.

LETTER OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—Our Circuit Court, in which I have engagements, sits this day, and I cannot, of course, attend the Union meeting to-morrow as I should be pleased to do. Besides, I am getting a little jealous of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and others, for they are speaking so loud, just now, and their arguments are so convincing, that ordinary speakers stand a poor chance, either to do good or gain distinction. They seem determined to *stump the Rebellion* and its sympathizers at home and abroad, *if not the States*. Gen. MCCLELLAN is said to be a most comely and expert equestrian, but if he endeavors at the same time to ride the Bucephalus of War and the pale and ghastly stalking Horse of Peace, traveling in opposite directions, it will expand his skill as widely as it will his *understanding*. Believing that it is the determination of the loyal people of the Union to put down the rebellion and restore the Government *by force of arms*, and that such determination will be carried out successfully, I am sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER and others, Committee.

LETTER OF HON. PRESTON KING.

OGDENSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The invitation of your Committee, representing all the Union organizations in the City of New-York, having in charge the Union Ratification of the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD, to me, to be present and address a Ratification Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, inst., at 7 P. M., is received. I most thoroughly and entirely concur in the objects and purpose of your meeting. I approve the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD, and shall support them with all my heart at the election. The coming election is not a mere political election, in which the difference between the candidates and the parties who support them is a difference of opinion on questions of constitutional construction or measures of administration. It is a contest between the friends of Republican Government and its enemies—between the Government of our country established by our fathers, backed by its army and navy and the host of volunteer soldiers on the land and sailors on the sea, and the friends of their country at home who support them, on one side, and on the other side a Confederacy of red-handed traitors, pirates on the sea and on the land, rebels in open arms against their country, and their friends in those parts of our country where treason dare not raise its flag nor show its ugly head, but proclaims its demand for a cessation of hostilities against the pirates and rebels, who are reeling and staggering under the blows of the gallant and patriotic volunteers that have rallied and are still rallying around the flag of our country. The question in the election, as in the field of battle, is: Shall the United States stand as a nation among the nations of the earth, or shall the Union be broken in pieces and the glory of the Republic be trodden under foot? I do not doubt the issue. I regret that engagements which I cannot set aside deny me the privilege and the pleasure of attending and participating in the proceedings of your meeting. For your kind invitation please accept my thanks. Very respectfully.

PRESTON KING.

Mr. WM. A. DARLING, Chairman Committee.

Mr. Chase on the Two Platforms.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a portion of the very eloquent speech delivered by Mr. CHASE, at the grand Union demonstration, which took place at Cincinnati on Saturday last:

"We are told that MCCLELLAN has made a platform of his own. They were sagacious men who nominated him. They were men who understood precisely what they were about. They were in favor of peace, and determined to have it at the sacrifice of the honor and interest of the country; and they therefore put MCCLELLAN upon a Peace platform.

There is a peculiar fact in reference to the first plank in that platform. As it was drawn originally, it declared that the Convention of the Democratic party was in favor of the Union, and of maintaining the national unity as an admirable framework of government, and other language which I do not recollect; but the point is, that resolution, when it was offered, had these words in it, "that we are in favor of maintaining the national unity;" but when it went into the committee these words were stricken out, and the resolution was reported without them, and adopted without them. Thus the committee, and the convention through it, so far as they could by a negative, declared themselves not in favor of maintaining the national unity, if that maintenance stood in the way of peace. Thus I am justified in saying that the convention was determined upon having peace. It declared itself in general terms in favor of the Union, but it declared itself also in favor of peace, and you cannot find in the whole of that document a single word upon any other topic except this of peace, and the arraignment of the Republican party. It is full of charges against the Union men of the country—those who have supported MR. LINCOLN. It contains no single word in condemnation of the rebellion—not a single word in denunciation of the men who have lighted the fire of discord and of war in the land.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us look at the other side of the picture a moment. What do we see? What do we inscribe upon our banners? We do not use any equivocal terms. There is not a word the meaning of which is not as plain as sunlight, in the platform of the Baltimore Convention. We declare, in the first place, that we mean to maintain this Union. [Cheers.] We do not mean upon any terms to let this Union go. We will not be content to submit to the loss of one single county, or town, or parish, throughout the whole United States. We mean to keep the whole, because we know that unless we do keep the whole, it is vain to talk of peace. Let this Union be broken up; let this doctrine of secession be sanctioned by the result of this contest, and there is no more peace for America. We are to be divided into a multitude of discordant, belligerent States, between which there can be no peace till at last a despairing people may seek deliverance from endless contention under the shadow of a throne. But we want no throne in this country. [Voices, "Never," "never."] We want no sovereign in this country, but the sovereign people. [Cheers.] And we mean that the American people shall control the whole of these United States. [Renewed cheers.]

What next in this platform? Why the men who made that platform at Baltimore say what the real cause of this rebellion was. It was not usurpation on your part; it was not disposition to infringe any right of the southern States; no disposition to disturb any institution of the southern States on our part. But it was slavery which inspirited them with the idea of despotism, and that despotism they wished to establish all over the country. Our representatives at Baltimore declared this plainly to the world. They disguised nothing. They simply said, this is the cause of the war, and because it is the cause of the war it must be abolished.

But we are told that the Republicans, by which name they choose to call all the Union men, that the Administration has changed the original object of the war. The war was begun, they say, for the restoration of the Union, and we were content to support it as long as it were waged for that purpose, but it has been diverted from that object. Now is that true? ["No, no."]

* * * A few years ago this party, calling itself the Democratic party, had no language strong enough to express its devotion to the emigrants to this country. Does its platform speak a word of encouragement to them now? No. It is as silent on the subject as the grave. But the party of freedom and Union extends its welcoming hand to all who come into the country to partake of its blessings and its glory.

Then there is another thing. They tell us that we are not bold enough in our actions in respect to foreign Powers. Well, let them wait a little. They have not said what they intend to do, but we have told them that we don't mean to look with the least allowance upon the establishment of a foreign empire in America. [Cheers.] I trust and believe that this doctrine will be carried out, and that monarchies in Europe will find that they have something to do at home of more importance to them than sending their Emperors into this country of ours. I say country of ours, because we have a common interest with other Republics on the continent; and no foreign Power can touch a Republic in America without touching the interest of the United States. This is the doctrine we pronounced long ago, and it is the one we hold to yet.

There is nothing in the whole platform of which we need be ashamed. We are for the Union, the freedom and the development of all the resources of our country, for welcoming the foreign emigrant when he comes among us as a brother and a friend. We are against the interference by any foreign despotism with freedom in America. [Cheers.] These are our doctrines, and upon these doctrines we come into the contest; but first and foremost, and above all, because it is the doctrine which meets our immediate necessity, is the doctrine of maintaining the Union against all traitors, at home or abroad, and with Union maintaining freedom.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Sentiments.

The veteran Gen. A. J. SMITH, of Fort De Russy fame, an old Pennsylvania Democrat, made a speech recently in St. Louis. He said:

"I want to see us united from Maine to Mexico—one united and happy people. There is but one way of doing this. Rebels commenced the war; now, *let them ask for peace?* How are we to have peace? I say, when the South shall ask for peace, then it will be time for them to get it. Never let the North say peace; but when the South asks for peace, let us be merciful. I would rather see the old flag, under which I have been fighting, sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than that we should give up and sue for peace. As for proposing terms to the South, I say it is ridiculous. * * *

When Mr. LINCOLN was elected, the South said he was an Abolitionist—well, if he was, I am too; but Mr. LINCOLN never had a negro, and I have had many, and set them all free. I would free three hundred thousand negroes, if I had them, for the good of my country. After he was made President, he said to the South, which had seceded, 'Come back.' He gave them three months to return, and after he was made President, he gave them six weeks longer to come back, with all their constitutional rights guaranteed to them. Now, is this what you call an Abolitionist? If so, I am one.

Political Items.

—The following is a list of Union candidates for Congress in Michigan:

First District—Fernando C. Beaman.
Second District—Charles Upson.
Third District—John W. Longyear.
Fourth District—Thomas W. Ferry.
Fifth District—R. W. Trowbridge.
Sixth District—John F. Briggs.

Messrs. Beaman, Upson and Longyear are members of the present House.

—It is reported at Indianapolis that the Surgeon-General of the United States has issued an order furloughing all the convalescents of the Indiana soldiers in the hospitals and camps, from the 1st to the 15th of October, thus giving them an opportunity to go home and vote.

—The following summary of votes on the Presidential question is compiled from late exchanges:

Regiment.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Tenth Indiana	450	20
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ind.	742	22
Forty-third Indiana	207	8
Twenty-fourth Iowa	346	29
Twenty-eighth Iowa	338	8
Fourteenth New-Jersey	147	69
Eleventh Michigan Cavalry	452	4
Total	2,682	161

Lincoln's majority, 2,521.

—Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester District of Pennsylvania, in 1862, repudiates MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and will vote for the reelection of President LINCOLN.

—Hon. S. O. THATCHER is the Union candidate for Governor of Kansas, and Gen. A. L. LEE for Representative in Congress. The State is claimed for LINCOLN and JOHNSON by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

—Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, has recently taken the stump for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The Union candidate for Governor, Hon. HENRY H. CRAPO, is earnestly canvassing the entire State.

—The Union convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the First District of New-Jersey in the next Congress, is to convene at Bridgetown, Oct. 5. Hon. ISAAC V. DICKINSON, of Salem, is the Democratic candidate.

—Hon. HAMILTON WARD, of Alleghany County, is the Union candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District of this State. The present representative is Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, (Rep.-Union.) Union majority, 1862, 4,113.

—Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE is the Union candidate for Congress in the Milwaukee District of Wisconsin. The district is now represented by Hon. JAMES S. BROWN, Democrat, who was elected in 1862 by 3,521 majority over Hon. JOHN F. POTTER, Union.

—Hon. CHARLES M. HARRIS has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth (Quincy) District of Illinois. His majority in 1862 was 2,915.

—An immense Union mass-meeting was held at Harrisburgh on Saturday evening. Gen. CAMERON presided, and made an eloquent speech. He was succeeded by Hon. JOHN CESENA and others.

—A. B. HULSE, Esq., is the Union candidate for Assembly in the First District of Orange County, and FRANCIS MARVIN is the second.

—The Democrats of Orange, N. J., propose having a torchlight procession sometime this week, when Gen. MCCLELLAN will be serenaded at the Park House.

—Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS is the Union candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District in this State. His majority in 1862 was 4,108.

—EDWARD C. MESEREAU, Esq., is the Union nominee for Assembly in Broome County. Union majority, 1863, 2,069.

—It is stated that two of the prominent candidates in the "Democratic" State ticket in Michigan will support LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—GOV. MORTON, of Indiana, states that "no uneasiness need be felt about the electoral vote of that State—it is certain to go for LINCOLN."

—The late vote of the soldiers located in Minnesota is reported to stand 1,500 for LINCOLN to 300 for MCCLELLAN.

—Hon. WILLIAM H. FENTON is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan.

—Hon. HORACE MAYNARD heads the Union electorial ticket in Tennessee.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell and Farley.

The minutes of August 31, September 2, 12, 16 and 19 were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Patrick Brennan asking for a reduction of an assessment for curbing, &c., Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Chipp—
Petition of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Seamen for remission of assessments.
Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of the Thirty-seventh Regiment for donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Historical Society to attend the two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New-Netherland.
Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—
Whereas, The remuneration price paid the following named officers, is under the present state of affairs, inadequate to the services rendered, and inasmuch as the essential articles of life have materially increased in cost, and the depreciation of the currency has prospectively reduced the amount of compensation allowed; therefore be it
Resolved, That until the present emergent financial condition of the Country has passed and the resumption of specie payment, the salaries of the following officers in the Street Department be fixed at the rate hereinafter named, to date from the 1st of January, 1864, to wit:

Chief Clerk in the Street Commissioner's Office	$4,000
First Book-keeper	3,000
Second Book-keeper	2,500
Superintendent of Roads	3,000
Superintendent of Wharves	3,000
Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in Street Commissioner's Office	3,000
First General Clerk to the Street Commissioner	2,000
Second General Clerk to the Street Commissioner	2,000
Third General Clerk to the Street Commissioner	2,000
Fourth General Clerk to the Street Commissioner	1,000
Fifth General Clerk to the Street Commissioner	1,800
Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	1,800

Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, The Seventh District Court is temporarily located in the new building erected for the use of the Fourth District Police Court, and
Whereas, The accommodations are insufficient, not having been intended for the purposes for which it is now used, and
Whereas, The City is a large owner of a lot of land immediately adjoining the said Police Court, which lot is eligibly located for the erection of a suitable building for the said Seventh District Court; therefore,
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for the erection of a suitable building on the lot of ground owned by the Corporation in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, immediately adjoining the Fourth District Police Court, for the use of the Seventh District Court.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That the poll of the Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number One Hundred and Forty-seven Mott-street, until otherwise ordered.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hardy.
Resolved, That the present sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between the sewer in Eighth-avenue and a point about two hundred and fifty feet west of Eighth-avenue, be taken up and rebuilt at the usual depth of fifteen feet below the curb grade, or as near to said depth as may be found practicable, the same to be done at City expense, under the head of "City contingencies," without contract, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to George H. Bush to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number four hundred and fifty-three Eighth-avenue, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between the Fourth and Eighth-avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to construct the proposed sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between the termination of the present sewer west of the Eighth-avenue and the Ninth-avenue, at the usual depth of thirteen feet between the curb grade, or as near to said depth as may be practicable, provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made between the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Comptroller and the contractor for said sewer, whereby the interests of the city will be protected. The Comptroller being hereby authorized to pay the expense of said alteration in the depth of the sewer out of "City Contingencies."
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the Twenty-seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That the election poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number twelve Stuyvesant-street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.
By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That the poll of the First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number eighty-six Marion-street until otherwise ordered.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to P. Michelson, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number six hundred and thirty-one Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That the salaries of the fifth clerk and line clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and that they are so increased from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that the said increase be paid out of the fund appropriated for City contingencies, or out of any other City fund having a surplus.
Which was laid over.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND CHAPTER FIVE, ARTICLE FOUR, OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Article one.—Section first of Article five of Chapter four of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby amended by adding the following section:

Sec. 50. There shall be appointed by the Public Administrator a Deputy Public Administrator, whose salary shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, who shall assist the Public Administrator in the performance of his duties, and shall perform such other services as may be required of him; the salary for the present year to be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.
By Alderman JEREMIAH.
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Ager, to lay a drain from his premises, Nos. 120 and 122 Norfolk-street, to connect with sewer in Stanton-street, at his own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
Which was subsequently reconsidered and adopted.
By Alderman FOX.
Resolved, That the Engine Number Forty-seven, lately disbanded, and now in use by Engine Company Number Eight, be, and the same is hereby transferred to Southwark Engine Company Number Thirty-eight, when no longer required by Engine Company Number Eight, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the election polls of the Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward be held on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Forty-third-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Rodolph Sholem, for the sum of $63 50 as a donation, the same to be applied in payment of an assessment against said Congregation for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and charge the same to account of Donations.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Rahst for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars for crackers furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Twenty-third Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, as per bill hereunto annexed.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, to amend ordinance relative to relief of families of volunteers, so as to embrace families of men credited to New-York, living in Kings County.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be requested and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons whose bills annexed for the amount set opposite their names, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, July 4, 1863, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriations in the City Treasury.

STATEMENT OF BILLS.

Rohu's Band (two bills)	$72 00
Russells Band (two bills)	58 00
Wannemaker's Band	58 00

Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying sundry bills of the New-York *Courier* for advertising.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating Lena Wyman the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying David Moesbeck for extra services performed in the Comptroller's office during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report recommending the reference of the application of Edward Warberry and Charles Benedict for revision of tax to the Board of Supervisors.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation to the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, sufficient to pay assessments, and so forth on the church property.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay bills of Stephen Merritt, for the burial of Colonel W. D. Porter.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a Report to build a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a Report to build a sewer in West-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a Report to build a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue to a point thirty-seven feet north of Fifty-fourth-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a Report to build a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a Report to build a sewer in Spring-street, from Mercer to Green-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a receiving-basin and culvert on the southwest corner of New-Bowery and James-street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on National Affairs presented a report to pay bills incurred for the reception of the Sixty-fifth Regiment.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag the sidewalks of Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, &c., Fifty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-Third street, One Hundred and Twentieth street, and One Hundred and Nineteenth street.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, &c., Forty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-eighth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to open Fifth Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-first to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, according to law.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots Fifty-four Fifty-first street, Seventh-avenue, and Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth-streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth-streets, and Third and Lexington avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots in Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; also, in Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill sunken lots on the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots on the south side of 45th-street, between 10th and 11th-avs.
Which was laid over.
The special committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the 88th anniversary of our National Independence, presented the following report.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that 52d-street, from 2d-avenue to the East River, be curbed and guttered and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same, in 43d-street, between 1st and 2d avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-fifth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and flagging be done in Eighty-first-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, be flagged and reflagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to advertising for the Common Council, and the refusal of certain of the Corporation papers to continue advertising at the present rates.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of necessary balances, September seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of necessary balances, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Second-avenue Railroad Company in answer to resolution of inquiry in relation to the condition of the streets between the rails of their road.
Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the contract with the different Gas Light Companies.
Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.
A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of building a sewer in Cannon-street.
Which was ordered on file.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating James McNamee to a vacant scholarship in Columbia College.
Which nomination was confirmed.
A message was received from His Honor the Mayor in relation to the Fire Telegraph system of this City.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
A message was received from His Honor the Mayor in relation to fat-boiling or melting houses and other nuisances in the upper part of the City.
Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the owners of the sunken lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets, be directed to fill in the same without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, the President, Aldermen Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.
Reports of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:
Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, the President, Aldermen Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between the Third and Sixth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of

bushel. 45,000 bushels Canada West Barley were sold on private terms.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 29.	
Superfine Flour	$9 60	@ 9 90	$8 00	@ 8 50
Extra State	9 90	@10 50	8 80	@ 9 00
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85	@12 00	8 50	@11 00
Extra Ohio	10 30	@12 25	9 85	@11 25
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00	9 10	@11 00
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 30	@14 60
Super. to Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	10 30	@15 00
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 25	@10 00
Corn Meal	7 00	@ 8 50	7 80	@ 8 45
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	2 25	@ 2 50	2 10	@ 2 30
Red & Amber Wh't, ₩ bu.	2 05	@ 2 35	1 90	@ 2 05
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@ 1 64	1 60	@ —
Yellow Corn	1 64	@ —	1 60	@ 1 61
Rye	1 60	@ 1 65	—	@ —
Barley	—	@ —	—	@ —
Oats	88	@ 90½	87	@ 88

HAY—North River is in moderate demand, at $1 20@$1 25 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at 15c. @36c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 40c.@52c. for new ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Is dull, and prices are tending downward.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and depressed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, especially New Mess, which is wanted to fill *short* contracts, and prices of which are much higher. Sales, to-day, 14,500 bbls. at $39 75@$41 12½, closing at $41@$41 12½ for New Mess, cash; $40 50@$41 50 for do., cash Saturday, Monday and regular way; $40@$40 50 for one year old Mess; $41 50 for Prime Mess; $40 for Thin Mess; $38@$39 for Prime, and $37@$37 50 for Rumps, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 17¼c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@19¾c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is less active; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 19¾c.@21¼c., the latter an extreme. Beef is in demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$14 for Country Mess ₩ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Butter is quiet and heavy at 38c.@46c., for poor to prime State, and 30c.@38c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese rules heavy at 15c.@23c., the latter an outside figure, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Strain & Co., in their special report for the current issue of the Weekly Times, review thus:

The decline in the Butter market noted in our last report has continued steadily during the entire week. Holders of Butter and parties who have been operating heavily at the late extravagant rates, have resisted the pressure, and every effort has been made to check the decline, but the continued fall of Gold and Sterling Exchange, and the unfavorable reports from the several English markets, has left no foundation for high prices, and at the close Butters of all grades are freely offered at a full average decline of $10 per hundred pounds. The market is quite dull and heavy at the decline, and no disposition on the part of shippers or dealers is shown to purchase, it being now clearly evident that the bottom is not yet reached, and that the chances are still strongly in favor of the real bona fide crash, closely following the *intimation* that the trade have had in the last week's demonstration of the instability of an inflated market. The issue cannot be avoided by holding produce back from a fair market, and the result of such a course will only tend to accumulate property and depress prices unnaturally. The theory of a short Butter crop is exploded, and the reports of the effects of the drouth on the crop in Europe have all greatly exaggerated the facts, and the usual result, a severe reaction, has followed. A resumption of ordinary dealing on the part of Buyrmen, in the place of speculating on the rise and fall of Gold, will no doubt greatly facilitate their real interests. Fresh pail Butters have receded from 60c. to 50c ₩ pound for selections; but the average price is about 45c. Our quotations are yet entirely nominal, with downward tendency:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—₩ lb	40 @50
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—₩ lb	40 @50
State—firkins—Yellow	42 @45
State—half-firkin tubs—₩ lb	40 @45
State—Welch tubs—₩ lb	38 @42
Western firkins—Yellow—₩ lb	32 @36
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	40 @43
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs	— @—
State firkins—Light colored	40 @43
Western firkins—Light colored	30 @33
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	30 @32
Canada firkins—Extra	36 @40
Canada firkins—Ordinary	32 @35

The trade in cheese during the past week has been completely stopped by the decline in the Produce Market, and there are no transactions on which to found valid quotations. That much lower prices will soon be current, there is no question, and the only doubt now expressed is how low prices will decline. Stock is accumulating in this market, and the heavy holders in the country are showing greater anxiety. The reports from the English market continue favorable, but shippers cannot purchase at any rate that receivers can name. Our quotations are nominal:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21 @23
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	20 @21
State Dairies—extra quality	20 @21
State Dairies—fair to good	17 @19
Western Reserve—good to prime	16 @20
English Dairy—Eastern	19 @21
English Dairy—Western	18 @20
Pine Apple	22 @24
Orange County—flat skimmed	15 @16

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Sept. 28.	
New Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.	$43 00	@$— —	$39 75	@$41 50
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl.	38 50	@ 39 50	38 00	@ 39 00
Lard, ₩ lb.	23	@ 24¾	19¾	@ 21¾
Prime Mess Beef, ₩ bbl.	16 00	@ 20 00	15 00	@ 18 50
Ohio Butter, ₩ lb	40	@ 48	30	@ 38
State Butter, ₩ lb	48	@ 56	38	@ 46
Cheese, ₩ lb	19	@ 27	15	@ 23

STEARINE—Sales, 5,000 lbs. at 22c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand and quite unsettled. Sales since our last, 210 hhds., including Cuba, &c. at 17c.@19¾c. ₩ lb. Refined continue quiet at 20c.@26c., the latter an outside figure, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 115,000 lbs., at 15c.@16¾c., chiefly at 15c.@16c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 800 bbls., in lots, at $1 76@$1 78, chiefly at an average of $1 77 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day, including, for Liverpool, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 2¾d.; 180 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese and 600 pkgs. Butter at 30s., with 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 183 bales Jute at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at about 5s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Borussia	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Bellona	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Oct. 8	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Oct. 12	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Etna	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Atlanta	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool
China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Cilia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
City of Limerick	Sept. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New York
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Guiding Star	Oct. 1	New-York	New-Orleans	
Columbia	Oct. 5	New-York	Havana	
Corsica	Oct. 10	New-York	*Havana	

*Via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, would like to obtain a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS: one as laundress, who understands doing up all kinds of muslins and fluting—two years' reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No 187 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, with excellent references, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, and cut and fit children's clothing; is willing to assist in taking care of grown children. Call this week at the Fancy Store, No. 269 Court-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; will be highly recommended by her employers in this City; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 67 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman (Protestant,) a situation in City or country, as nurse and plain sewer; understands bringing up children by the bottle; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can do all kinds of plain cooking; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 241 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS: one as cook; no objection to assist with the washing. The other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 17 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will attend to milk and butter, or assist in washing and ironing if required. Please call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to make herself useful otherwise. Call at, or address OPERATOR, No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN with five years' City reference, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 West 33d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly, and hair-dressing to perfection; will assist with sewing. City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN—one as cook and laundress, or laundress alone; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; both have good reference. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework by a willing, capable girl; neat and economical, is an excellent washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Singer's machine. Call at No. 325 West 16th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 234 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; has the best of reference; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid or waitress. Best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 82 West 33d-st. in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other to wash and do plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 468 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a small private family; would do the plain washing; has good reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her Protestant nurse, who is leaving her, to take charge of an infant, or of one or more very young children. Call at her last employer's, No. 149 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AS COOK, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, with 5 years' City reference; is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 123 33d-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 155 East 28th-st., northest corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress; has lived four years in her last place; can give first-class reference. Call at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a place to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has good City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 7th-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED — SITUATIONS FOR THREE RESpectable colored women, one as cook, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do housework or chamberwork. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No 65 Park-st., near Pearl.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper. Good reference. Inquire at No. 30 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, a situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 16 Union-court, University-place, near 12th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK'S PLACE BY A RESpectable woman; has the best City reference. Call at 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do the kitchen work of a small private family, or as laundress. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her work. Call at No. 217 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR PITTING UP clocks. Address C. REYNOLDS, No. 393 8th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied with Protestant and Catholic housekeepers, first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, first-class waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, small girls and servants for all kinds of housework.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-avenue.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged German, who thoroughly understands his business—laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables, and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Call for a week at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG man, lately landed from the old country, as coachman in a private family, and to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. T. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND florist, on a gentleman's place, by a single man, thoroughly conversant with all branches of his profession. Address M. O. C., at Timothy Ryan's, nurseryman, seedman, &c., Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT married man as coachman and gardener, either in City or country, has four years' references from his last employer. Address P. S. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber young man, as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands his business; would make himself useful; can milk. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a pair of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Address D. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in a private family; has the best reference for three years from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands his business and is willing and obliging; best reference from City and country. Address J. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE très—capable pour soigner deux enfants. Les meilleures recommandations sont nécessaires. S'adresser 1 et 2 heures sentement à No. 433 5eme-av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT FARMER AND to manage a farm near this city, and take care of cattle; can have a good home and fair wages. Inquire at No. 312 Broadway, Room No. 19. J. STEVENSON.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM AT ORANGE, N. J., a gardener, who can take care of a horse and cow, and who will make himself generally useful; he must be strictly sober, active and obliging. To such a man, well recommended, a comfortable situation is offered. Scotch, German or American preferred. Apply by letter to H. A., Box No. 2,039 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE—AN AGREEable couple, (brother and sister,) to accompany a gentleman on a three months traveling tour. The gentleman to act as secretary; or a lady copyist, who could be accompanied by a younger brother. The best of wages given. References required. Address, BLOOMFIELD, 4 Astor House.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, WHO UNDERstands all branches of the business, for a retail store a short distance in the country. Good pay and a steady situation to one competent. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to do light chamberwork and assist in family sewing; must bring satisfactory recommendations as to character, ability, &c. Address Box No. 1,470 New-York Post office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL book-keeper, if applied for immediately, can have a permanent situation, provided he sustains first-class recommendations. Address BOOK-KEEPING, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY, 16 OR 17 years of age, in a hardware store, one who resides with his parents and has a good recommendation. Address W. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Salary first year $150.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK CITY, A GIRL TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing for a private family; must be neat and obliging. Apply Saturday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of children and to do light housework; a good recommendation required; no Irish need apply. Call at No. 143 2d-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY, WHO WRITES well, in an office. Salary $3 per week. Apply to WM. S. HAYWARD, No. 139 Broadway, between 3 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, OF GOOD character and address. No capital required. Apply to the HOWELL COLOR COMPANY, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FARMing and the care of horses, and who will make himself generally useful. Inquire at 68 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress. Apply on Friday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 41 5th-av.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.

Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

8 NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—ON CUTting's Hill, East 41st-st., ground as high as Murray Hill, and overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x103 feet; brick and brown-stone, high stoops, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Price $6,000. Opposite side, two of a row, brown-stone, 20x100; price $8,000. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 33 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

3,700 FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND ON the line of two railroads, a three-story Philadelphia front brick house, in complete order, on the south side of 125th-st., 6th and 7th avs. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,225 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, artists, &c. Address JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, SON AND daughter; a parlor and two bed rooms, in a first-class house in 5th or Madison-av. or vicinity. None but first-class parties, and those offering unexceptionable references, need apply. Address M. P., Box No. 154 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Easton, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady desirous to require special care. Kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,247 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SEASON.—A gentleman, wife and servant wish a parlor and bedroom communicating, with meals for the lady in her room, as she is an invalid. The vicinity of Gramercy-park preferred. Address, with location, terms, &c., A. D. G., Box No. 3,727 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—TWO PARLOR BEDROOMS, UNfurnished, with closets, on second floor, and furnished front parlor on first floor, and private table; good house and respectable neighborhood; convenient to Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn. Address D., Box No. 4,076, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF two adults and two children, three or four rooms with board in a private family; one of the large rooms would be furnished if necessary. Preference given to private table. Address, stating details and references, Box No. 1,837 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, in the vicinity of 14th-st., by a widow lady and son 11 years old; a furnished room with board. Address, stating terms and locality, J. W., Box No. 4,912 Post-office. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, with private table, or without board, in Washington-place; very convenient to Broadway. Address A. L. N., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE ROOMS in a small, cheerful family, where everything will be done to add to their comfort and happiness, may obtain such by addressing Box 5,225, Post-office, for three days; unexceptionable reference given and required.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 5th av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,133 Post-office.

AT HARLEM—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a party of four can obtain board in a private family, at a moderate price, in 124th-st., second house from 2d-av.; house has all modern improvements; convenient to boat and cars.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in 42d-st., west of Broadway. Reference required. Address F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BREAKfast, may be had by two or three persons at No. 28 University-place; the rooms are large, well furnished, and very pleasant; good reference required.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-street, west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, furnished, with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with or without board, four very pleasant rooms, on second or third floors, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, within an hour of the City Hall. Address J. A. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF Rooms on the second floor; also a suite on the third floor, of dwelling No. 28 West 4th-st., furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in the vicinity of 86th-st. (Yorkville,) with nice room, in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with private rooms and board in a private family. Apply at No. 36 Dominick-st. References exchanged.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-STREET, West of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A LARGE ROOM ON parlor story, suitable for gentleman and wife, at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 224 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO A gentleman, without board; and also a front basement office, at No. 142 9th-st., three doors east of Broadway.

42 ST. MARK'S PLACE—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, or with breakfast and tea.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in house of private family. Inquire at No. 134 Macdougal-st.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms, also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 18, CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

AT NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST., SEVERAL rooms, with board.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No 55 Second-place, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 5.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ————," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, instant, for the manufacture of eight hundred infantry trowsers pairs, and one thousand fatigue caps, with pompons, covers, numbers, &c., all of the New-York State regulation pattern, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York. A sample uniform may be examined at this office. The bids will state the price at which each article will be furnished. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids which may be made.

The successful bidder will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract on his part.

S. V. TALCOTT,
Quartermaster-General S. N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of SATURDAY, Oct. 1, for supplying this department with

100 BARRELS LARD OIL.

Bidders will please furnish samples with their proposals, and will offer it subject to inspection. Payment to be made in such funds as the Government provides.

The right is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Lard Oil," and addressed to

Major STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, September 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

17,400 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

52,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

30,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100 barrels of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bids be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

[No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of—with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

TROMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &C.—AFTERNOON: LOVE'S DIFFICULTIES and JONES' BABY.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 BROADWAY:)—MAGIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year .. $3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. GRANT began yesterday morning a new movement against Richmond. He telegraphs to Secretary STANTON at 10:45 A. M., Thursday, that Gen. ORD'S corps, the Eighteenth, advanced in the morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's Farm, some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred prisoners. Gen. ORD was wounded, though not dangerously. Gen. BIRNEY advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the Newmarket Road and intrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few. He continued his march toward Richmond. These operations are all on the north side of James River, and are evidently conducted with a view of entering Richmond from that side.

The news from Gen. SHERIDAN is from rebel sources, and is to the effect that his cavalry occupied Staunton on Monday last, and also Waynesboro, several miles east of Staunton, on the railroad. We cannot learn from the same sources which way EARLY retreated, but it looks as though he had fallen back on Charlottesville. No direct communication from SHERIDAN has been received for several days.

From Missouri we have some further information as to the situation at Pilot Knob. Gen. EWING had concentrated his forces in front of the enemy, who had begun to throw shells into the fort. Col. MILLS was attacked at Mineral Point on Tuesday night by a large body of rebels, who were repulsed. Our troops subsequently withdrew to Desoto. Potosi was captured by the rebels on the same night. Gen. SMITH'S headquarters are still at Desoto, where he is receiving reinforcements. Gen. EWING was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels cut off his communications before he could get away. About 12,000 militia are now under arms in St. Louis, which, with the independent citizen companies, will make quite a formidable force.

The news from Gen. ROUSSEAU, who is operating against FORREST in Tennessee, is to the effect that the rebel raider was severely checked in the fight at Pulaski on Tuesday, and driven off in a southerly direction for a distance of nine miles. He is believed to be crossing over to the Chattanooga Railroad. The damage done to the Tennessee and Alabama railroad by the rebels will take several weeks to repair. It seems to be the object of FORREST and his co-operating bands to perpetrate all the damage possible upon SHERMAN'S communications, so as to compel him to remove from his position. At Atlanta, Secretary STANTON says: "A desperate effort will be made by the enemy to force SHERMAN from Atlanta, by destroying his communications. All loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce SHERMAN, and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign."

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here yesterday, with advices to the 26th. A flag-of-truce boat was sent to Charleston harbor on the 23d, with a number of prisoners to be exchanged. Quite a large number of Union surgeons and chaplains were released by the rebels without exchange. When off Wilmington, the *Fulton* fell in with a large blockade-runner, which she chased for two hours. The gunboat *Gettysburg* and one other joined in the chase. Darkness coming on, the *Fulton* was obliged to abandon the pursuit, leaving the task of overhauling the blockade-runner to the gunboats.

It is reported that Admiral FARRAGUT will be immediately transferred from the command of the West Gulf Squadron to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and that Admiral LEE will take command of the fleet in Mobile Bay.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen passed the Fulton Railroad grant over the Mayor's veto. They also received and laid over a message from Mayor GUNTHER, vetoing the resolutions providing for an illumination of the public buildings, in honor of the recent victories on land and sea, and requesting him to issue a proclamation inviting citizens generally to illuminate their dwellings on the same night. The Mayor's objections are chiefly that the proposed illumination would foment partisan feeling, and that it is contrary to the custom of mankind to rejoice over victories gained in civil wars. The veto, which will doubtless be widely and eagerly read, we publish in full elsewhere. The Councilmen transacted but little business, none of which was important. The Aldermen adjourned to Monday, at 1, and the Councilmen till to-day, at 2 P. M.

The United States Government has denied the request of the Board of Commissioners of Health and others for the use of Bedloe's Island as a quarantine station. The reason assigned is, that the necessities of the military service will not allow it; all and more room than the island affords is required by the Government.

General business was less animated yesterday. The fall in Gold depressed produce and merchandise. Flour fell off 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat (nominally) 3c@5c.; Oats, 1c.@2c. ₱ bush., closing quite heavy. Mess Pork was higher, under a speculative demand. Tallow, Cotton, Oils, Groceries, Coal and Metals were also cheaper and lightly dealt in. The auction sales of dry goods attracted a fair attendance, and resulted rather more satisfactorily for owners. Freights were quite dull.

A private letter from a veteran resident farmer and horticulturist, located within a few miles of Milwaukee, who knows public sentiment in his district thoroughly, says that the Copperhead vote there will be amazingly decreased this Fall in consequence of the number of skeddadlers from the draft. He adds: "We mean to elect Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE to Congress in the place of our present seceeh sympathizer, and my word for it, Wisconsin will give a rousing majority for Uncle ABRAHAM."

The War Department has decided that a drafted man may furnish a substitute after he has been accepted and is in camp. When the substitute is accepted, the Government will discharge the drafted man, and permit him to return to his home.

The National Union Committee are sending off one hundred thousand campaign documents daily.

The Gold Room was weak yesterday afternoon, and 4 ₱ cent. lower than on Wednesday. The Railways left off dull. Governments steady.

The Cessationist Candidate.

We are in the constant receipt of communications reviewing the military career of Gen. McCLELLAN. We must decline to publish them, partly because the subject has been exhausted already, but mainly because it has comparatively little to do with the real issue before the country. In the early days of the war, before our people had become accustomed to its character, when ten thousand men seemed an enormous force, and a man with epaulets who could ride a horse on parade was likely to be hailed as a great General, it was natural and excusable to mistake Gen. McCLELLAN for a new NAPOLEON. But that day of early innocence has passed away. The glitter of regimentals has been tarnished. We have had since then too much experience of the realities of war to be longer deceived by its shams and shows. We have had Generals who could *fight* the enemy as well as parade their own troops; who could hurl fifty regiments of valiant men, like so many winged thunderbolts, upon the enemy, as well as sit in camp and calculate the chances of defeat or ride to the rear to look out safe resting-places for a beaten army. We have seen Generals who considered it their business to win victories as well as to plan campaigns,—who deemed it their duty to support their Government instead of denouncing and assailing it, and who did not think that the art of war consisted wholly and exclusively in getting an army twice as large as they knew how to handle, and then whining and howling for more.

The country has had experience of Corinth and Vicksburgh, and Atlanta and Petersburgh and Mobile Bay, and a hundred other glorious and immortal fields:—it is not likely to waste much time in studying the tactics of the siege of Yorktown, or in pondering the marvelous display of genius and skill witnessed on the banks of the Chickahominy and in the safe retreat of Harrison's Landing. The American people have known GRANT and HOOKER, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and FARRAGUT—and they are not likely to put them, as subalterns, under the supreme command of GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

But even if McCLELLAN were the greatest General of this war, that would be no good reason for making him President. He is the candidate of a party which denounces the war as unjust, which brands it as a failure, and which demands "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities." He is put forward on a platform of absolute and uncompromising hostility to the contest which the nation is waging for its own salvation. He stands before the country as the representative of the principles and purposes of the Chicago Convention,—principles and purposes distinctly and deliberately put forth by the unanimous vote of that Convention, as the basis of the Administration of which, if elected, he will be the powerful and responsible head. The question for the country to determine, is *whether they will adopt those principles and purposes as their own.* If they will, their course is clear; they have only to elect McCLELLAN President and they can rely on having them carried into practical effect.

With characteristic timidity and evasiveness, Gen. McCLELLAN has tried to countenance the idea, put forward by some of his more unscrupulous friends in his behalf, that he is not committed to the principles of the Chicago platform. Nothing can be more idle or absurd. If it were true, he would simply stand before the country as an unprincipled impostor,—as a man willing to take a nomination merely to betray those who gave it to him,—as a man seeking the highest of all earthly trusts on false pretences, and with the deliberate purpose to cheat and betray those who should trust it in his hands. But it is not true. Weak as he may be, he has not yet descended to this grade of infidelity. He has not repudiated in a single particular a single sentiment or declaration of the Chicago platform. He stands forward as its representative,—the embodiment of its principles, the instrument of the men who made it, the candidate and creature of the party which adopted and proclaimed it.

Now, the simple question for the people to decide is, whether they will have *that platform* as the basis on which this Government shall be carried on for the next four years. Do they consider the war a "failure?" Are they in favor of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities?" Do they believe that we cannot put down the rebellion by force of arms, and that it is absolutely necessary that we should surrender to it in the hope of "ultimately" being able to compromise with it?

If they do, let them vote for McCLELLAN. If they don't, they had better vote for somebody else.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.—The Toronto *Leader*, having due regard to the possibility of the Lake Erie pirates being captured in Canada, takes occasion to warn the Provincial Government against the dangers which might arise from their extradition. It instances the case of WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, in 1837, as one in which the surrender of a political fugitive was refused by the United States; but it conceals from its readers the fact that there is nothing approaching to a parallel in the two cases. MACKENZIE was claimed by the British Government on the ground of his having committed a mail robbery before he had taken refuge here. The refusal to surrender him was based on the fact, that at the time of the alleged robbery he was leading an armed band of insurgents, to whom the possession of the Government mail bags was an essential political gain. The act, or the alleged crime, was, therefore, necessarily adjudged to be political in its nature.

In the case of these pirates, the crime is conceived, and the arrangements for its commission are made on supposed neutral ground. The Sovereignty of the neutral power is thereby violated, and the offence becomes one in which that power is altogether as much interested in punishing, as is the Government of the United States. Fortunately for the Government and people of the Provinces, they do not seem to share the *Leader's* view of international obligation to any great extent. And there seems to be good reason to conclude that all parties in the Province—outside of the Confederate conclave in Toronto—will cordially co-operate in bringing home conviction, and punishment to the pirates.

Grant's New Movement—The North Bank of the James.

As was expected, General GRANT has very promptly taken advantage of the splendid successes achieved by Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. Yesterday morning two of our Army Corps on the James—the Eighteenth under Gen. ORD, and the Tenth under Gen. BIRNEY—took up their line of advance for Richmond on the north bank of the river, leaving WARREN firmly planted on the Weldon Road below Petersburgh, and the other corps of the Army of the Potomac located—we know not where. It is generally known to the country that we have had a small force stationed on the north bank of the James, about ten miles below Richmond, ever since our army reached its present position at Petersburgh; and it will be remembered that about the middle of last month a large body of infantry and cavalry, under HANCOCK and GREGG, was thrown over to Deep Bottom, and forced its way, through heavy fighting, up to within six miles of Richmond—the real object of the movement, however, being simply to make a diversion while WARREN seized the Weldon Road.

The points of starting in the present movement—Chapin's Farm and Deep Bottom—are a considerable distance apart, if we follow the winding course of the James, but, after all, they are very nearly on the same parallel—the former being only some five miles west of the latter, while the capture of Newmarket brings both corps on a line of eight miles from the rebel capital.

The movement of both corps began simultaneously yesterday morning, and each at once achieved a noteworthy initial success. Gen. ORD carried the very strong works below Chapin's Farm, captured fifteen cannon, and several hundred prisoners, while BIRNEY carried the New Market intrenchments, scattered the enemy in every direction, and, says Gen. GRANT, at 10:45 A. M., yesterday, "is now marching on toward Richmond."

It is impossible at this moment to speculate intelligently on the import and object of this unexpected and striking march. On its face, it looks like an attempt to seize Richmond by a sudden stroke; but, as GRANT says that the "whole country is filled with field fortifications," it is evident that very great difficulties would obstruct such a measure. There is a strong probability that the movement has another and a less direct object than this; but to learn what that is, we must wait for its development, which will evidently be rapid.

Mayor Gunther on the Victories.

Our Municipal Government is just now giving an amusing illustration of the efforts of the McClellanites to blow hot and cold on the war question. The Common Council, the great majority of which, of course, are for the Chicago nominee, felt the necessity, after the late victories, of doing something to clear him of the odious associations of the platform he stands upon. To that end they passed a resolution ordering the illumination of the various public buildings, and requesting householders generally to participate, in like manner, in this expression of joy. It was a very nice plan, demonstrating, in the face and eyes of everybody, the war spirit of the party, and costing nothing but the expenditure of a little gas—just the sort of material for the purpose.

But the McClellan Mayor don't fancy the arrangement. He has a jealousy for the platform, and, in his own peculiar fashion, puts his foot upon the Common Council resolution. His veto may be found in another column. It is Copperheadism, pure and simple. Of course it is disgraceful; but, for all that, there is a certain openness in its very shamelessness that compels a certain approval, when contrasted with the more calculating dissimulation of his fellow-partisans in the other branch. The Mayor at least has the merit of sticking consistently to the authorized creed.

The platform declares that the "experiment of war is a failure," and that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand immediate efforts for the cessation of hostilities." Accepting this as truth, all victories are but a useless expenditure of blood in which only a murderous malice can rejoice. Mayor GUNTHER recognizes this, and, in true party fealty, writes a production which to every loyal man is infamous.

The Mayor gives out unreservedly that he is opposed to the victories—that they are but a piece of bloody electioneering, got up by President LINCOLN to secure another term of office—that they are in no sense Union victories. He apprehends that if we are to set the precedent of illuminating on their account, they will come so thick that we shall have nothing but illuminations between this and election. He is "forced to regard," he says, "the proposed demonstration as one of a political nature." So we have it clearly. Victories will help the Administration, and be a damage to the prospects of McCLELLAN, and should be an occasion for mourning rather than rejoicing. GRANT and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT, who win them, are only doing the work of public enemies; and the soldiers, who pay for them with their blood, are only pitiable dupes.

Moreover, it does not become us to find satisfaction in victories over fellow-citizens as if they were victories over aliens, and enemies. We are bound, the Mayor says, to "abstain from rejoicing over victories in civil wars." He avoids the use of the word rebels as scrupulously as did the framers of the Chicago platform. He will not admit the idea that this is a struggle between a Government with rightful authority and men who seek to destroy that authority—or between a nation fighting for its existence and internal enemies banded to cut it in twain. He uses the term civil war as if it were a mere contest between two parties for the possession of the same government, one having no better sanction than the other. Even Mayor GUNTHER, we suppose, could not be so infatuated as to pretend that the deliverance of this city from an insurrection that threatened to precipitate it into anarchy and ruin, would not be a meet matter for public rejoicing, because forsooth, the insurgents were our fellow-citizens and Gov. SEYMOUR'S "friends." We rejoice to be delivered from assassination, even though the blow is aimed by a member of the family.

Nobody who looks at this hideous production can fail to see that it was engendered in an intense sympathy for the rebels. Every feature of it carries this mark. No truly loyal man, with a heart devoted to the flag and the Union, could have honestly penned that document. There is hardly a line in it which JEFF. DAVIS himself, with a little mental reservation, could not have written.

The motives of the Common Council in proposing the illumination do not command much respect. But, every citizen who has any pride in this great Metropolis, must feel like bowing his head for shame that its chief official should use his position to proclaim to the world such abominable sentiments. New-York was sufficiently disgraced in the beginning of the war by the telegraph of FERNANDO WOOD, its then Mayor, to the Georgia conspirators, regretting his inability to help them to the arms designed for their use, which had been seized by the Washington authorities. But the present official language of its present Mayor, in sympathy with the rebels, is a greater scandal yet. In the one case it might be pleaded that the objects of the conspirators were not fully understood. In the other, four years' record of the blackest infamy in human history estops any such pretext. It is immensely baser to favor JEFF. DAVIS and his accomplices in 1864 than it was in 1860. And whether the former will be forgotten or not, this letter never can be. As long as this City has a history, it will be read that in the closing days of the great Rebellion, when the hearts of the loyal people of the land were exulting in the tidings of the last decisive victories, the Mayor of New-York publicly proclaimed that it was an occasion for condolence rather than congratulation. If the stigma of it were only to attach to him and to the party to which he belongs, it would matter little. But history, in picturing a State or community, takes note, first of all, of its political action through its official heads. If this is false and disloyal, the public character itself must almost unavoidably have a correspondingly bad color in the eyes of the world.

The Vital Issue.

We commend these points to the earnest consideration of every citizen:

1. That it is his duty to cast his vote—one way or the other—during this coming Presidential election. No matter what may have decided him heretofore to refrain from this duty, there is now too much at stake for any citizen to decline expressing himself upon the vital questions at issue, without being as truly a recreant as the coward who fails in his duty on the battle-field.

2. He should vote conscientiously. No prejudice against or for either of the candidates should cause him to overlook the principles they represent, and his vote should be cast, not for the sake of men, but for principles.

☞3. The political differences between the contending parties do not depend upon the comparative trivialities that govern a choice in time of profound quiet. The points now at issue involve nothing less than the continuance of our Union and of a Republican form of government.

The present Administration plants itself firmly upon the principle that every citizen shall "be free and equal"—that every man, once a citizen, shall equally share the protection of our laws and equally enjoy our freedom; that the South, always opposed to such a principle, shall receive nothing but war until she submits, or manifests a desire for peace; it believes no other course is consistent with the honor and dignity of the North and the union of the country—otherwise we must exhibit the disgraceful attidude of being conquered ourselves by Southern arms and principles. Either the North must subjugate the South or be forever subject to its political and military control.

The South wars for Slavery, for civil inequality, and its independence is the accomplishment of a military despotism or of an aristocracy. The war was prearranged for thirty years by Southern Democrats—who were traitors while still holding office under, and solemnly sworn to support, the Government they were plotting to destroy, and were actually destroying. The South seceded under a Democratic Administration, which it had bought, body and soul, at its own price. Secession was with the full knowledge and approval of many leading Northern Democrats. No sensible man can now ignore the fact. These Northern traitors intended the South should succeed—and have constantly and persistently worked for that success during the war, by bitter opposition to the Administration and its war policy, as truly as if they were ranged under rebel banners.

History will unveil the details of this conspiracy to subvert our Government, and the names of Northern traitors will be written in the roll of infamy, side by side with those of their Southern brethren and allies.

Slavery is no longer the most prominent of these great questions; its importance is lost in more absorbing interests. The chief decision regarding it is whether it shall be suffered again to be made a pretext for rebellion and disunion.

We repeat that the struggle in this election is really and fundamentally between Southern aristocracy and independence, and Northern republican supremacy. The result will be decisive forever of the interests of freedom in this land. We are confident that *the people*, clearly seeing the field, will decide as truly now as when the fires of Sumter first shed a broad light on Southern motives.

Meanwhile, we urge upon every man to reflect, and to decide for himself whether these generalizations are not supported fully by multitudinous facts presented to his knowledge since the beginning of this infamous rebellion against the most liberal Government known to the world's history.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—It will be seen by advertisement that this distinguished orator will deliver a lecture on Temperance at the Cooper Institute on the 11th proximo.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LOVEL'S five-act comedy of "Look Before You Leap" was revived here on Wednesday evening with very marked and well-deserved success. Although not free from the usual stiffedness of the school to which it belongs, it is nevertheless a fresh and interesting work. The characters are nicely drawn, the dialogue is well distributed, and the colloquial points are clearly and sharply made. Such a piece can only be well played at one theatre, and that theatre is WALLACK'S. The cast last evening was admirable. It had the special merit of introducing all the best ladies of the establishment, and of affording an opportunity for three gentlemen to make their first appearances. Several old members of the company also made their *rentrée* on this occasion; notably, that delightful representative of old ladies, Mrs. VERNON, who, as *Miss Brown*, was as pleasant and active as ever. Mrs. JENNINGS, as *Elenor Mortimer*, was admirable. Mrs. FLOYD was received with favor, and her liege lord was a good *Charles Rashleigh*. These were the old favorites, and they have all good reason to be satisfied with the friendly recognitions bestowed on them. Of the new comers, Mr. NICOL MCINTYRE as the fop, *Edward de Vere*, made the best impression. His performance was well sustained and strongly marked throughout. Mr. WHITING, of whom we have had occasion to speak in terms of commendation during the early seasons of the Brooklyn Park Theatre, was the *Henry Brandon*. He is a quiet and gentlemanly young actor, who needs a better opportunity than was afforded to him on this occasion to display his ability. The part is both weak and embarrassing. Mr. WHEAT, as *Hardman*, did not impress us favorably. His manner is somewhat too pronounced for the *habitués* of the theatre, but it is susceptible, we suppose, of modification. Among the regular artists of the company who displayed unusual excellence, were Miss MARY GANNON, and Miss HENRIQUES. We do not remember to have ever seen the last-named lady to greater advantage. The part of *Clara* is a good one, but aside from this it was not difficult to notice in Miss HENRIQUES, performance a very marked improvement on her efforts of last season. Miss GANNON was of course inimitable. Mr. GILBERT was very good as *Mr. Coddington*, and Mr. CHARLES FISHER deserves the same meed of praise. Indeed the comedy was charmingly rendered and will maintain a prominent place on the bills of the season. Its success warrants this presumption.

IRVING HALL.—To-night the Stereopticon will be exhibited for the last time. If there are any who have not seen its wonderful transcripts from nature, they should certainly secure this opportunity.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Everything Quiet Again—Safety of Travel—Exaggerated Stories—All Trains Should go Armed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

Everything commences to wear a quiet look again out here. The Indian scare on the Overland route is about over. The stages commence running again to-day or to-morrow on the Overland road. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL arrived at Buttonwood, 95 miles west of this, on Friday last, and will probably start again on a scout in two or three days. He went to Salmon Fork of the Republican, but was unable to find any Indians.

I notice that your correspondents out West here, exaggerate matters with reference to this route. The Indians, in small parties, (about seventy-five,) started out on the Overland mail route, and did succeed in massacreing several trains who were wholly unarmed. They never did attack any fort, nor are they likely to do so on the Overland route east of Laramie. They will not make a stand when they find soldiers coming after them. They are extremely careful to keep out of harm's way. The very day they attacked a train, thirty-three miles west of this, near Rum Creek, and killed eleven men, they allowed another train to pass, simply because the drivers made a decent show of fight by producing rifles and other firearms. Any train of considerable size, say fifty wagons, with the teamsters well armed, can travel as safe ever, with ordinary caution.

I have lived here ever since 1858, and I never did consider it safe for large trains to travel as they did—hardly a rifle among fifty or a hundred men. The Indians were well aware of this, and no wonder they made use of their information. The idea that white men lead the Indians has one strong argument against it, namely, the entire absence of any damage done to the telegraph, which the Indians look upon with great deference.

W. G.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 29.

In the Court of Appeals, Sept. 29, 1864: Day Calendar for Friday, Sept. 30—Nos. 12, 160, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 161 and 164.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Change of Scene—Rebel Brag Compared with Facts—Rebels and Copperheads to be Swept Away—Military Justice—Rebel Interior Lines Broken Up—Atlanta—Mobile—Wilmington.

THE BECKONS, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The blue haze which I recently described as resting upon the landscape, has cleared away. There was a sort of despondent tone in the atmosphere, which found its analogy in the tone of the public mind. I could account for neither. I saw nothing in nature which should make that haze, and I saw nothing in our public situation to justify despondency. Yet] so it was. A few days more passed away, and my sleep was broken by repeated crashes of thunder, and the whole horizon was lit up with most vivid flashes of lightning. The morning came, and the clouds were whirling over the heavens, driven by fierce winds, and in another day the blue sky appeared, the haze had gone, and a pure, beautiful light rested on every object. And now I find an analogy. The storms which burst over Atlanta and Mobile have cleared the haze from the public mind. The light of reason returns, and Nature vindicates herself. All intelligent men can see now that the rebel Confederacy is a mere shell—it is a mere puff-ball. The rebels never bragged so loud, and never were in so weak a situation. If you will go back and put together the statements made in the Richmond papers, transcribed into the columns of the TIMES, you will find that the rebels have killed off GRANT'S army two or three times—that they have won dozens of victories, and on every principle of reason and common sense our armies ought now to be dispersed, our Government besieged in Washington, and we sending commissioners for peace. What does this mean? It is simply the language of despair—*utter despair.* Men never laugh so wildly as when the plague is at the door.

How stands the fact? Half the rebel Confederacy is conquered. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, (what were left of them,) now lie at our feet. The Gulf States are swept away, literally. What remains? Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, and we have half the last and parts of the former! This is the rebel Confederacy, which claims to be "independent," with its Government shut up in Richmond, the larger part of its territory gone, and its armies on their last legs! And, this is the great Confederacy which the Chicago Convention wanted to help! These are the gentlemen that WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, SEYMOUR and VORHEES, HUNT and BROOKS, want to save from the punishment and perdition which they so deserve and have so labored for! In the name of common decency and common sense, why should they divide the country in the hour of its triumph? But, if they will have it so; if they have, indeed, gone mad, it will require no prophet to tell them that the people of this country will sweep Chicago as well as Richmond with the besom of destruction. All the battles of the Chickahominy will be nothing to that, in which, on the Ides of November, the people will sweep away the Copperhead party, its platform and candidate.

But I meant to speak of the situation. What is the value of Atlanta and Mobile? Neither of them, as towns, are worth the tenth part of their cost. But, as military positions, as strategic points, they are worth a great deal more than Richmond ever was. If you examine the details of the first two years of the war, and even to this Summer, you will find that the rebels have had an immense advantage in two things. 1. That their lines of railroads were concentric in the interior, and that consequently, in spite of anything we could possibly do they had the advantage of moving their forces from point to point, on their military base and line of action, in a third part of the time we could. The same was true of telegraph lines. This was not merely moving on interior lines, as some say, but it was moving from concentric curves and central points (which lay *entirely out of our reach*) with the utmost speed. This advantage alone was worth whole armies When the Mississippi was taken we cut off one long line of communication; but when we took Chattanooga and Knoxville, we did, in a military point of view, better than that. We cut off and destroyed one of the main lines of rebel military movement—one of inestimable value—which enabled him to send armies through to the valley of Virginia, to Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Mississippi, without any power on our part to prevent it. In the years 1862 and 1863—till the fall of Chattanooga—this was the greatest means of rebel defence. We never got a fair *grip* on them till we broke up this line. The reader well recollects DAVIS' visit to BRAGG'S army, with the boast that he would retake East Tennessee at all hazards, and how he did not do it. By the way, just remember how many and how constantly their boasts are made, and you will see how very little real ability is manifested in their empty brags of what they can do.

2. Another immense advantage the rebels have had is in three or four ports, which, by their numerous and shallow inlets, enabled the blockade-runners to supply them liberally with arms, munitions of war and other necessary articles. In the case of Mobile and Wilmington this could not be prevented till we captured the ports themselves. Let us now see the bearings of our operations at Atlanta and Mobile on these positions of the enemy.

At Chattanoogs we commanded the railroad which connected Richmond with Atlanta, and the last with Nashville,—if we had not the last point. At Atlanta we do the same thing by commanding all the railroads which connect Charleston, Savannah, &c., with the Northern half of the Gulf States, which they have heretofore had, and by which they were enabled to send troops and provisions into those regions. Hence, if we were to stop at Atlanta, we should nevertheless, *hold possession—as we do of Kentucky and Tennessee—of all the northern half of the Gulf States.* We might go *into* them, but could not *hold* them before this event. But this is not all. By taking the only defensible positions, we can take and command Macon, Columbus, &c., by which communication is kept up with Montgomery. In one word, we command, as soon as we choose to take possession, everything, from the Savannah to the Mississippi Rivers. The whole of that great cotton country, which, in the vain boast of Southern politicians, was to command a world, and force our Government to terms! It is true, there is a great deal of minor work to be done, but the great blow has been struck. SHERMAN will probably find himself obliged to take Macon, in order to take the last central point of railroads in the Southwest. He will rest his army, and make the campaign of November on Augusta and Charleston, if not before.

Now, for Mobile. It is the last port, but one, from which the rebels could make anything, by blockade running. It is doubtful, in many minds

whether FARRAGUT ought not to be contented with the Bay of Mobile, and proceed with his main fleet to Wilmington. I have no doubt he could enter Cape Fear river as easily as he did Mobile Bay. But if the war in Virginia is to be continued, by the successful defence of the rebels, the capture of Mobile *and the command of the river from Mobile to Georgia*, is a more important military movement. The river is navigable now to within twenty miles of Columbus, Ga. To possess these rivers for our gunboats and to take Macon, will end all the jobs necessary to be done west of the Savannah river, yet the capture of Wilmington would be a powerful blow at LEE's army. I shall be contented with either movement. All our armies appear to be *retreating* now as GRANT was on Vicksburg, and *imprisoning* the rebels before the lightning of retribution strikes the final blow.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute.

The annual exhibition of this society, now in progress at Rooms Nos. 21, 23 and 23 Cooper Institute, is certainly one of the finest and most meritorious fruit exhibitions ever placed before the public in this City. A visit to the rooms yesterday afternoon fully convinced us that the few people in attendance, were enjoying a pleasure which will delight thousands of others, if they will simply take our advice and attend during this the closing day and evening. The exhibition of pears exceeds anything that has been seen here for ten years, while that of grapes was never excelled. No person of a refined and beautiful taste will forego this exhibition; nature is most lavish in her productions and adornments this year, and should not be scorned by the indifference of our people. Three large rooms are devoted to this display, and the number and quality of the various apples, pears and grapes surprises even professional fruit-growers. We have space to notice but a few of the prominent features of the exhibition. A bushel of pears, the *Duchesse D'Angouleme* variety, exhibited by F. L. DUBOIS, of Brooklyn, are the perfection in size and appearance—nearly as large as pineapples, and attracting much praise.

A basket of very fine *Lawrences* are shown by Dr. WARD, of Newark. The largest collection is by HOVEY & Co., of Boston, comprising over sixty varieties; while ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, the famous nurserymen, show fifty varieties—as fine a display, in point of quality, as we have ever seen. There are many other collections, less in number of varieties, but equal in quality. R. L. STUART, Esq., exhibits twelve splendid varieties, grown at his residence, corner of Twentieth-street and Fifth-avenue. Dr. GRANT, of Iona Island, near Peekskill, exhibits thirty-five varieties of pears and twenty of apples.

The display of grapes is so great in point of variety, and in the number of exhibitors, that it is impossible to particularize. The exhibition is convincing proof that this country affords the most ample diversification of soil and climate for the growth of this favorite fruit, and the rapid increase of its production each year promises well for such abundant yields in the future, that all classes may enjoy grapes at one-fourth of present prices. The varieties greatest in number and most admirable in quality, are the *Delaware*, *Iona*, *Concord*, *Diana*, *Isabella* and *Catawba*. Green-house varieties, *Black* and *White Hamburgs*, and several specimens of a perfect *lusus naturæ* in size, are also exhibited. Dr. GRANT's *Iona* takes the "Greeley Prize" of $100, and the variety is certainly a very fine one. While it exceeds the *Delaware* in size, and is fully as hardy, it crowds it very hard in respect of flavor. Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, has a fine display of several varieties, among which, were the *Concord*, *Isabella*, &c. There is also a fine display of cut flowers on exhibition, and a few choice green-house plants, [among which] we noticed the beautiful and tender *Orchid*. BURGESS, of East New-York, has some very beautiful specimens of Dahlias, and a very sweet and pretty dwarf evergreen, *Daphne Cneorum*, blossoming early and late, and fragrant as a tuberose. It is very beautiful for garden borders, and cemetery lots.

It ought not to be necessary to urge our citizens—those of taste and appreciation, we mean—to attend such an exhibition. And we trust the officers of the Association will have cause to feel to-day, that their earnest labors to produce this display are fully appreciated. Cannot our worthy ladies for instance, those who pride themselves upon genuine taste and an appreciation of the beautiful, vary the course of their day's duties and enjoyments, and look in at this display of Pomona's choicest gems?

The Piracies of the Tallahassee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The history of the rebel privateer, as published in your paper of this morning, is very interesting, but it is likewise very false—at least so far as the facts about my conduct after the capture and destruction of my pilot-boat, the *William Bell*, are concerned. The rebel writer makes out that I was treated with great courtesy, that I condemned my own Government, that I smoked with him, slept in his blankets, and at parting made him a present. These statements are all false. I was not treated with courtesy—scarcely with ordinary decency; I am a loyal man through and through, and therefore, love and respect my Government—I never spoke a derogatory word in regard to it, and never shall. I did not smoke with him, for the very good reason that I do not smoke; I did not sleep in his blankets, for he offered me none; I tried to sleep on one of his lockers, wrapped in the burgee of the pilot-boat *James Funk*, and I made him no present at parting, for he had robbed me of $5,000; and I will not present such traitors with anything but a rope with which to hang themselves.

The rebel's statement that Capt. MOORE, of the ship *Adriatic*, came on board the *Tallahassee* drunk is false, like the rest. I saw him when he came on board, and he was perfectly sober.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES CALLAHAN,
Sandy Hook Pilot.

Obituary.

COMMODORE THOMAS A. CONOVER.

This gallant officer entered the navy from the State of New-Jersey, in January, 1812, and had consequently been in the service nearly fifty-three years. His first cruise at sea was on board the frigate *Essex*, commanded by the notable Captain DAVID PORTER, in the war with England. His next service was under Commodore MCDONOUGH, on Lake Champlain, where he participated in achieving that glorious victory over the English fleet, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814. Promoted to a lieutenantcy shortly after, he served with his gallant chief on board the *Guerriere* in the Mediterranean, and subsequently in other vessels in various portions of the world until his promotion to a Commodore, about 1835, in which capacity he commanded the *John Adams*, sloop-of-war, some years. In 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the years 1857-8 he commanded the Coast of Africa Squadron, the old *Constitution* being his flag-ship. In July, 1862, on the creation by law of the grade of Commodores in the navy, he was commissioned as such.

Few men have departed this life leaving a more enviable reputation among those who personally knew and survived them, than the subject of this brief notice. Courageous in fight, a patriot in every sense of the term, he was the beau ideal of a gallant officer. He married, about the year 1822, the eldest daughter of Col. STEVENS, of Hoboken, who with several children, survive him, to deplore, with his numerous friends in and out of the navy, his departure from among us.

B.

Meeting of the War State Democratic Committee.

A meeting of the War Democratic State Committee of the State of New-York was held at the Astor House on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864. Hon. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH, Chairman; Hons. T. R. WESTBROOK and R. H. TYLER, Vice Chairmen; H. C. PAGE, Secretary.

Letters were read from absent members of the committee and prominent War Democrats throughout the State, all breathing a spirit of enthusiasm in behalf of the good cause, and devotion to the best interests of the country.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the War Democratic State Committee of the State of New-York, in view of the condition of public affairs and the necessity for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, will give their unqualified support to the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President, and of REUBEN E. FENTON, THOMAS G. ALVORD, FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER and DAVID P. FORREST, for State officers; and request that their fellow citizens who believe that the present rebellion can and should be suppressed by arms, and the Union restored in its integrity, to vote for those candidates, sacrificing mere party questions and individual preferences to the public interest, and giving their earnest efforts to the election of those men who are distinctly pledged to the use not only of merely peaceable, but all measures, to suppress the rebellion.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, That our brave and gallant soldiers and gallant sailors are entitled forever to the Nation's gratitude, and to the brightest place in the memories of all true lovers of the Republic; that the victories of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, PORTER, WINSLOW and SHERIDAN, abundantly evince that the bravery and chivalry of the American people are worthy of the past glories of the country.

A communication was received from the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, in regard to a Mass Convention of the War Democracy, which was read and placed on file, and the Chairman of the State Committee authorized to appoint a cooperating Committee for the same purpose.

A number of spirited and highly patriotic addresses were made, and some routine business transacted, after which the committee adjourned.

The Grand Union Demonstration at Boston.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that on the occasion of the great Union meeting, Wednesday evening, at Boston, old Faneuil Hall was densely crowded with a vast multitude of citizens, who had repaired thither to testify their unswerving devotion to the cause of the Union, the preservation of the Government, and the vigorous prosecution of the war by which the Union and the Government are to be maintained. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the multitude, eager to secure available positions, had filled the hall, and overflowed into the square, for which event anticipatory preparations had been made in the erection of stands outside for speakers. The meetings, indoors and out, were in the highest degree enthusiastic. Probably no greater number of persons has ever before assembled at a political meeting in Boston.

Mass Meeting of Republicans at Roslyn, Long Island.

The house of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was made resonant last evening with enthusiastic cheers for LINCOLN and the Union. Nearly a thousand people gathered on the main avenue of the place at about 8 o'clock, and rockets, Roman candles, music and a torchlight procession, all united to swell the enthusiasm for "Honest Old ABE."

Mr. BRYANT was made chairman of the meeting, and after an eloquent speech was followed by Mr. ETHAN ALLEN and Mr. PARK GODWIN, who both, in stirring, able and eloquent arguments, pleaded for the Union and the triumph of Republican principles. Queens County will exhibit a commendable desire to reform, in a reduction of her "Copperhead" vote this Fall.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

INFAMOUS VETO LETTER OF MAYOR GUNTHER

He Vetoes a Resolution to Illuminate the Public Buildings in Honor of our Victories—A Trick to Save the Feelings of Unrejoicing Copperheads.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your resolution of the 26th instant, appointing a "committee of five from each board, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings to be illuminated, in honor of the recent victories on land and sea," is returned unapproved.

I might acquiesce in your response to an appeal of your fellow-citizens, who might desire to give an expression of their feelings respecting these victories, but I must decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens, generally, to join in such an illumination, for various reasons, which I will briefly state:

1. If I should issue such a proclamation, there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal, if through want of opportunity of inclination, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation.

2. By those in authority, they are not claimed as Union victories, but as the result of the Emancipation Proclamation, and latest war measure of President LINCOLN, as announced in his "to whom it may concern" manifesto.

3. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will give us a succession of victories. If this is the case your honorable body will be called upon to illuminate every fortnight, and if the papers in the employ of the Administration, which daily parade "the defeat of the rebels," are to be believed, three times a week.

I yield to no man in my attachment to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," but as the President demands of the Southern people to abandon the rights which the Constitution confers, I do not see how those, who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories.

If these victories were to unite the States, and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would be pleased, if I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the poorest citizen to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event.

4. It has been the immorial custom of mankind, in all ages and climes, to abstain from rejoicings over victories gained in civil wars, and such has been the practice thus far during the present strife, which has distracted our once happy Union. The only effect of departing from this usage, sanctioned alike by humanity and sound policy, will be to acknowledge, by such exhibitions, that these are victories over aliens and enemies, and that there is no hope of securing peace on the basis of the Federal Union. This hope, in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, I am not prepared to abandon.

You are aware that here is the essential difference between the two parties now contending for political mastery in the Northern States; one of these declares that no terms can be offered "except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender" of the rights of the States, and the other maintains that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union."

Taking into consideration that a canvass is now in progress of the most exciting character, I am forced to regard the proposed demonstration as one of a political nature, and, according to the rule which I laid down for my guidance on entering upon the duties of Mayor, I cannot give it my official indorsement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

GRAPES.—The Isabella grapes raised at the Croton Point Vineyard by Dr. UNDERHILL are about as superb an article as can be imagined. They are very large, very delicate, and very luscious, with a peculiar, rich, aromatic flavor and odor. The skin is thin, and has a clear, cleanly appearance; and the grapes hang from the vine in huge clusters, like those of Eschol. The culture of the grape is now attracting great attention in this country, and so also is the making of wine; and certainly the liquor expressed from this Westchester County, grape ought to be of the first quality.

ALARM IN BROADWAY.—Last evening a fire broke out in the 5th story of the old American hotel building, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, opposite the Astor House, caused by the explosion of a gas pipe. Damage very small. It was put out by a private watchman by the name of CALLAHAN. The alarm was given by the blowing out of one of the windows on Barclay street.

UNION MASS MEETING.—At the Union mass meeting to be held on Monday evening next at the Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, the following distinguished speakers will be present: GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, and Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

Arrivals in the City

Brig.-Gen. Jas. A. Farrell, United States Volunteers; Hon. Chauncy Vibbard, Albany; J. W. Hemphill, United States Navy; H. C. Ayer, Hawaid, Illinois; and H. W. Cattenden, Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett, United States Volunteers; Ira Murdock, Bridgewater; J. N. DuBarry, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania; Capt. W. C. Ide, United States Army; and Lewis N. Tappan, Colorado, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Z. H. Chandler, Norfolk, Virginia; Lieut. Douglass Cassell, United States Army; and J. J. Bailey, Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. David Stewart, Long Island; and H. P. Perkins, Lowell, Massachusetts, are at the Everett House.

An Important Discovery.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

The nineteenth century will be handed down by history as one in which science has made greater progress than any other. Discovery upon discovery has changed almost our entire system of living—so much so that could our forefathers return to earth they would fully realize that a generation, inventive and progressive, had sprung up in the place of the one to which they belonged. Among them all, medicine has not been behind-hand. Many operations before considered impossible are now performed with success, and diseases considered incurable now yield readily under the hands of the skillful physician. A disease than which there is none more deleterious and insidious, carrying to premature graves hundreds annually, and which has heretofore baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, is Catarrh. Few realize the fatal consequences from neglecting it. Consumption, that terror of terrors, is but the effects of it in its advanced stages. As many may have it in its incipient stage, and not be aware of it, we copy, for their benefit, the following paragraph from a treatise on it by Dr. REWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, New-York:

"Catarrh, in its first stages, is an inflammation of the lining of the nose. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or the other side, caused by the thickness of the membrane from inflammation. Soon a thin, watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish-yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief; the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become affected. If the inflammation extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat, it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and oftentimes to consumption. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two thirds of the cases of consumption it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages. Remember that the best and only cure of consumption is its prevention."

Snuffs have been frequently used, but have proved of no avail. Speaking of their use, Dr. ROWE says: "Experience has proved to me that snuffs have no beneficial effects whatever on the disease—the only good they do being to clear the nostril when obstructed, which soon becomes filled again. In many cases they have a decided injurious effect, by irritating the membrane, and thereby increasing the inflammation."

Very many imagine that it is a severe cold they are suffering from, and that it will soon go away, so insidious is the disease.

There are many that have it, suffer and despair of being ever cured, yet knowing that it must ultimately bring them to the grave. It being the cause, in many instances, of deafness, besides the fearful inroads it makes on the general health, and the alarming extent to which it prevails, has brought it under the notice of Dr. ROWE, who has devoted much time and attention to it; and succeeded at last in discovering a system under which it yields readily, and is cured.

The case of Miss DAY, daughter of Mr. THOMAS S. DAY, of No. 223 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, is an illustration of this.

This young lady had been afflicted for many years, almost from infancy, with catarrh. Her health had been so impaired by it that all her friends supposed she was in consumption, and that her life would be of short duration. Everything had been tried in vain. Her family physician, who was the last that attended her, said she could not live three months. Fortunately for her she was not yet in consumption, though she had several times raised blood, and seemed to be sinking fast. Under Dr. ROWE's care, however, she has been restored to excellent health, and the disease entirely removed. This should be a lesson to the afflicted not to let it progress so far, for every one may not be so fortunate, when so far gone, as to be restored.—ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mammoth Oil Company.—We should judge by the large number of these corporations now being organized, that the petroleum oil business was very prosperous. The discovery of this oil has been worth already millions of dollars to the Government. The shipments abroad are at present perfectly enormous, and are steadily and rapidly increasing. A new company, known as the "President Petroleum Company," is now being organized, with a prospective capital of $5,000,000. We have seen a list of the stockholders, and it embraces some of the strongest names in the City of New-York, including seven Bank Presidents, and other leading men connected with some of the largest institutions in the country. We have no interest in any oil company, but do not hesitate to say that, had we money to invest, we should take some of this stock. It promises to pay large dividends, and can hardly help doing so even with only moderate success. Those of our readers who have money to invest in corporations of this character will find this new company worthy of their attention. See advertisement in our columns.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing Machines
To RENT And FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Soldiers, to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colerific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies. Colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Lavet's Wahpene, an Indian Vegetable Extract cures Baldness and restores gray hair. Depot, No. 3 Bleecker-st.

Ladies Returning from the Country—If you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Fall Styles of Gents' and Youths' Hats just issued. Prices to suit the times.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

5,000 Gold Fish Wanted by B. Greenwood, at the Aquarium Depot, No. 498 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale Cheap for Cash, at No. 140 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

ADRIANCE—HOLMES.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 29, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, THOMAS B. ADRIANCE and MARY E. HOLMES, all of this City.

DITMAS—STRYKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, HENRY DITMAS, of Flatbush, and SARAH M., youngest daughter of the late Michael Stryker, of Flatbush.

ROBSON—MARVIN.—At St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. S. ROBSON and Miss JENNIE C., daughter of the late M. M. Martin, Esq., all of Rahway.

VEITCH—CORNUTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, by Rev. John W. Lindsay, WM. H. VEITCH and MARY E., only daughter of George F. Codlugton, all of this City.

WILLIS—HICKS.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Orlando L. Kirtland, WILLIAM J. WILLIS, of New-York, and SARAH C., only daughter of Thomas E. Hicks, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BYRAS.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, Mr. JOHN BYRAS, aged 83 years, late of Armagh, Ireland

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 170 West 26th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BULL.—At Governeur, St. Lawrence County, on Monday, Sept. 26, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS F. BULL, of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

GILLET.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, LOUIS WARRINGTON GILLET, aged 23 years, eldest son of the late L. Warrington Gillet.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 17th-st., at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, HOLMES BARTRAM HALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at 10½ A. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, at the Church of Rev. Mr. Thrall, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Fort Schuyler Hospital, of disease contracted in the army, TECHIS BIRDS HAIGHT, of Company K, Eleventh Regiment N. J. Vols., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 29, WILLIS CALVIN, son of F. F. and Caroline R. Lockwood, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Joralemon-st. His remains will be taken to Troy for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LENT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, VIRGINIA MUNRO, wife of Elam L. Lent, and daughter of Charles Oakley, in the 28th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 75 Bedford-st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Peekskill and Sing Sing papers please copy.

MONSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, CHARLES MONSON, a member of the Senior Class of the General Theological Seminary, aged 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Hudson-place, West 31th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, to Greenwood Cemetery.

MAINES.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, FRANCES IDA BRADY, only daughter of Lewis W. and Sarah J. Maines, aged 5 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLEDOLER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM S. MILLEDOLER, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Classon-av., near Gates-av., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

MILLER.—Of pleuro-pneumonia, MARIA REBECCA, only daughter of Geo. S. and the late Maria L. Miller, aged 10 months and 29 days.

Funeral in Saturday's paper.

ROSE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of Peter H. Rose, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Locust-av., Cypress Hills, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, SAMUEL W. SCOFIELD, aged 28 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother William, also of his uncles, Harry Vandewater and Albert R. Scofield, the members of Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 230, the members of the Fourth Precinct Police, and members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Harry Vandewater, corner of Ludlow and Grand sts., on Friday afternoon, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WIGHT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, JULIA ROSS, youngest daughter of John W. and Mary B. Wight, from injuries received on board the Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Minnesota*, aged 3 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, as also of her uncles, S. B. P. and A. Foster Higgins, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 24 South 8th-st., corner of 2d-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 30th inst., without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, MARY B., Infant daughter of John S. and Mary M. Williams.

Funeral services at the house of the parents, No. 53 West 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WILKINSON.—In Springfield, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Frederick Wilkinson, in the 36th year of her age.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 16 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN—FINE GOLD—NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each—for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES, Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the Club

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Hon. GEORGE H. DE CAMP, of Penn.
JUDGE C. B. SABIN,
an eloquent refugee from Texas,
Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, and
DANIEL MCFARLAND, Esq

Singing by the GLEE CLUB, and solos by Mr. SOLOMON.

The public are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
President.

ALLEN COOPER,
H. G. CARTER,
Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
M. L. TOWNSEND, Esq.,
HENRY S. SMITH, Esq.,
and others. WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER,
NELSON YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING OF THE WAR DEMOCRACY, held at the Everett House, Thursday evening, Sept. 29, the Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel was called to the Chair, and Mr. Stephen Hyatt appointed Secretary. Mr. A. A. Valentine stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a War Democrat for Member of Congress of the Eighth Congressional District, and moved that the nomination be tendered to Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt. This was unanimously carried, and a Committee appointed to obtain his acceptance.

A. VANDERPOEL, Chairman.
STEPHEN HYATT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE TRADE.
FORTY VARIETIES OF
CAMPAIGN
BADGES, MEDALS AND PINS.
SEND TO HEADQUARTERS

If you want to get choice goods that will sell at manufacturer's price; descriptive catalogues with terms to the trade. Send on applications. Address

B. W. HITCHCOCK.
Campaign Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st. N. Y.

THREE NEW BOOKS NEXT WEEK.

NEARER AND DEARER.—A charming and amusing Love Story, by the author of that splendid college book "*Verdant Green*." It is filled with comic illustrations, and will be found exceedingly interesting and attractive 12mo., cloth, tinted paper. $1 50.

THE SUPPRESSED BOOK ABOUT SLAVERY.—A book written and stereotyped in 1857, but not published until the present time, for reasons which the reader will readily understand. 12mo., cloth. $2.00

THE WINTHROPS.—A new American novel. 12mo., cloth. $1.75.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.—A vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Reprinted from the London edition of the private journals, etc., of Captain Semmes and his officers. Two vols. in one. 12mo, cloth. $2 00.

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.—The new book by the author of "Among the Pines," that is the sensation book of the day, and the book that is selling by the thousand. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper. $1 50.

VICTOIRE—A new novel—vigorous and fresh. 12mo. cloth, tinted paper, $1 75.

CENTEOLA. An entirely new work, by the author of "Green Mountain Boys." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 37? and 39? 4th-av..

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.B., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, Drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1864.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.
The Thirty-fifth annual course of Lectures on Chemistry, and on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany, will commence October 10, at 7½ P. M., and be continued on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, during the Winter, at the lecture-room, in the University Building, Washington-square. Pharmaceutists, Professional men, and others who wish to attend may apply to
P. W BEDFORD,
No. 748 6th-av., near 44th-st.
THOMAS T. GREENE, Treasurer,
Broadway and 14th-st.

LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.
Prof. F. F. Mayer receives for instruction in Analytical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutists, and other students.
New-York College of Pharmacy, University Buildings, Washington-square.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
Jean Anckmuelen,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. K. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
R. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
T. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouthillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Creeby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. C. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Athel Walsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 26 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION OF THE NEW-YORK CADETS.
Will begin the middle of October. The drills of the senior and junior classes will be kept strictly separated; the particulars hereafter.
BLASKO.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, 26th inst.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open for the regular annual session of 1864-65, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on which day the inaugural address of the President will be delivered. Students are requested to appear at their recitations on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the student will attend for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Friday, Sept. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1, on application at the College, at or after 10 A. M. Students having conditions to fulfill will also present themselves on those days. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President, Columbia College.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. A thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting, and all branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. SELVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 30th-st., on the 26th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parkes, Hon. and Mrs. Botts, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Smith, T. V. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. K. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open daily and evening. Professor Scheinert will resume his classes in German and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 925 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ESSEX, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal. Winter session will commence Nov. 2, to continue five months. Terms, $75 per session. Circulars at Board and tuition, $75 per session. Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 336 Broadway. Mr. Cummings will call on any person wishing to patronize such a school, who will address a line to him in New-York, in care of Sheldon & Co., No. 336 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Louis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $4,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 29; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

JOHN McCULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Kitchen & Schaus', No. 369 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 720 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 263 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL.—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.
HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

IVY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 336 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 44th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12. It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U.S.A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenboss, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bliven,
F. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
F. F. Sage,	Gardner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others: whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC.
Mr. GOLDBECK'S class pupils are requested to assemble at the rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 P. M. New applicants can see Mr. GOLDBECK at the above rooms on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M., or on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 3 P. M. Circulars can be obtained at the music-stores.
N. B.—Mr. G. has resumed instruction on the piano.

TOGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass.—ALBERT TOLMAN, Principal. The Nineteenth Semi-Annual Session of this select family school for boys will commence on Thursday, Nov. 3. The Principal will be at the house of E. L. Childs, Dentist, No. 280 Court-st., cor. of President, Brooklyn, until Monday, Oct. 3. He invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. New-York References (patrons in italics)—Andrew Stewart, Esq., No. 169 Broadway; *S. Ott*, No. 748 Broadway; *G. W. Edwards*, No. 26 Cedar-st.; *E. C. Chapin*, No. 197 Fulton-st.; *Milton St. John*, No. 20 Exchange-place; *E. P. Kellogg*, No. 139 Pearl-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Terms for board and tuition, $200 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,271 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars as to Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; at the school, 224 10th-st. Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BROYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 44th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 10 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 417 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. I. LOCKWOOD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee's, No. 826.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 12. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 66 West 31st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

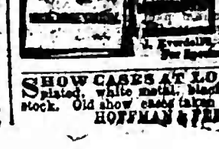
R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 29th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 20 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, No. 11 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12


WEDDING CARDS.
Wrench Note Papers, Seals and Presses; Silver Plates, etc., 62 Nassau-st.; Wrench Note Papers, Seals and Presses; Silver Plates, etc., 62 Fulton-st.; Wrench Note Papers, Seals and Presses; Silver Plates, etc., 625 Broadway, cor. Prince-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERRIS, No. 220 Canal-st.

ISTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—FREE READING-ROOM, FREE GALLERY OF ART, FREE SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN, FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART, AND ORPHEON FREE CHORISTER CLASS.
The Trustees of the Cooper Union announce that the SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION will begin on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next.
1. The READING ROOM and FREE GALLERY OF ART are open to the public without any restriction whatever; the former from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., and the latter from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
2. Applications for admission to the FREE SCHOOL OF ART FOR WOMEN may be made at the office daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and at the School, on and after October 3d, from 9 till 1.
Circulars containing all information necessary for applicants can be obtained of the clerk.
Applications for admission to the FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART will be received by the clerk until October 1st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; and on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst.; THURSDAY, 29th; FRIDAY, 30th, and SATURDAY, October 1st, from 7 till 9 P. M. The course of studies for the term, which will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at 7½ P. M., and end on Friday, March 31st, 1865, is as follows:
1. Algebra.
2. Geometry.
3. Logarithms and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.
5. Differential and Integral Calculus.
6. Mechanics.
7. Natural Philosophy.
8. Elementary Chemistry and Chemistry Applied to the Arts.
9. Analytical and Organic Chemistry.
10. Architectural Drawing.
11. Mechanical Drawing.
12. Drawing from Copy.
13. Drawing from Cast.
14. Drawing from Life.
15. Perspective.
Circulars containing the rules and regulations of the School, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office during the present week. The number of applicants who can be admitted to the school is 1,500, distributed as follows: in Mechanics and the higher Mathematics, 100; in Algebra and Geometry, 250; in Natural Philosophy, 200; in Chemistry, Elementary and Analytical, 150; in Architectural Drawing, 100; in Mechanical Drawing, 300; in Drawing from Copy, Cast and Life, 300; and in Perspective, 100. Eight instructors in the Art Department and nine in the Scientific Department are engaged for the Term. Ladies are admitted to the classes in Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
The various classes will be organized on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of October, at 7½ P. M.
The Orpheon Free Chorister Class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to ladies and boys. The former will meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M., and the latter on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at the same hour. Special attention is to be given to the Musical Department this season. Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins having been engaged by the trustees for its management. Applications for admission must be made during the first week in October, on the above-mentioned days.
The Trustees also announce that on the 1st of November a SCHOOL IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be organized, which will be under the direction of Prof. Charles S. Stone. Any information concerning it may be obtained of him at the Laboratory or of the clerk at the office.
The public are admitted to the Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before half-past seven. The cardinal idea of the Institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city and the public generally to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.
By Order of the Trustees.
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.
Wanted, gent. for maths. and classics, for private school, City; gentleman for English branches, City institution, salary $750; gent. for classics, in boys' boarding-school—principal here for interview on Friday; gent. for drawing, &c.; near City; Presbyterian principal for Western academy; lady for piano and singing in Western female seminary; male principal for public school near City. All teachers who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUcation, who has for several years given special attention to Belles Lettres, desires to secure private pupils in historical and literary studies. He will also arrange on satisfactory terms, with parents who may wish to finish the education of their children, and are willing to form a small class at home for this purpose. Excellent references. Address J. K. M., Station G.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SWISS LADY OF several years' experience as resident governess in one family, wishes a similar position; teaches French, German and music, as well as the rudiments of an English education. Address R. R., care of Messrs. Kessler & Co., No. 42 Park-place, to whom she refers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIVATE high school in New-York, an experienced teacher in drawing, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M., three days per week. A gentleman of thorough qualification required. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 126 West 44th-st., corner of Macdougal-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family where there are small children. A comfortable home is more her object than salary. Best references given. Address, A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 Times' Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME where tuition in the English branches, or music, may be considered equivalent to board. Call or address Miss L., No. 164 West 11th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment with a private family, to instruct in English, Music, and Elementary French, or as teacher in a school. Address "CLIFFORD," Sanitary Rooms, No. 33 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROAD-WAY, a full assortment of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, silks and velvets, hat, bonnet and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 86 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Silk, Satin, Velvet, Royal Velvet, in every shade and color, of the finest fabric and newest shades, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.
At the only and surest place, where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles, for western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 104 7th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. You will not regret it. Also old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Harris at their own residences, in or out of the city.

ATTENTION.—NO. 222 7TH-AV.—A LARGE order, $150,000 worth of cast-off clothing wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call on or send a note to Mr. MARKS, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. Orders attended to in and out of the City.

AT 137 SIXTH-AV.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to E. MINTZ, No. 137 6th-av., two doors from 12th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
CAMPAIGN SONG BOOK
NOW READY, the 30th. Every song written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most popular and familiar airs of the day.
Price, 15 cents; $10 per hundred. Send your orders to C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st.; can be obtained at any news agency.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the SIXTH Ward Union Association will be held at the Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by
HON. ETHAN ALLEN,
M. L. TOWNSEND, Esq.,
HENRY S. SMITH, Esq.,
and invite all Union citizens of the Ward to attend.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, NELSON YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

"UNION WAR EAGLES,"—The Ward Clubs and Wards about forming Clubs, will send delegates to meet at Broadway and 23d-st., on Saturday evening, Oct. 1st, to organize the "Campaign Central Committee," and to make arrangements for a Lincoln and Johnson torchlight parade at an early day.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.—"UNION WAR EAGLES" uniforms complete: candles, torches, lanterns, transparencies and flambeaux, eagles, colors, badges, symbols and insignia of all kinds.
CAMPBELL & CO., No. 244 West Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest as same rate.
The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1861, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
Capital Stock $5,000,000,
In shares of $5 each, par value.
Subscription price $1 per share.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
These lands contain about 8,000 acres on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Scrubie and McCrea Creeks, making an oil-bering territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription lists, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $3 60 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.
The public is hereby informed that the subscription list for contributing members is now open for subscribers at the office of Messrs. BICKS & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.
The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania, together with such leases of oil wells, which are now for the most part actually producing at the present time.
The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $250 a day, or 4 per cent per month on amount of capital.
The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in the possession, are considerable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.
The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KEECHAM & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 1 Broadway.

OFFICE OF MIN

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	Saturday, Nov. 19.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,333, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct. 1st, upon which date she will sail for New-Orleans.
The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.
The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 43 North River.
OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST. }
JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE:
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. S. BARTON
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES,
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERAUGH.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For freight, with accommodations unsurpassed, or flight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or pas-age apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
MONTAUK,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

$8. CHEAP WATCHES. $30.
Good solid silver and gold composite Watches, as low as $8, $10, $15. Ladies' fancy enameled Watches, fine articles, only $30. Army Watches, for soldiers, all styles and prices. CATLEY BROTHERS,
Sole Importers, No. 152 Nassau-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON;
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.: Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the recovery of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars of United States 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes, of the recent issue, dated Aug. 15, 1864, Nos. 69 to 93 inclusive. Notes of $1,000 each, which were fraudulently obtained from this Bank; payment of which has been stopped at the Treasury Department. The reward will be paid by this Bank, upon the delivery of the Notes to it, direct, or through John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN—BOND OF $1,000, No. 202, of the City of Cincinnati Stock, interest 6 per cent., due July and January, principal payable 1882. All persons are warned against negotiating the same as payment of principal and interest of the bond have been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of the bond.
WM. C. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SEPT. 28, EITHER on steamer *D. M. Martin*, on way up from Perth Amboy, or on way from boat foot of Barclay-st. to 6th-av. cars, one gold hunting anchor lever WATCH, No. 315. Jules Calame, maker, M. B., on case; the finder will receive the above reward by leaving the watch with E. BYRNES, No. 316 Hudson-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at the Central Park or in a car going to it, a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, hunting case and chain. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to M. H. DEMING, care John J. Hinchman & Co., Nos. 26 and 58 Vesey-st. No questions asked.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain; designed for Learners. In this Head all the newly-discovered Organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual Organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by Booksellers and Druggists, or FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

$12 PER TON.
Range and Furnace Coal, $12 per ton.
Red Ash, $12 50.
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 437 and 210 8th-av.

PERSONAL.

THURSDAY, 4 P. M.—YOUR LETTER IS RECEIVED. Will look as directed. Am penniless. How can I address you? All is known. IS IT EN VERITE.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 284 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES.
On account of the weather, the
GREAT RACES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE,
at Secaucus, are postponed until
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 3d and 4th.
MONDAY—Three Good Races will be Run.
TUESDAY—A three-quarter mile dash.
A 1 mile heat race, and the great 4 mile heat race.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Sec'y.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
MATCH FOR $1,000,
MILE, AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names br. c., full brother to Brunette.
F. B. Burr names sorrel stallion Argyle, full brother to Lady Emma.

FAIRS.

GRAND HORSE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW OF THE FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., OCTOBER 3, 4, 5 & 6, 1864. Competition from all the States invited. A good opportunity for those having fast horses to compete for premiums. All who wish to see the best trotting, will be gratified, as we have the best track in the country, and give the highest premiums. Cheap excursion tickets by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from Pier No. 2, North River, and intermediate places. Stock, and all articles for exhibition, taken free. A special train leaves Somerville each day, at the close of the Fair. For particulars and list of premiums, see bills.
D. SANDERSON, Pres't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated NEW-YORK, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.
DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH SHEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Wm. Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court. Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. ORIS, of Cleveland,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,638 and 4,639, of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1864.
HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG WIDOWER, A MERCHANT in this City of considerable wealth, desires the acquaintance of some young lady from 15 to 20, with a view to matrimony. Address WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY VAULT WANTED.—Address, stating location, price, &c., D. O. BRADLEY, No. 23 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
The term for which
MR. J. S. CLARKE
had engaged to appear expires with the close of this week. The management is, however, happy to state that in consequence of
THE UNPRECEDENTED AND UNFALTERING SUCCESS
which has attended the engagement of Mr. Clarke, arrangements have been made by which it will be protracted for
A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
To-night, (Friday) must therefore, be
THE LAST NIGHT
of the immense
COMBINATION BILL,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
AND
TOODLES,
the one of which has been performed now for seven consecutive weeks, and the latter for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE will next appear as
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE,
in Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
and as
SMASHINGTON,
in the new farce, written expressly for him, of
SOMEBODY'S COAT.
Remember!
LAST NIGHT
of DE BOOTS AND TOODLES!

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's,)
THRONGED TO OVERFLOWING.
ROBERT HELLER
WITH FOUR NEW SENSATIONS.
WHICH CROWD THE HOUSE NIGHTLY.
SENSATION NO. 1—THE GOBLIN DRUM—A feat the most marvelous of any in magic art.
SENSATION No. 2—THE AUTOMATIC MINSTRELS—Mechanical negro melodists, more humorous than live ones.
SENSATION NO. 3—HELLER'S "Dixie" on the Pianoforte.
SENSATION NO. 4—THE STORY OF A BROKEN PLATE.
NOTICE.—Last nights of the Wood Minstrels, which must be withdrawn for a great illusion in preparation.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Seats can be secured at the Box Office—without extra charge—from 9 till 5. MATINEE next SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS' GREAT TRIUMPHS,
in his inimitable personation of
JOSHUA BUTTERRY,
in Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy of
VICTIMS.
FIFTH WEEK OF "SOLON SHINGLE,"
applauded by the entire critical press of this City as
"THE PERFECTION OF ART,"
and over the rich flowing humor of which
ALL NEW-YORK IS LAUGHING.
☞ "We consider his acting in Solon Shingle the best seen upon the New-York stage for many a long day. In such humorous characters he rivals BOUFFE. His success is entirely deserved."—*Herald.*
☞ No advance in prices.
☞ Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.
COMPLETE SUCCESS,
of the entirely new adaptation of the celebrated Novel, by Charles Dickens, entitled
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
dramatized expressly by a gentleman in New-York, and presented with
NEW SCENERY—NEW MUSIC,
and a
POWERFUL CAST,
including
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
and
THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.

OPEN EVENINGS.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their MUSEUM open EVENINGS. Examinations, with written charts, given when desired.

REOPENING OF HENRY GERHARD'S GYMNASIUM;
SKATING and ARCHERY ROOMS.
SCHOOL OF YOUNG CADETS,
MILITARY DRILL, FENCING, AND SPARRING ACADEMY.
Classes of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Circulars sent on application.
No. 161 5th-av., cor. 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
CHOICE FRUIT, CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DECORATIONS.
This exhibition will be opened for public inspection for three days only, viz.: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 29 and 30, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building.
Admission 25 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.
The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received,

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Situation in Georgia.

The Peace Conference---Gov. Brown's Reply to Gen. Sherman.

A Rebel View of the Chicago Candidates.

General Conition and Spirit of the Southern People.

GEORGIA.

SHERMAN AND ATLANTA.

From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 17.

The enemy has deliberately established a military camp and despotism in Atlanta. SHERMAN occupies as army headquarters, Judge LYON's house, HOWARD is in RUMPFF's house, and Mal. BECKWITH, the Chief Commissary, occupies JAMES CLARKE's premises.

They are accumulating immense stores, and evidently intend to make a depot in Atlanta, whence they will operate with one of the most formidable armies we have yet encountered. To prevent it from being destructive, as they promise, it is our duty to harrass their rear and make the line of communication untenable. This can be done by dashing and daring commands, constantly cutting the road and destroying the means of transportation.

But if a few weeks of unmolested communication is permitted to the energetic and industrious General who now occupies Atlanta, he will be in a garrison where he can not only defy assault, but where he will have subsistance to support him for many months. Then, from his impenetrable fortress, he can laugh at our attempts to isolate him from the North. He will be indifferent to interruptions, whether they remain for days or weeks, or even months, and from this fortress in the very centre of our country, there will sally forth formidable parties, which will sweep the land as with a besom of destruction.

All our safety depends on the most desperate attacks on the enemy's rear; but if our sunine and idle negligence permits the enemy to continue unmolested in his operations, we will continue to soffer and bow our heads in sorrow to the vandal hand that deals us the chastening and unresisted blow.—*Macon Intelligencer.*

SHERMAN'S POLICY VINDICATED.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 23d.

SHERMAN is certainly candid and outspoken, to say the least, and leaves no margin of doubt as to his intentions and policy. We deprecate any needless cruelty on our part, and any retaliation not directly and obviously conducive to the protection of our friends, but we could well have anticipated SHERMAN's policy in some respects.

The agitators and tories and traitors of Tennessee, Kentucky and other places have many of them, at least, been in our hands since the war opened, and have been treated with a miserable vacillation—only with surveillance or corrective attention enough to embitter them and not enough to prevent their further efforts against us.

Had our General anticipated and applied SHERMAN's policy and expelled from Atlanta all who were not rightfully there, and with and for us, the defence of the city would have been largely strengthened, or its value to the enemy on capture largely reduced. We have dealt too tenderly with skulkers and dodgers and lurking tories among us, and we get neither thanks nor credit for the concessions we have made. Without unnecessary and sudden cruelty, and with all provisions for the women and children, we could wisely imitate and apply to certain places the leading policy of SHERMAN. In Mobile and other cities there are now, as there were in Atlanta, some persons, perhaps many, who could and would do us less injury after deportation than they are now doing, and hoping to do under certain contingencies eagerly expected by them.

THE CHANGE OF POSITION IN GEORGIA.

From the Macon Telegraph.

It is no longer a secret that our army has changed its position, and is entrenched on the Montgomery and West Point Road. There is no reason why this movement should excite the fears and doubts of the people of this section of the country or cause the weak-kneed to become more tremulous than usual.

Before the evacuation of Atlanta, Macon and the surrounding country were more or less exposed, as was proved by the STONEMAN expedition, to raids from the enemy. Concentrating their cavalry at night and moving noiselessly around either flank of our army, the enemy could get many hours' start of our cavalry and commit numberless depredations before they could be overtaken. As we were constantly liable to these marauding expeditions, it became imperatively necessary that local organizations should be forced to resist and hold in check the forces of the enemy, until our cavalry could hasten to the scene of hostilities. The necessity of these local organizations and their good effect, were well illustrated in the Stoneman raid. The determined resistance offered by them to the advance of the enemy enabled our cavalry to catch up with the raiders, and capture or put to flight their whole force.

By the removal of our army to the West Point Road, Macon is no more exposed to raids than before. It will still be liable to such incursions, as the enemy have the enterprise and boldness to undertake, and will still be enabled to protect herself as she has hitherto done.

The present position of our army precludes, we think, the probability of SHERMAN's forces attempting a move in this direction. Should they essay so hazardous an undertaking, their flank and rear would be exposed to immediate attack by our army, and the result, with such an advantage in our favor, could hardly be doubtful. If any one will examine the map, they will perceive that, in the present position of the two armies, Macon is better protected than when our forces were at Jonesboro.

The fact, which we consider reliable, that the enemy are entirely without meat, and their stock animals perishing by hundreds for want of corn and forage, will render any movement of their part impossible. We think the "old women of both sexes" in Macon may sleep in peace. Let Shortage be restored to their hearts, and the silver spoons to their tables. Macon is certainly safe from the Yankees for the present.

Our army is firmly established in its new position—the left resting on the Chattahoochee River, and the line crossing the West Point Road, between Fairburn and Palmetto. The cavalry on our right is on the Macon Road, and will attend to any raiding parties which the enemy may undertake to dispatch in this direction. Our army is represented as in excellent spirits, while that of the enemy is said to be suffering for want of their accustomed rations, and a prey to apprehensions that their situation is by no means secure.

HOOD'S ARMY IN CLOVER.

A correspondent in Hood's army writes to the Columbus *Enquirer*" We are now in the midst of plenty of corn and long forage, and our artillery horses are rapidly recruiting. Two week's rest at this place will put not only them, but us, in excellent traveling condition."

ABSENTEES AND DESERTERS.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, Sept. 15, 1864.

To Gov. Brown:

You will please instruct the furloughed militia to collect absentees and deserters in their respective districts, and turn them over to the Provost Marshals, to be sent to the army. J. B. HOOD, General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 16, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

I will comply with your request with pleasure, and will publish this correspondence as my order to the furloughed militia to arrest and send forward to your army, all deserters and stragglers in their respective neighborhoods. J. E. BROWN.

[Our readers will remember that Gov. BROWN on the 10th demanded the release of the Georgia Militia from Hood's army. The foregoing correspondence shows to what use the rebel General has put the men thus furloughed.]

THE GEORGIA PEACE CONFERENCE.

From the Macon Telegraph.

We have a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputation to Gov. BROWN to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. SHERMAN. The latter has this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great unwillingness to penetrate further into Georgia and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. BROWN and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. BROWN desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanooga, to see "the condition of his people in the front, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. BROWN, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. SHERMAN that I understand him to be only a General of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 17.

There is nothing from below to-day. There is no notable change in the position of the enemy's vessels.

From a member of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, we learn that in the raid on Fish River, which we have already alluded to, the Yankee vessels went up as far as SMITH & PATTON's mills, about ten miles from the mouth of the river. They there stole some 60,000 feet of lumber, and all the cattle, poultry, &c., which they could lay their hands on. They also destroyed all the furniture of the dwelling house, even down to one poor clock.

A party of cavalry, under command of Lieut. GRAY, made its appearance about this time, and fired a few shots at the marauders, who indefatigably fled, and left the river.

THE GAINES AND SELMA ENGAGING THE REBEL BATTERIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 26.

The Confederate steamer *Gaines*, which figured so conspicuously in the late naval fight, and in which she was reported to be so riddled that it was necessary to beach her, has been repaired and put in the Yankee service. Thursday morning she steamed up to within range of one of our western shore batteries, which fired two shots at her. Subsequently the steamer *Selma*, another of our captured vessels, came up and shelled out the woods along the shore, in the vicinity of the same battery.

A BRUSH WITH THE SELMA.

From the Same.

Night before last the *Selma* came up and anchored about three-quarters of a mile in front of Major Ben HARRIS's camp, near the mouth of Dog River. Supposing that she meant an attack, the Major during the night sent his wagons, etc., to a safe place, and at daylight in the morning opened on the *Selma* with his Blakely gun, getting off three shots before the gunboat's men could be beat to quarters. Two more sufficed to make the *Selma* say "farewell," using her stern gun as she was retiring, but without effect. Out of the five shots from shore, we have authority for saying that two struck the *Selma*. Major HARRIS's men, it may be remembered, were taken by him from our "Camp of Correction."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CHICAGO CANDIDATES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.

Whatever may be the advantages as regards the attainment of office of so ambiguous a procedure as that of the Chicago Convention, in nominating two candidates of apparently widely different principles, and one of them at least has been palmed off on the sincere peace men by a dexterous piece of charlatanism, it is unfortunate for the true interests of peace that a policy of directness and good faith was not adopted, in place of one fraught with future trouble and uncertainty. Had an unmistakable and decided peace candidate been selected, his defeat, if it had revealed the fact of a powerful party disposed to peace, would not only have had a potent immediate effect, but would have tended speedily to increase the desire for peace among the people. A few Confederate victories would have rapidly ripened public sentiment. LINCOLN himself, thoroughly committed as he is to the prosecution of the war, might not have been deaf to the out-spoken demand of growing sentiment. The harlequin President might have vaulted into the ring in the new character of an advocate of peace, and finding as little difficulty in violating his pledges and eating his words as he has heretofore done, might have entertained the audience with a series of clownish jests on the subject of peace, as entertaining at least as those he is accustomed to make on the horrid realities of war.

The great question of the day having been blinked by the opposition to LINCOLN, it is problematical whether their success or that of the present incumbents is most favourable to the interests of humanity. All sorts of crude theories as to possible revolution in case of the defeat of the Democratic party, are ventilated. They scarcely merit serious consideration. The only vital question at present is, whose success is least likely to prove an insurmountable barrier to peace. LINCOLN's election now would be looked upon by himself as an approval of his cause, would seem to spring from satisfaction with the military position, and would strengthen his determination. His election itself has been urged as a military measure of no small importance. It has been asserted by his friends that it would at once drive the South to despair.

The election of McCLELLAN, *on the other hand, at least opens the way to new combinations. "Paciencia y barajar," says the Spanish proverb. "Patience and shuffle the cards." A new deal may perhaps prove propitious, but the only certain trumps are the Confederate armies.*

THE FIGHTING MATERIAL IN THE SOUTH.

From the Mobile Tribune, Sept. 17.

How many men has the Confederacy under arms? This is a question that is asked almost hourly. There can be no definite answer to it; but if one sets them down, of all arms, at 300,000, the figures, we suspect, will cover the whole number. How many are indirectly engaged in the public service is equally uncertain; but let us put this down at 200,000, not including negroes, and we have a sum total of 500,000.

Let us now try to discover how many white men the Confederacy ought to be able to have for this work of saving the country and themselves. We have before us the United States census of 1860, and may with confidence make that a reliable premise. The nine States that the enemy can lay no claim to, had in 1860 a white population of 4,480,984. From this we omit Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, with an aggregate population of 3,856,728. But we shall place Arkansas with the South, and we give half the population of the four other States, as the measure of our calculation of the soldiers which they have yielded, and will hereafter yield, for the defence of the country. With half of the population of these four States, added to the population which we have to draw from, the total is 6,252,091.

It is this population which is to supply our armies. Deducting women and children and old men, there must be from these figures, 2,000,000 men fit for service—that is, under a sirase which demands the aid of every one. Of this number there is not one-fourth in the field, for the 300,000 that we give to our armies are men that we probably have; and the 200,000 adjuncts we only guess at. It is a very liberal estimate, for it supplies two subjects to every three men with arms in their hands.

But these proximate estimates are near enough to show that not one-half the fighting men of the South are in the service. Where they are we do not know. We observe here in Mobile men under arms with heads as gray as badgers—men who have not only lost sons in battle, but also grandsons. Where are the lusty men that ought to save them from this unusual toil? Where are they? They are somewhere about—hiding, skulking, or covered up by some kind of nepotism or favoritism. They are not in the field. That much we do know. Where are they? What officer is shielding them from the service they owe the country? What holes and corners are they stowed within, so that now, when nothing but men are needed to drive the enemy from our soil, that enemy is on it, menacing all of Georgia and Alabama, and succeeding in those States, dominating, as a consequence, all the Gulf States? Where are the 2,000,000, lacking the 200,000 in covert, and 800,000 fighting like true men?

Even through the sceptic sun papers are dealing with this question of a lack of fighting men, even whilst every one knows that it is only a great camp, and that as far as we can see there is nothing at all to interpose to the Government's obtaining all the aid that is necessary.

This, however, is an ungrateful and a humiliating subject to deal with, and we only say what is here written as an introduction to an article which we extract from the Richmond *Dispatch*.

First Fall Meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society.

FIRST DAY.

The inauguration of this new and most conveniently located race course took place on Tuesday, under the most favorable auspices of bright sunshine and a cloudless sky.

The new course is situated on the Erie Railroad line, at the edge of the flats, about four or five miles back of Hoboken, and is convenient of access either by rail from the Pavonia Ferry, by road from either Jersey City or Hoboken, and to up-town New-Yorkers by the Forty-second-street Ferry, where a good road, of a little over two miles, leads direct to the course.

The race-track is laid out on the most modern and improved plan, and though entirely new and much of it made ground, was in excellent racing condition. All the adjuncts of grand stand, field stands, refreshment-rooms, stabling, &c., are of the most complete and convenient description, and if the management be but correspondingly energetic and liberal in their arrangements of stakes and purses, there is no doubt that this course will next year become immensely popular with New-Yorkers.

In all new undertakings, especially when they are handled by persons unaccustomed to the business, we are apt to expect some shortcomings and to overlook them when we know that the intention is right, and that error, if there be any, is to be attributed rather to lack of knowledge than absence of desire to render things as perfect as possible. Unfortunately, the managers of the new course did not make their inauguration as publicly known as they should. They presumed, and justly, that all the sporting world was aware of the fact, but they forgot that there is a larger outside world, the members of which make up the crowd that assemble on all great racing occasions, whose curiosity it is necessary to stimulate, and whose patronage and support must be invited. Confine the attendance on a race track to mere racing men, and the receipts at the gate will not begin to pay the necessary purses and stakes of a third-class meeting, let alone one that is ambitious of preëminence. About two thousand persons were present on the opening day, all of whom were highly gratified with the arrangements of the committee, and the excellent character of the sport, of which we append a summary:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27—FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes of $200, for three-year olds, one mile dash, $25 entrance, p. p. $75 entrance money to go to second horse, and $25 entrance money to go to third horse. Closed as follows:

Mr. F. Morris' gr. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Sally Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe 1
Mr. F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Eclipse, out of Ella, by Bolivar 2
Mr. J. P. Ackerman's ch. c. Eagle, by Vandal, dam by imp. Sovereign 3
Col. P. C. Bush's b. f. Lurline, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam by imp. Trustee ..... dr.
Dr. J. W. Weiden's b. f. Charlotte F., by imo. Cythian, out of Sally Polk, by imp. Ambassador ..... dr.
Mr. A. C. Jennings' ch. c. Lexicon, by Lexington, dam by im. Glencoe ..... dr.

Time—1:48¾.

Eagle was the favorite at $100 to $5 The bay filly went off with the lead, with the gray in her wake, and *Eagle* last. The bay made all the running to the half-mile pole, where the grey went up, took the lead, was never afterward approached, and came home the easiest of winners, without being extended.

SECOND RACE.

The ferry stakes of $600 for all ages, three mile heats, entrance $50, p. p.; entrance money to go to second horse; closed with the following entries:

Col. P. C. Bush's ch. c. Fleetwing, by Balrownie, out of Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe, 4 years 1 1
Mr. A. C. Jennings' ch. c. Lexicon, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe 2 2
Mr. D. F. Peedy's Patti ..... Dr.

THIRD RACE.

Premium of $200, for all ages, mile heats. Closed with the following entries:

Mr. C. Lloyd's b. c. by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford, 3 years 1
Mr. Thomas Clark's ch. f., pedigree unknown ... 2
Col. C. P. Bush's b. c. Ben Bruce, by Lexington, dam by Alliot, 4 years 2
Mr. J. Pincus' b. c. Velos, by Vandal, dam by imp. Sovereign, 5 years 4

First Heat—Betting was two and three to one on *Ben Bruce*. In a good start *Bruce* took the lead, with *Slasher* at his quarters, the other two close up. Rounding the turn *Bruce* was still in front, with a strong lead, closely pressed by *Slasher*. There was no change down the back-stretch, the other two making a waiting race on the two leaders. They passed the half mile much in the same position, *Bruce* still having the lead. At the three-quarter pole the race was left to *Bruce* and *Slasher*, the other two out of the race. At the home-stretch turn *Slasher* challenged *Bruce*, took the lead, and came home an easy winner by three lengths. Time, 1:57¾.

Second Heat.—Bruce and Slasher were the only starters, the other two having been drawn. Bruce took the lead, with Slasher at his girth. Rounding the turn they went neck and neck. Down the back-stretch Slasher closed, and they ran side and side past the quarter and half mile posts. Making the three-quarter, Slasher went in front, and at the home-stretch turn took a determined lead, continuing it to the end, and coming home an easy winner without an effort, by ten lengths, in 1 57½.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE MEETING

Was announced for Thursday, but owing to the rain storm which prevailed throughout the morning which rendered the track heavy, it was postponed

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.—Sweepstakes $1,500, half forfeit, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Jones named b. s. Henry B. Patchen 1 1 1
H. Dobb named b. m. —— 2 2 2
J. Lovett named blk. g. ..... p. f.

Time—2:39, 2:41, 2:39½.

The above race was between three of the get of the famous stallion *George M. Patchen*, and it had produced a great deal of interest among the breeders of that excellent stock. Every man that had one thought he had the best, and a race to test the relative merits of the youngsters was thought the best way to settle the matter. Three of them engaged in a sweepstakes; but at the appointed time two only came to the post—viz: *Henry B. Patchen* and DOBB's mare. The stallion beat her very handsomely in three straight heats, in most capital style for a young one. HORACE F. JONES nursed and trained this stallion, and brought him to the post in the same style that he produced the great *Fillingham*, in his best form.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer named g. m. Blonde 2 1 1 1
H. Woodruff named b. g. Cardinal 1 2 2 2

Time—2:43, 2:36½, 2:41, 2:43.

UNION MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30,

Palmyra—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Waverly—Joseph J. Couch, Esq., Hon. W. T. B. Millikin.
Penn Yan—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Yonkers—Major James Haggerty.
Bridgeport, Conn—Gen. T. M. Hite, Col Turner Bryan.
Brooklyn—C. C. Woodman, Esq.
Ithaca—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Patchogue—E. Delafield Smith, Esq., F. W. Sumner.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Albion—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Schenectady—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Rev. B. J. Ives.
Havana—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Corning—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Hornellsville—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Seneca Falls—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Red Bank, N. J.—Gen. Thomas M. Hite, Col. Turner Bryan.
Buffalo—Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Gloversville—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Glen's Falls—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Rochester—Hon. C. M. Depew.
New-York—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Twelfth Ward, Harlem—Hon. Abram Wakeman, F. J. Tythian, Esq.
Haverstraw—Timothy Cronin, Esq.
New-York—Thomas B. Van Buren, Esq.
Warsaw—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Addison—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Owego—Col. O. T. Beard.
Lockport—Hon. J. N. Arnold, of Illinois.
Danbury Conn.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Newark, N. J.—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Belmont—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Medina—Rev. A. P. Foss, of N. H.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Ticonderoga—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Brooklyn—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Conn.
Nyack—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Perry—Rev. G. De La Matlyr.
Bath—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Elmira—Col. O. T. Beard.
Brooklyn—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Geneva—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Cuba—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Lindenville—Rev. A. P. Foss, of N. H.
Greenwich—C. Maj. James Haggerty.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Riverhead—Hon. T. G. Alvord, John J. Couch, Esq.
Plattsburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Clarkstown—Rev. W. H. Boole, Hon. W. K. Peck, of Con.
Canton—Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Hammondsport—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Penn Yan—Col. O. T. Beard.
Geneseo—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Olean—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Newfane—Rev. A. P. Foss, of N. H.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Orange, N. J.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Chateaugay—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Potsdam—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Prattsburgh—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Canandaigua—Col. O. T. Beard.
Newburgh—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Buffalo—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Ellicottville—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Ogdensburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Ithaca—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Patchogue—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Liberty—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Goshen—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Millport—Col. O. T. Beard.
Batavia—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Dunkirk—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Brooklyn—Maj. James Haggerty.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

Wayland—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Corning—Col. O. T. Beard.
Auburn—Hon. T. G. Alvord, Hon. C. M. Depew.
Watertown—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Westfield—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.

Evening Exchange.

90,000	Am. Gold	190	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118
30,000	do	191	300	do	118⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	37	500	do	118⅜
340	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	106⅛
100	Erie R.	93	200	do	106⅛
1800	do	93⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	96⅝
500	do	93⅜	100	do	96
650	do	93⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R	44⅜
900	do	93⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	78
380	Hudson R. R.	110⅞	100	do	78¼
200	do	111	100	do	78
100	do	111¼	400	do	78
100	do	111⅜	400	Cum. Coal Co.	61½
100	do	111¾	600	do	61¼
400	do	112	600	do	61⅜
1600	Reading R.	128⅜	300	do	61⅜
1400	do	128⅜	700	Quick. M. Co.	61⅜
200	do	129⅛	100	do	61⅜
200	do	121	300	do	81⅜
400	do	121	300	do	81⅜
600	do	130⅜	100	do	81⅜
1500	Mich. So. & N. I.	71⅜	200	do	81
200	Ft. W. & Chic.	98	100	do	80⅝

[Advertisement.]

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DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

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Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. C. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—Learn the Function of the Faculties from the *Phrenological Journal*, and the Location of the Organs from the new Bust just issued by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. Newsmen have the *Journal*, druggists and booksellers have the Bust, which is both useful and ornamental. Examinations day and evening.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Teresa, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo—Santiago Michelena, Miss De Mera, Jaime Pocaterra.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. C. R. Brayton, Col. Slidell, Lieut.-Col. U. Doubleday, Major Bailey, Capts. J. McKenna, D. McKibbin, E. S. Smith, D. H. Churchill, A. Thompson, E. Charlier, J. E. Mackenzie, W. W. Sampson, A. W. Jackson, A. E. Green, G. L. Smith, Surg. A. Wynkoop, Surg H. R. Silliman, Adjt. G. O. Garton, Chaplains H. S. White, C. Dixon, Lieuts. C. W. Amory, G. S. Reed, T. Fiddler, J. W. Robinson, W. R. Andrews, W. A. Boyce, G. T. Remington, J. E. Barr, G. H. Crocker, W. H. Dean, J. McEntee, W. N. Hansome, G. W. Green, P. D. Carey, L. T. Babcock, Asst. Surgs. Bott, Watson, J. H. D. Ewing, W. Macpherson, J. G. Bretz, R. Rae, J. A. Meredith, N. Markson, Crayren, Chaplain Dennison, Mr. Sawyer, lady and 3 children, O. G. Sawyer, J. H. Pilsbury, Treasury Agent; W. H. Hyatt, Mrs S. R. Ward, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Brandies, C. Hamburger, S. W. Bennett W. Mackenzie, Dr. Hanson, J. E. Allhoen, D. Wighton, C. Modson, L. R. Curtis, S. F. Brown, J. B. De Cue, E. Ryan, J. Lathrop, A. Ensign C. F. Moore, A. Asst. Paymaster G. A. Emerson, U. S. N.; C. W. Moore, U. S. N.; H. W. Cass, W. D. Vernam, L. B. Cole, D. Howard, T. Edwards, R. Leonard, J. S. Luney, S. Hall, E. D. Freeman, E. L. Weld, G. Gleason, R. Hickey, W. T. Payne, 82 cabin and 380 steerage.

SEPT. 29—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Mr. Salzberger and wife, Therese Meyer, T. E. Blankardt, Herm. Schutte, Henrietta Wild and family, Elizabeth Schwill, Caroline Legien and child, L. Wertheimer and family, L. Schwarz, J. Pagowitz and daughter, Mrs. Schultz, C. Dettmar, E. Howland A. Evans, E. H. Blashfield, C. Brauer and family, Marie Koster, Mr. Seltiman, Mr. Wesendonck, Theo. Eisfeld, Peter Nemminger, T. H. Whitehouse, Miss Lane, Mr. Freyberg, Mrs. Liese, Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, H. Hutchinson, 104 second cabin, and 469 in the steerage.

In steamer Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C.—Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hornthall, Messrs. Geo. H. Hart, Carpenter, J. H. Curry, Bakeman, Blye, L. A. Davis, Sydam, Torton, Glasson, Horton, W. Mack, Card, Chase, Sanford, P. J. McNamara, J. W. Anderson, Miss Jessie A. Anderson, Mrs. Abrehams, Mrs. Walters and 2 children, Mrs. Andrews.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 55 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon sets.. 5 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 11 | Gov. Island.. 8 00 | Bell Gate.. 9 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Ships Ellora, (Br.,) Coulter, Boston; C. C. Duncan & Co.. Auguste, (Brem.,) Von Harten, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Cicero, (Br.,) Alexander, Liverpool; J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks A. M. Lovett, (Br.,) Lovett, Liverpool, Boyd & Bincken; Queen Mab, (Br.,) Bartlett, Liverpool, Boyd & Bincken; Yumuri, Johnson, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Hamburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Paul & Marie, (Pruss.,) Kempt, Cette, France, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Anna Marie, (Pruss.,) Bughdahl, Bordeaux, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Lind, Maranham and Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Susan B. Thompson, Dowling, Matamoras, A. W. Ladd & Co.; H. G. Berry, (Br.,) Colson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Hill, Jacmel, R. Thackeray.

Schooners Adelia Kelly, Blatchford, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sally Gay, Stetson, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; Honest Abe, Coney, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; R. M. Browning, Steelman, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Altee, Hallett, Washington, A. Abbott; S. F. Goodwin, Peck, Stamford; Electra, (Br.,) Riddle, Ciara and Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Kate Field, Allen, Ship Island, Benner & Brown; Crusade, Heard, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, Fortress Monroe, C. Goodspeed; Cabot, Witherspoon, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Fleetwood, Gardiner, Washington, L. Kenny; Ann Amelia, Hallock, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Frank Mane, Barber, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Sept. 26, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 27, off Wilmington, N. C., passed U. S. gunboat James Adger. Sept. 28, 40 miles S. of Absecom, passed transport Arago, bound S. The F. brings home 250 of the 3d R. I. Artillery, in charge of Col. Brayton.

Steamship Bremen, (Russ.,) Meyer, Bremen 11th, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 625 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds on the passage. 21st inst., lat. 46 30, lon. 36, passed Br. bark Mercara, bd. E., 22d, passed ship Anna Guthrie, strg. E.

U. S. gunboat Glaucus, George H. Cooper, Hampton Roads 34 hours.

Steamship Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 27, with cotton, naval stores and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Bark Reckabite, (of New-Glasgow,) Leman, St. Martin's 20 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Coquette, (Br.,) Pendleton, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Sheppard Gaudy.

Bark Houston, Spates, Hilton Head 6 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Gookin & Nickerson.

Brig Henry Thackery, (Br., of Turks Island,) Laraway, Miraguoane Sept. 17, with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Sept. 27, lat. 37 10, lon. 74 27, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Juniata, cruising, all well.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Bell, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Pilot Fish, for New-York.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, (of Waldeboro,) Hoffses, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (of St John, N. B.,) Rogers, Leghorn July 16, passed Gibraltar Aug. 1, with marble, rags, etc., to Fabbricotti Bros. Had very moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Emma F. Prindall, Ward, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Michigan, Sanders, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wiley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Lark, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Billow, Hall, Willet's Point.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Spoken, &c.

Conflict—Br. ship, from London for Calcutta, with troops, all well, Aug. 13, lat. 16 32 S., lon, 33 02 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Miraguoane, Sept. 17, bark Chanticleer, for New-York in 6 days.

SAFES.

LILLIE & SON,

TROY, N. Y.,

Are now prepared to fill orders for their

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CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES

in great variety. Bank and Commercial Safes of different sizes, with DOUBLE BURGLAR VAULTS inside, fastened with three Combination Locks. Equal security for the money expended cannot be found elsewhere.

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PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
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VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4063. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT.

Further Operations Before Richmond.

Warren Attacks the Enemy's Extreme Right.

THEIR WORKS HANDSOMELY CARRIED.

THE ADVANTAGE FOLLOWED UP.

Gen. Meade Takes Still Another Line of Works.

The Rebels Assault Our Works at Chapins's Farm.

THEY ARE SEVERELY REPULSED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30—9:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated at 8:30 o'clock this afternoon at City Point, states that WARREN attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success.

Gen. MEADE moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A later dispatch, dated this evening at 5 o'clock, and just received, states that Gen. BUTLER, at 3 P. M., reported that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns on his line, near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed.

No report had been received from Gen. MEADE since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove Church.

No intelligence of Gen. SHERIDAN's operations has been received since Sunday night, except through the Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source that has reached the Department, was the advance of his cavalry to Staunton, heretofore mentioned.

Petersburgh papers of to-day mention a rumor, which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of SHERIDAN's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.

Dispatches from Newbern, received this evening, state that the yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated 8:30 o'clock last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of 2,000 of his own army, and made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Crossing of the James—The Movement Not a Diversion—Secrecy of the Plan.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
THURSDAY, Sept. 29—3 A. M.

The entire Army of the James is in motion. As I write and all through the night, the road passing near Gen. BUTLER's headquarters has echoed to the tramp of infantry and the rumble of artillery and supply trains.

This column of the march is the Tenth Corps (Gen. BIRNEY's) on its way from across the Appomattox, before Petersburgh, to Deep Bottom, where it did gallant service in August, by diverting the enemy when WARREN's corps struck the Weldon Road.

The Eighteenth Corps (Gen. ORD) will evacuate its position at Bermuda Hundred, and take a part in the movement with the Tenth.

There was a singularly quiet excitement all yesterday afternoon and last night at Gen. BUTLER's Headquarters. High officers with their respective staffs were constantly coming and going, and the portents of a coming *something* were unmistakable. But not a question was asked, not a whisper uttered, as far as I, a close observer, could ascertain, respecting the object of the movement. By general consent it appears to be one, the success of which mainly depends on a surprise of the enemy, and about Headquarters everybody assumes to know its precise character and intention; and, by common consent, there is nothing said. The subject is completely eschewed. In all my experience I never before knew a plan to be kept so profoundly secret. That it has been, to my mind seems the best augury of its successful execution.

There is a general stir this morning at headquarters. Late last night we were notified to be in the saddle at 5 this morning, provided with blankets, ponchos and *two days' rations*. The servants are enthusiastic this morning, inky dark as it is yet, preparing coffee and sandwiches by the fires for our consumption.

I am authorized to say that the movement is to be made on the north side of the James. I do not believe it is to be a diversion—quite the contrary. There is great hopefulness and confidence felt everywhere respecting success.

Last night about 10:30 o'clock, very heavy artillery and musketry firing was heard in the direction of Petersburgh. A telegram informs us here that the rebels made an attempt to feel the lines of the Ninth Corps in front of the Jerusalem Plank-road. Firing was continued for an hour, and then ceased. The rebels were doubtless satisfied themselves that we were strong enough.

Lieut.-Col. E. WORTHINGTON SMITH, lately Assistant Adjutant-General of the Tenth Corps, was announced yesterday as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

H. J. W.

Further Details—The Enemy Surprised—Feeble Resistance—Rebel Attack on the Ninth Corps Front.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

Passengers from City Point report that early on Wednesday night the Tenth Corps, under Gen. ORD, began to move from their old position to Jones' Neck, on the James River, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and immediately began to cross. By 12 o'clock the advance guard succeeded in effecting the crossing in safety, and before daylight the whole corps was over.

An advance was immediately ordered, and the intrenchments on Chapin's Farm were carried with but little resistance on the part of the rebels. There appeared to be but few rebel troops in the intrenchments, and it is thought that they had previously been withdrawn, either to be sent up the Valley to check SHERIDAN, or to the Weldon Road, fearing a blow from GRANT in that direction. We, however, captured 300 or 400 prisoners, and 15 pieces of artillery, as already stated.

The Eighteenth Corps, under BIRNEY, advanced from Deep Bottom about the same time Gen. ORD moved up to the Newmarket Road, and carried the intrenchments with ease, the rebels showing but little disposition to contest the ground. They appeared to be completely surprised by our troops in that direction.

Of the subsequent movements of our forces nothing was known at City Point when the express left there, and there was nothing to indicate that the advance of ORD or BIRNEY had been checked.

It is confidently believed at City Point that the rebels have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the defences of Richmond, and sent them up the valley to aid EARLY. This being the case, ORD and BIRNEY can make considerable progress before the rebels can concentrate their forces.

On Wednesday night the rebels made a furious attack on our advanced earthworks in front of Fort Sedgewick on the Jerusalem Plank-road. These intrenchments were held by a portion of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, and the rebels were handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. These are the works which were captured from the rebels several weeks ago, and this is the second unsuccessful attempt of the rebels to retake them. The troops attacked were commanded by Col. RUSSELL, of the Twenty-eighth Colored troops. Fort Sedgewick opened fire on the rebels, and accelerated their retreat. RUSSELL had his men in line of battle in two minutes after the attack.

STRATEGY OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

The different movements of the several columns now in motion in Virginia, under control of the Lieutenant-General, reveal the outlines of a grand cooperative combination to be wrought out in the Fall campaign which has opened so brilliantly both in the valley and on the James River. Gen. GRANT lately made in a private letter a statement, too inspiring to be allowed to remain a personal possession, to the effect that he designed *making the final record of the Army of the Potomac the most glorious record of the war*, certainly, if ample means handled with the highest skill in the execution of a plan of dazzling boldness, afford any augury of success, we have now the assurance that the Fall campaign of the Army of the Potomac will see the results, for which that army has so long battled, at length achieved.

Looking at Richmond as the objective point, public attention will be directed to the operations both of SHERIDAN and GRANT; for they have assumed the aspect of closely related parts of one general scheme.

The Army of the Valley, after holding, during the summer months, a purely defensive attitude, at length took the offensive, attacked the rebel army, defeated it in two brilliant battles, and pushing forward its advance for nearly a hundred miles, has ended by driving the enemy completely out of the Shenandoah Valley. After the slaughter and captures made by SHERIDAN in the two encounters at Opequan Creek, and Fisher's Hill, EARLY was left with a force about 10,000 strong. On being pushed back to Staunton, he found himself confronted by the puzzling problem of determining whether his further retreat should be directed towards Lynchburgh or towards Richmond; a problem further embarrassed by the fact that it was of equal importance that he should be at each of these diverse points.

If he should go towards Charlottesville and Gordonsville, and thence towards Richmond, he exposed Lynchburgh; and it is conceded that the possession of that point by us would be determinative of the fate of Richmond. But, in withdrawing on a line to cover that all-important point, he threw himself off eccentrically from communication with the main rebel force under LEE. This fact seems to have determined him to move Richmond-ward; for, notwithstanding the paucity of our information from SHERIDAN's force for some days past, all the indications go to show that EARLY has made his way due eastward to Charlottesville, and from thence, if followed up, he must fall back on LEE.

In adopting this course the rebels were doubtless in part governed by the consideration that the enormous difficulties of an advance by the Union force to Lynchburgh, or rather of keeping up the prodigiously extended line of supplies it would have to maintain there, might be relied on to prevent Gen. SHERIDAN's going there. If this reasoning on the part of the rebels be sound we shall doubtless find SHERIDAN advancing after EARLY by the same line the latter has adopted as his line of retreat.

Now, what will be observed as the result of the following out of this design is, that it will place him in a most advantageous position, either for a blow at Lynchburgh or for direct coöperation with GRANT in the attack on Richmond. Charlottesville, it will be noted, is on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which will afford him the means of supplying himself in any operations on that line.

On the other hand, the holding of Lynchburgh would necessitate the wagoning of supplies either from Harper's Ferry or Gauley Bridge on the Kanawha, as a base. Now the latter line of communications is nearly a hundred and fifty, the former nearly two hundred miles long. Gen. SHERIDAN would solve a new problem in the Quartermasters Department if he could keep up such a line. It is obvious that from any point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whether Charlottesville, Gordonsville, or Orange Court-house, he could operate to far greater advantage.

Turning now to the work Gen. GRANT has under his immediate eye, we find him executing one of those sudden and secret moves with which he loves to rack and bewilder the enemy. Two corps have been transferred to the north or left bank of the James River, and have gained a point and front of operations from which Richmond can be seriously invested. Gen. GRANT has twice before attempted this same operation; but in each case has been foiled. The object aimed at in every instance was the possession of the commanding heights at Chapin's Farm on the left bank of the James, and nearly opposite Fort Darling, which is on the right bank. In neither of the two previous attempts were we able to gain this position. It has now been won. Gen. ORD's command on Thursday carried this position with its strong line of fortifications. At the same time BIRNEY's corps holds the approach to Richmond by the Newmarket road, and a front of battle is formed facing Richmond from the south, and but six miles distant from the rebel capital. The heights at Chapin's Farm are within shelling distance of Fort Darling, and we may now fairly look to see that stubborn element eliminated from the problem of the capture of Richmond. This done, the left of the line can be thrown across the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, which will cut off the rebel supplies quite as effectually as our hold on the railroad below Petersburgh.

Whether, under these circumstances, LEE can hold Petersburgh, is a question of momentous import, which it will be necessary for him very soon to determine. It is certainly difficult to see how he can at once do so, and repel the advance by the north side of the James. We are therefore hourly looking for the announcement of the evacuation of Petersburgh. In withdrawing from this point LEE will throw his force into the fortifications proper of Richmond, and the siege of that city will begin in form.

That LEE, with his army reinforced by EARLY's column, will be able to present a stout and stubborn resistance to the advance of the Union army, may readily be believed; and we need hardly look for the possibility of carrying Richmond by a *coup de main*.

In this state of facts the public mind may again be perturbed by the vision of bloody assaults. But I look for no such results. Richmond will be closely invested. Operations on ther lines will shake LEE's hold on the rebel capital cut off his supplies, and bring before him the necessity of either fight or flight. If he attempts the offensive, it will be precisely what the army has most at heart; while if he attempts a retreat, he will find himself too closely enveloped to make this possible save with sacrifices that must ruin his army. In every sense, therefore, the situation before Richmond is in the very highest degree encouraging.

WM. SWINTON.

Arrival of Deserters—Death of Lieut. Ames—Skirmishing—Repulse of a Rebel Attack on Fort Sedgwick.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 28.

Two deserters came in last night in front of Col. RUSSELL's brigade, of the Ninth Corps, giving themselves up to the colored pickets on the line. They were conscripts, and though they had served out their time could not get their discharge. As soon as they found that they would not be forced into our ranks they made up their minds to desert, expressing their intentions to their comrades. This they accomplished, and they are now on their way North, under the terms of Gen. GRANT's proclamation.

The rebels seem to have got rid of their noted antipathy to the colored soldiers. Some time ago they made it a rule to keep up a continual fire wherever those soldiers made their appearance; but now they remain as quiet on that part of the line occupied by the colored troops as at any other point. When deserters come in, (many of them Virginians,) they are always willing to accept food from whatsoever hands it may come, and they can often be seen sitting and eating with the negroes, and acting toward them as though their skins were as white as their own.

Lieut. AMES, of AMES' Battery, was killed on Monday by a rebel sharpshooter. The ball entered his side, and he died almost instantly.

A good deal of firing has been indulged in by both sides to-day along the centre and right, but without any result of importance.

Quite a lively skirmish occurred at dark last evening, while our pickets were being relieved on the centre of the line.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

The news brought to-day by the passengers from City Point, who left there yesterday, has been anticipated by the official bulletin.

They mention that on Wednesday night the rebels made an attack on our advanced intrenchments in front of Fort Sedgwick, near the Jerusalem road, but were easily repulsed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Grant's Army—Heavy Firing on Our Left—Removal of Patients.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 29,
VIA BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

The United States hospital steamer *George Leary* arrived here this afternoon, with 200 sick and 60 wounded soldiers from the Tenth Army Corps Hospital.

They report that heavy firing was heard at the front, on our left, from 7 o'clock last evening until 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The result of the firing was not known at the time the steamer left.

The removal of patients from the hospitals at the front, as well as other movements now going on, indicate immediate activity with the Army of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, put in here this morning, and reports that she took in tow from New-York the barge *Resolute*, laden with hay for the Government, and when twenty miles south by east from Absecomb Light, the barge filled with water and went down. No lives were lost.

Movements of Gen. Hooker.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 30.

Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by Mr. E. P. WEBSTER, private Secretary of the Secretary of War, and others, arrived here last evening from Washington and took the cars of the Northern Central Railroad for the North. His special orders have not been made known.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Evacuation of Pilot Knob by Gen. Ewing—The Country Below Merrimac Bridge Abandoned—Gen. Pleasanton to Command in the City.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Gen. EWING, after blowing up the magazine, evacuated Pilot Knob, brought away his entire command, and will reach Harrison Station, on the Southwest Branch Railroad, to-night.

There is much rejoicing throughout the city at the escape of Gen. EWING and his gallant little army.

Col. FLETCHER, the "Radical" candidate for Governor, commanded one of the regiments of this command.

Gen. SMITH evacuated De Soto this morning, and brought his forces to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city.

The entire country below the Merrimac Bridge has been abandoned.

Gen. SMITH arrived in this city to-night.

The Unionists along the North Missouri Railroad are intensely excited over the Centralia massacre, and call for the extermination of all rebels and their sympathizers.

The organization of the citizens has so far progressed that business will be resumed to-morrow, but the stores are to be closed daily at 3 o'clock to give opportunity to drill.

The appointment of Gen. BLAIR to the command of the defences of the city has created great dissatisfaction and much indignation among a portion of the citizens, and Gen. ROSECRANS modified the order and has since promised to supersede BLAIR on the arrival of Gen. PLEASANTON in the city.

Senator B. GRATZ BROWN has been assigned to the command of the militia.

Volunteering is rapidly progressing again.

A Union meeting was held in Court-house Square, to-night, to celebrate SHERIDAN's victories in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. GRANT's dispatch announcing the advance on Richmond, created the wildest enthusiasm and delight.

Rebels infest the entire country south of De Soto, plundering everybody they meet. They have lists of all the Union men through the country which they pass, whom, it is said, they will kill on sight. They conscript all rebel sympathizers, old men, and boys of 15.

The city is full of refugees from that section, and large numbers are emigrating to Illinois and other States.

There are about 8,000 militia at Camp Sheridan, ready for service.

Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and other States, giving material strength to the Department.

Further Particulars of the Defence of Pilot Knob—The Movements of the Enemy Involved in Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.

Bapt. HILL gives a detailed account of the defence of Pilot Knob, but it does not differ materially from the report already telegraphed. At one time the rebels were so near the fort that they got on the drawbridge, but they were driven back with great slaughter and forced to retreat.

Our men fired about three hundred rounds each. The garrison was not pursued after leaving the fort.

A train of sixty-four wagons had been destroyed by the rebels between Irondale and Mineral Point, and the men massacred without demanding their surrender.

One brigade of Gen. SMITH's force is now stationed at the Merrimac Bridge, a few miles below the Jefferson Barracks, the remainder of the command being at the latter place.

Nothing is known this morning of the whereabouts or movements of the enemy. The towns of Ironton, Arcadia, Mineral Point and Potosi, suffered great injury. The crops in that country are entirely destroyed, and many citizens are utterly ruined.

A party of rebels were reported to be moving yesterday morning via Richwood, Washington County, toward the South Branch Railroad, but no tidings have yet been received of damage to the road.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.

Movements of Forrest and Rousseau.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 30.

FORREST on the night of the 28th was at Fayetteville with nearly his whole force, en route to the Chattanooga Railroad. Part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of the railroad.

An attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk River bridges on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. All the bridges between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of thirty miles, have been destroyed.

Gen. ROUSSEAU was at Christiana last night. During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place. This morning there has been no communication south of Murfreesboro.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, has been promoted to be Brevet Brigadier-General. Since his arrival here he has opened the Northwestern, Tennessee, and Alabama and Clarksville Railroads.

William A. Newell Nominated for Congress.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, Sept. 30.

The Second Congressional District Union Convention met at Mount Holly to-day. AMZI C. MCLEAN, Esq., of Freehold, presided. The Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, of Monmouth, was nominated for Congress. Dr. NEWELL represented this district from 1846 to 1850, and was Governor of the State before Gov. OLDEN. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. NEWELL, TENBUCK and POTTS.

G. W. Curtis Nominated for Congress.

ASTORIA, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 30.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of Richmond County has received the nomination by acclamation of the Republican "Convention at Jamaica, for Congress from the First Congressional District.

The Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 30.

The Third Rhode Island Volunteers returned home this morning and received a salute, escort and breakfast. Lieut. Gov. PADELFORD made a speech, welcoming the regiment back. Chaplain WHITE, of the Fifth Rhode Island, just released from a rebel prison, came home with the Third.

The Speed of Naval Vessels.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

A trial of speed in Boston harbor to-day, between the United States steamers *Mahoning* and *Pawtuxet*, resulted in favor of the former. This trial of speed has excited considerable interest among those connected with the revenue service and others.

Naval.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The United States revenue-cutter *Northerner*, from Fortress Monroe, with Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON on board, arrived here to-day.

The United States revenue-cutter *Pawtuxet*, from New-York, and the *Mahoning*, from Portland, also arrived to-day. It is stated that a trial will be made of their relative merits.

The Frigate Sabine Ordered to Fortress Monroe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Sept. 30.

The frigate *Sabine* has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, and will sail as soon as the weather permits. Wind southwest. Heavy rain.

Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Sept. 30.

The oil market is very dull, and no sales have taken place this week.

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile to be Taken at our Leisure—Admiral Farragut—His Great Popularity Among the Officers and Seamen—Prospects on the Texas Coast—Capture of the Rebel Matagorda—The Part Taken by the Monitors in the Recent Battles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR MOBILE, Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

Mobile is at our mercy. It is for us to say when it shall fall and how. While the eager, expectant North are waiting to hear that the Federal flag has been hoisted over the doomed city, FARRAGUT is scattering his brave fleet in every direction. The land forces are now engaged in another expedition—where, we know not. Our monitors, the *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, are above, within shelling distance of the city.

A long line of torpedoes and other engines of destruction are to be removed or destroyed, and then Mobile must quietly bid good-bye to the Confederacy forever.

As it now is, they are continually fearing an attack, are ever on the *qui vive*—dare not detach their garrison to the relief of Hood—and are unable to send out their blockade-runners or gunboats.

A few days since the *Selma*—our captured gunboat—made a reconnoissance near Dog River Bar. The *Morgan* ventured out after her, threatening terrible revenge, but was soon compelled to return to the city.

Do not look for the speedy occupation of Mobile by our forces. It is virtually captured now. We can take formal possession at our dignified leisure.

The immortal FARRAGUT has swept the decks in this department. Only Galveston of the Texas coast remains. It had been supposed here that it would be almost impossible to pass Fort Morgan without great loss of ships and men. We now believe that with the iron soul of our Admiral all things are possible except defeat.

Secretary WELLES says, in one of his reports, that the department deliberated for a long time before making selection of the man to command this squadron—for "there were many reasons that made it the most important and difficult ever intrusted to the command of any one navy officer." But although we were removed from the seat of Government, and burdened with double the amount of responsibility of any other squadron, FARRAGUT has now completed his task, or nearly so, and we are daily expecting to hear of his transfer to some other station.

But it is said that he declares that his gallant fleet, that have followed him in storm and battle for these three dark years of war, must go with him. He must have his old tools to work with.

Every officer and seaman, every messenger-boy and contraband in the West Gulf Squadron, will be sorry to have him leave them. He has ever been a friend to our brave boys in all their trials and deprivations. Any one can feel at home in his presence.

"All I want of a man is to fight," he declares, an acts upon that principle. He is greater in the minor concerns of his administration than in his victories, even. There are many grumblers here, as everywhere, but no one breathes a word against the Admiral. When the thunder of cannon shall no longer be heard, and, in the calmness of enduring peace, your children shall record the biographies of our deliverers, it will be found that FARRAGUT has won many grander victories than those of New-Orleans and Mobile Bay.

Fort Morgan looks sad and dreary, like "the churchyard of war void of understanding." The officers' quarters are burned down, and the large guns are dismounted. It is garrisoned, however, with a competent force.

The monitors are well and hearty, and ready for any service that may be required. It is declared that they are even in a better condition than they were before the battles.

After the true facts in regard to the part performed by the Monitors in the actions in Mobile Bay shall be investigated, it will be found that the first impressions received by the people of the North are wrong. They have more than sustained their reputation. But they need a bold and skillful leader to make them effective. They have no intuition, and cannot guide themselves.

The rebels continue to assert that Montgomery has been captured by the Federals.

The U. S. steamer *Connecticut* arrived here on the 21st, with a supply of seamen to take the places of those whose terms of service have expired. The department has found it necessary to detain very many long after the expiration of their enlistments. It is to be hoped that all will now have an opportunity to get their discharge.

The *Matagorda* escaped from Galveston with a large cargo of cotton, but was captured by the *Magnolia* near Tortugas. The cotton business is becoming quite brisk on the Texan coast, and you may expect to hear of important captures this Fall and Winter.

G. B.

Affairs in Arkansas.

NEWS FROM LITTLE ROCK.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 25.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting a gentleman who has been a resident of Little Rock, Ark., for the past seven months, and who left that city Saturday last, on his way to his old home in Lincoln, Illinois. This gentleman represents the season as having been extremely unhealthy in the region of Little Rock, and far more so than has for some years been known by the people living there. Refugees are constantly coming in from the more southern sections, in a sad condition of poverty and disease. The army authorities kindly furnish them with rations, but being to a large extent deprived of shelter, and being poorly clad, their sufferings are such as to appeal loudly to the sympathies of the humane.

There is considerable military activity at Little Rock. PRICE crossed the White River at Salina on Wednesday of last week, going in a northern direction, with eight or ten thousand troops and several pieces of artillery. An expedition under Gen. MOWER was fitting out at Brownsville to pursue the rebels, and if possible bring them to an engagement. On the way down White River from Devall's Bluff several transports were met loaded with troops, believed to belong to Gen. A. J. SMITH's command recently stationed at Morganza.

Politics are rather quiet at Little Rock, though the people are not indifferent to the great contest going on in the country, from which they are denied the privilege of actively participating, as there will be no vote cast in Arkansas. The soldiers generally make little demonstration as to their preferences while in camp, but on occasions when they are moved from one point to another they are in the habit of shouting for their favorites. It is noticed that McCLELLAN's friends are very numerous in the army about Little Rock, constituting, our informant thinks, a majority of the whole. On the way down White river the troops that were met going up on transports, several boat loads, were observed to be almost unanimous for "Little Mac," making the woods ring and resound with their enthusiastic and repeated huzzas for that gallant General. This is no exaggeration, designed for political purposes, but an unvarnished statement of a fact.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Gen. LOW has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to enlist for a new regiment of infantry and to fill the recent requisition to fill the old regiments. Recruiting is going on briskly. The State offers a bounty of $160 in gold for new recruits, and $300 for veterans, and tenders $5 per month extra pay.

Business is prosperous. The receipts of produce are increasing.

Greenbacks are declining slightly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Large contributions are being made for the sufferers by the famine in the southern Counties.

Dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 17, announce the loss of the British bark *Thebes*, bound for this port with merchandise.

The market for flour and wheat exhibit much firmness. The export demand is falling off.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Golden Age* has arrived with the mails and passengers, which left New-York on the 3d.

The bark *Sophia and Helen* for Hong Kong takes $180,000.

Greenbacks are down to 50 cents.

FROM CANADA.

The Lake Pirates—What they Proposed to Do—The Coming Presidential Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

The bold and daring act of the secession maniacs and Southern rebels here, in the seizure of the steamers *Philo Parsons* and *Island Queen*, near the Bass Islands, in Lake Erie, on the 10th inst., is but the beginning, we fear, of the destruction of property and loss of life, as well as the commencement of the rebel programme hatched up by your refugee traitors, domiciled temporarily in Canada; and unless your authorities are extremely vigilant and doubly diligent along this Northern frontier, ere the next three months, we shall expect to hear of other and more *startling* exhibitions of their madness judging from present appearances and from steadadding indications. The Copperhead traitors and the secession vipers in Canada, have for the past two years been hissing, howling and wagging their tails terribly, and would have long ere this, not only rescued their Johnson's Island brethren, burnt Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego, seized many of your unarmed vessels, propellers and steamboats, on these Northern lakes, and committed divers other high treasonable acts and foul deeds, but for the verbal, letter and newspaper notoriety of their intentions leaking out and appearing in print previous to the appointed times and designated days for their nefarious accomplishment. And now that they have escaped scot free in this, their first adventure, they are the more emboldened to again sally forth and seize their much coveted prey, for they have plenty of arms, men and money furnished them by the Copperheads of the North, and by the Rattlesnakes of the South: and if they don't succeed this Fall in obtaining "beauty and booty" to their hearts' content, it will not be owing to their faults but to your vigilance. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" now more than ever, and in the United States more than in any other country on the face of the globe, is being exemplified and verified during your big rebellion in your own borders.

The recent letter of FREMONT, announcing his withdrawal from the Presidential canvass, has caused loud and bitter curses from secession lips here, knowing as they now do full well that Father ABRAHAM's lease of the White House will surely be renewed by a very large majority of the people of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next; while General B. MCCLELLAN's prospects of being elected, are growing beautifully less day by day as the fifth of November approaches. If eternal infamy and everlasting disgrace were ever earned and are due to disloyalty, *then* the whole brood of traitors and the big nest of Copperhead vipers now either in open arms against the Government of the United States, or in secret, stealing sympathy with them, will most assuredly be meted out to all these disloyalists and disunionists, and their names hereafter will stand recorded and appear on the pages of American history with the Arnolds, the Burrs, as well as the Guy Fawkes and the Robespiereson those of Europe.

If we are any prophet, or the son of a prophet, we *predict* that the Confederacy is on its last legs, and will very soon tumble down, Dagon like; that the final extinguishment of negro Slavery draws near; that mob law and bowie-knife law—Southern statutes—will *all* speedily find their graves with the end of this rebellion; and that the United States of America, being purified and purged from all their dross, will arise and shine forth among the nations of earth, clear, fair, pure and prosperous; and be a "great light" yet in the world!

When the American historian shall hereafter write a faithful record of this wicked rebellion; when the angel of death shall have sheathed his sword; when the martyrs of freedom shall all have been numbered and receive their just meed of praise; when the living liberators and heroes of the nation shall all be crowned; when the Union shall have been restored; when the whole brotherhood are once more united, prosperous and happy; when the wicked workers shall all reap their rewards of punishment, shame and ignominy—*then* will dawn a glorious day and appear a brighter sky on Columbia's soil, and a millennium of joy and a jubilee of freedom will be sounded throughout the whole earth.

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

Philadelphia vs. New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three or four weeks ago, there were four hundred and fifty soldiers, Maine men, remnants of regiments, and many among them wounded, going home on furlough by the Fall River line. The Government gave them their passage, but no rations. The few passengers, who learned that these men were supperless, promptly did what they could toward supplying them, and the very waiters stripped the tables of every crumb that could be spared for the wounded heroes, who deserved, I think, something better of their countrymen than an alms; but the majority left the boat for the cars, having had neither supper or breakfast, and I can hardly fancy a more woful or more shameful sight than these poor fellows hobbling with their crutches down the steep stairs, and risking the loss of the train in their famished eagerness, half of them to be told that not so much as a crust was left.

New-York sent Maine's sons to her hungry; and this happens not once or twice, but over and again, almost weekly. Will you tell the people this, and add that in Philadelphia are buildings known as "The Cooper Shop" and "Refreshment Saloon," where soldiers are washed and fed—that they have a kitchen in operation, tables spread, and an organized committee in constant attendance—and that Philadelphia lets no regiment, of whatever State, whether going to or from battle, pass hungry through her streets.

I cannot believe that we love our brave boys less than in our sister city, or that this evil requires for remedy anything but to be known.

A WOMAN OF NEW-YORK.

Politics in Connecticut.

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

The political campaign opened most auspiciously with us last evening, at which time a large audience congregated at our Academy Hall, to hear an address from Hon. C. M. DEPEW, of Albany.

Mr. DEPEW drew a most faithful portraiture of the issues now at stake; said there never had been a Presidential contest since the adoption of the Constitution where the issues at stake were so momentous as the present; that the present war was not inaugurated by President LINCOLN's Administration, but by that of Jas. BUCHANAN; showed us the folly of the "immediate cessation of hostilities" just as we apparently are closing the contest; that Gen. MCCLELLAN was a gentleman of energy, and worthy in private life; but was made the pliable tool of the Peace party, &c.

Suffice it to say, that Mr. DEPEW gained the closest attention from his audience, and held it for an hour and a half.

At the close of the address, the "Red, White and Blue Club of Salisbury" was organized by the election of Geo. COGSWELL, Esq., as President, and Mr. JOHN C. HOLLEY, Secretary, and sixty names were obtained on the spot as signatures to the Constitution.

We are situated in a dark corner; the very Egypt of the State; but we hope and expect to see our town vote given for the nominee of the only party now in the field for "unconditional surrender" of the rebels.

W. J. P.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. N. P. Banks, United States Army, accompanied by two members of his Staff, Col. J. Grant Wilson and Capt. J. Schuyler Crosby, arrived in the City, yesterday, from New-Orleans, per steamer *Suwanee*. The General and his Staff, who are in the enjoyment of excellent health, proceeded immediately upon their arrival to the Astor House, where the General's family were in waiting. They will remain at the Astor House until Tuesday next, and probably longer. Gen. Hurlbert remains in charge of the department at New-Orleans.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. Smith, Dayton, Ill., and G. W. Cheesman, Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. G. H. Pendel, Cleveland; J. H. Huddell, Philadelphia, and C. E. Mark, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. W. V. Berry and Capt. Wynans, United States [illegible] Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW BOOKS.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

In any book with Professor LOWELL'S name attached to it the reader is sure of meeting with acute observation, fine and delicate fancy, a lively sense of the humorous, and a graceful diction that gives point and vivacity to every sentence. These qualities will all be found in the volume before us, but those who really appreciate LOWELL'S talents, and regret the rarity of his appearances in public, will be disappointed to observe how thin is the staple of the work. It is composed of four or five magazine articles, originally published, ten years ago, in *Putnam's Monthly* and the *Graham* of that period, and having served their turn in this capacity, were scarcely worth rescusitating in all the luminous embiazonment of Messrs. TICKNOR'S clear open type and hot pressed paper. Two of them relate to home subjects "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago" and a "Moosehead Journal." These are decidedly the most attractive portion of the book, and are written *con amore*, with a far-searching wealth of allusion and occasional happy grotesqueness of idiom that recalls not faintly some of CHARLES LAMB'S descriptive essays. "Leaves from a Journal in Italy" occupy the remainder of the volume, and have additions from old letters and journals written on the spot. Though they suffer from the immense mass of printed matter extant on the same perennial topic, they are redeemed from commonplace by the individuality of the writer who says his wish was "to describe not so much what he went to see, as what he saw that was most unlike what one sees at home." *Fireside Travels* must be accepted as an earnest of greater things from Prof. LOWELL, and we hope their favorable reception will incite him to further confidences with the public.

POEMS OF THE WAR. By GEORGE H. BOKER, 12mo., Boston: TICKNOR and FIELDS.

Many of Mr. Boker's lyrics show deep and intense feeling. He writes as one who perceives the eternal significant relations of things through the mists and vapors that obscure them to ordinary vision, and his poems will be recognized in the future as veritable and spirited outbursts of the same strenuous patriotism that called forth embattled thousands in defense of the right from the desk, the workshop, the factory, the loom, and the anvil, and wherever men congregate in the peaceful vocations of life. At the same time it must be owned that there is an appearance of effort about many of them, arising from the indubitable fact that the poetical relations of current events, such as the battles, sieges and skirmishes, now of every day occurrence, are *not* those which ordinarily claim our regard. The personal interests involved are often too deep and agonizing —the statistical details too raw and recent—to furnish proper material for poetry. The events want mellowing by time, and must outgrow the domain of the newspapers before they become fitting subjects for the muse. All that can be done Mr. BAKER has accomplished. He is the Tyrtæus of the war, and freemen may gain strength of purpose and encouragement from his vigorous strains.

THE CONFLICT AND THE VICTORY OF LIFE. Memoir of Mrs. CAROLINE P. KEITH, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China. Edited by her brother, WILLIAM C. TENNEY. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This ample and closely printed volume gives a full and interesting account of one too early lost from the field of duty where her chosen position was. CAROLINE PHŒBE TENNEY was the daughter of a New-England lawyer, brought up under the usual influences of that region to a firm sense of self-dependence and reliance on her own efforts, which induced her to spend some years in the South as a private teacher. Her parents were congregationalists; her own convictions led her to join the Unitarians for a few years, when she finally united with the Episcopalian Church. Deepening religious consciousness led her to determine in embracing the life of a missionary, and in August, 1850, she landed in China as a missionary of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. At Shanghai she became acquainted with, and afterward married Rev. CLEVELAN KEITH, a fellow laborer in the work of christianizing China in 1853. Their joint exertions, interrupted only by a brief visit to America, continued until her death at San Francisco, where, broken down in health, she had touched on the return voyage home. Her husband perished, shortly afterward, in the conflagration of the *Golden Gate*, on the coast of California, July, 1862. Mrs. KEITH was a woman of remarkable energy; whatever she undertook to do was well and thoroughly done. Her mental perceptions were vivid, and she wrote with ease and fluency, as her correspondence, given in this volume, testifies. Her story must almost entirely be gathered from her letters, as the editor has confined himself to the briefest casual remarks, by way of connecting links of the narration. She thought for herself on most matters, and her religious history shows how ready she was to follow out the convictions of her mind. Feeble health did not abate her zeal for the cause to which she had consecrated her labors. Against that, and a sickly climate, she bore up to the last still past the reach of human aid, sustained by a sovereign sense of duty.

AMENITIES OF LITERATURE, CONSISTING OF SKETCHES AND CHARACTERS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By ISAAC DISRAELI. A new edition edited by his son, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI. 2 vols., post, 8vo. New-York: HURD and HOUGHTON.

This elegant edition of DISRAELI'S last work appears in corresponding uniform style with the beautiful Riverside reprint of the *Curiosities of Literature*, and may be regarded as a supplement or companion to it. The task of composing a history of English vernacular literature was one that DISRAELI always regarded as of possible achievement, and the last years of his life were devoted to studies preliminary to its execution. But when the time for performance came, (as is feelingly related in the preface,) the eyesight of the veteran author failed, and he was indebted to the filial affection of a daughter for the appearance of the *Amenities*, which contain the fragments, more or less connected, of his great design. They include sketches of English authors and literature, discursively treated from the earliest periods to the time of the Commonwealth. Though only now before us in its present imperfect shape, it forms one of the best accounts we possess of early English literature in its connection with the national life and the influences that have made it what it is. Inferior in philological learning to Mr. MARSH, and in pains-taking accuracy to Professor CRAIK, the two last authors who have cultivated the same field of research, DISRAELI'S work is probably better adapted for popular use than either of the others. Its views are broad, and the subjects are grouped together and treated with a wider range of thought and philosophy, that, if not very deep or original, gives a pleasant air of freshness to familiar topics. DISRAELI'S immense miscellaneous reading comes appropriately into play in the present work, supplying him with a vast variety of curious facts of literary and personal history that would escape the notice of historians more methodical and precise in their style of treatment. We hope the publishers will be encouraged by the reception of the "Amenities," to bring out the "Literary Character" and "Quarrels and Calamities of Authors," and thereby render complete their edition of the works of a writer who will always find readers, as long as a taste for literature remains extant among us.

THE POEMS AND BALLADS OF SCHILLER. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Baronet. From the last London Edition. 18mo.. New-York: CLARK & MAYNARD.

BULWER has been more fortunate when transfusing the poetry of another language into his own, than in any original poetical compositions. His translation of *Schiller* is now adopted as the standard one, and its popularity is attested by the appearance of this "elegant reprint—while his own poems, from the dismal "*Siamese Twins*, to *King Arthur*, *The New Timon*, and *St. Stephens*," have all but vanished from human knowledge. No pains have been spared by the translator in each new edition to bring the version into complete harmony with the original, and success has undoubtedly rewarded his trouble. The sense is given with great correctness, and though the untransferable curious felicity of diction of the German may be wanting—the reader feels that one man of genius is interpreting another, and yields readily to his guidance.

Political Items.

—Returns from 222 towns in Vermont show the following vote on Governor:

Smith, (Union	31,260
Redfield, (Dem.)	12,283
Union majority	18,977

Gov. SMITH had 16,577 majority in the same towns last year. Eighteen towns are yet to be heard from.

—The Missouri Democratic State ticket is as follows:

For Governor—THOMAS L. PRICE, of Cole County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—LUKE W. BURRIS, of Clay County.
For Auditor—CHARLES C. ROSIER, of St. Genevieve County.
For Secretary of State—JAMES MCFERRAN, of Davies County.
For Treasurer—GIDEON C. BINGHAM, of Jackson County.
For Register of Lands—WALTER P. BILLINGS, of Montgomery County.
For Attorney-General—ALEX. M. WOODSON, of Livingston.

Col. THOMAS C. FLETCHER is the Union candidate for Governor.

—Gen. MCCLELLAN was recently invited to visit the Sanitary Fair now in session at Kalamazoo, Michigan, but declined. He replied in a short letter which was read at the Fair on the 23d inst., on which day a vote was taken for President with the subjoined result:

For LINCOLN, 338; MCCLELLAN, 166; FREMONT, 1; JEFF. DAVIS, 1.

—A friend recently remarked to LEVI BISHOP, Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Michigan, that "SHERMAN had got Atlanta." "Yes," was the response, "and NAPOLEON got Moscow!" That is the way the "Copperheads" of the West regard Union victories.

—Hon. AUSTIN A. KING and James H. BIRCH are rival Democratic candidates for Congress in the Sixth District of Missouri. The latter is the present Representative.

—A vote was recently taken on the Presidential question at the Michigan State Fair (Kalamazoo)—LINCOLN had 260 votes, MCCLELLAN 116, FREMONT 2, and Gen. LEE 1.

—Hons. DAVID TOD, D. S. DICKENSON, Senator SHERMAN, Major CUMBACK, and other prominent public men are speaking for the Union cause in Northern Ohio.

—The Union Convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Second District of New-Jersey in the next Congress, is to convene at Mount Holly on the 30th inst.

—L. V. DICKINSON, of Salem, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of New-Jersey.

—The Copperhead papers of the West assert that President LINCOLN "draws his pay in gold." Of course there is no truth in the assertion.

—The Syracuse *Democrat*, which recently supported FREMONT & CODERANE, now flies the Lincoln and Johnson banner.

—GILBERT B. MILLER is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Suffolk County.

—The Syracuse *Democrat*, recently a Fremont organ, has declared for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—Messrs. BIDWELL, HOLT and MCKEUR are the Union nominees for Congress in California.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 30, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6's, '81..R.	107	100	H. Riv. R.....s10	111⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C,	106⅜	400	do.....	112
500	do.....	107⅜	500	do.....	111⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	107⅛	1000	do.....	111⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's. C.	106¾	2500	Reading R.....	121⅝
5,000	do.....	106¾	400	do.....s30	121
2,000	do.....	106	1000	do.....s30	121⅜
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	107	700	do.....s10	121⅛
			200	do.....s15	121⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr...C.	94⅞	500	do.....s10	121⅜
16,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	59	3000	do.....	121⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	64½	400	do.....b3	121⅝
2,000	Va. State 6s.....	61	200	do.....b10	122
30,000	C. & M. Cer.....	38¾	50	do.....	121
30,000	do.....b10	37	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	99
20,000	do.....	38½	100	C. & Alt. R. Pr.s10	99
25,000	do.....	38¾	150	Miami. Con. R.....	124
10,000	do.....b10	38⅝	100	do.....s30	123¼
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	106	200	do.....s30	123⅜
3,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	126	100	do.....s30	123
3,000	C. R. & Q. 8s 1st..	117	100	M. S. & N. I.....	72
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	123	1500	do.....	71⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	93	500	do.....	71⅜
5,000	To. & W. 2d M..	87	100	do.....s30	71
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	96	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	118⅛
8	Imp. & Trad's Bk.	100	100	do.....	118⅜
20,000	Am. Gold.....e	134	500	do.....	118⅜
200	Canton Co.....	29	100	do.....s30	118⅝
100	do.....b30	29⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	105
275	Penn. Coal Co....	170	200	do.....	105⅛
700	Quicksilver M. Co.	60½	600	do.....	106⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	62¾	600	do.....b30	107
100	do.....b10	62⅜	100	do.....b30	106⅝
100	do.....b10	63⅛	500	do.....	106⅜
1200	do.....	62	200	do.....s30	106
200	do.....s10	62⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.....	84⅜
100	do.....s30	62	500	do.....	84⅝
400	do.....s10	62	100	do.....s30	85
200	do.....s9	63	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.b15	77⅛
1000	do.....s31	63⅛	400	do.....	77⅜
100	do.....s60	63⅜	100	do.....b10	77⅝
100	do.....s90	63⅝	200	do.....s10	77⅞
50	Atl. M. S. Co.....	178	600	do.....	77
100	N. Y. Cen.....s15	114⅜	200	do.....s10	77
600	do.....	115	100	do.....s30	77
1800	Erie Railway.....	94⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. & P...	96
500	do.....s10	96	200	do.....	96⅜
1400	do.....	95⅞	200	do.....	96⅝
100	do.....b30	96	200	do.....	96⅞
300	do.....s10	94⅝	100	do.....s15	96⅝
100	do.....b10	94⅝	50	do.....	96⅞
300	do.....	94⅞	38	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	99
50	do.....s10	94⅞	1100	do.....	98⅝
50	Erie 1st pref.....	101	350	do.....	98⅞
200	Alt. & Terre H....	53	500	do.....b13	98⅜
100	do.....b10	52¾	100	do.....s30	97⅛
100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	81			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	107⅜	200	Erie R.....	93⅛
5,000	do.....	107⅝	1100	do.....s60	93
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	106⅜	100	do.....s10	93⅛
20,000	U. S. Reg. B., '81.	106⅜	100	do.....	93⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, 10 yrs. C.	96	500	do.....	93⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅞	500	do.....b30	94⅛
20,000	do.....	94⅞	700	Rock Island R. x-d	93
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	64½	300	P., F. W. & C.....	98⅜
10,000	C. & M. Cer.....	36⅞	200	do.....	98⅜
2,500	Amer. Gold.....	133⅜	1200	Reading R.....	121⅜
300	Canton Co.....	29	200	do.....s10	121⅛
200	Hudson R. R.....	110½	200	do.....s30	121
100	do.....	110⅞	200	do.....s10	121⅛
1000	do.....	110⅝	500	do.....	121⅜
250	Cumb. Coal Pr....	61⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	123⅜
10	do.....	61⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅝
100	Quick. Min.....	80⅜	100	do.....	71
200	do.....	80⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R.....	118⅝
100	N. Y. Central R.	115	100	do.....	118⅝
100	do.....	114⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105⅜
100	do.....	114⅞	100	do.....b30	107
200	do.....	115	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	84⅞
200	do.....	115⅛	100	Alt. & T. H.....	62
282	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	77⅜	50	do.....	61

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C....	36¾	200	Hud. Riv. R..... c	111
200	N. Y. Central...s3	114	400	do.....	111
100	do.....s3	113⅞	200	do.....s3	111
100	do..... c	114	400	do.....s30	110⅝
100	do.....	114	400	do.....s7	110⅞
100	do.....s3	113⅞	100	do.....	110⅞
100	do.....s5	113⅞	700	do.....s3	110⅝
2600	Erie R..... s3	93⅜	400	do.....s10	110⅝
200	do.....b10	93⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R	71
100	do..... c	93⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.....	118
50	do.....s5	93⅛	200	do.....s5	118

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	115	200	Reading R.....b3	123
200	Erie R.....	94⅛	270	do.....	123
300	do.....s3	94	200	do.....s3	123⅛
800	do.....s3	94⅜	400	do.....s3	123
200	Hud. Riv. R.....s3	111⅜	200	do.....	123⅜
200	do.....	111⅜	600	M. S. & N. I.....	71⅜
200	do.....	111⅜	200	Cle. & Pitts. R. s3	105⅜
200	Ch. & N. W. Pref....	77⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.....	96⅜
100	do.....	77⅜	100	do.....s10	93⅝
100	Cum. Coal.....b6	61⅜	180	do.....	93⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co....	81	100	P. Ft. W. & C.....b3	99
300	Mar. Min. Co....	37⅛	100	do.....	99
100	do.....s3	37⅛			

FRIDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The Gold Room and the Foreign Exchange are weak since our report on Thursday afternoon. The price of Gold fell off last night quite precipitately to 190¾@191 ℔ cent., and Bills on London to-day, Gold rates, are 108¼@108¾ ℔ cent., 60 days, which figures are below the terms on which shipments of American Gold coin can be made to a fair profit. In the Gold Room this forenoon the dealings were firmer at the opening then the lowest sales at Thursday's Evening Exchange, say at 194 ℔ cent. The price subsequently fell to 191¼, and afterward rallied to 193¼, as against 196@ 196¼ yesterday afternoon. The comparatively lower ruling of Bills on London for to-morrow's mail excited some surprise in the forenoon. But at a later hour it was announced that a leading firm in the South American trade, who have been speculating heavily in *options* to receive Exchange through the Fall months at much higher figures, failed to-day in their September engagements, this being the last mail day for receiving and paying for the Bills. Of course this default throws a corresponding amount of Exchange unexpectedly on the market. The report is that the house in trouble is under heavy engagements for October and November. They are well known regular receivers of Coffee from Rio, and were not generally suspected of speculation in Gold and Exchange outside of their regular business.

The Stock Exchange on Railway list has been very favorable to-day and generally lower than on Thursday. The *Bear* interest inside the Exchange continues to preponderate, and the outside orders in the opposite direction make no impression on the market beyond the sphere of the Board at which they are filled. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was some measure of steadiness on the list generally, and a fair demand for Reading and Erie. The Governments are a fraction lower to-day on the 5-20s and 6 ℔ cents. of 1881.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106⅛	106⅛	Mich. Southern..	72⅝	71⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	109⅜	108	Illinois Cen.....	119	118¾
N. Y. Central...	115	115	Pittsburgh.....	107	106⅜
Erie.....	98¼	94¼	Fort Wayne.....	98¾	99
Erie Preferred..	102	101	Rock Island.....	97½	*93½
Hudson.....	111¾	111⅜	Reading.....	122⅝	123¾
Canton.....	28½	29	Quicksilver.....	80¾	61
Treas. Cer., new	65	94⅝	Cumberland Coal..	61¾	61½
Northwest.....	44¾	44¾	Mariposa.....	39½	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	37¼	36⅜	N. West Pref....	78	77⅛

* Ex. Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	113	Bank of N. Amer....	103
Merchants'.....	112	Hanover.....	104
Mechanics'.....	112	Irving.....	100
America.....	130	Corn Exchange.....	100
Phœnix.....	105	Continental.....	99¾
National.....	108	St. Nicholas.....	98
Commerce.....	105	Commonwealth.....	104
Ocean.....	90	Imp. and Traders....	100
American Exchange.	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 3ds, '83.....	107	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	100
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73.	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. . . .	92
Harlem 3ds '88.....	106	L. & W. Bds.....	105
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	100⅜
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	117	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	100⅜
Pacific R.R ex	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	114
Ill. Central '75.....	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	66
Al. & T. R. 2d In.....	80	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	105
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	106	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	90

The new Gold Exchange will be opened on the corner of William and Beaver-streets, to-morrow, Saturday, October 1. The subscriptions to membership number about one hundred and thirty names and firms. The membership will have the control and regulation of this Exchange. Outside parties will be admitted to dealings within the Rooms, but through its members, at one-half the subscription price. Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD, of the Stock-Exchange firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-street, is first Chairman of the new Exchange.

The Boston Banks are gradually changing their organization to the National system. We have heretofore noticed the change in the old Merchants' Bank, with its leading capital of $3,000,000. The Bank of Mutual Redemption has more recently become a National concern, and its return of Loans, Deposits and Specie appears to be dropped from the weekly statement of the old Associated Banks under State organization. Nearly all the old Banks of Philadelphia will abandon their State organization for the National system on the 1st of November. Their shareholders are called together with a view to pass upon this alteration on the 27th of October, and we hear that there is very little doubt of their almost unanimous consent to it. It is not improbable that after the reelection of the present National Administration on the 8th of November, a number of our best New-York City Banks will adopt the same change.

Earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for the month of August:

	1864.	1863.
From Passengers.....	$47,475	$26,504
From Freight.....	34,873	22,335
Miscellaneous.....	2,133	2,440
Total.....	$84,483	$51,280

Statement of the approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the third week in September, 1864:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers.....	$9,546	$5,415
Freight.....	9,782	9,633
Mail, express and telegraph.....	1,119	1,040
Total.....	$20,456	$16,088
Total for year from Jan. 1..	$705,773	$452,307

The fiscal year of the Hudson River Road ends to-day. The following table presents the comparative gross receipts of the year with 1863, the present month being partly estimated:

1863—8.		1864—4.	
September.....	$212,118	September.....	$263,100
October.....	239,911	October.....	302,194
November.....	270,063	November.....	295,750
December.....	403,571	December.....	484,550
January.....	458,953	January.....	501,231
February.....	425,047	February.....	472,240
March.....	366,802	March.....	356,026
April.....	270,676	April.....	278,540
May.....	244,771	May.....	281,759
June.....	202,392	June.....	253,049
July.....	190,364	July.....	273,726
August.....	210,561	August.....	306,595
September.....	268,100	September.....	350,000
Total.....	$3,772,349	Total.....	$4,424,340
Cost in bonds and stock of.....			$13,267,000

Our correspondent, who complains of our way of quoting the rise and fall of Gold, is more captious than strictly correct. The *par* of Gold in the Currency recognized at the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room is 100 ℔ cent., that is, dollar for dollar in Legal Tender, if the price in the market be greatly stimulated, and a subsequent fall takes place from 250 to 200 ℔ cent., the decline is 50 ℔ cent. in the parlance of the Exchange, and not 20 ℔ cent. from the higher figure. He is also wrong in assuming that we should quote Greenbacks as rising in place of Gold falling. Greenbacks are the Legal Tender of the land—the standard of business. Gold an article of merchandise for export for speculation until Specie payments are resumed upon the legal Tender. If exporters or speculators choose to pay 250 per cent for $100 in Gold, as they would pay 250 per cent on a $100 share of Delaware and Hudson, and the price in either case should fall to 200 per cent, as in both instances it has recently done, the usage of the Exchange and of the Street is to call the decline 50 per cent, as they would have called a rise to 300 per cent, an advance of 50 per cent on the previous ruling.

The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st October, are payable at the office of MCANDREE & WASON, No. 12 Pine-street.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,306,841 05; for Customs, $91,000; payments, 2,464,662 86; on account of loan, $149,500; balance, $22.502,191 49.

Office of the Assistant Treasury, U.S., New-York.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By Balance Sept 1, 1864.....		$8,102,383 87
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs.....	$4,113,210 14	
On account of Loans.....	8,292,361 05	
On account of Internal Rev..	1,220,905 95	
On account of P. O. Departm..	103,046 06	
On account of Transfers.....	22,711,500 00	
On account of Patent Fees....	7,517 56	
Miscellaneous.....	7,244,884 47	43,692,292 21
Total.....		$51,794,777 58
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts.....	$54,392,731 02	
Post-office Drafts.....	6,964 03	$54,399,681 05
Balance Sept. 30, 1864.....		$2,604,903 47
By balance, Cr., disbursing Accounts.....	$12,998,744 09	
To receipts during month....	45,873,300 85	$58,862,044 71
To payments.....		40,199,816 89
Balance.....		$18,672,627 85
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac.....	$619,095 45	
By appropriations.....	10,250,000 00	$10,862,099 45
To payments.....		3,113,699 16
Balance.....		$7,749,096 29
By receipts for Customs in the month of September, 1864.....		$4,113,210 14
By receipts for Customs in the month of September, 1863.....		7,008,116 07
Decrease in September, 1864.....		$2,894,905 93
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office.....		$140,633 86
By Coin received during the month.....	$626,061 70	
By Fine Bars, during the month	235,819 87—	$761,871 57
Total.....		$902,505 43
To payments in Coin.....	$312,048 47	
To payments in Fine Bars.....	136,803 45—	448,851 92
Balance.....		$453,688 51
By funds in hand, in Asst. Treas. Office.....	$26,420,614 14	
By coin in hand, in Assay Office.....	277,889 05—$26,696,503 19	
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	176,764 45	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office.....	400,740 90—	876,505 35
Total.....		$27,276,008 56
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed.....		$4,672,817 06
Less Due Depositors.....		
Balance.....		$23,602,191 49

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Sept. 30, 1864:

Deposits of Gold:

Foreign Coins.....	$17,000	
Foreign Bullion.....	13,000	
United States Bullion.....	115,000—$145,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins.....	$7,500	
Foreign Bullion.....	8,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold).....	2,000	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	100	
United States Bullion, (Washoe)..	——	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior).....	1,400—	$19,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars...	60,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.	104,400—	164,000 00
Gold Bars stamped.....		$234,848 25
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....		24,065 85

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 7-3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed; Middling $1 15 @$1 20 ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, at a reduction of 50c. @ 75c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 5,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75 @ $10; poor to choice Extra State at $8 @ $8 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 25 @ $9 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$7 75	@ 8 10
Extra State.....	8 00	@ 8 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds..	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 80	@11 00
Extra Genesee.....	8 80	@10 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	9 00	@14 00

Southern Flour quiet and lower; sales since our last 600 bbls. at $10@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 25@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 @$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canada Flour is cheaper; sales 600 bbls. extra at $8 15@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive to-day, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, $8 26 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and has been quoted down 5c.@7c. ℔ bushel. Sales 21,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 03½; Red Western at $1 90@$2; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85@$1 90; Milwaukee Club (nominal) at $1 80@$1 86; Chicago Spring at $1 75@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper; sales since our last 36,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 59½, closing at $1 59 for Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Oats are depressed and lower. We quote Canada at 86½c.@87c.; Western at 87c.@87½c.; State at 87c.@87½c., cash ℔ bushel. 5,000 bushels Maine Barley were sold on private terms; and 7,500 bushels Western Rye at $1 45 ℔ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 30.
Superfine Flour.....	$9 60 @ 9 90	$7 75 @ 8 10
Extra State.....	9 90 @10 60	8 00 @ 8 75
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85 @12 00	8 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio.....	10 90 @12 25	9 25 @11 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 50 @12 00	8 80 @10 75

Extra Missouri.....	10 50	@15 50	9 00	@14 00
Superfine Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	10 00	@15 00
Rye Flour.....	8 00	@ 9 50	8 00	@ 9 75
Corn Meal.....	8 00	@ 8 50	7 90	@ 8 45
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 05	@ 2 25
Red & Amber Wh't ℔ bu.	2 05	@ 2 35	1 75	@ 2 02½
Mixed Western Corn....	1 62½	@ 1 64	1 59	@ 1 59½
Yellow Corn.....	1 64	@—	1 60	@—
Rye.....	1 60	@ 1 65	—	@ 1 45
Barley.....	—	@—	—	@—
Oats.....	88	@ 90½	86½	@ 87½

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at $1 20@$1 25 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at 15c. @ 35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 38c.@50c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, and quite irregular.

LEATHER—Is inactive at unsettled prices.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, and somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and quite nominal, including Resin at $25@$35 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3

...mittee to wait on your Honorable Bodies to present the following resolution:

"At a regular meeting of the committee held on Saturday, September twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, the Honorable Charles P. Daly in the chair, and Honorable R. P. Cowles Secretary, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this committee request the Common Council to celebrate, in a public manner, at as early a day as possible, the recent victories of the Union armies by land and at sea, and that a committee be appointed to lay the subject before the Mayor and the Common Council, and that the citizens be requested to cooperate in the celebration."

The committee would suggest that the public buildings be illuminated, and such other demonstrations be made as your honorable bodies think suitable for the occasion.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
RICHARD D. LATHROP,
CHAS. GUILD,
M. T. BRENNAN,
JOHN WADSWORTH
F. I. A HOOLE.

Committee to wait on the Common Council.

Which was received and referred to the Special Committee having the matter in charge.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor relative to nuisances on the North River, near Thirty-ninth-street.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-one, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salaries of the Treasurers be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars to one thousand eight hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the Clerks be increased from seven hundred and twenty dollars to one thousand two hundred dollars; also, the salaries of the Interpreters be increased from five hundred and forty dollars to seven hundred dollars; also, that the salaries of the Visitors be increased to three dollars per day—Relief Ordinance.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Dpoyke, Jaques, Joyce—3.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number three hundred and ninety, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—20.

Councilman Heffernan called up General Order number four hundred and five, being a report of Committe on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new truck for the use of Marion Hook and Ladder Company, number Thirteen, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and thirty-two, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the poll of the Second Election District, Twenty-second Ward, be changed to the house of Daniel Ferber, number four hundred and forty-two West Forty-second-street.

Which was concurred in.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order, four hundred and twenty-two, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to hire the premises number one hundred and two Seventh-avenue, for a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-four, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars for coaches furnished to the Committee on Roads; also to the Committee on Markets; also to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also to the Committee on Streets; also to the Committee on Ferries; also to the Committee on National Affairs; also to the Committee on Public Buildings; also to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips; also to the Committee on Lands and Places; also to the Clerk of the Common Council for distributing books and ordinances.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by adding after "Lands and Places" the words following, viz: "the same being for Committees of Board of Aldermen.")

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the paper be laid over

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President *pro. tem.* declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress: is a neat sewer; has been accustomed to the care of young children: has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address 311 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take charge of a baby from its birth; can do family sewing, and would make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 7 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 157 East 28th-st., northeast corner 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a place to cook, wash and iron. In a small private family; has good City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS ACCUSTOMED to all kinds of family sewing, a situation; is willing to assist in chamberwork or the care of grown children. Can be seen at No. 111 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD REference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; wages, $8. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or Brooklyn; understands meats, poultry, game and soups. Wages $10. Call at No. 191 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 65 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as housekeeper. Good reference. Inquire at No. 30 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, a situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged German, who thoroughly understands his business—laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables; and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Call for a week at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, is a thorough horseman; will give best City and country reference. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a married man who understands his business and will make himself useful; no objection to city or country; has good reference. Address H. H., at Mr. Engelhardt's, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a first-class thoroughly confident man; City and country reference. Address F. H. J., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR FITTING UP clocks. Address C. REYNOLDS, No. 383 8th-av.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A SITUATION WANTED as clerk in a publishing business, by a man who has had experience in that line. Address X. L., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A SMALL FARM AT ORANGE, N. J., a gardener, who can take care of a horse and cow, and who will make himself generally useful; he must be strictly sober, active and obliging. To such a man a well recommended, a comfortable situation is offered. Scotch, German or American preferred. Apply by letter to H. A., Box No. 2,039 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, WHO UNDERstands all branches of the business, for a retail store and manufactory in the country. Good pay and a steady situation to a competent. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED, FOR COLORED FIELD LABORERS to go to an estate in the British West India Island to cultivate cotton. Apply at the office of the American and British West India Cotton Company, No. 37 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS, ALSO a French maid for a child. Both have to go to Boston; being fully competent and having best references. Apply at No. 132 West 14th-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, FAITHFUL MAN, WITH references, if married, with a small family, to take active charge of a garden, greenhouse and nursery, in the country. Apply to Mr. JONES, 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PROTESTANT willing to cook, wash and iron in a small family; must be without; having the best of City reference must apply at No. 6 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY MR. SMITH, NO. 91 CLINTON-place, a number of 10 report from forty to fifty lessons. Apply, for three days, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, one acquainted with the Clothiers' and Tailors' Trimmings business. Address S. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$15 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted for a light wholesale business. Send for a circular to O. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 2, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and communion at 3 P. M., and monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M., and at the Mission, corner of Water and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold a special meeting in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock, to hear from Mr. ALFRED WOODRUFF an account of his success in establishing Sunday Schools upon the Continent of Europe. All friends of the cause are invited to be present.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. JOHN W. SEARS, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor of this Church has now returned to the City, with restored health, and will resume his labors on SUNDAY next, Oct. 2. The morning service commences at 10½ o'clock. The regular monthly communion service at 3 P. M. Missionary concert for prayer at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach in his church, 41st st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *How are the Guilty saved from Wrath through Christ.* At 7½ P. M. a sermon by Rev. Dr. SMYTH, an eminent minister and evangelist from London. Good singing, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, now in the course of erection on the corner of 8th av. and 47th-st., near Greenwood Cemetery, will be laid by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York, with appropriate services, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 6th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach the Twelfth Anniversary Sermon, at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes; and at 7½ P. M. will give some account of the sign language, the manner of educating the deaf mutes, and the progress of Church work among them.

JOHN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. S. G. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily noon prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. W. C. BREWER HAS RETURNED from the West, and will resume his labors in the Christian Chapel, West 17th-st., near 6th av. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BIRGHAM, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great life theme, and *The Coming and Kingdom of Christ*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENING IN LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st. The Pastor will deliver a lecture in course on the Book of Revelations, on next SABBATH EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching in this church by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers in the city and others are respectfully invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES A. M. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, will preach a sermon to young men SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Sunday Evening Services.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will repeat his sermon on *Young Men and the Present*, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHERWALL, Minister; regular service every Sabbath morning and evening. Subject—*Divine Sovereignty in Man's salvation.* Service 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. MCGONIGAL. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Sooth*; Evening, *New-York City.*

REV. DR. VINTON, ASSISTANT MINISter of Trinity Church, will preach this St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Services at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues. Rev. C. D. MCCRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and will be provided with seats.

THE ROMANCES OF THE THEOLOGIANS. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Montague-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., lately returned from India, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 2d October, in the R. D. Church, corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., and in the EVENING in R. D. Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday School will reopen on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 2d inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., B. TWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOTH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXington-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. E. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

S. M. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Judgment of Babylon, commonly called Christendom.*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., NEAR MCDOUGAL.—The repairs upon this Church having been completed, it will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSBORN.

REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK WILL CONTINUE his labors in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 3d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the morning.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WILLARD SPALDING, of Salem, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Rev. Dr VERREN, Rector. Morning services at 10½; afternoon at 3½—both in the French language.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every Sabbath afternoon at 3:15. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

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The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses. Silver Plating, etc. J. ANDERSON, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. Five minutes from each boat.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..... $20
For one year..... $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..... $35
For one year..... $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

700 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED. Allen and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Association, of New-York,
Office No. 498 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. MCNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES.—WE CAN FURNISH AT REASONABLE prices, a number of substitutes every day for one or three years. All volunteers filling quota. Apply at the old established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANT TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE.—A young man will go as a substitute for $3,000. Address H. KING, Station D, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, XIth and XIIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1861, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act within the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor the list of his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865, that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 501 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, to the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated New-York, September 9, 1864.

JOSEPH ROXIR,
Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman FOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE MCGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OSBORNE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR NOVEMBER
OUT THIS DAY.

Chuck full of comicalities, comic readings, comic pictures and comic poetry.

A perfect cure for indigestion and lowness of spirits, read, Give Her Rats; An Affectionate Wife: Cotton Neat and Richmond Egg; Titus; A Brick, Esq.; Astronomy Illustrated; Important Financial Question; Don't Fire on these Innocent Infants; The Last Legs of the Confederacy, Matron Meditations, Familiar Expressions: Church and State, and many others, all wriggiers.

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The Complete Poems of
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in one volume, 16mo, printed on tinted paper; bound in green vellum cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1 50.
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CLARK & MAYNARD, New-York.

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Price, 15 cents; $10 per hundred. Send your orders to C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., can be obtained at any news agency.

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II. HAND-BOOK OF CALISTHENICS AND GYMNASTICS. $2.
Each volume is an 8vo. printed on fine and heavy tinted paper, richly and profusely illustrated from original designs, with music to accompany the exercises. These works positively surpass all others on physical culture in harmoniously blending the scientific and the practical; in the variety and completeness of the classes of movements, and in the adaptation of the exercises to the wants of both sexes and persons of all ages, either as individuals or in classes. In the first volume all the exercises are without apparatus; in the second, complete courses of exercises are given, both with and without apparatus.

To consumptives, dyspeptics, invalids in general, and the sedentary—to all who wish to secure physical beauty, muscular strength and robust health, the use of these books will prove invaluable. They are already used in nearly all the public schools, and in many of the private schools and first families of New-York City.

Copies sent postpaid on receipt of the price.
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THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the Organs of the Brain; designed for Learners. In this Head all the newly-discovered Organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual Organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by Booksellers and Druggists.
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Combined single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Office No. 473 Broadway. Do not fail to see this model magazine. Specimen copies mailed free. October number now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of two years, from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms and conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

WM. WITTEMS, Auctioneer.
BY B. J. JORDAN & CO.,
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.
8th-av., corner 44th-st.

To be sold THIS DAY, Saturday, October 1, at 8 P. M., a splendid pair of gray carriage horses, *Hero* and *Wellington*. Also, carriage, saddle and 2 express horses, roadsters, coupes, buggies, road wagons, harness, &c., &c. Gentlemen's horses now ready at salesroom.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For Sale THIS DAY, at 8 P. M., by Auction.
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,
6th-av., cor. 44th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at No. 1 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av., an elegant French imported coleshe and coupe, a superior dog-cart, City made, Stanhope and Rockaway. City made, an imported Italian park phaeton, a light wagon, shifting top, made by Silliker & Stevens; also, an Albany two and six-seated family; also, a pair of splendidly matched black ponies, 6 years old, 14 hands high, new brown wood by harness; also, 1 black pony, 14 hands high, 6 years old; also, a beautiful black stallion, Silver Cloud, 15.3 high, 9 years old; also, a very stylish bright roan mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, perfectly gentle, having been driven by a lady; also, several sets of single and double harness, saddles, whips, bells, &c., &c. The above is the private equipment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be positively sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the private stable No. 1 East 21st-st., corner of 5th-av., five pair matched bay horses, 15 hands three inches high, 7 and 8 years old, long tails, stylish drivers and well matched, one of which is full Familiestonian, and can trot in 2. 32, sound and kind in all harness; also a coupe built to order by Wood Brothers, has been but a few times; also set double gilt-mounted harness, but little used, made to order by Louden. The above is property of a gentleman leaving the City. Will be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of black walnut, mahogany and rosewood suites, velvet, ingrain and Brussels carpets, curtains, tables, lounges, bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also the entire stock of a jobber declining business, consisting of immense silver-plated, Britannia and Japanese ware, bronze clocks, Bohemian glass, Parian statuettes, English cutlery, China tea sets, terra-cotta ware, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT HALF-past 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26, first house between Henry and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, Handsome oak wood parlor suite, in green brocade; centre tables, oak wood and mahogany marble-tops; chamber furniture, hair mattresses, &c., dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT HALF-past 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st carpets, household furniture, &c., consisting of sofas, lounges, tables, chairs, one arm chairs, bureaus, mirrors, also, thirty pieces velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 1,
at 11 o'clock, at Pier No. 1, North River,
100 BOXES FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
Cargo Brig Sicilian, from Palermo.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY OCT. 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER and M. DUCHALUMEAUX.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

WALLACK'S—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MATINEE—MAGIC.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from Gen. GRANT is up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Yesterday morning Gen. WARREN advanced from his position on the Weldon Road and attacked the enemy's extreme right, carrying their line of works handsomely, with a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his advantage. Gen. MEADE, according to the dispatch, also moved out another force from his left, and carried the rebel works near Poplar Grove Church, in the direction of the Danville road. Our forces on the North side of the James successfully hold all the ground they gained on Thursday. During yesterday afternoon the rebels assaulted our position near CHAPIN'S Farm, but were handsomely repulsed by Gen. BUTLER'S forces.

Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs that he has succeeded in exchanging 2,000 men belonging to his own army, and made arrangements with HOOD to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

The Secretary of War telegraphs that there is no later news from Gen. SHERIDAN than that announced yesterday, which placed his cavalry in occupation of Staunton on Monday last. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Manassas Junction, and the Manassas Gap Railroad to Staunton, are being repaired for Gen. SHERIDAN'S use.

The steamer *Sunco Nada* arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans, bringing among her passengers Major-Gen. BANKS and his personal staff, who have come North on a permanent visit. The military news by this arrival is not important.

FORREST, on the night of the 28th, was at Fayetteville, Tennessee, with nearly his whole force, en route to the Chattanooga Railroad. Part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of the railroad. An attack was apprehended at Duck and Elk River bridges. On the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad all the bridges between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of thirty miles, have been destroyed. Gen. ROUSSEAU was at Christiana Thursday night. During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place. There was no communication south of Murfreesboro yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Saxonia* off Cape Race yesterday we have three days later intelligence from Europe. The news is not important. MULLER, the murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, who was apprehended in this City, had arrived in London, and was undergoing an examination. The London *Times* says that the capture of Atlanta is regarded as the crowning success of the South-western army. The rebel Loan fell three per cent on a report of the surrender of Mobile. A new Spanish ministry had been formed, who had announced a conciliatory policy. The demand of Denmark that the troops of the allied armies in Jutland are not to be pensioned by Denmark has been absolutely rejected by the German Powers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The St. Louis *Union* of the 28th says dispatches received at Headquarters from North Missouri report that our troops had a fight with TODD'S and THRAILKILL'S guerrillas on Sunday, the 25th, in which thirteen of the rebels were killed, including two captains, one of them named BISSELL, of Platte County. After the fight the guerrillas moved to Huntsville, and demanded the surrender of the town; but the militia under Col. DENNY defied them, and prepared for resistance; and the rebels, learning that Major KING, with reinforcements for the post, was close at hand, drew off, and moved to Middle Grove.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of the 29th, says Gov. BOREMAN had advices yesterday to the effect that the rebel raiders hold both Buckhannon and Weston. He was also telegraphed that the raiders were in Barbour County, about 1,500 strong, and also that there were about half that strong in Upshur.

The cartel for exchange of naval prisoners provides for all on each side; the rebels give army prisoners for the excess on our hands, as well as for Admiral BUCHANNAN and others for whom they have none of equal rank. The first instalment, comprising forty officers and about one hundred and fifty men, were to leave Boston yesterday.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the number of prisoners received in Richmond from May 1 to September 1, was 16,086, and that this does not include those taken from HUNTER in his Valley campaign, or from GRANT at Petersburgh before he took the Weldon Railroad. The *Whig* says that GILMORE and JAQUESS left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that it has not been paid by the rebel Secretary of War.

Miss Gen. LANDER, formerly Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, the accomplished and well-known actress, has declined to resume her profession next November.

The price of Gold was 3 per cent. cheaper yesterday than on Thursday. The Railway Shares left off steady, but at lower figures. Government were also a fraction easier. Exchange on London 108¼@108¾ per cent. for Gold.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and concurred with the Board of Aldermen in passing the Fulton-street Railroad over the Mayor's veto, and immediately adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

Prices of produce and merchandise were generally lower and very irregular yesterday, with a light business in most articles, save in the instance of new mess pork, which was in lively speculative demand and higher. Freights were inactive.

What this Presidential Election is Worth.

There are those who think it a great misfortune that a Presidential election should take place in the midst of the war. They talk dismally about the country being racked by terrible political excitement, when civil war already imposes upon it as much as it can endure. On the contrary, we hold that the occurrence of the Presidential election at this stage of the war is most fortunate—that it is a signal vindication of the wisdom of our fathers in providing that this election should recur every four years, instead of the longer interval which was advocated, and which the Southern traitors afterward actually incorporated into their spurious Montgomery Constitution.

It is true that a Presidential election has always been the most violent and trying movement of our civil system. It is the least frequent, and, unlike any other, is not local in its scope, but simultaneously agitates every portion of the national fabric. It brings the most momentous political principles into direct collision, and kindles the most ardent popular passions. It is a movement which, by bringing into play so many diverse forces, is the least reducible to the calculations of political science. It is the one, too, which has been the least satisfactorily tested in the history of Republics. It is the inability to sustain this same *experimentum crucis* that made the French Republic and the Mexican Republic such complete failures, and that has made the history of the South American Republics a constant succession of civil wars. Nay, we may say that it was a Presidential election in our own Republic that was the occasion of this dread rebellion. We admit freely that had BUCHANAN continued in power constitutionally, there would as yet have been no rebellion. Slavery would have kept the peace. Nevertheless, it is a blessed fact that a Presidential election is inevitable in this Republic every four years, and that this year, 1864, is a year when we are to meet a new one. It saves the country from a Northern rebellion. It will give a mortal blow to the Southern rebellion. It will make all future rebellions impossible.

It is an undeniable fact that there is a party of faction here in the North, bound to the Southern rebellion in close sympathy. It is a party containing many deceived yet well-meaning men, but is mainly made up of the very worst elements of mischief, and is under the control of men who would shrink from nothing to secure their ends. It is a party whose daily promulgation is, that this Government, as now administered, is the worst despotism on the face of the earth. There could be no more revolutionary language; for, if the Government be that, of course it ought to be revolutionized. It is equally undeniable that there is within the pale of the party an organization extending through the West, and branching, it is believed, far into the East, comprising many thousands bound by oath to obey implicitly orders from its central authority, even if required to rise with arms in their hands against the Government. All that has kept this turbulent party, and this revolutionary organization quiet, during the military operations which are so rapidly deciding the fate of the rebellion, with which they have such sympathy, has been their belief that they could more effectually and safely carry their ends in peaceful fashion, through the ballot-box. They flatter themselves that there is a prospect of electing a President who will be their instrument; and so they quietly abide even the provocation of the new draft, when last year they made a draft of much smaller proportions an occasion of rushing to the very verge of general insurrection. Their candidate for President will not be elected. He will be defeated by a majority so tremendous that it will strike the whole party of faction and revolution with an absolute dismay. There are threats, we know, here and there by Copperhead spouters, and even Copperhead newspapers, that a further continuance of "the LINCOLN despotism" will in no event be submitted to. There is, in fact, virtually a threat of the same character in the third resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declares that a repetition of certain acts under President LINCOLN "will be held as revolutionary, and be resisted with all the means and power under their control." But we attach no importance to these outgivings. They will come to nothing. The sovereign will of the people, as pronounced in tones of thunder at the polls, backed by the trenchant loyalty of half a million of the most splendid soldiers of the world, will have a sovereign effect in soothing every revolutionary impulse. The election will reveal the patriotic spirit of the people as nothing else could. Its strength once exhibited, even the worst madman in the Copperhead party will not dream for an instant of defying it. The election will give the quietus to every disturbing element here in the North.

The election will be very effective, too, we believe, toward bringing to an end the actual rebellion in the South. Nothing has kept up the spirits of the Southern rebels for the last year but the idea that the popular sentiment of the North had turned against President LINCOLN and his war policy. Their Copperhead sympathizers here in the North so declared, and they believed it. The election enables the people to make an end of this delusion. The result in November will satisfy even the most credulous of the rebels that they have been most wretchedly imposed upon; and that Mr. LINCOLN, in his dealing with them, has only enforced the unalterable spirit and purpose of the vast majority of the Northern people. The moral effect of this demonstration must be prodigious. It will do more to demoralize the rebellion, than twenty National victories in the field. It is, in fact, our deliberate conviction, that it will take the heart out of the whole concern, and produce its quick and final collapse.

An ulterior effect, of inestimable account, will also come from this election, through the attestation it will afford to all future generations that there is stamina enough in the people to fight rebellion to any extremity rather than yield to it. We are now in the fourth year of the war. It is high time that the people should become so tired of it as to abandon it, if they could ever be brought to that mood. Their solemn expression now at the ballot-box of a determination to maintain the contest until the last remnant of the rebellion is crushed, will be such a proof of the national spirit of the people that it will stand as a perpetual warning. There will be no possible chance for a pretence that it was only the stubbornness of President LINCOLN, and of the Generals at his side, that carried the war through. It will be made manifest that the popular will is its prime motive force. The conclusion that will pass into history as a settled truth, must be that in this republic no rebellion can have any chance before the popular power. All future rebellions will be made impossible. And, what is almost as important, all threats of rebellion, which have heretofore been such a pest, will be made preposterous.

A Representative Man.

Whatever else he may, or may not be, Mayor GUNTHER is a "Democrat" in the party acceptation of the word. His orthodoxy has never been disputed or doubted. He is and always has been in good and regular standing. The party elected him, not so much on account of his splendid talents or of his brilliant personal qualities of any sort, as because he was known to be a genuine, unmistakable, unadulterated disciple of the modern Democracy. They have made him Mayor, and naturally enough he now feels bound to represent their principles, and carry out their views.

When the Common Council, therefore, yielded so far to outside pressure as to urge a public illumination on account of our victories, Mayor GUNTHER promptly squelched this unseemly departure from party principles, and gave these gentlemen to understand that he should tolerate no such proceedings. He believes in the Chicago platform,—and that standard of the faith does not allow rejoicings over victories in an unjust and unholy war.

The Mayor's exposition of this subject is so clear and compact a statement of the sentiments and purposes of his party, that it ought to be widely circulated, and universally read. The National Committee appointed at Chicago ought to issue it as a campaign document, and spread it broadcast over the country. They have been a little remiss, it is true, in not publishing their platform in this shape:—but they can make up for this by issuing the two together. Meantime we will give the Mayor's message the benefit of an additional insertion in our columns. Here it is:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your resolution of the 26th instant, appointing a "committee of five from each board, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings to be illuminated in honor of the recent victories on land and sea," is returned unapproved.

I might acquiesce in your response to an appeal of your fellow-citizens, who might desire to give an expression to their feelings respecting these victories, but I must decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens generally, to join in such an illumination, for various reasons, which I will briefly state:

1. If I should issue such a proclamation, *there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal*, if through want of opportunity or inclination, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation.

2. By those in authority, *they are not claimed as Union victories*, but as the result of the Emancipation Proclamation, and latest war measure of President LINCOLN, as announced in his "to whom it may concern" manifesto.

3. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will *give us a succession of victories*. If this is the case your honorable body will be called upon to illuminate every fortnight, and if the papers in the employ of the Administration, who daily parade "the defeat of the rebels," are to be believed, three times a week.

I yield to no man in my attachment to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," but as the President demands of the Southern people to abandon the rights which the Constitution confers, I do not see how those who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories.

If those victories were to unite the States, and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would be pleased, if I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the poorest citizen to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event.

4. It has been the immemorial custom of mankind, in all ages and climes, *to abstain from rejoicings over victories gained in civil wars*, and such has been the practice thus far during the present strife, which has distracted our once happy Union. The only effect of departing from this usage, sanctioned alike by humanity and sound policy, will be to acknowledge, by such exhibitions, that these are victories over aliens and enemies, and that there is no hope of securing peace on the basis of the Federal Union. This hope, in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, I am not prepared to abandon.

You are aware that here is the essential difference between the two parties now contending for political mastery in the Northern States; one of these declares that no terms can be offered "except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender" of the rights of the States, and the other maintains that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union."

Taking into consideration that a canvass is now in progress of the most exciting character, I am forced to regard *the proposed demonstration as one of a political nature*, and, according to the rule which I laid down for my guidance on entering upon the duties of Mayor, I cannot give it my official indorsement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

There's the document! It sets forth more tersely and justly than anything else we have seen, the real temper and spirit of the party which demands "immediate efforts for a *cessation of hostilities*." The Mayor is afraid to rejoice over victories lest those who won't rejoice should be suspected of disloyalty. He is fearful, if we begin this business, we shall have to rejoice over fresh victories "three times a week!" And to cap the climax, these are *not* Union victories at all, but—something else. Will not Mayor GUNTHER bring his great intellectual powers to bear on the question once more and tell us what they are? They certainly are not *rebel* victories. They can scarcely be claimed as *Democratic* victories. If they are not Union victories, pray what are they?

We are sorry we cannot comfort the Mayor or his party with hopes of their "cessation." Their demand for a "cessation of hostilities" has not yet been indorsed by the American people, and until it is, we fear the Mayor's political reveries will continue to be disturbed by Union victories and public rejoicings.

The Grand Advance—The Cooperative Movements.

Of the sudden, rapid, bold and remarkable series of movements around Richmond, inaugurated by Gen. GRANT on Thursday morning, we know just enough to leave us in considerable bewilderment. To the dashing and unexpected movement on the north bank of the James, were yesterday added two other movements of equal or greater magnitude on other lines—making altogether three great, distinctive and simultaneous operations in progress upon the enemy's position—not to speak at all of the movement of Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. Yesterday morning Gen. WARREN, who has been for six weeks planted on the Weldon Road, about a couple of miles south of Petersburgh, and who formed the left wing of our army, attacked and carried the enemy's line on their extreme right, and, says GRANT, "immediately prepared to follow up his success." The third of the coöperative movements is under Gen. MEADE; and regarding this—perhaps the most important of all—the Lieutenant-General simply gives the following sentence: "Gen. MEADE moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church." This sentence was probably not intended for the popular eye, and neither in its grammar nor its topography is it very easily defined. But we suppose the pronoun *his* refers to *Warren's* "left," and that from the latter's position on the Weldon road MEADE struck in a northerly direction for the railroad running from Petersburgh to Burkesville Junction, and thence diverging to Danville and to Lynchburgh. GRANT says that MEADE "carried the enemy's line near *Poplar Grove Church*," and we find "Poplar Grove" where we should suppose the Church ought to be, indicated in our map on the above mentioned railroad, and located only about fifteen miles from WARREN'S position, or *left*, on the Weldon road. GRANT'S dispatch is dated at half-past three yesterday afternoon, and MEADE might have made this fifteen-miles march between the time he started in the morning and that hour. This would undoubtedly be a bold and perilous march and movement, and we shall wait further advices before endeavoring to clear up the entanglement. The operation, however, has long been anticipated by strategists, and it is one that, according to what is understood to be GRANT'S programme, is essential.

In the meantime, the force on the north bank of the James was attacked by the rebels yesterday, in three columns, but they were repulsed. The importance of this body as a coöperative force is very great. Our Washington correspondent remarks that GRANT has twice before attempted an effective operation on the north bank of the James, but in each case has been foiled. The object aimed at in each instance was the possession of the commanding heights at Chapin's Farm, nearly opposite Fort Darling, which is on the south side of the river. The heights are within shelling distance of the Fort, and we may now hope to see it eliminated from the problem of Richmond. This done, the left of this wing can be thrown *across the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad*, which will at once isolate Lee's army at Petersburgh, and cut off the supplies for the rebel Capital quite as effectually.

Each of these grand combined operations of GRANT against Richmond is, as yet, in its incipient stage, and we can but await with profound interest and devout hope the progress and consummation of this marvelous campaign.

England and America.

The picture of the condition and prospects of the United States on which a portion of the English is now fondly dwelling, as revealed to us by the latest European mails, furnishes some very profitable matter for reflection to all Americans. We believe all our readers are aware, by this time, that the ruling classes in England have been from the outset as anxious for the disruption of the Union as any men could be, who were not actually engaged in a conflict with us. They desired it for several reasons, none of which they have had any hesitation in avowing. They feared that this Republic was becoming so vast and powerful that its existence would upset what is called "the balance of power," the creation and preservation of which, have taxed the resources of all European nations during the last three centuries. They feared, too, that the continued success of the experiment of democratic government in this country, would give immense impetus and support to the democratic movement in Europe, which, in the opinion of most observers on the other side of the water, threatens, in a generation or two, the complete destruction of all the existing aristocracies, and the resolution of all European Governments into democratic despotisms like that of France. To this tendency the Southern rebellion has been considered likely to give a most decided check, as it has been made in support of thoroughly oligarchic ideas, and in direct opposition to the government of majorities, and to the prevailing idea of human equality. We were clearly mistaken at the outset of the war in attributing so much of the English hostility to us to the effect which the war was likely to have on the cotton supply. That, after all, only affected the manufacturers and mechanics. "Good society" in London, was influenced by considerations of wider range.

With these feelings about us, it may be readily imagined with what joy the movements of the copperheads are viewed in London. The prospect of their success is hailed in the *Times*, *Post*, and *Herald*, as the triumph of the Confederacy. They indulge in none of the pleasing delusions which the Peace faction propagate here as to McCLELLAN'S military value. "The expression of the principles" ("that the policy of the war has been mistaken and hopeless,") "has been entrusted," says the London *Times*, "*not* to a successful or triumphant soldier, but to the *General who was the first to discover* the impracticability of the object on which his countrymen were bent." The armistice which the Chicago platform calls for, the same journal considers certain to take place, because it looks on the Copperhead party as "the preponderating party in the country," and into this armistice it is sure the South will never enter without a stipulation for the recognition of its independence, for the following reasons:

"In that event, will the South enter the Convention of the States *without a stipulation expressed or reserved, for the recognition of its national independence?* It seems almost impossible to think so; for, in that case the South would be simply surrendering all it has fought for at the very moment when success appeared most sure. On condition of reëntering the Union the Confederates might have dictated their own terms in the very first year of the war. . . . If the Confederates refused such terms when thrusted with the untried power of the North, how can they accept them when, by the confession of the Northerners themselves, that power has been tried in vain? The Federals have failed in their endeavors to coerce the Confederates into reunion, *and they have acknowledged their failure.* The Confederates have fought heroically for their national independence, and have proved their ability to maintain it. On what grounds, therefore, or with what expectations of success can they now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for, to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them?"

There is not the slightest doubt that the Copperheads thoroughly concur in the foregoing, but the difference between them and the London *Times* is, that they are obliged to conceal their real sentiments in order to carry the election, while the *Times* is laboring under no such disability. The picture which the same journal draws of the consequences which are to follow McCLELLAN'S election is delightful—in the foreground peace and disunion, in the distance repudiation of the national debt.

In other words, we shall present to Europe, under the reign of "Little MAC," a spectacle which will send a thrill of joy through every drawing-room in Belgravia—that of a dismembered republic, governed by an unsuccessful soldier, and unable and unwilling to pay debts solemnly contracted, contemplating the results of our folly in sackcloth and ashes, stricken with a plague bred by our own moral pollution and intellectual weakness. The eagerness with which a portion of the European press watches every symptom of repudiation, and the delight with which it hails it, is as shocking an exhibition of hatred, as has been witnessed in modern times, among civilized nations.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the opening night on Monday next goes on—in spite of the bad weather—with unprecedented velocity. Yesterday there were but four seats left in the sections reserved for the Fourteenth-street customers. Mr. MARETZEK'S down-town reserves are pressed in the same way, and he will have to call them in, in order to keep open his communications with the public. About the first night's house, there is no longer a doubt. It will be thoroughly fashionable and full. Certainty is not one of the attributes of operatic management, but it seems *almost* certain that the forthcoming season will be the brightest and most remunerative on record. The principal boxes and the choicest seats have nearly all been disposed of for the season, and we think we are right in saying that no Manager of late has opened with prospects so flattering, or a subscription list so long.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Of all the old comedies, GOLDSMITH'S "She Stoops to Conquer," is decidedly the most agreeable. It is singularly free from the viciousness of the period in which it was written, and is so admirably constructed that not a single thread of the story is left loose. The performance of this justly esteemed work, is always hailed with pleasure by the patrons of WALLACK'S Theatre. We have never seen the pleasure more heartily expressed than it was last evening, and we may add that the approbation was thoroughly justified by the complete excellence o the performance. The cast was essentially the same as last season, with the single exception that Miss MARY GANNON sustained the *rôle* of *Miss Hardcastle*, instead of Mrs. HOEY—a lady whose name always suggests a regret. Miss GANNON is familiar with the part, and plays it with admirable coquetry and grace. The remaining characters were intrusted to the very efficient members of the company, and received the best of attention. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, who made his *rentrée* on this occasion, was excellent as *Tony Lumpkins*. He was received with a heartiness which we hope always to see extended to a veteran, reliable and admirable actor.

Letter from Gen. Sickles.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your inquiry made on behalf of several members of the Union Congressional Convention for the Ninth District, whether I would accept a nomination for Congress, has received the respectful attention due to the patriotic source from which the suggestion emanated. In declining the use of my name as a candidate for this high trust, I only adhere to a resolution formed when I entered the military service to retire altogether from politics while holding a commission in the army. This determination, with other considerations, had already constrained me, during the present canvass, to decline a similar request made by a number of my old and esteemed constituents in the Fourth District, who desired to present my name to the Democratic Convention. I yield to no citizen or soldier in my solicitude for the honorable termination of the war. The war was deliberately begun by the rebels and is persistently waged by them to divide and conquer the Union. It is so strange that our enemies should find allies among European antagonists of free institutions, but it will never cease to be a matter of humiliation and wonder that our own people could be seriously divided upon the question of submission or resistance. Let who will be for submission, I am for resistance as long as we have a battalion and a battle-field left.

Until the Constitution and Laws are vindicated in their supremacy throughout the land, the Government should be confided to no hands that will hesitate to employ all the power of the nation to put down rebellion. The resources of the insurrents are already so far exhausted that they will give up the struggle as soon as a majority of the people at the ballot-box, seconding the martial summons of FARRAGUT and GRANT, demand the unconditional surrender of the enemy.

Peace, so won, through the noble sentiments of the people, will exalt the national character, and challenge the homage of all who honor patriotism and valor. Peace, imposed upon us by an audacious and arrogant foe, who would owe his triumph not to the superiority of his arms, but to a degenerate population, unworthy of their lineage and forgetful of their traditions, could only last until the contempt of mankind evoked from our shame enough manhood to renew the struggle.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. SICKLES.

HOMER FRANKLIN, Esq. Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Advices from Ohio clearly indicate that at the coming election the Union party will carry that State by 75,000 majority.

THE PRICE OF GOLD IN RICHMOND.

Persons leaving Richmond last Saturday, and since the result of SHERIDAN'S great victories in the Valley of the Shenandoah has been known there, state that the price of gold has gone up to three thousand. The rebel financial system has collapsed.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster-General has, under the late Act of Congress, determined the amount of salaries to be paid to Postmasters, instead of compensation by commission, as heretofore. The new rates must be established by or before Oct. 1, 1864, under the provisions of that act.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS TO-DAY.

Geo. McMasters, Co. B, Eighth Artillery; Frank C. Mead, Co. E, Second Rifles; Geo. Davis, Co. L, Second Artillery; Benj. R. Owens, Co. E, Second Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 30.

A circular has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, substituting the following regulations for those heretofore existing.

First—Hereafter, when a commissioned officer of a three years' volunteer organization receives a new commission, or an enlisted man is appointed to a commission, he may at his option be mustered into the United States service for three years or the unexpired term of the organization of which he may at the time be a member; provided no officer or enlisted man so receiving a commission shall be mustered in for a less period than three years, if at the date he presents himself for muster under it he has then six months to serve.

Second—All regimental officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States who have been in service three years, and all who shall hereafter have served three years, may, if they so desire, be mustered out and honorably discharged on satisfactory proof being furnished to the Commanding General that they have so served; provided said officers have not meanwhile voluntarily been remustered for three years, or, if belonging to veteran organizations, signified in writing their willingness to serve for the new term of the organization to which they belong.

Third—Regulations similar to the foregoing will apply to organizations mustered into service for a less period than three years.

Fourth—If the officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former commissions and rank as contemplated by section 2, paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, Current Series, they can decline to be remustered, as therein directed, and take advantage of the provisions of paragraphs first and second of this circular, in so far as they may be applicable.

Fifth—When the regiment, company or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer will be considered mustered out therewith, and at the same time and place as the command. An officer will be held to service for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service for him.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days amount to about a million and a half dollars.

A BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR SHERIDAN.

The Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Railroad is to be repaired and put in running order to Strasburgh. A large force of workmen, protected by an ample military guard, has been sent out for this purpose. The work will be pushed forward with the utmost possible dispatch in view of the operations of our armies.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER DESTROYED.

Acting-Master KENDALL, commanding United States steamer *Nyphon*, writing to the Navy Department, from off New Inlet, N. C., under date of Sept. 26, reports that on the 25th he discovered a long steamer painted white, with two smoke-stacks and two masts, coming out of Swash Channel. He immediately gave chase and fired several broadsides at her, nearly every shot of which took effect. The *Nyphon* attempted to run down the blockade-runner, but was unable to do so, and owing to her superior speed, she escaped. Another United States vessel overhauled her, however, and chased her aground off Half-Moon Battery, where she was set on fire by her crew, and destroyed. The name of the blockade-runner was not ascertained.

From Colorado and Arizona.

DENVER, C. T., Friday, Sept. 30.

JAMES D. CLARK, late Pay Clerk in the Branch Mint, who was tried in the United States Court for robbing the Mint last Winter, has been convicted.

Prescott (Arizona) papers of the 15th have been received. CHARLES D. POSTON has been elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 3:30 P. M., by the Central Park band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Hunting" (La Chasse).....Mehul
2. Larghetto from Symphonie, No. 2.....Beethoven
3. Liberty Quick March.....Strauss

PART II.

4. "March du Sacre" from the Prophet.....Meyerbeer
5. Military Overture.....Mendelssohn
6. Quick March, "The American Camp".....Kock Keller
7. Grand Selection from "Martana".....W. V. Wallace

PART III.

8. "L'Hirondelle" Mazurka.....Keter Bela
9. "Victory" March.....E. Rubost
10. Song. Kathleen Mavourneen.....Crouch
11. Galop, "The Williams Bats Season".....Keller

National Pot Pourri.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The first convention after the primary meetings met in the Town of Flatlands yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The convention was organized by the election of Hon. GEORGE HALL, as President, and Mr. C. W. THOMAS, Jr., as Secretary. After admitting the delegates, which occupied a long time, an informal vote for Register was taken. Five informal ballots were then had, and on the last the vote stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 125; Benj. R. Wilson, 60; Joseph Reeves, 56. Mr. Wilson was declared the nominee by a unanimous vote. The nominations for County Clerk, Superintendent of the Poor, Coroner and Justice of the Sessions was then entered into. The result for County Clerk was as follows: George J. Hardy, 64; Henry Hill, 30; J. J. Anderson, 7; P. J. Ostrander, 24. Mr. Hardy having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared unanimously nominated. Mr. Isaac Skidmore was nominated as Superintendent of the Poor. The Coroner and Justice of Sessions had not been settled at a late hour.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ANOTHER NEW STEAMER FOR THE LINE.—The New-York and New-Orleans Mail Steamship Company have just added another new and powerful steamer to their line, namely, the *Guiding Star*. The *Guiding Star* was built at the yards of Messrs. ROSEVELT & Co., foot of Houston-street, East River; and these builders have on the stocks the fifth vessel building by them for the same company and same line, which will be called the *Day Star*. The *Guiding Star* will make her trial trip next week, and will proceed on her first voyage on the 15th of October. She is a beautiful model, and is 250 feet long. Her measurement is 2,416 tons. She will be fitted up in good style for the accommodation of passengers, and her interior and deck compartments will be well furnished. All the vessels connected with this line will in future leave New-York weekly, as will be seen by advertisement.

COLLECTIONS IN THE THIRD INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT.—The collections in this district, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, have, during the past five days, averaged $20,000 per day.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. ALFRED P. PUTNAM was installed as Pastor of the Church of Our Saviour (Unitarian,) in Pierrepont-street, on Wednesday evening. The congregation was for many years under the charge of Rev. Dr. FARLEY.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment.

The Seventh Vermont Regiment, under command of Col. HOLBROOK, will arrive in New-York to-day, en route for the Gulf, having reënlisted. They will sail on Monday for New-Orleans and will, while here, receive the hospitalities of the Sons of Vermont. This regiment will be remembered for the conspicuous valor and gallantry of its Colonel and men in the first battle of Baton Rouge, where the lamented Gen. WILLIAMS fell.

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Citizens Association County Convention meets next week. They will probably make no independent nomination, but will make up a ticket composed of the best men nominated by the different parties. The Association think they will be able to elect such a ticket, although they are as yet young in the field. The doings of the Convention will be looked for with considerable interest by politicians as well as others.

FALL OPENING—MILLINERY.—Among those who delayed their fall opening and thus did not appear in our annual notice, was M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 Sixth-avenue, whose stock of millinery is unusually large, and whose styles embrace all that is tasty, beautiful and elegant. The opening took place on Thursday, attracting throngs of ladies to his rooms who, amidst the bonnets, hats, flowers, &c., found enough to admire as well as desire.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.—Prof. C. P. BRONSON, A.M., M.D., will reopen his school for Oratory and Elocution on Tuesday evening next at the Cooper Institute. The classes for the winter course will then be formed. Prof. B. is well known as a very superior speaker and teacher.

A LADY

OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Brownjee's One Disease (External) Remedy Cures Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Nervous Irritation of the Spine, in one to three applications. Curvatine. Protuberant and many other Spinal complaints relieved by a free use of the remedy. Paralytic limbs have frequently been cured in one application, when not produced by apoplexy or mercury. Wholesale and retail. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

Whatever Dr. Burnett makes is the best of its kind. His famous COCOAINE, for the hair, and Flavoring Extracts sustain that reputation. For sale by druggists, grocers and country dealers.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
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Certificates of Excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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Family Knitting Machines.
For plain and fancy knitting, simple, durable and economical. Invaluable to families, stores and charitable institutions. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., Office No 537 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

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Trusses, &c.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the best in the WORLD for curing HERNIA or RUPTURE. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description at reasonable prices. FREEMAN & BURR, cor. Fulton and Nassau sts., opposite *Sun* building.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Fall Styles of Gents' and Youths' Hats Just Issued. Prices to suit the times. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Barnes's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

5,000 Gold Fish Wanted by B. Greenwood, at the Aquarium Depot, No. 498 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, 625 Broadway.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military officers and soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical War ehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY,

The public and the profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, and occupies but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$45,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FATALITY OF CONSUMPTION.

In some parts of the country, nearly one-fourth of the population is destroyed by Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has been more successful than any other man in the United States, in treating this class of diseases. He has proved, by numerous examples, that Consumption is curable, all professional opinions to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Schenck, himself, more than thirty years ago was cured of consumption in its worst form, and in its most desperate stage. The medicine used by him, which is now celebrated under the name of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, has cured many others in cases which baffled the skill of eminent physicians. Dr. S. now uses two auxiliary remedies, called "SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC," and "SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," which facilitate the cure when pulmonary disease is complicated with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, as it very often is. In some cases the Pulmonary Syrup alone is sufficient. In other circumstances, one or the other of the auxiliary remedies will be needed. The directions which accompany each medicine instruct the patient how to distinguish by the symptoms the precise nature of his disease, so that the proper remedy may be used. The Pulmonic Syrup is always required in the treatment of Consumption. The other two remedies, one or both, must be used according to circumstances. If these three remedies are used in time, and used strictly according to the directions, Dr. Schenck insures a cure, provided the lungs are not too much decayed to afford any chance of the patient's recovery.

For sale by DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Agent for all of Dr. Schenck's Medicines, and Druggists generally.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. His medicine can be obtained there at all times.

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We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

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Offer their entire stock at gold prices.

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At the old headquarters No. 97 Duane-st., cor. Broadway. RODER & GRAHAM, sign and banner painters. Established 1843.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. W. KORBETT holds the power of attorney of the new firm.

MATHEWS'

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS.

Sages have written and Poets have sung of that crowning ornament of the human race, beautiful and luxuriant Hair. Scientific men have studied and experimented on the means necessary for its Preservation, and Artists for modes of Beautifying and Adorning.

Viewing a healthy and luxurious growth of the Hair, as the first and most desirable ornament in beautifying the face and form of either sex, it is a matter of great importance to know the causes which impair its BEAUTY, and the proper means necessary for its PRESERVATION.

A FACT.

It is but a few years since it became generally known that ARNICA possessed the property of subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthy action beyond any substance previously known or used. Yet so great are its merits that it has become a NECESSITY in almost every household, and a component part of nearly every liniment or embrocation used for external injuries or inflammation.

A QUESTION.

If ARNICA will subdue inflammation and restore a healthy action upon the surface of the body and limbs, why will it not do the same upon the scalp, and thereby remove scruff and dandruff, stop the hair falling or turning gray, which is caused by nothing so much as a sort of feverishness or inflammation of the scalp?

MORE FACTS.

A few years ago Mr. MATHEWS, a druggist by profession, suffered severely from an irritation of the scalp, with constant itching and an accumulation of dandruff, to cure which he tried thoroughly every popular hair preparation then in the market, but all without any permanent benefit. Knowing the virtues of ARNICA in curing inflammation, he made a preparation of it, with other articles of known value, and gave that a trial, which very soon permanently cured the trouble. The same preparation under the title of

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS,

Has been extensively used in all manner of scalp diseases with a like beneficial result.

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

Stimulates and invigorates the hair, prevents it from falling out, restores it when lost, promotes its growth and strength, renders it proof against all diseases.

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

Permanently cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp, and makes it healthy and fertile. For the removal of dandruff it has no equal. Its operations in this particular are magical and permanent.

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS,

Is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but it renders the latter charmingly soft and lustrous, disposing it to remain in place without being "gummy or sticky."

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

Is an indispensable adjunct to the toilet. Its perfume is especially sweet and fragrant—the proprietor having, in this respect, conquered the "golden mien."

Ladies should use the

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS.

It will stimulate and invigorate the hair, prevent it from falling out, restore it when lost. It will make it soft as satin and glossy as a raven's wing.

Gentlemen should use the

ARNICA HAIR GLOSS.

It answers every purpose of oil and pomatum, and yet leaves the hair clear and free, so that it will neither soil the hat, nor give to the head the appearance of a recently used "mop."

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS

Is particularly adapted for children. It drives away all scalp diseases, excites the roots of the hair to healthy action, keeps it constantly invigorated, and makes it perfectly soft and glossy.

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MEDIUM AND FINE
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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO CASH BUYERS.

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A full and complete list of their captures, with the disposition made of them by Semmes, together with reports, speeches and transactions concerning their history in each port, is found in the Appendix.

No more remarkable book of the sort has ever appeared from the American press, and the sale is rapidly spreading over the entire country.

Two vols. in one, handsomely printed on tinted paper, and cloth bound, price $2.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NO. CCV.—FOR OCTOBER, 1864.

EDITED BY
Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.

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Art. 7.—Goldwin Smith.
Art. 8.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
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Art. 10.—Critical Notices.

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BERKSHIRE [illegible]

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FEMALE SEMINARY,

Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

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usual time by a new system.—A course of twelve lessons will be given by Mr. JAMES IRVING, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, from Curwen's Tonic Sol-fa Method, which is commonly used throughout Great Britain, in the lessons of the Welsh Congregational Church, that, between 21 and 31 are, commencing on THURSDAY Evening, Oct. 1, 1864, at 8 o'clock, and on each succeeding Thursday, at the above time. For the course, $1. Those under 14 years of age, 50 cents.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BED-

ford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Ponda, No. 38 Wall-st; Jacob M. Bates, No. 105 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-

TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session, on the 14th inst., with important improvements in buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WIL-

LIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The forty-eighth semi-annual Session will commence on Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILES, A.M.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNI-

VERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE

method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 40th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.

Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED BY A RECENT

graduate of Harvard College; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., No. 478 Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN,

N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on [illegible] in October. For circulars, apply to [illegible], or M. L. LOCKWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN [illegible] A PRIVATE SCHOOL

for [illegible] will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 76 West [illegible]-st. For particulars, please address [illegible] E. M. COE, as above.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER

School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING

and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH

boarding and day school, in West 38th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 441 Broadway, and Segee, No. 625.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—

White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN

their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

ladies, 5th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STE-

VENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN

at No. [illegible] Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 32th street, will reopen Sept. 21.

THE MISSES ALGEO'S FRENCH AND

English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN

on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AARON HAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST

27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of PEDDIE & CO., in the City of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE.
LUCY E. BURBECK.

SEPT. 22, 1864.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP as commission merchants, under the firm of EAGLETON, ANGELL & CO.

J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.
WALTER E. LAWTON.
EDWIN G. ANGELL.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1864.

MR. JOHN M. STOREY HAS POWER OF Attorney to sign the name of our firm.

BOONEN GRAVES & CO., No. 112 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.

Wanted, rent. for maths. and classics, for private school, City, gentleman for English branches, City institution, salary $75; rent. for classics, in boys' boarding-school—principal here for interview on Friday; rent. for drawing, &c.; near City; Presbyterian principal for Western academy, lady for piano and singing in Western female seminary; male principal for public school near City. All teachers who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Grand.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE IN HONors, lately arrived from England, who has had much experience in teaching, and is thoroughly conversant with classical and mathematical studies, desires an engagement in a school, or educational institution. Address G., care of Mr. Wilde, No. 30 Reade-st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, would like to have a few ladies for French conversation; no objection to go in a school every day; highest references given: habla Espanol y dare: lecciones de Frances a las semanas Espanolas. Address L. M. B., Station D, New-York.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family where there are small children. A comfortable home is more her object than salary. Best references given. Address, A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office.

A S PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation as visiting governess, to teach English, French and music. Best of references. Address T. A. J., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A HOME where tuition in the English branches, or music, may be considered equivalent to board. Call or address Miss L., No. 164 West 11th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Bowery, corner of Canal-street.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM Oct. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY,

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 52 NASSAU-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st day of October. LUTHER C. CARTER,
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary. President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before October 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

SUCCESS OIL COMPANY,

Office No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

☞ THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after Oct. 1st, to the stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed Sept. 30 and opened Oct. 4, 1864.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their representatives on and after the 5th October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th September until the 7th October next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 27th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, will be paid by us on the capital stock of that company, to the bondholders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 18.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.

The transfer Books will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, New-York, Sept. 23, 1864.

TWENTY SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to October 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale [illegible] the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, [illegible], between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Akron, Summit County, in connection with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court. Appraised at $225,000.

At the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. ORTS, of Cleveland,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 23, 1864.

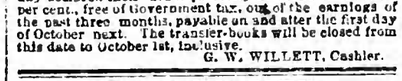
DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 647 BROADway—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets Themises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hdkfs.

Initial and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.



AT REDUCED PRICES.

G. I. & J. L. LEELY, No. 359 Broadway.

AT LOUISA, No. 5 INDIA STORE.

EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT BROADWAY. (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Grass Cloths, Silk [illegible] Fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., consisting in part of Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China [illegible] articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM Oct. 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed; free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and also on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY,

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 1st, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 52 NASSAU-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st day of October. LUTHER C. CARTER,
HENRY B. CONKLIN, Secretary. President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before October 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

SUCCESS OIL COMPANY,

Office No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

☞ THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after Oct. 1st, to the stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed Sept. 30 and opened Oct. 4, 1864.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockhol

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Herrick.....Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWONADA.....Crowell.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Colvocoresses.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Baker.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Lapworth.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Caldwell.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
DAY STAR.....(building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North river, foot of Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,043 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,773, and the *Suwonada* 1,768, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding every exertion upon our part we are unable to complete the saloons of the steamship *Morning Star* in time to send her to sea earlier than Saturday, Oct 1st, upon which she will sail for New-Orleans.

The *Guiding Star* will sail on Oct. 15.

The *Morning Star* is now receiving freight at Pier No. 46 North River.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 10 Barclay-st. JAMES A. RAYNOR.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building.....	3,867	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN.....	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA.....	2,500	Prowse.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,922	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these steamships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....	3,400 tons....	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....	3,200 tons....	900-horse power
EUGENIE.....	(Building).....	900-horse power
FRANCE.....	(Building).....	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....	(Building).....	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Dexter, Commander, On Saturday, Oct. 2, at Noon.

(And every alternate four weeks thereafter.)

From Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of vessels and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

The splendid side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. Barton
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. Lawrence
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. Richard Adams

The COLUMBIA (Capt. Barton), will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.

For freight or passage apply to

SIMONTON, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA (Capt. Ferrier,

is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 50 North River.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$100 | Intermediate.....$60
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....45

Payable in U. S. Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana (gold or its equivalent.)....50

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....Tinklepaugh.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Seabury.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. David Wilson, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to

P. B. Allen, No. 5 Bowling Green.

N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. Russell, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. Nones, Notary Public.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for tinners' use, for sale by A. A. Thomson & Co., Nos. 215 and 216 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....	$80	Steerage.....	$30
First Cabin to London..	85	Steerage to London.....	31
First Cabin to Paris.....	95	Steerage to Paris.....	40
First Cabin to Hamburg.	90	Steerage to Hamburg...	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Dobbs-ferry-st. dock, foot of 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Sayville, Islip, Bay Shore, Oakland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5 40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7 30, 8:30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections Whitestone 7 30, 9 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as here via Piermont:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way freight for Goshen, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Freight, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 40 P. M.	11:22 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 5:26 P. M. The 9 15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—ONE BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE, six years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with a beautiful flowing tail; also, harness and wagon, all in good order, $100; one bay horse, fine style and action, seven years old, perfectly sound; one Broughham coupe, made by Wood Brothers, very fine vehicle, $300; one bay horse, $100; one large carry-all wagon, $150; one double horse family sleigh, Troy make, by Gould, and in perfect order, $250; two single sleighs, $75 each. Address Box No. 3,228 Post-office.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME DARK-sorrel carriage-horses, perfectly matched, six and seven years old, the property of a gentleman who sells them for want of use. Apply at the private stable, No. 43 West 20th-st., between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. The middle stable of five in a row.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TWO-SEAT Phaeton, in very good order. Price $215. May be seen at carriage-house, No. 92 East 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN HORSE.—A fine store with basement and second floor, near Fulton ferry, in Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of L. J. INSLEE, engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE second-hand, also 4 sets Cylinder Boilers. JOHN SHULTZ, No. 198 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY.—A lady must be, like himself, well situated, both socially and pecuniarily. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. Address PHILO, Station A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of

PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.) full salted, in full-Looped Oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must be of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the articles specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon,) named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ——

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder.) ———

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. Du BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum or $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 23, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

[No. 4.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 State-st., New-York, Sept. 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of SATURDAY, 1st proximo, for supplying this department with

100 BARRELS LARD OIL.

Bidders will please furnish samples with their proposals, and will offer it subject to inspection. Payment to be made in such funds as the Government provides.

The right is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Lard Oil," and addressed to

Major STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, 19 City Hall Square, New-York, September 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.

Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, inclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.

The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watt streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt-Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets, on the East River.

The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.

Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES.

On account of the weather, the GREAT RACES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE, at Secaucus, are postponed until

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

OCTOBER 3d and 4th.

MONDAY—Three Good Races will be Run.

TUESDAY—A three-quarter mile dash.

A 1 mile heat race, and the great 4 mile heat race.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Sec'y.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

MATCH FOR $2,000.

MILE AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

John Lovett names br. c., full brother to Brunetta.

F. S. Burr names sorrel stallion Argyle, full brother to Lady Emma.

FAIRS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 5 and 6, at the village of Jamaica. The grounds are situated on Flushing-av., a short distance from Fulton-st. The premiums amount to over $2,000. The special premiums for horses are open to all the United States and Canada. Flowers open to Kings County.

Information can be obtained of John Harold, Secretary, Hempstead, L. I., who will be on the grounds on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 3 and 4, with the Entry Committee.

Life members tickets $10; annual members $1—which will admit members and their families and any number of entries. Carriages $2; each person 25 cent. The grounds will be ready for the reception of articles on Monday, Oct. 3. JOHN HAROLD, Secretary.

JOHN C. JACKSON, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the PAPER that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1865.

The subjoined list specifies, as near as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh 60 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3—SUPERFINE AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

500 reams superfine printing paper, hard sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4—MAP PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5—PLATE PAPER.

500 reams superfine plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6—WRITING PAPERS.

2,000 reams quarto post, 19 by 15 inches.
2,000 reams flat cap, 13 by 16½ inches.
1,000 reams double cap, 16½ by 26 inches.
500 reams demy, 16 by 20½ inches.
1,000 reams double demy, 20½ by 32 inches.
1,000 reams folio-post, 17 by 22 inches.
1,000 reams double folio, 22 by 34 inches.
200 reams medium, 18 by 23 inches.
100 reams royal, 19 by 24 inches.
100 reams imperial, 22½ by 31 inches.
2,000 reams, 23 by 30 inches, to weigh forty pounds per ream.
6,000 reams, 21 by 31 inches, to weigh thirty-two pounds per ream.
2,000 reams, 17 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 20 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 21 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
200 reams colored paper, assorted colors, 19 by 24 inches.

CLASS 7—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.

300,000 pounds of writing paper, to be put up in reams of 480 sheets each, of such weights and sizes as may be required.

Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for classes 1 and 2 will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain five hundred perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required, and no bundle (excluding wrapper) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of the various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6 and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "outside" quires. They are to be of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights (except as specified in the schedule) as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5 and 7, are to be white, and of the size and weight specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, to

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Arrival of Muller, the Murderer, in London.

DECLINE IN THE REBEL LOAN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.
via PORT HOOD, Friday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, on the 21st inst., passed Cape Race at eight o'clock this evening *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York, arrived out on the 20th inst.

MULLER, the alleged murderer, arrived in London on the 17th inst. An immense crowd gathered to take a look at him. The witnesses for the crown were examined on Monday. MULLER'S defence has been postponed for one week.

The London *Times* says that the capture of Atlanta is regarded as the crowning success of the South-western army.

The Confederate Loan fell three per cent. on the report of the surrender of Mobile.

The French Rentes closed on the 20th at 66f. @10c.

Consols 88¼ @88¾ for money.

The Atlantic, Great Western and New York second mortgage Railway Bonds have advanced two per cent.

Erie Railway paid up shares and Virginia Sixes have declined one per cent.

The rumors of an approaching interview between the French, Russian and Prussian Sovereigns, are considered unfounded in Paris.

The Paris *Intelligence* says, it seems certain that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for a solution of the Roman question.

The Czar of Russia was to visit the Emperor of the French at Swalbach on the 31st inst.

A new Spanish ministry had been formed, who had announced a conciliatory policy. The ministry is, as follows:

President of the Council, NARVAEZ; Minister of War, CORDOVA; Minister of Finance, BARZANOLLANA; Minister of Foreign Affairs, LORRENTE; and Minister of the Interior, GONZALO BRAVO.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allies in Schleswig has issued a proclamation prohibiting the circulation of petitions and collection of signatures, under the penalty of rigorous martial law. This is for the prevention of getting addresses from the Northern Schleswingers praying against separation from Denmark.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Hungary on a military visit.

The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the Italian capitol to Florence. The *Opinione* says that if the removal is necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Government cannot refuse.

The Legislature of Holland was opened by the King on the 19th inst.

Denmark consents that the Duchies claims on the public property of the Kingdom should be satisfied with the payment by Denmark of a round sum.

The demand of Denmark that the troops of the allied armies in Jutland are not to be pensioned by Denmark has been absolutely rejected by the German Powers.

The Egyptian Government has concluded a loan of one hundred and twenty-five millions of francs with the house of Oppenheim, redeemable in fifteen years.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

From San Domingo—The Insurgents willing to Release their Prisoners—Earthquake at San Juan—Famine at the Cape de Verde Islands.

HAVANA, Saturday, September 24.

From Santo Domingo, we are told that the Commandant, Senor VELASCO, captured nearly a year ago at Santiago de los Caballeros, was placed at liberty by the rebels, and that he had arrived at Monte Christo. He reports that at Santiago they are disposed to place all the prisoners at liberty, and the possibility of a speedy peace was talked of. This paves the way for Spain to abandon the enterprize, which has already cost the lives of over 12,000 soldiers. We are also told that letters from Monte Christo to the 9th inst., says that absolutely nothing of interest had taken place there.

The steamer *Europa* had left Monte Christo for this port, with ninety sick on board.

The steamer *San Francisco de Borja* is loading with arms and provisions for Monte Christo.

Puerto Rico dates are to the 14th inst. There had been several severe tempests, and the bark *Aemida*, schooner *Juan Narcisa*, schooner *Annie Wooster* and schooner *Clementina* are reported wrecked. The latter was struck by lightning, and two men killed.

At San Juan an earthquake was felt on the 6th inst.

Lieut.-Col. GARCIA OROZCO and Lieut. LOPAS had died of yellow fever at Santo Domingo.

The famine at the Cape de Verde Islands continues. In Santiago, the largest one of them, which a year ago counted 55,000 inhabitants, there were lost by starvation, between Jan. 1 and May 1, 7,000. The Govarament of Portugal has distributed $75,000 for the relief of the people, but this is not sufficient to allay their sufferings.

Dates from the Canary Islands are to the 31st ult. A light was to be lit in the light-house on Anaga Point, Teneriffe, on Sept. 15.

Dates from Honduras are to the 14th of August, but the news is unimportant.

Yesterday the rebel steamers *Susanna* and *Denbigh* left for Galveston.

The steamer *Henrietta* arrived here yesterday under the name of "*Josie*," 14 days from New-York. She stopped on the way at Green Turtle Key, where she left a portion of her cargo. She is consigned to J. DENYER & Co., well known shippers of goods to the rebels.

The well known hotel of Mrs. ALBY was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy, as unfortunately her furniture was not insured. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

There was another fire this morning, and, in fact, fires have been frequent of late.

The yellow fever in Cuba is disappearing.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Return of Major-Gen. Banks—His Successor at New-Orleans.

The United States mail steamship *Suwo Nada* arrived at this port from New-Orleans yesterday morning, with advices to the 24th. Among her passengers was Maj.-Gen. BANKS, who, for nearly three years, has been in command of the Department of the Gulf.

The evening previous to the departure of Gen. BANKS a number of his friends, including several members elect of the new Legislature, called upon him at his residence to bid him farewell. The health of the Governor being offered and drank with full bumpers, Gov. HAHN responded in a few remarks, in which he alluded in feeling terms to the departure of Gen. BANKS.

GEN. BANKS' SUCCESSOR.

Major-General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, who succeeds Gen. BANKS, is a native of South Carolina, where he read law in the office of JAMES T. PETTIGREW. His first military experience was as Adjutant of a South Carolina regiment in the Florida war. In 1845 Gen. HURLBUT removed to Illinois, where he practiced law, and also did good service for the State in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and in the Legislature. In May, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded the post of Fort Donelson after its capture by the Union army. He was then appointed to the command of the Fourth Division of GRANT'S army, which was the first to ascend the Tennessee River, and which first occupied Pittsburgh Landing. At the battle of Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing) Gen. HURLBUT distinguished himself for unflinching coolness and courage, and for his valuable services in this battle he was appointed by the President a Major-General. He also distinguished himself at the battle of the Hatchie. For a long time Gen. HURLBUT commanded the Sixteenth Corps and the Military District of Memphis, with headquarters at that city. Here he remained until he was relieved by Gen. WASHBURN and sent to New Orleans. As a true patriot and faithful soldier no man in the country can show a better record.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The most destructive fire that ever took place in this city (save the State-house) took place this morning.

The fire alarm of the Washington Fire Company No. 1, sounded its melancholy notes about 7 o'clock this morning, when we hastened to the scene. Fire Company No. 2, under the direction of Mr. J. C. CHARLOTTE, was also promptly on the spot, but unfortunately, the water tanks could not be opened until the fire had taken a fearful hold upon the large frame furniture factory of PIPER & BRANYOAN. Both engines, however, were soon at play, and did good execution. Mr. J. PIPER is a severe sufferer. Messrs. PIPER & BRADFORD, Mme. BOAT, LOUIS BRAHILL, and Mr. FRED FUNK, owned the principal house property destroyed. Mrs. MICHAEL, PIPER & BRADFORD, Messrs. WM. L. THOMAS & Co., R. COUSTAY, baker, and Mr. CHRISTIAN, confectioner, occupants of property, are severe losers. The stabling, sheds and fencing of Messrs. NELSON & KELLY were razed to the ground, to save the further spread of the devasting element. The loss amounted to considerable.

Gens. HEBERT and LEE were promptly at the scene of destruction, and by their cool and deliberate superintendence, caused much property to be saved from loss. About fifteen families, however, are homeless.

Gov. Banks on Reconstruction in Louisiana.

We find in the New Orleans papers of the 24th inst. a long letter from Gen. BANKS, addressed to Senator LANE of Kansas, on the subject of reconstruction in Louisiana. Gen. BANKS alludes briefly to the protest of Messrs WADE and DAVIS against President LINCOLN'S refusal to sign the bill for the reconstruction of government in seceding States, and says it was perfectly apparent that its authors but imperfectly understood the condition of things, and had been misled by their informant. He then shows that the provisions of the bill had been complied with, in every essential particular, in the attempts to reconstruct a loyal government in Louisiana. He says:

The white male citizens as described in the bill, were enrolled for military service to the number of ——— thousand. In the most populous parishes, preparatory to draft in 1863. Measures have been taken to renew and complete the enrollment in all the parishes.

Every person enrolled who has taken the oath, has been invited to participate in the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen loyal voters have been registered under the iron-clad oath in the Parish of Orleans alone, and there are from 15,000 to 18,000 voters registered in the State as subscribers to the same oath on the parish poll-books.

Delegates to the convention were apportioned to "the white male population," not of enrolled electors merely, but of the whole State; and the number fixed as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, "applicable to legislative assemblies."

Thirty days' notice was given of elections.

Commissioners of Elections have been appointed "according to the laws and usages of the State."

The delegates were chosen by "white male citizens of the United States," twenty-one years of age, who had "the qualifications required by law."

Soldiers who had enlisted in the army from this State were permitted to vote at the polls opened at their respective commands by regularly appointed Commissioners of Election, not by officers, where it was impossible for them to vote in established legal precincts.

So far as it is known, no person who has held office under the Confederate Government, or who has borne arms against the United States, has participated in these elections.

The oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Congress of 1862, on the "iron-clad" oath of the President's proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, have been administered to every voter. In most cases both have been administered.

The poll books at all elective precincts have been, or will be, deposited with the Provisional Governor of the State.

The Constitution declares the abolition of Slavery, prohibits involuntary servitude except for crime, and interdicts forever the recognition of property in man. It makes all men equal before the law. It declares that no liability, either State, parochial or municipal, shall exist for any debt contracted for on the interest of the rebels against the Government of the United States.

The only provision of the bill not embodied in the Constitution is that which denies the elective franchise to men who have borne arms against the United States. The convention would have readily adopted this provision; but, although the State under the Constitution establishes the conditions of suffrage even for members of Congress, it was impracticable for Louisiana to overthrow the policy of the General Government in this respect. The principal officer of the Treasury in New-Orleans held a commission in the rebel army, and the quartermaster and the chiefs of other departments have been ordered to employ in public service deserters from the enemy. A State cannot well deny the right of suffrage to high and permanent civil officers of the Government. The general policy on this subject ought to be established by the Government, without regard to the action of separate States. It is a question incident to peace and war.

Gen. BANKS proceeds to consider the conditions under which a State can be created or admitted into the Union, and to show that the loyal portion of Louisiana comprises much more than half the territory and population of that State. In connection with this, he states

THE RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION.

In a State which held 331,726 slaves, one half of its entire population in 1860, more than three quarters of whom had been specially excepted from the Proclamation of Emancipation, and were still held *de jure* in bondage, the Convention declared by a majority of all the votes to which the State would have been entitled if every delegate had been present from every district in the State,

Instantaneous, universal, uncompensated, unconditional emancipation of slaves!

It prohibited forever the recognition of property in man!

It decreed the education of all the children, without distinction of race or color!

It directs all men, white or black, to be enrolled as soldiers for the public defence!

It makes all men equal before the law!

It compels, by its regenerating spirit, the ultimate recognition of all the rights which National authority can confer upon an oppressed race!

It wisely recognizes for the first time in constitutional history, the interest of daily labor as an element of power entitled to the protection of the State.

Death of Thomas F. Marshall.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 26.

Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHAL died on the 22d inst. at his residence, near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., aged, we think, about 64 years.

Mr. MARSHALL'S name is a familiar thing throughout the nation. He was a wild and wayward man of talent and genius. In his youth he was a steady and most earnest student, devoting himself to the various branches of a classical education and disciplining his his mental powers with extraordinary diligence and success by way of preparation for the grand arena of life, where intellect encounters intellect and mind grapples with mind. Men who heard him speak at the age of twenty had no doubt that he would live, if spared by Providence, to be one of the master-spirits of the country. And, had he been true and just to himself and to the high and noble faculties vouchsafed to him by God, he would have fulfilled all the loftiest expectations entertained of him. But he met in early manhood with a keen and bitter disappointment, which, deeply stinging his sensitive, impatient and proud nature, and blasting, as by a flash of lightning, what he regarded as his great life-hope, caused him to seek relief by quaffing at the poison-fount at which millions of gifted spirits have bowed and died.

But THOMAS F. MARSHALL'S spirit did not perish. His genius was like Greek fire, nothing could quench it. Though he never wholly overcame for any great length of time, even by his most resolute and determined efforts, his one unfortunate habit, he became a very distinguished man. He pursued the practice of law in this city for several years, commencing perhaps in 1831, but with only partial success, his irregularities being an obstacle that even his great abilities could not wholly surmount. It was chiefly as a political speaker that he distinguished himself here, and unquestionably he retained without a rival. Every man who lived here then and still survives has a vivid and glowing remembrance of his displays of power. Men think of him and muse upon him as he appeared to them in the long past, and they fancy themselves gazing upon a brighter star seen through a golden haze. He was sent by this city to the State Legislature, we think in 1834, and in that body he made many speeches, some of which would have been regarded as great and remarkable in any deliberative or other assemblage in the world. Some years after he went from the Ashland District to Congress, and, by his brilliant though erratic displays in that body, he attracted the attention of the country, and, although he probably failed, from personal and political aberrations, to exercise any very great influence, he at least commanded universal admiration, mingled in most instances with regret that such noble intellectual endowments possessed should not make their eagle flight higher, purer air of truth and patriotism and statesmanship, instead of scooping so often among the lowlands and the reeking fens of reckless and even fear ow partizanship.

We never in our lives listened to an orator who, in our opinion, had greater resources in debate than THOS. F. MARSHALL. They were inexhaustible, and rendered him unconquerable. If he couldn't succeed with one weapon, he would try another, for all weapons were at his command. He had a wonderful knowledge of the world's history and the political history of the United States; he had a lightning eye to detect a weak point in an antagonist, and the intuition to strike it with unerring and fatal precision; and he possessed all the varied powers of wit, humor, eloquence, pathos and logic. He scattered his gems of every kind around him on all occasions almost as profusely as Nature scatters her flower-seeds. But his taste and judgment were not unfrequently at fault. He was sometimes low when he should have been lofty, and often coarsely or grotesquely humorous when he should have been great. We think that the public misunderstood the character of his mind, and that even he, to some extent, mistook it himself. The people seemed to think, and so did he, that his greatest powers were wit, humor, fancy, poetry, eloquence. He had all these, but his chief power was none of these; it was argument, logic, stern, inexorable, cast-steel logic. His other powers, great as they were, served but as adornments of the limbs of his giant logic.

Seventh Congressional District

In the Seventh Congressional District of this of this City, WM. W. BOARDMAN was last evening nominated for Congress, unadimously and by acclamation, by a convention composed of the two conventions of the compelling wings of the Union party in that District. The fusion for Mr. BOARDMAN was hearty and enthusiastic.

Union Congressional Nominations.

The several Union Congressional Conventions met last night, but, save in one instance, made no regular nominations, each wing of the party appointing a conference committee, with a view of uniting on candidates.

Important Draft Order—Exemption by Commutation.

The Provost Marshals of the First and Second Ohio Congressional Districts received the following on Tuesday:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26, 1864.

If any person drafted shall claim exemption on the ground of having paid $300 commutation money in last September, upon proof of such payment being made, he will be entitled to exemption from this draft.

JAMES A. WILCOX,
Colonel and A. A. P. M. G. Ohio.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Day Calendar for Saturday, Oct. 1, is as follows: Nos. 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 151, 164, 166, 167, and 168.

GERMAN CENTRAL COUNTY COMMITTEE.—This body met last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue, and presented the name of ANDREAS WILLMANN, Esq., as their candidate for Supervisor. Mr. WILLMANN is a well known and influential citizen, and has much strength among our voters of German descent.

UNION MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

Albion—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Schenectady—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Rev. B. I. Ives.
Havana—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Corning—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Hornellsville—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Seneca Falls—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Red Bank, N. J.—Gen. T. M. Hite, Col. Turner Bryan.
Buffalo—Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois.
East New-York—Hon. Demas Strong, Timothy Cronin, Esq.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.

Glens Falls—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Cortlandtville—Hon. C. M. Depew.
New-York—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq., Hon. J. M. Scoval, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Twelfth Ward, Harlem—Hon. Abram Wakeman, F. J. Fithian, Esq.
Haverstraw—Timothy Cronin, Esq.
New-York—Thos. B. Van Buren, Esq.
Warsaw—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Addison—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Owego—Col. O. F. Beard.
Danbury, Conn.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Newark, N. J.—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Belmont—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Medina—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Herkimer—Prof. W. W. Hegesmo.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. T. G. Alvord, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Hon. Richard Busteed.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

Ticonderoga—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Brooklyn—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Nyack—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Perry—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Bath—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Elmira—Col. O. F. Beard.
Brooklyn—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Geneva—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Cuba—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Landenville—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Greenwich, Conn.—Major James Haggerty.
Newport—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Riverhead—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, John J. Couch, Esq.
Plattsburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Canton—Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Hammondsport—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Penn Yan—Col. O. T. Beard.
Genesee—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Olean—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Newfane—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Salisbury Center—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Middletown—Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Thos. B. Van Buren, Esq.
Ninth Ward, New-York—N. B. La Bau, Esq.
Fonda—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

Orange, N. J.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Chateaguay—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Potsdam—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Prattsburgh—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Canandaigua—Col. O. T. Beard.
Newburgh—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Buffalo—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Ellicottville—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
West Winfield—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Port Jervis—Hon. Charles L. Beale, Thomas B. Van Buren, Esq.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Ogdensburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Ithaca—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Patchogue—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Liberty—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Goshen—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Millport—Col. O. T. Beard.
Batavia—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Dunkirk—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Brooklyn—Maj. James Haggerty.
Frankfort—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Montgomery—Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Thos. B. Van Buren, Esq.
Watkins—Gen. John H. Martindale.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

Wayland—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Corning—Col. O. T. Beard.
Auburn—Hon. T. G. Alvord, Hon. C. M. Depew.
Westfield—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Pleasantville—Maj. James Haggerty, Thos. B. Van Buren, Esq.
Rome—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Watertown—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas; Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Lima—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Salem—Timothy Cronin, Esq.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000 Am. Gold	195⅜	300	Reading R.	123⅜
50,000 do.	s3 195½	100	do.	s3 123⅜
50,000 do.	s5 195	100	do.	124
130,000 do.	195⅜	300	do.	124¼
10,000 do.	s3 195¼	700	do.	124⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	115¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	71⅜
300 Erie Railway	94⅜	100	do.	s3 71⅜
1000 do.	94⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	84
100 do.	b3 94⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	44¾
100 do.	b3 94⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	b3 78
100 Hudson R. R	111¾	100	do.	78
200 Cum. Coal Co.	81¾	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	b2 89

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTANTINE WATER, which began to profuce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 259 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO. How many lovers it has separated—how many lovers it has forever parted! The subject is so delicate none will speak of it, and you are left to find out all yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a deutrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

If you are so far behind the age as not to have used that popular gem of the toilet, Fragrant Sozodont, put it off no longer, but go at once to your nearest druggist and get a bottle. You will never regret it.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—Learn the Function of the Faculties from the *Phrenological Journal*, and the Location of the Organs from the new Bust just issued by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. Newsmen have the *Journal*, druggists and booksellers have the Bust, which is both useful and ornamental. Examinations day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is operated by electricity just the same as all other telegraphs, only the wires are invisible. Each window and door is an operator. A burglar must telegraph to your room: he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience it has not failed. E. HOLMES, No. 352 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The movement of gold is *downward*; so, likewise, is the tendency of KENT'S East India Coffee, when its delightful aroma is present at a repast. Sold by all grocers, at 30 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-street.

MARRIED.

BOURNE—BAKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Peter Stryker, OSBORN T. BOURNE and ELLEN, only daughter of Joseph H. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

DERICK—DE GRAW.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, at Trinity Church, by Rev. W. T. Webbe, NORMAN H. DERICK, of Noyan, C. E., and Mary M. De Graw, of Tarrytown.

GROSS—LIVINGSTONE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. John Soarborough, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. WILLIAM L. GROSS, of Springfield, Ill., and Miss ALTHEA LIVINGSTONE, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. NOCARDS.

HARDENBERGH—BUCKINGHAM.—At Chicago, on Monday evening, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH BUCKINGHAM, daughter of Alvah Buckingham, Esq., of Chicago.

MIDDLETON—SHAFFER.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, by Rev. John Young, at the residence of the bride's father, Geneo, De Kalb County, Ill., JAMES W. MIDDLETON, of Chicago, formerly of New-York, and ANNIE M. SHAFFER, daughter of Abram Shaffer, Esq.

DIED.

BREMNER.—On Friday morning, Sept. 30, CHARLES G., infant son of B. E. and Sophia Bremner.

His funeral will take place from No. 147 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, this day. (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COFFEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, Mrs. ANNA J. COFFEY, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 55th-st., near 2d-av., on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and those of her son, Rev. W. S. Coffey, and son-in-law, Geo. M. Wheaton, are invited to attend. The burial services will be conducted at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 4½ P. M.

DAVENPORT.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, JOSIE GLEASON, infant son of Joseph P. and Mary E. Davenport, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Funeral services at the house of the parents, No. 180 Orchard-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, KATIE, youngest daughter of George W. and Catharine A. Howe, aged 5 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M., at Greenville, N. J., from the residence of her parents.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, HOLMES BAINARD HALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at 10½ A. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, at the Church of Rev. Mr. Thrall, Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

KNOX.—On Friday, Sept. 30, ROBERT KNOX.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

KERNAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, CATHARINE KERNAN, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Delancey-st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30, JULIA, eldest daughter of Richard B. and Julia C. Kimball, aged 18 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, T. E. Tomlinson, Esq., No. 190 2d-av., on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAINES.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, FRANCES INA BRADY, only daughter of Lewis W. and Sarah J. Maines, aged 5 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, MARIA REBECCA, only daughter of Geo. S. and the late Maria R. Miller, aged 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 88 East 45th-st., without further notice.

POTTER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 30, Edward S. Potter, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Rev. Valentine Buck, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 246 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock.

ROSE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of Peter H. Rose, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Locust-av., Cypress Hills, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock.

STARKWEATHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, at Morristown, N. J., JENNIE J., daughter of C. R. and M. E. Starkweather, of Chicago, Ill., aged 8 years.

Funeral this day, at 11 o'clock, at the South-st. Church, Morristown, N. J. Friends of the family are invited.

SLEIGHT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 29, EVIE, only daughter of William P. and Kate A. Sleight, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 6th-av., Mount Vernon, this day. (Saturday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. A train leaves 4th-av., corner of 27th-st., at 11½ A. M.

THORPE.—In Bedford, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, ELIZABETH D., wife of Albert F. Thorpe, and daughter of the late James Lefferts, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clove Road, near Fulton-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

UMBACH.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 29, of typhoid fever, MARIA L., wife of George J. Umbach, and daughter of John Hagadorn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALTHER.—At Scarborough, Sussex County, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, FRANCES AUGUSTA WALTHER, youngest daughter of Geo. A. and Phebe Walther, aged 2 years.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Suwo Nada, from New-Orleans—Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks and Staff; Col. John S. Clark, A. D. C.; Col. J. Grant Wilson, A. D. C.; Capt. J. Schuyler Crosby, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Abert, J. L. Swift, Adjt.-Gen. Louisiana; J. L. Andem, Lieut. C. D. Clark, Lieut. W. Simpson, Major J. E. Cowan, Major E. Penn Gaskell, R. H. Shannon, J. C. Bailey, Robert Wiles, L. N. Hanson, R. C. Pratt, Misses Carrie and Eliza Reigley, Master Fred. Reigley, Mrs. Louisa H. Strong, H. E. B. Thompson and lady, Mrs. Bridget Creed, Joseph Brefreus, J. G. Morris, C. W. Fisher, G. T. M. Davis, Jr., John Allen, W. H. Yorke, Wm. Goldenboro, F. G. Hennings, and 13 in the steerage.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Miss Duffy, J. Hankin, Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Alfred Nowlan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Wanson, Miss Wanson, Maggie Wanson, Mr. Morrison lady and 2 daughters, Capt. Bush, Mr. Hayden and son, J. S. Peel and family, E. Joansen, Jane Joansen, Hannah Joansen, Maggie Joansen, Mr. Peel and 4 children, Mrs. Stubbs, Mary Naylor.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 5 42 | Moon sets.. 5 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 7 4m | Gov. Island.. 8 3? | Hell Gate.. 8 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Sampson, Dunning, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Schooners Annie M., (Br.) Larsen, St. John N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Mary Frances, Jack, New-Bedford, H. S. Rackett & Son; White Fawn, Howes, Georgetown, L. Kenny; E. Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Kenny; Maryland, Cathcart, Perth Amboy, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Suwo Nada, Jayne, New-Orleans Sept. 24, at 6 30 A. M. Left S. A. Bayne, Pass at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Bayne. Passed in the river steamer George Cromwell, for New-York; also ships Mayflower and Arcole in tow, bound up. The evening Star crossed the bar at 5 P. M. 24th.

U. S. steam transport California, Brand, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 66 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.) Le Messurier, Havana Sept. 24, and Nassau 25th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool Sept. 15, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 630 passengers to Williams & Guion.

C. S. steam transport Exact, Weber, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Washington, 56 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Guerrilla, (transport,) O'Brien, Tortugas 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig A. S. Cook, Speed, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Elsie, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Brien, St. John, P. R., 8 ds., with molasses and cotton to master. 24th, off Hatteras, spoke brig Chesapeake, from Boston.

Brig E. Pigelow, Coombs, Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Alice Maud, Pine, Gonaives 23 ds., with logwood to Britt, Son & Co.

Schr. Princess Alice, (Br.,) Means, Civarian, Cuba 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Jameson, Middletown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. La Creole, Kingsley, Cuijacca 14 ds., with salt to Theodore Fonlize. Is leaking badly.

Schr. Elmira Rodgers, Huskins, Gardiner 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Vickersburgh, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Hartford.

Schr. Nile, Hall, Willett's Point.

Schr. Wave, Rhoades, Norwalk.

Schr. Lady Lake, Tillotson, Fall River.

Schr. New-Haven, Olevar, Orient.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Northport.

Schr. James Sarbour, Remick, Hartford.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Port Ewen, for Taunton.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Davis, Providence.

Schr. F. C. Johnson, Gage, Providence.

Schr. Augusta, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. John Jones, Boyo, Norwich.

Schr. S. Hale, Holman, Taunton.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, New-London.

Schr. G. Green, Cooker, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Norwich.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Power, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Kate McLean, Gaillet, Northport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.

Schr. [illegible], Birdsall, Providence.

Schr. L. & R. Smith, ——, Providence.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Crowell, Gloucester.

Schr. John O. Ireland, Hodges, Stamford.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Porterhouse, Hartford.

Schr. M. Hand, Br

The New-York Times.

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VIRGINIA.

LATER NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

Details of the Pursuit of Early.

The Remnants of Early's Army Escape Through the Mountains.

Capture of Staunton by Our Cavalry.

DETAILS OF GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Splendid Gallantry of Our Troops at Chapin's Farm.

General Butler's Forces in Close Proximity to Richmond.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864—11:50 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following dispatches from Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—7:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

In my last dispatch, I informed you that I pressed EARLY so closely through Newmarket, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. I sent Gen. TORBERT, who overtook me at Harrisonburgh, to Staunton, with WILSON'S division of cavalry and one brigade of MERRITT'S. TORBERT entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops which EARLY had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville; that KERSHAW'S division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the mountain to Waynesboro.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable accounts EARLY'S army was completely broken up and is dispirited.

KERSHAW had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin EARLY.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them.

All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton, was retained for the use of EARLY'S army. All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of LEE'S army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, etc.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sept. 26—7 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth Corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. SHIBLEY. I wish to say that it was incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh later than my telegram of last night has reached the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE FIGHT AT CHAPIN'S FARM.

Additional Particulars from a Participant—How the Rebel Intrenchments were Carried and Held.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The following additional particulars have been received from a participant in the fight at Chapin's Farm:

Gen. ORD, of the Eighteenth Corps, with two small divisions, pushed toward Richmond on Thursday morning, fighting his way and driving in the enemy's front until he reached Chapin's Bluff. Here were heavy works, extending for miles around. The rebel gunboats were in the rear and below them.

The rebel garrison, though small, had been reinforced from Richmond. One division, Gen. STEDMAN'S, took the salients of the main work, and thence swinging around inside of and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them.

While this was done, heavy reinforcements came down from Richmond, which were also driven out.

The division which did this lost every brigade commander, killed or wounded. Gen. BURNHAM was killed. Col. STEVENS and DONOHUE were wounded, but not dangerously.

This division behaved most gallantly, losing some five hundred officers and men, killed and wounded.

The works taken were the strongest so far seen around Richmond.

Our loss shows the stubborn character of the enemy's fighting.

We have a strong hold near Richmond, and Gen. GRANT will, it is believed, keep it.

Heavy fighting was going on when our informant left.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 30.

The United States hospital steamer *Matilda*, with 125 wounded officers and soldiers, wounded in the action of yesterday at Chapin's Bluff, has arrived here.

The steamer *George Washington*, with 150 wounded soldiers, has also arrived here.

The United States hospital steamer, with 225 wounded, mostly privates—all from Deep Bottom—arrived here this afternoon.

From officers and others we gather the following facts in regard to the action on the north side of the James, which has thus far proved a most brilliant success:

During the night of the 28th, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps crossed the James River to the north side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 29th suddenly came upon the enemy.

The Eighteenth Corps, Gen. ORD'S, met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the rebel works with great gallantry, and were successful, carrying the post of Fort Morris, with seven guns, and then charging and carrying, at the point of the bayonet, six other earthworks, capturing in all 16 guns and 500 prisoners.

The works thus captured are very strong and fully equal to any that the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. BIRNEY'S corps also met with great success, driving the enemy from their works commanding the Newmarket road, and gaining an important position seriously menacing Richmond.

All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably—a fact which is abundantly proved by their large number of wounded, which have arrived here.

Our brave white veteran troops also fully sustained their well-earned character so nobly won on many a hard-fought field, and showed clearly by their actions that they fully believed in conquering a peace.

Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD was wounded whilst gallantly directing the movements of his troops. His friends will be glad to hear that his wound is not severe, and will probably only keep him from active duty a few weeks. It is a flesh wound in the right leg.

Gen. BURNHAM was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade while leading a charge. His remains have reached here and will be sent North immediately.

The latest reports from the front of that part of our army on the north side of the James River represent that everything is highly encouraging.

Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday, about five hundred and seventy in all, have been brought down.

The following is a correct list of the casualties among our officers, as far as received:

Lieut. E. C. Pratt, Sixth United States colored—leg amputated.
Lieut. McDonald, Forty-seventh New-York—leg amputated.
Lieut. F. A. King, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania—wounded in the arm.
Capt. Fish, Eighty-first New-York—wounded in the leg.
Capt. C. M. Allen, Ninety-eighth New-York—wounded in the shoulder.
Lieut. Amos Reade, Eighth Connecticut—wounded in the groin.
Capt. Cornish, Ninety-eighth New-York—in the head.
Capt. W. S. Morehead, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania—in the foot.
Col. S. W. Shirtleff, Fifth United States Colored—in the hand and thigh.
Col. Daniel A. Duncan, commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division—in the foot.
Lieut. John B. Young, Seventh Connecticut—in the breast.
Lieut. J. A. Rathborn, Eighth Connecticut—in the side.
Maj. T. R. Hawkins, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored—in the shoulder and foot.
Capt. Robert Dillard, Second U. S. Colored—in the head.
Lieut. D. L. Way, Fifth Colored—in the hip.
Lieut. J. C. Richardson, Thirty-eighth Colored—in the lung.
Lieut. J. S. Backert, Sixth Colored—in the thigh.
Major R. C. Taylor, a rebel officer—in the thigh.
Lieut. S. B. Vancroit, Thirty-eighth Colored—in the hip.
Lieut. T. H. Price, First Colored—in the hip.
Col. A. F. Stevens, Thirteenth New-Hampshire, commanding First Brigade of the First Division—in the thigh.
Lieut.-Col. E. C. Rodgers—in the thigh.
Lieut. L. M. Landen—in the thigh.
Lieut. J. B. Johnson—in the arm.
Capt. R. B. Reat—in the ankle.

The four last-named officers belong to the 6th U. S. Colored.

Capt. W. A. Jones, 142d New York—in the arm.
Major H. J. Civell, 6th U. S. Colored—in the arm.
Lieut. E. C. Gosnell, 36th Colored—in the shoulder.
Lieut. J. Murrey, 4th Colored—in the arm—since amputated.
Lieut. E. T. Johnsop, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York—in the thigh.
Capt. L. N. Converse, of Gen. Stannard's Staff, and Provost-Marshal of the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, was wounded in the face.
Lieut. E. H. Farnum, of the Eighth Maine—in the hand.
Capt. McLaughlin, of the Ninety-sixth New-York—in the legs.
Adjt. Samuel Foss, of the Eighth Connecticut—in the thigh.
Capt. Samuel Sinn, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania—in the chest.
Lieut. W. H. McEvery, Sixth Colored—in the arm.
Lieut. Michael Roden, Forty-seventh New-York—in the back.
Lieut. Thomas Omscroft, Ninth Pennsylvania—in the breast.
Lieut. J. Johnson, Twenty-second Colored—in the side.
Lieut. D. W. Spicer, Fourth Colored—in the leg and hip.
Capt. A. Mathews, Ninety-sixth New-York—in the foot.

Details of the Operations on the North Side of the James—Singular Movement of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 29—Evening.

Reports from Gen. BUTLER'S Department say that the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps crossed the James River at Deep Bottom and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's Farm, taking the first line of rifle-pits without resistance, at 9 o'clock A. M.

At 10 A. M. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners taken, with sixteen pieces of artillery, battle-flags, &c.

A division of the Eighteenth Corps is stated to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known.

Our troops hold the position, which is about seven miles from Richmond.

Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon on the extreme left. It is believed to be GREGG'S cavalry engaging the enemy. They went on a reconnoissance in the direction of the Southside Railroad, but the result of their trip has not been ascertained.

Rebel scouting parties or guerrillas have been capturing safeguards left at houses in Prince George County, the last few days. One of these came in to-day to get his pay, and while on his way back to his post was seized and robbed of his money and other valuables, his arms, and part of his clothing, and then released. Another was coming in and being ordered to halt and surrender, drew his revolver and shot one of the enemy, after which he made good his escape, although pursued several miles.

The rebels have been back and forth to-day in every direction, at one time marching off toward our left, and again returning to Petersburgh, as if going to Richmond, then appearing at some other point, and finally going out of sight altogether.

Some deserters came in to-day, who say that the defeat of EARLY in the Valley had caused great depression throughout the rebel ranks, and thousands were ready to leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in their final success.

Capt. D. G. PITTS, of the Nineteenth Colored Regiment, was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men were wounded.

Friday, Sept. 30, 6 o'clock A. M.

Brisk firing was kept up along the centre of the line all last night between the pickets.

This morning the utmost quiet prevails.

Reports that the rebels are evacuating Petersburgh are again in circulation here.

W. H. McGREGOR.

Reports from Philadelphia—Successful Advance of Our Cavalry—Position of Butler's Forces.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

"It is reported that Gen. KAUTZ'S cavalry, on Wednesday evening, advanced on a reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of Richmond, and were surprised to find so few rebels in the vicinity.

Most of Gen. BUTLER'S forces were within four miles of the city.

Great activity prevailed on the left of our lines, and GREGG'S cavalry had advanced to Ream's Station."

[As Ream's Station was in the rear of Gen. WARREN'S position on the Weldon Road, this dispatch is not very clear.—ED. TIMES.]

The rebel lines were very thin.

The cannonading of Wednesday inflicted but little damage upon us.

Gen. Ord at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Maj.-Gen. ORD arrived here this morning from the front, and is now at Barnum's. He received a flesh wound in the right leg, but is doing well. The General is full of hope of a glorious result from our present movements. He says he hopes to be up and at it again in a few weeks.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 30.

Late advices report Gen. ROUSSEAU at Tallahoma, and the railroad and telegraph wires in running order to that point.

A telegram from Pulaski 30th, report that patrols there were fired upon on different roads. Several Federal officers, who were captured, had escaped, and many privates were coming into our lines.

FORREST has twenty-two wagon loads of ammunition, and nine pieces of artillery, two of which are ten pound Parrotts. The artillery captured at Athens, and six pieces more, have been sent across the river.

Part of the Tenth Michigan were captured in the fight at Athens, and are again reported captured by WHEELER in the fight at the Sulphur Branch trestle.

Col. LATHROP, One Hundred and Eleventh United States Colored troops, Lieut. CARTER, and Assistant Surgeon FRED WAGNER, Third Tennessee, were killed.

The total Federal loss was 75 killed and 8 wounded.

The Third Tennessee Cavalry, Col. MANN, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur trestle.

The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled.

The mail agent of the Southwest Branch Railroad arrived to-night. He reports that Gen. EWING reached Harrison's Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting has been going on, but the result is unknown.

The road was cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Cuba and Burbon are burning. Harrison being between these two towns, the supposition is that the road is cut both sides of that point, severing communication with both St. Louis and Rolla.

Escaped prisoners who arrived at De Soto, to-day, report Pilot Knob held by the rebels, but their numbers and probable movements are not yet known. It is understood that a portion of Gen. SMITH'S forces start for Franklin, at the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest Branch Roads, forty miles from here, to-night.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 1.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 1, 1864.—Day Calender for Monday, Oct. 3—The People *vs.* Kenness, and Nos. 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175 and 176.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The extensive door, sash and blind factory of MORRHOUSE, MITCHELL & Co. was burned last night. Loss $50,000; insurance small.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1863.

VICKSBURGH AS IT IS.

Although Vicksburgh has been very quiet of late, with occasional and slight interruptions, yet we have very narrowly escaped becoming quite notorious among the newsmongers.

We have "raids" about every week, and we have had a "scare," a tolerably good *scare*. We were not *frightened*—we are all soldiers, and are *never* frightened. We *compel* ourselves never to be alarmed. Yet the town—not we—were *scared*; i. e., it was currently reported that ten thousand rebels were this side of Black River, and then that twenty thousand were within ten miles, and then nobody knew *how many* were close by, and threatening us. The Generals evidently thought that there might be something in it, for we soon saw skirmishers manning the breastwork, cannon were run up to the embrasures, the caissons were replenished, new guns were mounted, regiments were marched out to the picket line and back again, and orderlies rode, swifter than orders allowed, in almost all directions. All this was ominous and exciting. Everybody looked—everybody talked—everybody wondered what next? and how many rebels *were* coming? and how near they were? &c., &c. But *we* were not *alarmed*. Such feelings are contraband. On the contrary, we were proud to think what a reception FORREST might meet here, in contrast with a raid into Memphis! and how we might emphasize some hints that this was not the way for rebels to come.

One thing was unlucky for *us*, *i. e.*, *some* of us. We were just outside the breastworks, and in a condemned house, and when the big gates of the city shut at night we knew that the first show of a serious attack would bring our own big guns thundering against and our shot crashing through our house. Should we pack up and be ready to go at a moment's notice within the works? Ah! we will confess it, we packed not a trunk, and slept quietly—women and all—through the perils of the attack, which did not come. We put on a bold front, (well, "put on,") and thought it well to be very brave *before* the danger came, for we well knew that if we were not so *then* we might *never* be!

Well! we too have had our "scare," and in three days it is almost forgotten.

THE SITUATION.

We are in a strongly fortified position. It seems almost impregnable—vastly stronger than when the rebels held it, yet in some respects we are a beleaguered town. It is not prudent to go five miles from Vicksburgh in any direction, without an escort, and in order to go far, a strong escort is needed.

Guerrillas infest the whole region. They are cruel as death, and rapacious and remorseless as hyenas.

The whole Louisiana shore is held by the rebels from this point down to Morganzia.

RAIDS.

It is only a few days since the rebels came in and "cleaned out" BLAKE'S Plantations, about five miles north of the city, killing some of the people, capturing and carrying off Surgeon PARKES, and plundering all the stock they could seize, and all the supplies they found. It is scarcely a week since they have been between that point and this, even within the range of our guns, but in small numbers. Yet, between the Yazoo and Mississippi River is cotton enough growing to pay—in the Government tax alone—it is believed, $50,000, and a single company of cavalry might probably be sufficient to protect the people in gathering the whole! Yet, so far, this million of dollars' worth of cotton is not protected.

Night before last a raid was made on the other side of town, within five miles of the city.

It is not believed that any very heavy forces is to found in this vicinity.

THE LOOKOUT.

This state of things is soon to change. When Mobile falls the lines are to be extended to Pearl River. "How do I know?" Well, the General said so. You doubt, it perhaps, but I am satisfied he did. Mobile *must* fall soon. Haven't we the forts and Atlanta too?

What an impulse will this give to Vicksburgh. Now all the merchandise that comes to Vicksburgh amounts to only $75,000 a month. Then a radius of one hundred miles shall sweep over the country that shall look to this market for supplies and bring cotton here. How this will quicken trade at home and send it abroad, and demand railroad building, and cotton-saving, and cotton-buying, and Treasury permits, and all the thousand rascalities that naturally congregate around that nest of harpies—the Treasury building. "Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered together and the buzzards too!"

If Yankee enterprise shall take the reins of business in Vicksburgh it may be regenerated financially, as thoroughly as it has been politically. Then will there be some use of our being known to the outside world, as we now threaten to be by the smart little paper, the Vicksburgh *Herald*, which is somewhat like the mosquito, small (not small for a mosquito) and light, but *sharp*.

But while there is so much to encourage Vicksburghers, there is still the other side to moderate the expectations of the over sanguine. Here are marks of the siege everywhere visible and unrepaired. War scatters its desolations all around, while most of the freedmen are industrious and prosperous. There are yet camps of freedmen around Vicksburgh to which the poverty and destitution have no parallel in the land. The business of the city is supported mainly by the *war*, and has no agricultural interest around as the basis of its prosperity. The city has no educational system. Vicksburgh is lighted with gas, but where are the gas works for the mind? When it flourished under the old régime, it was a city set on a hill, as anybody might see. It had all the appliances of civilization to adorn it and to improve the people, and the children were not neglected. There were school-houses in which to "teach the young idea how to shoot," beside the example of the fathers in shooting one another. Now the public school is made a "home for refugees," and rations for sick and hungry people take the place of books and charts and teachers.

The benevolent, who taught the people last year, are now turned out, and cannot even get boards to build themselves a place in which to teach. Is there no remedy for this—no rebel property which is in the elegant literature of the Treasury Department, "*confiscable*," to be seized for this purpose? This is all that is wanted to reopen the schools for the benighted poor. Yet the freedmen may soon be able to build school-houses for themselves. The grand experiment of their farming on Davis' Bend is showing their capabilities. About seventy-five of them have, under Col. EATON'S superintendence, leased land which they have worked on their own account, and have succeeded in making about 1,200 acres of cotton, and as much more corn. JEFF. DAVIS'S plantation is covered with such negro farms. The worms have destroyed more than half their cotton-crop, and yet each lessee will clear from $1,000 to $2,000 above all expenses, and this success, by showing what they *can* do, is worth infinitely more to their *race* than to themselves. Scarcely one farmer has failed of success, against every disadvantage. HAMPDEN.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The Death of Col. Ireland—Resolutions of Respect from His Old Brigade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

Below I send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the officers belonging to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, on the occasion of the death of Col. IRELAND, formerly commanding the brigade:

Whereas, The sudden and untimely death of Col. DAVID IRELAND, late commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, wrings our hearts with anguish and bows our heads with unfeigned sorrow, we deem the present the most fitting occasion to express the sentiments and feelings of the officers and men of the brigade he has so well and ably commanded, upon the private worth and patriotism of the deceased, as well as our own great misfortune in the loss of so gallant a commander and beloved friend; therefore,

Resolved, That the private virtues, social disposition, amiable manner and courtious bearing of the deceased endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, either in private or public intercourse, and each member of his personal staff and those comprising his private military family, regarded him as a warm-hearted, kind and benevolent parent and friend.

Resolved, That the manly public spirit and exalted patriotism exhibited by the deceased in responding to the call of his country for brave soldiers, to defend and preserve the Constitution and Union of the United States in the hour of danger as well as the heroic and chivalrous manner in which he always faced the dangers of the battle-field, entitle his name to be inscribed high on the roll of honor and handed down to posterity as one of the best and bravest of our country's heroes.

Resolved, That his untimely death, as it were

"On the field of his fame and his glory,"

while the glad peans of glorious victory are resounding throughout the length and breadth of the land, admonish us all that life is fleeting and existence uncertain, and it behooves every man to set his house in order, and always be prepared for the emergencies of war or disease.

Resolved, That the disinterested patriotism, manly virtues, gallant and soldierly conduct of the deceased, furnish a bright example for all to follow, and our zealous aim should be to emulate his virtues and imitate his glorious example.

Resolved. That we are at a loss for words sufficiently expressive of our sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased. The sad and mournful intelligence of his death must fall on the heart of his amiable and devoted wife like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, crushing the affectious, rending the heart-strings and lacerating the feelings of one devotedly attached to her soldier-hero and affectionate bosom companion. We feel powerless to do more than point with melancholy pride to the heroic fame and glorious reputation of the heroic deceased, and offer our heartfelt condolence, in this hour of affliction. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comfort the bereared relatives in their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also a copy be furnished to each of the Binghampton papers and New-York TIMES for publication.

H. A. BARNUM,
Col. 149th N. Y. V., President.

SAM'L. B. WHEELOCK,
Captain 137th N. Y. V., Secretary.

The Lake Erie Pirates.

Sergt-Maj. HASTINGS returned home on Monday night, having been unsuccessful in arresting any of the Lake Erie pirates of whom he was in search. He traced them from this city to St. Catherines, where they stooped for a day, each one at a different hotel, and thence proceeded to London. HASTINGS followed them there, but could find no trace of them. On Saturday morning a Detroit detective, in company with a couple of other detectives, arrived here in search of the pirates, and on hearing that they had been seen in St. Catherines, they proceeded there. They are yet engaged in the chase, and are sanguine of ere long capturing them. The affair seems to have been badly managed throughout, or the fellows would have been taken before this. They travel in no secret manner, and always register their names to fulfil the hotels where they stop. When to this city they registered their names as follows: R. L. Smith, Bristow Clark, O. Dunn, Holts, Robert Drake, Capt. Bell. A not very minute description of some of them has been telegraphed to the police authorities in different parts of the country; it might be of assistance in detecting them, and therefore we publish it.

Capt. BELL, as he styles himself, is a short, thick-set man, with light hair, and a thin, light mustache, a round face and "plump" appearance.

He wears a short, sailor coat. He is a Scotchman by birth, but we believe there is not much in either his language or appearance to indicate his nationality.

R. L. SMITH is an Englishman, slight in figure, and stands about five feet nine inches in height. He stoops a good deal when walking and almost invariably carries a cane.

One of the others, either DRAKE or BRISLOW, wants two or three of his front teeth.

Their descriptions, unfortunately, are not so complete as might be desired, but they may, nevertheless, be of service to the police throughout the country. Some of the American detectives, at present on the travel, have, we believe, full and correct descriptions of each of the party, and are also accompanied by persons who have seen and known some of them. With such assistance, it is very likely that we shall ere long, hear of their capture.—*Montreal Gazette, Sept. 30.*

JOHN MORGAN.

HIS NOTORIOUS CAREER AND DEATH.

An Account of His Raids and Depredations.

How a Just Retribution Finally Overtook Him.

Sketch of Gen. A. C. Gillem, by whom Morgan was Defeated and Killed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.

JOHN H. MORGAN was the eldest of five brothers, all of whom have been in the rebel service, and was born in Lexington, Ky. He was a handsome man, six feet one inch in heighth, and built comparatively. His temperament was sanguine-bilious-nervous. His eyes, nose, mouth and teeth were all adornments. His complexion was florid and his hair auburn.

He was born of poor parents, and when quite young was apprenticed to a trade. He worked diligently at his trade until the breaking out of the Mexican war. At the sound of the drum he dropped his tools, and enlisted as a private in the First Kentucky. As a private he participated in many hard fought fields, and was promoted for his bravery—returning home as a Second Lieutenant.

The Mexican war demoralized young MORGAN, and we next find him at a faro-bank. On the jump he became a "sporting man," and in a short time was the owner of several blooded horses.

MORGAN started bad at the commencement of the rebellion. His first acts got him into trouble, and long before the attack upon Sumter we find him in jail for smuggling and for other depredations. A release, however, was speedily obtained, and MORGAN behaved himself very well until BUCKNER and ROGER HANSON came across his path.

During the neutrality reign in Kentucky, MORGAN raised a company of cavalry, composed of young men of his own stamp, all of whom armed and equipped themselves at their own expense.

While ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S forces occupied Bowling Green, MORGAN'S company grew to a regiment, and early in February, 1862, he obtained a commission as Colonel. Up to this time he was but little known outside of his own State.

When the rebel army retired, however, MORGAN and FORREST brought up the rear with their cavalry regiments. BUELL'S army moved into and located for a short time at Nashville, and on the 2d of March the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was put in running order.

MORGAN'S first raid, and, in fact, the first raid made by either party, took place on the 19th of March, 1862. In person he crossed the Cumberland at Carthage, passed through Gallatin, Tenn., at night, and the next day captured a train of cars bound down the road, and destroyed it and killed the conductor. The up-train soon came in sight, and MORGAN individually signalled it to stop. On board of this train was an old friend of MORGAN'S, a physician in the Federal army, now residing at Louisville. From this fact alone JOHN permitted the locomotive, with his friend, to proceed north, shouting, as it started, "Tell GUTHRIE that you have saved him twelve thousand dollars!" MORGAN'S men then destroyed two water-tanks, and tore up about a mile and a half of the road. He immediately retired his forces, now 1,500 in number, and located himself near Sparta, in the eastern part of the middle section of Tennessee.

In the month of April he had his first fight, and got pretty well cleaned out by the forces under GREEN CLAY SMITH and DUMONT. Before this MORGAN visited Nashville twice, once attired as a miller, and once dressed as a farmer. This latter time he came in with a load of wood, sold it on the public square, and took dinner at the City Hotel. While at this latter place, the fact of his being in the city became known, and notwithstanding Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS surrounded the house with his Provost guard, the ubiquitous JOHN made good his escape.

After his defeat by DUMONT, MORGAN was for quite a length of time engaged in making up for his loss, and in August, 1862, we find him an Acting Brigadier-General, at the head of four thousand horse.

While he was at work recuperating, about two thousand of his men made a raid into Kentucky, but MORGAN did not, I have always learned, accompany the party on this occasion. Many proclamations were issued to the people of the Blue Grass region, with his signature, but, as I have above stated, JOHN was not along. The raiders located themselves for several days at Glasgow, and was on the point of setting up "a Government," when GREEN CLAY SMITH overhauled them, and drove them pell-mell out of the State. On the first of August they joined their leader at Lebanon, and a few days after the whole force started upon what proved to be the most disastrous raid made by a rebel General during the war.

At that time I was Assistant Provost-marshal of Nashville, and correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Gen. BUELL had actually commenced his retrograde movement, and everything looked frightful indeed. FORREST had captured Murfreesboro. KIRBY SMITH had whipped NELSON near Cincinnati, and BRAGG'S entire army had got into Kentucky, and the splendid army of BUELL was on its march this way.

On the night of the 13th MORGAN dropped quietly into Gallatin with nearly all of his force and a battery of light artillery. He surrounded the town and captured the Federal garrison, composed of about six hundred men, and immediately after struck the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and made great destruction. Almost as quick as thought he destroyed four bridges and portions of the tunnel through a dirt mountain a few miles north of Gallatin.

This town he made his headquarters, and found himself congenially located, as there were but four reliable Union families residents there. Among these were BALLIE PEYTON. Early on the morning of the 14th, PEYTON sent a negro woman down the road, who was successful in saving the trains. Here it was that MORGAN'S pet telegraph operator first commenced operations, but he forgot himself in his ecstacies, and told our operator to "Go to hell," and signed the dispatch "Ellsworth." Subsequently he informed Mr. DWYER, then Superintendent of the telegraph here, that MORGAN was commanding at Gallatin, and that no trains could run through that day.

At this time there were few troops at Nashville; but Col. MILLER, then commandant of the post, (Gen. MILLER, the present efficient commander,) started up with a thousand men, but before he arrived at Gallatin he was ordered back by Gen. BUELL, who at that time had his headquarters at Decherd, Tenn. Gen. BUELL, however, learning that MORGAN'S force was not numerous, sent up a small brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky, Col. MURRAY; Second Indiana, Col. BOB. STEWART, and the Seventh Pennsylvania, Col. WYNCOOP. Up to this time MORGAN had acquired the reputation of being a coward. All admitted that he was a good raider, but poor fighter. JOHNSTON met him first between Hartsville and Gallatin, and dashed into his advancing columns the flower of BUELL'S cavalry. The shock was met by MORGAN, who, at the head of his command, plunged into JOHNSTON'S flanks, and drove him in great confusion through Gallatin. About one mile this side of that town the Federal brigade made a stand, but the rebels again came down upon them, and JOHNSTON surrendered. While in the act of making terms, two-thirds of the Federal brigade broke away and made their escape, arriving at Nashville the same night. Col. WYNKOOP told me some bitter stories about Gen. JOHNSTON, but from what I have seen of that officer on four battle fields I am inclined to think that he understands his business. This was a fine victory for MORGAN, however, and his fame as a fighter was at once established.

After BUELL'S army was well into Kentucky, the City of Nashville became surrounded by rebel troops. FORREST, with his cavalry, located himself upon all the roads leading south, with BRECKINRIDGE and his infantry division at Murfreesboro. JOHN MORGAN located himself upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and all the highways leading north, with headquarters at Gallatin. A third or more of his forces were detached, and sent into Kentucky with BRAGG; but returned to their command immediately after the battle of Perryville.

Up to the 1st of November, MORGAN did few things of renown. But he cut off all travel between this city and Bowling Green, and did damage to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

About the 1st of November he removed his head quarters to Huntsville. Here he published a paper, one number of which contained an elaborate eulogy of Gen. BUELL, puffing that individual seven columns' worth.

About this time Gen. ROSECRANS' Army of the Cumberland took possession of all this portion of the rebel country. One division of CRITTENDEN'S Corps was located at Gallatin, and one brigade of DUMONT'S Division was placed at Hartsville. This brigade consisted of three regiments of green infantry and one regiment of cavalry—the 2d Indiana, Col. BOB STEWART.

But MORGAN made one more flirt before quitting these parts. From the Capitol building the rebel pickets all around the city could be plainly seen for he first few days of November. Every one expected an attack, but Gen. NEGLEY, who was in command, was pretty well prepared. Early on the morning of the 6th of November, 1862, the people of Nashville were awakened by heavy artillery discharges upon the southern pikes. In company with Gen. NEGLEY I went out to the fort at St. Cloud Hill, which was returning the fire from nine rebel guns, located upon the Murfreesboro, Nashville and Franklin pikes. Two of the guns were dismounted and the rest retired, and Gen. NEGLEY advanced four thousand infantry with three sections of artillery, and drove the enemy ten miles, killing and wounding about sixty and capturing forty. While this was going on, MORGAN attempted to carry out the real design of the rebels, namely—the destruction of the railroad bridge which spans the Cumberland at this point, and dashed his whole force of cavalry, amounting to nearly four thousand men, down the Gallatin pike. Our videttes, however, arrived in time to give the warning, and Col. SMITH, commanding the 60th Illinois, located at Edgefield, upon the other side of the river, had his men in line, in *their underclothes*, and poured a volley into the advancing horsemen, killing and wounding quite a number. Portions of MORGAN'S command fired a few shots, but before our cannon upon Capitol Hill and upon the banks of the river could be got in readiness to work, the discomfitted raiders had got out of sight.

The next day the vanguard of ROSECRANS' host in sight, and rebel cavalry, raiders, guerrillas, and others of that ilk, made themselves scarce.

For one month all was quiet. An occasional brush took place between some of the rebel cavalry and our foraging parties—this was all.

But lo! and behold! One fine night during December's new moon, the great raider dashed into Huntsville with fifteen hundred men, killed and wounded two hundred and captured two thousand, and destroyed all of our camp equippage, and crossed the river with his captives and what spoils he could carry. This was the cleverest of all of MORGAN'S successes, and both sides admitted that he was the best man in such business on the "job." I will add here that this capture was a disgraceful Federal defeat, and so called by ROSECRANS.

During the battle of Stone River, MORGAN with four thousand men and five sections of artillery, moved within forty miles of Louisville, captured Elizabethtown and several other Federal garrisons, and destroyed the extensive tressle-work bridges at Muldraugh's Hill, and made good his escape through Kentucky and across the Cumberland River. While he was getting out, however, he had several fights with HARLAN and FRY, and I believe, lost about a thousand men and all his artillery. But this paid, for the damage he had done was immense—it taking nearly four weeks to repair the bridges at Muldraugh's Hill.

This closes the best part of MORGAN'S history. After the destruction of Muldraugh's Hill bridges, he fell in love, and after a very brief courtship, married one of the Miss READYS, of Murfreesboro.

During January and February, 1863, the great raider's name was unheard. In March he again assumed his old command, but was badly whipped four times during this month, and barely escaped capture in a fight which he had with Gen. REYNOLDS, on the 21st April.

Two months again rolled by and nothing was heard of MORGAN. In fact, it became a bye-word with his friends and enemies, that since his marriage he had become "played out." This seems to have been verified, for his marriage to Miss READY was indeed his last success.

The complete history of MORGAN'S raid north of the Ohio last year, is too well known to reproduce. How he started from his lair about the first of July, with four thousand men and eight pieces of cannon, and struck and crossed the Cumberland River; whipped a company of men on the 3d of July; made a demand on the 4th for Green River bridge, and didn't get it—the Commander of the post informing him that he did not surrender on such a day; whipped Col. HANSON at Lebanon, on the 5th; captured a train of cars on the 17th; crossed the Ohio River on the 9th, and burned the *Alice Coombs*: struck the New-Albany and Salem Railroad on the 10th, and committed all sorts of crimes, such as levying contributions, sacking towns and villages, robbing the rich and poor alike, stealing horses and murdering innocent and defenceless men, women and children, *and destroying a bridge*, (the object of the raid,) *which took the company nine hours to repair*; subsequently he struck the Ohio and Mississippi, the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, the Hamilton and Dayton, and the Scioto and Hocking railroads. In all he destroyed eleven small bridges, all of which were repaired in less than twenty-four hours afterward. Really, all he did in his great Ohio and Indiana raid, was to steal, burn, rob and murder.

By the time he crossed the Ohio River, there were twelve thousand United States troops in his rear. Four days afterward there were twenty thousand troops and eighty thousand militia upon his track, while the Ohio River was paroled by gunboats and other armed craft.

The whole country about was in arms, and the utter defeat of the great rebel raider was but a question of time. Finally, on the 27th, JOHN knocked under, and in a short time afterward found himself in the embraces of an Ohio penitentiary.

The next chapter in his life is his successful escape from durance vile. His exit was deemed mysterious, and most people have thought it was effected through the aid of outsiders. I do not believe this to be the case, however.

JOHN arrived at a safe point in the Confederacy

and, after a furlough, we hear of him delivering speeches at Richmond, Columbus, Atlanta and Dalton. On the 1st of March, 1864, he set about getting up another command. His star had set, but he managed to raise a brigade, and made an unsuccessful raid into Kentucky last June.

From this period until a few days before the curtain dropped, he remained in an inactive state at or near Abingdon, Va.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ALL THE OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.

Gen. GILLEM's command arrived at Strawberry Plains on the 18th of August, and rested there that night. On the next day he marched his forces to Mossy Creek, arriving late in the afternoon. The next day Gen. GILLEM marched into Morristown, with Col. WM. BROWNLOW in advance, who charged upon three hundred rebels and drove them out of town. The next day he attacked a small force at Rogersville, and drove them off, killing and wounding ten, and capturing a like number.

On the 21st the main body of the command marched to Lick Creek. On this day, the regiments detached attacked the enemy again near Rogersville, surprising him at daylight, killing and wounding twenty-three, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, among whom was JOSEPH B. HEISKELL, member of the rebel Congress.

On the 23d Gen. GILLEM had his troops disposed to attack the enemy near Greenville. The advance was made at daylight in line of battle. A small force of the enemy was met at Bull's Gap, which fled upon the Federal approach. At Blue Springs our forces came upon the enemy's pickets, and found their forces occupying a strong position on a ridge to the south of the Greenville Road. Col. BROWNLOW, of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and Col. MILLER, of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, led the advance, and the whole force charged the enemy's position, driving him pell-mell from it. A running fight took place, the rebels fleeing as far as Jonesboro. The enemy's loss in this fight was 57 killed and wounded, and left on the field. Our own loss was 28 wounded. We also captured 19 prisoners. In the evening of this day Lieut.-Col. MYERTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee, had his third fight at Rogersville, killing and wounding 13, and capturing 24 prisoners.

After the fight at Blue Springs, the enemy's forces retreated beyond the Watauga River at Carter's Station. The next day Gen. GILLEM received information from the most reliable sources that WHEELER's forces were crossing the French Broad, both above and below its junction with the Holsten, and that all of his brigades were separated from each other.

After consultation, Gen. GILLEM determined to turn back and attack WHEELER's forces in their scattered condition.

On the 25th our forces marched from Greenville to Rogersville. On the 26th our advance entered Rutledge, where it was ascertained that the enemy's rear had left Blair's cross-road, eighteen miles off, at ten o'clock the day before, and were rapidly moving in the direction of Kingston by way of Lee's ford on the Clinch river.

It became perfectly evident that our forces would be unable to overtake the WHEELER party before it crossed the mountains, and Gen. GILLEM determined to pursue no longer, but to return and resume operations against Gen. MORGAN. He immediately turned back, and on the 30th of August encamped near Russellville.

Knowing that a large rebel brigade occupied Bull's Gap, on the morning of the 31st, Gen. GILLEM sent out a reconnoitering party under Capt. WILCOX, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry to obtain information of their whereabouts. On his arrival near the Gap he ascertained that the enemy had fallen back as soon as he had learned that our forces were crossing the river. Captain WILCOX determined to hold the Gap until he could send back for orders.

On entering the Gap, about ten o'clock P. M., he was met by a party of about one hundred of the enemy, who were also out upon a reconnoisance. Immediately WILCOX charged the Johnnies, and drove them back to the Gap and through it, and held it until the whole command arrived, which was at daylight the next morning.

Nothing transpired of importance for a couple of days. On the evening of the 3d inst. Gen. GILLEM obtained information that Gen. MORGAN was concentrating all his forces with the idea of making a grand dislodgement of our forces. The rebel advance consisted of VAUGHN's brigade, which passed through Greenville at 1 o'clock that day, and encamped at Park's Gap, two miles this side of town. SMITH's brigade encamped near Carter's station, on the BABB's mill road, at 12 o'clock on the same day. Gen. GILLEM, deeming it his only chance even to save his own command, disposed his troops in order to attack MORGAN's forces in detail.

Col. INGERTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to march at 10 o'clock on the night of the 3d by way of the Arnet road to within one mile of Greenville, and there cross to the Knoxville road, and place himself in rear of the enemy.

At 12 P. M. the General marched with the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee Cavalry Regiments and one section of PATTERSON's battery to attack the enemy in front at daylight.

At 6 A. M. on the 4th our forces came upon the enemy's vedettes, who were all shot. The next line of pickets were found asleep and were captured.

Pushing forward rapidly, Gen. GILLEM came upon the enemy at Park's Gap, where for two hours he stubbornly resisted our advance. The Tenth Michigan, armed with Spencer rifles, fought dismounted, and did good execution. The artillery also got in some wicked shots, and finally the enemy gave way, and retired toward Greenville, closely pursued by the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee. The rebels soon found their retreat cut off in that direction by Col. INGERTON, and nearly the whole force would have been captured had it not been for the inconsiderate conduct of a lieutenant in ordering them to be fired upon before they were completely surrounded. After discovering our troops in their rear, they broke and fled toward Greenville in the greatest confusion, closely pursued by the entire command. The pursuit was kept up seven miles beyond Greenville, the jaded and unshod condition of our horses rendering it an impossibility to overtake the fresh animals of the fleeing enemy.

Upon Col. INGERTON's arrival near Greenville, he learned that Gen. MORGAN and staff had headquarters at the house of a Mrs. WILLIAMS. Immediately he detached a squadron, under Capt. WILCOX, with orders to surround the house and capture the rebel General and his staff and escort, if possible. Just as WILCOX had made his surroundings complete, the General and his staff appeared at the door, having been awakened by their own artillery, which was located on College Hill. MORGAN and his staff discharged the contents of their revolvers at WILCOX's men, who returned the fire. Private ANDREW CAMPBELL, Company G., Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, went within a few yards of the terrified General, and shot him dead. The only words he uttered were "My God! I'm killed." And thus perished General JOHN H. MORGAN, one of the most extraordinary men of the war. His staff and escort, with a single exception, were captured unharmed.

I have very little to say in regard to MORGAN. I never have believed, however, that he was a coward. I knew that he fought some three or four good fights, and he "died game." Gen. JIM JACKSON, who was killed at Perryville, once told me that he was full of fight. They served together in the Mexican campaign, and I took his word. Necessarily, his business, as a raider, was to avoid a contest, and, of course, he did not do fighting, as a general thing. MORGAN's character was bad. He married into an excellent family, however, and leaves an estimable widow to mourn his exit from things terrestrial.

VAUGHN's brigade arriving at the position held by the rebel artillery, endeavored to reform, but a few discharges from our dismounted cavalry, soon caused the brigade to resume its flight, leaving behind them one piece of artillery and two caissons, with their horses and equipments.

The enemy's loss in this and all antecedent engagements will amount to about four hundred in killed and wounded, and nearly three hundred prisoners.

Our loss amounts to fifty wounded, *and none killed and none missing.*

All of Gen. MORGAN's papers fell into Gen. GILLEM's hands, and show his force to have been 2,000 men, divided into three brigades, respectively commanded by Gen. VAUGHN, Gen. GIFFEN and Col. SMITH.

The forces under Gen. GILLEM behaved splendidly during all operations. Two of his staff officers were seriously injured—Capt. KERNAN and Lieut. MILLER.

On account of the lack of supplies, and the jaded condition of both men and animals, the forces fell back to Bull's Gap on the night of the 4th inst.

SKETCH OF GEN. GILLEM.

Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM is a six-footer, and in many respects resembles the man he defeated. His hair is a light auburn, gray eyes, florid complexion, with a fine nose, high forehead, sandy whiskers, moderate mouth and a superb set of teeth. When everything goes right the amiability of his face cannot be surpassed. When his feelings are wounded, his whole countenance turns into a frown, and his face is the reverse of pleasant.

GILLEM was born in Jackson County, Middle Tennessee, July 29, 1831. He entered the academy at West Point at the age of 16, and at the age of 20 graduated with high honors, the third in his class. He was a classmate of ST. CLAIR MORTON, who was killed before Petersburgh, and MCPHERSON, who fell in front of Atlanta.

In 1851 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First United States Artillery, and promoted to a full Lieutenancy in 1854, and ordered to Texas, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion. Twice tried hard to convert him with treason, and meeting VAN DORN, on his way to Washington, that officer bantered him upon his "inconsistency to his native land."

Gen. GILLEM was made a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster upon his arrival at Washington, and up to the evacuation of Corinth by BEAUREGARD in May, 1862, served on BUELL's Staff. He had charge of the artillery at Mill Spring, and for gallant conduct was particularly mentioned in the official report. He was chief in charge of the crossing of BUELL's army over the Tennessee River the night of April 6, 1862, the first day's battle of Shiloh, and on the 7th distinguished himself on the field, and was promoted as a Brevet Major in the regular army.

In June, 1862, he came to this city, and raised the first regiment of Federal troops in Middle Tennessee, sustaining the most inconceivable difficulties and dangers in doing so. He got together twelve hundred men, and was commissioned a Colonel by Gov. JOHNSON.

On the first of August he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Nashville, and for five months held the position, his regiment acting as Provost-guard. During the blockade he went out upon the southern pikes several times, and dislodged the enemy when they came too close upon the city.

During the progress of the battle of Stone River, it will be remembered that WHEELER and WHARTON got in ROSECRANS' rear and destroyed several supply and medical stores trains, &c. On the second day of the battle Gen. ROSECRANS sent in for ammunition, and GILLEM volunteered to take it out with his regiment as an escort. Gen. MITCHELL issued an order to that effect, and GILLEM took the train to Stewart's Creek, distance twenty-one miles, and returned to Nashville the same night, making the round trip of forty-two miles in twenty-four hours.

In August, 1863, he was appointed by the President a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and ordered upon detached duty with Gov. JOHNSON, who appointed him Adjutant-General of Tennessee. Since that time there have been raised in this State five regiments of cavalry and four of infantry, each a thousand strong. GILLEM also paid particular attention to the enlisting of colored men into the service, and at present Tennessee has fourteen regiments of negro troops.

The Senate failed to confirm the nomination of this valuable officer as Brigadier-General, but it was owing from no opposition to the President's selection. His name was sent in the last day of Congress and the Senate failed to reach it. The President has renominated him, however, and the Senate will attend to it, no doubt, early next Winter.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

John Morgan.

THE FACTS ABOUT HIS DEATH.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

Rebels and rebel sympathizers here are charging that the killing of the great Kentucky horse-thief was an act of cold-blooded murder, and that he was killed *after* he surrendered. The facts are that he broke out of his bed, without coat or pants, and was running at the time he was shot, making his way out of Mrs. WILLIAMS' yard, and trying to fire back at his pursuers. Members of his staff, captured at the time boasted that he had too much pluck to surrender when ordered, and this we will *prove* in due time, and even more than this. One thing is certain—MORGAN is now in a prison that he can't *bribe out of!* Since the above was set in type, the following documents have come to hand:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BULL'S GAP, TENN., Sept. 9, 1864.

REV. W. G. BROWNLOW: The General Commanding directs me to forward to you for publication the inclosed correspondence relative to the killing of the late Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. FRENCH,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G. on Gen. GILLEM's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BULL'S GAP, TENN., Sept. 3, 1864.

SIR: It has been stated that Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, late of the Confederate army, was killed by our forces, in Greenville, Tenn., after he had surrendered, and in direct violation of the rules of war. You will confer a personal favor upon myself, and be doing an act of justice to this command, by stating what you know to be the facts connected with the killing of the General.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. C. FRENCH,
Lieut. and A. A. A. G., Gen. GILLEM's Staff.

To J. T. ROGERS, Captain and A. A. A. G., late Gen. MORGAN's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES [EAST TENNESSEE, Sept. 5.

LIEUTENANT: In answer to your communication relative to the surrender and killing of the late Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN, I must say that I was with Gen. MORGAN. When he left Mrs. WILLIAMS' he handed me one of his pistols, and said that he wished me to aid him in making his escape. I told him it was almost useless as we were entirely surrounded. He replied saying, that we must do it if possible. We were concealed in a clump of bushes, when a soldier road up to the fence, wearing a brown jean jacket; we naturally supposed him to be a Confederate soldier come out of the bushes. Gen. MORGAN stepping at the same time through the fence, the soldier demanded a surrender, much to our surprise. Capt WILCOX, of the Federal army, with some other soldiers, rode up

I, with Mr. JOHNSON, hastened towards him, looking back in the direction of Gen. MORGAN. I saw him throwing up his hands, exclaiming, "O, God!" I saw nothing more of him until he was brought to the street dead. I am satisfied that JOHNSON and myself were fired on after we surrendered, but by men so far from us that it must have been impossible to know that we were prisoners. I asked Capt. WILCOX to leave a soldier with me after I had surrendered for my own safety, which he did. We were possibly fired upon almost from every direction, but from such a distance that I am satisfied the men did it innocently. I, however, do not condemn them for firing on me after I surrendered, under the circumstances. If Gen. MORGAN surrendered before being shot I do not know it. I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. T. ROGERS,
Captain and A. A. A., late of General MORGAN's Staff.

C. C. FRENCH, Lieut. and A. A. G., General GILDMAN's Staff.

Extract from a letter written September 5th, by C. WITHERS, of General MORGAN's staff, to Mrs. JOHN H. MORGAN, at Abingdon: Gen. MORGAN was killed in the garden of Mrs. WILLIAMS, while endeavoring to escape. He was struck in the centre of the breast, the ball passing through his heart and coming out under his left arm. Gen. GILLEM, U. S. A., gave Capt. ROGERS and myself permission to wash and dress the body, which we did, with such facilities as were in our power. C. A. WITHERS, A. A. G.

Thus it will be seen that MORGAN, upon the testimony of his own friends, was killed in attempting to make his escape, and after emerging from "a clump of bushes" in the garden. A more infamous coward never made a noise in this rebellion. Men[illegible] made of the "brown jean vest" of the Federal soldier, as a part of the Confederate uniform. All the clothes MORGAN had on—vest, pants and boots—were the Federal uniform, and had either been stolen in Kentucky, or taken from a Federal prisoner after he was captured and murdered. Our Federal boys did a good job when they killed MORGAN, and they are entitled to the lasting gratitude of every remaining horse and mule in Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE SEVENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.—The Seventh Vermont Regiment, having reënlisted, is expected in the City, to-day, on its way to the Department of the Gulf. While in the City the veterans will receive the hospitalities of the Sons of Vermont. This regiment will be remembered for conspicuous valor and gallantry in the first battle at Baton Rouge, where Gen. WILLIAMS fell.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

The Reconstruction Movement in Arkansas—Its History and Character.

LETTER FROM HON. W. M. FISHBACK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5, 1864.

The statement made by Hon. Messrs. WADE and DAVIS in their recent "protest", in regard to the reorganization of the State Government of Arkansas, is so wide of the fact, and is calculated to do at once the people of that State, the Baltimore Convention, and the President so great injustice, I cannot refrain from furnishing the public with the facts of the case, as presented to the Baltimore Convention by V. DALL, Esq., Editor of the *Fort Smith New Era*, and Chairman of the delegation from Arkansas, and to the Senate by Judge BAXTER and myself.

Arkansas has never seceded by a vote of her *people*, but the popular voice was overwhelmingly against it. The Convention, in obedience to that voice, had voted down the ordinance of secession, and had adjourned, when the news of the firing upon Sumter was announced. Immediately upon that event, the secret and astonishingly thorough organization of the rebels became suddenly developed—so suddenly as to take the Union men, *who had rested upon their majority*, entirely by surprise. Before the news of Sumter had even reached the mountain and strongly loyal districts of the State, the Governor, by a secret pre-concert, had called together two regiments to the Capitol, another had gone to Fort Smith; the arsenal and the fort in his hands, and the loyal men, unarmed, without concert or organization, entirely at his mercy. To attempt to resist such armed organization, under the circumstances, had been folly. Powerless to help themselves, their only hope was in Federal protection; their only course quietly to await the coming of the Federal Army, and then join it.

For two long years they hoped, and waited, and *prayed* in vain. During that time many escaped to the North, many joined the Federal army, many were conscripted in the Rebel armies, many, finding it impossible to escape through the line of pickets which guarded our Northern frontier to prevent escape, fled to the mountains and there awaited our army.

Such was the state of things when Federal protection came. Immediately upon the advent of our army, the men who had lain in the mountains so long, and many of those who had escaped to the North, came flocking to the Federal standard, and nearly every man, whom the medical examiners would receive, joined the army.

When the rebel army left, the rebels, for the most part, guerillas and all, left with them, leaving about two-thirds of the State entirely in our hands.

Many of the loyal citizens either lived, or their families resided, remote from military posts, and as all the State officers were gone, they had no law or order, not even the protection of military law.

They at once began to agitate the question of a reorganization of the State Government for self-protection.

They began to move in primary meetings, then in mass meetings. At a mass meeting held in the City of Fort Smith, early in October last, and in which twenty counties were represented, they declared for a convention, and the day was fixed for its session.

Simultaneously with this meeting, meetings were held in various parts of the State, in every one of which (in ignorance of the action of the others, in many instances,) they declared for a convention, the abolition of Slavery, and the repudiation of the rebel debt.

Accordingly, Commissioners of Election were first elected in the various counties, and these held the elections for delegates to the convention.

All this was prior to the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

When the Convention met, forty-five delegates were present, representing about one-half the State. Several delegates failed to attend. They repudiated the rebel debt—State and Confederate—abolished Slavery and submitted the Constitution to the people for their ratification. They also provided for taking the vote for State and county officers, and members of the Legislature, at the same time with the vote for the ratification of the Constitution.

The result of those elections was 12,177 for the Constitution and 226 against it, an election of State and county officers, of delegates to the lower House of Congress and a representation in the State Legislature from forty-six of the fifty-four counties of the State.

After the Convention met Mr. LINCOLN, in ignorance of the existence of that body, wrote a letter to Major-Gen. STEELE, commanding the Department of Arkansas, laying down a plan of reorganizing the State Government, and ordering an election under his plan, but upon being informed of what was going on, he withdrew his interference and left the people to follow their own plan. The following is his telegram to the Provisional Government on the subject:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

J. MURPHY: My order to Gen. STEELE, about an election, was made in ignorance of the action your Convention had taken or would take. A subsequent letter directs Gen. STEELE to aid you on your own plan, and not to thwart or hinder you. Show this to him. A. LINCOLN.

None of these orders officially reached Gen. STEELE until a few days before the day fixed by the Convention for the elections, so that he took no steps at all either *pro* or con in the movement.

When he received these conflicting orders (all of them came at the same time,) he called a council of citizens to consult as to his best course, and it was then determined that, if he moved at all in the matter he had better issue a proclamation calling upon the people to come out and vote in accordance with the plan of the Convention. He acted accordingly, appending to his proclamation the schedule of the Constitution.

The movement then was entirely free from all military influence or interference. Indeed, while Gen. STEELE was awaiting orders from Washington, and therefore not acting, many of the voters believed and voted under the belief, that the military were *opposed* to their reorganization.

Nor do I believe there has ever been held a fairer election on the Continent—one in which so small a proportion of illegal votes were cast, as an inspection of the returns now in the hands of the Secretary of State at Little Rock will show. I am sorry Messrs. WADE and DAVIS had not made an investigation before venturing such unjust statements.

There were heated contests in one of the Congressional Districts, and in nearly every County election, and yet there has never been a single instance of a charge of unfairness but one, and that was to a County election for some County office. That was unsupported by evidence.

The vote was unexpectedly large. There were before the war 54,000 voters in Arkansas, of these many thousands escaped North, and the rebels had drawn from them forty odd regiments—say twenty-five thousand men. So the 15,000 registered voters constituted nearly all that were left who were loyal.

It is true the six regiments of Arkansas soldiers, and indeed all the soldiers in other regiments from Arkansas, were allowed to vote. And why should they not?

I have made these statements, Sirs, not in complaint, but in vindication. But while I do not complain of Congress, I cannot but confess to a very wide difference of opinion both as to the justice of their recent action, and as to its policy.

It is a significant fact that there is not a *loyal* man in Arkansas who has ever opposed the organization, nor is there a single *disloyal* man who is not opposed to it. (And these traitors are remarkably keen-sighted in all that pertains to the interests of their favorite institution.)

So much are they opposed to our State Government, as now organized, a large amount of money was subscribed in Little Rock in May, by the wealthy rebels of the State, to be devoted to the "writing down at once the State Government and FISHBACK," Private letters have been sent by them to leading "sympathizers" both in and out of Congress, and the columns of the *Missouri Republican* have been freely used by their correspondents. It may be proper for me no further to notice these articles than merely to say that in no one of them which I have seen, is there one word of truth, whether it concerned myself or the State Government.

I will conclude this statement by simply informing the public that the State Government of Arkansas is in operation, complete in all its functions.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. M. FISHBACK.

A QUARTERMASTER DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of PHILIP NOLAND, late United States Quartermaster on board the steamship *North Star*, who fell overboard while intoxicated, at Pier No. 3 North River. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Indiana Matters—The Dodd Conspiracy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The trial of DODD, now going on before a court-martial in this city, will develop one of the most infernal conspiracies which has ever disgraced mankind. Whether regarded as to its design—to overthrow this Government—or in respect to the atrocious measures which the conspirators intended to employ, it stands with few, if any, parallels.

The evidence taken before the court martial will be spread before the public in a few days, and will, as I am most reliably informed, establish the following points, viz:

That the order of the so-called Sons of Liberty was in full connection with the rebels, and especially intended to offer armed aid to the rebels in Kentucky and Missouri.

That this order had extensive roots in several Western States, and was under leaders of hitherto and present great influence and notoriety among the Copperheads.

That the intention was to plunge this State into a sudden and bloody revolution.

Among the engines intended to be employed was the terrible Greek Fire. This diabolical agent is found concealed in the hellish armory of this Order in every form of ingenuity. When it is remembered that this fire can be thrown as a liquid, and that it does not ignite for a moment or so after it has been deposited, and that it cannot be extinguished by water, some idea may be conceived of the destruction which was impending over Indianapolis and like large towns. In the midst of a terror so sudden and of destruction so appalling, these traitors expected to accomplish their work.

I think that the testimony will fully sustain these points.

Of this Order DODD was the Grand Master. I forbear to speculate in how far this evidence will implicate him personally. He is on trial for the gravest of offences, and no public sentiment should exist in regard to him other than that humane legal presumption, which pre-supposes every man to be innocent of crime until he should be fully convicted.

THEODORE.

The Sons of Liberty in Court—Trial of H. H. Dodd.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 29.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

The case of HARRISON H. DODD creates great interest in this city. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government commenced to-day, before the Military Commission, Brevet Brig.-Gen. COLGROVE, President. A considerable number of persons of both sexes were present, listening to the proceedings.

TESTIMONY OF FELIX G. STIDGER.

Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the order of the Sons of Liberty. He was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost-Marshal, to learn the particulars of the organization, and had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of January, 1864; was regularly initiated into the order of the Sons of Liberty. This was about the 5th or 6th of June; was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of the Grand Council of this State; first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt. The conversation witness had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective who was to be assassinated. Dodd said that such men would have to be disposed of.

The Sons of Liberty was a military organization. It was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done. There was to be a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return, at which Coffin was expected to be present, and the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin. Only one man responded—McBride, from Evansville, Ind.—who thought he knew Coffin. He could not join Dodd. The witness, Bowles, Dodd and Milligan, went to Hamilton, but Coffin could not be found. There were two meetings on the day referred to. At the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty. A number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, and that it was to be restored by force of arms. They expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States Arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The rebel prisoners in the States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals. The number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 60,000 to 75,000 in Indiana.

The programme of the meeting of the order in Chicago in July was given by the witness, who said DODD had told him that Chicagoans had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; seize the arsenals in those States; arm the rebel prisoners released, and also members of the order, and unite at Louisville.

At the Chicago meeting of the order, there were present Judge Bullit, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett, St. Louis, Dodd and John C. Walker. They agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 17th of August, as should finally be determined by Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander of the order, whom they were sworn to obey. Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphries, Major-Generals for Indiana. Bullit had attempted to communicate with Col. Jesse and a rebel Col. Siphert, on parole in Kentucky, was initiated into the order, and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy. At Chicago they agreed that the order was to meet openly in the mass Democratic meetings, and on the day of the uprising, August 6th, were to have a mass meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the State into the Confederacy. Bowles talked privately about a Northwestern Confederacy.

The roll of the Parent Temple of Marion County, Ind., was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. M. Harrison, H. H. Dodd, Joseph Risline and Dr. Athon. [illegible] was written to Dodd, Bowles and Risline, signed Dick, supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying that he was a United States detective, and reported everything they did. Wilson met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country; an old gentleman by the name of Otey, Dr. Lemmers, a Judge Borden, from Allen County, Mr. Everett, of Vanderburgh County, Mr. Leech, of the Burnt District, Union County, Mr. Myers, of Laporte County, and Mr. A. D. Koga, of New-Amsterdam. The witness became acquainted with these persons on the 14th of June; was not sure that Mr. Lasalle, of Cass County, was there. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States. John G. Davis was elected on the same day. Mr. H. Heffren was a member of the Order; witness met him in Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana. He was formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of an Indiana regiment; told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the Order together at any time they might think proper, and also said that the object and interest of the organization was to coöperate with the Confederate forces. The first time he saw the witness he took him for a Commissioner from the Confederate forces; told witness that there were seven regiments of Forrest's men disbanded in Kentucky, to remain at home for a time, and to concentrate when necessary. He met a man by the name of Piper in Louisville, who said he resided in Springfield, Ill. He was a member of the Order, and said he was on the staff of Vallandigham. He said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, was their chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Capt. Hines, of the rebel army, had had charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time. Hines was then in Canada, waiting for the order to be given and the time to come. Hines was afterward captured with John Morgan. Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; that they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of negroes, the members of the Order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Leagues, as they are called by the Copperheads, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that the resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois.

A conical shell about the size of a 32-pounder, was here handed to the witness. He said he saw a similar shell to that at Bocking's room at the Louisville Hotel, about the 29th or 30th of June. Bowles, Coltus, Charley Miller and others were there. The lower part or butt of the shell, which being unscrewed, showed another inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder. Round this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose, and furnished with a percussion cap caused an explosion on its striking or falling on any object. This infernal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property. A spherical hand grenade, about three inches in diameter, was here produced, which being unscrewed in the center, showed an inner shell furnished with several nipples for percussion caps. The inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire. The shell or hand grenade on being thrown at any object, would explode immediately it touched any object.

The order known as American Knights had been changed, as DODD said, by Judge BULLITT and Mr. COLTUS, to the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and DODD wanted me to distribute a new pamphlet or ritual of the order throughout the State. The commands of the chiefs of the order were paramount to all other laws or orders, and were to be obeyed in opposition to any civil laws or orders of the Government.

The cross-examination was lengthy. Stidger's testimony was strengthened, many new points against the prisoner and the order being developed. The witness had joined the order as a detective, but was supposed to be a *bona fide* member by the order. He had been assigned this work by Provost-Marshal Jones of Louisville.

MILITARY CHARACTER OF THE ORDER.

In reference to the military character of the Order, he testified that he did not know, personally, that they were armed or drilled, but was told that at the West they were arming, while from the East they expected money. It extended over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Kentucky. DODD told him that he was at Chicago at the meeting of July 20, and said "we came to such conclusions there." Their design was to confine the war to Kentucky by marching their forces there and co-operating with the rebel forces against the Government, and join them at Louisville. It was a scheme to aid of the rebellion. DODD and BOWLES were confident of success. Dr. ATHON counseled caution. He was present at the meeting of the Grand Council, June 14. He advised delay until they were more thoroughly organized, and till they could see what they could do at the polls. The counsel asked the witness whether ATHON did not counsel delay until they knew whether the election was to be controlled by bayonets. Witness replied: He said they should use their military power at the polls if the Government undertook to control them, and that there would be a time when it would be proper to use their military power against the Government, but it was best to wait till after the election. Athon so stated to me at his office. Judge Bullitt told me Athon gave him the same opinion. Before that Mike Bright, Jesse D. Bright's brother, had given Butler the same opinion. He thought 20,000 men could be raised in this State for insurrectionary movements. Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander in New-York Feb. 22. The witness understood from Piper that Vallandigham had knowledge of this insurrectionary movement; had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control. The particular day to rise was to be designated by him. Wilson did not know that he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago. The unwritten work of the order is its signs, &c., and its secret insurrectionary designs, and armed coöperation with the South. Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quality, at any time the order would designate.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The Committee of Thirteen, appointed on the 14th of July, were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts to be as legal as those of the Council itself. Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel. Bowles said he was a member. Assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing needed. Bowles said they had tested Bocking and sent him to Canada, and made him spend his money in testing this machine for the benefit of the order, and to experiment with it for the destruction of Government property. Bowles, Dodd, Bullit and a chemist experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

Without concluding the cross-examination, the commission adjourned to Thursday.

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Statement of Major Beers—How he Fared in Dixie—Rebel Calculations—McClellan their Only Hope—Their Resources Exhausted.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We yesterday referred to the arrival in Chicago of Maj. CHARLES H. BEERS, of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, who has recently returned from the South, where he was imprisoned some seven months. Maj. BEERS honored the *Tribune* office with a call, yesterday, and talked over his experience in detail. The following is the substance of his observations:

I was taken prisoner on the third of January last, in a fight with two brigades of LONGSTREET's cavalry, forty miles south-east of Cumberland Gap. My clothes, and those of my officers and men, were taken from us, and, for the space of fifty hours, we were kept without anything to eat.

They then marched my men from the place of capture to Bustal, a distance of forty miles, and during this time fed them only once per day. Their boots having been taken away by the rebel soldiers, the march over snow and ice had to be accomplished in their stockings.

As for myself, they separated me from my officers and sent me on under guard to Abington, Va. I was then put in the county jail; the room I occupied being very small, and but one diminutive window (destitute of glass) therein. My blanket was taken away, and I was permitted nothing but my overcoat to keep me warm, whilst about 33 pounds of iron were placed on my hands and feet. I was kept there sixteen days, with nothing to eat but a small piece of corn bread and some water, once per day.

On the 10th of January, I addressed a note to Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET, and afterwards received a reply as under:

After moving us from Richmond they took us to Danville, on the 7th of May, and from thence they continued moving us until they got to Macon. We were packed sixty men in a box car, one door of which was left open, but being filled with "guards," was of little use to us. Many sick men were amongst us, and in order to attend to the wants of nature, we were compelled to make holes in the bottom of the car. Lieut. WOOD, of Ohio, was pronounced by a Confederate surgeon "unfit to travel," but Captain TABB commanded that he should go, and if he died he could be thrown out of the car. Thus were we kept four days, and on arriving at Macon were placed in an open lot. To keep provisions cool we dug holes in the ground, and this caused our guards to think we were burrowing to escape, who made us get up in the night, take shovels and fill the places up. A major of a Massachusetts regiment refused to do this, and a Confederate officer, taking a carbine, struck him over the head with it, cutting off one ear. Another man was taken and gagged; and similar atrocities were committed on numbers.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT HENRICO CO., RICHMOND, March 28, 1864.

"MAJOR: You will release Major BEARS, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, from close confinement, and treat him with the same consideration as other prisoners of war.

This order is based upon the acceptance by the Secretary of War on the statements made 'on their honor as soldiers,' by his brother officers, (prisoners of war), with regard to Major BEARS' proper treatment of Confederate prisoners of war.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN H. WINDER, Brig.-Gen'l.

"MAJOR H. P. TURNER, commanding C. S. M. Prison, Richmond, Virginia."

On the receipt of this letter, there was an order came to the Provost-Marshal to release me. I was sent to Richmond, and, arriving there on the 26th of January, was placed in the "Libby." For about six weeks, I was treated with the same consideration as other Federal officers. This was, however, bad enough, as the substance seemed to be designed merely to keep up the connection between soul and body; and had it not been for supplies from friends, many officers would have died of starvation.

At the end of this time, an order came from the Secretary of War, ordering me to be confined in a cell, and ironed. I was put into a cell about twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground; a little hole under the sidewalk admitted air and light to me, and a snow-storm happening, the snow was drifted through it into my cell, and remained there for eight days.

Through the influence of some brother-officers, the following order was obtained:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. EAST TENN., "RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14, 1864.

"Major C. H. BEERS, 16th Illinois Cavalry, U. S. A.

"MAJOR—Your letter to Lieut. Gen. LONGSTREET, of the 10th inst., complaining of the nature of your imprisonment, is received.

"In reply, I am directed to say that it is not thought necessary to inquire, by flag of truce, as to the statements you make. The commanding General receives your own word in the matter without further reference; and further, even if the confinement and treatment of private PHIPPS, who was not a bushwhacker, as you term it, but a soldier of the regular army of the Confederate States, has been as stated, it is not thought that the commission of wrong on the part of your nation should be reason for the like wrong on our part.

"Orders have therefore been issued to relieve you of the confinement to which you have been subjected and you will be sent to Richmond, to be treated as A prisoner of war. I have the honor to be, Major, very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,

"G. M. SORREL,
"Lieut. Col. &c., Ad. General."

"Fifty of us were afterward taken to Charleston, and were there treated very kindly; the authorities seemed to do all they could to make us comfortable. From that place I was exchanged on the 3d of August last."

The Major thinks the treatment shown to him was excited by malice; the rebels not liking his style of fighting them, had concluded they would get hold of him, and to do so had sent all LONGSTREET's cavalry (numbering ten men to one of his) after him. In this they succeeded—capturing himself and 325 of his men, after twelve hours' fighting and ammunition having given out, but themselves suffering a loss of not far from 500 killed and wounded.

He characterizes the treatment of Federal prisoners as

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press—Affairs in Georgia—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.

The final struggle for the possession of Virginia is now near. This war draws to a close. If Richmond is held by the South till the 1st of November it will be ours for evermore, for the North will never throw another large army into the abyss where so many lie; the war will conclude, beyond a doubt, with the independence of the Southern States. Events have made this city, in itself insignificant, the keystone of the arch. Probably the last immense effort which the enemy is now about to make, would not be attempted had not Atlanta fallen into the hands of SHERMAN. But SHERMAN'S triumph compels GRANT to match it or sink into insignificance.

According to their well-settled custom, the enemy proclaims one intention. GRANT himself, in a public speech made during his late journey, has notified the country that, whereas "SHERMAN had scotched the tail in Georgia, he was on his way to crush the head of the rebellion in Virginia." What is of more importance, he has brought up the James River fifty thousand new troops. It is true that they will hardly do more than make up the depletion of the last two months. It is also true that they are troops of the very meanest description—substitutes, the crimped levies, the refuse of the Yankee army. But they are not brought here in mass, except to be employed immediately. The blow must be struck within the next three weeks, or it cannot be struck at all. Even success would be useless for the election, unless obtained in the coming month.

But it is useless to enumerate the proofs of the proposition, which no intelligent observer can treat as doubtful, that the final struggle for Virginia is about to be made below Petersburgh; and perhaps, too, in the Valley. Only one fear clouds the reflecting minds. It is not the fear that our Generals will be found unequal to their duty, or that our armies are insufficient. It is a fear arising from the past conduct of our central military authority on every such crisis. Just when the scale trembles, just when the tiger is about to spring, just when the enemy's columns are about to emerge from the mist, that have hitherto been their chosen moments to disintegrate our forces, and attempt insignificant conquests a hundred miles away, LONGSTREET was sent to threaten Knoxville when GRANT was about to bound in Lookout Mountain.

An army was distinguishing itself before Little Washington while BUTLER was landing at Bermuda Hundred. BANCKINRIDGE was ordered out of the Valley when HUNTER was about entering it. Recollections like these crowd upon the mind and painfully oppress it now. This species of strategy, so often occurring, is the sole fear of the army and country at this moment. But at this time, at least, we tremble before shadows. Some personages in history have been stricken worse than the untaught, because they were unreasonable; but their existence may be doubted. By such stern lessons as the Confederate authorities have received they must have learned at least this much—that troops must be concentrated in a country at stake, not sent out of it.

SHERMAN'S LETTERS.

From the Examiner, Sept. 22.

It is idle to treat seriously these vaporings o Yankee generals. We cannot expect them to show greater appreciation of justice or more correct understanding of the nature of government than their statesmen and divines. In common with them, they reason upon the assumption that there are no rights except those of the Yankee nation, and that every individual or nation who is an obstacle to their progress should be cut off. This moral obliquity renders it as impossible to reason with them, as to argue with a blind man of colors. We may wonder at their crimes, and study their atrocities as the abnormal action of a diseased organism; but we cannot discuss matters to the understanding of which a due comprehension of the elementary principles of morality and humanity is prerequisite.

General HOOD'S answer to the coarse and vulgar insolence of SHERMAN is in good taste. He correctly remarks that his business is to defend his country in the field, not to answer threadbare arguments and trite vulgarity which the prurient ambition of this aspiring candidate for literary and statesmenlike fame impels him to clothe in abusive language. Though the discussion of exhausted themes is productive of no particular benefit, yet we may rest contented with the result. DAHLGREN made as complete a failure with the pen as he had previously done with the sword. Should SHERMAN'S future exploits in his proper field correspond to his present performance, and his fighting be no better than his writing, our cause will be hopeful in Georgia.

GRANT'S CALL FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

From the Examiner, Sept. 22.

What a tribute to LEE'S invincible band, that dwindled as the enemy believes, from their comparatively meagre numbers originally, to the skeleton of an army—half fed, worn down, incapable of being reënforced, as the enemy continually assert, it should require, after the vast odds they had at first to contront, after the heavy additions made to their adversary as the campaign progressed, one hundred thousand more men, in GRANT'S opinion, to enable him to overcome them. No compliment to the matchless skill of LEE or to the incomparable valor of his troops, from those of us who hold both in the highest appreciation, has ever equalled this involuntary and unconscious tribute from his antagonist. We may well afford hereafter to be silent and let facts such as these speak the praises of those who are beyond the praise of words. From this cry of GRANT for more men, we may form, too, some conception of the fearful havoc his legions have suffered. What need of more men, what use, indeed, could he make of them, but to replace the hecatombs sent to the realm of DIS by the vengeful arms of our defenders. The Army of Northern Virginia has been from the first, to the intruding ruffians who have sought to enslave and despoil Virginia, like an avenging Fate. It has bleached whole leagues of her soil with their bones. GRANT may get his hundred thousand men, and the process will still go on. Their blood will manure the land their footsteps desecrate. It is the will of Providence, which nothing can avert. So let it be.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 22.

Persons from Atlanta who have "enjoyed" several days' observation and inquiry since the enemy occupied the place, report the force of SHERMAN now there as consisting of three distinct armies, divided into ten army corps, and embracing, altogether, a strength of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand. They give the number and position of these armies as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. SCHOFIELD, quartered at Decatur, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Mississippi, commanded by Gen. SMITH, at East Point, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. THOMAS, quartered in Atlanta, fifty to sixty thousand strong.

Owing to the "armistice" nothing in the way of military movements is going on. But a correspondent writes:

It is said to be SHERMAN'S plan, after allowing his troops a little rest, to push forward three separate columns—one against Macon, one against Augusta, and one against Montgomery; at least this is the plan which some of his minor officers understood would be carried out. *Sherman is now running eight trains daily to and from Chattanooga.* Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense railroad passenger depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. *Before the ten days' armistice is over, Atlanta will be full to repletion of military stores.*

The Yankees must have been very short of provender for their horses and mules, for all the stock which those with whom I conversed saw were worn down to perfect skeletons, and those used in conveying the exiles to Rough and Ready could scarcely perform the duty imposed upon them.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta:

"The Yankees have commenced the work of fortifying the city upon a more extensive scale than the works which we erected to keep them out. The city is being rapidly filled with quartermaster and commissary stores, and the sutlers are doing a land-office business upon White hall-street.

The Trout House and Washington Hall have been reopened under the auspices of adventurous Yankee landlords. A Yankee Colonel and his mistress are doing the honors at the Trout House. Gen. SLOCUM, who is the commandant of the post, is installed in the fine residence of Mr. DANEY; and Gen. SHERMAN has ensconced himself in Mr. NEAL'S residence, near the City Hall.

Gen. SHERMAN did not reach Atlanta himself until last Thursday. He was escorted into the city by a military procession, with any amount of music and flags, and was serenaded by the various army bands all night long.

The Macon *Confederate* says of the exiles from Atlanta, that are coming into our lines:

Rough and Ready, the point at which, by the terms of the armistice, SHERMAN is to deliver the expelled citizens of Atlanta who elect to come South, is eleven miles from Atlanta. The distance from Rough and Ready to the point in our lines to which our trains are running, is about sixteen and one-half miles, over which distance, the exiles, with their effects, will be hauled in Gen. HOOD'S wagons. They will then take the cars and proceed south.

The first train of Atlanta exiles arrived in Macon Wednesday morning. They were robbed of all their household furniture, jewels and slaves before being sent into our lines.

Among the Atlanta refugees is the lady of Judge LYONS. SHERMAN called upon her in person, and stated that he wanted her house for his headquarters; that if she would leave her furniture he would take care of it and see that she got it all back. He expressed regret at not meeting the Judge, and *kindly advised her not to stop at Griffin, Macon, Milledgeville or Augusta, as his army would soon hold those places, and subject her to further annoyance.*

The press of Georgia are by no means dispirited by the fall of Atlanta. The Columbus (Georgia) *Times*, speaking of the military situation, says:

Things look pretty gloomy, to be sure; but they are not desperate yet, and if our soldiers will keep up their spirits and fight as they do in Virginia, as they do in Texas, as they did at the opening of the war, SHERMAN may be whipped and badly whipped yet. After all, the enemy cannot be said to hold more than fourteen counties out of the hundred and thirty (?) of the State. During the Revolutionary war the British might be said to hold every county in the State, and Savannah to boot.

"But Atlanta has fallen!" Well, so has Knoxville and Memphis, and Jackson and Vicksburgh, and New-Orleans and Little Rock, and a hundred other towns and villages; but we are not conquered yet. Who ever heard of such a fuss being made over the fall of a twenty-year old town, three hundred miles in the interior of a State, *as we and the Yankees are making* over the evacuation of Atlanta? If we, of Georgia and Alabama, will do our duty and the President will do his, we will make Atlanta a furnace to SHERMAN yet.

A letter from Lovejoy's station, dated the 15th inst., says:

"The banished citizens of Atlanta continue to arrive. Some five hundred families have already come through. Many of them report the most deplorable condition of the Atlanta populace. About one-half of the populace elected to go to Tennessee, and the rest were coming, or preparing to come, south. Scarcely any of them saved anything but a few articles of clothing and furniture—the remainder of the household goods having been sacrificed to the insatiable Moloch of invasion. The Federal soldiery, though not permitted to commit personal outrage, were insulting to a degree. One venerable lady relates that a Cerulean shouted to her in the street, in unmistakable New England twang:

'Where you going—North?'

'No, sir—seen enough of the North—we are going South.'

'Then you are going to h—l,' ejaculated the polite puppy.

'Well,' was the redoubtable dame's rejoinder, 'if we do, old SHERMAN will have a chance to flank us out of it, for he is mighty certain to get there first.'

"SHERMAN, with characteristic cunning, would permit none of the younger men of the town to come south of his lines, and ordered them all in the opposite direction."

GOV. BROWN'S ORDER WITHDRAWING THE MILITIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1864.

To the Militia composing the First Division:

I have this day withdrawn you from the command of Gen. J. B. HOOD. You entered the service for the defence of Atlanta. That city has, for the time, fallen into the hands of the enemy. The campaign against it is now at an end. Most of you entered the service with but little preparation, leaving important interests to suffer, expecting to return home in a few weeks. You have borne the fatigue and dangers of the campaign with manly firmness and heroic valor, and have won for the Georgia Militia a proud name in history. The fall of Atlanta leaves the State exposed to further invasion. The enemy will fortify that place—accumulate supplies, and prepare for a Winter campaign against Macon and other interior points, which, if taken, will leave many of our homes and loved ones within his lines, and expose the homes of others to the ravages of his ranks. To prevent this it may soon again be necessary for you to lift your strong arms to repel the advance. In the meantime, it is due to you that an opportunity be given you to put your houses in order, and provide as best you can for the future wants of those dependent on you. One of the important crops of the State now needs attention, or a large quantity of syrup will be lost, which is of great value. It is also due that you have an opportunity to return home and bring to the front with you, any and all who are subject and have avoided or refused to take their just part in the dangers and hardships which you have endured.

I therefore hereby order and direct that each and every officer and soldier in the division have a furlough of thirty days. I further order that all persons over the age of fifty years be detailed, until further orders, to perform necessary patrol duty at home, and to arrest and send forward, when the division returns to the field, all who do not report. All details of persons under fifty years of age, for patrol service at home, are hereby revoked, and the men over fifty years of age are directed to take their places, and will remain at home as long as they faithfully discharge the duties above mentioned. If they neglect them they will be ordered back to the field. All details and furloughs to remain at home granted by any Aid-de-camp or officer except from these Headquarters, are hereby declared void, and those who hold them are required to report with the division at the end of thirty days. All furloughs granted at the Headquarters to persons in Confederate employment upon the certificate of the head of any one of the Confederate departments in Georgia, are to remain in force until further orders, as well as all details of physicians and millers, heretofore made upon the application of the Justices of the interior courts of their respective counties.

As furloughs could always be obtained with much less difficulty, if every man would return at the time designated, and it is very important that the division reassemble in its full strength at the time appointed, it is not expected that any will be absent at roll-call. All who are thus absent will be considered as deserters. Each company is expected to assemble at the Courthouse or some other place agreed upon, in the county of its location, on the day before it is necessary to start to the front, at the end of the furlough, and the Captain will detail men to go after, and bring up to the front all who do not report. The company is expected to see to it that every man subject accompanies them back or is brought immediately under guard. It is reported that many persons in the cities of the States have avoided service by uniting with what are usually called local companies since the date of my proclamation of the 9th of July last, ordering all the militia of the State under fifty years of age into active service.

As it is unjust to those who have undergone the hazards and fatigues of the late campaign, that these men should in this way avoid service at the point of danger, and as a distinguished Judge is reported to have decided that the members of those local companies, where not upon active duty, are not subject to military law as Confederate soldiers in service—which decision seems to be founded in law and common sense—I further order that the militia who are now at the front from those counties, on their return, at the expiration of their furloughs, bring with them, under arrest, if necessary, all persons subject, who were not members of said companies on the 9th of July, together with all persons who remain at home attending to their ordinary business under Confederate exemptions or details, who have not exemptions granted as above-mentioned. These orders, so far as they relate to the militia now in service, will be executed by Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, who will give all orders necessary to carry them into practical effect.

At the end of thirty days, the division will reassemble at Macon. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Camden County, North Carolina:

"The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying of horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c. Many of the ladies, having secured their money and jewelry about their persons, were seized and forcibly robbed. Some of the citizens were badly beaten for trying to defend their wives from insult."

WHEELER'S CAVALRY RAID.

Among the many jokes to which WHEELER'S cavalry raid has given rise, nothing is better than this in a letter from Hood's army: "The boys in camp, who are always very severe in their criticism upon the cavalry when a failure occurs, say that WHEELER, in his colour from Dalton toward Knoxville, was on his way to tear up the railroad between Lynchburgh and Richmond, and was only deterred from doing so by a dispatch from JEFF. DAVIS requesting the General to spare it."

WARRIORS IN CHARIOTS.

The LaGrange (Tenn.) *Bulletin* says: "We heard a little incident related in reference to the Alabama militia the other day, which shows the laxity of military discipline about Opelika. A captain of a cavalry company reported about ninety men for duty every morning, and on an occasion of parade, the colonel asked him why he did not parade more than twenty-six men. "The fact is," says the captain, "there are about seventy of my men who have reported here in buggies, and there are only this number properly equipped." We suppose these meallan have read of the style of the ancients who went to war in chariots, and are only imitating the ancients as nearly as they can.

GEN. MORGAN'S HORSE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that when Gen. MORGAN was killed he had in his possession four valuable horses. The finest of these he rode in his last march, and he was captured in Greenville when the General fell. The three others were sold at Abingdon, Virginia, on Tuesday last, at public outcry. One was a bay saddle horse, and the others a pair of blacks, well matched. They were sold separately, and brought respectively, the bay one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the others two thousand one hundred dollars and two thousand dollars. Neither horse sold for much more than half his real value.

NOT VERY THANKFUL FOR BIBLES.

From the Savannah Republican.

Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled America. WASHINGTON IRVING relates, in his *Knickerbocker History of New-York*, that the pious Spaniards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there, by shooting them, burning them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and other such mild measures. The New-York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee Generals propose to send us there.

The Selma *Mississippian*, of the 16th, says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening, en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New-York!

CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* thus points out the folly of those who impair the confidence of the army by assuming that its fortunes would have been different under a different Commander:

"When, under such circumstances as exist in the Georgia army, the soldiers institute comparisons unfavorable to their Commanding General, and, above all, when they feel that the lives of their brave comrades have been 'sacrificed' for naught, the spirit of disaffection toward a Government that condemns them to the reign of incompetency, may 'manifest' itself in a way that will be fatal to our hopes."

Upon this subject we cannot help remarking one apparent difference between the army and people of the West and our own. There has been much complaint of the Generals in the West. None, we think, of those assigned us here. These Western Generals have stalked grimly across the stage, like the line of Banquo. Sidney Johnston, Floyd, Beauregard, Bragg, Pemberton, Johnston, Hood. Do none of these men suit the army or people of the West? Our armies have been driven back on the Western line, from Donaldson to —— where the enemy choose to stop. Here we have had but few Generals, but there has been no parties, no complaints. We have accepted and sustained every commander that has been assigned us. And they have all been successful. One of them, at least, who had been relieved in the West, has been invariably triumphant here. We have backed the Government and sustained the generals. We are still within cannon sound of the first invasion. We do not claim to be braver men or better patriots than the people of the West, but we may claim that we are more easily satisfied, and have lost less territory. Somehow we do not run into military parties here. If an officer is successful we have no desire to see any one else in his place, because he might, perhaps, do better. Our only use for generals is to whip the enemy. If they can do that we are content. If they cannot we have no interest in their personal reputation, which makes us a partisan to vindicate or reinstate them. Possibly our Western friends expect too much. Possibly their ideal standard of military genius is too high. They must be patient, earnest, enduring and indulgent. We need concession and concentration as much in war as peace. We must accept the situation as it is, not complain because it is not as we would have it. Our Western friends must sustain HOOD. JOHNSTON, HARDEE, BRAGG. Yes, BRAGG—much as they complained of him—if either of these officers be appointed to command them.

GOVERNMENT IMPRESSMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 16.

The managing proprietor of one of our first-class hotels returned the other day from a tour over fourteen counties of North Carolina, in quest of flour to supply the wants of his hotel. He found flour plenty and cheap at $125 and $150 per barrel, and had no difficulty in negotiating for its purchase. He secured fifty barrels, and negotiated for its delivery at the railroad station for shipment to Richmond. But no sooner did the flour touch the depot than the hawks of the impressment agents swooped down upon it and "gobbled" the whole of it. It was in vain that the hotel caterer presented an order from the Secretary of War, authorizing him to ship flour to Richmond, and guaranteeing the flour protection from impressment while in transitu. The agent's hawks presented a more recent order, signed by NORTHROP, Commissary General, who is a greater man than the Secretary of War; therefore there was no release for the flour, and it went the way of hundreds of other barrels that enterprising citizens have been endeavoring to transport to the Richmond market. Such conduct upon the part of the impressment agents is an outrage upon the rights of citizens, but it will not be checked.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

From the Selma (Ala.) Reporter.

Atlanta having fallen, it may not be long until this section of Alabama is overrun by the infernal raiders of SHERMAN'S army. They will come like infuriated demons to burn, pillage, and devastate. We have no alternative, as patriots, but to arm ourselves to the teeth and calmly await their coming. We may have to quit our homes and sacrifice our household gods—nay, we may have to suffer the loss of all our property, but we must fight them to the death, though they be poured upon us in legions, like the frogs of Egypt. To good and pure men death is a welcome boon if it comes in the place of dishonor.

THE FREQUENCY OF FIRES IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Sentinel Sept. 24.

The conflagration which have filled our nights with alarm for some time past, demand more adequate and energetic efforts at prevention than have yet been adopted. Whether due to a mania which seems at times to come over the evil-disposed, or to schemes of theft, and whether the actors are depraved whites, or vicious blacks, it does seem that a proper degree of vigor and address would succeed in detecting and arresting at least some of the culprits, and handing them over to the utmost severities of the law, which they so richly deserve.

A noticeable feature of these fires is, that they occur in most, if not all instances, not far from midnight. This may afford a hint as to the classes who are probably playing incendiary. The comparatively early hour does not point to the habitual nightwalkers. A house-burner will probably choose an hour which seems late to him. Vicious youths, who are allowed the freedom of the streets in search of excitement until amusement hours are over, and who are not missed or expected at home till midnight, may think it a fine thing, ere they retire, to alarm a sleeping city. The houses selected for their performances are such as are easy of ignition, and quickly in flames; so that they do not need to wait long for their sport.

But the wonder is why none of them are detected, and why the fired houses are often as bright as a bonfire before the flames are discovered. Often when the alarm is first sounded the city is already illuminated. Surely the watchmen are not asleep so early as midnight. Our good Mayor has offered $1,000 reward to any who shall bring an incendiary to justice. This is very well. But we should be more encouraged if the night police could be moved to greater vigilance, or their number increased if they are now too few. If we could have that diligent observation and shrewd sagacity which we are accustomed to expect of professional policemen and detectives, we do not think it would be possible to reduce Richmond to ashes before an arrest was made.

If these fires are thus to continue, we do not know what better the citizens can do, than to organize on each square, for their own watch and guard. The night might be divided into a sufficient number of reliefs to make the task supportable, and then when one did lie down to sleep, it would be without the fear of waking to find his dwelling wrapped in flames. The robberies, too, which have been performed with such impunity, would be arrested by this home-guard. Carts could not then drive up to a dwelling or a store at midnight, and load without being seen.

We take it for granted that we shall catch some of our house-burners, very soon; we trust the very next performer. When caught, let him, if not shot down in the act, be visited with the law's utmost rigors. It is only thus that such characters can be made to comprehend the enormity of their conduct.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

English Opinion on the Prospects of Peace—The Anglo-Rebel Organs in Favor of McClellan.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the London Times of Sept. 14.

One of the bloodiest battles of the Peninsular War was fought after peace had been concluded, and it seems as if the great American struggle would be crowned with a similar superfluity of carnage. While the most powerful party in the North was proclaiming its abomination of the war and its resolute demand for peace, the Northern armies in Virginia and Georgia were engaged in the most obstinate and sanguinary conflicts. In Virginia the advantage remained with the Confederates, who had been the assailants; in Georgia the Federals, if the occupation of Atlanta is truly reported, may claim the credit of the day. But, though Atlanta may at last have been occupied, the covering army has not been routed, and a successful combination of Confederate forces threatens SHERMAN with serious embarrassment. At Mobile Admiral FARRAGUT is displaying that tenacity of purpose which has characterized the Federal tactics throughout the present campaign, and, if his progress be slow, he exhibits at least no signs of discouragement. But in the meanwhile a voice has gone forth which may still the thunder of the cannon. The Chicago Convention has not only declared the principles on which the great Democratic party is prepared to act, but has commanded, in the name of the people, that negotiations shall be immediately instituted for the suspension of arms. An armistice at once, a conference as soon as possible—these are the cries now resounding through the States of the North; and unless they can be disregarded—which is not easy to suppose—we may relieve ourselves from the trouble of further speculations on the events of the war.

We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first, is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion. After three years of the most desperate efforts, in which no expenditure has been spared and no tactics have been left untried, a preponderating section of the Northern people have *put on record before the would their deliberate conviction that the policy of war is mistaken and hopeless, and that it must be superseded by a policy of conciliation and compromise.* This is the declaration made by a party presumed to be unquestionably the strongest in the State, and the expression of the principle has been intrusted not to a successful or triumphant soldier, but to a General *who was the first to discover the impracticability of the object on which his countrymen were bent.*

We think it probable that the Chicago resolutions will be accepted, and that an armistice will be proposed. In that event, *will the South enter the convention of the States without a stipulation, expressed or reserved, for the recognition of its national independence?* It seems almost impossible to think so, for, in that case, the South would be simply surrendering all it has fought for, at the very moment when success appeared most sure. On condition of reentering the Union, the Confederates might have dictated their own terms in the very first year of the war. At that time President LINCOLN was not committed to the principles of the Abolitionists, and his avowed policy was Union—without Slavery, if possible, but Union on any terms. Over and over again the Federals allowed it to be seen, that if the Southerners would but shake hands once more they might do with Slavery as they pleased. It was only as the strife became embittered that extreme views prevailed. The other day, in conformity with these views, Mr. LINCOLN met the envoys of the South with a demand not only for the reconstruction of the Union but the abolition of Slavery. His terms were rejected, but what will the South say when the former condition is tendered without the latter? The logic of facts would teach us that it would, either openly or by reservation, be rejected still; for if the Confederates refused such terms when threatened with the untried power of the North, how can they accept them when, by the confession of the Northerners themselves, that power has been tried in vain? The Federals have failed in their endeavors to coerce the Confederates into reunion, *and they have acknowledged their failure.* The Confederates have fought heroically for their national independence and have proved their ability to maintain it. On what ground, therefore, or with what expectations of success can they now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them?

It appears to us more probable that the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. The Chicago Convention professed to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, but that resolution probably expresses little more than the reluctance of the North to part finally with a darling idea, and the natural unwillingness of a political party to alarm the public by the premature confession of an unwelcome truth. We can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago should shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free, but we cannot understand why the South, with success in its very grasp, should forego the condition for which it first took up arms, and on which it has perseveringly insisted through three terrible years of trial. It is more likely that the Armistice will be the first step towards a perception of the truth; that the North, after finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded, and that the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain rather than recur to what has already been proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it.

SEYMOUR—M'CLELLAN.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

There are, no doubt, in the Democratic party in America, many persons who still believe that Mr. LINCOLN'S mistake has been one, not of ends, but of means, and that he might have obtained the preservation of the Union had he sought it by other means than war and devastation. There are, no doubt, many other members of the Democratic party who, while they believe in their heart of hearts that the Union is hopelessly and irretrievably gone, have committed themselves so far to a policy exclusively devoted to its preservation, that they insist upon adopting it in words, while they are perfectly prepared to put it aside in practice; and there is, we believe, a much larger party than either of these who have long given up the preservation of the Union as hopeless, and whose whole object is to put an end to the Civil War on the most favorable terms that can be obtained. *As far as political declarations go, we should suppose that Gen. McClellan ought to be ranked in the second and Gov. Seymour in the third of these classes, though we doubt not that these apparently important theoretical differences will be soon fused and annihilated* in the progress of the contest for the Presidency.

We see every reason to congratulate the friends of humanity and of common sense on the resolutions arrived at by the Chicago Convention. In Gen. McCLELLAN we have, *if not exactly a "Young Napoleon,"* at any rate a man of modesty, caution and discretion, who has shown himself in the darkest hour of his country's destiny equally adverse from a military despotism in his own person and allowing its establishment by others. There is reason to believe that the liberties of the American people are safe in his hands, and that, when every principle of the Constitution has been trampled under foot by military violence, is of itself no trifling recommendation. *Gen. McClellan has not proved himself a great soldier, he has not acted in the political struggles of the day with all the vigor and promptitude* which, as it seems to us, the occasion demanded; but that he must have played his part with no ordinary discretion and good sense, is sufficiently proved by the unanimous support which he has commanded in times so critical and amid opinions hitherto so divergent.

PEACE VISIONS—WILL THE SOUTH RE-ENTER THE UNION?

From the Index (Rebel Organ.)

The vision of peace is not a mirage. It is the real view of solid land, full of promises of future prosperity, and with ample space for Federals and Confederates. There are two approaches to it—one marked out by foolish pride, and counseled by political knavery, which leads to certain destruction; the other, which it requires only common honesty and a patriotic purpose to find with ease and safety. In plain words, and dropping metaphors, the North, the aggressor in this war, and by whom, therefore, the first advance must be made, has two courses open. It may say to the South, "We are still able to prolong this war; we do not even yet abandon all hope of eventual success; but the war was undertaken under a fatal misapprehension of its true conditions, and even success could not now give us what it was undertaken for. While, therefore, we have still the power to inflict further injury, we recognize our error, and offer you a fair and honorable peace." To which the South would reply—"the continent is large enough for us both. Since we must occupy it jointly, I for my part will not be a bad neighbour. All our former troubles arose from our being artificially linked together by a tie which chafed us both. This broken, there is no cause left why we should not live side by side in mutual peace and harmony. It is true I owe you no favors, but neither do I to the rest of the world; and if I have any favors to bestow, they will belong to that power which first recognizes my just rights, based upon the logic of historical facts and the principles of government for which your fathers and mine fought the same battles." There would be dignity and self-respect in such language from the North to the South, and there would be good faith and sincerity in such a reply from the South.

Or the North may address the South somewhat after the fashion that the plotter of a villainy slyly pokes his expected accomplices in the ribs: "We, the Democrats, are now in the ascendancy. The Republicans, silly fanatics, were such imbeciles, and got so drunk with the unaccustomed nectar of patronage and office, that the country turned them out to a man of disgust, and we, your old allies, are now the North. Come back to us, and give us votes in the Senate and in the House, for without it they may come in again when the people forget their nausea. There, now, we will hang a few of them, if that pleases you, or at least so frighten the whole lot that ABE shall cut his jokes in Exeter Hall, and BUTLER seek the tender mercies of London brewers, and every cheap boter in all Europe be filled with New-England orators and lecturers. Have Slavery, and any guarantees for it you may want. Have your own way in everything. Only do, do come back into the Union." To which the South will reply: "Democrats of the North, who hold this language, you are self-seekers, and time-servers, and I know you of old. You possess not public virtue enough among you even to have a conviction, either right or wrong. It is such professions as those you now make which delayed separation for twenty years only to make it irremediable at last, and it is your lack of straightforwardness and moral courage which has caused the inevitable event to be accompanied by this horrible effusion of blood. You have fitly selected as your representative a man who says one thing in private and another in public, and who neither in public nor in private dare speak his own mind, if he have one. You, who profess to ascribe the failures of LINCOLN, not to Southern valor, but to the *incapacity of his chosen Generals, proclaim the impersonation of failure, McClellan, who when at the head of armies wrote dispatches only less lying and bombastic than Pope's* —who, with no better fortune than GRANT'S, *cannot claim Grant's boldness nor his power of sustaining the spirits of his men*—and who, worst of all, still draws his pay as a General in the army for Southern subjugation. You, who profess to uphold the Constitution and the rights of the States, select as your standard-bearer the man who first, at LINCOLN'S bidding, set the Constitution at defiance, and trampled the rights of a sovereign State under foot—McCLELLAN, the pliant tool for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and the military occupation of that unfortunate State. You may deceive the people of the North, but you cannot deceive the people of the South. The best Southern blood was not shed to establish a party, but to vindicate a nation."

When the nominee and the "platform" of the Chicago Convention are known, our readers will be able to judge which of the two courses the North means to pursue. If the first, then in a few months there will be a lasting peace between North and South, such a one as will command the respect of European powers and deface the cowardly and wicked policy which has obtained a secret bearing in cabinets, though its advocates shrink from the infamy of its open avowal. If, on the other hand, the nominee of the Chicago Convention shall be McCLELLAN—or whoever shall be the nominee—if its "platform" be simply a string of patriotic common-places, borrowed from Fourth of July orations—then the last hope of salvation for the North as an empire will have been sacrificed to the Fetish worship of the Union, and there will be no peace. The South will *not accept an armistice without its necessary concomitant—the raising of the blockade.* It will not go into a convention of the States with a lie on its lips. The war must go on, the South growing stronger, the North weaker. *When peace at last shall come, it will no longer be a peace between equals, but a peace extorted at the point of the sword in smouldering Northern cities*—a peace made with individual States or groups of States separated from the rest; and, instead of two allied powers taking the place of the extinct Union, there will be several, of which the South will be the most compact and the strongest.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANSBY on the body of a young man, aged sixteen years, named JOHN LOVELL, who was accidentally drowned on Thursday while fishing in the dock at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, North River. Deceased resided at No. 321 West Forty-ninth-street. He was a young man of much promise and very respectably connected.

THE ST. SIMONIANS.

Interesting History of a Short-lived Sect—Sketch of its Founder—His Death.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The once celebrated Père Enfantin, the founder, or rather the restorer, of the sect called St. Simonians, in the first years of the reign of Louis Phillippe, died of apoplexy on Thursday last in Paris, in the 69th year of his age. The real founder, St. Simon, who gave his name to it, was descended from the noble family of the Counts of Vermandois, which was that also of the author of the valuable memoirs which threw so much light on the reign of Louis XIV. St. Simon conceived the project of reorganizing the sciences, and constituting social order on a new basis. He traveled much through various countries, published several works, and tried many strange and costly experiments, the only result of which was the ruin of his fortune. He was at one time reduced to such misery that he resolved on suicide. Even in this he did not succeed, and he escaped death with the loss of an eye. He resumed his labors, and by his preachings and writings gained over a few followers, such as Augustin Thierry, Auguste Comte, Olinde Rodrigues, Bazard, Enfantin, and a few others. St. Simon died in 1825, and left to his disciples the task of completing what he had begun. Enfantin, the son of a banker in Dauphiné, enter the Polytechnic School in 1813. The school was broken up on the restoration of the Bourbons, and he had to look out for some other profession than that of arms. He was employed by a wine merchant, of Romas (Drôme,) as a travelling clerk, till 1821, when he entered a banking-house, at St. Petersburgh, where he remained two years. In 1823 he returned to Paris, and was admitted as cashier in a commercial firm, and at the same time joined the Carbonari, a branch of which society had its seat in the capital. In 1825 he made the acquaintance of Olinde Rodrigues, who introduced him to St. Simon, and he soon became a convert to the religious and industrial theories of the latter. When St. Simon died his disciples continued the propagandism of their master. They began by founding a journal, *Le Producteur*, with the motto, which, for some of the disciples, has proved a truth, "The age of gold, which a stupid tradition has hitherto placed in the past, is before us." They soon got about them a good number of the pupils of the Polytechnic School, young men of letters and artists, so that when the Revolution of 1830 broke out the St. Simonian School was already established, and acknowledged as its masters Enfantin and Bazard, in whose favor Olinde Rodrigues resigned the supremacy. The formularies of the school, as the necessary consequence of its historical investigations, with a view to making mankind perfect, were—universal association founded on love, with the cessation of competition; to each one according to his capacity, and to each capacity according to his works, consequently an end to the right of inheriting; the organization of industry, consequently the end of all wars. The staff of the *Producteur*, which was conducted by Enfantin, consisted of about a dozen writers, namely, MM. Blanqui, Halevy, Bazard, Duveyrier, Buchez, Artaud, Pereire and Laurent l'Ardiche. They opened rooms in the Rue Taranne for lectures, or what they called "philosophical conferences," and began to attract notice. The July Revolution was a godsend to them. Enfantin issued a proclamation, demanding, among other things, the community of property, the formal abolition of the right of inheriting, and the liberation of women. He gave up his cashiership, occupied himself with establishing central points of propagandism in some of the principal cities of France, such as Toulouse, Montpellier Lyons, Metz, and Dijon, and organized a system of preaching in Paris. He obtained a good number of adherents by securing the services of the *Globe* newspaper, which was distributed gratuitously. The sensualism that formed a leading feature in their doctrines, as well as the novelty of them, spread the fame of the new society. The conferences held in the Rue Taranne before the July revolution assumed large proportions, Enfantin was solemnly proclaimed father of the association, which then issued from its obscure retreat to the rich and more polite and gayer quarter of the Madelinc. Spacious rooms were taken in the Rue Taitbout, on the Boulevard Italiens, and there those of the disciples or novices whom nature favored with uncommon facility of words revealed to a promiscuous audience the secret of their dogmas and their glorious future. Money, too, came in for a time abundantly. One member, a banker of Paris, contributed a large sum towards the foundation of the St. Simonian family, and an application from the pontiff Enfantin to a wealthy manufacturer of the Creuzot was answered by the offer of his whole fortune. The attendance in the new place of meeting was each day more crowded, "Nothing more curious," says a writer of the period,—

"Than the spectacle of these assemblies. Round a vast hall, under a roof of glass, ran three rows of boxes. Fronting an amphitheatre, which an eager crowd filled every Sunday, on red benches, sat men of grave aspect, though young, dressed in blue, and among them a few women in white, with violet scarves. Then appeared the two supreme pontiffs, Enfantin and Bazard, conducting the preacher, when the disciples rose to receive them with a tender and respectful attitude; and amid the silence of devotion or irony, the orator began. Many listened at first with a smile on the lip and mockery in the eye; but when he had spoken, astonishment mingled with admiration pervaded the assembly, and the most sceptical could not restrain their emotion."

The regular preachers on these occasions were Barrault, Charton, Laurent and Abel Transon—namee long since forgotten. The "family" established in the Rue Monsigny had rather a pleasant life of it. The St. Simonian doctrine were expounded in the midst of feasting, in which women as well as men joined. The name of "father" was given to the members of each superior degree by those of the degree lower;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY OCT. 2, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department, yesterday, received an official dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated at Harrisonburgh, Va., Sept. 29, 7:30 P. M., in which he gives full details of the pursuit of EARLY up to that time. He says that the most reliable accounts show that EARLY'S army was completely broken up and demoralized, and gives it as his impression that most of the troops EARLY had left, passed through the mountains and fell back upon Charlottesville. SHERIDAN kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. He sent Gen. TORBERT to Staunton, with WILSON'S division of cavalry and one brigade of MERRITT'S. TORBERT entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place.

There have been no further official advices from Gen. GRANT since those published yesterday. Quite full details are received of the splendid advance by which the fortifications at Chapin's farm were taken, and which places our army within five miles of Richmond, and secures to us a line of their very strongest defences. The loss in the Third Division, of the Eighteenth Corps, in this attack, was about five hundred. Among the killed was the gallant Gen. BURNHAM, of Maine, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Maine Regiment.

GENERAL NEWS.

LORING W. WATSON, for some time past a cashier and confidential business agent of the well-known banking firm of CLARK, DODGE & Co., at No 51 Wall-street, was arrested yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct Police, on the charge of embezzling large sums of money from his employers. A hasty examination of the company's books yesterday morning, showed that he had stolen at least $12,000, and it is believed by some of the members of the firm that WATSON'S defalcations—extending through many months—will reach at least $40,000. He was caught aboard the mail steamship *City of London*, just as that vessel was ready to sail for Europe. Upon being searched, $450 in British gold and a large quantity of silver were found in his possession. He confessed to having embezzled a portion of the sum of $12,000, on or about the 19th day of April last. He is 24 years of age, a native of Brooklyn. Until very recently he had been regarded by his employers as a thoroughly honest business man, and was by them highly esteemed.

Ex-Postmaster ABRAM WAKEMAN resigned his position on Friday last, preparatory to entering upon his new duties as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. On taking leave of his assistants in the Post-office, a handsome set of silver was presented him, accompanied by a neat address on behalf of the employes, delivered by Mr. JAS. P. ROGERS.

Cotton, Groceries and Breadstuffs were quite dull and heavy on Saturday. The speculative demand for new Mess Pork continued active at a further advance. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Hops, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Wool and Naval Stores, were quiet and depressed. The freight market was dull, with 411 vessels of all classes in port.

A man down on Cape Cod, who separated from his wife, married a second woman, with whom he lived a year and a half, and then died. His first wife took possession of his estate. The second wife sued her for services during the time she lived with the deceased, and, after hearing the evidence, last week, a good-natured Cape Cod jury gave her a verdict, allowing her $2 per week.

Rebel Treatment of Our Prisoners.

Of all the conduct that has forever stained and sullied the vesture of Southern chivalry—that has even stripped it of its false garb of honor, and compelled it to stand plainly and undisguisedly in all its infamous blackness before the people of the North—none has been more perfectly characteristic of Southern baseness and inhumanity, than the general treatment of those of our unfortunate soldiers who have fallen into rebel hands as prisoners of war. Not all the repudiations of public debts—not all the pilferings of the United States property at the beginning of the war—not all the less excusable dishonesty of the systematic fraud by which Northern merchants were designedly cheated of millions of prearranged debts, bear the stamp so perfectly of the true Southern standard of honor and civilization, as does rebel conduct in this matter.

We have been at the pains to examine carefully the cumulative evidence of hundreds of exchanged and escaped prisoners of every rank and standing in military and civil life; and we can deduce but one conclusion—that the South persistently oppresses and neglects our officers and men, for the purpose of reducing them, by deprivation and exposure, to such a condition that they will be useless forever, as soldiers. As loath as we feel to accuse any Government claiming to wield even the semblance of civil power, of such an intention, it is nevertheless impossible to rise from an investigation of the facts presented by hosts of reliable witnesses, without coming to such accusatory conclusion. We firmly believe that, as a rule of policy, the Southern leaders have meant, and mean still, to destroy our brave fellows in their prisons, by every savagelsm that malignant Slaveocracy can suggest or perpetrate.

It is not to be denied that the comforts that the North has invarlably given to prisoners-of-war are not at the command of the South. We acknowledge that the luxurious rations enjoyed by the Northern soldier, and his prisoner, cannot be procured by our poverty-stricken and straitened enemies. Of this we do not make cause of accusation. But that Union prisoners are persistently deprived of those essentials to existence in confinement, that are as free South as here—that they should not needlessly be subjected to those inhumanities that Christian kindness refuses to impose upon the unremonstrating brute—we do complain.

What these essentials are is perfectly well known to every soldier—to every officer who has ever pitched a camp. Sufficiency of air, and space for such exercise as is not absolutely inconsistent with safe guardianship—ample water, of good quality, for those purposes of cleanliness that are only the more necessary because of the restraints of prison life—enough of food in such condition as shall support life, and not so spoiled by hasty or insufficient preparation as to be a sure source of disease and decay: such are certainly quite as cheap at the South as among ourselves. We claim that our men are deprived of even these essentials—and that this has been the case is enough to degrade Southern "chivalry" to the level of African cannibalism.

The tales of wrong and inhumanity that come to us, thrill our blood with chilling horror. Our officers and men are habitually robbed of everything the needy Southern may happen to want. The written stipulations of protection have often been instantly violated after surrender. When the brave among our enemies have respected the persons and rights of our soldiers, they have been scrupulously searched and robbed upon their entry into prison. A total of some millions of Federal money must have been taken from them, never to be returned, but in exceptional cases. Our men have been transported to prison in miserable box-cars, full of filth and foulness, crowded beyond their extreme capacity, often with doors spiked fast, without food, without water, and that under such a sun that instant death must often have been preferable to such prolonged torture. They have been given into the care of the most infamous Winders, and Tabbs, and Tumers that the South could produce. Not to mention the miseries of Libby and Belle Isle, we will refer to the undoubted facts concerning Andersonville and Macon, so often spread before the public, in proof of continuous inhumanity. Yet the truth has been but half told. No pen can describe the horror of these camps. The men at Andersonville, 35,000 in number, have no shelter, nor means of procuring or preparing it. There is scarcely a blanket among them; no axes, wherewith to bivouac themselves, are permitted among them for a moment. No spades have been furnished them wherewith to perform such police as is prescribed by us for even healthy swine; half the restricted space into which these languishing thousands are compressed, is less tolerable in condition than the direst pen of Northern cattle. Of water, such water as such men require for drinking and ablution, scarcely a drop. Filthy surface streams floating off the drainage of cess-pools, as at Macon—or suspending mud to a state of semi-liquidity, as at Andersonville—or no water at all, as at Charleston—is all that is provided in regions where fine running streams abound. This luxury, cheap as it is, is too good for the Unionist. And for food, such corn-bread and such bacon, of both a minimum quantity, as even the Southern soldier, habituated to scarcely anything better, would reject with disgust. The general officers confined at Charleston fitly pronounced it a disgrace to the meanest poor-house in the land.

If prisoners were permitted to cook their own provisions, this might be some relief; but it seems they cannot provide sufficient means to allow even this. The little luxuries that friends at home contrive to send, are confiscated or stolen outright; the generous stores that a liberal Government, or the provident Sanitary Commission, have shipped to his relief, are seldom or never allowed to be issued, but are plundered or stolen for Southern benefit. And, finally, he is lucky who, after many months of patient and weary suffering, is permitted to return North, the victim of Southern warlike courtesy, filthy, foul, diseased, robbed—often dying, scarcely alive, never a healthy man or an able-bodied soldier.

No such disgrace, thank God, touches the North! Everything that our own soldiers are allowed by law is cheerfully given to our prisoners. Such clothing, such food as the poor Southron never enjoyed at home, is heaped before him when in our hands. Every sanitary comfort that Yankee ingenuity can devise is arranged, so that good order and cleanliness insure his health. None suffer from want. And great expense is incurred that he may be treated, not as a felon, but as a brave man come to grief, whose courage has entitled him to common respect.

All this inequality, we urge, should cease, and at once. The heart of the nation, tender as yet toward the South, cannot forever consent to it. While the policy of general exchange is still under discussion between the agents of the two Governments, we believe that the most active measures should be undertaken to insure corresponding treatment of our own brave soldiers. We urge that rebel prisoners should no longer live in luxury while ours are dying of starvation and neglect. The South should be made to do its duty to the fullest extent. Once notified officially that their own rules will govern our prisons as well as theirs, and we shall no more be harassed with these exaggerated horrors.

South Carolina on Reconstruction and Reunion.

The Charleston *Courier* has a scheme of its own for ending the war. It is an arrangement which the Confederate powers at Richmond, if true to the fundamental principles of their system, ought to accept. The *Courier* would have the whole question at once referred back for solution to the individual States. "There is nothing," it says, "in the spirit of the Constitution and in genuine American institutions and elements of Government and political relations, forbidding one State from communicating with another State." "A recurrence to the States," the *Courier* further says, "*must form a part of any solution of the war question*, and a faithful observance of the rights and relative duties of the States must be a condition of permanence and success for any league or compact that can be formed for any number of States."

This may not be exactly such a programme of reunion as would be found either feasible or desirable. But it is a programme which contains a most pointed protest against the policy of centralization pursued at Richmond. It is a direct assertion of the right of individual States to ignore alike the Confederate civil and military power in opening any negotiations leading toward peace, or in signing any covenant of the same nature.

If South Carolina should begin to apply her nullification theories to DAVIS and his emissaries, the chief of the rebels will find he has been spinning a rope these four years past to hang himself. The Charleston *Courier*, from the stand-point of the Confederacy, has altogether the logic of the case on its side. DAVIS' dominion among the seceding States was erected on a basis of diffused sovereignty, such as the South Carolina politicians recognize and uphold. When, therefore, DAVIS rushes in hot haste to Macon to prevent the State authorities of Georgia from entertaining any propositions for peace on their own account, he announces in practical terms that he is afraid of his own system. And he lays himself open to the indirect castigation he receives from the consistent Charleston editor.

From such indications of the current of public feeling at the very heart of the seceded States, it is made as plain as may be, that to-day DAVIS retains his power over such States as Georgia and South Carolina solely by having subjected their rights as separate sovereignties to a military usurpation. He is President to-day over these States solely by virtue of the military power he wields. And in the exercise of that power he has made patent to the world the wretched fallacies and the sheer rottenness of the Montgomery Constitution. In one sense, it is well that the Confederacy has existed long enough to show how absolutely worthless that peculiar theory of diffused sovereignty which was the prime justification for the rupture of the Union, really is. It is good, in this particular regard, that the Southern Constitution should wear out by its own inherent weakness. It is especially satisfactory to find the powers arrogated by the Richmond Government called in question by the two States which first formally declared for secession. Had there been no war, it seems probable this wretched structure of a Confederacy would have fallen to pieces from sheer rottenness at the foundation, in less than half a decade.

Community of Purpose North and South.

It is very interesting to watch the complete concurrence of thought, of feeling, and of hope which exists between the McCLELLAN men at the North and the rebels at the South. The rebels cheered for McCLELLAN in the trenches before Petersburgh, and there are many men who support McCLELLAN who do not hesitate to say they would rather have JEFF. DAVIS for their President than Mr. LINCOLN. Both alike feel the importance of Union defeats to McCLELLAN'S success. They have the same ends in view in case he is elected. Says Hangman FOOTE, in a letter to the Richmond *Whig:* "If McCLELLAN and PENDLETON are elected, outraged and indignant public sentiment will demand the arraignment, trial and deserved punishment of the enormous traitors and murderers who are responsible before God and man for all the abominable crimes and mischiefs which this unpardonable war has produced." How completely the McClellan men agree with him in charging the responsibility of the war not upon the rebels who rose in arms to overthrow the Government, but upon those who have striven to keep the oath which they had taken to maintain it. FOOTE expects to see President LINCOLN and his Cabinet executed as traitors if McCLELLAN is elected. So does VALLANDIGHAM, who said in his recent speech in favor of McCLELLAN at Sydney, Ohio: "If the war stops, the war power perishes with it, and in the hands of a Democratic President, his (Mr. LINCOLN'S) head and the heads of those around would come to the block."

They also agree thoroughly in their hopes of what will happen if McCLELLAN is not elected. The same FOOTE predicts that in that case, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, "will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union"—and says JOHN MCKEON, in this City, "so sure as ABE LINCOLN is reelected, there will be a bloody revolution North and West."

The wish is father to the thought in both cases alike. It is a renewal of the same game which these same men tried to play four years ago. They tried then to scare the people from voting as they wished to do, by threats of rebellion, but they did not succeed then, and they will not succeed now. The experience of the past years has made the people more determined than before, that when a lawful election has been held, its result shall be submitted to, and the threat will have even less weight now than it had then.

And we can also tell these gentry, North as well as South, that an effort to make another rebellion would be even less successful than the first one was. The reins of government are not now, as then, in the hands of traitors, and rebels will not be allowed to strengthen themselves for months without a single step being taken by the Government to protect itself. If any "State in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall have failed," or any Copperhead Governor of any State in which it shall have succeeded, as we are inclined to believe it will, in every State, not excepting New-Jersey, shall undertake to enter upon the path which leads to secession and rebellion; the men who take any action in that direction, may make up their minds beforehand that they will be dealt with as traitors at once. In the faith that this is so, we doubt whether this community of sentiment which exists between the rebels and the Copperheads will ever lead to any open community of action.

Prussia and Her Poles.

The Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, at the outbreak of the war of liberation, were not the only oppressed nationality under the sun. Beneath the sway of the very Powers which drew the sword against Denmark, lived peoples whose lot was still more unenviable than that of the inhabitants of the Duchies. The lot of the Prussian Poles, for instance, is by no means a happy one; and, if we may judge from a trial now in progress at Berlin, other races beside the Teutonic need champions to redress their wrongs, and other sovereigns beside King CHRISTIAN need correction. There are at present arraigned before one of the high judicial tribunals of the Prussian metropolis, at the suit of M. VON BISMARK, for the crime of treason, several Polish gentlemen, natives of the Grand Duchy of Posen, and subjects of the Brandenburgher. The indictment against these men is of so voluminous a character that twenty-four consecutive audiences had to be held ere its reading could be completed, the natural inference from which would, of course, be that the crime of the accused must have been of a very atrocious complexion. But what were the acts which imparted to it this somber die? Did the traversers conspire to raise an insurrection against their King, or plot the massacre of the Prussian garrison quartered in their Duchy? Did they, by uttered word or overt act, give any indication that they harbored disloyal and treasonable designs, inimical to the safety of the State, and the monarch's supremacy? Not at all. In none of these respects were they guilty. The head and front of their offending consisted merely in the expression of sympathy for their brethren, and in aiding them so far as they were able. This, however, though well calculated to rouse the ire of WILLIAM and VON BISMARK, could hardly be made to amount to treason. The Prussian King may have regarded the Russian Poles as common enemies of himself and the Czar, but his Polish subjects did no violence to their oaths of allegiance, and committed no offence against their proper Sovereign; and anxious as the Minister-President is to establish against the prisoners the charge of treason, it is not very probable that he will succeed. Even in Prussia, the prosecutor must furnish some proof of the imputed crime, in order to obtain the condemnation of the accused. But VON BISMARK is totally unable to do this, unless reckless assertion is accepted in lieu of proof. "Where are the facts?" asks Dr. GUEIST, the eloquent advocate of the defendants, "and if there are no facts, then are these men being prosecuted for their thoughts and sentiments—a mode of proceeding which would carry us back to the trials of the Jews in the dark ages."

So sensible, indeed, was the President of the weakness of the excuse, that he sought to make a diversion in favor of the Crown by demanding of M. NICGOLEWSKI, one of the arraigned, "if the insurrection would not have been turned against Prussia had Russia been vanquished? "Not," replied the Pole, "unless the leaders of the insurrection had been recruits from a lunatic asylum." This retort had a striking effect on the audience, and so disconcerted the President that he at once adjourned the court.

That VON BISMARK and his master should manifest no more respect for the rights of the Poles than for those of the Prussians, is not at all surprising; but that, with the tragic consequences of goading a people to insurrection, before their eyes, they would have had the temerity to enter on a prosecution like the foregoing, may certainly be wondered at.

Spain and the Spanish Bondholders.

The English who were so green as to exchange their cash for Spanish bonds may cheer up—there is some prospect of their being paid. Her necessities are moralizing Spain. Those schemes of conquest which she is attempting to carry out in the Western World cannot be realized without gold—those public works which are needed to facilitate the developement of her internal resources, cannot be undertaken without gold; and Spain has none to spare for such purposes, neither can she borrow it, for her credit is at so low an ebb that she could not raise a cent on any bourse in Europe. The pressure of circumstances then, is beginning to convince at length the Spanish press and Spanish statesmen that repudiation and roguery have their disadvantages, and that, in the long run, honesty is the best policy as well for nations as for individuals. This conviction has brought about a marked change in the tone of the editors and politicians of Madrid, *quoad* the case of the Spanish bondholders. Up to a very recent period said writers and publicists treated the claims of their unfortunate creditors with the greatest contempt, invariably repelling them with the stereotyped rejoinder that they could not recognize the existence of a debt which had been long ago canceled by the State. Now, however, that the Dons find themselves under the necessity of redeeming their credit ere they can get the needful, they seem disposed to discuss the question of their liabilities, and in a late number of the *Diario Español*, a Ministerial journal, there appears a three-column article on this distasteful theme. The author of this essay, while admitting the fairness of the bondholders' claims, endeavors to palliate Spanish wrong-doing in relation to them by ascribing it to the vituperation of the British creditors and British press. The dignity of Spain was so shocked, forsooth, at the rude violence of these angry English and their advocates, that to punish their insolence she withheld from them their cash. It is probable, however, that this British outcry contributed not a little to bring the Spanish Government to a sense of its delinquency, since it put all Europe on the *qui vive* as to the unreliable nature of Spanish pledges, and served as a proclamation of financial outlawry against Spain. But be this as it may, the time has come, even in the opinion of the *Diarion redacteur*, when the case of these bondholders should be brought before the Cortes, with a view to a liberal settlement of their claims; and he urges the industrial corporations and financial establishments of the country to make manifest to the Government and the nation the pernicious consequences which have resulted from Spain's backsliding in this matter.

The downfall of the War Minister, and the retirement from office of M. LULAVERRIA, the great enemy of the bondholders, will afford an excellent opportunity for taking their grievances into consideration. M. NARVAEZ, the new Premier, will have it in his power to raise his character in the estimation of European statesmen, and to obliterate a foul blot from the escutcheon of Spain, by conceding to those foreign creditors that justice which his predecessors had denied them, and which, though it may be withheld from them for a brief space longer, must ultimately be granted to them, were it only to extricate the monarchy from its embarrassments, and to save it from bankruptcy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 1.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Ex-Gov. DENNISON was this afternoon sworn into office and entered upon his duties as Postmaster-General.

CAPTURE OF COTTON.

Lieutenant Commander GILLES, commanding the gunboat *Scotia*, reports to the Navy Department that on the 9th instant, in the Gulf of Mexico, he picked up 63 bales of cotton, and that the gunboat *Aroostook* also picked up 28 bales.

THE REPORTS OF THE NAVAL BOARD.

The President has approved the reports of the Naval Board convened under the Act of April 21st, 1864, of the following cases of promotion:

James Findley Schenck, R. W. Meade and Fabius Stanley to be captains, and Egbert Thompson to be a commander.

The following are not recommended for promotion, and the President has likewise approved the action of the board: Capts. A. K. Long and Francis B. Ellison; Commanders Samuel Lockwood, John Calhoun, Benjamin J. Totten, John C. Carter, John G. Glassen, Berry M. Dove and James F. Armstrong; Lieuts. G. W. Doty and Joseph P. Tuffs.

THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

Acting Rear Admiral BAILEY assumes command of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard to-day in place of Commander PEARSON, who has been ordered to the Pacific to relieve Rear Admiral BELL.

A Banking-house Attacked.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 1.

A mob this afternoon attacked the banking-house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The windows were broken, and one of the officers assaulted.

The cause of the demonstration was that the bank yesterday received a deposit of seven to eight thousand dollars, as a fund for the relief of drafted men in the Eighth Ward, and failed to open its doors this morning.

The mob left on receiving an assurance that the money would be returned on Monday.

LATER.

The banking-house of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company has failed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, anchored below all night and sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Boston.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at 12:20 P. M. and sailed at 3:30 P. M. for Liverpool.

The Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here from Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening.

Halifax Municipal Election.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 1.

At the municipal election here, to-day, M. H. RICHEY, Esq., was elected Mayor.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the bark *Anita*, from Shanghai, via the Cape of Good Hope, we are put in possession of papers from the last named point down to the 30th of July. The only items of interest to be found in the papers are the following:

"The Swedish ship *Sephia* arrived in Simon's Bay on Tuesday with nine hundred and sixty tons of coal for Messrs. ANDERSON, SAXON & Co. The master reports that on Sunday night, when about forty miles Southwest of the Cape, a steamer bore down upon him from the northeast, steamed around him, and then lay for some time on his quarter, but did not hail. Afterward sent up a rocket and steamed away South. It was very dark at the time, and could not distinctly make out her rig, but supposed her to be the *Alabama*.

A rumor has prevailed here for the last few days to the effect that the *Susan West* escaped from Port Alfred on Sunday last, but it requires confirmation. The Graham's Town papers make no mention of the circumstance."

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WATER AND FRONT STREETS—DAMAGE, $300,000.—Shortly before 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. CHAS. T. GOODWIN, No. 230 Front-street, near Peck-slip. Owing to the combustible nature of the material in the building, the flames spread very rapidly, and before the firemen were on hand, the fire extended through to Water-street. Messrs. DUNCAN & REED, occupied premises Nos. 245, 247 and 249 Water-street, as a tin and sheet iron shop and warehouse, which were entirely destroyed. Their loss will amount at least to $200,000. The entire block from Front to Water streets is an entire wreck. The damage to the buildings will amount to $100,000 at least. How the fire occurred is not known at present. Fire Marshall BAKER will investigate the case immediately. The Police of the Second, Fourth, and other Precincts were promptly on hand and rendered very valuable services.

The tobacco warehouse adjoining DUNCAN, REED & Co.'s, in Water-street, was very badly damaged. The entire loss will not fall short of $300,000. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to get full particulars. The fire is burning as we go to press, but it is thought it will not extend beyond the block where it originated.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 22.

If people don't receive their letters from this side latterly, let them lay it to the proper cause, and the irregularities of the newly self-appointed Postmasters on the overland route. At last accounts the natives of the not to the "manner born" had assumed the reins of the overland coaches, and had intimated that they would run that route themselves. They scalped about forty drivers and station-men by way of showing that they were not joking, and those employes who got away had hair-breadth escapes from losing their hair in the same way. It is rumored that there has been a sudden rise in Indian stock, and a corresponding loss of stock of the Stage Company. If all the stories are true, the "bloods" of the tribes thereabouts are driving four-in-hand turnouts at BEN HOLLADAY'S expense. Then again, there are people who are so wicked as to say that all this fuss is got up by the Stage Company themselves to induce Congress to "come down" with the greenbacks. I don't think BEN. HOLLADAY would be induced to scalp a couple of dozen employes before breakfast just to show the Postmaster-General the beauties of the overland stage business. BEN. *talks* scalp sometimes, but I really don't believe he did it. If the employes all wore wigs he might make a show of being a "bloody Ingen," and put them through a course of horrors for effect. Still, I don't think BENJAMIN would do a little trick of that kind. We learn here that all the overland mails for the first ten or fifteen days in August were stopped somewhere the other side of Salt Lake, by reason of "Indian hostilities." Subsequently ordered back here to go by steamer, and after starting this way, were stopped again, and turned around, and are supposed at this present moment to be vibrating along the road, between two "postal orders"—one to go this way and the other to go that way—and between the two, your chances of getting your letters are first-rate, only it is not advisable to be impatient. You must wait until the pendulum movement is arrested.

The primary elections came off day before yesterday, and the Conness party played a nice little trick on the dear people. A ticket for delegates was started, called Billings men, with the ostensible object of going for FREDERICK BILLINGS, Esq., now in the East, who is justly and deservedly popular here, being identified with the early days of California, formerly law partner of Gen. HALLECK. Everybody said BILLINGS will do, we have confidence in him, and, of course, the vote was large. Some people, however, smelt a rat They could not understand why JOHN CONNESS should take up a man like BILLINGS, whom he could not use, and who never stoops to be a tool of *any* man's. It was not like "honest JOHN;" not like his style at all; and, moreover, they were equally astonished at finding Mr. BILLINGS in such questionable company, and they accordingly telegraphed Mr. BILLINGS, and asked if he was a candidate for Congressional honors, to which he replied that he had no such ambition—would not accept the nomination. It was then too late in the day; the ticket was carried, and of course some man whom Mr. CONNESS *can* use will be nominated, vice BILLINGS, whom they never *would* have voted for, because he was not their "style." There are people who, in their indignation, talk about the thing as a contemptible trick, unworthy a man occupying the high position of United States Senator, but the public generally shrug their shoulders and say, what can you expect when you put such men into positions they are unfit to occupy. You cannot create a musical instrument out of the caudal extremity of the swiniverous animal. The experiment has been tried before. The talk here is that JOHN CONNESS has humbugged "the powers that be" at Washington into the belief that he is a great man, or what is equally absurd, that he *represents* the people of this coast, and through his influence has succeeded in obtaining a *carte blanche* to regulate military affairs in this Department—at any rate he assumes to dictate to Gen. McDOWELL what he shall do. One thing is certain, he has succeeded in removing officers of the regular army from this place to distant posts, and getting his strikers and political tools in their stead; men who have neither experience nor business qualifications to recommend them, their only merit being that they fought for JOHN CONNESS, and, per consequence, must be rewarded. If the Administration labors under the hallucination that Senator CONNESS is either its friend or supporter, the sooner the truth was known the better, for he has thrown off the mask and publicly says "d—n the Administration."

Gen. McDOWELL has gone to Oregon and Washington Territory on a tour of inspection, and to get an idea of the length, breadth, and general character of the country comprising his department. The people here are watching the General's course very closely and somewhat anxiously. They fear he may fall into the hands of the rabid fanatics, who seemingly are not content to let well alone, but must seek to rouse up the dormant spirit of thousands who can perhaps be termed Secessionists, that is to say, they are opposed to the Administration and sympathize with the South, but as they have property interests here, they are as desirous of having peace and quietness as any one else, and California has got to be considered neutral ground, where all meet on equal terms, and where by general consent no man shall force his opinions upon his neighbor, or meddle with him. There is, however, a clique who are not satisfied with this; they want Gen. McDOWELL to take every man by the throat who is not black three inches under the skin; they are even bitter on the old line Republicans; they want to scalp every man that won't go "Boston," and take the colored brethren to their buzzums, regardless of the temperature of the times; and those who are moderate, and like cuffy as he is and where he ought to be—in reality, their best friends—those who are good Republicans, because they wont sing "John Brown" all the time, must, in their estimation, be dragged off to Alcatras, (our Lafayette.) Gen. WRIGHT incurred their ire because he chose to command this department himself, and they shouted "Crucify him." They wanted a new Commander, and when Gen. McDOWELL arrived he was set down as all right, because he was a "Conness man," and CONNESS has been put to bed three times a week with "nigger on the brain too muchee." The course pursued by Gen. McDOWELL so far has been a species of non-committal, feel-your-way system. He has favored CONNESS' appointees and friends, but beyond that seems not to have gone very far out of his path. If he takes counsel of the sensible leading men, who have the interests of the community at heart, there will be no trouble here; but if he is led by the ultras, he will have his hands full. There is a large secession element here, or rather in the State, and Territories, which, if crowded, will turn, and then stand by for a jolly "row," and you will find that those whose voices were loudest for war wont be found in the front ranks, nor

the rear rank, nor any rank at all, but somewhere else, safe from the fire they have kindled. We are peaceful and prosperous and may he perish who first raises his voice to foment strife and discord. Now, I don't want some soreheaded individual to say that fellow is a Secessionist. I deny it. "I'm not on it." As proof of my soundness on the goose, I will mention that I had a servant, named JIM, who is a one-fourth practical illustration of the beauties of miscegenation. JIM is a mighty good-looking darkey, but he isn't dark enough. He is about chrome yellow, with a little dash of madder. Things were getting rather mixed here at one time, and a man had to sit down and think himself over—make himself father confessor. I found that I was sound on all points except JIM. I called him up and spoke as follows: "JIM, you are a good looking nig. My clothes fit you admirably, and you are very fond of wearing my best ones, and there's one of my hem-stitched handkerchiefs in your pocket now. You are often taken for me in the evening, and I have to father your sins as well as my own; and your perigrinations are not always in a part of the city where the churches are. You anticipated a little on that pair of patent-leathers; I did not intend you should have them for two months yet. You've been into my bottle of Jockey Club, too, I perceive. All this is bad enough, but there's one thing that is worse, JIM. You are four shades too light for the present political standard. We are all of a deeper dye now, and you must die morally. You must swap yourself off for a nigger that pales charcoal and caste a shadow on a box of "Day & Martin." No use talking, JIM, public opinion requires it and public opinion must be respected. You must fall a victim to the prejudice for color; it is a great misfortune that you were not born before the great principle of miscegenation had begun to be illustrated with such flattering results. And JIM had to go, good-looking as he was. And by the same token, I would mention that JIM's case is a strong argument in favor of the doctrine; and if he could be swapped off once more, and trade off the little tendency of his hair to curl short, he would be a perfect lady-killer.

The courts have decided that the specific contract law is valid, and it has in a measure restored confidence. This law was simply binding upon a man to pay his debts and liabilities in anything he agreed to—if he signed a note payable in gold it didn't mean greenbacks at thirty-nine cents on the dollar. Many people tendered greenbacks, and people wouldn't receive them—their patriotism fell short just sixty-one cents on every dollar. A test case was carried up to the Supreme Court, and decided that when a man agreed to pay another in gold, and wrote it out so, that *that* was exactly what he "mentersay;" and when he had said it, that was what it was and no was-er, and, hang his picture, he *shall* do it. And so the court made a great many people men of fewer words who would like to have been men of fewer words and many greenbacks.

This decision has had a tendency to release money from canvas bags where it had been tightly confined pending it, and things have consequently looked up a little and are looking better. And besides, there is every prospect of early rains. It rains here to-day, an unusual thing in August. It is not much of a shower, to be sure, but just enough to make the mud of that consistency women do most like to drag their long tails in, and as a matter of course they are all out, and they look so distressful and anxious as if it was nothing but sheer necessity that drove them out, when everybody knows that women are like ducks, and the rain no sooner begins to fall than they get uneasy and out they go, and bedraggle themselves until they are a sight to behold. But they *will* do it, and I am wasting time moralizing on it. Who cares, their heels are their own I suppose.

The oldest inhabitant, who has returned to town, shakes his head and mutters—warm, rain, sultry, earthquake, *sure*. Well, that's all right; let that come too, we are ready for almost anything.

People who think California is done, and that the mines have given out, had better set themselves to work to account for the shipments we make of gold. Since January first we have exported thirty-eight millions of dollars, or four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand a month, and we keep doing it. Now, where does it come from? Echo answers, from the soil and rocks of California; and there is plenty more where that came from, as future shipments will prove. Put that fact in your pipes and smoke it.

PODGERS.

Substitutes After the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 29th August, 1864, you said that a person, after he was drafted, could procure any person for a substitute; and whether such a person can procure his substitute from any district in the State than the one in which he is drafted. When was the law enacted or decision made allowing any person to go as a substitute after the draft?

W. R. J.

[The Provost-Marshal-General decided several months ago—we cannot give the exact date of the decision—that *after* the draft, any person not drafted could go as a substitute. This has been recently modified so as to permit any person in any town, city or district which has filled its quota, to enlist as a substitute in any like locality whose quota is not full. Gen. HAYS now permits men to be mustered by the Provost-Marshals of this City, and credited to any district in the State.—ED. TIMES.]

A Copperhead Fabrication Nailed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph headed "A Scene on Broadway," appeared in the Copperhead journal of Friday evening, Sept. 30.

The intention of the writer, evidently, was to create the impression that the soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers were in favor of the election to the Presidency of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. To receive such an impression is not at all consistent with the facts. I was standing near the "Lincoln banner" when the regiment passed under it. At four distinct points of the line I put the question to the soldiers, "Old ABE or little MAC?" and I can safely say that nine voices out of ten answered with a will, "Old ABE," the brave boys of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth not being able to perceive any patriotism in giving their votes for a General whose headquarters during battle is a United States gunboat, at a respectful distance from the scene of action, for a General, whose only reason for not annihilating LEE's army after Antietam was, that "his soldiers had no shoes," when he had a double-track railroad at his own heels, on which to get them.

AN OBSERVER.

The Case of Dr. Hereberg.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 17 last appears an article detailing the particulars of a charge of rape against Dr. EMANUEL HEREBERG, an aged and respectable physician. This charge has been dismissed, the District-Attorney of the county refusing to try it, and expressing his belief that it was baseless. In justice to Dr. HEREBERG and his patients, I ask publication for this card.

CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Attorney for Dr. HEREBERG.

FOUND DEAD.—Officers CARROL and POWELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered the body of a man named JOHN FAYTTY, at 6 o'clock last evening, lying under the hatchways of a storage-house No. 140 Washington-street, occupied by Mr. JOHN HOBBY. Deceased resides at No. 135 Washington-street, and was in the employ of Mr. HOBBY. As yet it is not known how the body came there. The affair will be investigated by the Coroner this morning.

ONE OF MANY.

Bravely, when the tocsin sounded—
When the traitors' war begun,
Full of valor—strong in virtue—
And a widow's only son,
He had called his men together,
Saying: "This shall never be;
Never! shall they part asunder
Native land and Liberty!"

'Mid Chickahom'ny's noisome vapors,
On Antietam,s bloody field,
And at Fredericksburgh, he led them,
Nor at Gettysburgh did yield!

But one ill-starred day they found him
Wrapt in Freedom's flag and gore!
And they took him "On to Richmond!"
What he'd prayed for oft before!

Resting down among the shadows,
As they lengthened on the lawn—
There he lay, where he had waited
Since the coming of the dawn:
Waited long—and waited vainly—
For the bread they said they'd give,
All he asked them was a morsel,
That he might just—only—live!

From the "hospital" he'd wandered,
Saying, "Comrades—boys—good-bye!"
Never dreaming 'twas forever;
Only wishing earth and sky—
Anything, but filth and darkness!
Anything, but prison walls!
Anything, but groans and ravings!
Anything, but *starving calls!*

So they found him in the moonlight;
Started! shuddered! held their breath!
Well they might; there, cold and ghastly,
Lay a patriot—*starved to death!*

EMILIE J. MERIMAN.

BROOKLYN, September, 1864.

Obituary.

BRIG.-GEN. BURNHAM.

This noble and gallant officer fell at Chapin's farm, on the 29th inst. It is simple truth to say that a braver and more conscientious soldier never lived. Not bred a professional military man, yet entering into military service with all the enthusiasm of a national soldier, combined with that high sense of duty which he felt as a patriotic citizen, and which placed him foremost in every place of danger. Under the lead of such a man it was no wonder that his old regiment, the Sixth Maine, loved him, and followed his brilliant example through many fiery streams of death. That regiment never broke—side by side with the gallant old Fifth Wisconsin, we have seen them go into battle, or supporting each other, seen them charge and *take* such fortresses as the heights of Fredericsburgh. They were worthy of such a leader, and their leader was thrice worthy of all the honors he ever received. He was a man who never failed to do his duty, and the promotion to a Brigadier-General's commission, last Winter, was but small recompense for such distinguished gallantry as he exhibited in the great charges at Fredericsburgh and Rappahannock Ford. He *fell* in an other charge; but it is worthy to note that the position charged was *taken*. Such men we cannot afford to lose.

Reminiscences of Fort Lafayette.

Fort Lafayette is, I should judge, about four or five hundred yards from Long Island shore, at a point where stands Fort Hamilton, and about a half a mile from Staten Island shore, at a point where stands Fort Richmond, thus making in this connection a most formidable protection against our floating enemies. Most of the year the few minutes' sail required to take you from Fort Hamilton thither is a pleasant one; but in the Winter this narrow run is frequently blocked with dense masses of ice, so much so that it is a herculean task to force a way through it. It was exoosure here, together with my arduous and unpleasant duties at Fort Hamilton, where I was required, in addition to the hospital duties, to attend night and day over one hundred camp families, together with officers, including even naval officers and their families anywhere within a circuit of a mile and over, that finally led to broken health, which, together with other causes, obliged me to resign my position. The fort is somewhat in the shape of a card diamond, presenting the angles nearly in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It stands upon a foundation about four hundred feet square, containing an open area within its walls. The casemates on the ground floor, together with some rooms with vaulted ceilings constitute the prisoners habitations. These vaulted rooms—about twenty feet in length by about twelve in width—were the more honored receptacles of prisoners of State and such as require close or solitary confinement. The number of prisoners generally ranged from 60 to 100. It will be remembered that these prisoners were by no means all prisoners of war. They may, for convenience sake, be divided into two classes, viz: 1st, prisoners of war, comprehending such as were captured while acting with and confessedly aiding the enemy, and 2d, political prisoners, embracing such as were considered as giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and such as were discovered in contraband trade. In regard to the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* by Government as a war necessity and the consequent placing of so many objects of suspicion within the walls of Fort Lafayette, I have little or nothing to say. That many have been placed there unjustly is not denied by Government, as is confessed in the act of setting them free upon a due investigation. By far two little consideration is given by the masses as regards the perplexing and harrassing dilemma in which Government has been placed all through this war from the first attack on Sumter to the present, full as much by foes within as without, and it is a matter of doubt whether any Administration, of whatever political phase it might be, would not have pursued the same course. Admitting its propriety in the midst of such tempestuous emergencies, it would certainly be not a little surprising if some of the innocent should not be made to suffer with the guilty. But, on the other hand, supposing such a political course to be necessary, what should be done, it strikes me, is this: When, upon due inquisition, the parties arrested and incarcerated are found faultless, let Government proclaim their innocence, duly remunerate them for their losses, and then ferret out and properly punish their false accusers. Such a course, I am sure, would diminish arrests upon mere suspicion, and go far to remove the furrows that cloud the brows of many who hesitate not to utter hard things of our Government, and speak bitterly of American bastiles.

But leaving the political aspect of the matter, let us ask how these prisoners fared—how did they pass their time—what was their treatment? I have already anticipated in my first letter the manner in which they were treated. Up to the time of the Government order referred to in my letter. I can conceive of no way in which prisoners in such a place could fare better or enjoy kinder or better treatment. The fare of a government soldier which every one knows to be wholesome and more than can usually be consumed was always at their command. If any however preferred a different diet no matter how luxurious, and were so circumstanced as to be able to procure it, every facility was afforded to carry out their wishes. I have seen as sumptuous dinners gracing the tables of some of Lafayette's prisoners as I could well wish to serve my own epicurian appetite and taste. Luxuries of one sort and another were being constantly received from friends—clothing for those who needed it, bouquets to cheer their supposed semi-dungeons, backgammon boards, cards, chess, &c., &c., so that, in reality, pastime became their occupation, and at times the old fort irresistibly reminded me of the poet's "Castle of Indolence." Most of the day, the inclosed area was at their service for physical recreation, such as walking, playing ball, &c. The daily papers were taken by many of them, furnishing but too often a good appetite for their dinners, and a happy lurking smile over our many blunders and their successes. It was truly mortifying at times to receive the greetings of my visitation in this wise: "Good morning, Doctor, what do you think of the news?" Such a salutation was sure to come whenever the *Alabama* had sent to the nether world a batch of defenceless wooden hulks. Unfortunately for the most of us North and South, must be the sweeping wand that shuts out all the past from the present, and steels the heart with a coat of mail? I say is it better thus? Fanaticism, with its iron heel, will whirl once more, and answer yes! But an expansive, generous, and, I might add, politic humanity, would say, alas! no. I know of one who, actuated by an untramelled spirit and the purest of motives who has from time to time fallen under the displeasure of such a fanatical prejudice, and I shall here take the liberty, under a petition of pardon for such act, to vindicate her name against the narrow-minded aspersions which have been cast upon it, I refer to Mrs. GELSTON of Fort Hamilton. Like every one upon the stage of human action, who would stamp character upon the part they play, at the sacrifice of minor essentials Mrs. GELSTON has her critics and her enemies. She is known throughout the community as a woman of unbounded charity—a charity which looks far back of the time when Lafayette was made a prison, and hence its generous exercise at that institution, which has called down upon her head so much aspersion, cannot be said to have taken its root in and be coeval with rebel sympathy. It was my honored privilege to be her family physician. Scarcely a week passed over my head for eighteen months that I was not sought for to learn of new arrivals at Fort Lafayette, and whether they were in need of anything to make them comfortable and happy. This did not rise in the light of RENDL aid or sympathy, I *know* this from the repeated conversations which I have enjoyed with her directly upon the subject. No one could be a truer unionist than Mrs. G. While she disagrees with many as to the means of reinstating that union yet she never hesitated to openly condemn the act of secession. But her deeds of kindness were in no way connected with a political sentiment. Their origin took root down—far down in the ever living springs of woman's heart—a mother's heart, and she had the foresight to glance along the vista of the future and realize that it was by no means impossible that some near friend—a relative or perhaps her only son—amid the casualties of war might become the inmate of some gloomy prison hold of the enemy. What pleasure would then arise to Heaven that some good ministering angel in that enemy's domain might cast the new gleam of her welcome coming across his narrow prison track and mingle with his groans of despair her own kind—cheerful and hopeful words. Should she not then herself embrace the opportunity while yet she had it of exercising this God-born and politic means of humanity? Should we not all be engaged in it?

Let others swear under an affected transcendental patriotism, let them breathe the serpent whispers of suspicion and nod with mysterious hints the desired doom of their victim, worthy cotemporaries of the age that hung the Quaker, that burned a HUSS, a LATIMER, a RIDLEY, a CRANMER, that beheaded England's CHARLES I. and France's LOUIS XVI. We can all afford to meet this with a smile of pity, and if mistaken notions of patriotism and freedom should lead to some Robespierrean reign and that good woman should be made its victim, I am sure she would meet her fate as heroically as a Madame ROLAND, and could exclaim with her: "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

W. H. STUDLEY, M. D.

P. S.—In my next I shall take up some of the more noted prisoners.

THE PEACE DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

Dissolving Effect of Gen. McClellan's Letter upon the Peace Democracy—Its persistence in Severing Itself from the War Democrats—The Democratic Leaders and McClellan's Letter—Separate Organization of the Peace Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

The dissolving effect produced by Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter upon the Peace Party, although somewhat concealed, under the double influence exercised upon its members by large promises, and the prospect of a rich harvest of fat offices, big jobs and huge contracts, is nevertheless as strong to-day as it was the day the letter was published. The binding ties by which the War Democrats think to have secured the tacit assent of their peaceful brethren to the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is so thin, and made of so poor material, that it is not sure that it will last up to election day. All I have seen and heard of the sentiments and acts of the Peace Democrats, since the publication of the Chicago Platform, and of Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, contributes to convince me that they are by no means allied to the Democratic nominee, whom they proclaim to be unfit to represent their party, and against whom they produce such a list of grievances as to utterly destroy, in ordinary times, all his chances for the Presidency. It would require very little, indeed, in their present disposition of mind, to cause an open rupture in the ranks of the Democrats, and it is by no means certain that circumstances will not arise by which that rupture will be accomplished, and that before the day which is to decide whether Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. MCCLELLAN will occupy the Presidential chair for the next four years. The leaders of the War Democracy, who are holding the strings of the purse, are perfectly aware of the critical situation in which the party is placed, and spare neither promises nor money to produce that harmony of feeling which they need so much, and without which they cannot expect even a fair show in November next.

As a general thing, the prominent leaders of the old Democracy have been very unpleasantly affected by the letter of the General, a portion of which, they say, was at least needless. Among them I will mention Messrs. REED and INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia; PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, of Ohio; PEARCE, of New-Hampshire; CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts; Senator WALL, of New-Jersey; TOM SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; CHARLES O'CONNOR, of New-York, and a host of others. I am told that when Mr. REED received intelligence of Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, a copy of which was sent to him in advance, he wrote immediately to the General to say to him that he could not indorse the sentiments expressed in that document, and that if these sentiments were to form the basis of his future policy, he would decline to take any part in his election and preserve a neutral attitude. The General, who does not like to expose himself by a personal expression of opinions, immediately telegraphed for advice to the Wall-street sanhedrim that presides over the destinies of the Democratic party. The sanhedrim met, and it was decided at the end of several hours' confab, that Mr. REED would be appeased and induced to take an active part in the election of the General. The same resolution was, I understand, adopted in relation to Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, CALEB CUSHING and others. The means used on that occasion by the magnates of the party who owed their influence rather to the prestige of their wealth than to any remarkable gift of brains is, I am told, a secret letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN to every one of the malcontents, which considerably softens the terms of his manifesto and agrees to ask his advice in all matters connected with the management of public affairs. By this double-faced policy have the brave men been appeased, and the quarrel which threatened to divide the Democratic camp temporarily postponed.

At the back of the leaders of the party, and under cover of that obscurity which men who do not participate openly in the public debates on the questions of the day, cannot enjoy, there is a considerable number of peace men, engaged in organizing themselves, outside of the Democratic Party, and in trying to form a third party, independent of any existing organization. These people will reserve to themselves the right of association with any class of men who will make concession to their principles, or in whose views they find a similitude with those they profess themselves. They are now preparing their programme, which will soon be published. It contains views and sentiments which, in my estimation, will be of great interest. It will show, above all, how far they are from indorsing Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter, which in the eyes of all peace men I have yet met, is a declaration of war against the true principles of Democracy.

Brooklyn Union Congressional Nominations

The Second District Republican Congressional Convention met at Latimer Hall, in Court-street, yesterday afternoon, and after twelve ineffectual ballotings adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M. The first ballot stood: Samuel T. Maddox, 24; Archibald M. Bliss, 28; Henry A. Kent, 14. The twelfth ballot showed the following result: Maddox, 25; Bliss, 31; Kent, 10; S. B. Dutcher, 3. There being no choice, the convention adjourned.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention met at the Union headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The contest here was very brief. On the first formal ballot the vote stood as follows: James Humphrey, 48; S. B. Chittenden, 12. The majority being so decided, a motion to make the nomination of Mr. HUMPHREY unanimous was carried without dissent.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are engaged in preparations for building the new coal branch of their line, from near Rockaway, via. Boonton, to Monticair, and thence over the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad to Newark. The route has already been surveyed, the iron purchased, and the line is now being located, but it is not decided whether ground will be broken this fall, or delayed until spring. Mr. J. B. BASSINGER, the late efficient Superintendent, is devoting his whole attention to his duties as Chief Engineer of the road, and is superintending the construction of the extension from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg.

The company has recently erected a commodious repair shop in this city, extending from the line of their road to Orange-street, which will materially accommodate the increasing business of the road. A new engine-house has also been constructed, with a new transfer table, which will be a necessity so soon as the new engines, now in the course of construction, are received. We understand that several new passenger-cars are also being built for the company. The double track is now used as far as Roseville, and will be continued to South Orange as speedily as possible.—*Newark Advertiser, Sept. 23.*

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 15 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

White's Splendid Fall Styles of Hats, for durability and neatness of finish, defy competition. Also, a variety of FANCY FURS for ladies. at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALKES—HUBEL.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., by Rev. M. Meagher, HORACE E. ALKES and MARIE A. HUBEL, of this City.

NEWELL—PERY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28 by Rev. Dr. Newell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jones, at Bergen Point, N. J., Rev. WM. W. NEWELL, Jr., of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Miss HELEN M. PERY, only daughter of Luther B. Pery. No cards.

DIED.

CORREJA.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, Capt. JOHN CORREJA, in his 29th year.

His friends, and those of his son, John Correja, Jr., also those of Dr. Adolphe P. Preterre, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 175 Clinton-st., near Grand-st., New-York, on Monday morning, Oct 3, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWE.—Drowned, in Morris Canal, KATE, daughter of Capt. George W. and Catharine A. Howe, aged 5 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) Oct 2, at 3 P. M., from her father's residence, Greenville, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jersey City Ferry until 2 P. M.

WALTERS.—At Mineola, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 30, SAMUEL WALTERS, son of Thomas J. Walters, aged 33 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. B, 23d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 58 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

BADGE MANIA.

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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES!—A Splendid Colored Engraving of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (on one plate,) will be sent to any address, on receipt of two three-cent stamps to pay postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co., NO. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF DELEGATES REGULARLY elected to the Assembly Convention of the 15th Assembly District, held at the rooms of the Union Association of the XXIst Ward, No. 436 4th-av., on Saturday evening, Oct. 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unanimously nominate THOMAS B. VAN BUREN as our candidate for Assembly, subject, however, to the final decision of a conference with the friends of the Union cause in this district, and that a conference committee of three be appointed, with power.

JAS. COMPER, Chairman.
JAS. H. MONCKTON, Secretary.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING AT Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—George William Curtis, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovel, Col. Thomas B. Van Buren, Mr. Sumner, of Texas, is expected to be present. Singing by a Glee Club. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

BANNERS, FLAGS & TRANSPARENCIES At the old headquarters No. 57 Duane-st., cor. Broadway. HOLER & GRAHAM, silk and banner painters. Established 1844.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 2, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MORPHY, at 10½ A. M., and communion at 3 P. M., and monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 1½ A. M., and at the Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. JOHN W. SERLES, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor of this Church has now returned to the City, with restored health, and will resume his labors on SUNDAY next, Oct. 2. The morning service commences at 10½ o'clock. The regular monthly communion service at 3 P. M. Missionary concert for prayer at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach in his church, 41st st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *How are the Guilty saved from Wrath through Christ.* At 7½ P. M. a sermon by Rev. Dr. SMYTH, an eminent minister and evangelist from London. Good singing, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, now in the course of erection on the corner of 5th av. and 17th-st., near Greenwood Cemetery, will be laid by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York, with appropriate services, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. S. H. CANFIELD, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach the Twelfth Anniversary Sermon, at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes; and at 7½ P. M. will give some account of the sign language, the manner of educating the deaf mutes, and the progress of Church work among them.

JOHN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. W. C. BREWER HAS RETURNED from the West, and will resume his labors in the Christian Chapel, West 17th-st., near 6th-av. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great life theme, and *The Coming and Kingdom of Christ*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENING IN LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st. The Pastor will deliver a lecture in course on the Book of Revelations, on next SABBATH EVENING. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching in this church by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers in the city and others are respectfully invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 14th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES A. M. TOUSSAINT, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, will preach a sermon to young men SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Sunday Evening Services.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will repeat his sermon on *Young Man and the Present* in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. G. SEIZEMAN, Minister; regular service every Sabbath morning and evening. Subject—*Divine Sovereignty in Man's salvation.* Service 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. MCGOSKOAL. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Sloth*; Evening, *New-York City.*

REV. DR. VINTON, ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Church, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2. Services at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues. Rev. C. D. MCLEAN, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and will be provided with seats.

THE ROMANCES OF THE THEOLOGIANS. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Montrose-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., lately returned from India, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 2d October, in the R. D. Church, corner 29th-st. and 5th-av., and in the EVENING in R. D. Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday School will reopen on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Pastor. This church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. BUTCHER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 2d inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st. corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3 avs., Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 5 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXington-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. E. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence A. M., 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.

S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Judgment of Babylon, commonly called Christendom.*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., NEAR MCDOUGAL.—The repairs upon this Church having been completed, it will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OSBORN.

REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK WILL CONTINUE his labors in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. will preach in the morning.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Dowoling-st.—Rev. WILLARD SPAULDING, of Salem, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Rev. Dr. VINCENT, Rector. Morning services at 10½; afternoon at 3½—both in the French language.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every Sabbath afternoon at 3:15. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
Thoroughly Revised and Much Enlarged.
OVER 30,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS.
10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other dictionaries.
Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it.
Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gilman and Thacher, Capt. Craighill, of West Point Military Academy, Judge J. C. Perkins, Prof. Stiles, A. L. Holley, Esq., &c., &c.
Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, explanatory and pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany Regency, Mother Cary, Mason & Dixon's Line, Mr. Micawber, &c.
Containing one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former editions.
From new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press.
IN ONE VOLUME OF 1840 ROYAL QUARTO PAGES

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 1, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6's, '81..R.	107	1400	Reading R.	134⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅛	100	do	121⅜
30,000	do	106⅜	3000	do	125
1,500	do	106⅜	100	do.....s10	124
$3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, O.	101⅞	200	do	87 12[illegible]
16,800	do	107⅜	200	do.....s10	124⅛
2,500	U. S 6s,10-40s C.	96⅜	100	do.....s30	123⅜
$8,000	U.S.6s,1-yr....C.	94⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	121
70,000	do	94⅛	100	do	120
25,000	do	95	200	do	119
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	35	300	M. S. & N. I.	71
30,000	do	35⅜	200	do	70⅜
55,000	do	35½	200	do	70⅜
1,000	Erie 3d M.....	110	1000	do	70⅜
4,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	105	500	do	70⅛
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	93	200	do	70⅛
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	500	do	70
6,000	To. & W. 2d M...	86	100	do.....s30	69⅜
10,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	75	700	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
25	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	80	do.....b30	118
8,000	Am. Gold.....	193	100	do.....s10	117⅜
10,000	do.....s30	190	300	do	117⅜
30	Hanover Bank....	105	100	do.....s30	116⅜
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	170	300	do.....s30	116⅛
50	do.....s10	168	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	104
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	62	200	do.....s30	103
100	do	61⅛	300	do	102
100	do	61⅜	500	do	101⅜
200	do.....s15	61⅜	300	do.....s30	101
100	Wyom. V. Coal....	49⅞	200	do.....s30	100
50	Mar. & Oln 1st Pr.	86	1000	do.....s30	100⅜
250	Quicksilver M. Co.	81	200	Chi. & N. W.	93
500	do.....b10	81	200	do	43
100	Mariposa M. Co....	37	200	do	42⅜
100	do	36⅜	100	do	42⅜
300	do	36⅜	100	do	42
200	do	36¼	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	75⅜
40	Min. Mining Co...	24	100	do	76
100	N. Y. Gen.....s10	115⅛	200	do	76⅜
500	do	115⅜	500	do	75⅜
200	do	115⅜	100	do	76⅜
100	do	115	600	do	75⅛
100	do.....s30	114⅛	500	do.....s30	75
350	Erie Railway.....	93⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	92
500	do.....s5	93⅛	500	do	91⅜
300	do.....b10	93⅛	750	do	91⅜
500	do	93⅛	300	do	91⅜
100	do.....s10	93	100	do	91⅜
200	do.....s5	93⅛	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	118
500	do.....s5	93	100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	49
1100	do	93	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	69
200	do.....s30	92⅜	500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	96⅜
240	H. Riv. R.....	110⅝	600	do	96¼
200	do	110⅜	600	do.....s30	95
150	Alt. & Terre H....	50¾	100	C. & Alt. R. Pr.	90
0	do	50			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C....	33¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69
10,000	do.....s3	33⅜	800	do	68¾
10,000	do	33⅛	800	do.....b3	68⅜
10,000	do	34	800	do	68⅜
200	N. Y. Central...s3	113¾	400	do.....b3	68¼
100	do.....s10	113¾	200	do.....s3	68¼
100	do	113⅝	400	do	68¼
200	do.....s3	113⅝	100	do.....b5	68¼
100	Erie R.....	91⅜	1400	Ill. Cen. R.	118
200	do	91⅜	200	do	117⅝
100	do.....c	91⅜	200	do.....s3	115
200	do	91	200	do.....b3	115
300	do.....c	91	1900	Cleve. & Pitts...	99
400	do	90¾	1900	do	100
1400	do.....s	90⅜	500	do.....s30	99
1200	do	90⅜	200	do	99⅛
500	do.....s3	90⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	73⅜
200	do.....c	90⅜	200	do	74
100	do.....s5	90⅜	200	do.....s3	74
1200	do.....s2	90⅜	400	do.....b3	74
100	do.....s5	90⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	48
200	do.....b3	91	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	109	200	do	94⅜
400	do	109	400	do	94⅜
200	do.....s5	109	400	do	94⅜
200	do.....b3	109	200	do	94⅜
1400	do	108⅞	200	do.....c	94⅜
200	do.....s	108⅞	1000	do	94⅜
900	do	108⅜	200	Cum. Coal	60
400	Reading R.....	123⅜	200	do.....b5	60
200	do.....c	123⅛	200	do.....b3	60
200	do.....s10	121⅜	300	do.....s3	60
2200	do.....s10	121	200	do.....b5	60¾
200	Mich. Central R.	118	200	do	60¾
200	do	118⅜	100	do.....b5	60⅜
200	Chi. & R. I. R....	90	100	Quick. M. Co....	79⅞
200	do.....s5	90	200	do.....b3	80
200	do	89¾	500	do.....b5	80¾
2000	do	89¾	100	do.....b30	81
2000	do.....c	89¾	100	Mariposa M. Co...	35⅛
200	Chi. & N. W.....	41⅜	200	do	36

SATURDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady through the forenoon. The new Gold-Room was opened, but the machinery worked awkwardly, and there was not very much done. The Old Room stood adjourned through the morning hours of the new experiment. At 2 o'clock there was a meeting of Mr. GILPIN'S old subscribers, when the determination seemed to be to keep his Room open for Gold dealings as usual.

The export of Gold to-day was $420,700. Exchange on London left off for the present mail at 108¼@108⅜ for Gold, but drawers found more profit in reselling than shipping the Gold.

The Stock Market was nominally depressed, particularly after the adjournment of the morning board—the only board on Saturday. The Railways were pressed on sale at a concession, in many instances, of 2¼@3 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales, and on the Street at 2 o'clock Erie was quoted at 90@90¼ and Michigan Southern at 68 ₱ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were depressed in like proportion. The Government Stocks were a fraction lower on the 5-20s. Treasury Certificates comparatively firm.

The following were about the latest quotations, up to 2:30 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold fell off to 190@189¼ ₱ cent.:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Southern..	71¾	68
U. S. 5-20's.....	106	107⅜	Illinois Cen....	118¾	114⅞
N. Y. Central....	115	114	Pittsburgh.....	106⅜	99
Erie.....	94¼	90¾	Fort Wayne.....	99	94
Erie Preferred..	101	100	Rock Island....	*93⅜	89¾
Hudson.....	112⅜	108¼	Reading.....	128¾	121¾
Canton.....	39	36⅜	Quicksilver....	81	80
Treas. Cer., new	94⅝	96	Cum'land Coal..	61½	60¾
Northwest.....	44⅝	41⅜	Mariposa.....	37⅝	36
Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	36⅜	N. West Pref....	77⅜	74¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'.....	111	Hanover.....	105
America.....	130	Metropolitan.....	112
North River.....	105	St. Nicholas.....	99
Mech. & Traders'...	120	Commonwealth.....	100
American Exchange.	117	Park.....	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 2ds, '79.....	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts....	180⅜
Erie 3ds, '63.....	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds....	86
Chi., S. & Quincy..	116	N. J. Cen. 1sts....	114
Chi. & N. W. S. F..	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds....	100
Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	90¼	Mis. & Mo. L. G....	55
Del., L. & W. 1sts....	112	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	90
Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	100⅜		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,778,628 50; for Customs, $115,000; payments, 1,868,880 34; balance, $22,511,939 66; Seven and Three-Ten notes, $113,800.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the value of only $917,904, against $1,928,778 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	399	$101,257	668	$278,893	1,866	$366,325
Mn'fs. Cotton..	39	8,920	307	93,585	212	76,631
Mnfs of Silk..	203	101,137	90	79,847	167	137,100
Mnfs of Flax	108	30,479	628	161,434	448	92,434
Miscellaneous.	60	22,841	144	40,821	77	8,986
Totals.....	718	$264,614	1,836	$653,890	2,222	$681,666
		653,290				364,614
Total entered.....$917,904			Total marketed..$1,186,279			

Mr. EDWARD MATHEWS has adapted the stores No. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway to suits of offices for every description of associated companys and individual firms. See advertisement in another column.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

At the only and surest place, where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles, for western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts. You will not regret it. Also old gold or silver for sale. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Harris at their own residences in or out of the city.

SHIRTS FOR $4 50; SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $6.

SHIRTS for $3 75; sold elsewhere for $6.
SHIRTS for $3; sold elsewhere for $4.
SHIRTS for $2 25; sold elsewhere for $3.
SHIRTS for $1 50; sold elsewhere for $2.
Call and see samples at No. 708 Broadway, third floor.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 057 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Bankets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes.
Ladies ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Skts.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also, low-priced SILKS, at greatly reduced prices.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at a large reduction.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!!!
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, &c.
Latest Fall and Winter Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
A GREAT REDUCTION
HAS BEEN MADE ON ALL GOODS.
Ladies will find on Monday that the prices of goods have been reduced much beyond that which the depression in the gold rate warrants.
LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NO. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED TO
CAREY'S opening of CLOAKS on the 4th inst.
Prices at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the attention of ladies to his elegant stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS, PARIS BASQUES, SACQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, of recent importations, at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES IN CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and JACKETS at CAREY'S opening, on TUESDAY, 4th inst.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND HIS OWN MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1864.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS
AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
Ladies will please remember that CAREY'S grand opening takes place on TUESDAY the 4th instant.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, the 4th inst., a large and choice selection of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, for Fall and Winter, of the latest styles.
Prices at and under the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 EIGHTH-AV.,
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
ALL OUR NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
&c.
REDUCED 25 to 100 per cent. from late prices.
EXTRA FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
Reduced from $3 50, $3 and $2 50 to $2 50, $2 25 and $2.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
Reduced from $1 50, $1 25 and $1 to $1, 75c. and 62c.
FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN,
Reduced from $3 50 and $3 to $2 50 and $2 25.
BLACK SILKS,
Reduced from $5, $4 $3 to $3, $3 50 and $2.
COLORED SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $2 50, $2 25 and $2 to $2, $1 75 and $1 50.
BARATHEA, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $1 50 and $1 25 to $1 and 75c.
PACIFIC AND SPRAGUE PRINTS,
Reduced from 50c. to 26c.
ESSEX PRINTS,
Reduced from 40c. to 20c.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DELAINES
AND DOMESTIC GOODS
REDUCED IN THE SAME PROPORTION.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
FROM AUCTION,
Cheap RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, and
SILKS, at last years' prices.
ALSO,
New FLOWERS and DRESS TRIMMINGS; complete line of ladies' KID GLOVES, equal to Alexander's, below last years' prices. Lots of auction EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, &c., cheap.
Our Bonnet Department is crowded with novelties.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will open her Fall and Winter styles of
PARIS CLOAKS AND BASQUES
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.—I WILL OPEN A new lot on TUESDAY, 4th inst., which will be sold at the lowest gold quotations. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town. Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, silks and velvets, felt, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. RALLINGS,
No. 318 CANAL-ST.,
has ready an elegant assortment of
FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,
which will be offered at the lowest cash prices.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 769 BROADWAY.

GREAT FALL IN GOLD.—MME. BARGROUNE, No. 575 Broadway, has a large and elegant assortment of French and American bonnets, round hats, &c., which, in consequence of the fall in gold, she has reduced 40 per cent. Ladies should call and see for themselves; they will also find dressmaking in all its branches. Ladies about leaving the City can have goods made up at the shortest notice. No. 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell.
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skillman,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith.
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebontillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby.	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. This well-established seminary, at a smaller sum, offers inducements superior to the best seminaries. Limited number of students 16. (No day scholars.) Two vacancies open. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 North Orange, N. J., or come and see.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students receive at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schelnert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

REDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 11th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 25th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 852 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard née de Rochefermoy. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies recommences Sept. 20. Address Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR G. BEAUGEZ, who is now teaching French in one of the best institutes of this City, solicits evening lessons in private families. Address No. 88 Laurens-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53¾ WEST 27th-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.. Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Twenty-second half-yearly session begins Nov. 1. See reference circulars.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUction for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 336 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.
It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling.
Hon. W. R. Beebee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. R. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard.	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U. S. A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenbosa, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bliven,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Wilhington,
F. P. Sage,	Gardiner A. Sage,

And one hundred other well known citizens.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL,
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The schools will open for the season, on MONDAY, the 3d of October, at 7 o'clock P. M., No. 58 East 13th-st. Scholastic models wanted; likewise a boy to take care of the studio.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TEACHERS.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation as visiting governess, to teach English, French and music. Best of references. Address T. A. J., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME AS HOUSEkeeper; has never occupied that situation before, but feels assured would do all that was necessary; would prefer taking charge of the family of a widower. Best of ref rence given and required. Address

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Jn SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
As low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship
BRITANNIA, Capt. FERGUSON,
Is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 50 North River.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$50
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45
Payable in U. S. Currency.
For freight or passage apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
For passage money to Nassau.....$45
For passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Sept. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 3.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
P. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 19th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 15 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best boats that ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Deebrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:30, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PLANING AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—One of the best located mills in or around the City of New-York. This mill is now doing a splendid business through the entire year. To persons wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business, not in any way effected by the fluctuations in gold, the above offers an opportunity rarely to be met with. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address PLANING MILL, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—An unusual opportunity for any party of means to increase capital four-fold. Full particulars, with references, on application to A. W., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

TO MARY L. G.—YOUR SISTER IS TOO ILL to be informed of your absence. It has not yet been communicated to her, but cannot much longer be withheld. The advertiser, your relative, L. B., from Illinois, now in New-York, desires you to return home with him. Address him immediately, through the Post-office, by his full name, at No. 54 Cliff-st.

COAL.

$12 PER TON.
Range and Furnace Coal, $12 per ton.
Red Ash, $12 50.
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,
No. 61 and 210 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 3.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department of—
TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLIARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 2.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, to every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope, "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 1.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of
ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes,) Nos. 9 to 14.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.
Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2, o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct 6, 1864
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Boots," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, September 23, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York its ashes, garbage, street-dirt and rubbish.
Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 3d day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.
The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.
The docks now used are situated at the foot of Vesey and Watts streets, on the North River, and Roosevelt-Stanton, Fifth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets, on the East River.
The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.
Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the whole work, or in proportion for a lesser amount, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals, if considered necessary for the interests of the City.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.
F. I. BOOLE, City Inspector.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.
The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day or November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Wall-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Oct. 3,
at 10 o'clock.
The particular attention of buyers is invited to this sale, which includes various assortments of seasonable merchandise, adapted to the present wants of the trade.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, and 8 Murray-st.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT JUNCtion of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, running through from 6th-av. to Broadway, with or without basements. Also, on the second story, three large halls, together or separately, 50 feet wide, from 75 to 110 feet in depth, and 22 feet in height, unobstructed by columns. Also, light and dry basements, with large vaults. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 P. M.

A TNEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. —To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, artists, &c. Address JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 9th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th aves., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,079 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL FAMILY OF THREE persons, part of a modern built house, unfurnished; location above 32d-st. and west of 6th-av. Address, with terms, &c., C. H. S., No. 339 West 50th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Nanpus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

ENGLEWOOD BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Winter, on most liberal terms, in a pleasant house, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, one hour by rail from the City. Address W. C. BUTLER, Box No. 5,595 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants, board and will furnish rooms for himself, wife and two boys in a private family, in a first-class house up town, between 3d and 6th aves. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No 1,541 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and two children, require a suite of three furnished rooms, (one as parlor,) with private table, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. C., Box No. 1,097 Post-office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 5th-av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,138 Post-office.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, BY A GENTLEMAN, a furnished room, with breakfast and tea on week-days and dinner on Sundays; will give $6 to $7 per week. Address, with particulars, D. D., Box 1,074 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE ADULTS, two children and nurse, board and a suite of rooms, consisting of a parlor and four bed-rooms, with private table. Address Box No. 1,060 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, with one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, between 2d and 8th avs.; references exchanged. Address C., box No. 2,190.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen only, at No 27 Brevoort-place, (10th-st., near Broadway. References required.

A PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDrooms, with board, can be secured at No. 210 Madison-av., corner 37th-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table and three single rooms, all with southern exposure, can be secured at No 7 West 25th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negociating Check No. 1,315 on Bank of Commerce for E. Morrison & Co., same having been lost or mislaid.

LOST—A CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF, 2¾ YARDS long. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with COR. E. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES.

On account of the weather, the
GREAT RACES AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE,
at Secaucus, are postponed until
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 3d and 4th.
MONDAY—Three Good Races will be Run.
TUESDAY—A three-quarter mile dash.
A 1 mile heat race, and the great 4 mile heat race.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Sec'y.
Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., at 11 and 12 15. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

By JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., New-York City.
A first-class palatial residence, on the 5th av., with stable in the adjoining-st., price.....$70,000
ALSO,
A first-class full-sized brown-stone front house, in East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.....47,500
ALSO,
A first-class four-story house, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.....30,000
ALSO,
A Nova Scotia front, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in elegant order.....35,000
AND
Other houses in the same block, each.....25,000
A four-story brown, in 47th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., second house east of 6th-av., finest location in the City.....20,000
ALSO,
No. 84 West 45th-st., three-story brown stone front, elegant location.....16,000
ALSO,
No. 443 West 47th-st., four-story brown, between 9th and 10th avs.....12,000
ALSO,
Two three-story brown-stone houses in East 50th-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington-av., each.....13,000
ALSO,
No. 619 7th-av., three-story brown, every modern improvement.....14,000
ALSO,
No. 166 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick.....10,000
ALSO,
No. 156 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick.....10,000
ALSO,
No. 229 East 50th-st., between 2d av. and 1st-av., an elegant brown-stone house.....12,500
ALSO,
A four-story brown-stone front house in 48th-st., north side, first house east of 6th-av.....18,000
ALSO,
A great variety of brown-stone front and brick houses in every part of Harlem, at all prices,
AND
A two-story and basement brick house in Bergen-st., Brooklyn.....4,000
ALSO,
Houses in Yorkville and on the east side of town at all kinds of prices.
Persons in want of property cannot fail of finding just what they want by applying at Mr. Kavanagh's counter for one of his catalogues.

TO LET,
Southeast corner 123d-st. and 2d-av., handsome frame cottage.....per year $650
Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th av.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 25 ACRES FOR sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer; out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and no one is only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 833, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE FINE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, including vegetable and fruit garden, the whole embracing about 10 acres, lots of the old established Wiggins Hotel, Greenfield, Coney Island Road, Long Island, 8½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Established 1852. This is a fine opportunity for some gentleman who is well acquainted with the sporting men and gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, who drive fast horses upon the road. The road is the finest out of New-York. Terms liberal.

$3,700 FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AND ON the line of two railroads, a three-story Philadelphia front brick house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, marble mantels, high ceilings, ornamental cornice, gas &c., containing ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, 1½ miles from the ferry. House in good order, 20x36; lot 100 feet; shrubbery, grape vines, &c. Apply at No. 88 Pine-st., New-York. E. ADAIR.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence 20 miles on Long Island, with stables and numerous outbuildings, for sale; 15 acre plot; also, a Hotel property adjoining, with stabling and horse sheds; also, 45 acres of cultivated land. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for good Brooklyn or City property. For description and map of property apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 18.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Lafayette-av., containing 13 rooms, with the modern improvements, in first-rate order; possession about the 15th of October. For cards of admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, four-story English basement, completely furnished from top to bottom; location on the west side, above 23d-st.; elegant neighborhood and all modern improvements. Price $50,000. Address HAMILTON UNDERWOOD, Box No. 4,731 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL AND very neat place in Westchester County, sixteen miles from City, and very accessible; house, barn, stable, &c., with near three acres of land; fruit and shade in abundance; all in excellent order.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A beautiful country seat, at Passaic, N. J. House handsomely furnished; two acres of land in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; situation unsurpassed for health and easy access. For terms, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES OF LAND, near "English" neighborhood, New-Jersey, on the Northern Railroad. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse, free-stone front, high-stoop, four stories, in perfect order; situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Possession immediately. Apply to ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 20x50; lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a full size first-class house with dining room extension; completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, on Murray Hill. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—ONE BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE, six years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with a beautiful flowing tail; also, harness and wagon, all in good order. $600; one bay horse, fine style and action, seven years old, perfectly sound; one Brougham coupe, made by Wood Brothers, very fine vehicle, $300; one bay horse, $100;

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Movements of the Rebels—Capture of Lead—Gen. Pleasanton in Command at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 30.

The telegraph between Franklin and Rolla has been interrupted since last night, indicating the presence of the rebels on the Southwest Branch road.

It was supposed that if Gen. EWING evacuated Harrison Station and found the road cut behind him, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where Gen. MCNEIL was strengthening the post, having the entire male population working on the fortifications. One of the forts commands every approach to the town.

Gen. FISKE has called out the militia in North Missouri to again take the field against the guerrillas. He confirms all the accounts of the Centralia massacre. Gen. DOUGLAS is already in pursuit of ANDERSON's butchers.

A train went down to De Soto to-day and found Iron Mountain clear, and saw nothing of the enemy. The condition of affairs below De Soto is unknown.

The rebels captured about 1,000 pigs of lead at Richmond.

The steamer *Bart. Able*, well armed, left yesterday for below to serve as a picket boat.

Gen. PLEASONTON relieved Gen. BLAIR of the command of the City and County of St. Louis to-day.

The Invasion of Missouri—Opposition of the Soldiers to McClellan—The Political Field—Religious Rebellion—Reorganization of the G. A. R.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

The long-talked-of rebel-wished-for invasion of Missouri begins to assume a tangibility and shape that commands the liveliest attention of the military commanders all round the board. An extract from a private letter from Brig.-Gen. J. R. WEST, at Little Rock, Ark., and bearing date of the 6th, will serve to throw some light on the intentions of the enemy to invade this State. He says that "all rebeldom here echoes with the story that SHELBY is about going to Missouri, and that PRICE is to cross 9,000 cavalry at Dardanelle (on the Arkansas River, 70 miles above this post,) to join him. This will make a combined force of 15,000 to invade Missouri. I believe that such is the intention of the rebel leaders, but Gen. STERLE thinks that they intend to operate only on our communications." The correctness of this opinion will be seen, as the last intelligence is that PRICE had crossed at Dardanelle, but it remains to be seen whether he intends invading Missouri or turning westward into Arkansas. Some evidences of the Missouri invasion have come to hand this morning in the shape of telegrams from different posts near the border, one or two of which have been evacuated after some resistance. For instance, Bloomfield, Stoddard County, which is the extreme Southern outpost of Cape Girardeau, was evacuated by Capt. SELLS at daylight yesterday morning. He had two hundred men and one six-pound howitzer, but learning of the advance of twelve hundred rebels he evacuated the place, and falling back between the Castor and White Rivers, gave the rebels battle. The rebels had one six-pounder and some cavalry, but SELLS stood his ground bravely and repulsed the enemy three times, killing twenty that he knows of, and losing only three killed, seven wounded and ten missing. He succeeded in reaching Cape Girardeau, which is pretty well garrisoned, can have gunboat assistance, and is in command of Lieut.-Col. HULLER. Scouts report that the place will be attacked, and the fact that communication is cut off this morning with New-Madrid, favors the report. Intelligence just received here reports 7,000 rebels moving north, between Jacksonport and Powhattan, Ark.

There are a great many people here and elsewhere who think that Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS favors the Chicago nominations, but why they think so is only accounted for on the ground that he is a Democrat, that he was in Chicago at the time of the convention, and is opposed to the present Administration. This is false ground, as those who know him best very well know. He is a Democrat, as he has often said in public, but he is opposed to Slavery, believes in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Government; was in Chicago on business during the convention, but did not attend it, and says that MCCLELLAN's nomination and letter of acceptance remind him of a phrase he heard in Western Virginia and Kentucky—"powerful weak." Gen. ROSECRANS may have his private griefs, but they have never been made known, nor have they ever stood between him and the highest performance of duty.

The friends of MCCLELLAN here pick up almost any little crumb of comfort they can, but there is no mistaking the fact that he has no friends among the soldiery. There is no one more popular with the soldiers of the West to-day than Mr. LINCOLN, and wherever his name has been abused by the conservative speakers at Democratic gatherings, the soldiers have promptly resented the insult to their Commander-in-Chief. Until within a week it has become a very serious question whether the Democrats could hold any more public meetings, since they cannot do so, it would seem, without abusing the Administration as the source of all the country's woes; but a correspondence has taken place between the Democratic Executive Committee and the Commandant of the post, Col. J. H. BAKER, of the Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, in which after assuring the Committee of his willingness to preserve order at all public, legalized gatherings, but urged the necessity in the present excited state of the public mind, of avoiding offence by the exhibition of exaggerated mottoes and transparencies. Since this correspondence passed a Democratic meeting was held on the corner of Biddle and Sixth streets, no disloyal mottoes were exposed and no disturbance took place. Plenty of disloyal speech was indulged, however, the principal speakers being Gen. ODIN GUITAR (resigned) and the Democratic nominee for Governor, Gen. TOM. L. PRICE. Gen. GUITAR's resignation anticipated his removal, if not dismissal from the service, and he is now in his proper place, running on the disloyal ticket for Congress from one of the North Missouri Districts. PRICE is a relative of the rebel Gen. STERLING PRICE, and is just as much opposed to the Government of the United States, only that he is not brave and honest enough to take the field against it, as his cousin did. There is no mistaking the animus of these men; they are enemies, although professing to be friends to the Government and its cause; but no one in Missouri mistakes them, and no one but rebels and their sympathizers will support them.

The Germans, who have been at the head of the radical wing of the Union party, although they may object to much that Mr. LINCOLN has done, and blame him for much that he has not done, will vote for him in preference to MCCLELLAN. The most remarkable revulsion has taken place in Mr. LINCOLN's favor within the past two or three weeks. This is owing in part to the military successes, and partly to the fact apparent to every candid and patriotic man, that the Union people could not find a candidate who, all things considered, they could run with such overwhelming chances for success. "Old ABE" has won his way to the hearts of the people, and, although he may have been slow, he has never yet taken a backward step. This is the character he bears, and the common expression of the loyal millions who are now determined to return him to the Presidential chair in November next.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has given the military authorities more trouble in Missouri than any other legal organization in the State. The reason is simply this: Slavery has stood in the way of State and National progress, and this religious body has ever intruded itself to foster and preserve the cherished "institution." Its opposition to the Government was first manifested in bitter hostility to individual church members who adhered to the Union, and then to military orders requiring oaths of allegiance before celebrating the marriage rite, and displaying the National colors on houses of worship.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS' order, requiring religious bodies, met for the purpose of transacting church business, to take an oath of allegiance, provided the individual members had not previously taken the State Provisional Government oath of allegiance before celebrating the marriage rite, has raised a commotion at Mexico, on the North Missouri Railroad. The Methodist Conference there recently objected to comply with the order, and postponed their business until a committee of their body could wait upon the Provost-Marshal-General, and have him expound what was already clear as the sun at noon. The interview was had, but Col. SANDERSON could not modify the order, and nothing was left the religious rebels but to return and comply with it, which, however, they have not yet done, but left it, like their business, postponed *sine die*.

Developments at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General cause the belief there that the Order of American Knights has re-organized under a new name and different auspices. Few of the men arrested by the military authorities upon the first discovery of the order now remain in prison, most of them having confessed their complicity with the conspiracy, but a few stubborn ones remain, encouraged by assurances from friends outside that all will be well if they only hold out, and refuse to add their testimony to that already accumulated. The action of the Government on the cases already under arrest is looked for with some degree of interest. There are at least a dozen cases of bushwhackers and rebel spies on trial before Military Commission, and the probability is that every one of them will suffer death. Six executions for these offences have taken place within the past five or six weeks, and four others remain under sentence of death.

Bushwhackers are being killed daily all over the State as our military are unusually active. There seems to be a unanimous effort on their part to concentrate in little bodies and move southward, which clearly indicates their purpose to coöperate with PRICE in his present movement.

Col. JOSEPH DARR, formerly Provost-Marshal-General of Western Virginia, has been appointed First Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of this Department. He is a man of decided ability and will prove of incalculable value to the Government in his new position. B.

FROM NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

Another Chapter of Pawpawism—A Dark and Bloody Record—Radical Union Men Warned to Leave the Country—They Vote at the Peril of their Lives—Murder and Arson in Charlton County.

From the Missouri Democrat.

From LOUIS A. CUNNINGHAM and other Union men, direct from Keytesville, Charlton County, we learn the full particulars of the bloody affair which has just attracted attention to that quarter. The occurrences at that point bring out in strong light the designs of the rebel leaders now in Missouri, and we therefore have taken pains to gather them as fully and accurately as possible. It would appear that they consider their policy to embrace politics as well as military operations. How they hope to succeed in the former is shown by the details given below.

Charlton county, in which these affairs occurred, it will be recollected, is the former place of residence of General STERLING PRICE, of the Confederate army, near relative to General T. L. PRICE, Democratic candidate for Governor. This fact may possibly help to explain some of the events to which we refer.

In the first place, to understand the matter, it must be known that three companies of militia were organized and armed in Charlton county, under General ROSECRANS' Order No. 107. As a decided majority of the people of that county were disloyal at the outset, and have not wholly changed for the better, it was an easy matter for rebel sympathizers to control the organization under Order 107, which it appears they did not fail to do. The committee of safety selected represents mainly that element. As a consequence the troops organized, were mostly what have been known as Pawpaws, that is, Conservatives and Southern sympathizers, and often returned rebel soldiers. Fifty men of one of these companies were stationed on guard at Keytesville, the county seat. The Captain had gone away, leaving the command to one Lieut. PLEYER. On last Tuesday, the 20th, early in the morning, the alarm was given that the bushwhackers were about to attack the town, and most of the Union people fled to the woods. The alarm was well founded, as some fifty or sixty guerrillas, under the notorious THRAILKILL, soon entered the place. The fifty militiamen were in the Court House, protected by strong brick walls and well barricaded windows, and furnished with plenty of arms and ammunition. Nevertheless they surrendered without firing a shot. They were at once paroled, and were soon on such good terms with the guerrillas that six of them concluded to join their band. Other recruits were obtained in the place, including a son of one of the members of the County Committee under Order 107, who had before two sons in the rebel service.

Upon entering the town, THRAILKILL took occasion to announce that, as the most of the inhabitants were understood to be sound, they would not be disturbed. His band, however, visited the residences of all prominent Radicals, announcing their purpose to kill them. Nearly all having fled, word was left for them that they had to make themselves scarce before the election.

But all of the Union men of Keytesville were not lucky enough to escape. ROBERT CARMON and WM. YOUNG were found and killed. The former was sheriff of the county, and the latter had been noted as a Union scout and spy. Both were over 60 years of age. Setting fire to the Court-house, containing most of the county records, THRAILKILL retired from the town without molestation.

As a matter of justice, it should be stated that Lieut. PLEYER, commanding the militia, is said to have endeavored to get his men to fight the guerrillas, but they refused. With some of them and the bushwhackers there appeared to be a perfect understanding.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, one of our informants, traveled forty miles on foot, through the brush and by by-roads to reach the railroad. Approaching a house by the way to get a drink of water, he found it occupied by a squad of bushwhackers, who were dancing and having a general jolly time.

That whole section of country is full of guerrillas or men from PRICE's army, a majority of the people being in full sympathy with or overawed by them. They openly boast that they are organized to clean the Radicals out.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 22d.

The fact that TOM and THRAILKILL now appear so far east as Charlton County, is evidence to us that they have never yet crossed the Missouri River, as it was supposed they had. They have no doubt been harbored and concealed by their sympathizing brethren in the lower counties, until, believing that the Federal troops had all been withdrawn, they now venture to enrich themselves and their protectors with the plunder they may secure in their raid.

Gen. FISK, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is now in close pursuit of this gang, and, it is hoped, will overtake and capture them. He ought to make clean work in the Counties of Charlton, Howard, Clay and Callaway. Four-fifths of the people there are active disloyalists, and are in constant communication with their bushwhacking friends, who have brought so much desolation and sorrow to the homes of Union men in North Missouri. Now that the district Commander is in the field in person, with a sufficient force to sweep them from the country, indemnity for the past, and security for the future, should be rigidly exacted.

On Saturday night last the militia started out from Lexington, Mo., in search of a camp of bushwhackers. About four miles from Lexington, in the neighborhood of Richmond, Mo., they were met by the enemy, and a sharp fight ensued. The rebels were defeated, with the loss of six or seven killed and a few wounded. The militia were following them up, and at last accounts they were close up to them. It is to be hoped they will capture the whole party.

GUERRILLA ATROCITIES.

Butchery of Soldiers and Citizens on the North Missouri Railroad—Maj. Johnson's Command of Militia Ambuscaded and Almost Annihilated—Maj. Johnson Killed, and but Twenty-five of His Whole Command Escaped.

From the Missouri Democrat, 29th.

Information derived last night from the North Missouri Railroad is more than confirmatory of the terrible news published yesterday morning in the *Democrat*, in regard to the capture of a train and the murder of between thirty and forty soldiers by a guerrilla band under the notorious BILL ANDERSON.

We have from Mr. JEFFERIS, Postmaster at Mexico, who came down last night, the following harrowing details of the Centralia affair, and the additional news of a terrible disaster to Maj. JOHNSON's command of the State militia:

BILL ANDERSON's band of guerillas, numbering about 175 men, it seems, were being pursued by Major JOHNSON in command of about one hundred and fifty men detached from Col. KUTZNER's regiment of Northeast Missourians, included in which were also a few militiamen from Paris, Monroe county. The guerillas had been chased out of Monroe county and were on their way to the South, when they came upon the town of Centralia, on the line of the railroad. They entered the town about eleven o'clock. They were dressed in Federal uniform and were well armed, mounted and equipped. The citizens at first took them for the State Militia. Shortly after their arrival, a gravel construction train came along, which was seized and stopped. A few minutes later the passenger train from St. Louis arrived, which they also immediately seized. Three civilians, who made some resistance, were shot in the cars, and either killed or wounded, and were left on board. The other passengers, including between thirty and forty soldiers, were all ordered out of the cars, and plundered of all their money and valuables. As soon as the stripping was completed, the vile miscreants commenced firing upon their captives, the unarmed soldiers, some of whom attempted to escape by running into the houses and out into the fields, but were pursued and shot down like wild game. *Twenty-four of these soldiers were thus butchered*, seven of whom were of the First Iowa Cavalry, stationed at Mexico, and ten of whom were discharged soldiers, *veterans returning to their homes from Atlanta, after a faithful three years and four months service in the cause of their country*, the four months being extra service generously given by them to the Government. After these men were thus hunted and shot down, their bodies were beaten, their heads cut off and hacked with swords, and every possible indignity inflicted upon them. Mr. ROLAND, express agent at Centralia, was among the killed. The murderous work having been accomplished, the torch was applied to the depot, and the train containing the three wounded civilians was fired and started on its way up the road. It ran about six miles, when it stopped and was slowly consumed.

The band then passed on, and in about one hour was followed by Major JOHNSON and his command. Two or three miles beyond Centralia, in Boone County, on the farm of a Mr. FULLENWIDER, of this city, ANDERSON hid his men in the bushes and awaited his pursuers. Major JOHNSON, approaching the ambush, was fired upon. He immediately withdrew his command, dismounted them, and formed in line of battle. At this moment the guerrillas burst from their hiding-place with fierce yells and rapid firing. Major JOHNSON's horses took fright and left him and his men to wage the unequal contest on foot. They had delivered but one volley when the guerrillas were upon them, shooting, hacking and slaying to the right and left. The militia made no stand, scattered and fled in all directions. *Eighty-six of their number, including Major Johnson, were killed in the very field where they dismounted. Ten others were found dead in the prairie toward Centralia. Out of the whole command of about 150 men, 25 were all that, up to our latest advices, had escaped.* A number of the dead bodies were brought down yesterday to Mexico by train. Others will be brought down to-day.

This completes our account of the most horrible butchery our State has yet been afflicted with. The shocking details bear some resemblance to the Lawrence massacre of last year. In brutality and fiendishness these horrible deeds were never surpassed. The people of the surrounding country are terribly excited. They say these guerrillas have their homes and their hiding places in Callaway County, and that they never will have peace and protection until that and the adjoining counties, which are so notoriously disloyal, shall be thoroughly purged of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

The railroad train which left this city yesterday morning went as far as Mexico, about thirteen miles this side of Centralia, but the track not having been put in order beyond, it was compelled to turn back, and arrived here in time last night. The telegraph was working through to Macon City last night.

The Invasion of Missouri.

The following letters found on the body of a dead rebel near Springfield, Mo., throw light on the intentions of Gen. PRICE in invading Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S REGIMENT,
CAMP NEAR JACKSONPORT, ARK., Sept. 7, 1864.

DEAR SELLIE: I have written a good many times to you and LULA since I came to White River, and sent by different routes. I am in hopes you have received a portion of them. I received a letter from LULA, dated May 8, sent by flag of truce. It went to Gen. PRICE's headquarters, at Camden, and was then forwarded to me on White River. I have heard nothing from home since. I am in hopes you are all well. I will see you soon, unless something very serious should happen. Capt. RATHBUN, of Company F, my regiment, Capt. LANGHORN, and several others, start this morning for the Missouri River. You are acquainted with Capt. RATHBUN. He lives at Wellington, Mo. Capt. LANGHORN is cousin to F. BROWN's wife. I send a letter by both of them, so you will be sure and get one or the other.

Gen. PRICE left Princetown, Arkansas, last Tuesday week, on his way here, with five or six thousand cavalry. Brig.-Gen. T. O. SEELBY has about six thousand cavalry on White River. Gen. SHELBY leaves for Missouri to-morrow by the way of Bloomfield. Gen. PRICE will form a junction with SHELBY in a few days at that place. Then we march by way of Rolla, direct to Jefferson City. We go to Jefferson City with about twelve thousand cavalry; from there I don't know where we go. I think I shall travel in a westerly direction. I don't think there is Feds and militia enough to keep me from seeing you: the old militia had better keep out of the way of "SHELBY'S" brigade. We came to stay until whipped out of the State. Our army is in fine condition and in good spirits. The infantry are in good health. The Confederate troops are in high glee, having gained many glorious victories all over the Confederacy; and in the T. M. Department we have met with unparalleled success.

I have just returned from a raid on the Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff Railroad. We captured six hundred prisoners and tore up the railroad. I had one horse shot in a fight with them on the road. The Federals concentrated and followed us. The second day I was put in command to fight the enemy. They came up with us near Bull's Creek Bridge. They charged me three times, and were repulsed. The fourth charge I had to fall back. I had a Northern (very fine) mare shot. I was very unlucky on the trip.

I am in hopes I will hear no more minie balls whistle before I see you.

John E. Spevsee, Dr. Wood, Capt. Shudder, Maj. Gordon, Gonger Carder, Capt. Ben. Neole, Ike Shelby, and all your acquaintances, are well, and write or send word to their friends they will be in soon. Tell them they will not blate to everybody we are coming. If they will keep it still, maybe we can slip up on the Feds, which would do us a great deal of good. I want to see you, LULA and BUSTON very much, and all my close—good bye. I am, Sallie, yours, B. FRANK GORDON.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., N. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
POWHATTAN, Lawrence Co., ARK., Sept. 13, '64.

We are starting a parcel of recruiting officers to precede us into Missouri. I send by one of them this note. I would inclose some money to you, but on yesterday I paid to one of my agents all the United States funds I had. Consequently I have none left. I will be on the march for the State by Monday next, and I am confident we will be at Jefferson City in less than ten days from the time we start. Gen. PRICE has arrived and brings reinforcements, and we think that we will exert an influence in the State that will long be felt and remembered. I am in a great hurry and have not time to write more. Excuse haste. A. a. i., and believe me to be yours.

(signed,) R. D. LAWRENCE.
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, Eng., for the fortnight ending Sept. 10, 1864:

James E. Munson, New-York; L. Hawkins and lady, Columbia, Tenn.; R. Mortimer and lady, New-York City; E. M. Curtis, F. W. Ludlow, New-York; Marcus Otterbourg, U. S. Consul to Mexico; H. C. Brooks, Boston; D. Edwin Hawley, C. W. May and lady, J. Newton Sears and wife, New-York; W. H. Keene, Jr., Philadelphia; H. K. Porter, Pittsburgh; Wm. Linder, Boston; Charles Seymour, Hudson, O.; C. J. Camo, Miss Camp, Connecticut; Miss S. B. Hyde, New-York; James F. Randolph, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; N. P. Stratton and family, Waltham, Massachusetts; Rev. H. B. Sherman, New-Jersey; R. B. Cole, New-York; C. P. Simpson, Boston; L. Lockwood, Jr., New-York; M. H. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Walton, Joseph Parker, Philadelphia; James Muir, W. W. Wheiply, New-York; Charles F. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Baltimore; S. W. Mowry, Providence; E. Dormitzer, San Francisco; J. T. Rodd, John Hale, New-Orleans; James E. English, New-Haven; Stephen Brownell, Providence; D. Clark, Kentucky; B. Hughes, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tompkins, New-York; C. Mason, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Lindsey, Pittsburgh; A. Sampson, Maine; E. J. King, E. B. Hart, E. Riggs, New-York.

Who Are the Friends of Gen. McClellan?

To the Editor of the New-York Times

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

While passing through Fourth-avenue, in the neighborhood of Twenty-seventh-street, this afternoon, I saw a squad of about sixty-eight rebel guerrillas on their way from the Old Capitol Prison at Washington to Fort Warren, under a guard of United States regulars, and I was surprised to witness the significant fact that a great majority of the guerrillas exhibited their love and friendship for the nominees of the Chicago Convention by wearing upon their breasts a small miniature portrait of Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. ANTI-COPPERHEAD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Arrest of a Wall-street Cashier.

HE IS CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The well-known firm of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., bankers, at No. 51 Wall-street, has for some time past had occasion to suspect that their cashier, Mr. LORING W. WATSON, was in the habit of appropriating to his own use large amounts of money from time to time. An examination of the books of the firm, made yesterday morning, revealed the fact that WATSON had made divers false entries for the purpose of balancing them, and thereby covering up his defalcations.

The investigation showed that at least $12,000 had been taken by the accused on or about the 19th of April last. Mr. L. C. CLARK, one of the firm, made an affidavit before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, in which he charged WATSON with embezzling the sum of money above named. A warrant was thereupon issued and placed in the hands of Capt. JOURDAN of the Sixth Precinct for execution. Upon making diligent inquiries the Captain learned that WATSON had taken passage for Liverpool in the mail steamer *City of London*, which was then lying at Pier No. 44 North River, and just ready to sail. In company with Sergeant QUINN, the Captain proceeded to the steamer and took the delinquent cashier into custody. He was taken to the Station-house in Franklin-street and searched. Four hundred and fifty dollars in English gold were found in his possession, also a quantity of silver money. He was then taken before Justice DOWLING and committed for examination. WATSON confessed to having embezzled large sums from his employers, but he says $12,000, the amount sworn to, is more than he has ever taken from them. The firm are engaged in examing their books, and it is their opinion that WATSON's defalcations will amount to at least $40,000. The prisoner is 24 years of age, and a native of Brooklyn. He had been employed a long time by the firm, and was regarded as a thoroughly honest business man until very recently.

Murderous Assault.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT WHILE IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

A murderous and fatal affray occurred in Brooklyn last night, by which a Policeman was fatally wounded, and another man seriously injured. The particulars are briefly these: A young man named JOHN MCKENNA, residing at No. 1 Navy-street, attended the Fifth Ward Democratic mass meeting, and, while quietly listening to one of the speakers, a man approached him with a loaded revolver, and, without the slightest apparent cause, fired it at him, the ball inflicting a severe scalp wound. The ruffian then ran away, pursued by a large crowd, in the direction of the ferry. When on the corner of Adams and Water streets, he was seized by Officer CHAS. CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct. He immediately discharged his pistol at the officer, the ball entering the side of the head and passing out at the top, inflicting a ghastly and, it is feared, fatal wound. The assassin again made his escape, and after running through several streets secreted himself in a house known as Tammany Hall, on the corner of York and Pearl streets. Here he was subsequently discovered and arrested by Officer CROEN, of the Forty-second Precinct. He was taken to the Station-house, and gave his name as Mr. HALL, residing at No. 19 Front-street. He was, however, identified as a young man named THEODORE YATES, a fellow well known to the police. On his person was found a set of burglar's tools and four counterfeit United States treasury notes. He confessed that he fired the pistol and was locked up.

On examination Officer CURRAN was found to be seriously wounded, and a Coroner was sent for to take his deposition.

MCKENNA was conveyed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. COCHRAN, and his injuries pronounced to be not dangerous.

Union Central Committee for Assembly Nominations.

First District—Was closed.

Second District—No quorum. Adjourned till Friday next.

Third District—Appointed Conference Committee to confer with the districts. To meet Monday evening next again.

Fourth District—Was closed.

Fifth District—Appointed Conference Committee, then adjourned till Tuesday.

Sixth District—Appointed Conference Committee and then adjourned.

Seventh District—Elected THOS. T. STEWART for Assembly.

Eighth District—Chairman of said committee, B. J. FITZPATRICK; Secretary, CHARLES J. WARREN: adjourned to Wednesday without electing a delegate.

Ninth District—Adjourned after conference committee being appointed.

Tenth District—Was over.

Twelfth District—Appointed a Committee of Five to confer with other committees.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, in several instances there seems not to have been quorums, and as a general thing there was an inclination for the various committees to coöperate with others, hence the appointment of conference committees.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WARNING TO MOTHERS—A REMARKABLE CASE.—Two or three days ago we published in our City department the fact that a child named DAVID CLIFTON fell from the fourth story window of house No. 333 Sixth-avenue, to the pavement, and was instantly killed. The testimony given by the mother on the Coroner's inquest shows a state of facts which should serve as a warning to mothers and nurses who are in the habit of leaving young children in a room alone. Mr. and Mrs. CLIFTON occupied the fourth floor of the house. The mother wished to leave the room for a few moments, placed the child, aged thirteen months, on a pillow by a window, the sash of which was raised; but at the same time she pulled the blinds together and fastened them. During her brief absence the child climbed up to the window, and doubtless in playing with the blinds unloosened the catch. When the mother opened the door to enter, she saw her child poised on the window sill and just ready to take the fatal plunge. She sprang toward it with all the energy which would naturally actuate a mother's heart at such a moment. But too late; just as she reached out her hand, and when an inch or two more would have saved it, the little fellow went down to the pavement and was crushed to pieces. The frantic mother ran below, caught the child up, but seeing that its life had already fled, her mother's heart could stand no more. She swooned, and it was long before she could be brought to. But the remarkable part of the case follows. On the inquest the husband and father of this bereaved mother and dead child testified that, although his wife was a sober woman, she had been guilty of gross carelessness in thus leaving the child, and it would seem that he did all he could to induce the jury to render a verdict of censure against her. The jury, however, thought otherwise.

RECRUITING NOT IN ABEYANCE.—The draft having been abandoned in this City, recruiting still progresses, but so quietly, that probably the majority of our citizens have come to believe that the business of procuring recruits for the armies in the field has been closed. This, however, is not the true state of the case. Supervisor BLUNT is still going on with the good work, and, although the business is not very brisk at present, it is believed that as soon as the various quotas of the country districts shall have been filled, recruiting in this City will become very brisk. Under no circumstances, except the actual close of the war, will volunteering be suspended. All the energies which the Volunteer Committee have devoted to the business will continue to be applied in the same direction with, undoubtedly, a very satisfactory result. Over $100,000 of the $2,000,000 fund is still in the hands of the committee, and will be used for the payment of bounties. If the expectations of the committee should be realized, this City, in the event of another draft being ordered, will complete by recruiting the quota assigned to it.

MEETING OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Bogert Club was held, Friday evening, at the Wundue House, No. 15 Carroll place, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, Mr. E. R. WENDUE, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the club proceeded to the selection of Steward for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of JOHN BRITTAN, Esq., of the firm of BRITTAN & SCOTT, Mansion House, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets. Mr. BRITTAN acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech. Several members being absent on a fishing excursion, the club adjourned, to meet again on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RATES ON STORAGE AND LABOR.—The following circular has just been issued by Collector DRAPER:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1864.

The rates which will be allowed for storage and labor on all goods received in bonded warehouses, under general order, on and after the first day of October, 1864, shall be computed by adding six per centum to the rates fixed by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857. In cases where no rate is indicated in their list, the amounts allowed upon packages, similar in size and character to those in question, shall be the basis of the computation. Strict conformity to these rates will be required and enforced.

SIMEON DRAPER, Collector.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The two Democratic General Committees have agreed to hold the primaries to-morrow evening, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. The County Convention is to meet at the Capitol, in Jerolomon-street, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The City Convention is to meet at the same place on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. The Third Congressional District Convention will assemble corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer-street, at 12 o'clock noon, 5th inst. The different Assembly Conventions are to meet on the 5th inst., at the different places designated in the official call.

FIRE IN CENTRE MARKET PLACE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a building in the rear of No. 9 Centre Market-place, owned by a Mr. FRANCIS BALDWIN, and occupied by several families. The fire originated in a bed in the apartments occupied by Mr. HAVILAND. The building was damaged about $300. Insured. Mr. JOHN H. BUSKIE occupied premises No. 10 Centre Market-place as a grocery and liquor store. Damage about $150. Insured for $1,500 in the Irving Fire Insurance Company. The front building was damaged about $400. Insured. It was occupied by Mrs. MCNAMAN. Damage, $100. The families who were burned out had no insurance on their furniture.

LAW REPORTS.

Operation of the Emigrant Passenger Act—His Honor the Mayor Enforces an Attachment.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Sullwell.

Upon complaint of the Commissioners of Emigration, Frank Knowles, second mate of the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, was arrested and brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with the seduction of a female emigrant, a passenger from London. It seems that the girl, Annie Daly, came to this country in the *Grinnell* on her last voyage to New-York. During the passage she became intimate with prisoner, and he took advantage of her friendless condition to accomplish her ruin under promise of marriage. Not fulfilling his engagements since his arrival in New-York, and being about to sail on another ship for California, the girl became alarmed and stated her case to Mr. CASSERLY, Superintendent of Castle Garden depot, who immediately caused the arrest of Knowles, when the accused ascertained the penalty attached to his offence viz., a fine of $1,000 and a year's imprisonment. Upon conviction, he was speedily convinced that it was his duty to marry the girl that he had wronged.

The cause was adjourned for an hour, and the bridal party, accompanied by Mr. J. THOMPSON and Deputy Bonny, of the Marshal's office, proceeded to the court of Hymen, presided over by His Honor the Mayor. Mr. THOMPSON, the Marshal's assistant, acted the part of a father to the girl, and gave away the blushing bride to her compulsory spouse, and the Mayor spliced the sailor without delay. The fetters of matrimony having been securely fastened, the Commissioner released Knowles from the fetters of the law, and the semi-attached couple went on their way rejoicing.

Alleged Resistance to a U. S. Marshal in Discharge of his Duty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Captain and seven of the crew of the Spanish bark *Cuis*, were arrested yesterday morning and brought before the Commissioner, charged with resisting United States officers in discharge of their duty. It appeared that the bark had been libeled and was ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court. In pursuance of which order one of the Marshal's officers proceeded to remove the anchors and chains. The Captain headed the crew, and obliged him to desist from his work by threats and force. The Spanish Vice-Consul appeared for the prisoners, and satisfied the Commissioner that the men were ignorant that the Deputy was armed with the authority of the law, and that no intention to resist the decree of the court was intended. Upon this statement the accused were discharged.

Wills Admitted—Bequest and Benevolent Institution.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week past: William A. Bull, Wm. T. Willis, Robert J. Steddif, James Doyle, S. W. Van Deerson, Elizabeth O. V. Acker, Joseph Kernochan. The will of Wm. T. Willis bequeaths $100 to each of the following societies: the American Tract Society, American Bible Society, American Sunday School of Philadelphia, Institution for the Blind in City of New-York, New-York Protestant Orphan Asylum, New-York Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, Deaf Mute Asylum, American Board of Foreign Missions, American Seaman's Friend Society, the Magdalen Benevolent Society, and $200 to Christ Church, Manhasset, L. I.

The will of Wm. A. Bull, gives $2,000 each to the American Tract Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, and $1,000 to the Bible Society. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Am. Gold	190	100	Mich. Cen. R.	118
10,000	do	190¼	100	do b3	117⅛
55,000	do	189⅜	100	do s3	117
20,000	do s3	189⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	67⅜
15,000	do	189⅜	100	do	67⅛
5,000	do	189¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	112⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅜	100	do s3	112⅜
200	Hudson R. R.	108⅛	500	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	88⅛
100	do	108⅜	200	do d	89
100	do s3	108⅜	100	do s10	89
2200	Erie Railway	89⅛	100	do s3	89
200	do b3	89⅛	100	Chi & N.W. Pr. s10	74
500	do	89⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	92⅛
100	do s3	89⅛	100	do	92⅜
400	Reading R. b4	121⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.	59⅜
300	do b4	121⅛			

[Advertisement.]
PETROLEUM LANDS, VENANGO COUNTY.
From 1,000 to 2,000 acres.
A rare chance for parties wishing to start a company. Address STUTING,
Room No. 275 Astor House.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 1—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—John Mathewson, Richard A. Turner, Miss Cheshire, Miss S. L. Ramonde, Miss Mary Stuart, Miss Agnes Baird, Philadelphia; Madam Mesard, Miss Mary Lorrean, James A. Patterson and lady, Miss Patterson, 5 children and nurse, New-York; David Christall, Robert Grist, Samuel Graham, lady and 4 children, J. Massard, S. Heliman, S. Watson, James Millborn, wife and 3 children, E. O. Delmege, Dr. A. Thompson, W. K. Ballard and daughter, B. T. and J. S. Frothingham, New-York; Fred. Cromwell, Peter Roscoe, Wm. Murray, J. S. Plummer, James Baird, Geo. W. Jessop, H. Hammond, Maine; H. Zulman, New-York; M. Toomey, J. M. Sheeban, New-York; W. Dickson, Canada; J. Jones and wife, J. H. Endicott, P. O. Walton, F. P. Henry, Wm. Salem, Albert A Guild, John Falkner and son, Ensign G. Gambies, Mr. Bound, Ernest Vandyke, of Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Thomas Quinn, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. E. D. Garven, John T. Howard, L. S. Campbell, R. H. Haynes, Mrs. Cradd, Mrs. Williams, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Judge C. Rosellas, James Butler, Judge H. C. Walmouth, C. Hyllested, Harry McCall, A. S. Mansfield, wife and servant, N. B. Moulton, Judge P. H. Morgan, Major Morris, S. Miller, Major A. S. Steel, Major Porter and wife, Wm. C. Tompkins, Samuel Nelson, E. A. Witters, F. Collet, G. Esnard, John W. Siddell, Mrs. Col. Halabird and 3 children, T. J. Durant, wife and servant, James M. Durant, Mary H. Durant, J. J. St. Cry, C. L. St. Cry, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Ly

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4064. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR C ENTS.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

Operations of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps.

GRAPHIC AND DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The Gallant Charge on the Works at Chapin's Farm.

The Enemy Make a Desperate Resistance, but Give Way in Confusion.

Kautz's Cavalry in Sight of the Rebel Capital.

Our Forces Within Four Miles of Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The TIMES special correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters transmits to this office the following account of operations on the north side of the James:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 30.

The Army of the James is moving on to Richmond.

SHERIDAN'S victorious veterans have their faces turned to the same object, and the Army of the Potomac is steadily moving further to the left beyond the Weldon road. These three movements are coincident and coöperative. A devout belief is general that the result will be the crowning victory of the war. The movement made yesterday by the Army of the James was intended to be an absolute surprise to the enemy, and so it proved.

The crossing of the James River was effected by means of pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom, and Varina or Aiken's Landing. Only by reference to a good map will it be seen that the advance at this time was altogether on a different line than that of the 29th and 30th of July, and the 15th of August, being made at Deep Bottom above Four Mile Creek, instead of below, as heretofore.

Moving noiselessly over the muffled pontoons, both corps had reached the north bank of the James before daylight. At 4½ o'clock, the Eighteenth Corps, Gen. ORD, began its march out on the Varina road, and for a mile and more found the way entirely clear. Then skirmishing began, and our men were pushed forward rapidly, driving the rebel pickets before them, until they came to the first line of works at Chapin's farm, eleven miles from Richmond. STANNARD'S Division of the Eighteenth Corps, was in advance. They formed in line of battle, and moved up steadily toward the work which was large, mounting two 100-pounders, one 8-inch columbiad, and one 64-pounder. Undaunted by the heavy fire of this fortification, and other works connected with it, Gen. STANNARD formed his troops for assault. With drums beating and colors flaunting, they made a superb charge, carrying the fort under a severe fire. Before the fight was over, Gen. ORD rode into the fortification for the purpose of reconnoitering. He was directing the troops to capture other fortifications with guns further to the right and left on the same line with those just taken, when he was struck by a minnie ball in the right thigh, receiving a wound which was painful enough compel to his removal from the field. At about the same time Gen. BURNHAM, commanding a brigade in STANNARD'S Division, was mortally wounded by a musket ball, dying soon afterwards.

The misfortune of their leaders seems to inspire the men to more courageous deeds. The works which Gen. ORD wanted taken were immediately carried with a shout of victory, and HECKMAN'S Division came in on the right to take part in the assault. Eleven more guns, some of them valuable, with ammunition, camp equipage, &c., besides nearly 300 prisoners, fell into our hands on the charge.

The rebels now repaired to another line of works equally strong as those which had been wrested from them, scampering before our men like frightened rats. These last works front the road to Richmond. Still further to the left, we took other fortifications, but in consequence of not commanding their position they were abandoned, and a safer and more formidable line was taken up. We lost nearly as many prisoners as we took. Two companies of the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, comprising one hundred and fifty men, were captured by entering a rebel fort supposing it to be ours. Their Major, ANDERSON, was mortally wounded and left on the field.

The Color-Sergeant of the Eighty-first New-York, is said to be entitled to the glory of first planting our flag on the parapet of the captured work. Battery F, First Rhode Island, Lieut. SIMPSON, and Battery A, First Pennsylvania, Lieut. SITT, lost fifteen horses between them, in endeavoring to cover the advance of our troops.

While these two divisions of the Eighteenth Corps were doing so bravely, the Tenth Corps was by no means idle, and the colored division of the Eighteenth Corps, (PAINE'S,) operating with the Tenth Corps, particularly distinguished itself, marching out from Deep Bottom by the Kingsland road, PAINE'S negroes being in advance. The rebel pickets ran back and ours pressed steadily forward. The formation of the Tenth Corps was then as follows:

FOSTER'S division moved out to the left of the Kingsland road, TERRY'S to the right of the same road, and Brig.-Gen. WM. BIRNEY'S colored troops in support of Gen. TERRY.

The enemy made their first stand at a strong breastwork near the junction of the Kingsland and Newmarket roads, just beyond Bailey's Run, and about three-quarters of a mile from where our exterior pickets at Deep Bottom had been posted. This breastwork had to be approached mainly over a wet meadow, but at one point in front of it a wood of swamp-trees and a rank undergrowth increased the difficulties of the advance.

In addition to the natural defences, a formidable *abattis* was placed along the entire line of the work. This was the line that the colored troops were required to carry. Gen. PAINE made his disposition excellently, and the order was given to move forward without firing a shot, and to take the work at the point of the bayonet. This order the negroes obeyed to the very letter, but at a great sacrifice of life. They went at their work with a cheer and a rush. The rebels behind the breastworks took deliberate aim upon them as they advanced, and almost every shot brought down a man. Still the dusky heroes went on unwaveringly, each step forward leaving a row of dead behind. No stopping to load and fire, no sounds from them but cheering. It was a wonderful, a sublime sight to see these black men stand up to the rack. It took 20 minutes to cross the field of death and drive the rebels out of their position. It cost at least 200 men, killed outright. There were comparatively few wounded to bring off the field. The officers of the colored regiments bravely stood up with their men, and many of them fell with them.

Two hours after the line of works had been carried, I rode over the field. I counted 105 dead bodies; nameless black men, who had won the title of "heroe," by their unflinching courage in going through this terrible ordeal. Who dare say, after this, that negroes will not fight? To-day their praises have been on every tongue, and too much cannot be said in appreciation of their courage.

During the work, the colored troops were halted until the Tenth Corps came up. Thus, they were unable to avenge, at this time, the death of their comrades upon the fugitive rebels. They were now restrained with difficulty, so eager were they to follow up their victory; but they were forced to content themselves with firing a few shots at the rebels as they ran, pell-mell, to cover beyond the work, and there was evidence enough that these few shots were not wasted.

The capture of these works rendered the fortifications on the right of them almost untenable, and, therefore, it was comparatively easy for Gen. TERRY'S division to swing in upon the right of the negroes and double up the enemy, who evacuated Newmarket Heights, to the right of the road, after a feeble resistance. The Seventh New-Hampshire, of Col. ABBOTT'S brigade, now occupied the heights, and their casualties did not foot up more than twenty.

All this time not an artillery shot had been fired by either side. Purposely Gen. BUTLER had kept his artillery in the rear, determining to waste no time, where everything depended upon celerity of movement, in useless artillery duels. For the same reason, when he was stubbornly intent upon taking the rebel's works, the order was given to capture them at the point of the bayonet. In this way it was believed that both time and life would be economized, and the event proved the correctness of the plan.

After the capture of this line, the troops moved forward on the Newmarket road, FOSTER'S division of the Tenth Corps in advance, PAINE'S colored soldiers next, followed by Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY'S command, and TERRY'S division massed in reserves.

In this order they reached, without opposition, a second line of rebel fortifications at the junction of the Mile and Newmarket roads, six miles from Richmond. The march up was very rapid, and at these works the enemy was found in small force, apparently the rear guard of the fugitives. FOSTER drove them out with little resistance on their part, for they evacuated as soon as he deployed his column and made dispositions for the attack.

Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Varina and Newmarket roads, three-quarters of a mile further, where a reconnoissance revealed a strong lunette-shaped fortification, without works on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully. These works Gen. BIRNEY ordered to be assaulted. The troops employed were FOSTER'S division, and Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY'S colored troops, the latter, on the left of FOSTER. Twice these works were assaulted, and on each occasion the charge was gallantly made, but failed. Our men suffered greatly, being exposed as they crossed the wide open interval in front of the rebel position, to a withering enfilading fire of grape, canister, and musketry, from a rebel fortification further to the right, which completely plowed the field.

The colored troops again distinguished themselves here. Gen. BIRNEY'S brigade, or at least a portion of it, reached the works on the left, before which was a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. About 2,000 of these negroes got into this ditch and never came back. At least twenty of them climbed on the parapet of the fort, and were shot dead, tumbling back upon their comrades. The rest, it is said, were slaughtered by the enemy with shells thrown among them by hand.

Among the many white officers wounded in this charge were Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York, by a Minié ball in the shoulder, received while carrying the colors of his regiment which he seized from the color-sergeant who was killed. Col. JOHNSON has been wounded twice before. Col. MCDONALD, of the Forty-seventh New-York, a very brave officer, was also wounded in the shoulder. Col. DAGGATE, One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York, was slightly wounded in the leg; Maj. LUDWIG, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, in right breast; Capt. N. V. SMITH, Seventh United States Cavalry, in right and left shoulders.

KAUTZ' division of cavalry followed the infantry out, and at 9 o'clock went off to the right on the Darbytown or Central road, and followed up to the toll-gate within two miles of Richmond. Thus far he met with no opposition, not even from guerrillas, but just beyond the toll-gate was a fort which opened sharply. KAUTZ then deflected to the right, and tried other approaches to the city. Wherever he went, however, he found the defences well manned, and it was impossible for him to break through. He then returned by the road on which he had gone out.

At about 2 o'clock connection had been made between the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, and render the belief that KAUTZ was engaged on the Central road. Gen. TERRY'S division of the Tenth Corps was sent to his support. Gen. TERRY started out about 3 o'clock, pushing forward on the Central road by a circuitous route, and after marching about five miles, came in sight of the spires of Richmond and the dome of the capital. Getting his division under cover of the woods, he sent scouts to look for KAUTZ, but failed to find him, and remained in position entirely out off from everybody until sundown, when he safely returned. The rebels evidently did not discover him.

On this expedition, Gen. TERRY was accompanied by Col. RAUB'S Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and the gallant RAUB, accompanied by a single orderly, made a reconnoissance within the very defences of Richmond.

Last night at dark the rebels made a little demonstration upon the works held by HECKMAN'S division, on the Eighteenth Corps' front, and compelled him to abandon a small outlying work which was under a sharp fire of sharpshooters. To-day all is quiet, and we will not attack. It is the purpose to hold all the ground we take, and press forward as fast and far as possible.

Refugees from Richmond report the evacuation of the city by non-combatants, and great dismay everywhere prevailed.

Brevet-Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL has been placed in command of the Eighteenth Corps. H. J. W.

ANOTHER DETAILED ACCOUNT.

North of the James—The Operations of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps—The Epaulements at Chapin's Farm and Newmarket Road—The Outer Posts of the Defences of Richmond—Four Miles from the City.

It is worth while to recall the main facts of the splendid movements north of the James River, which commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last, and which, according to the latest accounts, leaves our forces in full possession of the outer line of defensive posts on the east and northeast side of Richmond, which, commencing with Fort Morris, at Chapin's farm, one mile from the river, extend in a curving line across the Newmarket, Central and Charles City Roads.

The troops selected for the task of carrying these works were mainly those belonging to Gen. BURLS's command, including the Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY, and the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. ORD. Under cover of the darkness of Tuesday and Wednesday nights two pontoon bridges were constructed. And when these were completed three days' rations were issued to the troops detailed for the assault, and the order of march was given. Everything in the shape of extra encumbrance was left south of the river, including wagons, so that the double purpose might be gained of making a quick advance and avoiding all unnecessary noise. At daylight on Thursday the whole body of the assailing column was safely over the river.

Gen. KAUTZ, with a division of cavalry, led the advance on the extreme right. In the space between Deep Bottom and Dutch Gap the infantry was formed into two columns, the Tenth Corps (BIRNEY'S) striking out in the direction of Newmarket by our right, and the Eighteenth taking up its advance by the left, on a line nearer to the river. The latter column, under Gen. ORD, had to encounter heavy skirmishing almost from the outset of its march. The rebels, however, made no effective or resolute stand until they had fallen back to a line of rifle-pits on Chapin's Farm. These pits extended near to the river, on which a well-constructed fort terminated the line. The pits were carried by our men after a succession of gallant charges, but at a very heavy loss. The fort was likewise carried, but only after a series of most bloody encounters. One eye-witness says, that "the glacis of the fort after the battle, presented a horrible sight. The heavy guns told with deadly effect on the storming party, and its glacis was covered with the dead and dying who had fallen in the assault. The rebel garrison in this outer line of works was small when the attack commenced, early in the day, but it had received heavy reinforcements from Richmond while the fight was progressing. One division, we are told, Gen. STEDMAN'S, took the salients of the main work, and thence swinging round inside of, and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them. This division lost every one of its brigade commanders either in killed or wounded. Gen. BURNHAM was killed, and Cols. STEVENS and DONOHUE were wounded. Gen. ORD himself, was also wounded early in the fight. The three divisions, which made up the Eighteenth Corps, to which this great task was intrusted, were commanded by Gens. STANNARD, HECKMAN and BURNHAM. How the latter led his men, and how they fought, may be gathered from the facts that they lost five hundred in killed and wounded before they achieved possession of the enemy's works. The negro troops are praised for the steadiness and gallantry with which they fought.

The Tenth Corps, meanwhile, was not idle on the right of our assailing line. Gen. BIRNEY met the enemy almost immediately after starting away from Deep Bottom, and a succession of skirmishes was the order of advance until the Newmarket road was reached. To gain possession of that road was the main task for which the Tenth was specially detailed. The enemy was found strongly intrenched on what are called Newmarket Heights. The strong natural position thus occupied was made formidable by works of an important character. To carry this the colored troops of the corps were selected by Gen. BIRNEY, and the charge they made is described in the letters of various correspondents, as well as in Gen. BUTLER'S report, as one of the grand features of the day. They neither halted nor faltered, although they were mown down in large numbers by the keen, sharp fire of the enemy. The presence of Gen. BIRNEY in the very heat and crisis of this assault doubtless did a vast deal to inspire his men with the courage and dash so essential to the execution of their task. Gens. GRANT and BUTLER were likewise on the ground at this point during the day, and the presence of the Lieutenant-General is said to have created the wildest enthusiasm among the troops.

Gen. BIRNEY did not take a long breathing spell at Newmarket Heights. He at once pushed forward in the direction of an old earthwork three miles beyond Newmarket, and it was shortly taken possession of with barely a show of resistance. Two miles beyond where this old work stands, the Varina road crosses the Newmarket road, and along that line the Eighteenth Corps, having finished its task on the left toward the river, was marching up to form a junction with the Tenth. At this point a formidable series of rebel works crosses the Newmarket road six miles from Richmond. These works, after a succession of desperate charges directed by BIRNEY himself, and which lasted from 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon till dark, still remains in the enemy's hands. We lost heavily in this struggle, but the game is not given up.

KAUTZ'S CAVALRY

during this eventful day, operated on the extreme right of our advance, and while the battle for possession of the works at the Varina road crossing, was in progress, KAUTZ sent word that he was within sight of Richmond, and a division of infantry was forwarded to his support. This division was Major-Gen. TERRY'S, and it pressed forward by the Central road to within musket shot of the city. But it was deemed perilous for it to enter as it might have done, without being able to hold the place. What the grand gain of this movement is, we shall not know until the operations on the south side come to be intelligibly reported.

Defeat of the Indians by Gen. Sully.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Oct. 2.

A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated Sept. 30, says:

A letter from Fort Rice, dated the 10th of September, states that Capt. FISK'S Idaho train had been attacked by the Indians, and seven of his rear guard and four emigrants were killed. They then attacked his main body in such numbers that he was compelled to intrench himself and send back to Gen. SULLY for help. In a running fight twenty Indians were killed. The letter expresses the opinion that the whole train will have to return.

Capt. FISK does not think so, however.

Another letter from Gen. SULLY'S command, dated Aug. 21, says:

Gen. SULLY has had another battle with 5,000 Indians, and defeated them. He is at Fort Union waiting orders to return home. He met three steamers loaded with supplies for him. He had only nine men wounded, all with arrows except one.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Attack on the Rebel Right Flank.

Strong Intrenchments Gallantly Charged and Carried.

The Rebels Driven from their Chosen Positions.

DESPERATE AND SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING.

The South Side Railroad Reported to be Cut.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 30—Evening.

It having been determined by Gen. MEADE to make an attack on the enemy's right flank southwest of Petersburgh, the troops selected for that purpose were massed near the Weldon Railroad this morning. These consisted of the First and Second Divisions and a brigade of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, with the Second and Third Divisions of the Ninth Corps, while Gen. CRAWFORD with his command held the works on the flank.

At 11 o'clock the line was ordered to advance, and the enemy's pickets were driven in.

On reaching the residence of Mr. PEEBLES, on the Squirrel Level Road, about four miles from Petersburgh, a strong line of works was discovered, with an intrenched skirmish-line in front, running close to the front.

The Second and Third Brigades of the First Division took the advance, and charging drove the rebels into their works.

The rebels, with three guns, opened on our advance column, but it pushed on, and never halted until the rebels were driven from their position, with the loss of one gun and about sixty prisoners.

Our loss up to this time did not exceed over one hundred in killed and wounded.

Col. WELCH, of the 5th Michigan artillery, was killed while leading his men over the enemy's works.

Maj. PARTRIDGE, commanding the Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, was badly wounded in the breast in this charge.

Col. GWYNN, commanding the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, had his horse shot under him, and was badly bruised by the horse falling on him, but he, nevertheless, kept the field.

Lieut.-Col. EDWARDS, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, was wounded.

After reforming our lines another charge was made, when the rebels was forced back half a mile further, where they took a still stronger position, and made a desperate resistance to our advance.

The Ninth Corps having the advance here, the rebels succeeded in throwing a force around the Pegram House on its left, and threatened to turn our flank, but Gen. GRIFFIN'S division being at hand they were checked.

The fighting was of the most desperate character, and continued till after dark, our men holding at that time all the ground they had taken from the enemy.

Our loss in the battle will amount to about five hundred, while that of the rebels is probably not so large, as they fought nearly all the time behind breastworks.

Very little artillery was used on our side, the woods being too dense for that purpose.

Contrabands who have come into our lines say that the rebels yesterday withdrew nearly all their troops toward Richmond, but brought some back this morning, including all the Home Guard.

A heavy battle is expected to-morrow, and it is believed that we shall take Petersburgh during the day, such is the confidence of our troops.

The prisoners taken belong to the Seventh Confederate Cavalry, dismounted. Among them is a Major and six commissioned officers.

The Southside Railroad Reported to be Cut.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

A passenger by to-day's mail-boat from City Point, brings the report that our forces have cut the Southside Railroad, which, if true, will intercept direct communications between Petersburgh and Lynchburgh and Danville.

Departure of the 7th New Jersey.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Oct. 1—Morning.

The Seventh New-Jersey Regiment leaves for home to-day. This regiment was started by Gen. KEARNEY, and has been commanded by Col. REVERE, Col. FRANCINE, (the latter died of wounds received at Gettysburgh,) and Col. PRICE, son of Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey. The regiment participated in the campaign on the Peninsula, at Bull Run No. 2, Chantilly, Bristoe Station, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville—at the last-named place taking a larger number of prisoners than it had in its ranks. They also took part in the battle of Mine Run and in the campaign of the Summer, and in every engagement have proved themselves one of the most gallant and efficient regiments in the service. Only one hundred and eleven of the original regiment are left to return home. Col. PRICE remains in command of the regiment with about three hundred men, the greater part of which are new recruits.

Some rebel cavalry attempted a raid in the direction of Prince George Court-house yesterday, but they soon learned that they were in an unsafe neighborhood, and withdrew.

List of Casualities Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Sept. 29, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

P Paion—foot.
N Drake—leg.
F Burnett—leg.
B H Wentworth—side.
James Millington—back.
Louis Sunger—leg.
C Hopsicker—toe.
A Kingsburg—leg.
Joseph Balter—leg.
S Smith—leg.
James Fitz—thigh.
W H Francis—leg.
R Smith—leg.
E Edward—head.
G Foley—knee.
Alonzo Graham—hands.
Robt Hasleck.
C Gunis.
H Williams—leg.
James Onenson—head.
R C Gumith—arm.
R A Barrett—heel.
S F Finney—thigh.
D Nelson—head.
J C Foster—arm.
F Chuick—foot.
Sergt-Major Robert Ryan—foot.
Adjt Skinner—leg.
F B Cozdel—head.
Sergt L Martin—leg.
John Cosmer—shoulder.
W F Bermer—arm.
E News—thigh.
C F Adams—leg.
J K Williams.
H S Nuller—arm.
H A Pewin, Corpl—leg.
J M Skinner—leg.
W Flannagan—head.
D Dier, Corpl—leg.
JnaMilgird—leg.
J L Selgel—leg,
H Guler—arm.
J Bushead—foote.
A E Thorpe—foot.
M David—testicles.
J Ryan—foot.
D Monroe—thigh.
P Fons—leg.

9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

T G Ricker—shoulder.
— Saunders—thigh.
E J Gray.
Capt. W. Bigelow—foot.
J E Fiske—side.
S Whitman—*testicle.*
J C Howe—wrist.
J E Palmer—hand.
C D Fise—back.
S T Strout—arm.

4TH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

M Lyent—hip.
Lt L I Wicks.
Sergt H Johnson—shoulder.

115TH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

G Row—arm.
H C Wheeler—leg.
I Cross—arm.
R S Bell—shoulder.
B Canner—arm.
P O'Leary—foot.
C Humpford—head.
G A Gardner—testicles.
J Holyson—back.
T S Osborn—testicles.
J Lynn—hip.
C Sapeigle—shoulder.
Peter Bitter—leg.

3D NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

E H Wright—foot.
J K White—leg.
A B Stamp—foot.
A Lawler—leg.
A Brown—breast.
— Watson—bowels.

169TH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

R Jenkins—arm.
1st Lt Henry Muthall.
J Smith—leg.
E Gardner—hip.
Chas Stones—finger.
Wm Kirck—knee.
P V Mont—arm.
M Sullivan—foot.
J C Ward—arm.
S Dungan—hip.
S Smith—breast.
S Kelly—knee.
J Denton—leg.
H Duekson—leg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

G Queens—breast.
Carpenter—shoulder.
D Rawson—shoulder.
A Knox—leg.
A B Clark—thigh.
W Potter—thigh.
M Hillegal—leg.
J Thomas—arm.
S Leonard—foot.
Eaton—hand.
C Mehan—hand.
W Raw—hand.
H Allguire—hand.
J F Santhers—leg.
S Wright—knee.
J Sweeny—shoulder.
Brockaway—ankle.
C Hill—chin.
S Master—thigh.
Hodgers—arm.
C Geebel—leg.
A S Cawer—thigh.
J Willock—knee.
J M Warrington—leg.
P Bennett—leg.
G Farley—hand.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

E A Ludwick—arm.
J M Balls—shoulder.
H Cooper—foot.
Hempstead—arms.
C A Kimberly—foot
J Gage—leg.
S P Stewart—leg.
J B Clark—hip.
G W Fox—testicles.
W J Nevins—thigh.
James Ward—arm.
J A Powers—arm.
A Ferris—thigh.
Robert Warner—left arm.
A C Jones—breast.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Graham—leg.
C Browne—foot.
E Sanders—head.
Larned—side.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

2d Lt M Rodem—back.
J L Gleason—face.
W Cummings—leg.
P Cavandesgh—leg.

SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph H Kelan—shoulder.

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

John Jordan—leg.

REPORTS VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

The Fighting Renewed on Friday—Heavy Engagement also South of Petersburgh—Explosion of a Hospital Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 1, Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The United States hospital steamer *George Leary*, arrived from Deep Bottom this afternoon, reports fighting in progress, yesterday, on the north side of the James. Also, heavy firing on the south side of Petersburgh, which continued at a late hour last evening. No important results are yet reported, but the indications are very favorable.

The Hospital steamer *Matilda* exploded her boiler at 5 o'clock last evening, just after having landed 200 wounded soldiers for Hampton Hospital. Providentially the soldiers all escaped. Engineer THOMAS BRANNON was dangerously scalded. The Second Engineer was slightly injured. Quartermaster WILLIAM KIRON had an arm broken. None others were injured. From 30 to 40 feet of the *Matilda's* upper works were carried away, including the saloon. The hull was not damaged.

The dispatch steamer *Connecticut* arrived last evening with dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT. Fort Morgan is being put in condition for strong defance. The enemy are trying to place torpedoes in the channel above Fort Morgan. The report that our gunboats are near the City of Mobile is incorrect.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Details of Sheridan's Pursuit of Early—The Remnants of the Rebel Army Escape Through the Mountains—The Capture of Staunton.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

[No official dispatch has been received of later date than the following, which appeared in our edition of yesterday.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864—11:50 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX:

The following dispatches from Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sept. 29, 1864—7:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

In my last dispatch, I informed you that I pressed EARLY so closely through Newmarket, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank, that he gave up the Valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. I sent Gen. TORBERT, who overtook me at Harrisonburgh, to Staunton, with WILSON'S division of cavalry and one brigade of MERRITT'S. TORBERT entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops which EARLY had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville; that KERSHAW'S division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the mountain to Waynesboro.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable accounts EARLY'S army was completely broken up and is dispirited.

KERSHAW had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin EARLY.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them.

All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton, was retained for the use of EARLY'S army. All in the lower part of the Valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of LEE'S army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, etc.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN. Major-General.

HARRISONBURGH, Va., Sept. 26—7 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Nineteenth Corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. SHELBY. I wish to say that it was incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersburgh later than my telegram of last night has reached the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Asia*, from Halifax and Liverpool, arrived up at 9:30 last night. Her mails leave here for New-York by to-night's train.

A cold easterly rain-storm has prevailed all day and continues this evening.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Probable Engagement at Pilot Knob—Gen. Price Certainly in the State—Two of Anderson's Guerrillas Hung—Guerrillas in the Iron Mountain—Our Troops at Fort Smith on Half Rations.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 1.

It is stated on military authority that a messenger arrived from Gen. MOWER to-day, and that one was sent to him in return. Nothing more can be ascertained from Headquarters.

Refugees from St. Genevieve report hearing heavy firing in the direction of Pilot Knob to-day. This indicates that Gen. MOWER has arrived and is engaging the enemy known to be there.

Advices from the river towns below here, say that large numbers of refugees are still crossing over into Illinois.

Two gunboats lie at Cape Girardeau.

JAMES HARRISON, of the firm of CROUSAW, HARRISON & VALLE, owners of the Iron Mountain, arrived here to-day. He was at Gen. PRICE'S headquarters, and conversed with him. He also saw THADDEUS POLK, and several other St. Louis rebels. This settles the matter as to the presence of Gen. PRICE in the State, which many here have denied.

The furnaces at the Iron Mountain are safe, but all the horses and mules there have been stolen by the rebels.

A party of rebel cavalry entered Franklin about 10 o'clock, to-day, and burned all the railroad property there.

A brigade of Gen. SMITH'S troops soon afterward reached there and drove the rebels out, who went to Gray's Summit, four miles West, and burned the railroad depot there and other buildings, and also destroyed some valuable machine shops.

A special train went down to Iron Mountain road, from Franklin, last night, and learned that the rebels had fired De Soto and partially destroyed the town.

Two men entered Danville on the North Missouri Railroad on Thursday, and were identified as belonging to ANDERSON'S guerrillas. They were immediately hung.

A train which went up the Iron Mountain road, today, turned back from Martinsburgh in consequence of discovering that a band of guerrillas was lying in wait for it at the station above.

The Secessionists along this road are said to be selling their property and taking to the bush, fearing that the outrages of ANDERSON'S gang of guerrillas will be avenged.

Loyal men are receiving arms from the Government, and organizing for the protection of the State.

Great excitement is reported as existing along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Scouts from Ironton, report that a large force is advancing toward that place from the South, but it is not known whether they are rebel or Union troops. They are thought, however, to be Gen. MOWER'S army.

The latest advices from Fort Smith, Ark., say that our troops there are on half rations, that the forage is exhausted, and that nearly all our cavalry are without horses.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 1—P. M.

Nothing of a definite character has been heard from Gen. EWING to-day.

At last accounts he was behind some breastworks built by a party of militia that had previously occupied the town, and it was thought that unless the rebels greatly outnumbered him he could drive them off. Railroad communication on both sides of him has been cut by the rebels.

Great alarm existed at Franklin last night, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Moselle, twelve miles below.

After the firing had ceased a fire was seen, indicating that the bridge at that point over the Merrimac River had been burned. There was but a small guard there.

All the rolling stock of the Pacific Railroad at Franklin was brought down to Allentown last night.

The stock on the southwest branch of the road has been a good deal scattered, and it is believed there is a considerable force of rebel cavalry in the vicinity.

No trouble has yet occurred on the Pacific Railroad, except the removal of the rolling stock from Franklin, but fears are entertained that the rebels will attempt to destroy the Orange and Gasconade bridges.

Gen. BROWN, commanding the district of Central Missouri, has withdrawn his forces from Warrensburg, Sedalia, Boonville and other points, and concentrating them at Jefferson City, where both troops and citizens are hard at work in erecting fortifications.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, spoken of by some Eastern papers as commanding the rebel forces in this State, is not in Missouri. It was reported some days ago that he would probably join Gen. PRICE, but he has not been heard of since.

The Gen. SMITH referred to in these dispatches is Gen. A. J. SMITH, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and it was so announced at the commencement of this rebel raid.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Transfer of Admiral Porter from the Mississippi Squadron—Flag of Truce from Forrest.

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Memphis papers of the 30th ult., contain nothing important.

IRVIN'S prison was almost depopulated, many prisoners having been transferred to the civil jurisdiction.

Admiral PORTER has been transferred from the Mississippi Squadron. His farewell address was read here to-day. It is not known where his new field of labor will be. He has gone to New-Orleans. Admiral DAVIS is spoken of as his successor.

Two hundred seamen went below to-day, for the different gunboats in the Mississippi Squadron.

The steamer *Hermen* was fired into at Band No. 14 on Thursday, and received forty or fifty shots, but nobody on board was hurt. A force of rebels was seen at Uptonville.

FORREST sent a flag of truce to the camp of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, at Hernando, on the 28th ult., stating that he had a number of sick and wounded prisoners on the way from Duvall's Bluff for exchange.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Maj. WHITE, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, who was taken prisoner fourteen months ago, arrived here to-day. He was exchanged by virtue of a special arrangement between HOOD and SHERMAN, and without the knowledge of the Richmond authorities, who have heretofore refused to exchange him on any terms.

Brig.-Gen. WAGNER has taken command of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps, in place of Gen. NEWTON, who has been ordered to Key West.

The latest intelligence is that the main road between Nashville and Atlanta has not been touched.

Collision at Sea—Murder in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Oct. 2.

The steamer *Electric*, from New-York for Providence, collided with an unknown schooner at 2 o'clock this morning between Little Gulf and Watch Hill. The steamer had her planks started at the stern, and put into New-London leaking slightly. Her passengers were forwarded by an extra train. The schooner kept on up the Sound.

RICHARD NEVILLE was murdered in this city, to-day, by blows and kicks received from two companions, one of whom was arrested.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Central Committee of the St. Louis Fremont Clubs recently convened to take action concerning the withdrawal of FREMONT and COCHRANE, and passed the following preamble and resolution: "*Whereas*, the nominees of the Radical Democracy, JOHN C. FREMONT and JOHN COCHRANE, have withdrawn from the Presidential canvass. *Be it Resolved*, The Central Committee of the Fremont Clubs of the City and County of St. Louis is hereby dissolved. The Central Committee recommends the Fremont Clubs to reorganize as the Radical Democratic Clubs, on the basis of the Cleveland platform, and to elect a new Central Committee."

—Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL was recently nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Second District of New-Jersey. The district is now represented by Hon. GEORGE MIDDLETON, (Dem.,) who was elected in 1862 by a vote of 12,183 against 10,834 for WM. F. BROWN (Union); majority 1,349. In 1860 the vote was: For LINCOLN, 14,338; Fusion, 12,181—Republican majority, 2,157. Mr. NEWELL resides in Freehold, Monmouth County, and is very popular. Mr. MIDDLETON has been nominated for reelection.

—The Unionists of West Virginia have nominated the following ticket: For Governor—Arthur J. Boreman, of Wood County. For Secretary of State—Granville D. Hall, of Harrison County. For Auditor—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke County. For Attorney-General—E. braim B. Hall, of Marion County. For Congress—C. D. Hubbard, of Ohio County. For Presidential Electors at Large—Ellery R. Hall, of Marion County, and W. E. Stevenson, of Wood County.

—The soldiers stationed at Memphis have been voting (informally) on the Presidential question. The result may be inferred from the subjoined returns: One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, for Lincoln 319, for McClellan 31; Eighth Iowa, for Lincoln 438, for McClellan 22; Washington Hospital, for Lincoln 247, for McClellan 75. Total for Lincoln, 1,004; for McClellan, 128. Lincoln's majority, 876.

—The Inmates of Hospital No. 2, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently voted for President. The vote was as follows: Lincoln, 720; McClellan, 23; Fremont, 15; Lincoln over McClellan, 647. The vote in a *rebel ward* attached to the hospital was, for LINCOLN, 3; for MCCLELLAN, 51. The "bounty-jumpers" imprisoned in the Hospital recorded 35 votes for MCCLELLAN, 10 for LINCOLN and 7 for FREMONT.

—Messrs. KELLEY (Union) and NORTHRUP (Democrat,) rival candidates for Congress in the Fourth (Philadelphia) District of Pennsylvania, are holding joint debates. Mr. KELLEY is the present Representative of the district; his majority at the last Congressional election was 828.

—The "Republican Invincibles" of Philadelphia recently dedicated National Hall in that city to campaign purposes. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, (who was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1854 by 37,000 majority,) and Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN delivered appropriate addresses.

—A vote for President was lately taken among the inmates of the United States General Hospital at York, Penn. The result is appended:

For LINCOLN	1,240
For MCCLELLAN	368
LINCOLN'S majority	872

—Every county in Pennsylvania that voted in favor of Gov. CURTIN, (Union,) in 1863, voted also for the soldiers' right of suffrage, while every county voting against the soldiers' right of suffrage voted against the Governor last year.

—Hon. SCOTT LORD is the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the First District of Livingston County. The present member, Hon. HAMILTON E. SMITH, (Union,) was elected in 1863 by 941 majority over the Democratic candidate.

—Senator MCDOUGAL, of California, recently spoke in Logan County, Ill., in favor of the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. His colleague, Hon. JOHN CONNESS, (a War Democrat,) will soon take the stump in California for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—The Fifty-third Kentucky Regiment, on their way through Frankfort recently, cheered the Union candidate for President till they could cheer no longer. The soldiers of Kentucky are almost unanimous for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—Hon. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, of this City, delivered an oration at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Friday evening of last week. Subject, "Vilification of the Administration and Praise of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON."

—Hon. THEODORE LITTLE is the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey, (now represented by Hon. A. A. ROONES—Peace Democratic). Democratic majority, 1862, 3,187.

—Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, has taken the stump in Ohio for the Union National and State nominees. He recently addressed a large and enthusiastic audiory in Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

—The officers of the Twelfth Regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, now with Gen. GRANT, voted for President a few days ago. Ten votes were given for LINCOLN and two for MCCLELLAN.

—The following Union nominations for Assemblymen were recently made in Madison County: First District—ALFRED A. BROWN, of Georgetown; Second District—ALVIN STRONG, of Stockbridge.

—It is stated that Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, the newly elected (Union) United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of the town of Pompey Onondaga County, N. Y.

—Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, hitherto an opponent of the Republican Party, is now out for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and will speak in their behalf.

—The soldiers belonging to Battery B, First Ohio Volunteers, recently voted for President, when every one, (one hundred and fifty in all,) declared for the reelection of President LINCOLN.

—The First Pennsylvania Cavalry lately held an informal election on the Presidential question, when 179 votes were thrown for LINCOLN, and 21 for MCCLELLAN.

—Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING has taken the stump in Oneida (his own) County. State Senator BAILEY is also on the stump. Oneida County will give an increased Union majority next month.

—Hon. ABRAM B. WEAVER is the Democratic candidate for Member of Assembly in the First District of Oneida County. He was elected in 1863 by 212 majority.

—The Maine soldiers are to vote at the November election. The "Pine-Tree" State will then give a Union majority twice as large as that just recorded for Gov. CONY.

—The Tenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers recently voted for President and Vice-President. LINCOLN and JOHNSON polled over four-fifths of all the votes cast.

—Company B, Engineers' and Mechanics' Regiment of Michigan, voted on the Presidential question a few weeks ago, when LINCOLN received 107, out of 109 votes.

—Hon. NATHANIEL K. COLE is the Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in the First District of Ontario County. Union majority, 1863 414.

—Hon. THOMAS CORWIN is expected to speak at the Union meeting to be held at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 7th inst.

—Ex-Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, having been called to Washington as Postmaster-General, Hon. JOSEPH H. BARNES will fill his appointments on the stump.

—The St. Louis *Union* (the organ of Gen. BLAIR) earnestly supports the Baltimore nominations.

—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX lately addressed a large Union gathering at Rochester, Fulton County, Ind.

—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is at work for the Union cause in Massachusetts.

—Gen. CASS has written a letter, stating that he shall vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

—Senator CLARK, of New-Hampshire, is on the stump for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 1, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6's, '81...R.	107	1800	Reading R.	124⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	1510	do	124⅞
20,000	do	106⅝	3800	do	125
1,500	do	106⅜	100	do	124⅜
43,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's C.	107⅞	200	do	124⅞
16,800	do	107⅜	200	do	124¼
2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96⅜	100	do	123⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr...C.	94⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R.	121
70,000	do	94⅞	100	do	126
25,000	do	95	200	do	119
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35	300	M. S. & N. I.	71
30,000	do	36⅜	200	do	70⅝
85,000	do	36⅜	700	do	70⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	110	1500	do	70⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	105	500	do	70¼
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	92	300	do	70⅛
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	500	do	70
5,000	To. & W. 2d M.	86	100	do	69¾
10,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	75	700	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	94	5	do	118
5,000	Am. Gold	193	100	do	117¾
10,000	do	190	300	do	117¾
30	Hanover Bank	105	100	do	116⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	170	300	do	116¼
50	do	168	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	101
300	Cum. Coal Pref.	62	200	do	103
100	do	61⅞	300	do	1 2
100	do	61⅝	500	do	191⅜
200	do	61⅜	300	do	101
100	Wyom. V. Coal	49⅞	200	do	100
50	Mar. & Cin 1st Pr.	56	1000	do	100⅜
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	81	200	Chi. & N. W.	63
500	do	81	200	do	63
100	Mariposa M. Co.	37	200	do	42⅛
100	do	36⅜	100	do	42⅜
500	do	36⅜	100	do	42
200	do	36¼	300	Chi. & N. W. P. b10	75⅜
40	Min. Mining Co.	21	100	do	76
100	N. Y. Cen. s10	115⅜	200	do	75⅝
500	do	115⅝	500	do	76¼
200	do	115⅝	100	do	75⅛
100	do	116	200	do	75¼
200	do s30	114⅛	500	do s30	75
350	Erie Railway	93⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	92
500	do s5	93⅜	600	do	91¾
300	do b10	93⅜	750	do	91⅜
600	do	93⅜	300	do	91⅜
100	do s18	93	100	do	91⅜
200	do s5	93⅛	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	118
500	do s5	93	100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	49
1100	do	93	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	69
900	do s30	92⅛	500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	98⅜
100	H. Riv. R.	110⅝	600	do	98¼
200	do	110⅜	600	do s30	95
100	Alt. & Terre H.	50⅛	100	C. & Alt. R. Pr.	90
200	do	50			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C.	33⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	69
20,000	do s3	33⅜	800	do	68¾
20,000	do	33⅜	800	do b3	68⅝
20,000	do	34	800	do	68⅜
200	N. Y. Central s3	113⅜	400	do b3	68⅜
500	do s10	113⅜	200	do s3	68⅜
100	do	113⅜	400	do	66½
200	do s3	113⅜	100	do b5	68⅜
300	Erie R. s3	91⅜	1400	Ill. Cen. R.	115
600	do	91⅜	200	do s3	116⅛
100	do c	91⅜	200	do s3	115
200	do	91	200	do b3	115
200	do e	91	1600	Cleve. & Pitts.	99
400	do	90⅜	1900	do	100
2100	do	90⅜	500	do s30	99
1200	do	90⅞	200	do	98⅜
500	do s3	90⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	73⅜
200	do c	90⅞	200	do	74
100	do e6	90⅞	200	do s3	74
1300	do s3	90⅜	400	do b3	74
400	do s5	90⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	46
200	do b3	91	200	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	94⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R. c	109	200	do	94⅜
400	do	108	400	do	94⅜
800	do s3	109	400	do	94⅜
200	do b3	109	200	do c	94⅜
1400	do	108⅜	200	do c	94⅜
300	do c	108⅜	1000	do	94
800	do	108⅜	200	Cum. Coal	60
400	Reading R. c	123⅜	200	do b5	60
200	do c	123⅜	200	do b3	60
900	do s10	121⅜	300	do s3	60
2200	do s10	121	200	do b5	60⅛
200	Mich. Central R.	118	200	do	60⅛
100	do	118⅛	100	do b5	60⅜
600	Chi. & R. I. R.	00	100	Quick. M. Co. s3	79⅛
100	do s3	90	200	do s30	80
700	do	89⅛	600	do b5	80⅛
1000	do	89⅛	100	do b30	81
200	do c	89⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	35⅜
500	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜	300	do s30	36

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Am. Gold	190	100	Mich. Cen. R.	116
10,000	do	190⅛	100	do b3	117⅛
55,000	do	189⅜	100	do s3	117
20,000	do s3	189⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	67⅜
15,000	do	189⅜	100	do	67½
5,000	do	189⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	112⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	112⅜	100	do s3	112⅝
200	Hudson R. R.	108⅝	500	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	88¼
100	do	108⅜	200	do	89
100	do s3	108⅜	100	do s10	89
2200	Erie Railway	89¼	100	do s3	89
200	do b3	89⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. s10	74
500	do	89⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	92¼
100	do s3	89⅜	100	do	92⅝
400	Reading R. b4	121⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.	59⅜
800	do b4	121⅜			

MONDAY, Oct. 3—A. M.

The next Public Loan of the United States, to be awarded to the highest bidders, *is to be on 5-20 years* 6 ℘ *cent. Bonds*. The amount now proposed to be awarded is $40,000,000; one-quarter of the awards to be received in the Twelve months' Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, and the remainder in Legal Tender or National Bank Notes. The following are the official proposals: The bidding will be opened at noon on Friday, Oct. 14. The payments are called for on the 20th and 21st of October; one-half by each date. The 25 ℘ cent. proposed to be taken in Certificates of Indebtedness must be paid in on the first installment. The Loan is placed before the public in its most acceptable form, and will, no doubt, command large offers throughout the country, without interfering with the long 6 ℘ cent. Stock of 1881, recently awarded, and at the same time relieving the market of ten millions of Certificates of Indebtedness, at par and interest, which are now selling at 95 ℘ cent.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN—FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (including premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers, to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent., will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Trade of the past week was generally unsatisfactory both in Produce and Merchandise. The additional fall in Gold is 10 per cent., making 34 per cent for the fortnight, and 60 per cent. from the ruling sales in August. The Corn Exchange is adapting its prices to this great alteration more easily than the importers of Foreign Merchandise and the Domestic Commission Houses in Cotton Goods and other home manufacturers. The losses on the stocks in store must, of course be considerable, but holders, in many cases yield to this necessity with much reluctance. Others are meeting it either by resort to the Auction rooms, or by marking down their goods at private sale. The heavy concerns that have connected their regular business, whether in Foreign Merchandise or dealing in the Exchanges, with speculations in Gold, are also very large sufferers. It was supposed, until within a few days past, that nearly all of those had made Money enough on the Summer's rise in Gold and Exchange to go through the present reaction without failure or even suspicion of weakness, but the suspension of a house of thirty years' standing in the Rio trade, on Friday, on contracts to receive Exchange through the Fall months at high rates, has unsettled confidence. The difficulty appears to be, that this class of operators were unwilling to accept the reaction, (or rather the return to a rational appreciation,) of the Gold and Exchange markets, from the extravagant rates made at the close of June, and pushed up to 280@300 ℘ cent. in July, as lasting. The recent difficulties and high rates in the London market induced them to expect—possibly to hope—that the Exchanges could not be kept down on this side, after falling so rapidly to the basis of 225 for Gold. The Import entries of the week were on a fair scale for General Merchandise, but light in Dry Goods. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce continue large, and as Grain is now coming forward more freely, and the speculative combinations at Chicago and other Western points, to keep Produce back for higher prices, are yielding to the necessity of meeting the market, it is not improbable that prices on our own Corn Exchange will rapidly conform themselves to the export demand.

The market for Money is unsteady on most descriptions of mercantile paper, the rates ranging 9@12 per cent. per annum. At call on Stock collateral in Wall-street, the rate is 7 per cent., and the supply of means fairly steady on satisfactory collateral. But the heaviest balances with lenders continue to seek the Popular 7.30 per cent. Government Loan or the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, as being, at present the safest employment. The Stock Market continues to yield rapidly on the Railway Shares; the leading operators in the Stock Exchange taking the *Bear* view of the market, and finding but indifferent resistance from the outside public. At the close of the week, prices were very much down, after signs of reaction on Tuesday and Wednesday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	200@195@205@189⅛
U. S. ℘ cents., 5-20 years	110@107⅜
New-York Central	114@117@112⅜
New-York and Erie	94⅜@91⅝@89⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	100@103@100
Rock Island	93⅛@98⅛@89
Michigan Southern	72⅞@75@67½
Michigan Central	125@117
Toledo	110@103
Illinois Central	118⅜@122@112⅜
Hudson River	107⅜@114@108⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	112⅜@99
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅜@100⅜@92⅛
Chicago and North Western	45⅜@41⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	77@82@80
Mariposa Gold	39⅜@36
Cumberland	60@63@68⅜
Reading	117⅜@123⅛@121⅛

The price of Gold was comparatively steady Saturday forenoon. The new Gold-Room was opened, but the machinery worked awkwardly, and there was not very much done. The Old Room stood adjourned through the morning hours of the new experiment. At 2 o'clock there was a meeting of Mr. GILPIN'S old subscribers, when the determination seemed to be to keep his Room open for Gold dealings as usual.

It appears that the New Room is *not* an Associated Gold Exchange, as we had supposed in our preliminary notices, but an individual undertaking, like that of the Old Room of Mr. GILPIN, with the difference that the regular subscribers pay $200 each per annum, instead of $25 each, and have the privilege of doing business on commission for the irregular or outside subscribers, who are admitted to their Brokers on the payment of $100 each per annum for the use of the Room. These prices are regarded as too high, and the annual profits to the two or three parties who rent and control the Room too extravagant for any advantages likely to be derived from the change of Rooms, and the division and confusion of dealings which must ensue if Mr. GILPIN'S accommodation to the outsiders be continued at the uniform rate of $25 a year.

The export of Gold for the day was $420,700. Exchange on London left off for the present mail at 108¼@108⅜ for Gold, but drawers found more profit in reselling than shipping the Gold.

The Stock Market was unusually depressed, particularly after the adjournment of the morning board—the only board on Saturday. The Railways were pressed on sale at a concession, in many instances, of 2½@3 ℘ cent. from Friday's sales, and on the Street at 2 o'clock Erie was quoted at 90@90¼ and Michigan Southern at 68 ℘ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were depressed in like proportion. The Government Stocks were a fraction lower on the 5-20s. Treasury Certificates comparatively firm.

The following were about the latest quotations, up to 2:30 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday afternoon. Gold fell off to 190@189¼ ℘ cent. The Evening Exchange was still lower:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅝	106⅜	Mich. Southern	71⅜	68
U. S. 5-20's	108	107⅜	Illinois Cen	118⅜	114⅞
N. Y. Central	115	114	Pittsburgh	100⅜	99
Erie	94⅛	89⅜	Fort Wayne	99	94
Erie Preferred	101	100	Rock Island	93⅜	89⅛
Hudson	111⅝	108⅜	Reading	123⅛	121⅛
Canton	39	38⅜	Quicksilver	81	80
Treas. Cer., new	94⅝	93	Cum'land Coal	61⅝	60⅛
Northwest	44⅜	41⅜	Mariposa	37⅜	36
Ohio & M. Certs	36⅛	33⅜	N. West Pref	77⅜	74⅛

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	111	Hanover	103
America	130	Metropolitan	112
North River	105	St. Nicholas	99
Mech. & Traders'	120	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	117	Park	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 2ds, '79	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100⅜
Erie 2ds, '83	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	66
Chi., B. & Quincy	116	N. J. Cen. 1sts	114
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90⅜	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55
Ill. C. L. & W. 1sts	112	Chi. & Alt, Inc.	88
Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100⅜		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, of the day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,778,628 50; for Customs, $115,000; payments, 1,868,880 34; balance, $22,511,939 65; Seven and Three-Ten notes, $113,800.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the value of only $917,904, against $1,928,778 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool	299	$101,397	664	$278,813	1,268	$565,325
Mnfs. Cotton	39	8,920	307	93,785	272	76,931
Mnfs of Silk	203	101,137	99	78,547	157	137,100
Mnfs of Flax	108	30,478	528	161,634	448	92,421
Miscellaneous	69	22,881	144	40,931	77	5,855
Totals	718	$263,813	1,835	$653,290	2,222	$921,635
		653,290				264,614
Total entered		$917,904	Total marketed			$1,186,278

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,571,006, against $4,070,825 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,507,604, against $3,298,900 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $604,000, against $784,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $701,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 1st October, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$176,164,464
Against 1863 (monthly)	139,588,609
Increase to date	$265,958,875

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 28th September, to $165,774,840
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 133,017,790
Increase to date $32,757,050

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 1st October amounts to $24,883,000
Against same time, 1863 33,198,000
Increase to date $1,685,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the close of September amount to $56,601,409
Against same time, 1863 42,358,660
Increase at New-York alone $14,242,809

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*.

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 7-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1864, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, Number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald.

The minutes of the meeting held September twenty-six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petitions of the interpreters of the Criminal Courts for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, The Common Council have directed the Justices of the several District Courts to appoint suitable persons to act as interpreters, such action having been based upon the largely increasing numbers of our German population; and

Whereas, The number of Germans residing and doing business in the Seventh Judicial District comprises about one-fourth of the entire population of said district, many of whom have no knowledge of the English language, it is incumbent on the Common Council to authorize the Justice of said district to appoint a qualified person as interpreter for the court aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That the Justice of the Seventh Judicial District be and he hereby is empowered to appoint a suitable person to act as an interpreter to the Court of said district, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the said salary monthly.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward be held at James Thompson's, number two hundred and fifty-two Avenue B., until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Seventh-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTIONS FOUR AND FIVE OF CHAPTER FORTY-EIGHT OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section four of said chapter is hereby amended and shall read as follows:

SEC. 4. All swine or neat cattle found at large in the City of New-York, in violation of this chapter, may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to such place as may be designated by the Common Council as a public pound; and it shall be the duty of the pound-master, or person having charge of such public pound, to enter in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, the names and places of abode of all persons who may bring any such swine or neat cattle to such pound, and the time of bringing the same, respectively, and no person shall receive any compensation for driving and bringing any neat cattle or swine to any of the public pounds.

SEC. 2. Section five of said ordinance is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. If the owner of any such swine or neat cattle, or any other person entitled to redeem the same, shall appear and claim the same at any time before a sale thereof, it shall be the duty of the pound-master to deliver the same on receiving the amount of his fees for keeping and feeding the same, not exceeding fifty cents for each beast for every twenty-four hours, and at that rate for any less period of time."

SEC. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby rescinded and repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Aldermanic District, be held in the following places as hereby designated for the respective election districts of the Ward:

First District—Number four hundred and sixty-three First-avenue.

Second District—Number one hundred and thirty-seven East Twenty-eighth-street.

Fourth District—Southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Fifth District—Southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

Sixth District—Northwest corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

Seventh District—North side of Thirty-ninth-street, eighty feet of Second avenue.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and twenty East Fortieth-street.

Ninth District—Southwest corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

Tenth District—Southeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one thousand one hundred and forty-six Broadway.

Thirteenth District—Number Fifty-seven West Thirty-third-street.

Fourteenth District—Southeast corner of Thirty-eighth street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet to-morrow, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Healy moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Friday, thirtieth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—BRETHREN, We have just been informed of the death of our worthy brother soldier, Col. WM. BUTTERS. See this day's newspapers' lists of deaths, and attend the funeral, with the usual badge of mourning, all that can. We don't know how soon we may be called away. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
AB'M DALLY, Col.
ISAAC M. PATEN, Adjutant.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
At Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,
To ratify the nomination of LINCOLN AND JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD, and the other nominees.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Abram Wakeman, T. J. Pitkin, C. T. Lewis and others.

Singing by the Union Glee Club, under W. E. Macdonough, Esq. Come one! Come all!!

S. H. KNAPP,
J. P. CUMMING,
A. WAKEMAN,
J. E. WATSON,
F. E. WARING,
Committee of Arrangements.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by

DANIEL MCFARLAND, Esq.,
Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Capt. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

Singing by the Glee Club. Solos by Messrs. Solomons and Macdougal. CHAS. S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.
ATLAN COOPER, } Secretaries.
H. G. CARTER, }

TWENTY-F

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also, low-priced SILKS, at greatly reduced prices.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at a large reduction.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!!!
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHABINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, &c.
Latest Fall and Winter Novelties.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
A GREAT REDUCTION
HAS BEEN MADE ON ALL GOODS.
Ladies will find on Monday that the prices of goods have been reduced much beyond that which the depression in the gold rate warrants.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
NO. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED TO
CAREY'S opening of CLOAKS on the 4th inst.
Prices at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 470 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the attention of ladies to his elegant stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS, PARIS BASQUES, SACQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, of recent importations, at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES IN CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and JACKETS at CAREY'S opening, on TUESDAY, 4th inst.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND HIS OWN MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1864.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS
AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
Ladies will please remember that CAREY'S grand opening takes place on TUESDAY the 4th instant.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, the 4th inst., a large and choice selection of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, for Fall and Winter, of the latest styles.
Prices at and under the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

AT D. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 281 EIGHTH-AV
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
ALL OUR NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
&c.
REDUCED 25 to 100 per cent. from late prices.
EXTRA FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
Reduced from $3 50, $3 and $2 50 to $2 50, $2 25 and $2.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
Reduced from $1 50, $1 25 and $1 to $1, 75c. and 62c.
FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN.
Reduced from $3 50 and $3 to $2 50 and $2 25.
BLACK SILKS,
Reduced from $5, $4 $2 to $3, $2 50 and $2.
COLORED SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $2 50, $2 25 and $2 to $1, $1 75 and $1 50.
BARATHEA, PLAIN AND FANCY,
Reduced from $1 50 and $1 25 to $1 and 70c.
PACIFIC AND BERAGUE PRINTS,
Reduced from 50c. to 36c.
ESSEX PRINTS,
Reduced from 40c. to 20c.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DELAINES
AND DOMESTIC GOODS
REDUCED IN THE SAME PROPORTION.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 281 8th-av.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Having purchased extensively at the recent large auction sales, and in consequence of the fall in gold, are prepared to offer their large and
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
at prices as low as can be found in the market.
A full assortment of
CLOAKS, IN ALL THE NEW STYLES,
now open.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
FROM AUCTION,
Cheap RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, and
SILKS, at last years' prices.
ALSO,
New FLOWERS and DRESS TRIMMINGS; complete line of ladies' KID GLOVES, equal to Alexander's, below last years' prices. Lots of auction EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, &c., cheap
Our Cloak Department is crowded with novelties.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
OPERA AND RECEPTION CLOAKS,
selected by herself. For [illegible] and style they are unsurpassed. No. 111 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth-st.

MADAME LEVERAUX,
NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,
Will open her Fall and Winter stock of
PARIS CLOAKS AND BASQUES
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

AT [illegible] BERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, [illegible] kinds of Children's Cloaks and Sacks, [illegible] Dresses, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' [illegible] Robes, Bodices, &c.
[illegible] Corded Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, [illegible] Under Garments, Fluted Ruffles, [illegible] Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, [illegible] and Bed Clothes.
[illegible] Silk Embroideries made to order. [illegible] Embroideries executed perfectly.

WALKER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, have made great reduction in their entire stock of
Val Laces, from 12c. and upward; Black Thread Veils, from $3 and upward; Points, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, &c. Also, Ribbons, Cloak Ornaments, Gimps, Embroideries, &c., &c., to which they invite special attention.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT CARPETS, &c.
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, THREE PLY
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
at prices in currency greatly
below gold value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
RETAIL, BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.,
WHOLESALE, BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE.
PANIC-PRICES.
$45,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
MONDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.
CLOSING-SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL COMMENCE.
ALSO,
FIXTURES FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GOODS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
LOTS OF WORKED BANDS, 5c. up
LOTS OF LACE AND MUSLIN COLLARS, 2c. up.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. up.
LOTS OF VAILS, BANDS, and EMBROIDERIES.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 3c., 5c.
LOTS OF VELVETS, 2c., 3c., 5c.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 5c. yard.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 31c. yard.
LOTS OF FLOWERS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. spray.
LOTS OF FEATHERS, 10c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
LOTS OF BLOOMERS, all shapes, 25c. up.
LOTS OF BONNETS, all styles, 25c. up.
2,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c. piece.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD
AT SOME PRICE
TO GIVE UP THE BUSINESS.
CLARK'S AND COATS' BEST
200-YARD COTTON, 12½c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.
JOB LOT OF SPOOL COTTON, 1c. spool.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c., 7c., 10c.
LARGE LOT OF DRESS BUTTONS, 3c., 5c., 8c. doz.
WORKING COTTON, 2c.; HAIR PINS, 2c.; bdl. crochet BRAIDS, 1c.; PAGES, 3c.; COMBS, 3c., 5c.; SEWING SILKS, 1c.
1,500 SPOOLS MACHINE-TWIST, 10c.
WOOLEN HOODS SCARFS, &c., &c., cheap.
GENTS' WOOL HALF HOSE, 25c., 30c., 35c.
ENGLISH MERINO HOSE., 20c., 31c.
LADIES' SILK HOSE, worth $1 50, at 50c.
3,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, $1.
5,000 PAIRS GLOVES, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
10,000 NECKTIES, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.
WITH LOTS OF OTHER
GOODS, ALL TO BE SOLD WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES OF THIS WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.
TWO DOLLAR BL'K & COLORED SILKS, only $1 25.
One Dollar and Fifty Cent COLORED SILKS, only $1.
Three Dollar FRENCH MERINOES, only $2.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent MERINOES, only $1 75.
Two Dollar and a Quarter MERINOES, only $1 50.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 50.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 25.
Two Dollar and a Half TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 75.
Two Dollar TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 25.
Dollar POPLINS, now offering at 60 cents.
Seventy-five Cent POPLINS, now offering at 45 cents.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 40c., former price 56c.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 35c., former price 50c.
7-8 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 25c., former price 40c.
PAPER CAMBRIC, all colors, at 24c., former price 35c.
CORSET JEANS, all colors, (for Waist Linings) at 30c., old price 50c.
ALL THE BEST PRINTS FROM 25c. to 33c. a yard.
ALSO,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Table Damasks, Hosiery and Gloves, etc., at a great reduction in prices.
LADIES will find the above REDUCED PRICES a reality, as all the goods advertised here been purchased in the Auction-room during the week for cash, and we intend to offer them at retail at lower prices than most of the wholesale houses are getting for the same goods.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL FASHIONS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND BELGIAN CLOTH CLOAKS
LATEST STYLES AND COLORS.
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN COLORS AND BLACK
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES AND BASQUES,
VERY RICHLY ORNAMENTED.
ALSO,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS, LINED HOOD.
at $7 50, $8, $8 75, $10 and $12 each.
ENGLISH MELTON SACQUES,
at $6 50, $8, $9 50, to $15 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT.
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.
White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF-HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order, of ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRESSES, MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE,
MADAME BENEDICT'S,
DRESSMAKING BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

MILLINERY.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 789 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, silks and velvets, felt, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—No. 223 7TH-AV.—A LARGE order; $150,000 worth of cast-off clothing wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to Mr. MARKS, at No. 223 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. Orders attended in and out of the City.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 279 Broadway, New-York, July 8th, 1864, the following United States Coupon Bonds or Stocks:

3 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 109 to 111, inclusive.....$1,000 each.	First Series.
20 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 66,985 to 66,004, inclusive....$1,000 each.	dated
12 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 66,190 to 66,197, inclusive....$1,000 each.	May 1,
10 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 71,666 to 71,674, inclusive....$1,000 each	1862.
4 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 2,282 to 2,285, inclusive, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1858.	
2 5 per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 8,158 and 8,160, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1858.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 2,509, for $1,000, dated August 12, 1858.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 6,034, for $1,000, dated August 17, 1858.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 13,108, for $1,000, dated February 4, 1859,	
1 five per cent. U. S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 14,918, for $1,000, dated February 15, 1859.	
6 New-York Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock, Nos. 41, 45, 45, 118, 119 and 124, for $6,000 each.	
32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock, for $25 each	

Whosoever will return the above Bonds and Stocks to the Broadway Bank, or to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the New York Detective force, No. 300, Mulberry-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.
All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negociating any of the above Bonds or Stocks, as the payment of them has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY Sept. 28, from No. 37 West 26th-st., a black and tan shot, small size; answers to name of Tonie; had a blue leather collar, with red border; ears cut; had one of his toe nails on hind feet broken off; a great pet, and much prized by the family. It is hoped that any person finding the dog will return it and receive the above reward. WM. A. WHEELER, No. 19 Broadway.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at the Central Park, or in a car going down, a lady's gold WATCH, hunting case, and CHAIN. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to M. H. DeMINT, with J. J. Hinchman & Co., Nos. 28 and 30 Vesey-st.

LOST—A CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF, 2½ YARDS long. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with COL. R. DIBOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late of Col. Wm. Jones, on the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., overlooking the ocean and lower bay, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The house is nearly new, built in modern style, with marble mantles, &c.; has 13 large rooms, with closets and pantries attached, vault, cellar, &c.; also, a gardener's cottage, fine barn, carriage-house, ice-house, corn crib, and other outbuildings. There is a large reservoir on the premises, supplying the house and barn with fine spring water through pipes; also, a fine apple and peach orchard, pear, quince, cherry and other trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., in abundance. Valuable marl pits included in the property, also, bathing and boating privileges. Its vicinity to New-York City, and ease of access by railroads and steamboats, make it very desirable as a country seat. Apply to FRED'K A. JONES, on the premises, or by mail to Ringville Post-office, N. J.; or to R. S. JONES, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York. Boats leave foot of Murray-st. daily.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of [illegible] wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 28 ACRES FOR sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer; out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and needs only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 638, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story stone house 20x50, between 8th and 6th ave., above 45th-st., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, at $18,000; immediate possession given. Also, one in 45th-street, same, $16,500; possession in May next. Four-story stone, 25x55, in 49th-st., $25,000; possession. Three-story brick, East 10th-st., near 1st-av., 25x50, $4,000, with possession. Three-story stone, East 41st-st., near Madison-av., 20x50, $30,000; possession. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE 20 miles on Long Island, with stables and numerous outbuildings, for sale; 12 acre plot, also, a Hotel property adjoining, with stabling and horse sheds; also, 45 acres of cultivated land. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for good Brooklyn or City property. For description and map of property apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 18.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-STONE house in the neighborhood of Central Park, ready for use, four stories, basement, under-cellar and all modern improvements; price low if sold this week.
ALSO—Two small brown-stone, first-class houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Several first-class tenant houses cheap. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL,
No. 126 35th-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, THIRTY-FIVE minutes from New-York, on the Erie Railroad. An excellent and comfortable stone house, 14 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., with about 3 acres of ground, well laid out in orchard and garden, lots. Garden wall stocked with fruit, &c. Situated at Boiling Spring, eight miles from Long Dock. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, in the neighborhood of Central Park; ready for use; four stories, basement, under cellar; all modern improvements; price low if sold this week. Also, two small brown-stone first-class houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Small first-class tenement houses cheap. Apply at No. 126 36th-st., to HENRY MAXWELL.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PARADISE AT IRvington, N. J., with from 8 to 40 acres; good improvements and abundance of fruit. Location unequaled for health, and good neighborhood, with hourly access by cars, rendering it desirable as a Summer and Winter residence. Address CLINTON, Box No. 1,557, or inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and with proper buildings thereon; of about 100 acres, within 100 miles of the City, on the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. The same must be near a railroad station and pleasantly situated. Answer with price and full particulars to J. C. B., Box No. 5,227, New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 8 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Lafayette-av., containing 13 rooms, with the modern improvements, in first-rate order; possession about the 20th of October. For cards of admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, four-story English basement, completely furnished from top to bottom; location on the west side, above 23d-st.; elegant neighborhood; all modern improvements. Price $20,000. Address HAMILTON UNDERWOOD, Box No. 4,531 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL AND very neat place in Westchester County, sixteen miles from City, and very accessible; house, barn, stable, &c., with near three acres of land; fruit and shade in abundance; all in excellent order.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to C. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 60th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A beautiful country seat, at Passaic, N. J. House handsomely furnished; two acres of land in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; situation unsurpassed for health and easy access. For terms, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st, New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, free-stone front, high-stoop, four stories, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Possession immediately. Apply to ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, No. 437 Broadway.

$2,000.—GENTEEL TWO-STORY house at Tarrytown, containing eight rooms, carriage-house, &c., beautifully and eligibly located; lot 125x168; five minutes' walk from depot. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 20x50, lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 6TH-av., a full size first-class house with dining room extension; completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot on Lexington-av.; full size lot; possession in thirty days. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN AND HUDSON CITY FOR SALE.—Near Jersey City and Hoboken by horse cars; fine neighborhoods and views; prices $1,200 to $7,000 each. Apply to
PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 35x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $15,000; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

WESTERN FARM, OR FARM LAND, wanted for three cash customers, either in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Michigan; the latter will be preferred. S. COCHCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE at all prices. A number of furnished houses to rent. Also, boarding. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES OF LAND, near Northern Railroad. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT, HAVING TWO fronts, situated on New Bowery, running through to James-st., 37 feet front on Bowery, 26 on James-st. Apply to JOHN PLUMB, No. 87 Varick-st

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x80, 27 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COL. R. DIBOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, on Murray Hill. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
CAMPAIGN SONG BOOK
NOW READY. Every song written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to the most popular and familiar airs of the day.
Price, 15 cents. $10 per hundred. Send your orders to C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., can be obtained at any newsagency.

COAL.

$12 PER TON.
Range and Furnace Coal, $12 per ton.
Red Ash, $12 50.
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 437 and 210 6th-av.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT JUNCtion of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, running through from 6th-av. to Broadway, with or without basements. Also, on the second story, three large halls, together or separately, 50 feet wide, from 75 to 100 feet in depth, and 22 feet in height, unobstructed by columns. Also, light and dry basements, with large vaults. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 3 P. M.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT Washington Heights, near 152d-st., short drive above Central Park; contains 14 rooms well furnished, linen, silver and glass, complete for housekeeping, gas, &c.; a cheerful Winter-house, combining City and country; good carriage house. Rent $125 per month. If required will rent with premises a fine saddle horse and ladies' saddle. Apply to J. B. LOCKWOOD, No. 331 Broadway.

A NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or E. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 12TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A FULL-sized house, with modern improvements, and in good order, with possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house in University-place, to a private family only; rent, $5,000 a year; possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, artists, &c. Address JOHN S. KELSO, No. 85 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 9th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES BY FIRST-class families, at liberal prices. Also, furnished houses for sale or to let. J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FAMILY WISHES to get part of a small house, not below 29th-st., not above 40th-st, between 6th and 9th avs. Terms moderate. Call at No. 142 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and two children, require a suite of three furnished rooms, (one as parlor,) with private table, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. C., Box No. 1,097 Post-office.

NO. 14 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; can also accommodate a few day boarders; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 6th av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,133 Post-office.

AT NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE—TWO doors from Broadway, without board, in a private family, an elegantly furnished parlor and one or two bedrooms. None need apply unless prepared to pay liberally for superior accommodations.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and two children (2 and 4 years old), early dinner; one large room only required. Address, stating terms—which must be moderate—Post-office, Box No. 1,915.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, BY A GENTLEMAN, a furnished room, with breakfast and tea on week-days and dinner on Sundays, will give $6 to $7 per week. Address, with particulars, D. D., Box 1,054 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, with one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, between 2d and 8th avs.; references exchanged. Address C., Box No. 2,190.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BREAKfast, may be had by two or three persons at No. 28 University-place; the rooms are large, well furnished, and very pleasant; good reference required.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished to a single gentleman; reference given and required; gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with or without board, four very pleasant rooms, on second or third floors, on reasonable terms. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table and three single rooms, all with southern exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 20th-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16, CLINTON ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, in junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 95 gravel cars, 5 house for cars, 40 flat freight cars, 14 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY OCT. 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER and M. DUCHALUMEAUX.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WINTER GARDEN—DIONIO OF SYRACUSE.

NIBLO'S—HAMLET.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No official intelligence of the great movement now progressing in Virginia, has reached us of later date than the dispatch from Secretary STANTON, which we published yesterday; but we have received highly interesting details of the operations on the extreme left of Gen. GRANT'S army, and of the movements on the north side of the James. Both here and on the left we have nothing but substantial success to chronicle. Our troops, both white and colored, fought with unequaled heroism, and by their deeds of valor have earned imperishable renown.

The dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN gives full details of the pursuit of EARLY up to Sept. 29. He says that most reliable accounts show that the broken and flying remnants of the rebel army that so lately threatened the National Capital, had escaped through the mountains, and fallen back upon Chancellorsville. Staunton was occupied on the 26th by Gen. TORBERT, who destroyed a large amount of rebel property there, and then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place.

Gen. HEINTZLEMAN has been relieved from command of the Northern Department, and will be succeeded by Gen. HOOKER.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian* arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon, bringing advices from Liverpool to Sept. 22, two days later than those already received.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold fell to 189¼ ₱ cent. on Saturday. The Railway Stocks were very much depressed. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier, while Treasury Certificates were firm. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to award $40,000,000 of new 5-20 Bonds to the highest bidders, on the 14th October, receiving 25 ₱ cent. of the awards in Treasury Certificates.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the guerrilla JESSE who was drafted in Owen County, Ky., the other day, sent an able-bodied negro to report to the authorities of that county as his substitute. The story is probably a hoax, for JESSE, though impudent enough to do anything, would hardly choose to help his enemies.

In the Episcopalian Diocesan Convention at Chicago, recently, a resolution was offered censuring the Government for drafting clergymen, and proposing a plan for procuring substitutes by special taxes on congregations. In lieu of the preamble censuring the Government, the following was offered: *Resolved*, That while this convention seeks relief in this way for its clerical members from the impending draft, it would affirm most earnestly its loyalty to the Government of the United States, and plead its hearty coöperation to restore the functions and power of the Government in all its integrity. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who made the opening prayer for the Chicago Convention, declared this resolution out of order, *because it was a political resolution*, irrelevant to and having only a remote or incidental reference to the subject matter of the resolution pending,

The Provost Marshal of Louisville, and all his assistants, have been arrested for kidnapping negroes and selling them as substitutes. The rules of the War Department prohibits most emphatically Provost Marshals or any of their attaches from being directly or indirectly engaged in the procuration of substitutes.

The Charleston *Courier* has a rumor that 30,000 Europeans—probably Poles—are coming over to fight for the Confederacy. The story is, doubtless devised to rally the fainting spirits of the rebels. The Poles have suffered too much from tyranny at home to battle for it here.

Yesterday morning, says the Rochester *Union* of the 1st, two Canadians came up the Auburn road and excited the suspicion of Mr. SHERMAN at the Central depot, that they were bounty jumpers. He took them into custody and found that they had upon them a large sum of money. He was then fully satisfied that they had enlisted and were on the way to Canada. He took them to the Provost-Marshal's office, but could not get an order to hold them till he could get fuller information. So he was obliged to let the men go. He told Policeman BRAYTON of the affair and the men, in excepted them by telegraph at Suspension Bridge, and they are now here in jail. They had enlisted at Auburn, got the bounties and would have been in Canada but for Mr. SHERMAN.

Ex Postmaster ABRAM WAKEMAN resigned his position on Friday last, preparatory to entering upon his new duties as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. On taking leave of his assistants in the Post-office, a handsome set of silver was presented him, accompanied by a neat address on behalf of the employes, delivered by Mr. JAS. P. BOOTH.

The Libel upon our Armies.

The averment of the Chicago platform that the war is a failure, is a slander upon our officers and our soldiers. It impeaches their skill and their courage. The world knows that no armies were ever better supplied with all the material of war, and that there has been, in the main, no lack of men for coping, on equal terms, with the enemy. If all this has ended in our being worsted, the prime reason must lie in our military inferiority to the rebellious South. But we have not been so worsted. The assertion is a base Copperhead calumny.

That there has been particular parts of the war which have been failures cannot be denied. McCLELLAN'S Chickahominy campaign was a failure. BUEL'S Middle Tennessee campaign was a failure. STURGIS' West Tennessee campaign was a failure. BANKS' Red River campaign was a failure. There were some other failures on a smaller scale. But all, almost without exception, have come from bad leadership—from the want of either of the right moral earnestness, or of the right military ability in the men to whom the movements were committed. Such failures are incident to all wars. The capacities of Commanders are always a problem till subjected to the actual test. No calculation can determine them in advance; and if they fall short, when the proof comes, the result must be a failure, so far as respects that particular portion of the war. But under the Commanders which have been found equal to their responsibilities, GRANT and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, on the larger theatre, and such men as SHERIDAN, A. J. SMITH and GRANGER, and others of that stamp in minor independent commands; there has been no failures of any account—on the other hand, a wonderful series of successes.

The National armies have never made a campaign under *any* leadership that has failed. The rebel armies have never made a campaign under any leadership that has not failed. Our campaigns upon Nashville, upon Chattanooga, upon New-Orleans, upon Vicksburgh, upon Little Rock, upon Newbern, upon Knoxville, upon Atlanta, all succeeded; and our campaign upon Richmond, under Gen. GRANT, it is morally certain, will soon succeed. The rebels have attempted campaigns into Pennsylvania, into Maryland, upon Washington, upon Cincinnati, upon Louisville, upon Knoxville, upon Nashville, and in various other directions, and have uniformly failed. Our armies have kept within the "Confederate States" from almost the beginning of the war, and defied the utmost efforts to drive them back. Their armies have set foot in the loyal States only to be quickly repulsed, with terrible loss. From the beginning our movement has been forward, and every point of any importance which has been gained by our armies, has been held, and is still in our possession. One single fact, of itself, certifies that this war has not been a failure, but a success—and that is, that the "Confederacy" *does not to-day hold one-fourth of the territory* over which, at the beginning of the war, it dominated with an absolute control.

The task of subduing this rebellion has been one of prodigious difficulty. Nobody disputes that. But this very difficulty only makes the success more signal, and the crime of withholding credit for it more flagrant. The act of the Chicago Convention in standing up at this stage of the war, and deliberately pronouncing it a failure, is one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of party madness ever exhibited. Such assertions by our enemies in Europe are comparatively excusable. They are natural conclusions from the stupendous lies furnished as raw material by correspondents to the order of the London *Times*, and other manufacturers of Anti-American opinion. Our people have long since learned to take all such European notions of our conflict with a quiet smile. But VALLANDIGHAM and his tribe at Chicago were no such gulls. They knew the facts. They are as well informed upon the progress of this war, and upon the near approach of its triumphant consummation as are any men in the country. Their falsification came not from ignorance, but from a desperate sense, that it was necessary to foist such an assumption upon their party in order to reconcile it to the base submission involved in their peace policy. The admission that the war was successful, would have been a conclusive argument for adhering to it until the rebels are forced to ask peace—a coercion shocking to all Northern sympathy with the rebels. To get any ground at all for their plans, the Copperhead leaders had no alternative, but to go to the extreme length of declaring the war a dead failure.

But this monstrous disparagement of our military achievements after all, was in perfect harmony with the prior Copperhead treatment of the soldiers. The framers of the Chicago platform had voted against taxes to carry on the war—had opposed the drafts for filling up the ranks depleted by the war—had taken little or no part in contributing to the support of the commissions for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the war—had done their utmost to embarrass and balk the Administration in an effective prosecution of the war—had kept the soldiers debarred, so far as they could, from the rights of freemen, in voting upon the great issues connected with the war. What more natural sequel to all this than a round asseveration, that the war itself has accomplished nothing.

The politicians who crown all their other wrongs of our soldiers with this wholesale detraction, are only earning for themselves lifelong infamy. The loyal people of the land know that there was never on the face of this earth a display of grander military prowess than our soldiers have exhibited; and that there has never been a war in human history which, considering the difficulties to be overcome, was more successfully prosecuted. They will not endure that all the magnificent fruits which have sprung from the precious blood of our soldiers, shall be called worthless by any political party, no matter what its name or pretensions. The party which attempts thus, for any purpose to blast the glory of this war will itself be blasted.

RICHMOND.—The real import and relative bearing of our armies in Virginia, on both sides of the James River, and on the Weldon and Southside Railroads, are not yet apparent. It is unknown which of the movements is the main one, or what is the point really aimed at. The positions attained, and the successes achieved by each of the various columns on Thursday and Friday, were of great importance; but neither of them has yet reached a logical conclusion. We shall doubtless, however, very speedily have a definite development of this great campaign.

Pendleton's Policy--What Is It?

The country is waiting with great anxiety to hear Mr. PENDLETON'S views not only with regard to the Chicago platform, but with regard to that portion of Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter which announces that, in case negotiation should be tried and fail, the war should still be prosecuted. What we want to know is, whether he too is of opinion that the war ought to be continued in any contingency or any circumstances whatever, or whether he adheres to the opinion which he held before his nomination, that "coercion" as a means of securing submission to the authority of the United States Government, is in all cases unlawful, and that therefore the enterprise in which we have been engaged for the last four years has simply been murder and robbery on a great scale.

We have asked for this letter before. We now ask for it again. The reason assigned for its non-appearance by the *World*—that he accepted the nomination on the floor of the Convention—is not satisfactory. The letters of acceptance written by nominees are not written simply to accept. If it were so, they would not be written at all. The candidate could simply tell the Committee that he was much obliged to the Convention, and that "it was all right," thus saving himself the disagreeable necessity of inditing a long *exposé* of his political opinions, and listening to the criticisms of his enemies upon it, for the ensuing three months. If this were true, Gen. McCLELLAN need only have said that he accepted the nomination and adhered to the platform, and need never have composed the epistle in which he informed the country that he agreed with the Convention in thinking that the experiment of war had failed, but that he nevertheless meant to continue it, owing to the difficulty he would have in looking his "comrades" in the face in case he come to a contrary conclusion—that in short he was partly for war and partly for peace, and entirely agreed with the Convention, but yet differed with it on some particulars. Everybody must feel that Gen. McCLELLAN would rather not have written this letter, and that it was far better for him that he had not done so, but everybody knows that he could not help himself. He had to write it. He had to say what he has said, and was expected to say more. The rules of the party as settled by usage, obliged him to write it, not simply to accept, but to explain himself.

What the public wants now is, that Mr. PENDLETON shall, in compliance with the same rules, write his letter, telling us what *he* thinks of the war, and what he thinks of peace, or that if he has written it, it should be forthcoming. We Republicans have as much right to demand this as the Democrats. We have a right to know what manner of men the various candidates are, and what their opinions are. We want to know whether the choice of the nominating Convention has been justified—whether the nominees really hold the opinions assigned to them. It may be that Mr. PENDLETON'S letter would utterly demolish us. It may be that it would convert us all to the gospel according to "St. Benjamin," and that after having read it, we would rush over to the enemy's camp, with our arms and baggage. But we are prepared for the consequences of its appearance, whatever they may be. Pray let us have it. It is nearly a month since he was nominated; the reply must be ready by this time, and we are now separated from the election day by so short an interval, that if it is not forthcoming soon, we shall have no time to think over it.

There cannot be a more important question in the whole range of our politics, than that of the possession or non-possession, by the National Government, of the right to *enforce* obedience to its authority even against the people composing a State. Upon the decision of this question depends the maintenance of the national credit, and of our rank amongst the nations of the world, and the stability of the existing political organization,—depends, in short, our whole claim to be considered a nation, or only a congeries of little republics. The right of coercion is the very basis of all government, in the ordinary sense of the word. Now, it is hardly necessary to say that the opinions of a man who aspires to the position of presiding officer in the United States Senate, upon a subject of this sort, are of the highest importance. He has great influence, and may do very much to propagate his theory of the nature and power of our government. The theory which Mr. PENDLETON has more than once promulgated as his own, and promulgated, too, with great earnestness, would, if adopted, render United States securities of every description utterly worthless, and would render all pledges made on behalf of the States collectively, by the central authority, worth just the paper on which they were written, and nothing more. If it ever were practically embodied in our legislation or foreign policy, we should at once sink to the level of Mexico, both in the estimation of foreign Governments and foreign money-lenders. We may get some idea of the probable consequences of such a step, from what we see at the South at this moment, where separate States talk of negotiating for a separate peace with the common enemy, simply because they are sorely pressed by the war.

We, therefore, think that there cannot be a grosser wrong—we might almost add a grosser insult—to the voters of the North, than to withhold from them an explicit statement of the opinions *now* held by Mr. PENDLETON, on this most important question. If they are still what they were six months ago, he is bound to reveal them. We cannot imagine a position more painful and humiliating for an honorable man than his must be, if his opinions on this point are unchanged, and he is kept, by fear of defeat, from frankly avowing them.

The Nation's Struggle—The Nation's Triumph.

We have not a doubt that our armies will be triumphant in this great war; nor have we a doubt that President LINCOLN will be re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic. But it is not enough that we be assured of the ultimate success of our military struggle, nor is it enough that Mr. LINCOLN be barely reëlected. It is supremely desirable that the rebellion be promptly and forever crushed, and that the popular patriotism sustain and reinforce our armies to that end. And it is supremely desirable that Mr. LINCOLN be reëlected by a popular majority so great, and by an expression of opinion so decisive, as to show indisputably the power and determination of the loyal sentiment of the nation. It is not enough that the Unionists attempt to carry the requisite number of States, but they should energetically struggle to carry every State. It is not enough that there should be a languid interest in the matter; but there should be an earnest, enthusiastic, persistent effort. We should show to the rebels the strength of our purpose, and its unflinching character. We should show it to the world. We should show it to the generations who shall come after us. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be immense, both at home and abroad. The effect of a triumph of the disgraceful and cowardly Chicago platform would, we believe, be fatal to the unity, power and glory of the country.

To secure such a triumph of the Union cause as we speak of, demands active and energetic work on the part of every loyal American. Our work is for the same end as the work of our soldiers in the field, and from them we can learn some valuable lessons. Are they courageous and patient? So should we be. Are they unflinching in every field of labor and at every kind of work—on the march, in the trenches, on picket, in the deadly charge, amid showers of bullets and bursting shells, by night and day, in July and December? So should their brothers at home, in their varied fields of patriotic effort, be unflinching and enduring, never weary, ever hopeful. The soldiers may differ in opinion about the wisdom of the strategy of their Generals, about the merit and genius of their Generals; but in the hour of action and of peril, all these disputes are forgotten. The enemy whose defeat is imperative, is before them, and they sink all other considerations in the solemn sense of duty to their country and its cause. Is it asking too much to ask for a spirit like this at home?

Let every true man, then, work like a man, to secure the grandest and most imposing triumph for this glorious Union of our fathers at the polls next month,—such a triumph as that no one on this continent or in the world shall ever mistake its character or its significance.

The Foreign Interest and Foreign Aid.

The enormous extent of the pecuniary interest which the English commercial world has in the result of our war, may be conjectured from the fact that the mere rumors of peace, backed up by the authority of the London *Times*, came very near producing a panic in the money market, and caused a greater fall in consols than has been witnessed for many years. The number of people who are speculating on a continuance of the war by holding cotton, fitting out blockade-runners, &c., is very large; and so is the number of those who are speculating on its early close, by holding Confederate bonds, and making preparations for prodigious exports to Charleston and Savannah as soon as the ports are open to Confederate free trade, also very large. Whichever of these two parties should prove right in their calculations, the other will be ruined; and we may guess, therefore, that neither would refuse to spend money freely to bring about the result it most desires.

And, in addition to these, there is the Aristocratic party, represented by the "Southern Independence Club," whose interest in the struggle is mainly political, and who look on DAVIS and LEE as the great apostles of the aristocratic school of political philosophers. There is enormous wealth in this body also, and they are not the men to button up their pockets when called upon to subscribe in aid of any movement that helps "to stem the tide of democracy."

Now there is little doubt that if the Copperheads have not already drawn money from these sources to aid them in the election, they will do so, and there is no reason why they should not. Their cause is notoriously the cause of the "upper classes" at the South and in England. "*Tous les gentilhommes sont frères*," as PORTHOS said. DAVIS and the Duke of RICHMOND entertain precisely the same views of Government, and look on Northern Democrats in precisely the same light—as cattle, to be bought up and used when wanted. Ever since the beginning of the war, too, the Copperheads, as shown by their interview with Lord LYONS, have relied mainly on foreign interference as the surest means of ending it. Armed interference they by this time despair of, but money they can have, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, are having it. It would be folly for English speculators or sympathizers to send money to the South, to aid in its military operations, when the same result can be achieved by transmitting it to aid in the approaching election at the North. What is wanted by these men is the termination of the war and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. If this can be accomplished by spending money freely on Northern voters, without risking the lives of Southern soldiers, why so much the better. We strongly suspect that if some of the letters now passing between Copperhead leaders at the North and their friends in England were made public, some curious revelations would be made.

Amusements.

The Academy of Music opens to-night under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, who is decidedly the right man in the right place. VERDI'S "Trovatore" is the work selected for the occasion, and it will afford the means of introducing two new artists to our public. MLLE. CAROSSI-ZUCCI is the *Leonora*, and Signor MASSIMILIANI the *Manrico*; the lady is Mr. MARETZEK'S principal prima donna, and the gentleman is the leading tenor. MLLE. MORENSI makes her *rentrée* as the *Gipsey*, and Signor BELLINI as the *Count*. With such a cast much may be expected of the performance. Mr. MARETZEK has secured an entirely new orchestra, and has made very important additions to the strength of his chorus. For the rest we must wait until this evening. The house will be extremely full and fashionable.

Mr. SYCAR announces a change in the bill of the Winter Garden—the first that has been necessary since the opening of the season. Instead of "Everybody's Friend," we are to have SHAKESPEARE'S "Comedy of Errors," with Mr. CLARKE as *Dromio of Syracuse*. The same gentlemen also appears in a new piece written expressly for him called "Somebody's Coat." In the comedy several new members of the company make their *débuts*.

At WALLACK'S, BULWER'S comedy of "Money" will be played for the first time this season. At Niblo's Mr. FORREST appears as *Hamlet* in the tragedy of that name. Mad. METHUA SCHILLER, a German actress of repute plays the part of *Ophelia*. At the Olympic the new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit" keeps its position on the bills. At the Broadway theatre there is no change. Mr. OWENS' remarkable performance of *Solon Shingle* has taken the City by storm, and will remain the all-sufficient attraction for many weeks to come. It is the best bit of character acting we have ever seen, eccentric but genial, elaborate yet broad and not overdone. At Barnum's Museum there are three entertainments daily. The principal attraction at present is the pantomime of "M. Duchalumeau" in which all the little folks (Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt, &c.) appear.

The exhibition of war pictures at No. 625 Broadway will only remain open for a few days longer.

HELLER'S "Salle Diabolique" continues to attract overflowing audiences. The programme is executed with wonderful precision. We see by the way that Mr. HELLER has increased his orchestra to a quartette.

The Hippotheatron will open to-night under the management of Mr. JAMES E. NIXON. The equestrian company appears to be unusually strong and good.

Mr. OGANYAN gives a "Soirée Orientale" at Irving Hall to-night with living illustrations, Turkish music, singing, dancing, &c.

Mr. JUNIUS B. BOOTH, who is said to resemble his father in genius and looks, commences an engagement at FORD'S Baltimore Theatre to-night.

ARTEMUS WARD has issued some astonishing posters. There is a laugh in the air.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week: First National Bank of Oneida, N. Y., capital $125,000; First National Bank of Warren, Penn., $100,000; First National Bank of Providence, Penn., $50,000; Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., $275,000; First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., $100,000; Continental Bank of Boston, Mass., $300,000; North Bank of Boston, Mass., $860,000.

DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The following National Banks have been constituted depositories of public funds and fiscal agents of the United States during the past week: First National Bank of Batavia, Ill.; Second National Bank of Bangor, Me.

GENERAL LOGAN TO SPEAK IN ILLINOIS.

Gen. JACK LOGAN is advertised to speak in Southern Illinois. He will take the strongest ground in favor of Mr. LINCOLN and against McCLELLAN and the whole Copperhead crew.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

It is rumored that a successor may soon be found for Gen. ROSECRANS. He is said to be in trouble, though the precise nature of the difficulty is not yet made public.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The impression that Admiral FARRAGUT will bring the vessels of the Gulf squadron with him when he comes to the North Atlantic squadron is without foundation. The flagship, the *Hartford*, will come North, but that is for repairs, after the numerous fiery ordeals through which that renowned craft has passed.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

Brig.-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, left to-day for the front, after an absence of some length for the benefit of his health.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that sealed offers will be received at the Treasury Department, under the Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until noon of Friday, the 14th inst., for bonds of the United States, to the amount of *forty* millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable in twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864. Two per cent. of the principal (including premium) of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guaranty for the payment of subscriptions accepted at the usual depositaries. All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers; but the right to decline all offers not deemed advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer, or bank authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offers as follows: One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 31st of October. The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits from that date to Nov. 1 will be paid by the Government, in coin. One-half of the first installment or twenty-five per cent of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14, in United States certificates of indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only. Offers under this loan should be endorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury on Friday and Saturday, amounted to $1,715,350. The total amount of these subscriptions to date, is $44,904,850.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Speech of Gen. Cochrane in Philadelphia—Enthusiastic Gathering throughout the State.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Union League Hall was filled last evening, on the occasion of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, delivering an address in favor of the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The distinguished gentleman was introduced by Gen. SIMON CAMERON, Chairman of the Union State Committee, who gave a brief account of a successful tour that he had just made through several counties in Western Pennsylvania.

Gen. COCHRANE spoke one hour and ten minutes, during which he awakened the immense audience to a degree of enthusiasm not often experienced at a public meeting. He predicted the triumph of Union arms in the field, and Union votes at home.

DAVID DOUGHERTY, Esq., the "silver trumpet of Democracy," will address the people at Union League Hall, to-morrow, Monday evening.

An immense Union demonstration was made at Reading, Berks County, last night. Twenty-seven carloads of Unionists started from this city to attend it. The excursionists returned, to-day, gratified with the reception they met with.

Col. FORNEY and others spoke at West Chester, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

The throng of people was immense. The National Union League are hard at work.

Ex-Postmaster-General Blair.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Mr. BLAIR entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office March 4, 1861. At that time several of the Southern States had already seceded, although the mail was still being carried in those States at the expense of the Government. When the Postmaster-General's draft on the different Post-offices in the seceded States were refused payment, he very promptly ordered all the mail services in those States to be discontinued. The result of this step has been to make the department nearly self-supporting, for the first time since the adoption of the low postage rates, as the receipts of the Southern Post-offices were far less than the cost of carrying the mails in that section.

In 1862 and '63 the increase of the postal business was so great that the total receipts of the department were nearly the same as before the South seceded; and were it not for the depreciation of the currency, the department would have produced a handsome revenue to the national treasury—a thing formerly unheard of.

In 1862, in order to be enabled to bring our postal system up to the English and French standard of excellence, Mr. BLAIR commissioned the Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, formerly first Assistant Postmaster-General, to visit Europe for the purpose of investigating the different postal systems there, and to attend the European Postal Convention held during that year in Paris. The result of Mr. KASSON'S report determined Mr. BLAIR to recommend the doing away of the system of post bills and keeping account of all matter mailed at the different post-offices, also to recommend the introduction of the system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the cities, the adoption of the money order system, and the system of traveling post-offices. These recommendations were adopted by Congress, and laws were passed to carry them out. The doing away of the post bills and keeping account of all letters mailed, and substituting a fixed salary for each Postmaster instead of allowing him a commission on the postage on matter passing through his office, alone will effect a saving of several hundred thousand dollars yearly. The system of free delivery of letters, in this city alone, will speak for the convenience of that system, a system by which letters are delivered at a saving of nineteen-twentieths of the time consumed by the public in going after their mail matter. The money-order system will be started on the 1st of October. It will do away with the necessity of sending money through the mail. This feature speaks its own praise. The traveling post-office will expedite the transmission of the mails, on long routes on an average twelve hours, by avoiding the delays at distributing post-office.

On Mr. BLAIR'S recommendation, Congress passed a law altering the rates of newspaper postage from 5½, 13, 19, 39 cents, &c., per quarter, to the convenient sums of 5, 10, 15, 20 cents, and so on. This, of itself, was a vast reform.

The above are some of the improvements introduced by Mr. BLAIR into our great postal system, for which he is entitled to the appreciation of our people. No greater compliment could be paid Mr. BLAIR'S administration of his department than that given him when the President stated to him in his letter, that he has yet to recollect that any complaint had ever been made against the management of the Post-office Department.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 23d of September, via Londonderry on the 23d, arrived off this point at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Jura*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of September.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of September.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of September.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* left Fayal Sept. 1, on a cruise.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 37,000 bales. The market was very irregular and dull, and prices had declined ⅛d. @1d. for American, and 1⅛d. @3d. for other descriptions. The sales to speculators were 5,500 bales, and to exporters 15,500. The sales on the day of the sailing of the steamer were 5,000 bales, the market closing unchanged. The following are the authorized quotations:

Orleans, fair	29¾d	Orleans, middling	27¾d
Mobile, fair	29d	Mobile, middling	27¼d
Uplands, fair	28¾d	Uplands, middling	27d

The stock in port is 391,000 bales, of which 8,500 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR easier. WHEAT partially declined 1d. @2d.; sales at 8s. 6d. 3d for choice Winter Red. CORN heavy and declined 6d. @9d.; sales of Mixed at 27s. @28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, AYTHA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report Beef, dull; Pork, quiet and steady; Bacon firm; Lard has an upward tendency; sales at 46s. @ 48s. 6d.; Butter firmer; Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

ASHES quiet, both for Pots and Pearls, at 30s. 6d. @33s. 6d. SUGAR flat. COFFEE, no sales. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL quiet, and steady. RESIN dull. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 45s. PETROLEUM inactive at 2s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT declined 1s. @2s. SUGAR dull. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE firm. TALLOW dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 88½ @88¾ for money.
Illinois Central Shares, 83 @82 discount. Erie Shares, 41 @43.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 24.

COTTON—Sales of four days 19,000 bales. The market opened firmer, but closed very dull. The sales to speculators were 7,500 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable.
BREADSTUFFS are still declining.
PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Consols for money 88⅛ @88¼.
Illinois Central shares 83½ @83½ discount; Erie shares 41 @43.

HORSE RAILROAD INDICTED AS A NUISANCE.—The Grand Jury of Passaic County have indicted the Paterson Horse Railroad as a public nuisance, giving as a ground for this action that "the said railroad has been located and constructed without regard to the convenience of travel, and at some points to the great injury of private property. The kind of rails laid upon the road is very objectionable, and in several instances wagons have been broken in turning out of the same. In some places the road does not conform to the established grade of the street." At the time the charter for this road was obtained, great opposition was manifested to it by many people of Paterson, and this action of the Grand Jury is probably an out-cropping of the original feeling.—*Newark Advertiser.*

MRS. BOOTH EXONERATED.—In our dispatches from Cairo, some months ago, a strange charge was made against Mrs. Major BOOTH, widow of the gallant officer who was murdered at Fort Pillow. The allegation was, that while acting as Government searcher, she knowingly refrained from seizing gold purporting to be passing beyond our lines to the enemy. With lively satisfaction, we learn from the Memphis *Bulletin* that an investigation of the case has resulted in the honorable discharge of the lady—has resulted in the honorable discharge of the lady. It is much to be regretted that so accusation so injurious, yet false, has been preferred, and we especially regret that our columns, through a correspondent, were made the medium of the charge. We trust our cotemporaries, East and West, who have given currency to the aspersion, will aid us in making the *amende* to a worthy and, as is now evident, persecuted woman.—*St. Louis Democrat*

THE TAX LAW AND THE BANKS.

Important Decision of Commissioner Lewis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 7th ult., relative to the liability of banks to taxation, under several provisions of the Excise Law, has been received and considered.

To your first question, as to the liability of a bank to an assessment, at the present time, for a license to an assessment, at the present time, for a license tax, as a broker, on account of business transacted before the passage of the law, I reply that the liability depends entirely upon the fact of the bank having thus transacted business. That the Assistant Assessor has not until now notified a bank of its liability does not affect the question; for by the 58th section of the Act of July 1, 1862, it was made the duty of every person or corporation desiring to engage in any occupation for which a license was required, to make application to the Assistant Assessor of the district, as a preliminary to obtaining such license; and it is obvious that a party on whom such duty devolved cannot profit by his own negligence. Although by the 7th section the Assistant Assessor is bound to inquire after and notify all persons liable to the license tax, a neglect on the part of the officer could not relieve the tax-payer, or excuse him for the non-performance of his own particular duty. It is true, if the bank was not notified by the Assistant Assessor, the fifty per cent. penalty imposed under section 11 might not attach, but in other respects the obligation of the bank would remain.

The 64th section of the act required any person whose business was to purchase or sell stocks, coined money, bank notes, or other securities for themselves or others, or who dealt in exchanges relating to money, to take license as a broker. The only question then is, was it the business of any bank to deal in the manner described. If it was, the license was required, and if the amount has not already been paid, the 173d section of the act of June 30, 1864, clearly provides for an assessment at the present time.

2. Your next question suggests the inclusion of the "seven-thirty" currency notes, now issuing under the designation of "United States bonds," as those words are used in section 110 of the act of June 30, and in this connection you remark that it has been argued that the "seven-thirty coin treasury notes" are bonds.

Such a decision, I am informed, was announced as having been made by this office, but it was done without authority. The actual decision was that those notes were not bonds, and it was approved by the Treasurer, by the Register, and by the Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed it appears clear on reviewing the subject, that no other decision could be made since the act of July 17, 1861, under which those notes were issued, distinctly recognises them as treasury notes, and distinguishes them from bonds.

It will thus be seen that the distinction is not casual or accidental. It is carefully and even studiously preserved by Congress wherever occasion seems to speak of the several kinds of United States securities. Whether, technically, the seven-thirties would be considered by a Common Law lawyer notes or bonds, judging by their form and face, is not the question, but whether Congress intended to describe them by the one name or the other, and ascertaining how that was, we must hold them to be for all revenue purposes, of the denomination which that body has given them.

The conclusion must be therefore that the term "bonds," as used in the 110th section of the excise law, cannot include either the "Coin Bearing Seven-thirty Treasury Notes," or those now issuing; and this conclusion is strengthened by the words of the section itself. The exemption is extended to the amount *invested in United States Bonds*, and it is beyond doubt that by these words, the framers of the law intended to place those *bonds*, which are purchased for *investment* on a better footing than the *notes* which pass from hand to hand, and are finally *invested* by being converted into *bonds*.

3. In determining what is to be considered the capital of a bank or banker under the excise law, the 79th and 110th sections have been considered together. The former imposes a license and regulates the amount to be paid *by the capital used or employed*; the 110th section imposes a duty upon the *average amount* of the capital beyond the amount invested in United States Bonds.

In reaching the conclusion announced in decision 240 of this office, I was as much moved by a desire to do justice to a bank which had been unfortunate, and which had met with losses so that its capital had become impaired, as by the desire to secure the full amount of revenue to which the Government is entitled from a bank which has been more fortunate. If the capital of a bank, by reason of its losses in business, is reduced one-half, there would be no justice in assessing the tax at the sum, which would have been required had no reduction taken place. Although the nominal capital might be the same, the actual capital being reduced, an appeal by the bank, on the ground of that reduction, would be irresistible.

The tax imposed upon the surplus in the 120th section cannot be held to work any exemption from the taxes imposed in the 79th and 110th, as that is essentially a portion of the income tax which is paid over by the bank on behalf of the stockholders; and in no instance, under the law, does the payment of an income tax create an exemption from the payment of any other tax.

4. The form used by the New-York Clearing-House Association, in the delivery of exchanges, under the designation of Specie Clerk's statement, was submitted to this office on the 20th ult., by Mr. W. A. CAMP, Assistant Manager, and I then replied that I thought that each signature opposite the name of the bank, the blanks being filled as intended, would constitute a receipt, and that each of such receipts legally required a stamp of two cents. On a reexamination of the question, I still adhere to that opinion.

As I do not altogether concur in the views expressed in the report of the committee of the New-York Clearing-house Association on some other points, I think it best to state what I deem the proper construction of the act as to them at this time.

The tax on deposits imposed by the 110th section of the late Excise law is a duty of one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month on the average amount of the deposit of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day. To ascertain the average amount of deposits for the month, it is necessary to establish some rule for ascertaining the amount of deposits for each business day during the month; and there can be no doubt that the sum on deposit at the close of the day when the books of the bank are balanced, is the proper measure of the duty. Whatever sum, then, a bank at the close of any day may have on deposit subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificate of deposit, whether payable on demand or at some future day, must be included in ascertaining the taxable amount.

I am asked to distinguish between deposits, and balances due from one bank to another, and to say that deposits do not include "balances due to other banks except where they are held with the understanding that they shall not be drawn for a *certain* time, or upon which interest shall be allowed."

If I were to say as requested, a balance might remain for years in the possession of a bank without being subject to tax under an understanding that it should remain for an indefinite period of time; as till called for, or till some contingent event should happen.

A bank under such a ruling might hold balances to the amount of millions, to which a fruitful and constant source of profit free from tax. I cannot so understand the law. An ordinary deposit of money is neither more nor less than a loan. It is not a naked bailment like the *depositum* of the civil law where the subject of the bailment was to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned on demand; but a *mutuum* which devolved on the bailor the obligation to restore, not the same money, but an equivalent sum when required. The relation between banker and customer is that of debtor and creditor. The money when deposited is the money of the banker, and he may make such use of it as he pleases. A suit at law is the proper and only remedy for what is due to the creditor as for any other simple contract debt.

Whether a balance, therefore, due by one bank to another is a deposit, depends on the way the balance occrues, and how it is treated. If one bank collects money as the agent of another, and transmits the sum collected within such reasonable time as is consistent with ordinary diligence, it is not to be deemed a deposit. But if by agreement, express or implied, it is left with the collecting bank after the lapse of a period necessary for its transmission, according to the usual course of business, it must be regarded as a deposit. A bank that receives a draft or note for collection, acts in the character of agent in making the collection. The money being collected, it ought to be transmitted to the principal, or the principal ought at least to be notified of its collection without unnecessary delay. The agent must be allowed sufficient time for its transmission in the ordinary course of business, and is strictly in discharge of the duties of the agency till that time has elapsed. But if being ordered to transmit the money, the agent omits or fails to do it, or if, with the assent of the principal the money is permitted to remain with the agent, the agent being a bank, it must be considered as being in the possession of the bank, for banking purposes. The object of the agency having been accomplished by the collection of the money, the subsequent retention of it beyond a certain period, as above indicated, cannot be considered as being in the capacity of agent—but must be in the other character in which the corporation is accustomed and is licensed to act—that of banker. The money becomes a debt payable on demand, or in other words a deposit subject to draft. The treatment to which it has been subjected in view of the relations and business connections of the par-

Any notes or other obligations which have been redeemed and which are held on deposit for the bank by which they were issued are not to be considered as outstanding; but this applies only to such notes or other negotiable securities not in the vaults of the bank as are held by some agent duly authorized to redeem. The fact that several banks are themselves together of the Clearing-house Association does not constitute them agents of one another, and the outstanding circulation of one of those banks is no more exempted from the tax by reason of its being held by one of the others, than it would be on account of its being held by any other bank in the country. Through their common agent, the Clearing-house, this circulation may be redeemed on the way of its being brought to their place of business for ules, impresses upon it undeniably that character, and renders it necessary that in any estimate to be made of deposits, it must be included.

Balances that arise in the orderly and regular conduct of other legitimate banking business, are all, as far as I am now aware, properly deposits. Though averse to saying there are no exceptions, there are none that occur to me.

Where one bank happens to be at the same time the depositary and collecting agent of another, and is accustomed to hold the moneys collected as a redemption fund, or subject to check or draft, at the option of the creditor bank, whatever is recovered is to be accounted a deposit from the time of the receipt. The arrangements between the parties interested dispense with the necessity of notice, and close up the interval which might otherwise obtain between the termination of the functions of the agency and the devolution of the responsibility of a depositary.

I may properly add, in relation to settlements at the Clearing-House, that a sum which is on hand at the close of a given day and is withdrawn on the next day, through the operations of the Clearing-House arrangements, ought to be omitted from the amount of the last mentioned day. In other words, deposits which are withdrawn through the agency of the Clearing-House are to be treated in the same way as deposits withdrawn over the counter on the presentation of a check or draft, and should be omitted from the amount for the day on which they are actually withdrawn.

The same principles will be applied in determining the average amount of circulation for the purpose of the tax; that is to say, the total amount of circulation, including all certified checks and all notes and other obligations calculated, or intended to circulate, or to be used, as money, outstanding at the close of each business day, will be taken as the basis, in accordance with which the average will be made. For that purpose, but until it is so brought it is still to be considered as outstanding and clearly subject to the tax.

In the 120th section of the act, imposing the duty of five per cent, upon bank dividends, the word "thereafter" is held by this office, to qualify the word "due" rather than the word "declared," as I infer, is supposed by the committee in their report. The propriety of this construction was thoroughly considered immediately after the passage of the law, and my decision upon the point announces the rule which has since been adopted by the department.

If I correctly apprehend the meaning of the committee in their remarks upon the points not alluded to above, I see nothing which is not in accordance with my construction of the law; and I trust that this letter will be found to answer all the questions which may have been considered doubtful.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon.

From the New-York Daily Express.

As the human mind developes, it becomes more and more all-embracing in its desire to advance those arts and sciences which contribute to pleasure, when the recipient is in abounding health, or relieve, when overtaken by disease.

It may not be that man, in his restless longings for knowledge, can penetrate and minutely explore the arcana of nature, and come forth with secrets that will always "cure a mind diseased;" but from the open portals of the penetralia, we have obtained, (that is, our most advanced scientific minds have,) such stores of positive information that it has become an easy task to accomplish, what in times past, would have been considered little short of the miraculous. Invention has so closely followed on the heels of inventionin, every branch of physics, that we may well consider if greater discoveries can be added to the stock of human knowledge.

As, however, it is the present intention to confine ourselves to one branch of science—medicine—we shall be pardoned if we restrict our thoughts to the presentation of an important invention and medicinal discovery; or, rather, the mode of efficiently exhibiting medicine to the patient, so that it shall operate fully and perfectly on the organs diseased. Since the days of HIPPOCRATES, we doubt if anything really so wonderful and comprehensive in its designs has been offered to the world that will work such a possible revolution in the curation of disease as the massive and complex instrument which Doctor VON EISENBERG, after assiduously toiling for upward of two years, at an outlay of seven thousand dollars, has just brought to perfection, and which he has named Æsthetico-Neuralgicon.

As a philosophical apparatus it challenges the admiration of the world. Beautiful in construction and complicated as it necessarily is, it aims at removing diseases which have for the want of just such an instrument, hitherto been beyond the reach of the most astute skill of the most experienced professional medicineers.

Before proceeding further, however, with our remarks upon this elegant and far-reaching, in its aims, apparatus, it would be only proper in us to attempt a description of it. The inventor in constructing it aimed to make it beneficial, practically invaluable in the uses to which it is to be applied—as a means by which all obstructions may be removed from, and curing those diseases which centre around the organs of vision, hearing and breathing, and thus speedily and permanently restore to their normal condition those physical attributes, without which life is a burden and death a joyous relief—attributes which nature intended should be fully and harmoniously perfected in man.

It is particularly intended for the cure, by inhalation and otherwise *spiritualized* medicines in pulmonary diseases, coryza, chronic catarrh, bronchitis, stoppages in the nostrils, asthma, the unhealthy collection of mucous, which often induce throat and lung affections, or any other disease which primarily depends on absolute restoration to health by the formation of temporary and subsequently permanent mucus membrane lining. In this respect the instrument will be found really wonderful. We all know how impossible it is to check any disease of the lungs when once they become ulcerated. Could the ulcerated parts be clothed with some lining that would keep the oxygen constantly being inspired from eating into, and thus consuming by extending the area of the parts ulcerated, the cure of *phthysic pulmonalis* would be within the range of certainty. And this, among other things, is the method which Dr. VON EISENBERG proposes to employ for covering the diseased parts of the lungs with a membrane which the eating atmosphere cannot affect. As we have hinted, he will, through this operation, so spiritualize his medicines that he can by their use at once master the disease. The medicines, instead of being taken in almost their crude state, will be presented in the form of exhalations, thus building up the strength of the sufferer, and at the same time shielding him from the further inroads of the eating and spreading disease. So also in those instances where asthma, catarrh, and oppressive breathing are induced by foreign causes, with this instrument be found a necessity.

While with the pen it would be difficult to explain, so as to be exactly comprehended, this wonderful apparatus, we may say that it will be found as valuable to sufferers as it is beautiful to the eye. It stands a monument to the happy gift of genius which marks and governs the comprehensive powers of Dr. VON EISENBERG, not only as a practitioner of medicine in the specialities to which he has devoted his life, but as in inventor. As an alleviator of human ills we are prepared to accept the apparatus as without a parallel or a second in existence. For two years the Doctor has, as we have already hinted, been patiently toiling to bring it to its present state of perfection; and privileged as we have been to visit his laboratory during the period of its construction, where we saw with what anxiety, skill and patience, each piece in the complex apparatus was put together, and each thoroughly tested in all its possible uses and relations, before it was pronounced perfect. We repeat that it is impossible to give an accurate verbal description of this machine. To have a perfect conception of it, it is necessary that the inquirer should visit the Doctor's laboratorium and consulting rooms. We will, notwithstanding this inability, make the attempt to convey something of an idea of it. On entering the consulting room of the doctor, the observer will notice, first, (for the machine is seemingly in three distinct pieces, although in reality all the parts are connected beneath the flooring)—that what appears to be the beam of a double engine, elegantly finished in silver, which, by pressure produces an atmosphere entirely purified of all foreign or celeterious substances. This atmosphere is passed into a large cylinder constructed in the floor of the basement, which is sufficiently capable of receiving two hundred and fifty pounds of condensed air. From this cylinder the purified atmosphere is made to pass into a second large cylinder or chamber previously impregnated with hot medicated vapors. From this second chamber, by opening a valve, the air, now thoroughly medicated, is permitted to proceed to the operating room, where it is received into a second piece of mechanism, which presents the appearance of a triumphal arch supported by two hollow silver columns, into which the prepared air passes, into a third chamber of pure silver, built between the columns, and forming the crown of the arch, where it is again mixed with various medicinal preparations.

From this chest the spiritualized medical vapor is passed, when required, through a second invisible channel, to what appears to be the third machine or apparatus—a beautiful and elaborate instrument, consisting of not less than twenty four magnificent crystal glass vessels, each charged with a different medical preparation. The largest of these vessels is capable of containing two gallons; four, one gallon each; ten receivers, that hold each one pint; eight, one-half pint each, and one vessel arranged with a neck like a douche, and with the single object in view of restoring health to the eye, that holds one pint; and another, similarly constructed, the end somewhat similar to the mouth-piece of an ear trumpet, which is used for the sole purpose of acting energetically upon the auric nerve. Beside these twenty-four vessels, there are four others capable of holding one quart of fluid each, to which are attached very elegant velvet tubes, which are to be used as inhalers, so mechanically arranged that the patient, once he places one of them to his lips, must inhale the medicament of the vessel to which the tube is attached. The peculiarity of these tubes rests in the fact that the sufferer is necessitated, however unaccustomed to their use, to inbreathe the medicine. He cannot refuse receiving into his throat and lungs a portion of the volatilized matter with which each vessel is charged, and thus assist himself in forming what necessary a temporary and ultimately a permanent mucous membrane coating, and where it is most needed. These machines, we may add, have attached to them gauges or indicators, showing how much the patient consumes at each operation, thus graduating the necessary doses it may be considered advisable to throw into the system, or externally on the eye or the ear.

It is, of course, understood that the vessels are charged with different and independent medicines—preparations not only for the eye and ear, but for the head, and nasal organ, the throat, the chest and the lungs. Each is applied according to the nature of the disease and the progress of the patient toward complete restoration. It should be remembered that the leading object of the entire apparatus is to purify and spiritualize the medicines used, so that they can be profitably, directly and energetically employed. This fact alone is worthy the consideration of the diseased.

There is yet another instrument connected with the apparatus, to which the Dr. has given the name *Respiro*. This instrument also primarily intended for measuring the air capacity of the lungs, is the invention of Dr. VON EISENBERG. By it he is enabled to diagnose or examine the chest or lungs; and by it he arrives at an exact knowledge of the soundness of the respiratory organ. We had the pleasure of seeing the Doctor operate with his lung meter, and we must say the results obtained, or rather the information derived through its use was not less exact than to the unlettered it was marvelous. We advise persons troubled in any manner with their breathing to call on the inventor and test its accuracy.

As to the entire machine, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he had to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific men to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will fulfill the expectations in every respect of the doctor, we have every reason to believe. It has been constructed with an accurate knowledge of its ultimate uses. One so experienced in the specialties for which it is particularly intended, as is the inventor, and for which he has long felt the necessity in his practice, could make no failure. With it he will be enabled to surmount obstacles that were hitherto deemed all but impossible to control. He can now approach with certainty and diagnose thoroughly every disease that in the course of his extended practice he aims to master. To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader on perusing what we have here presented him touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, he can not when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him, but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly-minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been offered to the world.

It would be, perhaps, as well to give the reader an idea of the meaning of the compound title, Aesthetic-Neuralgicon, which Dr. VON EISENBERG has bestowed on this apparatus. He so names it because it is designed, among other things, to regulate the nervous system—regulating the nerves of the eye, the ear the head, etc., etc., and to head diseases whenever they may seat themselves in the throat, the nose, or the chest. In fact, the real meaning of

"ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,"

is derived from the Greek word (*Aisopitkos,*) which, in its literal acceptance, signifies "Pertaining to the senses; the theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the sensations; or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure." Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words (*neuron*) neuron, a nerve, and (*Logos*) logas, a discourse, with the suffix *con*. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine to restore the nerves that have, through disease, been shattered or impaired; and furthermore, that it is not a common machine, rudely constructed, but a machine devised on philosophical or Æsthetical principles, which principles have been acquired, not loosely, or by guess-work, but from a thorough knowledge of the entire nervous system acquired by experience and intense study of the nervous system, not merely on the gross or whole, but in detail.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Aestheticneuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is' that it canjne applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

The Broadway Fire.

LETTER FROM BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: It is with pleasure we inform you that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which we purchased from you, passed through the ordeal of fire in the conflagration which entirely destroyed our premises, and has fully sustained its acknowledged reputation. On opening the safe after the fire, our books and papers were all found well preserved, the money as bright as when put in. No injury was sustained except the binding of the books, which was affected by the steam the safe generates.

We cheerfully add our testimony, gentlemen, to the well-known efficiency of your Fire-proof Safes.

Yours, truly, BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: On the 20th inst. there was a very destructive fire in this city, burning the carriage manufactory, corner of Chapel and Hamilton-sts., and also our machine shop. We fortunately were provided with one of your champion safes, and although the fire was so hot that iron melted and ran down on the safe, and the iron castors melted off, the contents, consisting of valuable books, papers, $1,500 in Treasury notes, besides other bills, amounting in all to $2,000, were preserved without injury. As soon as our new building is completed we shall want another safe of a larger size.

M. & F. SAULT, Engine and Tool Builders.
corner Cassel and Wallace sts., New-Haven, Conn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S IMPROVED PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron.
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Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

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Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

HARDENBERGH—BUCKINGHAM.—At Chicago, on Monday evening, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH BUCKINGHAM, daughter of Aivah Buckingham, Esq., of Chicago.

LANE—MEAD.—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Augustus Woodbury, assisted by Rev. Henry C. Potter, of Troy, GEORGE TIBBITS LANE, of Troy, N. Y., and ANNIE CASE, daughter of Marshall B. Mead, of Providence.

WELLS—COE.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Thacher Thayer, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. WELLS, of Kingston, R. I., and SARAH, daughter of the late Adam S. Coe, of the former place.

DIED.

APPLETON.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, CHARLES HENRY APPLETON, son of Daniel S. and Malvina W. Appleton, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, at Dobbs' Ferry. The train will leave Chambers-st. at 11 30 A. M., returning at 2:53 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station to convey the friends to the house.

BUTTRE.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, WILLIAM BUTTRE, aged 83 years.

His friends, and those of his son, J. C. Buttre, with the veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CORREJA.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, Capt. JOHN CORREJA, in his 69th year.

His friends, and those of his son, John Correja, Jr., also those of Dr. Adolphe P. Preterre, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 175 Clinton-st., near Grand-st., New-York, on Monday morning, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CLARK.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Oct. 1, Mrs. MARY CLARK, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, upper New-Rochelle, at 2 o'clock this day, (Monday,) Oct. 3. A train leaves 4th-av., corner 27th-st., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Rochelle Depot to convey the friends to the church.

HOLT.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 1, at the residence of John NIX, New Hempstead, L. I., MARGARET E. HOLT, aged 60 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be interred on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot No. 6,317. Her friends in the City are invited to be present.

HOUSTON.—On Saturday, Sept. 24, at Middletown, N. J., MARTHA J., daughter of Mary Houston and Anthony Houston, deceased, aged 20 years, 10 months and 13 days.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 25, GEORGE RANDOLPH JENKINS, aged 61 years.

KENNARD.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 1, after a brief illness, GEORGE W. KENNARD, aged 24 years and 11 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington-av. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

KNOX.—On Saturday, Oct 1, MARTHA GRACE, infant daughter of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 763 6th av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—In Oakland, Cal., on Thursday Sept. 1, HENRY MARSHALL, late of this City, aged 65 years.

MIDDLETON.—Killed, on Thursday, Sept. 29, before Richmond, 1 lieut BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON, son of B. F. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral will be given as soon as the body arrives.

NEWLAND.—At her mother's residence, Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 30, ELIZABETH Law, daughter of Helen L. and the late Luke F. Newland, of Albany, aged 20 years.

PARKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, DAVID H. S., son of Thomas and Euphemia Parker, aged 5 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 15 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

SALISBURY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 1, of heart disease, JANE ROSS, wife of J. B. Salisbury, and eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Montrose, Penn., aged 3 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 54 Sussex-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SLOSSON.—At the residence of her father, at Staten Island, on Saturday, Oct. 1, MATTIE STEWARD, youngest daughter of John Slosson, Esq.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, New Brighton, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. N. B.—A boat leaves the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st at 9 15 A. M., and foot of Whitehall-st. every hour. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Brighton and Quarantine Landings.

STAIB.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, Sept. 25, after a protracted sickness, borne with Christian patience, JOHN STAIB, in the 70th year of his age.

UMBACH.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 29, of typhoid fever, MARIA L., wife of George J. Umbach, and daughter of John Hagadorn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 81 Manhoset., this (Monday) morning, Oct. 3, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

WALTERS.—At Mineola, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 30, SAMUEL WALTERS, son of Thomas P. Walters, aged 33 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. B, 23d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 58 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PRICES REDUCED.
DEVLIN & CO.
have reduced their prices upon the whole of their
SUPERB STOCK OF
OVERCOATS,
DRESS, FROCK AND WALKING COATS,
PANTALOONS, VESTS,
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to the basis of a GOLD VALUE.
Dealers may rely upon the best articles at the lowest prices at either store.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
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WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF **CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,** approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color,* stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
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If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require less one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the most reliable remedy known for weak and lame backs, pain in the breast or side, kidney complaints, rheumatism, &c., &c. General Depot, 362 Hudson-st., and sold by druggists everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCV.—FOR OCTOBER, 1864.
EDITED BY
Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.

CONTENTS:
Art. 1.—Baron Steuben
Art. 2.—Recent Italian Comedy.
Art. 3.—The Conditioned and the Unconditioned.
Art. 4.—The Indian System.
Art. 5.—The Life of William Blake.
Art. 6.—Ocean Steam Navigation.
Art. 7.—Goldwin Smith.
Art. 8.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Art. 9.—The Next General Election.
Art. 10.—Critical Notices.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The promises made by the new editors of the *North American*, have been more than fulfilled, and nobody can doubt that the journal is now fully up to the requirements of the times, and treats subjects of universal interest with learning, ingenuity, and eloquence."

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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 23d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

E. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anchineloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Cantield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
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BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Rev. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan MacDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. E. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. This well-established seminary, at a moderate sum, offers fashionableness as superior to the best seminaries. Limited number of students 16. (No day scholars.) Two vacancies open. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 North Orange, N. J., or come and see.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

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MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 14 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. HUTCHESON WEINESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 58 Wall-st.; Jages M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 112 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 20; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letter addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. SERVET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1,147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard née de Rocheferny. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

WM. H. DISTURNELL'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,124 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Sager's, No. 828 Broadway, at the school, and 224 10th-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

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D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ANY LADY DESIRING INSTRUCTION at her residence in penmanship, or the English branches, by a first-class teacher, may address Miss EVERETT, at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 756 Broadway, or call from 2 to 4.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 35th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 27th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 28th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies recommences Sept. 20. Address Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR G. BEAUGEU, who is now teaching French in one of the best institutes of this City, solicits evening lessons in private families. Address No. 68 Laurens-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53½ WEST 32D-St.—CHARLES H. MORRIS, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. J. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Rev. Dr. SEARS, Rector. Twenty-second half-yearly session begins Nov. 1. See reference and circulars.

MISS E. D. DUTTON WILL REOPEN her school for boys on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 23d-st., near Second-avenue.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

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MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20. Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

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PENMANSHIP,
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COMMERCIAL LAW,
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CORRESPONDENCE.
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etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,
COMMENCING
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AT
BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S
BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, AND NO. 151 8TH-AVENUE.
NO. 937 BROADWAY, AND NO. 161 8TH-AVENUE.
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It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
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Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenboss, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
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H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bilven,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
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Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spear, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

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TAUGHT BY PROF. BRONSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
FIRST NIGHT CLASS of the Fall session commences TUESDAY, Oct. 4, and continues every Friday and Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9, for 12 weeks.
FIRST DAY CLASS, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and continues Saturday and Wednesday afternoons from 4 to 5, for 12 weeks.
Call for circulars, containing full particulars of these and the other Fall and Winter courses, and of the club and family lessons, (with as few or as many in a class as they desire,) to meet when and where they please.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 261 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Primary, Classical and Commercial.
Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, who has for several years given special attention to Belles Lettres, desires to secure private pupils in historical and literary studies. He will also arrange, on satisfactory terms, with parents who may wish to finish the education of their children, and are willing to form a small class at home for this purpose. Excellent references. Address J. K. M., Station G.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The seventh annual term of this institution opens at No. 37 Lafayette-place on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission may be made at the Law School Buildings on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Astor-place; Women's Library, University-place and building. Professor JOHN BELDENER, No. 98 East 22d-st., will now resume his lessons of the French language at these two libraries. For particulars, apply at the desks.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She features in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. D. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The schools will open for the season, on MONDAY, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., No. 58 East 13th-st. Scholastic medals wanted; likewise a boy to take care of the studio.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO YOUNG MEN TO improve themselves in common or higher English branches, is afforded at the EDWARD'S ACADEMY, No. 94 Howery, near Grand-st. Arithmetic, writing, reading, bookkeeping, grammar, &c., taught separately

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers, and practical book-keepers

MR. EMIL F. OHLSEN BAGGE, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has recommenced to give lessons on the piano. Care of Messrs. Sharpenberg and Luis, No. 758 Broadway.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Terms, $40 to $60 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 71 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 19, 1864.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,163 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 56th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 35th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,165 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PLANING AND SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—One of the best located mills in or around the City of New-York. This mill is now doing a splendid business through the entire year. To persons wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business, not in any way effected by the fluctuations in gold, the above offers an opportunity rarely to be met with. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address PLANING MILL, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A LOCOMOTIVE, either new or second-hand, capacity from six to eighteen tons. Apply at BLACK HEATH COAL COMPANY, No. 35 Wall-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machine bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF OUR FIRST colleges, with a thorough additional scientific course, of several years' experience in teaching, and two years tutor in his alma mater, will devote two or three hours daily to instruction in the languages, mathematics or natural sciences. Address J. H. H., care of S. B. Brownell, No. 38 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first-class New-England seminary, and of large experience; competent to teach English, Latin, French, Grammar and Music; best of reference required and given. Address, for one week, S. M. BOWMAN, Station D.

A LADY RESIDING IN THIS CITY, wishes for a few pupils, to instruct daily, at their homes, in the English branches; or would meet a class of young ladies to read and study History, English Literature and Rhetoric. Address M. A., Bookstore, No. 134 Sixth-av.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, OF GOOD civil and military education, just from Paris, wishes a situation as teacher in a private family or school, or would take a few scholars at a very reasonable rate. Address or call at No. 31 Grand-st., Jersey City.
A. SERVEL.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESPONDENS wanted to advance educational interests throughout the country; teachers, $400 to $2,000; pupils, $125 to $500; correspondents, $300 to $800. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, desires a situation as resident governess in a family with children under twelve years of age. Best of references given. Address L. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED AT THE Troy Female Seminary. Apply to Mr. FEGANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, or to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation as visiting governess, to teach English, French and music. Best of references. Address T. A. J., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPLENISH THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Goverament	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
150 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Receiving Associations, of New York.
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. MCNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perrin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment.
There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 36th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR** widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS REDUCED IN PRICE.—I have this day marked the stock down thirty per cent. The largest assortment to be found in the City. All goods warranted as represented.
H. F. FARRELL, Nos. 205, 207 and 211 20th-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, and guarantee power in furnace, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A POWER, ONE TO TEN HORSE. A fine article, in the basement and second floor, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of P. J. BRADY, Engineer's office. No. 102 Walker-st.

TENONING MACHINE FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE second-hand, with 4 sets Cylinder Bolters. JOHN STUART, No. 39 Beekman-st., dealer in Machinery.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & PERSEL, No. 132 Chatham.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 36 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT, per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 6.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 16 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLES, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.
The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.
The different properties here been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests now developed are producing $850 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.
The future prospects of this Company, on the further evelopment of the property now in its possession, are unexcelled. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.
The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 13 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE FIRST SERIES OF $2,000,000 Redemption Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in 1890, have been exchanged for Construction Bonds. The Directors, by resolution this day, have decided to issue another series of $3,000,000, under the same mortgage, upon the road and appurtenances, which are offered at 110 per cent., in exchange for Construction Bonds at 120 per cent., a difference of 10 per cent in favor of the Construction Bonds.
This arrangement is proposed in order to relieve the holders of the Construction Bonds from the inconvenience of a peremtory call for the bonds as provided by the terms of their issue, but, in case the bonds are not surrendered and the exchange effected in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of the land sales, the Company will be compelled to pay off a further portion of the Bonds. THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 6th day of October.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 6, both days inclusive. S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange Place, New-York, less government tax.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-holders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and their inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.
COUPONS DUE OCTOBER 1, 1864, FROM the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after THIS DAY, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 31 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE October Coupons of the Company's Bonds of 1864 will be paid on and after the 2d of October next, on presentation at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board. W. TITUS, Secretary.

**OF

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburo	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburo	Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR	Bulkley	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d st., above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,400, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES B. PAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FIRST RATE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions
Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$60
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45
Payable in U. S. currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first class side wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
Oct. 15.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 5, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CAHILL,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 10, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or pas age apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$140	Steerage	$70
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 19th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 93 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 6 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever ran in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAVER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:20, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 8:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, Daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 8:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.
That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.
Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community

FOR SALE.—ONE BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARE, six years old, perfectly sound and gentle, with a beautiful flowing tail, also, harness and wagon, all in good order, $600; one bay horse, fine style and action, seven years old, perfectly sound; one Brougham coupe, made by Wood Brothers, very fine vehicle, $300; one bay horse, $100; one large carry-all wagon, $150; one double horse family sleigh, Troy make, by Gould, and in perfect order, $250; two single sleighs, $75 each. Address Box No. 3,728 Post-office.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE A PAIR OF LADY'S BLACK PONIES, 14 hands high, 6 years old, sound, kind and agreeable every way. Also, a superior-built open and closed French caleche, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Inquire at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner of Madison-av.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.
In consequence of the continued unfavorable weather, the FALL RACES
At the above Course are further postponed until THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
October 6 and 7.
At which time the GREAT RACES heretofore commenced will take place.
Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chamber-st., at 11 and 12:15. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.
J. HARVEY LYONS,
Secretary.

FAIRS.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 5 and 6, at the village of Jamaica. The grounds are situated on Flushing-av., a short distance from Fulton-st. The premiums amount to over $2,000. The special premiums for horses are open to all the United States and Canada. Flowers open to Kings County.
Information can be obtained of John Harold, Secretary, Hempstead, L. I., who will be on the grounds on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 3 and 4, with the Entry Committee.
Life members tickets $10; annual members $1—which will admit members and their families and any number of entries. Carriages $2; each person 25 cents. The grounds will be ready for the reception of articles on Monday, Oct. 3. JOHN HAROLD, Secretary.
JOHN C. JACKSON, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, as it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 3.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department, of—
TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 2.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
STORM FLAGS, Army standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PERSONAL.

TO MARY L. G.—YOUR SISTER IS TOO ILL to be informed of your absence. It has not yet been communicated to her, but cannot much longer be withheld. The advertiser, your relative, L. B., from Illinois, now in New-York, desires you to return home with him. Address him immediately, through the Post-office, by his full name, at No. 4 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING OCT. 3.
Sixth week of the popular ovation to
JOHN E. OWENS,
THE GREAT INTERPRETER OF COMEDY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The manager is desirous of preceding Mr. Owens in a fresh variety of his comic performances, confident as he is that they will extend the splendid triumph already achieved by that masterly artist, and confirm anew his now established fame as FIRST OF LIVING COMEDIANS; but the extraordinary popularity of his JOSHUA BUTTERBY and SOLON SHINGLE, great only evidenced in the nightly attendance of THE LARGEST AUDIENCES ON BROADWAY, forbids the withdrawal of these magnificent successes.
FIFTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT COMEDY, VICTIMS
SIXTH WEEK of the Owens Specialty.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
No advance in prices. Seats secured 6 days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 3,
ASTONISHING MANIFESTATIONS,
UTTERLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS,
ALL FORMER SPIRITUAL OR OTHER MANIFESTATIONS COMPLETELY ECLIPSED
BY THE WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF THE THORPE BROTHERS,
who have recently become the mediums of the most marvelous manifestations ever witnessed by mortal man.
For particulars see New-York *Herald*.
Doors open at 7. Services commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. No half price. Seats can be secured at the hall from 10 to 5 o'clock, without extra charge.

MUSEUM, OPEN AND FREE. DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their rooms open and make examinations at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:
5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.
Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) full salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.
Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds each.
Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.
Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.
The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.
Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles ordered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amounts specified.
The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon,) named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.
All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.
Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date ——
The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— (in ——— dollars currency) per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.
(Signature of bidder.)
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures.)

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.
B. DU BARRY,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 1.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this department of
ARMY BOOTS, (extra sizes.) Nos. 9 to 14.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.
Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, Oct 6, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for Army Boots," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY

WHEELER'S LATE RAID.

Its Failure—Incidents Connected With It—Sketch of Gen. Wheeler.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

I am in possession of some particulars of Gen. WHEELER'S late raid which are of special interest. In the first place, let me state that it was an ignoble failure. You will recollect that, in a letter which I wrote you from Atlanta, about the middle of August last, I informed you that it was WHEELER'S intention to strike at first the Chattanooga and Atlanta communications, and then to move upon our special line between Chattanooga and Knoxville. You have been made the recipients of the details of his attack upon and defeat at Dalton. From thence he moved upon the Knoxville Railroad, and made an unsuccessful attack upon the garrisons at Cleveland, Loudon and Strawberry Plains. WHEELER started from Atlanta with a force of 4,500 men and ten pieces of artillery. In the fight at Dalton, where Gen. STEDMAN cleared him out with a battalion of white troops and two regiments of blacks, he lost about five hundred of his raiders, and fled from the vicinity of the Atlanta road, passed around Cleveland, and made an attack upon the garrison at Loudon Bridge, the finest structure in this part of the county. The garrison, consisting of about 300 men, preserved the bridge, and killed and wounded over fifty of WHEELER'S gang. WHEELER then struck Athens, Tennessee, and tore up the track each way for a distance of four miles. He then passed around Knoxville and attacked the garrison at the Strawberry Plains bridge, meeting with the same success. From thence he passed around Knoxville, gave Kingston the go-by, touched at McMinnville, passed around Murfreesboro, and struck Lavergne, upon the Chattanooga road, fifteen miles from this city. While in position in this vicinity, ROUSSEAU moved out from Nashville with three thousand men, met WHEELER'S rebellion four miles from here, and drove them about six miles, when he came up with a brigade of WHEELER'S force with two sections of artillery. Here ROUSSEAU gave them fight, killing and wounding a large number, capturing three hundred prisoners, killing Maj.-Gen. KELLY, and putting the whole force to flight. Subsequently, Gen. MILROY moved from Tullahoma with what forces he had. Gen. VAN CLEVE moved from Murfreesboro with a small force, and Gen. STARKWEATHER moved from Pulaski with a thousand men. ROUSSEAU pushed him from the Murfreesboro pike and Chattadoora Railroad to the Franklin pike, and it was believed that the little raider was completely surrounded; but he managed to escape across the Tennessee River, the fortunes of war settling in his favor to that extent. The following incidents of his raid I have gleaned from various sources. You will perceive that this raid has afforded an opportunity of testing the value of the new doubled-walled houses as a means of defence.

At Ary Creek, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, a demand was made, "by order of the General commanding," upon the garrison of the block house, for "an immediate and unconditional surrender." Lieut. J. S. ORR, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, commanding the garrison and blockhouse, declined to do so, which obliged Gen. WHEELER to resort to the only alternative of "moving upon the works" of the Lieutenant, which he did immediately afterward. In the assault the rebels used one 12-pounder and two 6-pounders, firing at the devoted little band (numbering 30 men) 64 shots, only five of which entered the block-house, although every shot hit it. The casualties were three men killed and seven wounded. The attack was continued for three hours, when finding that the gallant band would not surrender, the attempt to carry the works by assault was abandoned, the enemy losing 29 killed and wounded.

A demand was next made upon the garrison and block-house at Stewart's Creek, twenty-two miles from this city. The bridge across this creek is a very long one, and had it been destroyed, the transportation of supplies South would have been delayed much longer than it was. In the same pompous manner WHEELER demanded a surrender of the garrison and block-house. The Sergeant in command told the bearer of the white flag to come on and take them—if he could. WHEELER fired four shots, and abandoned his object.

On the Decatur road an attack was made upon a block-house at Gray's trestle, a few miles beyond Columbia, commanded by Corp. J. P. CRAIG, Company G, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and garrisoned by twenty-six men. The attack was continued for five hours, with six changes of position, the enemy having two guns in action all the time. At the expiration of that time, the attack was abandoned, with a loss to the enemy of nineteen killed and sixty-two wounded, *without any damage to the garrison or the block-house.* The garrison was armed with the Spencer rifle, and every shot was sure to inflict a wound, at least.

At Smyrna, the rebels attacked a block-house, garrisoned by a Lieutenant and 29 men. After firing 44 6-pound shot, without doing any damage, the raiders retired, leaving a number of killed and wounded.

These were the only attacks made upon the block-houses by WHEELER, as far as heard from. An excellent system of railroad defences has been adopted, and the block-houses have now taken the places of all the old-fashioned stockades upon all the roads. All of the bridges and trestles, and other important points, are now protected with these block-houses, many of which, as the above shows, are artillery-proof, and all will be so shortly.

The consequence has been that WHEELER was not able to do any serious damage to our railroad communications, having in his entire route destroyed but one small trestle-work, and not a single bridge, although operating on four railroads—the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Nashville and Decatur, the Chattanooga and Knoxville, and the Chattanooga and Atlanta Roads, amounting altogether to nearly six hundred miles.

The only damage done by WHEELER has been the destruction of the track for short distances, amounting in all to not more than sixteen miles, which was repaired in a very short time, the Nashville and Chattanooga Road being placed in running order before WHEELER left the State.

The majority of these block-houses were built by the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, according to plans furnished by Col. WM. E. MERRILL, Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland.

It is intended to make all the block-houses proof against artillery. Maj. WILLETT, First U. S. Volunteer Engineers and Inspector of fortifications, has charge of this matter and of the railroad defences generally.

Lieut. ORR, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, and his men in particular, are deserving of much praise, they having resisted most gallantly the enemy's attack. The Lieutenant had his arm broken by the explosion of a shell, and as I stated above, several of his men were killed and wounded.

All in all, the raid of WHEELER was a great rebel failure. From the time he left Atlanta until ROUSSEAU drove him from this district, he lost 2,500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, including a Major-General, and only damaged us to the extent of tearing up a few miles of track.

SKETCH OF GENERAL WHEELER.

Gen. WHEELER, although chief of cavalry in the rebel army of Tennessee, is known to be a dead failure. He first figured in ROSECRANS'S rear at the battle of Stone River, and at one time completely cut off all his supplies, and destroyed a vast amount of medical stores. He was then a Major-General. For this feat he was tendered the command of all the cavalry in BRAGG'S army, a position which he accepted. From that time until ROSECRANS'S movement toward Tullahoomie, he hovered about Franklin, Tennessee, but was whipped in every general engagement. His was the command, you will recollect that captured several steamboats in the Cumberland river a short time after the battle of Stone River. They were crowded with sick and wounded, and attended to in a great measure by negroes. He most inhumanely dragged the sufferers ashore, burned all the steamers, and tied the negroes to trees, and barbarously murdered them.

He is an Alabamian by birth, and a graduate of West Point. He entered the Academy at the age of sixteen, and left it at the age of twenty-one, at the commencement of the secession move. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, and placed at Carlisle, Penn. At the breaking out of the war, he resigned his position in the United States Army, and went South.

He is a little fellow, about five feet five inches high, with a mind about as large as his body.

Here is an anecdote: Really, WHEELER is "a ladies' man." But at a ball given at Carlisle, while he was on duty there, he got awfully taken down. He got drunk, and made an ass of himself, and the girls laughed at him. He was just sober enough to know that he was drunk, and turning from his friends, he staggered away, muttering: "WHEELER, you're drunk—WHEELER, you're a d—d fool—WHEELER, the girls are laughing at you—WHEELER, little WHEELER, you'd better go home"—and he did so, escorted by Col. SCULLY, who has just finished telling me this story.

B. C. TRUMAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of War Democrats—Preliminary Steps for a Mass Ratification Convention.

On Saturday evening a number of War Democrats of this City, opposed to the Chicago platform and its candidates, met at the Bancroft House, Broadway and Twentieth-street. On motion, Hon. PETER COOPER was called to the Chair, and H. W. JENNINGS was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be for conference and consultation among Democrats opposed to the Chicago candidates, and the platform, and general harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The universal feeling was: no surrender of flag or principles to repels in arms against the country, and no armistice that would give the traitors any advantages over the soldiers of the Union. The recent victories in behalf of the Union were also warmly applauded. JOSEPH F. ELLERY, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of the City and County of New-York, and H. C. PAGE, Esq., on behalf of the War Democratic State Committee, stated that the respective bodies represented by them had appointed committees to make arrangements for a mass ratification convention in the City of New-York, of the War Democracy, and hoped the meeting would appoint a like committee of cooperation. Letters were read from Hon. F. B. CUTTING, and others, regretting their inability to be present, but sympathizing with the objects of the meeting. After some debate, in which Messrs. GEO. W. GLASS, Hon. ard Whitfield, O'Neil, McCartin, and others participated, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a cooperating committee. The Chairman stated that he would announce the Committee next Tuesday evening, to which time, after the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned.

NAVAL NOTES.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.

Mahopac—Iron-clad, two guns. The Iron-clad *Mahopac*, commander W. A. PARKER, is now lying in the bay weather bound. As soon as the weather clears up and the sea goes down she will proceed to her destination. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, W. A. Parker; Lieutenant Commander, James M. Pritchett; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Addison Pool; Acting Master, Chas. R. Harris; Acting Ensigns, W. E. Jones and S. C. Halem; Acting Chief Engineer, M. T. Cheevers; Acting First Assistants, Chas. Dougherty and Bloomsberg; Acting Second Assistant, Wesley Randall; Acting Third Assistants, J. G. Brown, N. Crossman, and Chas. Euggercen; Captain's Clerk, P. V. Hallenback; Paymaster's Stewart, C. W. Pool; Surgeon's Stewart, L. S. Dillenbeck.

Antelope—S. W. six guns. The United States gunboat *Antelope*, attached to the Mississippi Squadron, ran on a snag, a few miles above New-Orleans, a few days since, and sunk almost instantly. Efforts were made to run the vessel on the bank but it proved fruitless. It is expected that she can be raised. The *Antelope* was a side-wheel steamer of 173 tons, and was known as a "tin-clad." She carried an armamanent of six light guns, and was a very serviceable vessel for convoy purposes.

Susquehanna—S. W. 12 guns. It is expected that this noble ship will receive her final sailing orders this week. It is rumored that she goes abroad on a special mission. Our flag is better represented across the Atlantic than it has been since the war began. Other vessels will be sent out on foreign service as soon as they can fitted out.

Naval Convoy.—The U. S. mail steamer *North Star* sails to-morrow for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. She will be convoyed the entire length of the voyage by the gunboat *Galatea*. This is an important fact and greatly reduces insurance risks, as well as rendering the passage free from any annoyance which might arise from the presence of suspicious vessels.

Little Ada—S. 3 guns. The United States naval dispatch-boat *Little Ada* (late blockade runner) will be put in commission at the Boston Navy-yard this week. She will probably be attached to the Potomac Flotilla. She is a very small iron steamer, and reported to be very fast. She will carry a light armament for self-protection.

Idaho—S. twelve guns. The new twin-seven frigate *Idaho* will be launched from the yard of HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday morning of this week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—The insurances on the Front-street fire could not be fully ascertained yesterday, owing to a number of the proprietors being out of town. It is estimated that Mr. GOODWIN'S loss on stock will be about $4,500, said to be covered by insurance; and that the damage to the building, Nos. 228 and 230 Front-street, will be about $20,000. Messrs. DICKERSON, REED & Co., Nos. 243 and 245 Water-street, tin and sheet iron dealers, lose $5,000 on stock, which is insured for in the Continental, Firemens', Trust and Market Insurance Companies, for $5,000 each, and in other companies for various sums. Damage to building $30 000. Messrs. COOK & NICHOLS, provision dealers, at No. 226 Front-street, sustain a damage of $5,000. Damage to building $1,500. Insured. J. I. & J. G. FROST, flour dealers, at Nos. 232 and 234 Front-street, sustain a damage of $1,000. Insured for $1,500 in the Continental Insurance Company. SULLIVAN, MURPHY & Co. occupied a portion of No. 247 Water-street, tobacco dealers, sustained a damage of $5,000. Insured.

A SINGULAR CASE—A MAN FOUND DEAD IN A STOREHOUSE FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.—The case of JOHN FARRELL, whose body was stated in Sundays paper to have been found lying dead under the hatchway of storehouse No. 112 Washington-street, on Saturday evening, was under investigation before Coroner WILDEY yesterday. Nothing of a definite character relative to how the deceased came to his death could be arrived at, and the investigation was adjourned over until to-day. Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination of the body and found eight ribs fractured on the righ side, and five on the left side. It is his opinion that these fractures were not produced by a fall of any sort, but that they were the result of violence. Some bruises were found on the head that tend to confirm this idea. Some witnesses were examined, but nothing of any importance elicited. Deceased was employed in the storehouse No. 112, and was seen alive and well up to three-quarters of an hour before the body was found. The case will be continued to-day.

VETERAN UNION CLUB.—This spirited club, composed of officers and men who have served in the volunteer, militia or naval forces to the campaign for the Union, meet this evening at 7.30 o'clock, in room No. 18 Cooper Institute, for organization. A cordial invitation is extended to all Union soldiers here, to become members.

MR. OSCANYAN'S LECTURE.—The popular oriental lecturer, Mr. OSCANYAN, announces a novelty—a series of his Oriental entertainments, or soirées Orientales at Irving Hall. The lectures upon the "Women of the East" are illustrated by tableaux vivants, and are of a high order of interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Union Conventions have thus far nominated the following gentlemen for the offices named: Congress—Third District, Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, who received 48 votes on the first formal ballot, against 12 cast for his competitor. His nom. Wilson, County Clerk, Geo. J. Hardy; Superintendent ination was made unanimous. Register, Benj. W. of the Poor, Isaac Skidmore; Coroner, Elias Lynn; Justice of Sessions, Wm. H. Hoyt; Police Justice, Chauncy Perry; Justice of the Peace—First District, Conklin Smith; Justice of the Peace—Second District, H. R. Bradshaw; Assembly—Fifth District, John C. Perry; Sixth District, George B. Magrath.

The Union Second Congressional District Convention met at Lattimer Hall, in Court-street, on Saturday afternoon, and after sixteen balloting without effecting a choice, adjourned until to-day noon. The principal candidates are, Samuel T. Madden, Alderman Archibald, Mr. Bliss and Henry A. Kent. The last ballot stood, 21 for Bliss, 25 for Maddox and 10 for Kent.

THE SOLDIER'S HOME ASSOCIATION.—A Soldier's Home Association, having for its object the relief of sick and disabled soldiers belonging to Brooklyn regiments, the families of those in the field, and widows and orphans of those who have fallen, has been formally organized by the election of the following trustees: George Hall, Moses F. Odell, John Greenwood, Jonathan S. Burr, Seymour L. Hunter, George B. Lincoln, James L. Seaburr, L. S. Burnham, Wm. H. Jenkins, James Murphy, Luther B. Wyman, Wm. H. Johnson and Charles J. Lowry. An act of incorporation is to be applied for.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 146, of which 17 were men, 32 women, 55 boys and 42 girls. The principal diseases were, marasmus 15, consumption 13, cholera infantum 7, convulsions 6, typhoid fever 5, diarrhœa 6, croup 5, &c. Natives of the United States 109, Ire'and 25, England 6, Germany 4, British America 2. Under one year of age 36.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found drowned at the foot of Washington-street yesterday. He was 5 feet 7½ inches high, brown hair and moustaches. Had on grey pantaloons and vest, dark ribbed sack coat, black neck tie, white shirt and bootees. The remains were taken to the Dead House.

THE LATE GEN. RENO.—The wife and family of the late Gen. RENO, who was killed while gallantly leading his troops at the battle of South Mountain, Md., are the guests of Gen. P. S. CROOKE, in the town of Flatbush, L. I.

NATURALIZATION.—The Brooklyn City Court will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M., every day from this date until the 20th day of October, for the purpose of granting naturalization papers.

Williamsburgh.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A woman named ANN DONAHY was arrested on Saturday by Officer LYNCH, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of having, in connection with ANN DONOHUE, stolen the sum of $855 from ROBERT MCKELVIN, an engineer on board of a Government vessel. It is alleged that the accused induced McKELVIN to enter Mrs. DONOHUE'S house in North Seventh-street, Eastern District, and while he was asleep took the money. About $400 of the missing money was recovered.

UNION NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the Sixth Assembly Convention met at Washington Hall, Eastern District, on Saturday night, and nominated for Assembly from that district Mr. JOHN B. MCGRATH. Mr. CHARLES W. CHESHIRE was renominated for Supervisor for the Thirteenth Ward.

NEW-JERSEY.

DROWNED.—A man named PATRICK MCGEE, residing at No. 87 Essex-street, Jersey City, while intoxicated, fell into the Morris Canal near the foot of Warren-street, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner FARREL, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Coroner FARREL also held an inquest Saturday, on the body of a little daughter 8 years of age, of Capt. HOWE, who had been missing several days, and whose body was found in the canal near Greenville, where the parents reside. The little girl was last seen standing on the canal bridge, and it is supposed accidentally fell overboard.

ENROLLMENT TO BE CORRECTED.—Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, visited Washington last week, and succeeded in procuring an order empowering the Board of Enrollment to reëxamine and correct the enrollment for Jersey City.

Union Nominations.

The following is a correct list of the Union nominations made thus far. The Conference Committee, appointed by the Central and General Committees, are to meet to-night to agree upon a united ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL—*Fifth District Union Central*—E. P. Ellery.
Sixth District—H. J. Raymond.
Seventh District—Wm. Boardman.
Eighth District—Wm. E. Dodge.
Fifth District Union General—Augt. Weissman.
Sixth District—Rush C. Hawkins.
Seventh District—Wm. Boardman.
Eighth District—H. F. Manierre.
ASSEMBLY—*Seventh District Union Central*—T. Stewart.
Seventh District Union General—A. E. Dutton.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, most of the Assembly Conventions postponed their nominations, and in a majority of the districts will meet to-morrow night.

UNION MEETINGS.

APPOINTED BY THE STATE COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.

Fort Edward—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Cortlandtville—Hon. C. M. Depew.
New-York—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut, Geo. Wm Curtis, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovel, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Twelfth Ward, Harlem—Hon. Abram Wakeman, F. J. Fithian, Esq.
Haverstraw—Timothy Cronin, Esq.
Warsaw—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Addison—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Owego—Col. O. T. Beard.
Danbury, Conn.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Newark, N. J.—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Belmont—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Medina—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Herkimer—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, R. F. Andrews, Hon. Richard Busteed.
Catskill—Gen. T. M. Hite.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

Ticonderoga—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Brooklyn—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Perry—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Bath—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Elmira—Col. O. T. Beard.
Brooklyn—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Geneva—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Cuba—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Landenville—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Greenwich, Conn.—Major James Haggerty.
Newport—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Rhinebeck—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Eleventh Ward, New-York—E. W. Dodge, Esq., D. M. Campbell, Esq.
Dansville—George L. Maynard, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Riverhead—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, John J. Couch, Esq.
Plattsburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Canton—Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Hammondsport—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Penn Yan—Col. O. T. Beard.
Geneseo—Hon. C. M. Depew, Geo. L. Maynard, Esq.
Olean—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Newfane—Rev. A. P. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Salisbury Center—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Middletown—Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Ninth Ward, New-York—N. B. La Bau, Esq.
Fonda—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Nyack—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Hudson—Gen. T. M. Hite, Allard Anthony, Esq.
Newark—Major James Haggerty.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

Orange, N. J.—Maj. James Haggerty.
Chateaguay—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Potsdam—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Prattsburgh—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Canandaigua—Col. O. T. Beard.
Newburgh—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Buffalo—Hon. C. M. Depew, Geo. L. Maynard, Esq.
Ellicottville—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H, Gibbs.
West Winfield—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Port Jervis—Hon. Charles L. Beale, Col. Thomas B, Van Buren.
16th Ward, New York—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Albany—Gen. T. M. Hite.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Ogdensburgh—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Ithaca—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Patchogue—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Liberty—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Goshen—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Milport—Col. O. T. Beard.
Batavia—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Dunkirk—Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Brooklyn—Maj. James Haggerty.
Frankfort—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Montgomery—Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Watkins—Gen. John H. Martindale.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

Wayland—G. G. Bellows, Esq.
Corning—Col. O. T. Beard.
Auburn—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Hon. C. M. Depew.
Westfield—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood.
Pleasantville—Maj. James Haggerty, Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Rome—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Watertown—Hon. E. B. Turner, of Texas; Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Lima—Rev. G. De La Matyr.
Salem—Timothy Cronin, Esq.

—The Union State Central Committee of Vermont have issued a call for a Union State Convention to be held on the 11th of October, when candidates for Presidential electors will be nominated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 1—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 13,616 bbls. Flour, 713 bbls. and 575 bags Corn Meal, 92,983 bushels Wheat, 88,462 bushels Corn, 98,543 bushels Oats, 231 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,029 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive and nominal, at $11 50 for Pots, and $14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 1,699 bbls.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed; Middling $1 15@$1 20, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at irregular prices. Java at 44c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 38c.@40c.; Rio at 35c.@40c.; St. Domingo at 33c. @35c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last amount to 4,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 10; poor to choice Extra State at $8 @ $8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 25 @ $9 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@ 8 10
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	9 25	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 70	@10 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 00	@14 00

Southern Flour tends downward; sales since our last 340 bbls. at $9 90@$11 for poor to good, and $11@ $14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills ℔ bbl. Canada Flour is again cheaper; sales 200 bbls. extra at $8@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive to-day, closing at $7 85@$7 90 for Jersey and $8 35@$8 40 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet again to-day, at a reduction of about 3c. ℔ bushel. Sales 34,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 95@$2; Red Western at $1 90@$1 95; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85@$1 86; Milwaukee Club (nominal) at $1 78@$1 84; Chicago Spring at $1 75@ $1 83 ℔ bushel. Corn is again cheaper; sales since our last 38,000 bushels, at $1 53 for Mixed Western, and $2 for choice white Baltimore, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and depressed. We quote Canada at 86c. @87c.; Western, 87c.; State at 86c.@87 cash ℔ bushel.; 4,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $2 30.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 1.	
Superfine Flour	$9 50	@ 9 90	$7 75	@ 8 10
Extra State	9 90	@10 50	8 00	@ 8 60
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85	@12 00	8 00	@10 75
Extra Ohio	10 90	@12 25	9 25	@11 00
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00	8 65	@10 75
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 00	@14 90
Superfine Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	9 90	@15 00
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 00	@ 9 75
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	7 90	@ 8 40
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 05	@ 2 25
Red & Amber Wh't ℔ bu.	2 05	@ 2 35	1 75	@ 2 00
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@ 1 64	1 58	@— —
Yellow Corn	1 64	@— —	1 60	@— —
Rye	1 60	@ 1 65	—	@ 1 45
Barley	— —	@— —	— —	@— —
Oats	88	@ 90½	86	@ 87

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at $1 20@$1 30 for Government and shipping; $1 35 @$1 55 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 36c.@50c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 11,822 hides; sales, 6 300 hides, the latter including, according to HULL & Co., 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@22 lbs. on private terms; 250 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs. on private terms; 2,000 City and Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., cash; 300 City Wet-Salted Californis, 43 lbs., 13½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 752,700 (same time last year 227,900 —year before, 450,400), and 17,125 bales. The stock consists of 352,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 67,400 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 68,700 Dry Orinono; 129,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 18,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 11,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,700 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 5,400 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 44,000 Dry African; 12,300 Wet-Salted California; 2,000 Wet-Salted Western; 2,000 Wet-Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet-Salted Rio Grande; 1,125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. Imports for the month of September were 30,470 hides and 50 bales from Foreign, and 31,326 from Coastwise ports. Total, 81,805 hides, against 103,121 during the same month last year, and 181,236 hides and 852 bales in 1862.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZAL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Very little doing, at irregular prices. The trade in general are not urging their leather on the market. Oak Sole—Stock accumulating; rates nominal; transactions limited to small sales to the near-by trade. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 28,000 sides."

METALS—Have been rather more freely offered and purchased at easier prices, including Refined Ingot Copper at 47c.@48c. ℔ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $50@$52 50, closing heavily at about $50; American Pig do. at $50@$57 ℔ ton; Pig Lead at equal to about 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb., with a stock of 2,400 tons; Plate Spelter at 14½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin at 59c.@ 60c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively speculative request at still higher prices, particularly for New Mess. Sales, to-day, 8,500 bbls., at $43@$43 50, closing at $43 12½ for New Mess, cash and regular way; $41 for one year old Mess; $42 for prime Mess; $42 for Thin Mess; $40 ℔ bbl. Stock, 112,981 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@19½c. for Hams, and 21c. for pickled do.; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is declining; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@20½c., the latter an extreme. Beef is in limited demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess; $15@ $18 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$14 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Butter rules quiet and heavy at 33c.@46c., for poor to prime State, and 30c.@38c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 15c.@23c., the latter an outside figure, ℔ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 1.	
New Mess P'k, ℔ bbl.	$43 00	@$— —	$43 00	@$43 50
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	38 50	@ 39 50	— —	@ 40 00
Lard, ℔ lb.	23	@ 24¾	19	@ 20¼
Pr'n Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.	16 00	@ 20 00	15 00	@ 18 50
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb.	40	@ 48	30	@ 38
State Butter, ℔ lb.	48	@ 56	38	@ 46
Cheese, ℔ lb.	19	@ 21	15	@ 23

TEAS—Are quiet and unsettled in price.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at irregular quotations.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Tobacco Inspection Warehouse in September:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock, Sept. 1, 1864. Hhds.	27,469	1	14	9	27,493
Received since	14,577	—	—	—	16,577
Total	42,046	1	14	9	42,070
Delivered since	7,619	—	—	—	7,619
Stock Oct. 1, 1864. Hhds.	34,427	1	14	9	34,451
Stock Oct. 1, 1863. Hhds.	42,556	2	12	—	42,570

WHISKY—Sales to-day only 300 bbls., at $1 75@ $1 77 @ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the month of September the Wool trade was uncommonly quiet; less Wool was disposed of than in any month for a long time previous. The two auctions which occurred on the 8th of about 800 bales of Cape and 100,000 lbs. Fleece, and 21st ultimo of 406,000 lbs. Fleece and some Cape and Mezlizo Wool only increased the dullness. At the same time, the favorable war news contributed to the heavy decline of the premium upon gold, and this fact made the prices of Wool still more unsettled. As long as this suspense may last, our quotations are but nominal. There are holders who would sell even below our quotations, but it is as usual that the buyers will not operate in a very quiet market. We have now a good selection of Domestic Fleece, which can be bought more advantageously than in the interior. Foreign Fine and Medium Wools have been remarkably quiet, and prices have declined with the premium on gold. The stock has become larger, and offers a good selection. Foreign low Wools, for carpets and blankets, are in light stock, and a fair demand setting in may improve the present depressed prices. During the month a cargo of about 1,000 bales Cape, also several hundred bales River Platte and East India wools have been reshipped to the European markets. The recent decline of prices in the English market, is not yet sufficient to look to that quarter for some time to come, except a crisis should occur; and in the producing countries, the advanced rates will only be brought to the right level, by the foreign markets, after a period of dullness and depressed prices. The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 88,601 bales, 37,347,513 pounds; the imports of wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales, 48,881,301 pounds; the imports of wool into New-York from Dec. 23d, 1863, to Aug. 29, 1864, were 97,462 bales, 44,389,842 pounds; the imports of wool into New-York for the month ending Sept. 29, 1864, were 3,942 bales, 2,509,362 pounds.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1864.

	cents ℔ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	95@100
Saxony fleece	90@ 95
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	93@100
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	105@110
Saxony fleece	95@100
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ½ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	97@103
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	85@ 95
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ½ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	60@ 95
Unwashed	60@ 65
California.	
Washed fleece	70@ 85
Unwashed fleece, fine	45@ 60
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	38@ 48
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	85@ 95
New-York City, Super	80@ 90
New-York City, No. 1	60@ 70
New-York City, No. 2	20@ 22
Country, Extra	95@104
Country, Super	92@100
Country, No. 1	65@ 77
Country, No. 2	20@ 24
Lambs	84@ 95
Tub Washed	95@1??
Western, limed pulled wool	70@ 80

FREIGHTS—The market is quite dull and heavy, with 411 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included only 50 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d.; and 500 Green Hides, at 10s. For Bordeaux—a French ship, with extra pipe-staves, at $52.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4065. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

An Attack on Ayres' Division Repulsed.

Gen. Gregg Defeats Gen. Wade Hampton's Cavalry.

BUTLER STILL HOLDS HIS POSITION

A Reconnoissance Pushed to Within a Few Hundred Yards of the Inner Line of the Rebel Works.

Sheridan's Operations at Staunton.

THE PANIC IN RICHMOND

ALL THE CITIZENS ON DUTY.

The Publication of the Newspapers Stopped.

Heavy Rains Interfere with Movements.

BRIG.-GEN. STANNARD WOUNDED.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated at Harrisonburgh, October 1., 9:30 P. M., has been received by this Department. It states: "I have been to Staunton and Waynesborough with the Cavalry; destroyed the iron bridge on South River at Waynesborough, throwing it into the river; also the bridge near Christians Creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesborough." Details of future operations are, for obvious reasons, omitted.

The following dispatch is the latest received from Gen. GRANT:

CITY POINT, Oct. 2—8:30 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

BUTLER on the right of the James River, and MEADE southwest of Petersburgh, occupy the same positions as yesterday.

There has been but very little fighting to-day.

A few prisoners have been captured.

Last evening BUTLER sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. SHERMAN, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under WHEELER and FORREST.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEATALS OF THE FIGHTING.

The Rebels Attack the Eighteenth Corps—They are Repulsed with Fearful Loss—Heavy Rains—Gen. Stannard Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864—A. M.

For purely military reasons there was no disposition yesterday, on the part of Gen. BUTLER, to advance the lines of his army, and the day might have passed uneventfully, had not the enemy assumed the offensive. Galled almost to desperation by the sudden advantage we have won—an advantage which gives us a position almost within the purlieus of the rebel capital—LEE moved up heavy reinforcements from the Petersburgh front to oppose us. These reinforcements were composed of HETH's, HOKE's and FIELD's divisions, and WILCOX's brigade.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they made an impetuous attack upon the right of the Eighteenth Corps, opposite the fortification which was taken from them on Thursday, in the hope of driving us out. Formed in three long lines they advanced to the charge, and were met by a murderous fire which sent them staggering back, leaving piles of dead and dying on the field. Rallying again, they renewed the onset, and with such determination that their advance came within two hundred yards of the work. Our men again succeeded in repulsing them, and the slaughter was terrible. Major-Gen. WEITZEL, who had only taken command of the Eighteenth Corps a few hours before the assault, signally inaugurated his assumption of the position, in the result of this affair. As the broken columns, paralyzed by the shock of their reception, fled back to gain the shelter of their works, he promptly pushed forward a flanking force which managed to cut off the retreat of nearly three hundred of the panic-stricken men, and they swooped them in like fish into a net. Five battle-flags were also captured. Among the prisoners were eighteen commissioned officers, and last night they were brought to these headquarters on their way to the rear. These officers, many of whom are veterans, unite in saying that they never before experienced such a destructive musketry fire. Our men did not fall into the common practice of firing high and harmlessly over the heads of their assailants, but almost every bullet brought down a man, and the ground was strewn with victims to their unerring aim. On our part little artillery was used, but the rebels kept up an incessant fire of big guns during the assault, not alone from the forts, but likewise from their iron-clads in the James, near Drewry's Bluff. The left division of the Tenth Corps was partially engaged in this affair, but the brunt of it fell upon the Eighteenth.

Our casualities were comparatively small, necessarily so as we were behind our works. I am grieved to say, however, that we had another brave general put *hors du combat*. A fragment of shell struck Gen. STANNARD, commanding the first division of the Eighteenth Corps, in the left arm, making amputation necessary.

The clouds boded rain all day and about 6 o,clock it came in torrents. So it continued all night, and this morning it gives no sign of abatement. Almost everybody is drenched and mud is redundant. Fortunately for those of us at Gen. BUTLER'S Headquarters the horrors of the flood were alleviated by a lucky "find" of the General in *propria persona*. Riding along his lines he entered an out of the way path which led to what was recently a rebel camp. It bore evidences of having been hurriedly abandoned by its late occupants, as their personal effects, for the most part, were left behind. Col. DODGE, Chief Quartermaster, who has an appetite for making everybody comfortable, seized this properly and brought the tents to the pine grove where, on Thursday night, we bivouacked, shelterless, on dry leaves. Here he pitched as many as were necessary, and, forgetful of native fastidiousness, everybody benefitted last night, and is likely to benefit to-day, by the protection which this stained, mildewed, vermin-suggestive camp equippage of the rebels affords.

H. J. W.

AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1864.

The rain has not ceased all day, and the effect upon the roads is bad. Evidently these Virginians have had little time these late years to spend upon repairing their highways, and as a consequence they are full of what a cockney in camp calls "'lls and oles." The hills, as with train some of the elevated places in the road may be designated, are reeking with a pasty red mud, making foothold for horses precarious, and clogging the wheels of supply wagons till the spokes are nearly invisible. The holes are sloughs of liquified earth into which the poor and patient and enduring mules and team horses enter with a splash, then plunge forward, every sinew straining and every nerve quivering, as they draw the floundering wagons, which sink to the hub, groaning and grating over the harsh cobble stones in the unseen depths. But the traveling might get worse, and as a preventive the Engineer Corps are engaged in corduroying and repairing generally. So much I observed to-day in the course of a ten-mile ride, upon which I set out encased in oil-skin, and returned in the same, plus an outer casing of mud dried brown. But this weather is very jolly, and nobody cares a rush about it, excepting for the dumb animals. In fact, it is somewhat jolly, after one becomes accustomed to wearing wet clothes, sleeping in damp blankets, dragging around muddy boots, and indulging generally id the other easily-imagined creature comforts which may be classed in the same category.

A few prisoners were taken to-day on our right. Some of them were merchants in Richmond until our irruption on Thursday morning. Then they rushed themselves into an improvised cavalry force—it is a weakness I have observed on the part of minute-men to get into the saddle—and took to independent scouting. Their career as gallant troopers was brief and somewhat inglorious. One of them innocently asked if the United States Government would reimburse him for the loss of his horse and equipments. The benighted individual was told that the rebel exchequer must meet his claims, if justice was ever done him. His answer was true, though profane. "That be d—d," he said; "the Confederate Government never pays."

One of the prisoners was a man named LIBBY, who has had a good deal to do with the infamous prison which bears his name. He had the outlership of the prisoners, and from all accounts bled them freely, growing rich enough upon his extortions to purchase a fine farm upon this line of operations. LIBBY narrated, with glee to-day, that in one of our cavalry raids a trooper came to his house and carried off a gun which was lying on a box wherein he had $1,700 in gold. The gold was overlooked, and the gun went off.

Some refugees also came in to-day. They confirm the accounts of confusion in Richmond; non-combatants clearing out, all business ended, every male fifteen years of age and over in the defences of the city. All the Richmond journals have suspended publication, and, for a time at least, your readers will be spared their high-toned articles.

Gen. TERRY'S Division of the Tenth Corps made a reconoissance in force this afternoon on the Central Road, advancing up to the toll-gate, within plain view of the City of Richmond. After feeling the strength of the enemy the force returned to camp about 9 o'clock this evening, bringing in a few prisoners. When the gallant division arrived in camp there was great cheering to welcome them.

It is said by prisoners that LEE commands personally at this front.

A telegram has just reached camp, stating that the hospital steamer *Matilda* was destroyed this afternoon by the explosion of her boiler. No particulars were given.

H. J. W.

Heavy Firing on the Right and Left of Petersburgh—The Entire Army in Motion—Rebel Prisoners and Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, state that at that time there was heavy firing on the right and left of Petersburgh, but very little in the front.

The entire army was in motion and the indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

A steamer had arrived with a load of prisoners from the James River.

Forty deserters from the rebel army arrived here this morning. They have taken the oath of allegiance and are on their way North.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Oct. 2.

The enemy attacked the division of Gen. AYRES yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss.

This was the only fighting which took place on the left yesterday, with the exception of an attack by WADE HAMPTON'S cavalry on Gen. GREGG'S cavalry on the Vaughan road, when the rebels were driven back with a good deal of loss, and we captured some prisoners. Our loss was very slight.

The army is now strongly intrenched, and a battle may occur at any moment.

Our loss on Friday is not yet definitely ascertained, but it will not vary much from what I stated in yesterday's letter.

The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the Ninth Corps on that day.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over SHERIDAN in the Valley, and say that he was retreating.

Our troops took some thirty prisoners yesterday, among whom is a Lieutenant on Gen. BENHAM'S Staff.

A heavy rain-storm has prevailed all day, and prevented movements to any considerable extent.

W. D. McGREGOR.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 2,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 3.

The mail boat *Webster*, from City Point, has arrived here.

The rumor that Petersburgh has been evacuated by the rebels is incorrect.

Heavy firing has been heard all this morning from the north side of the James River, but nothing important has been received as to results.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down the river on rafts, in their eagerness to escape from the perils of the Confedracy.

Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say that they think Richmond cannot much longer withstand the siege now in progress.

All here are full of hopes of success.

Our soldiers are in high spirits, expecting soon to achieve the greatest results.

List of Wounded Officers Received at Fortress Monroe—Deaths in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 2.

There has been no arrival from the James River to-day.

Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN, Assistant Medical Director, at Fortress Monroe, sent several surgeons to Newbern on the steamer *Dudley Buck*, to-day, to assist Dr. HANDS, Medical Director of the latter place. The prevailing sickness is the cause.

The following is a list of sick and wounded officers, who have arrived at Chesapeake Hospital, to-day, from Deep Bottom, James River:

Lieut. O. M. Knight, 22d U. S. Colored—back.
Capt. J. S. Cooper, 8th U. S. Colored—arm.
Capt. G. W. Fahrein, 5th U. S. Colored—groin.
Capt. O. H. Granville, 5th U. S. Colored—leg.
Capt. D. G. Risley, 9th U. S. Colored—arm.
Capt. E. A. Ludwick, 112th N. Y.—arm.
Maj. E. Mayer, 7th U. S. Colored—sick.
Capt. Wm. Brokaw, 96th N. Y.
Lieut. M. W. Smith, 1st U. S. Colored.
Lieut. H. W. Jennings, 21st Conn.—back.
Capt. C. A. Bennett, 5th U. S. Colored—arm.
Lieut. Jno. Ford, 2d Pa. Artillery—side.
Lieut. H. Millhad, 169th N. Y.—hip.
Lieut. Wm. Barbar, 2d Pa. Artillery—side.
Capt. Wales Kilbary, 5th U. S. Colored—head.
Lieut. John B. Kripps, 2d Penn. Artillery—hip.
Lieut. Edwin A. Thorp, 2d Penn. Artillery—thigh.
Capt. J. Richardson, 8th U. S. Colored—thigh.
Capt. W. D. Brennan, 147th N. Y.—foot.
Lieut. Thos. McKinney, 27th Conn.—hip.
Lieut. Geo. McNeil, 188th Penn.—back.
Capt. G. W. O'Neil, 17th Tenn. (rebel)—chest.
Lieut. R. D. Morehouse, 142d N. Y.—thigh.
W. H. Wailing, 142d N. Y.—chest.
Lieut. F. W. Eston, 142d N. Y.—shoulder.
Major J. B. Cook, 22d U. S. Colored—arm.
Capt. J. T. Force, 22d U. S. Colored—shoulder.

List of deaths at the Hampton Hospital since last report, including the dead brought ashore from the hospital transports:

John Mitchell, 1st Maryland Cavalry,
Henry A. Lathrop, 8th Conn.
J. R. Hitchcock, 58th Penn.
J. L. Goodwin, 4th Mass. Cavalry,
Thomas R. North, 148th New-York,
J. M. Castolo, 24th Mass.
Martin Little, 100th New-York,
John Dickson, 8th Conn.
Charles E. Stebbins, 9th Conn.
Edward Palmer, 2d Penn. Artillery.
Myron D. Webster, 21st Conn.
Lewis S. Arnold, 13th Indiana.
John Johnson, 58th Pennsylvania.
James Burrows, 3d New-Hampshire.
William F. McClusky, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.
James Wilson, 10th New-Hampshire.
George D. Hunter, 48th New-York.
Bryant Perry, 27th United States colored.
George Manuel, 9th United States colored.
J. Cook, 4th United States colored.
Pelig Barton, 96th New-York.
George D. Anderson, 7th United States colored.
R. Jackson, civilian.
And three unknown colored men brought in dead.

Arrival of Gen. Stannard, Wounded—Gen. Barnham's Body Embalmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

The mail boat to-day from City Point brought to Washington Gen. STANNARD, commanding the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps, who lost his right arm in the recent engagement. Four of his aids were also wounded, among them Capt. KEMP and Lieut. HOSSELL.

The body of Gen. BURNHAM, who was killed at Chapin's Farm, has been embalmed, preliminary to its transmission to Maine.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

Attack on Gunboat No. 30—The Mississippi Legislature—Sherman Strongly Fortifying Atlanta—Movements of Admiral Porter.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Belle* has arrived here with Memphis papers of the 30th of September, which contain Duvall's Bluff dates of the 22d.

Gunboat No. 30 was attacked at the foot of Little Island by guerrillas on both sides of the river. The gunboat shelled them and killed eight or ten.

The steamer *Kenton* was fired into below Clarendon, on the White River, and the *Adam Jacobs* was attacked at Tipersville, on the Mississippi River. No one was badly hurt.

Federal officers furnish the following summary of items from the rebel papers:

The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Montgomery on the 25th of September.

Gen. JOS. JOHNSTON has been at Macon, Ga., since his removal from the command of the rebel forces at Atlanta.

The Selma *Appeal* says that HENRY S. FOOTE looks on MCCLELLAN as of the peace party, and counsels that the Confederates show a readiness to welcome peace overtures.

The same paper says that the Yankees are strongly fortifying Atlanta, probably for making another movement ere long. Our army is at Jonesboro, with pickets six miles beyond the fortifications.

The Southern journals look for a reign of terror at the North, and a great financial revolution.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 30th of September, says that the deputation of the citizens of Atlanta, by the order of Gen. SHERMAN, shows his extremity for supplies, and that he had to adopt that course to save his army from starvation. It does not see how Gen. HOOD could have retained possession of Atlanta, but it thinks that no punishment is too severe for the cowardly miscreants who took the amnesty offered by SHERMAN to save their property and went North.

The Montgomery *Mail* says that the Mississippi River is patroled by the Yankees with sleepless watchfulness, rendering it impossible to cross anywhere.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Mississippi has issued orders for the preservation of worn out bags of grain, sacks of rape seed, and other material out of which paper can be made for the public use.

Admiral PORTER left here to-day for the North, instead of New-Orleans.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 2.

A train from Franklin, to-day, reports all quiet there. The rebels are reported to have destroyed the bridges and burned all the railroad property for twenty miles below Franklin, on the Southwest branch.

Prisoners captured about 16 miles from Franklin, report that PRICE was about two miles beyond, with 7,000 men.

All is quiet on the Iron Mountain Railroad, as far as Hillsboro, where the rebels are reported to be working the lead mines.

Fredericktown is still occupied by the rebels, but not in large force.

Gen. EWING'S defence of Pilot Knob is described by eye-witnesses as having been one of the finest of the war. His retreat is also said to have been most gallantly conducted. His men had no sleep for four nights and nothing to eat except what they could pick up on the way, and fought the enemy constantly. Nothing has been heard from them since their arrival at Harrison Station, but it is believed that they have reached Rolla.

The depots of Washington and South Point, 15 and 18 miles West of Rankin, on the Pacific road, are reported to have been burned.

The iron works at Pilot Knob have suffered to the extent of $25,000, and the stores in the town were robbed of from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of goods.

A gentleman who left Pilot Knob on Friday night reports that PRICE has from 20,000 to 25,000 veteran troops, and some 5,000 recruits readily obtained in the State.

Rebel Loss at Pilot Knob—Horrible Murders in Cold Blood—Gen. Rosecrans to take the Field in Person.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 3.

Surgeon CARPENTER, Medical Director of this district, accompanied by a rebel flag of truce, arrived here last night, to procure medical supplies for the wounded on both sides. The rebels lost about 200 killed and 600 or 800 wounded in the assault on the fort at Pilot Knob.

Major WILSON, Third Missouri Militia, commandant of the post, and Capt. DINGER, Forty-seventh Missouri, who were captured by the rebels, were badly treated.

Maj. WALKER, who bravely defended Potosi, and several other persons were murdered in cold blood after the surrender of the place.

There is nothing reliable as yet from Gen. EWING.

The Iron Mountain Railroad is pretty badly damaged, and it will take two months to repair it.

There is nothing new from FRANKLIN this morning.

Two brigades of the enrolled militia of this district have gone to Laclede Station, on the Pacific Railroad, eight miles from here.

It is understood that Gen. ROSECRANS will take the field to-day.

Among the rebel wounded at Pilot Knob are Col. THOMAS, Col. MONROE Maj. SCHNEIDER, and several Captains.

POLITICAL.

Enthusiastic Union Demonstrations in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3.

The National Union League Hall was again crowded this evening with intelligent ladies and gentlemen on the occasion of an address, of nearly two hours' length, by DAVID DOUGHERTY, Esq. The meeting was exceedingly enthusiastic.

Thousands, unable to gain admittance, organized in front of the Union League House.

Judge SHANNON, of Pittsburgh, delivered a patriotic address that awakened many an enthusiastic shout. The Union League is gaining votes very fast for LINCOLN, JOHNSON, Union and Liberty. They have entered the contest with commendable spirit, and with the most cheering prospect of great success.

C. C. W.

Bridgeport Election.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3.

In the election for city officers to-day a large vote was polled. The Democrats elect the Mayor by 116 majority, and their whole ticket by over 100 majority, a gain from last year of over 200.

Political.

DANBURY, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3.

In the town election, to-day, the Union ticket was elected by an average majority of 115.

Union Meeting in West Chester, Penn.—Letter from Gen. McCall.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Chester County took place in the town of West Chester, on Saturday morning. The town was filled with people, men and women, coming from every township, and showing by their enthusiasm and the many displays of flowers, wreaths, banners and flags, their devotion to the cause.

After the organization the following letter from Gen. MCCALL was read amid loud and long-continued cheering:

BELAIR, Sept. 30, 1864.

Messrs. W. E. Barber, W. P. Marshall, and others, committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inviting me "to preside over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair grounds, on Saturday next, the 1st of October." Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to convey, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question (the conduct of the war) now before our country, and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election, which views in the main have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change. No one deplored more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South, yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of rousing and exerting all the energies of the country to this end. One of two things then stared us in the face: either the positive suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union, or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth, and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention and war, with the Southern people. I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now indorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. MCCALL.

The reading of the letter was followed by eloquent addresses from Ex-Gov. POLLOCK and Col. FORNEY.

Speech by Gen. Cochrane.

At a large meeting held at Union League Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Gen. COCHRANE made an eloquent speech, from which we give the following extract:

The London *Times* is in favor of the Chicago platform. The London *Post* (the organ of the aristocracy of Great Britain, who looks upon us as upon a vipor fanged) declares that the Chicago platform is the platform for the Union. So with the journals of France. And then, what is more, the rebels themselves declare that if they can but continue the war until the November election the success of the Democratic party will have achieved for them what their arms have been unable to accomplish. These are the certain tests by which to apply the term "Union" employed by them in their platform, and the language also used in the letter of their candidate in his acceptance. Now, fellow-citizens, I would say one word to those who, like myself, belonged at one time to the Democratic party, and who, like me, when those difficulties were precipitated upon us, rose, as we supposed, above the barriers of party, and arrayed ourselves under the standards of our country. [Applause.] I will be frank with you to-night. You supposed it possible to engraft upon the party creed of that glorious traditionary body, the instincts and declarations of war. The serious and formidable effort was made without success. Party discipline rose above love of country, patriotism was at a discount, and the Democratic party, asserting its discipline, was placed upon an unconditional peace policy, and it is for you to determine whether a party, dear as it may be to you, arraigning itself against your country, will induce you to follow it, or subscribe to the principles which sustain your country. I know the difficulty of severing parties, but those around me to-night I recognize as men of that stern stuff that could have lived in the tide of those times that made Rome what she was. Are there no men here capable of the effort? Is there no patriotism such as nerved BARUS' arm? I tell you that the times are rife with the signs of a culminating virtue. The time when party leaders could lead party myrmidons is past. The people of the United States begin to understand the sage-like wisdom of the immortal WASHINGTON. [Applause.] When the Ship of State is in danger, all is unity, or all is lost. Look to it, that the spirit of party be excluded from your midst. I feel that now in this coming week is to be achieved that work on which is pending a contest mightier than the contest of the field. It has been well said that peace hath her victories no less than war. Such a victory is within your grasp. Would you look with pride and gratification if the Army of the Potomac were beaten by LEE? No. So, neither will that army look with pride or gratification, if you are beaten by the peace men of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Seventeen hundred troops left this City yesterday, including three hundred and fifty who were forced by stress of weather to return to the harbor, after sailing for their destination on Saturday. Thirteen hundred of the number were New-York State troops, two hundred convalescents, the others detachments of new recruits from other States.

FROM EUROPE.

News by the Saxonia and the Peruvian.

The Arrival of Muller in London.

The English Press on the Capture of Atlanta.

New Complication of the Danish Question.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 21st September, arrived at this port to-day. The steamship *Peruvian*, with advices to the 23d, arrived off Father Point yesterday afternoon. A brief summary of the news by the *Saxonia* has already been published, but we find the following additional items of interest.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Times* of Tuesday, in a leader on the American war, says:

"The capture of Atlanta may fairly be regarded as crowning with success the campaign of the South-Western Army of the Union. The results of the achievement are still to be seen; nor is it, indeed, yet certain that Gen. SHERMAN will be able to retain his prize; but it is a prize, nevertheless, for it represents the object which the Federal Commander proposed to himself from the beginning of his expedition. Never since the commencement of the war has a Federal force plunged so intrepidly into Confederate territory as the Army of Georgia. The Confederates have lost an important position, and been unsuccessful in a campaign. They have not however lost an army, nor any considerable quantity of munitions or stores. The Federals have taken a town in a State hitherto inaccessible to their armies, and can boast of an army quartered in Georgia. One of the great objects of the campaign in Georgia, as well as in Virginia, was the destruction of the Confederate army, and that has not been attained. Gen. HOOD remains in command of a force, which, though it is not a match for SHERMAN'S army, is nevertheless strong, well organized, and safe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

A most disastrous fire raged for some hours, on Monday, in a block of warehouses in Gresham-street, West London. The warehouses were stored with large quantities of hosiery, cloths, and other goods, and the loss is estimated at £580,000. One of the buildings destroyed was the Ancient Hall of the Haberdashers' Company.

The London *Times* says:

"A bold and novel scheme, involving a revolution in the construction of vessels of war, has lately been submitted by Mr. MCLAINE, a naval architect of Belfast. Its main feature is the abandonment of broadside guns and the substitution of fore and aft guns, 'to fire only on the line of the keel.'"

MULLER, the alleged murderer of Mr. BARCES, left Liverpool on Saturday by express train, and arrived at London in the afternoon. An immense crowd had gathered to see him. He was hurried into a police van, and conveyed to Bow-street. Mr. BEARD and Dr. JUCH had an interview with him. He still strongly protests his innocence, and expresses his confidence that it will be proved. The *Times* says: It is thought that after his examination on Monday the case will be remanded for a week; although, all the evidence being at hand, there is really no reason for deferring the committal of the accused, and thus involving a repetition of the exciting scenes of Saturday, it being understood that the defence will be reserved for the trial. MULLER remained very quiet on Saturday and Sunday, eating, drinking and sleeping well, and reading at intervals, but never caring apparently to talk. According to present arrangements the examination is intended to take place in the morning of Monday, and it is rumored that, owing to the very limited accommodations in Bow-street, some more commodious place for the investigation will be selected.

MULLER was brought up for examination at Bow-street on Monday. The excitement was almost unprecedented in the annals of the court. During the whole of the examination the prisoner remained perfectly quiet and unmoved, although his expression was sad throughout the inquiry, occupying a seat in the dock during the latter part of it. He scarcely looked at any of the witnesses, nor was there the slightest alteration in the expression of his face as their names were called.

The inquiry was formally adjourned until Monday next, with the understanding that the case would be then completed, and the prisoner committed for trial.

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris of Sept. 17, says: The rumors circulated at Frankfort of an approaching interview of the French, Russian and Prussian sovereigns at Baden, are considered to be unfounded.

The Duke of Cambridge, passing through Paris, breakfasted with the Emperor.

A telegram from Paris of the 18th, says:

"An imperial decree has been issued creating a professorship of Political Economy and Public Law in the Faculty of Law at Paris. Another decree abolishes the obligation for ships going long voyages to carry a surgeon, when they shall have 30 men on board. They will only be obliged to carry a surgeon when the number of persons on board amounts to 100."

The *Gazette* of France quotes the following passage, from a letter addressed by GARIBALDI to the Rifle Club at Cannobi, Italy: "Practice with the rifle. The rifle fatally constitutes the justice of modern civilization, and when handled by stout arms like yours, it gives men the right to have no masters but themselves."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Accounts from the cotton manufacturing districts of France state that the cotton crisis, which has created so much distress among the operatives there, is, fortunately, almost at an end."

In Senegal, where the natives have long cultivated cotton, one American house, at Gores, purchased 20,000 kilogrammes for export to America. A French house purchased this year 60,000 kilos grown by the natives of Casamance. The native cotton of Serreres is the most sought after.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

According to reliable information, it seems certain that an arrangement has been come to between the Courts of France and Italy in reference to the solution of the Roman question. It is believed that Florence will shortly become the capital of Italy.

RUSSIA.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a frightful list of fires which, since April last, have taken place in different parts of Russia, and it adds, that the account of the principal disasters is not complete. The work of incendiaries commenced at the end of April, in the Government of Kalonea, by the destruction of fifty-four houses; next at Okhansk, two hundred and four houses were burnt; at Serdobok, four-fifths of the town was destroyed; at Mozir, one-half of the houses; at Meloga, more than two hundred; and at the fair of Nijni-Noogorod, fifteen hundred booths and one hundred and forty-eight houses; at Patrolsk there were six fires in June, and entire quarters of the town were consumed. The powder magazine of Nazan and that of Oxhta, near Petersburg, were blown up. At Riga two fires occurred, the same at Tunlen, where the finest quarters of the town were consumed. At Orenburg six hundred houses were burnt, and Bakl is only a heap of ruins. Four conflagrations took place at St. Petersburg, six at Simbirsk, a town which, as well as Yaroslavi, are now in ruins. Previous to April two imperial cannon foundries were laid waste. Fresh disasters are apprehended, and the Russian Government is called upon to adopt prompt and rigorous measures.

SPAIN.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The new Cabinet has been formed, composed as follows:

President of the Council, without Portfolio	Marshal NARVAEZ.
Foreign Affairs	Señor SIERANTE.
War	Señor CORDOVA.
Justice	Lorenzo ARAZOLA.
Marine	Señor ARMERO.
Interior	Gonzales BRAVO.
Finance	Manuel BARZANOLLANA.
Public Works	Señor GALIANO.
Public Worship	Señor LOZANO.

The New Cabinet under Marshal NARVAEZ, announces a conciliatory policy. The prosecutions against the journals are suspended.

HOLLAND.

A telegram from the Hague of Sept. 19, says: "The Legislative session was opened to-day by the King. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, says: 'The country and the colonies are in a prosperous state. A number of public works are contemplated. Bills for the abolition of local excise duties will be laid before you, together with other important financial propositions. The redemption of the debt will be continued.'

A project for the reorganization of the customs tariff in the Dutch colonies of East India will also be laid before the Chamber."

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Vienna *Presse*, of Sept. 19, asserts that the Danish Cabinet is willing to consent to the proposal that the claims of the Duchies on the public property of the kingdom should be satisfied with the payment by Denmark of a round sum, this arrangement to be preceded by one definitively settling the respective allotment of the assets and liabilities of the country. Financial difficulties only delay the conclusion of peace. The negotiations on the prolongation of the armistice, which has expired, are near their end. The demand of Denmark that the troops of the allies in Jutland are not to be provisioned by Denmark, has been absolutely rejected by the German Powers.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor leaves Vienna on the 19th for Hungary. According to the Oesterreichische *Zeitung*, the journey is undertaken exclusively for military purposes.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The semi-official *Nordd. Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "The intention of extending the term of the armistice for a longer period has been abandoned, the protraction of peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point. In fact, the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character. Not only do Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a Scandinavian dynasty. Instead of recognizing they attack the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. It is, therefore, quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of the protocol of the armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after six weeks' notice.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne, of Sept. 17, says: "A public petition has been addressed to the National Assembly, demanding a revision of the Federal Constitution, the provisions of which are opposed to the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce with France, in order that such treaty may be concluded in a Constitutional manner. The revision is to be obtained by an appeal to the people of Switzerland. The Government of Berne has given its sanction, with certain reservations, to the statutes of the Credit Mobilier European."

ITALY.

The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the capital of Italy to Florence. The *Opinione* says that if this removal were necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Italian Government could not assume the responsibility of a refusal.

VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Gillem Wins Another Victory—The Rebel Vaugh Defeated and His Forts Captured—Gen. Burbridge in Southwestern Virginia—Salt Works Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, October 3.

The following has been received:—

CAIN'S STATION, Saturday, October 1,

To Gen. Schofield:

We arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found the enemy under Gen. VAUGHN strongly entrenched on both sides of the river. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing all the afternoon and until noon to-day, the enemy were driven out of his forts, and fled towards Zollicoffer.

I will burn the bridge and destroy the railroad from this point, and prevent the resources of East Tennessee from being used in the support of the rebellion. Our artillery fired upward of two hundred rounds.

A. C. GILLEM.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has also received information that Gen. BURBRIDGE captured the salt works near Abingdon, Va., with little resistance.

B. F. LIVINGSTON, Chief of U. S. Police, has been placed in close confinement by order of Lieut.-Col. HAMMOND, and JOHN A. GARDNER appointed in his place.

Marine Disasters.

HYANNIS, Mass., Monday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Island Home*, from Nantucket, reports: Picked up in Vineyard Sound Capt. RICHARDSON and four men of the schooner *Charlotte*, lumber laded, from Bangor for Newport, R. I., which struck on Pollock Rip on Saturday night, filled and went to pieces. The crew, when rescued, were on the quarter-deck of the vessel, just above the water, in an exhausted condition.

The schooner *S. K. Hart*, of Bangor, for Jersey City, before reported abandoned, drifted ashore on the 3d inst., near Highland Light, Cape Cod. She will be a total wreck, but part of her cargo will be saved.

New Rebel Steamer off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Oct. 3.

The new steamer *Caroline*, nine days from Glasgow, passed Cape Race at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 2d inst., and was boarded by the news yacht. She reported "bound for Wilmington, via Halifax, with machinery." The *Carolina* is a beautifully shaped sidewheel steamer, of 470 tons register, and is very fast.

The *Caroline*, also, reports that her sister ship, the *Colonel Lamb*, will pass the Cape on Tuesday, for the same destination.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 2.

FORREST, with his whole force, appeared before Huntsville, this morning, and demanded its surrender. The Commanding Officer, Col. G. M. L. JOHNSON, of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, refused to comply. There has probably been heavy fighting there, to-day, but no fears are entertained of its capture.

The total Federal loss in Gen. ROUSSEAU'S expedition is killed and wounded is 68.

Large numbers of rebels are reported at Spring Hill, 12 miles beyond Franklin. The lines are cut at that place.

Naval.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Oct. 3.

The Federal war-steamer *Florida* anchored below on Sunday. A boat with dispatches, &c., was sent to the city. The officers and crew were hospitably entertained by the officers and crew of H. M. S. *Jason*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 3, 1864.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105⅛	58	Del. & H. C. Co.	152
32,000	do	105	233	Erie Pref	100
80,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20's. C.	106	500	Hud. Riv. R.	109
40,000	do	106⅛	100	do	109⅛
20,000	do	106⅜	300	do	109⅜
10,000	do	106	200	do	109⅝
10,000	do	106⅛	100	do	109⅝
5,000	do b30	107	100	do	109⅝
20,000	C. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95⅝	200	Reading R	122⅝
60,000	do	95⅝	500	do	122
8,000	Mo. State 6s	64	2000	do	123
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		400	do	123
	U. S. C. J. R.	87	100	do	122
10,000	O. & M. Cer	33⅜	200	do	121⅞
80,000	do	33⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R.	119
6,000	Erie 5th M.	110	100	do	119
2,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	118	100	Mar. & Chi 1st Pr.	55
1,000	Del. M. & Tol. Bs.	100	150	M. S. & N. I.	69
8,000	McGr. & W. 1st M.	75	100	do b15	69
14,000	Am. Gold	151⅜	200	do	68⅝
100	Canton Co	28⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114
100	Cum. Coal Pref	60⅜	400	do	113⅛
100	do b10	61	100	do	113⅜
200	do	60⅜	200	do	113⅜
100	do a30	60	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	97⅛
100	do b10	60⅜	200	do	97⅛
400	do	60	100	Chi. & N. W.	41
300	do	89⅝	280	do	40⅝
400	do	59⅛	100	do b10	41
100	do b10	59⅛	1300	do	40
300	do	59⅛	100	do	39⅝
50	do a30	58⅜	300	do	39⅜
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	60	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref. a30	73⅝
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	7⅝	500	do	73
100	do	7⅝	200	do	73⅝
100	do	80	300	do	73⅝
100	do	79⅞	100	do b15	74
100	do a. & Tol. b15	85	100	do	74
200	Mariposa M. Co.	34⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	102
100	do	34	200	do	107
100	N. Y. Cen. a10	112	200	Chi. & R. I. & R.	90
445	do	112	230	do a10	90
400	do	112⅛	800	do	90⅛
100	do a10	112⅜	230	do	90⅛
100	do a5	112⅜	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	117
500	do a30	111⅜	300	do	116
768	Erie Railway	90	100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	47⅜
200	do a10	90	400	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	91⅝
200	do	90¼	300	do	91¼
500	do	90⅜	1000	do	91
100	do a30	90	400	do a30	90⅜
100	do a15	90	100	do	90⅜
100	do	90⅛	200	do	90⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S Reg. B., '81.	105⅜	100	Reading R	123
10,000	do	105	500	do	123⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20's. C.	106⅛	700	do	121
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	96⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	118
15,000	do	96⅜	150	do	117
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	106⅜	100	do a15	116⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95	200	M. S. & N. I.	68
2,000	Mo. State 6s	64	600	do	67⅜
2,000	do	63⅜	100	do a10	67⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer	33⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R	113
50,000	do	33⅜	100	do a30	113
10,000	do	33⅜	800	do	113⅜
10,000	do	33⅜	200	do	113⅜
300	Canton Co.	28	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	115
100	do	27⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
100	do	27	300	do b30	94⅜
250	Cumb. Coal Pr.	59	200	do a10	93⅜
100	do a10	59	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	39
100	do b10	59	100	do b30	39⅛
100	do	58⅞	200	do	39⅜
500	Quick. Min.	80⅜	200	do	38⅜
100	do a30	80	500	do	38
300	do b10	81	700	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	71
100	N Y Central R. a10	111⅜	500	do b10	71
500	do	112	100	do	70⅜
50	do	111⅜	100	do	70⅜
100	do a10	111⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	104
200	Erie R.	89⅛	200	do	103⅜
600	do	89⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	88⅜
600	do	89⅜	300	do	88
200	do a20	89	100	do	87⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	109	100	do	87⅜
200	do a5	109⅛	400	do	87⅜
500	do	109⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	89⅛
50	M. & P. Du C. R.	46	400	do	89⅛
100	do	45	200	do a10	89⅛

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	33⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68
20,000	do	33⅜	200	do	67⅜
300	N. Y. Central a3	111⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	96⅜
1000	Erie R.	89	500	do a10	96⅜
200	do	89⅛	100	do b3	96⅜
200	do	88⅞	1000	do a10	95⅜
500	do a15	88⅜	100	do	95⅜
100	do b3	89	200	Rock Island R. x-d	89
200	do c	89⅛	300	do	88⅝
500	do a10	89	100	Chi. & N. W.	39⅜
400	do a6	89⅛	200	do	39⅜
200	do	89⅛	300	do b6	39⅜
100	do a5	89⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	72
100	Hud. Riv. R. c	109⅛	100	do	72⅛
300	do	109	100	do a10	72⅛
100	do	109⅛	100	do a10	72⅛
100	do a60	108⅜	200	do a10	72
100	do b3	109	100	Cum. Coal b10	60
100	do	109⅛	200	do b3	60
200	do a30	109	200	do b3	59⅜
100	do a3	109	300	do a3	59⅜
100	do c	109	100	do a3	59⅜
200	Reading R.	122	200	do c a3	59⅜
600	do a3	121	200	do c	59
600	do a10	121⅜	200	do c	59
400	do c	122⅛	100	do b10	59⅜
600	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	90	100	do b10	59⅜
200	do a3	90⅛	100	do b10	59⅜
100	do	90⅛	100	do	59⅜
580	Ill. Cen. R.	113	100	Quick. M. Co. b3	80
400	do a3	113	300	do	80
200	do a10	112⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$45,000	O. & M. C.	33⅜	280	Ill. Cen. R. a3	113
10,000	do a5	33⅜	200	do	113
100	N. Y. Cen. R. a3	111⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	71
200	do a3	111⅜	100	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	71
1000	Erie R.	89⅛	600	do b3	71
200	do a3	89⅜	100	do	70⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R. a3	110⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	81
300	do	110	200	do	81⅛
200	do	110⅜	200	do b3	81⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	66⅞	100	P. Ft. W. & C. x-d	88⅜
600	Cle. & Pitts. R. a5	93	500	Cum. Coal b5	60⅜
100	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	87⅜	400	do	60⅜
100	do b3	87⅜	400	do	60⅛
200	do	87	200	do	60⅜
200	do a3	87			

MONDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 24:

Increase in Loans	$345,619
Decrease in Specie	394,049
Increase in Circulation	810,721
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,161,162

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Sept. 24, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	206,142,874	185,596,937	186,551,211
Specie	30,064,474	19,671,131	20,065,180
Circulation	5,375,586	4,157,828	4,147,107
Gross Deposits	245,158,932	230,332,176	221,525,218
Exchanges	62,505,438	90,516,079	76,870,263
Undrawn	182,653,494	145,816,097	144,654,035
In Sub-Treasury	29,975,518	22,511,938	28,303,563

The Associated Bank return is rather higher on the Deposit line than last Monday, and partially lower on Specie. The change in Loans and Discounts is quite inconsiderable.

The total amount of Gold and Silver held by the old Associated Banks and in the Treasury Office in New-York City, at the close of September, was:

In Associated Banks	$19,671,131
Sub-Treasury	12,268,013
Total	$31,939,144
Against close of August:	
In Bank	$19,952,949
Sub-Treasury	12,731,793
	$32,684,742
Difference	$745,598

—After an export of Gold and Silver in September of $3 033,000.

It was announced to the holders of U. S. Gold-bearing Stocks, about the middle of August last, that *seventeen millions* of Gold interest, due on the 1st September, 1st October and 1st November, on the Public Debt, would be anticipated on the presentation of the Coupons, without abatement. As the larger share of this interest is subject to demand at the New-York Office of the Treasury, the Department held in Gold and Silver Coin, at this office, at the close of the month of August, independent of its balances in London, subject to draft, in case of need from New-York.....$12,731,793
And at close of September..... 12,268,613
Showing a difference of..... $463,180

As [illegible] the fresh receipts of Gold for Customs [illegible] demands through the month for the [illegible] Gold interest, the Government has [illegible] drawn against its London balances [illegible] New-York office, nor has it, as [illegible] seller of [illegible] any other way than on the [illegible] September, contributed to [illegible] Bill of Gold [illegible] to 190 ₱ cent.

The announcement of the New Loan of $100,000,000 has not been [illegible] the Money Market. It seems to have been artificially [illegible] by two or two speculators against the Stock [illegible] have, as a result, a little lower on Saturday [illegible] on the heavy list than at the early [illegible] this morning. Other influences, however—the same which have heretofore governed the general Bear movement—soon checked the slight tendency to recovery, and at the Second Board, Erie, as the standard of the Railway Share list, fell back about 1 ₱ cent.

The New Loan affected the present gold-bearing stocks from 1 to 1½ per cent. at the Stock Exchange; the 5-20s were at first sold down to 106 per cent., but soon rallied to 106⅞@106½ per cent., including 1 November Coupon, or its equivalent in gold, in case the Coupon has been collected by the previous holder. The subscriptions at Washington to the popular 7-30 Per Cent. Loan to-day amount to $1,086,700. These will go on without reference to the announcement of the New Gold-bearing Loan.

The price of Gold ranged 1@2 per cent. higher than the last quotations of Saturday. The fluctuations were 192@189⅜@191½ per cent. Most of the Exchanges on London are quoted as for Gold, at 108½@108⅜ per cent., the Currency rate being fixed by the price of Gold at the moment of settling the transaction.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made for the general market; the speculation being in the direction of lower figures for the Railways. Gold 191½ ₱ cent. The Western Roads very much depressed; possibly on account of forced sales on Chicago account. The failures among the Bankers and Speculators in that quarter were quite serious all through last week.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	68	66⅞
U. S. 5-20's	107⅜	106⅜	Illinois Cen	114⅜	113
N. Y. Central	114	111⅜	Pittsburgh	99	93
Erie	90⅜	89⅛	Fort Wayne	94	84⅜
Erie Preferred	100	100	Rock Island	89⅛	86⅞
Hudson	108⅛	110⅜	Reading	121⅜	122⅜
Canton	28⅜	2⅜	Quicksilver	80	81⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98	95	Cum'land Coal	60⅛	59⅜
Northwest	41⅜	31⅜	Mariposa	36	34⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	33⅜	33⅜	N. West Pref	74⅛	70⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	112	Bank of N. America	102
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	104
Union	113	Commonwealth	100
America	130	Imp. and Traders'	100
Dry Dock	100	Park	130
American Exchange	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1sts, '68	106	ToL. & Wab. Ext.	100⅜
Erie 3ds, '63	110	N. J. Cen. 3ds	103
Erie 6ths, '88	100	Clev. & Pitts 1st	100
Harlem 3ds '68	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. C. new	126	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97	Miss. & Mo. L. G	50
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90	Chi. & Alt. Inc	90
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100		

Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in town, on his return to Washington from a trip of recreation to New-England.

We understand that Mr. W. A. SHANNON, Deputy Assistant Treasurer in the New-York Office of the Treasury Department has resigned his place, and that Mr. N. T. ROSETTER has been appointed to the vacant post.

The Trustees for the Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road, Messrs. W. SCHALL and N. A. COWDREY, advertise that they will pay off $60,500 of the Mortgage Bonds (by designated numbers,) on presentation, at par and interest to 1st October. The mortgage being convertible into the First Preferred 8 ₱ cent. stock of the road, selling at a premium of 10@15 ₱ cent.—recently as high as 20@22 ₱ cent.—the holders of the small remainder of the Bonds—something less than a million of dollars, we believe—will probably resort to conversion before the next half-yearly drawing for the Sinking Fund, in which case the Road will be wholly free of debt, and the Common Stock entitled to regular half-yearly dividends.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,534,702 03, including for Customs, $94,000, and 7 3-10 Notes, $33,300; payments, $3,519,657 44; balance, $22,526,984 24.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 22,935 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 55,481 bushels Wheat, 69,647 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Rye, 10,756 bushels Malt, 137,679 bushels Oats, 1,874 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,089 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $11@$11 50 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and somewhat nominal; Middling $1 15@$1 25, chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at drooping prices. Java at 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 38c.@40c.; Rio at 33c.@40c.; St. Domingo at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb. Stock very large, being 172,658 bags and 20,677 mats, against 61,376 bags and 1,800 mats same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., yet transactions have been restricted, and the market closes quite heavily. Sales, since our last, amount to 15,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$7 85; poor to choice Extra State at $8 85@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9@$9 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@	7 85
Extra State	7 85	@	8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 90	@	10 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	9 00	@	9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 60	@	10 75
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 75	@	14 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales since our last 800 bbls. at $9 75@$10 85 for poor to good, and $10 90@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills ₱ bbl. Canada Flour is heavy and lower; sales 450 bbls. extra at $7 90@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive, closing at $7 85 for Jersey and $8 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales 25 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull, and quoted down 5c.@7c. ₱ bushel, in view of the very unfavorable news from Chicago. Sales 23,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 90; Red Western at $1 88; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80; Milwaukee Club (nominal) at $1 75@$1 78; Chicago Spring at $1 72@$1 76, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales since our last 22,500 bushels, at $1 56 for Mixed Western, closing with a downward tendency, ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed. We quote Canada at 86c.@87c., Western, 86½c.@87c.; State at 86c.@87, cash, ₱ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.			Oct. 3.		
Superfine Flour	$8 50	@	9 00	$7 50	@	7 85
Extra State	9 00	@	10 50	7 85	@	8 40
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 85	@	12 00	7 90	@	10 50
Extra Ohio	10 00	@	12 25	9 10	@	10 75
Extra Genesee	10 50	@	12 50	8 50	@	10 50
Extra Missouri	9 50	@	15 50	8 75	@	14 00
Super. to Extra Southern	9 00	@	16 00	9 75	@	15 00
Rye Flour	7 50	@	8 10	8 10	@	11 00
Corn Meal	8 00	@	8 50	7 75	@	8 25
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 25	@	2 50	2 00	@	2 15
Red & Amber Wht'r, bu.	2 05	@	2 25	1 70	@	1 90
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@	1 64	—	@	1 56
Yellow Corn	1 64	@	—	—	@	1 58
Rye	1 60	@	1 65	—	@	—
Barley	—	@	—	—	@	—
Oats	88	@	90¾	86	@	87

HAY—North River is in demand, at $1 25@$1 30 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 38c.@52c. for new ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and depressed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly on speculation, opening at an advance, but closing cheaper, with a decidedly downward tendency. Sales, to-day, 12,800 bbls., at $43@$44, closing at $43 for New Mess, cash and regular way; $41 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for prime Mess; $42 for Thin Mess; $39@$39 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 17¼c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@19¾c. for Hams, and 21c. for pickled do.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is doing better; sales 2,650 tcs. and bbls. at 18¾c.@21c. for very poor to very choice' the latter an extreme. Beef continues in limited demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$14 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales, 380 bbls. Butter is inactive at 35c.@46c., for poor to prime State, and 30c. @38c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 15c.@23c., the latter an outside figure, ₱ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.			Oct. 3.		
New Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$43 00	@	—	$43 00	@	$44 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	35 50	@	39 50	39 00	@	39 50
Lard, ₱ lb.	23	@	24¾	18¾	@	21 00
Prime Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	18 00	@	20 00	15 00	@	18 50
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb.	40	@	43	30	@	38
State Butter, ₱ lb.	48	@	56	38	@	46
Cheese, ₱ lb.	19	@	27	16	@	25

SUGARS—Have been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 185 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 19c.@22½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and heavy at 20c.@25c. ₱ lb. Stock of Raw Sugar, 50,143 hhds., 36,629 boxes, and 77,363 bags, against 25,354 hhds., 6,880 boxes, and 64,546 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 102,000 lbs., at 14¾c.@15½c.; also, 67 tcs. light grease, at 14½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, Messrs. M. RADDA & SON notice thus: "In our issue of 1st September we reported the close of the previous month as inactive, gold having fluctuated from 235 to 232, and gradually recovered to 247, without breeding confidence in its stability. This declining tendency of gold has been the chief feature of the whole month, having gradually receded to 185, and for the last few days lingered between 195@205. This of course has paralyzed most mercantile undertakings, and increased the difficulty of establishing values; and although some of our export buyers have been willing and have paid the same gold par value for what parcels have been sold, our factors are very reluctant of continually reducing their currency prices to meet the differences of exchanges. During the last few days some sales have been effected for Gold, but some of the larger holders prefer to wait for further developments, particularly on good quality sorts, rather than to submit to the present views of buyers. On the other side, sellers cannot expect, on a dull market with accumulating stocks, that buyers would pay higher prices, when reduced to the gold standard, than during a time when the demand was fully up to the supply. At the beginning of the month some 700 hhds. Lugs were sold at 14c.@14¾c.; about 1,000 hhds. Low Leaf to Fine, suitable for Regies, at 14¾c.@30c., and 250 hhds. heavy Wrappers and Clarkesville 27c.@47½c. Subsequently, about 1,600 hhds. more were sold, most for France and Italy, at a further reduction of from 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Since then transactions have been quite limited, amounting to about 800 hhds. Lugs at 5½c.@5¾c. in gold, and 11c.@11¾c. in currency, for common sorts. The receipts and stocks on hand at this port compare with last year as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1863	77,831 hhds.
1864	107,621 hhds.

STOCK ON HAND.

1863	42,570 hhds.
1864	46,053 hhds.

Although we hear from some parts in the West and Southwest of frost about the 18th of September, the damage is mostly confined to low bottoms and late planting, and will not much affect our estimate of the crop of about 60,000 hhds.; and we are glad to hear from reliable sources that the crop, although smaller, will be in general of better quality than the last. As prices are nominal, we can only say here that, to bring them within the scope of buyers, deduction of from 20 to 25 ₱ cent. has to be granted from previous quotations, as long as gold will keep within the present range. In Spanish Tobacco we have no transactions of note, as even the retail trade has become insignificant. The export demand for Seed Leaf has also received a serious check; in the early part of the month some larger purchases of Connecticut and some parcels of Pennsylvania and Ohio Wrappers, running lots, were made at our previous quotations, but since then the market has relapsed, and as the home trade is very limited, there is but very little doing, and prices are nominal. Of the new crop Seed Leaf Tobacco, experts speak very well of the Connecticut crop, stating that since housing the Tobacco, the weather has been very favorable for curing. The indications are now that we shall have very fine, sound and handsome Leaf this year, and that it will exceed in quantity the last crop. From other sections we have as yet no direct returns. Manufactured Tobacco, except for small jobbing trade, and a few incidental lots for export, is inactive and prices nominal. Bonded goods have experienced a decline in some instances to meet the views of foreign buyers. A large number of Western and City factories have stopped work."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September.

Stock Sept. 1, 1864, bales	Havana. 4,197	Cuba. 127	Yara. 156	Clen. foegos. 220
Received since, bales	1,627	102	....	....
Total	5,724	229	156	220
Delivered since, bales	1,822	102	....	60
Stock Oct. 1, 1864, bales	3,902	127	156	160
	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock Oct. 1, 1863, bales	671	230	679	1,393

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 650 bbls. at $1 75@$176 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were light, including for Liverpool, only 125 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d. For London—750 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 3d.; and by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bags Coffee, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, and 130 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For New-Orleans, a ship (1,000 tons capacity) with Coal at $10.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. Sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Havilland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Crook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the meeting held September twenty-nine, were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brandon moved that the usual order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, of resolution authorizing the Fulton Railroad Company to lay rails and run cars in certain streets of the City.

(By Board of Aldermen, September twenty-nine, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the board voting in favor thereof.)

Councilman Hagerty moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, be concurred in, and on that motion moved the previous question.

Councilman Jaques raised the point of order that the paper now proposed to be passed over the Mayor's veto had never properly reached the Mayor that he might veto it; that said paper was properly before the Board in an entirely different form, a motion to reconsider the veto by which it was originally adopted in this Board being now pending.

The President decided that the point of order was not well taken, and that the question was upon the motion of Councilman Hagerty.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the chair.

The President put the question "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Councilman Hagerty raised the point of order that no business was in order, until the motion for the previous question should be decided.

The President directed that the point of order was well taken.

The President put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Havilland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer—3.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President decided said motion out of order pending the motion for the previous question.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then stated the question to be: "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtaling, Havilland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Heffernan, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer—5.

The President then stated the question to be on the previous question, being the motion of Councilman Hagerty: "That the action of the Board of Aldermen, concurring in said resolution notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be concurred in."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtaling, Havilland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Heffernan, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—5.

Councilman Webster moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, October two, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED, SITUATIONS AT NO. 10 TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN.—This agency is the most select and reliable in Brooklyn, through which ladies may obtain the very best servants. We have now on hand 150 of the neatest and most thoroughly efficient servants in the city, (Protestant and Catholic,) including several first-class nurses and seamstresses, willing to hire at moderate wages.

CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 16 years established.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; understands bottle feeding; or would take care of growing children; can embroider very well; no objection to go South or to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 515 3d-av., for three days, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 14 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE, competent Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family or first class business house; understands her duties fully; baking, &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for three days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or nurse to take care of young children, or lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; the best of City reference, if required. Inquire at No. 408 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a middle-aged lady, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of an institution or private family; the best of reference given. Call or address T. W., No. 45 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXperienced and trustworthy young woman, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker, steady and willing; no objection to do housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON. A SITuation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair dressing, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also the sewing machine; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUAUION, IN A RESpectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can cook soup, meats, game and poultry; is an excellent baker. Best of City references can be given. Address, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cookery; would assist with the washing and iron

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also, low-priced SILKS, at greatly reduced prices.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
Of every description, at a large reduction.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner GRAND-ST.)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!!!
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, &c.
Latest Fall and Winter Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
A GREAT REDUCTION
HAS BEEN MADE ON ALL GOODS.
Ladies will find on Monday that the prices of goods have been reduced much beyond that which the depression in the gold rate warrants.
LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
NO. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED TO
CAREY'S opening of CLOAKS on the 4th inst.
Prices at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the attention of ladies to his elegant stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS, PARIS BASQUES, SACQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, of recent importations, at and under the Gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

THE LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES IN CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and JACKETS at CAREY'S opening, on TUESDAY, 4th inst.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND HIS OWN MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1864.
PRICES AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS
AT AND UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.
Ladies will please remember that CAREY'S grand opening takes place on TUESDAY the 4th instant.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

GEO. CAREY WILL OPEN, ON TUESDAY, the 4th inst., a large and choice selection of LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, for Fall and Winter, of the latest styles.
Prices at and under the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

A UNIVERSAL HAT-STORE,
representing all the latest fashions in the Old World and the New in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS.
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, &c.,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and
SUCH A STORE IS GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, Saint Nicholas Hotel.
Heads of families who wish to learn in half an hour what
THE WORLD IS WEARING,
in the way of out-door head-dresses, should at once
GO THERE,
for everything in the line that a fashionable and tasteful family could desire is comprised in the superb and elegant stock of GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Having purchased extensively at the recent large auction sales, and in consequence of the fall in gold, are prepared to offer their large and
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
at prices as low as can be found in the market.
A full assortment of
CLOAKS, IN ALL THE NEW STYLES,
now open.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
OPERA AND RECEPTION CLOAKS,
selected by herself. For richness and style they are unsurpassed. No. 1,167 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

M. GREGG,
NO. 13 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will open her Fall and Winter styles of
PARIS CLOAKS AND BASQUES
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, have made great reduction in their stock of
Veil Laces, from 12c. and upward; Black Thread Veils, from 75c. and upward; Points, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, & All of Ribbons, Cloak Ornaments, Gimps, Embroideries, &c., &c., to which they invite special attention.

ELEGANT CARPETS, &c.
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, THREE PLY
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
at prices in currency greatly
below gold value
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
RETAIL, BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.,
WHOLESALE, BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

DRESSES, MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS.
NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE.
MADAME BENEDICT'S.
DRESSMAKING BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

AT JOHN FAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crapes, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pine-apple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!!
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!!
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MUSLINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CURTAIN LACES,
FLANNELS,
CAMBRICS,
LINENS, &c., &c., &c.
REDUCED ONE-HALF FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES!!
ALL OUR HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
WOOLEN GOODS, &c.,
SELLING AT 50 PER CENT. UNDER PRESENT PRICES!!
ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, &c., &c.,
SELLING AT IMMENSE REDUCTION!!
P. S.—WE SELL OUR FIRST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES 50 CENTS LESS PER PAIR THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY!!
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

MILLINERY.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE, you can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than the down town Jobbers can sell whole pieces. Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Felt, Beaver and Straw Goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWD. RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., 5th block east from Bowery.

BONNET BARGAINS.—PRICES REDUCED this week, on account of the fall in gold. $15 Bonnets reduced to $10; $30 Bonnets reduced to $20 each; $12 ones reduced to $9. Ribbons, Velvets and Silks reduced in proportion. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—No. 223 7TH-AV.—A LARGE order; $150,000 worth of cast-off clothing wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to Mr. MARKS, at No. 223 7th-av., near 24th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. Orders attended in and out of the City.

AT THE ONLY AND SUREST PLACE where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles for Western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. You will not regret it. Also, old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residences, in or out of the City.

AT 137 SIXTH-AVENUE—LADIES AND Gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., the best thing you can do is to call or send a note to E. MINTZ, No. 137 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.
PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BE
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.
TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Aliens and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York.
Office No. 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. B. McNICHOL.
[Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

$600, $700 AND $800.—CASH PAID VOLunteers and Substitutes, for the Army or Navy, at No. 124 West-st., corner of Dey, up stairs. No deception or humbug. Money paid as advertised, without deduction, as soon as accepted, and before sworn in. Call and see.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Near Grand, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN,
NO. 96 BROADWAY.
A number of very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots in the best neighborhood; mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

A FAMILY WISHING TO MAKE AN advantageous settlement on a valuable landed estate in one of the healthiest and pleasantest locations in Dutchess County, within three hours of New-York, will have the opportunity by applying to the subscriber. The property comprises about 66 acres productive land, with very superior buildings. The revenue from the land is chiefly from the hay crop, which is of the finest quality, and worth over $1,500 per annum; but the house is spacious as well as excellent, and the property completely adapted either for a first-class farmer, a private school, or a gentleman's residence, or for the entertainment of Summer guests. Price $12,500, but worth nearly $20,000. A person wishing such a place might look for it a lifetime, and then not do as well. Another hundred acres of plowing, pasture and woodland can be added if desired. C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—100 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING lots, with all kinds of choice fruit and shade-trees, being the homestead of the late Col. James Harrison. This splendid property is situated in Hudson City and Jersey City, lying on the brow of the hill overlooking the City and bay of New-York, Jersey City and Hoboken, being the handsomest and most eligible property for gentlemen's residences in the whole country. The horse-cars running from Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass the ground every 15 minutes—time, about 10 minutes. Also, the homestead, with some lots. The above will be sold in plots, with restrictions against the sale of liquor and the kind of building. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, No. 115 Bedford-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER-LAND.—THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land in Wood County, West Virginia, containing seven hundred acres, (more or less) situated in the immediate neighborhood of a number of large and paying oil wells. It is heavily covered with the best qualities of timber, and lying on the North Western Railroad, offers unusual facilities for getting to market.
Will dispose of half, or whole, at option of purchaser. Title perfect. EUG. LIST, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 28 ACRES FOR sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer: out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and needs only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 633, Newark, N. J.

FARM WANTED—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and with proper buildings thereon; of about 100 acres, within 100 to 150 miles of the City, on the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. The same must be near a railroad station and pleasantly situated. Answer with price and full particulars to J. C. B., Box No. 5227, New-York Post-office.

A FINE AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED farm, 83 acres, neat buildings, well timbered and watered, large and valuable apple and pear orchards and smaller fruits, desirably located near village and depot, 12 miles in New-Jersey, for sale cheap. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Lafayette-av., containing 13 rooms, with the modern improvements, in first-rate order: possession about the 10th of October. For cards of admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

5TH-AVENUE—FOR SALE ON THE 5TH-AV., BElow 27th-st., a first-class, high-stoop, stone front house. Lot about 35x130. Price, with furniture, exclusive of silver, linen, bedding and books, $100,000. House and lot alone, $90,000. Terms easy, and possession in two weeks. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 20x50; lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a full size first-class house with dining room extension, completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 35x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $16,000; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN 45TH-STREET, NEAR Broadway—A handsome 4-story brown stone house, in perfect order: house 25x50; lot 25x100; immediate possession; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, at Orange, N. J., near Llewellyn Park, a very pretty cottage; all necessary outbuildings; with 1 acre of ground; finely laid out garden, fruit, grapery, &c. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT—A BARGAIN, IF SOLD AT once, fine house, carriage-house and stable, plenty of fruit, &c.; land elevated and healthy; half an hour from City by railroad, fifteen times daily. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 12th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, 4-story high stoop, with or without the furniture, 40th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; others desirably located, $8,000 to $35,000 and upwards.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses. They contain all the improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., south side, between 31 and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 30x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 137 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 13TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; rent $650; lease to run four years from May next; possession on or before 15th October. Furniture for sale. Address, by letter only, A. L. B., care Browne & Spaulding, Jewelers, No. 570 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months, in Rye, one hour from the City, and convenient to the depot. House, first class; nine rooms; ample grounds, stables, out-buildings, &c. Rent low. Apply to H. L. PENFIELD, No. 115 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square. House 4 stories, full size, in good order and well furnished. Address box No. 265, Post Office. Rent $2,000 to 1st of May.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON Washington-square, thoroughly furnished, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson-st

TO LET—IN 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FULLsized house, with modern improvements, and in good order, with possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. LELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house in University-place, to a private family only; rent, $6,000 a year; possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRIvate family for one year, No. 58 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.: rent, $2,400; possession immediately.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st., eligible front rooms for business, artists, &c. Address JOHN S. KELSO, No. 66 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 9th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A house, unfurnished, for a family of two, for housekeeping, in a desirable part of the city. Address, stating locality, rent, and accomodations, W. H. COVELL, No. 45 Bond-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL COTTAGE, or part of house, (not less than six rooms,) with water and gas, located between City Hall and Clinton-av., Brooklyn; must be in good repair; rent not to exceed $400. Address Box No. 3,247 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, A. R. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STORE BETWEEN WALL-ST. and Peck-slip, east of Cliff-st. Possession immediate. Address DICKERSON, REED & CO., No. 192 Front-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 6,739 New-York Post-office

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex Railroad foot of Barclay street. Families can obtain desirable rooms with permanent board on very reasonable terms in the Summit House. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience. The house is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, Post-office and within two minutes walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care; kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TO A FIRST-CLASS family, a handsomely furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor, in a private house up town, near 5th av; references required. Address M. L. C., Box No. 1,133 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A QUIET HOUSE, FOR A PERmanence, three rooms for two gentlemen, either with or without breakfast; location, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2474 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate one or two gentlemen with or without board; location central, and near Broadway. Enquire at No. 164 Elm st., between Grand and Broome.

A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A SMALL house, would let handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen and their ladies, with board, if desired, for the ladies only. Apply at No. 140 East 32d-st., near Lexington-avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A sitting-room and bed-room, with board, in a private family, between 14th and 34th-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. Will pay $150 per month for satisfactory accommodations. Address S., Box No. 2070, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, for the Fall or Winter; two handsome rooms; location first-class; private family preferred; a liberal price will be paid. Address BROOKS, Box No. 5,211 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY PREferred—for man, wife and child, (aged 2); plain fare at plain prices, with a quiet and permanent home desired. Address, stating terms, location, &c., B. F. G., Box No. 11 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family; second story back room, back parlor, third story front room can be had. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

BOARD.—A NEWLY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front parlor can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; a real home; dinner at 12½. Apply at No. 31 Bond-st.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable lady in a private family, in a central location; references exchanged. Address James, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A FEW WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at No. 85 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. and Brevoort House. Dinner at 6. Reference required. House first-class.

TO LET—VERY PLEASANT AND HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board, in Washington-place, convenient to the New-York Hotel. Address A. L. N., Box 143 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET with board, in a private family up town. Reference required. Address Box 148 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen only, at No. 23 Brevoort-place, (16th-st., near Broadway. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and sister. Private family preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 3,975, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE SECOND-STORY front room unfurnished; best of references required and given. Apply at No. 222 West 14th-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table and three single rooms, all with southern exposure, can be secured at No 7 West 25th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of NOVEMBER, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises hereto fore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipments of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 20, 1864.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—TO JOHN MOORE, Defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of RODGER S. SPARRY, Plaintiff, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at this office, in the Village of Jordan, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $1,087 and interest on $329 from Sept. 13, 1861, and interest on $329 from Aug. 13, 1861, and interest on $329 from July 13, 1861, besides costs, notaries' fees and postage.
WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.
Said summons and complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Onondaga County, at the City of Syracuse, in the State of New-York, Sept. 2, A. D. 1864.
WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth charter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, requiring him to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, N. Y., on Nov. 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 13-law10w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandize to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For building sewers, as follows:
1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue, to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, to the
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third-street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging, as follows:
1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.
For paving as follows:
1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
2. In Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and resetting curb and gutter stones.
3. In Forty-seventh-street, from Third to east side of First-avenue.
4. In Fifty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
5. In Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
6. In Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
For flagging, reflagging, setting and resetting curb and gutter, as follows:
1. In Forty-fourth-street, from Sixth-ave. to Broadway.
2. In Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
3. In Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
4. In Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
5. In Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
6. In Ninetieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY OCT. 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PHENOMENA, &c.—AFTERNOON: THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER and M. DUCHALUMEAUX.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NIBLO'S—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

CRAYON ART GALLERY (Corner of Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S GREAT PICTURE.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated at Harrisonburgh, Oct. 1, 9:30 P. M., has been received by the War Department. He says he has been to Staunton and Waynesborough with the cavalry; destroyed the iron bridge on South River at Waynesborough, throwing it into the river; also the bridge near Christians Creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesborough. SHERIDAN is also preparing for a renewed onset against EARLY'S forces.

The latest news from Gen. GRANT is an official dispatch dated City Point, Oct. 2, 8:30 P. M., in which he says: "BUTLER on the right of the James River, and MEADE southwest of Petersburgh, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners have been captured. On Saturday evening BUTLER sent two brigades of infantry within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition." On Saturday morning the rebels made an attack on AYRES' division, southwest of Petersburgh, in which they were severely repulsed. Our special correspondent with Gen. BUTLER'S column gives the particulars of the attack on Friday by three divisions of rebels upon the right of the Eighteenth Corps, being an attempt to dislodge our troops from the captured forts, but our veterans were as steady as a wall of iron, and dealt the rebels a most terrible punishment. During the fighting on that day, Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, of the Eighteenth Corps, was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary. All non-combatants have left Richmond, business has ceased, the newspapers have suspended publication, and every person between fifteen and sixty, has been put into the defences.

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. SHERMAN, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under WHEELER and FORREST.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, with advices to Sept. 23, arrived off Father Point Sunday afternoon, and the *Saxonia*, from Southampton, Sept. 21, arrived at this port yesterday. The London press, the rebel organs particularly, discussed the latest American news vigorously, and admitted that Atlanta was the crowning success of SHERMAN'S campaign, but insists, as usual, that the achievement will be of no avail in closing the war. A disastrous fire had occurred in London, involving a loss of $2,500,000. The examination of MULLER, the railway murderer, was in progress, and produced an excitement unprecedented in the annals of the court. The Danish question shows symptoms of another outbreak of hostilities in consequence of the refusal of Denmark, backed by Sweden, to agree upon the terms of peace. The Turin journals discuss the removal of the capital of Italy to Florence. The *Opinione* says that if this removal were necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the Italian Government could not assume the responsibility of a refusal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transactions in most descriptions of produce and merchandise were on a restricted scale yesterday. The very unfavorable news from Chicago tended decidedly to depress prices of breadstuffs, which were generally lower, with a light business. Provisions were unsettled, during the day, but closed heavily. Cotton, whisky, oils, tallow and groceries were quiet and declining. Freights were dull.

The cattle yards at Forty-fourth-street have been supplied fully up to the demand, unless it be on really good cattle, which have not averaged as well as last week. The books foot up for the week thus far near 3,700 head, besides probably 300 brought by the way trains. The sales at Bergen were above 1,000 head. The market, though tolerably active in the morning, grew dull during the day, and a considerable number were left till the afternoon. Salesmen, in some cases, complained that they did not obtain as good weights as last week. We quote a decline in the market of ¼c.@1c. ₩ lb., 18c. being about the price for the best on sale. A few may have reached 18½c. Medium to good bullocks sold at about 13c.@17c., and poorer stock at lower figures. Twelve hundred head are reported held back at Albany; should many of them arrive to-morrow, we may expect a still further reduction in price at the close. Good sheep are selling a trifle lower than last week, rating at 8½c., live weight, while a few were sold on Saturday at 8¾c.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to 1 P. M. on Thursday. The Board of Councilmen laid upon the table a protest by Councilman JACQUES and OPDYKE against the action of the Board at the previous meeting, in concurring in the passage of the Fulton railroad grant over the Mayor's veto. The protest gives a series of reasons why the grant was irregularly made, but is devoted, more especially, to giving reasons why it was an improper one to be made at all, the chief of which is that there is no limitation of rate of fare to be charged, and that, there being no limit of time, the grant is one in perpetuity. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Thursday.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held [illegible] evening at the Hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street. The audience was [illegible] Speeches were made by [illegible] Esq., Chas. KUSTER, a musician, officer of the Columbus, Ohio, was arrested last Thursday, charged with being one of the Lake Erie conspirators. EISTER was lately at Sandusky and Johnson's Islands, where he became acquainted with COLE, one of the leaders of the conspiracy, and several letters, which subsequently passed between them, strongly implicate him. He has been duly deposited in Fort Lafayette.

The price of Gold yesterday rated 1@2 ₩ cent. higher than the last price of Saturday, closing 191¼. Stocks continued depressed. No change in Money market.

GEORGE LOMBARD was brought before U. S. Commissioner BETTS yesterday, charged with passing a fifty-dollar counterfeit United States note on LEOPOLD SOLOMON. After some unimportant evidence, the case was adjourned, on motion of R. N. WAITE, Esq., attorney for prisoner.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday for the October Term, but owing to the absence of a majority of the Grand Jurors, His Honor adjourned the Court until Wednesday morning.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Saturday, says a young man has just reached that city from Richmond, having left the latter place by night, something less than a week since, to avoid military service. He says that many people in Richmond whisper that the South must succumb, while the majority, perhaps, feel secure. He reports that intrenchments, skillfully planned and well defended, extend several miles from the city, and this statement agrees with that of one of our returned prisoners, an officer, who said that he counted five lines of defences as he passed into the city by the Central Railroad.

It having been ascertained that large sums are frequently found upon bounty-jumping deserters, Secretary STANTON has ordered such money to be returned to deserters only after they have served their terms and received an honorable discharge. Col. WELLS, Provost Marshal at Alexandria, has taken, in the last two months, forty thousand dollars from deserters.

Yesterday, Rev. F. A. P. BARNARD, D. D., was inaugurated as President of Columbia College.

The Foes of the Country McClellan's Friends.

Every rebel newspaper in the South, every Tory newspaper in England, every Imperial newspaper in France, expresses a hope for the election of McCLELLAN. No Copperhead newspaper can deny this fact. Every new mail brings a new exhibition of it.

Now, how is it that rebels, Tories, Imperialists and Copperheads are in such extraordinary accord on this point? What is there that unites them all in such a longing that GEORGE B. McCLELLAN should displace ABRAHAM LINCOLN? Can it be a desire for the strength and glory of our country? Do rebels favor him because they want the Confederacy wiped out and the Union restored? Do the privileged classes of England favor him because they want our Democratic institutions to be secured and strengthened? Do the supporters of the French Emperor favor him because they imagine that the success of "the Model Republic" will commend the Imperial system and perpetuate his dynasty?

These are questions that no supporter of McCLELLAN dare undertake to answer. To say yes to them, would be ridiculous. To say anything else, would be to confess that the election of McCLELLAN promises ill, and not good, to the country.

The bare statement of the fact, that all the elements hostile to the Union, in the South and in Europe, are united for McCLELLAN, is in itself a conclusive reason why no friend of the Union should support him. It tells the whole story. The attraction to McCLELLAN is an evil attraction. Bad men don't rally to a righteous lead. The wolves didn't make the sheep their captain; or, if they did, it was only to impose upon the simple, and get a better chance at the fold.

It is needless to discuss McCLELLAN. Let him be what he may, his having such a following condemns him. Imagine him ever so good a Union man, it don't make him fit to be trusted. Some of his friends say, to the prejudice of his sincerity, that privately he don't agree with the Chicago platform. It may be so. But his private agreement or disagreement has nothing practically to do with his line of action, as the head of his party. The sheep at the head of the wolves must do wolves' work. Its getting there may have come from an innocent silliness; but once there, it cannot help itself. The position dominates. The single will is nothing against the general disposition and the settled policy. FERNANDO WOOD had a right to say, with all emphasis in his speech at Tammany Hall: "Gen. McCLELLAN will be our agent and the creature of our will." VALLANDIGHAM but told the plain truth in his Sydney speech, when he said that the Chicago platform "should be the accepted enunciation of Democratic doctrines for the next four years," and declared unqualifiedly that McCLELLAN "will abide by its principles."

That which unites rebels, tories, imperialists with the rankest Copperheads so unanimously upon the Chicago nominee, cannot be any particular concern for him personally. Their fervor can be due to nothing else than to a liking for the policy of the party with which he is identified. They believe that policy adverse to the Union, and, on that score only, give him their support. Are these men deceived? Can it be that the keenest intellects among all the enemies of the Union are at fault in estimating the effect of McCLELLAN'S election upon the fortunes of the Union?

Now will loyal Americans further these malign calculations? Are they willing to cast such votes as shall delight the enemies of the Republic? Every true American feeling revolts against it. The time has not come when our birthright is to be managed so as to please rebels at home and foes abroad. Our people have not yet so degenerated from their fathers, who braved the world in laying broad and deep, in human rights, the foundations of a Government that shall endure for ages.

PRISONERS NORTH AND SOUTH.—We discussed some months ago the propriety of putting to some proper and appropriate use, some at least of the immense number of rebel prisoners we have had in our hands for over a year. Their long and enforced idleness is in itself a cruelty, leading to listlessness, physical exhaustion, bad habits and viciousness, whereas if they had the liberty, under proper restrictions, to engage in such useful pursuits as they might select, they would at once add to their own happiness, educate themselves in valuable occupations, and be of service to the Commonwealth. The Richmond papers republished our article, and spoke of the idea as one of the most atrocious thatever entered the Northern brain. Whether because of its atrocity or not, the rebels, it seems, have been and are now practicing the system. A recent number of the Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking of the Union prisoners in the Confederate States, remarks:

"Among these prisoners are mechanics of every trade and calling. From these men hundreds of shoemakers have been selected, and are now making shoes for our armies. The untiring energy of Maj. MAYNARD soon discovered that Yankee prisoners in shops were much more useful than in prisons. Establishing a large shop, he took from the prisons shoemakers and organized a manufactory. A small guard is all that is required; and these Yankees permit detailed men to be sent to the army. Maj. MAYNARD'S experiment should be tried in all our shops and manufactories. These Yankees, if treated kindly, will soon be satisfied and contented to remain in safety rather than by escaping to the enemy to be sent back to their army for this Fall and Winter. For every Yankee so employed a detailed man can be sent to the trenches, and thus the practical effects of an exchange realized. The prisons in the Confederate States contain thousands of skilled mechanics, the very men needed in the shops and manufactories of the Confederacy."

A Few Words to Conservatives.

It has always been a matter of congratulation to this journal, that so considerable a number of its readers were—from the so-called "conservative" classes—from those who have property interests to conserve, and important stakes in the welfare of the country, as well as those whose habits of mind and of life lead them to oppose sudden changes and spasmodic reforms.

To these citizens this election is an immensely important event, and they do well to carefully consider how their vote is to be given. For, if a mistake be made on either side, the shock to property and all the best interests of the nation, will be beyond any experience of our history. No doubt a certain proportion of these men are inclined to give their votes to Gen. McCLELLAN, from motives of personal sympathy or friendship with him, or from the habit of having often acted with his party. But the question must come up, "Will it be safe?"

Supposing Gen. McCLELLAN to entirely break from his party—which we do not believe probable—his election will be the signal, according to the ancient and absurd custom of the country, for an entire change of the civil administration of the nation. Every postmaster and tax-collector, all the Government officials throughout the land, all the bureaux at Washington, the ministers and cabinet, must all abandon their posts, and at once admit a new and inexperienced host of executive officers throughout the nation. More than this, the whole military system may be at once overturned, and new men put in, in every position of responsibility. Quartermasters, assistants, commanders of posts, and even the Generals of our armies, may all be relieved, and the favorites or partisans of the new President be set in their places.

In the face of such powerful and skillful adversaries as we have, a revolutionary change like this, dangerous even in time o peace, would be perilous in the extreme. To make such a revolution as this, with men like DAVIS and LEE watching for a weak point, would be suicidal. A civil war and a domestic upturning like this, would be more than even the strength of our people could bear.

We know our present officials, civil and military. We certainly could not find better officers than GRANT and SHERMAN and FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN. It is doubtful if any portion of our civil affairs would be any better managed by new men, while a change would certainly be dangerous.

More than this, we submit to these gentlemen, that whatever confidence they may have in McCLELLAN, personally, he must, to a certain degree, follow his party, and will, without doubt, be influenced by the leaders of that party—such men as SEYMOUR, PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD. The latter are certainly not safe or "Conservative" men. They have pledged themselves to peace and an armistice. We have abundantly proved that this can mean nothing but the independence of the rebel Confederacy. The whole world sees that, and the Tory journals of England rejoice at it, for they know that it includes the repudiation of our debt, the disorganization of our Union, the destruction of every competing material interest, and endless war and anarchy—as we have before shown. Their call for a "Convention of the States" can mean nothing but revolution, and there is every reason to think that those western Copperheads want a "Northwestern Confederacy." Such men are political adventurers, dangerous in all their schemes to the peace and welfare of the country.

Still more, we call the attention of our conservative readers to the fact that a great change has come over the country, and that now Anti-Slavery is the conservative element, and Slavery the revolutionary. It is clear that there can be no permanent quiet or prosperity in this land, while Slavery exists as a power. Its destruction is the only possible condition of safety to property and of lasting good-will between the different sections. The war has changed all our relations to it. The dullest can see what a volcano of war and revolution is hidden beneath the crust of the "domestic institution." There can be no peace till Freedom and respect for labor rule every community under our national banner. All the property of the country is now intervolved with the success of the Anti-Slavery principle. The success of the Chicago platform would, by securing the recognition of the Confederacy, give a new lease of life to Slavery, and extend our life-and-death struggle with it, for a century.

Every interest of property, then, every wise consideration against sudden change, every respect for a future of security and good order, are on the side of the Union party.

OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.—Secretary STANTON says, in his bulletin published this morning, that no dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. SHERMAN, and press dispatches from that army have latterly almost entirely stopped. It has been surmised that this silence is ominous, and that active operations in Georgia are again about to be resumed. On this topic the Louisville *Journal*, of Friday last, remarks:

"It is believed that SHERMAN'S army is in motion and the movement ultimately will compel FORREST speedily to withdraw from Tennessee. SHERMAN, as we understand it, is not detaching a force to look after his rear, but has concentrated his entire command for a bold advance and an eagle-like swoop down upon the army under HOOD. The blow will be marked with dispatch, and, it is believed, will prove decisive."

A late Georgia newspaper—the Macon *Telegraph*—is obliging enough to give us the precise location in which Hood's army has planted itself since the retreat from Atlanta. It remarks:

"It is no longer a secret that our army has changed its position, and is intrenched on the Montgomery and West Point Road. Our army is firmly established in its new position—the left resting on the Chattahoochee River, and the line crossing the West Point Road, between Fairburn and Palmetto. The cavalry on our right is on the Macon Road, and will attend to any raiding parties which the enemy may undertake to dispatch in this direction."

It would appear from Hood's location that the rebels surmise and fear that the next advance of Gen. SHERMAN will be in the direction of Montgomery and Mobile. HOOD, however, has very discreetly planted himself where he has two convenient lines of retreat—one toward Macon, if SHERMAN should advance southwesterly in the direction of Montgomery—and one toward Montgomery, if SHERMAN should advance southeasterly upon Macon. He is near the junction of the Macon and Montgomery lines, twenty miles south of Atlanta—or rather he *was* there a few days ago.

The Disgrace of America.

There can be little question that the worst thing that will be said hereafter against our institutions, the thing which more than all else will lead posterity to doubt their value, will be that, after only eighty years' working, such a tribe of people as our Copperheads should have grown up under them. It is safe to say that the like of them, considering the advantages they have enjoyed, has never appeared in any country or in any age. England had her Jacobites, men who plotted against the public peace and public liberty in unison with foreign governments, who took pay from foreign despots for bringing confusion into the councils of their own country, who betrayed the navy and sought to betray the army, to the public enemy, to whom the national honor and independence were jests, and to whom the triumph of the Court party, or, in other words, *their* party, was their first and dearest aim. But then the Jacobites were courtiers, or were bred under Court influences, men who had been taught from their very cradles to despise liberty, and to think of the country as the royal domain, and of the King's prerogative as the only thing in it worth preserving. They grew up in an age when the great political principles which are now familiar in our mouths as household words, were but imperfectly understood, when but few peoples in Europe had solidified into nations, and when the claims of country were only beginning to asert themselves against those of creed and caste.

The French, too, have had their *Emigrés*, men who often met the just efforts of their countrymen to secure relief from horrible oppression, by flying into the ranks of foreign armies, and helping them to invade French soil,—men who made the taverns and coffee-houses of every capital in Europe ring with their vivas whenever they heard of the defeat of the French arms, and dishonor of the French flag. But then the *emigrés* were members of a caste; it was their boast that they were of a better breed and nobler blood than the rest of Frenchmen; they and their fathers had for a thousand years looked upon themselves as France, and on all others as born simply to serve and obey them. The idea that they could have a country in which there was no noblesse, had never presented itself to their minds.

But our Copperheads surpass both Jacobite and *Emigré* in everything that made either one or other base or contemptible. The Jacobite had at least one elevating sentiment—that of loyalty to the King,—and the King loved and honored him for it, and respected him as a gentleman. Our Copperhead has nothing like this to boast of. He is loyal to be sure to the Southern slaveholders; but his loyalty, far from being the loyalty of a gentleman, is that of a cur dog. He is devoted to men who loathe and despise him—flatters and fawns on people who spit in his face and abuse him, wags his tail the more vigorously and reverentially the thicker the shower of epithets that comes from his master, and is never so cringing and deferential as when they are moodiest and most contemptuous.

The Jacobite stood by the King, as in his eyes representing the nation, as the oldest fountain of authority known to him, and his devotion had nothing sordid in it. It could not be bought; and he would have died a thousand deaths sooner than have it supposed that it sprung from fear. The Copperhead, however, glories in being afraid. He flaunts his cowardice and imbecility under the nose of the whole civilized world. He confesses with pride that the slaveholders have beaten him and cowed him. He acknowledges that it is pure fear which makes him give them all they ask, and glories in it. He tells you with a chuckle what DAVIS wants, what LEE will have, and what BEAUREGARD wont go without; and calls on his neighbors and friends with all the smiling zeal of a London flunkey sent down stairs for his master's boots, to hand it over immediately. He will parade his shame on platforms every night in the week, and call it wisdom, and invoke the Divine blessing on it. When you talk to him of self-respect, he hears you with the air of a Turk listening to a disquisition on habeas corpus.

The *Emigrés* at least stood by their caste. Their cause they felt was the cause of all gentlemen against roturiers. They fought for the crown and for the church, for privileges and estates and rank, which they had held since the fall of the Roman Empire; for an order of things which had existed long before the modern kingdom of France had been dreamed of. The "French people," and the "French republic," were new and strange phrases to them; the "French noblesse" was something older than France, and prouder than the King himself. But what does the Copperhead stand by? To what creed is his faith pledged? To what order does he belong? What cause does he serve? None whatever. He glories in having no country, except it be the little community called a State, which, however, he passes most of his time in abusing, depreciating and comparing disadvantageously with South Carolina or Mississippi. He belongs to no order or race of men. He gathers to himself the base and degraded of every breed or country, and is never so much at home as amid the ignorant and degraded portion of the foreign immigrants. It is his special delight that he has no flag. He abhors the Stars and Stripes, and is always delighted when it is dishonored or humiliated; the Confederate flag he rather admires, and is proud of, but it does not belong to him. He has one quality in common with the negro, one which more than aught else has contributed to the degradation of this unfortunate race; it is impossible to insult him or rouse in him any feeling of resentment. You will find him in Paris and London, skulking around hotels frequented by Southerners, denying or concealing his Northern birth, or if he owns it, abusing and ridiculing his native place, denying his own Government to foreigners who are sickened by his want of shame, gloating over the defeats of his neighbors, and predicting their ruin and confusion. You find him at home, stumping the country in the interest of men who tell him that they must "hold their noses" when they talk with him, pandering to the base passions of the "baser sort," playing on all that is selfish, shortsighted and degraded in human nature, the love of money, the love of ease, the indifference to all moral ends, or aims, or consequences—always the very incarnation of that gross and foul materialism which made good and wise men everywhere, before this war, shake their heads sadly over the aspect of our civilization.

We must at this election not simply defeat this herd, but we must so defeat them that they shall hereafter slink out of sight. Like VIRGIL'S harpies, they befoul everything in our politics that they lay hands on, and they dishonor our generation in the eyes of foreign nations and of the next age.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPENING OF THE SEASON.—A brilliant audience attended the opening performance here last evening, and extended to Mr. MARETZEK'S new artists the welcome which is seldom withheld from new comers. The opera was "Trovatore," selected by the prima donna for her debut. It answered its purpose thoroughly, and placed Mlle. Consosi ZUCCHI in an enviable light before the public. We reserve our own remarks on the general performance for a more timely occasion. However desirable for the prima donna, "Il Trovatore" does not afford any particular facilities to the critic. The interest is spread over a vast surface, and does not culminate until the last scene. To write of this at midnight is impossible. It must suffice, therefore, to say, that in the first act, Signora ZUCCHI created a decided impression. She was called out and applauded in the heartiest manner. Her voice is extremely pleasant, and is managed with consummate ability. In the tower scene of the last act, the enthusiasm was unmistakable, and fully warranted. Signora ZUCCHI may be recorded, then, as an emphatic success.

The new tenor, MASSIMILLIANI, was not in very good voice, but in the trio of the first act he fired a note or two into the auditorium that electrified the audience, and in the aria of the third act (*De quella pira*) brought down the house with a tumult of applause. As Signor MASSIMILLIANI was called out three times after the fall of the curtain, it may safely be recorded that his début was also a success.

To-night VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" will be played for the début of Signora BRAMBILLA, who sustains the rôle of *Violetta*.

WINTER GARDEN.—After achieving the rare dramatic feat of carrying through, seven consecutive weeks, a piece which had already run its full course at another theatre, and performed in another character for upward of one hundred nights, Mr. CLARKE may be fairly said to have established his position as the representative comedian of New-York. Last night he furnished additional claim to this title by his representation of *Dromio*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Comedy of Errors." If an engraver were, to transfer him as *Dromio* in attitude and expression, no lover of SHAKESPEARE could fail, for a moment, to recognize the fidelity of the picture. He wears all the gay, mulatto-looking, quick-appearance which we associate with the Sicilian slave. All through he created a link between himself and his audience, which was full of pleasant incident and amusement, and the unraveling of all the merry mistakes convulsed the house with laughter. At this late hour, we are compelled to reserve a more detailed criticism, and merely content ourselves with saying that the revival was received with enthusiastic favor by a full and fashionable audience; that the characters were generally well sustained, the dresses new and handsome, and the scenery and mounting of the piece as remarkable for their excellence as during the past few years they have been for the opposite.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

MR. BLAIR'S STATEMENT ABOUT GEN. M'CLELLAN.

There is authority for saying that there is no foundation in fact for the statement made by Mr. BLAIR in his late speech in New-York, that an attempt was concerted between the President and Gen. GRANT to bring back Gen. McCLELLAN as an adjunct to the latter in the field. On the contrary, if any such proposition was made, it was done gratuitously by Mr. BLAIR, Sen., without consultation with, or knowledge of either Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. GRANT. Such a mission, if any was undertaken, was cleated by Mr. BLAIR upon his own motion, and his ambassadorship was self-constituted.

REBELS DIGGING THE BODIES OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

It has been ascertained by Col. WELLS, Provost-Marshal of the Southern defences of Washington, that the rebels have been for some time busily engaged in digging up dead bodies on the battle-fields of the Wilderness, and stripping off the clothing to be sold for rags. It had been known that trains were running from Richmond to a point a few miles below Fredericksburgh, and much speculation arose upon the probable object of railroad operations in that vicinity. It turns out that these trains are run for the purpose of transporting to Richmond the debris of the Wilderness battles, old iron, bags, etc.

We learn that Union and rebel bodies are both exhumed by these jackals and hyenas, and their garments stolen. The business of these trains is directed by commissioned officers of the rebel army.

CHAPIN'S BLUFF.

The impression which prevails that Gen. GRANT holds *Chapin's Bluff*, and that Fort Darling is flanked, is incorrect. Our forces have taken from the rebels and hold a line of works on *Chapin's Farm*, which is below the Bluff, and has probably been confounded with it in printed reports.

THE NEW LOAN.

The new six per cent. Gold Interest-bearing loan, amounting to forty millions of dollars, just offered by Secretary FESSENDEN, is attracting considerable attention, and will be taken up with great eagerness at a considerable premium. It is attracting much competition. Receipts for par subscriptions to the ten-forty and seven-thirty loans continue constant, ranging from half a million to one million per day. These loans, with the proceeds of the internal revenue averaging three-quarters of a million per day, will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses of the Government without any further inflation of the currency by the issue of legal-tenders, except six per cent. compound interest notes, which are now issued at the rate of a quarter of a million per day, and being immediately absorbed as an investment, cannot in any way be considered as swelling the volume of the currency.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUBSTITUTE.

This morning, JOHN S. STAPLES, President LINCOLN'S substitute, was mustered into service, and afterward presented to the President as his representative in the army for the ensuing year, by the Provost-Marshal-General.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.

Notice has been given that the commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador, for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the city of Guayaquil on the 18th day of August last; and that said commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date. All citizens of the United States having claims upon Ecuador are notified to appear in person, or by attorney, and present proofs in support of their claims, and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, SEÑOR CARLOMANO MEDINA, in Guayquil, in the Republic of Ecuador. Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO DATE.

John Odlkirk, Co. E, 8th Artillery; M. S. Hodskins, Co. A, 14th Artillery; Micael Moran, Co. C, 6th Artillery; Francis Koehler, Co. I, 39th Infantry; Henry Daniels, Co. M, 50th Engineers; Wm. W. Bowman, Co. K, 50th Engineers; John Peck, Co. I, 8th Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $1,066,700, and for the last two days $1,503,000.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contract for supplying stationery and blank books to the House of Representatives, has been awarded to Messrs. PHILIPS & SOLOMONS, of Washington.

TAKING SOLDIER'S VOTES.

It is understood that orders will soon be issued, under proper authority, for taking the soldier's votes for President and Vice-President, in the armies. The details have not yet transpired, but it is believed that persons will be empowered to receive the votes at the various divisions in the absence of speech-making harangues and other open electioneering.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement issued from the Treasury Department this evening, exhibiting the condition of the public debt, shows a considerable increase within the past month, which is mainly due to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has thought it right and just that the entire arrearage due for military service in the army and navy should be paid up to the beginning of this month. Some of these payments have been long delayed, and they involved an expenditure of about $75,000,000. The whole amount being provided for and included in this statement, future ones will consequently show a comparatively small increase of the debt. The recapitulation on the 30th of Sept. is: Debt bearing interest, $923,085,941 80; interest, $54,608,445 70; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $564,585,874 66; interest, $27,170,197 42; debt on which interest has ceased, $356,970 09; debt bearing no interest, $467,944,929 71, making the amount outstanding, $1,955,973,716 46 and the interest both in coin and currency, $81,778,643 12.

The above statement as contrasted with that exhibiting the public debt on August 30th, shows an increase of the principal of about seventy-seven and a half millions, and of interest, $4,301,531

The unpaid requisitions Aug. 30, were nearly $79,000,000, and the amount in the treasury $17,190,000. The unpaid requisitions Sept. 30, were $34,641,000, and the amount in the treasury $24,359,400. The amount outstanding of the July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, six per cent. bonds exchanged for seven-thirties, is $114,537,300, or an increase for the past month of $46,137,000. The July 17, 1861, seven-thirty-three year notes have been decreased from $71,600,000 to $25,410,000, and the six per cent. bonds of March 3, 1863, increased from $43,256,000 to $73,923,000 since the 30th of August last. The March 1st, 1862, six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness have been increased from $203,637,000 to nearly $230,000,000. The statement also shows that of the whole issue of $150,000,000 of two years' Notes, with five per cent. interest, under the act of March 3, 1863, the amount, less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed, is $85,137,750; leaving $65,862,250 in circulation. The Fractional Currency has been increased $167,000.

PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—An admirably engraved steel portrait of the hero of New-Orleans and Mobile, has just been issued by DERBY & MILLER, No. 8 Spruce-street, from the hand of Mr. RITCHIE, the well-known engraver, whose series of portraits of American heroes forms one of the finest collections of the kind ever given to the American public. This series already embraces the portraits of Gens. GRANT, HANCOCK and SHERMAN, all of which are admirable both as likenesses and as works of art.

FRENCH FRUIT.—A choice assortment, consisting of 150 varieties of apples and 100 varieties of pears, from the celebrated nurseries of ANDRE LEROY, of Angiers, France, intended for the horticultural exhibition of the American Institute, but which did not arrive in season, is now open for public inspection for a few days, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION.—This evening the Citizens' Association hold their convention and purpose nominating county officers. What they will do, nominate independently or select the best men from the nominations of the different parties made, is, as yet, uncertain. But they have a great power in their hands, one which will win, if discreetly used. Citizens are ready to indorse their movement: they have the "people" with them, and as they propose a reform, not in the way of men so much as in the way of measures, they have clear sailing if good pilots handle the helm. The association is already a power, acknowledgedly so, and if she will religously keep aloof from personal, political and entangling alliances, they cannot but effect all they desire. They had better not depend too much on the youth and vigor of the organization. Independent nominations can only result in defeat; good men are being nominated by all parties—let them in a selection from these be unbiased, unprejudiced, unpartisan in their decision.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the hall of the Society this evening. Two papers will be read; one by A. OAKEY HALL, on "The Anti-Revolutionary Criminal Record of New-York County," and the other by BOOKINGHAM SMITH, on "The Alleged Discoveries of Verrazzano in 1524."

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

This Court was opened for the October Term yesterday morning, and the following gentlemen sworn in as Grand Jurymen:

Eben B. Crocker, Foreman,	James M. Edgar,
Elisaim L. Bolles,	Johathan A. Frazee,
Wm. H. Braman,	Jacob H. Gresbeck,
Elijah T. Brown,	Alonzo B. Hall,
Daniel G. Campbell,	Maurice Hilger,
Albert L. Conklin,	John H. James,
Duncan F. Curry,	James Kelly,
Thomas Denniston,	William Nunns,
Andrew Duckson,	Thomas S. Young.

His Honor charged them on the usual topics, and informed them that they would have the benefit of using a new book, prepared by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., for the use of Grand Jurors.

Francis Lee was then tried for robbery in the first degree. The proof against him was very slight, and his character was proved to be good. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1305, 2241, 2243, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2261, 2263, 2267, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2283, 2286, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293. *Part II.*—Nos. 1998, 2038, 2040, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2064, 2074, 2072, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084. *Part III.*—Nos. 1994, 1565, 7174, 1967, 2189, 1154, 1182, 1504, 988, 1342, 838, 916, 884, 520, 1424, 1380, 1386, 1354, 1092, 1556.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 257, 501, 293, 139, 217, 125, 453, 649, 587, 599, 600, 602, 603, 607, 608. *Part II.*—Nos. 530, 490, 489, 29, 463, 488, 461, 563, 401, 556, 567, 576, 229, 492, 439.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3712, 2948, 1586, 3732, 3782, 3312, 3124, 1798, 2372, 2844, 2274, 3728, 3344, 2208, 3466.

CYPHERS COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday Oct. 10, to meet at the corner of Centre and Chamber streets, second story, General Term Room.

Court of Appeals.
ALBANY, Monday, Oct 3.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 3, 1864. Day Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 4.—Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The steamship *Victor*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports: Sept. 28, HARLOW PHILLIPS, of Eleventh New-York Cavalry, died and was buried at sea. Oct. 1, EDWARD KIRK, of Company F, New-York Cavalry, died and was buried at sea. Oct. 2, J. N. JONES, Acting Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, died and was also buried at sea.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will publish immediately a series of Documents in aid of the Union cause for the Presidential Canvass. They are not intended to supersede or take the place of documents issued by the Congressional Committee at Washington, or by any other Union organizations, but rather to supply a want which has been brought to their notice by correspondence from different sections of the country. They will be brief, and will relate wholly to the practical issues directly involved in the canvass. The following are now ready:

I.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE to the People of the United States, Exposing the Sentiments and Purposes of the Chicago Convention.

II.

"THE TWO ROADS TO PEACE"—being the PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES, adopted respectively at Baltimore and Chicago, with brief comments on their points of difference.

III.

"IS THE WAR A FAILURE,"—being a brief statement of FACTS as to what has been accomplished by the war, together with the opinions of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SEYMOUR and DIX on the subject.

IV.

"WHO SHALL BE VICE-PRESIDENT?"—being a condensed statement of the political opinions and official acts of GEO. H. PENDLETON and ANDREW JOHNSON.

V.

"HOW THE WAR BEGUN AND HOW NEARLY IT IS ENDED"—with a MAP and statistical statements of what has been accomplished toward putting down the rebellion.

VI.

LIVES of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON in neat pamphlets of 150 pages, with covers—prepared, the former by H. J. RAYMOND, and the latter by JOHN SAVAGE. [On account of the expensiveness of this work, it can only be supplied in limited quantities.]

Others will follow as rapidly as they can be prepared.

The Committee cannot undertake the distribution of these Documents to individuals. They will send them in packages of 1,000 or more to State, County or Town Committees, or to any organization certified to them as likely to make a judicious and effective use of them. They are intended to be put in the hands of candid, patriotic and well-meaning Democrats who seek information concerning the issues of the canvass.

These Documents will be supplied in all cases GRATUITOUSLY,—*those who receive them being expected to pay only the cost of transportation.*

Donations of money that may be sent to the Committee for aiding this gratuitous distribution of Union documents, will be faithfully and economically applied to that object.

All letters should be addressed to the Committee, and all checks should be made payable to the order of the Chairman, Astor House, New-York.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale all Druggists.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," for the cold, cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLINGS, No. 351 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

Genin, Hatter and Furrier, No. 513 Broadway. Fall Styles at reduced prices.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Carriages at Bargains.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community.

The Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, and all other popular Hotels, use BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere.

Gratis!—EXAMINATIONS OF THE THROAT AND Lungs. Special treatment as usual, by
B. SEGNITZ, M. D., 835 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE NO. 537 BROADWAY.

Scurvey and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Believing the Rebellion to be well nigh crushed, and Peace at hand, I will sell from both my stores, my entire stock of ladies' and children' shoes, of superior make and quality, at 16 per cent. below the present price of gold. SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 881 Broadway and No. 371 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the best in the WORLD for curing HERNIA or RUPTURE. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 365 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Wood Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—The best fireproof Safe in the world.
DEPOT—No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

REICHMANN—JEKYLL.—On Monday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Diller, in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, ALBERT REICHMANN and REBECCA JEKYLL, both of that city. No cards.

SEWELL—HEYL.—In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Philip Brooks, assisted by Rev. R. C. Evans, Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 28th New-Jersey Volunteers, and HELEN L., daughter of David S. Heyl, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

WADSWORTH—BURDETT.—At Woodside, Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D., CHARLES F. WADSWORTH, of Buffalo, and JESSIE, youngest daughter of Henry Burden.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 2, MARIA T., wife of Samuel D. Abbott, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 Johnson-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

APPLETON.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, CHARLES HENRY APPLETON, son of Daniel S. and Malvina W. Appleton, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, at Dobbs' Ferry. The trains will leave Chambers st. at 11 30 A. M., returning at 2 30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station to convey the friends to the house.

BUTTRE.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, WILLIAM BUTTRE, aged 82 years.

His friends, and those of his son, J. C. Buttre, with the veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 48 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock

BRIDGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Fowler, at Franklin Furnace, N. J., Hon. DANIEL M. BRIDGE, aged 95 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 11 A. M., from D. R. Church of Port Jervis, N. Y.

BOONE.—At Shanghai, on Sunday, July 17, Right Rev. WM. J. BOONE, D. D., P. E. Missionary Bishop of China, aged 53 years and 11 days.

☞ Charleston and Savannah papers please copy.

COLES.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 2, GEORGE W. COLES, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., and of Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 Christopher-st., near Bleecker, without further notice.

HICKER.—On Saturday, Oct. 1, HANNAH EUGENIA, infant daughter of John Gerard and Cornelia Lawrence Heckscher.

HORTON.—At Rye, on Monday, Oct. 3, Mrs. MARY HORTON, widow of the late Joshua Horton, aged 79 years.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church at Milton, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Conveyances at the depot in connection with the 9:30 train New-Haven Railroad, return at 4:30.

HOLT.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 1, at the residence of John Nix, New Hempstead, L. I., MARGARET E. HOLT, aged 60 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be interred on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot No. 6,917. Her friends in the City are invited to be present.

JESSUP.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 25, GEORGE RANDOLPH JESSUP, aged 21 years.

JESSUP.—In Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of croup, infant son of Edgar N. and Henriette Jessup, and grandson of Isaac K. Jessup, aged 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at the residence of Isaac K. Jessup, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M., and Rutgenot Church, Bloomingview, at 2 P. M. N. B.—Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New-York at Annandale Station.

KENYON.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 1, after a brief illness, GEORGE W. KENYON, aged 24 years and 11 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington-av. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

MISSING.—On Sunday, Oct 2, LAVINIA J. MISSING, daughter of John and Eliza Missing, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 763 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PETERSON.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 2, ARCHIBALD A., second son of the late George F. Peterson, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, No. 229 West 32d-st. His remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 2, MARTHA, wife of John Phillips, aged 39 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 141 Atlantic-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

SCHUYLER.—On Monday, Oct. 3, GARRET LANSING SCHUYLER, son of Garret L. and Mary E. Schuyler, aged 7 months and 26 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

SALISBURY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 1, of heart disease, JANE BOSS, wife of J. B. Salisbury, and eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Montrose, Penn., aged 43 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 54 Sussex-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SLOSSON.—At the residence of her father, at Staten Island, on Saturday, Oct. 1, MATTIE STEWARD, youngest daughter of John Slosson, Esq.

Funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, New-Brighton, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. N. B.—A boat leaves the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9:15 A. M., and foot of Whitehall-st. every hour. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Brighton and Quarantine Landings.

TERHUNE.—On Monday, Oct. 3, STEPHEN G. TERHUNE, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Sullivan-st. His remains will be taken to Raskensack, N. J., for interment.

TAULMAN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 2, JESSIE VOUEST, daughter of William W. and Anne A. Taulman, aged 2 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Charles-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

WESTON.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 2, JOHN L. WESTON, aged 56 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 19th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, ELIZA WRIGHT, wife of Daniel Wright, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 East 26th-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth, the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. Up to Oct. 3d the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$46,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.

FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!

If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fire in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by C. ALLEN, No. 312 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 312 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—For pain or weakness in the back, breast, side or limbs, rheumatism, sciatica, spinal or asthma and diseases of the lungs, liver and kidneys, these plasters stand unrivaled, and for chest, sore and debility they far surpass all others. Sold by all druggists. General depot No. 302 Hudson-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—Seventy per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 57 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by

DANIEL MCFARLAND, Esq.,
Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
Capt. JOEL B. ERHARDT.

Singing by the Glee Club. Solos by Messrs. Solomons and Macdougal. CHAS. S. SPENCER, President.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

ALLAN COOPER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq.,
N. B. LA BAU, Esq.,
Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS,

will address the Union citizens of the IXth Ward, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock.

Seats for Ladies.

A. H. KEECH, President.

FRANK D. KARR, GEO. W. FREEDS, } Secretaries.

BADGE MANIA.

The people are all crazy after the splendid Badges made at

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS,
No. 14 Chambers-st.

They are by far the prettiest badges produced. Ten styles now ready.

Also, forty styles of Campaign Medals and Pins.

Send for descriptive catalogue. Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th-sts, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney,
WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Col. A. J. M. DUGANNE, late prisoner of war in Texas, and
ROBERT SEWELL, Esq.

The people of the Ward are invited to be present.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.

ALLEN COOPER, NELSON GELVERTON, } Secretaries.

GREAT MEETING
OF THE
SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE.

A public meeting of the SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864,
for the purpose of considering and adopting such means as may be thought proper, to promote the objects of the association. All ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in the cause, are invited to attend.

By order of the Board, WARING LATTING, Sup't.

A number of patriotic citizens having organized themselves into an association for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to our brave soldiers, who have sacrificed their lives in support of the Government in the present war, and it being intended that such memorial or monument shall serve not only to perpetuate the memory of the fallen brave to future generations, but shall also be made, by its great attractiveness as a place of public resort, the source of a large and perpetual income in aid of the destitute orphans of those soldiers and sailors, who having given their lives to their country, leave their unprotected little ones a legacy to their countrymen.

We, the undersigned, therefore, most heartily approving of the above objects, do recommend to the patriotic and benevolent of our fellow-citizens, to attend the above meeting, for the purpose of coöperating in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. Signed by

Peter Cooper,	Sanford E. Church,
Moses Taylor,	Horace B. Claflin,
S. B. Chittenden,	Rev. W. Adams,
Rev. Joseph P. Thompson,	Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield,
William E. Dodge,	Willard Parker, M. D.,
Abram Wakeman,	Rob Lockwood,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Shepherd Knapp,
Wetmore & Co.,	C. H. Lillenthal,
John Bryan,	Hegerman & Co.,
Lathrup, Luddington & Co.,	William Duryee,
Raynolds, Pratt & Co.,	Schuyler, Hartly & Graham
Rev. Frederick Ogelby,	Rev. H. B. Ridgaway,
Lockwood & Co.,	Livingston Satterlee,
Russell & Erwin Manf'g Co.,	Clark, Wilson & Co.,
Cornelius Comstock & Co.,	T. Strang,
Blodgett, Brown & Co.,	Hall, Bradley & Co.
M. H. Grinnell,	A. A. Low,
Geo. W. Blunt,	James Harper,
Chas. P. Kirkland,	A. V. Stout,
Rev. John M'Clintock,	Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. S. D. Burchard,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr	Rev. J. C. Dutcher,
Daniel Devlin,	WM. A. Darling,
L. K. Jerome,	Samuel W. Johnson,
John E. Williams,	C. A. Stetson,
Sports & Hanks,	Simeon Leland & Co.,
John T. Lord,	Brooks Brothers,
Rev. John Dowling,	B. T. Babbitt,
E. V. Haughwout,	A. G. Jerome, Jr.,
James Freeland,	D. S. Manners,
C. V. Ostrander,	Lindley Murray,
E. C. Chapin,	John C. Calhoun,

And many others.

Hon EDWARD EVERETT and other prominent speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Seats free. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.

PRICES REDUCED.
DEVLIN & CO.
have reduced their prices upon the whole of their
SUPERB STOCK OF
OVERCOATS,
DRESS, FROCK AND WALKING COATS,
PANTALOONS, VESTS,
AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
to the basis of a GOLD VALUE.
Dealers may rely upon the best articles at the lowest prices at either store.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST.,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

FURNITURE.

$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices,
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

PRICES REDUCED.
HENRY & JOHN PARET, JR.
55 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Solicit special attention to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING,
which they now offer at prices
BELOW MARKET VALUES.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO CASH BUYERS.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever exhibited in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KOREKIT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

FANCY RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES, just received, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, EIGHT, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE ALLEN, No. 312 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

YOUTH

TO THE AGED,

STRENGTH

TO THE WEAK,

BIOKRENE,

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of senility, abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

BIOKRENE

is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality, and physical ability.

BIOKRENE.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the BIOKRENE. It will make you strong, healthy, and happy, remove all irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

BIOKRENE.

One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

BIOKRENE

is quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous, and sickly should try it.

BIOKRENE.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.D., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEBBS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 19th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith.
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouttillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby.	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Trobetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a select English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park, and one block from Union-square.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, NO. 6 EAST 28TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madam B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Bahnbert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, in the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. LIEBRETH and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard née de Rochefermoy. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED—BY A RECent graduate of Harvard College—classics, mathematics and English branches taught. Boys prepared for any college; highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address "M. H.," care of A. Harthill, 90 Wall-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 76 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 626.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the summer.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies recommences Sept. 20. Address Miss M. Y. BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53½ WEST 32D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Twenty-second half-yearly session begins Nov. 1. See reference circulars.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French school for Young Ladies and Children, No. 830 Broadway, now open.

MISS [illegible] SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. [illegible]) Fourth-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Stuyvesant-square.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, at the [illegible] Academy, Mass. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—Rev. A. C. MORRIS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SCRIBNER & CO.'S, 315 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 21 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A TEACHER, wishes to give lessons as a compensation for board. Address J. LEROUX, No. 28 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 43th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,
Opened its Twenty-second Academic Year, Sept. 12.
It fits students of all ages for business, West Point, or any American College; has four departments and twelve assistant professors.
Catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. The Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.
The following have sons at the school:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Hon. F. A. Conkling.
Hon. W. E. Beebee,	Hon. L. L. Lombard,
Hon. Wm. H. Mansfield,	Gen. John P. Hatch, U.S.A.
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple, U.S.A.
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	N. Quackenbos, Esq.,
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore,	George F. Nesbitt,
Robert Bonner,	John Aitken,
H. R. Dunham,	Charles Bliven,
E. K. Collins, Jr.,	J. C. Withington,
F. P. Sage,	Gardner A. Sage,

and one hundred other well known citizens.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, Exclusively on Commission, at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR, WILLIAM BELDEN.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 933 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The seventh annual term of this institution opens at No. 37 Lafayette-place on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission may be made at the Law School Buildings on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The schools will open for the season, on MONDAY, the 3d of October, at 7 o'clock P. M., No. 58 East 13th-st. Scholastic models wanted; likewise a boy to take care of the studio.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 841, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL At Orange, New-Jersey, would receive two young ladies into her family. They would receive the best educational advantages, combined with all the comforts of a home. Address Mrs. TONELLY, Orange, N. J.

A LADY, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, of many years' experience, recently connected with a first-class ladies' institution, desires a few pupils on moderate terms. Address Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 786 Broadway.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed by one of our best teachers, wishes a few more pupils on the piano; terms moderate. Apply to BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano, Warerooms, No. 147 Tenth-st.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 71 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 19, 1864.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 26th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 5th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

TEACHERS.

A CARD.

Young ladies having finished their scholastic education, and, owing to close application, necessarily have not sufficiently profited in music, could now receive revising and finishing lessons in style and touch, from a lady of experience in teaching, and who received her musical education in Europe, from masters of the most distinguished celebrity. A note addressed Mrs. E. C. BANHOPE, care Sioeria Ott, Esq., Organ and Pianoforte Warerooms, No. 748 Broadway, New-York, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO make an engagement as resident or visiting governess; she is competent of giving instruction in the German, the French, which she has learned in Paris, the common English branches and the rudiments of music; would be willing to give a few hours' instruction daily as an equivalent for board. Address Box No. 46, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., or inquire in the drug-store, No. 833 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF OUR FIRST colleges, with a thorough additional scientific course, of several years' experience in teaching, and two years tutor in his alma mater, will devote two or three hours daily to instruction in the languages, mathematics or natural sciences. Address J. H. H., care of S. B. Brownell, No. 36 Wall-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING A little English, having received an excellent education, would like to find board in a respectable American family, in exchange for private lessons, or to become tutor in some family where instruction would be required in French entirely. Address L. B. F., care of Prof. Elie Charlier, No. 48 East 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first-class New-England seminary, and of large experience; competent to teach English, Latin, French, Grammar and Music; best of reference required and given. Address, for one week, S. M. BOWMAN, Station D.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS A COLlege graduate and has had experience in teaching Latin, Greek, English and Music, desires to teach in a school, or in a family as visiting or resident governess. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 99 East 40th-st.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND CORRESpondents wanted to advance educational interests throughout the country; teachers, $400 to $2,000; pupils, $125 to $500; correspondents, $300 to $600. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF RETIRED habits, desiring a home in a private family, would be happy to teach French, English and the elements of music, if required, as a partial or an entire remuneration for board; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 300 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONsiderable experience in teaching, desires a situation as resident governess in a family with children under twelve years of age. Best of references given. Address L. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teaching music, English, French and Latin, desires the position of resident governess; best of references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,804 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED AT THE Troy Female Seminary. Apply to Mr. FEGANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, or to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS REDUCED IN PRICES.—I have this day marked my stock down thirty per cent. The largest assortment to be found in the City. All goods warranted as represented.
H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class [illegible]. Something new. Tin-cans assorted.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (including premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and Morgan Creeks, MAKING THE OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Monthly statement, under the 24th section of the National Currency act, of the Sixth National Bank of New-York:

Average amount of loans and discounts	$590,103 91
Average amount of specie	2,160 00
Average amount of other lawful money	140,97 93
Average amount of deposits	423,704 14
Average amount of circulation	152,963 00

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN W. B. DOBBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN W. B. DOBBLER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1864. AUGUSTUS LELAND, No ary Public.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1864.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$376,804 92
Real Estate	49,807 48
Furniture	3,028 69
Expenses	9,430 61
Taxes paid	183 33
Due from National Banks	470 34
U. S. Stocks, to secure circulation	190,000 00
U. S. Stocks, to secure deposits	50,000 00
U. S. Stocks on hand	40,03: 34
Cash on hand:	
Specie and Legal-Tender Notes	186,977 06
Other items	74,412 03
Total	$:81,156 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$2'0,000 00
Individual Deposits	458,796 12
United States Deposits	71,882 73
Due National Banks	6,704 32
Due State Banks	1,953 64
Profits	22,134 93
Circulation Outstanding	169,685 00
Total	$981,156 74

State of New-York, County of New-York—I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES HUDSON.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1864.
WM. H. KIPP, Notary Public.

CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL Bank of New-York, on the morning of the 1st Monday of October, 1864:

Loans and Discounts	$270,789 08
Fixture Account	1,776 21
Expense Account	8,191 50
Taxes Paid	364 72
Cash Items, Checks in Exchange, Remittances, Revenue Stamps, &c	37,697 38
Due from Banks	34,489 40
United States Bonds and Securities	124,000
Notes of National Banks	2,0
Notes State Banks	1 510
Specie	1,9 3 33
Other lawful money	121,2 6
Capital Stock	150,000
Circulation	63,960
Deposits	387,-31 82
Profits	10,631 10
	$[illegible],662 92

I, ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of Oct. 1864. E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station, on the Northwest Virginia Railroad, on which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a break of one hundred miles each side of these bounds, as well as the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and points below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the markets to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who could aid in developing the [illegible]. E. G. [illegible].
PARKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. [illegible], 1864.
Refer to W. K. O. Reed, 47 Walker-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 16, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 25th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. H. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Excelsior Petroleum Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempted from all personal liability.
The property of this Company consists of Petroleum Oil lands, in fee simple (located in the county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania) together with sundry leases of oil wells, which are for the most part actually producing at the present time.
The different properties have been selected with great care by competent judges. The interests (now developed) are producing $650 a day, or 4 per cent. per month on amount of capital.
The future prospects of this Company, on the further development of the property now in its possession, are incalculable. It is confidently expected that a dividend of 10 per cent. a month can be readily declared, when the several wells are finished that are now rapidly approaching completion, on territory which has never yet failed of production.
The books are now opened for subscribers at the offices of Messrs. T. KETCHAM & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.; Messrs. WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-street (cor. Hanover); Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., and WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 13 Broadway.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Average Amount of Loans and Distributions	$258,711
Do. do. of Specie and other Lawful Money	139,849
Average Amount of Deposits	402,021
Do. do. of Circulation	63,000

City and County of New York, ss.—ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ANDREW THOMPSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this, the 3d day of October, 1864.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
THE FIRST SERIES OF $2,000,000 Redemption Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in 1890, have been exchanged for Construction Bonds. The Directors, by resolution this day, have decided to issue another series of $3,000,000, under the same mortgage, upon the road and appurtenances, which are offered at 110 per cent., in exchange for Construction Bonds at 120 per cent., making a difference of 10 per cent. in favor of the Construction Bonds.
This arrangement is proposed in order to relieve the holders of the Construction Bonds from the inconvenience of a peremptory call for the bonds as provided by the terms of their issue, but, in case the bonds are not surrendered and the exchange effected in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of the land sales, the Company will be compelled to pay off a further portion of the Bonds. THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The out-standing notes of the said dated bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within the time thus specified, or, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 5th day of October.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 5, both days inclusive. S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 24, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange Place, New-York, less government tax.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and their inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDA

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
AKABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,272	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 40 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,305 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship
BRITANNIA, Capt. FRASER,
is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 20 North River.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$60
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45
Payable in U. S. Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. DAVID WILSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. RUSSELL, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
YAZOO
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.
NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$40
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85 25. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA,
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 19th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers for Havana may procure passports from the Department of State through A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous saloon passengers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR/ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
TITUS, W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CHECKS OF THE International Coal Company on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of this City, were stolen from their office after the close of business on Saturday, 1st inst. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as their payment has been stopped at the Bank, viz. Check No. 53, dated Sept. 29, favor David Bows & Co., for $580 50; check No. 54, dated Oct. 1, favor Wm. K. Strong, for $500; check No. 55, dated Oct. 1, favor R. B. Waddle, for $125. Said checks were signed by the President, Wm. K. Strong, but had not been signed by the Treasurer.
R. B. WADDLE, Secretary.

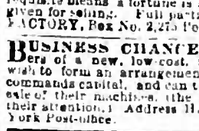
$10 REWARD.—LOST BY A LADY WHEN leaving the Hudson River express train, going south, on Friday evening, a GOLD BAND or BRACELET, marked on inside "F. to V. S. From Mother, Sept. 23, 1860." The above reward will be paid on returning it to Mr. J. T. RE No. 20 Ferry-st., New-York, or to Mr. JOHNSON, at Railway Refreshment Room, Poughkeepsie Depot.

LOST—A CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF, 2¾ YARDS Long. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 6 Beekman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—With machinery, steam power, lease of factory, all in order and in full operation, including two valuable patents of articles in great and constant demand. To parties possessing the requisite means a fortune is sure. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Full particulars given by addressing FACTORY, Box No. 2,275 Post-office

BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE MANUFACTURers of a new, low-cost, first-class Sewing Machine wish to form an arrangement with a proper party who commands capital, and can take the entire charge of the sale of their machines, the manufactory requiring all their attention. Address H. & H., Box No. 1,442 New-York Post-office.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 10 cents.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.
In consequence of the continued unfavorable weather, the
FALL RACES
At the above Course are further postponed until
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
October 6 and 7.
At which time the GREAT RACES heretofore commenced will take place.
Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chamber-st., at 11 and 12 15. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.
J. HARVEY LYONS,
Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165), each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LADY'S BLACK PONIES, 14 hands high, 6 years old, sound, kind and agreeable every way. Also, a superior-built open and closed French caleche, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Inquire at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner of Madison-av.

ALL HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c., intended for sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, must be sent in by 4 P. M. THIS DAY.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN HORSE.—A fine store with basement and second floor, near Broadway, in Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN-HORSE, with store, basement and second floor, near Broadway, on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE old, 10x24; also 4 sets Cylinder Boilers. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 7.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
☞ The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quanity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
☞ The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 2.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of
TRUMPETS, (with extra mouth pieces,) Army standard.
TRUMPETS, CORD AND TASSELS, Army standard.
GARRISON FLAGS, Army standard.
TOM FLAGS, Army standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 3.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department of
TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLIARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

CITY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT, 19 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW-YORK, September 28, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING AWAY FROM the City of New-York the ashes, garbage street-dirt and rubbish.
Proposals for the above work for the term of one year, enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for the freighting from the City of New-York its Ashes, Garbage, Street-dirt and Rubbish," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 17th day of October, 1864, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.
The said ashes, &c., must be removed as fast as delivered on board of boats to be provided by the contractor at the several docks now used, or which may hereafter be designated for that purpose.
The docks now in use are situated at the foot of Twenty and Watts streets, in the North River, and Roosevelt-st. and Stanton-st. at the foot of Sixteenth and Twenty-third streets, on the East River.
The proposals must state whether the bidder will remove the said ashes, &c., from all of said docks, or only from a particular dock.
Security in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals deemed necessary for the interests of the City.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.
JOHN A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1861.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
by the Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and what ready for cargo, and address next to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, 1864.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
TO
MADAME M. BOULIGNY,
on which occasion the following distinguished artists will assist her
MLLE. EUGENIE BARNETCHE,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
MR. S. CAMPBELL,
&c., &c.
SIGNOR ABELLA.....CONDUCTOR.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7 1-2.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 4,
EDWIN FORREST,
(First time this season) in his grand impersonation of DAMON,
in Banim's celebrated classical play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
The cast will include the entire company.
The manager, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
It will be performed TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) being positively the last night but three.
W. WHEATLEY.....as.....LAGARDERE.
THURSDAY, EDWIN FORREST AS HAMLET.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
HELLER'S
SINGULAR SUCCESS,
Evinced by
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
CROWDED HOUSES are astonished at the illusions.
CROWDED HOUSES are amazed at the Second-sight.
CROWDED HOUSES are delighted with the Pianoforte Solos.
CTOWDED HOUSES smile at Heller's Pleasantry.
CROWDED HOUSES roar at the Anthropoglossi.
HELLER'S QUINTETTE BAND
is a new addition.
The AUTOMATIC MINSTRELS will be continued one week longer by request. The Mephistophelian Novelty will be produced in another week.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.
HELLER IS A GREAT SENSATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 3.
ASTOUNDING MANIFESTATIONS,
UTTERLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS.
ALL FORMER SPIRITUAL OR OTHER MANIFESTATIONS COMPLETELY ECLIPSED
BY THE WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF THE
THORPE BROTHERS,
who have recently become the mediums of the most marvelous manifestations ever witnessed by mortal man.
For particulars see New-York *Herald*.
Doors open at 7. Services commence at 8 o

Columbia College.

INAUGURATION OF PROF. BARNARD, AS PRESIDENT.

The inauguration [of Rev. F. A. P. BARNARD, D.D., L. L. D., as President of Columbia College, took place yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, and were witnessed by a large concourse of distinguished gentlemen, including many of the Alumni of the college.

Soon after 12 o'clock the company assembled in the Library and proceeded to the chapel in the following order, under the direction of Prof. PECK, LL. D., and A. S. VAN] DUZER, A. M., Secretary of the Alumni Association, who had been deputed to act as Marshals for the day: Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President Elect; Ex-Presidents of Columbia College and Emeritus, Professor of the Evidences; Trustees of the College, headed by the Committee of Arrangements; Representatives of the United States, State, and City Governments; Regents of the University of the State of New-York; Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, (as the first and munificent patrons of the College;) Chaplain of the College; Faculty of Arts and Librarian; Faculty of Medicine; Faculty of Law, and others.

As the procession entered the chapel, a voluntary on the organ was performed by Mr. WM. H. WALTER. Among those present in the chancel were Ex-Gov. Fish, Ex-President Moore, Ex-Presidept Chas. King, Rev. Drs. Dix, McVickar, Haight, Ogelby, Chancellor Ferris, of the University; Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Collegiate Dutch Church; Rev. Dr. spring, and Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The ceremonies were opened by prayer by the Chaplain of the College, Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, after which Hon. HAMILTON FISH formally inaugurated the new President in a happy address; at the conclusion of which he presented the new incumbent with the usual symbols of office—the keys of the college and a copy of the charter under which the institution was established.

Prof. BARNARD replied as follows:

"It is with the liveliest sensibility that I accept, Mr. Chairman, these symbols of distinguished trust, which the enlightened body you represent, the legal guardians of this noble and venerable seminary of learning, have chosen to commit to my hands. I knew too well the magnitude of this task before me to enter upon it without a profound sense of my dependence for support and guidance, and all that can make success a possibility, upon the Divine fountain of all strength and all wisdom. It is only in humble reliance upon the continuance of that gracious aid which has sustained me heretofore under responsibilities similarly grave, that I find encouragement to hope that my strength may here also be made equal to my day. There is something in the chain of incidents which has placed me in my present situation which seems to me remarkably to disclose the directing hand of Providence. A quarter of a century ago it was my privilege and my pride to count myself a citizen of this great metropolis. Suddenly, and almost unexpectedly to myself, I was called to lend such aid as I might be able to contribute to advance the cause of higher education in the great southwest. Buoyant with hopes and animated with the enthusiasm [illegible] I responded to the call. I found an inviting field I encountered large-hearted and [illegible] laborers. I was cheered with the encouraging voices of the intelligent and influential throughout the community by which I was surrounded. My proper life's work seemed to be before me, and where my work lay there I fixed my home. Of the more than twenty years that followed, their labors and their trials, their discouragements and their successes, it is unnecessary here to speak. It sufficient to say that there came at length an hour which seemed freighted with the fruition of hope long and ardently cherished, and with the reward of trials patiently and willingly endured, and that in the same hour the arm of the beneficent government which had shielded me there as here—a government so beneficent and so mild as to be felt only in the protection it afforded and the blessings it shed around, was suddenly paralyzed. I discovered that the labors of my life had been practically thrown away; I discovered that my home was no longer my home, since rebellion, triumphant for the moment, declared that it was no longer my country. Oh, you whose happiness it has been to live where the glorious emblem of our national authority has never ceased to float upon the breeze, if it is not for you to know the anguish that has wrung the hearts of fervent lovers of their country, compelled to see that sacred ensign trampled in the dust. Nor is it for you to know the bitterness of that stern necessity which has forced such hearts to bear themselves from places made dear by the remembrance of many peaceful and happy years, from all the traces they may have felt of the earnest labors of life; from communities with whose interests their own have long been blended, and from friends whose many kindnesses have made them dearer than kindred, in order to seek a sky beneath which patriotism shall not be crime—to find an atmosphere where loyalty may be free to breathe. It was thus that from the scene of my ruined prospects, my frustrated labors and my disappointed hopes, I turned away, animated by one purpose, possessed by one longing, to find a spot over which the flag of my country might still be waving. I found it at length, and with it the security and the tranquility of mind to which I had long been a stranger. But, more than this, I have found friends, encouragement, honorable distinctions—chief among these last, the highest academic distinction to which any ambition could aspire, I esteem that which I have received at your hands to-day. And in expressing my profound sense of the distinguished honor, I cannot but be struck with the remarkable fact, that the spot to which by your invitation I return, after an absence so protracted, these buildings and these grounds are the very same which formed by residence—although then devoted to purposes altogether different, when a quarter of a century ago, I left this city for my distant Southern home. You have mentioned, Sir, in terms of beautiful and deserved eulogy, the illustrious names of those early graduates of the college, whose labors so largely contribute to the formation and to the adoption of the great charter under which our country, for nearly three-quarters of a century, continued to enjoy a happiness so unbroken and a prosperity unparalleled. The interesting and memorable facts which you have recalled to our minds, impose upon every one, who shall ever, in any capacity, be connected with Columbia College, a peculiar obligation to maintain and defend the heritage which they did so much to secure for us. I accept the obligation in its fullest extent; but for myself, I needed no new stimulus to this sacred duty. Next to the Bible, in my heart, I cherish the love of that generated instrument, in which is embodied the living principle of our national unity, and for one, I never will consent to hold any parley, or to enter into any compromise with such as flout its authority, until its insulted majesty is fully vindicated, and its unquestioned supremacy reëstablished over every foot of territory which its protection has ever reached—over even the smallest spot which its benign influence has ever made happy.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to thank you for the kind language in which you have addressed me; and to express my especial gratification in having received my office at the hands of one who has been himself so often and so worthily the object of the highest honors his fellow-citizens can bestow.

The President's remarks were occasionally interrupted with applause.

ADDRESSES ON BEHALF OF THE FACULTIES AND ALUMNI.

Prof. NAIRN, representing the several Faculties of the College, followed with an address to the President, who he welcomed to his high and honored office. He was succeeded by Prof. ANDERSON, who also delivered an appropriate address to the President on behalf of the Alumni.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BARNARD.

The President, on opening, replied appropriately to the address of welcome which he had received from the Trustees, the Faculty and the Alumni of the College, and then alluded to the reciprocally beneficent relations of religion and science—topics, he declared, were suggested by the new schools of science, as applied to mining, which the Trustees are about to open in the college. He aimed to show that science, in its legitimate tendencies, was favorable to religion; second, the religion which science favors is in its spirit a religion of love to God and good will toward man, such as we find indicated in the Gospel; third, warfare between them can be productive of nothing but evil. Scientific progress cannot cease, and religion is a necessity of every human soul, and the truths of both are the truths of the same God, and are both designed for the happiness and perfection of the same being. Science dispels superstitions, fears and terrors, demonstrates the power and beneficence of the Creator, and discovers the laws by obedience to which the progress of society and harmony of the world is secured. Holding these views of the relations of religion and science, the speaker commended to the favorable regard of all religious men to whom educational institutions have always been dear, the new school of physical science about to be opened in the College, in which will be taught the modes in which geological, mechanical and chemical science may be brought to bear in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Important as he regarded this school, in its relations to national industry, it was no less important in its educational bearings. It was out the precursor, he hoped, of other special and professional schools in the college, by which the necessarily limited courses of the Academic Department would be greatly expanded, and the amplest opportunities afforded for a thorough mastery of mathematics, physics, chemistry, moral and mental philosophy, philology, political science, national and international law, history, æsthetics and education as a science and art. With these schools in successful operation, Columbia College will become a repository of the great truth—a dispenser of universal knowledge, and a contributor to scientific discovery, advancement of human society. [Applause.]

The exercises were closed by the singing of a hymn written for the occasion by an Alumnis of the Class of 1820, and the Benediction. The audience adjourned to the President's house, where a fine banquet awaited them.

Twentieth Ward Union Mass Meeting.

There was a largely attended and very enthusiastic meeting held last evening at the ball corner of Broadway and Forty seventh-street. The Union men of the Twentieth Ward were out in their strength, and the demonstration was in every respect a grand mass meeting. At an early hour the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and among the audience were a large number of ladies. Mr. R. B. BRADFORD was called to the chair, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. FOX. After a song by the Glee Club and the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, Mr. BELL read an address from the soldiers of the army of Cumberland to the people of the loyal States. Mr. G. W. CURTIS was the first speaker introduced. He said, after some preliminary remarks, that for many years there had been a large, powerful, dominant party in this country. That party, properly speaking, took its origin in the year 1812, when Mr. CALHOUN came into Congress with the cry of war with England. From that time down to the close of the last Administration that party was of necessity a war party. The principle of the party had been "Our country right or wrong." That party fought the Seminoles in the everglades of Florida; that party, true in its instinct of war, stepped across the Rio Grande, and said, war exists in Mexico. That party sustained the war which TEXAS waged against Mexico, leading to the annexation of TEXAS: that party had always been a war party. Mr. CURTIS spoke at some length upon the nick-name the friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN bestowed upon him—"Little MAC." He wished to know it any Democrat present did not consider Little MAC, the smallest NAPOLEON that was ever seen in the world. [Applause and laughter.] The party says, "look at this little military gentleman—see the stars—all the buttons—is not this war." [Laughter.] Was this little military gentleman large enough to command the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, the Hon. CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM, who are so seduously thrusting him forward? Is he large enough to hide Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, who stands next to him and who is exactly of the same political stamp as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The speaker continued at some length to speak of GEN. MCCLELLAN in a vein of satire, each hit being received with applause and laughter.

Mr. CURTIS was followed by Col. VAN BUREN, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT AVERY, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Union County Nominations.

The conference committees appointed by the Union Central Judiciary Convention and the Union General County Convention, to harmonize upon local candidates, met last night at the Union headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Messrs. J. W. FARR and WALDO HUTCHINS presided. On motion, a sub-committee of ten from each body were appointed to report upon a division of office and candidates. The committee retired, and after an absence of about two hours, reported a resolution to refer the nominations to a committee of six, to be chosen from each convention. Mr. CHAS. SPENCER desired to substitute a motion dividing the offices. Pending discussion on this proposition, a motion to adjourn was carried.

The County Conventions of both wings will, therefore, meet again to-night.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.—The Tammany County Convention met last night, and made the following nominations: County Clerk—HENRY W. GENET. Supervisor—JOHN FOX. Coroners—WM. C. GOVER, WM. SHIMER, ROBERT GAMBLE, JOHN WILDER. The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Monday, Oct. 10.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Soldiers' Memorial Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening next, to adopt measures for promoting the object of the society.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With a view of saving time in answering questions, I take leave to say, through your columns, that I am not a candidate for the office of City Judge.

JOHN H. WHITE.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	191⅞	200	Reading R	s10 122⅝
10,000	do	191⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	67⅛
26,000	do	s3 191⅞	100	do	s3 67⅛
75,000	do	s3 192⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	113⅜
40,000	do	192⅛	800	do	b5 113⅜
10,000	do	192⅜	100	do	s3 113⅞
600	N. Y. Cen. R	112	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	s10 94⅜
500	Erie Railway	90	600	Chic. & R. I.	b5 89
100	do	b3 90⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. Pr.	b3 71⅜
500	do	s30 90	200	do	71⅝
500	do	b10 90⅛	500	P., F. W. & C.	90
700	do	b3 90	200	Cum. Coal Co	b5 59⅜
258	Hudson R. R.	112⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.	s15 8⅛

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the Breath, Gums and Teeth, the world has ever seen. Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS." New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.

One thousand and fifty-eight persons have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association (removed from Bond-street to Room No. 19 Cooper Institute) since the 4th of February last, and have, with their own hands, signed a certificate that they were drawn *without pain*, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. This certificate can be seen at our office. No stronger evidence can be presented of the efficiency and safety of the gas. Many declare it to be a real pleasure to have teeth extracted with laughing gas. We are using on an average one hundred gallons per day. Call and see the long list of names. It embraces many distinguished persons, with *seven Editors*.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GROGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES.—A tremendous reduction in prices of English Royal Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, mattings, table and piano covers, etc., etc., at the Original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

If you would have the best, get the TRENAINE BROTHERS' "Lincoln and Johnson Song Book." Every piece written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs. American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street, wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMAN & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 3—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—H. Mendheim, Chas. Held and lady, Wm. H. Dunster, J. E. Buerk, C. Osterlop, D. H. Burke, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Elise Schrader, Elise Schuts, Caroline Wasserman, Eduard Theisen, Henrietta Von Mally, Adolph Stegemann, Amalie Rich, 3 children and servant, Edmund L. Hearne, C. H. Santana.

OCT. 2—*In steamship Bellona, from London*—H. Smith and lady, M. Irving, Elias Irving, Francis Irving, T. Long, Geo. Long, Samuel Long, 8, E. Long, C. A. Long, Mr. Gerringe, K. Ferguson, C. H. Burns, C. N. Sheppard, Jane Flinn, R. Mallasel, J. Mann, Miss Mann, Miss J. Rennie, Maria Wharton, R. Lofio, R. P. Coleman.

In ship Daniel Webster, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Portlock, Miss Le Cesan, Mr. Gerson.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon sets.. 7 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 49 | Gov. Island..10 38 | Hell Gate..12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Ship Louisa, (Br.,) Howes, Cadiz, E. Cunard.
Bark Johanne, (Brem.,) Kluckhinter, Genoa, L. Haffer.
Brigs Startled Fawn, (Br.,) Shaw, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.
Schooners E. W. Perry, Risley, Philadelphia; A. H. Brown, Pierce, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eleanor T. Pallman, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Sophia Ann Smith, Philadelphia; J. F. Farland, Liscum, Baltimore, Abeal Abbot, Rainbow, Smith, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb..) Trautmann, Hamburg, and left Southampton Sept. 21, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 466 passengers to Kuhlandt & Co. Sept. 18, at Cuxhaven, passed Am. ship Queen of the East, at anchor. 18th, off Helgoland, passed steamship Bavaria, bound E. 21st, at 11 P. M., off Start Point, passed Bremen steamer New-York, 28th, lat. 50, lon. 26 30, passed Hamb. ship Deutschland, bound E.; passed Sandy Hook as S A. M.

Steamship Bellona, Farmer, London Sept. 10, and Havre 13th, with mdse. and 266 passengers to Rowland & Aspinwall. 3d, off Block Island, saw ship New-World, Knight, from Liverpool Aug. 24 for New-York. Had heavy westerly winds.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Sept. 25, and the bar at 8 A. M. 26th, with wounded and convalescent soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 29, lat. 26, passed one of the Aspinwall packet brigs; same day, passed a bark of the same line. 30th, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Grand Gulf, all well. Sept. 28, Harlow Phillips, of 11th N. Y. C., died, and was buried at sea. Oct. 1, Edward Kirk, of Co. F, 11th N. Y. C., died, and was buried at sea. Oct. 2, J. H. Jones, Acting Asst. Engineer U. S. Navy, died, and was also buried at sea.

U. S. steam transport America, Cliff, City Point, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 2d inst., off Cape Henry, passed steamship California, bound in. 3d inst., 10 miles E. by N. from Absecomb, passed a schooner sunk, topmasts and mastheads above water.

U. S. steam transport Baltic, Manry, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with sick and wounded to the Medical Director. Was detained 6 hours by fog.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship New World, Knight, Liverpool Aug. 24, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had the wind from W. S. W. to N. W. every day during the passage.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 35 ds., with mdse. and 80 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Sept. 8, experienced a tremendnous gale from S. W. to N. W., during which lost sails, sprung mizenmast and foretopmast.

Brig F. I. King, Deane, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Dewey & Collins.

Brig Annandale, Lamb, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Star Castle, Thompson, Cow Bay 14 days, with coal J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alamo, Steele, Musquash, N. B., 7 ds., with piles to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Brig Keoka, Burns, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. B. Boggs, Landell, Joggins, N. S., 15 ds., with lumber to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. E. G. Knight, Harris, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Calista, Hall, Lingan 13 ds., with coal Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Wall, Bath, Me., with ice for Baltimore.

Schr. Hero, (Br.,) Crowell, Acadia Mines, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Orris Frances, Hunt, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to W. E. Brown & Co.

Schr. Carroll, Sprague, Machias 6 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Tryphenia, Dickinson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. War Steed, Cash, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. M. Phillips, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kensington, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Spalding, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mystery, Kelly, Portland 6 ds., with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Oct. 2—Steamer Daniel Webster.
Bark Annette.
Oct. 3—From Quarantine, steamship Illinois.
Also sailed, steamship North Star.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Susquehanna has anchored below the Narrows.

The schr. Ann S. Brown, loaded with hay, while lying at anchor in the North River, took fire this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, and had to be scuttled.

DISASTER.—The schr. Charlotte, from Bangor Newport, with a cargo of lumber, struck on Pollock Rip on Saturday night last, filled with water and went to pieces. Capt. Richardson and crew (four men) were taken from the quarter-deck in an exhausted condition, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, by the steamer Island Home, and landed at Hyannis.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 2—ARR. steamer Ashland, New-York; brig Alexander Nickels, Glace Bay, for and for New-York, with loss of mainmast.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 1, 8 A. M.—In port, barks Spartan and Hadley; brigs Annandale, Harriet A. F. Larrabee, and Star Castle, (Br.;) schrs. Wm. Penn, Jas. M. Vance, M. W. Bates, Wm. Loper, Abigail Haley, T. Lake, Freeport, Princess, Wm. Gillum, Nellie Brown, Springbok and Honest Abe.

IMPORTANT
TO GENTLEMEN.
LARGE SALE OF
NECK-TIES
AT RETAIL,
ON A BASIS OF GOLD AT PAR!
SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway,
(Large store corner of White-st.,)

Have the honor to announce to the public that they have orders to close out AT RETAIL an enormous wholesale stock of
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOZEN
NECK-TIES
AT THE FOLLOWING
EXTRAORDINARY PRICES, VIZ.:

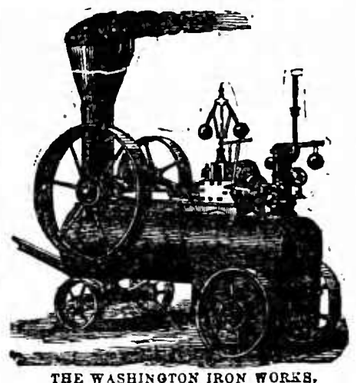
2,700 dozen fine Ties at 25c.; regular price, 40c.
2,300 dozen very rich Ties at 35c.; regular price, 50c.
1,200 dozen superb Ties at 50c.; regular price, 75c.
800 dozen magnificent Ties at 75c.; regular price, $1 25.
600 dozen extra super Ties at $1; regular price, $1 50.

These goods are the latest styles and the richest to be found in market. They were intended for the WHOLESALE TRADE, but the JOBBERS having become
"UTTERLY DEMORALIZED"
In consequence of the great fall in Gold, the entire stock is positively to be closed out to any one who wishes to buy, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE WHATEVER TO THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The Ties are arranged according to price, upon a table ONE HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH—each "line" plainly marked thus: "This line 25 cents," &c., &c.

ALSO, TO BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL, AS ABOVE,
The entire stock of a well-known Troy Collar manufacturer, consisting of over SIX THOUSAND DOZEN.
GENTS' SUPERIOR QUALITY
LINEN COLLARS,
In all the latest styles of "Turndown" and "Garrote." Price $2 40 per dozen, or 20 cents a single collar. The regular retail price of these collars, BEFORE THE WAR, was $3 per dozen.
All persons in want of NECK-TIES or COLLARS should not fail to call at
NO. 379 BROADWAY.

PORTABLE ENGINES.



THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.,
Are prepared to furnish Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse power, at short notice.
AGENCY IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 65 LIBERTY ST., ROOM NO. 8.



HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE & SOUDER,
No. 194 Broadway New-York.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO effect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GYNECOERACY,
AN ORIENTAL WEDDING
AT
IRVING HALL.
In consequence of the immense success attending
OSCANYAN'S SOIREES ORIENTALES,
A second representation will be given on (to-morrow) WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5,
AT
IRVING HALL.
Secured seats can be procured at Nos. 701 and 770 Broadway, or at the Hall.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Union Building. A choice collection of apples and pears, from Andre Leroy, of Angers, France, will be on exhibition. The public are invited to attend.
B. C. TOWNSEND, President.
LOUIS W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM

ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
TEN PER CENT. PER MONTH,
Will be found at the
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE
OF
RICHARDS KINGSLAND.
Office No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

Also, Maps, Prospectus, and full particulars given.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING
PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
In 100,000 Shares; par value, $20.
10,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
Subscription Price to Original Shareholders $8, Without Further Assessment.
No Money to be Paid till Shareholders are Satisfied with Property.

These lands consist of 7,000 acres, in fee—between 60 and 70 miles of water frontage—all ready for LEASING and Production, and in 90 days can be yielding an income to this Association of from 5 to 10 per cent. per month for ROYALTY ALONE.
LEAD ORE, COAL and TIMBER, in immense quantities, on these lands.
Books of subscription now open at the office of the undersigned, where maps, information, prospectuses and specimens can be seen and obtained.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.

These farms and interests consist of about 1,200 acres of oil lands in *fee*, in Pennsylvania, and also two leasehold interests, most of which are situated immediately upon Oil Creek and the Alleghany River.

They combine, as we think, much the largest oil enterprise that has ever been offered to the public. There are now some fifteen wells producing, and about the same number going down.

The present production to this interest is about 160 to 200 barrels per day, which, at $11 per barrel for 160 barrels, is $1,760, or $642,400 per year.

The entire property costs $2,275,000, and the present production is paying *about two and a half per cent.* per month on that amount, or *nearly 30 per cent.* per annum; and with ordinary success, the wells that are now in process of being bored (which wells will, no doubt, be producing within the next 30 to 90 days,) will double the amount of product, and perhaps increase it tenfold, or more. There is room on these farms to bore at least 2,000 wells, and the amount of oil that may be produced upon them is almost beyond calculation. It is a fact well known to oil shippers that more than seven-tenths of the people of Europe, as yet, have never used petroleum, for the reason that not enough of it has been produced to furnish them. And again, it is true that our Southern people have not been favored with it, which makes it very evident that there is no danger of obtaining an over abundance of it. It has already become one of the leading staples of trade, though it is only in its infancy. We propose to put this property into at least three companies, with a capital of not less than $5,000,000 each, or $15,000,000 for the whole; and we confidently believe we can make these farms pay one per cent. per month on $15,000,000 within the next twelve months.

It will be seen, that the parties purchasing upon the subscription basis, at $2,275,000, get upon the stock basis over six dollars for one; and as soon as we can make the production pay one per cent. a month, the stock will readily be worth par. Some wealthy influential gentlemen of this City have personally been to Oil Creek to examine these particular farms and interests, and we are pleased to say, they are among the leading subscribers to this purchase. We believe all who have returned express themselves highly gratified, and many of them voluntarily say, they regard one of the farms worth more than is being paid for the whole.

We most unequivocally recommend this enterprise to all our friends.

The maps and schedules to all the property are at our office, where we shall be pleased to show them to all who may desire to call, and will cheerfully give any and all other information relative to this property.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864. WED. W. CLARKE & CO.,
CENTRAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 10 PINE-ST.

SAFES.

LILLIE & SON,
TROY, N. Y.,
Are now prepared to fill orders for their
CELEBRATED
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES
in great variety. Bank and Commercial Safes of different sizes, with DOUBLE BURGLAR VAULTS inside, fastened with three Combination Locks. Equal security for the money expended cannot be found elsewhere.
H. R. HUBBELL, AGENT,
NO. 198 BROADWAY.

GREAT VICTORY!
In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the
FALL IN GOLD!
I now offer the whole of my Stock of
Gentlemens'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each	5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers	5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long	$2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts	3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills	4 00
White Shirts, New-York Mills	4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk	$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk	1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk	1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4	2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties	from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars	$0 50 each
Gents' Cuffs, Plain	0 75 pair
Gents' Cuffs, with Sleeve Button	1 25 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars	0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs, Plain	0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Cuffs, with Sleeve Button	1 25 pair

S. W. H. WARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 387 Broadway.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS,

THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
WILL GIVE YOU STRENGTH
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA
WILL CORRECT THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN
For the
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.
Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.
By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

CHEROKEE CURE!
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not f iled in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.
To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.
This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pale, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
FEMALE REGULATOR.
Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.
By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and end with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
Cherokee Remedy.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Injection.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Cure.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Dr. Wright's Elixir.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Pills, for Females,
$1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.
Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.
Address the Sole Proprietors,
DR. W. R. M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4066. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Retirement of the Rebels to their Main Line.

They Occupy a Strong Position.

Advance of the Second Corps to the Boynton Road.

What a Rebel Shell might have Done Had it Exploded.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SUNDAY, October 2, 1864—Evening.

No fighting has occurred on this line to-day. The rebels fell back this morning to their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the Smith-side road, or near it.

This position of the rebels is a very strong one, and cannot easily be carried.

A division of the Second Corps advanced to the Boynton road, over which the enemy wagon their supplies to Petersburgh. Two lines of works were found unoccupied, only a skirmish line opposing the advance, and falling back as our troops went forward.

Near the Boynton road a very formidable line of works was found, behind which the rebels were posted in heavy force. It was not deemed advisable to attack, and our men fell back and occupy a safe position. They lost a few wounded in the advance.

Our loss on Friday was greater than at first stated. The total in killed, wounded and prisoners will foot up not far from 2,000—more than half of whom were taken prisoners.

This occurred in consequence of a gap being left between a part of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, through which the enemy charged, and flanked the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.

Among the casualties are Lieut.-Col. ORIS, commanding the First Brigade of the Division of Gen. AYRES, wounded in the face, but not seriously.

Col. ZIM, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded in the leg.

Capt. Snyder, 120th New York, wounded.

Capt. Fish, of the 8th Infantry, wounded seriously in the head.

A shell from one of the rebel batteries grazed Gen. MEAD'S boot-leg to-day, took a piece from the tail of Gen. HUMPHREY'S horse, and entered the ground between Generals BARTLETT and GRIFFIN. Fortunately it did not explode, else I should probably have had to chronicle a loss which this army could ill afford just now.

HEADQUARTERS, October 3—6 A. M.

Some firing occured during last night, but without any important results.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Particulars of Late Movements—Operations Southwest of Petersburgh—Our Forces Approaching the Southside Railroad.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

The events of the past three days, although not furnishing much scope for letter-writing, yet were of considerable interest, inasmuch as our line was still further extended toward the left, and a position of some importance gained.

On Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Corps, with Col. HOFFMAN'S brigade of the Third Division, moved out on the road leading toward Poplar Tree Church, with the intention of striking the Southside Railroad. Gen. CRAWFORD, with the remainder of his division, and some new regiments, was ordered to hold the left flank and old line of the Fifth Corps, having Gen. FERRERO'S division of colored troops from the Ninth Corps detailed to his command temporarily. The reserve batteries were kept in position.

When Gen. WARREN reached the Church and was establishing his line, Gen. PARKE of the Ninth Corps came up with the two remaining divisions of his corps, and forming on WARREN'S left, struck the Squirrel Level Road, near Peeble's farm, finding an entrenched line of the enemy, and a small and unfinished work, carrying 6 guns, but from some unaccountable reason failed to draw any fire from them.

Everything being now ready, the lines were ordered to advance, and after a brief defense on the part of the enemy the works were carried by two brigades of Gen. GRIFFIN'S division, capturing one gun and a few prisoners, consisting of dismounted cavalry and some infantry from HEATH'S division.

This being accomplished, the line was then thrown forward, Gen. PARKE on the left, with WILCOX'S division joining the Fifth Corps, and POTTER'S division the extreme left. This line captured by these manœuvres was very feebly defended and incomplete. Our loss was trifling. Among the casualties were Col. WELCH, Sixteenth Michigan, killed, and Lieut.-Col. ORIS, One-hundred-and-fortieth N. Y. (commanding 3d Brigade, 2d Division) wounded, and Lieut.-Col. EDWARDS was wounded.

Matters thus remained until near dark, when the enemy made a flank movement, and succeeded in uncovering our left and doubling it up, and capturing a few hundred prisoners. At this critical juncture, some troops from the Fifth Corps were ordered up, and checked the further advance of the enemy. These two brigades were sent round by Gen. WARREN in the very nick of time. The rebels failing to make any very serious impression upon our left, sullenly retreated, and our troops busied themselves all night in throwing up intrenchements. Thus closed the first day's operations.

At daylight Saturday morning the enemy again assumed the offensive, and made an assault; having, however, a very small force. No doubt seems to exist that the enemy's left had been heavily reinforced to meet Gen. BUTLER'S determined attack upon, and successful operations against, the forts below Richmond. The rain that commenced to fall Saturday forenoon soon made it impossible for either party to make any decisive movement. But at a little after 3 o'clock A. M., the enemy made another light attack upon Gen. AYRE'S line or front, but finding our troops strongly entrenched, fell back.

During all of Saturday but little artillery firing occurred. Toward noon the enemy, seemingly determined to pierce our line somewhere, suddenly struck out to the left of the Weldon Railroad, and fell foul of Gen. CRAWFORD'S front, when considerable picket firing ensued, and the rebels ultimately contented themselves with quietly reëstablishing their old line. In fact it appeared that but very few troops were on this side of the Appotomax, and our prisoners confirm this view, the whole of the rebel army that could possibly be spared, having been sent to Richmond. The weather was the only thing that prevented our army being entirely successful. But few casualties occurred during Saturday. Gen. MOTT'S division, of the Second corps, arrived at 5 P. M., and were assigened to the extrem left of Gen. PARKE'S line, and thus relieved the troops from the Fifth corps.

Yesterday morning an advance was ordered, but was not carried out for some reason. The enemy had some guns in a light work near the Davis House, west of the Halifax road, and had established his picket in front. Just about noon Gen MOTT received orders to make a reconnoissance up the Boynton plankroad, and moving out quickly discovered, at the junction of the telegraph road with the plank, a strong work of the enemy's and a line of entrenchments. Finding nothing of any importance could be accomplished, he quietly retired.

We still continue to hold the line of country thus wrested from the enemy, and are at least three miles nearer the Southside Railroad. In order to complete our lines, Gen. BRAGG'S brigade, of Gen. CRAWFORD'S division, was ordered at daylight on Saturday to the right of the railroad, (Weldon,) and established the connection with the main line, and at the same time to hold the Vaugh road. As our line now stands, we have extended or swung round our left toward the Southside road, although that road was not reached.

Gen. MEADE was at the front each day, consulting with Gens. WARREN and PARKE, and his headquarters have been moved up further to the left, and are now situated about a mile from the "Yellow-house," or Gen. WARREN'S headquarters. Gen. MEADE had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon. It appears that while consulting with Gen. WARREN, near the Pegram House, in the immediate rear of the Fifth Corps, and surrounded by his staff, a shell passed between him and one of his aids, just grazing the Commanding General's boot. The missile afterward richotted, striking Gen. HUMPHREY'S horse, and touching some others, failing, however, to explode.

G. F. WILLIAMS,

FROM CITY POINT.

Late Movements—Their Success—The Shelling of Petersburgh—Depreciation of Rebel Currency, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Sunday, Oct. 2, 1864.

I have nothing to add since my communication of Friday, respecting the doings on our left, except that the enemy yesterday made an ineffectual attempt to distodge us. The movement on Friday resolves itself simply into a partially successful one on our part. We carried one line of defences, but failed in the second, and, as we hold firmly what we got in the first, we have taken one more effective step toward the grand object we have in view.

Many people may be imagining that nothing can insure us the possession of Petersburgh or Richmond without submitting both those cities to a long and furious bombardment; but those who are in the best position to understand the condition and necessities of those two cities know very differently. A vital blow can and most probably will be dealt to both of them from a comparatively long distance off. The possession or destruction of the Southside and Danville Railroads, as effectually brings those proud strongholds to our meroy, as if we reduced every building in them to ashes; and every day is now seeing us draw nearer to the desired object. Rebel newspapers and rebel sympathizers in the North may say what they like, to put the best face upon the matter, but nobody knows better than the inhabitants of Richmond and Petersburgh, the utterly hopeless condition in which they already find themselves.

I had the pleasure, last evening, of meeting three highly intelligent gentlemen who left what one of them called "that hell, Petersburgh," on Friday last; and the description they give of the suffering and desolation existing there surpasses even what I had been led to expect, from all previous reading and description. Who said what these gentlemen are, or how they managed to escape from their persecutors, I shall, of course, not mention; not only because it might be the means of preventing others from using the same ingenious devices, but because one or two of them have left anxious families behind them, and, in case of identity, it would not be the first time that the chivalry would make innocent women and children suffer for their dear ones escaping from oppression and butchery.

The testimony of these gentlemen may be simply summed up as follows: The constant shelling to which Petersburgh has of late been subjected, has done it an enormous deal of damage, in spite of all rebel efforts to hide the fact. All over the city the effect has been felt, in houses shattered in every direction. Every man, woman and child who *could*, has moved away from the city, and principally gone to Richmond, thereby adding very much to the weakness, want and distress already existing in the latter place. The price of existence, even at the most ordinary rate, is almost fabulous. A week ago one of my informants had a breakfast with two friends, which cost him ninety-five dollars; the costliest part of the entertainment being comprised in two spare chickens. He fully expected, he said, that his audacious indulgence would bring him in a bill of fifty dollars, but that ninety-five dollars astonished even his accustomed nerves. Fuel is put almost entirely out of the reach of the people. Their chief supply used to come through portions of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, but as our army is now scattered about there, the supply is completely cut off. The people are in the utmost state of despondency, and look upon our possession of the place as a matter now quite inevitable. Indeed, many of them would wish for nothing better, if they could only vent the real feeling of their hearts.

Our informants gave us some fine illustrations of the freedom of opinion existing in Dixie, and of the wholesale manner in which they get up their armies. One of them had paid $2,200 for a substitute, and obtained his properly attested papers. Not long after, another draft was made, and, on presenting his vouchers, they were taken away from him and never returned, by which dishonest act he was forced into the army. This gentleman, too, can in no respect be considered one of their people. He is, and always was a loyal Pennsylvanian, and is now joyfully returning to his family and friends, who will be not a little entertained by the recital of his wonderful adventures and escapes.

When the people of Virginia were called upon to express their "opinion" as to the glorious doctrine of secession, and every man was ostensibly called upon to give that opinion just as his conscience dictated, one old man of Dinwiddie was courageous or innocent enough to think that he was still in the land of free white men, and voted *against* secession. For this heinous offence he was put six months in prison, and afterward into the trenches, whence he recently managed to escape. The gentleman who was relating this to me said that he himself barely escaped a similar fate by mere accident. On approaching the polling stand, and finding himself among a crowd of people, he heard somebody ask the polling clerk how many votes he had seen against secession. "None yet," replied the fellow, with a grim laugh, "and here is something for those who try it on"—holding up a thick hickory bludgeon. The listener thought it best, under the circumstances, to pocket his loyalty, and come away with an uncracked skull. To give an idea of the terrible restraint existing among all classes of people, and the dread in which each man stands of having his opinions even suspected by his neighbor, it was painful to hear two of these parties confess that, although they knew each other, and suspected what was passing in each other's minds, neither one would have dared to make his intention of flight known; and it was with joy they met as freemen within our lines. Can anything give a greater idea of the horribly debasing character of the oppression under which these people are groaning, than to find every man compelled to see or suspect in his mutual friend an enemy ready to betray him?

Simultaneously with the extraordinary depreciation in the rebel currency, which has brought their paper down to so low a standard, that it can scarcely be said to have any appreciable value to gold. Greenbacks of the United States are being hoarded up, in spite of all efforts to prevent it. One of these gentlemen, in arranging for his escape, tried to convert al the little he still had left ($900 in Confederate notes), into greenbacks. He could not get $100 of our greenbacks, or, indeed, any greenbacks at all from the hoarders, but succeeded at last in converting his $900 into $30 of gold!

These gentlemen all agree in the fact that both Richmond and Petersburgh are very strongly fortified, and will require a large expenditure of life to take them by storm; but they are equally confident that they must ultimately be reduced though they were ten times more strongly fortified. They declare that disaffection runs through every branch of the rebel army; that it has vastly increased since SHERMAN took Atlanta and Georgia has shown such evident signs of kicking out of the traces; and that they are merely kept down by lying promises to the credulous, and by the almost impossibility of organizing anything like open resistance under the masterly hold that the leaders have upon them. As an instance of how they dread the propagandism of Union thoughts among the masses, they are in the habit of mutilating the newspapers that come among them. When Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S famous recent order came out, promising the rebel soldiers who may come into our lines safety, free transportation and employment, every paper that could be found with that order had the latter cut out by the authorities. How long this unequal contest can be continued between Truth and false pretences, it requires no prophet to foretell.

If these are not the equinoctial storms upon us at last, they are something worse. The very dirtiest of what sailors call dirty weather has visited us during the last 24 hours, and threatens to continue. It were to be wished that it had kept off for a little while longer, as it will be making uncomfortable roads for us, but that is no new thing either to the brave men who have this business in hand or to the unconquerable Commander who leads them. Let the sun shine ever so brightly, or let it rain pitchforks as well as rebel shells, depend upon it that the month of October will not pass away without giving the nation as much cause for gratitude and joy as its glorious forerunner. J. R. HAMILTON.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 3.

The latest reliable accounts state that PRICE is moving on Rolla in three columns, the right under SHELBY and MARMADUKE, the centre under himself, and the left under COOPER, the latter being mainly composed of half-breed Indians.

About 500 rebels entered Union, the county seat of Franklin County, on Saturday, and captured about one hundred of the county militia. Washington had a garrison of six hundred men, under Col. GALE, who evacuated the place on the approach of the rebels, and took his men and stores across the Missouri River.

Information from Jefferson City to last night reports all safe.

The depot at Jacksonville, on the North Missouri Railroad, was burned by guerrillas this morning.

Nothing is yet heard from Gen. EWING.

All the fortifications around St. Louis were manned to-day, as a precautionary measure.

DETAILS OF THE INVASION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

Missouri is invaded. PRICE has returned to the State whence he fled so precipitately and ridiculously three years ago, and he brings many of his former command to help him to remain. His coming was contemplated and decided upon nearly a year ago, but as the time drew nigh for him to fulfill his promise to his clamorous soldiery, he would fain have found a valid excuse for not keeping it, for he knew that ROSECRANS, who defeated him so disastrously at Corinth, was in command, and he had serious misgivings as to the final result of his expedition. His movements in Arkansas were all made during the summer with special reference to the invasion of this State, and the more direct and aggressive of these were pointed out in my communication of the 23d ult.

ESTIMATE OF THE REBEL FORCE.

PRICE had about 30,000 men in Arkansas, but kept not more than half that number together, the other half being scattered for post and foraging duty. For several months past he has been sending considerable numbers of his men into this State, and these have operated with the native guerrillas in plundering and stealing horses, hundreds of which have been run down to the Arkansas border, especially during the past eight or ten weeks. The invading force is mounted almost entirely, and numbers between 12,000 and 15,000 effective men. Whatever infantry PRICE has, he can mount at short notice, and he is abundantly provided with transportation, the greater part of which he captured from STEELE. His men are not such tatterdemalions as some pretend to believe; they are veterans who have fought under him since Pea Ridge, and they are well armed, well equipped and desperate. The desperation of their cause inflames them, and joined by the gangs of blood-stained guerrillas, whose atrocities make the blood run chill to contemplate, they are ready to take anything from the hands of fate.

DESIGN OF THE INVADERS.

The first demonstration of the enemy was made at Pilot Knob, on Monday last, but the movements there were anticipated by Brig.-Gen. EWING'S occupation, which was ordered on Sunday. He reached the Knob with a brigade of Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, a portion only of which is at Jefferson's Barracks, and made such disposition of his force, augmented by the garrisons at that and other minor posts, called in for the purpose, as not only to check, but repulse the enemy, boldly advancing along the Iron Mountain Railroad in this direction. The struggle took place near Ironton, where a square fort, constructed by Gen. DAVIDSON for a mere temporary use, commanded the only practicable passage for the rebels in their contemplated course. Gen. EWING drew his forces inside the works, and awaited developments. The enemy appeared, and drew up in line, showing vastly superior numbers, and MARMADUKE ordered it to be charged. The assailants were literally mowed down by the score, and the prisoners captured. Some of our own officers who have since rode over the field, set down the rebel loss at not less than two thousand killed and wounded.

Jefferson City is now the objective point for the rebels. It is garrisoned by the commands of Gens. BROWN and FISK, but not properly defended. There is but one defensible point in the place, and that is on the farm of Judge MINER, which commands the country for a radius of five or six miles. It is highly probable that this salient point has been seized and improved, for it must be quite as well known to the commanders there as to us here, that CABELL'S brigade has a roving commission to kill, plunder and destroy in that region, for which it headed after the death of CABELL in the Arcadia Valley. The brigade numbers about 2,500 effective men, well armed and mounted, with a fine battery of artillery, and its sole object is to strike terror and spread alarm in order to cover the intentions and operations of the main force in the rear. Of this nothing is yet known to the news gatherers, but the military are bending every effort to thwart its designs, and feel confident of success. Reinforcements are arriving by every train from Illinois, Indiana and other States, and Maj.-Gen. A. G. SMITH is in the field active as an athlete. Encouraging reports are coming in, but the military are a sealed book which none may yet read. The public grow apprehensive of dangers on the report that MAGEUDER is in Arkansas with 20,000 to operate against STEELE, who will, if this is certain, be compelled to recall MOWER, now in the rear of PRICE, and upon whom our chief hope for speedy success at present leans. I cannot close these hasty paragraphs without again alluding to the splendid defence made by EWING in the Arcadia Valley. He was attacked by overwhelming numbers, yet he kept his little command compact, and by coolness and invincible courage repelled them with damaging effect. He stood upon the parapet of the fort, which was not casemated during the entire action, and amid a storm of bullets directed every fire upon the enemy. The latter had 6 and 12 pound pieces, and might have saved their heavy loss by dragging their guns up one of the hill sides which commanded the fort.

An immense amount of property will be destroyed, great loss of life will follow in the course of the rebels, but these consequences will not be attributed to mere "military necessity," but to the "rule or ruin" spirit which has actuated them from the first, and which prompted their present reckless and destructive expedition. B.

The War in the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

On Saturday, Gen. BUFORD, with a part of FORREST'S command, including all his artillery, attacked Athens, Ala., shelling the place for two hours, and demanded its surrender from the Commandant, Col. WADE, of the Seventy-third Indiana, who refused. BUFORD soon after retired.

The fears of an attack on Columbia were unfounded, FORREST having gone in the direction of Florence, was then below Mount Pleasant.

A large force of mechanics and laborers are engaged in repairing the railroad and telegraph. It is believed that railroad communication will be open to Pulaski during the week.

Telegrams from Athens announce that numerous guerrilla bands are operating near the city, from four to eight miles on the several roads. Last week two or three commissary and forage trains were captured, the wagons disabled and the mules and drivers carried off. One of these bands is commanded by DUVAL MCNAIRY.

A party just from Chattanooga report that a demand for the surrender of Dalton, GA., was made yesterday by a body of rebels, claiming to be FORREST'S force. No further particulars have been received.

The telegraph is working to Chattanooga and Columbia.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS and Brig.-Gen. T. F. MEAGHER arrived here last night.

Gen. Hooker in Command of the Northern Department.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 3.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER has assumed command of the Northern Department, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

Maj.-Gen. HEINTZLEMAN is ordered to report at Wheeling.

Capture of Two Freight Trains.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

A band of 36 guerrillas captured two upward-bound freight trains on the Nashville Railroad, at 10 o'clock last night, between Rockland Station and Fountain Head. They burned nineteen cars, but they contained no stores. To-day the trains will be slightly disarranged by the disaster.

Collision at Sea.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, off Eden's Neck, Long Island Sound, Saturday night, at 9½ o'clock, ran down the top-sail schooner *Martha Hall*, of St. George, Maine, from Providence for New-York, which immediately filled. She had no cargo. Her Captain and crew, four in all, have been brought here.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the China and Etna at this Port.

Tone of the English Press on American Affairs.

Numerous Failures in the Cotton Trade.

Riotous Demonstrations in Italy on the Capital Question.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal mail steamer *China*, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of September, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d September, and the *Louisiana* reached Queenstown on the evening of the same day.

The *Edinburgh* and the *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d ult.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool Sept. 21, arrived at 2:30 o'clock this morning, but her advices are anticipated by the *China*.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The English journals have nothing new to advance upon American affairs.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 9th of September, says that the Republican party, seeing the danger which menaces it from divided councils, is rapidly closing up its ranks, and in contrasting the respective claims of LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN, he contends that between them there is little to choose on public grounds. The one would restore the Union by fire, sword, abolition of Slavery and extermination of the white people. The other would restore it by offering the South everything it claims or can claim except independence. That offer failing to conciliate the people or their leaders, he would be in the same predicament as Mr. LINCOLN, and compelled either to make peace with an enemy, whom he had vainly striven to coerce or persuade, or carry on the war till one party or the other was broken or exhausted. The writer also contends that the great battle of the Georgia campaign has yet to be fought.

The *Times'* correspondent at Richmond, writing Aug. 13, says there never was a moment when more confidence as to the results of the war was entertained throughout "Secessia."

Several of the English journals severely criticise and censure Mr. G. A. SALA for the tenor of his correspondence from America to the London *Daily Telegraph*.

The New-York correspondent of the *Daily News* says that "whoever may be elected in November, you have nothing to look for but war. There is no Peace party that will weigh in the contest, and unless some great change comes over the public mind, you will see no Administration that will not dare to cease fighting as long as the Confederacy is in existence."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great depression continued to prevail in commercial circles and much distrust evinced. The heavy losses which which were being incurred by the serious fall in cotton, was the main cause of the alarm. One Liverpool house, WALKER, COLESWORTH & Co., and also Messrs. ORLEBAR & Co., of London had suspended payment for large amounts, both firms being engaged in cotton operations. It is stated that the liabilities of Mr. DOSS of Havre—in the cotton trade—reach no less than £40,000 sterling. The failure of the Leeds Banking Co. was proving a very bad affair, and had led to the stoppage of several firms, including Messrs. SAMUELD BROTHERS, Mr. JOHN ABRAHAM, of London, and Mr. J. W. MARSDEN, Ironmaster, Leeds. The latter had absconded, with a view of getting to New-York, but efforts were being made to stop him.

It was feared further failures would take place.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 3¾ million francs.

The French journals confirm the Statement that a convention had been concluded between France and Italy, as already published, and it is said the ratifications were exchanged on the 20th of September. Florence is to be the Italian capital.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a semi-official article, gives the following as the chief article of the convention: "Italy engages himself to respect the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad. France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organization of the Pontifical army. The evacuation of Rome to be accomplished in two years. The Pontifical army to be of a sufficient strength to maintain the Papal authority and tranquility, both in the interior and on the frontiers of the Papal States. The Italian Government to raise no objection to either the elements or number of men comprising that army, provided it always does not degenerate into a means of attack against Italy. Finally, Italy undertakes the liquidation of a share of the Roman debt proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church now annexed to the kingdom of Italy."

The *Monitour* subsequently reprinted the article from the *Constitutionnel*, with some correspondence bearing on the subject.

The Paris Bourse, on the 23d, was rather firmer. Rentes closed at 65.95.

ITALY.

THREATENING DISTURBANCES AT TURIN.

On the evening of 21st a popular demonstration took place before the Royal Palace; shouts were raised of "Turin for the Capital."

A group of rioters endeavored to break the line formed by the military and to force their way into the Ministerial residence. The military were then obliged to fire, killing and wounding several persons. A Turin dispatch of the 22d says: "The official *Gazetta*, of to-day, publishes an account of the events of yesterday, stating that the collision before the Palace was the result of accident. The carbineers were attacked by the crowd, and, without orders, made use of their arms in self-defence."

An investigation has been ordered into the conduct of some of the agents of the police. Several of the citizens were killed and others wounded. 20 carbineers were also wounded, five of them seriously.

A large body of troops has arrived at Turin, and they have been placed under the command of Col. DELLA ROCCA. The National Guard has also been called out.

A proclamation has been issued by the Syndic, recommending the people to return to a state of tranquility. There have been no fresh disturbances to-day."

A Turin despatch of the 23d says:—"Yesterday the city was tranquil during the day, but in the evening the disturbances were renewed.

Groups of people assembled and raised seditious cries, throwing stones and firing shots before the royal palace.

The police and troops stationed on the piazza of Con Carlo fired upon the populace, killing and wounding twenty individuals.

Several soldiers were severely wounded, including the Lieutenant-Colonel.

This morning the city has resumed its ordinary aspect. The shops are all open, and the artisans are at work.

It is generally believed that the disturbances will not be revived. The Exchange has closed yesterday.

The accounts which have arrived from all parts of Italy announce that the new Franco-Italian Treaty is received with the greatest satisfaction.

A later telegram, dated evening of the 23d, says: The King has summoned General DE LA MARMORA to form a new Cabinet.

The London *Daily News* remarks that if King VICTOR EMMANUEL has consented to abandon the royal city of his race, all Italy may be well assured that their king is bending to some supreme necessity. What this necessity may be we have no means of judging; but it can hardly be the necessity of renouncing Rome as a capital, and retiring into Tuscany, out of the way of threatening enemies and unfortunate allies.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is asserted that the Goot of Baden will propose at the Federal Diet that a definite term be fixed for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to send in a memorial establishing his hereditary claims to Schleswig-Holstein. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondent*, of Berlin, in an article discussing the future government of the Duchies, says:—

"It may be expected that the great German Powers will shortly come to an understanding with the Federal Diet as to the manner in which the examination of the hereditary's claims respecting Holstein, and also of the other rights to be brought before it prior to the final decision of this question, is to be conducted. For that purpose a Judiciary Federal tribunal will be summoned."

The Commander of the Allied troops in Jutland had issued a proclamation, warning the inhabitants against acting in contravention of the orders of the Military Government of the province.

PRUSSIA.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz*, published at Berlin, says:

"The Government is scarcely under the illusion that the success of its foreign policy has produced a sudden change in the position of political parties in the interior. It is, therefore, prepared and armed for a renewal of the struggle, which is unavoidable. But the Government does not abandon the hope of reconciliation, because it does not think it possible that the successes obtained by the war should contributed to weaken the opposition against the reorganization of the army, and to facilitate a good understanding upon the military question. From the moment an understanding is arrived at the conflict relative to the budget and to the constitutional question would lose its real importance. The Government contests neither the constitutional right of the Chambers with regard to legislation nor its right to vote the taxes; the conflict is only upon the question whether the cost of the reorganization of the army can be considered as fresh expenditure, and therefore be objected to by the Chambers."

SPAIN.

Congress had been dissolved, and the new elections fixed for Nov. 23.

An amnesty had been granted for all offences of the press.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails had reached Suez.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.—Shirtings and Twist quiet. EXCHANGE, 2s. 1⅛d. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount 2 ₱ cent.

CANTON, Aug. 12.—Tea advancing. Exchange, 4s. 0⅛d.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—Tea active and advancing. Higher prices demanded for Silk. Exchange, 4s. 11⅛d. Freights unchanged.

The capture of Nankin by the Imperialists is confirmed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock market continued to be influenced by the feeling of distrust which prevailed in commercial circles. Consols were weak and drooping, closing on the 23d at 88⅛@88½ for money.

The demand for discount was still moderate, although there was rather more activity on the 23d.

The weekly Bank returns were favorable, showing an increase in the bullion of £265,596. Gold continued to be taken to the Bank.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 5d.; Dollars, 5s. 5d. Eagles, 4 6s. 2¾d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co., say: In U. S. stocks the only dealings have been in 5-20 bonds, and these have been this week to a less extent than previously. These have reached 45 yet are quoted at 43¾@44¼. A small business has been done in Erie shares, which are now at 42@44, and in Illinois Central at $1@63 discount. Atlantic and S. W., bonds, New-York section 7's, 64; ditto Pa., section 75. Other quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.

COTTON—The Broker's *Circular* says "Cotton continues unfavorably influenced by the politicss of the money market, and though in the early part of the week, there was more disposition to buy, and prices, in some instances, rallied from the extreme decline of last week the market closed with great heaviness and irregularity and generally at a considerable further decline in quotations. American has been in fair demand, particularly for Export, but closed ¼d. @3d. below last week. Sea Island has fallen about 1d. @2d. during the past fortnight. Egyptian has been much pressed for sale and shows a decline on the week of ½d. @3d. ₱ lb, and even more on the lower grades. Smyrna shows most average fall of 3d., and Brazil is freely offered 1½d. @2d. decline. East Indian improved early in the week, but finally closed at about ¼d. below last week's quotations. Sales of the week, 37,020 bales; including 5,440 to speculators and 15,480 for export. Yesterday, Friday, the market was more steady at the decline, with sales of about 5,000 bales. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	29¾d.	Middling Orleans	27¾d.
Fair Mobile	29d.	Middling Mobile	27¼d.
Fair Uplands	28¾d.	Middling Uplands	27d.

Stock on hand, 391,180 bales, including 12,330 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER continues very depressed. Little or nothing was done in cloth yesterday, and the transactions in yarn were quite limited, at low and irregular rates, on condition only of prompt delivery.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BOCULT, ESCHEN & BARTON and others report Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat prestingly offered and again 2d. @3d. lower; Red Western 7s. @7s. 10d. for Old and 7s. 11d. @8s. for New Winter; White 8s. 3d. @8s. ₱ 100 lbs. Corn very slow and easier; Mixed 27s. @27s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. RIGLAND, AYLAYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Beef dull and prices favor buyers. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon firmer and in fair request. Butter very firm, and fine qualities dearer. Lard in good demand at full rates—48 1-2s. @ 48½c. Tallow generally steady at 43c for Butcher's Association.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet; Pots 30s. @30s. 6d., Pearls 32s. 6d. @33s. Sugars flat and again 1s. @2s. cheaper. Molasses lower. Coffee inactive. Rice continues very dull. Bark—small sales of Baltimore at 6s. 6d. Linseed opened at a further decline but closed firmer. Linseed Cakes easier; American £10 15s. @£10 10s. Linseed Oil steady, 36s 6d. @ 37s. Cloverseed in good request and again rather dearer. Hemp depressed and £2@£3 lower. Jute entirely neglected. Cod Oil £52. Rosin very firm. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales at 67s. down to 65s. Petroleum rather easier; Refined, 2s. @2s. 1d.; Crude, £16 5s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report Breadstuffs dull and again lower under large arrivals; White American Wheat 41s. @44s.; Red, 38s. @42s.; Flour, 26s. 6d. @ 28s.; Iron quiet, Rails and Bars, £7@£7 5s.; Scotch pig 54s. 6d., for cash. Sugars dull at barely former prices. Coffee steady. Tea heavy and lower; Common Congou, 1s. ¾d. Rice inactive. Copper dull and nominal. Linseed rather firmer. Linseed Cakes flat and 5s. lower. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 64s. for French. Petroleum—Crude, £16 10; Refined, 2s. 1d. Linseed Oil rather dearer. Cod Oil, £52. Sperm Oil nominal at £64 for American. Tallow quiet; Y. C. 41s. Tin 3s. lower for English; Foreign also cheaper. Messrs. GROUBS & TODD report Beef unchanged. Pork nominal. Butter in good demand for fine. Cheese firm. Lard very firm and looking up. Resin unchanged. Petroleum in good demand at 2s. 1d. @2s. 2d. for immediate delivery.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 24—Evening.

The United States steamer *Sacramento*, from the north for the westward, arrived at Deal to-day and anchored.

Late Turin advices say that the mob repeatedly insulted soldiers at the Hotel de Ville before they were fired upon. The troops fired several times. Several arrests were made. Daggers and revolvers were found on those arrested and wounded.

The Vienna *Abend Post* intimates that a new Austrian loan is about to be negotiated.

VERY LATEST—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The steamships *Hecla*, from New-York, and *Europa*, from Boston via Halifax, passed Cape Clear to-day.

PARIS, Saturday, 24th.

The Bourse is unchanged. Rentes closed at 66f. 95.

The Treaty of Commerce between Switzerland and France has been ratified.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 4.

All is quiet. La Marmora is about to form a new ministry, and the Franco-Italian Ministry will be maintained.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 24, evening.

Cotton dull and prices weak. Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs flat.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Produce dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 24—Evening.

Consols for money, 88@88⅛.

Erie Shares, 42@43.

Illinois Central Scares, 61⅛@62⅜ discount.

HAVRE, Monday, Sept. 26.

COTTON—Sales of the week 900 bales; market very dull and nominal; New Orleans tres Ordinaire 362f.; do bas 333f. Stock in port 56,000 bales.

THE POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Operations under the new postal money order act will be commenced on Monday, the 16th inst. Dr. C. F. MCDONALD, of the Postal Money Order Bureau at Washington, will be the controlling officer of the department, and his office be the head office in the country, but the real centre of the system will, of course, be New-York, the New-York Post-office doing the banking business of all the other offices. The money taken for orders at all the country offices will be sent to New-York, and the postmasters all over the country will draw on the New-York office for the funds needed to meet their payments. Mr. JOHN N. NORTON, recently of the Dead Letter Office, will be in charge of the money order office of this City. Only in those hundred and forty-seven post-offices, in various parts of the country, will be authorized to transact "money order business," but this number will be rapidly increased when the system has been tested by experience.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Women's Prison Association for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resignation of Seymour A. Bunce as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Richard M. Leech be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Seymour A. Bunce, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed and published, in the German language, three thousand copies of the pamphlet entitled "Practical Directions for the Holding of Elections," and the canvassing of votes under the new election law, principally applicable to the City of New-York, &c.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John Purcell to keep a watering trough on the southwest corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in West-street and intersecting streets, from Vestry to Hubert-street, be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from the present sewer in Sixth-avenue, and to run easterly about three hundred feet from said avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to have the receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Vestry and Hubert-street, set on the proper grade of said street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryer—

Resolved, That the salary of the Chief Clerk in the City Inspector's Department be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from and after the —— day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the salaries of the following Clerks in the Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased, until the resumption of specie payments, as follows:

First Clerk, eighteen hundred dollars.

Second Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars.

Third Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars.

To take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number two hundred and eight East Thirteenth-street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Tyler, for the sum of ninety dollars, being the amount due for furnishing flags to decorate the Jefferson Market reception room.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the crosswalk on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, on Broadway, be repaired forthwith under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Walsh, Anthony Kiernan and ——, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, the amount to be charged to the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding and repairing the pier at the foot of Forty-Seventh street North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharfs Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the salary of first and second clerks to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; also the salary of the Foreman of the yard be increased from One Thousand Five Hundred per year to Two Thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the actual opening of One Hundred and Ninth-street from Third avenue to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court November twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, also avenue A, from Fifty-fourth street to Fifty-ninth street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court March second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, also Fifth avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, also One Hundredth street from Eighth avenue to Broadway, as confirmed by the Supreme Court June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, also One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street from Eigth avenue to Fourth avenue, as confirmed by the Supreme Court June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to take place forthwith

Which was adopted.

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Ottiwell, Farley and Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah and Hardy—3.

The President has appointed Alderman Hardy a member of the Special Committee on Parade Grounds, in place of Alderman McMahon, deceased.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Chipp moved to take up a veto message of his Honor the Mayor, of resolution directing or requesting an illumination of the public buildings, the appointment of a special committee, &c., in honor of the recent victories by land and sea.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman McKnight, Jeremiah—2.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his honor the Mayor, of resolution directing or requesting an illumination of the public buildings, the appointment of a special committee, &c., in honor of the recent victories by land and sea.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your resolution of the 26th instant, appointing a "committee of five from each Board, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings to be illuminated, in honor of the recent victories on land and sea," is returned, unapproved.

I might acquiesce in your response to an appeal of your fellow-citizens, who might desire to give an expression of their feelings respecting these victories, but I must decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens, generally, to join in such an illumination for various reasons, which I will briefly state.

1. If I should issue such a proclamation, there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal, if through want of opportunity, of inclination, or of means, they failed to comply with the recommendation.

2. By those in authority, they are not claimed as the victories, but as the result of the Emancipation Proclamation, and latest war measure of President Lincoln, as announced in his "To whom it may concern" manifesto.

3. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will give us a succession of victories. If this is the case, your Honorable Body will be called upon to illuminate every fortnight, and if the papers in the armies of the administration, which daily parade "the defeats of the rebels," are to be believed, three times a week.

4. Such is no sign in my attachment to "the Union as it is, and the Constitution as it is," but as the President says, "the Constitution confers, I do not see how those who have always held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories."

If these victories were to unite the States, and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would be pleased, if I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the poorest citizen to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event.

5. It has been the immemorial custom of mankind, in all ages and climes for triumphs from rejoicings over victories gained in civil wars, and such has been the present strife, which has distracted our once happy Union. The only effect of departing from this usage, sanctioned alike by humanity and sound policy, will be to acknowledge, by such exhibitions, that these are victories over aliens and enemies, and that there is no hope of securing peace on the basis of the Federal Union. This hope, in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, I am not prepared to abandon.

You are aware that here is the essential difference between the two parties now contending for political mastery in the Northern States; one of these declares that no terms can be offered" except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender" of the rights of the States, and the other maintains that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union."

Taking into consideration that a canvass is now in progress of the most exciting character, I am forced to regard the proposed demonstration as one of a political nature, and, according to the rule which I laid down for my guidance on entering upon the duties of Mayor, I cannot give it my official indorsement.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was laid on the table, directed to be printed on the minutes, and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, viz.: John Meeker, for furnishing and providing for three hundred guests at five dollars, as per agreement with the Committee on National Affairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; C. S. Grafulla, for music furnished, two hundred and ninety dollars. Edward Van Ranst, for coaches, one hundred and twenty-five dollars—the whole amount to be taken by the Comptroller from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolutions, that the Comptroller be directed to pay to he widow of Henry L. Ryer, deceased, late Street Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward, the salary which the said Henry L. Ryer would have been entitled to receive for the month of May, inst. if he had been still living, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for donation for charitable purpose, except so much thereof as was due said Ryer at the time of his death, May seven, which shall be charged to the appropriation for salaries.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set in First-avenue, from Eighty sixth to Ninety-third-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Belgium Pavement, in favor of paving West-street, between Greenwich and West streets, with Belgium Pavement.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions to extend time on contract for building houses for Engine Company No. 24 and Hose Company No. 11.

Which was concurred in by the following:

Affirmative—Fox, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryer, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—11. Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets concurring to flag sidewalks in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting, is that the sidewalks of Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, (from Board of Councilmen,) relative to ordinance for grading West-street, accompanied with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor on February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond to the south-side of Hoboken-street, together with all intersecting streets with West street, between Hoboken and Hammond streets, be curbed and guttered where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, and all intersecting or cross streets with West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, respectively, for the amounts set opposite their names, being for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the late Anniversary of our National Independence, and in full for the bills hereto annexed:

Hill's Brass Band	$73 00
Rohn's Brass Band	112 00
Wannemacher's Brass Band	192 00
Kubel's Brass Band	136 00
Doran's Brass Band	46 00
Zattorr's Brass Band	29 00
Schneller's Brass Band	88 00
Eighth-fourth Regiment Brass Band	75 00
C. J. Grafulla's Brass Band	75 00
Miller's Brass Band	29 00
Caughlin's Brass Band	40 00
A. H. Leonard, Bass	159 00
John McMahon, coaches	312 00
N. & R. Conklin, coaches	24 00
Edward Van Ranst, coaches	67 00
Edward W. Henry, stands	336 00
The World Company, advertising	74 00
New-York Daily Express, advertising	24 75
New-York Daily Herald, advertising	36 90
New-York Leader, advertising	21 05
New-York Dispatch, advertising	22 51
New-York Journal, advertising	42 00
New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising	15 20
The Evening Post, advertising	17 00
The New-York Courier, advertising	17 30
New-York Atlas, advertising	22 65
New-York Times, advertising	27 30
Sunday Mercury, advertising	24 00
Henry Major, ringing bell	3 00
Peter Heckmann, ringing bell	10 00
A. Coring, ringing bell	7 50
James E. Ayliffe, ringing bell	20 00
B. S. Southwick, ringing bell	2 50
William Bell, ringing bell	5 00
Josiah Davis, ringing bell	2 50
P. Hickok, ringing bell	2 50
Evening Post, advertising	17 00
Thomas P. Rogers, ringing bell	2 50
James McAdams, ringing bell	2 25

the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. A. L. Underhill to erect an awning on the corner of Oliver and South-streets, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that Vestry and Laight streets, from Washington to West streets, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the President of the College of St. Francis Xavier, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation on account of the friends of the college, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen Merritt for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars, being for expenses incurred for the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Preamble with resolution relative to printing, indexing and binding proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Fox, Jones, President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ryer, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavements, with a resolution that Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to be at the expense of the property-owners at the pleasure of the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting after the word "pavement" the following words: "outside of the railroad track."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson and Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell.

Resolved, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of Fifty-Ninth street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the protection of the citizens of New-York, and to facilitate the raising of the quota under the President's call for five hundred thousand men."

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was laid on the table, directed to be printed on the minutes, and published in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, viz.: John Meeker, for furnishing and providing for three hundred guests at five dollars, as per agreement with the Committee on National Affairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; C. S. Grafulla, for music furnished, two hundred and ninety dollars. Edward Van Ranst, for coaches, one hundred and twenty-five dollars—the whole amount to be taken by the Comptroller from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

Resolutions, that the Comptroller be directed to pay to he widow of Henry L. Ryer, deceased, late Street Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward, the salary which the said Henry L. Ryer would have been entitled to receive for the month of May, inst. if he had been still living, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for donation for charitable purpose, except so much thereof as was due said Ryer at the time of his death, May seven, which shall be charged to the appropriation for salaries.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the curb and gutter stones be set in First-avenue, from Eighty sixth to Ninety-third-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twentieth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Belgium Pavement, in favor of paving West-street, between Greenwich and West streets, with Belgium Pavement.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions to extend time on contract for building houses for Engine Company No. 24 and Hose Company No. 11.

Which was concurred in by the following:

Affirmative—Fox, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryer, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—11. Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Resolution to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Cleaning Markets.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets concurring to flag sidewalks in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting, is that the sidewalks of Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged to their full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, (from Board of Councilmen,) relative to ordinance for grading West-street, accompanied with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor on February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond to the south-side of Hoboken-street, together with all intersecting streets with West street, between Hoboken and Hammond streets, be curbed and guttered where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by His Honor the Mayor February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, and all intersecting or cross streets with West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. A. L. Underhill to erect an awning on the corner of Oliver and South-streets, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that Vestry and Laight streets, from Washington to West streets, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the President of the College of St. Francis Xavier, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation on account of the friends of the college, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen Merritt for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars, being for expenses incurred for the funeral of Commodore W. D. Porter.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Preamble with resolution relative to printing, indexing and binding proceedings of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Fox, Jones, President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ryer, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Alderman Ryers moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavements, with a resolution that Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to be at the expense of the property-owners at the pleasure of the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by inserting after the word "pavement" the following words: "outside of the railroad track."

Which was carried.

The report as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson and Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell.

Resolved, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of Fifty-Ninth street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the protection of the citizens of New-York, and to facilitate the raising of the quota under the President's call for five hundred thousand men."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for furnishing and providing a banquet for the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, for two hundred and fifty men; also in favor of the Seventy-first New-York National Guard, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for music furnished for parade of said regiment; also, in favor of the Schneller's brass band, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, for music furnished the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the occasion of the reception of said regiment, and that the amounts be taken from the appropriation set aside for such purpose.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board for increase of pay, with resolution authorizing the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Michael Spicer to erect a stand.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution permitting Francis Keekhussen to keep a stand.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to open Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution permitting Dennis Galgin and John Robertson to erect a recruiting tent in Peck-slip.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution permitting B. Radley to place a sign in front of his premises.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution designating the place for holding the election poll of the Second District, Fourth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of A. A. Jones as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Resolution appointing John O. Higgins in his place.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to build a new Truck for Hook and Ladder Company number Thirteen.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer on the north-east corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Ryers, Jeremiah Masterson—6.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy—5.

Whereupon the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, third proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 11,697 bbls. Flour, 77 bbls. and 731 bags Corn Meal, 82,101 bushels Wheat, 44,991 bushels Corn, 14,050 bushels Rye, 8,900 bushels Malt, 55,708 bushels Oats, 8,864 bushels Barley, 247 pkgs. Provisions, and 135 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $11@$11 50 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continue dull and somewhat nominal; Middling $1 15@1 25, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in very limited demand at drooping prices. Java at 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 38c.@40c.; Rio at 35c.@40c.; St. Domingo at 33c @35c. ℔ lb.

FISH—The market is inactive, and prices are quite unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, at declining prices. Sales since our last, amount to 8,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 35@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 35; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $8 90@$9 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 35 @ 7 75
Extra State	7 75 @ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80 @10 50
Extra Ohio round-boop, shipp'g b'ds..	8 90 @ 9 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 50 @10 50
Extra Genesee	8 40 @10 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 50 @13 75

Southern Flour continues depressed and declining; sales since our last 2,100 bbls. at $9 65@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills ℔ bbl. Canada Flour is tending downward; sales 6000 bbls. extra at $7 85@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive. Including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, closing at $7 75@$7 85 for Jersey and $8 25 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at a reduction of 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. At the reduced figures, there has been more doing, chiefly for export. Sales 113,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 83@$1 85; Red Western at $1 78@$1 82; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80@$1 82; Milwaukee Club $1 74@$1 80; Chicago Spring at $1 71@$1 76; Amber Kentucky $1 85@$1 87 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and decidedly lower; sales since our last 36,000 bushels, at $1 50 for Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and declining. The demand is limited. We quote Canada at 83c.@84c.; Western, 84c.@85c.; State at 84c.@85. cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 10,500 bushels Western Rye at $1 31@$1 35; and 9,300 bushels Canada Wheat. Barley at $2 00 ℔ bushel. The past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices, thus: "The continued and heavy decline in Gold since my last circular has quite unsettled the trade in Flour, and caused a decline of two dollars per barrel upon Extra State brands. This description has been forced upon the market by the delivery of contract flour, and the sales have been at very irregular rates in the absence of an English demand, and with free supplies. Family and good shipping grades of Western are lower and dull, but have not declined in proportion. The market closes heavily, and quotations are somewhat nominal. The receipts of Wheat continue light for the season, and the amount on the way from the West is much smaller than usual, showing but little progress making towards getting the article to the seaboard. The decline on the fortnight has been about forty to forty-five cents per bushel. Rye is dull and unsettled in value. Oats are lower, but active at the quotations. There is a fair demand for Indian Corn for home use."

HAY—North River continues in demand, at $1 20@$1 30 for Government and shipping; $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 38c.@52½c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive at irregular prices.

LEATHER—Is in limited demand and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy; prices are nominal. Stock very large, 12,413 hhds. and 2,905 bbls., against 2,950 hhds. and 4,523 bbls., same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very limited request, including Resin at $20@$30 ℔ 280 bbls.; Tar at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 25@$2 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continue in very limited request and quite unsettled. We quote Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 39@$1 41; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 35½c.@36¾c.; Refined Petroleum at 70c.@72c., free; and 62½c.@63½c. in bond, ℔ gall. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TRENDA records thus: "The market during the past week has been very unsettled, having been influenced by the fluctuations of gold and exchange. To avoid the excessive difficulties in the way of the exporter during the present unsettled state of affairs, it seems necessary to revert to a specie instead of a currency basis, and already several transactions have been made on the specie basis. It is really the only safe mode in which the exporter can operate. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1st:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	S'me time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	19,431	857,671	532,966
Exports of " "	11,458	409,728	365,716
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1st.	——	137,011	112,597

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased at materially reduced prices,—the market closing heavily. Sales, to-day, 15,750 bbls., at $40.75@$42,50 closing at $41 for New Mess, cash and regular way; $43 for New Mess, deliverable by Nov. 15, and $42,50 (reported) for do., deliverable all this month, buyer's option; $40 for one year old Mess; $41 for prime Mess; $40,50 for Thin Mess; $38@$39 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 17¼c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@19¾c. for Hams, and 20c. for bagged do.; sales equal 315 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is easier; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 19¾c.@20¾c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in slack demand at $10@$24 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $10@$14 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales, 370 bbls. Butter continues inactive at 36c.@45c., for poor to prime State, and 30c.@36c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 13c.@22c., the latter an outside figure. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, including East India at $12@$13 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 21,449 bags cleaned

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR RESPECTable Protestant girls, with good references, fully competent—one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and chambermaid and waitress and ironing; both have four years' reference. Call at No 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference given from last place. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands making all kinds of children's clothes and is a good dressmaker, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day or week; has the best references from families where she has worked for the last 10 years; could take work in her own house. Can be seen at No. 174 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., 2d floor, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game and pastry; also creams and desserts, and baking, if required. Can be seen for two days, and give City reference from her last employer's. Call or address No. 217 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, RESpectable Protestant woman; is accustomed to children and competent to take care of an infant; is patient and kind to them, and is disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect. Good city reference. Apply at No. 1171 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook—one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, including bread-making; first-class reference given. Apply for two days at No. 673 6th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has excellent City references; can be seen at No. 85 8th-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by two German Protestant girls, separate or together; one is a good cook and baker, would do some washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and fine washing and ironing; both have four years' reference. Call at No 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference given from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Crosby-st., front room, fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as child's nurse; has had some years' experience in the care of children; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, and can do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SEAMSTRESS; is a competent person, an English Protestant, can do all kinds of family sewing, can operate on machines, would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required. Please call at No. 202 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant anywhere around Brooklyn Heights, by a very faithful, neat and efficient girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; reference to Brooklyn families, and is a valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of her last employer, No. 96 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 308 West 32d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABE girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to cook, wash or iron; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 172 East 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, with good reference, a situation as infant's nurse or seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress; is fully competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit, and understands all kinds of children's sewing. Is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 114 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has lived with her last employer three years, at which place she may be seen during the day of Wednesday, Oct. 5. Best recommendations given. Call at 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend an excellent girl for chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; will assist in washing and ironing if necessary. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 192 West 14th-st., from 11 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, to wait on an invalid lady or grown children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Address No. 299¾ 6th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 311 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 98 West 43d-st., between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. Six years reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, is civil and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Apply at No. 14 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chamber work and waiting in a small private family; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av. Millinery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; has several years of the best City references. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 11 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SISters, situations as chambermaids and assist with the washing and ironing, or the care of children and plain sewing. Call at No. 373 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or regular waitress; competent in either capacity; good references given; private family or boarding house; wages $9. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of references can be given. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 251 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 286 Broome-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 511 Canal-st., in the bakery.

WANTED.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; good reference given. Call at No. 75 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, best of City references given. Call at No. 127 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A SITuation as infant's nurse; has made nursing her business, or would wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 39 W. at 15th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress, one who understands dress making, with good City references. Call for two days, at No. 37 West 46th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 279 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as nurse and seamstress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; is capable to bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress; would wait on a lady and make herself useful. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor, up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as cook; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Varick-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOME FOR THE WINTER, BY A woman. She professes to be a good cook; will assist in washing. Good reference. No. 497 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress, and to do plain sewing: the best of references. Call at No. 82 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber work and waiting or chamber work and to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 111 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to take care of children; would assist in chamber work; is a neat, quick sewer. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant woman, as first-class laundress, and does French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress, a situation; is capable of taking care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 104 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands English and American cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 74 West 17th-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK.—A VERY nice Scotch Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class cook; has unexceptional City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly, and has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family to cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 373 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 74 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A baby to wet nurse at her own residence; her baby is only four weeks old. Call, for two days, at No. 233 East 19th-st., two pair stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, is an excellent cook and first rate baker; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; the best of recommendations. Call at No. 412 3d-av, between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 151 East 56th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady who, though young, has had considerable experience; best recommendations given. Address, for one week, H.L. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook; is willing to do the coarse washing; the best of City references can be given. Apply at 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 16, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; takes charge of grown children, and will make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as waitress in a private family; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen—one as cook and laundress, or laundress alone; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse: both have good reference. No. 163 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Call at No. 5 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; can do fluting, &c. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook or laundress in a private family; City references. Call at No. 242 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family. Address Miss H. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; good reference. Call at No. 30 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY a respectable young English woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 9th-av, in the rear, first floor

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best of City references. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook and laundress in a small, private family. Address, No. 228 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 149 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a situation in a family, or as cutter and finisher in an establishment. Address a note to No. 226 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 649 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference. Call at 73 West 17th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., families, &c. may obtain English, Scotch and French nurses; also, lady's maids, and Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, waitresses, chambermaids, general housekeepers, and girls lately landed. Also, coachmen and neatmen.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPEtent servants for the City or country, and all good servants wanting good situations—English, Scotch, Irish, German or American, call at RAYMOND'S, No. 63 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE old country, who has some knowledge of medicine, a situation as assistant in a drug-store, or would accept a situation as bookkeeper or entry clerk. Having been some years at business; first-class testimonials and reference given in this City. Address R. P., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND his wife, he is a good waiter and coachman and excellent groom; wife knows how to take care of silver well; would be willing to be generally useful; she is an excellent laundress, a good cook and baker; would do housework; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A MAN of long experience in the care of fine horses; highly recommended from former employers in this country and Europe; no objection to town or country. Apply at Chas. R. Walter's saddlery, corner 13th-st. and Broadway, or address W. F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a smart young man who has several years' experience in the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a Protestant, and can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; no objection to the country. Address S. D. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom for a gentleman; no objections to the country, and is willing to make himself useful if time allows. Has good City reference from his last employer. Address C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can produce the best of City and country references, for capability and sobriety. Address M. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener by a practical man; married and without children; his wife is a first-class housekeeper. Address T. C., No. 703d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or FARMER, Box 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, A married man, who is perfectly acquainted with gardening in all its branches; the best of reference. Address DANIEL CORDIER, No. 195 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man as coachman; has no family; understands his business. Address Trainor, harness-maker, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good horseman, and will give good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in a private family, by a man that understands his business, and is willing and obliging, if required; has the best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT LONG from the Old Country, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good references; is quiet and sober. Address Y. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man; has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 966 Broadway, corner 23d-st. SADDLERY STORE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, TO superintend a farm; the best of references given. Address a letter to W. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who can furnish good city reference. Address C. DAY, or can be seen at R. Campbell, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, in the City or country; the very best references will be given at his last place of employment, No. 100 Wall-st., office of Delafield & Baxter, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; City and country references given. Address J. K. A., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A STEADY, MIDDLEaged man, of long experience in newspaper work, as proof reader, foreman, news editor, &c., wants employment. Address R. O., Box, No. 211 *Times* Office.

HOTEL CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF EXperience and ability, desires some position in a first-class hotel. Terms moderate. Address immediately, stating terms, HOTEL, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE parlant bien sa langue et pouvant l'enseigner ainsi que l'anglais, desire se placer auprès de jeunes enfants comme gouvernante pas d'objections pour la campagne. S'adresser pour 2 jours sa presente residence, No. 210 East 16th-st., entre la 3d-av., et Stuyvesant-square.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Protestant; single man, or a married man with no children, on a small place; a short distance from the City. German, Scotch or English preferred. Address F. K. D., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, WHO UNDERstands all branches of the business, for a retail store a short distance in the country. Good pay and a steady situation to one competent. Address CONFECTIONER, Box No. 162 *Times* office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a small family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 80 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who understands her business thoroughly; must have good City reference. Apply at No. 223 East 10th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD AS DElIverer of messages; should have references; a widow's son preferred. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 45 William-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE, COMPEtent to do the ordinary winter work and take care of cattle on a farm near this city. J. STRONGE, No. 112 Broadway.

BOY WANTED FOR A TOBACCO BROKER'S OFFICE.—Must write well, be steady and reliable, and come well recommended. Apply in applicant's handwriting to G. H. M., Box, No. 2029, Post-office.

PAPER-MAKERS.—A REALLY FIRST-CLASS machine-tender, and a good finisher, one who has worked at trimming paper, can have constant employment and good wages by applying to H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE CONVERsant with the general ledger of a Bank; no other need apply; salary $1,200. Address H. S., Box No. 1,524 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Several very choice lots on the east and west sides of the Central Park, and on adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN THE SOIL.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW, comprising 350 acres on the Dutchess County flats, 77 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. It has about 50 acres woodland, a considerable portion valuable timber; the remainder is a true prairie or a natural meadow, brought to the highest degree of fertility by fattening cattle; will cut 600 tons of hay per annum; buildings fair. This is one of the finest mowing and grazing farms, and one of the cheapest investments of the kind in the country. The property will yield an annual income of more than 20 per cent. in the worst of times. To have mowed it the past season would have returned 60 per cent. The situation and prospect are among the handsomest in the country, but it is offered at a very low price on account of family ill health. A man might look twenty years for such a chance, and then not do as well. Price $28,000. Terms easy. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 78 Pine-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 25 ACRES FOR sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer; out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and needs only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 633, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse in 47th-st., most eligibly situated, built and occupied by the owner, and in complete order. There is a fine brick stable on the adjoining street lot which communicates with the avenue lot on the rear, and can be purchased with the house. The furniture in the house may also be purchased if desired. Address Box No. 1,105 Post-office, with the writer's name and address, to whom a permit will be given to view the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 28 acres, containing a house, barn and several outbuildings, situated in Clarkstown, Rockland County, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 23 miles from New-York City; every variety of fruit on the premises. Apply, for further particulars and terms, to JOSEPH WHITE, Spring Valley, N. Y., or, D. E. DOWNS, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York City.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—FORTY acres, bounding on a bay, large house, 20 rooms, 3 acres in lawn, gashouse, icehouse, abundance of fruit; 8 miles from the City. 14 acres, partly in lawn; splendid buildings; 3½ miles of City. Other farms, 300 to 700 acres; prices, $2,200 to $50,000; houses and lots, $5,000 to $22,000. Maps, price and terms, apply to W. W. LAWS, No. 115 Perry-st., New-York.

FARMS, VALUABLE BUSINESS PLACES, a factory, residences, &c. for sale.—A farm with old house and 56 acres of land, in good location, at $12,000; one of 45 acres, good house and barn, five minutes of depot, $11,000; farms of from 8 to 10 acres, with fine dwellings and outhouses for $10,000 to $25,000; a factory at $5,500. Business places and residences at various prices. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

FARM WANTED—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and with proper buildings therein; of about 100 acres, within 100 to 120 miles of the City, on the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. The same must be near a railroad station and pleasantly situated. Answer with price and full particulars to J. C. B., Box No. 6227, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to E. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 50th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

5TH-AVENUE—FOR SALE ON THE 5TH-AV., BElow 22d-st., a first-class, high-stoop, stone front house. Lot about 25x130. Price, with furniture, exclusive of silver, linen, bedding and books, $100,000. House and lot alone, $90,000. Terms easy, and possession in two weeks. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A.M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 196 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 20x50, lot 100 feet; design and finish complete; on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., near Central Park. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a full size first-class house, with dining room extension; completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON THE 5TH-AV.—A FIRSTclass 4-story brown-stone house, with furniture. The house was built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and without regard to expense. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey. House recently built, 36x60. Fruit in abundance, with good outbuildings. Price, $16,000; one-half can remain. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 6 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, HIGHLY IMproved, 22 miles from New-York, 2 miles from a depot on Erie Railroad; new and spacious buildings. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, No. 92 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

$30,000 FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FOUR story brown stone front house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-av. Also one on 38th-st., at $14,000. Also terms to suit. P. C. ANTHONY, 94½ Pine st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS or merchandise, 14 city lots in New-Haven, Conn. Also, 280 lots City of W. St. Paul, Minnesota; clear, title perfect. Inquire of J. L. VANDEWATER, with D. W. Ives, No. 99 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS THREEstory high-stoop brown-stone front houses. They contain all the improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 7 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

WESTERN FARM, OR FARM LAND, wanted, for three cash customers, either to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Michigan; the latter will be preferred. S. COCHCROFT, No. 185 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, A BEAUTIFUL building-site, at Nyack-upon-Hudson; also a handsome cottage at Maplewood, near South Orange, N. J. J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, cor. 4th-st.

LOT WANTED—IN 10TH, 11TH OR 17TH wards; a lot 25 or 30x100, with or without improvements. Address by note G. C. KING, No. 100 Broadway, stating location, price, terms, &c.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, four stories, ready for occupying. Cheap for cash. Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st

JOHN GLASS, Owner.

FOR SALE ON 36TH, 37TH, AND 38TH sts., between 5th and 6th avs., first-class brown stone houses. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 48th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,

IN THE

EMPIRE BUILDING,

CORNER OF

BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,

NOW COMPLETED,

having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,

with every convenience, suitable for

BANKERS,

BROKERS,

MERCHANTS,

LAWYERS,

INSURANCE,

MINING,

RAILWAY, AND

PETROLEUM COMPANIES.

Apply at the office of

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND STORY and one or two bedrooms in the attic, to a small family; location pleasant, rent seven dollars per month. Inquire on the premises, Monroe-st., second house from Navy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New-York. The rooms are in good order; possession immediately.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square. House 4 stories, full size, in good order and well furnished. Address box No. 265, Post Office. Rent, $2,600 to 1st of May.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON Washington-square, thoroughly furnished; in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 231 Thompson-st

TO LET—IN 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FULLsized house, with modern improvements, and in good order, with possession 1st November. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house in University-place, to a private family only; rent, $6,00 a year; possession at once.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON MURRAY-HILL—A FIRSTclass brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRIvate family for one year, No. 58 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.; rent, $2,400; possession immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 8th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,072 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE TILL THE FIRST OF MAY, or longer, a cellar, in the vicinity of Maiden-lane or Cortlandt-st., for the storage of petroleum, &c. Inquire of J. K. INGALLS, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,730 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A STORE BETWEEN WALL-ST. and Peck-slip, east of Cliff-st. Possession immediate. Address DICKERSON, REED & CO., No. 192 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address R. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—FOR GENtleman, wife, infant and nurse; parlor and bedroom, or one large room (front,) and accommodations for nurse. State location and full particulars, with terms, including fuel and gas. Address A. B. C., Box 4,167 Post-office, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A sitting-room and bed-room, with board, in a private family, between 14th and 34th-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. Will pay $150 per month for satisfactory accommodations. Address S., Box No. 2070, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH furnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife in Brooklyn or Jersey City, best of reference if required. Address Box No. 5,661 Post-office, with terms, &c. Private family preferred.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND TWO FURnished or unfurnished floors—1st and 2d—can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address, with real name, LEWIS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET—VERY PLEASANT AND HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board, in Washington-place, convenient to the New-York Hotel. Address A. L. N., Box 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, within ten minutes' walk of Astor-place; terms moderate. Address W. C. J., No 479 Broadway, stating terms and accommodations. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to obtain board in a private family, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. Address C. M., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, will find a pleasant, genteel home in a family, at No. 157 West 38th-st. Terms moderate. Undoubted reference required.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN A FIRST-CLASS private house in 8th-av. Respectable parties able to pay liberally for superior accommodations, may address "X. X. X.," Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

ACCOMMODATIONS ON SECOND AND third floor front rooms, for gentlemen and their wives; also, for single gentlemen, with board, dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 8 University-place, corner of Clinton.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in 14th-st., near Delmonico's Maison Dorée. Address A. M., Station D, Post-office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 25th-st. Private table only.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO list neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; din

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY OCT. 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES; PERFORMANCES, &c.—AFTERNOON: THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER and M. DUCHALUMEAUX.—EVENING: THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON.

WALLACK'S—THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—MY WIFE'S MAID.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—SOMEBODY'S COAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

IRVING HALL—LECTURE, WOMEN OF TURKEY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices al as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will publish immediately a series of Documents in aid of the Union cause for the Presidential Canvass. They are not intended to supersede or take the place of documents issued by the Congressional Committee at Washington, or by any other Union organizations, but rather to supply a want which has been brought to their notice by correspondence from different sections of the country. They will be brief, and will relate wholly to the practical issues directly involved in the canvass. The following are now ready:

I.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE to the People of the United States, Exposing the Sentiments and Purposes of the Chicago Convention.

II.

"THE TWO ROADS TO PEACE"—being the PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES, adopted respectively at Baltimore and Chicago, with brief comments on their points of difference.

III.

"IS THE WAR A FAILURE."—being a brief statement of FACTS as to what has been accomplished by the war, together with the opinions of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SEYMOUR and DIX on the subject.

IV.

"WHO SHALL BE VICE-PRESIDENT?"—being a condensed statement of the political opinions and official acts of GEO. H. PENDLETON and ANDREW JOHNSON.

V.

"HOW THE WAR BROKE AND HOW NEARLY IT IS ENDED"—with a MAP and statistical statements of what has been accomplished toward putting down the rebellion.

VI.

Lives of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON in neat pamphlets of 150 pages, with covers—prepared, the former by H. J. RAYMOND, and the latter by JOHN SAVAGE. [On account of the expensiveness of this work, it can only be supplied in limited quantities.]

Others will follow as rapidly as they can be prepared.

The Committee cannot undertake the distribution of these Documents to individuals. They will send them in packages of 1,000 or more to State, County or Town Committees, or to any organization certified to them as likely to make a judicious and effective use of them. They are intended to be put in the hands of candid, patriotic and well-meaning Democrats who seek information concerning the issues of the canvass.

These Documents will be supplied in all cases GRATUITOUSLY,—*those who receive them being expected to pay only the cost of transportation.*

Donations of money that may be sent to the Committee for aiding this gratuitous distribution of Union documents, will be faithfully and economically applied to that object.

All letters should be addressed to the Committee, and all checks should be made payable to the order of the Chairman, Astor House, New-York.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SEARS, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no more fighting. A dispatch dated Sunday evening, says "the rebels fell back this morning to their main line of works, which runs from the lead works to the Southside road, or near it. This position of the rebels is a very strong one, and cannot easily be carried. A division of the Second Corps advanced to the Boynton road, over which the enemy wagon their supplies to Petersburgh. Two lines of works were found unoccupied, only a skirmish line opposing the advance, and falling back as our troops went forward.

Near the Boyntown road a very formidable line of works was found, behind which the rebels were posted in heavy force. It was not deemed advisable to attack, and our men fell back and occupy a safe position. They lost a few wounded in the advance. Our loss on Friday was greater than at first stated. The total in killed, wounded and prisoners will foot up not far from 2,000—more than half of whom were taken prisoner. This occurred in consequence of a gap being left between a part of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, through which the enemy charged, and flanked the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.

The latest reliable accounts from Missouri state that PRICE is moving on Rolla in three columns, the right under SHELBY and MARMADUKE, the centre under himself, and the left under COOPER, the latter being mainly composed of half-breed Indians.

GENERAL NEWS.

The live stock market shows a supply for the week of 45,803 animals, including 6,260 beeves, 151 milch cows, 2,192 calves, 22,614 sheep and lambs, and 14,586 swine. The market has shown a decline generally this week, owing in part to the heavy fall in gold, which has reduced the price of hides and tallow and skins. The receipts of beef cattle have been large, though several hundred less than a week ago, and have sold at a decline from last quotations of 1c.@1c. ₩ lb.; medium to good quality steers selling at 13c. @17c., and prime beeves at 18c., dressed weight. While really fine bullocks have been offered in limited numbers, the lighter grades have been in full supply. There were about 450 head of heavy cattle in the yards yesterday intended for Government, but had not been weighed. The sheep market at Sixth-street yesterday was heavily supplied, and prospects in the early part of the day favored a falling off from Monday; good sheep then sold at 8½c., live weight—common lots as low as 6c. Good lambs were worth 9c.; fine, selected ones would bring more. Hogs remain nearly the same as last week; prime corn-fed quoted at 12c.@12½c., live weight; still-fed, 11c.@11½c.

Gold was 1½@2 per cent. down yesterday from the sales of the previous day. The Railways were in a fresh panic at the Stock Exchange, and the afternoon prices were the lowest made upon the New-York and Western lines for many months past. There was no change in the money market. The Government Stocks were steady for 5-20s, but lower on 6 per cents of 1881.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixteenth District of this State, comprising the Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton, has nominated Gen. THOMAS S. GRAY, of Warren County, for representative in Congress. Gen. GRAY has been several times elected to the State Legislature, and is a gentleman of decided ability.

Breadstuffs, provisions, groceries, cotton, whisky, oils and tallow were heavy and generally cheaper yesterday. Transactions in other kinds of produce and merchandise were limited, and prices were depressed. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

JACOB KIEFLER was brought before Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday, charged with embezzling and destroying letters addressed to a man named AHERN, who occupied a room over prisoner's store. The evidence showed that KIEFLER could not read or write, and the letter for AHERN being left with him by the letter-carrier, he laid it aside and it was accidentally destroyed. On motion of R. N. WAITE, Esq., counsel for the accused, and with consent of the District Attorney, he was honorably discharged.

The action instituted by the Department for Survey and Inspection of Buildings, against NATHANIEL B. BAILEY and others, sent before the Sheriff's jury, to ascertain whether the tenant houses corner of Worth and Centre streets were unsafe, was decided yesterday. The jury found that they were not safe, and the buildings are now being torn down under direction of the plaintiffs in this action.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, PATRICK H. EAGAN plead guilty to an assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. FREDERICK MURRY was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Comptroller and City Inspector have awarded contracts for freighting ashes and rubbish from the city to GEORGE ELLIOTT and HENRY C. JONES. The former is to take the refuse from the Twenty-third-street dump, free, and the latter takes the refuse from all the other dumps upon the following terms: from Vesey-street dump, and pay the city 1¼ cents per cart-load; from Watts-street and pay 1 cent per load; from Roosevelt-street free, and from Stanton, Fifth and Sixteenth streets, and charge the city 3¾ cents per load.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when the Committee on Volunteering presented a detailed report of their operations in filling the last quota. The report is very voluminous, comprising one thousand pages of manuscript. It embodies all the correspondence relative to the efforts made to have the enrollment corrected, and in regard to securing the credits of naval enlistments. The report was ordered to be printed in document form. The Board adjourned to 10 A. M. on next Tuesday, when the Inspectors of Registry probably will be appointed.

Much capital has lately been attempted to be made by the Copperhead papers out of the political riot in St. Louis a few weeks ago. An investigation of the facts by Gen. ROSECRANS, proves conclusively, that the first stone was thrown by the Copperheads at the soldiers, accompanied by taunts of cowardice, which provoked retaliation on the part of the soldiers.

Gen. HOOKER arrived at Cincinnati, and assumed command of the Northern Department on Monday last.

The Vast Importance of a Vast Majority.

We consider the re-election of President LINCOLN to be as certain as any future event can be. But there are other objects beyond that in this Presidential canvass. The bare re-election, though it would suffice to reinvest Mr. LINCOLN with his complete constitutional power, would yet secure but a portion of the practical benefits that should come from this appeal to the people, and, indeed, might add to our dangers. To be fully efficacious—we may say, in fact, to be fully safe—this re-election must be made by *a heavy majority*, both of the people and of the States. In this respect it differs essentially from all the Presidential elections which have preceded it.

It must not be forgotten that there is a strong revolutionary element here in the North. How strong it is, it is impossible to say. JOHN MCKEON, one of the most intelligent of the Copperhead leaders, declared in his speech at the McClellan ratification meeting in this City, that it was strong enough not only to attempt, but to consummate a revolution. His language was: "If ABRAHAM LINCOLN is reëlected, there will be a bloody revolution in the North and West." HENRY S. FOOTE, rebel member of Congress for Tennessee, writes to the Richmond *Whig* in great confidence: "I venture to predict that should MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON be defeated, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union, and form a military alliance with the Confederate States." These sanguine rebels and Copperheads make their predictions too broad and absolute. The outbreak which they prophesy will depend not simply upon the fact that Mr. LINCOLN is reëlected. If he is reëlected by an overwhelming majority, no outbreak will occur, or even be seriously meditated. The strength of the revolutionary element is not actual, so much as potential. It is as yet undeveloped. The character of the electoral vote will determine its real compass and capacity for mischief.

But twenty-four of the thirty-five States will participate in this election. They will cast two hundred and thirty-one votes. Suppose that Mr. LINCOLN should receive but a bare majority of these—say 116 or 120—can it be doubted that the fact would promote a spirit of resistance to the election? Would there not be a desperate pushing of a pretenee that a third of the States, or a third of the entire electoral college, (including what might have been the votes of the Southern States,) have no right to impose a ruler upon the rest? It is true that the Constitutional validity of such an election would be undeniable. The language of the Constitution is explicit. "The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors *appointed*." According to the Constitution, no account whatever is to be made of States which do not appoint their electors. But what care revolutionists for such safeguards? It would be urged that the Union might have been restored but for "LINCOLN'S tyranny," so that all the States could have gone into this election; and that "the despot" must not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong to perpetuate his power. This clamor would be all the more violent if the rebel leaders, giving up all hope of accomplishing the independence of the "Confederacy," should, before the 4th of March, make propositions to the Copperhead leaders for a return to the Union if allowed their constitutional vote for the next Presidency. The Copperhead leaders would be but too glad to agree to this, for they would share in the power so gained. And if we may judge by their spirit hitherto, they would go any length, even into revolution itself, in pursuit of such an object.

It is possible, even, that the Chicago Convention itself might be used to further this revolutionary combination. On motion of GOV. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, a notorious rebel-sympathizer, it took the unprecedented step of resolving itself into a permanent body, and, on call of committee, may be reconvened at any time before the 4th of March. Its revolutionary *animus* was exhibited in its third resolution;

"That the interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution; and a repetition of such acts at the approaching election *will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.*"

This "interference" was simply a protection of the polls in rebel sympathizing districts from violence, so that Union men could exercise their rights, and a prevention of votes by those who would not take the oath to support the Constitution, as required by State law. But it matters little what the pretext is. A revolutionary spirit was, and still is, in that convention; and it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that it is capable of being most malignly used in conjunction with the baffled Southern rebellion.

The only security of the country lies in a stupendous majority for Mr. LINCOLN. The loyal people of the land must show a strength at the polls which would confound every thought of revolution. They must carry electoral votes enough to silence every Copperhead suggestion that the poor, muzzled Southern States would make the result different, if allowed their Constitutional rights.

There is no reason why every State that votes may not be carried for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, save New-Jersey and Kentucky. In spite of the fact that the Copperhead Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana and Delaware, for the time, disfranchised their soldiers in the field, it is now quite certain that there is yet patriotism enough in these States, if properly exerted, to carry the Union ticket; and surely if that be possible for them, there should be no doubt in respect to the ability of the other States, whose soldiers can vote. Give Mr. LINCOLN all the loyal States but New-Jersey and Kentucky, and he will have more than *three-fifths* of all the States of the Union, and more than *two-thirds* of the entire electoral votes, supposing all the States had voted.

This is an object which is attainable; and it should surely be attained. We do not dwell upon the great effect such a vote would have in breaking down the rebellion by encouraging and stimulating our soldiers, and by correspondingly disheartening the rebels, who are now counting so greatly upon MCCLELLAN'S election. It would indeed secure all that, but what adds immensely to its importance is, that it would also insure a quiet submission to the election, and the regular working of the Constitution. It would make an end not only of the Southern rebellion, but of all revolutionary designs in every part of the country.

The Rebel Soldiers Forecasting the End of the Rebellion.

We have had, during the war, so many stories of repentant rebel soldiers that have proved to be utterly worthless, that it is, perhaps, well not to lay too much stress on those that are so freely repeated at the present time. It does seem, however, comparing the reports of the various correspondents in the Valley with SHERIDAN, that LEE'S conscripts are getting tired of their work; that they are getting tired, moreover, in large numbers, and that EARLY has actually lost more by desertion than he has in killed, wounded and prisoners. Every mile of the army's march up the Valley, our army has found squads of fugitives eager to get protection from their late military employers, and ready to march as far as their limbs could carry them away beyond the bounds of the Confederacy. The number of guns deserted by EARLY in his Southward flight is, in a measure, proof in itself, that his men could not be depended on. One great battle, and *one only*, has been fought since SHERIDAN crossed Opequan Creek—the battle which began at Darkesville at gray dawn of Monday, the 19th of September, and closed on the outskirts of Winchester at nightfall of the same day. In the series of engagements which made up that battle, SHERIDAN took, in all, but five guns.

The engagement at Fisher's Mountain, important as it was in results, was neither sanguinary nor prolonged. It was a spasmodic struggle on EARLY'S part to hold his pursuer in check, at a point of great defensive strength, for a couple of hours or so, to enable the fugitives to take once more to flight under cover of the night. Yet, brief and comparatively bloodless as was the struggle here, some sixteen guns fell into SHERIDAN'S hands. The engagement, two days later, at Luray Court-house, was of a still less sanguinary character; and yet between that engagement and the destruction of the Staunton and Waynesboro Railroad, reported in SHERIDAN'S dispatch of Saturday last, nine more guns must have been captured—for the whole number of these trophies already in our possession is found to number thirty.

Looking thus at the nature of the engagements in the Valley, and comparing the various reports—some of which have, doubtless, an extra supply of coloring—we are forced to the conclusion that EARLY'S men had begun to show an alarming spirit of disaffection long before he reached Staunton; that this hastened his fight, and compelled him to sacrifice his artillery right and left, and trust to fortune and his expected supports from LEE to save some shadow of a remnant of his command. All the testimony agrees that the deserters found on our line of march are loud and deep in their execrations of their late military superiors. And without regarding this as any very flattering sign of a revival of loyal feeling, we think it is a fair enough conclusion, that these renegades—if we are to call them such—find the cause of the rebellion giving way. They wish to be out of the deep damnation which is overtaking the thing. They foresee some virtue in being out of the fight when the final catastrophe comes. It is a kind of virtue which will find a number of worshipers in political life among ourselves during the next thirty days, when these heavy blows by GRANT and his Lieutenants have knocked the Peace Platform and its feeble supports into inevitable *smash*.

The Revolution in the Cotton Trade.

The latest reports from the British markets respecting the extraordinary revolution and the present prospects of the cotton trade, deserve to be emphasized.

On Saturday, the 17th of September, the stock in hand at Liverpool had increased to 391,000 bales—or considerably more than double what the stock was on the same day of 1863, and exactly 140,000 bales more than the stock at the beginning of September of the present year. Within the year the price has fallen off nearly one-fourth in value, or fully 6d. sterling per pound. The imports at Liverpool at the present rate of increase bid fair to double those of 1862. The stock on the 17th of September, 1863, was less than one-fifth of the stock now on hand.

For the three years immediately preceding the rebellion, the supply furnished by the United States alone to Great Britain averaged over 1,900,000 bales. During the two worst years, since the war commenced, the yearly supply received in England from *all* sources was at a lower rate than this by an average of some two hundred and fifty thousand bales. The present year, however, gives promise of compensation for the bad years. The British supply for the current year, at the present rate of increase, will probably reach 2,500,000 bales. This, it will be seen, would allow a weekly consumption of over 48,000 bales, or about one thousand bales more than the year of largest cotton consumption—1860.

The British cotton manufactures of 1860 were so largely in excess of the actual demands of trade, that it was many months after the supply of the raw material had begun to fail at United States ports, before the price of manufactured goods was sensibly affected. And yet before an effective blockade of the cotton ports on this side of the Atlantic has been three full years in operation, the supply of the raw stuff at British ports is actually found to be in excess of the most prosperous year immediately preceding the rebellion.

The Liverpool speculators, looking to the probability of an early termination of the war, and fearing a rapid and ruinous decline in prices as the result, attempt to console themselves with the reflection that the South—even were there peace declared within three months—would not have its railroads in a state of repair for many months, so as to make them available for the transportation of cotton.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We have already—with the brevity becoming to a mere item of news—recorded the success of Mr. MAERTZEK'S opening night. What remains to be said, we will say now. It is unnecessary to revert to the opera of "Il Trovatore," which is rather familiarly known here, except in the way of illustration. The merits of the work are thoroughly appreciated—so thoroughly, indeed, that nothing but a new caste can give it vitality. This was provided by Mr. MAERTZEK, whose reception was enthusiastic, and of whose new artistes we have, therefore, only to speak. Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI was the heroine. The lady, like many others who have preceded her, comes direct to us from Italy. Her career here will decide her standing in Paris and London; will decide whether she ever visits either of those cities. Brag as they may, we have generally better singers in New-York than they can boast of in any one theatre of Europe. From Mr. MAERTZEK'S occasional campaigns, the English houses, at all events, have been supplied for many years, and, in the matter of operas, the New-York house is generally ahead of the London ones.

Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI possesses a soft and persuasive organ, truly soprano in its character, but evidently trained downward for the low toned effects of the modern school—which she produces with absolute facility. The higher notes are somewhat forced, depending more on the art of the singer than the compass of her voice. But as this art is all-sufficient, there is nothing unpleasant about these high notes. The positive merit of each intonation belongs unquestionably to Mme. ZUCCHI. She phrases also with exquisite taste, and a warmth that belongs only to Italian inspiration. Instead of the cold and labored balance of measure that marks the efforts of singers in other schools, she presents a succession of dynamic efforts which sway the audience with the precise emotion that she desires to create. Her gradations from the faintest whisper of affection to the most vehement outbursts of passionate grief, are thoroughly artistic. In all that relates to light and shade, (to accumulation and diminution of voice,)

Mlle. ZUCCHI ranks fully as high as any of her illustrious predecessors, whilst in the particular of fire she reminds us more of STEFFENONE than of any one whom we can now recall to mind. The traits which we have described indicate the actress as well as the singer, and it will not surprise the reader to learn that the lady's success in the fourth act was complete. Nothing could be finer than her scene with the Count. It was almost painful in its intensity, and yet there was not a violent attitude or an exaggerated note in it from beginning to end. The Tower scene was equally admirable. It had the effect of temporarily releasing *Manrico* from captivity, but that hapless tenor was compelled to return to his cell (sumptuously furnished with a good piano) and pipe his tuneful ditty once more for the satisfaction of the audience.

Signor MASSIMILIANI, the gentleman referred to, did not do full justice to himself in the first and second acts. The opening serenade was obviously shaken by fright, and although a high note, desperately projected at its conclusion, had the effect of bringing down a round of applause, it did not by any means satisfy the public. In the trio, Signor MASSIMILIANI succeeded in electrifying the listener by another tremendous delivery of his upper notes, but from this point to the end of the second act his general performance was constrained, respectable and rather dull. Thereafter, everything was changed. In the third act every note came forth freely, all his movements were dramatic, dignified and spirited. The aria *Di quella pira* was irresistible. It brought down the house with a tumult of applause. The mettle of the new singer was now acknowledged, and to the end of the opera it was nothing but an ovation in his honor. It remained only for him in the last act to prove the quality of his voice; its sufficiency in other respects having been amply demonstrated. The scenes with *Azucena* afforded him the requisite opportunity, and they were were interpreted with a tenderness which we do not remember to have ever heard excelled. The Tower scene has already been referred to. Nothing could be better. It owed its encore to Signor MASSIMILIANI. The fourth act indeed, in every respect, was sung admirably, and gave complete enjoyment to an audience that was not disposed to be over-cordial, and which, in point of fact, had no reason to be so until late in the evening.

Signor MASSIMILIANI has a robust tenor voice of unusual compass and power. It is a little weak and stubborn in the lower register, and somewhat throatey, but when fairly started it rises easily into the most vehement altitudes, and dominates everything with a clear, resonant fullness that can hardly be surpassed. He is evidently a fine musician, and understands completely his own resources, which are so ample that he need never economise them. He is an actor of a good and undemonstrative school. In the earlier acts there are no opportunities for revealing this fact, *Manrico* is simply a man in armor. But in the last scene, where he recognizes the devotion of *Leonora*, and shrinks humbled before her at the sacrifice she has made for him, there was a moment of dramatic intensity that was worthy of the best color on the modern stage.

The chorus, this evening, is better than it has ever been at the Academy of Music. Mr. MAERTZEK has succeeded in obtaining many new and fresh voices. In the orchestra, too, there is a noticeable improvement in the quick and appreciative taking of the *impresarios tempi*. The old players used to saw through an opera with an industry of their own that was not tempered by the intelligence of any one else. There were defects, however, in the performance of Monday night, which will undoubtedly be remedied on the next performance. The dresses of the opera were unusually rich—the best we have seen for many days.

VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" was given here last night for the *debut* of MLLE. BRAMBILLA, who sustained the rôle of *Violetta*. The lady has a pleasing appearance, and a small and cultivated voice. Its capacity was not displayed last night, and we hardly think that its power will be sufficient to fill so large a house as the Academy. The male parts were well rendered by Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI, the latter gentleman being especially spirited and good.

To-night Signora ZUCCHI will make her second appearance as *Lucretia Borgia* in the opera of the same name. Two great favorites of the public also appear in this opera, Signor LOTTI and Signor SUSINI.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—This spacious home of the equestrian drama has been opened for the season under its original management, with the addition of Mr. JAMES N. NIXON, as director of arrangements, than whom in this important department, few, if any better, exist. During the Summer recess several important improvements have been made. A double roof has been placed on, obviating entirely the condensation of vapor complained of last year; the seats have been widened and enlarged, perfect means of both ventilation and steam-heating adopted, with many other minor improvements conducive to the comfort of the patrons. The new range of stabling, in which the fine stud of horses is contained, is open to public view at all ordinary hours, and forms an interesting feature.

The performances on Monday evening were of the most varied and elegant description, employing the talent, equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic of a large and truly excellent company, prominent among whom are MDLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the great tight-rope artiste; Young NICOLO, the youthful rival of LEOTARD, on the flying trapeze, whose debut last year was so brilliant and successful; MDLLE. IDA, a charming equestrienne; the TALLEEN brothers, MDLLE. VIRGINIA, the SHERWOOD and SHERIDAN families, and a host of others. The two French *comiques* are also exceedingly amusing. There will be a grand matinee to-day at 2 P. M., and another on Saturday.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—Purse of $100, with inside stake of $20 each; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff named s. g. What-Is-It.	2	1	1	1
T. Cregan named s. g. Shot	1	3	3	2
J. Lovett named ch. m. Lady Winthrop	3	2	2	3

Time—2:38½; 3:35¾; 2:36; 2,37½; 2:38.

The above trot was gamely contested, and excited the greatest interest throughout. JOHN CROOKS trotted *What-Is-It* in the first. HIRAM not arriving on the ground in time for the start; but in the subsequent heats he exhibited his customary driving skill.

SAME DAY.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, in harness; (both three-year old.)

J. Lovett named br. c. By Hambletonian	1
C. Burr named ch. c. By Jupiter	Dis.

Time 2:52.

The fact that this trot was between two youngsters—the get of the two most fashionable stallions on the trotting turf—appended unusual interest to it. The Hambletonian won with ease in remarkable time for a three-year old; both are fine, slashing colts, and if they do well will be heard of at a maturer age.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.—Purse and Stake $400, two mile heats in harness.

J. Carpenter entered br. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford	1 1
J. Lovett entered b. g. Shark	2 2
T. Cregan entered s. g. Shot	dr.
D. Pfeifer entered b. g. Port Royal	dr.

Time—5:01; 5:06¾.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. UNION CLUBS.

The match between the above clubs resulted in a victory for the Excelsior nine, by the score appended:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Hudson, c	4	1	H. Wrainard	3	4
Abrams, 2d b	5	0	Moore	3	1
Smith, 1st b	3	1	Patchen	3	0
Hannegan, 3d b	1	3	Langley	2	0
Birdsall, s. s	4	1	Fletcher	4	3
Durell, l. f	4	0	Clyne	3	1
Ketchum, c. f	0	0	Bergen	4	3
Boyle, r. f	3	0	A. Brainard	4	1
Colling, p	4	0	Flanly	3	2
Total	27	6	Total	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	—6.
Excelsior	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—8.

UMPIRE—Mr. Sutton, of the Enterprise Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Holt and Albrough.
Time of game, 1 hour and 28 minutes.

Quoit Playing.

A grand quoit match is arranged to come off Wednesday, Oct. 12, on the inclosed quoit grounds, situated corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street, Brooklyn—"The Lighthouse Shades." The contest will be between those noted players, Messrs. JAMES MCLEARNE, of Newark, and JAMES GIBSON, of the New-York Club. At the conclusion of this important contest, a match will be made by those present to wind up the day's sport. No doubt this will be a regular gala day among the quoit-playing fraternity, as most of the best players in Brooklyn, New-York, Newark and Jersey City have expressed their intention of being present. This will be the third meeting between these celebrities, the New-York player having won two games, notwithstanding which the Jersey player has plenty of supporters. Quoit playing of late years has become decidedly a most popular game among our admirers of athletic sports.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

WORCESTER, MASS., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced here to-day. Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of Williams College, presided. The annual sermon was preached this evening by Rev. Dr. COMBS, of Auburn, N. Y. The city is filled with strangers—the number estimated by some as high as five thousand. Everything promises an unusually interesting and successful meeting.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the New-York Times.

THE INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

An elaborate series of investigations into the increase of public debt during the war has just been completed by Dr. ELDER of the Treasury Department. The results show that the mean increase of the public debt during thirty-nine months, since July 1861; is as near as may be a million and a half of dollars per diem during the first two months of this period. The mean increase was one million three hundred thousand dollars. Subsequent to that it stands a mean of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, exceptional days showed a maximum of three millions, and a minimum of one million dollars, but the mean for the time has been as above stated, one million five hundred thousand dollars per day. This statement entirely disposes of the howl constantly made by Copperheads upon the vast increase of the public debt. Their documents, journals and banners ring constant changes on that subject, stating that the increase of the public debt to have averaged at least three million dollars per day since the commencement of the rebellion.

GEN. BUTLER NOT KILLED.

Awful rumors, which have been circulating this evening, to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had been killed in a late engagement with the rebels, are entirely without foundation.

Up to a late hour this evening, nothing had been heard from Gen. GRANT later than that which has been published in the morning papers.

PERSONAL.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, is in town.

Maj. WATSON CARR, Inspector-General of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE'S Corps, was sent in last night as a prisoner of war, and committed to the Old Capitol. The officer in question before the war held a commission in the U. S. Army.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

The steamer *Fairbanks*, of the New-York and Georgetown line, Capt. HUNTER, which left New-York on Tuesday, the 27th of September, has not yet reached Georgetown. Nor have any tidings been heard of her since she sailed from New-York. She has on board about $200,000 worth of freight, consigned to various parties in this city and Georgetown. The regular time from New York here is two days; this is her seventh day out.

BRAVERY OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

An officer belonging to Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who was present at the battle of Chapin Farm, informs us that he was much struck with the good conduct of the negro soldiers on that occasion. They went into the fight with the bayonet, doing fine execution. This officer also relates, that after the battle the fortitude displayed by the colored soldiers at the landing, while waiting for boats to arrive and convey them to the hospitals, was most admirable. Gen. BUTLER has about ten thousand colored troops, and he makes it a point to give them equal chances with the white men, according to their proportionate numbers with the white soldiers of his command. When well officered, the black regiments have always been found good soldiers.

PRIZE CASES AND PRIZE MONEY.

The number of prize claims settled in the month of September in the Fourth Auditor's office, was seventeen hundred and fifty-nine; amounting to five hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents. Some of our gallant tars received handsome slices of this large sum, two thousand dollars having been, in some instances, paid to a common sailor for his share in a single prize.

DISMISSALS.

Dismissals for the week ending Oct. 1, 1864: Lieut.-Col. EDW. THORN, Forty-fifth United States Colored Troops, to date Sept. 24, 1864, for violation of the Fifth Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer of the Army of the United States. Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Sept. 29, 1864, for absence without leave. Lieut.-Col. W. W. S. SNOWDY, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date September 22, 1864, for inducing men to enlist by false promises, in violation of the regulations of the War Department. Lieut. JOHN F. RAMSEY of the One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 19, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer, in permitting enlisted men of his Company to act as sutlers and sell liquors to soldiers. Lieut. G. H. GROSVENOR, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, to date September 27, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, breach of arrest, and obtaining the countersign by surreptitious means.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Nathois Fakin, Co. C., Sixth Artillery, Bernard Bagley, Co. B., Sixty-First Infantry, David Nickerson, Co. E., One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, Eugene Mason, Co. G., One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Fred'k Lamaresux, Co. C., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REGULATIONS FOR VOTING IN THE ARMIES.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

"In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

First—One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by the State Committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive, or the chairman of said committee, shall receive from this department a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated with tickets, or proxies, when required by State laws, which may be placed by him in the hands of such person or persons as he may select for distribution among officers and soldiers.

Second—Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes on application to the Adjutant-General, to be present on the day of election, to see that the elections are fairly conducted.

Third—No political speeches, harangues or canvassing among the troops, will be permitted.

Fourth—Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

Fifth—Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, interfere with the freedom of the election, or make any false or fraudulent return, will be deemed guilty of an offence against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or court martial.

THE REPORTED ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The report that Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived at the James River is not credited at the Navy Department, which has received information that Capt. LARDNER, just relieved from the command of the West India Squadron, has reached Old Point. It is therefore probable that the one has been mistaken for the other.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin, U. S. A.; Maj.-Gen. Doyle, British Army; M. Bicodell, Belgian Minister; Hon. C. C. Chaffee, Springfield, Mass.; S. de Geofroy, *Charge de Affaires* of the French Legation; and Count de Paverney, Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. Seymour, Albany; Hon. Sandford E. Church, Albion; Col. Hull, U. S. Vols.; Capt. Boggs and D. Whalen, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Salina; Hon. A. A. Olliver, Washington; Col. E. G. Hazzard, Enfield, Conn.; Rev. R. Murray, Halifax, N. S.; and Col. W. C. Howard, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Wm. H. Seward is also at the Astor House, but will leave to-day for Auburn.

Gen. Meigs breakfasted at the Astor House yesterday morning.

Capt. J. F. Allen, New-York; Hon. Geo. R. Shell, Oregon; and W. S. Miller, Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah.

The Sanitary Commission has long made Harper's Ferry a centre of operations. Though the late important battle of the Opequan was announced, Colonel Mahlenck, in charge of the Commission's work at that point and vicinity, including Cumberland, Martinsburg and Winchester, Va., was promptly on the field of battle with his corps of assistants and stores, which were most welcome to the men and the Medical Department. The store-house at Harper's Ferry was quickly emptied, but the second day after the battle, a fresh supply of articles most needed arrived from Baltimore, where they had been stored in anticipation of such a call, forty buildings being appropriated for this use. The distance from the Ferry to Winchester, where the wounded were gathered, is thirty-six miles, without rail communication, and the country infested with guerrillas. Supplies were immediately pushed forward in wagons under the protection of a cavalry escort. Thirteen four-horse army wagons are used in this work, with the occasional addition of wagons and ambulances, generously provided by the military authorities. These wagon-trains are run day and night, and thus far without loss. For aid and protection in this difficult part of the work the Commission is greatly indebted to Gen. Stevenson, in command at Harper's Ferry, and Col. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding post at Winchester.

On the day of the battle Dr. J. F. Jenkins, the General Secretary, with Mr. F. N. Knapp, Associate Secretary, and Mr. John S. Blatchford, of Boston, started for the field, and with Col. Mahlenck they rapidly effected a thorough organization of the work, commensurate with an emergency so great. It may be truly said that the Commission has never used its resources with more efficiency and beneficent result than at this time, and the good work daily goes on—thanks to a generous public whose gifts it dispenses.

Agents have been rapidly sent forward from this city and from Philadelphia, and there is now on the ground a working force of about forty men.

Winchester is well nigh one vast hospital. Outside the town the new camp hospital, called the Sheridan, is fast organizing, to which the wounded will soon be transferred. In connection with this a Diet Kitchen has been established, by the Commission, and placed under the charge of Miss Harris. The town hospitals have been divided into seven districts, and a portion of the Commission's work in these has been assigned to seven most estimable Union ladies, who will be assisted by others, also residents of the town. Let these patriotic and Christian ladies be remembered! Their kind deeds have gladdened many of our weary and sick and wounded men in other campaigns, and their devotion is limited only by lack of resources.

We add the names of those who are acting as agents for the Commission:

Mrs. Trippe, Miss Allie Sharp, Miss Hattie Griffith, Miss Sallie Diffenderfer, Miss Martha L. Sidwell, Miss Mattie Shumate, Miss Annie Diffenderfer.

At the hospital of Confederate wounded, in charge of their own surgeons, Mrs. Williams, of Winchester, has been appointed agent, being peculiarly fitted for this difficult position. A certain portion of the stores is consigned to her for distribution. The seriously wounded will be retained in the General Hospital instead of being transported to distant places at the risk of life. For this merciful decision we are indebted to Dr. Brinton, the excellent Medical Director.

The following list will partially indicate the variety and quantities of articles needed at such crisis of a campaign, being those forwarded from Baltimore up to September 28, and not including heavy consignments from Washington, nor the goods in store at Harper's Ferry at the beginning of the battle. The value is about $40,000:

2,242 wool shirts, 2,336 wool drawers, 4,000 handkerchiefs, 2,322 pairs wool socks, 300 blankets, 500 quilts, 896 bed sacks, 5,062 cushions, 618 pillow ticks, 626 pillows, 1,234 pillow cases, 703 cotton drawers, 515 cotton shirts, 460 pairs of slippers, 263 sheets, 996 pairs cotton socks, 2 pieces mosquito netting, 15 pieces oil silk, 36 barrels crackers, 540 pounds desiccated eggs, 960 pounds roast beef, 3,264 pounds condensed milk, 1,196 pounds beef stock, 2,195 pounds coffee, 1,852 pounds sugar, 176 pounds tea, 384 pounds peaches, 18 barrels eggs, 20 boxes lemons, 80 boxes chocolate, 8 barrels potatoes, 1 barrel vinegar, 257 barrels dried apples, 120 pounds corn starch, 288 pounds Farina, 60 pounds canned chicken, 47 pounds butter, 1,572 bottles whisky, 600 bottles cherry wine, 75 gallons Pickles, 112 bottles blackberry brandy, 868 bottles Jamaica ginger, 12 bottles alcohol, 12 bottles Jamaica rum, 150 pounds candles, 430 pounds soap, 1,104 tin cups, 260 bed-pans, 50 feeding-cups, 240 spit-cups, 509 tin plates, 144 basins, 108 lanterns, 12 dozen candlesticks, 156 headrests, 12 bed tables, 41,000 envelopes, 25 reams note paper, 179 dozen chewing tobacco, 179 dozen smoking tobacco, 16 hogsheads of ice, 750 pairs of crutches, linen bandages, pails, spoons, knives and forks, brooms, washboards, washtubs, baskets, chisels, tacks, hatchets, axes, saws, hammers, corkscrews, can-openers, lamps, kettles, stoves, oil, pans, boilers, blank books, mucilage, penholders, pens, lead pencils, ink, corn meal, lint, sponges, adhesive plaster, table salt, shoes, oats, hay, reading matter, &c.

Aid to Union Prisoners in Charleston.

It will rejoice many hearts to know that the United States Sanitary Commission has opened a communication with our officers and soldiers imprisoned in Charleston, Andersonville, and other places in the South. Through Lieut.-Col. Woodford, Agent of Exchange at Charleston, assurances have been received from Maj. Ley, the Confederate Agent of Exchange, that supplies of specified kinds, and packed under specified directions, will be safely forwarded to our men. The offer was received by the Commission with some distrust, and it was not until after a thorough examination of the grounds of encouragement for the successful issue of an undertaking so important, that the decision was made.

Dr. D. M. Marsh, the efficient agent in charge at Beaufort, S. C., has already sent over the lines the following articles:

24 cases beef stock, 14 do. condensed milk, 13 do. coffee, 13 do. tomatoes, 1 do. cocoa, 24 do. chocolate, 4 do. pickles, 8 do. jellies, 11 barrels crackers, 1 do. dried fruit, 25 tin cups, 10 bottles stimulants, quantity black pepper, do. red pepper, do. soap, combs and pin-cushions; do. writing paper and envelopes, 2 cases lemon juice, 36 linen vests, 36 do. coats, 40 pairs pants, 20 lbs. tea, 202 woollen blankets, 100 quilts, 1,200 towels, 1,300 handkerchiefs, 1,150 pairs woollen socks, 800 do. slippers, 750 do. woollen drawers, 400 do. cotton drawers, 400 do. cotton shirts, 780 do. woollen shirts.

A second lot is on the way, viz:

3,000 blankets, 2,000 shirts, 2,000 pairs drawers, 2,000 do. socks, wool, 1,000 pairs shoes, 2,000 do. pants, wool, 2,000 do. blouses, wool.

If the object is attained, and no new obstructions arise, the Commission will continue the merciful work, as far as its means will allow.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Fair of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "Best Family Sewing Machine."

The Vermont State Fair, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "Best Family Sewing Machine."

The Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Easton, Sept. 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "Best Sewing Machine."

A LADY

OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale, all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Carriages at Bargains.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 24th-st., near 5th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
Treats successfully all Diseases of the Scalp. Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ No charge for consultation.

Two of the Finest Preparations of their class is
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
AND
MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.
Each 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

If President Lincoln,
GEN. McCLELLAN,
or any other man wishes to wear one of WHITE'S Splendid Fall Style Hats, please call at Headquarters,
No. 216 Broadway.

Full Boots and Shoes.
Splendid assortment, at reduced prices.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 734 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

New Sewing Machines
To Rent and For Sale.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Colorine—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash. no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Balls, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant,

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Genin, Hatter and Furrier, No. 513 Broadway. Fall Styles at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

Ambler—Babcock.—At Potter Hill, R. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. A. B. Burdick, Henry S. Ambler, of New-York, and Miss Julia M. Babcock, daughter of Oliver Babcock, Esq., of the former place.

Beyer—Yuengling.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Erhardt, John A. Beyer, of this City, and Lizzie B., daughter of D. G. Yuengling, Esq., of Pottsville, Penn.

Chace—Olny.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. George E. Thrall, Guilford W. Chace, of New-York, and Harriet M., third daughter of the late S. V. Oley, of Utica.

Gardiner—Wood.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, Mr. Henry D. Gardiner and Mrs. Emma Virginia, daughter of Wm. R. Wood, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

Harrison—Cutler.—In East Machias, Me., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, by Gilman Bachelder, assisted by Cornelius Thomas, of Brandon, Vt., uncle of the bride, Frederick H. Harrison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Caroline P. Cutler, of East Machias.

Titus—Sweet.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Charles S. Hagaman, D. D., Robert H. Titus and Frances, daughter of the late Nehemiah Sweet, Esq., of that City.

Womrath—Yuengling.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, in Pottsville, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Erhardt, Frederick K. Womrath and Anne Mary, daughter of D. G. Yuengling, Esq.

Yuengling—Beyer.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, at St. Paul's Church, corner of 15th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. F. A. Geissenhainer, D. D., D. G. Yuengling, Jr., of Pottsville, Penn., and Kate M., daughter of Geo. H. Beyer of this City.

DIED.

Craven.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, Maria, wife of Alfred W. Craven, and daughter of the late John S. Schermerhorn.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Doolittle.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, Wm. A. Doolittle, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 Lafayette-av.

☞ St. Louis and New-Haven papers please copy.

Judd.—At Catskill, on Friday, Sept. 30, Frederick Noble, son of Rev. F. F. and Jeanette W. Judd, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Harrison.—On Sunday, Oct 2, Elizabeth M., wife of George M. Harrison, in the 39th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, De Kalb-av., near Clermont, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Justice.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 25, George Randolph Justice, aged 51 years.

Lewis.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, of paralysis, Isaiah Lewis, Jr., aged 42 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Hempstead, L. I. The trains will leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 and 11 A. M.; returning leave Hempstead at 2:40 and 5:16 P. M.

Lounsbery.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 2, Edward, son of Stephen R. and Elizabeth Lounsbery, aged 1 year, 7 months and 26 days.

Morse.—In Marshall, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 30, William F. Morse, of Boston, son-in-law of A. E. Clark, Esq., of Clark's Mills, N. Y.

Mancher.—At West Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, of consumption, Alfred Mancher, in the 31st year of his age, youngest son of the late James Mancher, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at 11½ o'clock on Thursday, the 6th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 34 West 29th-st., at 9 o'clock, to convey the friends to Morrisania.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Peterson.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 2, Archibald A., second son of the late George P. Peterson, aged 15 years and 3 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, No. 229 West 32d-st. His remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

Phillips.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 2, Mabtha, wife of John Phillips, aged 39 years, 5 months and 22 days.
Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 141 Atlantic-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

Robbins.—At Chicago, on Monday morning, Oct. 3, Allen Robbins, Esq.

Schuyler.—On Monday, Oct. 3, Garret Lansing Schuyler, youngest son of G. L. and M. E. Schuyler, aged 7 months and 25 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 249 East 32d-st.

Woodruff.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, of membraneous croup, Maria Cippornetta, youngest child of Dr. M. M. and Maria B. Woodruff, aged 10 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 148 Broad-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORER

of Color Combined. Baldness Prevented.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, flexible and glossy.
6. It will preserve the original color in old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

Price only 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and R. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
CURES
All diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in danominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 134 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REASON WHY

the PERUVIAN SYRUP has been so successful in curing so many different diseases is, that it supplies the blood with its vital principle, or

LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,

thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into the diseased and debilitated system.

The proofs of the efficacy of this remedy, in thousands of cases, where ordinary medicines have failed to give relief, are so well established, that invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,

And by all druggists.

R. R. R.

True Economy—You are seized with a sore throat and have all the symptoms of Diphtheria. You send for a doctor who charges you from three to five dollars per visit, the medicine he prescribes will cost you from one to three dollars; it will cost you at least ten dollars before you are pronounced convalescent, whereas one fifty cent bottle of Radway's Ready Relief will not only cure you of your sore throat in six hours, but will be useful to use for many other complaints. If you desire to be economical, purchase Radway's Ready Relief.

It can be used for all pains, aches, swellings, inflammation, either external or internal. One fifty cent bottle will do more good than the expenditure of ten dollars for other medicinal purposes. Sold by all druggists and No. 87 Maiden-lane. RADWAY & CO.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 440 West-st.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION

Has been made in the prices of all our goods, to conform to the recent heavy decline in the value of gold and exchange, presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers to supply their wants for the season.

We have a large and very choice assortment on hand of FRENCH CHINA and ENGLISH STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, PARIAN CLOCKS, VASES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Also,
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS and GAS FIXTURES,
which we will offer on most favorable terms to buyers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.

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MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

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Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
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A LADY, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, of many years' experience, recently connected with a first-class ladies' institution, desires a few pupils on moderate terms. Address Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 71 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 19, 1864.

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R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

TEACHERS.

TO PARENTS.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, who has been for 10 years principal of a boys' school in this country, proposes to visit Europe on business. He will sail on Saturday, the 15th inst. This is a good opportunity for parents who wish to send their sons to Europe in charge of a trustworthy man and experienced guide. Apply to B. WESTERMANN, Bookseller, No. 440 Broadway.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING A little English, having received an excellent education, would like to find board in a respectable American family, in exchange for private lessons, or to become tutor in some family where instruction would be required in French entirely. Address L. B. F., care of Prof. Elie Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS A College graduate and has had experience in teaching Latin, Greek, English and Music, desires to teach in a school, or in a family as visiting or resident governess. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 99 East 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF RETIRED habits, desiring a home in a private family, would be happy to teach French, English and the elements of music, if required, as a partial or an entire remuneration for board: satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 300 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, desires a situation as resident governess in a family with children under twelve years of age. Best of references given. Address L. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teaching music, English, French and Latin, desires the position of resident governess; best of references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

ANY LADY DESIRING INSTRUCTION at her residence in penmanship, or the English branches, by a first-class teacher, may address Miss EVERETT, at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 755 Broadway, or call from 2 to 4.

WANTED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A graduate of Hamilton College, a situation as private tutor; best of references given. Address R. W. S., care of O. G. Moss, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED AT THE Troy Female Seminary. Apply to Mr. FEGANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, or to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR A School in New-Jersey. Apply to T. M. WILLIS, No. 95 Fulton-st.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Illustrated circulars for specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 159 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1861
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of
FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 14.
One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.
This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with his bids all offers, and charge ¼ per cent. if successful.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1861, }
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday the 5th day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank; and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN,
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway.
H. J. MESSENGER.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A Lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, on which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a break of one hundred miles each side of Parkersburg, on to the Ohio River, in which no coal can be obtained. A large quantity can be disposed of to steamboats, as well as the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and points below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the market to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who would aid in developing the same. H. G. LIST.
PARKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. 27, 1864.
Refer to W. K. Mead, 47 Water-st., New-York.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864. }
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 5th day of October.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 5, both days inclusive. S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
No. 26 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864 at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FLOWING OIL COMPANY, }
No. 17 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THE FLOWING Oil Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Ten per Cent. from the net earnings, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 10th inst. at the office of the company.
Oct. 1, 1864. T. DEWEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, }
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL. —Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P

$50,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage for 5 or 10 years at 6 per cent. on first-class real estate. Address S. R., Box No. 2,794 N. Y. Post-office.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILroad bonds wanted, by ALVAN WILKINS, stock broker, Detroit, Mich.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.
On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.
☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.
All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.
☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.
Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-30 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861. }
THE FIRST SERIES OF $2,000,000 Redemption Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in 1900, have been exchanged for Construction Bonds. The Directors, by resolution this day, have decided to issue another series of $2,000,000, under the same mortgage, upon the road and appurtenances, which are offered at 110 per cent., in exchange for Construction Bonds at 120 per cent., making a difference of 10 per cent. in favor of the Construction Bonds.
This arrangement is proposed in order to relieve the holders of the Construction Bonds from the inconvenience of a pecuniary call for the bonds as provided by the terms of their issue, but, in case the bonds are not surrendered and the exchange effected in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of the land sales, the Company will be compelled to pay off a further portion of the Bonds. THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1838, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, }
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864. }
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 286, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 357, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1864. }
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 12th of October. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of the charter, notice is hereby given to the subscribers of the capital stock of "The Safe Deposit Company of New-York," that they are required respectively to pay on or before the 13th (thirteenth) day of October next, at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MAURY, No. 30 Wall-st., fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscriptions thereto, "under the penalty for non-compliance, of forfeiture to the company of said shares."
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANCIS B. JENKS, President.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 12 PINE STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., }
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 24, 1864. }
COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., due Oct. 1,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brodie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brookings.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. Barton
EAGLE.....Capt. J. Lawrence
MORRO CASTLE (building).....Capt. Richard Adams
The COLUMBIA, Capt. Barton, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship
BRITANNIA, Capt. Fenner,
is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 30 North River.
This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$60
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45
Payable in U. S. Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Marchant, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. Vaill,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
OREGLE,
John Thompson, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Capt. David Wilson, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.
N. B.—The steamship ARIEL, Capt. Russell, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Isaac, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 15 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Cocon, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA,
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 12.....COSTA RICA.....Tinkelpaugh.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....Seabury.
Nov. 5.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. S. Lott, commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 19th October
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,704 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,304 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers for Havana may procure passports from the Department of State through A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. E. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. and 42d-st. and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. D. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads to all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
E. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
5 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 30TH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11.02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 9 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 5 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 5:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—With machinery, steam power, lease of factory, all in order and in full operation, including two valuable patents of articles in great and constant demand. To parties possessing the requisite means a fortune is sure. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Full particulars given by addressing FACTORY, Box No. 2,715 Post-office.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—TWO new iron turning and screw cutting lathes, one 30-inch swing and 21 feet sheers, and other, 18-inch swing and 12 feet sheers, complete in every respect. Also, several smaller sizes, now completing, and will be sold at a bargain, if called for immediately, at J. T. PLASS' Iron-works, No. 168 & 170 East 29th-st., New-York.

A TELESCOPE, 8 FEET LONG BY 8 Inches, for sale cheap. G. A. WILSON, No. 214 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN-HORSE, with store, basement and second floor, near Broadway, on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW AND ONE old, 10x24; also 4 sets Cylinder Boilers. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in Machinery.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.
In consequence of the continued unfavorable weather, the
FALL RACES
At the above Course are further postponed until
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
October 6 and 7,
At which time the GREAT RACES heretofore commenced will take place
Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chamber-st., at 11 and 12 15. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.
J. HARVEY LYONS,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.
Office U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, No. 32 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:
5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.
Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs. if all salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.
Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 330 pounds net each.
Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.
Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.
The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.
Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.
The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon,) named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.
All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.
Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date ———
The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores, viz.: (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.
(Signature of bidder,) ———
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures,) ———
Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States. B. Du Barry, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

Office Army Clothing and Equipage, Twelfth and Girard streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Trousers, sky-blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, cantoo flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Bootees, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gutta percha, or india rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, army standard.
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, ½ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index books, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample required.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for prisoners of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.
Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.
Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

[No. 7.]
Office Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard,
Company Pigurs, assorted, army standard,
Chevrons Artillery Sergeants, army standard,
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard,
National Colors, Infantry, army standard,
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard,
Guidons, army standard,
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 3.]
Office Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department, of—
TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLIARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½—Overture at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY.—(First time this season,) Planche's elegant comedy,
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Parkes Pope, Miss Henriques and Miss Mary Barr. (Her first appearance this season.)
To conclude with, first time, a new petite comedy, in one act, by the author of "Ici on parle Français," &c., entitled
MY WIFE'S MAID.
Capt. Crackthorpe Cruncher.....Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. Pottles, Sr.....Mr. George Holland.
Mr. Lysimachus Pottles, his son, a young man with romantic tendencies.....Mr. Young
Master Sprouts, a green grocer's boy hired as a page.....Mr. Williams
Barbara Perkins, a sentimental maid servant with a firm faith in destiny, and a doleful ditty.....Miss Ione Burke
(Her first appearance this season.)
Lucinda Whiffleton.....Mrs. M. Barrett
Mrs. Whiffleton.....Miss Carman
Mrs. Scrubbins.....Mrs. Timony
Thursday, LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP; Friday, MONEY; Saturday, FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID; Monday, LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. A five-act drama is in preparation and will be produced immediately.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's,
HELLER'S
SINGULAR SUCCESS,
Evinced by
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
CROWDED HOUSES are astonished at the illusions.
CROWDED HOUSES are amazed at the Second-sight.
CROWDED HOUSES are delighted with the Pianoforte Solos.
CROWDED HOUSES smile at Heller's Pleasantry.
CROWDED HOUSES roar at the Anthropoglossi.
HELLER'S QUINTETTE BAND
is a new addition.
The AUTOMATIC MINSTRELS will be continued one week longer by request. The Mephistophelian Novelty will be produced in another week.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.
HELLER IS A GREAT SENSATION.

MUSEUM, OPEN AND FREE, DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their rooms open and make examinations at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 4.]
Office of Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of the articles of clothing named:
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
HUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Foreign Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zan

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Meeting of the Citizens' Association.

A Nominating Committee, summoned by the Central Council of the Citizens' Association, and consisting of one from each election district, met last night at Dodworth's Hall. The convention was called to order by NATHANIEL SANDS, Esq., and the following gentlemen were chosen as temporary officers: Chairman, R. B. ROOSEVELT; Secretaries, JOHN MCMULLEN and Ex-Judge THOMAS STEWART.

Mr. SANDS then addressed the meeting, and explained its object to be the reduction of taxation and a proper administration of the City Government, by putting in nomination and electing to office none but good and honest men.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, a committee consisting of one from each Ward was appointed to report permanent officers of the convention. The committee reported the following permanent officers, who were duly elected: President, CHARLES TRACY; Secretaries, JOHN MCMULLEN, Ex-Judge THOMAS STEWART.

A motion was carried limiting all speeches to five minutes.

A motion to refer the nominations to a sub-committee to report candidates at a future meeting was lost.

The Convention then decided to nominate a full ticket, open nominations to be made at once by whoever pleased, but the selection to be made at a future meeting.

Open nominations were then made, the most prominent being, for Sheriff, John Kelly, Judge Connolly, John W. Tanner, Wm. Tucker, Chester Driggs, John E. Parsons; for City Judge, Ex-Judge Hilton, Ex-Judge Whiting, John Sedgwick, Ex-Judge Stewart, Elisha S. Capron, O. L. Stewart; for District Attorney, Richard O'Gorman, Henry Morrison, John Sedgwick, T. B. Van Buren; for County Clerk, Gen. Duryea, John G. Woodruff, Wm. C. Dawson, J. G. Loveridge, Wm. Bloomfield; Ex-Judge Bosworth was the most prominent; for Coroners, about fifty respectable physicians resident in this City.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, when a final nomination will be made.

Union County Convention.

A meeting of this convention was held last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Mr. HUGH GARDNER, President, and Messrs. JOHN V. GRIDLEY and WILLIAM ALLEN, Secretaries. Mr. FARRAR, the Chairman of the Conference Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the convention to confer with the Hope Chapel Convention, and endeavor to arrange for a united effort in the coming election, reported that they had met a committee from that convention, but that after a long session they had found it impossible to agree and had separated without accomplishing anything. On motion the report was received, and the committee discharged. After the discussion of various matters the convention, on motion, went into an informal ballot for Sheriff, when 107 votes were cast, of which OWEN T. BANNAN received 105; scattering 2. The convention then, on motion, went into an informal ballot for Supervisor and four Coroners, which resulted in favor of the following gentlemen: For Supervisor, ANDREW WILLMAN. For Coroners, Messrs. COGLIN, NAUGHT, RAMSEY and DENNISON. A motion was then offered that a Conference Committee, consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District, be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Citizens' Association, relative to the nominations. An amendment was offered that the informal nominations be made formal and confirmed, which was lost; the original motion was then put and carried. After the appointing of the committee, the convention adjourned to meet again at the same hall on Saturday evening.

Union Assembly Nominations.

A number of the Union Assembly Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, and made the following nominations:

Union Central—First Assembly District, adjourned; Second, adjourned to Oct. 6; Third, adjourned to Oct. 10; Fourth, adjourned; Fifth, C. T. Polhamus; Sixth, adjourned to Oct. 7; Seventh, Thomas Stewart; Eighth, adjourned to Oct. 5; Ninth, adjourned to Oct. 8; Tenth, adjourned to Oct. 8; Eleventh, adjourned; Twelfth, adjourned; Thirteenth, adjourned; Fourteenth, adjourned; Fifteenth, adjourned; Sixteenth, adjourned to Oct. 8; Seventeenth, adjourned to Oct. 8.

Union General—First Assembly District, adjourned; Second, adjourned to Oct. 10; Third, adjourned to Oct. 5; Fourth, adjourned to Oct 8; Fifth, C. T. Polhamus; Sixth, Wm. Higgins; Seventh, H. E. Russell; Eighth, adjourned to Oct. 8; Ninth, Chas. A. Lamont; Tenth, adjourned; Eleventh, adjourned; Twelfth, adjourned; Thirteenth, adjourned; Fourteenth, adjourned; Fifteenth, adjourned; Sixteenth, adjourned.

Union Rally—Eleventh Ward.

The rally of the Unionists in the Eleventh Ward last evening, was one of the largest ever known in that locality. Able and stirring speeches were made by E. W. DODGE, D. M. CAMPBELL and H. SHELDON. The loyalists are determined to elect WM. BOARDMAN, a popular candidate, to Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT UNION ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The convention met on Saturday evening, Oct. 1, at No. 272 Greenwich-street, when JOHN SHIPTAN was nominated for Assembly. Col. ALLEN was Chairman, and PEARCE CULLEN Secretary.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1395, 2251, 2285, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2331, 2333, 2335. *Part II.*—Nos. 2082, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2094, 2096, 2104, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140. *Part III.*—Nos. 1394, 1, 2213, 2219, 964, 414, 1592, 1128, 1340, 142, 78, 778, 967, 1245, 1407, 1151, 1553, 1157, 1425, 1452.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 595, 19, 952, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 625, 627, 630, 632, 634. *Part II.*—Nos. 490, 483, 492, 76, 210, 513, 97, 88, 651, 640, 649 644, 645, 646, 647.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3712, 2498, 3752, 2606, 3360, 1076, 2522, 1062, 1496, 2396, 2458, 3874, 3876, 2660.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

In the Court of Appeals, October 4, 1864. Day Calendar for Oct. 5—Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 166, 183, 184, 185 and 186.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 4, 1864.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105¾	4000	Reading R. c	123⅜
500	do.	105⅞	1500	do.	123¼
2,000	do.	106⅛	500	do.	123
$9,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	104⅛	200	do.	122⅞
10,000	do.	106⅛	1000	do.	122¾
20,000	do.	106⅛	1000	do.	122⅞
1,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	96	100	do.	860 121
6,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr.	106⅛	800	do.	830 121
			500	do.	830 120⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	96	250	Mich. Cen. R.	124
4,000	do.	94⅞	300	Cle. & Tol. R.	103
20,000	do.	94⅞	200	do.	102
10,000	Ill. Co. Bs., '70.	99⅝	300	Mar. & Oin 1st Pr.	66
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	59	100	M. S. & N. I.	66⅛
20,000	C. & M. Cer.	33	200	do.	66⅛
2,000	do.	33⅛	500	do.	66¾
25,000	do.	33⅛	1000	do.	66
20,000	do.	33	100	do.	b10 66
20,000	do.	33¼	500	do.	65⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	120	200	do.	65⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	200	do.	66¼
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	110	500	do.	65
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	114	30	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅛
20,000	Albion & T. H. 1st	100	12	do.	115¾
10,000	O. & N. W. 1st M.	90	400	do.	115⅝
2,000	Tn. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100¼	50	do.	b10 115
7,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	100	do.	860 112⅝
4,000	Mad. & W. 1st M.	75	300	do.	830 112
1,375	Am. Gold	191	400	do.	112⅝
1,000	do.	191⅜	100	do.	b4 112⅝
25	Bank of Amer.	130	800	do.	112½
400	Cum. Coal Pref.	50¾	100	Clev. & Pittsb.	85¼
100	do.	50¾	500	do.	82⅞
200	do.	50	200	do.	83⅝
300	Quicksilver M. Co.	61¾	50	Chi. & N. W.	37⅜
50	do.	b30	82	50	do. 37
700	do.	61	200	do.	36⅝
1,000	Mariposa M. Co.	33	200	do.	36
50	N. Y. Cen.	830	116¾	1000	do. 35
200	do.	111⅝	50	Ido.	b30 35⅛
50	do.	111⅞	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	86
50	do.	112	100	do.	68¾
300	do.	87	111⅝	1000	do. 68⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	276	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
20	Metrop. Gas.	127	100	do.	85⅛
2,000	Erie Railway	86⅛	100	do.	86
200	do.	86⅞	400	do.	86⅛
200	do.	b10	86⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 87
100	do.	86⅞	200	do.	87⅛
100	do.	90	500	do.	88
600	Hud. Riv. R.	119¾	90	do.	88¼
200	do.	b10	118¾	200	do. 88⅛
100	do.	119	25	do.	89
100	do.	118	300	Alt. & T. H.	48
100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	63	300	do.	48⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105	1000	Reading R.	119
10,000	do.	104¾		do.	118¾
$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	105⅞	1000	do.	118¾
500	do.	107	200	do.	118
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅜	200	do.	118
10,000	do.	94⅞	100	do.	830 117
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96	200	Mich. Cen. R.	118
10,000	Amer. Gold.	190⅞	1000	M. S. & N. I.	61
10,000	do.	190¾	400	do.	61¾
200	Canton Co.	33	1000	do.	61⅞
100	do.	33	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	830
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	54¼	300	do.	82
100	do.	54⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	36
1000	do.	54¾	500	do.	34¾
200	do.	55	300	do.	34⅜
100	Quick. Min.	b15	61	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref. 69
10	N. Y. Central R.	111⅛	1000	do.	67⅜
100	do.	110¾	300	do.	67⅝
200	do.	110	1200	Chi. & R. I. R.	86⅜
1000	Erie R.	88	400	do.	86⅛
2000	do.	86⅛	300	do.	85⅞
1000	do.	86	300	Chi., B. & Q. R.	113
450	Hudson R. R.	100⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	87⅜
100	do.	b10	119	200	do. 87¼
200	do.	120	200	do.	89
1100	Ill. Cen. R.	111	200	do.	88

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Central.	111⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R. x-d	86⅜
200	do.	111⅜	200	do.	86¼
100	do.	111⅜	200	do.	86⅛
100	do.	111⅜	200	do.	86¼
200	do.	111⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	35¾
200	Erie R.	86	200	do.	35¾

800	do.	85	86⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref. .. 68⅛
400	do.	86⅜	300	do.	68
1500	do.	86⅜	200	do.	68
400	do.	83	88⅞	200	do. 67¾
400	do.	89	90,000	Ohio & M. C.	33
400	do.	87⅞	10,000	do.	33
300	do.	87⅞	10,000	do.	33
400	do.	88⅛	10,000	do.	33⅛
100	do.	89	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	88⅜
400	Hud. Riv. R.	120	100	do.	89⅛
200	do.	109⅛	200	Cum. Coal.	87⅛
200	do.	109⅜	100	do.	87⅛
100	do.	109⅝	200	do.	87⅛
400	Reading R.	121⅜	100	do.	87¼
600	do.	121⅜	200	do.	87
400	do.	121⅝	200	do.	87
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	64	200	do.	83
200	do.	63¾	100	do.	56⅜
600	do.	63⅝	500	Mar. Min. Co.	32⅜
100	do.	b3	63⅜	100	do. 32¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	113⅜	300	do.	b3 33
400	do.	810	111	200	do. .... c 32⅜
100	do.	111⅜	300	do.	c 33
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅜	200	do.	83 56⅜
500	Quick. M. Co.	b3	81	100	do. b3 33⅜
100	do.	830	80¾	400	do. b10 34⅛
100	do.	c	81	400	do. 83 31

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	830	109	100	M. S. & N. I. 60⅛
300	do.	830	109¾	300	do. ....
300	do.	85	109	100	do. 59¾
400	Erie R.	b3	87⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. 189⅜
200	do.		87¾	300	do. 109¾
100	do.	b3	87⅛	450	do. 109⅜
500	do.	b3	86⅞	300	do. s3 109
950	do.		86⅜	300	do. b3 109¼
1700	do.	s3	86	100	Chi. & R. I. ..... x-d 84
900	do.	s3	86¼	600	do. b3
200	do.	b3	86⅛	600	do. 83
600	do.		86⅛	100	do. b4 83
700	do.	b3	86⅛	1000	Cle. & Pitts. R. s3 90
50	do.		86⅜	100	do. 89⅜
50	do.		86⅜	700	Chic. & N. W. 53
500	Hud. Riv. R.		108	100	do. 52⅜
200	do.	b3	108¼	400	Ch. & N. W. Pref. 68
200	do.		108¾	100	do. b3 68
300	do.	b3	108⅞	200	P. Ft. W. & C. ..x-d 87⅛
100	do.		108⅝	100	do. 87
200	do.		109	300	do. 86⅜
500	Reading R.	b3	116	15,000	O. & Miss. C. 32
200	do.		118¾	10,000	do. 33
400	do.	s10	115⅜	600	Cum. Coal. 53
800	do.	s3	115	400	do. b3 53
400	do.		118⅜	100	do. 52⅝
1000	do.		115¼	200	do. 53⅛
200	do.	s3	115¼	100	do. 52¾
200	do.	s3	115⅜	300	do. b3 52⅜
100	do.	s3	115⅜	700	do. 51
200	Mariposa M. Co.	b3	32	400	Quick. Min. Co. 80
100	do.		32	400	do. 79⅛

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$30,000	Am. Gold.	188¾	800	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 109
16,000	do.	s3	188¾	900	do. s3 100
20,000	do.		189	100	do. 109¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		108¾	100	Rock Island R. 82⅜
100	do.		108¼	100	do. s3 83¼
100	do.		108¾	600	do. 83⅜
200	do.		108	50	do. 83¼
200	Erie Railway.		86	100	Northwest'n R. 34
2200	do.		86⅜	800	N. W. Pref. 68⅜
600	do.		86⅜	100	do. 67½
700	do.	b3	85⅞	100	do. s3 67¼
100	do.		86⅛	600	Fort Wayne. 67
100	do.	s3	86⅛	100	do. s10 67
600	do.	s3	86⅛	10,000	O. & M. Cer. ..s3 32¼
100	Hudson R. R.		108⅜	10,000	do. 32⅜
200	do.	b3	108⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co. 48
700	Reading R.	s3	114¼	400	do. 47⅜
200	do.	s3	103⅜	300	do. 47¼
3100	do.	s3	113	400	do. 47
200	do.		113	2100	do. b3 47¼
100	do.		113¼	100	do. b3 47⅛
200	Mich. Central R. ..		114	600	Quick. M. Co. 78
400	Mich. So. & N. I. ..		87⅜	200	do. s3 78
800	do.	b3	87⅜	500	do. 76⅜
200	do.	b3	87⅜	100	do. 76⅝
200	Mariposa M. Co.		33	200	do. 32
100	do.		32	400	Mar. Mining Co. b3
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		99		

TUESDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Public Debt to Tuesday last, Sept. 30, the total of which has already been telegraphed to the morning papers:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 30.

	Sept. 30.	Aug. 30.
Six per cents, 1867-'8	$18,323,592	$18,323,592
Five per cents, 1871-'74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Five per cents, 1865	2,052,000	2,052,000
Six per cents, 1881	256,874,450	180,072,500
7-30's, convertible into 1881	25,410,400	71,899,800
5-20 years 6 per cents	510,756,900	510,756,900
10-40 years 5 per cents	81,630,500	19,058,700
Oregon 6 per cents	1,016,000	1,016,000
Total Gold-bearing	$923,085,942	$889,899,492
Deposits at 6 per cent	49,550,345	54,400,352
Treasury Certificates, 6s	229,946,000	203,057,000
One-year 5 per cents	44,520,000	44,520,000
Two-year 5 per cents	18,480,000	18,480,000
Two-year compound 6s	65,862,250	78,973,422
Three-year 6s, compound	102,329,680	45,889,680
New 7-30 per cents	56,897,600	26,876,550
Total Currency Interest	$564,685,878	$469,197,004
Greenbacks	433,160,569	433,160,569
Fractional Notes	24,502,412	24,345,217
Due Creditors	$34,641,364	
Less on hand	24,359,416—10,281,948	61,605,481
Old Debt, interest ceased	356,470	357,470
Total free of interest	$468,301,899	$519,468,737
Total of all Debt	$1,855,973,418	$1,878,565,233

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5	$1,792,867,040	$72,425,240
July 12	1,795,033,569	73,752,554
July 19	1,796,288,368	74,758,047
July 26	1,805,523,564	73,650,529
Aug. 2	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9	1,832,649,885	74,871,660
Aug. 16	1,849,714,555	76,088,165
Aug. 23	1,859,273,374	76,500,069
Aug. 30	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Sept. 30	1,955,973,716	81,778'643*
Increase in 87 day	$163,106,676	$8,353,403
Average daily increase of Principal		$1,884,525
Average rate of Interest per annum, ...		4.50 ℔ cent.

*In Gold $54,608,446; in Currency, $27,170,197.

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr. FESSENDEN took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

During the month of September the Department paid off all the arrearages due to the Army in the field and to the Navy in active service, and reduced all their unpaid requisitions, for other service, within ten millions of the cash balances in the Treasury. The net reduction in the suspended requisitions, of all sorts, since the 30th August, is from $61,605,481 down to $10,281,948. The increase in the 6 ℔ cent. compound interest Notes is $56,440.000
Decrease in 6 ℔ cent. Notes 13,111.172

Net increase of Interest Notes $43,328,828

The subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ℔ cent Loan stood on

30th August	$25,876,550
30th September	55.897,600
Increase $1,000,000 ℔ day, or	$30,021,050

The price of Gold fell back 1½ @ 2 ℔ cent from the sales of yesterday, to-day, and at 3 o'clock, stood 190½@190¾ ℔ cent. Exchange on London, 108¼@108¾ ℔ cent for Gold. The demand for Bills on the regular Bankers for the CUNARD steamer to-morrow is of a moderate character. Some of the leading Dry Goods Importers are endesvoring to press their stocks through the Auction Rooms, the sales to Jobbers from stores being greatly embarrassed by the recent fall in Gold and the caution of buyers for the later Fall and Winter trade. There is, if anything, still greater reluctance, combined with economy, on the part of the public at large, as consumers, in buying by retail. The Importers of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, &c., encounter the same drawbacks to anything like an active business, as compared with last season,

The immediate condition of the Money Market is one of comparative ease to Brokers, who borrow at call, and to the Treasury Department advertising for Money on the Popular 7-30 per cent. Loan. But mercantile paper goes with difficulty in the open market at 9@12 ℔ cent., and is closely scrutinized at Bank when taken in the ordinary course from dealers at 7 per cent.

There was a fresh outburst of panic feeling on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list at the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and prices, both at and after the Second Board, were depressed and below the cheapest points yet made on the New-York or Western lines. The pressure to sell extended to Scranton, Cumberland Coal, &c., and the amount of business done at the extreme decline is larger than last week, when the prices for Erie, Michigan Southern, &c., first gave evidences of a panic fall.

In Government Stocks there was more steadiness in the 5-20 bonds, but a further yielding in the rates for the 6 per cent. stock of 1881 and the old 7-30 per cents convertible into this stock.

At 4 o'clock there was no abatement in the eagerness to press the railways at the lowest prices, and the inquiry for news on the Street, to account for the panic, was quite general, but remained unanswered. Nothing transpired of a military nature to change the ruling in the Gold Room, and no signs of a financial character pointing to the latter end of all Railway values. The following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	104⅝	Mich. Southern ..	66⅞	66¼
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	106⅜	Illinois Cen.	113	109
N. Y. Central	111¼	110	Pittsburgh	83	80½
Erie	85⅞	86	Fort Wayne	88¾	86¼
Erie Preferred ..	100	96	Rock Island	86⅞	83¼
Hudson	110¾	108¾	Reading	122⅜	115⅜
Canton	88¾	86½	Quicksilver	61¼	79½
Treas. Cer., new	95	94¾	Cum'land Coal. .	59¾	151
Northwest	87¼	32¾	Mariposa	34½	32
Ohio & M. Certfs	33¾	32¾	N. West Pref.	70¼	66

The City Bank Stocks are neglected at the Board of Brokers. The following bids were made to-day:

New-York	118	Phœnix	90
Merchants'	112	American Exchange.	117
Mechanics'	112	Pacific	150
Union	113	Tradesman	120
America	130	Ocean	90
City	150¼	St. Nicholas	98

There is also a dull feeling in the Railway Mortgages, which begin to sympathise with the great decline in the Dividend-paying Shares of the same Roads.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, ...	108	Ill. Central '75	114
N. Y. Cen. Real Est.	108	Al. & T. H. 1sts	100
Erie 1sts, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90
Erie 3ds, '83	110	Chi & R. I. 1sts	103
Hudson R. '69	110	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	105
Harlem 3ds '68	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72.	129	Chic. & Pitts. 2ds.	100
Mich. C. new, 1sts	115	Chic. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	53		

The Illinois Central Company received in September:

From traffic of their road	$767,000
Cash on sales of lands	305,000
Together	$1,072,000

This is, by far, the heaviest receipts, in a single month, ever reported. The Company are now paying off $3,000,000 of the original Land Mortgage Bonds, numbers 1 to 3,000 of $1,000 each, at the rate of 120 ℔ cent. The road traffic in September of last year was very large ($478,576,) bu is exceeded this season by nearly $300,000.

The traffic of the Chicago and Rock Island Road was in

September, 1864	$307,000
September, 1863	160,000
Increase	$147,000

We have received complaints through several parties, of the difficulty of obtaining information, for shareholders, of the actual condition of the City Avenue Railways. The Second and Sixth-avenue Corporations are specially named as derelict in publishing or otherwise affording to the Stockholders a statement of the earnings, expenses, debt, &c., of their respective lines. On inquiry of the Treasurer in Wall-street, who is not only the financial representative of the Second-avenue Road, but largely interested as a Shareholder, we learn that the books of the concern are always open to examination, and if any other means of information to Shareholders has been withheld at the up-town office, he is ignorant of the circumstance, as he certainly is of any occasion for such reticence.

The Shoe and Leather Bank have declared their Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $11,974,698, including for Customs, $109,000; on account Loan, $97,000; payments, $12,949,832; balance, $21,552,249.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Nos. 21 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, for sale by G. F. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS, Manufactured by G. L. & J. R. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES.—A tremendous reduction in prices of English Royal Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, mattings, table and piano covers, etc., etc., at the Original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN B. GOUGH exhorts people to abandon the wine-cup. We advise all to adopt instead a beverage now almost universal, viz: KENT'S East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers, at thirty cents per pound. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

If you would have the best, get the TREMAINE BROTHERS' "Lincoln and Johnson Song Book." Every piece written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs. American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street, wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A burglar cannot avoid telegraphing to your room, by opening either window or door, if you use the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. In six years' experience it has not failed. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 4—*In steamship Washington from Havre*—Mr. Erillson and wife, M. Beugnot and wife, M. Coster, M. Belaperriere, Alex. Leon, Mme. Breumade and family, Mme. Cass, Mme. Bufour, Mr. Labbe, Mr. Hebert, Mme. Pinchon and daughter, Mme. Charebert, Mme. Cardivil, Mr. Barns and wife, Mr. de Ehury and family, Mme. Bulier, Mme. Florence Gilles, Mr. Clark and family, Mme. Shields, Mr. Mure de Venoges, Mr. Boize, Mme. Ruball and son, Mr. de Esaverney and wife, Mr. Pepper and wife, Mr. Barbey and brothers, Mr. Ross, Mr. Laffitte and wife, Mr. Couturier and wife, Mr. Blakeney and family, Mme. Hits, Mr. Letores, Mr. Brugniere, Mr. Chanfreau, Mr. Bietrich, Mr. Lamson, Mr. Feyton, M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4067. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NEW SENSATION.

EXCITING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

MAX'S NEW KINGDOM UPSET.

Miramon Raises a Row while Max is Out to Ride.

The City Fortified and Fighting Going On.

Recapture of Monterey by the Mexicans.

Plenty of Pronunciamientos, Frightened Frenchmen and Jolly Mexicans.

THE NEWS VERY IMPORTANT IF TRUE

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The transport *Josephine*, from Brazos Santiago, brings the intelligence that the French, who marched from Bagdad upon Matamoras, were met by CORTINAS and badly whipped. The rebels appeared on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and covered the retreat of the French.

One of JUAREZ'S special agents in Mexico, brings word to the Union Commander at Brazos, that during the absence of MAXIMILIAN from his capital, MIRAMON, backed by the Archbishop of Mexico and his clergy, issued a pronunciamiento, declaring against MAXIMILIAN. Half the City of Mexico had been taken by MIRAMON. An appeal to the people to sustain him and drive out the invaders had been issued.

The French left Monterey to coöperate with the forces from Bagdad, leaving only a small garrison behind. The Liberal Gen. QUIROGA, issued his pronunciamiento, and took prisoners the garrison and began fortifying. The French at Bagdad are fortifying within range of their ships. CORTINAS is confident of holding out against all opposition. The French have one frigate and two corvettes off Rio Grande. Admiral BOSSE refuses to allow a messenger to pass his lines to our Consul at Matamoras. His orders are to shoot every one who approaches his lines after dark. The French are badly frightened.

About sixty Mexicans are at Brazos, released from a French prison. They refuse to take an oath to support the empire, and can enter Mexico on no other terms. Much sympathy is felt here for the Mexicans by the soldiers and civilians.

The English frigate *Liverpool*, and corvette *Buzzard*, and the United States gunboat *Penobscot*, are at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Pillage of a Railroad Train by Guerrillas—Escape of a Sentenced Boat-Burner—Movements of Gen. Ewing—The Pacific Road.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The train which left Hannibal, yesterday morning for the West, run off the track 17 miles from Palmyra, and was soon afterward visited by a band of 10 guerrillas, who searched the train for soldiers, seized the express safe, containing about $20,000, took three revolvers from the passengers, and then compelled one of the employes to fire the cars. A freight-train, which arrived shortly after the accident, was also burned. Three soldiers were on the cars, but through the aid of the passengers they managed to change their uniforms for civilians' dresses and escaped detection.

ROBERT LONDON, a notorious boat-burner and rebel mail-carrier, under sentence of death, escaped from the guard to-day, en route for Alton Military Prison. He is five feet nine or ten inches high, has dark hair, large blue eyes, a surly expression, and weighs 160 to 170 pounds.

An official dispatch from Jefferson City says sixty of Col. FLETCHER'S men, of Gen. EWING'S command, have reached Herman. No details of their experience have been received.

Gen. EWING, with the principal portion of his troops, has arrived at Rolla.

All is quiet at Jefferson City, the enemy not having yet appeared in that vicinity.

The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroads, with a train of two hundred wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla.

The Pacific road is reported not materially injured, but the Southwest Branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Harrisons, and Cuba, and the bridges across the Meramec are burned.

Nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels, and many private dwellings plundered.

Ironton and Arcadela are completely gutted.

Ironsale especially was sacked after Price's chief of staff and other officers had assured the citizens that private property would be respected.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau says Col. HILLER, commanding there, has reoccupied Charleston, and sent a force to Bloomington; his outposts and cavalry are scouting the country in all directions.

The Northern Department—Gen. Hooker's First Order.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 3.

The following order has been issued by Gen. HOOKER in assuming command of this Department:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Oct. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 71.—In conformity with Special Orders 263, dated War Department, Sept. 28, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Department, embracing the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Cincinnati being the most convenient and central point for the dispatch of business, the Department Headquarters will be removed to that city on the 5th inst. To promote uniformity in organizing, the department is subdivided into four districts, each State forming one district. The headquarters of the District of Michigan will be at Detroit, and that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands as soon as practical. Until such assignments are made, the official duty of the districts will be transacted as heretofore. The Districts of Indiana and Illinois will remain under their present commanders.

The Commanding-General requires energy, earnestness and fidelity in the performance of duty on the part of every officer and soldier in the Department. The trust and responsibility reposed in each and all will be carefully and fully extended. No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged. Commanders of districts will uniformly hold their troops in readiness for services as regards instructions, ammunition and clothing, either in or out of the department, at an hour's notice. The utmost diligence and vigor are enjoined on the part of officers upon whom the drafting now in progress has devolved, and also upon the officers engaged in forwarding the men to the field. The immediate reinforcement of our arms is a necessity to the full realization of the hopes and expectations of the nation. Officers intrusted with the safe keeping of the prisoners in the department will exercise unceasing vigilance in the performance of their duties. Those having the departments of public property in charge will look well to their protection.

(Signed.) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN will leave for Wheeling to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Rebel Battery on the Newmarket Road Assaulted and Carried by Gen. Terry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4, via BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.

The hospital steamer from the Point of Rocks has arrived here with wounded soldiers from the Army of the James. She reports that Gen. TERRY assaulted and carried a rebel battery on the Newmarket road.

From Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The utmost quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburgh since Sunday.

In passing over the ground where the Second Division of the Ninth Corps met with the reverse on Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of clothing, and two or three of the bodies were horribly mutilated. Several men had evidently been murdered after being wounded, and one body presented a spectacle too horrible even to describe.

W. D. McGREGOR.

All Quiet on Sunday—How a Corporal was Rewarded for Capturing a Battle-flag—Boys in the Rebel Ranks—Gen. Lee Offers to Exchange Prisoners.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 2—10 P. M.

There have been no active operations on either side to-day—nothing but a few spirts of loud-mouthed artillery, and an angry dash of picket-firing. I don't attribute the lull to a feeling of respect for the Christian Sabbath, but rather to the fact that neither side is ready, as yet, for aggression. On our part, there is no disposition to turn back, and an evident intention to keep every inch that we gain. And what we have gained is worth preserving. The fort which the gallant Eighteenth Corps took on Thursday, at Chaffin's Farm, was the key to the outer cordon of defences around Richmond; hence the desperate attempt to retake it on Friday, when the rebels sacrificed at least 1,500 men in their two impetuous charges. Our own loss was less than 75.

I told you in yesterday's letter that LEE had heavily reinforced his army here from the troops before Petersburgh, showing that he has a high appreciation of the ability and prowess of the Army of the James, and he watches it vigilantly. The opposing lines are close to each other, and working parties on either side are zealously attended to by mortar batteries and sharpshooters. So affairs jog.

A pleasing incident of Friday's battle came to my notice to-day. I have informed you that *five* battle-flags were captured by the Eighteenth Corps. I put the number one too little. There were *six*, and they all belonged to CLINGMAN'S North Carolina brigade, whom prisoners subsequently taken assert to have been completely smashed and obliterated. One of the flags was captured by a corporal of the 158th New-York Regiment, named JOSEPH THOMAS, who took it at great risk and without help from any one. Gen. BUTLER heard of his bravery and offered him a commission by way of reward. The modest corporal said that he was too young for such an honor and responsibility. Thereupon the General issued an order recommending him as a proper soldier to receive a medal for gallant service, and in addition, gave him a furlough for twenty days, requested the paymaster to settle up his arrears of pay, and from his private purse presented $25 to the young man for the purpose of defraying his traveling expenses home and back. This merited recognition of bravery will have the effect of preventing a heretofore common practice of soldiers who have captured similar trophies. It has often happened that the man who secured a battle-flag would tear it from the staff and conceal it under his blouse to surreptitiously send home to his friends or sweetheart, instead of handing it over to his commanding officer that his comrades might share in the glory of the achievement on which they have an undoubted claim.

In throwing forward our pickets this morning on the extreme right—a position held by the negro troops—the officer having charge of the work observed a party of about thirty rebels getting around on his flank. He made dispositions to capture the fellows, and succeeded in wounding the officer and capturing eleven of the men. The prisoners were brought to headquarters, and I saw that nearly all were boys of eighteen and under. There was only one full-grown man among them. Like most rebel prisoners whom I have lately seen, they expressed themselves as very thankful to have been captured, as they were all conscripted and had no heart for fighting. They also concurred in saying that in the ranks there is a wide-spread feeling that recent movements of our armies have rendered the rebel cause hopeless; or, as one of them significantly put it, "your army has got us in hoops now."

Gen. LEE yesterday sent down a flag of truce, requesting Gen. GRANT to exchange prisoners captured in the present movement or movements man for man. Gen. GRANT refused to make such an arrangement, and referred Gen. LEE for further negotiation on the matter to Gen. BUTLER, the duly authorized Commissioner for Exchanges.

The heavy rains ceased last night, and a warm sun to-day has greatly improved the condition of the roads.

H. J. W.

How a Rascally Recruiting Agent was Gobbled Up—His Method of Action—Regulations About Voting.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 4—A. M.

Borrowing the formula of our well-known and trustworthy commercial reporter, I am compelled to state that "there is no change *to note*" since my last letter. Affairs remain in *statu quo*.

In the absence of military news, I send a couple of orders, issued by Gen. BUTLER, which require no comment, because they are self-explanatory. Of the man DEVOE, the subject of the first order, I can only state that, personally, he is the best specimen of incarnate impudence that ever I looked upon. He shows it in his manner and physique, and it seems to be innate and not to be suppressed, even if he had the inclination to keep it down. The fellow stalked into the headquarters bivouac on Sunday evening and pushed, unannounced, into the presence of Gen. BUTLER, regardless of the fact that the General was deeply engaged at the moment, stating that he was a State agent for recruiting, and had had some difficulty in moving around at the front because he had no pass, adding that he should like to be provided with one. Having satisfied himself that the man was really a recruiting agent, Gen. BUTLER ordered the Provost-Marshal to give him a pass. Then Mr. DEVOE left the General and coolly asked one of the aids for a mounted orderly to conduct him to the landing at Deep Bottom, four miles to the rear. This extraordinary favor was also granted by the aid, upon Mr. DEVOE'S pleading that the night was dark and the roads were rough. While the orderly was getting ready, Mr. DEVOE again walked into the General's fly, and, uninvited, took a seat upon the only chair, when, unfortunately for himself, he told the process by which he hoped to fill up the quota of men for his district, by inducing officers already in the service to accept the bounty of a recruit, and have themselves fraudulently credited in the enrollment. His impudence it was easy to overlook, but his mean cheating could not be forgiven, so the following order was at once issued, and the prisoner sent off under guard:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, JUNCTION OF VARINA AND NEW-MARKET ROADS, October 2, 1864.

DAVID H. DEVOE, of Lyons, Wayne County, New-York, being found within the lines of this Army, endeavoring to induce officers already in the service to allow themselves to be credited to his particular locality on the quota, and promising to pay them large bounties, thus at the same time robbing the citizens of his county of their money and his country of soldiers, is arrested, and will be sent under guard out of the department.

This order will be sent to the several newspapers in Auburn for publication, that the citizens may see how our armies *are not*, but their quotas *are* filled.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

That officers might not be misled by the representations of others like DEVOE, the following general order was also issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, JUNCTION OF VARINA AND NEWMARKET ROADS, Oct. 3, 1864.

It having been brought to the attention of the Commanding-General that dishonest or mistaken agents of several localities in the Northern States are, without right, and upon various pretexts, coming to the front for the purpose of soliciting officers who have been for many months in the service of the United States, to allow themselves to be accredited as soldiers, to count in the quota of the locality to which they are accredited, and that large bribes in the shape of supposed local bounties are offered to officers for this purpose, the Commanding-General thinks proper to warn all officers against any such deceitful, dishonest and dishonorable practice.

The draft was ordered by the President for the purpose of filling *not the quotas of States*, but for the purpose of filling up the *Army of the United States* with *enlisted* men. Bounties were offered by the several local authorities not for the purpose of adding to the revenues of officers already in the service of the United States, but for the purpose of inducing soldiers to enlist in the service of the United States. The officer, therefore, receiving a bounty as an enlisted man, takes it without consideration, in fraud of the Government and of his neighbors, and aids in so far the enemies of the United States by preventing the recruitment of a soldier in his place. From personal conversation with some of the officers who have had this proposition made to them, the Commanding-General is quite certain that the enormity and dishonesty of the practice has not been considered by all the officers to whom the offer has been made, and therefore he has taken this method to put them on their guard.

No officer has a right to be counted in this army for himself and a soldier. Every officer should scorn to take the bounties of an enlisted man, thus proclaiming himself not to fight for honor and position, but for pay. All officers who do this are better out of the army than in it, and it is suggested that if the officer takes the bounty of the enlisted man, he will be called upon to show cause why he should not also take his place in the ranks.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

Orders have been received from the War Department regulating the manner of voting at the coming election. The forms prescribed are very concise, requiring two affidavits to be sworn to before any field officer, Captain, Adjutant or commander of any company. All this entails considerable work upon the soldier, and camp life, particularly during active operations, is not conducive to intellectual employment. I believe, therefore, that many votes will be lost to the Union cause, simply because of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, on the part of soldiers getting their ballots in shape. I would suggest that authorized agents be at once sent here with the printed ballots and printed affidavits and envelopes, to aid the soldiers in exercising their right of suffrage.

H. J. W.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 3.

The United States hospital steamer *George Washington* arrived to-day, from Deep Bottom, with 195 wounded soldiers for the Hampton Hospital. Among them are J. D. Shepard, Twenty-first Connecticut, and L. J. Waltz, Second Pennsylvania Artillery; J. Craft, First South Carolina, and W. Benton, Fifty-first North Carolina, (prisoners,) died on the passage.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* left Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock this afternoon with 700 rebel prisoners to be exchanged at Aiken's Landing.

We have a case in the Hampton Hospital of a soldier who received an explosive ball in his arm, the ball coming out at three different places.

Died in the Hampton Hospital since our last report:

Samuel Knox, Fourth New-Hampshire.
H. N. Brul, Fifth New-York Artillery.
Samuel L. Fulton, Fourth New-Hampshire.
Charles Wolfcomb, Sixteenth New-York Artillery.
Samuel Johnson, Seventh United States Colored.
Seth A. Doland, Fourth New-Jersey Cavalry.
Peter Plove, One Hundred and Forty-second New-York.
Jacob A. Morse, Fifth United States Colored.
Alexander Brookfield, Eighth United States Colored.

Died in the Chesapeake Hospital:
Capt. E. A. Fish, 81st New-York.
Maj. George W. O'Neil, 17th Tennessee, prisoner.
Died on Hospital transports:
Samuel Wisner, 81st New-York.
John Cochrane, regiment unknown.
James Leach, 96th New-York.
J. Fitzpatrick, 96th New-York.
R. Daport, 96th New-York.
C. Carpenter, 8th Connecticut.
H. Boves, 6th United States Colored.
R. Randall, 3d United States Colored.
E. E. Freeman, 22d United States Colored.
Two colored soldiers, names unknown.
Admitted into the Chesapeake Hospital:
Maj. E. A. Sudwick, 112th New-York—arm.
Lieut. C. C. Cone, 8th United States colored—thigh.
Lieut. C. A. Kimberly, 112th New-York—leg.
Capt. J. D. Ransom, 142d New-York—foot.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The United States hospital steamer *Thomas Powell*, arrived to-day from Point of Rocks with wounded from the north side of the James River. The following are the names of the officers brought by the *Powell*:

Col. T. Donohue, 10th N. H., wounded in the hip; Lieut. Col. G. F. Nichols, 118th N. Y., wounded in font; Lieut.-Col. M. B. Smith, 8th Conn., wounded; Capt. L. B. Porter, 81st N. Y., wounded; Capt. V. Smith, 17th U. S. colored, wounded; Lieut. W. H. Wright, 17th U. S. colored, wounded; Lieut. Alanson Denton, 117th New-York, wounded; Lieut. J. T. Johnson, 5th U. S. colored, wounded; Capt. W. J. Roberts, 8th Conn., wounded; Capt. C. Clay, 55th Penn., wounded; Lieut. C. F. Jeckman, 6th U. S. colored, wounded; Lieut. J. E. Johnson, 55th Penn., wounded; Lieut. S. P. Alley, 22d U. S. colored, wounded; Capt. J. H. Prune, 8th Conn., wounded; Lieut. S. C. Meyer, 117th New-York, wounded; Capt. N. Bagge, 2d Penn., wounded; Lieut. F. A. Bickwell, 36th U. S. colored wounded.

Nineteen officers, 157 white soldiers, and 232 colored soldiers, all wounded, arrived on the *Powell*, in charge of Surgeon J. L. MULFORD.

The Steamer Connecticut.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander ALMY, arrived here to-day from the Southern blockading squadrons, having delivered six hundred men to the different vessels on the coast. She stopped at Hampton Roads, to mail dispatches for Admiral FARRAGUT.

She brings no news of importance.

The Tenth Connecticut Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

One hundred and sixty-two men of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Capt. GOODYEAR in command, left this morning at 8 o'clock en route for Connecticut, their term of service having expired.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. Army; Hon. W. P. Dole, Washington; E. H. Gale, New York; and T. Gess, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Edmund Rice, Minn.; Hon. C. Cole, California; Dr. E. Smith, Dayton, Ohio; and William P. Rogers, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. L. C. Baker and George Haight, Washington; and P. Wheeler, U. S Army, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Banks left the Astor House last evening for Philadelphia, where he will remain for three or four days, previous to going to Washington.

Gen. Seymour left the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will remain for a few days previous to going to Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Chicago Platform is Received in France—It is Thought to be Exceedingly Ambiguous—The Views of Messrs. Belmont, Seymour and Bigler Fully Indorsed, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

It is easy to see, by the tone of the semi-official press, that the nomination of McCLELLAN by the Chicago Convention does not suit the Government of this country. Or it would be more correct to say, perhaps, that the platform adopted by that Convention does not suit, for the French Government favors a dissolution of the Union with the abolition of Slavery, while the Democratic platform appears to favor the maintenance of the Union and of Slavery. This was the first appreciation of the secession press both here and also in England; but this appreciation exercised too depressing an effect upon the cause, and especially upon the courage of those who were sustaining the cause with their money, and now, probably after consultation with the secession leaders abroad, the principal organs of the rebellion, such as the London *Times* and the Paris *France*, are construing the Chicago platform to mean that when the convention of all the States meets, and it is found that they cannot agree upon the terms of reunion, that the North will give up the contest and let the South go. Upon this argument, then, the spirits of the foreign Secessionists are to be kept up till the election.

The cry of peace was so loud and so persistent that the enemies of the Union abroad were already preparing themselves for the triumph of the rebellion through the agency of the Democratic party. The Chicago platform is just enough national to throw doubt upon that supposition. For a foreigner, the platform is exceedingly ambiguous, and lends itself to many interpretations; but the principle of the preservation of the Union is put forward too conspicuously not to give the impression that perhaps Gen. McCLELLAN and the Democratic party, if in power, might be brought to continue the war for the Union. The French Government holds communication, directly or indirectly, with a sufficiently large number of the rebel leaders abroad—and there are more of them here now than ever—to know as well as you do, that for the South there are but two solutions—independence or subjugation—and that the Chicago idea of a convention of all the States is the most transparent comedy ever attempted to be palmed off as a serious proposition. Knowing, therefore, that this part of the Democratic platform is a farce, the French Government has to deal in its appreciation of the situation with but this one question: Will McCLELLAN, if elected, fight for the Union or not? He does not say he will not, and he mildly intimates that he will; therefore the French Government is not pleased with the McClellan platform.

As regards the question of Slavery, the French Government is vexed to find that Mr. LINCOLN alone stands upon the only ground which the people of France will accept. The people of France will never consent to aid in putting upon its feet a government acknowledging Slavery as a fundamental basis of society, and the Government is fully impressed with this fact. It is a circumstance worth remarking, that in all the venal and violent partisanship of the French secession press, that in the midst of articles of which every paragraph was a libel and every line a lie against the Government and the people of the United States, there was always room found for an expression of horror, for the institution of Slavery, and for a hope that the Confederacy would never demand a recognition of its sovereignty till it had given a guarantee that Slavery was not to be the corner-stone of its foundation. The Government of France knows very well also, that the slaveholders have always sought an extension for their institution in the direction of Mexico; and the reorganization of the Union with the maintainance of Slavery is not exactly the kind of arrangement this Government would choose if it were asked to make a choice.

But, as above stated, this is not the view the secession papers, after a second thought, are going to maintain before the people.

The rage in France and England, but especially in England, because you will not do exactly what they want you to do, has never before reached its present degree of fury. It is astounding that you cannot see that you are rapidly running to perdition. Even at this distance, they say it is as palpable as the nose on a man's face, that the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN will be the destruction of what remains of the political fabric of the United States. They implore you to listen to their advice, and in their arrogance and self-esteem are honestly astounded that you do not listen to them and cannot comprehend them. When a John Bull and a Southern man get together, they literally boil over with wrath at the idea that you cannot comprehend and conduct the affairs of the North in the way they comprehend and would conduct them. At this present moment every man, in their view, who votes for Mr. LINCOLN, is a madmen, and ought to be shut up in a lunatic asylum. You cannot conceive, if you did not see it, to what extent we of the North are at this time the worst hated, the most abused, and also the most pitied people on the face of the earth. The foreign secession press have gone on lying in a regular *crescendo* scale, until they have got to such a pitch of prejudice, of blindness and of hate, that they honestly think us mad not to hear their warnings nor to listen to their advice. If there ever was a nation of twenty millions of men which had need of union and of a whole-souled, patriotic concert of action; which had need of standing by its well-tried and faithful men, instead of running after strange gods, surely it is the North at this moment. For never was there a people so deserted, so hated, so vilified, so ill understood, as the Northern people in this great crisis, and never was there a defection in patriotism which looked so monstrous under the circumstances, as that which has just taken place in the proceedings, and especially in the speeches delivered by the leaders of the convention at Chicago. The speeches of Messrs. BELMONT, BIGLER and SEYMOUR have been published here by those papers only which desire the destruction of the American Republic and of all Republics, and they pounced upon them with joy as furnishing an unanswerable argument in favor of their monarchical theories. As a Republic, they say, we are rotten morally, politically and socially, and nothing good can come out of us, and this, they say, was shown by these speeches.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the English press on the subject, the French Government is going to act strictly according to international law on the subject of the Confederate ships built in French ports, and there is no danger of any of these vessels passing into the hands of the rebels. The Government will not submit to any collusion in the business; the sale must be proved to be genuine.

The new church in the Rue Bayard was consecrated on Monday last in presence of a large congregation, by Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of New-York. Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND, from Washington, the new and permanent pastor of the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, has just arrived here and will commence his ministrations at once.

MALAKOFF.

The Settlement of the Roman Question—Its Basis—The Rebel Sympathizers in Despair—Mr. Seward's Speech—A Marriage in High Life—Minister Sanford Married.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

The news of the settlement of the Roman question fell upon us, like most of NAPOLEON'S diplomatic *coups*, with dramatic effect. The sensation here, in Italy, at Rome, in all the Catholic States, is intense. No European question has the privilege of exciting people's passions to the same extent as this one, and no one dreamed even that negotiations were going on for its settlement. During the dead calm which had taken place in European affairs, the French people were turning their attention to internal reforms, and it is suspected that it was to divert the attention of people from this channel that the Emperor hastened to bring to a close the long discussion of this Roman question. Whether this be true or not, the effect is produced; the Roman question will suffice to divert attention till the next session of the Corps Legislatif is over, and perhaps far beyond.

The removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence has already provoked in the former city an *emeute* among the merchants and property holders, among those citizens who place their pockets above their patriotism; it has also caused an alarm at Naples, where, if they could not see the capital removed to Rome or to their own city, they would rather see it remain at Turin. But with these exceptions the Italian people will be satisfied with the change. For, however the question may be viewed elsewhere, no Italian will regard the removal to Florence as anything else than a temporary arrangement, to be followed at no remote period by a second removal to Rome. And Florence, in a military point of view, is a much stronger point than Turin.

At the end of two years the French troops will have all left Rome, and the Pope will be left face to face with his 200,000 temporal subjects. To keep these in check, and to prevent them from delivering Rome over to VICTOR EMANUEL, (for seven-eighths of this population is in favor of Italian unity,) the Pope will be privileged to organize an army of foreign mercenaries, numbering ten or fifteen thousand men.

All this would look at first sight as if the situation was to be eternized thus; but this is not the idea either in France or in Italy. It is believed that when the Papal Government is left alone with its Italian subjects, that the passions which now agitate parties in Italy may be appeased; that a spirit of conciliation may arise, and that finally a compromise may be arrived at, which will permit the two monarchs to reign at Rome. This is NAPOLEON'S idea, and it certainly is the idea of VICTOR EMANUEL'S Government, or the present treaty would never have been made.

In the treaty which has just been signed, the Italian Government assumes the debts of those Papal States, the Marches and the Umbria, which have been detached from Rome, and annexed to the dominions of VICTOR EMANUEL. Thus France, for the first time, recognizes, in a direct way, the new nationality of these provinces.

The liberal papers in France accept this solution of the Roman question with joy, and they are not sparing in their eulogiums of the Emperor. The principle of non-intervention is thus respected, and France can no longer be charged with imposing upon the Roman people a government which is hateful to them. The ministerial papers, of course, approve the treaty; while the religious papers naturally oppose it, and predict all sorts of evil consequences.

The Secessionist world on this side of the water are in despair at the prospects of the Confederacy. To use a French expression, they promenade their melancholy, printed in big letters, on their faces. The official paper of the Government, in giving the news from America, resorts to such subterfuges as these: "SHERMAN, finding HOOD prepared to receive him at Lovejoy's Station, retreated to Atlanta!" Referring to Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination, in which the telegraph made him say that he was for the Union, cost what it may, the *Moniteur* mildly puts the case thus: "Gen. McCLELLAN declares himself for the Union!"

The speech of Mr. SEWARD, however, has furnished them a new diversion in their moment of despondency. It is now clear to all our enemies that Mr. LINCOLN and his Government are not Abolitionists, nor philanthropists, but a set of unprincipled politicians, seeking dominion and power, and nothing else. The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The American war, we repeat it, is but a war for domination on the part of the North, a war for independence on the part of the South. We would only be perpetuating an error and an illusion to assign to this war any other character."

We see here plenty of evidences of the despondency of the rebels, plenty of evidence to prove that at this moment their only hope is in treason, division and feebleness at the North, and to prove that unity at the next election against the war will be the blow that will give the rebellion its dying breath.

Another old bachelor has left the ranks and plunged into matrimony. To tell of it seems like writing an obituary. It was, nevertheless, a golden wedding in every point of view, and everybody is overjoyed. Mr. SANFORD, our popular Minister at Brussels, is the happy man, and the beautiful and magnificent—for that is the word—Miss DU PUY, of Philadelphia, is the happy lady. The elegant residence of the American Minister at Brussels is now complete, and it will be safe to say that all Americans traveling that way will always find the latch-string hanging out and a warm welcome within.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chicago Nomination and the Hopes of Peace—A Quit-Claim Deed of Candor—A Traveling American—The Splendors of Paris—A Hint to New-York—Contrast—The Peace Memorial—Go to Battle—A New Medal—Professor Andersen.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

English and French papers alike declare the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN at Chicago the most important event that has occurred since the beginning of the war. This view of its importance rests solely upon the idea that it is a peace nomination, and that the election of McCLELLAN, which is looked upon as almost certain, will be attended with a speedy restoration of peace. The Union resolutions are looked upon as a mere pretence. It was necessary to say "The Union, it must be preserved," but conciliation, compromise, an armistice and peace are looked upon as the true objects of the party which has chosen GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for its standard bearer. It is true that Mr. BRENCKE and the Confederates are not sanguine either about the election of McCLELLAN or the resulting peace. The South, they say, will not agree to an armistice with the blockade, since the blockade is one of the most serious calamities of the war. Nor will they enter a convention which can vote them back into the Union. They must be left entirely free from the coercion, either of a military force, or of a majority made up of people, not citizens of the States, whose destinies are to be decided. When the people of any seceded State vote themselves back into the Union, of course they will be there, and all will be right so far as they are concerned—but the people of Virginia cannot vote South Carolina into the Union nor *vice versa*—much less can the people of Maine vote back Florida or Texas.

So the only consistent position for the Democratic party is "Peace, at any rate, and the Union if we can get it." The war cry of the Lincoln party must be, I presume, "The Union, at any cost, and peace when we can conquer it."

The *Times* of Thursday gave Canada fair warning in a very emphatic leader, that she has nothing to expect from England in the way of defence. England can do nothing on land. She did her utmost in the Crimea. All the troops she could send to Canada would not stand one battle against a Northern army, commanded by Gen. GRANT. Whether defeated or not, there would be nothing left of them. As to the Canadians, it seems that they can raise 20,000 men all told, and the *Times* ridicules the idea of such a force standing a moment before a Federal army. The English of this is, if you want Canada, take it and welcome. England is ready to give a quit-claim to-morrow as the price of peace. You may conquer the South or not—restore the Union, or fail to restore it—but when you want Canada, there it is, gentlemen, help yourselves.

Finding London very dull, I have just taken a little run to Paris, which, filled as it is with English, Americans and all sorts of foreigners, is rather more lively. I had scarcely taken my seat in a second-class railway carriage at the Victoria station, for the route via New Haven and Dieppe, when I became aware of the presence of a traveling American, armed with an elegant passport from the Department of State, and a Continental Bradshaw. When we opened on the weather, or some introductory topic, he took me for an Englishman, somewhat to the amusement of my *compagnion du voyage*, as I, not to spoil sport, did not undeceive him, but led "Our American Friend" by easy stages into an animated description of the grandeur and resources of America, the superiority of its hotels and railways, of which he gave an elaborate description of American agriculture and its improved implements, of the war, the successes of the armies, the construction of the monitors and artillery, and the certainty of the speedy subjugation of the South and the restoration of the Union.

All this was, as you may suppose, gratifying and interesting, or would have been, if the whole of it had not been quite as familiar to the listeners as to the speaker, who taking us for benighted Englishmen, whom it was his duty to enlighten, went into the matter with a thoroughness that after several hours, had nearly become tiresome. But what could I do? Every moment it became more awkward to explain the mistake into which he had fallen, and so we had to stand it, and it is rather doubtful whether we did not get the worst of the joke. The enthusiastic and patriotic American had the opportunity of airing his eloquence and serving his country for several hours—all the way to Rouen when not asleep—and he may be writing *his* account of the matter to some American paper—the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, perhaps. I hope he will do justice to the candor and intelligence, or at least intelligent curiosity of his English friends. For my part I must say that I have seldom met abroad a more thoroughly American American. He was wide-awake, went for the Union, supported the Government, spoke at least three continental languages passably, knew the ropes, and deserves well of his country, and the Department of State, which he serves in the post of Consul, bearer of dispatches, etc.

Paris, as a great many Americans know, is more like New-York than any other city in Europe. The sentence is equivocal, but you can take it either way. But Paris is wonderful for its order, neatness, cleanliness and splendor of its public as well as the elegance of its private buildings. Yet New-York has capabilities wanting to Paris. As I stood on the top of the *Arc de Triomphe*, which commands such a magnificent view of the whole basin of Paris, I said to a friend, "The view is magnificent, and wants only two things, which I am afraid the Emperor, with all his power, will not be able to furnish. One is water in the landscape—the other mountains in the distance. Lakes might be dug, but it will puzzle even the Emperor to heap up mountains in the horizon." New-York excels Paris in its bay and rivers, and in the Palisades and the heights that guard the Narrows. The Central Park is more extensive than the gardens of the Tuileries and *Champs Elysées*, and has more beauty and capabilities than the *Bois de Boulogne*, but the American Metropolis is wanting in what the French call monuments—great public buildings. It has no Notre Dame, no Panthion, no Madelaine, no Louvre, no Luxembourg, and though Broadway is a very nice street, New-York has no Boulevards. But the Central Park and its surroundings, and the high grounds at the northwest of the island have great capabilities. There should be something like the Crystal Palace in the centre or on a central elevation in the Central Park, and the citizens and capitalists of New-York will find that every attraction they can make will pay a good per centage. Paris resembles New-York in the extent of building and repairs going on. The old city is disappearing, and a new one rising on its ruins. Miles and miles of broad and elegant streets are being built. Notre Dame has just been rebuilt; the Hotel Dieu is to undergo immediate transformation. The Emperor is inscribing himself on Paris and France, so as not soon to be forgotten. It is impossible not to admire the work he is doing, whatever may be thought of the motives, but in this respect good works ought not to be uncharitably criticised.

It is very curious to come back to London after a few days in Paris. The smoky atmosphere, the filthy streets, the low, black, irregular houses, the squallor of the people, and the street cries and noises disgust you. After awhile you get used to it all again, but you sigh now and then for the bright, clean, gay, neat and splendid capital on the other side of the channel. The thing that consoles you most is the foliage, the trees of England, which are superior to any I saw in France, even in Normandie, where they ought to be about the same; but Normandie looks more like New than Old England, and the resemblance sometimes is quite striking.

The only news here is the carrying out of a movement, which, I wrote you some time since, was in progress. Signatures are being obtained in the streets of London and all over England to an address from the English to the American people in favor of peace. In Lancashire it is said that it is signed by the whole population. It is expected that two millions of signatures will be obtained, when it will be sent over, but to whom I am not informed—either to Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. McCLELLAN, the man who can make peace, or the one who hopes to have the power to do so by and by.

"Go to Bath!" is a common British objurgation. The savans of England have gone to Bath, to attend the meeting of the British Association. Sir CHARLES LYELL, as President, made the opening address, on Thermal Springs. Bath being famous for some very hot ones. Capt. SPEKE, the African explorer, was present, but in an interval went out shooting, and in getting over a bridge discharged his gun into his own breast and was instantly killed. Bishop COLENSO was received with great applause and made a short speech in favor of the metric system of weights and measures. There is to be a paper read on the new metal magnesium; a metal of the color of tin and almost the lightness of cork. One of its properties is that it burns, not only like steel wire, in oxygen, but in the open air, and with a light so intense that it can be seen twenty miles at sea. It is in intensity all but sunshine, and can be used in taking photographs. A bit of wire, lighted in a candle, lights up a room with wonderful brilliancy. I believe there are large deposits of magnesia in New-Jersey, from which this wonderful metal could be made with great facility. It is proposed to use it for ships, being lighter than wood and not liable to foul like iron—but what if such a ship should catch fire?

Professor ANDERSON, having magically circumnavigated the globe, is prestidigitating once more in Regent-street in Piccadilly. The theatres are reopening, one by one, as the nights grow longer, and busy people are returning from their brief holidays.

MONADNOCK.

Congressional Nomination in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Republican Convention in the Sixth District to-day nominated Hon. D. W. GOOCH for reëlection to Congress.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 5, Day Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 6—Nos. 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, and 19 and 21 Preferred Calendar, and No. 166.

Naval Movements.

Neptune, s., 9 guns,—The U. S. gunboat Neptune, Commander J. P. SANDFORD, will sail on Wednesday morning from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard for the headquarters of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron at Key West. She will take, as passengers, Acting Rear Admiral C. K. STRIBLING, his secretary, clerks, a barge's crew and servants. Admiral STRIBLING will command the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Rachel Seaman, schr., 5 guns.—The U. S. schooner Rachel Seaman sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday, with stores, &c. The following is a list of her officers: Act. Master commanding, Chas. Potter; Act. Ass't Paymaster, Thos. S. Thompson; Act. Ensigns, E. Y. Strong, D. Organ; Act. Master's Mates, H. P. Arbican, A. M. Sergner; Surgeon's Steward, Sam'l Drummond.

Seneca, s. 5 guns. The gunboat Seneca, built by J. Simonson in 1861 has completed her repairs and is again ready for service. She has participated in nearly a dozen engagements, and will probably return to the scenes of her former exploits in the South Atlantic Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieut. Commander, G. E. Belknap; Acting Assistant Paymaster, M. B. Cushing; Acting Master, W. H. Males; Acting Ensigns, Thos. Mason, W. Shultz, L. C. Owen, W. B. Pierce; Acting Engineers, First Assistant J. P. Sweet; Second Assistant, A. Catchpoid; Third Assistants, A. J. Doty, T. J. Reany and S. Slater.

Pawtuxet, s. w., 10 guns.—The gunboat *Pawtuxet* is at the buoys off the Brooklyn Navy-yard, awaiting her final sailing orders. She is one of the new double-enders. We surmise that it will not be long before she will see active service. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, J. H. Spatts; Lieutenant, Allen V. Reed; paymaster, Thomas T. Caswell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. Joanson; Acting Engineers, Jeff. H. Slam, J. O. Winchester, A. F. West, P. J. Markoe; Second Assistant Engineers, A. H. Able, M. W. Knowlton, J. G. Cooper; Third Assistant Engineers, J. M. Duncan, N. G. Vanderpriest; Captain's Clerk, M. Bell; Paymaster's Clerk, H. A. Massey; Surgeon's Steward, L. A. Garza.

Mediterranean Cruisers.—The sailing sloops-of-war *St. Louis* and *Constellation* are under orders for the United States, and may be looked for at any moment now.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION SANITARY BUREAU.—The *Citizen*, published under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, says the operations of the Sanitary Bureau of the Citizens' Association involve an outlay of at least twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and the benefits of these operations are mainly enjoyed by the hard-working and humbler classes of our citizens. The Sanitary Bureau is working hard to give pure air, clean streets, wholesome dwellings purified and healthful markets, and, as the result, improved health, lengthened life, and multiplied comforts to those classes whose time and labor are wholly occupied in earning daily bread. The City Government pays not the slightest attention to these great and vital interests of the hundreds of thousands of our toiling citizens. It is the voluntary work of organization which asks nothing in return for all its labors and expense, but that the people will cooperate with it in making this City a healthful and well-governed city to all who dwell within its bounds. There are those who whisper that the Citizens' Association is a political organization in disguise. Do political managers spend wearisome days and weeks in hunting out the lever nests and death-dealing nuisances of a great city, letting sunlight and fresh air into the dark and noisome and overcrowded dwellings of the lowly and neglected, and planning relief and comfort for the sufferers on beds of sickness? If this be politics in disguise, then may we have more of it speedily.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2259, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2357, 2365, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2385, 2387, 2391, 2393, 2395. *Part II.*—Nos. 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2175, 2178, 2180, 2181, 2190, 2192, 2194. *Part III.*—Nos. 964, 414, 1592, 1747, 2165, 1151, 383, 529, 1493, 1049, 1205, 1601, 1617, 913, 1649, 1705, 1801, 1803, 1591.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3882, 3884, 3886, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3894, 3896, 3898, 3900, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 595, 625, 568, 213, 561, 602, 635, 637, 638, 650, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659. *Part II.*—Nos. 490, 250, 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 671, 673, 674, 675.

The World Libel Case—A New Motion to Compel a Discovery of the Ownership of that Paper.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Opdyke vs. *Manton Marble, Elon Comstock, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Stiles.*—This was an action for a libel in the newspaper called *The World*, and the plaintiff being able to discover only two of the editors and proprietors, viz.: Manton Marble and Elon Comstock, and believing that there were other parties concerned, issued summons against them by fictitious names.

To discover the names of these unknown parties plaintiff made a motion for a discovery of the books and papers of the concern. Motion papers and affidavits were served tending to show that Marble and Comstock were not the real proprietors, but merely instruments in the hands of others who were endeavoring to conceal themselves. Meanwhile defendants' attorneys made the present motion, which was to strike out portions of the affidavit as scandalous, irrelevant and false. The following are the motions objected to, being the substance of the affidavit of William S. Opdyke, one of the plaintiff's counsel:

"That in September, 1862, a pretended corporation was organized, called 'The World Company,' a copy of the certificate of organization of which was annexed to the affidavit of WILLIAM RUSSELL, heretofore served on the defendant's attorneys. That the amount of capital mentioned in the said certificate, to wit, $1,000, is grossly inadequate for the purpose of conducting and publishing the said newspaper. That the said defendant, Marble, who is the President of the said alleged corporation, and who seems to claim the whole responsibility of the said newspaper, is, as deponent is informed and believes, a man of no pecuniary resources whatever, but is merely the sole visible representative of other parties, who have endeavored to shield themselves by the cloak of an alleged corporate organization. That since the *World* newspaper was originally started, it has changed hands several times, and it has claimed to belong successively to separate corporations or pretended corporations, with names nearly similar. That, during all of this time, the said defendant, Marble, having been a protégé of one Taurlow Weed, became connected with the said newspaper, first, in the subordinate capacity of night editor, but, for the last two or three years, has claimed to be its leading editor, although, during different periods of that time, it has represented different political parties, and also different sections of the same political party. That, as this deponent has been informed by a gentleman who was personally cognizant of the facts, but who was unwilling to make any affidavit in this action, and as this deponent verily believes, that at a period about two years ago, the said defendant Marble called upon deponent's informant, and other capitalists in the City of New-York, representing that the said *World* newspaper was financially bankrupt, and that a change of ownership was imminent. "That the said Marble much preferred to have the paper remain in the hands of the same political party as previously, but that he had no means himself of carrying on the paper, and that unless some one of the political party in then represented would step in to secure the ownership, it would have to be sold to Mr. Fernando Wood, or some other leaders of the opposite party, who were already in treaty for its purchase. And that he, the said Marble, would be obliged himself to go with the paper to the side of the opposition."

That, as this deponent is informed and believes, the paper was soon afterward transferred to the said Fernando Wood with others, or to an alleged corporation in which they were interested, but that since that time it has again changed hands, but whether or not, it still remains or claims to remain under the said corporate organization, the plaintiff has been unable to ascertain.

* * * *

That a studied effort seems to be made in behalf of the proprietors of the said newspaper to conceal its real ownership. And further than as above stated, the plaintiff has been totally unable to discover who are the individuals furnishing the capital, controlling the management, and interested in the receipts and profits of said newspaper.

Mr. Larocque, counsel for the defendants, having read the above to the court, characterized it as grossly false and malicious in its, scandalous and irrelevant, and made boldly personal spite. He also read an affidavit of Manton Marble, which alleged that defendant had [illegible] that David Dudley Field, [illegible] with the plaintiff in this action, [illegible] of judicial proceedings [illegible] irrelevant, [illegible] contained of which [illegible] publishers and editors of [illegible] except that he [illegible] believes that the said defendants, Marble [illegible] are known to him, but he is informed and believes that [illegible] are interested therein as proprietors, publishers or editors of the paper, and also are [illegible] for the said [illegible] about your petitioner is [illegible] of their names [illegible] the publishing of [illegible] a paper, involves a [illegible] expenditure, which [illegible] and Comstock [illegible] petitioner is informed and believes, are pecuniarily irresponsible.

That so far as your petitioner is informed and believes, the said MARBLE was a few years ago engaged in a subordinate capacity upon *The World*, then published by a corporation called "The World Association," or by a similar name. That afterwards the the said corporation became bankrupt, and the paper was transferred into other hands.

That there is no imprint on the paper indicating who are its proprietors, editors, or publishers, and that its bill-heads are printed with the name of "The World Company."

That the names of John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Stiles, are ficticious, inserted for the pupose of representing proprietors or publishers of the said *World* newspaper, whose names are not known to your petitioner.

That, as your petitioner is informed and believes, the accounts of the said *World* newspaper, the ledger, the day book, cash book, and other documents in the possession or power of the said MARBLE and COMSTOCK, will show who are the proprietors, publishers, or editors of the said paper, together with the said MARBLE and COMSTOCK. That the said books and papers are not in the possession or power of your petitioner, and that the discovery thereof is necessary to enable your petitioner to prepare the complaint therein, with the names of the real defendants, and that without an inspection of the said books and papers, it will be impossible for petitioner to ascertain the names of the said defendants.

He also read the affidavits of William Russel, Alexander Wilder, Richard Grant White and others. William Russel testified that the duty of ascertaining the real proprietors of the World had been delegated to him, and that he had diligently for several days made inquiries, and the following is the result of all the information that he has been as yet able to get, that is to say: there is on file in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New York, a certificate, of which a copy is hereto annexed, but the persons therein named as corporators and trustees have no responsibility. One of them, Marble, was lately a subordinate in the Evening Post; another, Taylor, is engaged in the office of Samuel L. M. Barlow; and the third, Rowe, is not a resident of the city of New York, but lives somewhere at the west. The capital necessary for conducting a daily paper in the city of New York is large; the sum mentioned in said certificate is wholly insufficient, and there must be persons of means somewhere out of sight who sustain the paper. Samuel L. M. Barlow has much to do with the said newspaper. Nathan D. Bangs is its publisher, and J. A. Whittaker its clerk; William H. Parsons furnishes a portion of the printing paper. The said Barlow, Taylor, Bangs, Whittaker and Parsons have all been requested to make affidavits to be used on the motion for the discovery of books and papers, but have neglected to do so. This deponent asked the said Bangs who were the proprietors of the said newspaper, and he answered he did not know. The said Parsons also told this deponent that he did not know who were the proprietors; and this deponent is satisfied from his inquiries and the facts above stated, that the books, papers and documents in the possession or under the control of the defendants, Marble and Comstock, will show who are the real proprietors and editors of the said *World* newspaper.

Mr. Alexander Wilder being required on an order from the court, testified that he knows the defendant, Manton Marble, and has known him since the year 1858; that in 1858 the deponent became connected with the New-York *Evening Post*, and that at that time the said Marble occupied the position of one of the assistant editors on that newspaper at a salary of twenty dollars per week. He remained till about the end of that year. After that, for about a year, he was connected with no newspaper. In about 1860, the *World* newspaper was started, and he was connected with it in the position, I think, of one of the assistant editors. Later in about 1862, he came to be known as the leading editor of the said paper.

I have never supposed him to be a man of any considerable means, and was not aware of his having any friends to aid him.

Q.—Do you know what was the politics of the *World* when he was first connected with it?

A.—They were known as Republican, with a decidedly conservative tendency.

Q.—Did the politics of the *World* afterwards change, MARBLE continuing all the while to be an editor?

A.—In the Fall of 1862 the politics of that paper changed; I know the time from the fact that in September of that year Gov. Seymour made a speech in Albany, in which he spoke of the *World* as a Republican newspaper, and of Marble as its editor, and immediately afterwards the *World* supported Gov. Seymour for the Governorship, under the nomination of the opposite party.

Q.—What is the capital necessary to run a daily morning paper in the City of New-York.

A.—At least a hundred thousand dollars; my impression is that it would take two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Richard Grant White, being also required by an order from the court, testified that he had known Marble since June, 1860, but held no intercourse with him since July, 1861; he was acting as night editor of the *World* newspaper; that is, he attended during the night to the making up of the paper after the principal editors had left. For this he received a salary of $25 or $30 a week.

I was connected with the paper at its start, and took part in its organization; a friend of mine took five shares of the stock, for the management of which I had power of attorney; I therefore know when the paper was established; it was in June, 1860, under the imprint of *The World*—the same, I believe, which it bears now; a corporation was formed under the general statute of the State; the corporate name was, "The World Publishing Association;" the capital was at first one hundred thousand dollars, with the understanding that it should be increased by another hundred thousand if necessary, and it was increased; Mr. James R. Spaulding was the editor in-chief, and I was associated with him in the editorial management, having been invited to that post by him.

Mr. Marble applied for a position on the paper, and visited Philadelphia to make interest for his application, and was finally employed as night-editor, one share of the stock being taken in his name. It was understood in the concern that this stock was paid for by some friend.

Q. Since Marble has assumed the editorial management has the paper undergone any, and if so, what changes in its political character?

A. Up to the Autumn of 1862 no change took place. It continued till then to advocate the support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, Marble being especially earnest for the war. Indeed, I remember that in April, 1861, upon the fall of Fort Sumter, he came into the office in great excitement and said, "Now, I think that to-morrow we ought to stick out fight all over—bristle fairly." In the Autumn of 1862 the paper changed face entirely upon this question.

In answer to these affidavits, Mr. Larocque appealed to the Court to protect his client. The motion to compel Mr. Marble to testify had been heard before another Judge, and decided against the plaintiff; he now sought to renew it, and in so doing, had taken occasion to introduce matters totally irrelevant to the questions, and which were slanderous of Mr. Marble, and they ought to be expunged from the records of the court. He alleged that these allegations had been spread out in affidavits for the purpose of vilifying Manton Marble, and slandering him before the community.

In conclusion Mr. Field argued that the plaintiff claimed a discovery to be proper for two reasons. First that Manton Marble and Elon Comstock were not the real and responsible proprietors of the *World*; and second, that a discovery of the books and papers of the concern would show who they were. As to the first point, the affidavits showed that in September, 1862, a pretended corporation was organized, whose capital, $1,000, was grossly inadequate to the conducting of the paper. This certainly tends to show that the corporation which assumes to carry on the paper, does not in fact carry it on. Somebody else must furnish the capital, as the corporation cannot. How this is furnished, whether by loans to the corporation or by a secret partnership, will doubtless appear when the discovery is made. These secret partners or lenders are the persons whom the plaintiff seeks to know. The affidavit then proceeds to show that Marble, who claims to be the head of the concern, has no means, and is so completely a dependant and instrument of others, that when the break-down of the paper occurred, in 1862, he went about to get purchasers for it, declaring that he wished to remain a Republican, but must go with the paper. This assuredly tends to show that he is not the real proprietor, but is transferable, as the paper is transferred from one proprietor to another. The rest of the affidavit tends to the same end. The change of the paper from one party to another indicates either that the editor has changed his opinions, or that his necessities are stronger than his opinions. In this case the opinions do not appear to have changed. On the contrary, the necessity of going to a new purchaser is mentioned as a source of regret. The single fact testified to by Mr. Hoadley is decisive. The necessity for a discovery was apparent; without it there may be an insuperable difficulty in the way of punishing a libel in this newspaper.

Here are two men, Marble and Comstock, held out to the public as the persons to be responsible for what may appear in the paper. But for obvious reasons, their responsibility is worth nothing to an aggrieved party. A judgment recovered against them, for never so large an amount, would be worthless. They who really own, and control the paper, may libel whom they please. The person libeled has no redress against them, for they cannot be discovered. What shall he do? Must he content himself with suing Marble? That would be a waste of strength.

The interests of society certainly require that the man who assails another's reputation should be made to answer for it in a way which will deter him from a repetition of the offence. That cannot happen if an irresponsible person may be named responsible editor, and the person behind him, through whom he lives, and by whom he is prompted, sinks back in shadow. and by whom he is prompted, sinks back in shadow. and by whom he is prompted, sinks back in shadow.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THREE YEARS, a first-class house in 9th-st, near Broadway; rent $6,500.
Also,
In 15th-st., a double house for three years, at $7,000 a year, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex Railroad foot of Barclay street. Families can obtain desirable rooms with permanent board on very reasonable terms in the Summit House. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience. The house is pleasantly situated near churches, schools. Post-office and within two minutes walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND STORY and one or two bedrooms in the attic, to a small family; location pleasant; rent seven dollars per month. Inquire on the premises, Monroe-st., second house from Navy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New-York. The rooms are in good order; possession immediately.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. —To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 13TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 7th avs.; rent $650; lease to run four years from May next; possession on or before 15th October. Furniture for sale. Address, by letter only, A. L. B., care Browne & Spaulding, Jewelers, No. 576 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 26 CATHARine-st., 27 feet front, 65 deep, five stories; a rare opportunity for the furniture business, established 44 years; the whole stock of furniture may be bought cheap at private sale, or will be sold at auction.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months, in Rye, one hour from the City, and convenient to the depot. House, first class; nine rooms; ample grounds, stables, out-buildings, &c. Rent low. Apply to H. L. PENFIELD, No 116 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE year, in 21st-st., opposite Theological Seminary. Address, stating full name and size of family, X. Y. Z., Box No. 1614 Post office

THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 23 University-place to rent to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON MURRAY-HILL—A FIRSTclass brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping. Apply at 126½ West 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS from the first of November, a furnished house of moderate size, between 9th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., or a parlor and three rooms in a house occupied by a family of unquestioned respectability. Address Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE TILL THE FIRST OF MAY, or longer, a cellar, in the vicinity of Maiden-lane or Cortlandt-st., for the storage of petroleum, &c. Inquire of J. K. INGALLS, No. 145 Maiden-lane.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A STORE BETWEEN WALL-ST. and Peck-slip, east of Cliff-st. Possession immediate. Address DICKERSON, REED & CO., No. 192 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NEWARK, N. J., THIRTY minutes from New-York, one or two families and single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms, within one block of the Centre-st. depot. The house contains gas, and water, is pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, and gentlemen doing business in New-York would find it much more convenient than living in the upper part of the City. Trains running to and fro nearly every half hour during the day. For further particulars apply at No. 13 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class four-story brown stone house near the Clarendon Hotel, and having more room than they require, will rent a suite of rooms, without meals, handsomely furnished, for the Winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A sitting-room and bed-room, with board, in a private family, between 14th and 34th-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. Will pay $150 per month for satisfactory accommodations. Address S., Box No. 2070, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHter wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address B., Box No, 138 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND TWO FURnished or unfurnished floors—1st and 2d—can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address, with real name, LEWIS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to obtain board in a private family, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. Address C. M., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, will find a pleasant, genteel home in a family, at No. 157 West 38th-st. Terms moderate. Undoubted reference required.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN A FIRST-CLASS private house in 5th-av. Respectable parties, able to pay liberally for superior accommodations, may address F. X. X., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY A GENTLEMAN, with privilege of billiard table, in a private family; residence within 45 minutes of Wall-st. Address, QUIET, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for his sister at $10 per week, including gas; unexceptionable references can be given. Address L. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in 14th-st., near Delmonico's Maison Dorée. Address A. M., Station D, Post-office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 25th-st. Private table only.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let pearly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 5. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and sister. Private family preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 3,975, Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

CLOTHING.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to which sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in the business, and are thoroughly acquainted with the best kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

ATTENTION.—NO. 222 7TH-AV.—A LARGE order is wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, furniture, jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to Mr. MARKS, at No. 222 7th-av., near 23d-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. Orders attended to in and out of the City.

AT THE ONLY AND STEADY PLACE where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, &c., for the most money, and receive the utmost value for such articles as we have a great demand for them, and will pay for them. We are customers. Please call or address a note by post to MRS. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. You will not regret it. Also, old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residences in or out of the City.

AT 137 SIXTH-AVENUE—LADIES AND Gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., the best thing you can do is to call or send a note to E. MINTZ, No. 137 6th-av., two doors from 10th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

MADAME M. L. MAS,
A l'honneur de faire part à sa nombreuse chiéntelle et au public en général qu'elle vient de transférer son établissement du No. 32 Amity-st. au No. 1117 Broadway, coin de la 26ieme Rue, et ou elle a ouvert un grand magasin de Manteaux et de Robes.
Les nouveautés en garnitures pour Robes et Manteaux seront aussi vendues séparément et à des prix moderés. On trouvera constament le plus riche assortiment d'etoffes pour Robes et Manteaux.
Un avis ultérieur indiquera le jour d'ouverture.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING,
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON,
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

MADAME M. L. MAS,
A l'honneur de faire part à sa nombreuse chiéntelle et au public en général qu'elle vient de transférer son établissement du No. 32 Amity-st. au No 1117 Broadway, coin de la 26ieme Rue, et ou elle a ouvert un grand magasin de Manteaux et de Robes.
Les nouveautés en garnitures pour Robes et Manteaux seront aussi vendues séparément et à des prix moderés. On trouvera constament le plus riche assortiment d'etoffes pour Robes et Manteaux.
Un avis ultérieur indiquera le jour d'ouverture.

A UNIVERSAL HAT-STORE,
representing all the latest fashions in the Old World and the New, in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, &c.,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and
SUCH A STORE IS GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, S. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
Heads of families who wish to learn in half an hour what
THE WORLD IS WEARING,
in the way of out-door head-dresses, should at once
GO THERE,
for everything in the line that a fashionable and tasteful family could desire is comprised in the superb and elegant stock. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MME. M. L. MAS
Begs to inform her numerous customers and the public in general, that she has transferred her establishment of Cloaks and Dresses from No. 32 Amity-st. to No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.
Trimmings will also be sold separately for Cloaks and Dresses at moderate prices, and materials of the richest qualities will also be always on hand.
A notice will be further printed announcing the opening day.

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Trimmings will also be sold separately for Cloaks and Dresses at moderate prices, and materials of the richest qualities will also be always on hand.
A notice will be further printed, announcing the opening day.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY. (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
you can purchase cuts lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than the down-town jobbers can sell whole pieces. Inspect ribbons, velvets, felt, beaver and straw goods. It will be to your advantage. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman who thoroughly understands the care and management of an infant or young child; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give many years' City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 145 East 31st-st, near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as good plain cook; she is a good bread, biscuit and pie baker, is also a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; both have good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as cook and to assist with the washing in a small family, if required, the other as laundress or will do chamberwork and the fine washing; understand their business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of bringing up a baby by hand from its infancy, or will take care of growing children and do plain sewing, embroiders neatly, has no objection to the country, or to travel; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference from her last place; fully understands her business. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUAUTION BY A YOUNG girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 85 6th-av., 2d floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' muslins; understands French fluting; or as laundress in a small family; is fully competent for either situation; unquestionable City references given. Apply for two days at No. 248 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT nurse and seamstress; understands operating on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine; can cut and make children's clothes; best of City reference can be given; no objections to travel; can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do chamberwork and washing; the best of reference given from last place. Can be seen for two days as No. 11 Crosby-st., front room, fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as child's nurse; has had some years' experience in the care of children; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, and can do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend an excellent girl for chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; will assist in washing and ironing if necessary. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 192 West 14th-st., from 11 to 3.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a young American person, who has lived for some time as nurse and seamstress; she is a person whom I can highly recommend. Call at No. 114 Charles-st., corner of Hudson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a respectable girl, who can give the highest testimonials from her late employer (with whom she has lived eight years) as to honesty and capability. Address JAMES ROWLAND, No. 238 Front-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, (A Protestant,) a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or young children; good City reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 203 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, cooks to wash and iron, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c., for the City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 12th-st., between University-place and 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., near 7th and 8th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; cuts ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook; is willing to do the plain washing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK. A situation in a private family; has no objection to help wash, the washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, No. 277 7th-st., east of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children or do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 95 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a small, private family; good City references. Apply at No. 5 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 529 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PLACE to do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at her present place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 261 7th-av., near 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do sewing by the day or week; can furnish eight years' reference. Call at No. 6 24th-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing, by a lone woman; good reference given. Call at No. 24 West 26th-st., fourth floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A good social position, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and servants, would like a situation as housekeeper in City or country; unexceptionable City references given and required. Address Mrs. E. MUNROE, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 80 East 45th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE ENTIRE cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a Protestant, as washer in a plain, private family; can be seen at No. 236 6th-av., 3d door from 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A housekeeper's situation in a respectable family. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as cook; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; can do fluting, &c. Call at No. 91 West 15th-st., 3d floor.

COLORED SERVANTS.—A FEW FIRSTclass carefully-selected servants can be procured at THE ST. No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th. Immediate application will be successful

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL RECOMmended girls, who have filled first-class situations during the summer are now on hand, ready to supply families, hotels and boarding house with competent help in all the different branches of housework. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.; also, male help of all kind.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young married Englishman, whose time will be out Oct. 6. The man and wife have been living in a place up the Hudson River; both superior servants; will engage separate or will both go into the same family; best reference from his present employer. Address J. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND to make himself useful about a gentleman's place, by a very steady and industrious young man; is fully experienced in driving and the care of horses, milking cow, plain gardening, &c; refers to his last employer, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity; ladies or gentlemen in want of such a person will address R. E., private stable No. 28 Lexington-av., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober steady man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived five years in his last place in the City; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 65 West 18th-st., or address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom for a gentleman; no objections to the country, and is willing to make himself useful if true allowed. Has good City reference from his last employer. Address C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, A married man, who is perfectly acquainted with gardening in all its branches; the best of reference. Address DANIEL CORDIER, No. 195 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO understands farming and gardening in all its branches, a situation. Best of reference as to capability and integrity. Address M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he lived as to character and capability. Address, J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman, with long City reference and over six years from last employer. Can be seen or heard from by addressing C. B., at the Protestant office, No. 12 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; has no objection to the country. Best of reference given; can do gardening, if required. Wages moderate. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman, with a wife and a small family; one thoroughly competent in all its branches; would take charge of a farm. Address GARDENER, Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and trustworthy young man, to be generally useful; is a good coachman and groom, and an excellent driver; would be willing to work in a garden, and be in general usefulness; has best of references. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man; can give the highest recommendations from former, the last eight years. Call at No. 163 1st-av., or address N. H., Box No. 216, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man as coachman; has no family; understands his business. Address Trainor, harness-maker, No. 741 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER TO superintend a farm; the best of references given. Address a letter to W. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who can furnish good city reference. Address C. DAY, or can be seen at R. Campbell, harness maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; has first-class City references. Address C. P., for two days, at Mr. Collier's saddlershop, corner of Astor-place and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a first-class man (married;) can give the most satisfactory reference. Apply to Mr. G. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO has the best recommendations of the City, a situation as waiter in a private family. Apply at No. 150 6th-av., in shoe store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper; has just graduated at Easton Commercial College. Address C. W. P., care of Mr. J. Boughton, Clerk of New-York Produce Exchange.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom, by a single man; the best of City and country references given. Can be seen at C. Waters' harness-store, No. 640 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom, or to make himself useful, for the city or country; good references. Call at Raymond's, No. 61 Bleecker-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good horse-man, and will give good City reference. Address J. M. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man; has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st. saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing and obliging. Address J. P. C. Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, EMPLOYMENT; is an active, single man; a good gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has city reference; terms moderate. Address R. A., Box 215, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as coachman; has been a coachman in England for several years; first-class reference from last employer. Address S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a first-class man in all departments. Apply at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has the best City reference; is a native of Denmark. Call for 2 days at No. 59 Madison-av.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A STEADY, MIDDLEaged man, of long experience in newspaper work, as proof-reader, foreman, news editor, &c., wants employment. Address R. O., Box, No. 211 *Times* Office.

HOTEL CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF EXperience and ability, desires some position in a first-class hotel. Terms moderate. Address immediately, stating terms, HOTEL, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN, AND wife, without incumbrances, as gardener and dairywoman, on a place on the Hudson River; must have the best of recommendations. Call at No. 278 Front-st., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWENTY PRACTICAL BRICK-LAYers and hod-carriers, for work near Jersey City Ferry. Apply at room No. 1, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO writes a good hand; lives with his parents on west side of town; good references. Call, after 3 P. M., Room No. 1, at No. 218 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a small family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 80 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; one who understands her business thoroughly; must have good City reference. Apply at No. 223 East 16th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE, COMPEtent to do the ordinary winter work and take care of cattle on a farm near this city. J. STEVENSON, No. 112 Broadway.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD AS DE livery of messages; should have references; a widow's son preferred. GEO. HUSSEY, 50 William-st.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A GENTLEMEN'S FURnishing store; salary $2 per week. Inquire of T. C. GRANNIS, No. 41 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK. must be able to do plain sewing and have good City reference. Call this day, at No. 231 West 23d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewers, as follows:

1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue, to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street to the
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third-street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging, as follows:

1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For paving as follows:

1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
2. In Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and resetting curb and gutter stones.
3. In Forty-seventh-street, from Third to east side of First-avenue.
4. In Fifty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
5. In Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
6. In Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For flagging, reflagging, setting and resetting curb and gutter, as follows:

1. In Forty-fourth-street, from Sixth-ave. to Broadway.
2. In Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
3. In Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
4. In Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
5. In Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
6. In Ninetieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. In Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. In Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third street.
9. In Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth street.
10. In Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
11. In Barrow-street, between Greenwich and West streets.
12. In Sixty second street, from Lexington to Third avenue.
13. In Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
14. In Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to Second avenue.
15. In Fifty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue.
16. In Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street.
17. In Forty third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.
18. In Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.
19. In Thirty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
20. In Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundered and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For building a receiving-basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Alden and Houston streets.

For building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie streets.

For fencing vacant lots, West side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; north side of Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, in Forty-third-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For fencing lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

For fencing lots on Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Also on Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

For fencing lots on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Sixtieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventieth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For fencing lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

For filling sunken lots in Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street. Also Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For paving William-street with trap-block, from John to Fulton-street.

For paving Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, with trap-block, and laying necessary cross-walks from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to B.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading, settling curb and gutter in Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first street.

For paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, with trap-block.

For building a sewer on Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

All the property between Third and Seventh avenues, and Fifty-second and Seventieth streets, also block No. Seven in the Twenty-second Ward.

All the lots in block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-three, and all the southerly half of block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-four.

All the lots on both sides of Seventh avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

All the lots on both sides of Orchard street between Stanton and Houston streets.

All the lots on both sides of Suffolk street between Broome and Delancey streets.

All the lots on both sides of Thirty-first street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, also all the lots on both sides of Tenth avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.

All the lots in block numbers One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-one, One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-two, One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-six, and One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-seven; also the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth street between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, together with the lots fronting on Seventh-avenue in southerly half of block number fourteen, and northerly half of block number thirteen.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Madison avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-ninth-street between Broadway and Tenth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-third-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues. Also the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, to the extent of one-half the block north and south of Eighty-third-street.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

All the lots in the northerly and southerly half of the blocks adjoining Sixty-second-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

All the lots in southerly half of blocks, numbers one hundred and eighty-four and two hundred and thirty; also all the lots in the northerly half of blocks, numbered one hundred and eighty-three and two hundred and twenty-nine.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-eight and the southerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-nine.

All the lots in northerly half of block numbers seventy-three, one hundred and forty-two hundred and forty-one, and southerly half of block numbers seventy-four, one hundred and sixty-three and two hundred and fifty-one.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and forty-six and in the southerly half of block number three hundred and forty-seven.

All the lots in the north-easterly half of block number two hundred and fifty-one and the southerly half of block number two hundred and fifty-two.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-four and the southerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-five.

Lots numbers thirty-seven, thirty-eight and six

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY OCT. 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Tom Thumb Combination.—Afternoon: Ruth Oakley.—Evening: The People's Lawyer—M. Duchaillu.

WALLACK'S—Look Before You Leap.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Hamlet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marvin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

IRVING HALL—Lecture, Women of Turkey.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Feats.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department yesterday had received nothing later from either Gen. Sherman or Gen. Sheridan than has alresdy been published.

In the armies of the Potomac and the James everything is reported quiet, There has been no fighting there since Friday and Saturday last. In passing over the ground where the Second Division of the Ninth Corps met with the repulse on Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of clothing, and two or three of the bodies were horribly mutilated. Several men had evidently been murdered after being wounded. Our correspondent at Gen. Butler's headquarters says that on Monday Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Grant, offering to exchange the prisoners captured in the late movement. Gen. Grant declined to entertain the proposition, and referred Lee to Gen. Butler, the regular Commissioner of Exchange.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Sept. 30, says: "The steamer *Kenton*, which arrived at 11 o'clock last night from her trip up from White River, when just below Clarendon, was fired into by guerrillas, of whom there were a large number waiting for her, at a bend where boats usually approach very near the shore. About 200 shots with musketry were poured into the boat. Sixty shots struck the cabin. There were many narrow escapes, and fortunately no one was hurt. The cool bravery of Capt. John W. Denning, who was at the wheel, probably saved the boat from falling into the hands of the rebels."

The repeated statements that Admiral Farragut arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday in the frigate *Susquehannah*, are incorrect. It was Commodore Lardner, late of the West India Squadron, and the *Susquehannah* is his flag ship.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall September 26, arrived here yesterday morning, with mails, passengers and specie from California, and late news from South and Central America. It was officially announced at Panama, on the 16th, that the blockade of the Mexican coast had been raised, and that the ports of that country are open to all the world. The news from the Republic of Ecuador is of much interest. Ex-President Urbina, with a revolutionary force of some four hundred men from Payta, had made a landing in the province of Machala, a short distance below Guayaquil, the object being to overthrow the present Government—that of Garcia Moreno. The Ecuadorian Government dispatched two river steamers with troops to the scene, but failing in making a landing, they returned to Guayaquil. The Government had also the steamer *Anne*, recently purchased from the P. S. N. Co. for $50,000, ready to sail with six hundred men for the same destination. The Ecuadorians have 1,500 men at Guayaquil, besides those already dispatched to the revolutionary districts. The Ecuadorian Government seems to be in rather a precarious position at the present time. The Peruvian Government is said to be concentrating forces on the frontier. No steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government towards a settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty. From Chili there is very little news.

Breadstuffs were again much cheaper yesterday, and moderately inquired for at the reduced rates. Provisions, generally depressed, and declining. Cotton Whisky, Tallow, Fish, Wool, Tobacco, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Spices, and Groceries were heavy and tending downward. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 433 vessels of all classes in port.

On the 23d inst. a most brilliant and successful expedition was made from Natchez under the command of Lieut. Earle. The command consisted of only 30 men, and when near St. Joseph, in the direction of Tensas river, they surprised and captured a camp of rebels, taking 36 prisoners and the camp equipage, 50 head of mules, 6 wagon loads, with the mail-carrier and his mail. Lieut. Earle did not lose a man. Five rebel officers were captured by the gunboats in attempting to cross the river. They were taken to Natchez.

We learn from the *Newbern Times* of the 27th ult., that the epidemic which has been so prevalent in that city has begun to yield more readily to medical treatment than at the outset. The nature of the sickness was divided among so many different diseases, that it was very difficult to tell what disease predominated. Typhue, congestive, bilious and swamp fevers greatly abounded, but no infectious fevers or diseases had appeared. Every effort was being made to promote the health of the city by thorough cleansing and purifying with lime, so as to provide against contagion.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *McClellan*, from New-Orleans Sept. 28, we have an improbable rumor that Miramon, in the absence of Maximilian from the Capital, declared against the Emperor, and was joined in this movement by the Archbishop of Mexico and all the clergy. Monterey is also said to have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. Cortinas is reported to have defeated the French, and feels confident of being able to hold his position.

A very enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Central Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club was held last evening at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Daniel Mcfarland, Esq., and others.

Three of the Lake Erie pirates, officers in the rebel service, have been arrested in Sullivan County, Indiana, and taken to Indianapolis. They had receipts for making Greek fire and the chemicals for preparing it in their possession.

The price of Gold ruled lower yesterday by 1@1½ per cent. than on Tuesday. There was an upward turn in the Stock market on the Railway list, with a large business and considerable speculative excitement. Money market steady.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Samuel Rosner recovered $1,918 damages against the city, for the destruction of a boot and shoe-store owned by him, which was sacked by the rioters in July 1863.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Henry J. Gilbert, indicted for the murder of Lemke Kinsley, by stabbing him with a knife in a saloon kept by Madam Bell, plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and his plea was accepted.

The Virginia Campaign.

The active operations against Richmond which were begun upon the North bank of the James on Thursday last, and which were reopened or continued upon the south side of the river, beyond the Weldon Railroad on Friday, seem to have been held in abeyance for the last four days. Butler's force achieved a success as far as it went, and Meade's force on the left also achieved a certain success; but in neither case was the success decisive. Gen. Butler did not capture the important position of Chapin's or Chapin's Bluff, though he did occupy the greater part of the fellow's farm, nor did Gen. Meade reach or capture the Southside Railroad, though our line reaches within about two miles of it, and another mile would bring it within range of our guns. Had either of these objects been achieved, we suppose the primary purpose of one or both the movements of last week would have been effected.

Our lines, we suppose, must now be over thirty miles in length, if we consider them continuous from our extreme left to our extreme right. The bulk of our forces are on either wing—under Butler north of the James, and under Meade southwest of Petersburgh—while immediately in front of Petersburgh, and along the rest of the line, we suppose there are no heavy masses of troops. Still Lee would find it hard work and heavy cost to break any part of the line, and he would find little profit were he to attempt it and succeed. We have strong works properly mounted and manned, and the rebels would meet with the same reception in an attack at any point, that they met when they assaulted and were hurled back from Warren's hastily constructed defences on the Weldon road.

Thus, then, matters stand south of Richmond, while Sheridan and his army remain at Harrisonburgh, after their late brilliant campaign. We do not suppose it possible for Lee, under the circumstances, to dispatch any large force from Richmond to operate against Sheridan in the Valley; and unless he could send a large and fresh force, it would not be worth while sending any. For Early's army was so severely punished that it cannot assume the offensive, and no rebel force less than 30,000 strong could possibly hope to do so, to any purpose. In the meantime, the fact that the Manassas Gap Railroad is being rebuilt by our forces would seem to indicate that it is not intended to have Sheridan's army back-out of the Valley.

The authorities at Washington permitted a telegram to come over the wires, yesterday, to one of the evening papers, to the effect that Gen. Grant was on his way to Washington.

The State Election—The Importance of a Vote.

Newspaper warnings before an election are supposed by many persons to be a necessary part of the clap-trap and machinery of an electioneering canvass. In one case however, facts have justified the earnest warnings we have uttered. Two years ago, during the canvass for Governor, we ventured to warn the public in the most serious manner of the possible consequences of the election of Seymour. We predicted that the time might come in which, under a public man like him, the whole influence of the State of New-York might be thrown against the National Government; we warned patriotic Democrats, and especially disaffected Republicans, who were disposed to vote for Seymour from motives of discontent with the National Administration, that their vote, if successful, might endanger the Republic. We foresaw that he would be in secret sympathy or open collusion with the treasonable and disaffected elements of our Northern society. We apprehended—and we urged our fears on our conservative readers—that a rude shock might be given even to property by the factious course which he might be led to adopt. We knew that if ever revolution against the National Government should break out among the worst element of our City, as was so much hoped by the South, he would be its natural leader. We warned all men, who desired to conserve the great public interests, to be seriously thoughtful, even about the duty of a vote for a State Governor.

The Copperhead press tried to ridicule these warnings, and even some of our own friends, with the characteristic American hopefulness for the future, argued that no such great dangers could arise from the election of a man like Seymour. They derided the idea of peril to property, or of any possible shock which might be given to great public interests, and we are confident that many votes were cast carelessly or indifferently.

Within less than a year from the time of our warning, the bloody front of riot raised itself in our streets, and all reasonable men must now admit that it would never have shown itself, had we possessed a true man in the Governor's chair. Those infamous rioters felt from the first that there was a secret chord of sympathy between them and the Chief Magistrate of the State. They knew that no stern measures could possibly be taken while he commanded the city. They felt sure that respectable citizens would not be organized, or militia be promptly ordered in from the neighboring towns. When he entered the city, the bloody-handed rioters and ruffians followed him as if he were a natural protector. He himself addressed them as "his friends," and his tone to them, instead of being that of a Chief Magistrate outraged at lawlessness and crime, was rather like that of an easy father excusing the pardonable outbreaks of his children. The moral influence of Gov. Seymour at that moment, in the City of New-York, was really in favor of riot, plunder and revolution. Had the heroic Wadsworth been in the place of this timid demagogue, we can see that these outbreaks would have been extinguished in the very beginning, if indeed they had taken place at all. When the very first disturbance broke forth, a stern hand and fearless heart would have guided all movements to quell it.

And what were the consequences of this riot?

It withdrew so many regiments from the Army of the Potomac, that Lee was able to send Longstreet to Georgia, and overwhelm Rosecrans at Chickamauga. On that New-York riot, and Gov. Seymour's timidity, we may charge the loss of Northern Georgia and the delay of the National campaign for at least six months, with all the frightful loss of life and waste of means which it involved.

This will show of what import a vote may be even in a State election. We are now within two short months of another election for Governor of the Empire State of New-York. The same man to whom such immense losses of property, and such damage to the National cause may be in part ascribed, is again before the people as a candidate for this high office. He is the known leader of those men who, at Chicago, pronounced the war "a failure," and would shake hands with the South "over the graves of our heroes dying in a useless struggle." Whatever there is of revolution and disorganization, and of danger to the future of the republic, in the counsels of such men as Wood, Vallandigham and Pendleton, Gov. Seymour must certainly be considered as sharing with them.

On the other side, in this vital contest in our State, is a patriotic citizen of unimpeached character, marked abilities, and highly esteemed among the best people of the community, Hon. R. E. Fenton. No suspicion of sympathy with rioters or connivance with revolutionists rests upon him. His public career has been honorable and patriotic. He has an imperative claim upon the votes of all who respect a faithful and industrious public life, and who desire the present and permanent glory and well-being of this metropolis and of our great State.

Our Cavalry, Infantry and Guns—The Experiences of War.

Three years of war have taught our people many truths which will hereafter almost be axioms in the conduct of military affairs on this continent.

It is very manifest now that cavalry cannot be created, except by at least two years drilling and preparation. The foreign officers in our army have uniformly reported that before the last Winter, we had no cavalry which could be at all compared with the best European, though our infantry would probably surpass any in the world. The cavalry did invaluable service, indeed, as "the senses" of the army—the feelers and organs through which the main body could ascertain the position of the enemy, and also by "raiding" on his supplies and railroads. But, if we are not mistaken, Sheridan's recent battles at Berryville and Fisher's Hill, are the first great battles in which cavalry have aided and greatly influenced to decide the day. The nature of the country could not have been the only cause of this want of coöperation, for at Gettysburgh the ground was quite as open as on most European battle-fields. The truth is, it takes time to make a first-class body of cavalrymen. There is vastly more of drill and experience needed than with infantry. The very care of the horse, on which so much even in battle depends, is a thing only learned by long discipline. We have now, thanks to three years' terrible training, a body of splendid cavalry, against which the rebel horse can nowhere make front, and probably unsurpassed in the world.

As regards our infantry, all testimony proves that in all the best qualities of a soldier—in steady endurance, unyielding pluck, obedience to officers, great muscular effort, and thorough drill—there are brigades which could not be equaled anywhere among the best European armies. They have been annealed by three years of the most perfect experience which any army ever went through. Taking certain regiments in both West and East, and it may be truthfully said, that not the "Old Guard" of Napoleon, after all his campaigns, ever had a greater baptism of fire or a more thorough military trial. We hear now, repeatedly from eye-witnesses, of brigades attacking intrenchments where a tempest of shot bursts like the blast of a volcano, and as perfect order preserved as if they were marching on parade. No troops could possibly surpass our old infantry regiments in steadiness or in dash.

One of the especial lessons which they have learnt, is the art of quick intrenching. No regiment comes to a stand, even in front of the enemy, without at once throwing up earthworks. Spades are not necessarily used, but every soldier takes his tin cup and bayonet and makes a hole and a heap of dirt, and with a few axes soon has an abattis, and an almost impenetrable fortification. This is the more necessary in America, from the remarkable distance and accuracy with which the sharpshooters will pick off their unfortunate objects. A half mile fatal shot with the carbine or telescope rifle is not at all uncommon, and we believe Major-Gen. Sedowick was killed at a much greater distance.

The confidence of our experienced officers in the breech-loaders, is by no means so great as that expressed now in the English journals, from which we gather that the whole British army is to be armed with these in place of the old Enfield's. Our experience is, that only well-tried and very old regiments are worthy to be trusted with breach-loaders—excepting, of course, such as are on picket duty, or are cavalry regiments.

The great difficulty in all our battles is, that the men *fire too fast*. It is not an uncommon thing, in the intense excitement of a battle, to see green men loading as fast as they can, and firing in the air. What is wanted is slow, steady, cool firing, and aiming low. A breech-loader in an inexperienced hand tempts to fast and careless firing; with an old soldier, it is a tremendous arm. It is doubtful, after all, whether anything surpasses, for battle use, a first-class common rifle.

The difficulty of carrying intrenchments will be sometimes increased by the breach-loading rifles, but even there, a battery which can fire grape and canister, or spherical cases, six times in a minute, makes a sufficiently terrible obstacle. This war has demonstrated that with modern arms, no first-class earthworks can be carried by storm by any troops, unless the defenders are demoralized.

Undoubtedly the great need of our army is a greater number of regular regiments; but we believe History will show, that our old volunteer regiments have finally become equal to any regulars in the world. And under the constitution of American society, it is on them we must depend for the final victory in this war.

The Mexican Muddle.

We have another astounding and *bizarre* batch of Mexican news to-day by way of New-Orleans. Mexicans, Frenchmen and Texan rebels seem to be all keeping up a general rumpus or *mêlée* on the Rio Grande, and the whole affair is as laughable as is possible for an affair to be. The news from the Rio Grande, however, is fully equaled in oddity by that from the Mexican capital—which is, that during the absence of the Emperor Maximilian, Gen. Miramon, backed by the Archbishop and clergy, issued a *pronunciamiento declaring against* Maximilian—that he had captured half of the city and appealed to the people to sustain him and drive out the invaders! The affair looks utterly incredible and preposterous, and yet it is thoroughly *Mexican* in character. It is precisely like what has occurred in Mexico a hundred times during the last forty years. If this present news of revolution is untrue, there will doubtless be just such a Revolution, and a series of just such revolutions before long. Maximilian will learn the habits of his people by and by, even if he lose his wits or his head while learning. It is full time for Napoleon to withdraw his troops from Mexico. The row is about to begin. Poor Max Herzog!

The Siamese Twins.—We notice that the Copperheads are still struggling like madmen to save Slavery from destruction, by publishing *pamphlets* showing its divinity, humanity and beauty. Now, what is the use of Slavery battling against Fate? What is the use of Copperheads battling in] slavery's favor? "Slavery," says Gen. Butler, "dies and is buried wherever our armies march." This is perfectly true. It is dead and buried in Tennessee. It is dead but not yet buried in Kentucky. In Missouri and Maryland it is dead, buried, turned to dust, and blown to the four winds of heaven. On the line of the Mississippi, where erst the bloody monster sat enthroned in power and glory, it has found its grave. In those parts of the Confederacy where the accursed institution is still guarded by rebel bayonets, it is in a moribund condition, and but awaits the march of our armies for its death blow.

Why then should Bishop Hopkins, Prof. Morse & Co., expend so lavishly their wind, strength and shinplasters in desperate efforts to uphold Slavery? And why should the Democratic Publishing Committees keep printing-presses groaning day and night in manufacturing tracts and documents in favor of Slavery? Slavery, we know, was their tower and buttress once, but it is too far gone to help them now. Their devotion to it is like the love of David for Jonathan—with a difference.

Soldiers' Votes.—The rules which are to apply to the distribution of tickets among the soldiers in the field, are eminently distinct, comprehensive, and yet concise. The Chief Executive of the different States, or the State Committee of each political party, is to designate an agent for each army corps, whose credentials are to be signed by the State Executive, or the Chairman of the Committee, as the case may be. These credentials secure him a pass to the army, and on reaching there, he may place his tickets in such hands as he pleases for general distribution. Civilian Inspectors from each political party—one for every brigade—are also to have access to the army, to see that the elections are fairly conducted, and military Commanders are likewise charged to see that the law is honestly executed.

France, Italy and Rome.—The Emperor of the French has given permission to one of the non-official journals of Paris to make the announcement that a treaty for the removal of the French troops from Rome has been framed and ratified. The parties to the treaty ought to be—whether they are or not—Napoleon, Victor Emanuel and Pius IX. The Emperor of the French, at all events, has agreed with the Italian Minister at Paris and with the Marquis Pepoli, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, to withdraw the whole of the French troops from Rome within two years, making a commencement at once. France and Italy bind themselves by the convention not to permit the Pope to be stripped of the territorial possessions he now occupies. The Pope is to have an army of 12,000, as a guarantee (additional) for his independence. Florence is to become the political capital of the Italian Kingdom, as a sort of extra assurance that the subjects of Victor Emanuel shall no longer turn their eyes toward Rome as the goal of their political hopes. Five-sixths of the debt of the Roman Government are to be assumed by Italy, whose exchequer now may be said to be all but hopelessly bankrupt. Popular riots at Turin, in view of the change of capital, are, meanwhile, the chief diversion at the headquarters of the King's advisers. What is to come of it all does not well appear at the present writing. But the announcement is officially made that the Pope already consents to the assumption of five-sixths of the debt of Rome by the Italian Government. Whether this is a guarantee that the other parts of the conventions will be ratified by the Head of the Church Militant, we cannot foretell.

The Complete Letter-Writer.—Ex-President Fillmore, of Buffalo, has commenced the publication of a series of letters on the political situation, mainly for the purpose of announcing to those who may desire his opinion that, as he is averse to appear in print, he desires his communications to be considered private. Mr. Fillmore is not supposed to be an Irishman. Some years ago he was a Know-Nothing. Possibly that may be his address to-day. At all events, he desires to have a ferocious war man planted firmly on a peace platform; and to that end, he publishes a number of letters, which he desires the public to consider strictly private. Here we have the eternal fitness of things.

The Rebel Hope.—It is well to recall the words lately written by Lieut.-Gen. Grant. After setting forth the military prospect, he said: "I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its results. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation."

The Civil and Military Authorities of Chicago.—Some of the Chicago banks have, during the past week, closed their doors in a most unceremonious manner. The first result, as usual, has taken the form of a popular uprising against the defaulting institutions. Instead of trying to quell the disturbances, caused by the bank failures, by quietly employing the police force of the city, they rushed to the military for help. In the most extreme cases of popular riot, the city magistrates are only justified in calling for military aid, after the utmost strength of the local police has failed. No practice in the Municipal Government of Anglo-Saxon communities is better established than this, that the military can only be used on the most urgent requisition, and after it has been shown that the ordinary executive power of the municipality has failed. Forgetting this, the authorities of Chicago have brought needless odium on a posse of national troops, stationed near the city, by dragging them into this wild-cat riot, which should have been settled by a few score of non-commissioned constables, and a common-sense city magistrate.

Spain in the Pacific.—We publish, to-day, late news from Peru. The Government of the Republic protests that it is in earnest in its determination to resist the aggressions of Spain on its territorial rights. Whether it is in reality prepared to assume the responsibility of a war with the Government of the parent country, single-handed, may be open to doubt. The Peruvian Congress has passed resolutions calling on the Government to declare war against Spain at once. But along with this intelligence comes the positive statement, that several millions of dollars voted to provide the Executive with the means of defending the national honor, have been squandered in an utterly useless manner. This, to say the least, is not encouraging.

Return of Dr. Winslow.

The eminent missionary in India, Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., LL.D., is now on his way to New-York, as recent letters announce. For forty-five years he has been connected with the American Board of Missions. He has filled various positions of trust and honor in Madras, and is the author of the *Tegil Lexicon*, a work of great scholarship and ability. He returns to this country with impaired health.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" was given here last evening to a brilliant house. The work is too well known to need particular criticism. It served the purpose on this occasion of introducing the new prima donna—Madame Zucchi—in a great dramatic part, and one in which she has already won considerable reputation in Italy. Her conception of the *role* is eminently Italian, and her rendering of the music thoroughly good. The best numbers were invariably encored, and the lady's success was a hearty confirmation of the favor with which she was received on Monday night. Signor Lotti was the *Genarro*, and in the trio displayed an exquisite quality of voice. The romanza in the first act varied too much from the original idea of Donizetti to please us, but it sufficed to display the extent, strength and improvement in Segnor Lotti's agreeable organ. Signor Susini was the *Duke*—he has always been one of the best we have had here—but he seemed to be laboring under a cold and was unable to do full justice to himself.

On Friday "Lucia" will be played, and this opera will, we suppose, conclude the gentle round of the old works. Mr. Maretzek will open his new *repertoire* with the coming week. It is pleasant to know that the season has been so far triumphant that an offer has already been made to Mr. Maretzek to take his entire company to Havana after the eighteenth night—the concluding one of the present subscription. Don Antonio Bramonio, the President of the stockholders of the Tacon Theatre, is the culprit in question, and we hope to hear nothing more of him in this relation. Cuba is a charming island, and excellent olgars come from there; good singers also—at long intervals—but we do not wish to change opera houses with the Havanese, and at the present time decidedly not companies.

To-night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, "Il Trovatore" will be given for the only time.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting in New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

A tremendous Union meeting was held here this evening. Music Hall was packed with an enthusiastic audience. Hon. N. D. Sperry called the meeting to order, and Hon. H. B. Harrison was chosen President. He made a brief but eloquent speech.

The hall not being large enough to accommodate the assembled multitude, a mass meeting was organized outside, which was addressed by speakers from the balcony. At least eight thousand people were in attendance. The throng were in high spirits and full of enthusiasm. William C. Deane, John L. Swift, Col. William B. Wooster, E. S. Cleveland and John M. Morris made effective speeches. It was the largest political demonstration ever seen in Connecticut. Count us in for Lincoln and Johnson.

Great Union Turnout in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The National Union League Hall was again filled to overflowing this evening on the occasion of an address by David Paul Brown, Esq., on the issues of the day. There were four thousand ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. J. A. Briggs, of New-York, also delivered an excellent address. The enthusiasm at times was intense during the speeches of both gentlemen.

Speeches were delivered at National Hall by Chas. Egleton, Esq., of Kentucky, and Capt. G. M. Conar, of the Fourth Delaware Regiment. Union fires burn brightly in this city. The grand illuminated procession, to take place on Saturday evening, with fireworks, &c., promises to be the grandest affair ever inaugurated in this city. The Union League has entered into the contest with a determination to achieve a great victory.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

THE INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The dispatch in the Times of this morning upon the increase of the public debt, should read that the mean increase per diem during the first two months of the period of thirty-nine months since July, 1861, was $1,300,000, and that the mean increase for the whole time was $1,500,000.

FROM SHERIDAN.

Gen. Wilson, who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburgh, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale and most complete in their execution. More than one hundred mills were destroyed, the Central Railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of twenty-four hundred cattle and sheep was brought back to Harrisonburgh. The latter prize compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the rebels on James River.

PARDONED AND RELEASED.

The President having, on petition of prominent Union citizens of Georgetown, including the Mayor, pardoned Mr. Joseph H. Bocchea of that town, who was sentenced to Fort Delaware for one year, for alleged aiding [of persons to go South, Mr. Bocchea was to-day released from further imprisonment.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. Banks arrived in town this evening. Hon. Simon Cameron is here.

ARRIVAL OF A MISSING STEAMER.

The steamer *Fairbanks*, due from New-York several days since, and for the safety of which much anxiety was felt, has arrived at her wharf. Her coal gave out on the passage, hence the delay.

ORDERED TO SERVICE.

Brig.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden, elder of two sons of the Secretary of the Treasury, enjoying that rank, has been ordered to active service in Gen. Sheridan's army. Gen. Wilson, who for some months past has had command of a cavalry division under Gen. Sheridan, has been ordered to duty under Gen. Sheridan.

THE CAPITOL.

Workmen are engaged in painting and cleansing the interior of the capitol for next Winter. A marble floor is being laid down in the old hall of the House, preparatory to its use as a hall for statuary from different States. The Senate wing is still occupied by the Congressional Union Committee, who are distributing documents by the wholesale.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims met yesterday, pursuant to its late order of adjournment in May last. The newly-appointed Solicitor, Hon. John A. Bingham, and his Assistant, presented their commissions to the Court, which were directed to be entered on the minutes. No further business being ready, the Court adjourned to the third Monday of November next. Among the important cases which will come on at the adjourned term, will be those brought upon Floyd's acceptances of the notorious Russell, Majors and Waddell drafts, amounting to $1,125,000, which were discounted by certain New-York parties, but protested and payment refused by the Government at maturity, on the ground that the Secretary of War could not legally pledge the faith of the Government by such an acceptance, even if made as Secretary of War, there being no law authorizing him to act as a disbursing officer of the Government. The records of the cases show that these contractors before the completion of the work in which they were engaged in the West, became hard up, but the Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, with whom the contracts were made, refused to advance any money faster than called for by the terms of the contract. Russells & Co. however made sufficient interest with the Secretary of War (Floyd) to procure his official acceptance of their time drafts. While these bills were maturing, however, their contracts were completed, and payment made by the United States disbursing officer regularly appointed for that purpose; so that when these drafts matured, little or nothing was due the drawers upon their contract, and they being insolvent, the owners attempt to hold the United States upon Floyd's bogus acceptance.

NEW-YORKERS AT FINLEY HOSPITAL.

A vote for Governor was taken at Finley Hospital, in this city, by the soldiers from New-York State with the following result:

Reuben E. Fenton	[illegible]
Horatio Seymour	10

OFFICERS EXCULPATED.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.: Assistant Surgeon O. Nellis, Second West Virginia Cavalry; Chaplain Warham Mudge, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery; Surgeon David Rush, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieut. Hiram Swett, First Maine Heavy Artillery; Lieut. N. B. Boutwell, Adjutant Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; Col. L. B. Pierce, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Maj. Henry Peale, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers; Capt. S. E. Gross, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon G. S. Wellons, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteers.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

Gen. W. W. Orme, of Illinois, has been appointed General Supervising Treasury Agent for the Mississippi Valley, under the recent regulations governing the trade in cotton.

THE ARMY VOTE.

The order of the Secretary of War regulating the distribution of votes to soldiers in the field, and the manner of conducting elections, is conceded by all parties here to be eminently just and fair, and refutes another standing fabrication of the Copperheads, that undue influences will be exerted by the Administration, in taking the army vote.

CAPTURED FLAGS.

To-day, Private Geo. G. Moore, Company D, Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers, and Private John Cabb, Company D, Twenty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers, visited the War Department and presented to Secretary Stanton two battle-flags, captured by them from the enemy at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22. Gen. J. H. Wilson, who accompanied Cabb and Moore to this city from Gen. Sheridan's department, introduced them to the Secretary, after which the men unfurled their flags and extended them to Mr. Stanton, who, in receiving them, thanked the men on behalf of the Department, for their gallantry, and directed them to proceed to the Adjutant-General's office, where suitable medals would be prepared for them.

The captors of the flags were then conducted to Gen. Townsend's office, where the flags were deposited, and inscriptions for the medals taken down.

Private Cabb captured his flag in a novel manner. While the battle was in progress at Fisher's Hill, he got out of ammunition, and being in close proximity to the rebel color-bearer, he picked up a stone, with which he knocked the rebel down, and captured the flag.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

THE STRINGENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

Rear-Admiral Lee incloses sundry North Carolina papers to the Navy Department, to show that the stringency of the blockade is felt and acknowledged by the rebels. The Fayetteville *Carolinian* says: "The loss of the *A. D. Vance* is a pretty severe blow to our State. She has done noble service for our North Carolina soldiers, and has paid for herself twenty times." The *Lynx* is the name of the steamer blockade-runner chased to shore by our two steamer blockade-runner chased to shore by our two

sels on the North Carolina coast on the 25th ult., and which was destroyed by fire.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NIGHT HAWK.

Information is also received of the destruction of the blockade-runner *Night Hawk*, on the night of the 29th September, off Chew Inlet, South Carolina, by the *Niphon*. She was run ashore on the Federal shoals. The rebel captain, officers, and part of the crew, in all twenty-three, were brought off, the remainder having escaped to shore. The *Night Hawk* was an English steamer, with a general cargo for Wilmington from Bermuda sailed from Liverpool August 27, and was owned in that place. Her rate of speed was fourteen knots, and she was of three hundred tons burden, cost £30,000, and had capacity for carrying eight hundred bales of cotton. Finding the steamer could not be got off the shoals, she was set fire to, and thus destroyed. It appears that another vessel succeeded, earlier in the night, in escaping from New-Inlet, although fired at by the *Niphon*, and apparently struck several times. The *Daylight* drove off a blockade-runner which was attempting to enter New-Inlet the same morning.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The published official record of courts-martial cases for the past week, shows the conviction of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, two assistant surgeons, fourteen captains, and twenty-one first and second lieutenants. Nearly all of them were dismissed the service for various offences, including ten or twelve cases for drunkeness, and four on account of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy.

TREASURY DECISION.

In a recent sale in New-York, through a broker, of merchandize amounting to $20,000 for gold, it was claimed the tax of ⅓ of one per centum or $25 could be paid in legal-tender Treasury notes. The Collector insisted on the payment of gold, or its equivalent. The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been requested, he replied that the question to be determined was not in what medium the tax shall be paid, but upon what basis it shall be computed, adding:

"If you have sold goods for $20,000 payable in currency or in coin, then this sum is the measure of the value of the goods sold; but if you sold the merchandise stipulating to receive $20,000 in gold, which is itself an article of purchase and sale, the value of the gold must first be ascertained. If $20,000 in gold happens to be worth $40,000 in the legal tender currency, the latter sum expresses the amount of goods sold. The tax of $50 being thus ascertained, is payable in treasury legal tender notes."

THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE SOUTHERN COAST

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of September 27, has an article from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, which says that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever seems to be extending its ravages along the coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and is certainly raging at Jacksonville St. Augustine, Florida.

BURNING OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER LYNX.

The same paper, in speaking of the loss by fire of the blockade-runner *Lynx*, says she was owned by JOHN FRASER & Co., of Wilmington, and commanded by Capt. RAIN. She was bound for Bermuda, with a cargo, consisting of 600 bales of cotton and $50,000 in gold on freight or on Government account. It further remarks that the *Tallahassee* expedition will not pay a large dividend, and it is much doubted whether her exploits have weakened the Yankee Government to any appreciable extent. It is pretty certain she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention on Wilmington, and may be the cause of bringing down on us the main force of the Yankee navy. The blockade here will be doubly strict, that is certain.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days, as reported at the Treasury Department, amount to $1,137,000.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting at the Fashion Course, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5—MATCH OF $500.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

SUMMARY.

John Lovett entered b. m. Lady Tompkins	2	1	1
D. Prier entered b. g. Jimmy Lynch	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	00:41	1:21	2:43
Second heat	00:41	1:21	2:40
Third heat	00:41	1:21	2:38
Fourth heat	00:41	1:21	2:46

FIRST HEAT.—Betting two to one on *Jimmy Lynch*. Immediately on the start the mare broke and *Jimmy* took a lead of three lengths, which he increased to four, rounding the turn, when the mare, getting down again, reduced his lead a couple of lengths at the quarter pole. Down the track the mare went up again, *Jimmy* leading about a length and a half at the half-mile. Making the three-quarter stretch, both went off their feet, the mare leading half a length, but breaking again, *Jimmy* took a strong lead, continuing it to the end, and winning easily with three lengths to spare.

Second Heat—Betting even on *Jimmy Lynch*. At the start they were even, *Jimmy* taking a slight lead round the turn; he maintained it, and at the quarter pole was a length and a half ahead. There was no alteration of moment down the back to the half mile, where *Jimmy* broke and the mare took a lead of two lengths. Keeping to the lower turn. Making the home stretch, she had a strong lead half way up. *Jimmy* made an effort to catch her, but breaking at the distance, was easily defeated by three lengths.

Third Heat.—Four and five to one on *Lady Tompkins*. The start was even—the mare with a slight lead to the turn, where she was a length in advance. There was a little spirt at the quarter pole, but down the back stretch the mare had a lead of three lengths. The same at the half mile. At the three-quarters the mare had still a strong lead, where she made a skip, but catching quickly, led into the home stretch. Half way up *Jimmy* broke, but getting down, came again at the distance, but failed in overhauling her, and she came home an easy winner by a length and a half.

Fourth Heat—100 to 10 on *Lady Tompkins*, who led half a length at the turn, increasing it to a length at the quarter, where *Jimmy* closed the gap to half a length, down the back at the new stand they were last. The mare then took the lead, and at the half mile was three lengths in advance, increasing it to ten at the three quarters, coming home within any number of lengths to spare, *Jimmy* breaking all to pieces at the distance.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4.—Purse and stake of $400—Heats two miles in harness.

J. Carpenter, named b. g. Stonewall Jackson, (of Hartford)					1 1
J. Lovell, named b. g. Shark					2 2

Stonewall Jackson won both heats cleverly. T. CREGAR'S s. g. *Shot* and D. PITTER'S b. g. *Port Royal*, were entered but drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	Total.
First heat	00:38	1:15	2:30	2:31	5:01
Second heat	00:39½	1:17¼	2:34	2:32¾	5:06¾

THE HUDSON COUNTY RACING MEETING TO-DAY, (THURSDAY).—The First Fall Meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society, at their new track back of Hoboken, which was suspended last Wednesday on account of the unfavorable weather—and been twice postponed since—will be resumed to-day, without fail. A special train will leave foot of Chambers street at 12½ o'clock. An affluent amount of good racing is promised, the horses engaged in the races set down for decision being first-class.

The Hottentots

At the Cape of Good Hope have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use.

It is given chiefly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and bearing down, or prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in the evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of Dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our *flesh* and *blood* are supported from these sources.

Persons at every period of life, from infancy to old age, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU," and when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. PHYSIC.

The Proprietor with upwards of thirty-thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication, he does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. The science of medicine like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital. His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the U. S. Dispensatory.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
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No. 594 Broadway, and
HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 South Tenth-street, Philadelphia.

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Ask for

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT
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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

Take no other.—[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Carriages at Bargains.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary wareroome are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community.

The Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, and all other popular Hotels, use BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere

Gratis!—EXAMINATIONS OF THE THROAT AND Lungs. Special treatment as usual, by

B. SEGNITZ, M. D., 835 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
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If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Fall Boots and Shoes.
Splendid assortment, at reduced prices.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 571 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

Scurvey and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night and hot food and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 785 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Gentlemen's Scarf Pins.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Deaf Persons are again Cautioned against self-styled eye, ear, catarrh and throat doctors, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretention and falsehood, and whose only object and highest ambition is gain. Dr. HARTLEY attends all persons free of charge until cured. No fee for consultation. Office No. 497 Broadway.

N.B.—References in all parts of the City and Country.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affection, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them."

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

MARRIED.

AUGHILTERE—DOBBIN.—Tuesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. W. H. Wynne, JOHN STUART AUGHILTERE, of New-York, and ANNE JANE DOBBIN, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Dobbin, Esq., of Moira, Ireland.

Hoboken, N. J., papers please copy.

BURTIS—THOMSON.—At the 5th-avenue Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. BURTIS and MARY G., only daughter of J. B. Thompson, L. L. D., all of this City.

CONDIT—LINCOLN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, in St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., by Rev. W. Colvin Brown, FRANCIS R. CONDIT, of Millburn, and HARRIET PARK, daughter of the late James M. Lincoln, of Louisville, Ky., and grand-daughter of Enos Park.

DAVIES—ALLEN.—At Newbern, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 22, by Rev. James Y. Suydam, Dr. JOHN M. DAVIES and Miss ELIZA T. ALLEN.

DEVOE—MIXSELL.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, at Middle Dutch Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, WALTER B. DEVOE, of Fordham, N. Y., and LETITIA J., eldest daughter of Aaron Mixsell, Esq., of this City.

GRAHAM—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, by Rev. Samuel M. Hastings, ANDREW GRAHAM and SOPHRONIA C. CHAMBERLAIN, of Newtown, L. I.

HAYES—BARNUM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Mr. CHARLES B. HAYES, of this City, and Miss MARY BARNUM, of Cleveland, Ohio.

HOSFORD—LOCKWOOD.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, HENRY HOSFORD, of Brooklyn, and FANNIE E., daughter of L. L. Lockwood, Esq., of the former place.

KEESE—THORNE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864, at Christ Church, Manhasset, by Rev. G. N. Porter, WM. LINN KEESE and HELEN E., eldest daughter of the late Henry M. Thorne. No cards.

LORD—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., HENRY M. LORD and CARRIE H., only daughter of Erastus Williams, Esq. No cards.

MILLER—GREIG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, WILLIAM MILLER and HATTIE M., youngest daughter of the late George Greig, all of this City.

PALMER—RYDER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Adams, GEORGE H. PALMER and MARY, daughter of Edgar T. Ryder.

RUNYON—RANDOLPH.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. E. DePuy, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., CASS. C. RUNYON, of New-York, and ISABELLE M., daughter of the late Carman F. Randolph, of Newark, N. J.

SANFORD—DEPUY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the Legation of the United States, Paris, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. HENRY SHELTON SANFORD, Minister of the United States to Belgium, and GERTRUDE ELLEN, daughter of John DuPuy, Esq., of Philadelphia, United States of America.

DIED.

BURGER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at his residence, Harlem, Westchester Co., JESSE BURGER, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CRAVEN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, MARIA, wife of Alfred W. Craven, and daughter of the late John S. Schermerhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FORBES.—Suddenly, in this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, JOHN E. FORBES, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 293 6th-av., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

GARDINER.—At her residence, on Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 4, Mrs. JULIANA GARDINER, widow of David Gardiner.

Her remains will be taken to East Hampton, L. I., for interment, where the funeral service will take place.

GOMEZ.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, EUSEBIO J. GOMEZ, of Havana, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward Flash, near New-Brunswick, N. J.

Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

HALL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, of diphtheritic croup, CHARLIE GREENFIELD, only child of Charles and Sarah V. B. Hall, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 253 West 21st-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOLDEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, at the residence of James Williams, Esq., in Montgomery Co., near Laytonsville, Md., CHARLES STEWART HOLDEN, 33 years of age, late of the Twelfth New-York State Volunteers, and son of Oliver Holden, Esq., of the City of New-York.

KNIFFIN.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, EDGAR B., the infant son of Charles E. and Anna W. Kniffin, aged 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, C. R. Ogden, Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, of paralysis, ISAIAH LEWIS, Jr., aged 42 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Hempstead, L. I. The trains will leave Hunter's Point at 8 30 and 11 A. M., returning leave Hempstead at 2 40 and 5 18 P. M.

MARCHER.—At West Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, of consumption, ALFRED MARCHER, in the 31st year of his age, youngest son of the late James Marcher, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at 11½ o'clock on Thursday, the 6th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at No. 34 West 20th-st., at 9 o'clock, to convey the friends to Morrisania.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—THEODORE NICHOLS, of the Sixth Regiment New-York Cavalry, was killed in battle near Winchester, Va., Monday, Sept. 19, aged 34 years.

His funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday evening, Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock, in the Willett-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. C. Kelsey.

NASH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, JOSEPH H. NASH, son of Augustus Nash, aged 20 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 111 East 39th-st., on Friday next, at 2 P. M. His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WATERS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864, at his residence, No. 111 East 10th-st., CHARLES WATERS, aged 49 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WHITNEY.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., of consumption, NELSON M. WHITNEY, Sergeant-Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Dr. Charles J. Nordquist, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cherry Lane for interment.

Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 8.15 A. M.

☞ Newburgh, N. Y., papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, of membranous croup, MARIA GIFFORD, youngest child of Dr. M. M. and Maria E. Woodruff, aged 10 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 148 Broad-st.

WILLIS.—On fourth day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 5, JOHN WILLIS, of Syosset, L. I., in his 75th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, at Jericho, on 6th day, at 11 o'clock.

Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Jamaica and 34th-st. ferries, at Hicksville.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE NEW-ENGLAND States held at Springfield, Sept 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

GOLD BELT BUCKLES.

Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

J. J. MERRIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERRIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERRIAN & CO. Mr. JAMES BURBEAT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three and five to twenty dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black white and red, three feet and five distance set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NINE NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.

THE SUPPRESSED BOOK ABOUT SLAVERY!—A remarkable work, in every respect; written and stereotyped in 1857, but never published till now. *Why it was* SUPPRESSED, will be apparent to the reader. It has no hackneyed hash of ancient sayings on Slavery, but fresh, vivid, awakening, cutting to the quick, and compelling attention. Plentifully illustrated with wood cuts in the highest style of xylographic art. The public are already clamoring for it. 12mo., tinted paper, cloth bound, $2.

NEARER AND DEARER.—A charming and amusing Love Story, by the author of that splendid college book "*Verdant Green.*" It is filled with comic illustrations, and will be one of the best selling books of the year. 12mo., cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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Down in Tennessee. Edmund Kirke's new book....$1 50
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READY THIS MORNING
BEADLES' DIME BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY
NO. 16.
A charming and interesting biography of one of the most peculiar and celebrated men of modern times viz:
THE LIFE OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
PIONEER'S SON, HUNTER, FARMERS "HAND"
SELF-EDUCATED STUDENT, SUCCESSFUL
LAWYER, CONGRESSMAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
This is a carefully prepared biography—a straightforward narrative of the private and public life of one of the most remarkable men of modern times. It particularly dwells upon
THE STORY OF HIS EARLY YEARS
and traces his development with reference to imparting, not only a COMPLETE BIOGRAPHY OF THE MAN, but also a LESSON to the YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA, by which they may learn how true greatness can come forth even from the lowly log-cabin of the humble pioneer, to adorn the highest and most august station in the gift of a free people.
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American News Co., General Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCV.—FOR OCTOBER, 1864.
EDITED BY
Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.

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Art. 2.—Recent Italian Comedy.
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Art. 6.—Ocean Steam Navigation.
Art. 7.—Goldwin Smith.
Art. 8.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Art. 9.—The Next General Election.
Art. 10.—Critical Notices.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The promises made by the new editors of the *North American*, have been more than fulfilled, and nobody can doubt that the journal is now fully up to the requirements of the times, and treats subjects of universal interest with learning, sagacity, and eloquence."

The *North-American Review* is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

TERMS.—Five dollars a year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per number.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

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CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the most reliable remedy known for weak and lame backs, pain in the breast or side, kidney complaints, rheumatism, &c., &c. General Depot No. 344 Hudson-st., and sold by druggists everywhere.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD.
UNION MASS MEETING.
There will be a meeting of the Union citizens held at the 20th Ward Union Headquarters, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., on Thursday evening, October 6th. Seats reserved for ladies.
The following speakers will address the meeting:
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
HON. JAMES R. WHITING,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, ESQ.,
IRA B. DAVIS, ESQ.
A Glee Club will be in attendance. Campaign documents for all.
Meeting Evening—Thursday evening during the campaign. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Pres't.
JOHN CARTOUS, Sec'y.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
The Executive Committee of this club will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 7 o'clock.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.
ADAM COOPER, } Secretaries.
H. G. CARTER, }

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of this Association will be held at Headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney,
WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Col. A. J. M. DUGANNE, late prisoner of war in Texas, and
ROBERT SEWELL, Esq.
The people of the Ward are invited to be present.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, } Secretaries.
NELSON GELVERTON, }

"VETERAN UNION CLUB."
LINCOLN AND FENTON, UNION AND VICTORY.
There will be another meeting of this Club on next THURSDAY EVENING, at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All veterans, both of the army and navy, and also members of the militia, are cordially invited to attend.
F. W. FISHER, M. D., President.
A. MARTIN BURNS, Secretary.

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
A BOOK FOR UNION BOYS!
Ready in a few days,
THE TAILOR BOY.
This interesting story of ANDY will be ready at all the bookstores in a few days. Price $1.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.
WAR EAGLE UNIFORMS COMPLETE.
War Clubs, Caps, Eagles, Badges, Aprons, Banners, Torches, Lanterns, Candles, &c.
Out of town orders filled at once. The cheapest house in the City. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 218 New Canal-st.

UNION JUDICIARY CONVENTION.—AN adjourned meeting of this Convention will be held at the corner of Broadway and

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three Departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Anchinoloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Gen. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebouitillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Creeby.	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. R. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November; to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY NO. 6 EAST 24TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organising for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madame B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students receives at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern language and English at the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 32d-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.
MISS KENNEDY is prepared to receive six young ladies as boarding pupils, who will be under her own personal supervision, and enjoy unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the French language.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Ferris, No. 38 Wall-st.; Isaac Mitchell, No. 195 Bridge-st., James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane, or address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT SCHOOL at Orange, New-Jersey, would receive two young ladies into her family. They would receive the best educational advantages, combined with all the comforts of a home. Address Mrs. TOWELL, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard née de Rochefermoy. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED—BY A RECent graduate of Harvard College; classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references in Cambridge and in this city. Address "M. H.," care of A. Hartbill, 80 Wall-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53½ WEST 23D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL.—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 336 West 20th-st., is now open.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th street, will reopen Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50 Bond-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed. BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A TEACHER, wishes to give lessons as a compensation for board. Address J. LEROUX, No. 39 East 20th-st.

AARON BAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 26th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. JAMES O. BIXBY,

A recent graduate of Harvard College, wishes to obtain a few private pupils to fit for College, or to instruct in Latin, Greek, or Mathematics.
He refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

THOMAS HILL, D.D., Pres. of Harvard College.	JOHN MAC MULLEN, Esq., No. 900 Broadway.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, D.D. Of Harvard College.	HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Esq., (Claflin, Mellen & Co.)
Prof. F. LIEBER, L.L.D., Columbia College.	JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Pres. Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church.	GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 387 5th-avenue.
Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., No. 32 West 38th-st.	

Mr. BIXBY's address is No. 153 East 51st-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 2 th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 813, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 162 Broadway

A LADY, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, of many years' experience, recently connected with a first-class ladies' institution, desires a few pupils on moderate terms. Address Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 11 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 19, 1861.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO make an engagement as resident or visiting governess; she is competent of giving instruction in the German, the French, which she has learned in Paris, the common English branches and the rudiments of music; would be willing to give a few hours' instruction daily as an equivalent for board. Address Box No. 46, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., or inquire in the drug-store, No. 893 Broadway.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING A little English, having received an excellent education, would like to find board in a respectable American family, in exchange for private lessons, or to become tutor in some family where instruction would be required in French entirely. Address L. B. F., care of Prof. Elie Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teaching music, English, French and Latin, desires the position of resident governess; best of references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,534 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A graduate of Hamilton College, a situation as private tutor; best of references given. Address E. V. S., care of O. G. Mosca, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family. Address Miss H. E., Box No. 167 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Securities THIS DAY (Thursday), Oct. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salerooms No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class Stocks and Bonds, including Pacific, Rutgers, Brevoort, New-Amsterdam, Yonkers & N. S. Goodhue, Atlantic, International, Gebhard, Knickerbocker, City, Bowery, Park Grocers, Stuyvesant, Commonwealth, Excelsior, Beekman, Irving, Kings County, and Fulton Fire Insurance Stocks. Also Banks of the Commonwealth, Park, Bank of Commerce and St. Nicholas, Bank Stocks. Grand and 42d-st., Second-av., Raritan and Del. Bonds, Joliet Branch, Dry Dock, East Broadway and Fulton Ferry, and Brooklyn Central R.R. Stocks, Western Union Telegraph, W. S. Telegraph and Diamond Coal and Oil Stocks. Mississippi and Missouri R.R., Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R., Chicago and Alton R., and Sciota and Hocking Valley (Ohio) R.R. Bonds, &c., &c.
☞ Regular Stock Sales Mondays and Thursdays.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.

The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 2—Pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 3—Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 4—Pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's Office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, Oct. 7,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE.

Pier and oval mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and painted marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, crockery, &c., sewing-machines, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.
AT 12 M.,
one coal-cart horse and two spring carts.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY C. COOK will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Richard Valiant, consisting of elegant oval mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood etageres and bookcases, medallion carpets, lace curtains, brocatel do., dressing bureaus, cottage suites, bedroom furniture, feather beds, mattresses, pallasses, linen sheets, pillow cases, blankets, pillows and bolsters, lace curtains, sofas, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, wardrobes. Also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, &c. Also, a phaeton, built by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., buggy, harness, &c. By order.
S. Y. D. ARROWSMITH, Executor.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, velvet carpets, pier mirrors, parlor suites, pianos, paintings, table linens, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, a very large and well-selected assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from three families who are declining housekeeping, and will embrace several parlor suites in rosewood and black walnut, wardrobes, book-cases, dress bureaus, centre, card and extension tables, pier glasses, curtains, one or two pianofortes, rosewood billiard table, rich carpets of various kinds, beds, mattresses, china and glassware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large quantity of bed-linen, sheets, blankets, spreads, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

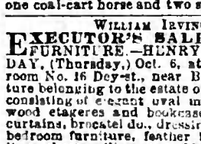
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 274 LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 274 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, south side, between Nevins and Powers sts. The house is 20 by about 40 feet; has water, gas and range, and party-wall on one side. Lot 20 by 100 feet. The gas fixtures go with the house. Possession 1st November next.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REARAdmiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Johnst. The assortment will comprise a choice variety of flowering-blooming plants, from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

J. S. WILSON, Auctioneer.

J. S. WILSON & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 15 Chatham-st., a consignment of woollen and cotton shirts, socks, gloves, suspenders, neck ties, &c.; also a lot of boots and clothing.



BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
ADAPTED TO EVERY
BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warranted accurate and durable.
Call or send for circular.
Salesrooms
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
opposite
Astor House.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest officers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful officers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from the r date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$600,000.
5,000 Shares.....$100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. HAMLING, President.
THOS. A. R. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the Island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 74° 3', and has a 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a section of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 81 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, TOLEDO, AUG. 15, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.
J. N. BRUMMOND, Sec'y.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.

The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at any banking office. No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A Lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, on which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a brook of one hundred miles each side of Parkersburgh, on to the Ohio River, in which no coal can be obtained. A large quantity can be shipped of to steamboats, as well as the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and points below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the market to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who would aid in developing the same. E. O. LIST.
PARKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. 27, 1864.
Refer to W. K. Mead, 47 Water-st., New-York.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 6th day of October.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 6, both days inclusive. S. L. CROSBY,
Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 CHATTE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent. was declared this day, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Oct. 15. Transfer books closed till the 14th Oct. By order of the Board.
CHARLES RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
Geo. W. PRATT, Secretary. D. T. M. DAVIS, President.

FINANCIAL.

FISKE & HATCH.
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Transfer Agents, New-York:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, please announce that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed on SATURDAY, Oct. 1 proximo, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until 3 P. M., Oct. 17, and that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½,) free of Government tax., will be paid Oct. 17 and after, to the registered holders of full paid stock at the time the books were closed. The dividend thus to be paid, was made from the earnings of the third quarter of the year. The earnings and operating expenses as ascertained, and estimated for the first three-quarters to the 30th inst., are as follows:

Earnings for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, and estimated for September	$4,840,743 83
Operating expenses for January, February, March, April, May, June and estimates for August and September	$2,915,468 84
Nett balance	$1,934,274 99
From this balance deduct interest on mortgage bonds, sinking funds and dividends of the first and second quarters as follows:	
Nine months' interest on 1st, 2d and 3d mortgage bonds	$686,525 00
Nine months' interest on Allegheny River Bridge Bonds	18,000 00
Nine months' sinking fund on 1st and 2d mortgage bonds	78,750 00
Nine months' interest on Chicago Depot bonds	5,213 00
Dividend on Stock for 1st and 2d quarter, paid	338,065 00
The Dividends now to pay are	197,355 00
Total	$1,233 908 00

Leaving a surplus subject to the further order of the Board of $830,366 99 after paying expenses, interest, sinking fund and dividends for the nine months of the year.

The nett income for the nine months, after paying all charges upon the revenue excepting dividends, is eighteen per cent. (18 per cent.) on the present augmented capital, or about seventeen per cent. (17 per cent.) on the average capital invested during the same period, which is equal to twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. (22⅔ per cent.) for the year.

The amount expended for construction to the 30th inst., will be about $1,600,000, of which the greater portion will be paid by the money realized from the sale of stock ordered in April last, and which has all been sold.
G. W. CASS, President.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendricks" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. B. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the nett earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS
IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES,
FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOLLOWING Dividends appear to have remained unclaimed at the Bank of New-York for two years previous to 1st September, 1864:

Wm. Archer	$66 20
H. M. Berkwith	28 90
Assignees of Robert Schuyler	30 14
John Bowen	15 86
Bowery Presbyterian Church	195 60
H. K. Butterfield	25 76
John Cochrane	17 07
A. Hamilton, Jr., Treasurer	186 98
R. Hasluck	140 25
Johnson's Sons, Wm. M	184 56
A. F. V. Gray	550 00
D. Gilmartin	40 22
A. Lester & Co	47 63
J. H. McKee	10 17
W. Orgill	69 78
R. Pettit	18 76
J. Rangely	11 22
Theo. Russell	10 01
G. M. Tracy	13 54
W. R. Taylor	11 60
Smith, Rhodes & Co	12 11
A. Tobias' Sons	26 43
W. Watson & Co	10 25
Watson & Rose	22 08
Wm. S. Weir	16 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM B. MEEKER, of the

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of freight by this line of steamers have been reduced to 50 cents per foot, 1½ cents per pound and $3 50 per barrel. Its patrons are assured that the rates will at all times be made as low as those by any other line, and all times be made as low as those by any other line, and will be uniform to all shippers at the lowest rates during the week of shipment. JAS. A. RAYNOR.

IREGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..... Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,865	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

NO CHANGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Commander, On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,

(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,) From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR, FIRST CLASS PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built screw steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER,

is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 50 North River.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$80
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45

Payable in U. S. Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold (or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship YAZOO, GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 15.....COSTA RICA.....FISHERWOOD.
Oct. 26.....OCEAN QUEEN.....STADTLER.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. Frances O. Russell, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA HAS been unavoidably detained until 12 o'clock, noon, last, at which time she will positively leave.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 261 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diplomas for sale.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 26th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmora.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CONNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7:45 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Accommodating Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 30TH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CHECKS OF THE International Coal Company on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of this City, were stolen from their office after the close of business on Saturday, 1st inst. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as their payment has been stopped at the Bank, viz. Check No. 53, dated Sept. 28, favor David Dows & Co., for $950 60; check No. 54, dated Oct. 1, favor Wm. K. Strong, for $3,500; check No. 55, dated Oct. 1, favor E. B. Weddle, for $125. Said checks were signed by the President, Wm. K. Strong, but had not been signed by the Treasurer.

R. B. WEDDLE, Secretary.

$50 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM OPPOSITE Fulton Market, in Front-st., a cream colored MARE, black legs and tail, and mane nearly black, and interfered a little behind, with a light WAGON, no top, Day & Son makers. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the undersigned at the ship-yard foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THOMAS SLACK.

LOST—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND CHERRY sts., East River, yesterday morning, a PACKAGE, containing four drawings on tracing-cloth and a printed specification of a marine engine. The finder, by returning the same to the office of the Allaire Works, No. 466 Cherry-st., New-York, will be liberally rewarded.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more. Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 5,674 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN-HORSE, with store basement and second floor, near Broadway, on Crosby-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to P. JONES, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TWO MARINE FLUE BOILERS—BUT a little over suitable for steam tug or for steamship use. For sale by JOHN ROACH & SON, Fina Iron Works, No. 430 Washington-st.

DROPPELLER ENGINE, CYLINDER 40 inches diameter, 30 feet 6 inches, with boiler and all appending complete, ready for use. Apply on the premises for sale. Apply to ERASTUS W. SMITH, No. 8 Dominick-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE NEW AND ONE old, 10x24; also a new Engine for cutters. JOHN STUART, No. 111 Broadway, Dealer in Machinery.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.

In consequence of the continued unfavorable weather, the FALL RACES

At the above Course are further postponed until THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

October 6 and 7,

At which time the GREAT RACES heretofore commenced will take place.

Special trains on the Erie Railway from foot of Chamber-st., at 11 and 12 M. Fare, both ways, 31 cents. Run to the Course and return after the races. Ample accommodations, including cushioned seats, for ladies.

J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.

BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) full salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make the deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Seperate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon,) named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and it is desired that bidders also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— there state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached. (Signature of bidder.)

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,)

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Trousers, sky blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, canton flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Bootees, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gutta percha, or India rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, army standard.
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, 1½ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index books, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample required.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for prisoners of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

(No. 7.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, cats, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 3.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department of—

U. S. Mounted—Army Standard.
SAW CASES, Lined—Army Standard.
HALF LEGGINGS, Artillery and Storm—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7½—Overture at 7¾.

Third time, Lovel's fine comedy, LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP,

with its great cast.

FRIDAY—MONEY.

SATURDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and (second time) MY WIFE'S MAID. A genuine success.

MONDAY—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

A five-act drama is in active preparation and will shortly be produced.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Oct. 1, 1864.—The first meeting of the Society, after its usual Summer recess, will be held at their rooms, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the Secretary will read a paper, descriptive of recent travels into the interior of China, prepared by U. P. JONES, Esq., Consul U. S. A., at Macao.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Secretary.

MUSEUM, OPEN AND FREE, DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their rooms open and make examinations at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

(No. 4.)

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure thereon, all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court. Appraised at $500,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six pas engers cars, four baggage cars, 50 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st. Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 3d day of May A. D. 1864.

my5-1awim fh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—TO JOHN MOORE, Defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of ROGER SHERMAN,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica.

$196,752.54 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Sept. 26 at 9 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port this morning. The following is her specie list:

Order	$23,561 66	J. Straun, Bro & Co.	19,600 68
Newton & Co.	19,000 00	Co	12,000 00
H. Coghill	9,900 00	J. B. Newton & Co.	64,500 00
Cohn & Co	30,806 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	
Rich & Bro	7,300 00		

Total.....$196,752 54

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolution in Ecuador—Spain and Peru—Bolivia—Chili—Central America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

The British mail steamer *Peru* arrived at Panama from Valparaiso and intermediate ports on the 24th instant. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 2d, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th September. The *Peru* brought $543,000 in specie, 1,112 bales cotton, 384 bales wool and other cargo for England, and 1,900 hides for New-York.

ECUADOR.

Two steamers since I wrote you that the steamer *Bernardino*, formerly the British mail-packet *San-Granada*, was in the port of Paita, Peru, fitting out for an expedition to a port in Ecuador, to assist the revolutionists of Machala in overthrowing the Government of President MORENO and Gen. FLORES. The *Bernardino*, now called the *Paiteno*, reached Machala, south of Guayaquil, about the 1st of the present month. She was armed with eleven guns, and was accompanied by a sailing vessel, of two guns, called the *Ninth of October*. Both vessels had arms on board for the revolutionists and a considerable number of men. Gen. URBINA, who had been waiting at Paita to get the expedition started, was on board the *Paiteno*. The men and munitions were landed in the district of Machala, and the two vessels waited for the arrival of FLORES, who was expected at the head of a large force with which to stifle the revolt. On the 4th FLORES appeared at Machala with three vessels, the steamers *Washington*, *Anna* and *Smyrk*, on board of which he had five hundred men. But after taking a few observations, FLORES was satisfied that he had no chance of landing his men while the *Paiteno* remained on the coast, and so, at night of the same day, returned with his whole force to Guayaquil. The movement against MORENO and FLORES at Machala had extended itself to several other provinces, and its supporters counted upon complete success within a very brief period.

Col. BENTIMILLA, with a battalion to operate against the revolutionists in a neighboring district, started from Quito, but the same day turned back, on discovering that there was a movement in his rear for proclaiming URBINA. The Government had sent together about 1,500 men by land against the insurrected districts, counting upon their being joined by the Guayaquil forces under FLORES, and was confident of success, but the chances, nevertheless, appear to be on the side of the revolutionists, especially as they expect, and will probably have, material aid from Peru. The Government claims that it has 2,500 men in Guayaquil, "faithful to its cause"—but their faithfulness, I opine, will depend a good deal upon the strength of the revolutionary movement.

The Government of Ecuador charges Peru with bad faith, in aiding the revolutionists, and intimates that the Government of Columbia is also not without blame in failing to restrain the sympathies of its people on the frontier, with the revolution. Gen. TOMAS MALDONADO, the leader of the revolt at Machala, or Maabla, having been taken prisoner, was shot at Quito on the 30th August, at three o'clock P. M., after a drum-head court-martial. There can be but little doubt that Peru will act openly in aid of the revolution in Ecuador, if necessary to its success.

PERU.

The question with Spain occupies the public attention to the exclusion of all other matters, though there is little real progress toward its solution. After a lengthy discussion, Congress passed a law, which is neither fish or flesh, as follows:

ART. 1. The Executive shall make use of every ordinary and extraordinary means and all the resources which are legally within its power, to defend, by force, the integrity of the National territory against all aggression or usurpation already consummated, or which may be attempted to be consummated.

ART. 2. Congress resolves that the Executive power to make war against the Spanish Government (*Haga la guerra al Gobierno de Espana*) as a last resort, to obtain the most complete and honorable satisfaction for injuries done by its agents to the Republic, in case the Chincha islands are not disoccupied and the National flag saluted,—the Executive being empowered to employ, in conformity with its constitutional attributes, every means allowed by the 'Law of Nations' for entering into friendly relations with the above-mentioned Government.

My opinion, so often expressed, that no war will grow out of the difference between Peru and Spain, remains unchanged. If Peru believed herself strong enough to enter into a war with Spain, she would long ago have thrown down the gauntlet. She has already added fifteen to twenty millions of dollars to her present debt in "making preparations for defence" against her antagonist, and is no better prepared now than she was the day the Chinchas were seized, to "assert her rights." The matter will be settled in some other way than by war, and will be settled on such terms as Spain shall insist upon.

The Lima presses announce that parties in England are willing to loan Peru $40,000,000, at the rate of 62 cents and 2 per cent. *interest desamortization*, and that the Government will accept this proposition.

Another curious announcement is, that Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co. of Lima offer to loan the Government $15,000,000 at 3½ per cent. a year, on condition that this firm shall have the exclusive right to get out and export a mineral just discovered—the character of the mineral not named—the discoverers paying the Government two reals per quintal on each quintal of the substance exported. The day on which the contract is signed, five millions of the money to be paid down, and the balance in six and twelve months. If either of the parties rescind the contract, that party to pay the other two millions of dollars.

Business is said to be good at Lima and Callao, notwithstanding the difficulties of the "situation." Exchange on London, sixty to ninety days, 37½d. per Bolivian currency.

The "Congress of the Peoples" is soon to assemble at Lima.

BOLIVIA.

This State appears to be quiet. The politicians are engaged in a Presidential canvass. Gen. AVILA seems to be the favorite candidate.

CHILI.

There is nothing of special interest from Chili. Government has declined to sell the two principal Railroads, the Central and the Southern, although in its hands, they do not yield much profit, being, of course, badly managed. The prorogation of Congress, which should take place on the 31st of August, has been deferred for thirty days. In relation to the Peruvian question, the *Mercurio* publishes an article taking strong grounds against European interference.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 20th inst. She brought dates from Guatemala to the 12th, Salvador to the 14th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 17th inst. Her freight list is as follows:

For Southampton—42 cercons indigo, 5 boxes objects of natural history, and 5 boxes specie, valued at $6,545 50. For Liverpool—161 cercons cochineal, 95 bales cotton, 144 bags coffee, 15 cases balsam, 4 cases deerskins, 2 packages sundries and $1,202 in specie. For South Pacific—100 bags coffee for Valparaiso, and 4 boxes merchandise for Guayaquil. For Aspinwall—28 bales cotton and $300 in specie. For Panama—27 bags coffee, 17 bags rice, 7 packages merchandise and $1,233 in specie. Number of packages in all, 1 157.

All the States of Central America were quiet. The news is not of the slightest importance.

PANAMA.

The State Assembly—The French Consul in Trouble—The Tonnage Tax—Naval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

We have nothing later from Bogota, and there is little local news for this mail.

Our State Assembly is in session, but is not doing much in the way of bettering the financial condition, though occasionally a spasmodic effort to that end is made. The tobacco and aguardiente tax, which was lately added to the commercial tax, has been repealed, a good deal to the satisfaction of the merchants, but I suppose it will come on to them in some other form.

The President of the Assembly, in response to the almost unanimous voice of that body, has written a long letter to President MOSQUERA, asking him to revoke the exequatur of M. DA ZETTNAS, the French Consul at Panama, on account of his enmity to the present country; but as I wrote you before, I do not think the President will venture upon the step, as LOUIS NAPOLEON is rather touchy about such matters, from weak Powers. On the other hand, M. DE ZETTNER'S friends have signed a paper exonerating him from the charges made against him by the Legislature, and protesting against his removal.

The National Government has revived the old tonnage tax, which has been such a bone of contention between this Government and the United States the past eight years. It was formerly assessed on vessels by a law of the State, but now comes in the form of a National law. It assesses 50 cents on every 1,000 kilogrammes, gross weight, (about one ton,) of goods discharged in any part of the country. The United States Consul at Aspinwall has recited to the notice sent him that the law was to be put in force this month, that he is authorized by the United States Government to resist its collection, and that he shall obey orders.

The U. S. war steamer *Narragansett*, Capt. SELIM WOODWORTH, from Acapulco, arrived at Panama on the 24th. The double-ender *Wateree*, left Panama for Acapulco on the 16th. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, Capt. MIDDLETON, is still at Panama. The U. S. flagship *Lancaster*, now at Callao, is soon expected here. The double-ender *Pontoosuc*, convoy for the Aspinwall steamer, arrived at Aspinwall on Sunday, the 24th. She leaves with the *Costa Rica* to-night.

The British propeller *Cristoval Colon*, from Liverpool, is discharging freight at Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad Company's barge *Bogota*, from New-York, is also discharging there.

Blockade of the Mexican Coast Raised.

From the Panama Star.

We received an official notification of the raising of the blockade of the Mexican coast, of which the following is a translation:

Editors of the Star & Herald,

SIRS.—Have the kindness to make known to the public, for the benefit of commerce, both foreign and Colombian, that the blockade of the coast of the Mexican Empire has been raised. Active vigilance, however, will be kept up for the suppression of articles contraband of war, and the shipping of goods for Manzanilla, as well as for the other ports, must be done with the greatest regularity, in order to avoid grave inconveniences. Receive, sirs, &c., A. DE ZETTNER, Consul of France.

FROM BRAZIL.

The War with Uruguay about to Ensue—The Brazilian Envoy Gives Orders for Reprisals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

On the 20th instant the French steamer *Santiago* arrived from the La Plata River with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 13th and from Montevideo to the 15th.

The state of relations between Uruguay and Brazil was ruptured. Sr. LARAIVA, the envoy of Brazil, had delivered an *ultimatum*, and, in answer to it, the Oriental Government had offered to leave the claims of his Government to arbitration. The envoy then replied to this note that he was about to send orders to the commandants of the naval and land forces to make reprisals upon Uruguay.

This done, the envoy retired, first on board of the war-steamer *Nitherohy*, and afterwards to Buenos Ayres, on board of the gun-boat *Araguay*.

Up to the time of the packets sailing, no reprisals had been made by the Brazilian forces, though they were expected, which would inlate a war.

The papers of Montevideo were, by all sorts of calumnies, inciting the public mind against Brazil, and causing much agitation.

The intestinel war in Uraguay was still going on, and Gen. FLORES had made an attack upon the village of La Florida, (an important post) taking it after a fight of three hours.

It is affirmed that FLORES ordered the commandant, D. JACINTHE PAIRAOA, and his officers, to be put to death. This barbarous act was generally condemned, and the insurgent chief exonerated himself by pointing to the massacre of the helpless prisoners at Constitution, by order of LUCAS PIRES as a cause for *lex talionis*.

In the capture of La Florida, the Uruguay Government has lost a post of some value, as it was a depot of munitions of war for its army. For not going to the succor of the place, Gen. MARENO has been relieved of his command; and Gen. D. LEBOADDO GOMES has again been placed at the head of the army.

There was some talk of an alliance between Uruguay and the Argentine States, which was sought earnestly by the former, in view of the coming contest with Brazil; but the press of the latter country is averse to it, seeing no gain in the alliance, but, on the contrery, the danger of a war with Brazil—so that Uruguay will have to fight single-handed.

From Paraguay there is no news of any moment. The fetes are being celebrated.

BUENOS AYRES.

American Immigration and its Character—Mr. Wheelwright, the Yankee Railroad Man—The Bible in the Schools of Rosario—Popular Lectures—Direct Steam Communication with the United States—Appleton's Books in South America—The Civil War in Uruguay—Excellent Quality of Paraguay Cotton—Freights—Markets, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Aug. 12, 1864.

There is a perceptible increase of American immigration and American feeling in the Valley of the La Plata.

The immigration may be occasioned by the war, although not all the accessions can be located on the same side of the political line which divides parties at home. Many of those who are coming now are prepared for the pastoral life, or for cotton planting, and we can count among the arrivals of the last two months some hundreds of thousands of hard cash capital.

The United States Sanitary Commission has attracted attention by its noble efforts to obtain funds for the relief of sick, wounded and prisoners. A benefit in the chief theatre of this city yielded the handsome profit of $1,000 in United States gold. An amateur dramatic exhibition is to occur soon, for the same purpose. A subscription, quite large, has also been circulated; and weekly meetings of American ladies, for sewing and lint-making, have enlivened the winter. We shall send home from $5,000 to $6,000 in gold.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, the *concessionaire* of the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad, has arrived, and is about to fix his residence in Rosario, the chief city of Santa Fe. He is a Connecticut man, and does honor to all New-England.

The American Bible Society has lately sent an agent to Rosario, who, in forty days, has disposed of over five hundred copies of the Scriptures. This is a great success. Of these, about one hundred copies are read in the public schools. One lad was told by his priest not to read it in school, and the teacher sent word to the priest to know *why*, and requested him to come to the school, and discuss the question.

There are two extensive settlements of Swiss in the Province of Santa Fé, who desire to place themselves under the care of the American church here. The American clergymen occasionally visit them, and the initiative steps for formal organization have been already taken.

This city is entertaining itself with popular lectures this Winter. Two courses are in progress, one in the American church, and one in the British Library rooms. Thus far the lecturers are the Protestant clergymen of the city. They are well attended by select audiences and are doing good.

This community is delighted with the idea of direct steam communication with New-York via Rio de Janeiro. It will open up a trade with the manufacturers of the United States, profitable to all. There are goods sent to this trade manufactured for English houses by United States manufacturers.

We cannot expect much advantage as to the exports of this country by steam communication, but we may hope for an alliance of interests that will be mutually beneficial. Every year we use here more lumber, and it must all come from the North. At present, while schools are yet in their infancy in this country, we purchase over $20,000 worth of books annually in New-York. Messrs. APPLETONS publish nearly all the school books that are used in the Spanish language in this country.

The effect of the Anglo-rebel privateers has been to drive out of this port nearly every American vessel. To-day there is not one in the harbor, though there are 100 flags of all other nationalities. It is estimated that we shall export this year over 40,000 tons of wool. Formerly American vessels carried abroad about half of the annual wool crop. The news of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* was heard here by our English friends with the utmost alarm. Up to the day of her loss she was claimed to be the glory of English workmanship, and hence necessarily superior to any American craft afloat.

In this country the real progress that is made at present seems to be chiefly in the provinces. In Santa Fé and Entre Rios land is still cheap. Communication by steam and sail is easy and frequent, and multitudes are rushing there. In Cordoba there will soon be an outlet by railroad for the exports, and the mineral products of the upper provinces will soon find their way to market by the Cordoba Railroad, or by the Salado River improvement. At present copper goes to the markets of Europe after transportation 200 leagues on mules. For similar reasons the gold and silver of the upper provinces crosses the Andes and reaches a nearer market by a safer route.

Two days ago the first traction-engine ever seen in this country started on a trial-trip, and in going over the rough pavements of the Street Bien Orden, it broke an axletree. It is hoped that this means of traffic will encroach on hundreds of bullock-carts, and keep possession till the railroad-whistle sounds its retreat. It is an English structure, and though hardly adapted to this province, it is expected to work wonders in the interior.

The civil war still rages in Uraguay, with few hopes of a speedy adjustment. It has degenerated into a system of pillage and organized robbery, by which the whole country is devastated. Complications with neighboring Governments are also embarrassing the Uraguayan Government. There are 20 Brazilian war-vessels in the port of Monte Video, and a protectorate may be proclaimed by Brazil any day.

The new cotton crop of Paraguay has already reported itself, and some bales are en route for Lancashire. It is well known that, for a century or more, Paraguay has raised a cotton hardly inferior to flax. Its durability, when it is worked by native hands, exceeds any linen I have ever seen. It may yet become known in the European markets. President LOPEZ will send two bales to France in the next French steamer as samples.

There is only one vessel now loading in this port for the United States, the German brig *Luna*; she takes bales at $5. Within a week sailed the *Nellie Hunt*, and the *Voyager*, both for New-York, and both with an assortment of native products, as hides, wool, hair, skins of goat, of deer, of river hogs, &c.

Pine is selling at good rates: pitch $41; spruce $41 50; ash $66 50. Flour is advancing a little: none offered.

In politics all is quiet on this side. The National Administration is increasingly and deservedly popular. The railroads and other public improvements of this Administration mark it as the best of history. No important political question agitates the people. In fine, all things combine to encourage the philanthropist and patriot that a better day has dawned on the Argentine Confederation.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The News of Sheridan's Victory—The Rebels Driven from the Atchafalaya—Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

The United States steamer *McClellan* arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans, with advices to Sept. 27. She brings the following intelligence:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Sanitary Commission this afternoon sent a steamer load of vegetables and supplies generally to the fleet and land force at Mobile Bay.

The news of SHERIDAN'S fight was received yesterday through rebel sources, and a rebel victory was claimed to-day. The Northern account came to hand, and the Union men are as much elated as the rebels were yesterday.

After several skirmishes, the Rebels have been driven from the Atchafalaya and the vicinity of Morganza. One piece of artillery, considerable stores, and a few prisoners, were taken in these fights. The losses in killed and wounded on either side are trifling in numbers.

The cotton crop, although badly damaged, is not totally destroyed, as some Northern writers assert. A large plantation close to Baton Rouge, from which 600 bales were expected, will make 400. This is exceptional, but the average will be very near half a crop.

The *Yosoo* arrived this morning from New-York the 17th.

The Governor of Ohio has sent poll books, in which to take the vote of the Ohio soldiers at the election on the 11th of October.

The rebel Gen. HONOR, commanding a narrow strip of Mississipol, and outside the Union lines at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, in this State, has issued an order forbidding "private traffic with the enemy."

The quotations received from the West this morning, giving New-York quotations on the 20th, closed the cotton market, holders and buyers awaiting further news. Cotton begins to come in rather freely.

In politics there is little doing, and all will remain quiet until the General Assembly meets early in October.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Retreat of the Rebel Raiders Through Braxton County.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Oct. 3.

The following telegram was received on Saturday afternoon by Gov. BOREMAN:

CLARKSTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

Capt. HAGANS reports the rebels retreating by way of Bulltown. The following is an extract from Capt. HAGANS' dispatch:

"Much property has been carried off. Their conduct was such as characterizes nothing but robbers. They robbed stores and private houses, carrying off the clothing of men, women and children; in some cases, compelling women to take off their shoes and stockings. Their horses were loaded down with stolen property. Many of the citizens were robbed of their money. Rebels and Union citizens fared alike. The loss to this county (Unshur) cannot be less than forty thousand dollars. Their entire conduct was of the most shameful character."

B. F. KELLEY, Brevet Major-General.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of War Democrats—Appointment of a Committee.

An adjourned meeting of War Democrats, opposed to the Chicago platform and candidates, was held at the Bancroft House, Broadway and Twentieth-street, on Tuesday evening—Hon. PETER COOPER, Chairman; H. C. PAGE, Secretary.

After some conference and interchange of views, on motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of War Democrats, to act in conjunction with like Committees already appointed by the War Democratic State Committee of the State of New-York, and the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of calling and making arrangements for a mass Convention of the War Democracy in the City of New-York, prior to the ensuing election.

The Chairman appointed as such Committee, Messrs. Taylor, Edwards, Pierrepont, A. T. Stewart, F. B. Cutting and George Butler.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting (Mr. COOPER) was requested to also act on the Committee; and it was resolved that he be authorized to add to it, making up such a number as he may deem proper.

After some patriotic speeches, during which much enthusiasm was evinced, the meeting adjourned.

Union County Convention.

The County Convention of the Union General Committee met last night at their new headquarters No. 654 Broadway. On motion the Committee of Conference was continued and the members instructed to take all honorable means to procure a union with other Union organizations. The Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Tammany Congressional Nominations.

The Tammany Hall Democratic Congressional Convention met last night, and made the following nominations: Fourth District, Morgan Jones; Fifth District, Nelson Taylor; Sixth District, (adjourned to Oct. 12;) Seventh District, John W. Chanler; Eighth District, Thomas J. Barr: Ninth District, (adjourned to Oct. 12.)

The Mozart (New) Democracy.

The primaries of the new Mozart Hall Democratic Committee (Cozan's) were held last night. Delegates were elected to a County Convention to be held to-night, to the Congressional Conventions to be held to-morrow night, and to the Assembly Conventions to be held Friday night.

Twentieth Ward Union Meeting.

A Union meeting will be held this evening at the Twentieth Ward Union Headquarters, corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue. Several eminent speakers will be present.

Union Assembly Nominations.

The joint Union Assembly Convention of the Eighth Assembly District met last night, and nominated ELISHA R. CAMPBELL.

Union Congressional Nomination.

The Joint Union Congressional Convention of the Ninth District met last night, and adjourned to Saturday night next.

The Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

At the Inspector's election on Tuesday, the Democrats carried Newcastle County by 52; Kent County by 903; Sussex County by 450. Total, 1,405. In Newcastle County the Republicans had 432 majority in October, 1862.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Little interest was taken in the election to-day. The Union vote was not full. In Wilmington, the Republicans elect all the Inspectors and Assessor. The balance of Newcastle County is about even. We have heard nothing from Kent and Sussex, but suppose that, as usual, at this election, they have gone Democratic.

UNION NOMINATIONS.—The Union Convention for the Fourteenth Assembly District, which comprises the Eighteenth Ward, met last evening, and recommended as the candidate for Assembly to be supported by all those who are in favor of the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WILLIAM BOIES, Esq.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	192	400	Mich. So. & N. I.		63¼
30,000	do	192¼	700	do	b3	63¾
10,000	do	s3 192¼	100	do	b10	64
30,000	do	192⅛	100	do	s3	63¼
60,000	do	s3 192	100	do		63⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. C	36	300	do		63
100	N. Y. Cen. R	114	100	Ill. Cen. R	s3	114¾
100	do	114¾	400	do		114¼
500	do	114¾	500	Cleve. & Pitts		98
900	Erie Railway	92¾	200	do	b10	99
1100	do	92⅝	300	Chic. & R. I	b3	89¾
500	do	b3 92⅝	700	do		10
100	do	92⅞	600	do	b3	90
600	do	92¾	600	do	b4	90
400	do	92	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr	b3	72
400	do	b3 92	500	do		72
800	do	91¾	200	do	s10	72
100	do	91¾	200	Chi. & N. W	b3	39
100	Hudson R. R	115⅞	100	P., F. W. & C		91¾
1600	do	b3 116	100	Canton Co		29
200	do	b3 116¼	500	Cum. Coal Co		50
1000	do	b3 116⅞	300	do		50¼
100	do	116⅜	200	do	b3	50⅛
100	do	116¼	100	Mar. Mining Co	b3	33
400	do	116	100	do		33¼
200	do	115⅜	200	do	b3	33⅛
600	Reading R	121	100	do	b3	32⅜
400	do	s3 121	After the call one lot of Erie of $5,000, was sold at			92
200	do	s3 120¾				
100	do	120¾				
300	Quick. M. Co	78⅞				

[Advertisement.]

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING,

But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant Sozodont. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

All Druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6th to 9th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13th to 16th, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27th to 30th, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GARGO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES.—A tremendous reduction in prices of English Royal Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, mattings, table and piano covers, etc., etc., at the Original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

If you would have the best, get the TREMAINE BROTHERS' "Lincoln and Johnson Song Book." Every piece written expressly for this campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs. American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street, wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Ba m of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Persia, from New-York*—Mrs. J. J. Astor and servant, Master W. W. Astor, Mrs. R. R. Lewis, Miss Lewis, New-York; Miss M. H. Eschmann, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, San Francisco; Mrs. E. Clark, Cooperstown; Mrs. C. M. Turner, New-York; E. Clarke, Cooperstown; A. J. Clark, New York; A. Sutton, London; F. Gerry, New-York; Master Litchfield, New-York; F. Eckhardt, Paris; Mrs Wm. Strickland & child, Maine; A. F. Ott Monrose, Philadel. B. M. C. Darfee, Mo.; N Brarton, Fall River; Mrs. A. Abbertley, Nassau; Mrs. A. F. Fenits and child, New-York; J. H. Ingvall, London; Miss Jane Carroll, Baltimore; Miss Lemmon, do.; Lieut. Roger and wife, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. F. Jewett, Jr., and servant, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Philadelphia; James Lewell, England; Mrs. A. D. Smith, Miss A. B. Smith, William S. Smith, George M. Smith, Providence; M. Trevino and servant, Mexico; R. S. Fay, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. Garcia, child and servant, Mr. G. Garcia, Miss V. Penada, Mexico; Mr. A. E. Ford, England; Mr. Henry, Jersey; Mr. E. Baring, London; Major Fanning, Mr. Wm. Johnson, R. N., England; E. Richardson, England; Mr. G. Blun, New-York; A. G. Samson, Toronto; David Norton, Liverpool; J. S. M. Beecher, New-York; W. Craig, New-York; H. Wiesor, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, Boston; Mrs M. Evans, New-York; J. Turney, Jno. Gruff, New-Jersey; Sergt.-Major A. Webb, wife and four children; James Jaques, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. E. Dodd, Miss Fisher, M. Jovergert, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. John Shetcosbanks, Esq., Mrs. E. Allebone and infant, Minnesota.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 4—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Miss Ware, Miss Ketcheran, Mr. Drystro, lady, infant and maid, Miss Edwards and sister, Mr. Edwards, L. Amoubil, Mr. and Mrs. Innis and maid, Mrs. King, Abner Packenham, lady, infant and maid, Mrs. F. R. Routh and lady, Mr. Howard, lady, infant and nurse, Miss Kishman, Miss Tileston, sister and maid, John Wells and lady, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Morrison, lady, three children and nurse, Mr. Voisin, Jr., Benj. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. Harris, J. Parkin, A. Francis, Mr. Bethel, P. Brooks, Atkinson, Q. W. Dodge, Jas. Sleans, John Beeston, Jesse Tyson, Jas. Spence, Sawyer, Bodenheim, S. Clapman, L. Morse and lady, two children and nurse, George Cockburne, W. A. Tapscott, John S. Fry, W. Byers, Mr. Yarnall, H. A. Fanshaw and lady, David Garth, Miss E. Garth, Miss Mary Garth, Mr. Grabschad, C. Edmondson, Mr. and Mrs. Ginnis, Sergt.-Maj. T. Bell and lady, Mrs. J. H. Redfern, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Levy, J. H. Hill, C. Rickers, Jos. Seydon, C. Brunel, M. B. Cooper, G. Cummings, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Hall, lady and child, Mrs. Floyd, J. Valeker, Mr. Coguenheim, Julius Eschelborn, Mr. Wade and lady, George Castles, Mr. Gibbons, P. Flood.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—M. A. Haste, Capt. McCleave, J. L. Ripley, Capt. M. Fisher, lady and child, W. E. Hurt, David Reese, J. W. Tuttch and lady, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, Geo. A. Baker, J. N. Blumb, A. S. Welton, Dr Foster, Joseph Worcester, J. R. Fitch, R. S. McDonald, A. B. Palmer, John Trutch, Ottis Strikeland, G. W. Campbell, Rev. A. D. Pringle, lady and 5 children, Miss Sallie Chal an, J. P. Pierce, Mrs. J. Greenwood, Rev. Henry C. Badger, Sylvester Smith, C. Bruenwald, Mrs. Whitney and child, D. B. Merrill, Indue Brown, H. I. Down, Jose Espinout, lady and 2 children, Thomas Van Denten, J. Simons, M. Decker, Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Francis Plumpton, Mrs. A. Willey, Mrs. Jeanette, D. Blanchard, Mrs. Julia Ligsby, and 100 in the steerage.

OCT. 5—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Washington and child, Mrs. Adams, G. Vanderhoff, Robert Lukens, lady and child, Mrs. F. Hewlings, Rev. Mr. Misses Lysachs, Mrs. E. Danis, Mrs. Mackeu, W. N. Cook, O. G. Fewstal, Mr. Whitman, C. M. Leonard, Mr. Beck, Mr. Maurey, A. Langlois, A. Durier, J. N. Bertrand, Jules Berthelin, W. G. Townley and lady, Mrs. Townley, Sr., 2 children and 2 servants, E. B. Howells and the Misses Howells, Samuel Holmes, Mr. Morell, Mr. McCunn, C. J. Barnes, G. Perret, H. S. Quick, Capt. Poole, Wm. G. E. Daner, G. Jones, E. L. Litchfield, Jno. R. Mackey, Mr. Black, H. E. Fox and lady, E. Davis, Mr. Raymond, John Woods, G. Gates, Mr. Morell and lady, Mr. Fluzel, David Berlone, Mr. Finck, and 37 steerage passengers.

In United States steamer McClellan, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. D. E. Bishop, Miss M. Victor, Lieut.-Col. Street, 77th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Lincerbox, 128th N. Y.; Capt. Tilson, Capt. Bacon, 18th N. Y. C.; Lieut. White, 12th N. Y.; Lieut. McCord, Lieut. Palmer, 91st N. Y. Art; Lieut. Spively, 3d Md. Cav.; Lieut. O'Neil, T. Crull, Mr. Baona, Mr. Beach, Mr. Scooler, Mr. Graham, and 16 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 01 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon sets.. 9 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island .12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Port-au-Prince, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Champion, Wilson, New-Orleans, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Empire, Dobbins, Washington, James Hand; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, ——.

Ships Villa Franca, Anderson, London, O. G. Morgan & Son; Bianca, Langston, Buenos Ayres, ——, W. W. Delforest & Co.

Barks American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co., Winona, (Br.,) Fichett, Genoa, Moore & Henry; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Blue Nose, (Br.,) Sheldrake, Antwerp, Boyd & Minchen; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Savanilla, St. Martha, M. Jacot & Co.

Schrs. John Crockford, Jones, Washington, L. Kenny; R. P. King, Smith, Baltimore; Bentley, Smith & Co.; Adrian, Everett, Georgetown, J. V. Haviland; W. B. Jenkins, Mott, Norfolk, ——; Anna Maria, Fawsett, Nassau, Master; R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Port Royal, ——; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe, R. E. Hudson & Co.; Mary & Adelaine, Davis, Chincoteague, A. O. Haven; Whistler, Pressley, Taunton, ——; Ocean Belle, ——, Barnacre, G. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Sept. 24, and Queenstown 26th, at 4.17 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 26th, at 7:30 A. M., passed steamship Hecla, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 4:15 P. M., off Queenstown, passed steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool. 28th, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Sept. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 21, 6.25 P. M., off the Skerries, passed ship Gratitude, bound E. 22d, 6:20 A. M., 10 miles W. of Tuskar, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound E.; 8:30 A. M., off Waterford, passed steamship Edinburgh, bound E. 26th, 4 P. M., lat. 47 03, lon. 45 27, passed Br. bark European, bound E.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Sept. 26, at 9 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. Steamer McClellan, Atkins, New-Orleans and the Bar Sept. 28, 6 P. M., with passengers, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 2d inst., at 2 P. M., lat. 34 46, lon. 60 23, spoke stmr. Constitution, from New-Orleans, for New-York, with prisoners: 3d, 8 A. M., lat. 35 18, lon. 74 30, passed a ship stmr. S. W., supposed the Galena; 5th, lat. 39, lon. 73:10, passed a U. S. gunboat stmr

The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

Desperate Speech by Jeff. Davis at Macon.

Two-thirds of the Rebel Army Absent Without Leave.

HE SAYS SHERMAN MUST BE CRUSHED.

HOOD'S ARMY RESUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

Rebel Accounts of Operations Around Richmond.

LEE TOO WEAK TO HOLD HIS LINES.

Piteous Call for Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The following speech, made by JEFFERSON DAVIS at Macon, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864, is extracted from the columns of the *Daily Macon Telegraph & Confederate* of Sept. 24:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. SHERMAN cannot keep up his long line of communication and retreat. Sooner or later he must; and when that day comes the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of NAPOLEON; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering country women and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of 8 years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. POLK, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform; to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush SHERMAN. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Where could the author have been when WALKER, when POLK, and when Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent BRAGG with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won,—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know or any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them. You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys, God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The City of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat SHERMAN. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. BUTLER, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize BUTLER. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every mans history will be told, where will he shield himself. It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburgh, and Gen. EARLY was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced GRANT to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, SHERMAN'S march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now if EARLY was withdrawn from taking Lynchburgh, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond. I counselled with that great and grave soldier, General LEE, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave, will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH AT MACON.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We make no comments upon this speech; but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity.

THE ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 4.

Though the late movement of the enemy on the northern side of the James was sudden, it had been long mysteriously intimated by the press of New-York that a plan was in preparation which would certainly result in the capture of Richmond. Never did mountain in labor bring forth such a mouse. It did not reach the dignity of absolute failure. Instead of Richmond, the enemy got Battery Harrison. This is a battery a mile beyond Chaffin's Farm, the outer or third line of the fortifications around Richmond. It is in no wise essential to the strength of any other battery. It was fortified chiefly because it was a strong and inviting position in the neighborhood. There is no doubt about its natural strength. Three or four hundred men with cannon could easily hold it against several thousand, provided always that they were LEE's veterans—men who were accustomed to battle—and not troops whose whole military education consisted in the evolutions of the parade-ground or the garrison. Even beyond Battery Harrison we learn there was a line of slight defences held by two hundred and fifty men, stretching across the country from Signal Hill to Newmarket. On Thursday morning the enemy having brought over some twenty-five or thirty thousand men, advanced on the line. It was impossible, and indeed it was not intended that this small number of men should withstand such an advance. They retreated on the neighboring fortifications. The enemy then charged rapidly up to Battery Harrison. Had the troops in that battery, even though they were only three hundred, done the duty which was expected of them, the battery would never have been lost, and many a gallant life thrown away in an unavailing attempt to retake it would have been saved. We regret that information obtained from a trustworthy source does not lead to the belief that the duty was performed. Some superior officers and thirty or forty men who had retreated to the battery from the outer works just mentioned, fought as well as they could when abandoned by the rest, but were compelled to retire after most of the officers had been wounded or had their horses shot. The men whose business it was to hold the place having disappeared, the battery and several cannon fell, with little or no bloodshed, into the hands of the enemy. The assaulting column did not halt. The next attack was made on a small redan, without name, between Fort Gilmer and Battery Harrison. This attack was easily repulsed. Perhaps it was not made with persistent intention. The grand assault was directed to a more important point—to Fort Gilmer—close on Chaffin's farm. It was delivered with energy, was met with firmness, and the result was a bloody repulse of the enemy. The loss on our side was little or nothing, as our men were well protected by the works, but the assaulting column left five hundred dead bodies on the field, after taking off their wounded. Twenty-five were killed in the moat or ditch of the fort. This repulse put a conclusion to the active operations of the enemy, with the exception of two attempts to turn our works on the east by columns of cavalry. Perhaps the Yankees had been persuaded that the guns of the fortifications were only Quaker. If so, he was abundantly furnished with proof of his mistake on Friday, by the shells which fell in his track wherever he moved. But important steps were not taken on our side. Battery Harrison, though not necessary to the defence of the neighboring lines, was a loss too mortifying to be left without a struggle to redeem it. The troops in the neighborhood were hastily concentrated, and on Friday two attempts were made to recover the post. The configuration of the soil enabled our column to advance within a hundred yards without much exposure, and strong hopes were entertained of success; but both assaults failed. The first is said to have been a baulk or blunder upon all sides, and was in fact no assault at all, as the men did not go under fire. The second attempt is also reported to have failed because of orders not delivered in time, and consequent want of concert between the column and its supports. But we suspect that the truth was, it failed simply because of the immense disproportion of numbers on the ground. Our loss was small, though larger than what was stated in the paper the next day. We suppose no further effort will be made to recover the place, as we hear that our lines have been straightened, so as to leave the salient point, of which this battery was the apex, beyond our works. Strong fortifications were thrown up in the night on new lines, and no sudden advance of the enemy from that direction is now believed possible. Meantime the enemy himself seems to be content with the worthless acquisition. It is even said that some part of the force which accomplished it have already returned to the south side. What must we think of these events? Is the movement from Dutch Gap or Battery Harrison only a repetition of the stale trick so often employed by GRANT, to weaken our lines around Petersburgh, when intending a fierce assault on the Confederate left? The affirmative view is supported by the fact that he did actually make an important movement on the west of the Weldon road, captured a fort which he still holds, and pushed forward a heavy column for more serious purposes, till he was whipped by HILL and HAMPTON. But we are inclined to think that the present lodgment and strenuous effort of GRANT on the northern side of the James has a far more serious import. From the lesson of four months' duration, which he has received at Petersburgh, he has probably learned that he can never take Richmond by that indirect and complicated plan which he has been pursuing, and it is reasonable that he should return to the shorter and more direct road on the Northern bank of the James. The road from Dutch Gap to this city by Chaffin's farm is the only road on which the enemy has ever met with defeat; it is the only road which they have left untried; it is the only road on which they have gained so considerable a success even as the capture of Battery Harrison; it is the shortest road to Richmond from their base—shorter even than that from York river. Sooner or later the enemy was sure to try it. There is the best reason to believe that he has commenced the trial now. The loss of Battery Harrison will be a blessing to us, if it has, as may be supposed, awakened the Government to the necessity of bringing reinforcements into Richmond without delay, and of strengthening the lines of Chaffin's Farm. Gen. EWELL is one of our most competent and energetic officers. He would have held Signal Hill and Harrison if it were possible; but a General, however able or active, cannot contend against 30,000 men with as many hundred. It is currently reported that he often warned his superiors of the insufficiency of force in that quarter—that his warnings were unheeded is proven by the events of the last few days. But no fatal wound has been inflicted on the defence of Richmond. Only the future is shown. We repeat it is a blessing, not a misfortune, if there is wisdom here. *Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere, for Virginia is the pillar of the Confederacy.* At present the lines are secure. *But their safety cannot be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial which is close at hand.* That some new divisions of good troops should instantly be brought to Richmond, *and that its vast population of negroes, women and children, who eat up everything, should be sent forthwith away, are the evident and pressing wants of the occasion.*

WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 4.

Attention is still concentrated on the lines near Chaffin's, but there is nothing of moment to report. It is believed that GRANT has carried a portion of his troops back to the south side, but a strong force remains in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Fort Harrison. No fighting has occurred since our last issue. Both are working, and each throws occasional shells over the working parties. That was the cannonade heard in the city yesterday. The Yankees are strengthening Battery Harrison. The Confederates have strengthened their lines so as to leave Battery Harrison entirely out of their system of fortifications. It is the general opinion, that the Yankees are about to commence serious operations from the base, which will shortly be gained by the completion of their canal, and will endeavor to dig up to the city from that direction.

FROM PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

Important events have come to pass on the other end of the long lines. While GRANT was sending a column of twenty-five thousand on Fort Harrison, he was making a similar movement to the west of the Weldon road. There, too, he took a small advanced out-work, and pushed forward his column. But here, as at Fort Gilmer, he was strenuously met and defeated with yet heavier loss. Besides his killed and wounded, which can be estimated only, Generals HILL and HAMPTON give the official information that they have secured nine hundred prisoners, including five colonels. Our loss was very slight. The corps of the enemy who made this dead failure was that of BURNSIDE. Gen. LEE furnishes the following bulletin of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 1.

Hon. J. M. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Yesterday evening Gen. HETH attacked the enemy's infantry, who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on the Squirrel Level road, and drove them back.

Gen. HILL reports that they were severely punished, and 400 prisoners captured.

Gen. HAMPTON, operating on Gen. HETH's right, also drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about 500 prisoners, including five colonels and thirteen other officers.

The fighting was renewed Saturday with further success on our side, but up to a late hour last night no official report of the result had been received.

We regret to learn that Dr. JOHN FONTAINE, Medical Director of Hampton's cavalry is among the slain. Dr. FONTAINE was the son of Col. FONTAINE, President of the Virginia Central railroad Company.

It is reported that the number of prisoners captured Friday and Saturday will exceed fifteen hundred.

The Yankees lost 5,000, killed wounded and prisoners in the fighting of the 30th and 1st, near Petersburgh. Our loss was less than 600.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

Our latest reliable information from the Valley is contained in the following official despatch:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1st, 1864.

Gen. Early reports that all of the enemy's cavalry has retired towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river. R. E. LEE.

Whilst the Yankees were in Staunton they destroyed some five hundred sets of new harness and about three hundred packages of tobacco belonging to the Government.

The failure of SHERIDAN to advance beyond Staunton proves that his army was in no condition to follow up the success at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, though a more plausible explanation of his retrograde movement is his unwillingness to risk the laurels he had won, as HUNTER did when he rashly undertook to capture Lynchburgh. SHERIDAN has discovered that he is a hero in the estimation of Yankee editors, and until he has had a grand ovation—the acme of a Yankee General's ambition—he will forego, if possible, another passage of arms with EARLY's reinforced army. We will soon hear of SHERIDAN at Washington, ostensibly on official business, but really to be serenaded and cheered by a big crowd of loafers and "Union shriekers."

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE FORT HARRISON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

We stated in the paper of Saturday that an attempt had been made to retake Fort Harrison, which had failed, but did not amount to a repulse. Later in the day an assault was actually delivered, which was repulsed.

We have since learned that the cause of the failure was a misconstruction of the order fixing the time of assault by one of the division commanders. He ordered his troops to charge the position twenty minutes before the appointed time, and, of course, received the concentrated fire of the enemy. The men displayed great intrepidity, and it is said came near carrying the fort, but were compelled to fall back before the heavy fire.

By the time they returned to the cover of the works from which they started, the other column rushed forward at the precise minute prescribed in the order for the assault, and soon encountered the same destructive fire which had repelled the other column. The men seemed animated by a determination to recover the lost position at all hazards, and at one time it was believed that, unsupported as they were, they would succeed in expelling the enemy from the peak, but the fire poured into their ranks at length compelled them to recoil, and finally to fall back to their original line. There seems to be no doubt that the fort could have been re-taken had the forces assigned to the duty acted in concert, as it was designed they should.

The Yankees will, no doubt, greatly magnify the failure of this attempt to retake the fort; and we shall not be surprised at reading in their newspapers the announcement that "the rebels were repulsed with the loss of two thousand men;" but the fact is, that in both assaults we did not lose more than four hundred men, killed and wounded.

EAST TENNESSEE AND SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The indication of approaching hostilities in this quarter, alluded to in our last issue, have already been fulfilled. The promise of effectual resistance by our own forces also appears in good way of fulfilment. The following bulletin of Gen. LEE gives all the facts:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1, 1864.

Gen. ECHOLS reports that the passage of the Watauga by the enemy was resisted from noon of the 29th till dark on the 30th ultimo. On the Devault road he was routed by Gens. COSBY and DUKE, and driven in the direction of Jonesboro. At Carter's Station he was repulsed by Gen. VAUGHN. Col. DILTNER is operating against the body advancing up the Sandy River. R. E. LEE.

The Watauga is one of the tributaries of the Holston. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroid crosses this stream at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Bristol. At this point the enemy were repulsed by Gen. VAUGHN. Another body attempted to cross at the county road, about four miles east of the railroad, and were not only repulsed, but driven toward Jonesboro'. This town is 32 miles southeast of Bristol, on the railroad.

FROM GEORGIA.

It is no longer a secret that our army in Georgia has moved. Some say that it has only crossed the West Point Railroad. Others that it has crossed the Chattahoochee, and is about to strike SHERMAN'S rear. We hope more from FORREST than from Hood at the present time. The telegraph reports that BEAUREGARD is to replace Hood in chief command; that Hood is to take HARDEE'S corps; that HARDEE is to go to Charleston; but this good news lacks confirmation. Meantime Gen. Hood has lately made a speech to his troops, promising early battle. Mr. President DAVIS is also on a visit to that army, and is also making speeches to it. We have had no report of them, as we have had of his speech at Macon. How much it is to be regretted that the President does not take along with him, when he goes on these tours, Mr. BENJAMIN, that most excellent artist of words! We might then be proud to publish the President's speeches. There might be some resemblance between the President's speeches and the President's messages.

GEN. FORREST'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. NAPOLEON B. FORREST continues his effective operations upon SHERMAN'S communications. Yesterday morning a dispatch was received at the War Department from Gen. TAYLOR, transmitting the following interesting telegraphic report from Gen. FORREST:

NEAR PULASKI, Tenn., Sept. 27.

Yesterday we captured four trestles, three blockhouses and the fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man. We have entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large railroad bridges, which will require sixty days to replace. This afternoon we drove the enemy, after fighting him all day, into his fortifications at Pulaski, where Gen. ROUSSEAU is commanding a heavy force, well fortified. Our loss to-day was about one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss was much heavier, as they contested the ground for several miles. The enemy is concentrating heavily against us. N. B. FORREST.

The track destroyed by Gen. FORREST is a portion of the Central Southern Railroad, which connects Nashville with Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Decatur, Alabama. From Decatur to Pulaski, Tennessee, the distance is about fifty miles. Elk Ridge is about fifteen miles north of Pulaski, and according to the Yankee accounts was evacuated at daylight on the morning of the 25th. The evacuation of the post explains the statement of Gen. FORREST, that he effected its capture "without the loss of a man." We presume that only a small portion of his force was sent to Elk Ridge, as he reports that on the evening of the 27th, after fighting the enemy (the main body) all day he drove them into their fortifications at Pulaski. Pulaski is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants, and is 64 miles southwest of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Duchard, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and is distant from that place about 50 miles. We mention this fact because it is more probable that Gen. FORREST will proceed across the country to that point, so as to cut the remaining line of railroad communication between SHERMAN and Nashville, than risk an attack with ROUSSEAU in his strongly fortified position at Pulaski. He may strike the railroad at a point nearer Nashville. It is already reported that he has captured Shelbyville, Tenn.; of of course this is premature.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The steamer *Condor* was run in on Saturday and beached off Wilmington, to escape capture. Mrs. ROSE GREENHOW, who was a passenger, is said to have been drowned. The Hon J. P. HOLCOMBE was also a passenger, and escaped.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

No News—Late Richmond Papers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

The army intelligence of the day on the north side of the James is of importance to the public only so far as it reflect credit upon the officers and soldiers toiling amid the mud and breastworks which here abound. There is no news, absolutely none. We are busy strengthening our works, under the fire of sharpshooters and mortars, and that is all.

Early yesterday morning there was considerable excitement at the right of our line from a rumor that the enemy were advancing in force down the Darbytown road, but after the troops had been under arms for an hour or two, the alarm was discovered to be false.

Several deserters came in to-day from the front of the Eighteenth Corps,—fifteen in the aggregate; they tell the usual story.

I was fortunate enough to obtain a Richmond paper of Monday—the *Examiner*—which resumed publication on that day. I send it because it contains their side of the story respecting the operations on Thursday last. Its estimate of our losses is very wide of the truth. I have copied some interesting extracts also from Tuesday's paper. H. J. W.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Large Rebel Forces in Sherman's Rear.

A SEVERE FIGHT AT ALLATOONA.

The Rebels Repulsed with a Heavy Loss.

Their Killed and Wounded Left in Our Hands.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebel Columns.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 6.

On the 4th instant a large force appeared on the Chattanooga Railroad, near Ackworth Station, destroyed several pieces of the track and burned Big Shanty.

Two bridges across the Chattahoochie, at Centersville and Resaca, have been damaged by the heavy rains.

A rebel force near Dalton, on the 3d, moving in an easterly direction, had 250 wagons.

A severe fight occurred at Allatoona yesterday between the garrison and a body of rebel infantry. The Federal loss was considerable. Gen. CORSE and Col. TOURLETTE were wounded. The rebel loss is stated by the prisoners captured to have been heavy. It was expected that the battle would be resumed to-day.

A division of the rebel force was seen moving up the Etowah River, probably with the intention of crossing to this side.

The Tennessee River is seven feet deep on the shoals, and is still rising.

Further Particulars—The Rebels Severely Repulsed—Six Hundred of their Killed and Wounded Left in Our Hands.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 6,

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy attacked Alatoona with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a portion of Gen. SMITH's corps. The fight continued at intervals during the latter part of the day, and every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe loss to the rebels. In the evening they hastily retreated toward Dalton and Dallas, leaving their dead and 400 to 600 wounded in our possession. Our loss was about 300 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. CORSE is reported wounded.

Firing has been heavy in the direction of Kenesaw during the day.

This is the first fair day, after a rain of ten days duration. All the streams are overflowing, and have washed away the bridge on Ringgold, Resacca and Chattahoochee. The two first named will be rebuilt to-day.

A party of 15 guerrillas, under Lieut. HERRON, of the Second Tennessee, having secreted themselves near the coal bank at Kelly's Ferry, when the steamer *Resaca* landed for coal, fired on her and set her on fire. The crew scuttled her, and saved her hull and the machinery with which she was loaded.

Reports from Rebel Sources.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 1.

Not a hostile shot has been fired along the Georgia front for several days past.

Our army is now upon an offensive campaign, and any day may bring on a general engagement.

Gen. HARDEE is to take command at Charleston, and it is the universal impression here that Gen. BEAUREGARD will supersede Gen. HOOD in command of the army.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

All Quiet in the Valley—Averill's Cavalry has a Skirmish—More Prisoners—Narrow Escape of Gen. Custer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

During the last eleven days this army, under the leadership of Gen. SHERIDAN, has not met with a serious reverse, but on the contrary, has driven EARLY's veterans from the Opequan, through Winchester, to beyond Stanton, capturing, killing and wounding one half of the enemy's force, and so demoralizing what remains that it was impossible to bring them to a stand anywhere in force. At Woodstock the rebel officers barricaded all the streets to compel their men to face the invaders. The men threatened to destroy the town if not permitted to pass through, and their most ardent wish was gratified. Probably one half of EARLY's artillery has been captured, and small arms are to be found scattered everywhere on the road south of Winchester. Major DUNLAND's command (Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) had gathered up to the 27th ult. *eleven thousand muskets* between the latter place and the Opequan River, where the battle of the 19th was fought, and more have since been brought in. Winchester is one vast hospital, and there is scarcely a house between that place and this army but what contains one or more rebel wounded soldiers. The prisoners in our hands seem to like the change, and the general feeling among them seems to be that the days of the so-called Southern Confederacy are numbered. Nothing but the running qualities of the enemy saved the whole of EARLY's army from annihilation. Our men kept up the pursuit until men and horses were exhausted, and a halt for supplies became necessary. The army will be in condition for active operations within a day or two—in fact, the troops are not all idle now.

On the night of the 27th ult., Averill's cavalry met with a slight repulse near Brown's Gap, and on the following day felt back six miles. The command did not lose more than a dozen men, however. Brig.-Gen. CUSTER now commands AVERILL's old division, and in the fight of the 28th came very near being captured; He was surrounded by the enemy, when a squadron from the First Virginia and another from the Third Virginia Cavalry, charged and rescued him. Rebel prisoners say that one whole company of their men have been detailed to shoot Gen. CUSTER when in action. It is quite certain the enemy would like to get rid of him. A large infantry guard left for the rear yesterday for supplies, carrying a few wounded and taking along, also, another detachment of prisoners—about 100 in all. E. A. PAUL.

The Weather—Early's Stragglers—Bushwhackers—Official List of Casualties in the Cavalry Corps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1864.

The cool, bracing weather of the last week has given way to a drizzling and cold rain storm, rendering every one who lives in the "tented field" uncomfortable. In a word, we are in the midst of Virginia Fall weather, and the only consolation is that more fair weather is expected soon by the "oldest inhabitants," and whatever may turn up, the roads or rather the slate stone pikes will always enable a six mule team to draw a respectable load, even if it should rain continuously until next Spring; so it will be seen that the army, on obtaining supplies from the rear, will only have to guard against Bushwhackers and predatory bands like Mosby's. This class of persons have not done much as yet in the way of robbing trains or shooting at small parties of persons passing over the somewhat extended route. Occasionally, however, a shot is heard, and two men certainly have been killed. The last one belonged to the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was one of a party of ten carrying dispatches. He was shot through the head, near Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, but for some reason his body was not robbed. It cannot reasonably be expected that the enemy intend to give up their half civilized system of warfare, especially at this time, when there are, it is believed, thousands of EARLY's straggler's wandering about the Valley, in the rear of this army, who only require the presence of a leader to give us much trouble. At present these men, for the most part, are in a disorganized and demoralized condition. Many of them fear to give themselves up to the Union troops, and this class, with others who are tired of the war, are trying to reach their homes, or some place of security where they will not again be forced to rejoin the army.

Annexed will be found an official list of all the casualities in the cavalry corps since the 19th ult., as reported to the Medical Director by the surgeon in charge of the corps hospital. This does not embrace quite all of the wounded in that corps, for there are some who are yet in distant places, unable to be moved; nor does the list embrace the names of any who were killed or who died on the field or by the roadside. All of the slightly wounded have been sent to Harper's Ferry or beyond; a majority of the more serious cases are at the General Hospital in Winchester. E. A. PAUL.

H Babcock, 9th N Y—dead.
Lt Col Nathan Brewer, 7th Mich—dead.
Capt Rotherford, 9th N Y—shoulder.
Capt A E Mathews, 1st Mich—shoulder.
Capt Geo C Wooley, 9th N Y—leg.
Capt Titus, 6th N Y—leg.
Lt Long, 3d N J—thigh.
Capt E W Thayer, 26th Mass—thigh.
Lt D R Whitman, 9th N Y—wrist.
James Carroll, 1st N Y—side.
—Wolcott, 17th Pennsylvania—sick.
T J Conner, 6th Michigan—sick.
G G Booth, 25th N Y—sick.
Corp P Eggleston, 25th N Y—sick.
J Aldrich, 1st Vt—sick.
J P Small, 1st Vt—sick.
F L Small, 1st Vt—leg.
L Bisby, 22d N Y—sick.
Sergt J Crawford, 15th Penn—arm amp.
Wm A Case, 3d Mass—thigh.
Geo Bennett, 17th Pa—face.
J A Spealman, 17th Pa—side.
H Hicks, 7th Mich—arm am.
W H Drinker—thigh.
James Corcoran, 22d N Y—hip.
D D Sonmer, 5th Mich—sick.
F Robinson, 1st Vt—sh.
Sergt W D Smith, 22d N Y—arm and lung.
Sergt G H Riddle, 3d Va—sh.
Sergt A W Eston, 7th Mich—sick.
S W Serich, 18th Pa—arm amp'td.
F C Luther, 1st N Y—arm.
G B Griswold, 5th Mich—arm amp'td.
Corp Geo Rudge, 25th N Y—sick.
J Smith.
John Riley, 5th N Y.
G E Jenks, 5th N Y—scalp.
J A Dinehart—side.
Corp J Travis—thigh.
J McCracklin, 2d Ohio—heart.
J Houck, 2d Ohio—foot.
O Ogden, 5th Mich—arm.
J Hoegleo, 2d Mass—leg.
H Lyons, 18th Pa—back.
P Crafty, 1st U S Art—hands
T Larley, 17th Pa—knee.
E Allan, 7th Mich—spine.
M Burch, 7th Mich—arm.
J C Goders, 18th Pa—thigh.
C D Cran, 6th N Y—hand.
Sergt L D Bosworth, 2d Ohio—leg.
Corp G F Rogers, 2d Ohio—shoulder.
Bugler H. Dodds, 4th N Y—leg.
O Aiff, 4th N Y—thigh.
A Screider, 4th N Y—hand amputated.
Sgt A Kock, 4th N Y—arm.
F Bossa, 3d N J—foot.
Sergt A Frankey, 1st Mich—scalp.
C Station, 2d Ohio—lip.
P Bulger, 2d N Y—foot.
Sergt R Earl, 22d New-York—knee.
R Gager, 22d N Y—scalp.
N Kent, 18th Pa—hip.
A Rheinhart, 18th Pa—side.
A Winborn, 1st Mich—arm.
P Sandespile, 5th New-York—thigh.
Sergt E B Nagle, 3d N J—arm.
A J Snow, 5th N Y—cheek.
W H Davis, 5th N Y—leg.
S Vail, 3d Virginia—arm.
D Colman, 3d New-Jersey—leg.
J Stout, 7th Mich—arm.
F J Church, 5th Mich—back.
V Barto, 8th N Y—ankle.
P Hagso, 7th Mich—leg amputated.
F Sebrick, 1st Conn—sh'r.
D Goss, 6th N Y—arm amp.
J Sirrine, 2d U S—arm amp.
J W Soden, 5 Mich—face.
A E Wooden, 3d New-Jersey—thigh.
J Wilkie, 1st Mich—leg.
Sergt B M Babbit, 1st N Y—breast and back.
F Howell, 1st Mich—groin.
Corp A Howe, 1st Mich—thigh.
Sergt G Moon, 1st Mich—foot
J Custar, 1st Mich—ankle.
J Jarvey, 7th Mich—arm.
O Barnes, 5th Mich—shoulder.
M O'Donohue, 5th Mich—arm and side.
Corp J Schaffer, 3d N J—back and side.
F Druss, 3d N J—shoulder.
Sgt D Russell—sh.
Sgt J H Miller.
Sgt L Wiley, 25th N Y—leg
B Byrd, 26th Mass.
J Bentley, 2d U S.—leg.
W Fuller, 5th U S.
Sgt R E Horton, 6th N Y arm
E Yan, 22d N Y.—heel.
A Stenton, 1 N Y S S—head
J Bushway, 1st Vt.—wrist and thigh.
C Torvals, 1st U S A—head.
W R Larkin, 22d N Y—thigh amputated.
P Nagle, 1st U S—side.
Corp D C Wyman, 1st Pa—contusion.
E Burdwits, 1st U S—thigh.
Sergt J F Pettit, 6th N Y—leg.
W Goffin, 5th U S—hip.
C Miller, 1st Mich—thigh.
E M Parmelee, 1st Mich—thigh.
Corp H Manger, 22d N Y—arm.
Sergt T Troy, 6th N Y—leg.
Sergt M Konkats, 6th Michigan—head.
Wm Marsh, 12th N Y—thigh.
Sergt E Durfrey, 7th Michigan—dead.
H H Hamell, 7th Mich—dead.
Sergt L Truesdale, 1st Michigan—dead.
J R Niffin, 1st Mich—thigh.
Sgt Metcham, 1st Mich—side.
H W Robertson, 1st Michigan—dead.
A Scott, 1st Mich—breast.
A A Wheeler, 5th Michigan—thigh.
E Ratfice, 4th N Y—knee.
Sergt W Brazon, 4th N Y—arm.
Corp W Crackowell, 4th N Y—arm.
Corp Emil Bemmart, 9th N Y—breast, dead.
L Baxter, 9th N Y—arm.
D Brandt, 17th Pa—elbow.
S L McCarroll, 17th Pa—elbow.
Sergt D W Wolcott, 1st U S—thigh.
Sergt W Smith, 1st U S—side.
J C White, 2d U S—cheek.
J B Felch, 2d Mass—jaw.
H Preston, 5th N Y—sick.
P C Grattan, 1st N Y—foot.
L Burke, 5th N Y Art—dead
J Curry, 5th U S—dead.
R Welsh, 61st Ala—dead.
Johnson, 5th Mich—dead.
J McHugh, 1st U S—dead
A Hasard, 7th Mich—dead.
G Leslie, 5th Mich—dead.
— Smith—dead
Sergt V B Cram, 8th N Y—knee.
N Murphy, 2d U S—arm.
Sgt C Smith—mouth.
J W Lowerville, 3d Va—arm.
G Ford, 3d N J—thigh.
R H Sutherland, 5th U S—hand.
F Averill, 5th U S—elbow.
C H Hells, 1st N Y—arm.
M D Eldridge, 22d N Y—shoulder.
Sgt L Boswell, 8th Ohio—leg.
G F Rogers, 2d Ohio—shoulder.
W Gallagher, 2d U S—arm.
Sergt M McCormick, 2d U S—thigh.
J A Willard, 4th U S—thigh.
Sergt J Snyder, 2d U S—thigh.
W Wheelan, 2d U S—arm.
G Borsman, 5th U S—foot.
G S Hobb, 6th U S—arm.
J Killgore, 14th Pa—side and arm.
P O'Conner, 14th Pa—arm.
E T Cheadrick, 2d Mass—neck and shoulder.
G D Haven, 2d Mass—leg.
Sergt Printz, 3d N J—face.
J H Dangler, 1st N Y—leg amputated.
D Sharer, 17th Penn—side and lung.
F Dearborn, 1st Conn—arm.
H D Crane, 22d N Y—shoulder.
C Daniels—wrist.
Corp D C Wyman, 14th Penn—contusion.
C Mone, 22d N Y—hip.
W H Cowan, 22d Penn—face.
J Shirmer, 25th N Y—bruised.
E Larn, 1st N Y—bruised.
W Boils, 5th Michigan.
Sgt M Cottar, 1st U S.
J F Ralston, 8th Ohio.
Sgt H Davis, 8th Ohio.
R M Powers, 2d Ohio.
Sgt E A Smith, 17th Pa—leg.
D L Kent, 3d Va—breast.
F W Thomas, 18th Pa—side.
J Cooper, 6th Michigan—side.

The Enemy at Rock Fork Gap—Ewell Reported in Command—Great Destruction of Rebel Commissary Stores—Citizens and Soldiers Taking the Oath of Allegiance—Captures by the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

It is quiet with this army yet, but active operations may be resumed at any moment. EARLY has been superseded by EWELL, so the rebels say, and largely reinforced, according to the same authority. The enemy hold Rock Fork Gap, and seem to be alive to the importance of holding that position; but when the proper moment shall have arrived, they will find to their cost that the general who displayed such consummate skill at Fisher's Hill is still confronting them. The troops feel, since the fight above referred to, an unbounded confidence in the ability of General SHERIDAN to cope with EWELL or any other Confederate commander who may be sent against him. Some of the prisoners can hardly be convinced that GRANT is not in command here. So positive was EARLY that GRANT was in command at Fisher's Hill, that he flatly contradicted one of our officers who fell into his hands. He *knew*, "by the management of the troops, that GRANT was in command and there was no use in trying to conceal the fact." Since the skirmish of Wednesday but little powder has been wasted on either side. Prisoners are being brought in daily, and large numbers of cit

MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, for October, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) presents the usual variety afforded by a good magazine, without any extraordinary claims to notice. The first article, "A Night on the Water," by Col. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, is descriptive of some nocturnal adventures of outpost duty on the border of the line of rebeldom in the South. "Madame Recamier, her Lovers and Friends," is a fair condensation of a late French volume of memoirs, though the title of the paper is rather calculated to produce a wrong impression, the unblemished character of the lady never admitting the application of the title "lover" to her intimates. "CHARLES LAMB'S Uncollected Writings, third paper," would be more satisfactory if the editor's authorities were given. Judging from *internal evidence* only, we doubt very much whether LAMB ever wrote a line of one of the articles here ascribed to him, "Juke Judkins," and think some others are mistakenly attributed to him; Fiction is represented by Miss PRESCOTT'S "True Story of Luigi," and an attempt at a continuation of THACKERAY'S unfinished novel, "Paul Jones and Denis Duval," by FELIX CARTER, not more happy than such experiments generally are; "Communication," by Mr. WASSON, is no doubt inserted as a concession to the metaphysic loving tendencies of Eastern readers; "The Wellfleet Oysterman" is a graphic sketch by THOREAU, pleasant from its direct straightforward style, and freedom from the besetting sin of affectation. The poetry of the present number is not remarkable, in the absence of the great names that have lately irradiated that department.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,) opens with the commencement of a new series of papers by a gentleman well known to the readers of "Harper," J. ROSS BROWNE, "A Tour through Arizona." Few writers can boast of the experience of Mr. BROWNE, so widely collected in various parts of the globe. His pen and pencil are used with equal facility, and if he would indulge less in mere verbiage, and sometimes omit the necessity for being "funny" in season, and out of season, his writings would form a valuable portion of the literature of modern travel. "Straw Bonnets," the economic or industrial article, satisfactorily portrays in its text and illustrations the growth of a rising and important domestic manufacture. Mr. LOSSING'S sketches of the privateering system, and the extent to which it was carried in the war of 1812, would be instructive reading for any European Power anxious to indulge its secession sympathies, and might afford it a glimpse of the probable cost. "From a Soldier's Wife," and "How we Fought at Atlanta," are papers relating to our present crisis—the former gives a touching picture of what military hospitals too often are, and what they might become with a little earnest and intelligent endeavor. "Our Mutual Friend"—part four—will, of course, be devoured by all DICKENS' admirers. It opens with a scene of great power on the wild and gusty river of a Winter's night, and afterwards subsides into the gentilitial progress of the genial Mr. and Mrs. Boffin in their ascent to "high life," by means of their inheritance of the fortune of the "Golden Dustman." Though not written with the exuberance and *abandon* of his early books, there is much in it that only DICKENS could produce. There is nothing more difficult to define than true humor; but certainly if the readers of "Harper" find much of it in the scraps from the "Editor's Drawer," they are very easily satisfied.

— *The United States Service Magazine* (New-York. C. B. Richardson) continues Col. S. M. BOWMAN'S "Memoir of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN," from his command of Gen. GRANT'S rear guard at the last advance on Vicksburgh, to the Atlanta campaign lately so gloriously consummated, and also gives a biography of Brig.-Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS, of Pennsylvania, who fell at the head of his regiment, in the Wilderness on the 5th of May last. The papers of more direct and technical interest, connected with army affairs are "The Militia,", suggestions for its future organization. "The Invalids," a review of their place and treatment in the military system of France, and "The Naval Hospital Establishment." Correspondence, the Editorial Department, and the full and carefully prepared "Official Intelligence," complete an interesting number of this highly valuable periodical.

—*The Continental Monthly*, New-York: JOHN F. TROW, offers in the number of its papers, and the wide range of subjects they embrace, a greater variety than any of its contemporaries. Perhaps the most important among them, is "The Scientific Universal Language, its character and relations to other languages," by EDWARD B. FEEKLAND, the purpose of which is to announce a valuable philological discovery by Prof. S. P. ANDREWS. It is well known that the most advanced students of comparative philology, as represented by Prof. MAX MULLER, trace all the words of our Aryan family of language, to some four or five hundred roots; generally discoverable in the Sanscrit—the ultimate constituent elements of speech that remain incapable of further analysis. What Prof. ANDREWS claims to have discovered is, that these hitherto irreducible roots or elements are "true phonetic types," representative in "Nature of the rational conceptions of the human mind." The present paper, No. 1, is devoted to "The origin of Speach," the system announced, will be developed in future numbers. Poetry, Fiction, and Political discussion, relieve the gravity of the more purely scientific matters, and render "The Continental" an agreeable miscellany.

—Mr. LEONARD SCOTT'S republication of the English Quarterlies keeps pace with the original issues, and at a small cost furnishes American readers with the most matured results of foreign thought. The following are recently received from him:

—*The Quarterly Review*, for July, contains nine articles, all of general interest, though two of them, "Public Schools" and "The House of Commons," are more especially addressed to an English audience; "Words and Places," is a rapid survey of the light thrown by etymology on history and geography, founded on ISAAC TAYLOR'S book so named; "Lacordaire," a sympathetic notice of the career of the eloquent Dominican from the materials furnished by the Count DE MONTALAMBERT'S memoir and his own writings; "Ludwig Uhland," a sketch of one of Germany's sweetest singers, but lately passed away; "Free Thinking: Its History and Tendencies," is a careful review of Dr. FARRAR'S Bampton Lectures, (reprinted here by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.,) giving due praise to their accuracy and liberality.

—The *Edinburgh Review* (July) contains DEAN STANLEY'S famous article on the English Church, as affected by the late judicial proceedings against the writers of "Essays and Reviews;" "The Three Pastorals." An enthusiastic notice of JOHN FORSTER'S "Life of Sir JOHN ELIOT," a valuable statement from official sources, of the result of Post-office reform, and a review, genial and appreciatory in its main sentiments, of Mr. HUNT'S "Life of EDWARD LIVINGSTON," though defaced with occasional misrepresentations of the purposes and objects of the present conflict; a learned article on De Rossi's "Christian and Jewish Inscriptions," and several other papers are worthy of attention.

—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, for August gives us the continuations of two serial stories, "Tony Butler" and "Chronicles of Carlingford." The popular lucubrations of CORNELIUS O'DOWD on "Men and Women and Things in General" still go on, though whether their author is BULWER or LEVER is yet undecided. "Lewis' Aristotle," and "VICTOR HUGO on SHAKESPEARE," are the best of the miscellaneous articles.

KEARNEY VS. M'CLELLAN.

The Peninsular Campaign—McClellan's Political Ambition Foreseen by Gen. Kearner—Its Effect upon the Management of the Army at That Time.

The following extracts from a private letter of the lamented KEARNEY, written June 23, 1862, two days before the commencement of the seven days' battles, shows that the political ambition of the "Young Napoleon" had its origin as far back as the Peninsular campaign, and that his motives were fully read by the soldier, who was far more than his equal in every respect. The letter has never before been printed:

* * * * * * *

"He has now got us in a queer position, which is neither witty nor bright. The golden season of attack is lost. We have allowed them to collect more men, to establish more forts, to plant heavier guns, and to try forays in our rear. With all my desire of pushing ahead, I think that it is now nearly too late; at least, if we do it, it will only be by more hazardous ventures; and infinitely more bloodshed than at any previous period. Our last chance (the ninth or tenth thrown away) was after the battle of Fair Oaks, when all our troops should have been brought into action, and our way forced into Richmond. Then it might and most probably would have been successful.

Now, I must say that I fancy MCCLELLAN has calmly resigned himself to waiting for reinforcements. But in doing this, the enemy collect two men to our one, while MCCLELLAN testifies his fears by throwing up fortifications at every point, as if we were a beaten army. It breaks down the men by overwork, and cowers them by his proof of distrust, and you will soon find that the enemy will throw himself on our communications, and repeat his forays—*perhaps, even to forcing us to retire to cover them.* MCCLELLAN is no General, with all his talents. He has not the remotest aptitude for war. *I sometimes fear, from his management of this war, that he regards it more in a political than a military point of view—that he desires to time his military conquest with a certain political ripeness of the South*—at best, a very hazardous matter, when it is with the astute, and wily, and unprincipled Southerner that he attempts to play such a game, and when one reflects *that it engenders delay, which is the sure defeat of all armies.*"

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Reported Capture of Matamoros.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Sept. 28 published the following:

"For the following interesting and important information we are indebted to S. W. PIERSON, Esq.:

By news received to the 21st inst. from Matamoros, by the commander of the French vessel in this port. It appears that Gen. DU PAIN, of the French army, took possession of that city on the 20th inst.

CORTINAS had previously fled the country upon the arrival of the French.

A large number of exiles from New-Orleans, living in Matamoras, went over to Brownsville for protection from Col. FORD, of the rebel army, who politely informed them all that he was sorry, but he was obliged to send them all to Shreveport as conscripts; and they were accordingly placed under guard for that purpose immediately.

The city was perfectly quiet and business was going on as usual.

Gen. DU PAIN was very sorry he did not catch CORTINAS, as he hoped to have the pleasure of hanging him.

The *Era* of the next day remarked:

"The published letter from our correspondent dated Brazos Santiago, Sept. 22, flatly contradicts the above; it says that at the time of writing, CORTINAS was at Matamoras, and could hold that city against all the French or traitor Mexican force which could be brought against him. Gen. D. DE GOICOURIA also informs us that he has received letters from Bagdad, dated the evening of the 22d, and that the statements copied above are entirely erroneous."

The correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date of Brazos Santiago Sept. 21:

"In your issue of Sept. 15, I notice an account of the recent skirmish on the Rio Grande, in which it is stated that Maj. E. J. NORRS commanded.

On the morning of the 9th, Maj. NORRS, with a detachment of the First Texas Cavalry, advanced to Palmetto Rancho, and encountered the Mexicans, as stated in your paper. On the night of the 9th he was attacked near Palo Alto, and was obliged to fall back again to Palmetto Rancho, where he encamped.

The rebels were reinforced during the night, and attacked Major NORRS, and but for the timely arrival of Col. DAY and Staff, with the Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, and a section of light artillery under Lieut. HILL, would undoubtedly have captured the Major and his little band. The rebels fell back in great confusion, when they were opened on by the artillery.

Col. DAY was commanding, and showed his usual coolness and skill during the entire engagement.

Lieut. HILL is deserving of great praise, and is an able and efficient officer. He superintended the working and manœuvring of the artillery in person.

The following is a correct list of officers serving on Col. DAY'S Staff, commanding United States forces in Texas:

Maj. Geo. A. Day, Judge Advocate and Prov.-Mar'l.
Maj. E. M. Hamilton, Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Maj. David Leroy, Surgeon in Chief.
Capt. E. L. Jones, Engineers, A. A. Adjt.-Gen.
Capt. E. A. Brett, Engineers, A. D. C.
Capt. F. H. Jordan, A. Q. M.
Lieut. John R. Clough, Engineers, A. A. Insp.-Gen.
Lieut. F. E. Dreatt, Engineers, A. Ord. Officer.
Lieut. A. Hills, Acting Chief of Artillery.
Capt. W. D. Chamberlain, Com. Subsistence.

The Mexicans are encamped at Brazos, and with proper officers and a little practice and drill, such as is given in our army, would make good soldiers of them in a short time."

A Columbiad Shouts for Sheridan.

The following extract of a private letter by an officer at a fort in North Carolina, shows the enthusiasm inspired in the armies by SHERIDAN'S victories and is not less indicative of the feeling in the army toward the great Pretender of Malvern Hill:

"* * * * N. C., Monday Sept. 26, 1864.

DEAR H——: Hasn't SHERIDAN done a glorious thing! Our fort has fired a hundred guns in honor of the victory. I had the satisfaction of banging off a part of them, and I put a lusty hurrah into every kernel of powder. The eight-inch Columbiad was fired several times with the cartridge rammed solid. It spoke in accents unmistakable, "Hurrah for SHERIDAN!"

But how contemptible and groveling in the light of such triumphs seem and are the miserable manœuvrings of McClellanism! And, as the tide of this war rolls on and gradually but surely dwarfs and extinguishes rebellion and its primal, wicked cause, and rebuilds a Union worth having, how unheroic and petty seems that man whom they have sought to erect as the captain of the age, and who, being neither traitor or patriot, nor a captain of of genius, now stands up as a candidate for the Presidency of the nation which he, with the greatest of opportunities, did not even strike one decisive blow to save! Why H——, this MCCLELLAN movement is to me so puerile that it lacks the dignity sufficient to make it despicable. I notice that the papers talk sometimes in this wise: "In the event MCCLELLAN is elected." In the womb of events there is no such circumstance, either forming or to be formed, and there never will be, nor in the nature of things can there be. Such a coition of circumstances cannot occur; and to suppose it for argument's sake is such an extravagance of supposition as makes nonsense of logic. Of politics one hears less in the army than you would naturally expect. That at least is the case here. In the grand armies they naturally talk more about and are more interested in the political contest, especially in the Army of the Potomac, with which MCCLELLAN was once so identified. We read the papers here and are eager to get them, but very little do I hear said as to the relative chances of candidates. Nevertheless, I hear so little said in favor of MCCLELLAN, that I should not hesitate to bet that on a vote "Old Abe" would get ten votes to one for MCCLELLAN with the troops in this department. Especially will he if there are one or two or three more SHERIDAN victories before November. The fact is, to use the prevailing phrase here, "MCCLELLAN is played." They have made him so much of a hero on paper, and he has made himself so little a hero to the field, that when our men come to look at the map and then at the papers, they have to laugh and say, "Oh don't," and "get out."

A Poor but Patriotic Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It occurred to me that I might be useful to the good cause without much expense, and I bought one hundred copies of the "Two Platforms," which, having neatly folded, I distributed in person, one evening after tea, in the different streets in my neighborhood. I merely left them at the doors, and was through my work in an incredibly short time.

Every one of these "Platforms" will not, of course, be read; some will be laid aside to die the inglorious death of the Chicago one; others will be picked up by the servant girls, and meet with rash treatment at the hands of some of them who know how to read. If Biddy can't read, she'll take the "document" for a notice about the taxes, or the Croton, and deposit it with care along the "Misses'" plate at breakfast. Many of these "Platforms" will certainly be perused *ones*; a few will be passed in review and commented on at length. Now, suppose only twenty to be read, and one of these making *one* convert, have I not spent my dollar for the Union? Suppose Mr. LINCOLN reelected by *two* majority, (only a supposition, Mr. Editor,) can I not attribute the whole of the victory to myself? Has not my own vote and that of my converted neighbor done it?

I am so captivated with my own argument, that, despite my limited means, I am going to buy one hundred more "Platforms." I will have to retrench on my luncheons for a few days. It is true, to meet this *extra*; but who would not go hungry awhile for the sake of the Union?

Respectfully yours,
A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLERK.

A Distinguished South American.

Gen. MOSQUERA is expected to arrive in New-York in one of the next isthmus steamers, on his way to England as Minister of the United States of Colombia to the Court of St. James. Few men have ever distinguished themselves so highly in so many spheres of action. He has been a soldier, aide-de-camp and general under BOLIVAR; a civilian, magistrate, senator, State Governor, diplomatist and President of the Republic of New-Grenada; a man of science and literature, who has published, in a statistical work, the valuable results of his scientific observations made during his campaigns, and portions of a "Life of Bolivar," from notes made during his services under him; a projector of great works of internal improvement; a merchant, in times of peace, laboring to connect his country with our own by commercial intercourse; a warm advocate of the American Panama Railroad Company, giving it the preference over English and French competitors, under his first Presidency, from his attachment to republicanism; a patriotic, able and victorious General, triumphant in the civil wars of Melo and Ospina; the intelligent, disinterested, thorough and persevering vindicator of the civil and religious rights of his countrymen against the ancient powers and pretensions of the Ultramontanist, or "Conservative" party; the philanthropist, forgiving and protecting his conquered opponents, and silencing his calumniators only by practically disappointing their predictions; the man who has verified by his deeds the noble aspirations expressed in his words, that his only ambition lay in a desire to have this epitaph written, with truth, upon his monument:

"Here lies a good Citizen!"

After resigning his extraordinary powers as head of the Government and army, and terminating a brief remnant of the Presidential term assigned to him by the Congress, before proceeding to the post of Minister to England, he made a voyage from Panama to Buenaventura, to make arrangements for the construction of his long-projected road from that port to Cali, in the Cauca Valley, which is now likely soon to be completed. That Valley is about thirty miles in breadth by about four hundred miles long, with no natural outlet, but abounding in all the productions of the tropical and equatorial climates, with those of the temperate regions covering the sides of the Andes, which rise on both sides of it to the clouds, and valuable mines beneath the surface. This Valley is the only region capable of furnishing to the shores of the Pacific Ocean the needed supply of tropical fruits.

The eldest brother of Gen. MOSQUERA passed through New-York several weeks ago, on his way to France. He is the Hon. JOAQUIN MOSQUERA, the distinguished Colombian friend of education. He was driven to our country as an exile, about 35 years ago, by the temporary overthrow of the Liberal Government of the old Republic of Colombia, of which he was the last President, and while visiting our public and Sabbath Schools, was so much struck with their value, that he solemnly renounced political life and devoted himself to education in his own country.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

This eminent Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1811. After several years of missionary service in China, being consecrated Bishop in 1844, he fixed his mission at Shanghai, where, by the munificence of Hon. WM. APPLETON, of Boston, a handsome edifice was erected, by the name of Christ Church. The English Bishop of VICTORIA (Hong-Kong) then exercising jurisdiction over the English residents and missionaries in Shanghai, having decided, in violation of the ancient canon, that two Bishops should not rule in the same city, a long and curious correspondence sprung up between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Connecticut, acting as Presiding Bishop or Primate of the American Church. The difficulty was finally settled by conceding to the American prelate episcopal jurisdiction in Shanghai over the English as well as the others. The deceased Bishop was of a singularly elevated and spiritual character, and was held in high esteem, both here and in China. Prossibly the sad state of affairs in his native land hastened his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1864.

LOUISE KIRBY PIATT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 4.

The death of Mrs. LOUISE KIRBY PIATT, wife of Col. DONN PIATT, and daughter of TIMOTHY KIRBY, Esq., which was announced in the city journals of yesterday morning, gave a shock of painful surprise to thousands. Though her health had for some time been very frail, she was so marked by high-spirited vivacity and kindliness, and the graces of genius and culture, that her friends find it hard, indeed, to realize her sudden departure from among them forever. In her death, society loses one of its brightest ornaments, and American literature a gifted contributor. She was best known in the literary world as "Bell Smith," over which signature she some years since wrote a series of charming essays, her pen adorning and making interesting all she touched, that first appeared in the *Home Journal*, and were speedily reproduced, far and near. Her letters from Paris, enriched with observations of the society and scenery of the city, vivid and sparkling with humor and wit, were collected and published in a volume, well known as *Bell Smith Abroad.*

Col. Ketcham's Regiment on his Nomination to Congress.

The Union men of Columbia and Dutchess counties a few days ago nominated Col. JOHN H. KETCHAM, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth N. Y. State Volunteers, for Congress. On September 24th the field, staff and company officers of the regiment met at Atlanta and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions from which we take the following:

Resolved, That in the nomination of Colonel JOHN H. KETCHAM, for Congress, both citizens and soldiers, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to sustain the Government in quelling the rebellion and in bringing traitors to punishment by their votes, have the opportunity of placing a responsible man in a responsible position, and one who has been tried by years of service at home and in the field, and has not yet been found wanting.

Resolved, That to our congratulations upon this well-deserved honor, we respectfully add our appreciation of the services we have seen Col. KETCHAM render his country, and his Government, of the earnest loyalty with which he has remained at his post during the past two years of suffering and danger, and of the kindness and constant care which has characterized his relations with every officer and man in the regiment.

We have followed Col. KETCHAM in Virginia, and along the one hundred and fifty miles of SHERMAN'S advance, and for two years have found him the same untiring laborer for the great cause of the country and the Government, and we believe that his election will, at all events, place a good Union man where Union men are sadly needed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 2061, 2237, 2305, 1923, 2083, 2229, 2367, 2199, 2211, 2379, 2263, 2095, 2726. *Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 2180, 2108, 1702, 2369, 2106, 2269, 2040, 2208, 2068, 2016, 2418, 2280, 2378, 2810. *Part III.*—Nos. 964, 1502, 1493, 1049, 1591, 2219, 2176, 1351, 273, 1752, 571, 759, 1805, 1807, 945, 481, 1855, 1553, 1563, 1883.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 629, 805, 213, 502, 593, 652, 619, 592, 693, 694, 695, 745, 749, 710, 711. *Part II.*—Nos. 643, 641, 642, 676, 677, 678, 681, 682, 684, 685, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2406, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3938, 3940.

Ship-Builders' Lien.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Davis.

J. B. Van Dusen vs *Willet Rowe.*—This action was brought to enforce the payment of a balance due plaintiff for the construction of a steamboat called the *Thames*. The plaintiff filed his papers under the lien law. The plaintiff commenced building the vessel on his own account, and afterward made a contract to finish it for defendant and deliver it to him for the sum of $16,000, of which the defendant had paid all except $1,500. This balance not being paid, the plaintiff brought the action under the lien law. The defendant moved a non-suit, on the ground that the shipbuilder continued to be the owner until it was delivered, and that he could therefore have no lien. The Court granted the motion and dismissed the case, holding that under the contract as set forth in the case, the builder of the vessel was not entitled to a lien for any unpaid balances. D. and T. McMahon for Plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for Defendant.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864.

Present—Aldermen Jones, Chipp, Jeremiah.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Jones, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 6, 1864.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81..R.	104⅜	110 Erie Pref	100
40,000 U. S. 6s'81..C.	105	200 Hud. Riv. R.	114
600 U.S. 6s. 6-20's..C.	106⅛	400 do	113⅜
1,000 U. S.6s.10-40s.C.	95⅜	100 do	s10 113⅜
500 do	96	100 do	s10 113⅜
2,000 U.S.6s,1 yr. C..	94⅜	200 do	s30 113⅜
10,000 do	94⅛	100 do	113⅜
70,000 do	94⅛	500 Reading R.	121¼
8,000 Mo. State 6s	67	4200 do	121
7,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H.& St.J.R.	85	400 do	s10 121
		300 do	s20 120⅜
6,000 M.6s iss. to Pacific R.	65	500 do	b10 121
5,000 Ind. St. 5s	66	300 Mich. Cen. R.	119
30,000 O. & M. Cer	37	400 do	113⅛
48,000 do	37⅛	100 do	b30 120
40,000 do	37⅜	100 do	119⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110⅜	200 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C..	95
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs	100	100 do	96⅛
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	92	1000 do	95⅛
3,000 F.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	102	200 do	b15 96
6,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	1200 M. S. & N. I.	64
1,000 Clev. &P. 4th M.	84	100 do	b10 64
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102	500 do	63⅜
1,000 Alt. & U. W. 1st M., Ohio Div.	96	50 do	63
		100 Ill. Cen. R.	116⅜
80 Mechanics' Bk.	112	100 do	117
300 Canton Co	28⅜	50 do	s10 116⅝
100 do	b30 29	100 do	s10 117
300 do	b30 29⅛	100 do	118
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	48	500 do	118⅛
300 do	50	100 do	119
500 do	50	100 do	b30 119
100 do	b3 49⅜	900 do	119
500 do	e 49⅜	22 do	121
100 do	49⅝	8 Panama R.	280
35 Am. Ex. Bank	116	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	102
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	160	200 do	104
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	78	800 do	103⅝
100 do	78⅛	100 do	103
25 do	80	100 Chi. & N. W.	50
60 do	78⅝	1000 do	39⅜
35 Mariposa M. Co.	3¢	500 do	39⅜
300 do	33	200 do	39⅞
43 Metrop. Gas	138	500 do	40
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	274	100 do	b30 40⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.	s30 112	100 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	73
320 do	113	1300 do	74
200 do	112⅜	500 do	74⅜
25 Erie Railway	91⅛	500 do	74⅜
1000 do	91	500 do	74⅜
800 do	90⅝	50 do	b10 75
200 do	90⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	92
100 do	90⅞	1250 do	93
100 do	s10 90⅜	100 Chi.,Bur,&Q.R.	117
200 do	s5 90⅜	50 do	120
100 do	s30 90⅜	10 Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	48
100 do	b5 90⅜	100 do	46
100 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	56	100 do	47
200 Alt. & T. H.	50	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	106⅜	800 M. S. & N. I.	63⅜
10,000 do	106⅞	200 do	b30 64
10,000 U. S. 6s,1 yr..C.	94⅜	500 do	s60 64
18,000 O. & M. Cer	36⅜	100 do	s10 63
5,000 do	b10 38	500 do	63⅜
100 Canton Co	29	500 do	s60 60⅜
200 do	b30 29⅜	350 Ill. Cen. R.	118
400 Cumb. Coal Pr.	53	400 do	115⅞
100 do	b10 53	300 do	115⅜
200 do	52⅞	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	118
400 do	52⅜	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	39
100 Quick. Min.	78	800 do	39⅛
100 do	78⅛	500 do	39⅜
50 Erie R.	92⅛	100 do	40
400 do	s30 92	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	99⅜
1200 do	62⅜	100 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	73
20 do	63	150 do	73⅜
200 do	s60 90	100 do	b30 74
600 do	s60 90⅜	1000 Clev. & Tol.	101
200 do	s60 91	25 Chi. & R. I. R.	92
200 N. Y. Central	114⅜	50 do	91⅜
400 Hudson R. R.	115⅜	200 do	90⅜
100 do	b10 115⅜	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	93⅜
200 do	116	200 do	93⅜
100 do	b10 116⅛	105 do	93⅜
500 Reading R.	122	100 do	94
1000 do	121⅜	100 do	94⅛
1000 do	b10 122	200 do	b30 94⅜
500 do	s60 119	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	51
100 do	s4 121⅜	100 do	b30 51
50 Mich. Cen. R.	120		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	35⅜	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	b30 101
20,000 do	b10 36	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	x-d 91
10,000 do	35⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	73⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 114	100 do	73
100 do	114	100 do	72⅝
500 Erie R.	b3 92⅜	100 do	b4 72⅝
1150 do	e 92⅜	100 do	b10 73
1400 do	92⅜	100 do	s5 73⅛
700 do	s3 92⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	x-d 83
200 do	b3 92⅜	500 do	98⅜
300 do	92⅜	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	69
708 do	s3 92⅜	100 Quick. M. Co.	77⅜
100 Reading R.	c 122⅛	100 do	b3 78
400 do	s3 122⅜	200 Cum. Coal	49⅜
1000 do	122⅜	300 do	b3 49⅜
300 do	b5 122⅜	200 do	50⅜
200 do	s3 122⅜	200 do	50
100 do	123	200 do	c 50⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R.	b3 114⅜	500 do	51⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	119	200 do	b3 52
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66	500 do	51⅜
300 do	68⅜	200 do	52
100 Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜	100 do	b5 52⅛
400 do	117⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co.	32

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400 N. Y. Cen. R.	115	100 M. S. & N. I.	63⅛
200 Erie R.	s3 93⅛	500 do	64
2400 do	93	200 do	64⅛
200 do	92⅞	200 do	b2 64⅜
600 do	93⅛	500 do	b3 64⅜
400 do	93⅜	300 do	64⅜
1600 do	93⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	x-d 92
400 Reading R.	121⅜	200 do	92⅛
400 do	s3 121⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.	40
320 Hud. Riv. R.	117⅜	200 do	b3 40
500 do	117⅜	100 do	b30 41
100 do	117⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
200 do	b3 117⅜	200 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	b3 74
100 do	s3 117⅜	100 do	74
100 do	117⅜	400 do	74⅜
200 Cum. Coal	54⅜	200 P. Ft. W. & C.	x-d 95
100 do	54⅜	200 do	95⅛
100 do	54⅜	200 Quick. Min. Co.	79
100 do	b3 55	100 Mariposa M. Co.	s3 33⅜
100 do	s3 54⅜	100 do	33⅜

THURSDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The quiet in GRANT'S army before Richmond and Petersburgh, and the absence of later news to-day, caused an upward turn in the Gold Room of 3@4 ℔ cent., in connection with the wildest rumors of disaster to GRANT. These stories were, of course, not confirmed by telegraph in the afternoon, for the sufficient reason that they had no other basis than the mere comparative quiet of the armies on both sides since the movements at the close of last week. There was some inclination to give them importance, because the Railways at the Stock Exchange were rapidly rising yesterday afternoon and this morning. But this reversal of speculation is already the effect of the panic sales a few days ago for *Bear* account, and the conviction which is coming over the public mind that the Dividend paying Railways, in which category seven-eighths of the Roads dealt in at the Exchange, are now numbered have been sold down too low. This feeling on the part of the outsiders, together with a tacit combination for an upward speculation among some of the old Brokers and Jobbers on the Street, has adddenly created strong *Bull* interest in the Railways and rallied prices from the lowest depression from 5 to 8 per cent. The old party operating in the other direction have by no means yielded their view of the future of the market to this change, and the conflict of opinion yesterday and to-day has caused frequent and wide fluctuations, especially in Erie, regarded by both parties as the representative Stock of the list. The alternations since yesterday forenoon have been 86@91¼@92@90¼@94@92 ℔ cent., and on Southern Michigan 57@65@63½ ℔ cent. Other of the Western Roads show even wider fluctuations.

The Government Stocks were firmer on the 5-20s and steady on the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness were the same as yesterday.

Among the Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade, the Philadelphia and Reading Road is the present favorite on the Stock Exchange with the *Bull* interest, but is sold heavily short by the *Bears*. The contest is marked by wide and frequent fluctuations in price, and very large transactions at each session of the Board of Brokers. The sales to-day reach 10,000 or 12,000 shares; the highest price 122 ℔ cent. against the lowest yesterday 113 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made on the general market, as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways leave off firm, and the market much excited on Erie, Reading, &c. The price of Gold is about 196 ℔ cent. Later quotations will be made and published on another page of this paper, under the head of the Evening Exchange:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	105	Mich. Southern	64	64⅛
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	106⅞	Illinois Cen	114⅜	117⅜
N. Y. Central	111⅜	114⅜	Pittsburgh	96⅜	101
Erie	91⅜	93⅜	Fort Wayne	91⅜	96⅜
Erie Preferred	96	100	Rock Island	89⅜	92⅜
Hudson	112⅜	117⅜	Reading	120⅜	121⅜
Canton	28⅜	29	Quicksilver	78⅜	79
Treas. Cer., new	94½	94⅛	Cum'land Coal	49⅜	54⅜
Northwest	39	40⅛	Mariposa	33⅜	33⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	35⅝	36⅜	N. West Pref	72⅜	74⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants	112	Merchants' Exchange	96
Mechanics'	112	American Exchange	117
Union	113	Corn Exchange	100
Phœnix	100	St. Nicholas	99
Tradesmens'	112	Commonwealth	101
		Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92
Erie 1sts, '68	103	Del. L. & W. 2ds	115
Erie 2ds, '79	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie 3ds, '83	113	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	84
Hudson R. '60	110	M. & P. Du Ch	109
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. 2ds	90	Chic. & Pitts. 3

Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Sept. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Gen. Sherman	Oct. 7	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Oct. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Suwo Nada	Oct. 8	New-York	New-Orleans,
Costica	Oct. 10	New-York	Havana.
Roanoke	Oct. 10	New-York	Havana.
Havana	Oct. 13	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Oct. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.
Arie	Oct. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creola	Oct. 22	New-York	Matamoras.

For the Pacific Coast.

Costa Rica	Oct. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Ocean Queen	Oct. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Nov. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Suwo Nada*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.

VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.

A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!!
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
AT R. H. MACY'S!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MUSLINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CURTAIN LACES,
FLANNELS,
CAMBRICS,
LINENS, &c., &c., &c.
REDUCED ONE-HALF FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES!!
ALL OUR HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
WOOLEN GOODS, &c.,
SELLING AT 50 PER CENT UNDER PRESENT PRICES!!
ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, &c., &c.,
SELLING AT IMMENSE REDUCTION!!
P. S.—WE SELL OUR FIRST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES 50 CENTS LESS PER PAIR THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY!!
R. H. MACY'S,
NOS. 204 AND 240 6TH-AV., NEAR 16TH-ST.

A UNIVERSAL HAT-STORE,
representing all the latest fashions in the Old World and the New, in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, &c.,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and
SUCH A STORE IS GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
Heads of families who wish to learn in half an hour what
THE WORLD IS WEARING,
in the way of out-door head-dresses, should at once
GO THERE,
for everything in the line that a fashionable and tasteful family could desire is comprised in the superb and elegant stock. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Wear, Aprons, Bibs, Sacks, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes.
Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Skirts.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

CLOTHING.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

ATTENTION.—No. 222 7TH-AV.—A LARGE order; $150,000 worth of cast-off clothing wanted for the Western and California markets. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to receive the highest price for your cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., the best you can do is to call or send a note to Mr. MARKS, at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit. Orders attended in and out of the City.

AT THE ONLY AND SUREST PLACE where ladies and gentlemen can dispose of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, furniture, jewelry, diamonds, &c., and receive the utmost value at the rate of gold, as we have a great demand for those articles for Western markets. Please call or address a note by post to H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. You will not regret it. Also, old gold or silver bought. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. HARRIS at their own residences, in or out of the City.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 46 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant woman, with first-class City reference, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and see to grown children; good references can be given. Call at No 103 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has four years' City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a lady who, though young, has had considerable experience; best recommendations given. Address, for one week, H. L. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 203 East 32d st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as thorough waitress or regular chambermaid in a private boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call at No. 232 6th-av., above 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman, who lived nearly three years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Good reference. Apply at No. 65 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SItuation as chambermaid, would do sewing or a little washing; no objection to the country. Please call at No. 130, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH situations—one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid: best of City reference. Apply at No. 403 4th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as infant's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of children; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, by a young woman; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is a first-rate cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH dressmaker, as a seamstress in a respectable family; is a steady woman. Can be seen fat No. 959 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, in a private family, and to assist in washing. Call at her present employer's, No, 42 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; is a first-class washer and ironer; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; best of City references. Call at No. 278 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Call at 164 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 16, A SITUAtion as nurse; lately landed; is willing and obliging; wages $5. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A housekeeper's situation in a respectable family. Call at No. 25 Monroe-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; good reference. Call at No. 30 1st-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 55 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PLACE to do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 138 West 10th-st.

A FULL SUPPLY OF HELP, MALE AND female, for all kinds of work, in city or country, now on hand at the Employment House, cor. 6th-av. and 22d-st., anxious to obtain situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young married Englishman, whose time will be out Oct. 6. The man and wife have been living in a place up the Hudson River; both superior servants; will engage separate or will both go into the same family; best reference from his present employer. Address J. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant, as coachman, a sober, steady young man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived in England; the best of reference can be given from his last employer. Address E. S., No. 110 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.; or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A SOBER, steady man, as coachman and gardener; understands all his business; can give the best of references from his last employer, whom he left on Monday last. Apply at J. M. Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., for J. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN, A married man, who is perfectly acquainted with gardening in all its branches; the best of reference. Address DANIEL CORDIER, No. 195 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, with ten years' references; understands greenhouse grapes, vegetables, fruit and flowers. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man, who can give the best of City references. Address THOMAS H., No. 168 1st-av., or Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses perfectly well. Address HOME, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; the best of City and country references can be had. Call or address, for two days, at No. 39 Great Jones-st. Private address F. B.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands cows and horses and all kinds of work; has City recommendations. Address T. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN PRODUCE the best testimonials as to character, ability and application to business, wishes employment in any capacity where he can earn a livelihood, writes a plain and rapid hand, and has a good general knowledge of business; can keep books and perform clerical duty generally. Address W. E. WOOD, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO AMERICAN YOUTHS, FROM 15 to 18 years of age, who reside with their relatives and are of good moral habits. Those who can work rapidly with their fingers preferred, as they are wanted in a branch of business where this is requisite. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 33 Beekman-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN, AND wife, without incumbrances, as gardener and dairywoman, on a place on the Hudson River; must have the best of recommendations. Call at No. 274 Front-st., from 11 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN AS HELPER IN FITTING steam pipes. Must show good City recommendations; wages $12 per week. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. to FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—TWENTY PRACTICAL BRICK-LAYers and hod-carriers, for work near Jersey City Ferry. Apply at room No. 1, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

SERVANT WANTED—TO DO DOWN-STAIRS work, must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, pleasant in her manners, and well recommended. Apply at No. 216 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE WOOD ENgraving business; one having some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply to LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; must be a Protestant and have good city references. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 39 East 12th-st.

WANTED—IN A HAT, CAP AND STRAW goods jobbing house in this City, four salesmen that can influence trade. Address Box No. 4,858 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, WITH UNEXceptionable references from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Gold-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, also nurse and seamstress, references required. Apply at No. 48 East 31th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Several very choice lots on the east and west sides of the Central Park, and on adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.
For sale, a row of 20 brown-stone houses, centrally located in a first-class street, now producing a large rental. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FARM OF 28 ACRES FOR sale, lying in the outskirts of the above place. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and most beautifully watered. Fruit trees, &c., in abundance. Small house, new, for a farmer; out-buildings, nearly all new. This is a farm, comprising so many advantages, that its equal is seldom met with, and needs only to be seen by a good judge to be appreciated. Any further information, &c., may be had by addressing P. O., Box No. 383, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse in 5th-av., most eligibly situated; built and occupied by the owner, and in complete order. There is a fine brick stable on the adjoining street lot which communicates with the avenue lot on the rear, and can be purchased with the house. The furniture in the house may also be purchased if desired. Address Box No. 1,406 Post-office, with the writer's name and address, to whom a permit will be given to view the premises.

FIVE OF A ROW OF SIXTEEN NEW houses for sale. On Cutting's Hill, East 41st-st.; ground as high as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x100 feet; brick and brown stone, high stoops, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Opposite side, two of a row, brown-stone, 20x100. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 28 acres, containing a house, barn and several outbuildings, situated in Clarkston, Rockland County, N. Y., on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 33 miles from New-York City; every variety of fruit on the premises. Apply, for further particulars and terms, to JOSEPH WHITE, Spring Valley, N. Y.; or, D. E. DOWNS, No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st. lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM WANTED—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and with proper buildings thereon; of about 100 acres, within 100 to 150 miles of the City, on the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. The same must be near a railroad station and pleasantly situated. Answer with price and full particulars to J. C. B., Box No. 5,227, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to C. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Jericho, L. I.; large residence, with every convenience, together with country hotel adjoining; cost the former $13,000. Also, 45 acres of cultivated land; will sell for $7,000, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property. For maps and information, apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York. Also, convenient seats and houses to let for the season or year. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT EAST NEWYork—one with four rooms, at $500, with two lots at $1,000. Also, cottages at $1,600, $1,800, $2,000, and ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each at $2,500 to $5,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic av., East New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick houses, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE parcels of lots on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park, also on 3d, Lexington, Madison, 42d and 4th avs. Also, lots in every desirable location. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 55 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 6TH-av., a full size first-class house, with dining room extension; completely furnished, except silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

FOR SALE ON THE 5TH-AV.—A FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house, with furniture. The house was built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and without regard to expense. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—1,200 acres valuable Pennsylvania timber and farmland, with saw-mill and farm-buildings complete, situate near Harrisburgh River. Address GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, at Allen & Brown's, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order, contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS THREEstory high-stoop brown-stone front houses. They contain all the improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME cottage house in the village of Mottshaven; ten minutes' walk from Harlem bridge. Apply to H. P. L. BUNTING, No. 303 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 30x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

LOT WANTED—IN 10TH, 11TH OR 17TH wards, a lot 25 or 30x100, with or without improvements. Address by note G. C. KING, No. 140 Broadway, stating location, price, terms, &c.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, four full lots, plenty of fruit, 9 miles on Long Island Railroad, 200 feet from depot, only $1,700. COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE houses, four stories, ready for occupying. Cheap for cash. Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st JOHN GLASS, Owner.

FOR SALE ON 36TH, 37TH, AND 38TH sts., between 5th and 6th avs., first-class brown stone houses. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 45th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THREE YEARS, a first-class house in 9th-st., near Broadway; rent $5,500.
Also,
In 15th-st., a double house for three years, at $7,000 a year, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND STORY and one or two bedrooms in the attic, to a small family; location pleasant; rent seven dollars per month. Inquire on the premises, Monroe-st., second house from Navy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New-York. The rooms are in good order; possession immediately.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. —To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or H. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, FURNISHED COTTAGE at Sherwood, N. J., two miles from Jersey City Ferry, containing 8 rooms. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET ON MURRAY-HILL—A FIRST-class brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE year, in 21st-st., opposite Theological Seminary. Address, stating full name and size of family, X. Y. Z., Box No. 1612 Post office

THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 23 University-place to rent to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

WESTERN FARM, OR FARM LAND, wanted, for three cash customers, either in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Michigan; the latter will be preferred. S. COCHCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A first-class residence between 4th and 25th sts and Broadway and 6th-av. Furniture purchased if suitable. WHARTON BROTHERS, No 132 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, UNFURnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture for cash. Address, stating size, location, price and other particulars, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, in New-York or Brooklyn, at a moderate rent, paid in advance if required; possession within two weeks. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 8 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NEWARK, N. J., THIRTY minutes from New-York, one or two families and single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms, within one block of the Centre st. depot. The house contains gas, water. Is pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, and gentlemen doing business in New-York would find it much more convenient than living in the upper part of the City. Trains running to and fro nearly every half hour during the day. For further particulars apply at No. 13 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

AT SUMMIT N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris Island Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay street. Families can obtain desirable rooms with permanent board on very reasonable terms in the Summit House. Location unsurpassed for health and convenience. The house is pleasantly situated near churches, schools, post-office and within two minutes walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For board, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class four story brown stone house near the Clarendon Hotel, and having more room than they require, will rent a suite of rooms, without meals, handsomely furnished, for the Winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

BOARD WANTED—FROM NOVEMBER TO April or May, for a gentleman, wife and three daughters, aged 16, 11 and 4 (two or three good sized rooms required; dinner early preferred. Please address, with terms, Box No. 424 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A WELL furnished room with bedroom or without, in a modern house of a private German or American family, between 7th and 10th-sts., west side near Broadway. Breakfast desired. Address BROKER, Box No. 173 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHter wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE front room, second or third story, to one or two gentlemen with or without partial board, handsome house and neatly furnished, and pleasant neighborhood on reasonable terms, for three days. Apply at No. 176 West 21st-st

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to obtain board in a private family, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. Address C. M., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

ELEGANT ROOMS IN A FIRST-CLASS private house in 5th-av. Respectable parties, able to pay liberally for superior accommodations, may address "X. X. X.," Box No. 106 *Avenue* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, will find a pleasant, genteel home in a family, at No. 157 West 38th-st. Terms moderate. Undoubted reference required.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for his sister at $10 per week, including gas; unexceptionable references can be given. Address L. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDrooms furnished, to let with board in a private family up town. Reference required. Address F., Box No. 148 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire permanent board, with pleasant rooms, in a private family up town; would pay about $70 or $80 per month. Address R., Box No. 161 *Times* office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM to a lady and gentleman; board for the lady only. Apply at No. 155 East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in 14th-st., near Delmonico's Maison Dorée. Address A. M., Station D, Post-office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH SOUTHERN exposure, can be secured at No. 7 West 25th-st. Private table only.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16, CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor on the same did become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated NEW-YORK, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plating, etc. 21
J. Eversdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 36 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 253 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewers, as follows:

1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue, to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street to the
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third-street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging as follows:

1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For grading as follows:

1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
2. In Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and resetting curb and gutter stones.
3. In Forty-seventh-street, from Third to east side of First-avenue.
4. In Fifty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
5. In Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY OCT. 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: The People's Lawyer—M. Duchalumeaux. Evening: The Signet of King Solomon.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Somebody's Coat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Macbeth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

IRVING HALL—Soirée Orientale.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispatch from Nashville this morning, which tells us that a considerable force of rebel infantry has appeared on the line of the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Moving columns of rebels are spoken of as being near Dalton, at Allatoona, and at Big Shanty—the latter place was burned. At Allatoona a severe fight is reported to have taken place on the 5th, and Brig.-Gen. Coosz, the commander of the garrison, was wounded. Our loss was severe, and prisoners captured from the enemy report theirs to have been heavy. The despatch further adds that the fight, it was expected, would be resumed yesterday. The presence of so large a force in Sherman's rear gathers further credence from the rebel despatch given elsewhere, dated "Griffin, Ga., Oct. 1," which says that "Hood's army is now on an offensive movement." Jeff Davis' significant speech at Macon, which we also publish this morning, squints very strongly in the same direction.

Our correspondent at Gen. Butler's headquarters forwards us Richmond papers of the 3d and 4th inst., from which we get the rebel history of the late operations of Grant's army. They make desperate efforts to conceal their losses, and belittle Grant's gains, but they finally confess that on the north side of the James our forces made a very important lodgment, which they tried to drive us from, but failed, and were subsequently compelled to conform their line to the new state of things, by abandoning others. In regard to the south side operations, they also admit that their outer line of works was carried, but claim that they captured 1,500 prisoners. The most significant admission, however, is that Lee's army is altogether too weak to hold his present extended lines, and the appeal for reinforcements is pitiable and desperate. Jeff. Davis, in his Macon speech, says he can spare Georgia no further reinforcements, for the disparity of numbers in Virginia is as great as in Georgia.

There is no news from the armies of either Gens. Grant or Sheridan. Gen. Grant is said to be in Washington.

Gen. Ewing and several of his officers reached St. Louis in the evening of the 5th inst. His retreat from Pilot's Knob was unmolested until about twenty miles from Harrison's Station, where he was attacked by the rebels in force. They were repulsed with loss. On arriving at Harrison, on Wednesday night, he threw up slight works, and held the enemy in check until Saturday, when the arrival of 600 cavalry forced the rebels to retire. He then retired to Rolla, reaching that point Sunday evening, with about 700 men and all his artillery. His total loss is about 300 men, mostly taken prisoners. Price is said to be near Union with 15,000 men. It is reported to be his intention to take Jefferson city, reinstate Reynolds as governor, and claim the State for the Confederacy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold rose, yesterday, in the absence of military events, to 196 per cent. The Railroad Stocks continued their rapid recovery, and were firm at the close, at a further rise of 2@3 per cent. The speculation is much excited, and the daily volume of business on the increase.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Oct. 4, states that Major-Gen. Ord, who was wounded last week in the assault on the Richmond fortifications, arrived at his home in Belfair, on the preceding day. His wound is in the thigh, and is severe but not dangerous.

Geo. Hooker was honored with two or three serenades while at Columbus, Ohio, but being very busy, only made the following response: "Gentlemen, I have only time to say to you and to those who are gathered here to-night, that I am extremely busy in preparing to leave the city, to be absent a short time. I have not time to talk, if I wanted to, but I do not want to. I only desire to say that I am extremely sensitive to the kindness shown me since I have been here. There is no one more sensitive to it than I am. I came here a stranger and found myself among friends. I shall return here as soon and as often as I can. I can say no more to-night, for I am very busy."

The case of Mr. E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark *Journal*, charged with publishing an article violating the Enrollment Act, has been postponed to the December Term.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of the 27th ult. says: "Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by Col. D. B. Harris, Col. G. Rice and Col. A. Remain, members of the General's Staff, arrived in this city on Sunday. We learn that President Davis and Gen. Beauregard had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., last week, the result of which is said to have been highly satisfactory, and will probably lead to the assignment of Gen. Beauregard to the command of the Army of Tennessee."

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum yesterday and adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday. The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution increasing the wages of all Corporation laborers to $2 50 per day. No other business of notable interest was transacted. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

Influenced by the rise in gold yesterday, domestic produce was generally quoted firmer, with more doing, especially in breadstuffs. Foreign merchandise was in limited request and unsettled. The freight engagements were light.

Private S. K. Deasy, of Philadelphia, was shot through the head and instantly killed on the 5th, in Price township, Monroe County, Penn., he being one of a squad of men sent out to guard the person serving notices on drafted men. Two men were arrested on suspicion of being the criminals.

The new iron-clad *Monadnock* has returned to Boston from a very successful trial trip, her performance being considered satisfactory in every particular. She was propelled at the rate of ten knots an hour with all her stores on board.

The gallant John A. Logan made an eloquent Union speech at Carbondale, Ill., on the 1st inst. He denounced the Chicago platform, and strongly advocated the reelection of Mr. Lincoln.

Non-Committalism of the Opposition.

Every newspaper supporting McClellan uniformly avoids any reference to his policy and plans, if elected. They are all as silent upon that subject as upon the plans and policy of the next Khan of Tartary. Their attention is entirely given to personal abuse of President Lincoln, to croaking about the burdens and the bad prospects of the war, and to general laudations of the wonderful "Mac." This whole mode of conducting the campaign is an insult to the practical sense of the people.

Here we are, in the most momentous crisis that ever came upon a great nation. It must soon be determined whether the Republic is to remain entire, or be broken in twain. Its preservation is what all who are not engaged in rebellion profess to have at heart. *How* to secure this is the all-important question.

The Union party meet this question with the utmost directness. Their principle is that the Union can be saved only by maintaining its organic law, and by putting down all violent resistance. Accordingly, it is for continuing this war until the last rebel yields. This principle and policy are declared in the clearest terms in the platform of the party, and are recognized and labored for by every newspaper and speaker of the party, the wide land through. Even its opponents do not pretend that it practices any equivocation on that essential point.

The party of the Opposition shows no such distinctness of conviction. Indeed it seems to have no conviction whatever, except that extreme wing of which Alexander Long is an exponent, which believes that the independence of the "Confederacy" is an accomplished fact which ought at once to be recognized. The body of this party are against this, and profess a purpose to save the Union. Yet it is impossible to draw from them any specific and entire plan for accomplishing this. The nearest approach we have had to anything of the kind is in the Chicago platform, and that is miserably deficient. It proposes "a cessation of hostilities" for the purpose of an ultimate convention; but it gives no guaranty that the rebels would consent to any such convention, or that they would abide by the conclusions of a convention, even if one were held. In the lack of any such guaranty, the scheme of saving the Union in this way, amounts to nothing. The rebel chief, the rebel Congress, and every responsible spokesman for the rebellion, have, over and over again, declared that they will accept nothing short of absolute independence. The Chicago Convention, in professing to present a practical policy to the country, was bound to exhibit some evidence that the rebel mind had changed, and would now consent, on certain conditions, to return to allegiance; or if it could give no such evidence, and reckoned only on a possibility, it was at least bound to state what it was prepared to do in case that possibility should not be realized. If the "cessation of hostilities" on our part should, as is generally believed in the North, only result in strengthening the rebel confidence of final success, and induce a stronger determination than ever to hold out, what ought to be the subsequent policy of the Government? A policy of letting the Confederate States go, or of again resorting to force? It would devolve upon their nominees, if elected, to adopt one of these two courses, in case all negotiations failed. The people have a right to know before voting, which of these alternatives he would follow. They have a right to know it because it directly involves the vital issue—union or disunion. But that platform carefully reserves it from the people. Its peace plank is laid upon an assumption which would never be realized—an assumption which would soon vanish into thin air. What does the party intend to put in the place of it—a recognition of Confederate independence, or renewed war? On this vital point it is as silent as the grave.

It is true that McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, talks of "ulterior responsibilities" in case peaceable measures for restoring the Union fail. But such vagueness of phrase, at such a time, on such a subject, is an insult to earnest men. If a renewal of the war was meant, why was it not distinctly said? It would have cost no more words, and it would have had the advantage of expressing a definite idea, and a distinct purpose. "A cessation of hostilities," with a determination to renew them in case a reasonable settlement on Union ground cannot be effected, is one policy. "A cessation of hostilities," with a purpose not to renew them in any event whatever, is a very different policy. The framer of the Chicago platform, Mr. Vallandigham, it is known, is for the latter. How is it with the candidate on that platform? That question remains unanswered. The progress of the canvass does nothing to settle that practical point. Gen. McClellan, with an utter lack of soldierly manliness, means that the people shall not know. All the leaders of the party are alike bent on keeping back the truth. Precisely the same craft is practiced in respect to Mr. Pendleton. He gives no utterance of any kind—not even the vaguest.

It is amazing that men in their senses should delude themselves into a belief that such a mode of managing this great canvass is likely to prevail. This tremendous conflict, of a gravity beyond anything in modern history, determining destinies beyond all human power to measure, the maintenance of which has cost untold blood and treasure, is brought down to the scale of a contemptible confidence game between sharpers and dupes. It is imagined that the paltry arts of paltry politicians can blind the people to the issues involved, and the duties imposed. There could be no grosser infatuation. The people have every feeling and faculty thoroughly aroused; and with an absolute clearness of vision they will follow a war policy, and nothing but a war policy, until the last remnant of the rebellion disappears before it. The little dodgers, who are seeking to decoy them aside, will meet the fate of all the insects of the season in the frosts of November.

The Logic of the Past.

Let those who are inclined to be despondent, always recall the great deeds our heroic armies *have* done in this war, and from these forecast our perfect success in achieving those things that yet remain to be done. The enemy are now harping that we can never take Richmond; but have they not in past times harped equally loudly that we could never take Vicksburgh, that we could never take Atlanta, that we could never take Chattanooga, that we could never take Memphis or Columbus, that we could never take Donelson or Nashville, that we could never take Bowling Green or Mill Springs, that we could never take or keep New-Orleans, that we could never take Fort Morgan, and many a score of other cities and strongholds? As all these, one after another, have fallen, so in due time will Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta and Columbia fall. As the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Potomac are now dominated by our army, so in due time will we dominate the Alabama, and the Savannah, and the Roanoke. As the State of Tennessee, and one half of Georgia, and the greater part of the Mississippi Valley, are now conquered, so in like manner will we yet conquer all Virginia, and the Carolinas, and the whole of the Atlantic seaboard. Just now, the rebels are proclaiming that the great army of Lee can neither be forced from its position nor whipped behind its intrenchments; but how long is it since we heard the same thing declared as loudly about the great army of Jo. Johnston, and about other great armies which will never fight again on this side of Hades? Only a few weeks ago, it was proclaimed beyond our power to whip or drive the army of Early, so strongly was it posted, and so many impregnable positions there were to which it could fall back, one after the other. The ghost of Early's army now haunts the outermost verge of the world, terrifying not us, but itself terrified at its own skeleton-like aspect. *Sic transit.*

The Victory We Must Have.

One of the most splendid and satisfactory political triumphs known to the history of this country, was that achieved in the State of Ohio last year over Vallandigham, in which the Union majority mounted to a *hundred thousand*. Its value consisted not simply in the fact that John Brough was elected and Vallandigham defeated—not merely in the fact that the principles of the Union party gained a local and temporary ascendency—but the main and permanent value of the triumph consisted in the magnificent moral power, in the all-pervading and dominating patriotism, which was exhibited by the rolling up of that stupendous majority.

It is the exhibition of such a moral power upon a national arena that we desire in the forthcoming Presidential election. It is not enough that we defeat Vallandigham's candidate—the man whose nomination in the Chicago convention was made unanimous upon motion of Vallandigham—the man whom Vallandigham, though pretending to be miffed for a moment with his letter of acceptance, is now laboring to have elected. Vallandigham's candidate must be repudiated by the whole country as Vallandigham himself was repudiated by the great and patriotic State of Ohio. The principles of Vallandigham, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, must be spurned and scorned by the Union-loving millions of the nation, as the identical principles were last year scorned and scouted by the hundreds of thousands of Ohio.

Suppose Vallandigham had been elected in Ohio through the carelessness or indifference of the people—and suppose his traitorous principles had obtained control of the organized powers of the State—who can think without dread and horror of the result? In that event, would the forty thousand Ohio veterans under Sherman have been at this moment bearing our victorious banner into the heart of Georgia? Or is it not almost certain that the Revolutionary Copperheads, with the reins of power in their hands, would have brought about a state of affairs in Ohio that would have demanded the recall of those veterans, and thus have brought confusion upon our arms and disaster to our cause; while it would have reddened with blood and blackened with ruin the fair valleys and prosperous cities of the free North? Let those who doubt it, recall how narrowly we escaped anarchy in this city and State, and how we did actually have to bring troops from the Army of the Potomac to restore and maintain order; because we had elected Seymour for our Governor—a Copperhead of far less malignity and far greater timorousness than Vallandigham, and one with whom McClellan claims to be more nearly identified.

The very thought of anything like an outbreak on the part of the Copperheads of Ohio was utterly crushed by the result of last year's election—by the moral power of the overwhelming vote for the Union candidate and party—and because it showed the futility and hopelessness of any attempt at revolutionary violence.

The grand triumph in Ohio was achieved by systematic, persistent, courageous and earnest work. The patriotic people of the State appreciated the vital importance of the election, and they acted accordingly. Even before the election, they felt confident that their candidate would easily be elected. But this was not all they wanted. Nor is it all we want. They wanted, and we want, to give an impressive moral grandeur to the triumph of Union principles. Let every man, then, who appreciates the world-wide and everlasting significance of the questions now at stake, labor for a victory worthy of the cause during the four brief weeks that now remain.

Richmond.

The Richmond papers, which were suspended last week, during the panic caused by the movements of Grant, resumed publication on Monday, and we have copies of the *Examiner* of that day's and Tuesday's issues, from which we this morning give extracts. The rebels admit their successive repulses in their attacks upon our lines on the north bank of the river on Friday last, but claim success and nine hundred prisoners as the result of the same day's operations on our left. In its news columns, the *Examiner* talks quite stoutly and falsely, but in the editorial, intended to affect the rebel authorities, it speaks with a proper amount of fear, and, we have no doubt, quite truthfully. The *Examiner* cries out, and reiterates:

"*Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from anywhere.* The safety of our lines cannot fairly be left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. *An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour*—the hour of final trial, which is close at hand. That some new divisions of good troops *should instantly be brought to Richmond*, and that its vast population of negro women and children, who eat up everything, should be sent forthwith away, are the evident and pressing wants of the occasion."

This indicates about as high a state of mental excitement as it is possible for a sane mind to be in. It is difficult, however, to tell where Lee is to get a sufficient body of reinforcements. The *Examiner* says they must be brought "from *anywhere*," but we don't know what portion of the Southern Confederacy that is.

Emigration.—The Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting, yesterday, took effectual measures for subjecting to thorough analysis the remarkable effusion of Mayor Gunther, published a few weeks since, in which he set himself in opposition to the wise and beneficent Act of Congress of July last, "to encourage emigration"—stigmatizing the measure as a "bait to entrap" foreignere into enlistment in our army.

As early as April last, an intelligent Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Low, Richards, and Witthaus, had been ordered to consider certain communications to the Chamber by Secretary Seward, in respect to a contemplated emigration from the North of Europe. The action of that committee had been subsequently rendered unnecessary by the comprehensive act passed by Congress in July, instituting a "Bureau of Immigration," throwing around the foreign emigrant full protection against the very abuse which Mayor Gunther, as the accredited head of the City Copperheads, ventured to assume to be its "covert object." It is strange and pitiful to see the chief municipal magistrate of the Empire City endeavoring to create distrust in foreign countries, where the real weight of his personal opinions is unknown, against a measure of such great national importance, as the immediate supply of labor to replenish the loss in our civil employments and our various branches of industry, occasioned by the demands of the war.

The pecuniary importance to the nation in securing such an accession to its population, was brought fully to the notice of the Chamber by Mr. Ruggles, who referred to the fact that 640,000 emigrants had reached this country during the pending war, of whom 68 per cent were between fifteen and sixty years of age; and to the fact that the 2,700,000 emigrants in the decade ending in 1860 had added more than two thousand millions of dollars to the pecuniary taxable value of the United States. The Chamber appointed a special committee on this subject, and they were directed to report fully at an early day.

A Golden Aphorism.—Gen. Hooker, in his order assuming command of the Department of the Northwest, addresses a sentence to his military subordinates which deserves to become one of the golden aphorisms of our country and of the English language. He first announces that he requires energy, earnestness and fidelity in the performance of duty, on the part of every officer and soldier, and then adds: "*No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged.*" This profound moral remark is applicable not only in the department whose headquarters are at Cincinnati, not only to those engaged in military duties, but to every man and woman in every sphere of life. Were every one to learn it and put it in daily practice, it would give our national character an elevation, a faithfulness and a truthfulness now sadly lacking. The sentence ought to be given to all our young boys and girls at school, to write in their copy books, so that it might be impressed upon their minds, and become of practical power in their lives; and now that some of our preachers depart from the Sacred Word for their texts, they could find no better text to preach upon than this: "No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged."

Jeff. Davis' Macon Speech.—We have had hints through late rebel papers that Jeff. Davis had recently delivered some sort of a startling speech recently in Georgia, but we have not until this morning been able to give it to the people of the North. It will be found to be very desperate in its tone, and to give unmistakable evidences that the Confederacy is tumbling to pieces. His talk about the desperate necessity of defeating Sherman will throw light on the news of recent offensive rebel operations in Georgia, reported today. He says that two-thirds of the rebel soldiers are absent from the ranks, "some sick, some wounded, but most of them *absent without leave.*" That tells the story.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night. The distribution is strong, and gains interest from the fact that Miss Laura Harris, the youthful prima donna, makes her *rentrée* as the heroine.

Soirees Orientales.—Mr. Oscanyan's Oriental evenings—describing the mode of life in the East, with living illustrations—are unique and thoroughly interesting. A very pleasant hour or two can be passed at Irving Hall. The soirees take place on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. There is consequently an entertainment to-night.

Fine Arts.—Schaus, of the Broadway Art Gallery, has just received another gem in the line of oil paintings. It is a single figure (female) subject, by Willems, and, as the artist has modestly left it unnamed, we can but style it "The Music Lesson." It is one of the most exquisitely finished oil paintings ever exhibited in this City. The soft and delicate touch, and the grace of the poise and the expression are admirable. Every lover of true art should call, see and appreciate it, for though its value is expressed by four figures, it will soon be taken by some one of our wealthy citizens.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 6.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COTTON TRADE.

Secretary Stanton has prepared, and will at once issue to the several military Commanders his orders respecting internal trade in cotton, as provided for by recent Treasury regulations on that subject.

PROMOTION OF GEN. WILSON.

Gen. Jas. H. Wilson, of Illinois, known as "Light-Horse Harry," has been brevetted Major-General for gallant and meritorious services in the Valley under Sheridan, and been sent to take command of all the Cavalry in Gen. Sherman's army.

RENOUNCES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois, who has been claimed as a supporter of McClellan, has written a letter denouncing the Chicago platform and the whole Copperhead party. He comes out squarely and fairly for Lincoln and Johnson.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TODAY.

Ferdinand Conkelman, Co. A, Forty-sixth Infantry; Russell H. Titus, Co. B, Fourteenth Artillery; Benj. W. Simmons, Co. C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry; V. J. Ross, Co. D, One Hundred and Fourth Infantry; W. Cobbs, Co. L, Tenth Cavalry.

COUNT SANDOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

Col. Julien Allen, of the Polish Legion in our service, who, for some months, has been on a visit to Europe, arrived here this morning, bringing a handsome present for the President from Count Sandor, of Vienna, the father-in-law of Prince Metternich. The present is a handsomely bound "Sandor-Album," containing fifty large photographs, representing scenes in the early life of the Count, taken from paintings made at the time by an eminent English artist. The book is heavily gilt, and contains the inscription, "Presented as a token of regard and esteem by Count Sandor, to his friend."

Special Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 6.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

It has been stated that Capt. Lardner was relieved of his command in the West Indies.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED.

The present indications are that Admiral Farragut will continue in command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, instead of being transferred to that of the North Atlantic Squadron; as recently widely announced. The latter, as is known, embraces the vessels on the North Carolina Coast. Admiral Porter has been ordered to its command, and will, without delay, enter upon his duties. His successor in command of the Mississippi Squadron has not yet been designated.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL TO HAVANA.

Ex-Gov. William J. Minor, of Connecticut, recently appointed Consul-General to Havana, was in Washington to-day to receive his instructions.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA IN WASHINGTON.

The Governor-General of Nova Scotia called on the President to-day in company with the Assistant Secretary of State, and was the object of marked official attention.

LAKE ERIE AND DELAWARE RIVER.

Completion of the Philadelphia Railroad—Excursion Party—Great Union Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Erie, Thursday, Oct. 6—9 P. M.

The great work of more than twenty-eight years has been completed, and the waters of the Great Lakes are bound by iron bands to the classic Delaware. The excursion train from Philadelphia arrived here last evening, bringing many prominent Pennsylvanians, among whom are Gov. Curtin, Gen. Robert Patterson, Col. Patterson, Judge Strong of the Supreme Court, Judge Stroud, W. G. Morehead, and many others. All along the line the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and especially in this city.

A large meeting in favor of the election of Lincoln was held here yesterday, and addressed last evening by Gov. Curtin. To-day the Democrats hold their meeting.

Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Union League gave another grand demonstration this evening at the National Guard's hall. Speeches were made by Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., Hon. Titian J. Coffey, and Hon. J. A. Brices. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic. The first number of the *National Union League Gazette* made its appearance this evening. It is designed for free circulation throughout the State of Pennsylvania. It is a well arranged document, filled with the speeches and letters of eminent men. It is a development of free press and free speech, for a free people generally.

Col. John W. Forney speaks to-morrow night by invitation of the National Union League. Gen. McCall will probably speak in a short time at Union League Hall.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Arrival of Gen. Ewing at St. Louis—Particulars of His Retreat from Pilot Knob—Whereabouts and Intentions of Gen. Price—Gen. Mower Heard From.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Gen. Ewing and several officers of his command reached here last night, having marched from Pilot Knob to De Soto with an escort of forty men. From De Soto he took the cars to this place. His retreat from Pilot Knob was unmolested until about twenty miles from Harrison Station, where the rebels attacked him in force, but were driven back by artillery with loss. Two other attacks were made, both of which were repulsed. On arriving at Harrison Station on Wednesday night he erected some slight breastworks, planted cannon, and fought the enemy constantly until Saturday afternoon, when Col. Bevaidge, with some 600 of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, arrived from Rolla, and the rebels retired. Early on Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, which point they reached the same evening with about 700 men and all of his artillery. The total loss of the command from the beginning of the siege of Pilot Knob is about 300, mostly in prisoners.

Dispatches from Franklin report all quiet there Gen. Smith commands the forces at that point, including the enrolled militia under Gen. Pike.

The latest accounts from Price place him six miles west of Union, on Tuesday, on the Jefferson City Road. His force consists of 15,000 fighting men, cavalry and mounted infantry, and about 5,000 camp followers. The camp talk was to the effect that all his movements indicate a design to take Jefferson City, install Tom. Reynolds as Governor, and hold the State for the Confederecy.

Gen. Mower has been heard from, but any information as to his whereabouts is forbidden.

The rebels burned the Osage bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, eight miles this side of Jefferson City, yesterday morning. This is the largest bridge on the road. The militia guard ran away without firing a shot.

The rebels are using the two trains captured at Millen's Landing to transport their artillery.

A force of rebels (strength unknown) were reported crossing the Osage River at Castle Rock, eight or ten miles from Jefferson City, on Tuesday.

Gen. A. J. Smith is advancing westward from Gray's Summit.

The railroad is being rapidly repaired.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Logan's Position—Why He Supports Mr. Lincoln.

That gallant and successful soldier, Major-General John A. Logan, who has been claimed by the Democrats as a supporter of the Chicago Platform and the peace-at-any-price candidates, made a grand Union speech at Carbondale, Illinois, on the 1st inst., in which he lashed the Copperheads with just severity. We make the following eloquent extract:

I tell you, gentlemen, when you see men coming home from the army, it makes no difference what their politics may have been, if they have been honest, true and faithful men, you find that they would suffer their tongues to be torn out by the roots before they would lisp a word in behalf of that Chicago Platform or the men who made it. They can not and will not do it.

I used to be a follower of the illustrious Stephen A. Douglas. They called me a Douglas worshiper. I believe many others thought as much of Douglas as I did. If that great and good man were alive today, and I wish he were, he would stand on this war and Union platform side by side with me, and advocate the same measures that I do. Listen to what he said in the last letter he ever wrote. It was a letter to Virgil Hickox, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. Virgil was looking around, not knowing exactly what he ought to do. Douglas wrote:

"All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assured the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we should furnish them with a blank sheet of paper, and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Constitution, the flag and the Union, under all circumstances and every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad."

That was the Douglas doctrine just before he died. It would be his doctrine to-day if he were alive. It is my doctrine to-day, and has been all along, and I intend to stand by it to the last. (Applause.)

This, then, is all that I care about saying in reference to these party platforms, or in reference to the candidates. So far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned, I know this. There were a great many people in this country who opposed him four years ago. I knew I did it just as heartily as any other man in the country. If any man had told me four years ago, that I would ever make a speech in favor of his election, I would have told him it was not so, and you could have proved it.

Indignant Copperhead in the crowd—"I think I could."

General Logan—But you couldn't do it now. (Laughter.) But when I find the leaders of the party I acted with betraying the trust the people reposed in them: when I find them repudiating the doctrine of Jackson, who was for hanging traitors to the highest tree he could find, and for preserving the Union at all hazards, either with blood or without it; when I find them leaving behind them all the doctrines of the Democratic party, renouncing their allegiance to their God, their country and our flag, I am not compelled to follow you any further, I cannot go with you into the precincts of treason and disloyalty. Mr. Lincoln stands, I say, upon the true Union platform, and therefore, I am for him. I believe he has conducted to sustain the Government honestly and faithfully. Although he may not have acted just to suit my views in some particulars, that shall make no difference. Andrew Johnson I believe to be equally honest and faithful. I have but one choice to make between the Constitution, the Union and its heroes, on one side, and their defamers and slanderers, on the other. I will act with no party who is not for my country, and must refuse my support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention. [Applause.]

A Patriotic Letter from Gen. Wool.

Gen. Wool has written a letter to Hon. J. A. Griswold of Troy, which concludes thus:

"With the unlimited confidence of the President and his Cabinet, having the control of all the resources at their disposal, with "a splendid army" of one hundred and twenty thousand strong, increased to one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, as reported by the Adjutant-General of the army, the goal was within the reach of Gen. McClellan, but he knew not how to grasp it. He possessed 'the sword of Scanderberg, but could not wield it.' He neither comprehended the value of time, nor the advantages of prompt action and celerity of movement. His encamping in the swamps of the river Warwick, and the mud in front of Yorktown, for a month besieging the place, permitting its rebel garrison to be increased from nine thousand to over one hundred thousand men, as he represented, (the rebels say only seventy thousand,) and then allowing them to escape from Yorktown unobserved, was no less fatal to him as a commander than the result was disastrous to his army—at the same time it disappointed and depressed the hopes of every patriot throughout the Union. With advantages that few Generals ever possessed, he signally failed.

Gen. McClellan expects to be President under the convention whose leaders sympathize with the Southern rebels, and whose platform was dictated by traitors calling themselves Democrats. His friends say he repudiated the platform in his letter of acceptance. Can any one doubt, if the leaders succeed in electing him, no matter what he may have said in that letter, that he will be governed by the Chicago platform? It appears by the New-York *Daily News*, the organ of the Peace men, that *the platform was approved by the General two months before the convention met at Chicago.* The editor says: "Early in July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to Gen. McClellan, *and was by him approved, both in its letter and spirit.*" Under such circumstances, coming from the source it does, the truth of the statement cannot be doubted. *The General is bound by his plighted faith to be governed by the platform, should he be elected.* To violate it he would exhibit more courage than most men possess.

Allow me to ask, is there a Democrat who voted for Senator Douglas for President, that will vote for any candidate who accepts a nomination from a convention that sympathizes with the rebels, and which was dictated to by Southern traitors in the formation of its platform? I hope there is not one. Although Douglas was defeated in his election by the Southern Democracy, and a few Democrats in the North who co-operated with them, he was one of the first to declare his attachment to the Union and his readiness to sacrifice all he possessed, with life itself, if need be, to protect and defend the Republic in its unity and integrity.

In conclusion, I will simply remark that I belong to no party, whether Democrat, Whig, Republican, or any other, that is not for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution without compromise or lines of demarcation, and submit to be in favor of the prosecution of the war until the rebels lay down their arms, and are willing to submit to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully yours, JOHN E. WOOL.

Guerrilla Operations in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.

The rebel Capt. Blackwell, on the 30th ult., surprised and captured some guards numbering thirty-two, at Shelbyville, Tenn., and burned the railroad depot, and a lot of arms and munitions of war. Ten of the Federal prisoners were shot by Blackwell near Fayetteville. The balance were delivered to Forrest. Six of the latter escaped, and had reached Shelbyville. One hundred and fifty rebels, under Duval McNairs, attacked Lieut. Blizzard, of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, in charge of a large drove of cattle from Johnsonville, within fifteen miles of Nashville. The Federal guards numbered sixty, half of whom were killed, wounded or captured. The balance escaped and arrived here safely. There was a stampede of the cattle, and large numbers are straying through the country.

The water is six feet deep on the shoals, and still rising.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The steamer *Charles Thomas*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, with the veterans of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, numbering 160 men.

Democratic State Convention of New-Jersey —Trial of E. N. Fuller.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day to nominate an electoral ticket. Judge NAAR was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. The convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The following electoral ticket was elected with unanimity: Senatorial Electors—William Paterson, of Middlesex, and Furman L. Mulford, of Cumberland. District Electors—1st, Thomas McKeen, of Camden; 2d, Wm. P. McMichael, of Burlington; 3d, Charles Cornwall, of Union; 4th, Francis S. Lathrop, of Morris; 5th, John McGregor, of Essex. The following is a digest of the resolutions adopted:

The first heartily indorses the platform issued by the National Convention of the Democratic party at Chicago, the nominations there made, and the letter of acceptance of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The second tenders thanks to our soldiers in the army, and our sailors in the navy, for their gallantry, fidelity and courage, and expresses sympathy with those who are detained in the Southern prisons.

The third pledges undivided support to the ticket this day nominated, and invites the coöperation of all conservative voters of the State, who are dissatisfied with the present Administration.

Speeches were made by Dr. VAIL and Col. HAMILTON.

The convention was large and harmonious.

In the United States District Court, the case of E. N. FULLER, editor of the Newark *Journal*, charged with publishing an article violating the Enrolment Act of Congress, has been postponed to the December Term of the Court.

Prize-Fight in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A prize-fight occurred to-day at Edge Hill, Montgomery County, between HARRIS and MARTIN, both of New-York. The former was backed by Philadelphians, and was badly beaten, after a fight of forty-five minutes. The fight was witnessed by 1,500 people. The authorities did not interfere.

The Draft Resisted in Pennsylvania.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 6.

Private LEANDER K. DEASE, of Capt. STROUDS cavalry, of Philadelphia, was shot through the head with a ball, and in several parts of the body with buckshot and instantly killed, near the house of JACOB MILLER, in Price Township, Monroe County, Penn., yesterday. A squad of men, he being one of them, had gone out as a guard to the person who was to serve notices upon the drafted men of that township, and while riding along the road, they were fired upon from the bushes, with the result above named. MILLER and a man named BROWN, were arrested by the comrades of the deceased, and brought to Stroudsburgh last evening, and were taken to Philadelphia to-day. DEASE was a highly respectable young man, and a resident of Philadelphia.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Chilian bark *Tabon*, from Valparaiso, has arrived. Exchanged signals Aug. 20, lat, 25° 04', long. 31° 10', with an American bark steering southeast, showing a white flag with "S. R." in the centre, and another blue flag with "1448" in the centre. The *Tabon* is 65 days from Valparaiso, bound to New-York.

The United States frigate *Colorado* has arrived and anchored in Hampton Roads.

The *Wabash* arrived this afternoon.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

C. J. Carter, 58th Pennsylvania; L. G. Waltz, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Thomas Ayles, 16th New-York Battery; Edward Rutter, 11th Maine; Josiah Keller, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery; John Maybury, 4th United States Colored; J. D. Shepard, 21st Connecticut; J. W. Trowbridge, 67th Onio; G. W. Sherman, 118th New-York: E. G. Raker, 58th Pennsylvania; Edward Cook, 6th United States Colored; Walter Scrigging, 23d United States Colored, and Lewis Fans (brought in dead.) He was found drowned at Fort Monroe.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 5.

In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 6, 1864. Day Calendar for Friday, Oct. 7.—Nos. 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206 and 207.

Delaware Politics.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Democrats have nominated JOHN A. NICHOLSON for Congress.

GEN. TOM THUMB OFF FOR EUROPE.—Gen. Tom Thumb and his little wife have taken passage in the steamer *City of Washington*, which leaves for Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th inst. They have been exhibiting most of the time since they were married, and their pecuniary success has been immense. At the close of their present engagement at the Museum, they take a final farewell of public life. They are now about to make the tour of Europe in their private capacity. They will tarry a few weeks in England and France, and then proceed to Italy. They intend spending the Winter in Florence and Rome. Commodore NUTT and little MINNIE WARREN will remain in this country, and continue to hold their public levées.

Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

No. of emigrants arrived to Sept. 28, '64.....148,774
No. of emigrants arrived since to Oct. 5, '64... 2,619

Total.....151,393
To same date in 1863.....119,512

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
No. of inmates in Institution Ward's Island..	961	710	625	832

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, '64.. $25,666 07
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 28.. $373,991 15
Rec'd since to Oct 5 for commutation of passengers, &c. 5,482 00—$379,473 15

Total..... $405,139 22
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 28, 1864...$368,798 59
Payments Sept. 28, 1864..... 14,830 03—$383,628 62

Balance in Bank..... $21,510 60

Union Central Committee.

A meeting of the above committee was held, last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, President WM. A. DARLING in the Chair. After roll call and some routine business, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Central Committee to recommend each Ward Association to have a Vigilance Committee to examine the Provost Marshals' books, for the purpose of recording the names of all persons claiming exemption from draft by reason of their being aliens; that said committee record all such names in the election district in which they reside, and have such list in the hands of the challengers or inspectors of each election district.

RESOLVED, That it is highly essential that two of the best Union men in each election district of this City be selected by each Ward Association, to attend the Polls, from the time the same are opened, until the time they are closed.

A Committee was then appointed consisting of Messrs. SMOOK, ESTABROOK and TUCKER, to act with the National and State Committees, and select proper men to send to the army to receive soldiers votes, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Union Judiciary Convention.

A meeting of the Union Judiciary Convention was held last evening at the hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, in the Chair. Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, as Chairman of the Conference Committee, reported that they had been unable as yet to harmonize the Union organizations, but he believed it could yet be done, and recommended that this Convention take the same action as the Union County Convention did, viz: Go into an informal ballot for candidates, and afterwards appoint a Committee of Conference. The report was received, and the Committee discharged.

A motion was then made that the Convention go into an informal ballot for County Clerk, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH nominated for such nomination Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON. A vote being taken, 57 votes were cast, of which Mr. THOMPSON received 53, scattering 4. An informal ballot was then taken for City Judge, when 56 votes were cast, of which Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWARD received 34, and Mr. JOSH SEDGWICK, 22. Mr. STEWART was declared the informal nominee. An informal ballot was then taken for District-Attorney, which resulted as follows: JOHN SEDGWICK, 35; WM. R. STAFFORD, 21; JOHN FIARS, 1. Mr. SMITH then moved that a conference committee to consist of two from each Congressional District be appointed by the chair to confer with the Citizens' Association and with other Union organizations to secure, if possible, a Union ticket in the next City and county election. An amendment was offered and lost, after which the original motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Messrs. John M. Costa, Joan Forshe, James M. Terry, Jeremiah Lathrop, Sinclair Tousey, Hugh Gardner, Wm. C. Duryea, Bernard Sheridan, E. Delafield Smith, Gabriel Van Cott, James H. Welsh, John Cooper Jr.; after which the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Democratic Nominations.

The New Mozart Hall (Cozans,) Nominating Convention met last night at Stuyvesant Institute. The only nominations made were JOHN KELLY for Sheriff, and A. OAKEY HALL for District-Attorney. The balance of the nominations were laid over till next Monday evening.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The Assembly conventions, called by the Tammany Hall Democracy, met last night in their respective districts, and made the following nominations:

First District—Jacob L. Smith. Second District—James Dumphy. Third District—George Curtis. Fourth District—James P. Murray. Fifth District—Adjourned to Oct. 14. Sixth District—Edward S. Malloy. Seventh District—Adjourned. Eighth District—Jacob Seebacher. Ninth District—Adjourned to Oct. 13. Tenth District—Adjourned to Oct. 12. Eleventh District—James Gibson. Twelfth District—Joseph A. Lyons. Thirteenth District—Alexander Ward. Fourteenth District—Michael Salmon. Fifteenth District—M. Diefendorf. Sixteenth District—Adjourned. Seventeenth District—Adjourned.

Meeting of the Twentieth Ward Lincoln Union Association.

The Lincoln and Johnson Union Association of the Twentieth Ward illuminated their hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and held a mass meeting last evening. JOHN V. GEIDLEY, Esq., President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and said that he regretted to announce that Mr. JAMES R. WHITING had been unexpectedly called away, and would be unable to speak on the occasion. Mr. ISA B. DAVIS was then introduced, and addressed the audience in a stirring speech, telling them at the outset that he was a Democrat, and had always belonged to that party, but that he was one of those Democrats whose principles were to be found in the Declaration of Independence, but that on such a crisis as this all party predjudices should be laid aside, and as a true man he must stigmatize the Chicago platform as traitorous, and its supporters as monsters. Mr. DAVIS also said that he had been three times a prisoner in the hands of the Rebels, and had since visited the South in disguise, and that he knew and would tell them something about the affiliations between Southern Rebels and the Copperhead reptiles spawned at Chicago. The speaker was listened to with attention by the largest audience ever assembled in the Twentieth Ward. Speeches were also made by A. J. DITTENHOEFFER and others.

ARREST OF A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named MICHAEL HANNAPAN, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, on a charge of having stolen about $75 worth of wearing apparel belonging to two of his fellow-boarders. The accused admitted his guilt, and gave information which led to the recovery of the property at a house in Washington-street, near Canal, New-York. The prisoner was committed to he county jail for trial.

MR. FICHETTE'S CASE.—There is a certain class of people ever ready to doubt anything that is in any way out of the ordinary, and to pronounce it false without stopping to think, or taking the trouble to ascertain if the facts are as stated. In a recent issue we made mention of the extraordinary restoration, by Dr. ROWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-streets, of Mr. CHARLES FICHETTE, of West Point, after having been afflicted for a very long time with a sore throat, caused from catarrh, that brought him as near to death as a man can well get without dying; one of the remarkable features of the case being his not being able to eat solid food for ninety days, what nourishment he took being in liquids. Some persons, we understand, without making inquiries, though an opportunity was given them, as the names of his brother-in-law, both prominent men in this city, were mentioned, have seen fit to pronounce it untrue. Now, gentlemen, an opportunity is given you of ascertaining the correctness of it, by calling on E. T. ROBERTS, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. PARDEE, BATES Co., Broadway; or on WM. A. MILLER, Esq., on the corner of Dey and West streets; either of whom, we have no doubt, will give you all the information they can about the matter, and you will then be able to see whether you "smell a mice or not."—*New-York Dispatch*.

Carringes at Bargains.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Treats successfully all Diseases of the Scalp. Loss o Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, Removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Two of the Finest Preparations of their class is
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
AND
MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.
Each 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Ja., No. 436 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food and drenching rains, will make sad havoc with the strongest—therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLO; WAY'S OINTMENT; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Celerific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only: does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC, try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls. Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

[New York Dispatch, Sept. 25, 1864.]
Divorce.—JANE E. TOMPKINS VS. WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS.—Divorce granted to plaintiff, Sept. 16, 1864.

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity, wishing Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 144 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 496 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK,

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y,

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safe For Sale
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
At No 100 Maiden-lane.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Genin, Hatter and Furrier, No. 513 Broadway. Fall Styles at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

BEAUMONT—REDIDALGH.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, at the John-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. C. Keeler, JOSEPH BEAUMONT, of Aspinwall, and ANN REDIDALGH, third daughter of the late Thomas Redidalgh, Esq., of England. No cards.

CROLIUS—BERGEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. A. A. Wilkin, D. D., PETER B. CROLIUS and ELIZA J., daughter of the late Cornelius B. Bergen, all of Brooklyn.

DONZEE—NUTTMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Rev. WM. RANKIN DURZEE, of Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., and CHARLOTTE WARD, daughter of John C. Nuttman, Esq.

DARBE—MOORE.—At Grace Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, JAMES M. DARBE and CHARANA J., eldest daughter of Wm. J. Moore, Esq., all of this City.

DE WITT—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. J. L. Jenkins, JOHN E. DE WITT, of New-York City, and Miss NAOMI N., daughter of David Hawley.

DOUGLAS—ENGLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. L. S. Weed, EDWARD DOUGLAS and OPHELIA M., daughter of A. B. England, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Rhode Island and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAVIES—ALLEN.—At Newbern, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 22, by Rev. James Y. Suydam, Dr. JOHN M. DAVIES and Miss ELIZA T. ALLEN.

DEVOE—MIXSELL.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, at Middle Dutch Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, WALTER B. DEVOE, of Fordham, N. Y., and LETITIA J., eldest daughter of Aaron Mixsell, Esq., of this City.

HOLLISTER—CRANE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, in West 30th-st., JOHN B. HOLLISTER and S. ELLIS CRANE, all of this City.

GREGORY—CONDELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. Magie, at the residence of the bride's mother, JULIAN C. GREGORY, of Jersey City, and ANNA M. CONDELL, of the former place. No cards.

STORER—BURRITT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., ALBERT STORER and AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Newark, N. J., ALIDA BROWER, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 141 West 36th-st., New-York City.

BLANKENBURG.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, KATE, wife of Albert C. Blankenburg, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 217 West 50th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAVEN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, MARIA, wife of Alfred W. Craven, and daughter of the late John S. Schermerhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

DE REVERE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Oct. 6, JOHN DE REVERE, Jr., aged 9 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GRIGGS.—At Billingsly, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, WILLIAM GRIGGS, aged 16 months, son of Dr. S. C. and H. B. Griggs, of Brookiyn, N. Y.

HALSTED.—At East Oranpe, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 30, ELIZABETH C., wife of ELIAS J. Halsted, aged 41 years.

HALL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, of diptheritic croup, CHARLIE GRENFIELD, only child of Charles and Sarah V. B. Hall, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 253 West 21st-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JAMES.—At Baltimore, Md., on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, CAROLINE JARVIS, wife of Henry Janes, aged 38 years.

MARKINO.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, ANN A., the beloved wife of Sergt. Henry J. Manning, Eleventh New-York Vol. (Scott's Nine Hundred) Cavalry, in the 45th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ New-Orleans and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PEET.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, at Davenport, Iowa, of disease contracted in the army, EDWARD WRIGHT PEET, son of Rev. Dr. Peet, Des Moines, Iowa, aged 21 years.

STAEHELIN.—At Basle, Switzerland, on Thursday, Sept. 15, GEORGE, youngest son of Carl Staehelin, and grandson of the late Wm. G. Buckner, of this City.

STOHLMANN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, MARY U. C., second daughter of C. F. E. Stohlmann, D. D., aged 20 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Erie papers please copy.

WATERS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, CHARLES WATERS, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his cousin, Edward Fanning, and of his brothers-in-law, Joseph T. C., Arthur T., Francis W., and Charles V. Lamb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place to-morrow, (Saturday,) the 8th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 177 East 10th-st. The remains will be taken to St. Anne's Church, 8th-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

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BOSTON, April 20, 1864.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I was well aware that you were taking notes of the proceedings of the Peace Convention during its sittings in Washington in 1861, and I well remember your constant attendance, and the closeness with which you watched those proceedings, and the diligence with which you took minutes of the various speeches there made, and the interest manifested by you to take down everything that was said and done. You frequently spoke of your intention to have as complete a report of the debates as it was possible for you to obtain, and I think it was generally understood at the time, that you had done so. Many persons have asked me if there was ever to be a published report of the proceedings, to whom I have replied that I believed that you had it in your power to produce one of a satisfactory character, and that I thought you would some day publish it, and I am pleased to learn that you are about to do so. Very truly yours,
C. B. CROWNINSHIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.
SIR: I am gratified by the information that you propose to publish a report of the proceedings and debates of the Peace Congress. It so happened that I was informed during the session of that assembly, that you were engaged in taking full notes, and it is a matter of political and historical importance that a truthful account should be given to the world. I know of no one except yourself who is at all prepared to furnish such an account.
Very truly, GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: I am truly gratified to learn that you contemplate giving to the public your report of the transactions of the Conference, or Peace Convention of 1861.
Your efforts to secure an authentic record of the proceedings I deemed important at the time, and am sure they cannot fail to be appreciated in the light of events that have since transpired. From the manuscript shown me, I think the debates are given with commendable accuracy. Yours, truly and sincerely,
L. M. MORRILL.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: I am glad to learn that you propose to publish your notes of the proceedings of the Peace Conference of 1861. I well remember your assiduity in taking those notes, and have no doubt that their publication will form an important contribution to history. The fidelity with which you reproduced, a few months since, the only speech of any length made by me in that body, surprised me. If your whole report proves equally correct, it will be as accurate as it will be interesting and important. Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.
Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN.

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MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

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LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 16th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 696, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 22d-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

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MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 626.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

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MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. P. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

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INSTRUCTION.

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JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Illustrated) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars, at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

A LADY FROM PARIS WISHES A few hours private tuition, or would complete an education; every branch of instruction taught in English and French; both languages she speaks as a native. Address P. S. B., poste restante Post-office, West 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 762 Broadway

A LADY, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, of many years' experience, recently connected with a first-class ladies' institution, desires a few pupils on moderate terms. Address Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 71 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 19, 1861.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WISHES a few more pupils, from 4 to 9 P. M., to instruct in the French, German and English languages, either in private lessons or in classes of not more than four, at the pupils' or teacher's residence. Also lessons in music, piano, given. Address MRS. DORCHESTER, Station D, Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to teaching music, English, French and Latin, desires the position of resident governess; best of references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches and French, desires a position in a family, or in an established school; or would open a select school in some place favorable for such an opening. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Ore Hill, Conn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A graduate of Hamilton College, a situation as private tutor; best of references given. Address R. W. S., care of O. G. Moses, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess in a family. Address Miss H. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 30 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 82 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:
67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powd
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
6 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
6 Swords.
Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.
The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 6th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superb furniture for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, halls, &c. These goods will be warranted, and we invite our friends and the public to examine by catalogue, as the sale is absolute for cash. Goods packed for shipping at reasonable charge.
N. B.—At private sale, an elegant calash carriage, two Rockaway wagons, two top wagons, single and double sleighs, and a general assortment of fine household furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., to the trade and others, 20 cases of glass sumblers, assorted sizes. To be sold without reserve, to close consignment.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8,
At 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 277 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new; mahogany, walnut and painted marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, oak hatstand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suites, in crimson figured brocatel; carved black walnut bookcase; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, mahogany extension table; green and maroon reps window curtains, oil-paintings, mahogany rockers in hair cloth; mahogany, rosewood and black walnut marble-top side-tables; gilt frame mantle mirrors, Brussels and ingrain stair-carpets, oil-cloth, gilt cornices, &c., &c.; also, china, crockery and glassware.

F. COUTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, velvet carpets, pier mirrors, parlor suites, pianos, paintings, table linens, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large and well-selected assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from three families who are declining housekeeping, and will embrace several parlor suites in rosewood and black walnut, wardrobes, book-cases, dress bureaus, centre, card and extension tables, pier glasses, curtains, one or two pianofortes, rosewood billiard table, rich carpets of various kinds, beds, mattresses, china and glassware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large quantity of bed-linen, sheets, blankets, spreads, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 500 shares American Telegraph Co., $100 each.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 7, AT 11 o'clock, in front of store
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
460 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—HARRY C. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 8 John-st., a choice selection of Winter Blooming Plants from Mr. LOUIS MENAND, Albany, N. Y.

ALL HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c., intended for sale on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, must be sent in by 4 P. M. THIS DAY. United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 6th-av., corner 44th-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces five oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

LECTURES.

MEMORIALS OF PATRIOTISM.—A statement of the objects and labors of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," will be made by the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. HOLTON, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-st., west of Broadway, near the line of the University-place, 5th and 7th av. cars, and the 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. Bell's—FRIDAY evening, at 8 o'clock. Friends of our country and its orphans are invited to attend. Members of the Executive Committee are invited to meet at the same place at 7 P. M., Oct. 7th. VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., Pres.; EDW. WARNER, Rec. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
CAPITAL—$500,000.
5,000 Shares.....$100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. RAHMING, President.
THOS. A. R. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 75° 3', and have 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a section of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
TOLEDO, Aug. 13, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Transfer books of the Company in the City of New-York will be closed on the 24th day of September and opened on the 7th day of October, 1864.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Sec'y.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway.
H. J. MESSENGER.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, on which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a break of one hundred miles each side of Parkersburgh, on to the Ohio River, in which no coal can be obtained. A large quantity can be disposed of to steamboats, as well as the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and points below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the market to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who would aid in developing the same.
EUG. LIST.
PARKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. 27, 1864.
Refer to W. K. Mead, 47 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BEEBAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION COAL CO., No. 9 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the earnings of the company, payable on and after 5th day of October.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to Oct. 5, both days inclusive.
S. L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent. was declared this day, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Oct. 15. Transfer books closed till the 17th Oct. By order of the Board.
CHARLES RUNYON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.
S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISKE & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BITCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,699,975 30
Overdrafts		227 84
Due from Banks		61,983 06
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$51,053	
Due from Brokers	40,000	
Real Estate		50,000 00
Specie		115,362 45
Cash items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on New-York Banks, received on the 23d		116,582 88
Stocks and Indebtedness Certificates		883,290 00
Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and Legal-Tender Notes		203,184 00
Loss and Expense Account		4,827 97
Total		$3,126,955 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$272,400 00	
Total	$272,400 00	
Less Notes on hand	$56,075 00	216,325 00
Profits		153,163 22
Due to Banks		225,872 29
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors, for Dividends		3,106 76
Due Depositors, on demand		1,728,433 85
Total		$3,126,955 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: B. LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier, of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of October, 1864,
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$8,501,716 41
Overdrafts		4,821 86
Due from Banks		471,555 70
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$168,829 62	
Due from Brokers	435,000 00	
Real Estate		348,000 00
Specie		1,060,696 00
Cash Items, viz: Chiefly Checks on City Banks		1,880,030 78
Stocks		584,000 00
Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		821,000 0
Bonds and Mortgages		114,308 50
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S Demand Notes		450,000 00
Loss and Expense Account		14,318 86
Total		$14,150,447 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$4,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$577,000	
Total	$577,000	
Less Notes on hand	316,805	260,195 00
Profits		1,168,898 76
Due to Banks		3,969,837 65
Due Depositors, on Demand		4,733,682 73
Unclaimed Dividends		18,435 00
Total		$14,150,447 14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President, and GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of October, 1864,
P. W. INNET, Notary Public, New-York.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$4,211,875 22
Loans to Directors	$261,100	
Loans to Brokers and Bankers	406,000	
Real Estate		300,000 00
Stocks and Interest		693,247 82
Promissory and United States Indebtedness Certificates		1,980,700 00
Expense Account		28,226 96
Overdrafts		1,302 23
Loans to Brokers		961,953 24
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,945,407 35
United States Demand Notes		656,054 55
Due from Banks		219,306 26
Total		$11,001,094 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		450,109 61
Registered Bank Notes	$63,574	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	2,888	
		60,686 00
Due Depositors on demand		6,771,964 37
Due to Banks		716,394 65
Total		$11,001,094 63

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 24th day of September, 1864, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associate Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
C. P. LEVERICH, President,
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this October 6, 1864, before me,
THOS. L. THORNELL,
Notary Public, New-York City.
[STMP.]

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1864,

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$146,665 15
Furniture and Fixture	1,571 33
Expenses	5,217 26
U. S. Stock to secure circulation	200,000 00
" " " deposits	100,000 00
" " on hand	61,700 00
" 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	42,000 00
Cash on hand—	
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	157,767 89
Other Items	36,361 04
Total	$751,262 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Individual Deposits	180,216 26
United States Deposits	128,447 39
Due National Banks	43,227 23
Due State Banks	2 49
Profits	19,369 00
Circulation	180,000 00
Total	$751,262 37

I, JOHN A. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. A. B. DOBLER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of October, 1864.
AUGUSTUS SELEMO, Notary

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of freight by this line of steamers have been reduced to 60 cents per foot, 1½ cents per pound and $2 50 per barrel. Its patrons are assured that the rates will at all times be made as low as those by any other line, and will be uniform to all shippers at the lowest rates during the week of shipment. JAS. A. RAYNOR.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,182, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 8
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,232	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,836	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Bascock, Commander, On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon, (And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,) From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. Fearns,

is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 50 North River.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin.....$120 | Intermediate.....$60
Second Cabin.....100 | Steerage.....45

Payable in U. S. Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill,

Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 15.....COSTA RICA.....THELEPAUGH.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 2.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. Stephen G. Russell, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. Wilson, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gear. ALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broad way, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—A first-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,524 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN-HORSE, with store, basement and second floor, near Broadway, on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply to F. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,704 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Ducrenne; LAFAYETTE, A. Docandre

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$155
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 8:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M. and 1, 3, 5, 8, 7:10 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows, viz.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturday's this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, at the office of Marshal Wilcox, Esq., Lee, Mass.; the paper mill formerly known as the property of Nichols & Eldridge, and more recently as belonging to Tanner & Perkins. The mill contains a 62-inch Fourdriner machine, 4 engines, steam boiler, &c., &c., and has good water-power. For further information, apply to M. L. SEYMOUR, Trustee, No. 106 Leonard-st.

$2,000 TO $5,000—A WELL ESTABLISHED firm, with an increasing trade would like to procure the above amount to extend their business. Ample security on personal property will be given, or a partner either silent or other would be admitted. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SUPPER ROOMS, located on a corner in Broadway; this is a rare chance for an energetic man to make a fortune. For particulars apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH $4,000 to $8,000, in a long-established safe manufacturing business, on account of retirement of the present partner. Address E, Box No. 1238 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New-York, Oct. 6, 1864.

THE FIRM OF WHITTELSEY & SHERWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Whittelsey retires from business.

ELISHA WHITTELSEY.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

The undersigned will continue the Flour, Grain and Commission business at the same place, No. 21 South-st., on his own account.

FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of WHITNEY & MUREN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Oct. 6, 1864.

M. S. WHITNEY.
GEO. M. MUREN.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP as commission merchants, under the firm of EAGLETON, ANGELL & CO.

J. JOSEPH EAGLETON.
WALTER E. LAWTON.
EDWIN G. ANGELL.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1864.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

THE FOLLOWING RACES WILL COME OFF, RAIN OR SHINE.

FIRST RACE.—Premium of $200, for all ages, three-quarter mile dash. Entries: Lady Dan, g. c. by Imp. Eclipse; Dr. Underwood, Garibaldi, Gentle Anne, Lurline, and Oriflamme.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, for all ages, mile heats. Entries: Charlotte F., Punch, Velos, Lexicon and Ben Bruce.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $1,000 for all ages, four mile heats. Entries: Lexicon, Patti and Fleetwing.

Also, two private races after the Association races. The sport will commence at 1½ P. M., precisely.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) fell salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ———.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at $(——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ———

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States. B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

(No. 7.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Dressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Dressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Serreants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 3.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to the Department, of—

TROWSERS, Mounted—Army Standard;
SACK COATS, Lined—Army Standard;
HALLIARDS, Garrison and Storm—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of the Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Trousers, sky blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, canton flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Boots, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gutta percha, or india rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, Army standard.
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, 1¼ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index books, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample reuqired.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for purchase of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from detaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required, and each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 55 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 26th (twenty-sixth) day of October, 1864, at the Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,636 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1864.

HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.

N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 49 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 30th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME COUPE horse, 15¾ hands high, color, dark brown, heavy black main and tail, good in double or single harness, warranted sound and very gentle. Apply at Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 31st-st., to TILLIS PINKERTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7½.—Overture at 7¾.

Second time this season.

MONEY,

with its great cast.

SATURDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and (second time) MY WIFE'S MAID,

a genuine success.

MONDAY—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT, and MY WIFE'S MAID.

A five-act play is in preparation and will shortly be produced.

WINTER GARDEN.

EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

A continuation of houses.

CROWDED FROM PARQUETTE TO DOME,

evidence his great success in the revival of the most amusing of all Shakespeare's creations,

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS,

produced with a uniform excellence of COSTUMES, SCENERY, AND APPOINTMENTS never before surpassed on the New-York stage; after which the roaring farce of SOMEBODY'S COAT.

To avoid inconvenience seats should be secured in advance.

Doors open at 7½; commence 7¾.

HELMSMULLER'S GERMANIA ORCHESTRA AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MILITARY BAND.—F. B. HELMSMULLER begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public in general that he has returned from Europe, and is now again prepared to furnish, during the ensuing season, the best and most fashionable music for parties, receptions, weddings, dinners, balls, serenades, parades, concerts, &c., &c., with any number and class of instruments which may be desired. Mr. Helmsmuller's extensive repertoire of music has, during his late sojourn in Europe, been vastly increased by all the novelties, both dansante and concertant, of the best writers on the Continent, and will continue to increase it yet further by his own compositions and arrangements. Orders received only at No. 181 Mulberry-st.

MUSEUM

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

FROM HAVANA.

Fears for the Safety of the Roanoke.

The United States Mail steamship *Havana*, M. GARDE, Master, from Havana in four days sixteen hours, with passengers, mails and cargo to THOMAS ARENCIO & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. DARW, from Havana, for this port, has been due since the 4th inst., having left Havana on the 29th of September. We learn from a reliable person on board the steamship *Havana*, that at the time the *Roanoke* sailed, her Captain was notified that among his passengers—thirty-five in number—were some of notorious secash character, but he said he was prepared for any emergency. Her delay may be caused from some disarrangement of machinery, or other like cause, but fears are entertained for her safety. The *Havana* reports fine weather during the passage of four and a half days.

5 *P. M., Oct. 6.*—Nothing from the *Roanoke*.

9 *P. M., Oct. 6.*—Nothing yet heard of the *Roanoke* from Havana.

We are again indebted to MR. HUNTER, the purser of the steamship *Havana*, for commercial, marine and other favors. The *Havana* has a full freight, a number of passengers, and made the run from Havana in four days and a half.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Confirmation of the Peace in St. Domingo—Delays in Mexico—Sickness of Maximilian, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

A steamer which left Monte Cristi, in St. Domingo, on the 24th of September, brings intelligence which fully confirms all that I said in my last letter as to the probable conclusion of the war. Letters from many reliable persons assert with confidence that the conferences held at Guarico had been highly satisfactory to the Spanish authorities, since it was affirmed confidently that the Government of the insurgents had submitted unconditionally.

It seems that some doubts were expressed as to whether the leaders had sufficient influence over their followers as to induce them to yield also, upon which the chief men of the party gave the strongest assurances that all would submit, being thoroughly sick of the war, completely disappointed and having no resources, adding that if here and there an obstinate person resisted, his opposition would find few followers.

All letters agree that the want of resources in Santiago and other centres of the revolution, was extreme, and that all who approached the Spanish lines begged for food. To those who accompanied Col. VELASCO the officers gave half an ounce of gold, in lieu of which they asked for bread, for gold could purchase them no food. Their paper money issued by their Government at Santiago had fallen in complete contempt, and was not even received in Hayti.

The Spanish prisoners in Santiago were expected to arrive in Monte Cristi on the 26th Sept. When Col. VELASCO arrived in the camp he was the bearer of a communication, in which their unconditional freedom was offered, and that those prisoners who were at other places should be brought to the above place. The number is supposed to amount to three hundred.

The steamer *Barcelona* has brought papers from the City of Mexico up to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz up to the 23d of Sept.

The anniversary of the independence was celebrated in the capital on the 16th with remarkable display. Gen. MARQUEZ had arrived on the 20th at Morelia and was expected to begin a campaign against the guerrillas who were causing immense trouble to the Imperialists.

A letter from Pachuca, in the Mexico paper, the *Estafette*, speaking of Zacualtypan, says that the Republicans under KAMPFNER, had entered that city, when the Imperialists under COL. LABRAÑAGA, judged it best to retire. The civil Prefect was the first to bolt and seek refuge in Metztitlan, a small place but easy to escape from. He took with him the militiamen of that city, and their companions of Guayacocotla wisely went home, but the Imperialists force by these desertions became reduced to 250 men. On the following day LABRAÑAGA made an atempt to outflank the guerrilla leader KAMPFNER, but not only did not succeed, but was completely beaten. The Republican conqueror, far from abusing his victory, did not retaliate the cruelties practiced by the Imperialists, he protected all, without any distinction of party. With regard to the defeat of the Imperialists, it is said they were completely in error as to the strength of their enemy, and were completely surrounded.

The *Revista*, of Vera Cruz, of the 17th, tells us that a message had been received from Medellin, announcing that a railroad bridge had broken down just as a train was passing over it and the engine was precipitated into the water, providentially no greater casualty had occurred.

The Republicans under FIGUERA had occupied Teotelan, which the French troops had evacuated. The towns in the valley of Oajaca which were said to be occupied by the French have not been so. The main body of the French troops in that quarter, continued in Yahuitlan and Nechistlan, being detained by the rains. The Seventh Regiment of the line had marched to join the forces advancing by the Upper "Mistica."

MAXIMILIAN had continued his tour through Celaya and on to Trapuato where he was sick of an inflammatory sore throat, but was much better and was expected to be soon back in the capital, where, after the festivities to celebrate the independence, the Cabinet was to be reorganized completely, and the principal laws of the Empire promulgated.

With regard to Saltillo and Monterey, both places were evacuated on the 15th and 17th of August after a few slight skirmishes. On the 14th there were in Saltillo the First Division (three brigades,) and a brigade of the Second Division—in all two thousand men under NEGRETE. ALCALDE was defending Angostura. On the same day, and owing to the approach of QUIROGA, two other brigades of the Second Division left Monterey for Saltillo in order to reinforce NEGRETE in the rear, and some hours after JUAREZ left, accompanied by a battalion as an escort, when at this time QUIROGA appeared in order to attack the place, which, for a time, was defended. JUARZA then traveled on to Santa Catarina, while the brigades which preceded him, advanced to Rinconada.

When JUAREZ left Santa Catarina on the following day, QUIROGA again made his appearance, firing upon the very carriage of JUAREZ as the horses were just put to it, but he did not succeed in catching him, for his escort protected their President. On arriving at Rinconada he heard of the occupation of Monterey by QUIROGA, and a little after of the evacuation of Saltillo by NEGRETE, which news, of course, changed the course of his journey, for he had intended to repair to Saltillo. This town was occupied by the French division. At Angostura, ALCALDE had left two mortars spiked.

JUAREZ was able to collect at Rinconada about one thousand soldiers and thirty pieces of artillery, with which he began his march upon Monclova, as some say, or else upon Piedras Negras, as others assert. The former direction is the more probable, as it is supposed he will direct his course to Chihuahua.

More details of the fight between the forces under ORTIZ, who commands under ORTEGA, and the French troops are given. If ORTIZ is said to have had 2,500 men, but, being surprised, his troops offered little resistance.

PORFIRIO DIAZ is fortifying himself in the fortress and heights of Soledad, whilst he has thrown out detachments of cavalry to the distance of two or three leagues from the city. It was reported in Guadalajara that ROJAS had shot the guerrilla chief, SIMON GUTIERREZ.

As soon as QUIROGA occupied Monterey, he sent to inform the French General, DE CASTAGNY, of it; and, we suppose, placing himself under his orders. He also shot ten of the Republican officers, who were made prisoners during the retreat.

Letters from San Luis state that the chief of the guerrillas, ESPARZA, had been apprehended and shot, with four of his people.

The transport *Ardechs* had arrived at Vera Cruz, conveying 700 soldiers, 500 of whom are for the Foreign Legion, and 200 for the anti-guerrillas of Col. DUPIN. Gen. TURCAOA had arrived at Vera Cruz by the English steamer. Amongst the directors of the new company for making the railroad is the well-known capitalist, BARRON. The line is to be finished within four years.

It is confidently stated that the productive salt works on the Island of Carmen, in the Gulf of California, have been sold by the Republican Government to some foreigners, who have already taken possession of them. The Vera Cruz paper, *Eco del Comercio*, denies the legality of the sale, as being against the edict of the late Regency. Letters received in Tepic say that the Republican authorities of Sinaloa had resolved to embark for Guaymas the war stores (which it would not be easy to remove by land) if Mazatlan should be evacuated. One of the California steamers was proposed for that purpose.

The division of Gen. MEJIA, in its march upon Ciudad-Victoria, had, near Tula, several skirmishes with the Republican cavalry. It is boasted by his supporters that MEJIA made the march through the "Sierra" in eight days, whilst other troops have always consumed over forty days in the journey.

The paper *El Pasaro Verde* has the following paragraph about Gen. DOBLADO. As that officer came direct from Matamoras to this port, and hence to New-York, the mention of New-Orleans seems to stamp the story as untrue:

"On the 7th inst. Señor CARAJAL received a letter from Gen. DOBLADO, authorizing him to solicit permission for the General to enter the empire, he to choose the port where he would land, and to be allowed a French escort to the City of Mexico; there to enjoy every guarantee in his person and interest, and to have an audiance of the Emperor; after which he was to be at liberty either to reside here, or to return abroad, escorted as before.

On the same day, this application was sent to the Emperor by telegraph, and he resolved to give the most ample guarantee to Don MANUEL DOBLADO. In consequence, on the 10th inst. the safe conduct was sent, and it will be delivered in New-Orleans."

The troops of Gen. BARRONCAS are in Nochixtlan and Yanhuitlan—very advantageous spots, on account of their topography and abundance of resources. His advance guard is thrown out to Hinzos.

URADA arrived at Trapusto on the 1st inst. The Emperor received him at 12, and invited him to dinner. On the following morning he attended mass which was said in MAXIMILIAN'S residence. The Emperor was, on the 13th, at San Mignel de Allende, and intended to leave on the 15th for Dolores Hidalgo.

The French forces at Acapulco have suffered a heavy loss of stores by the wreck of the ship *Cordchere*, which sailed from San Blas for the above port loaded with cattle.

Among recent arrivals of ships of war in the port of Havana have been the British steamer *Phaeton*, from Jamaica, and also the United States steamship *Shenandoah*, Capt. RHODESLY, a beautiful specimen of the modern war vessel. At the prow is a Parrott gun which throws balls weighing 150 pounds to a distance of two miles; in the centre are two Dahlgren guns equally powerful; at the stern another Parrott 30-pounder with a range of five miles, and, moreover, six mortars of large calibre. LARA.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers North America and Mereimac.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

The United States mail steamship *North America*, Capt. MARSHMAN, six days and 12 hours from New-Orleans, La., with passengers, mails and merchandise to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & Co., arrived yesterday morning.

Thursday, Sept. 29, 13 miles from city, passed steamship *Ariel*, going up the Mississippi. 11 A. M., same day, 25 miles from city, passed steamer *Creole*, also going up.

Tuesday, Oct. 4, 10½ A. M., 35 miles south of Cape Hatteras, was boarded by the United States gunboat *Mount Vernon*, cruising.

Wednesday, Oct. 5, 10:40 A. M., off Cape Delaware signaled a United States monitor in tow of two tugs, bound south.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERRIMACK.

The transport *Merrimack*, Capt. SAMPSON, from New-Orleans Sept. 30, arrived yesterday, having made the passage in 5 days and 17 hours. She has 259 sick and wounded soldiers in care of Surgeon H. L. SHELDON.

The following died and were buried at sea: JAMES L. LAMPHIER, Co. B, Seventh Vermont, Oct. 1; THOS. A. HEARN, Co. D, New-York Cavalry, Oct. 2; ROBERT LESTER, Co. F, Eighteenth New-York, Oct. 4; JEREMIAH M. SCOTT, Eighteenth New-York, Oct. 6.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Plantation Labor—The Crops—General Order for the Protection of Laborers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

Although the cotton crop is nearly a total failure, the laborers are being employed throughout the department. Gen. HURLBUT enters upon the work in his department with great alacrity, and gives assurance that the fifty thousand laborers whose wages are coming due, shall have every penny that is due them; and that if the planter becomes totally insolvent, the orders heretofore issued by Gen. BANKS, and such others as may be found necessary, will be carried out, so that these poor ignorant and helpless people shall be compensated for their work.

Excepting a few crops, which were planted early, there will be but little cotton realized in this department this season. Northern men who came here with castles of gold in prospect, find that they have lost the gold, and realized castles of debt.

The following order has been issued, and gives great satisfaction to all who feel interested in the interests of industry and compensated labor:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138.

SEED CANE.

1. Owners, lessees and managers of plantations in this department, are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates, as seed cane, one-fourth of the sugar cane, the product of this year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer.

WAGES OF LABOR.

2. All persons are notified that the product of the plantations within the Department of the Gulf will be held, wherever it is found, subject to the lien for wages on the part of the laborers who have been engaged in the cultivation of the crop, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders heretofore published.

Purchasers are notified, that no transfer of products will be regarded as a transfer of title, except it be based upon the full satisfaction of the just claims of laborers for wages, paid in the *currency of the United States*.

Provost-Marshals are hereby directed to notify owners, lessees and managers, that property will not be moved to market except in compliance with the above conditions.

The Provost-Marshal-General and the Superintendent Bureau of Free Labor are directed, in concurrence, to provide for the full execution of this and previous orders relating to this subject.

By command of Major-General BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM MORGANZA.

RECENT SCOUTING EXPEDITIONS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MORGANZA, La., Sept. 24, 1864.

During the last week the monotonous quiet heretofore prevailing has been to some extent broken by the operations of two or three expeditions into the country.

The expeditions numerically were small, and hence, of course, the results were not enormous. But they weigh so much in the scale, and may prove of interest.

On the 19th inst. Lieut.-Col. GURNEY, Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, with 300 men, left camp for a limited campaign in the lower part of this parish.

Passing through an almost impenetrable swamp, he came upon the camp of a rebel Capt. RADCLIFF, who had a small force under his command. After a short skirmish he took possession of the camp, capturing one piece of artillery, three prisoners, several horses, a large amount of stores, and a rebel mail containing some very important correspondence, which will no doubt be serviceable.

After destroying all that he could not bring away, Col. GURNEY returned to camp, having accomplished all that was intended without the loss of a man.

This is only a repetition of successful scouts made through the country between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, by Lieut.-Col. GURNEY, during the last month or two.

He is a young officer of undoubted ability, and combines the qualities both of a true and accomplished soldier and a perfect gentleman, and is well deserving the confidence placed in him by his superior officers.

The next, and what was supposed the most important movement, was an expedition, consisting of the Second Brigade, Third Division, two additional regiments, and a battery of artillery, under command of Col. W. F. SPICELY, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteers.

One TERRELL, a rebel Colonel, commanding a force on the west bank of the Atchafalaya, having posted a battery on the river so as to command the ferry at that point, and so arranged his force that, as he supposed, his position was impregnable, issued his opinions as to what a terrible punishment was in store for any Yankee force attempting to cross.

The "powers that be" at this post, no doubt, concluded to prove by actual demonstration whether said Colonel was as valorous in act as in word, by sending the force under Col. SPICELY, which started at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th inst., carrying with them several large yawls for ferrying the men over the river. At 11 o'clock the next day the Colonel had crossed with a portion of his command, but, with the exception of a small rear guard left behind to watch his operations, no enemy was found—having taken their battery and evacuated the place on hearing of his approach.

After remaining until his rations were exhausted, the Colonel returned, bringing with him, as the fruits of the movement, two prisoners, fifteen horses, a large number of cattle, and a considerable amount of forage.

We can now, with certainty, claim to be complete master of the territory east of the Atchafalaya. After the army arrived and went into camp here, in May last, for two months our pickets were harrassed almost every night by small squads, watching, no doubt to capture every hapless fellow who chanced to step beyond the lines. But Gen. LAWLER has been so persistant in his war against them, and kept the list of prisoners so much in his favor, that they have now almost entirely abandoned this section of country, and left the "Yankees" to enjoy the fruits of their conquest. Yours, &c., KAPPA.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

From the True Delta.

At the beginning of the present month, the United States steamer *Aristook* gave chase to a rebel steamer, near the mouth of the Brazos river, and chased her all day. The steamer, to escape, first threw over her load of cotton, and finally threw overboard her cabin furniture, which, together with almost everything movable was discovered floating in the sea. The master of the blockade-runner seemed to be determined to escape, at any sacrifice of cargo, and it is supposed that the vessel had very important rebel emissaries on board, or possibly a large amount of gold. The steamer is supposed to be the *Susanah* or *Luanna*; she had side wheels and was very fast. The *Aristook*, after the chase, picked up thirty-eight bales of cotton.

The United States steamer *Mobile*, on the 9th of September, discovered cotton bales floating on the open sea, and secured sixty bales, and on the same day the United States steamer *Sciota* secured eighty-three bales. Said cotton has all been reported to the United States Prize Commissioners of this city, and is now ordered for sale. The total amount secured was one hundred and thirty-eight bales. It is hoped that when the vessel that threw over this valuable cargo and its furniture, to escape capture, reaches Havana, the mystery of her movements will be explained.

REBEL COTTON ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY DETACHMENT, CLINTON, La., Sept. 22, 1864.

By direction of District Commander I make public the following instructions from Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR, through Brig.-Gen. HODGE:

In the event of the enemy advancing upon your lines, you are expected to fight, and vigorously contest his advance. Should you be compelled to retreat or fall back, you will burn all cotton that may be within your reach and liable to fall into his possession. J. S. SCOTT, Colonel Commd'g.

Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President A. A. Low in the chair. The principal business of the meeting was the reading of the following report of the Committee on the *Kearsarge*:

"At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 7th of July last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to report to the Chamber, at a special or general meeting, in what manner it should express its appreciation of the gallantry of Capt. JOHN A. WINSLOW, his officers and crew of the ship-of-war *Kearsarge*, and of the service rendered to the shipping and commercial interests of the country in the destruction of the *Alabama*.

In discharge of this duty your committee have prepared, and now submit to the Chamber, the draft of a letter which, if adopted, as a suitable expression of the sentiments of this Chamber, it is proposed, when signed by the President and Secretary, to send to Capt. WINSLOW.

Furthermore, your committee have undertaken, as preliminary to such action as the Chamber may see fit to adopt, to raise the sum of $25,000 for the purchase of medals and other testimonials which may be deemed proner by the Chamber to present to the commander, officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, as a further proof of the high appreciation in which their gallantry and service are held, and to that end by such tokens an event of great interest to the naval history of the country may be kept in lasting and honored remembrance.

GEO. W. BLUNT,
M. H. GRINNELL,
E. NYE,
O. H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW.

The letter to Capt. WINSLOW which was read and adopted, recites the facts connected with the destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, and concludes as follows:

This Chamber does not stop to consider at length the character of the act by which the commander of the rebel cruiser was rescued from his captors, but history will leave a place for the party of pleasure that accompanied the *Alabama* on her trial trip, and for that other party of pleasure that was present when she sank beneath the waves; extending to both a like claim to unenviable distinction. Both may be sustained by the same public sentiment that elevated the commander of the *Alabama* to the rank of a naval hero, and did so elevate him when his exploits were limited to the burning of American merchantmen, and both may be condemned in every tribunal where justice holds an equal scale.

The conflict between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* affords other grounds of satisfaction. It makes a new epoch in naval warfare, and adds a brilliant page to the naval history of the nation. This chamber would recognize the skill, coolness and intrepidity with which the *Kearsarge* was manœuvred in the combat with her formidable foe, and takes pleasure in making this record in its book of minutes. A committee of this chamber has in charge the preparation of a suitable testimonial for yourself; the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, which, at some early day, they hope to have the honor of transmitting.

The following correspondence was then read and ordered to be placed on file:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1864.

To the President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: I herewith enclose for your information a copy of a communication, of the 9th instant, from J. HUME BUMLEY, Esq., the *Charge d'Affaires* of Great Britain, from which it appears, from reasons therein stated, that her Majesty's Government decline to communicate to the Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, containing an acknowledgment of that magistrate's impartial proceedings in the case of the *Chesapeake*. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1864.

SIR: Lord LYONS, on the 12th July, had the honor of informing you that Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had caused the resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in the case of the *Chesapeake*, to be communicated to the magistrate who had charge of that vessel at Halifax, and to Sir SAMUEL CUNARD.

I beg now to inclose a copy of a letter from the Colonial officer, which gives Mr. Secretary CARDWELL'S reasons for not forwarding to the Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax, a copy of the fourth resolution of that chamber, which contains an acknowledgement of his upright proceedings in the case of the above-mentioned vessel.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

J. RUME BUMLEY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c.

DOWNING-STREET, July 16.

SIR: I am directed by Mr. Secretary CARDWELL to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ulto., accompanied by certain resolutions passed by the New-York Chamber of Commerce with regard to the case of the *Chesapeake*.

I am desired to acquaint you that Mr. CARDWELL has not deemed it expedient to forward to the Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax a copy of the fourth resolution, which contains an acknowledge of his upright proceedings in the matter.

There can be no doubt that decision of the Judge was founded on the perfectly pure and impartial motives which befit his trust, and characterize the administration of justice in the British Courts; and Mr. CARDWELL has thought that it would be unsuitable to convey to him anything in the nature of a compliment from that one of the two parties before him in whose favor he felt it his duty to pronounce his judgment. I am, &c., T. FRED. W. ELLIOT.

E. HAMMOND, Esq., &c., &c.

The following resolutions, offered by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, were unanimously adopted and referred to especial committee:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York regard the increase of the population of the United States, with judicious and proper employment, as the surest and most efficient mode of preserving and increasing our national strength, and that they hold it to be the imperative duty of the Government and of all our public authorities, in view of the withdrawal by the pending war of labor from civil employments, and also of the necessity for increased activity in our agricultural, manufacturing and mining industry, to develop our dormant resources, and thus provide the means of lightening the public burdens—to encourage by all reasonable modes our immigration from foreign countries of skilled and other workmen able to supply the present increased demand.

Resolved, That the Chamber regards with particular satisfaction the recent act of Congress "to encourage immigration," passed on the 4th of July last, and view with approbation any proper efforts of their fellow-citizens to carry the objects of the act into speedy and full effect.

Mr. RUGGLES spoke at some length in support of the resolutions regarding to the fact that 640,000 emigrants had reached this country, during the pending war, of whom 68 per cent were between fifteen and forty years of age. He further stated that the 2,700,000 emigrants in the decade ending in 1860 had added more than two thousand millions of dollars to the pecuniary taxable value of the United States. At the instance of the special committee, as originally appointed, Mr. RUGGLES was added to their number, and they were directed by the chamber to report fully on the subject at an early day.

The following communication was read and referred to a special committee:

OCTOBER 1.

To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, from long experience, are painfully conversant with the sufferings and hardships to which the wounded and discharged soldiers of our army are subjected, now that they are no longer fitted for the active resumption of their former occupations.

In view of this and the near approach of Winter, we have matured the following as a partial relief, and respectfully ask your approval thereof, previous to submitting it to the mercantile public at large:

We propose to, and will, organize a "Wounded Soldiers' Insurance Night Watch and Shipping Patrol Guard," for the protection of all kinds of public and private property. This force will be composed of men whose integrity is beyond question, and whose physical ability will be fully equal to the duty assigned them.

We will establish a central office, where books will daily be open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the reception of applications for guards; the kind of property, and the duration of time that such guard will be required.

The force will be governed strictly as a military organization—the men going on duty at sundown and off at sunrise. They will be required to assemble at night to receive their arms and orders—in the morning to deliver them up and make their reports. A distinctive badge for the hat and shield will be furnished each man, and, if the organization meets with the support that we believe the patriotic merchants of New-York will extend to it, can before long furnish the force with a special uniform. Trusting to obtain the approval of your honorable board of the project we have in view, we have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. W. BAIRD, late Major Eighty-second New-York Volunteers.

W. H. ALLEN, late Colonel First and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiments, N. Y. V.

H. J. McMAHON, late Captain Fifteenth Ind. Battery, N. Y. V. Art.

JAMES RODGERS.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

$115,000	Am. Gold	195¾	1100	Mich. So. & N. I.	64⅜
30,000	do	195½	100	do s3	65⅛
10,000	do	195⅛	500	do	64⅜
30,000	do s3	195⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.	117⅜
100	N. Y. Cen s3	114⅜	100	do b3	117⅛
500	Erie Railway	93	250	Cleve. & Pitts	101
1200	do	93⅛	200	do s3	101
2300	do s3	93⅛	150	Chic. & R. I.	92⅜
1300	do s3	93	160	Chi. & N. W. b3	40
500	do b3	93⅛	100	do b30	40⅜
200	do b5	93⅜	200	do	40
100	do	93⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	74
100	Hudson R. R. s10	116	100	do s3	74
100	do s10	116⅛	400	P., F. W. & C.	95
1000	Reading R.	122⅜	300	do s3	95⅛
100	do s3	122⅜	950	Cum. Coal Co	65
600	do	123	100	do	65⅜
200	do s3	123	100	do s3	65⅜
100	M. & P. Du C. R.	43	400	Mar. Mining Co.	34
100	Quick. M. Co. b60	81			

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GREGO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES.—A tremendous reduction in prices of English Royal Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, mattings, table and piano covers, etc., etc., at the Original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. C. J. Owen, Mrs. Seltzbarth, Major Fiske, J. P. Frenil, Lieut. O. H. P. Howard, C. O. Thorpe, Lieut. Camp, Clayton Woodford, Dr. J. L. Brooks, Dr. American, Dr. Zimmermann, Capt. B. W. Frost, Capt. J. J. Baker, Lieut. Recuff, Lieut. J. M. Eddy, Lieut. W. Keely, Lieut. Skell. The following died, and were buried at sea: James L. Lamphier, Co. B, 7th Vermont, Oct. 1; Thos. A. Hearn, Co. D, N. Y. C., Oct. 2; Robert Lester, Co. F, 18th N. Y., Oct. 4; Jeremiah M. Scott, 18th N. Y., Oct. 6.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—John J. Thayer, Antonio Deville, George A. Nicolassen, Diego del Pino, Joseph Senarens, B. Senarens, Miguel Tortiles, Henry Greene, Joseph P. Downs, Juan Sanchez, Louis Dromel, Miguel L. Barquis, Albert Michelsburg, Juan Anaburn, Martin Yrribarnegaray, Jose Yrribarnegaray, Thomas O'Hara, Frank Schwitlich, Wm. Hugh.

In steamship North America, from New-Orleans—F. H. Grove, Rev. H. Bellicora, Mrs. Lerouge, Mrs. E. O. Kent, N. Paquet, Geo. Turenne, R. Blakely, Charles Black, Wm. Lewtz, W. M. Murchy, Geo. H. Hollister, F. Sawyer, Jno. Hewson, and 4 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Constitution, from New-Orleans—Capt. J. F. Foster, Lieut. O. F. Nutting, Dr. J. F. Houser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knox, Lieut. J. Sielski.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 02 | Sun sets..... 5 34 | Moon sets..10 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 26 | Gov. Island..12 15 | Hell Gate.. 1 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans Sept. 30, making the passage in 5 ds., 15 hours, with 259 sick and wounded soldiers, in the care of H. Lawrence Sheldon, Surgeon U. S. A. Sept. 30, passed steamship Cahawba, at the Belize; also a steamer, supposed the Oriental.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, New-Orleans Sept. 27, 4 P. M., S. W. Pass 28th, 7 A. M., with 225 Confederate prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The prisoners are in charge of Capt. J. F. Foster and 76 men of the 1st Wisconsin Battery. Sept. 29, lat. 26 20, lon. 86 50, saw steamer Cahawba, strg. W. 6th inst., off Chincoteague, spoke steamer Cassandra, hence for New-Orleans.

U. S. steamer Fah Kee, F. R. Webb commanding, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds. Was towed to this port by U. S. steamer Newbern; came to this port for repairs.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with U. S. steamer Fah Kee in tow, she having lost her propeller.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 4 ds. and 16 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio & Co.

Steamship North America, Marshman, New-Orleans 6 ds., 12 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heneiken & Co.

Bark Burnside, (of Greenock,) Dalgarne, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to A. B. & W. H. Westervelt—vessel to Murdock & Smyth. Has had heavy S. W. and W. S. W. gales most of the passage.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to John Boynton & Son.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool Aug. 23, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark M. W. Brett, Staples, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Arladne, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Frazer, Pictou 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig John Bernard, (of Turks Island,) Jamieson, Leghorn 75 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan. Had heavy weather.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Gorham, Grand Turk 11 ds., with salt to N. O. Pitkburg. Lat. 26 39, lon. 73 30, exchanged signals with a U. S. mail steamer, and U. S. gunboat in co., strg. S. Lat. 33, lon. 74 33, saw a low black steamer, with two smoke-stacks, strg. E.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Demerara Sept. 17, with od mutal to Daniel Trowbridge. The brig Enterprise sailed 3 ds. previous.

Brig Allandale, (Br.,) Burnie, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Phebe Morrow, St. Martin's 13 ds., with salt to Dollner, Potter & Co. Oct. 3, at 7 P. M., lat. 37 03, lon. 75 23, saw the wreck of schr Aquilla, of Philadelphia, with both masts cut away, and hold filled with pine wood.

Schr. Spitan, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to Thos. Whiteman.

Schr. Argyle, (Br.,) Scoville, St. Martin's 24 ds., with salt to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. S. R. Jamison, Jamelson, Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Ralph Post, Penny, Schooner Pond, N. S., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. B. S. Boynton, Herrick, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Willis Putnam, Stanly, Calais, with laths.

Schr. C. L. Rutan, Mahan, Providence.

Schr. W. Birdsall, Dibble, Mystic.

Schr. O. Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Matilde, Armstrong, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Carrol, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Wiggins, Somerset.

WIND—At sunset, S., with fog below.

Below.

Bark Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) 42 ds. from Bremen, with passengers.

Brig R. B. Minturn, (Br.,) 13 ds. from Cow Bay.

Sailed.

Oct. 5—Steamers Baltic, Persia, Champion, Port-au-Prince.

Ships Willie, Republik, Webster.

Barks Montezuma, Virginia, Garcia.

Brigs Venus, Albatross, Undine, S. B. Thompson, Startled Fawn, Lyra, John Shay.

Schooners Wm. Carleton, R. F. Stockton, Marshall, Sea Nymph, White Foam, S. B. Strong, Wm. A. Ellis, Three Brothers, Wave, James Jones, Kendrick, Sally Gay, Enoch Pratt, R. W. Brown, Julia E. Willets, Nautilus, L. M. Cowperthwaite, Eliza F. Potter.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Hector, of Saybrook, from Five Island, with oysters, for this port, went ashore on Sandy Hook on the night of the 1st, and was got off this morning; damage about $500. Was towed to Staten Island and beached.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 6—Arr. ship Rutland, Calcutta; barks Mary Richards, Leghorn; Spartan, Port de Paix; stmr. C. W. Thomas, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, Sept. 24, schrs. Amelia, of Newburyport, for Boston next day; N. D. Chase, arr. 23d, dischg. at Salt Key; brig Enterprise, for New-York; Margaret, of Bermuda—the Captain sick.

At Demerara, Sept. 17, brigs Jeanette, from Halifax, arr. same day; T. P. Tinker, Carlisle, for Turks Island in 3 ds., to load for New-York or Boston.

At St. Martin's, Sept. 24, brig Matilda and Br. schr. Emma Anderson.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4069. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Hood's Operations in Sherman's Rear.

Severe Repulse of the Rebels at Allatoona.

Their Loss One Thousand---Our Loss Three Hundred.

The Enemy Retreat Toward Dallas.

THE PURSUIT OF FORREST

His Command Reported Cornered and Unable to Cross the Tennessee.

HIS TRANSPORTATION CAPTURED.

Operations Progressing Satisfatorily in the Other Departments.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864. }

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

In a recent dispatch, it was mentioned that Gen. SHERMAN was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfilment of this expectation.

Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district, and drive FORREST from our lines, while the attention of Gen. SHERMAN was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed closely up by SHERMAN, on the 5th. A severe engagement was fought by our forces under Gen. FRENCH, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Details are given in the following dispatches from Gen. THOMAS:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 6—11.30 P. M.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

Gen. SMITH, who left here yesterday, 5th inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Allatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss was about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Allatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton. Nothing further has been heard from SHERMAN since my dispatch of yesterday; but the retreat of the enemy toward Dallas indicates that he was close on their rear near Allatoona. I have not heard from Gens. ROUSSEAU or WASHBURN to-day, but presume that they are pushing FORREST as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable. I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. GRANGER, dated Huntsville, 10 P. M., 5th: The courier reported drowned crossing the Elk River, is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left FORREST at Lawrenceburgh the night before crossing South. Gen. MORGAN'S advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Skive Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push him still further on. The Alabama Railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows:

"Telegraph repaired to Allatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe. FRENCH attacking with his division, seven thousand strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of one thousand, while we lost only three hundred. The fight lasted six hours altogether. From Florence we hear that MORGAN has FORREST cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee."

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburgh have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from Gen. STEVENSON reports that an officer of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Staff had just arrived. Gen. SHERIDAN was still at Harrisonburgh. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties, the only rebel force on the road.

This officer brought in the remains of Lieut. JOHN R. MEIGS, of the Engineer Corps, the only son of Brevet Maj.-Gen. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General. He was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey. In the death of this gallant young officer the department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the Military Academy of West Point with the highest honors, at the head of his class. He was commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers, and immediately went into the field. He performed meritorious and distinguished services during the campaigns of last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, and was made Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Shenandoah. In the campaigns he accompanied the army under SIGEL, HUNTER and SHERIDAN. In every position he gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage and devoted patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to the murderous rebel warfare.

Gen. ROSECRANS reports that Gen. EWING made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers and those killed and wounded by the way, very few in number. From the number of the wounded rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of 1,000 hors du combat. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Oct. 7.

The rebels have disappeared from Alatoona. Our victory there yesterday was complete. The rebel Surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands, with from four hundred to six hundred rebel wounded. Gen. CROSS was slightly wounded in the cheek; also, Col. ELLET, of the Fourth Minnesota in the thigh. An entire division attacked Alatoona, under FRENCH. Lieut. ANSDEN, of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Battery, lost a leg.

Gen. BRADLEY telegraphed from Bridgeport that the gunboat *Gen. Thomas* had arrived from Decatur, Ala., with news that FORREST'S train had been captured, and our forces are between him and the shoals, and he was falling back toward the river.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 7.

In the fight near Alatoona on the 5th inst., our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between 460 and 500 killed and wounded.

Skirmishing occurred all day yesterday at Shoal Creek, between the Federal force of Gen. MORGAN and a rebel force under BUFORD.

Five prisoners captured by Gen. STARKWEATHER'S command, near Pulaski, report FORREST en route for Florence from Lawrenceburgh.

A later dispatch reports a large Federal force near Florence, and a battle momentarily expected.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in the rear of Atlanta.

It is reported positively that we hold the railroad between Vining and Marietta.

A brigade of Yankee cavalry came out to Fairburn, on the West Point road, yesterday, and attacked the command of Gen. IVERSON, who fell back, after leaving one or two killed and wounded.

They are reported at Fayetteville this morning, but this is doubtful.

A prisoner taken in that fight says that no trains has arrived at Atlanta for six days.

Military men here believe that SHERMAN'S army will be forced to abandon Atlanta, and cut its way out in a very few days.

THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Oct. 1st.

It is now a notorious fact that Gen. Hood is flanking Sherman, so that there can be no impropriety in discussing the probable results of the movement. Our army has heretofore been the sole victim of the flanking strategy. But SHERMAN'S turn has come at last. The great flanker is himself flanked. Whether the flanking process will prove as disastrous to him as it did to us, remains to be seen. That, it appears to us, must depend, in a great measure, upon the energy and acts of the managers of affairs at Richmond. If vigor and enterprise commensurate with the occasion take the place of the weak and dilatory policy which has heretofore marred the fortunes of our cause in this department, we may anticipate the most favorable results.

Examples are numerous in the history of the world of nations invaded by enemies of superior strength and resources finding their safety and deliverance in the national difficulties attending the permanent occupation of their territory by hostile armies. Often have such armies, flushed with victory, been compelled to retreat in confusion and dismay, by having their communications and supplies cut off. To effect this, whole districts have been converted into deserts, so as to yield no subsistence to the hated foe, and even the waters of the ocean let in upon the overrun territory by its heroic defenders, while with fierce pertinacity they have harrassed and cut off the lines of communication by which he could obtain supplies.

SHERMAN is about to be put to the final test, which will determine whether he can quarter and maintain his army in our midst, to prosecute its work of devastation and ruin. Gen. HOOD has thrown his army upon the Federal commander's rear.

To avoid starvation and ruin SHERMAN must either go back to Atlanta to attack HOOD, or he must be relieved by a fresh army sent from the North to clear the obstructed track to Atlanta. We hear of large numbers of troops collecting at Louisville, doubtless with this view. But they are raw and undisciplined; and may be kept back by a timely destruction of the railroads between Louisville and Chattanoogs.

This is the important part which the intrepid FORREST is to play in this comprehensive game of strategy. It will be for him to dislodge the negro garrisons and whip the enemy's cavalry left to protect the railroads. It will be for him to burn the bridges and tear up the track, and hold in check the raw reinforcements which SHERMAN is expecting to come to his relief. He is the very man to do all this. It is familiar work to him. He has been successfully engaged in it all the past season in Mississippi. By driving back the reinforcements on which SHERMAN relied last Spring to enable him to prosecute his famous Mississippi campaign, he forced that redoubtable Yankee General to retreat in hot haste to his starting point. We have strong reasons to hope that he will be equally successful in the present instance. The first glorious victory, just achieved by him at Athens, Ala., confirms this hope.

If prosecuted with adequate vigor, determination and perseverance, the present enterprise is exceedingly promising. It bids fair to result in the destruction of SHERMAN'S army.

By promptly putting out of reach of his foraging parties the subsistence in the country around him, he can be prevented from moving South; and if he shall attempt to move against HOOD, it will be in a weak and embarrassed condition, without the supplies essential to the subsistence of so vast an army.

The crisis is one of immense importance and thrilling interest. It may demand great sacrifices of our people, which should be cheerfully made. Many of them may be required to temporarily abandon their homes to desolation, that they may return to them again in security and peace. Every man capable of bearing arms may be called to aid in expelling the invader from our State; and who will hesitate to respond to such a call when the opportunity is presented to rid our Commonwealth forever of the foe?

The patriotism of the people, animated by hope, should now be roused to the utmost earnest and active efforts to accomplish the redemption of our beloved country from the degrading bondage with which it is threatened.

FROM THE FRONT.

Correspondence of the Columbia Carolinian.

I have been enabled to learn a great deal of information from SHERMAN'S army around Atlanta, and the events that have occurred in the rear during the past two weeks. These men were captured in the unfortunate battle of Jonesboro', were taken to Atlanta, and as soon as transportation could be procured, were transferred to the Chattanooga barracks. Remaining there eight or ten days, they were taken to Nashville, where they only remained for a single night, before being ordered back for exchange. At Dalton they saw the first regiment of negro soldiers belonging to the army of Gen. SHERMAN. They were garrisoning a fort, and took special pains to crowd around the cars and tell our men that "they were the boys who whipped WHEELER" when he made the attack upon that place.

At Chattanooga are the whole and a portion of a third brigade of these dusky warriors. They patrol the streets, garrison the many impregnable forts, and require all white men to exhibit passes at that place. In many instances, these negro soldiers exhibited their wonted respect for the Southron; but in other cases they were especially impudent. They are generally commanded by white officers.

A fight is related as having occurred on the streets of Chattanooga between one of our Lieutenants and a white Colonel of one of the negro regiments. The Lieutenant was walking along the pavement, and upon meeting the Colonel, especial pains were taken to insult our officer. Thereupon, the Lieutenant promptly knocked him down and gave him a sound thrashing. The Federal soldiers were more delighted than angry with him, for the Colonel was very unpopular with them.

From Nashville to Chattanooga, and to Atlanta, the railroads are in perfect running order, and no less than seventy-nine trains were counted along the whole distance. Strong stockades, and, even in many cases, casemated forts, were seen at all bridges of the greatest and smallest importance. The bridge of the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, is guarded by one important fort, several stockades and two gunboats. The gunboats are of no consequence—simply old steamboats, with guns about the forecastle. The roads are constantly patrolled and passed over three or four times a day by Federal soldiers. Immense piles of new cross-ties, railroad iron and bridge timbers were seen at intervals along the line. The country is simply subjugated—temporarily so, let us hope. But few citizens were seen, and they were not allowed to exchange a word with the prisoners. They were quite cheerless, mournful. The property they once owned, the freedom they once enjoyed, the happiness once felt, were all gone, and the hated Northman strode over them as they once would the African.

Griffin is now an outpost. All trains from above have been withdrawn, the telegraph wire taken down, and the country evacuated. We have nothing from Hood's army of a very authentic nature, except that it was on the march beyond the Chattahoochee when last seen. I feel no apprehension about its reaching Lone Mountain in safety.

It has been said that Gen. HARDEE, at his own request, has been relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, and ordered to Charleston.

The Macon *Telegraph* says it is understood that SHERMAN'S army is leaving Atlanta.

Gen. GOWAN has been exchanged for twenty Yankee prisoners.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S NEW COMMAND.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

We were mistaken yesterday in excluding all of Georgia from the department to which Gen. BEAUREGARD has been assigned, as well as in including Kentucky. The boundaries of the department were given in our morning edition of yesterday. As they embrace that part of Georgia in which Gen. HOOD'S army is now operating, it is to be inferred that Gen. BEAUREGARD will have the general direction of that army. This, we presume, was designed by the President, as in the correspondence that occurred between himself and Gen. JOHNSTON, relative to the authority of the latter, while commanding the department then occupied by the armies of BRAGG and PEMBERTON, he took the position that the General commanding a department had control of all the troops in it, and might take command in person when and where he pleased. Unless, therefore, restrained by the transferring order, Gen. BEAUREGARD now commands the Army of the West, though, we presume, Gen. HOOD retains position as acting Commander, just as GRANT commands the Yankee army in front of Richmond, though nominally commanded by Gen. MEADE. Believing this to be the arrangement, we are happy to find that the censure conveyed in our notice of yesterday was undeserved.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Positions Captured on Our Left—How They are Being Strengthened.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, ON THE WELDEN RAILROAD, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864—8 P. M.

I have just returned from a fatiguing ride along the new lines established by Gen. MEADE on our left, and it was evident that any attempt of the enemy to drive our troops out of their works would meet with positive failure. Of course, it is no part of my intention to give your readers anything like a detailed description of the forts and intrenchments thrown up by Gens. WARREN and PARKE, for it would be very impolitic to do so, apart from the fact that such a course would subject your correspondent to the just displeasure of the able leaders who have the management of the siege operations in this command.

Without entering into anything like specific descriptions, I may safely say that the new works now being thrown up, and nearly completed, will rival, in strength and position, the famous fortifications previously erected by Gen. WARREN, on the Weldon Road. As I rode out this morning the supply trains were moving out, and everything betokened an intention of holding the position lately wrested from the rebels, and when I arrived out on the front line, and galloped along the breastworks, I could not but admire their strength and admirable position.

You pass out of the old works, where they cross the Weldon Railroad, in front of the Fifth Corps headquarters, and crossing the low Marsburgh hollow beyond, where the trees have all been felled to give artillery range, you strike into a new military road, cut through the woods, and following up a series of hospital "guide" flags, the spectator finds himself in a pleasant shady dirt road, leading out to Poplar Tree Church. All along the road can be observed the little picket huts, with their rough log shelters, and one is fain to stop and admire the dexterity with which these unique affairs are constructed, (for every one of them have to be thrown up under fire.

About a mile out from the "Yellow House" (or Fifth Corps headquarters) a branch road strikes out to the right, and leads you out to the front line of our works, where a strong series of breastworks are being thrown up, in continuation of our old line. If the visitor pushes on through the gap left for the road, he will soon find himself in the strangest mixture of fallen trees and tangled brush, technically known as "abattis." Struggling through this, you soon come out into an open field, forming part of the Peebles Farm, and here the yellow earth is rapidly assuming the most eccentric forms. Forts, parralels, lunettes, rifle-pits, bastines and ravelins can be seen fast approaching completion. A busy crowd of hardy soldiers, all sunburnt and dirt-begrimed, deftly ply the pick and shovel, the while the mingling blows of the cleaving axe can be heard in front, and you can both hear and see the trees rapidly falling, as the pioneers from the entangling *chevaux de frise* and *abattis*.

These fortifications show at a glance how dexterous the army under Gen. GRANT have become in constructing the formidable defences with which we have been enabled to creep up daily closer and closer to the enemy's works. You see no spasmodic efforts nor any hasty movements going on. All is quiet and cool. Nothing disturbes the equanimity of the working parties, and a shrieking shell is treated as a diversion rather than a source of danger.

The workmanship on the various fortifications, especially the most important ones, is of the neatest description, and the men evidently take a delight in performing their work in the best style, for the inside wall of logs, against which the earth is thrown up, is as plumb as the line can make it, and by an ingenious system of "keys," the logs are kept in position without the necessity of the old-fashioned piles so much in vogue in former campaigns. One going inside these works is surprised at the beauty and general neatness with which the interiors are arranged.

The platforms upon which the guns are placed are built out of "corduroy," and are clamped down by sting-pieces fastened by hook pegs driven firmly into the ground. In front the embrasures are lined with either saplings or grain bags filled with sand. Behind each gun you see a mound of earth thrown up, and on going back to see what they are for, you discover that the caissons belonging to the battery, are thus securely sheltered. The horses have their stables likewise protected in this manner, and the equines look as though they were laughing in their sleeves—a regular horse-laugh—at the missiles that frequently fly over their heads.

The picket lines along our front are queer-looking affairs in general, and one has to pity the men in these gimcrack shelters, although the casualities are fewer than would be supposed. Life on the outer line of our approaches is, as a matter of course, exciting, and the occasional shot gives a zest to the otherwise dull monotony of the picket.

While riding along our lines, I could see the soldiers busy, also, in getting their camps in order. Some were ambitious, and were building log frames, over which to stretch their tents. Others, still more fastidious, were carring boards from the various houses in the vicinity, sometimes going over two miles for the much coveted lumber. Many, however, careless of comfort, preferred to rough it in plain shelters and were lolling in luxurious ease, asleep, or waiting for their time at digging. It is curious to observe the various tastes and proclivets in the shape of tents and huts. Some like bomb-proof, and dig miniature forts round their canvas structures for shelter against the devastating shell or the penetrating bullet. Frequently you can see that the officers are willing to take a hint from their men, and I have seen some formidable shelters behind commanding officers quarters.

The houses near the lines and the church already spoken of are fast disappearing before the persistent attacks of the boys, who carry away piecemeal every scrap, and use their wooden plunder in fitivating up their camps. The seats of the pews of the church are already all gone, and are scattered all along the line.

In the rear and on the roads cut through the woods for bringing up supplies, squads of engineers are busy at work building bridges and corduroy tramways over marshes, and constantly passing and repassing large trains of supplies are going forward, or ammunition being carried out for the various forts which are going up along the most salient portions of the line.

All things considered, I think that the recent movement may safely be set down as a move in the right direction. We have seized what evidently was considered an important position, by the enemy, for they endeavored to retake it last Saturday, but failed. Gen. WARREN, true to his engineering instincts, was out all day personally superintending the laying out of the fortifications. The soldiers are being rapidly paid off, and the heart of the sutler is rejoiced.

A few shells were thrown by our artillery on our left, but nothing of any importance resulted from it. While I write, heavy firing can be heard on our right, and from the sound it must be near the James River. Desultory picket firing occurs at intervals along our entire line, from the Appomattox to the Davis House, with but few casualities. The weather is now quite fine, and the sun's rays are somewhat oppressive during meridian. The nights are foggy and damp. The roads are fast becoming dry and passable, and the mud is disappearing. G. F. WILLIAMS.

The Temporary Lull in Operations at the Front—Activity at City Point—Arrival of Prisoners—Hosts of Refugees from Richmond—The Paymasters Around.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

There is a temporary lull in the movements of the army, but nobody expects it to be of any long duration. At the left everything has been perfectly quiet to-day; the only intelligence we get being to the satisfactory effect that we are holding fast the advantages gained within the last two or three days, both on the left and on the right.

City Point is in an unusual state of activity just now, with the constant arrival of the wounded and prisoners. Every preparation had been made, beforehand, for the reception of the former: and as the poor suffering fellows arrive here, train after train, they are taken to the splendid hospitals, which I described at length in a former letter; and there receive every care that medical art and the never-failing watchfulness of the Sanitary Commission can afford.

Of prisoners we had quite a large batch pass through here to-day—some 800 at least. They were the jauntiest, sauciest set of fellows that I ever saw among the rebel hordes, and they seemed to march along as gaily as if they had been going to some jolly pic-nic party. As they halted at the wharf, our soldiers gathered round them, and many were the harmless sallies of wit banded from one side to the other; but the "Johnnies" steadfastly held to their own, and to such inquiries as—"Have you made everything comfortable for us at Petersburgh, for we mean to be there soon?" the reply would come:—"Yes, you will find out when you meet some o' them bull-dogs we have left there and at Richmond for you." But it is always thus with these men when they are together in a crowd and fresh from the battle-field; and it is nonsense at such a time to repeat any genuine expressions of feeling from them. Pride and self-interest are too active then for them to let us know what they would say when taken alone and in cooler moments. Each man is literally compelled, in such a moment, to smother any feelings he may possess, if not of liking for us, at least of hatred to the life from which they have even temporarily escaped; for to do otherwise would be to run the imminent risk of being detected, by word or even gesture, by some one or other of their more embittered fellows, who might, at a future period, have it in their power to cast it up again among the rebel ranks. In spite, therefore, of all their assumed *nonchalance* and defience, it was evident to any man who studies human character, and who has ever had the opportunity of conversing, one by one, with these valiant butternuts, that nine out of every ten of them were inwardly chuckling over their good fortune at falling into our hands, and would give anything to be rid of the infernal rebel ranks forever. It was a most exhilarating sight to see the boat crowded with rebel prisoners, as she had just left the wharf and going down the river, met by another boat just coming up, and bristling with fresh troops arriving to reinforce us. The latter rent the air with loud cheers, and had a thousand sauey things to say to the Johnnies, which were as saucily replied to. There was, however, nothing bitter in this duel of words, though now and then there was a rather broad dash of vulgarity.

We had another class of visitors coming in upon us, "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa's vale," and that is refugees from the delightful neighborhood of Richmond to the realms of the bloodthirsty Northern Vandals. It is singular with what equanimity—one might almost call it joy—these pale-faced, care-worn and unlittered creatures trust themselves, their wives, daughters and little babes among people whom they have been taught to look upon as something even more horrible than "the antropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." To see them feasting around the hospitable and exhaustless board of the Sanitary Commission, one fails to detect from their smacking and eager lips the slightest suspicion of any poison mixed up with the unaccustomed luxuries before them.

I have just been having a long chat with one large family which has just escaped to us from the vicinity of Richmond, through Gen. BUTLER'S lines, after having taken the necessary oath of allegiance. The family consists of a father, mother, three young daughters, an infant in arms, and a comely young married woman—their neighbor—whose husband had gone before her to the North, some days since. Among these people but one—the mother—pretended to be able to read and write a little; the father says he can manage to read "print" a little, and all the rest can neither read nor write, and never had a day's schooling. When asked what they expected the Yankees were like, before our army came upon the spot in which they were living, the younger married woman spoke up, and said that they and all around them thought that we were coming to kill them all and use them very bad. When asked again how they could possibly entertain so monstrous an idea, the young woman's reply was as natural as it was convincing: "*Everybody said so, and how could we know any better?*" How could they, indeed? Living in a place without free schools—without a newspaper to give them any idea of the big world beyond the miserable little piece of ground they were trying to cultivate—accustomed, from earliest infancy, to look upon the adjoining lordly owner of negro slaves with a respect and awe unsurpassed by that of any English or Irish boor toward the squire who hunts over his only garden or potato patch—compelled to receive every germ of thought only by and through the privileged few, whose whole system of self-aggrandisement is based upon the spread of ignorance and debasement among the masses—how, indeed, could these poor wretches "know any better?"

I am glad to see the Paymasters around here scattering among our soldiers some of those pretty green pieces of paper, which are, no doubt, as sweet to the soldier as "prize-money to seamen." At such a time as this the office of ADAMS' Express Company really presents a curious spectacle. From morning till night the door of their office—a barge floating at the wharf—is besieged by hundreds of soldiers, reminding one of the crowd at the entrance of a theatre on some gala night. Few people, in looking at that rough barge, would imagine the amount of actual banking business done on board of it. Some idea may be formed from the single fact that it is the commonest thing for from $50,000 to $100,000 a day to be sent through this office, from soldiers to their friends at home, and that they have transmitted as much as *half a million in one day*. Considering the poor facilities they must necessarily command, in their present little arrangements, for conducting so gigantic a business, the admirable and punctual manner in which it is evidently managed, reflects the highest credit upon Mr. FRANK EDDY, the energetic manager, and his half dozen of able assistant clerks.

J. R. HAMILTON.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Flag of Truce—Exchanging Prisoners Under Difficulty.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, TOWARD RICHMOND, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 5, 1864.

Excuse me for dating my letter so abiguously, because the penalty of being more explicit might, perchance, be the respectful compliments of the rebels in the way of those horrid, screeching, disagreeable shells, which they have the power to send into our camp; and as I am writing at the headquarters of their special favorite, Gen. BUTLER, this power they would doubtless be very eager to exercise. But this I may say, that we are fixing up to be comfortable, and to stay *en permanence* on the north side of the river. In proof of this the evidence is before you, inasmuch as my manuscript to-night is made with pen and ink, instead of black lead. I know how printers abhor pencil writing, because it is difficult to read by the glare of gas-light; and only the dire necessities of the bivouac and the march, when a correspondent scratches upon a note-book by the blaze of a camp fire, would cause me to fly in the face of this well-grounded objection of the typos.

I have no excitement to chronicle. The troops are busy making themselves secure in what we hold, preparatory to taking more. The rebels chafe and fret at the splendidly-executed movement which gave us possession of the vantage-ground upon which the Army of the James is planted, showing their ire by annoying our working parties, and sending in shells and sharpshooters' bullets wherever they can see a mound of fresh earth or a necessarily-exposed head to aim at. We studiously follow their example, but nothing very serious comes of it on either side. Last night I am told that two of KAUTZ'S cavalrymen were shot while on picket. One of them got tired of the darkness, and incautiously sought to cheer himself with a fire, by the light of which a rebel brought them both down.

Lieut.-Col. MULFORD'S truce-boat *New-York* has been at Varina or Aiken's Landing for the past two days, with seven hundred sick and wounded rebel soldiers for special exchange, and to-morrow they will be delivered over to the authorities of Richmond for the same number of our own men, rank for rank. Col. MULFORD'S business as Agent of Exchange has grown very embarrassing recently and beset with perils to himself on account of our operations against Richmond on the line of the James. When the exchanges were made at City Point he had comparatively an easy time with nothing to do but to bring up his prisoners by steamer and receive in return our released soldiers on board. Gen. BUTLER'S sudden movement in May last upon that locality and Bermuda Hundred made a change imperative, and then Aiken's Landing was decided upon by Mr. OULD, the rebel Commissioner, as a proper place for these transactions. The movement on Thursday last brought Aiken's Landing a long way inside our lines, and Col. MULFORD, on coming here last Tuesday morning, again found his arrangements interfered with. It then became necessary to seek another place at which the exchanges might be made, and this involved a personal interview with Mr. OULD. To reach the rebel Commissioner, Col. MULFORD yesterday sallied out through our lines on the Newmarket road, entirely unattended, and mounted on his little black horse, with his white pocket handkerchief flying from a staff thrust in his bootleg, as I described in a recent letter. The risk of being shot in such an attempt, under present circumstances, is by no means trifling—picket firing and sharpshooting being practiced on both sides by the soldiers posted in the woods; and the knowledge of our men respecting a flag of truce is scarcely more to be trusted than that of the raw levies from Richmond who happened to be stationed in front of the point where the Colonel made his exit from our lines. Passing safely by our pickets, thus far escorted by one of Gen. BIRNEY'S staff officers, Col. MULFORD went out, and soon found himself in sight of three of the enemy's videttes, who saluted him with a couple of shots. Fortunately, the aim was inaccurate, and the Colonel advanced, waving his white emblem. The third man did not fire, but all three presented their pistols and, in the usual form, compelled our envoy to halt, dismount and approach on foot. Introducing himself to the videttes, the Colonel sent a communication to the officer commanding the line, explaining his business, and inclosing a dispatch to Mr. OULD. Shortly a staff officer came down and said that the latter to Mr. OULD had been forwarded, and that he should hold the Colonel in custody until an answer should be returned. Here Col. MULFORD was detained until nightfall, getting no reply from the rebel Commissioner, when it was suggested that he might go back to our lines if he chose, and present himself again in the morning if he desired. It was now quite dark, and to return to the Union lines would have involved almost certain death. Consequently Col. MULFORD accepted the alternative of remaining with the rebels all night. He was hospitably entertained and comfortably quartered at a house not far from the suburbs of Richmond. This morning, after breakfasting with his rebel hosts, the Colonel returned to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters by the route he went out, having first received word from Mr. OULD that he would meet him later in the day at a point between the lines near Chaffin's Bluff, on the James River.

Accordingly, at about 2 o'clock Col. MULFORD repaired to the designated rendezvous, passing out alone, as usual, and reaching the river, soon discovered the white flag of the little rebel dispatch steamer *Bonita*, having Col. OULD and his Adjutant, Capt. HATCH, on board. The rebel party at once landed on the Chaffin farm, and selected a shady place beneath a spreading tree for transacting business. This place was in sight of our advanced pickets, and the sharpshooters, not being aware of whom the little group consisted, were lavish in sprinkling bullets over them; while several batteries, belonging to either side, sent shells uncomfortably close, making the earth fly prodigiously. The interview was nearly over when suddenly their attention was arrested by the chattering of approaching horses, and a squad of rebel cavalry came swooping down the road with revolvers drawn and pointed at the peaceful party. Col. MULFORD was in uniform, and the rebel gentlemen in the dress of civilians, consequently the Lieutenant in charge of the cavalry mistook them all for a party of bold Yankees, and resolved to make a capture. However, before the cavalry took extreme measures, Capt. HATCH seized the Colonel's small white flag and ran forward, making satisfactory explanations. The conference over, Col. MULFORD rode back to our lines, not, however, without another startling incident. On the way a rebel eight-inch shell, from the work opposite Dutch Gap, fell and buried itself in the ground within a dozen feet of his horse's head, exploding and covering the animal and his rider with clods of earth and dust, and frightening the horse into a leap, the suddenness of which sent the Colonel out of his saddle. It is a marvel that he escaped unhurt, either by the shell or the fall. If these adventures in bearing a flag of truce are not perilous, I think the Colonel would like to feel satisfied of the fact. At the interview it was agreed that the exchanges should be effected to-day at Cox's Ferry, above Dutch Gap, and by arrangement, hostilities will cease while this business goes on. The men—at least those of them who are unable to walk—will be conveyed between Aiken's Landing and the Ferry in ambulances. The affair will be interesting, and I am promised the chance of witnessing it.

In these excursions into secessia, Col. MULFORD sees and learns a great deal which in honor he cannot reveal, and the rebels feel that they can implicitly trust him. One of the most awful and saddening sights that he has ever looked upon, was presented yesterday as he neared the work on the left of the Newmarket road, which FOSTER'S division of the Tenth Corps, and Gen. BIRNEY'S colored troops, twice fruitlessly assaulted on Thursday last. Many of our brave fellows still lay unburied, ghastly and horrible forms, with scarce a semblance of humanity remaining. He interested himself to have their remains interred, offering to pay negroes for doing the work, and a rebel officer in whom he has confidence, promised that his wishes in this respect should be complied with.

Lieut. Gen. GRANT visited Gen. BUTLER to-day at the the headquarters of the latter, and remained an hour or two, and later in the day Gen. BUTLER made a personal inspection of the works along a portion of his lines.

I beg of you to correct an error in my account of last Thursday's events, which was published in the TIMES on Monday. I am made to say that *two thousand* of the negro troops reached the rebel forts on the left of the New Market road in the charge, and none of them returned. For "two thousand" read *two hundred*, and that will represent the truth. The error was probably made in telegraphing, but it is too flagrant to let pass uncorrected. It is very annoying that such an exaggerated impression of the loss should have got abroad, although it happened inadvertantly.

I have received to-day's Richmond *Enquirer* and *Whig*, which I forward. H. J. W.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct 6.

Deaths in Hampton Hospital since last report: John Dunlap, 1st Conn. Artillery; David C. Orborn, 6th N.Y. Artillery; S. F. Davis, 3d Va. Cavalry, (prisoner;) J. W. Havard, 3d U.S. Colored; Thomas Thompson, 55th Penn.; J. Saunder, 96th New-York; J. L. Courtright, 85th Penn.; Lieut. Myron W. Smith, 1st United States Colored, Edwin J. Merriam, 7th Connecticut; J. Lowney, 10th New-Hampshire; L. Lawrence, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery; John Vallon, 22d United States Colored; J. Etheridge, 1st United States Colored: Levi Gendrew, 118th New-York; S. Y. Dixon, 1st New-York Artillery; C. T. Treadway, 29th United States Colored; Alexander Frazier, 39th United States Colored; W Richfield, 4th United States Colored; two men, names unknown.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Hurricane Season--The Purchase of the Danish Islands by our Government Mooted--Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Sept. 21, 1864.

This, the hurricane season, is certainly a dull time in this part of the West Indies. The general complaint is *nothing doing*. Two arrivals from the United States to-day are the first in a long time, and their cargoes of provisions sold at good rates. So far, we have been visited with only a slight hurricane, that did no damage here to speak of. In Porto Rico it sank one vessel from New York, and a French vessel, with quite a number of coasting vessels. Seldom is this beautiful harbor of St. Thomas so bare of vessels as now; but one great cause of this is the new line of West India and Pacific mail steamers which now has 19 steamers, (starting from Liverpool,) touching here and at several of the West India islands, and going into the Spanish main, Central America, connecting with the North and South Pacific lines. This line has caused the old company to cut down their large prices.

As an evidence of the supplanting of sail by steam vessels, I may state that one of the last steamers of the new line brought for this port alone 2,300 packages of merchandise, another 1,700, and an extra steamer was put on to satisfy shippers. What a pity JOHN BULL must monopolize, to such an extent, the paying steamship routes, when, in many respects, our American steamers, if established between these islands and home would be far more popular. By-the-by, it is hoped here, if the New-York and Brazilian line of steamers is ever established, that this will be made a coaling place, as a station of the kind is most imperatively demanded by the traveling and shipping interest.

There is considerable yellow fever in this city at present, though not so much as there was a few weeks ago. Europeans are the most subject to it, and it is sad to see so many young German clerks and others fall prey to this dreaded scourge. I seldom hear of an American dying of Yellow Jack.

Our gallant Consuls, both here and at St. Croix, speak in the highest terms of the friendliness of the Danish authorities, and positive proofs have been repeatedly given of their partiality to Americans and the good old Union cause. Since the sad fate of Denmark and its inability to hold its West Indian provinces is so clearly foreshadowed, it is a general topic of conversation among the people of these three islands, (St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John,) and I may safely say the general *wish*, that the American Government should buy these islands.

This I have direct from Danish officials and prominent citizens here, and our chief authorities would do well to take the subject into consideration. St. Thomas certainly is one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, and would be a most convenient coaling depot for our increasing navy. It is capable of being fortified impregnably.

St. CROIX (or Santa Cruz, as we generally call it,) is improving, and is gradually recovering from the sudden abolition of Slavery, and the system of free labor is well organized. All that planters need there at present are rain and more laborers; though a very important importation has been effected of 2,500 colored people from Barbados and 350 coolies. The crop the past year was about 6,000 hhds. sugar, and rum and molasses in proportion; but the sugar cane now looks promising for a far greater yield the coming season. In Porto Rico I have never seen so bountiful a crop in prospect as the cane, coffee and cotton fields now present.

Return of a Rhode Island Regiment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Oct. 7.

The Fourth Rhode Island Regiment reached home this morning, their time having expired. They were received with a salute, a substantial breakfast, and an address of welcome by Lieut.-Gov. SAM'L FORD. They afterward made a parade, with Gen. BURNSIDE in the line. The regiment lost two men killed and two wounded before leaving the front below Petersburgh, on Saturday.

Enthusiastic Union Rally at Bridgeport

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS and Hon. A. N. GILBERT delivered two very powerful and effective speeches this evening to one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in this city.

Hon. S. H. WALKER presided, and made some very eloquent remarks on taking the chair.

The Loyal Union men are wide awake, and determined to carry the election in November.

F. W. S.

Fairs in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

The State and Sanitary Fairs, held here this week, are progressing satisfactorily. The weather during the first part of the week was unfavorable. It is now very fair. There was an immense crowd of visitors at both places to-day. Among the distinguished visitors, were Maj.-Gen. JOE. HOOKER, Maj.-Gen. LOGAN, and Hon. ANDY JOHNSON.

NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S BOOK—Embracing th natural history of sporting fish and the art of taking them, with instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making, and rod-making, and directions for fish-breeding, to which is appended Dise Piscatoria, describing noted fishing places, and the pleasure of solitary fly-fishing. Illustrated with eighty engravings on wood, by Thad. Norris. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & Co.

The general appearance of this elegant volume shows that Philadelphia, mindful of her ancient celebrity for publishing, is keeping up to Boston and New York in the art of manufacturing books and may challenge them both to produce a volume equally perfect in mechanical execution with the one now before us. We shall probably betray our ignorance to the piscatorial world when we say that the antecedents of "Thad. Norris' are unknow to us, nor can we gather from the work itself whether he is a new author or one as much accustomed to handle the pen as the fly-rod. At all events he has produced what may almost be called an encyclopedia of the subject, so copious is the book in instruction respecting the fish themselves, and the various devices practiced to withdraw them from the domain of the naturalist to that of the culinary "artiste" and epicure. The illustrations of fish, drawn from nature, are beautifully executed, and have great merit, and many of the vignetts show a quaint humor, reminding one of Bewick's tail pieces to his *Birds* and *Fishes*. The author says, "I had collected most of the matter contained in this book when the present unhappy rebellion broke out. I then thought it doubtful whether the following pages would ever be printed," but the advice of angling friends overcame his scruples. There is a remarkable precedent for the time of its publication, as Walton's *Complete Angler*, the prototype of all fishing books, made its first appearance in the midst of a similar stirring season, in 1633, the first year of Cromwell's sole rule, just as Monck and the Dutch Admiral, Von Tromp, were fighting a desperate battle for the supremacy of the seas in the British channel. Mr. Norris is a true disciple of Walton, and besides the technical and scientific information so liberally supplied, the book beare evidence of refined feeling and cultivated taste. It is an edition to the angler's library, of which every American "Piscator" may feel proud.

THE ADDES' DEN; OR, SECRETS OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA. John Smith Dye, No. 32 Beekman-street.

This is the title of a formidable pamphlet, the object of which is to expose the depravity of Slavery and to demonstrate that the secession movement is not a plot of recent origin, but that it was planned thirty years ago by political schemers so desperate that they were willing to do and dare do anything to accomplish the ends they had in view. The author makes some assertions which will be new and startling to a large part of the community. He states that Presidents Harrison and Taylor were poisoned, and that the famous National Hotel epidemic was caused by arsenic dropped in the lump sugar used in tea, while the pulverized sugar for coffee was left untouched, this distinction having been made because the Southerners generally drank coffee, while the Northerners—Mr. Buchanan among them—preferred tea. Those who wish to know how Mr. Dye supports these assertions, and to be informed regarding the details of the plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln as he passed through Baltimore, as well as upon innumerable other topics, will have to get this pamphlet and read it for themselves.

THE CLIFF CLIMBERS, OR THE LONE HOME IN THE HIMALAYAS, a Sequel to "The Plant Hunters." by Capt. Mayne Reid, author of "The Desert Home," "The Boy Hunters," &c., with Illustrations. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

It is unnecessary to do more than announce this new book of Mayne Reid's, to bring all the youthful troop up in arms to possess it. The "Swiss Family Robinson," nay, "Crusoe" himself, is voted tame and slow in comparison with the panorama of wonders that unfold themselves to the readers of Capt. Reid's series, now extending (we see) to thirteen volumes. He is no terry-at-home traveler, but is familiar with the marvels that he relates; and by an admirable skill in the selection and arrangement of the wonders of nature and man, he bids fair to drive the supernatural out of the more advanced juvenile library. Writing for the young is emphatically a gift, and Capt. Mayne Reid possesses it in larger measure than most of his cotemporaries.

BROKEN LIGHTS. An Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. By Frances Power Cobbe. 12mo. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

Miss Cobbe is advantageously known among female writers of the day as possessing great powers of thought and grace of expression, that she has employed on some of the most important questions coming within the sphere of human consideration. Her work ou *Intuitive Morals*, published anonymously some years since, and now very scarce, was regarded as a valuable contribution to moral philosophy, and won her the regard of Theodore Parker, of whom she became the devoted friend and correspondent, and whose works she is now editing in a uniform English edition, which has reached its eighth volume. *Broken Lights*, her new book, though written primarily with a view to elucidate the position and "stand point" of the opposing schools in English theology, will interest thinking minds among us, as the phenomena it relates to have a tendency to repeat themselves, and are propagated, like waves of light and sound, when the first impulse has been given, no matter at what distance. Miss Cobbe considers that the characteristic of the present time is a double action now going forward in the minds of men, "with a disintegration of all which seemed most solid in the beliefs of antiquity, (scientific and historic, no less than theologic,) and at the same time a crystalization of certain other ideas, which have hitherto floated undefined in the atmosphere of human thought." To define the station of the different parties and men now prominent in the English State and Church movements, and to elucidate the course of their action on the above points, is the object of her book, and whoever reads it will feel that the authoress is mistress of her subject, and well able to do it justice.

NOT DEAD YET. A Novel. By J. Cobot Jeaffreson, author of "Live It Down," "Olive Blake's Good Work," &c., 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Jeaffreson has succeeded in producing a novel of remarkable interest, that places him a step higher among the writers of fiction of the present day than anything he has formerly done. Not Dead Yet is a novel of incident, with a good deal of [illegible] and with changes of fortune, [illegible] too much intricacy in the [illegible] of the details. Mr. Jeaffreson [illegible] his adventures with the skill of Mr. Wilkie Collins, nor does he understand the art of [illegible] a little stock of incident go a great way, but, on the contrary, rather overwhelms the [illegible] with a profusion of events, many of which [illegible] bring on the main [illegible] The [illegible] of the book is [illegible]

done by adopting a remarkable case of murderous assault, that ended fatally, if we remember right, for both parties, in the rooms of a money-lender and usurer, in a street near Charing Cross, in London, a few years since. Writers of fiction should understand that the introduction of real and well-remembered circumstances in a fictitious story—so far from giving an air of verisimilitude to the narrative—is fatal to it. The illusion is entirely destroyed by the mixture of the two worlds of fact and fancy, and it is impossible to unite them in one consistent whole. With this exception, *Not Dead Yet* deserves high praise, and will undoubtedly meet with a wide popularity.

TIT-BITS; OR, HOW TO PREPARE A NICE DISH AT A MODERATE EXPENSE. By Mrs. S. G. Knight. 12mo. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

We are assured, on good authority, that the appetising title of this little book is well borne out by the contents, and that ladies will find it a useful guide to the lighter branches of the culinary art. The authoress wishes it to be understood that it is not designed to supercede the more elaborate cookery books, but is rather intended as an accompaniment to them, and that it contains the cream of her experience for the last twenty years.

—The following new books in press, to be published shortly by J. E. Tilton & Co.: The "Tailor-Boy," and "Willard Prime," second and third of "The Plymouth Rock Series." (The first, recently published, was called "The Little Rebel.") This series is to be of superior excellence in illustration, &c. They have also "Dora Darling, or the Daughter of the Regiment" by a well-known authoress; and Mr. Trowbridge, author of "Cudjo's Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," &c., has a new volume of great interest, "The Three Scouts," which he will shortly place in their hands for publication. They have advance sheets, and arrangements to issue simultaneously with the English edition a new story by R. M. Ballantyne, called "The Life-Boat;" and in preparation two elegant illustrated Gift Books for the holiday trade.

LAW REPORTS.

The World Libel Case—Motion for a Discovery Denied—Motion to Strike Out Portions of Affidavits Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Georgs Opdyke vs. Manton Marble, Elon Comstock, John Doe, Richard Roe and John Stiles.—The motion for a discovery of the books and papers of the *World* newspaper, in order to ascertain who the real owners of that concern are, was denied yesterday morning by Justice Leonard.

The following is the substance of his opinion:

1. The practice and rules in the case of an application for a discovery, was settled by the late Court of Chancery, and nothing was so well settled by that court than that no discovery could be obtained in an action for libel.

2. There is not a single statement in the moving papers showing what entry exists in these books and papers, which would disclose the names of those whom the plaintiff might desire to join as parties defendant.

3. The discovery is not necessary to enable the plaintiff to frame his complaint. Such a discovery is to obtain facts necessary to constitute a cause of action. Here the discovery has no relation to the cause of action. It relates only to the parties to the action.

4. It appears from the moving papers that the books, and of which a discovery is sought, belong to the corporation called "The World Company," and not to the parties who are defendants in this action, either real or fictitious. The individual defendants against whom the proceeding is instituted, cannot be compelled to produce account books over which they have no control except as agents of a corporation.

The names of the parties have no relation to the cause of action, and the motion must be denied with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—In relation to the motion to strike out portions of the affidavit of William S. Opdyke, as scandalous, &c., the motion is granted as to that part through which I have drawn a pen in the accompanying printed copy, with $10 costs. I do not consider it necessary to consider the question as to how far the attorney and counsel ought to be made liable for the costs of this motion. I shall not attempt to perform the duty of disciplinarian on the suggestions of others except in those cases of misconduct where I shall be certain that I do not lend myself to gratify the personal animosities of political adversaries. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that such is the case here, but it is not free from a doubt.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 6, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105⅛	75	Penn. Coal Co....	170
3,000	do.....	105⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Co.....	240
13,000	do.....	106⅛	100	Copake Iron.....	4⅜
18,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.C.	107⅛	1100	Hud. Riv. R.....	119
2,000	do.....	107⅜	300	do.....	118¾
35,000	do.....	107¾	500	do.....	118⅝
20,000	U.S.6s,'81.....R.	105	200	do.....	118¾
5,000	Treas. N.7 3-10s. Oct. & Apr.....	106	400	do.....s10	118
11,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. C...	84⅛	800	do.....	118
5,000	Me. State 6s.....	62	100	do.....b10	118⅛
1,000	M.6s ins. to Pacific R.....	65	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	122⅛
9,000	do.....	66	100	do.....	122
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	37	300	M. S. & N. I.....	65¾
15,000	do.....	36⅛	100	do.....b30	65⅞
5,000	do.....	36¼	300	Ill. Cen. R.....s18	118
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76, Cy't Bonds....	120	500	do.....	118⅝
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	106	100	do.....b10	118⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.....	107	800	Reading R.....	125⅞
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs..	115	500	do.....b10	125⅞
10,000	To. & W. 2d M..	85	1000	do.....	125¾
7,000	do.....	84	200	do.....s10	125
23,000	P., Ft. W. & C.2d	103	4000	do.....	124⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	93	1000	do.....	124¾
300	Canton Co.....	39	1500	do.....	124⅝
200	do.....	39⅛	1200	do.....	124
3300	Cum. Coal Pref..	59	1500	do.....	123⅝
50	do.....	58	1100	do.....	123
500	do.....	58⅛	200	do.....s30	121½
100	do.....s30	58	300	Clev. & Pitts. R....	100
200	do.....b5	59	200	do.....	99⅛
300	Quicksilver M. Co.	79	1000	Chi. & N. W.....	69⅜
100	do.....	79⅛	550	do.....	40⅝
100	Mariposa M. Co...	35	100	do.....	40⅜
200	do.....	35½	100	do.....b10	40¾
100	do.....	35¾	100	do.....b30	41
1200	do.....	36	1600	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	75
100	do.....	36⅛	300	do.....	74⅞
450	N. Y. Cen.....	119	200	Cle. & Tol. R.....	105
100	do.....s30	118⅜	20	Chi. & R. I. R.....	94⅛
400	do.....s10	119	200	do.....	94
450	do.....	119⅜	400	do.....	93⅝
100	do.....s10	119⅛	950	do.....	93
100	do.....s15	119⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	116¾
100	do.....	119¾	100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	45⅞
300	do.....	120	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	96
100	Erie Railway.....	97	3500	do.....	97
500	do.....	96⅜	400	do.....	97⅜
4100	do.....	96	100	Alt. & T. H.....	52
700	do.....s10	96	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	67
250	do.....s10	96⅜	300	C. & Alt. R. Pr....	85
1300	do.....	96⅜	300	C. & Alt. R. Pr....	85
400	do.....	96¼	100	Mar. & Cin 1st Pr.	55

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.	107¼	500	Reading R.....	122
36,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	94⅞	200	do.....	121⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	66	5000	do.....	121
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	35⅜	2000	do.....	120⅝
200	Canton Co.....	39	500	do.....	120
300	Cumb. Coal Pr...	55½	3000	do.....s30	118
100	do.....b10	55⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	44
100	do.....	56	100	do.....	44⅛
40	Pacific Mail.....	279	300	Mich. Central R.s30	118
100	N. Y. Central.....	116⅜	700	do.....s30	119
200	do.....	116	50	do.....	120
300	do.....s30	113	800	M. S. & N. I.....	63
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.,	60	1000	do.....s30	64⅛
400	P., Ft. W. & C....	96	400	Ill. Cen. R.....	117⅛
300	Erie R.....b60	94	600	do.....	117
1000	do.....	93	100	do.....	117⅜
600	do.....	93¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	100
500	do.....	93⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	40¼
200	do.....s15	93⅜	400	do.....	40
100	do.....	93⅞	500	do.....b3	40⅛
20	Hudson R. R.....	114	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	74
450	do.....	115	1000	do.....	73⅞
100	do.....	115¼	2200	do.....s30	73
100	do.....	115⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R.....	92⅜
100	do.....	116	1000	do.....s30	91
100	do.....	116⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	118	200	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	100
700	Erie R.....b3	95	200	do.....s1	101
800	do.....b3	95⅜	700	Ch. & R. I. R. r-d.b3	93⅛
600	do.....e	95	400	do.....	93⅜
2000	do.....	95	100	do.....s10	93½
1000	do.....s30	95¾	200	do.....	93⅝
1200	do.....s3	95	200	do.....s30	93¾
100	do.....b10	95⅛	500	do.....	94
200	do.....s3	94⅞	300	do.....s30	94
200	do.....	94⅞	400	do.....	94⅛
100	do.....	94¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	76
600	do.....	94⅞	600	do.....s3	76
100	Bud. Riv. R.....	116¾	200	do.....s3	76⅛
150	do.....s30	116	100	do.....b10	76⅛
50	do.....e	116⅛	100	do.....	76⅜
50	do.....	116⅛	200	do.....	76⅝
400	do.....s3	116¼	960	do.....	76¾
400	do.....	116⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97
1000	Erie Railway.....	97	100	Ft. W. & C. Pref	97
200	do.....	97	200	Mil. & P. du C....	45
1000	do.....	97	100	Mich. C. & M. Cer....	36

200	do.....s60	118	150	Canton Co.....	39
700	Reading R.....	123	100	Quick. M. Co.....	79⅜
200	do.....s10	123	400	do.....b3	79½
1600	do.....	123⅜	300	do.....b3	79⅜
1400	do.....	123¾	300	do.....	80
500	do.....s10	123⅝	300	Cum. Coal.....b5	58⅛
400	Mich. S. & N. I. R	67	100	do.....	58
300	do.....b3	67	500	do.....s3	57
2300	do.....	66⅞	200	do.....	57
2000	do.....b10	67¼	100	do.....b10	56⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	119	200	do.....	56¼
500	do.....s3	119	500	do.....s30	56
300	do.....	119¼	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	35
200	do.....s10	119			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R.....b3	94⅜	500	Reading R.....	122¾
500	do.....	94⅜	200	do.....b3	122
1300	do.....	94¼	100	Chi. & R. I.....	93¼
1200	do.....	94	100	do.....b3	93⅛
100	do.....	94⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s	117⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....s3	66⅜	100	Chic. & N. W...b5	41
200	do.....	66¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr..b3	76
400	do.....b3	66¼	100	do.....	74⅜
100	do..... s3	66⅜	200	Cum. Coal.....	54⅜
100	do..... 66		200	Quick. Min. Co....	78¾
300	do.....b3	66¼	100	Mariposa M. Co.b8	35⅛
100	Rud. Riv. R.....	116¾			

FRIDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The price of Gold rapidly advanced, on speculation, in the Gold Room this forenoon, from 196 to 206 ℔ cent. The rise was ascribed to various unfavorable rumors of a military nature, but the real impetus appeared to be the very boldness with which the speculators bid the price up under color of bad news. Before 2 o'clock, however, the price was again below 200 ℔ cent., and every one interested in the subject on the sidewalk expressing surprise at the upward turn in the morning. The official dispatches from the War Office in the afternoon papers proved the reverse of the alarming rumors whispered through and around the Gold Room.

There was a very large business done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The market for Railway Shares opened with much buoyancy, and prices 1@2 ℔ cent. higher than the last sales of yesterday. At the First Board there was some considerable realizing by previous buyers at large figures, especially in Erie and Reading. The effect was to create a panic in the advance, and later in the forenoon prices gave way 1@2 ℔ cent. from the top rates. The excitement of the day approached nearer some of the busy scenes on the Street last Spring than any market reported in October.

The Government Stocks were higher for the 5-20s and the 6 ℔ cents of 1881, with only a moderate offering of either. Treasury Certificates were steady at yesterday's prices.

At the Second Board the Railway list was lower, but by no means dull, and at 4 o'clock, at the Open Board of Brokers, the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Thursday. The feature of the Railway speculation in the Afternoon was the free offers to sell on 30 day options, at a concession of 2@3 ℔ cent. from the cash figures. The sellers are strong men; the same party, it is understood, who have been Bearing the market for three or four weeks past. The general market left off steady. Gold about 200 ℔ cent.:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	105	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	64⅜	66
U. S. 5-20's.....	106⅞	107⅛	Illinois Cen.....	117⅜	117⅛
N. Y. Central....	114⅜	115⅜	Pittsburgh.....	101	100
Erie.....	93⅝	94	Fort Wayne.....	85¼	86⅛
Erie Preferred..	100	100	Rock Island.....	92⅛	93
Hudson.....	117⅜	118⅛	Reading.....	121⅜	122
Canton.....	39	39	Quicksilver.....	79	78⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅜	Cumberland Coal..	54⅜	54⅜
Northwest.....	40¼	40⅜	Mariposa.....	33¼	35⅛
Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	36⅛	N. West Pref....	74⅛	75

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	115	Commerce	100
Manhattan.....	138	American Exc'nge..	116
Merchants.....	110	Metropolitan.....	110
Mechanics'.....	112	Corn Exchange.....	100
Union.....	112	Commonwealth.....	101
Tradesmens'.....	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	84⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	113
Erie 4ths, '80.....	112½	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	102
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85..	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	90
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	120	Chic. & Pitts. 2ds.....	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	105	Chic. & Pitts. 3ds.....	100
Ill. Cen., 7s.....	114	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	80
Al. & T. 1sts.....	100	Miss. & No. L. G.....	56
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	102
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	94	Atlantic & G. W.....	95
Tol. & Wab. ext.....	100		

Exchange on London for Saturday's mail is 108½@108¾ ℔ cent. for Gold. The Currency rates are settled by the price of Gold at the moment, though relatively cheaper than the point at which Gold could be exported to profit. The export demand for Gold is consequently very light, and the demand to pay Customs scarcely $100,000 per day, or about the sum the Treasury Office is disbursing for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

No change is reported in the market for Money. The Stock Brokers are accommodated at 7 ℔ cent. at call. Mercantile paper very irregular, from 8 to 12 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

The following is a statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad for September:

Acres Construction Lands sold.....	21,660.50 for	$239,281
Acres Interest Fund Land sold.....	600.00 for	6,587
Acres Free Lands sold.....	2,506.91 for	34,717
Total sales during month of Sept. '64.	24,767.41 for	$282,686
To which add town lot sales.....		2,935
Total of all.....		$285,621
Agres sold since Jan. 1, 1864.....	214,647.28 for	$2,300,085
Cash collected in Sept.....		305,599
Receipts from Passengers.....		276,731
Receipts from Freight.....		474,272
Receipts from Mails.....		6,368
Receipts from Rent of Road.....		4,000
Receipts from Other Sources.....		6,000
Total receipts in month of Sept. 1864		$767,363
Total receipts in month of Sept. 1863		478,576

There is some improvement in the General Merchandise and Dry Goods trade noticed to-day on account of the reaction in Gold. Jobbers who had been holding off for lower prices are coming into the market as buyers, particularly for Staple Goods for the Winter trade.

The following are the chief items in the quarterly report of the Merchants' Bank, of this city, to the Bank Department at Albany, on 24th September:

In U. S. Securities, &c.....	$3,985,537
Ordinary Loans and Discounts.....	1,875,598
Specie.....	1,284,185
Legal Tender.....	565,067
Miscellaneous Items.....	445,918
Total.....	$8,156,305
Capital.....	$2,810,087
Surplus profits.....	361,029
To Depositors, net.....	4,780,230
Circulation.....	64,808
Miscellaneous.....	120,149
	$8,156,305

The following are the chief items in the quarterly report of the Bank of America, as on the 24th September ult.:

U. S. Securities.....	$2,944,400
Loans and Discounts.....	7,477,814
Specie.....	1,470,404
Legal Tender.....	1,402,282
Miscellaneous.....	272,293
Total.....	$13,567,191
Capital.....	$3,000,000
Profits.....	1,200,636
Deposits, net.....	9,259,512
Miscellaneous.....	107,043—$13,567,191

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York to-day was as follows: Receipts, $3,291,076; for Customs, $86,000; Payments $3,409,023; on account of Loan, 7 3-10 notes, $57,500; Balance, $29,970,443.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Government.

This Bank will include in its bid for the new 5-20 six per cent. loan, the orders of other parties. Such orders must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount, and if successful, a charge of ⅛ will be made; if unsuccessful, the 5 per cent. will be repaid immediately.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used at par and interest for one-quarter of any award, and Certificates will answer for the 5 per cent. preliminary deposit.

All orders must be in by 4 o'clock on the 13th instant. Our bid, including all who join us, will be made up in Washington, by Mr. J. Thompson, on the morning of the 14th.

S. C. THOMPSON, President,
James Cuarney, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 9,976 bbls. Flour, 197 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 31,491 bushels Wheat, 14,684 bushels Corn, 6,768 bushels Rye, 24,198 bushels Oats, 110 pkgs. Provisions, and 386 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $10 75@$11 for Pots, and $11 75@$12 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at irregular prices. Java at 42c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 35c. @36c.; Rio at 34c.@38c.; St. Domingo at 32c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request and rather firmer; Middling $1 15@$1 20, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request to-day, partly on speculation, at an advance of 25c.@35c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 24,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 65@$8 10; poor to choice Extra State at $8 10@$8 65, and deliverable last half of November and first half of December; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 25@$9 65 ℔ bbl.:

Superfine State and Western.....	$7 65	@$8 10
Extra State.....	8 10	@ 8 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15	@11 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, sbp'g grands.	9 25	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 65	@11 50
Extra Genessee.....	8 65	@11 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	8 85	@14 00

Southern Flour is active and higher; sales since our last 2,800 bbls. at $10@$11 for poor to good, and $11@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $13 50@$14 50 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 650 bbls. extra at $8 10@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $7 50 for Jersey, and $7 85 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—Has been inactive and depressed.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been quoted up 6c.@10c. ℔ bushel, but the demand has been restricted. Sales 130,000 bushels, including new White Maryland at $2 40; Amber Western at $1 92@$1 97, the latter an extreme rate for a small lot; Red Western at $1 80@$1 92; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 88@$1 92; Milwaukee Club at $1 82@$1 86; Chicago Spring at $1 80@$1 86 ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand and is firmer; sales since our last 46,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 52, closing at $1 50@$1 51 for Mixed Western ℔ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy. We quote Canada at 78c.@79c.; Western, 79c.@80c.; State at 78c.@79¾c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 13,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 95@$2, and 4,000 bushels Barley Malt at $2 ℔ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.	Oct. 1.
Superfine Flour.....	$9 50 @ 9 90	$7 55 @ 8 10
Extra State.....	9 90 @10 60	8 10 @ 8 65
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 95 @12;00	8 15 @10 00
Extra Ohio.....	10 90 @12 25	9 25 @11 50
Extra Genesee.....	10 50 @12 00	8 65 @11 00
Extra Missouri.....	10 50 @15 50	8 85 @14 00
Super. to Extra Southern	11 00 @18 00	10 00 @14 50
Rye Flour.....	8 00 @9 50	8 25 @10 00
Corn Meal.....	6 00 @ 8 50	7@50 @ 7 85
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 32 @ 2 60	2 10 @ 2 40
Red & Amber Wht ℔ bu.	2 05 @ 2 35	1 80 @ 2 00
Mixed Western Corn....	1 52¾@ 1 64	1 50 @ 1 52¾
Yellow Corn.....	1 64 @— —	1 52½@— —
Rye.....	1 60 @ 1 65	1 30 @ 1 35
Barley.....	— — @— —	1 90 @ 2 00
Oats.....	88 @; 90½	78 @ 80

HAY—North River is in demand and steady at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for City use. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@52½c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention at rather firmer prices.

LEATHER—Is in better demand and prices exhibit more firmness.

METALS—Have been less freely offered and quoted somewhat firmer, but have been quiet.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, 70c.@ 85c.; Cuba Muscovado, 68c.@78c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and unsettled. Including Resin (nominally) at $20@$30 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 25@ $2 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in rather more request, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05 @$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 39@$1 41; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 38c. @37c.; Refined Petroleum at 70c.@72c., free; and 62½c.@63½c. in bond, ℔ gall.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair supply and less active speculative demand, at reduced prices. Sales to-day 11,200 bbls., at $40 25@$41, closing at $40 50 for New Mess, cash and regular way; $39 50 for one year old Mess; $41 for Prime Mess, $39@ $39 50 for Thin Mess, and $39@$39 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continues in fair demand, at 17c. @18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 360 pkgs. Bacon is inactive; 18,000 lbs. smoked sides were sold at 18c. Lard is doing better; sales 3,700 tcs. and bbls., at 19¼c@21c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in good demand, at $18@$23 for Extra Mess, $14@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$14 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales 550 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 35c.@45c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@36c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 13c.@ 21c. ℔ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.	Oct. 1.
New Mess P'k, ℔ bbl..$43 00	@$— —	$40 25 @$41 00
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.... 39 00	@ 39 50	38 00 @ 39 00
Lard, ℔ lb..... 23	@ 24¾	19¾@ 21
Pr'm Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.. 16 00	@ 20 00	14 00 @ 17 50
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb..... 40	@ 48	30 @ 36
State Butter, ℔ lb..... 48	@ 56	36 @ 45
Cheese, ℔ lb..... 19	@ 27	13 @ 21

SEEDS—Are

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT

TO GENTLEMEN.

LARGE SALE OF

NECK-TIES

AT RETAIL,

ON A BASIS OF GOLD AT PAR!

SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway,

(Large store corner of White-st.)

Have the honor to announce to the public that they have orders to close out at RETAIL an enormous wholesale stock of

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOZEN

NECK-TIES

AT THE FOLLOWING

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES, VIZ.:

3,700 dozen fine Ties at 25c.; regular price, 40c.
2,300 dozen very rich Ties at 33c., regular price, 50c.
1,200 dozen superb Ties at 50c., regular price, 75c.
800 dozen magnificent Ties at 75c.; regular price, $1 25.
600 dozen extra super Ties at $1; regular price, $1 50.

These goods are the latest styles and the richest to be found in market. They were intended for the WHOLESALE TRADE, but the Jobbers having become

"UTTERLY DEMORALIZED"

in consequence of the great fall in Gold, the entire stock is positively to be closed out to any one who wishes to buy, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE WHATEVER TO THE PRICE OF Gold.

The Ties are arranged according to price, upon a table ONE HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH—each "line" plainly marked thus "This line 25 cents," &c., &c.

ALSO, TO BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL, AS ABOVE,

The entire stock of a well-known Troy Collar manufacturer, consisting of over SIX THOUSAND DOZEN,

GENTS' SUPERIOR QUALITY

LINEN COLLARS,

In all the latest styles of "Turndown" and "Garrote." Price $2 40 per dozen, or 20 cents a single collar. The regular retail price of these collars, BEFORE THE WAR, was $4 per dozen.

All persons in want of NECK-TIES or COLLARS should not fail to call at

NO. 379 BROADWAY.

A NEW CLOAK ROOM
AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, OCT. 3,
OPENING OF A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
the great proportion of them being imported from PARIS
ESPECIALLY FOR THIS OPENING.
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH AND VELVET,
BEAVER CLOAKS FOR THE SEASON.
OPERA CLOAKS,
QUITE NEW STYLES.
A special cutter has been engaged.
The greatest attention will be paid to orders.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
No. 1 WAVERLY-PLACE.

MME M. L. MAS

Begs to inform her numerous customers and the public in general, that she has transferred her establishment of Cloaks and Dresses from No. 32 Amity-st. to No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

Trimmings will also be sold separately for Cloaks and Dresses at moderate prices, and materials of the richest qualities will also be always on hand.

A notice will be further printed, announcing the opening day.

A UNIVERSAL HAT-STORE,

representing all the latest fashions in the Old World and the New, in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
INFANTS' FANCY HATS,
MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS, &c.,
is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and

SUCH A STORE IS GENIN'S,
No. 513 Broadway, St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Heads of families who wish to learn in half an hour what
THE WORLD IS WEARING,
in the way of out-door head-dresses, should at once
GO THERE,
for everything in the line that a fashionable and tasteful family could desire is comprised in the superb and elegant stock. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MADAME M. L. MAS,

A l'honneur de faire part à sa nombreuse clientelle et au public en général qu'elle vient de transférer son etablissement du No. 32 Amity-st. au No. 1117 Broadway, coin de la 25ieme Rue, et ou elle a ouvert un grand magasin de Manteaux et de Robes.

Les nouveautes en garnitures pour Robes et Manteaux seront aussi vendues séparément et à des prix modérés. On trouvera constament le plus riche assortiment d'etoffes pour Robes et Manteaux.

Un avis ulterieur indiquera le jour d'ouverture.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

MADAME M. L. MAS,

A l'honneur de faire part à sa nombreuse chiéntelle et au public en général qu'elle vient de transférer son établissement du No. 32 Amity-st. au No. 1117 Broadway, coin de la 25ieme Rue, et on elle a ouvert un grand magasin de Manteaux et de Robes.

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Un avis ulterieur indiquera le jour d'ouverture.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MME. M. L. MAS

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Trimmings will also be sold separately for Cloaks and Dresses at moderate prices, and materials of the richest qualities will also be always on hand.

A notice will be further printed, announcing the opening day.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

NEW WORK, BY
CHARLES DICKENS.

Book first now ready. 317 pages, and seven illustrations. Price $1 75. To be completed in four books.

THE LADY OF LAGRAYE,
BY THE
Hon. MRS. NORTON.
One vol., 16mo. Price $1 50.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY,
HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES
AND
USES OF PRINTING, GAS LIGHT, POTTERY, GLASS, IRON, &c.,
From Cyclopædia Britannica, with numerous illustrations.
Price $2 50.

OLD JACK AND HIS FOOT CAVALRY,
THE VIRGINIA BOY,
With four beautiful Illustrations.
Price $1 25.
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No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC.—"COME RALLY FREEMEN, RALLY."

Come, rally freemen, rally,
Be loyal, brave and free,
Abe Lincoln is our candidate,
And Andrew Johnson, too.

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH OF 1864,"
"THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE,"
"AND THE UNION FOREVER,"
"GOD SAVE THE UNION OF 1865,"
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION,"
"NO SLAVE SHALL BE FREE TO INSULT YOU,"
"NO SLAVE SHALL BE FREE TO SNARL AT OUR STARRY FLAG,"
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

Music by James G. Clark and others. Price 30 cents each; $3 per dozen, and $25 per 100.

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Price 15 cents, $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 178 Washington st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER,
THE AMERICAN EAGLE,
AND OUR GLORIOUS REPUBLIC
still flourish. Long may they wave.

HITCHCOCK, at No. 14 Chambers-st., has them all in charge, and is selling CAMPAIGN MEDALS, BADGES, BREASTPINS, SONG BOOKS, and other documents, to secure their perpetuity to generations yet unborn. Examine his programme, and you will not despair of the Union. Particulars by mail to those living out of the City.

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No. 14 Chambers-st.

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STILL CONTINUES

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Several new styles, just added, make up the finest and most varied assortment of these goods ever offered in this market. Send for wholesale catalogue.

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YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BUILDING,
Cor. Broadway and 13th-st.

The first public meeting of the campaign will be held at the above headquarters on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by
Maj.-Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES, and other distinguished speakers.
Good music may be expected.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—AN ADjourned meeting of this convention will be held at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
WM. ALLEN,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, } Secretaries.

SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS, 10 SIZES, for celebrations, decorations and victories. Campaign flags in any quantity, by the manufacturer, SALISBURY, No. 159 Doane-st.

BANNERS, FLAGS & TRANSPARENCIES
At the old headquarters No. 97 Duane-st., cor. Broadway. HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters. Established 1842.

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REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,534 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, ONE TO TEN-HORSE, with store, basement and second floor, near Broadway, on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

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REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

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WATER POWER WANTED.

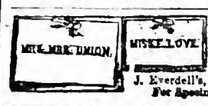
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.



BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
ADAPTED TO EVERY
BRANCH OF BUSINESS,
Warranted accurate and durable.
Call or send for circular
Salesrooms
No. 3 Barclay-st.,
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Astor House.



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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., by J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

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HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.	Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, ... 25
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3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants..... 25
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6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea..... 25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis 25
8	Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia..... 25
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10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach..... 25
11	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods..... 25
12	Cures Profuse Periods and Leucorrhea 25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing..... 25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas 25
15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains..... 25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues..... 50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding..... 50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes..... 50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing.. 50
20	Cures Whooping Cough..... 50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing..... 50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing..... 50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling..... 50
24	Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness .. 50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations..... 50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding..... 50
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PRICE.

Case of thirty-five vials in morocco case, and book..10 00
Case of 28 large vials, in morocco, and Book,..... 8 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book.... 6 00
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Case of Fifteen Boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, and Book..... 2 50
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Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. HUMPHREYS & Co's or PHILIP LEE on them. All such are old and worthless, or counterfeit.

These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address.

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DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

THE LADIES OF THE ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION hereby acknowledge the receipt of donations received from Sept. 1 to date:

Mr. Lenox, per Mrs. Holridge	$100 00
Third Unitarian Church, 40th-st.	75 00
Eighteenth-st. M. E. Church, per Mrs. H. Lane	42 00
Bloomingdale Baptist Church	12 00
From a deceased friend, per Mrs. G. Forrester	10 00
R. Patrick, Esq., per Mrs Nelson	10 00
Seventh-st. M. E. Church, per Mrs. B. F. Howe	8 55
Mrs. L. Banes, per Mrs. C. Forrester	5 00
Mrs J. Baldwin	5 00
D. B. Halstead, per Miss G. Crissy	5 00
Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore	5 00
Mr. Davis, Myrtle-av	5 00
Orlando Cheeks, Esq., per Miss Bostwick	5 00
J. McDonald, Esq., per Miss Bostwick	5 00
Mr. Mouney, per Mrs. G. Forrester	5 00
Father Nicot	5 00
Mrs. Lewis, per Mrs. P. Mord	3 00
Mrs. J. Murray, per Mrs. J. Baldwin	3 00
A friend, per Miss Nelson	3 00
Mr. Darrow, per Miss Oakley	2 00
Mr. Ireland, per Miss Kennedy	2 00
Rev. Mr. Smith, per Miss Ellison	2 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution, per Miss Quinby	2 00
Mr. Cummings, per Mr. Bostwick	1 00
Mr. Spider	1 00

A friend, two barrels of tobacco, containing 350 papers Mr. Jones, 36 papers chewing tobacco, one package smoking tobacco, one demijohn of blackberry brandy. Colgate & Co., four boxes soap, two bars of castile soap. Thomas Hoyt & Co., 12 dozen papers smoking tobacco, 12 dozen chewing tobacco; C. M. Connolly, 20 lbs. plug tobacco; Herman & Lowenstein, 3½ lbs. chewing tobacco, Thomas Schuder, Esq., 25 papers Killikinnick smoking tobacco; 12 dozen papers chewing tobacco; Miss M. Mecormick, Grammar School No. 3, 150 comfort bags, Miss E. Turner, 15 pounds grapes; Mrs. J. Armstrong, 10 pairs carpet shoes; India Rubber Co., Cliff-st., 12 dozen combs. Mr. S. Benson, one bottle brandy; Bloomingdale Baptist Church, two jars of jelly, one basket peaches, one basket tomatoes, Mr. E. M. Watson, Mrs. Broadway, one basket peaches; a friend, one bottle of port wine, per Miss Hagan, a friend per Mrs. Mood, two bottles of whisky, Miss Maria Eyre, two bottles of wine. Mrs. Palmer, two bottles of wine. Mrs. B. F. Howe, one bottle of blackberry syrup, one bottle of blackberry wine; Miss Terry, 3 dozen papers tobacco, three glasses jelly, one form of blanc mange, 7 books, 60 pamphlets, two shirts, one pot of jelly, two bottles wine, Miss Cressey; Mrs. H. B. Lane, 88 in combs and soap, box containing comfort bags, from Miss K. Lester, Greenbush, Albany; five pounds grapes, from Miss Pell; 253 comfort bags, the 27th-st. grammar-school; 26 comforts, from Mrs. E. G. Edwards, 14 pounds of tobacco and 15 comfort bags, from Mrs. Lewis, bundle of old linen, from Mrs. Rogers; one ream of letter paper, one ream of note paper, one doz. to less of ink, four boxes of pens, one gross pen holders, four boxes envelopes, from a friend in John-st., per Mrs. Dunn, 164 comfort bags, from 12th-st. grammar-school, per Miss A. Hall.

The association, while returning thanks for the above donations, respectfully solicit a continuance of the generosity of the public.

Contributions may be sent to the depot, Ward School No. 14 East 27th-st., or to Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 61 East 33d-st., Corresponding Secretary.

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

For sale, a row of 20 brown-stone houses, centrally located in a first-class street, now producing a large rental. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of Upland, and about the same of Sedge Meadow; bounded on the North by the North Shrewsbury River, East by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the South and West by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, with necessary out-buildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about 15 acres of wood land.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat Jesse Hoyt, to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat Metta to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO MAGNIFICENT BUILDING lots, with all kinds of choice fruit and shade-trees, being the homestead of the late Col. James Harrison. This splendid property is situated On Hudson City and Jersey City, lying on the brow of the hill overlooking the city and bay of New-York, Jersey City and Hoboken, being the handsomest and most eligible property for gentlemen's residences in the whole country. The horse-cars running from Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass the ground every 15 minutes—time, about 10 minutes. Also, the homestead, with some lots. The above will be sold in colors, with restrictions against the sale of liquor and the kind of building. For particulars and terms, which are liberal, inquire of HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, No. 115 Bedford-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

FIVE OF A ROW OF SIXTEEN NEW houses for sale, On Cutting's Hill, East 41st-st.; ground as high as Murray Hill, overlooking the East River, same as Brooklyn Heights; three-story, basement and cellar; 16x10 feet; brick and brown-stone, high stoops, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Opposite side, two of a row, brown-stone, 20x100. C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises; J. W. STEVENS, No. 20 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with stores on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM WANTED—IN GOOD WORKING ORDER and with proper buildings thereon; of about 100 acres, within 100 to 120 miles of the City, on the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. The same must be near a railroad station and pleasantly situated. Answer with price and full particulars to J. C. B., Box No. 5227, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Jericho, L. I.; large residence, with every convenience; together with country hotel adjoining; cost the late owner $15,000. Also, 45 acres of cultivated land; will sell for $7,000, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property. For maps and information, apply to COOPER & FORGE, No. 55½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four-story high-stoop house and lot on 15th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in first-rate order. Furniture can be purchased if desired.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.—THE FINE STONE three-story house No. 33 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th ave., will be sold by A. H. Muller at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock. For particulars apply to A. H. MULLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

$6,300—A HOMESTEAD FARM IN Dutchess County, of 63 acres. A superior farm of 100 acres 30 miles up the Hudson, Westchester, New Jersey and Long Island—good bargains, for sale and exchange. Inquire for JOHN H. POILLON, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 7.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 14-ft. st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. E. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediate. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES, WITH IMMEdiate possession, in New-York and Brooklyn; also, two furnished houses to let, in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFFORD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, SEVeral beautiful blocks in Trenton, N. J., suitable for gentlemen's seats or city lots; streets opened and graded; fine handsomely and fine location. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 45TH-STREET, NEAR Broadway—A handsome 4-story brown stone house, in perfect order; house 25x50; lot 25x100; immediate possession; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN—NEAT, NEW and suitable for small families, for sale cheap on most easy terms; or exchange or rent. H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., near the houses, or SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house and lot on Madison-av., corner house, with stable attached; the house is in first-rate order, recoated and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a four-story English basement house in 20th-st., opposite seminary grounds; house in complete order, with all the modern improvements.
J. A. MAPES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS THREE story high-stoop brown-stone front houses. They contain all the improvements. Apply on the premises, 57th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME cottage house in the village of Morrhaven, ten minutes' walk from Harlem bridge. Apply to H. E. L. BUNTING, No. 305 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, brown stone, gas fittings, hot and cold water in every room, in 22d-st.; possession can be had at any time. Apply to WHARTON BROS., 133 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, four full lots, plenty of fruit, 9 miles on Long Island Railroad, 250 feet from depot, only $1,700.
COOPER & FORGE, No. 55½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 46th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN STONE houses, four stories, ready for occupying. Cheap for cash. Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st.
JOHN GLASS, Owner.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 8th-av.; high stoop brick house, 45th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 263 EAST BROADway and No. 263 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE year, in 21st-st., opposite Theological Seminary. Address, stating full name and age of family, X. Y. Z., Box No. 1612 Post-office.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET,
IN THE
EMPIRE BUILDING,
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND RECTOR-ST.,
NOW COMPLETED,
having been arranged, with superior light and ventilation, into
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES,
with every convenience, suitable for
BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
LAWYERS,
INSURANCE,
MINING,
RAILWAY, AND
PETROLEUM COMPANIES.
Apply at the office of
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THREE YEARS, a first-class house in 26th-st., near Broadway; rent $5,500.

Also,

In 15th-st., a double house for three years, at $7,000 a year, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c.; rent $12 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Nation Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 1,128 Broadway, between St. James and Fifth-av. Hotels; containing 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, stationary tubs, furnace and dumb waiter running to top of house. will be rented with or without the furniture, or the furniture or only the carpets will be sold at a fair price. Apply on the premises.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 13TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; rent $650; lease to run four years from May next; possession on or before 15th October. Furniture for sale. Address, by letter only, A. L. B., care Browne & Spaulding, Jewelers, No. 370 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square; is full size, 4 stories, in good order and well furnished; rent $2,500 to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, a furnished house, English basement or high stoop, on or near the 5th-av. The house will be kept in the best order, as there are no children. Address Box No. 5,649, Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence; will purchase the furniture if suitable; location between 4th and 5th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Apply to WHARTON BROS., No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED FURNISHED house in a pleasant locality, either in New-York or Brooklyn, at a fair rent. Address Post-office Box 1,460.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AT NEWARK, N. J., THIRTY minutes from New-York, one or two families and single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms, within one block of the Centre-st. depot. The house contains gas, water, is pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, and gentlemen doing business in New-York would find it much more convenient than living in the upper part of the City. Trains running to and fro nearly every half hour during the day. For further particulars apply at No. 13 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in an English basement house in 4th-st., near Broadway, will let, with board, to a couple, without children, a large unfurnished front room on third floor; also the front room on fourth floor, furnished, with board, to a couple of gentlemen wishing to room together; terms very reasonable, and references exchanged. Address, for one week, E. D. B., Station G, New-York City.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO large pleasant rooms on second floor; one furnished, the other unfurnished; to a gentleman and wife, single gentleman or middle-aged lady. Location delightful, in the vicinity of Clinton and Fulton avs. Address N. E. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address B. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE ELEgant house on 9th-st., near 6th-av., (new painted.) St. Timothy-place, 52d-st., near Broadway: 34th-st., two houses; Washington Heights, Brooklyn, and New-Brighton. Inquire for J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHter wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and three children and nurse; an entire second floor preferred, with private table; location must be desirable and rooms well furnished. Address Box No. 286 Post-office, stating location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE front room, second or third story, to one or two gentlemen with or without partial board, handsome house and neatly furnished, and pleasant neighborhood on reasonable terms, for three days. Apply at No. 176 West 21st-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRSTclass board and well-furnished room, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 15th sts. Reference exchanged. Address No. 3, Bryant & Stratton's College, No. 637 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE wish to obtain board in a private family, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. Address C. M., Box 161 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

A PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDrooms furnished, to let with board in a private family in town. Reference required. Address F., Box No. 148 *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO FURnished rooms more than they require which they will let with breakfast and tea to gentlemen. Best references furnished and required. Call at No. 55 West 29th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, in 14th-st., near Delmonico's Maison Dorée. Address A. M., Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms, also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Allen and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Ap

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY OCT. 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: RUTH OAKLEY. EVENING: THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—M. DUCHALUMEAUX.

WALLACK'S—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—MY WIFE'S MAID.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—SOMEBODY'S COAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MATINEE—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACCREATIC PERFORMANCES.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

CAMPAIGN APPOINTMENTS.

GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, will address mass meetings in this State, under the auspices of the National Union Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Syracuse, Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Rochester, Thursday, Oct. 20.
Lockport, Friday, Oct. 21.
Buffalo, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Gov. ANDREW also speaks at Albany Monday evening, Oct. 17, and at mass meeting at Rome, Tuesday, Oct. 18, with Col. JAMES F. JAQUESS, of Illinois, (of Richmond visit notoriety.) Col. JAQUESS also speaks at Owego on the 13th, at Herkimer on the 15th, and Fort Plain on the 17th.

Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine, will speak at Owego on the 13th, Herkimer on the 15th, Fort Plain on the 17th, Cooperstown on the 20th.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The dispatches from Secretary STANTON, and also those from rebel sources, throw much light upon the real objects of present rebel operations in Georgia. The rebels assert that HOOD crossed the Chattahooche several days ago, with the intention of flanking SHERMAN and passing to his rear, so as to thoroughly disable his communications, in the hope that he would be compelled to abandon Atlanta and fall back. The first attack was made at Allatoona, twenty-five miles north of Atlanta, on the 5th, where the rebels were thoroughly defeated, with the loss of one thousand killed and wounded left in our hands. Only one division of our forces was engaged, and the rebels retreated in great haste toward Decatur, southeast of Allatoona. Thus far HOOD does not seem to be very successful in his flanking operations.

It is reported that MOSBY has so far recovered from his recent wound as to be in his saddle again, and it may not be long before there will be a renewal of guerrilla depredations by this noted raider.

Secretary STANTON gives publicity to an unofficial dispatch from Florence, Ala., which announces that Gen. MORGAN has cornered FORREST, and captured his transportation, and that our gunboats prevent him from retreating across the Tennessee.

A prisoner captured during FORREST'S raid on the Memphis Railroad reports that WHEELER sent fifteen wagons to Corinth for provisions, that FORREST sent them back empty, and that WHEELER'S men were suffering for food. He also reports that Gen. FORREST had sent all cattle under a year old to Mobile.

It appears from an official statement received at the Navy Department yesterday, that the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron has, from Aug. 1, 1863, to 1st of the present year, captured or destroyed fifty vessels. Most of these were first-class blockade-runners.

Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN was present at a Union meeting held in Wheeling on Wednesday evening last, and made a brief speech, in reply to repeated calls. He remarked that speaking was not his vocation, but he would say that, in his opinion, the best way to arrive at peace was by a vigorous prosecution of the war. He could see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace, accomplished by a vigorous war, or an armistice, a convention of States, a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war. Gen. HEINTZELMAN then thanked the audience for their enthusiastic reception and took his seat.

GENERAL NEWS.

The rise in Gold, yesterday, stimulated the demand for produce, prices of which, especially of Breadstuffs, were generally much higher early in the day, though closing heavily and irregularly. General Merchandise was held with more firmness, but was not freely purchased. The auction sales of dry goods were fairly attended, but the competition for even the most desirable fabrics was comparatively spiritless, and the tendency of prices was decidedly in favor of buyers. The freight market was quiet.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, the case of CLARK vs. BROOKS was reached, and the panel of jurors was exhausted without obtaining a proper number. The case was adjourned over until Monday, in order to obtain the attendance of absent jurymen.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from this city, states that a novel and very beautiful compliment to the poet BRYANT has been determined upon in the Century Club of this city. On the 3d of November Mr. BRYANT will complete his 70th year, and it is proposed to celebrate the event by a reunion of his brother poets at the rooms of the Century. The Club will hold its own regular meeting on Saturday evening, the 5th, when the poets will be invited to meet Mr. BRYANT. Invitations to attend this gathering have been sent to LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, DANA, WHITTIER, HOLMES and others, and acceptances have been received from the three first named. Dr. HOLMES writes that he will be present if his health permits.

The Washington *Star* has late information from SHERIDAN'S army, to the effect that the rebel stories of his having met with a repulse is an entire fabrication, and that, beyond the breaking down of many of his horses necessarily by his forced marches in pursuit of the enemy, he is in as good aggressive condition as when he started—a fact that the enemy will ascertain for themselves, we doubt not. Eleven hundred prisoners, captured by SHERIDAN at Fisher's Hill and beyond, have arrived at Martinsburg, en route to Fort Delaware. SHERIDAN'S movements have been so rapid that he did not even have time to send back prisoners to his rear, but was forced to carry them along with him and feed them, making, rather a formidable drain upon [illegible] supplies; but he has now received fresh supplies, and will soon be under [illegible]

Gap Railroad has already been repaired as far as Rectortown. It is believed that EARLY is yet at Charlottesville.

In New Castle county, Delaware, the Unionists elected twelve Inspectors and six assessors. The Democrats elected five inspectors and four assessors. There are no returns from Kent or Sussex counties, which are usually Democratic. It was no test vote. The Union vote was not full, while the Democrats made exertions to bring out their full vote. By comparison with 1862, the vote shows that the Union men can and will carry the State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. In 1862 the Democrats had a majority of about 800, but in the November election the Union majority was 111.

There was a sudden rise in Gold yesterday, to 205@206 ₱ cent., on adverse military rumors early in the day. These being directly contradicted by our war-office dispatches, the price returned to 200 per cent. There was great excitement and a large business in the Railway market; prices buoyant. Government Stocks were also firmer.

Union meetings were held last evening in the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, which were finely attended. Much enthusiasm was exhibited. A grand Union mass meeting of the loyal young men of New-York was also held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. It was very largely attended, and the right kind of spirit was shown.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 6th inst., says: THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, the bogus Governor of Missouri, accompanies Gen. PRICE on his marauding expedition. The "Governer is heavy on the dignity. At Potosi he rode up to where the rebel guerrillas were plundering a citizen, and speaking to the latter, asked him if he did not recognize him. "O, yes," said the citizen, "it is THOMAS C. REYNOLDS." "*Governor* REYNOLDS," said that great personage, by way of correction. And "Governor" REYNOLDS went round the town and "blowed" extensively about "shooting down like dogs" any Confederate soldier who was caught plundering—but took good care to keep in the front of the rebel army, and allow the soldiers in rear to sack the town.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 7th: There was a monster Union meeting at Logansport, Indiana, on Tuesday. It was literally an outpouring of the people. Full twenty thousand were present. They came by rail, on horseback, in wagons, in carriages and on foot. The great attraction was Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, who, in November next, will be elected Vice-President of the United States. Gov. JOHNSON made a most effective speech, a full report of which is printed in this paper. Speeches were also made by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The last day of the Hudson county meeting, at the new Hoboken track, six races took place. The day was fine, the attendance large and the sport excellent. The first race of $200, three-quarter mile dash, was won by Mr. MORRIS' gr. c. by imp. *Eclipse*, beating his five competitors. The second race—premium of $200, mile heats—was taken by *Ben Bruce* in two straight heats, beating *Velos*. Preminm of $1,000 for four mile heats, for which *Fleetwing* walked over. The fourth race—premium $200, mile heats, $50 for 2d horse, was won by *Surlime* in two straight heats, *Gentle Annie* running second in both. The sports wound up with two private races, which were well contested, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

The military authorities at Indianapolis have arrested several persons, among them the editor of the *Sentinel*, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization. H. H. DODD, "Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty," escaped from confinement yesterday morning.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will speak at a Union meeting in Faneuil Hall on the 19th inst.

Jeff. Davis's Speech—The Rebel President in the Confessional.

By some singular law of compensation, it is often left to the transgressor to furnish, unwittingly, the last connecting link in the chain of evidence which is essential to conviction.

In that extraordinary speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS, which was delivered at Macon, Ga., on the 23d ult., and which was re-published from his Macon organ in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, we have a full confession—astounding as it appears to us here—that at this moment *the mass of the people of the Confederate States are in rebellion against* DAVIS *himself*. Let us not, however, approach the examination of this matter without inquisition as to the nature of the evidence. These are not times when we can afford to deceive ourselves. Did DAVIS really utter what is reported of him? Are there probable causes why he should speak as he did? These are the points which we have to set deliberately before ourselves; these are the points, too on which the opinion of the world will be, brought to bear.

Summarily, said Mr. DAVIS, (in direct contradiction of his agents in Richmond and New-York,) "it would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity, *instead of adversity*." Again, says the Confederate chief: "It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that *two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave*." Staring this terrible fact straight in the face, what can the chief of the conspirators do but alternate the appeals of the convicted miscreant with the threats of the desperate bully? In one breath he shrieks: "Let us not revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead! Let us with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush SHERMAN!" In another breath, however, he warns the people of Georgia that while he relies upon them to return voluntarily to their duty, the man who absents himself from the army without leave, cannot expect "Executive clemency."

"Suppose," says the rebel President, "he stays away till the end of the war, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty; but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, *if there be any other remedy it shall be applied*."

We need hardly parsphrase these official utterances. In a word, the military situation of the Confederacy is this:—Two-thirds of DAVIS' conscripts are absent without leave, and they must at once return to the ranks, or prepare for execution.

Are these confessions actually those of the President of the Southern Confederacy? A quasi negative testimony—which bears almost the character of a negative pregnant—is borne by the Charleston *Mercury*, which says:

"We make no comments upon this speech; but *we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States*, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it."

So much for the quasi negative plea. The Macon *Telegraph* vouches for the truth of the report of the speech being authentic. And the Richmond *Examiner*, accepting the Macon *Telegraph's* version, petulantly exclaims:

"How much it is to be regretted that the President does not take along with him, when he goes on these tours, Mr. BENJAMIN, that most excellent artist of words! We might then be proud to publish the President's speeches."

To learn whether there was probable cause for the delivery of such a speech, we may fall back on the testimony of Gov. BROWN, supplied nearly a month ago. To fill up the depleted army of Gen. JOHNSTON, the Governor of Georgia, shortly before the passage of the Chattahoochee by our army, succeeded in getting into the field, expressly (as the Governor himself testifies) for the defence of Atlanta, a militia force of some thirty thousand Georgians. On the fall of Atlanta, Gov. BROWN conceived that his militiamen had done their duty! and he addressed them, on the 10th of September, in these words:

"I have this day withdrawn you from the command of Gen. J. B. HOOD. You entered the service for the defence of Atlanta. That city has fallen into the hands of the enemy. * * * It is due to you that you have an opportunity to return home, and *bring to the front with you any and all who are subject and who have avoided or refused to take their just part in the dangers and hardships which you have endured*."

We might add much more collateral proof—proof sufficient for those philosophic minds that have been able, from the first, to take in the scope of this rebellion—that DAVIS is gradually coming to the last refuge of the convict—the confessional. Every great conceit of this rebellion, from the time when the Charleston Convention, that nominated BRECKINRIDGE in 1860, assembled, down to the last "invasion" by EARLY, has been a miserable sham. Not the first sign or token of the thing has been a solid reality, except where adventurous hordes of men have been got together, under threats, false promises, or absolute compulsion—as in Georgia and Western Virginia—to show fight. All else—as this shivering criminal who rushes to Macon for the purpose of confession, practically admits—has been an outrageous swindle—a swindle which has no parallel in the history of the human race.

What a spectacle it is for men and angels that, within less than two weeks of the day when the Chicago Democracy declared before the world that the war for the maintenance of the authority of the National Government had proved a "failure," the foremost of the conspirators against that Government should stand up to confess that two-thirds of his military supporters had deserted him, and that his hope now rested on the women and children of the revolting States! Surely never before did Nemesis travel with such avenging speed since human government was devised, and political cowardice and treachery came to fill up a portion of the record of nations.

The Situation in Georgia.

Let no one get nervous over the situation in Georgia. The dispatches which we publish this morning, not only from Secretary STANTON, but from rebel sources, make matters perfectly plain. HOOD, under the desperate sting of repeated defeat, and the inspiration of JEFF. DAVIS present in his camp, crossed the Chattahoochee from his position near East Point, *southwest* of Atlanta, some ten days ago, to try *his* hand at a flanking movement on SHERMAN, thus showing his high appreciation of the strategy by which SHERMAN had pushed him to the wall. With an extra dash of the pen, the rebel editors announce that at last the scale is turned—"the great flanker is flanked." But all this while SHERMAN has kept a sharp watch on the enemy. He has fortified Atlanta so that five thousand may hold it against twenty thousand. And no sooner does any considerable force turn up in SHERMAN'S immediate rear, than he is promptly on hand to thrash it. Thus the fight at Allatoona, twenty-five miles north of Atlanta, on the 5th, assumes significance. A large force of HOOD'S army attacked our troops there, seven thousand strong, and were badly whipped, with a loss of one thousand, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands, and the main body of the rebels *retreating* in the direction of Decatur, or *southeast* from where the battle was fought, thus showing that they have already had enough of flanking. How ridiculous this movement of HOOD becomes, when we consider that the real rebel front is the maintained military line of the Confederacy, and that SHERMAN has been aiming to get in the rebel rear during the whole campaign—just where the rebels have at last placed themselves.

FORREST, also, promises speedily to come to grief. ROUSSEAU and MORGAN have captured his entire wagon train, and have a heavy force in his rear, between him and Muscle Shoals, while the Tennessee River is so high at Florence as to prevent his escape that way. If the rebels and their Copperhead sympathizers can draw any consolation from the situation with SHERMAN, why let them draw. They will have a good time of it.

THE ONEIDA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first (Oneida) District of this State. We believe there is no allegation and no suspicion in any quarter that he was not fairly nominated—or that his nomination was not in accordance with the decided preferences of a decided majority of the Union men of his district. Of his ability, fidelity to Union principles, and general fitness for the place, no man has ever entertained a doubt. Under these circumstances it is clearly not only the duty but the interest of every Union voter in that district, to give him his cordial and zealous support. There are men of position and influence, belonging to the Union party there, who will oppose his election and do all they can to defeat him. They do not pretend, we believe, to act upon any other motive than that of *personal* dislike of Mr. CONKLING, and personal differences with him on matters more or less directly connected with his political action.

As to *their* course in this matter individually, we have nothing to say. They must themselves be the judge of their own conduct. But we cannot too earnestly insist that persons who have *not* these personal reasons for discontent, shall not share or shoulder the personal dislikes of others to the hazard and injury of the Union cause. *They* should give Mr. CONKLING, as the Union nominee, their votes and their vigorous support. We cannot doubt that he will receive the support of the great mass of the party, and that the personal dissatisfaction of the few gentlemen who have reasons, real or imaginary, for their discontent, will not be allowed to put his election in jeopardy. Through these same influences the District, two years ago, was thrown into the hands of the Democrats; the experience of the past session of Congress ought to be a sufficient warning against a repetition of this experiment.

The Political Campaign in Indiana.

The remarkable political campaign which has been in progress in the State of Indiana for the last three months, is about to come to a close. There has been no State campaign in our political history which has been conducted with a greater amount of vigor, which has more deeply stirred the people immediately involved, or attracted a keener interest in adjoining States. It has been of a far intenser character than the great VALLANDIGHAM campaign in Ohio last year; for the reason, that in the present case, the strength of the opposing parties was much nearer equal and the contest much closer than in Ohio, where the Unionists felt sure of defeating the enemy, and the question was more one of majorities than of actual success. The campaign of MORTON against MCDONALD for the Governorship resembles in many of its features the famous campaign of LINCOLN against DOUGLAS for the Senatorship. In this case, as in that, the lines were closely drawn; and in this case as in the other, the opposing candidates traversed their respective States together from end to end, discussing in the best of spirit, and in the utmost courteousness, yet with extraordinary power and earnestness, the grand and solemn questions on the solution of which depends the nation's fate and which remain with the people for of decision. As in Illinois in 1858, so now in Indiana in 1864, immense crowds of people have everywhere come forth from their farms, stores and workshops to listen to the great debate, to take a sympathetic part in the contest of the two champions, and to make up their minds as to their duty. If any comparison might be madd between the prominent actors in the present campaign and those in the Illinois campaign of six years ago, it might be said that Gov. MORTON, in the qualities of his mind, the character of his oratory, and his immense popular power, compares not inaptly with Senator DOUGLAS. He had, however, an opponent who was in every way far inferior to Mr. LINCOLN; and it seems to be generally conceded by both parties that in every encounter MORTON achieved a triumph over MCDONALD as complete and crushing as any of the greatest triumphs on the American stump. The campaign has given him a reputation for oratorical ability and power in moving masses of men by the force of eloquence, quite equal to the reputation he had previously acquired for high executive genius, by his splendid administration, under the greatest difficulties, of the military and financial affairs of the State of Indiana.

It seems quite certain, at present, that the Union ticket, with Gov. MORTON at its head, will, on next Tuesday, sweep the State of Indiana. He will be deprived of many thousands of the votes of Indiana's best and bravest citizens—probably not less than fifty thousand—by the fact that the soldiers in the field are not permitted to vote; and the Indiana soldiers, by the ten thousand, are bearing the flag of the nation far down in Georgia, as well as in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and, in short, are under arms in every region where there is rebellion against the National authority. It is quite impossible, in the present exigency of military affairs, to permit these soldiers to go home and enjoy the just franchise of citizens. Still, even with this adverse circumstance, there is high hope that the patriotic citizens at home are more than sufficient to outnumber the Copperheads and malcontents, and elect their candidate by a handsome majority.

We earnestly trust that this will be so; and even at this late hour we appeal to the Union-loving citizens of Indiana to make it sure. The Hoosier State, during the war, has acquired a glory wide as the nation, and her soldiers a fame that will be historical forever. Surely the brothers, compatriots and neighbors of these soldiers will not attempt to tarnish that glory by electing to power a man who stands on the infamous Chicago Platform, which declares all their heroic struggles to be "failures," and all their blood to have been spilt in vain. The military as well as the general civic administration of the State has never been surpassed in any State of the Union. Gov. MORTON has raised, armed, equipped and sent to the field a mass of three years' troops amounting in the aggregate to 150,000; and this has been done under adverse circumstances, with an energy, promptitude and economy that may be called extraordinary; and in all his military labors he has acted with a kindness and courteous regard for all concerned, that have given him the highest popularity with all officers and soldiers. The finances of the State are in the best condition, and though the Governor was shamefully embarrassed in this matter by the Copperheads, the credit of Indiana stands higher in Wall-steet to-day than it ever did before in the history of the State. Surely, the patriotic people of Indiana will proudly sustain by their votes such an Administration and executive officer.

COLD COMFORT.—The rebel papers generally have lately admitted the well-known and indisputable fact, that the resources of the South in men are pretty nearly exhausted, and that it is impossible for them to obtain those reinforcements which are essential to the maintenance of the rebel cause. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, concede this fact in their late proclamations; and JEFF. DAVIS, himself, in his remarkable speech at Macon, (Ga.,) which we published yesterday, said explicitly: "*You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left*," and he had to content himself with resting his hopes mainly upon boys and old men.

But, in this emergency, the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last, gives comfort to the rebels by the republication in great big type of a preposterous article lately published in the *World* of this city, which showed that the Confederate States still have more than "*twelve hundred thousand* men capable of bearing arms for the public defence." After giving the *World's* figures in detail, the *Examiner* shouts:

"One-third of this available force would be sufficient to make successful resistance on our own soil against an invading power of double the number. If, therefore, there be any truth in figures, and if any reliance can be safely placed in official statistics, we may discard two-thirds of the men which they show to be still available to the South, and be able with the residue left to make good our independence. Let the South but resolve to fight on, and we are this moment even more unconquerable than we were at the first moment of the war."

The *Examiner* is delighted with the remarkable discovery. It is in ecstacies over it. It is in the condition of mind that a ruined and crazy hankrupt might be supposed to be in, on being shown long columns of figures representing wealth belonging to him, of whose existence he had previously been ignorant. If the rebels could really marshal into their columns the stupendous numbers which were marshaled in the columns of the *World*, they would have cause for jubilation, and might well shout with the *Examiner*, "Let the South resolve to fight on!" But alas! it cannot be done, and the numerical exhibit of fictitious wealth, can furnish but cold comfort to the bankrupt South.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Lucia di Lammermoor" was given here last night to a very good and fashionable house. Miss LAURA HARRIS was the prima donna of the occasion, and sang neatly and prettily. The lady is very young, and her voice partakes of the slightness of youth; it has, however, a good quality, is manageable, and in the upper part pleasing. Her performance of the *rôle* was in all essential respects the same as last season, and we take pleasure in again referring to it as a most promising effort. Signor LOTTI was the *Edgardo*, and gave the music with much sweetness. Signor BELLINI sang with remarkable spirit, although evidently laboring under a severe cold. There will be no matinee to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7.

GEN. BUTLER'S VOLUNTEER AID.

Gen. BUTLER lately had occasion to receive on his Staff a volunteer Aid. Hearing this fact, Gen. HALLECK addressed Gen. BUTLER a letter, in which he quoted from a circular issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, forbidding the appointment of volunteer Aids, and requested to be informed whether the officer in question was expected to be paid. Gen. BUTLER replied, stating that he was not aware that Gen. MCCLELLAN commanded the army; that he was very sure he did not command his department. He further added that as he was not a French gentleman, there was no likelihood of his embroiling us with foreign nations; that he was appointed on his staff because his services were valuable, and that he presumed the United States Government would find funds enough to pay him withal.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-General ANDREWS has been assigned to duty as President of the Board of Examiners as to qualifications of Paymasters, under the late act of Congress, and Maj. BRICE will act as Paymaster-General during his temporary absence from the Bureau.

FEMALE REFUGEES.

Major A. G. BRADY, commanding at Point Lookout, Maryland, forwarded to Col. INGRAHAM to-day two female refugees from Columbia, S. C., one of whom had three hundred and thirty-five pounds in English exchange upon her person. They took the oath and were released.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

Capt. J. R. RUSSELL, of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances, and forever disqualified from holding any office under the United States Government, for embezzling money with which he was intrusted for the payment of his troops.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. MEIGS.

The body of Lieut. R. J. MEIGS, son of Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, who was murdered by bushwhackers in the Shenandoah Valley, is on the way to Washington for burial.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

Special agents have been appointed for the purchase of cotton on Government account, the object being to encourage the sending to market the crops in the territory under rebel rule. The regulations of the Treasury Department will be enforced in conjunction with the military authority. The following are the names of the agents: Geo. H. ELLERY, of New-York, at Memphis; O. W. CATLER, of Missouri, at New-Orleans; and GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, at Nashville. The last-named will resign his present position as the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, to accept the appointment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Major-Gen. DOYLE, the Governor-General of Nova Scotia, dined with the Secretary of State yesterday, and among other courtesies, the military authorities have afforded him facilities for visiting the camps and hospitals in this vicinity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan for the past two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $1,106,000.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, HARRINGTON, has returned to his post after two week's absence.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

The Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., has telegraphed to the Post-office Department that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, recently injured by a rebel raid, has been repaired, and the mails from the latter place have been received at his office, and the mails for the West forwarded. No mails have been lost going or coming.

NO MORE PASSES TO THE FRONT.

No more passes to visit the army front will, for the present, be issued to citizens.

GEN. BANKS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. BANKS had an interview with the President to-day.

MOSBY IN THE SADDLE.

Positive information has been received by the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, that MOSBY has so far recovered from his recent wounds as to be able to again take the saddle. It says:—Certain it is that he is once more in the saddle, and it may not be many days before there will be a renewal of guerrilla depredations in the adjoining counties.

THE BLOCKADE.

It appears from an official statement received at the Navy Department to-day, that the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron has, from Aug. 1, 1863, to 1st of the present year, captured or destroyed fifty vessels. Most of these were first-class blockade-runners.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Price.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross the Osage River.

Gen. Mower in a Convenient Position.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Official advices say that Gen. PRICE'S main army attempted to cross the Osage River at Castle Rock to-day, but was prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the rebels fighting had occurred, but with what result is not known.

The recent rains have swollen the Osage River, and PRICE will probably try and cross at some point higher up.

Reports that several hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Missouri River into Montgomery County, are unfounded.

Gen. MOWER has arrived in good time at a convenient point. His movements will soon be announced to the enemy by himself.

The Rebels in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

It is now ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade River, 28 miles this side of Osage, has been burned by the rebels.

Cole Creek bridge has also been destroyed by them, with thirty cars and twenty locomotives.

Later and Important.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

The enemy appeared before Jefferson City today, but in what numbers, or whether a battle has been fought, cannot be learned at headquarters to-night.

Major WILSON, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, and six of his men, captured at Pilot Knob, having been turned over for execution to the notorious guerrilla, TOM RENFRO, for alleged killing of some of his men in Arkansas some time ago, Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered a rebel major and six privates to be sent in irons to Alton prison, to be kept in solitary confinement till the fate of Maj. WILSON is known. The rebels are to receive the same treatment WILSON'S men receive.

The damage to the Pacific Railroad is not known, but is thought to be about $300,000, and a loss of business till the road is repaired.

Alleged Treasonable Organizations in Indiana—Escape of H. H. Dodd from Jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

The military authorities have arrested J. J. BINGHAM, editor of the *Sentinel*, HORACE HEFFREN, an ex-Colonel of an Indiana regiment, ANDREW J. HUMPHREYS, and L. P. MILLIGAN, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization. The evidence in the case of H. H. DODD, "Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty," now on trial before the military Commission, discloses some startling facts relative to the purpose of this organization throughout the Northwest. DODD effected his escape from the third story of the prison this morning, at 4 o'clock, by means of a rope furnished by his friends outside.

The Escape of Dodd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

The reward for the arrest of H. H. DODD has been increased from $1,000 to $2,000.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton on the Labor Question.

For some time past the question of making eight hours' labor a legal day work has been discussed in the Workingmen's Union, and in order to ascertain the views of the two Gubernatorial candidates, the Corresponding Secretary addressed to Mr. FENTON and SEYMOUR a letter, asking "whether you would in your capacity of Governor of this State favor the idea of limiting the hours of labor to eight, by legal enactment, 'on all public works and in establishments chartered by law?'" To this inquiry Mr. FENTON sent the following reply, Gov. SEYMOUR not deigning to answer the communication at all:

MR. FENTON'S REPLY.

JAMESTOWN, Sept. 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 18th ult. was duly received and read with interest. The subject discussed therein is entitled to the highest consideration, and appeals with peculiar force to myself. Whatever of success in life has attended my efforts, is due in a great degree to habits of industry and economy formed in a new country, where every man almost was engaged in laborious employments, and the laborer was therefore honored. It is also true that whatever of pecuniary success and political advancement with which I have been favored, is, for the most part, attributable to an active participation in industrial pursuits, familiar intercourse and sympathy with laboring men, and to their partiality and active interest in my behalf. Therefore it is, that your letter speaks of an interest and in behalf of men whose cause has been my cause, and in whose elevation and success I will at all times rejoice. No consideration is more potent in enlisting my whole sympathy, and energy in the great contest in which the nation is now engaged, than the belief that this is a rebellion of aristocracy against yeomanry—of a class against democracy—of a civilization which rests upon labor enslaved and ignorant, against one which glories in the freedom and enlightenment of its laborers. Owing to the fact that the struggle between these antagonistic relations of labor to capital has been constant and increasing in violence, until at last it threatens the life of the nation, public attention has been diverted from these economic questions which have for years past agitated older countries, and which is the object of your organization to discuss and remedy. There has not, perhaps, in the operations of society in the Northern States, in the past, been so pressing a necessity for the discussion of these questions. The wonderful virgin resources of this country in forests, prairies and coal-fields, and the various ores and metals and fisheries, and the varied and deep fertility of its soils, afford such extraordinary remuneration to the labor employed in developing them, as to withdraw from our populous sections any great excess of labor. But as the nation grows older these fields become more distant and difficult, the elements of society indurate into fixedness, and the tyranny of capital, which is naturally selfish, begins to be manifested. The evils of which you complain are, I know, actual and growing, and any society which has for its object the investigation of the causes of these evils, and the application of the proper remedy, will have my most cordial regard and hearty coöperation. I must confess, however, that I have not been able to give the specific proposition in your letter the attention would enable me to declare positively what my course would be, in a possible contingency. Let us hope that the great struggle which, to-day, racks every patriot's heart with intense anxiety for the existence of the nation, shall end in the interest of justice and free labor; that there the minds of philanthropists and statesmen, and of all, may be the more free to investigate and solve those great problems of social economy, and those conditions of the laborer, which admit of the largest freedom for social, moral and intellectual recreation and improvement, consistent with their highest prosperity and welfare.

Very respectfully,
R. E. FENTON.

JOSH G. WOODRUFF, Esq., Secretary of the Workingmen's Union, New-York City.

Union Rally at Newburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURGH, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

The announcement that Messrs. PECK and MILLIKEN were to speak for the Union here last night brought out the Union men in force. A torchlight procession, unparalleled in beauty, paraded the streets, amid cheers of applause and showers of bouquets. Houses were beautifully illuminated, and multitudes crowded the streets. The procession preceded to the Orange Hotel and received the speakers; then marched to the Hall, amid the firing of rockets and candles. Prepare yourself for a majority for the Union ticket in Newburgh in November.

UNION.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The First Ward Industrial School, No. 50 Trinity-place, desire to appeal through our columns, to dealers in provisions in their neighborhood, for donations of beans, potatoes, or anything which can be used in making up a warm dinner for the poor children that attend the school. There is no quarter of the City where more wretchedness exists among the children, than among the denizens of the First Ward.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use.

It is given chiefly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and hearing down, or prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostrate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers. Our *flesh* and *blood* are supported from these sources.

Persons at every period of life, from *infancy to old age*, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in "HEMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU," and when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. PARSIC.

The proprietor with upwards of thirty-thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication, he does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. The science of medicine like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital. His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the U.S. Dispensatory. Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, of sixteen years experience in the City of Philadelphia, and sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, and HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth-street, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. Ask for HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT and HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. Take no other. —[Advertisement.]

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it; if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Brownlee's One Disease (External) Remedy Cures Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Nervous Irritation of the Spine, in one to three applications. Curvature, Protuberant and many other Spinal complaints relieved by a free use of the remedy. Paralytic limbs have frequently been cured in one application, when not produced by apoplexy or mercury. Wholesale and retail. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

Deaf Persons are again Cautioned against self-styled eye, ear, catarrh and throat doctors, whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretention and falsehood, and whose only object and highest ambition is gain. Dr. HARTLEY attends all persons free of charge until cured. No fee for consultation. Office No. 497 Broadway.

N B —References in all parts of the City and Country.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Dr. Lightbill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Pennsylvania Election.—Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms, No. 72 Bond-st., New-York, on Monday next instead of Tuesday. Hereafter on Tuesday as usual

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A Scientific Vegetable Combination of Rare Ingredients—Not a Dye,

For changing gray hair to its original color.
For promoting its growth and stopping its falling.
For cleansing the scalp, curing dandruff, &c.
For making the hair soft, flexible and glossy.
For preserving the original color to old age.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer add Dressing."
Price 75 cents; six bottles for $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S No 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia; at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only **reliable and perfect dye** known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE NO. 837 BROADWAY.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 871 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 a box or pot.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Carriages at Bargains.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, and thereafter, at the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the tightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Their temporary warerooms are centrally located, and well worth a visit from the Carriage buying community.

The Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, and all other popular Hotels, use BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere

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Gratis!—EXAMINATIONS OF THE THROAT AND Lungs. Special treatment as usual, by
B. SEGNITZ, M. D., 835 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best. per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made up at short notice.

It is quite Refreshing in these "High Price" times to know that WHITE, the Hatter, is selling his stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at old prices. No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

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Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 cents; black or brown reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Genin, Hatter and Furrier, No. 513 Broad- WAY. Fall Styles at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—PRICE.—At Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Charles Breck, JOHN CAMPBELL, Surgeon U. S. Army, and MARY, daughter of James E. Price, Esq., of Wilmington.

CARPENTER—MONELL.—After the order of the Society of Friends, JONATHAN H. CARPENTER and EMMA MONELL, both of the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

EASTER BROOKS—FEETER.—At Little Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. J. W. Hill, NATHAN EASTERBROOKS, Jr., and MARY, daughter of John Feeter, of Little Falls.

MULDAUS—SAYER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, H. R. Kimberly, by Rev. E. Kempshall, Lieut. A. W. MULDAUS, U. S. N., and LIZZIE H. SAYER.

SIMONSON—FREELAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Christ's Church, Hudson, N. Y., by Rev. G. F. Seymour, of Brooklyn, JOSEPH SIMONSON, Jr., of New-York, and ELIZA FREELAND, of Elmwood, Hudson.

TOOKER—DANFORTH.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., NATHANIEL TOOKER and ANNA C., eldest daughter of J. Danforth, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWER.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Newark, N. J., ALIDA BROWER, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 141 West 36th-st., New-York City.

BLANKENBURG.—On Thursday, Oct 6, KATE, wife of Albert C. Blankenburg, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 247 West 50th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, Aug. 19, of chronic diarrhœa, SOLOMON H. CARPENTER, of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years and 3 months.

DODGE.—On Friday morning, Oct. 7, Mrs. ANN DODGE, widow of the late Daniel Dodge, in the 89th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Richard J. Dodge, and son-in-law, Richard B. Desperd, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DUNSCOMB.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Oct 7, MARY ELLSWORTH, daughter of Mary and the late Edward Dunscomb, aged 33 years,

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FORBES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, after a short illness, JOAN E. FORBES, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 293 5th-av., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

HOYT.—In Union, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 7, Mrs. MARY HOYT, (one of the last surviving grandchildren of President Edwards,) aged 91 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Union, this day, (Saturday,) the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

HUBBS.—On Friday, Oct. 7, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Edgar V. Hubbs, and eldest daughter of William B. Hombert, aged 26 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her father, Lafayette-av., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

MABIE.—At Chester, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 3, Mrs. HARRIOT MABIE, formerly of New-York City, aged 85 years.

PITTS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 7, JOHN PITTS, in the 68th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

STOHLMANN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, MARY U. C., second daughter of C. F. E. Stohlmann, D. D., aged 20 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Erie papers please copy.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD BELT BUCKLES.
Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer "CITY OF WASHINGTON," and for the German States via Bremen, per steamer "BREMEN," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

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GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES. JUST RE-ceived—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
CURES
All diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
Sold by all Druggists.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the a clear profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 134 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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the PERUVIAN SYRUP has been so successful in curing so many different diseases is, that it supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into the diseased and debilitated system.

The proofs of the efficacy of this remedy, in thousands of cases, where ordinary medicines have failed to give relief, are so well established, that invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
And by all druggists.

R. R. R.

True Economy—You are seized with a sore throat and have all the symptoms of Diphtheria. You send for a doctor who charges you from three to five dollars per visit, the medicine he prescribes will cost you from one to three dollars; it will cost you at least ten dollars before you are pronounced convalescent, whereas one fifty cent bottle of Radway's Ready Relief will not only cure you of your sore throat in six hours, but will be useful to use for many other complaints. If you desire to be economical, purchase Radway's Ready Relief.

It can be used for all pains, aches, swellings, inflammation, either external or internal. One fifty cent bottle will do more good than the expenditure of ten dollars for other medicinal purposes. Sold by all druggists and No. 67 Maiden-lane. RADWAY & CO., New-York.

Also, at Lewis' Drug-store, Norfolk, Va.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

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DE GRAF & TAYLOR
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Solicit special attention to their
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO CASH BUYERS.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
The largest store in the City Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson street. Sold by all druggists.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN—FINE GOLD—NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each—for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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NINE NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.

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CONFERENCE CONVENTION
FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C., IN FEBRUARY, A. D. 1861.
BY
L. E. CHITTENDEN,
one of the delegates.
1 vol. 8vo. cloth; 626 pages. Price, $5.

BOSTON, April 20, 1864.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I was well aware that you were taking notes of the proceedings of the Peace Convention during its sittings in Washington in 1861, and I well remember your constant attendance, and the closeness with which you watched those proceedings, and the diligence with which you took minutes of the various speeches there made, and the interest manifested by you to take down everything that was said and done. You frequently spoke of your intention to have as complete a report of the debates as it was possible for you to obtain, and I think it was generally understood at the time, that you had done so. Many persons have asked me if there was ever to be a published report of the proceedings, to whom I have replied that I believed that you had it in your power to produce one of a satisfactory character, and that I thought you would some day publish it, and I am pleased to learn that you are about to do so. Very truly yours,
F. B. CROWNINSHIELD.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

SIR: I am gratified by the information that you propose to publish a report of the proceedings and debates of the Peace Congress. It so happened that I was informed during the session of that assembly, that you were engaged in taking full notes, and it is a matter of political and historical importance that a truthful account should be given to the world. I know of no one except yourself who is at all prepared to furnish such an account.
Very truly, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I am truly gratified to learn that you contemplate giving to the public your report of the transactions of the Conference, or Peace Convention of 1861.

Your efforts to secure an authentic record of the proceedings I deemed important at the time, and am sure they cannot fail to be appreciated in the light of events that have since transpired. From the manuscript shown me, I think the debates are given with commendable accuracy. Yours, truly and sincerely,
L. M. MORRILL.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I am glad to learn that you propose to publish your notes of the proceedings of the Peace Conference of 1861. I well remember your assiduity in taking those notes, and have no doubt that their publication will form an important contribution to history. The fidelity with which you reproduced, a few months since, the only speech of any length made by me in that body, surprised me. If your whole report proves equally correct, it will be as accurate as it will be interesting and important. Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.
Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
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From Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy.

The Age of Chivalry, or Legends of King Arthur and his Knights, is a most interesting book, containing the mingled historical and romantic pictures of early European society. It has been in the hands of Mrs. Davis and myself, and of the children, ever since I received it. I thank you for the present of the book, and for the pleasure I have had in its perusal; but I thank the author still more for the good and generous influences his writings exert upon the impressible minds of my boys, who derive from them sentiments of honor and of courage such as in all times and societies constitute the distinction of gentlemen. Sincerely yours,
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

Also, just published, by the same author as above,
POETRY OF THE AGE OF FABLE.
A small volume elegantly illustrated on tinted paper, in green vellum, half calf, smooth morocco and antique. A dainty presentation volume.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

HURRAH FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!
A BOOK FOR UNION BOYS!
READY IN A FEW DAYS.
THE TAILOR BOY.
This interesting story of ANDY will be ready at all the Bookstores in a few days.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
☞ Wanted. UNION BOYS, to sell it.

NEW EDITION NOW READY,
of the famous novel,
By the Author of the "Lamplighter,"
HAUNTED HEARTS.
The English say that it is the best of American novels. Ready at all the principal book-stores and newsstands. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address, or a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will hold meetings at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, Oct. 14; on FRIDAY, Oct. 21; on MONDAY, Oct. 31. Names of some of the ablest Union Speakers in the country will be hereafter announ

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 237 and 239 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a Gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. G. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	E. Cauillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Archinclos,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Buller,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Bether,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Cresby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

PRIVATE TUITION.
JAMES T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of HARVARD COLLEGE, wishes to obtain private pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in Latin, Greek or Mathematics.

He is authorized to refer to the following gentlemen: THOMAS HILL, D. D., President of Harvard College
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., of Harvard College.
Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D., of Columbia College.
Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.
Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., No. 33 West 34th-st.
JOHN MACMULLEN, Esq., No. 900 Broadway.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Esq., (Claflin, Mellen & Co.)
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. BIXBY'S address is No. 153 East 51st-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, NO. 6 EAST 24TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madam B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schelnert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school. Under charge of Mr. and Mrs. OBDLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Ponda, No. 39 Wall-st.; Jas. M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane of the Law Faculty.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

A LADY FROM PARIS WISHES A few hours private tuition, or would complete an education; every branch of instruction taught in English and French; both languages she speaks as a native. Address P. S. B., poste restante Post-office, West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED—BY A RECent graduate of Harvard College; classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address "M. H." care of A. Harthill, 90 Wall-st.

A LADY COMPETENT TO GIVE THOROugh instructions on the piano, would like a few more young pupils. Terms exceedingly moderate. Address J. W. Box No 125 *Times* Office, N.Y.
SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. BOWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 626.

MR. VAN NORDAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 53½ WEST 32D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 218 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 73d-st., near Central Park.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 432 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity of the City of New-York, No. 49 Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—W. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—Wantage, Orange Co., N. Y.
C. W. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL.—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 26th-st., is now open.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, Principal.—The 6th quarter of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. inst.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 363 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENT. FOR English branches, on Hudson, one for City Public School, and one for Union School, in Michigan; classical teacher for Boy's Boarding School; German lady for German and music, in Jersey; lady for music, near Philadelphia; one for piano and singing, West; several ladies for English, French and music. All who want positions should have American School Institute Application Forms. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

A CLASSICAL TEACHER—A PRINCIPAL OF an academy for several years, and highly recommended for maintaining good order and for general success, desires an engagement. Address X. Y., Station D, New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A TEACHER, wishes to give lessons as a compensation for board. Address J. LEROUX, No. 28 East 20th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st.
JAMES BISHOP, President.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
Oct 3, 1864.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES BISHOP, of James Bishop & Co., No. 3 Beaver-st.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, President "Novelty" and "Meyer" Rubber Companies.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, of Breeden & Southwick.
GEORGE H. BISSELL, of Geo. H. Bissell & Co., Franklin, Pa.
FREDERICK PRENTICE, of Oil Creek, Pa.
WEDWORTH W. CLARKE, of W. W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st.
JOHNSON LETSON, President New-Brunswick Rubber Company.
PETER C. ONDERDONK, Trenton, N. J.
WM. S. MAYO, M. D., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1861, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. BISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.
A Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Trustees, to be made on the 24th day of October, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange place, in the City of New-York. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 21th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, will be paid by us Oct. 17, on the capital stock of that company, to the holders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, and reopen Oct. 18.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS..... $1,312,650
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct 1.*
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDENER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD!—TAKEN FROM OPPOSITE Fulton Market, in Front-st., New-York, a CREAM-COLORED MARE, black legs and tail, mane nearly black, and interferes a little behind—with light wagon, no top. Day & Son, makers. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the undersigned, at the Ship-Yard, foot of North Seventh-st. THOMAS STACE.
BROOKLYN, E. D., Oct 4, 1864.

LOST.—LEFT IN THE LADIES' ROOM OF THE Hoboken Ferry, (New-York side,) on Saturday last, at 3½ P. M., a RUSTIC BASKET with Ivy, ferns, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOUND.—LEFT BY MISTAKE, AT THE STORE of WINSER & TAYLOR, two cases of goods, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A LECTURE ROOM—Forty moveable slips, each capable of seating eight or more persons. Also, two four-light chandeliers, for kerosene, second hand. Address W. H. R., care of Martin & Corey, No. 233 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MANY OIL BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
CAPITAL—$500,000.
5,000 Shares..... $100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. RAHMING, President.
THOS. A. R. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 73° 3', and has 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a section of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 67 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada, and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 25th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A Lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a break of one hundred miles each side of Parkersburgh, on to the Ohio River, in which no coal can be obtained. A large quantity can be disposed of to steamboats, as well as large parties of Cincinnati and Louisville, and point below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the market to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who would aid in developing the same. EUG. LIST.
PASKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. 27, 1864.
Refer to W. K. Mead, 47 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 19 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid. S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

FISKE & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 14.
One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.
This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with its bids all offers, and charge ½ per cent. if successful.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK on Saturday, the 24th of September, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,638,379 24
Overdrafts		1,000 00
Due from Banks		198,826 71
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$15,300	
Due from Brokers	100,000	
Real Estate		200,000 00
Specie		318,090 01
Cash items, viz: Checks on other Banks and Drafts taken on deposit day previous		724,633 59
Stocks: United States, $276,000; New-York State, $110,000; Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes and indebtedness Certificates, $597,000		983,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,618 37
Bills of Solvent Banks		5,162 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		7,168 31
Total		$5,077,278 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation registered		$162,500
Circulation not registered		
Total		
Less notes on hand	$42,731	119,769 00
Profits		194,577 76
Due to Banks		361,128 00
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		27,074 12
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		2,914,938 56
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends unpaid		5,190 60
Total		$5,077,278 23

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the — day of October, 1864. R. W. TOWNSEND, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of September 1864:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$949,432 00
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		52,082 17
Due from the Directors of Bank	$76,300	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		30,000 00
Specie		19,125 00
Cash items, viz: Check bills, &c., taken in deposit the previous day		115,444 14
Stocks, $35,600; Promissory U. S. 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates, $		35,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Legal Tender Notes		323,454 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		3,983 61
Loss and Expense account		
Total		$1,529,120 92

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$30,000 00
Circulation Registered	$5,000	
Circulation not Registered		
To al	$5,000	
Less Notes on hand	128	4,872 00
Profits		60,931 76
Due to Banks		77,304 17
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,085,768 99
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		244 00
Total		$1,529,120 92

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD ROWE, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. EDWARD ROWE, President.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day October, 1864. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$522,907 15
Due from Banks		9,844 35
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,332	
Real Estate		50,000 00
Specie		26,346 70
Cash items, viz:		67,272 90
United States Notes		67,153 00
Stocks		124,500 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		5,000 00
Loss and Expense Account		2,950 00
Total		$896,773 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$306,525 00
Circulation Registered	$112,830	
Less Notes on hand	612	112,318 00
Profits		55,264 49
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		16,516 17
Due Depositors, on Demand		503,347 96
Amount due not included under either of the above heads		12,801 48
Total		$896,773 10

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day October, 1864.
JOHN VAN DERZE

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of freight by this line of steamers have been reduced to 50 cents per foot, 1½ cents per pound and $2 50 per barrel. Its patrons are assured that the rates will at all times be made as low as those by any other line, and will be uniform to all shippers at the lowest rates during the week of shipment. JAS. A. RAYNOR.

IRREGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 15.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) (carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Oct. 8
ETNA	SATURDAY	Oct. 15
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Oct. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	$5	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,312	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis ..... Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
ERIN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BOOTH, C. K. Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship
BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER,
Is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 50 North River.

This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions

Second Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$90
Second Cabin	100	Steerage	45

Payable in U. S. Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
To be succeeded by the CALEDONIA, Oct. 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The passenger accommodations on this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 13 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov 7.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOSH THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. E. KNOWLES ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

NOTICE.—BRIG S. S. VIRGINIA, LEWIS, COMMANDER, for Liverpool, will leave pier No. 67 North River, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by U. S. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PILGRIM,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:30, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH;

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 8 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 9 A. M., Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:05 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the premises, except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 30 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be grooned to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and dissication, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November next.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposer must agree in writing to comply, in precisely with all the terms and conditions of advertisement, unless coupled with the written statement of reasons for non-acceptance.

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that the subscribed or any part of the above bid be accepted, shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, and if not accepted within ten days from the date hereof, we hereby guaranty that the same shall be executed, if required.

Bids will be invited for, to be made in such funds as may be authorized by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope and taxed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. P. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) full salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ———.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ———

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 7.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 4.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROUSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, D. C., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. —, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this office until 20 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of Oct. for furnishing, and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be of the size, 13½ inches by 18½ inches, to weigh 30 pounds to the ream, and to be made of linen stock. Paper to have 24 sheets in each pack, having one thick mark between the 12th and 13th and both sides of each page.

The paper to be delivered at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New-York, and the whole to be completed at the Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Doors open at 7½.—Overture at 7¾.

The FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID, characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, George Holland, Young, Pope, Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Barret and Miss Cadman.

MONDAY—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT, and second time MY WIFE'S MAID.

A five-act play is in preparation and will shortly be produced.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-third season, 1864-'65.—The concerts and rehearsals will take place at the Academy of Music. First rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at the Academy at the time of rehearsal.

W. SPEE, Sec. WM. SCHARFENBERG, Pres.

MUSEUM, OPEN AND FREE, DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, keep their rooms open and make examinations at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the PAPER that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1865.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh 60 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

500 reams superfine printing paper, hard sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4—MAP PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5—PLATE PAPER.

500 reams superfine plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6—WRITING PAPERS.

2,000 reams quarto post, 10 by 16 inches.
2,000 reams flat cap, 13 by 16½ inches.
1,000 reams double cap, 16½ by 25 inches.
500 reams demy, 16 by 20½ inches.
1,000 reams double demy, 20½ by 32 inches.
1,000 reams folio post, 17 by 22 inches.
1,000 reams double folio, 22 by 34 inches.
200 reams medium, 18 by 23 inches.
100 reams royal, 19 by 24 inches.
100 reams imperial, 22½ by 31 inches.
2,000 reams, 23 by 35 inches, to weigh forty pounds per ream.
5,000 reams, 21 by 31 inches, to weigh thirty-two pounds per ream.
2,000 reams, 17 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 20 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 21 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
200 reams cover paper, assorted colors, 19 by 24 inches.

CLASS 7—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.

360,000 pounds of writing paper, to be put up in reams of 480 sheets each, of such weights and sizes as may be agreed.

Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for classes 1 and 2 will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each: each ream to contain five hundred perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required, and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of the various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6 and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "*outsides*" quires. They are to be of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights (except as specified in the schedule) as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5 and 7, are to be white, and of the size and weight specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be fur

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Cavalry Fight in South-western Virginia.

The Rebels Report Gen. Burbridge Defeated.

FORREST'S OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

Governor Brown's Views on the Peace Question.

Our correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters forwards us Richmond files of Oct. 5. We have also Charleston files of the 3d inst. From these papers we get the following interesting intelligence:

VIRGINIA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

The gratifying intelligence reaches us officially that Gen. ECHOLS had attacked the enemy under BURBRIDGE, near Saltville, on Monday, whether the latter was making for the purpose of destroying the Salt Works; had signally routed him, driving him in confusion from the field. The enemy left six hundred in killed and wounded in our hands, including one Brigadier-General, and many other officers. This brilliant affair will compare, both in moral and practical results, with any victory of the campaign, and puts a flowing cockade in the hats of the Virginia Reserves.

[Official Dispatch.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 4.

Hon. Secretary of War: Gen. BRECKINRIDGE reports that the enemy attacked Saltville on the 2d inst., and received a bloody repulse.

They retired during the night in great confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy River, leaving most of their dead and wounded in our hands. He is pursuing them. All our troops behaved well.

R. E. LEE.

The following is the official report of Gen. ECHOLS of the affair at Saltville:

SALTVILLE, Oct. 3, 1864.

To Major-General Kemper:

We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday, and he has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, among them a Brigadier-General, and a good many officers. There were two or three regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's force was about six thousand, as near as we could estimate. We are in hot pursuit. JOHN ECHOLS, Brigadier-General.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

The Abingdon (Washington County, Va.,) *Virginian*, of Friday, alludes to BURBRIDGE'S raid, in its issue of Friday, as follows:

"For a week past, we have had rumor after rumor that Gen. BURBRIDGE, at the head of 8,000 men, was preparing for a raid into Virginia. Couriers bring the information that he started from Mount Sterling, Ky., the latter part of last week, in this direction. It has now been ascertained that he was on Sandy, a short distance below Pikeville, on Monday last, where his forces were drawn up on dress parade and received their orders. Their destination is doubtless the salt works and lead mines, and probably Evansburgh. The forces comprise from 6,000 to 8,000, and the last rumors say without artillery. If this be true, they will travel with great rapidity, and may be in this region before this paper reaches all our readers. This is no idle alarm, but it is certain that there is such a force, and that its destination is Virginia."

The Marion (Smyth County, Va.,) *Ensign* of the same date says there can be no doubt that this country is now threatened either by a regular advance on a small scale, or by a big raid. The editor is just from Russell, where he saw a Lieutenant of Col. GILTNER'S command, who was just from East Kentucky, and was within the enemy's lines. He says the enemy are 6,000 strong, about 25 miles the other side of Pound Gap. It is pretty well ascertained that they have 3,500 pack mules.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

A member of the Second Virginia cavalry, who reached Lynchburgh, Saturday evening, direct from Waynesboro', gave the *Virginian* some particulars of the cavalry fight on Monday. He says that one brigade whipped two divisions of the enemy, commanded by TORBERT and WILSON. It was supposed that they were about to come through Rockfish Gap, which was protected by Reserves, with a few pieces of artillery. Prisoners admit that the Yankees were reinforced by 10 000 men from Atlanta, who helped to achieve the victory at Winchester. Our troops are represented to be in fine spirits, and the stragglers are coming in rapidly. Gen. EARLY is moving down the Valley again and is reported to have said that he will occupy Winchester soon.

A report had been circulated in camp that Gen. LINCOLN was dead. He has been ill for some weeks.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, October.

No news from the Valley except that our cavalry drove the enemy's cavalry from Bridgewater, eight miles south of Harrisonburgh.

The enemy's main body seem to be at Harrisonburgh.

FROM PETERSBURGH,

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 4—7 P. M.

The enemy are busy fortifying their new position near Fort McRae.

They have shown no disposition to advance to-day, or to assault our works.

All very quiet along the lines to-day.

Persons from GRANT'S rear say that he has moved everything and every man up to the breastworks, and the country behind his lines is uncovered.

By his last move GRANT has gained one mile more in the direction of the South-side Railroad, but is still six miles from it.

The enemy's losses in the fight of Thursday, Friday and Saturday are estimated at four thousand; ours was not one-fifth of these figures.

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 5.

All was quiet below Richmond on yesterday. The enemy made no new movements, our operations since Saturday having effectually neutralized his position at Fort Harrison. He can do nothing there of any consequence.

FORREST'S OPERATIONS.

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 3.

The *Register's* Senatobia telegram has the following news from Tennessee:

Gens. HATCH and GRIERSON, with three thousand men, have gone after FORREST.

Nashville dates of the 28th say that FORREST is destroying all the bridges on the railroads diverging southward from that city. Telegraphic communication has been stopped on both roads.

The fight near Pulaski, on the 27th, was severe. Gen. ROUSSEAU reports that FORREST retired during the night with the loss of 200 men. [Gen. FORREST, who is better authority, says that his loss is 100 men wounded."—*Whig.*]

Passengers who arrived in Memphis Saturday evening, reported that FORREST had captured Pulaski. [This is not "reliable."]

It will take several weeks to repair the railroad damaged by Gen. FORREST.

Nashville advices of the 27th report that Gen. ROUSSEAU was slowly retiring toward Nashville.

FORREST'S men were still engaged in destroying bridges and trestles.

The fight was still going on near Pulaski. "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS was trying to join Gen. FORREST.

The Confederates captured two trains near Big Shanty.

GOV. BROWN AND GEN. SHERMAN.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

As much as has been said about the informal message sent by Gen. SHERMAN to Gov. BROWN, Vice-President STEPHENS and Senator JOHNSON, inviting them to visit the General in Atlanta, for a conference in reference to the state of the country, with a view to negotiations for peace; and as the public mind has been much excited upon the subject, some saying that it is the duty of those gentlemen to accept the General's invitation, and make an effort to settle our difficulties by negotiation, others contending that it was the duty of the Governor to have seized the General's messenger, and have ordered him hung as a traitor, we have for the gratification of our own and the curiosity of our readers, called upon the Governor, and inquired after the facts.

The Governor, in reply to our inquiries, stated that Mr. WM. ——, who represented himself as the bearer of a message from Gen. SHERMAN, called upon him, and stated in substance that Gen. SHERMAN had requested him to say to the Governor, that he would be pleased to receive a visit from him and other distinguished Georgians, with a view to a conference upon the state of the country, and the settlement of our difficulties—that he would give the Governor a passport through his lines with an escort, if desired, to go and return at such time as might be agreeable to him, that he (Gen. SHERMAN) recognized him (Gov. BROWN) as Governor of the whole State, and as over one hundred miles of the territory of the State is now behind his lines, he (Gen. SHERMAN) would allow the Governor to go and visit his people in the rear if he desired to look after their condition, and return at his pleasure; that he would receive him and the other distinguished Georgians at his headquarters, and treat them with the respect and consideration due their positions during the conference which he invited—that he did not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of the State, &c.

After hearing the statements of Mr. KING, the Governor remarked:

Please make to General SHERMAN an acknowledgement of my obligations for the personal courtesies which you say he proposes to extend to me. But as he is only a General commanding an army in the field, and I the Governor of a State, neither the Constitution of his country cares of my own, confers upon us any power to negotiate a treaty of peace. We probably hold widely contrasting sentiments in common, but if we should agree in every particular, we would have power to bind no one by any compact we might make. As our interview could therefore result in nothing practical, I must decline the invitation. While the portion of the State now in the rear of Gen. SHERMAN'S army is held by him, and the execution of the laws of the State suspended by armed force, I know of no service which I could render to the people of that section by a personal visit. If I could better their condition or mitigate their sufferings, I would, on their account, cheerfully go at the expense of any inconvenience or personal sacrifice which the trip might cost me.

To the remark that Gen. Sherman does not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests upon him to attempt this, unless it be the cruel order of his Government. If he makes the effort he will find much greater difficulties in the way of his advance for the next hundred miles than those encountered during the march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may possibly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and her people will never treat with a conqueror on her soil. As a sovereign State she had the undoubted right to dissolve her connection with the Government of the United States, when the compact had been violated by the other States of the Confederacy, and to form a new compact, which she has done. She is as sovereign to-day as she was the day she seceded from the old Union, and has the same power, by a convention of her people, which she then had to resume all delegated powers, and all the attributes of sovereignty, and then to declare war, negotiate treaties of peace, and do all other acts which a sovereign State may do. While this power rests in her people, who are the source of all sovereignty, her Constitution formed by them, has conferred no such power upon her Governor.

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that while Georgia possesses the sovereign power to act separately, her faith, which never has, and I trust never will be violated, is pledged by strong implication to her Southern sisters, that she will not exercise this power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act; and come weal or woe, she will never withdraw from it in dishonor. However unequal may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion and leave her confederates in the lurch. Whatever may be the opinion of her people as to the injustice done her by the Confederate Administration, she will triumph with her Confederate sisters, or she will sink with them in one common ruin.

The intelligent people of Georgia already understand, and our enemy will soon learn, that the independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no stronger term, of the Administration, is one thing, and disloyalty to our sacred cause is another, and quite a different thing. While the people of Georgia think for themselves and will not blindly applaud the mismanagement of our rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency, nor except dishonor for reward.

The foundations of our Government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States as their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the whole fabric falls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism, takes the place of constitutional liberty.

When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided, we may make peace by negotiations, but never by the sword.

If Mr. LINCOLN would have peace and prosperity reëstablished upon a firm basis, let him stop the war, and, planting himself upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, let him recognize the sovereignty of the States, and agree to leave each sovereign State to determine for herself, by a convention of her people, whose delegates shall be fairly chosen by the legal voters of the States, without military interference or intimidation, what shall be her future connection—whether she will remain in, or, if out, return to the old Union, or adhere to the present league.

There may be doubts whether Kentucky, Missouri, and probably other States, desire to continue their connection with the United States, or to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these doubts is the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States should, in solemn convention, decide to go with the United States, neither the Confederate Government nor the other States can object. We cannot govern Kentucky, for instance, against her will, unless we can subjugate her. This we have no power to do, with the Northern States at her back; and if we had the power, we have no right to coerce a sovereign State into a connection which is not of her own choice. If this were done, we must, in future, govern her people by the bayonet, which would convert our republicanism into the worst species of military despotism. So it must be with the North if Mr. LINCOLN should succeed in his policy of conquering us.

If we were overrun and for a time subdued, our territory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of 200,000 men to govern and hold us in subjugation. The support of such an army would not only continue the country in bankruptcy, but in the hands of the Executive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of the Government, and change it from a republic to a monarchy. Thus to destroy our liberties must cost the Northern people their own; and the republicanism of America must in future be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

If President LINCOLN and President DAVIS will agree to stop the war, and transfer the settlement of the issue from the battle-field to the ballot-box—leaving each sovereign State to determine for herself what shall be her future connection, and who her future allies—the present devastation, bloodshed and carnage will cease, and peace and prosperity will be restored to the whole country.

On the other hand, if this is not done, the war will last for years to come, till both sides are exhausted and overwhelmed with debt and taxation, when it may degenerate into a guerrilla strife, the end of which may not be seen by the present generation, and the hate engendered by which will last through many future generations.

Neither Gen. SHERMAN nor I control this, however much we may deplore it.

If those on both sides who have the constitutional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States North and South in their sovereign capacity may then be justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way.

RICHMOND GOSSIP.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 26.

Yesterday's gloom has passed away, and the smiling, splendid morning put us all in good spirits again. EARLY is defeated, but there is an infinite degree of "comment" in the Confederacy, and we all feel it. Southern pluck is bound to tell in the long run.

LONGSTREET relieves EARLY, and unless the enemy's force be really 50,000 veterans, (GRANT'S new recruits having gone to Petersburgh,) we shall yet get a good account from the valley. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, now in this city, goes to take command of Southwestern Virginia. If Gen. BEAUREGARD is restored to his old department, which includes Georgia, he will of course, control Hood's army. We regret exceedingly to hear that Gen. HARDEE has been relieved, and hope he will not long be lost to the service.

EARLY'S misfortune was perhaps needed to wake our authorities up. Some of them I know did not sleep a wink last night. Rumor has it that the 18,000 reserves already brigaded in Virginia are to be called out, and it is pretty certain that the large army of detailed men in this and other States will be promptly returned to duty.

In the absence of the Attorney-General, Judge WADE KEYS, decides, in the case of the North Carolina Banks, that the banks and the State as a stockholder are liable to taxation, or rather, he says "it may be assumed" they are, and suggests that a case be made and submitted for judicial determination.

Mr. NORTHROP notifies persons holding subsistence claims that on the 30th of this month, the Secretary of the Treasury will withdraw the long date six per cent. non-taxable bonds from market, and hold them for a higher rate, and therefore those who wish these bonds in payment of their claims, must notify the Bureau of the fact, in order that they may obtain them at the present low rates.

It will never be known whether Mr. JAS. W. COOK threw himself out of the fourth-story of the Spottswood Hotel, or fell out accidentally, for he never spoke after he touched the pavement. The destitution of respectable families in this city is beginning to be felt quite severely; the sale of dresses, furniture, jewels, rare and costly books, etc., is becoming common. Hot days, nights and mornings quite cool.

HERMES.

Manhattan Union Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Manhattan Union Club was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Among the audience were very many ladies and some of our most prominent citizens. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. G. W. VAN SICLEN, President, who, after reading a letter from a Union soldier and a few patriotic remarks, introduced as the first speaker of the evening,

HON. JOSEPH HOXIE,

who said he had taken active part in politics for the past forty years, and had never missed casting his vote at election in the past forty-eight years; but his time for voting was now drawing to a close, and it was a pride and pleasure to him to see in his declining years that the young men were coming to the rescue of their noble and beloved country. Never before had he seen or known such an important election as the one we are now to have, and never before was it more important that every man should work and vote. He wished every man to read the Chicago Platform, or rather the Richmond, Niagara and Chicago Platform, which was hatched in treason, and which they now try to palm off on the people as the old Democratic platform. This contest is to decide the destinies of our country, and if it fails, who among you wishes to survive it. If the country should now be split, and the old flag which our fathers honored and fought under, and which protected them and has protected us, if it is to be split and disgraced, he did not wish to survive it. He wished all to read carefully both the platforms. The Baltimore platform had as its representative a man as honest as any since the days of WASHINGTON. The difference between the platforms is simply this, one is the platform or Liberty, the other the platform of Slavery. He then very ably and carefully compared the two platforms, dwelling strongly on that portion of the Chicago platform which terms the war a failure. Ask, said he, the noble old FARRAGUT from the main-top. Ask GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN, or any of our Union Heroes whether they think this war a failure. He then administered a scathing rebuke to the Copperheads of the North, who were as great traitors as JEFF. DAVIS himself, but who lacked his courage to come out openly and declare themselves. Never again would he consent by voice or vote that slaves should be represented on the floor of Congress. The slaveholders had used the slaves as cattle and chattels, but when they wanted to use them for votes, they consented to believe they were human. One strange thing he noticed was, that in the Chicago platform not a word was said about treason or traitors; they were treated as though they were friends, and perhaps they are. Let every patriot now read, mark, resolve and vote, and induce every man he could to vote with him. At Baltimore we have nominated "ABE LINCOLN and ANDY JOHNSON," two men who better represented the American people than any other two who could now be found. Said he, I am now addressing an audience who work, and who live upon the fruits of their labor; not those who live upon the labor and pains of others, and we present to you men who like you, have by their own talents, industry and energy, elevated themselves to the proud positions they now occupy. Now who are put up on the other platform, an old, rickety, tumble-down concern, which no honest man could stand on twenty-four hours. McCLELLAN on a war horse, with his head turned toward the North, and Mr. PENDLETON on a pale, sickly animal, with his head toward Dixie. And who is this Mr. PENDLETON? A man who stands on the record as having steadily voted against supplies and support for our brave soldiers. They now mount this cusp on a white horse, with such flags as "Armistice," "Convention of States," &c., &c., and they start him for Dixie. Now, the gentleman on the war horse cannot be expected to go as fast as he on the white horse, for he is not a fast man, and never was. When on a forced march he could only march six miles a day, and SHERIDAN could do that easily in an hour. The Copperheads are now in good spirits, and say it will be all right in the end. We also think it will, but probably not in the way they hope for. They also say that if Gen. MCCLELLAN is elected, we will have an armistice. Why, my friends, he has given us two armistices already; one when he was eighteen months before Washington, and again after the battle of Antietam, when he gave them an armistice long enough for every rebel to get safely away. Now, my friends, do we want a third armistice. (Cries of No, no.) The speaker continued for some time, and was heartily applauded. He concluded by saying that we were now making a history which would be read by our children and our children's children, let it be one they can read with joy and pleasure—not with contempt. The friends of liberty are all looking on us, and let our record be such as our children can read with pride, and feel honor for their forefathers.

He was followed by Capt. R. H. CRITTENDEN and others. An excellent glee club furnished some music which was thoroughly appreciated, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Another Grand Rally of Union Men.

The Eastern District Alive and Awake.

SPEECHES BY HON. CARL SCHURZ AND OTHERS.

The Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening was crowded with one of those audiences such as only the announcement of a Union meeting can call forth in the City of Churches. An excellent band was in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by BAILLIE J. HATHAWAY, Esq., who nominated for Chairman AMBROSE SNOW, Esq.

Mr. SNOW announced that the meeting had been called under the auspices of the Union Central Committee, to attest the preferences of the people for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and for the prosecution of the war.

A long list of Vice-Presidents was read, who were nominated and confirmed, when the Chairman introduced to the audience the Hon. CARL SCHURZ.

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ.

The speaker said that to ascribe great facts to insignificant and far-fetched causes, was a manner of explaining great historical events which weak minds pass off and weaker minds accept as an evidence of superior sagacity. There were men who believed that a great English revolution originated in the meanness of one JOHN HAMPDEN, who refused to pay a few shillings for taxes; and there were men who pretended that the great French revolution never would have happened had it not been for the Freemasons. Such things might be amusing, but they had sometimes a very dangerous effect. Even in our day there were men who pretended to find the origin of this great struggle in a few Anti-Slavery tracts circulated by a few New-England Abolitionists. But it required an acorn fallen from an oak-tree to make an oak-tree grow; ever so much mustered-seed would not do it. They should look at the original composition of American society. The men who left their old homes were the champions of principle, and left them because those principles were persecuted. Engaged with the same interest in the same enterprise, pursuing the same ends, their instincts were necessarily democratic, and all their institutions were founded with a view to equality in society, for what one was to-day, another might be to-morrow. Equality was the base of their whole fabric. Although the Puritan lost many of his peculiarities, nevertheless, the primitive idea pervaded the whole edifice of Northern society and determined its character. It was not so with the settlers of the South, and especially Virginia, many of whom were scions of the noble houses of England; and those who followed them were not permitted to forget in the New World the distinctions of rank which had marked them in the Old. This manifested itself clearly in the business enterprise of the new aristocracy. Large landed estates were formed, and an attempt was made to devise a singular kind of white serfdom, all tending to establish permanently the superiority of the few over the many. This was what established the character of Southern society; but it would probably have had to yield to the democratic current had it not been for the introduction of a class of persons, of whom it was taken for granted that they were born to labor for others, and not for themselves, by tracing back the origin of Southern society to the cavaliers, he did not mean to admit the reckless claim of the latter-day Chivalry that they were all descended from noble blood. Many of them doubtless could be traced to a class of men who should have been sent to Botany Bay instead of to Virginia; while others could trace their origin to some Connecticut clock-maker or Massachusetts peddler. Thus they saw in the organization of American society two separate currents are running in the direction of social and political distinctions; the other, in the direction of social and political equality. By the American Revolution these had to meet upon a common ground. Gradually the question arose, which of these currents should determine the future development of the American people; and this question expanded to gigantic demensions, was the one which we are now about to decide. In the war with Great Britain they worked harmoniously together, for one common object, and there was a possibility of permanently harmonizing the two elements. The generous emotions of that period expanded into a broad assertion of the rights of human nature, and from these principles sprang the Declaration of Independence. Their public acts showed that it was intended then to put Slavery in the way of extinction, and had that spirit continued, this Republic would have been placed upon a solid basis under a universally pervading democratic spirit. Yet this was interfered with—not, however, by the Abolitionists, but by the cotton-gin. Slavery became suddenly profitable. Instead of being an evil, a curse and a disgrace, it became suddenly a great moral, political and economical blessing. Then the old cavalier found a congenial element, and out of the cavalier grew the slaveholder; then the struggle between the two antagonistic elements commenced in earnest, and of it came the gums of the rebellion which is now devastating this country. Slavery, finding itself against the convictions of mankind, planted itself upon the doctrine of State rights, which he would call the doctrine of Slave State rights. Free State rights were by no means included in that doctrine. Then wherever the rights of man, free press, free speech, trial by jury, conflicted with the interests of Slavery, they were unceremoniously overridden. The Slave States then assumed an almost absolute dictatorship. Finding that the Democratic element of free labor had an expansive character, they deemed it necessary to control it to suppress that element.

[Gen. SCHURZ continued in the same eloquent strain for two hours, but the lack of space prohibits us from giving a further report of his remarks, and the other eloquent addresses delivered at the meeting.—ED. TIMES.]

The Missing Steamer Roanoke.

Up to 9 o'clock last evening nothing had been heard of the steamship *Roanoke*, from Havana, now several days overdue.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	s3 201	100	Chic. & R. I.	s3 92⅞
40,000	do	201⅛	200	do	92⅞
20,000	do	201⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	s3 40⅜
100	Erie Railway	s10 93⅛	200	do	40⅜
100	do	s3 93⅜	200	do	s3 40⅜
500	do	93⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	74⅝
1000	do	b10 94	400	P., F. W. & O.	s3 94
400	do	s3 93⅛	200	do	94
300	do	94	100	do	b3 94
100	do	93⅝	200	do	93⅞
100	Hudson R. R.	s30 119⅛	200	Cum. Coal Co.	54
100	do	116⅛	200	do	s3 54
200	Reading R.	121⅜	200	do	b3 143⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.	116⅜	100	do	b3 54⅜
200	Pittsburgh	s3 100⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	79

HOW TO LIVE.—The Germans beat the world in the getting up of the good things of life at a comparatively trifling cost. This is daily illustrated in the dinners served at No. 5 Frankfort-street, at the trifling sum of 30 cents. The soup alone is worth the price of the whole dinner. If you don't believe it, just step in between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and try the experiment.—*New-York Leader.*

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR FAMILY LIBRARIES.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, says: "No liberal education is complete without a knowledge of the mythology of the ancients." He also says that the volumes of Mr. BULFINCH, "Age of Faole," "Age of Chivalry," and "Legends of Charlemagne," make the most complete and desirable work for reference and study. We would call attention to an extract from a letter from Admiral DAVIS, in J. E. TILTON & Co.'s advertisement of today, who are publishers of these elegant as well as useful books.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

THE WORD "SOZODONT,"

which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and Odontes. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes," the Teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the Teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL HAT.—Of course all hat buyers will want a KNOX hat, and they will be delighted to know that it is now ready and awaiting inspection at No. 211 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. We pronounce the hat for this season the most elegant ever turned out, even by this successful manufacturer, and bespeak for it universal popularity.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES.—A tremendous reduction in prices of English Royal Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, mattings, table and piano covers, etc., etc., at the Original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES

FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,

Manufactured by

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN B. GOUGH exhorts people to abandon the wine-cup. We advise all to adopt instead a beverage now almost universal, viz: KENT'S East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers, at thirty cents per pound. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A hard winter is approaching. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects, by electricity, invisibly connected, each window and door. In six years' experience it has not failed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Gurney, Major Metcalf, Capt. B. W. Saxton, Capt. Champlin, Mrs. Champlin and child, Capt. J. H. Platt, Lieuts. Blanchard and Thompson, Capt. Leslie Smith, Capt. Chas. E. Grant, Lieut. T. S. Harrison, Dr. Marsh, Mr. Marsh, Miss E. V. Jewett, Miss Fenton, Mrs. M. R. Harrison, Mrs. D. D. Foster, Mrs. Bishop, Capt. Hamner, Capt. W. W. Robbins, A. Surg. A. Greeo, Mr. Nichols, C. A. Preatiss, J. L. Foster, L. C. Severance, J. L. Wellman, R. Tomlinson, Nathan Ritter, A. A. Surg. B. Hart, A. Surg. Smith, A. A. Surg. Kirke, A. Surg. Mudge, J. H. Harrold, G. N. Little, C. E. Graham, F. H. Webster, Mr. McLaughlin, C. Van Vleet, A. W. Salisbury, H. E. Taylor, J. C. Warmold, J. W. Lermore, S. B. Brock, C. G. Rowley, E. P. Tucker, H. P. Chamberlain, J. H. Houston, Capt. Goldthwait, Mrs. Hunn, and 220 others in the steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—A. Foster Elliot, wife, 2 children and servant, Wm. A. Gasquet, T. A. James, Mrs. Cushman, 2 children and servant, Major Jno. Nelson, J. M. Taylor, Mrs. A. Olivella and 3 children, Miss E. McFarland, G. W. Banker, P. H. de Limou, H. H. Dikeman, J. Richter, Mrs. L. Bahn, Samuel L. Powers, Mrs. L. Letcher, J. Wehl, W. Turner, and 10 in the steerage.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Mr. Canton and family, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hewlett, L. S. G. Stubbs, Miss Conyers, Miss Smith.

In ship Orpheus, from Bremen—Maria Hermann, Edwig Hermann, Wilhelm Hermann, Anna Grah, Emile Grah, Fred. Albrecht, H. Aleyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 03 | Sun sets..... 5 33 | Moon sets..11 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 22 | Gov. Island.. 1 11 | Hell Gate.. 2 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Gen. Sherman, Miller, New-Orleans, N. B. Brigham; Britannia, (Br.,) Ferber, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co., Bremen, (Russ.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Winslow, (Fr.,) Labarte, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Gibraltar, (Br.,) Dalley, London, Trask & Dearborn; Yana Yana, (Br.,) Dunham, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Frank Lovett, (Br.,) Horton, Bristol, Boyd & Hincken; Merrimack, (Russ.,) Greenmould, Dunkirk, Knoch, Meincke & Wendt; Eva H. Fisk, Fisk, Key West, Nesmith & Sons; West Indian, (Br.,) Vautier, Cape Town, G. F. Bulley; Anna, (Br.,) Schneidam, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Corra Linn, (Br.,) Goudry, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig A. J. Ross, Small, Manzanilla, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Empress, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; L. A. Edwards, Line, Washington, A. Abbott; Sarah Maria, Underhill, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenburg; T. T. Randolph, Risley, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; H. E. Chave, Tryon, Somerset, H. S. Rackett & Son; John Rose, Hulse, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.; D. Townsend, Townsend, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Corbulo, Norton, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Vicksburgh, Haskell, St. Johns, P. R., Metcalf & Duncan; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Ada Herbert, Crowell, Danvers; Lima, (Br.,) Bray, Guadalope, B. F. Small & Co.; Ald. Bunker, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Navigator, Marston, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Rachel Jane, Raupp, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Phebe, Morrow, Providence.

Sloop Commerce, Parker, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Oct. 1, with mdse., mails and passengers to James A. Raynor. Arr. at New-Orleans morning of 1st inst., steamship Cahawba, passed in the river, bound up, schr. Woodruff, of Philadelphia; also steamship Oriental, from Boston. The Evening Star has shipped in gold on freight.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 4, via Charleston Bar 63 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 5, lat. 33 40, lon. 77, exchanged signals with U. S. steamer Quaker City, cruising. Oct. 7, off Cape Henry, passed a dismasted ship, supposed to be the Game Cock, from Cuba.

U. S. steamship Poutroose, Lieut. commander George A. Stevens, Aspinwall Sept. 26. Came as convoy to steamship Costa Rica.

Steamship Fairbanks, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 43 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Orpheus, (Russ.,) Wessels, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse and 260 passengers to Garrets & Meyer.

Bark Elise & Matilde, (Russ.,) Nordenholt, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 256 passengers to Unsart & Co. Had one birth on the passage.

Bark Theresa, (Russ.,) Hoberet, Bremen 48 ds., in ballast and 291 passengers to Herman Koop. Had one birth and one death.

Bark Sylvan, (of Whitby,) Pierson, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Bradford, Cubels, Cadiz 40 ds., with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall Sept. 17, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Quindara, (of Pictou, N. S.) Macwatter, St. Martin's, with salt to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Sarah Larkin, (of Barbados,) Hopkins, St. Martin's 14 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Also from wish bark Twilight, for Provincetown.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Glace Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to master. Sld. in co. with bark Ellingwood, for Boston; brig Sarah Goodnow, for New-York.

Brig Sarah Goodnow, (of Addison,) Cromley, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to I. B. Gager. Halifax bearing S. W. 20 miles, saw a suspicious looking steamer, painted black, with three masts, square-rigged forward, two smoke-stacks, side-wheels, and saw her again next day, but it coming on thick and raining, lost sight of her.

Brig Clio, (of Halifax,) Stanley, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co with schrs. P. L. Putnam, Dyer, Winter Bird, Hersey, for Boston; Planet, for Boston, via Miragoane.

Brig Magnet, (of Bermuda,) Conyers, Grand Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Tynes & Smith. Sld. in co with brig Enterprise, for New-York.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Cow Bay 6 ds., with coal to master. Oct. 3, 30 miles east of Cape Sable, saw a herm. brig, with loss of foremast.

Brig Quango, Reed, Cow Bay, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Miranda, Scott, Cow Bay, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbados, to T. T. Dwight. Left no vessels.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Oct. 6—Steamers Empire, Louisa Moore, Admiral Dupont, North Star, Fulton, Ernst Merck.

Ships Parana and Solo.

Barks Winona, Frank, American Eagle.

Schr. Ann Maria.

7th—Steamships Columbia and Empire City.

Spoken, &c.

Bargalore—Br. ship, bound E., was passed, Sept. 28 lat. 43 20, lon. 54 26.

Carcurrent—Dutch bark, bound E., was passed, Aug. 31, lat. 48 03, lon. 14 27.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 7—Arr. brig Edith, Jones, Fayal; schrs Eliza, from Turks Island; Cabot, Witherspoon, New-York.

Also arr. ship Ellora, from New-York; bark Oak, Philadelphia; schr. Princess, New-York.

Below—Schr. Bay State, Follett, from New-York, and brig Eagle, from Philadelphia.

B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4069. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Butler's Lines Assaulted by the Rebels.

Kautz's Cavalry Are Driven Back With the Loss of their Artillery.

General Birney Repulses the Rebels.

He Drives Them Within Their Inner Line of Intrenchments.

Nothing Later From the Other Departments.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1864—12 o'clock M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. BUTLER's line, their subsequent repulse, and Gen. BIRNEY's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday, Oct. 7—6:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

At 6:30 A. M. the enemy, having moved FIELD's and HOPE's Divisions from the left at Chapin's Farm road round to our right at Darbytown road, they attacked with spirit KAUTZ's Cavalry in their intrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in his attack.

The enemy then swept down the intrenchments towards BIRNEY, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy in the meantime advanced towards New-Market, but were met by a force at the Signal Tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending BIRNEY, with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and BIRNEY has reached and occupies the intrenchments which the enemy took from KAUTZ, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small—not one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners. B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, 12:20 P. M., Friday, Oct. 7.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlings:

The following has just been received.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS—10:15 A. M.

We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank, with great slaughter. The troops seem to be FIELD's and PICKETT's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be intrenching on the Darby road. D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7—10:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

BIRNEY has regained KAUTZ's old position and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with WARREN on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburgh today. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

Gen. GREGG, commanding FIELDS' division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Gens. SHERMAN, ROSECRANS or SHERIDAN later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Events May be Expected.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 7.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburgh.

No fighting has taken place since Saturday last, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and rebel scouting parties who prowl around the flanks of the army, expecting to find some place weak enough to warrant an attack—but they invariably find our men wide awake and ready to give them a warm welcome.

The engine of the mail train ran off the track last night at Park Station, caused by the carelessness of some of those in charge. No one was hurt.

The weather is very fine, and favorable for military operations.

Important events may be expected at any time.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Incidents of a Trip to the Army—Affairs at City Point.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

While engaged in following up the gallant and indefatigable SHERIDAN, and sharing with his army all the glorious victories and successes that the strategy of the commander and the bravery of his troops were accomplishing in the Valley of the Shenandoah, I unexpectedly found myself in receipt of orders to repair to the Army of the Potomac, and reinforce the TIMES corps with the "armies operating against Richmond." This both the scene and scope of your "Special" was changed and enlarged.

After unwinding an unusual amount of "red tape" I at last succeeded in gaining the requisite and indispensable documents, and on the 29th of September, found myself on board the —m, not good steamer, but emphatically *slow*—steamer *Manhattan*, en route for City Point. Sailing down the historic Potomac River, and eating the customary supper, sleeping the usual number of hours, and also "getting outside" of what was termed a breakfast, we arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, some four hours after the proper time.

Owing to the number of passengers from Baltimore awaiting our arrival at the Fortress, and the necessary business to be transacted, we remained at the Fort an hour, and it was after 11 o'clock A. M., when we "cast off" and headed for the James River. At Newport News we saw what remained of the ill-fated *Congress*, but of the *Cumberland* no trace existed, and now the spot where I used to see the tapering masts of the wreck, the last time I was in those waters, we found the rebel ram that now does duty for Uncle Sam instead of His Rebel Highness JEFF. DAVIS. The appearance of this captured craft is a very singular one. With sloping sides, a saucy, impudent looking snout, yclept a ram, and having three of those ugly dogs of war, rifled cannon, inquisitively peeping out on either side. A clustering mass of Jack Tars, in dark blue, under their snow white awning gave animation to the silent and motionless monster, and I could not refrain from pitying the officers and crew, who were compelled to lie in utter idleness amidst that waste of waters, scorching with heat, and blinding in the glassy reflection of the sea.

All the way up the river we constantly passed crafts plying up and down, those going up loaded to the very gunwale with supplies, and the empty vessels returning to the North exerted, seemingly, every effort to increase their speed. While enjoying our trip up the James, a vote was taken among the cabin passengers on the all-absorbing question of who shall be our next President. For the first time I learned that the result was a very small majority for Mr. LINCOLN, and great was the rejoicing among the McClellanites. One, more eager than the rest, suggested that the canvass be extended to the convalescent soldiers on the lower deck. This proved an utter extinguisher for McCLELLAN, as the total vote of the boat, up stairs and down, resulted in an overwhelming majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the light of the Prophet of the new Gospel of Peace went out into utter darkness.

During the course of all my travels, (which I may mark, *en passant*, have been varied,) I never met with any detention with better fortitude than I did our steamer running aground a mile below City Point. It being after dark, and I a stranger to the *localities* of the place, I felt a great aversion to landing last night, and, in common with the majority of my fellow-travelers, I ardently hoped that the steamer would continue stuck in the mud until morning. Suffice it to say we had our prayer, and enjoyed the comforts of a delicious sleep, instead of wandering among the wharves and vessels that line the shores of the James and Appomattox at their confluence.

This morning we landed in the most miserable of all rains, a drizzle, learning also that the army had moved, and that terrible fighting had been going on. I reserved my belief of these highly colored pictures until I could learn further, and until a breakfast could be hunted up, for, contrary to the general run of poets or sentimental writers, army correspondents will eat, and feel very much aggrieved if the necessary amount of prog be not forthcoming. The amiable TIMES attaché, Mr. HAMILTON, who attends to matters and things at this point, (and who has lent me his date-line for this time only,) proved a friend in deed as well as need, and by his introduction to that great triumph of the day, the Sanitary Commission, I obtained a capital breakfast. If any more fairs are held in New-York for the benefit of this inestimable institution, I trust my memory will not prove treacherous, for I should like to return to its coffers some acknowledgment.

It appears that the movements of yesterday were somewhat important, both in the execution and results. The Eighteenth Corps have taken some of the enemy's works and eighteen guns. Some say that the cavalry, under KAUTZ, got within three miles of Richmond, and that the Army of the James had altogether gained a decided success. The Army of the Potomac had not been a whit behind its competitor for the reduction of Richmond. The Fifth Corps and the Ninth, it appears, advanced on the extreme left, capturing four guns and the first line of breastworks, partially gaining possession of the second, but subsequently retiring a few rods and establishing a new line of defence, which at last accounts they still held. Owing to the weather and the unavoidable delay of business, I was unable to start for the proposed scene of my labors to-day, but I trust that to-morrow's noon will see me comfortably ensconced in my quarters among the gallant boys of the Army of the Potomac.

No one living constantly at City Point, and daily witnessing the improvements and changes going on, can realize the immense scale upon which affairs are carried on. It is only to the new-comer that the vastness of the operations in progress for the supply of the armies under the command of Gen. GRANT reveal themselves in all their just proportions. Imagine to yourself, kind reader, (of course you are kind, else you would not have gone as far this,) a high bluff, at least fifty feet in height, the summit of which is covered with a mass of "hospital" tents, and devoted to sutlers, bakers, news-venders, clothiers, grocers, and all the various hangers-on who attach themselves to the skirts of all large bodies of troops. Beside, the different provost-marshals, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., have their tents among this large collection.

On the base and running along its face lies the "U.S. Military R.R.," and constantly on its rails can be seen cars being loaded with all sorts of supplies, and locomotives most discordantly. The wharves on which all the articles of supply for the army are unloaded from the vessels daily coming up, are an extraordinary instance of the speed with which American mechanics erect such edifices. The main wharf, on the James, is over two thousand feet long, some eighty in width. This immense structure is built bodily on the water, and rests on piles cut round and about the country. Upon this wharf stands a gigantic warehouse run up out of pine lumber, and shingled. In this warehouse is stored all the grain, and I saw piles of sacks of oats and corn large enough to fill the entire block of buildings of which the *Times'* establishment forms no prominent a position.

But it is the contents of the wharf itself that gives the beholder an idea of the immense amount and variety of articles that are necessary to the proper maintenance of the physique of our army, and repair the wear and tear that takes place by the constant attrition impossible to avoid. Huge piles of blankets in cases turn toward the sky and spread to the right and left; long lines of anvils rival in solidity and steadiness, the veterans of the army; vast quantities of hay bales lying in chaotic confusion all over the "hay-wharf;" thousands of cavalry saddles, bridles, and other pieces of equine equipment; pilot bread, and other necessaries for the inner man; spare axles, wheels, tires, tongues, chains and "bows;" handspikes and caissons, ammunition chests, trails, ropes, and various other items among the many items that go to make up the wagons and artillery economics. In fact, it would be impossible to enumerate all the different articles that may be found on this wharf. Lumber jostles, shingles, and kegs of nails and horse-shoes dispute standing room with spades and pickaxes. Barrels of pork strive to "outrank" tierces of hams. Axes and hammers, spikes and rails, beams and bars. Altogether a more complete hodge-podge conglomeration of odds and ends could not be found on any other similar structure in America.

The shipping moored along the dock are of the most varied character. From every lake and river, (and I was very near saying every sea), came representatives. Clumsy barges from the Erie and Chesapeake canals are here; schooners from the great chain of internal seas forming our northern boundary, daily arrive; brigs, barks and clippers formerly sailing to the tropics, to Europe, and to the Pacific, can be found at any time discharging cargoes for the army. Steamers of all sizes and descriptions are also here. Tugs, propellers, ocean steamers, river palaces, pleasure and ferry boats. Some arrive in the guise of sunboats, and all their black paints cannot hide the original business for which they were built. Daws in borrowed plumes, these latter seem anxious to make up in noise and bluster what they lack in apparent fitness. But I am going on to a greater length than I intended, when sitting down at this gossipping letter, and for fear that I should get tiresome I will close by repeating, that a dozen letters could not portray the scenes daily to be witnessed at this interesting base.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Valley Cleared of Bushwhackers—Supply Trains more Regular—Additional Killed and Wounded—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great distance between headquarters and the base of supplies, trains are constantly passing over the road to Martinsburgh, and thus far without interruption. MOSBY's gang, however, are watching this line, and scarcely a day passes but some of his men are seen, generally at so great a distance as to render any attempt to capture or shoot them impracticable. A few days ago Capt. HOWA and Lieut. REINSOLDT, with 48 men of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, went out on a reconnoissance near Berryville, and, while crossing a field nearly surrounded by a stone wall, were pounced upon by some three hundred of MOSBY's men. Our men were so situated that they were forced to fight to enable any portion of the command to escape. The result of the affair was three men killed—GOODRICH and JOHN BURROUGHS, of Company K, and Corp. NEWMAN, of Company E; six men wounded and about twenty are still missing. The wounded men were well cared for by residents in the vicinity, and were subsequently taken by them into Winchester. As soon as the disaster was known, Maj. DURLAND, who is stationed at Winchester, with the balance of the regiment started out in pursuit of the enemy, but they had escaped to the mountains.

A SURPRISE.

Our cavalry advanced so rapidly after the battle of the 19th that many rebel officers were taken by surprise. When near Woodstock on the night of the 23d ult., a man rode up to the Ninth New-York Cavalry on the road and asked what regiment that was. In reply he was asked, Yankee like, what regiment he wanted to find, and named one of the rebel regiments of cavalry in which he was a Captain. Lieut. ROBINSON, of the Ninth, told the stranger to dismount, that he was a prisoner, and when told that he had got into a Yankee column, he doubted the statement for some time. Rebel wagons were found scattered all along the road—only a few of them having been burned. Among the number was a whole wagon load of new clothing. The people of Winchester say they never saw troops so badly scared as EARLY's army when it passed through that place on the evening of the 19th ult.

A MEAN TRICK.

Some of the rebel sympathizers say that SHERIDAN came a mean Yankee trick over EARLY. They allege that he sent off 7,000 men, and EARLY then sent off 5,000 men toward Richmond, and as soon as this had been done SHERIDAN brought back the troops he had sent off and at once attacked EARLY. In their opinion EARLY should have been notified. The 5,000 troops referred to were doubtless those which met our cavalry at Culpepper; they rejoined EARLY's command at Fisher's Hill, but even with this large reinforcement, the rebels did not succeed in stopping the onward march of the army.

REBEL THIEVES.

One would suppose from the action of the enemy that the rebel army is composed of professional thieves. No sooner does a prisoner or wounded man fall into their hands than he is robbed of clothing and everything else of value upon his person. This disreputable business is carried on just as systematically under fire as elsewhere. One of many instances in evidence of this is the case of Capt. JOHN T. RUTHERFORD, Ninth New-York Cavalry. On the 16th he was shot through the neck while in the thickest of the fight, near Winchester. No sooner had he struck the ground than two rebels ran up to him, and snatched his watch, under as heavy fire as is usually experienced.

THE TAX COLLECTOR.

EARLY had notices posted all through the valley when he moved toward Harper's Ferry the last time, notifying the inhabitants that they must pay their taxes on or before the 1st of October. It is quite evident now that the "citizens" will not pay their taxes as ordered, and a majority of the persons interested, I believe, would not feel very bad if the Confederate collector of taxes never should make his appearance again. Indeed, there is evidence on every hand showing that EARLY supposed he should hold easy sway in the valley until after the Presidential election, when, if McCLELLAN should be elected, (and all good rebs believe it,) the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized. Even after EARLY had been driven back helter-skelter to Fisher's Mountain, he boasted that he would check the Yankees there, and would soon drive them back to Harper's Ferry.

The people hereabouts are in no condition to pay taxes. The farmers, between the two armies, have lost nearly all they raised this season, and the residents of villages and towns have suffered so much that they are almost unanimously in favor of the Yankee troops remaining permanently, and are doing all they date to secure that result. Winchester has suffered more, perhaps, than any other place, because it has been the scene of more conflicts. Scores of buildings there have been rendered untenantable by shells. During the last fight, a large number of dwelling-houses were struck. A shot entered the door of one house, demolishing a stove in a room where four or five persons were seated, without injuring either of them; the shot tore a child's dress who was standing in the door the ball entered. At another house, a twelve-pound shot lodged in the crockery closet, destroying nearly every article of crockery, and the family, though in the house at the time, were so much excited that they did not know what had occurred until the crockery was wanted for the supper table.

In six days the agents of the Sanitary Commission have sent off seven thousand soldiers' letters.

Among the most recent of the killed and wounded are Capt. BUHL, First Michigan Cavalry, Aug. 25; R. B. Shattuck, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in heel; Corp. Frank Fox, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in arm; Sergt. Post, Co. F, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in thigh, mortal; Lieut. David R. Whitmore, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in right arm, slight, —— Germain, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in head.

Of four recruits in this company, three had horses killed under them, and the fourth recruit was wounded—good evidence that new men do well when with old soldiers. Indeed, the recruits have fought well everywhere in this campaign.

Capt. P. C. Bailey, Co. H, Ninth New-York Cavalry, was shot on the 26th ult. through both thighs, while skirmishing on the road toward Brown's Gap. The wound, though a very severe one, is not considered dangerous.

Corp. John A. Hiller, Co. D, Ninth New-York Cavalry, leg amputated; Sergt. Joseph Lyman, Co. E, Ninth New-York Cavalry, leg, seriously; Sergt. Joseph Johnson, Co. G, Ninth New-York Cavalry, had his nose shot off; Sergt. Smith, Co. E, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded and a prisoner; Maj. Scott, First New-York Dragoons, neck, not serious; Capt. Aiken, Sixth New-York Cavalry, foot.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Fort Nagley—A Novel Mass Meeting—An East Tennessee Orator, and His Argument—How Western Soldiers Vote—Forrest Again Rampant—Effect of Sheridan's Victories.

From our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

Among the defensive works of Nashville, Fort Nagley, to which I have referred in former letters, is entitled to conspicuous mention. It crowns a high conical hill, on the south side of the city, directly facing the capitol, and distant from it about a mile and a half. Before the Union forces occupied the city, the sides of the hill were covered with a dense growth of stately trees, adding much to the picturesque appearance of the suburbs. The axe felled the whole of them remorselessly when it was found necessary to plant a fort on the hitherto forest-crowned summit.

The work of cutting down and building up was swiftly executed. The trees disappeared, but a frowning fortress uprose in their place, with moat, parapet, embrasures, towers, citadel, and all the appurtenances requisite to a complete work of the kind. Guns looked threateningly out from their defiant position, consisting of 36-pounder Parrotts, several brass howitzers, and one tremendous 64-pounder, adjusted so as to revolve horizontally, and command all the approaches to Nashville on every side. During WHEELER's recent prowling in the vicinity, the staunch yeomen manning these guns slept beside them, not only ready to give him a cordial greeting, but yearning to have him and his force come near enough to receive the hospitality in store. This amiable desire was not destined to be gratified.

A small party of friends from the North visited this fort the other day under your correspondent's escort. Lieut. HAMILTON, the officer in charge for the day, on admitting us courteously, told us we had arrived opportunely, as a *mass meeting* of the men of the fort was then convened, and an orator was at that moment addressing it. Of course we accepted his invitation to hear a speech under these novel circumstances, and were soon seated within the stockade citadel, and in front of the orator. The men—some two hundred in number—were ranged around the speaker's stand, listening intently, and occasionally applauding with that heartiness so well understood and loved by soldiers.

The speaker was Capt. VINCENT MEIGS, of the First Tennessee Infantry. He was a fine specimen of the truly loyal East Tennesseans, as well physically as in the flaming fervor and enthusiasm of devotion to the Union, which mark the Unionists of this persecuted section. Living near Knoxville, he had shared with Parson BROWNLOW, and other staunch Unionists of his section, the oppressions and sufferings which the indomitable Parson has so vividly depicted before Northern audiences. He painted what the rebellion is, and what atrocities it had perpetrated upon multitudes whose only crime was loyalty to the Government, and the picture stood out before his hearers life-like and thrilling. It was the nature of the rebellion to commit such enormities. If it had the power it would continue to commit them, till every Union man in Tennessee was hung, shot, imprisoned or swept from the soil.

There could be no safety for Tennesseans, nor for the country, but in the utter destruction of the rebellion. The downfall of the rebellion involved the overthrow of Slavery, the dire spring and root of all the nation's suffering and calamities. Any compromise with rebels in arms—any overture looking to peace without crushing treason—any "cessation of hostilities" before the supremacy of the Government should be perfectly vindicated, was itself a treasonable proposition, come from what source it might, to be frowned upon and sternly battled with, by every man who had the least love for his country, or the slightest regard for its true honor or welfare. The Chicago platform, the Captain added, proposed virtually to give up everything to the rebels, by offering to stop fighting with them, and to treat with them, before they had sued, as vanquished rebels should, for peace. Every soldier who voted for that platform, by voting for him who stood upon it, was an enemy to his Government, and a friend to rebels struggling to overturn it. As between McCLELLAN and LINCOLN, the issue was clear as light. To vote for the one, was to abandon the Government, struggling with might and main to put down treason, to imperil the very life of the Commonwealth, to strengthen the bloody hands of the rebels, and by the aid and comfort given them, in their extreme hour of exhaustion and imminent overthrow, encourage them to rally, stand fast, and still look for success in their unholy enterprise. To vote for the other, was to support right against wrong, order against confusion, good government against anarchy, unity against division, and the cause of a safe, honorable and abiding peace, soon to come, against endless strifes and bloody conflicts.

Such was the East Tennessean's argument in substance. He was the first man, he told his audience, who had raised a company of Tennesseeans to do battle for the Union and the glorious old flag, and because of his early and devoted loyalty thus evinced by works, a price had been placed, by the rebellion, on his head. The speech of the Captain was one of real power. It was homely in style and expressive, rough in delivery, and utterly devoid of the graces of the schools, but there was a deep, straightforward earnestness about it, an honest common sense, a sharp logic, a pointed illustration, which adapted it exactly to his auditors, who were carried along by the speaker at his will.

It seemed to me, as the orator closed, that there were few present who did not cordially echo his sentiments, albeit the soldiers were mainly from Indiana. Being curious to know whether Gen. McCLELLAN were really as strong among the soldiers as his friends persist in representing him to be, I inquired of the Lieutenant how the case stood with the men here under his command. He replied, that of those manning the fort, seven out of ten were certainly for President LINCOLN. This proportion a recent canvass in Hospital No. I confirmed, where out of some 1,050 patients "Father ABRAHAM" had 400 majority over all others. The Army of the Southwest, it is true, except a fraction of it, has never been commanded by "Little Mac," and led by him from victory to victory. The Army of the Potomac has been, and naturally, therefore, holds its laurel-crowned leader of other days in higher estimation than the Western troops, who have only had ordinary men, such as GRANT, SHERMAN, ROSECRANS and THOMAS to lead them. The question of popularity is affected much by circumstances.

An alarm by FORREST follows quickly the one excited by WHEELER. Not that people here *are* alarmed any just yet. FORREST is a great way off, down in Alabama, where Athens has succumbed to his prowess, with two regiments, so reported, of colored troops and half a regiment of whites. This latter circumstance reached here yesterday, exaggerated perhaps, as first reports are apt to be. It is certain FORREST is around and threatening with a force reported to be formidable for mischief and destruction. Gen. ROUSSEAU will at once be on his track, having gotten everything in readiness with all expedition, and started for the scene of the fresh irruption. The city was alive with men and horse yesterday, some bound to Atlanta and a goodly number on this new expedition. In addition to ROUSSEAU's force, we learn that Gen. SHERMAN has dispatched a suitable body to operate on FORREST's rear. Between the two we shall hope for a speedily successful finale.

In the present position of our arms in this region, small forces like this of FORREST, bent on spoliation and plunder mostly, with the destruction of railroads and Government property, may prove a transient, sometimes a serious annoyance, but can hardly effect a disaster of any moment or duration. The rebel aims and aims are well understood, and we have the men and munitions to render both abortive. Communication with Chattanooga may be cut off for a few days. FORREST will do this now as WHEELER did a few weeks ago. Indeed, trains have ceased running from this point southward for a day or two already, not wishing to run any superfluous risk of capture. But the interruption is short. The energy of the Government is sure to sweep opposition out of its path speedily, and to keep the grand line open—itself a miracle of successful achievement, considering the length of the line and the character of the country through which it passes. Nashville is a little crowded while the embargo lasts. Troops coming in all the time from the North need transit. The One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiments, each with over a thousand men, are just in; one of which, as I now write, is snugly bivouacked for the night in the ample grounds of the University right under my window. A little rest here, before reaching the front will do the brave fellows no harm. And when SHERMAN needs the aid of their strong arms they will be found at their proper posts of peril and of honor.

The brilliant victories of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah are the themes of all tongues. Our diligent little extras give us the telegraphic news as promptly as you get it there. We rejoice at a great victory as heartily and loudly as our Union friends do in the North. The cannon at the capitol thundered forth the people's joy that the "Valley of Humiliation" had become at length the "Delectable Mountains," affording the people a delightful prospect of the "promised land" of peace and rest for the way-wearied and war-worn, their toils and sufferings triumphantly ended.

The prospect, in truth, is brightening all around us. There is no longer a pretext for craven despondency. The country has got what the popular heart was sighing and panting for—great and repeated successes. The moral effect of them is greater than the material effect. A few more such successes and the great work is done. These will be sure to come, for the mind and heart of the people are fully in this work of saving the country, and they *will save it*, in spite equally of the arts of false friends and the arms of open enemies. C. V. S.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamship Firemen's Riot—Indian Troubles in Vancouver's Island—Meeting on Board an English Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 7.

The steamship firemen renewed their riotous conduct on the departure of the steamer *Golden Age* to-day, and a strong posse of police, aided by the Provost Guard, took possession of the wharf. Large numbers of the firemen were arrested, including some of the ringleaders.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia. She brings $327,000 in gold.

An Indian war is impending in Vancouver's Island. Several murders have been committed by them, and some tribes were in arms.

A mutiny on board an English ship at Port Angelos was quelled by the United States revenue cutter *Shubrick*, on the 27th of September.

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Convocation in this State have adopted radical resolutions and in support of the war.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Constitution* arrived this morning with the passengers and mails that left New-York Sept. 13th.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

Rebel Testimony to its Effectiveness.

Rear-Admiral LEE has issued the following circular:

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 20, 1864.

The following extracts from late Wilmington and Fayetteville (N. C.) newspapers, referring to the recent loss of blockade-runners, captured or destroyed by the blockaders off the port of Wilmington, and to the present stringency of the blockade of that port, are published for the satisfaction of the officers and men engaged on this arduous duty.

A list of the fifty (50) sea steamers captured or destroyed in violating the blockade of Wilmington since Aug. 1, 1863, is annexed.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

From the Daily Journal, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20.

It may be something short of petit treason for us to say so, but still we will say it—that we are not so sure that the Tallahassee expedition will pay a large dividend. She certainly kicked up a fuss, but we doubt very much whether she weakened the military resources of the Yankee Governament to any appreciable extent. It is pretty certain that she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention upon this port, and may be the cause of bringing down upon us the main part of the Yankee Navy. *The blockade here will be doubly strict, that is certain.*

THE PRIZE STEAMER LILIAN.—This prize steamer now at the Navy-yard in Philadelphia, is a new and sharp built Clyde propellor of 475 tons burden, and has been libeled and appraised. The Navy Department has been informed of her appraised value, which was $140,000, and was accepted. She is admirably adapted for cruising, and will, doubtless, secure many a prize. So says the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. How many such have left Confederate ports!

From the Daily Journal, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 17.

The Mobile *Tribune* of a late date says: "There is not a word of news from below. The fleet is inactive and we hear nothing of the movement of the troops. FARRAGUT, as we judge from the Yankee papers has gone to another station. It is believed that he has been ordered to try his prowess at Wilmington."

Possibly. There is a thundering blockade off here now; that's pretty certain, whether the man with the queer name has got anything to do with it or not. All credit it mainly to the real or supposed presence of the *Tallahassee* and sundry other mysterious sea monsters. The Yankee papers even report the *Florida* as among the vessels that have come into this port.

LOSS OF THE LYNX.—Last night, the fine blockade-running steamer, *Lynx*, belonging to JOHN FRAZER & Co.,* and commanded by Capt. REID, crossed New-Inlet Bar, and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred (600) bales of cotton, one half on Government account. She had also $50,000 in gold on freight for Government. She had some few passengers. Just after she got out, she was pursued by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six of them below the water line. Finding the ship in a sinking condition, the Captain beached her five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of her effects, and the vessel was burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to Government was saved. The enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at the *Lynx*, by which one of the crew was wounded.

* FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co.—TRENHOLM now rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Carolinian, Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17.

The loss of the *Advance* is a pretty severe blow to our State. She has done noble service for our North Carolina soldiers, and has paid herself twenty times. There are more Clyde-built steamers, and North Carolina has money to her credit in Europe. We believe that the State owned but one-third of the *Advance*.

Blockade-runners captured and destroyed off Wilmington, N. C., since Aug. 1, 1863, by the N. A. B. Squadron, Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding.

Kate	Aug. 1, 1863	Captured.
Hebe	Aug. 16, 1863	Destroyed.
Arabian	Sept. 19, 1863	Destroyed.
Juno	Sept. 22, 1863	Captured.
Rhanion	Sept. 25, 1863	Captured.
Elizabeth	Oct. 1863	Destroyed.
Douro	Oct. 11, 1863	Destroyed.
Venus	Oct. 21, 1863	Destroyed.
Margaret and Jessie	Nov. 5, 1863	Captured.
Cornubia	Nov. 8, 1863	Captured.
Ella and Annie	Nov. 9, 1863	Captured.
R. E. Lee	Nov. 9, 1863	Captured.
Ella	Nov. 16, 1863	Captured.
Banshee	Nov. 21, 1863	Captured.
Ceres	Dec. 6, 1863	Captured.
Gen. Beauregard	Dec. 13, 1863	Destroyed.
Antonica	Dec. 26, 1863	Destroyed.
Bendigo	Jan. 3, 1864	Destroyed.
Vesta	Jan. 7, 1864	Destroyed.
Dare	Jan. 7, 1864	Destroyed.
Ranger	Jan. 11, 1864	Destroyed.
Wild Dayrell	Feb. 2, 1864	Destroyed.
Nutfield	Feb. 4, 1864	Destroyed.
Dee	Feb. 5, 1864	Destroyed.
Emily	Feb. 10, 1864	Destroyed.
Fannie and Jennie	Feb. 10, 1864	Destroyed.
Pet	Feb. 16, 1864	Captured.
Spunky	Feb. —, 1864	Run ashore on Bar and destroyed.
Scotia	March 1, 1864	Captured.
Don	March 4, 1864	Captured.
Mary Ann	March 6, 1864	Captured.
Young Republic	May 6, 1864	Captured.
Minnie	May 8, 1864	Captured.
Greyhound	May 10, 1864	Captured.
Tristram Shandy	May 15, 1864	Captured.
Caledonia	May 30, 1864	Captured.
Georgianna McCaw	June 3, 1864	Destroyed.
Thistle	June 4, 1864	Captured.
Syren	June 5, 1864	Captured.
Pevensey	June 9, 1864	Destroyed.
Rouen	July 2, 1864	Captured.
Boston	July 8, 1864	Captured.
Little Ada	July 9, 1864	Captured.
Lillian	Aug. 25, 1864	Captured.
Elsie	Sept. 5, 1864	Captured.
A. D. Vance	Sept. 10, 1864	Captured.
Florie	Sept. —, 1864	Destroyed; recaptured by rebels.
Badger	Sept. —, 1864	Destroyed; ran ashore in Wilmington harbor.
Lynx	Sept. 25, 1864	Destroyed.
Night Hawk	Sept. 29, 1864	Destroyed.

Captured, 26. Destroyed, 24. Total captured and destroyed, 50.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston papers of the 29th of September say that the bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, eighty-eight shots were reported fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks and splinters.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 1st inst. says that eighty-four shells were fired at Charleston during the last twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The Governor of Alabama, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, says:

"This fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians. If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and devastated by SHERMAN's ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama will be read in the desolated homes and starving women and children of our sister State." He therefore recommends the amendment of the militia law so as to include all persons exempted from the Confederate service able to bear arms, and all between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

Movement of Rebels Into Kentucky.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 8.

Two hundred rebels under Gen. LYON, of Eddyville, Ky., captured the steamer *Chambers* and crossed the river into Kentucky yesterday, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, when they released the boat.

The water on Hospeth Shoals is fifteen feet deep, and rising.

Movements of Gen. Warren.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Maj.-Gen. WARREN and Staff came to Washington to-day.

The Steam-Tug Winslow—Five Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The steam-tug *Winslow* went to pieces on the railroad pier last night. Five of the crew were lost.

The Soldier's Vote.

NO STAMP REQUIRED UPON THE AFFIDAVIT AND POWER OF ATTORNEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 30th ult. that the power of attorney and affidavits required by the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, granting to soldiers the right to vote, when absent from the State on military duty, do not require to be stamped. It is held by this office, that to require a stamp to be affixed to these papers would be a restriction on the elective franchise not contemplated either by State or Federal legislation. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

H. W. EASTMAN, Esq., Assessor, Roslyn, N. Y.

The Sanitary Commission.

The following letter from Mr. STRONG, Treasurer of the Commission, to Mr. COLLINS, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, partially explains the present condition and wants of this great benevolent enterprise:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., and of the further contribution of five hundred dollars, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, by the United States Life Insurance Company, of this CITY, for which further evidence of the patriotism and humanity of that company, and of its enlightened appreciation of the importance of the work undertaken by the commission, we beg to return our most sincere acknowledgments.

We are particularly gratified to perceive by this and other recent indications, that the generous sympathy of the North with this work still exists unimpaired. Though the portions of the proceeds of the great fairs lately held for the relief of the army, which reached the treasury of the commission, was large beyond precedent, the demands upon it have been increasing with the rise in the price of material of every kind, and with the diminution in quantity of the supplies contributed to the depots of the commission.

Hence it has become necessary (in order to do as much as was done a year ago toward supplementing accidental failures in the work of Government) in buying more goods, and at higher prices than ever before, and hence the amount actually paid for such purposes by the Central Treasury of the Commission from May 1 to Oct. 1, is the sum of $562,442 50, beside the expenditures for the same object, made at Louisville, Washington, and other points, and also borne by the Central Treasury, amounting to between one and two hundred thousand dollars more.

Of course it must be obvious that operations on this scale cannot long be kept up without a steady and uniform support from the liberality of the people, such as the Commission has had the honor to receive from the Company over which you preside. I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant, GEORGE T. STRONG.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Esq., President.

Veteran Soldiers for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Executive Committee of the Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Union Club, will meet at Room No.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Condition of the Exiles from Atlanta.

Senator Hill of Georgia on the Peace Question.

In addition to the extracts already published, we find the following in our Richmond files of Sept. 3 and 4:

FROM GEORGIA.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* writes from the front, near West Point:

"As reference has already been made to the movement of this army, it may not be improper to speak of it now. We commenced the march to this point on the morning of the 19th. The march was very fatiguing indeed, as we travelled about twenty miles. The country through which we marched, and that in which we now are, is well supplied with forage for man and beast. No troops have ever been in this country. I suppose that Hood found forage rather scarce in that part of Georgia we have just left, and ordered this *detour* upon the enemy's with a two-fold object in view.

I prefer remaining silent as far as regards future movements; for I would not give a single intimation, however indefinite, to the enemy. Our line extends northward as far as the West Point Railroad—how far southward I am unable to say; because there is too much work on hand for me to "observe about." Let it suffice to say that Hood and Hannza are here in *propria persona*, and that the work goes bravely on. *Chevaux de frise* and abatis are being made, and in a few hours our line will be quite formidable. The men are all in fine spirits.

But we need more men; want of them caused the fall of Atlanta, and want of them will cause other disasters. Mind, now, I am not despondent, but "speak forth the words of truth and soberness." There are men enough among the reserves to remedy this great evil! they are in South Carolina and Georgia, in Mississippi and Alabama. Let five thousand men come from each of these States, as you remarked in a recent issue of your paper, and the phase of affairs will soon be considerably changed.

I do not suppose that it would be communicating contraband intelligence if I were to tell you that a change of commanders will be acceptable to the army of Tennessee. Gen. Hood does not meet their expectations. He does not possess their confidence as wholly as did Johnston, and confidence, you know, is half the battle. I regret it is so. I had hoped that the Texan would win their confidence and love, but from conversation with men of different corps I find that my hopes were vain. The men believed him to be brave and gallant. He is doubtless competent to the discharge of a commanding general's duties, but scarcity of numbers has made the Fates unpropitious by reason of numerical superiority. Sherman has been enabled to out-general his antagonist, and the troops not looking very deeply into the circumstances of the case, have become dissatisfied. I think it will add greatly to the *esprit du corps* of this army to relostate Gen. Johnson, or put Beauregard in command."

Speaking of the recent movement of Hood's army, and the situation in Georgia, the Macon *Confederate* says: "Sherman, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, has succeeded in capturing Atlanta, and stands there to-day is greater peril than we whom he threatens. The hunter has penetrated into the lion's den—let him beware lest he never see the sun again. With his mouth in Tennessee and his stomach in Georgia, Sherman's position is more than losecure—it is perilous in the extreme, and can be made fatal. His alimentary canal is at least a hundred miles long. It must be cut; and there are men enough in Georgia to do it. Let the people, as the President in his speech in this city a few days since urged them to,do, see that no man remains at home whose duty it is to be in the field. The President stated that *two-thirds* of the army were absent. Let them, if necessary, be pushed to their posts. Reinforced by these thousands, Atlanta will prove the rock on which the Federal hope of subjugation will be wrecked."

The Macon *Telegraph* makes the annexed extracts from a private letter, detailing the operations of Wheeler's command:

"The expedition thus far is a most perfect success in every way. We have destroyed effectually some fifty miles of the railroad in Middle Tennessee, and some twenty-five in East Tennessee and Georgia. We have captured hundreds of prisoners and an immense amount of United States Government property of every sort. In every fight we have made with the enemy we have been victorious. We went within about two and a half miles of Nashville. [What's the use of saying or doing that, when they did not go further?] I think the damage we have done the railroads will require at least thirty days to have it repaired.

Our trip throughout Tennessee was a continuous grand ovation—and has given us some two thousand recruits of most excellent material for cavalry. The people of Tennessee are very cheerful, and have the finest crops known for years, which they are very anxious for the brave boys of our gallant army to come and consume. Do not suppose the good people of Tennessee—and they are a host—are subdued. By no means. Milk and honey, and every other good thing to tempt the appetite, was lavished upon us every where, and the 'God bless the rebels' was on every tongue."

"THE EXILES."

The rebel journals are doing all in their power to "fire the Southern heart" by exaggerating the sufferings consequent upon the enforcement of Gen. Sherman's order expelling the citizens from Atlanta. The Macon *Confederate* says: "But there still remains in and about this city two hundred families who are without a shelter. Just think of it. Almost a thousand children exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and with scarcely food enough to eke out their miserable lives. The Mayor's office is thronged with these unfortunate women daily, who with tears plead meekly for bread that their little ones may not starve. To have the sympathy of the people of this city enlisted, we would recommend a walk amongst the cars where the exiles are still stopping. Destitute of home, money, food, or strong arms to provide these things for them, they present a sickening aspect. *Many of them have young babes at the breast. Some four or five were confined last week on the cars.* In the name of justice, we beg the people to go to work and minister to the circumstances of these people.

Another Macon paper says:

"It is suggested that the exiles, who have no domicile homes provided, and who are dependent on the assistance of our benevolent people, be removed to Southwest Georgia, Florida and Alabama. That portion of the country abounds with provisions of all kinds, and here the most prominent difficulty will be dispensed with. The country in that region is not subject to the ungenial changes of climate that make the Winters further north so very discomforting. Some of our acquaintances have built pole tents, and informed us they expect to live in them during the Winter, which they say is sufficiently mild and open to permit this method of life."

The editor of the *Clarion* writes to his paper from Augusta:

"In passing through Macon I saw some fifty car londs of the houseless wanderers, and God only knows and will ever know the sufferings of these unfortunate people. Nothing but Government aid can relieve them from suffering the pangs of hunger. They are too numerous to be reached by private aid. I saw farmers who, in Atlanta and the towns around, stood high in social position and wealth, the occupants of box cars, and but too glad to get even that shelter. I believe that every exertion is being made for their relief; but what amount of untold suffering will be endured before that relief can reach all, I fear to express."

Soldiers of the army, here is but a picture of what awaits your own wives and children if the enemy conquer us! Death would be preferable to being at the mercy of such a wicked, barbarous foe.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, made a speech a few days ago in Macon. Referring to the situation in Georgia, and the prospect of a peace, he said:

"No honorable peace can be attained for Georgia until the enemy is crushed. The only peace which the invading army can give, is to make freemen slaves, and slaves freemen.

And we must crush this enemy; I feel that they are as much in our manners now, as the Yankees at Andersonville. How can that be done? Is it possible we can crush Sherman? He has three hundred miles of railroad to keep up, which must and can be destroyed, or he must not himself escape. We have the means to do this. We must return the absentees. They are every where. They eat at your tables; you meet them at your parlors; you meet them on the streets—you all know who they are. Cease complaining of the gallant soldiers in the field and urge forward the absentees. Do that, and the moon shall not wane and wane thrice before Sherman is defeated and his exile can go home.

I know we all want peace; and if God knows my heart there is no one who more fervently prays for it than I do. But how can we make it? Not with Sherman, who says he means extermination. Precedent I read a letter from him more intensified with malignity than ever escaped the lips of man. He said he meant to destroy the present people, and populate the country with a better people—the Yankees. Yes, make him or Lincoln only one peace commission.

And I tell you why you cannot make peace with Sherman's gallant army will not let you. You have the power to make a dishonorable peace. There is no more anxious to stay the revolution than I am, no man will work more earnestly to secure it than I will, but I will never acknowledge inferiority to-day.

Why, this is unique in despondency. It can do no good. Georgians do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman in Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will crush the enemy, and that very soon.

There is no peace party in the North if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate self they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy."

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE SITUATION—THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

A correspondent writes the Augusta *Constitutionalist* from Charleston:

There is no appearance of any movement on the part of the enemy to disturb the present status of affairs in this department. With the exception of the bombardment of the city, which, for some time past, has been unusually severe, there is nothing to disturb the dull monotony of what is improperly termed the siege of Charleston.

During the day and night, with intervals now and of a few hours, the booming of heavy guns and the shrieking of shell resound throughout the city. But fortunately the loss of life and the destruction of property is miraculously small. The bombardment might be continued indefinitely and the Yankees would be no nearer the capture of Charleston than when the first gun was fired; so that the barbarous proceeding now practiced by the enemy proceeds only from a petty, contemptible, vindictive feeling of hatred of the people.

The same proud spirit and defiant air that was visible in the earlier stages of the war are still exhibited. This confidence of the people in the final triumph of Southern valor is unshaken. It does one good to see how hopeful and buoyant they are, and to prove what an encouraging view they take of the situation.

One would suppose from the heavy fire to which Charleston is subjected, that business must necessarily be suspended, but such is not the case. There is a thriving business being done, principally, however, in blockade goods, which, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the Yankee blockaders, find their way regularly into this port. This trade imparts something of a lively business appearance to the city.

There are now in this vicinity about ten thousand of the Andersonville prisoners who are materially benefitted by the change. *Some of them have volunteered to perform certain duties, in lieu of which, they are to receive clothes and rations, and be exchanged at the earliest moment.* They attribute the cause of all their grievances to the Yankee Government, which, by refusing to enter into a fair and equitable arrangement for an exchange caused *eight thousand* of the prisoners to die of disease in Andersonville.

There is at present a number of our men contained in a stockade on Morris Island, within range of the guns of our batteries. This is in retaliation for the imprisonment of Yankees in Charleston."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

The Secretary of War has approved the appointment of a gentleman of known capacities to remain with the Army of Northern Virginia and transmit to the army Intelligence office, Richmond, authentic lists of the killed, wounden and missing in every engagement, the same being designed for permanent record as well as public information. Reports made by Adjutants to brigade and division headquarters as soon as possible after every battle, will be transmitted by this agent to the central office in Richmond, together with all casualties occurring in the trenches from day to day, and which are lost sight of and forgotten in the grander result. One benefit of this agency, systematically conducted, will be the avoidance of filling the newspapers with the lists of casualties occurring in every battle, thereby unwittingly affording the enemy information of our losses during the progress of an action, and our strength when the action commenced, with the number of men carried into an engagement and the number brought out, all of which is very important information to spread broadcast to the world for the special information of the enemy.

THE MARKETS.

The following significant notice appears in the Richmond papers:

HEADQUARTERS POST, RICHMOND, Oct. 3, 1864.

CIRCULAR—THE MARKET MEN.—Gen. Kemper respectfully requests the daily press to notify the public that persons coming from the country on business will not be molested by the military guards of the city. It is desired that market men continue to bring in their produce as heretofore.

GARNETT ANDREWS, Maj. and A. A. Gen.

DAVIS' STREATS.—In reference to the recent visit of Jeff. Davis to Macon, Ga., an exchange remarks:

"These visits of Davis to the far South furnish one kind of landmarks by which we may recapitulate the decay of the rebellion, or at least the restriction of its limits. In the Spring of 1862, when our armies were beginning to press down toward Alabama and Mississippi, Davis made a visit to his own State to stir up the people. At that time he had the choice of *three routes*, viz.: the great Southern road through Knoxville, Chattanooga, &c.; the middle route, through Augusta, Atlanta, &c., and the inferior Southern route, by Macon, &c. He went by Chattanooga on that occasion, and could then go to his home in Mississippi. In 1863, after Bragg's defeat, he made another tour, but at that time he was restricted to *two routes*, the Chattanooga route being closed against him, and he could no longer go to his home in Mississippi, for the Yankees were there. Now, in 1864 he is again on the tramp, but he is limited on this occasion to a *single road*. He *must* go by Macon, or not go at all. Both Chattanooga and Atlanta are barred against his progress. And he is not only deprived of the ability to go to Mississippi, but it would be a very hazardous experiment for him to trust himself anywhere in Alabama north of the Montgomery Railroad.

Thus we may be able to trace, even in these compulsory pilgrimages of the rebel chief, the constantly receding limits of his power. It will not be long, we trust, before the third and last route of travel now open will be closed by a new flank movement of Sherman, and then he will be unable to penetrate Georgia at all."

The Talk About Peace Commissioners in Georgia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The stories afloat concerning peace negotiations in Georgia arose from the fact that a native Georgian, named King, residing at Marietta, twenty miles north of Atlanta, received permission of Gen. Sherman about a fortnight ago to pass South through the lines, with the view of having an interview with Gov. Brown. Mr. King is an original Union man, and previous to the war published a newspaper in Marietta, in whose columns the heresy of secession was steadfastly combatted until the die was cast, when he promptly discontinued the journal. During the war he has been almost a recluse, devoting himself to writing a metaphysical work, now nearly completed; and although his thorough devotion to the old Government was known throughout the section of Georgia in which he resides, his consistency and straightforwardness of character have commanded respect, and assured security in the most stormy and excited phase of Southern sentiment. Mr. King is for peace and Union, and his visit to the Governor of his State is probably to plead for their return. But his mission is an individual effort, and will be conducted after his own views and impulses. His only credentials are a pass through Gen. Sherman's lines and permission to return.

A PHILOSOPHICAL CONVICT.—A man who can work for nothing, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, and crack his jokes and maintain an uninterrupted good humor, is certainly a philosopher to be envied. There is such a man now confined in the Athenæum prison under sentence of hard labor. He is an Irishman by birth and a bricklayer. When the weather is good, and there is nothing else for him to do, he is sent out in charge of an armed soldier to repair old and build new sidewalks. He is constantly humming some merry tune, and the only thing which appears to trouble him as he goes industriously about his work, is that the guard is not comfortable, and he therefore insists continually upon his resting his musket and easing his shanks. He says he came to his present grief by taking a French leave of the army and visiting his wife, whom he describes as a most excellent and affectionate woman, for whom he would abandon his grog any day. He has named the ball which is attached to his leg "Phœbe," in honor of his wife, and addresses it affectionately by that name, facetiously admiring its devotion to his person. He says he can go nowhere but he is followed by Phœbe, who is always at his side. Thus, by his good humor and even tempered philosophy the unfortunate, or rather fortunate man, gains a complete victory over the ills of life.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gye's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-Square, London, England, for week ending 24th September, 1864: E. E. Kitteridge, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. James and Miss Bessie Eaton, Boston; Fergus Cochran, New-York; Chas. W. Elliot and lady, two children and nurse, Miss Elliot and Miss Seabody, Boston; Edward Willetts and lady, Alfred Younge, New-York City; James Brown, George Scott, Philadelphia; H. Weller, and George H. Reay, New-York; H. E. Fox, Baltimore; H. P. Martin, F. Brugier, New-Orleans; R. E. Jackson, John Nelli, Charles A. Reed, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Atkinson, Kentucky; John H. Downing, Mr. Winter, E. Decker, R. Atkinson, New-York; George Seaman, Idaho; J. H. Brown, W. Shields, M. Duffy, Boston; J. J. Averill and lady, New-York.

A RAID IN CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND.—The Port Tobacco *Times* of Thursday last, says:

"The citizens of our quiet little village were greatly astonished on yesterday morning to learn that a raiding party, said to have come from Virginia, had entered the town about 11 or 12 o'clock the night before, and carried off some seven or eight horses belonging to a detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, four companies of which regiment are stationed near this place. Mr. George H. Mudd's horse, a very fine animal, which happened to be here at the time, is also among the missing. This is a rather unusual affair to take place in this section, and as it appears to us somewhat mysterious, we prefer to say no more about it until we shall learn all the particulars.

VOTING AT THE FAIR.—At the fair for the benefit of the Christian Commission, held in this city on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 29th and 30th ult., the polls were opened for those who wished to express their preference for the Presidential candidates, at the moderate cost of five cents for each vote. The result was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 1,282; for Lincoln, 1,080; for McClellan, 202. Majority for Lincoln 798.—*New-Brunswick, N. J., Fredonian, Oct. 3.*

FROM EUROPE.

Captain Speke, the African Traveler.

The Plans of Russia in the East.

A NOVEL SHIP OF WAR.

Remarkable Statistics of Railway Travel in Germany.

We give the following additional extracts from recent foreign papers:

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF CAPT. SPEKE.

From the Morning Star, Sept. 17.

A death has just taken place which will excite the deepest regret wherever there are men to appreciate the highe t feats of courage and endurance. Capt. Speke, the gallant and successful explorer—the man who solved the mystery which had been the perplexity of long ages—has passed away from the band of kindred spirits in whose honorable society and lofty discussions he spent the last few hours of his life. No disease marked him for his early victim. He fell by the hands of no Somali marauder, or savage chieftain in the wilds, which for so many years he had made his home. He who had escaped so many deaths, has perished by an accident as miserable as any which it has ever been our lot to record. He attended the meetings of the British Association at Bath, for the purpose of taking a leading part in the discussions on Africa. Leaving Bath early on Thursday evening with a friend, he went out on a shooting excursion; and in climbing over a wall in the neighborhood his gun went off and shot him through the heart. His death was instantaneous; and dying as he has done in his 35th year, he may be truly said to have been cut off in the prime of life, in the vigor of his powers, and at an age when he may have fairly looked forward to a long career of useful labor. The catastrophe may well cast a gloom over the proceedings of the British Association. It may well have affected Sir Roderick Murchison when he made the announcement to the members of the section over which he presides, and made them feel that the meeting of the year 1864 would be rendered memorable in the annals of the Association by one of the most tragic reminiscences. The sorrow which was yesterday made audible by every tongue, and depicted in every countenance, will be shared by the nation which never fails to mourn over the bier of departed worth; and the same tribute of mournful regret will be paid in every land where real heroism is admired, and where a great geographical discovery is regarded as a service demanding the gratitude of the whole civilized world.

The late Capt. Speke was not a man of genius; he was not even a clever book-writer. If the ingenious hand which was employed in revising M. Du Chaillu's notes had been set to work upon his journal, the result would have been a book more dazzling than any romance. He was a simple Indian officer, who had a taste—a too fatal taste—for field sports, and whose loftiest desire, in commencing hi career of adventure, was, as he himself has told us, to add as many spoils of his own as he could to his father's museum—a laudable object, truly, but not such a one as impelled the redoubtable Bruce to confront the perils of the African wilderness. But little causes sometimes lead to great results; and the love of sport in time gave rise to a nobler passion. As the companion of Burton, into his quarrel with whom we do not now care to enter, he earned his first European laurels. As his travels in Somaliland, and his exploration of the Tanganyika lake have only recently been given to the world, it is unnecessary to expatiate upon these interesting adventures, except to remark that as the result of the inquiries and observations he then made—now some nine or ten years ago—he first formed the theory that the great Lake Victoria Nyanza was the true source of the mysterious river which had so long defied the world's speculations. When all those years ago he, a solitary European, stood on the shores of that vast inland sea, he felt sure that he had before him the key to the great puzzle, and it was with a sad heart that he felt himself obliged to turn his steps homeward without at once satisfying his curiosity and proving the truth of his conjectures. But it speaks well for him that, although his private resources had been heavily taxed in successive expeditions, and he suffered much from the sickness of disappointment, he determined to return, and once for all demonstrate the soundness of his conclusions. The patience which could nerve him to the prosecution of this second journey, and the untiring courage with which it was brought to a successful issue, deserve higher appreciation than they have yet received. For, whatever may have been the reason, Speke while living can scarcely be said to have received that measure of honor which will probably be awarded to him now that he is dead. For the geographical fame he presented him with its gold medal, his countrymen testified their admiration of his gallant deeds; and his native country feted him with honest Somersetshire pride. But the thoughtful discrimination which elevated Cook to the dignity of a poet and made Dr. Mackay a State pensioner, could detect no peculiar merit in the man who had made a splendid contribution to our stores of geographical knowledge. Piscemen who have done nothing for their country but condescended to take its money have been dubbed knights; but even this, the slightest mark of royal favor, was bluntly refused to Capt. Speke. If, however, Downing-street was indifferent to his claims, there was at least one high personage who appreciated his services. The King of Italy sent him a gold medal—a noble and graceful act, which forms a striking contrast to the ungracious conduct of the dispensers of patronage and honor at home. But, living or dead, he could have no better title than that which he had gained for himself—the title of discoverer of the sources of the Nile.

THE MANNER OF HIS DEATH.

From the London Times, Sept. 19.

The cause of this accident is sufficiently apparent. Capt. Speke was seen for a moment standing upon a low stone wall, and the next instant to fall from it mortally wounded. His gun was found with one barrel discharged, and the other with the hammer at half cock. It is evident, therefore, that he had laid his gun down at half cock while he mounted the wall, and that he had then taken it by the barrel and drawn it up toward him with the barrels pointed at his body.

One of the hammers must have struck against a stone or hitched in a bough, and the blow just lifted the hammer, and then allowed it to fall back upon the pin of the cartridge. It is nonsense to talk about safety stops, and such like complicated and in reality most dangerous complications, in such a case as this. People who require such machinery, and who are always fumbling with contrivances of this kind, are always dangerous to themselves and to their companions. The true safety of a sportsman consists in habitual facility in the handling of the weapon and habitual caution in its use. Speke was not a man to whom any such machinery would have been endurable. He doubtless knew, and would have counseled any friend, that the single rule of safety in the use of firearms is never to place your gun in such a position that you yourself, or any one else, may be exposed to the muzzle of the piece you are carrying. There is no other reliable rule than this. A clumsy companion will manage to shoot you or himself, although his locks may require five minutes manipulation to work them; a careful and a skilful sportsman is a safe companion with his locks at full cock, because his barrels will always be pointed to the sky or to the ground. Speke was, no doubt, a first-rate sportsman; but he paid the forfeit of his life for his momentary incaution in drawing his gun up toward him with the muzzle pointed to his body.

RUSSIA—PLANS IN THE EAST.

The Moscow *Gazette*, of Sept. 3, publishes the following important article on this subject:

For more than fifty years Russian society had looked with an almost indifferent astonishment on the interminable war of the Caucasus, and became so accustomed to it that it did not even look for the end of it. Thousands of families mourning for their parents who died in the Caucasus, did not even ask themselves what was the divinity to whom these sacrifices were offered up. Who of us have not heard people argue that it was necessary to abandon the Caucasus because it did not repay the costs of the war? The Government, however, advanced toward its object without allowing itself to be turned aside, and without recalling before any sacrifice—especially during the last two reigns—and this object it has now attained. The vehement clamor with which statesmen, newspapers and popular assemblies in England, France and Austria received the news of the fall of Schamyl, and this year the definite conquest of the Caucasus, sufficiently proves that something very important has been achieved in that country. In 1859 an address was presented to Queen Victoria, in which the Ministry was accused of treason for having abandoned Schamyl, who defended the entrance to Asia against our attacks. This year a torrent of malediction has been poured upon us with even greater virulence because of our success, and upon other Governments because of their weakness. "The last barrier against the Russians on the side of Asia has fallen!" cried the speakers at the meetings. The oppression of the Circassians has become the text of daily declamations, as was last year the oppression of the Poles. But it is not about the oppression of the Circassians that so many compassionate hearts were moved and saddened; what they could not pardon us was the issue of the struggle, which has extended not only the Russian Empire, but also the Russian nation, to Abkhasia. "Can Europe see with indifference the Black Sea becoming geographically a Russian lake?" asked a European ambassador at Constantinople. "Now," said another, "the dominant part in Turkey again belongs to Russia; at the first complication that arises in Europe they will be seen doing what they like from their Asiatic frontier." "Can Europe see all this with indifference?" was the cry on all sides.

The geographical situation of the Caucasian isthmus makes the possession of that country a means of obtaining almost universal dominion, politically and commercially, and this means would be considerably strengthened if the country fell into the hands of a maritime power. While the western coast of the Caucasus is brought by means of steam to within a few days' navigation from Malta and Toulon we can penetrate from its eastern coast into the heart of Asia. With a railway from Poti to Bakon, Astrabad will become a European town like Odessa. The European possessor of the Caucasus may establish absolute dominion over Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and the countries beyond the Caspian; he may reach the Sea of Aral and the Amou-Daria, (the Oxus of the ancients,) which will carry his ships and expeditions to Balkh, where Anglo-Indian troops have already appeared.

If we had not occupied the Caucasus only, it would have been sufficient for a maritime power to have obtained a footing in the isthmus, and to place a few war-ships in the Caspian. In order to establish its dominion there, and we could not have even thought of attacking it in such a position without first creating naval forces which would be superior to its own.

In the state of dissolution into which the Asiatic world has fallen, how long could a piece of ground so important by its position as the Caucasus have remained without a master? Had we not already possessed it, what would have been its fate during the Eastern war, when the Allies could do what they liked in the Black Sea, or even now, that the weakness of Turkey has opened wide the entrance to the Straits?

We are convinced that the Caucasus would not have remained till 1861 in the hands of its aboriginal possessors; and if it is not now transformed into a colossal Gibraltar, principally directed against ourselves, that is due exclusively to our success in penetrating the mountains with our intrepid troops.

But if the Caucasus had really become an immense Gibraltar, what would have been the consequences to us? They could only have been very injurious. In the first place, the Black Sea and the Caspian, instead of being, as they should be, our internal seas, would have become the property of our enemies, who would not have permitted us to place the smallest boat on their waters. We would have been, with regard to the power occupying the Caucasus, in the situation of Greece, which is so weak because of the proximity of the power which occupies Malta, and the first Pacifico that came would have given the law to Russia.

Further on, toward the extreme east, our situation would have been still worse. The immense extent of our frontier, from the Caspian Sea to China, would have become a political frontier in the most complete acceptation of the term, and would have required armies and fortresses for its defence. If one of the maritime powers had succeeded in establishing itself in time on the Caucasian Isthmus, all the countries beyond the Caucasus would soon have become, directly or indirectly, its dependants. At present the Asiatic steppes offer an almost unlimited extent of ground, over which the Russian population is by degrees spreading itself; they constitute our far West, both for the Empire and the nation. But supposing the Caucasus was under another rule, we should have required, instead of the two hundred soldiers who beat the Kirkhan smites on the Syr-Daria, whole *corps d'armée* to defend the line of Orenburg and that of Siberia, and every war would extend to our Asiatic frontier. All the natural military forces offered by the interminable steppes of Central Asia would be turned against us by the combined power of the Caucasus, and from the mouth of the Kouban to China the normal state of our frontier would be a series of little wars.

Finally—and this is the most important point—the establishment of European dominion in the Caucasus would have settled once for ever the Asiatic question—the greatest question in the world, and would have settled it against us. Whether the French or the English were masters of the Isthmus, the result would have been the same, and the European influence in Asia would always have been directed against us. Our influence in that part of the world would have been restricted to the limits of our military lines, and this we never have submitted to, for, in a state which by a line of 13,000 versts has not only touches Mussulman and Idolatrous Asia but mixes with it, which is not separated from it by any natural frontier or definite line of demarcation, and which is constantly penetrating its territory, what is commonly called the Asiatic question constitutes the first and the greatest interest of the future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NOVEL SHIP-OF-WAR.

From the London Times.

A bold and novel scheme, involving a revolution in the construction of vessels-of-war, has lately been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. A. McLaine, a naval architect of Belfast. It is probably one of many similar contributions to the pending contest between armor-plating and rifled ordnance, but it has the merit of being simple, if not original, in conception, and capable, it sound in principle, of adaptation to existing models. Its main feature is the abandonment of broadside guns, and even of revolving turrets, and the substitution of fore-and-aft guns, "to fire only on the line of the keel." The advantage alleged to be gained by the adoption of this expedient is two-fold. In the first place, a ship thus armed and carried into action would present to the enemy her breadth only, instead of her length—that is a front of some fifty feet instead of a front of some two hundred and fifty. She would become, as Mr. McLaine contends, "five times more difficult to hit, and when hit" (owing to the difference in the angle of impact) "perhaps five times more difficult of penetration." In the second place, her agaressive power would be proportionably increased by the enormous weight that might be given to guns mounted on the new principle. The practical limit to the calibre of broadside batteries is the range of their "lateral training," but Mr. McLaina proposes that his guns should have no training at all, in the ordinary sense. They would be incapable of firing except in one direction, and while the elevation of each would still be regulated by the captain of the gun, it would be virtually pointed by the steersman. The effect of this system, if it should realize all the hopes of its inventor, would be to solve two great difficulties by one stroke—the difficulty of making efficient seagoing vessels with invulnerable sides, and the difficulty of making such vessels of such a form as to carry, not only 600-pounders, but the still more titanic artillery which engineers assures us will soon be forged.

Having explained the end which Mr. M'Laine set before himself, we must now describe the means by which he promises to accomplish them. A common armor may attend to fight his vessel "end on," but his antagonist may baffle him as Admiral Farragut's fleet baffled the Tennessee. A ship may be mounted with guns of ridiculous calibre on the fore-and-aft principle, but without elaborate mechanical arrangements one may be quite unable to use them. To meet the first object, Mr. M'Laine advocates the universal employment of twin-screws in ships of war, which would "enable them to be turned on their keels and kept in the strongest position for defence." The only objection which he recognizes is the supposed inferiority of the double screw in respect of speed, and this he undertakes to overcome "by suitably designing the after end of the vessel," and especially by keeping the screws deeply immersed. He does not, however, rely exclusively on the screws for rapid turning, since he suggests the use of a centrifugal pump at the bow to act as a supplementary motor. To effect the second object—that of making guns "of unlimited weight" perfectly available for attack—he contemplates the suspension of them on fore-and-aft railways, supported on starchions or diagonal frameworks, and so laid that the gun could not be capsized by a roll of seventy degrees each way. For this purpose the rails must be wide apart, and incline inward, while the wheels of the gun-carriage must be deeply grooved, and the gun itself must hang low. The recoil could be received on a hydraulic cylinder, and the captain of the gun—who would be the acting captain of the vessel, as he would have to control the steersman—would be provided with a seat behind the gun, and would oscillate with it forward and backward. The loading would be performed by machinery, and Mr. M'Laine indulges the belief that two or four guns at most, thus handled, "with their muzzles depressed over an invulnerable bow," would sink the strongest ship afloat in one discharge. How they would be secured against the effects of pitching during a naval action, traveling, as they would, along rails which would favor that motion, he does not state: but it must be admitted that, when not required for service, they might be carried amidships, and there lashed with great facility. It should be added that Mr. M'Laine has designed a vessel-of-war on this theory, the estimated speed of which is 15 knots an hour.

THE PROTESTANT MONKS.

Rev. Mr. Lyne, better known as "Brother Ignatius," of the Benedictine Monastery, at Norwich, has addressed a letter to a Roman Catholic publication, in which his principles appear to have been called into question. He says: "A friend having sent me your paper of Sept. 3, containing some remarks upon a book in which I am alluded to very frequently, I perceive that you have so far mistaken the writer's meaning in two or three points, that you have unintentionally made some grievous misstatements. I believe myself to be a Catholic, and a deacon of the Catholic Church under the inhibition of a Catholic Bishop who does not hold the Catholic faith, and inhibits me because I do. I know that you entirely dissent from what I have said, nevertheless, that sense of manly straightforward charity which your holy religion inculcates, will compel you, I am sure, to insert this. In the first place, I utterly deny ever having been guilty of the profanation of attempting to administer any sacrament excepting holy baptism. I have even refused to perform the marriage service for persons who have asked me to do so, although it is quite common for deacons in the Church of England to celebrate the rite. I have never pretended to consecrate the holy eucharist, or to give absolution. I believe I should be guilty of most blasphemous sacrilege were I to do so. I do not in the least care to find myself the food of severe critics and satirists. I am very sorry they cannot find better game than myself. I shall be perfectly satisfied when busybodies will kindly let me sink into my proper nothingness and pristine insignificance, permitting me to do my work without such a stir about it. I seldom have time to see newspapers, and therefore it is only by chance that I hear of the many misrepresentations that are made respecting me. I have been requested to write to you, or I should not have troubled you with this letter. Benedictine breweries are quite plentiful with us now, though at first we were so poor we could not buy them, and had to content ourselves with one that was lent to us. At Clayden the brothers did indeed perform nocturns and lauds under difficulties. It is otherwise now. They have through use become familiar with night offices, which are always sung here in Winter at 1 A. M. and 2 P. M., in accordance with the rule of St. Benedict. If we are playing a game at ninepins, it is a game more like the real thing than the real thing itself with you. I believe that you cannot be a realison of St. Benedict if you abrogate the chief peculiarities of his rule, viz.: the night vigils, fasting always till after midday, the observance of silence at all hours, and the recitation of the psalter every week." Brother Ignatius complains that whereas his monastery is intended for Protestants, Catholics flock there, because Catholic priests at Norwich are either lifeless or asleep in their chapels.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

M. Marx has introduced into London a system which some time since caused much interest in Germany, for teaching dumb persons to speak. To the majority of the community this may appear a startling, nay, an absurd proposition, but it is one nevertheless which, we believe, will stand the test of proof. Having obtained a perfect aptitude for the finger alphabet, the pupils are gradually trained in the systems adopted by M. Marx, which is carried on without mere signs, the basis of the system being what is termed artificial lip pronunciation. We were invited some few days since to M. Marx's residence in Bulstrode-street, where we met two pupils, one a little French girl, of 8 years of age, who spoke several sentences in French, of which we understood nearly every word, and replied to questions addressed to her by M. Marx merely from watching the action of the mouth. Whenever M Marx pointed to any article of furniture, &c., in the room, she immediately gave the word by which it was known. A young man, another pupil, who had been for some six years in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and who, of course, was perfectly *au fait* at writing answers to questions put to him, had only received fourteen or fifteen lessons, and was able to articulate many words, and to understand what was said to him by watching the movement of the mouth of his preceptor; but having received so few lessons, it could not be expected that he should have made much progress. M. Marx contends that it is a fallacy to suppose that deafness arises from a malformation of the organs in ninety cases out of a hundred. It appears "that many enlightened philosophers have for centuries endeavored to keep alive and to disseminate through society a knowledge of the art of lip-reading and of acquired articulation." More than 50 years since the great philanthropist and physician Itard declared that "placed, or, to speak more correctly, ignored, between the confines of philosophy and medicine, the deaf mute has never been properly studied either by the one nor the other." The system of which we speak requires great and close attention and time to mature the great advantages and the blessings which it is capable of disseminating. The subject is one upon which we might dilate eloquently, but we must be satisfied with recommending all persons who sympathize with the dumb to witness what has been achieved in the outset in this vast metropolis. The undertaking is one of great responsibility on the part of M. Marx, for he cannot impart his system to more than a comparatively few patients, because the mental powers are so much taxed on the part of the teacher. We wish the gentleman every success. It is a remarkable fact that though the cause of the deaf and dumb has been pleaded by those who were the real benefactors of this afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures, medical science may be said to have achieved little. It appears that Pedro Ponce, (born 1530,) in Old Castile, a Benedictine, was the first teacher of acquired articulation; and he was followed by Juan Paul Bonet, of Castile, in 1620, who also wrote on acquired articulation. Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh, 1760, and at Hackney, where he taught till his death, 1806. C. H. Orpen, M. D., during illness, educated the deaf and dumb boy Collins, and by his lectures and published works awakened Ireland to its duty, and to the establishing of the Claremont Institution, near Dublin. These were some of the achievements of the friends of the deaf and dumb.

RAILWAY TRAVELING IN GERMANY.

Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Munich, writes as follows on this subject in his report: "I have several times alluded to the admirable regulations established throughout Germany to insure safety in railway traveling, and have shown, by official returns, the great success which attends them. But the following figures, taken from authentic tables, present so remarkable results that I cannot refrain from quoting them. It would be well, indeed, if our English companies would take a lesson from their continental neighbors, and thus put an end to, or, at least, do their best to diminish the number of heart-rending reports which now daily fill our public journals, to the surprise of foreign countries, but especially of Germany, where no considerable accident or loss of life has been recorded from the very first establishment of railways. 60,500,000 passengers are shown to have traveled, and 336,000,000 of German miles, or (336x5) circa 1,680,000,000 English miles have been traversed during the year 1861-62 on the various lines comprised in "The German Railway Union," yet, with this enormous traffic, it is stated that only 18 accidents occurred, namely, 13 persons injured and 5 killed, and out of that number only 7 (or 6 injuries and 1 loss of life) were attributable to circumstances within the control of the railway administration. According to the above figures, then, we find a proportion of one injury in every 3,361,142 passengers, and to 90,000,000 English miles traversed; and only one loss of life in 12,100,000 passengers and 333,100,000 English miles traversed. The above returns, applying only to accidents occurring during traveling, it is further stated that on the whole course of the various German lines, the total number of accidents in the year 1861-62 amounted to 340, including navvies, officials, &c. Ninety persons also lost their lives during that period on the railway lines, most of them having been cases of *felo de se*. The total number of accidents recorded amounts to 272 wounded and 210 deaths, of which only 48 wounded and 11 deaths can be attributed to neglect or fault on the part of the administration. It is manifest that the insurance companies against accident or loss of life, whose advertisements so agreeably meet the eye at every railway station in England, would find but few customers, and would starve in Germany. There exists one such company in Germany, offering to insure for the sum of 10,000 thalers at a premium of 10 thalers per annum, but they cannot possibly do much business, and, I should think, will soon close their offices. It has amused some eccentric person, whose leisure hours evidently hung heavy on his hands, to make the remarkable calculation how many horses would have been required in order to transport the abode-quoted 60,500,000 railway passengers of the year 1861-62 over the said 336,000,000 German miles traversed

sive epochs. But we must be careful, when thus reasoning, to bear in mind that the power of ice is here substituted for that of running water. The one becomes a mighty agent in transporting huge erratics, and in scoring, abrading and polishing rocks; but meanwhile the other is in abeyance. When, for example, the ancient Rhone glacier conveyed its moraines from the upper to the lower end of the Lake of Geneva, there was no great river, as there now is, forming a delta many miles in extent, and several hundred feet in depth, at the upper end of the lake. The more we study and comprehend the geographical changes of the glacial period, and the migrations of animals and plants to which it gave rise, the higher our conceptions are raised of the duration of that subdivision of time, which, though vast when measured by the succession of events comprised in it, was brief, if estimated by the ordinary rates of geological classification.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. DEMAS HUBBARD, Jr., of Chenango, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District of this State. The district comprises Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties, and is now represented by Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, (Union,) of Delaware County, who was elected in 1862 by a vote of 13,918 against 12,523 for ROBERT PARKER, (Dem.,)—Union majority, 1,395. The vote on Secretary of State in 1863 was as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Chenango	5,111	3,758
Delaware	4,709	3,952
Otsego	5,892	5,638
Total	15,712	13,348
Union majority		2,364

Mr. HUBBARD's election is, therefore, certain. Hon. HERKIMER STORRS, of Otsego County, is the Democratic nominee.

—The following is a complete list of the Democratic State and Congressional nominations in Illinois

For Governor—James C. Robinson.
For Lieutenant-Governor—S. Corning Judd.
For Auditor—John Hise.
For Secretary of State—William A. Furney.
For Treasurer—Alexander Starne.
For Supt. Pub. Inst.—John P. Brooks.
For Congressman at Large—James C. Allen.*

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Cyrus H. McCormick.	8.	John T. Stuart.*
2.	M. C. Johnson.	9.	Lewis W. Ross.*
3.	Elias B. Stiles.	10.	Anthony Thornton.
4.	C. M. Harris.*	11.	Samuel S. Marshall.
5	James R. Eckles.	12.	William B. Morrison.*
6	Samuel K. Casey.	13.	William J. Allen.*
7.	John R. Eden.*		

*Members of the present House.

—Hon. JOSEPH BAILEY is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania. He was elected in 1862 by a vote of 11,965 against 9,746 for ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, (Dem.,) his present competitor; majority, 2,219. The district voted last year for Governor with this result:

Counties.	Curtin. (Union.)	Woodward. (Dem.)
Cumberland	3,434	4,075
Perry	2,328	2,296
York	5,512	8,069
Total	11,274	14,440

WOODWARD's majority, 3,166.

Mr. BAILEY is a War Democrat, and an earnest supporter of the Administration. As the Pennsylvania soldiers are to vote at the coming election, his reelection may be deemed assured.

—Hon. SIDNEY T. HOLMES is the Union nominee for Congress in the Twenty-second (Madison and Oswego) Districts, now represented by Hon DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN. The vote last year is subjoined:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Madison	5,589	3,304
Oswego	7,694	5,420
	13,283	8,724
Union majority	4,559	

—The Unionists of the Twenty-eighth (N. Y.) District have nominated Hon. ROSWELL HART for Congress. Hon. FERRMAN CLARKE (Union) is the present Representative. The district voted last year as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Monroe	5,723	7,453
Orleans	3,408	2,244
	12,131	9,727
Union majority, 2,404.		

Hon. JAMES L. ANGLE has announced himself an independent" candidate in opposition to Mr. HART.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the Democratic papers to the effect that Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD will support MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. This is not true. The General recently addressed the Union League of Freeport, Ill., indorsing the war policy of the Administration, and stating that he earnestly desired the reelection of President LINCOLN.

The following resolution was adopted at a Union meeting recently held in Baltimore:

Resolved, That the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in avowing his determination to abandon LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and support the Copperhead candidate nominated at Chicago, does not astonish that portion of the people of Maryland who know him best. A political trickster all his times, he has betrayed all parties that put him in power, and now his adhesion to the enemies of his country will only have the effect of forever damning him in the estimation of the very few who believed him worthy of the confidence of the Union men of the nation."

—GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has left Harrisburgh for the western section of the State, where he has engagements to speak. The Governor is an effective orator, and will be of great service to the Union cause. It will be remembered that in 1860 he canvassed Pennsylvania from Lake Erie to the Delaware river, and contributed in large measure to the 60,000 majority the State gave for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

—WILLARD F. WARREN and other patriotic gentlemen of Orleans County, recently started a subscription list to meet the expenses likely to be incurred in obtaining the vote of the soldiers volunteering from that county since 1860, in season for the November election. Thus far, over $300 have been subscribed, and half of the county has not been canvassed. The same action will doubtless be taken in other counties.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer*, a Copperhead journal, claims that the "great Democratic gain in Maine" (at the late election) is proof positive that New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, and many other States will vote for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON! The Maine Copperheads must feel very well satisfied with their recent overwhelming defeat, if their brethren at the West take it as "proof positive" of the triumph of the Chicago platform and its nominees!

—The Electors at Large on the National Union ticket are ULYSSES S. GRANT, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN and D. G. FARRAGUT. GRANT and SHERIDAN are now stumping Virginia, SHERMAN is speaking in Georgia, and FARRAGUT has been electioneering in Mobile, Ala.

—Col. WALTER B. SCALES, formerly of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, and a prominent War Democrat, has declared for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Col. SCALES has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and is a man of extensive influence.

—Hon. JAMES M. HUMPHREY is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirtieth (Buffalo) District of this State. Hon. JOHN GANSON, (Dem.,) the present Representative, was chosen in 1862 by 3,415 majority over the Union candidate. The district gave 60 Democratic majority in '63.

—The Democrats are making quite a fuss over their late victory in Alton, Illinois. They forget that the same town voted heavily Democratic at the last State election.

—There is to be a grand Union mass meeting a Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, Oct. 8. Gov. BROUGH Senator WADE, and other prominent public men, will address the assemblage.

—The Democratic candidates for Congress in Minnesota are: First District, HENRY W. LAMBERTON, of Winona; Second District, JOHN M. GILMAN, of St. Paul.

—Hon. OAKES AMES, (Union.) Representative in Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts was recently reelected. His majority in 1862 was 3,387.

—Hon. ARTEMUS HALE has been nominated a Presidential elector on the Union ticket for the Second District of Massachusetts.

—Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, is speaking in Indiana for LINCOLN and MORTON.

—Col. THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Union candidate for Governor of Missouri, was at last accounts doing duty in the field.

—Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, has taken the stump at the West for the Union candidates. He recently spoke in Chicago.

—A vote recently taken in the Soldiers' Hospital at Rochester resulted thus: For LINCOLN, 64; for MCCLELLAN, 13; scattering, 4.

—SAM. MEDARY, of the Ohio *Crisis*, says "the Peace and State Rights men will vote nearly unanimously for the ticket nominated at Chicago."

—The Union State Convention of Vermont, for the nomination of Presidential Electors, is to convene at Burlington on the 11th inst.

—Ex-Gov. TOD is on the stump in Ohio, and is doing effective service for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—The Unionists of New-Haven have organized a "Red, White, and Blue Club."

—Gov. STONE, of Iowa, is canvassing that State for the Union ticket.

—An immense Union mass meeting is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th instant.

THE BANK FLURRY IN CHICAGO.

Bursting of the Speculation Bubble at Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 3.

The financial crash, which many have so long been predicting, is upon us, and proves to be more severe than I supposed when I penned my last. The pressure seems to be pretty general throughout the business community, and those who apparently were going on swimmingly on the road to wealth two weeks ago have run under, and assignments and closing of doors are the order of the day.

This result is not unexpected, and it is quite a natural one, from the causes which have been in operation. Speculation, wild and reckless, has ruled rampant for nearly a year past, and extravagance and wasteful expenditure have been a marked feature of our social policy.

The necessaries of life have been among the principle articles which have engaged the attention of speculators. With an abundant supply, prices have been run up almost beyond precedent—far above the legitimate demands of consumption or of regular commerce. Not content with buying and selling articles actually in hand, operators have proceeded on the gambling system. For example in two weeks in August, the sales of wheat reported on change amounted to 8,378,000 bushels, while the entire receipts from the first of January up to that period were 3,400,000. This is a specimen of the way in which business has been done here, and is there any thing to be wondered at in the fact that the financial crisis is upon us.

Our bankers have fed this spirit of speculation, and having an almost unlimited command of irredeemable currency, they have been enabled to hold out longer than usual. But they are among the first to succumb. Four have already closed their doors, and several others are expected to follow. The closing of the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on Saturday, came very near being attended by a tragedy. The bounty-fund of the Twelfth Ward had been deposited there on Friday afternoon—the draft having taken place in that ward on the same day. The inhabitants of the Twelfth, hearing of the close of the bank on Saturday morning, a large and excited crowd assembled, declaring that they would have their money or hang the bank officers. They battered away at the at the door, and smashed the windows. One of the Directors, F. TUTTLE, being inside, and becoming alarmed, attempted to escape through a back-way. He was caught and roughly handled, being dangerously wounded. At this point the Provost-Guard came to the rescue, and soon restored quiet. A company of infantry and a section of artillery kept guard around the bank during the night. But the crowd having received assurances that the bounty fund would be forthcoming on Monday morning, made no further demonstrations. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the military, we should undoubtedly have had a serious riot.

All day long there was much excitement, and more or less running upon all the banks by the depositors. Most of them were short of currency, and paid out exchange. If the race continues, it is understood there is scarcely one which can weather the storm, unless aid comes from the East. Many of them claimed on Saturday to have remittances on the way, which would reach here by Monday or Tuesday. I have heard of no trouble, however, in relation to the National Banks. What are called banks here, are nothing but bankers or brokers. The only banks of issue are the National Banks.

When matters get settled again, this crash will be beneficial to legitimate business. It is what all sensible men have been looking for and hoping for.

The Solvent Banks to be Sustained—Action of the Business Men of the City.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that on Monday, the business men of the city held a meeting, at which it was resolved to sustain the solvent banks. Subjoined is the *Tribune's* account of the proceedings:

Col. R. M. HOUGH offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That for the present we will receive certified checks of solvent banks for all transactions of this board, and that the bankers be requested to designate such certified checks as they will receive on deposit."

In offering the resolution Mr. HOUGH stated that owing to the recent bank failures in the city, there was a disposition on the part of some persons to create a run on the various banks. The leading banks of the city were sound; they have assets enough to pay all liabilities, but in order to do so on call, some of the assets would have to be converted at a sacrifice. He hoped that the board would sustain the banks, and put down any attempt to create a panic.

The question was then called for, and the resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

J. C. DORE offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that in case of panic, the Savings Institutions in a solvent condition should avail themselves of their chartered rights as to requiring notice of withdrawal of deposits.

In offering the resolution Mr. DORE said the savings banks could run on until they had only $100 left in their vaults, when they could fall back on their charter, and refuse to pay until the proper notice had been served on them. He was in favor of sustaining the banks; it was a debt he owed to the business men of the community.

Mr. WATSON again urged the propriety of sustaining the banks. He told his banker he would not draw on him. The resolution of the board could not compel a member to take certified checks. The banks responded willingly to the demand made by the board for a uniform currency, and the board ought now to come to the assistance of the banks.

Mr. DORE's resolution was adopted.

Col. HOUGH then moved a vote of confidence in the leading banks of the city.

J. W. SYKES offered as a substitute, that the private bankers be requested to publish a sworn statement of their assets and liabilities, as is done by the National banks. He was opposed to taking certified checks on Tom, Dick or Harry, unless he had some security for their solvency.

Mr. HOUGH objected to the substitute. The bankers would not recommend any institution that was not solvent.

Mr. SYKES's substitute was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed, after which the Board adjourned."

The President of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company publishes a card in relation to these riotous demonstrations of Saturday, in which he says:

"When I assumed the charge of affairs, our New-York account showed a credit of some seventy thousand dollars, against which we checked making remittances at the same time, from day to day, for our credit. In a few days, our balance falling somewhat below that amount, we were informed that our account was overdrawn. This greatly surprised me, and I changed our New-York correspondent, in order to adjust the account more readily, but continued to remit until the over-draft was fully paid, as I supposed. In this, however, I was mistaken, for within a few days we were informed that a mistake of over fifteen thousand dollars had been made in our favor, and our account was overdrawn more than twenty-five thousand dollars, making a discrepancy of some seventy thousand dollars in our account. This we soon made good. But in the meantime an inquiry was made of parties in the city, "What is the matter with the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company's account largely overdrawn?" and this being rumored on the streets Thursday and Friday, caused depositors to draw their balances, forcing the bank to close.

But for the alarm among our depositors I have no doubt we should have continued business as usual until this discrepancy could have been adjusted and the deficit made good by the delinquent parties. It may in part have originated in erroneous entries by our New-York correspondent, which have not been discovered."

A run was made upon the Illinois State Savings Bank on Saturday and Monday, but all demands were promptly met.

The Panic Subsided—The Banks Strengthening Themselves Against a Renewal of the Flurry.

The Chicago *Journal*, of the 4th inst., says:

The money panic has subsided, and in many of the Banks a Sabbath-like sereneness prevails. At the State Savings Institution, there is still a very slight "run," but the prospects are that it will die out before night, when the concern will stand firmer than ever in public opinion, as will many other institutions which have sustained a senseless and provoking run. After the commotion of the past three days, the Banks are in no liberal mood. They refuse to negotiate any sort of paper, and are strengthening themselves against any flurry which may spring up on short notice."

FROM KENTUCKY.

James Speed's Opening Louisville Speech—McClellanites Virtually Giving it Up—The Army for Lincoln—Dr. Breckinridge on the Insurgents' Hopelessness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 25.

Hon. JAS. SPEED, last evening, addressed a fair and earnest audience. He expressed himself confident of the triumphant election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. He said of Slavery:

"Slavery is legalized robbery. That Slavery is a civil relation, which the civil laws may establish, regulate, or abolish, is recognized by the Constitution of Kentucky, the most Pro-Slavery Constitution in the United States. That Constitution acknowledges and asserts the right of Legislative abolition, the right of the people of Kentucky, through their Legislature, to rid their State and themselves of Slavery with the masters' consent without compensation, or without the masters' consent with compensation. I am for ridding the whole country of Slavery by all legitimate means, National and State. I am a thorough Constitutional Abolitionist—for abolishing Slavery under the War Power of the National Constitution, and then clinching it by a Constitutional amendment prohibiting it everywhere forever. Slavery, after all, is the paramount, pressing question, which must be met just as the National Union Platform meets it."

Among other strong points made by Mr. SPEED and our other Lincoln electors, is this: Allow the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN, and you as good as say that in all time to come a minority may by force resist the administration of the laws by the majority, and withdraw themselves from the operations of those laws until at another election they can reverse the decision. Such a precedent would overthrow all order and government. We should be engaged in an eternal war between the *ins* and *outs*.

Kentucky and Indiana McClellanites are backing down even in bluster. Their only stock is what is left of their brag; they won't offer or take unqualified bets. If bantered hard, they may take some Lincoln bets, "if there's a free election." They won't bet even on Kentucky, "*unless* LINCOLN's bayonets are out the way." Advertised big and and small wagers that Mac won't get seven States, with promised premiums to any who may procure the taking of them, go begging. Prevailing reports are that Gen. SHERMAN's army and returning and disabled veterans, generally, are for Mr. LINCOLN.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE says the insurgents are left without the least rational hope from the further prosecution of the war. Rebel deserters flock this way. A lawyer, the other day, in a single case, took the depositions of five who swore they had been in the rebel army. PONTIAC.

The Presidential Election—Letter from a Kentuckian.

OAK HALL, Sept. 10, 1864.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: If Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is re-elected President of the United States (and I have no doubt of his success), it will be the first time, in half a century that the people have triumphed over the politicians. For political combinations, fierce, malignant and unscrupulous exist both in the North and the South, and, I have no doubt, in England also, that will use every means that bad and designing men can invent to secure his defeat. Money, chicanery, falsehood and misrepresentation will do their utmost. There is no hope left the rebels now but the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN. All their friends, both in the North and abroad, will bend every energy to secure this end. Do you believe, Mr. RAYMOND, does any man of sound judgment believe, that such men as controlled and directed the action of the Chicago Convention would have placed GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN on its platform as their candidate, had they not known that his true feelings were expressed by their utterances? Have the Guthries, and Wickliffes, and Woods, and Seymours and Vallandigham gone mad? Does not Mr. MCCLELLAN's letter of acceptance carry on its face the baseness of the trick? The platform on which he stands cries peace and humiliation. GEORGE PENDLETON, from the beginning of this struggle, has been a peace man upon any terms. On the 18th of January, 1861, he said in the House of Representatives: "Let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them." Does the record of Gen. MCCLELLAN show a precedent of such great courage as his letter manifests? Why, Sir, the moment he arrived in Washington from Western Virginia to assume command of the Army of the Potomac, he began his movements for the Presidency. For three years he has labored to elevate himself by degrading the present Executive. With 30,000 men on furloughs issued by himself and by his orders, he clamored continually for reinforcements, and was exceedingly careful to urge in all his letters, that if he failed it would not be his fault. After all this, would he risk incurring the displeasure of of those whose tool he has been?

But, Sir, I began this letter to detail to you a conversation I had recently with an Englishman, a resident merchant of Liverpool. I met him at dinner, at Bordeaux and we traveled together to London. Mr. C. asked me if I was an Englishman. I answered that I was an American. He then inquired if from the North or South. I replied that I was a native of the South. This was a day or two after the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. He dilated at length upon the wrongs of the South; the certainty of her success; the means by which it would be accomplished, and his joy at the saving of SEMMES and his escape from the Federals. Among the means that were to secure the success of the South, according to my English companion, was the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN at the November election. I suggested that I thought it would hardly be possible that he could be defeated. I said he is the nominee of the people, and from the wonderful unanimity of the people in his favor, I take it for granted that his administration has been in keeping with the popular wish. But, said I, who can defeat him? He replied, General MCCLELLAN can, and that millions of dollars of English money would be sent to the United States to force gold up and to be used against Mr. LINCOLN. You may rest assured that English gold will be used to corrupt the people.

English gold hired assassins to shed the blood of our fathers; but it rests with the loyal people of the North to say whether English sovereigns can secure the disruption of the country and our eternal disgrace.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. M. HANCOCK.

FROM HAVANA.

Towns Abandoned by the French and Occupied by the Mexicans.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The Spanish steamer *Borcelona* arrived on the 29th and brought us papers from Vera Cruz to the 19th. We have accounts of various towns and cities abandoned by the French, or Franco-Mexicans, on the approach of the Republicans, who have in their turn taken possession of these towns and cities. Zacualtipan was abandoned by LARRAZOLA during the night of the 29th of August on the approach of the Republicans under KARPENZA, who took possession of the town on the 30th. On the 31st LARRAZOLA attempted to surprise KARPENZA, but was defeated and completely routed. Zitacuaro was abandoned by the French on the 25th, they having captured it on the 22d, and the Republicans occupied it on the 26th. Don DOMINGUILLO and TUBIZO are also in the possession of the Republicans. On the other hand we are told that MEJIA occupies Victoria City and that the French hold Nochistlan. Monterey and Saltillo, as I have written you before, are held by the French. QUIROGO, whom the French describe as one "who does not recognize the Empire, but fights the Republic," is reported to be pursuing President JUAREZ, who is on his way to Chihuahua. The Acapulco expedition has met with many rebuffs. It has been continually harrassed by guerrillas, and is suffering from want of food, and now we learn that the ship called *La Cordelliera*, which left San Blas for Acapulco with cattle, has lost all her cargo, owing to a heavy gale on the passage. The Emperor was expected to return to his capital on the 12th. He has been unwell from an affection of the throat, but at last accounts was well enough to enable the Empress to attend the performance of "Lucia" at the opera.

There was quite an accident at Medellin, on the evening of the 14th; the bridge of the railroad at that place gave way while a train was passing over; the locomotive, two freight and one passenger car were thrown into the river, but there were no lives lost, though this accident will prevent for a time the use of the road.

Señor JOSE GONZALES ECHEVARIA, one of JUAREZ Ministers, died of brain fever at Fresnillo.

From Santo Domingo we have at last some news. The steamer *Cubana* came in on the 29th, with dates from Monte Christi to the 24th. The *Diario de la Marina* states that the results of the meeting of Gen. HUNGARIA, &c., with the Minister of Salcado, at Guarico, are that the rebels agree to lay down their arms, and to submit to Her Majesty, the Queen, "without conditions of any kind whatever," because they are tired of war and have at last been "undeceived," that all the prisoners they hold are to be gathered at Santiago de los Cavalleros, and delivered in Monte Christi. I think one may safely place this news in quarantine. Although there can be no doubt that the Spaniards are trying to effect a peace, but that a people who have for two years been fighting and gaining at the same time, putting up with all sorts of privations, should now suddenly, when the Spaniards go to them, accept a peace, and on such terms, needs more and better proof than the *Diario* advances. The number of prisoners is given at 300.

We are again indebted to Mr. HUERTAS, the purser of the steamship *Havana*, for commercial, marine and other favors. The *Havana* has a full freight, a number of passengers, and made the run from Havana in four days and a half.

ON WITH THE WAR!

Air—"Lutzen's Wild Hunt."

While afar on the field the red battle-flags fly,
And the ranks of the rebels are falling,
Oh, listen, at home, to our boys as they cry,
Oh, hark, for our heroes are calling,
"The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!"

Shall we stop in our course when the prize is so nigh,
When the foe is in rout and confusion?
Let our answer be, "Rebels, surrender or die!"
All else is faint-hearted delusion.
The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!

Shall our ranks change their front when the battle is hot,
Or seek a new leader in action?
Away with the thought, for it is (is it not?)
But the trick of a mutinous faction.
The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!

ROCKVILLE.

Letter from Edward Everett—West Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from EDWARD EVERETT:

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

A. W. Campbell, Wheeling, West Virginia:

MY DEAR SIR: The loyal people of the country have ever taken a deep interest in the fortunes of West Virginia. You may depend upon it that when the names of the States are inscribed on our banners and arches, that of West Virginia will not be omitted. We are shocked at the manner in which you were treated by the dictators at Richmond at the outbreak of the rebellion. The last utterance of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS which has come before the public is, that "the Confederates seceded to get rid of the rule of the majority." In the most flagrant contradiction to this profession, before the ordinance of secession has been submitted to the people of Virginia, regiments of troops were brought up from the Gulf States to overawe your citizens at the polls; and in a published letter of Mr. Senator MASON to the editor of the Winchester *Virginian*, of May 16, 1851, after a significant allusion to the presence "at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk in face of the common foe," (meaning the forces of the United States assembled under the Star-Spangled Banner) of "several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Georgia and Mississippi, he writes as follows: "If it be asked what are those to do who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States, the answer is simple and plain: honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question: if they retain such opinions, they must leave the State!" What followed after this atrocious sentence of banishment against one-third of the population of Virginia, you do not need to be informed. That you instantly "seceded" when the treason was consummated at Richmond, though not exactly in the direction prescribed by the military despotism there, did not surprise us. In one of his last political speeches Mr. WEBSTER exclaimed:

Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the top of the Alleghanies to the Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede, what do you secede from and what do you secede to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tide-water of the Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia should have ceased to be part and parcel of the United States?

There is no part of our beloved country that occupies a more interesting position than Western Virginia, and its loyal inhabitants may be sure that they have the warmest sympathy of their brethren at the North. I remain, dear sir, with great respect, very truly yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

COUNTERFEITING IN THE ARMY.

Astounding Developments—An Army Officer Convicted of Passing Counterfeit Money.

From the National Republican.

From the great care taken by the Government to prevent the possibility of any of its notes being counterfeited by reason of the immense outlay of capital, it was deemed next to impossible that any attempts would be made to imitate them; it was said by experts that the expense would be altogether beyond the results that the most sanguine counterfeits could hope for, in return for the outlay necessary to be made, before any return could be expected. One can readily imagine, therefore, the surprise which the Government manifested when one day, not long ago, their attention was called to what appeared to be a spurious imitation of one of its recent issues.

By aid of a powerful microscope, what at first was mere conjecture became confirmed knowledge. Little hair-lines were discovered in the suspected notes that were not to be seen in the genuine, the ink presented a peculiar shade, very unlike that upon the Government issue. The paper, also, produced different results, upon chemical analysis, to the genuine notes; so that, ultimately, what had been "trifles light as air" became "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ."

The fact being established, then, that counterfeit notes were *an fait accompli*, it became a question of momentous importance to discover the fountain-head from whence the impure springiflowed that was beginning to deluge the commercial world. After various efforts to "find a trail" had proved fruitless, and sagacious detectives had, in vain, essayed their skill in the great commercial cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., the matter was placed in the hands of Col. E. D. BAKER, the chief of the Government detective force in this city.

So skillfully was the work performed that for awhile all hope of success was abandoned. At last, one day, a parcel of money was received from a sutler connected with a regiment in one of the corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which several counterfeits of each of the denominations were discovered, viz: 50 cents, $10, $20 and $50. Although so admirably executed as almost to defy detection, the unmistakable evidences were presented that stamped them at once as imitations of the real "simon pures" of Government paternity. The matter was at once placed in reliable hands, and the sutlers referred to were waited upon immediately, and, greatly to their surprise, made acquainted with the fact that had become known to the Government, viz: that counterfeiters were at work upon them.

Upon looking over the money in their safe, still further quantities were found, and in the moneydrawers of their counters more was detected. Satisfying themselves that the sutlers were not the guilty parties, measures were adopted to find the really guilty, and in a little while the perseverance of the intelligent detectives was rewarded by the presentation of currency and notes, not only by private and subalterns, but by at least one officer of the Army of the Potomac. Among those that were arrested and convicted are the following: Privates Meyer, Cridley, and Charles Miller, (the latter belonged to the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers;) Sergt. Lind, (sentenced at Culpepper to have four months of his pay stopped;) Sergt. Amos, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ex-Lieut. John Wilson, of Bedford, Penn., and last, but not least, Capt. McDonald, of Co. D, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—the latter being found to be most culpable of all; in fact, most of the others being mere tools in his hands.

It appears that only a few weeks previous to his entering the service, he emigrated to this country from England, although it has been discovered that the counterfeiting was mainly executed in the West.

Great credit is due to Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General, and to the indefatigable exertions of his assistant, Col. SHARP, for the successful results that have been achieved. Not only have the guilty parties been arrested and punished, but such a thorough overhauling of their transactions has been made, that the Government has obtained possession of the most minute particulars, and has taken such steps to prevent further violations of law as to lead to the belief, of the utter impossibility of further depredations by this gang, at least. It has also had the further effect of putting them on their guard against attempts in any other quarters.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JOHN E. H BARNES, aged 23 years, a native of Ireland, residing a No. 1 Depau-place, went on board the steamship *City of Baltimore*, on Friday evening last, to visit some friends. In passing along the upper-deck in the dark, he accidentally fell into an open hatchway, and was precipitated a distance of about 40 feet into the hold. His injuries were so serious that he died soon after at the New-York Hospital.

Bear Hunting in Minnesota.

From the Anoka (Minn.) Star.

Our usually quiet village has been for the past week the theatre of unusual excitement in consequence of the unprecedented frequency of bear sights and sounds. From a careful compilation of reports during the week we find that some sixty-four of the brute species have been seen within the area of about one mile from our public square. The number actually killed during the time, averages only about one each day. According to the reports, very many have been pursued by men and boys with every conceivable kind of weapon. The unprecedented frequency of these monster beasts in our neighborhood is really becoming alarming, and it may be well for parents to be very cautious about allowing their children to stray away from home in search of plums, as is quite usual at this season of the year.

From every street corner, says the St. Cloud *Democrat*, the cry is still they come. Scarcely a team comes in from the country but brings a defunct bruin or his pelt. In fact, it seems as though all the bears outside of Wall-street have congregated in and around St. Cloud, but whether it is a convention called together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to adopt some plan to prevent the further encroachments of the white man, we are unable to tell. At any rate, they bring the entire family, including young and old, and the result is that bears are as plenty as prairie gophers, and far less timid. Messrs. DAVIS and MAZELLE, of Boston, and HOLES and DUNTON, of this place, killed seven bears and two deer near Briggs Lake. Messrs. EIWELL and ABELL killed four while on a trip to Granite City. They have been seen by stage passengers near the roadside between this city and Clearwater.

A young gentleman from St. Paul, coming into Hudson on Tuesday, from the Willow River road, says the St. Paul *Pioneer*, discovered the fresh trail of four bears on the road in the border of the village, and informed the citizens of the fact. In a short time a number of hunters were on the track of the "varmints," and before two hours they found them in a clump of woods near the mouth of Willow River, and not more than half a mile from the Court-house in Hudson. The old bear and two cubs were killed; the other cub escaped. Towards evening, in chasing the escaped cub, which was wounded, the hunters found the trail of four other bears, which it was proposed to hunt yesterday. The sport was interesting, and occasioned a good deal of excitement in Hudson. Within the past ten days a number of bears have been seen within a few miles of Hudson, along Willow River.

We were informed last evening that Gen. WASHBURN, on going out to his stable yesterday morning, discovered a bear in a tree near his residence, and shot at him with a rifle and then with a shot gun. The bear, though wounded, would not come down from the tree, even when stones and sticks were thrown at him, until a man climbed the tree and pushed him off the limb he was hanging to with a pole. When the bear dropped he was surrounded and then captured by throwing a noose over his head.

The Minneapolis *State Atlas* states that four bears were recently treed and shot in that neighborhood, and notices depredations by the varmints in other localities.

A Strange Case—A Theft Which Was No a Crime.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 4.

About two months ago a negro named LOUIS STRATTON deposited in the banking-house of GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co. a bag containing $3,000 in gold, subject to the order of STRATTON. A few days ago one WM. ALLEN appeared at the Mayor's office, and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of STRATTON, charging him with the larceny of $2,000 in gold, the property of JOHN G. BARRETT. In the testimony which was adduced the following facts were made apparent.

JOHN G. BARRETT, whose money had been stolen, is a resident of Louisville, and was the owner of a slave named LOUIS STRATTON, who some months ago robbed his master of his gold and of his servant at the same time, and came to this city. A search, continued for some months, failed to discover the money, but the persistent efforts of BARRETT finally unearthed him here.

Upon being made aware of the charge upon which he had been arrested, through the advice of his attorney, STRATTON pleaded guilty to taking the money, but set up the defence that he had been guilty of no crime. A slave, who in Kentucky steals his master's property, is not deemed guilty of larceny. He had committed no offence against the laws of Ohio, and was charged with none. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law prevented his return to his master under its provisions, and a requisition from Gov. BRAMLETTE could not reach him for the reason above stated. After a long examination of the case, it was finally dismissed.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The new chapel, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep, which has recently been added to the Five Points House of Industry, will be opened for religious services at three o'clock this afternoon. Addresses will be made by the Rev. L. M. PEASE and Rev. Dr. BARRY, of Jersey City. A sermon will be preached by the Superintendent.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—EDWARD GILMORE, a young man, whom the Police say is a notorious pickpocket, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Detective BENNETT, on the charge of attempting to pick the pockets of several citizens in front of the TIMES' Building. He was taken before Justice HOGAN and committed for examination.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 6th inst. at 3½ P. M., WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

The decease of Rev. Dr. POTTS, a member of one of the standing committees, was announced, whereupon the Rev. Dr. KARNS read the 90th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Nine new auxiliaries were recognized; of which six are in West Virginia, two in Iowa, and one in Kansas.

Secretary TAYLOR gave an account of an interesting conference of the Agents of the Society for the Western States, which was held in Chicago.

Various interesting communications were presented from agents of the Society and other gentlemen in regard to the progress of the work. The accounts from Mexico, South America, and Egypt, were particularly favorable and gratifying. Pleasing accounts were received as to the openings for the Bible in Austria and Russia, showing a slow, though steady, improvement.

The subject of electrotyping the old Slavic and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments, and the Arabic Scriptures of various forms and descriptions, was discussed, and deferred for further consideration.

A letter was read from Rev. H. S. KEPLER, of Richmond, Va., in regard to a grant of books, which was made, for the supply of Federal prisoners and distribution in Richmond.

Grants of books were made for military hospitals at Elmira; for supplying prisoners of war at Fort Delaware; to the Protestant Episcopal depository at Richmond, for Federal prisoners in the Libby prison, and others; for military hospitals and camps at Washington, D.C.; to the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the German language; a small grant for Liberia, Africa, several grants for poor Sunday schools in localities where we have no auxiliaries; and eight volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of volumes granted is 32,165, besides a grant of fifty dollars' worth to supply a poor county in the West.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society, held on the 6th inst., at their rooms, No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. E. T. HIGCOX, D. D., President, in the chair, suitable notice was taken of the lamented death of one of its members, Rev. DUNCAN DENSAS, late of this City, and for many years an active member of the Society and its Board of Directors.

The report of the Treasurer was regarded as quite encouraging, showing a very happy increase of receipts, and a fair balance in hand.

Among the numerous applications for Bibles and Testaments, we observed not a few from our soldiers in the field, which proves most conclusively that, while these men are harnessed with weapons of death, the "Word of the Lord" is not overlooked.

In addition to supplying these applications, the board very readily donated large numbers of Scriptures for distribution at various points of our country. Appropriations were made for rebel prisoners confined at Elmira, in this State, colored schools at Beaufort, S. C., freedmen at Washington and Alexandria, Va., Sunday-schools in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and various other States.

Sailors in our naval and merchant service, together with hospitals and camps in the South and near our City, were not overlooked. In addition to this action, the Board manifested a strong desire to accomplish its full work in the fields of Burmah.

A number of applications from missionaries in India were read, inviting its coöperation in that distant part of the world; and previous to adjournment appointed a committee to consult and report as to how this could be more largely and satisfactorily carried out.

The American Board.

THE WORK IT HAS DONE THE LAST YEAR.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced at Worcester, Mass., O

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY OCT. 9, 1864.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Secretary STANTON gives the particulars of a rebel assault, on Friday, upon Gen. BUTLER'S lines, the repulse of the enemy after a severe engagement, and the brilliant action of Gen. BIRNEY, who drove them to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond. It appears that the rebels, about 7 o'clock, Friday morning, made an unexpected and vigorous attack on the cavalry of Gen. KAUTZ, and drove them, inflicting a small loss of men, but capturing his artillery. The enemy then swept down the intrenchments upon Gen. BIRNEY, by whom they were repulsed with heavy loss. At 3 P. M., Gen. BUTLER assumed the offensive, sending Gen. BIRNEY, with two Divisions, up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated, and Gen. BIRNEY occupied the ground from which KAUTZ had been driven in the morning. The rebels were compelled to retire within their inner line of intrenchments, where they were held by Gen. BIRNEY.

Everything is reported quiet in front of Petersburgh. No fighting had taken place at last accounts, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and rebel scouting parties prowling around the flanks of the army.

No later intelligence has been received from the other departments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and Merchandise were generally quiet and depressed on Saturday. Flour fell off 15c. @25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c.; Corn, 4c.@6c.; Oats, 2c.@ ℔ bushel; New Mess Pork, 25c. ℔ bbl., with a light business. Cotton was heavy and drooping, as were also Groceries, Hides, Leather, Oils, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were quite dull, with 440 vessels of all classes in port.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the trips of the Overland Mail coaches to California are to be resumed forthwith, under efficient military protection.

On Wednesday, Gen. HOOKER was introduced by ex-Gov. WRIGHT at the Indiana State Fair, now being held at Indianapolis. He thanked the people for their kind reception, and, in soldier phrase, told how the soldiers appreciate the results of such occasions as the one they had met to inaugurate. He was particularly severe on traitors in the rear, and said the army was all right. He said in substance, what he remarked in conversation in the forenoon, that the defeat of Gov. MORTON would be a public calamity, and not less disastrous than a defeat in the field. He said he hoped the people of Indiana would never allow it to be done.

Generals NEWTON and HASCALL, commanding divisions in the Twenty-third and Fourth Army Corps, have arrived at Nashville, en route for the North on brief furloughs.

The Council of War recently convened at New-Orleans for the examination of the rebel Gen. PAGE, charged with destroying the works, armament and munitions of Fort Morgan after he had surrendered, has acquitted him. The findings of the council were approved by Gen. CANBY.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN arrived in Middletown, Conn., on Thursday. He will spend some days with JOSEPH ALSOP, Esq.

The attendance at the meeting of the American Board, in Worcester, was the largest ever known. A resolution was adopted to raise $600,000 during the coming year.

The returns of the election in Delaware, on Tuesday last, for Judges and Assessors, are published in the Wilmington papers of Friday. In Wilmington, the Union party carried every ward, obtaining a majority of 305. The vote of the State was as follows: Newcastle County, 40 Democratic majority; Kent County, 876 Democratic majority; and Sussex County, 400 Democratic majority. Total majority for the Democrats, 1,316.

On Friday, in the Prize Court at Philadelphia, the claim made to a portion of the cargo of the prize steamer *Chatham* was heard and dismissed. It was alleged on the part of the claimant that he was a loyal citizen of Georgia, and that he had turned his Confederate money into cotton, and watched an opportunity to put it on board the *Chatham*, which ran the blockade. The decision adverse to the claim was made on the ground that no article of commerce can be passed out of a blockading port without rendering them liable to confiscation.

Five of the Columbia County alleged insurgents have arrived at Harrisburgh under guard, from Fort Warren. Their names are JOHN MCHENRY, Commissioner of the County; DANIEL MCHENRY, Treasurer of the County; SAMUEL KLINE, JOHN RAUTZ and F. SMITH, citizens. They will be tried by the Special Military Commission now sitting at Harrisburgh, and which is organized as follows: Brig.-Gen. O. S. FERRY, President; Capt. FRANK WESSELS, Judge-Advocate; Col. C. M. PREVOST, Sixteenth P. V. R. C., and Capt. J. Q. PFEIFER, Two Hundred and Second P. V.

The United States screw frigate *Idaho* was successfully launched from the yard of HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. A large number of distinguished United States and foreign naval officers were present as spectators.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "EX-Gov. REUBEN WOOD, 'the tall Cuyahoga chief,' died at his residence in Rockport, on the 1st inst. Gov. WOOD was in public office a number of years—first as State Senator, then as District Judge, then Supreme Judge, and subsequently Governor of the State for two years—serving most of the first term under the old Constitution, and being reelected the first Governor under the new Constitution. His last public office was that of Consul to Valparaiso, since which he has been in retirement."

The Receiver of Taxes has the personal estate tax-books in his possession, and will begin tomorrow to receive payments of taxes on such estate. The real estate tax-books will be given over to the Receiver in the course of a week.

The Union County Convention met last night and renominated JOHN W. FARMER for Sheriff, and ASPERUS WELLMANN for Supervisor.

The Committee of Conference from the Judiciary Conventions, also agreed upon a ticket.

The Conference Committees appointed by the Union Central and Union General Committees of County Convention, met last night and agreed to divide the ticket, each party to present names for the offices according to their share. This will present a consolidated Union ticket.

The steamer [illegible], from New-Orleans Oct. 2, arrived [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

Is It So?—One of the responsible news reporters with the Army of the Potomac, was last week permitted to forward a dispatch, containing a charge which, we assume, the military authorities believed to be true. The charge is, that at the point on GRANT'S left, where the Ninth Corps operated on Saturday week, the bodies of the Union soldiers that fell in battle were completely stripped, and many of them mutilated besides. Some, it is added, presented an appearance which indicated that they were the bodies of wounded men who had been murdered. Accusations of this sort should not be lightly made. There is exasperation enough now in the loyal ranks—looking to Libby and to Andersonville. Let us hope to be spared the record of a further accumulation of such horrors. Our men, thank Heaven! still fight as true and brave soldiers ought to fight. Let us pray they may not be tempted to do otherwise.

The War and the Lessons of Providence.

It is not often that a daily journal feels it appropriate to present religious reflections to the public. But there are occasionally in human history great crises of affairs which make it proper for all men to dwell on the religious considerations they suggest.

Philosophers as well as religious believers recognize under human affairs great moral forces, and now and then these are made so grandly manifest that all men, whether devout or skeptic, reverentially call them "Providence." Probably no revolution, nor any series of events in all history, ever presented so superb a manifestation of the unseen and eternal forces—the Power above human affairs—as this American Revolution of the middle of the Nineteenth Century. In ordinary revolutions of State and reforms of opinions, the great truths lying beneath, or the powers controlling, are not beheld by cotemporaneous observers. It needs a generation—sometimes several centuries—to appreciate the meaning of a revolution. Not so with this. We can see, as if it were written in lines of light on the clouds, that a great injustice done to a very ignorant and despised race, was the sole and only cause for this fearful war. But for the wrong inflicted on the miserable African, this great Republic would have marched on for uncounted centuries in its magnificent career of wealth, power and happiness. There was no other earthly ground for a divergence of interests and feelings between North and South. It was not—looking at the matter in its deepest aspects—the Abolitionists that made the war, nor any particular set of men on either side. There were moral forces, driving on the embattled hosts—forces of evil on one side, forces of good on the other. It was the deception, the treachery, the hauteur, the cruelty, the outrageous dishonor, bred of slavery, which first separated the Northern mind from the Southern, and prepared it for war. It was the vices of a system of wrong whose necessities urged on the Southern leaders to a suicidal struggle. There were ambitious leaders in one party, and fanatics for human rights in the other, no doubt, but these were the mere puppets in the hands of the great forces for good and evil which urged both on by a power irresistible as fate. The habits and aspirations bred of Liberty must, of necessity, clash forever more with the habits and ideas born of Slavery.

Through this War, we have seemed borne along on currents invisible and resistless.

The amazing power developed by the Free States has arisen from no influence of an individual. No leader has garnered the hopes and patriotism of the people about himself. The inspiration of the nation has had no personal source, nor its ardent devotion any personal object. We have all followed an idea. It is for a form unseen, intangible and ideal, that our young men for three weary years have marched with victorious banners over mountains and valleys, and have stained with their life-blood a hundred battle fields—even the glorious form of Liberty.

Our victories and our defeats have evidently been in hands above our own. Had we won the first battle of Bull Run, crushed the rebellion and patched up a hollow peace, we should have had but a few years quiet, when again the fierce storm of civil war would have burst forth, and perhaps with our own communities still more disorganised. The great evil of oppression would have still survived.

As fast as the nation rose to the great height of the moral question, we were granted victories. The continuing struggle as it developed the incredible barbarity and meanness and personal dishonor of Slavery, awoke a revolution of opinion here—and, along side with the progress of our armies, has been going on a grander progress of ideas at the North, until now the great masses of the Free States are forever committed to the opposition to and destruction of the accursed system of oppression.

Defeats were never permitted to go too far. How easily could BEAUREGARD have taken Washington, in July, 1861, and how certainly would the *Merrimac*, had the *Monitor* been delayed 48 hours, have destroyed our fleet and inflicted incalculable damage! What a little chance preserved MCCLELLAN'S fleet, with their invaluable human cargo, from this monster! What a mere hand's-breadth lay between us and a war with England in 1861-62! How slight an accident might have given LEE the victory at Gettysburgh and thrown open the whole North to him! Not that any one of these disasters would have prostrated the Free States. No! They have too much pluck and endurance for that; but such great calamities might have secured the ultimate independence of the Confederacy and the permanence of Slavery. Then came our victories; but never so complete, as to tempt us to forget the great moral wrong which had brought all these calamities on us.

We are breaking the chains of Slavery day by day, and yet it is rather, as if we were the implements in some great Master's hand, than of our own free volition. The South are offering houses and lands, wealth and cattle, children and fathers, in a huge, fearful, bloody sacrifice on the altar of Slavery, not because they care for it so much, but because the evil forces of a great wrong drive them on. They will not make Peace till the last fetter is broken, not because they love Slavery better than all things on earth, but because the necessities of the case compel—because PROVIDENCE has determined that in no other way should the war be closed:

Whatever Chicago Conventions may vote, a higher Court has decided that for us, too, there shall be no peace or armistice, except through Liberty. Whatever we may propose on this question the higher powers evidently show to us that there is no escape to this nation except through doing justice—the uttermost, exactest justice.

New Difficulties in the Mexican Empire—Ingratitude of the Emperor.

Whatever may be the real basis of the late reports from Mexico, as to the varying fortunes of the Republican and Franco-Imperial armies, there is no longer room to question that serious troubles threaten the dominions of MAXIMILIAN—troubles of a kind that superficial observers would barely have anticipated—troubles, moreover, which betoken evil days in the future for the new dynasty, and all that appertains thereto.

Repeatedly, we have had hints through the Mexican correspondents of the French Press here, that things were not moving along in that harmonious way so essential to the consolidation of the new Government; that is, as between the French officials, civil and military, and the more trusted and confidential advisers of MAXIMILIAN. One intelligent correspondent, who has, we believe, some official standing in the new Empire, necessarily writes under reserve. But the correspondent of another French journal, who has had great opportunities for observation, and who writes under no official restrictions, blurts out the truth at much length as to the real cause and operation of the difficulties.

Primarily, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and the Empress CHARLOTTE, are ungrateful. They have Austrians and Belgians in their secret councils and occupying posts of trust and confidence, to the exclusion of the French officials nominated at the Court of the Tuileries. The nationality of the French is regarded in itself as a sufficient ground for suspicion and disfavor. MAXIMILIAN, who was gracious enough toward the French officials on the voyage from Trieste to Vera Cruz, no sooner got seated, as he supposed, firmly on the throne of the Montezumas, than he began to snub his French friends. Some of them are still dangling about, in second-rate Mexican hotels, sadly out at elbows, not to mention patent-leather boots, while they see the Lady CHARLOTTE'S favorites from Brussels promoted to high honor, and reaping rich emoluments. Two French financiers, BADES and COSTA, who came out several months ago to put the customs arrangements in something like workable order, are packing up their traps with the view of getting back to Paris as quickly as possible, having been cruelly snubbed in the execution of their laborious duties.

More serious even than these outcroppings of trouble is the report that Gen. BAZAINE himself—NAPOLEON'S Commander-in-Chief—has had some violent altercations with His Majesty, the new Emperor, and has addressed a letter to his Imperial master in Paris, to say, in plain and emphatic terms, that MAXIMILIAN is putting on airs; that he fails to remember that he is still dependent—dependent upon France, dependent upon Gen. BAZAINE—dependent upon Gen. BAZAINE'S army. The indignant Lieutenant of NAPOLEON furthermore asks for instructions to meet the untoward crisis. And until these instructions come to hand, BAZAINE has, in the meantime, issued an order for the French troops to hold themselves in readiness to retire from the capital to some of the outlying provinces, leaving the palace and its occupants to the care and protection of an unreliable body of native Mexican troops. It is said, that if the threat conveyed in this order is carried into execution, BAZAINE will retire to Sonora, and that that Province will be occupied by the French army as a guarantee for the payment of the Mexican debt. This last measure, according to the French authority which we quote, is likely to be rendered necessary by the outrageous partiality already shown by the new sovereigns toward people of all other nationalities, to the disparagement of the French. "The Austrians and other Germans, the Italians of Venetia, and the Hungarians, all subjects of the brother of the Emperor—the Belgians, the countrymen of the Empress CHARLOTTE, the Irish zealous Catholics, the English creditors of the new Empire, *even the North Americans*, gather the fruits of the new order of things." Everything, everybody, indeed, seems to be favored by the newly imported dynasty, to the exclusion of the French. And we cannot, therefore, wonder that things are hastening to a crisis.

It probably does not strike the narrator of these grievances, that even if things are really as they are represented to be, the Emperor of the French and his agents are merely reaping the reward which has been universally meted out from the very beginning of human history to over-zealous friendship. There is no power so little grateful, to-day, to France as Italy, which the Emperor NAPOLEON claims to have recreated, and reintroduced to a front seat in the councils of nations. From Turin to Palermo the popular feeling is one of universal distrust, when France or French policy is even whispered. CAVOUR, himself, was the embodiment of this feeling. His policy was to withdraw his country and his Government from dependence upon France, and to cultivate close political alliance with communities better grounded in the principles and practice of constitutional liberty. He succeeded in concealing his peculiar aversion to French dictation or French counsel. But his whole heart and soul revolted against his countrymen being released from the overbearing despotism of Austria, to become the mere creatures and playthings of any foreign potentate, however adventurous, and however apparently magnanimous.

Surely, this lesson must recur to the memory of NAPOLEON, when he learns from Gen. BAZAINE that his excess of friendship and zeal in the "regeneration" of Mexico is meeting a similar return to that which rewarded his efforts at Magenta and Solferino.

Early's Losses in the Shenandoah—Rebel Confessions.

On the day that SHERIDAN moved across Opequan Creek against EARLY, the rebel correspondent of the *World*, with singular maladroitness, announced that the Confederate General was intrenched in impregnable positions around Bunker Hill with 27,000 men. The same rebel, having recovered from the effect of SHERIDAN'S untimely movement, has made his appearance again, to announce that LEE had been able to send 20,000 men, under LONGSTREET, to EARLY'S support. LONGSTREET, we are further told, has been put in command of the Confederate army thus combined—consisting in all of 35,000 men.

We do not expect an apocalyptic writer of this class to be entirely up in figures like ordinary reporters. But we may be permitted to remind him that as EARLY had 27,000 men securely intrenched around Winchester on the morning of the 19th of September, and as LONGSTREET'S 20,000 added to this force would make it 47,000, there must be a few absentees to be accounted for. In fact, the number missing would appear to reach twelve thousand. This may not be a serious loss to the Confederacy; but as it happens to be a loss lacking but little of half EARLY'S Invincibles, it deserves at least a passing mention at the hands of the historian.

Consulting this Confederate authority further, we find that LONGSTREET has adopted the strategy of refusing to fight any more battles in the Shenandoah Valley. The fact in itself is not surprising. But the reasons offered for LONGSTREET'S policy are, if anything, rather singular. It seems that the Valley still overflows with the abundance of the harvest just reaped in it. East of the Blue Ridge, however, from Charlottesville northward, is a hungry waste, where no provisions for man or beast are to be found. By enticing SHERIDAN into this famine-stricken region, LONGSTREET effectually cuts off his antagonist's supplies, since he cannot bring them out of the Valley through the mountain gaps, and there is no railway east of the Ridge by which he can get them direct from the Potomac. The strategy herein developed would be less liable to be impugned if it did not happen that LONGSTREET, at Charlottesville and Brown's Gap, leaves a longer line of communication open to attack even than his antagonist, supposing that SHERIDAN is compelled to make Winchester his base.

More than half the captures from EARLY'S army (12,000 armed men, by the admissions of the Confederate reporter) have been the special fruits of SHERIDAN'S cavalry organization. That arm in the Valley is to-day as powerful in numbers, as efficient for service, as eager for the fray, as it was on the morning when it started out from Martinsburgh to Darkesville, and before night was far on its way to Strasburgh, with six thousand rebel prisoners in its rear. Is LONGSTREET weak enough to suppose that the lines of road over which his supplies must come from Richmond will remain unbroken and perfectly secure, while TORBERT and CUSTER and MERRITT keep the saddle? If he is of this mind, then he will live to learn quite as much as EARLY has learned within the last eighteen days. Even if LONGSTREET has with him thirty-five thousand men at Brown's Gap and Charlottesville, one-third of them are the cowering, fugitive remnants of an army cut up and demoralized by an incontinent flight of one hundred and thirty miles.

The Copperhead Peace party, we fear, need stronger moral support than LONGSTREET'S reporter is able to furnish. Let us recommend another strategic movement. SHERIDAN is neither going to starve nor retreat for the present.

The Aggressions of Spain in the Pacific.

A curious chapter has just been added to the history of the Spanish aggressions on the territorial independence of Peru. The private Secretary of M. SALAZAR, Her Catholic Majesty's late Special Commissioner to the Peruvian Government, it seems, took occasion some time ago to quarrel with his master. And, either to revenge himself upon the Ex-Envoy, or desiring to give an honest version of the difficulty with Peru, he has published a book. The story told therein is not only entertaining, but apparently authentic. The trouble is not over, and we must not lose sight of the consideration that, apart from any political interest we have in seeing the independence of a sister Republic vindicated, we cannot afford to view with indifference the seizure of a property valued at one hundred and twelve millions of pounds sterling, on such a pretext as the agents of her Catholic Majesty put forward.

The origin of the difficulty was altogether trumpery in its character. A wealthy Peruvian landowner, residing at Palambo, finding labor in his district scarce and dear, undertook to import a number of colonists from Spain, to aid him in bringing his estates under cultivation for cotton-growing purposes. Difficulties were thrown in his way by the Government of Madrid; but, ultimately, some seventy emigrants of the kind wanted, found their way to Palambo. Everything went along smoothly till the 4th of August, 1863, when a party of native Peruvians and the new settlers determined to have a pitched battle, to bring the secret grievances they had harbored against each other to a positive issue.

The result of the fight was not very serious on either side. Each party had one killed and some four or five wounded. The story, however, was purposely exaggerated into a fearful tale of blood. The Spanish settlers were represented as having been the victims of an atrocious conspiracy, in which the number of the assailants was vastly magnified. Thereupon, the Spanish Government determined to send a special envoy to make an inquest into the affair, and that was the beginning of M. SALAZAR'S mission.

The subsequent acts of this functionary have been already set forth in terms of sufficient distinctness. But the details supplied in the narrative of his private Secretary, furnish an accumulation of evidence that M. SALAZAR was selected by his Government for the Peruvian mission, for the express purpose of instituting a quarrel which would appear to justify the seizure of the guano islands. When the Peruvian Government gently reminded him that, as his credentials as "Commissary"—the title by which a colonial agent is known in Spain—was not such as are recognized by diplomatic rules, and that it would, therefore, be proper that his intercourse with the Government should be considered confidential, he paid no notice whatever to the intimation for twelve days. When he did notice it, he had prepared to sail in the direction of the port where the Spanish fleet was supposed to be stationed. Before leaving, however, he sent to the Peruvian Minister a coarse and insulting letter, in which he styled himself "Special Commissary Extraordinary," and refused to hold any conference whatever on the subject of his mission.

M. SALAZAR was next heard of on board of one of Admiral PINZON'S vessels off the Chincha Islands. There the diplomacy took a practical shape at once. "Being determined," said the Admiral in a letter to the Governor, "to take command of the Chincha Islands by means of the force under my command, I communicate this to you, that you may deliver them up to me. If you do not, I shall take them by main force."

The Islands were taken accordingly, and every indication points to the resolution of Spain to keep them. The Palambo brawl—for it was nothing else—was the mere pretext for carrying out the purpose of the Spanish Government to recruit its exchequer. The islands contain eight millions of tons of guano, and the rate of accumulation—so carefully are the birds preserved—is equal to the present rate of consumption. Here is a splendid source of revenue for a bankrupt power. The question is, how long will the possession remain undisputed?

Gen. Naglee's Letter.

The Copperheads throughout the country are very much elated about a letter lately written by Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE, once, but not now, an officer in the Army of the Potomac. We have read and re-read this letter, in order to find out what is novel or startling in it, or what there is about it that should be thought worthy of printing or writing; but we have utterly failed to find anything in its assertions, or its rhetoric, or its spirit, that is either wonderful or admirable. Its main feature is vituperation of the Secretary of War—its main assertion, that Gen. MCCLELLAN had a plan of campaign in the Spring of 1862, which was approved by some of his Generals and disapproved by others; approved by the President and disapproved by the Secretary of War, which he was allowed to carry out as regards its chief feature, but compelled to modify in its minor details; while its main misstatements are as regards the relative strength of the Army of the Potomac at different times, and the relative strength of the rebel army at corresponding times. Now, if after all that has been said and printed upon this subject—if, after all the facts, official documents and positive proofs furnished to the country—Gen. NAGLEE can still assert in a random way that "on the 26th of June Gen. MCCLELLAN found himself before Richmond with 85,000 men, (including MCCALL'S Division,) and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of 175,000;" and if upon this he proceeds to found his theories and give vent to his animosities, we shall have to give up all hopes of his ever comprehending either facts or the deductions of logic. His statements about Lieut.-Gen. GRANT are no less wild and incoherent. He loosely says that GRANT'S army, on crossing the Rapidan in May last, was *variously estimated* at "from 120,000 to 180,000," to which was added BUTLER'S force of 40,000, other reinforcements 45,000, not to speak of SIGEL'S cooperating column of 80,000; that GRANT lost 130,000 or 150,000 of these men, and so on, and so forth; statements which are untrue and preposterous in themselves, and the equal of which can only be found in the Richmond papers, or the "Baltimore correspondence" of one of our City cotemporaries. It is perfectly absurd to reason with a man who talks in this way, and it is painful to see such assertions put out by an officer who once had the honor of drawing a sword in the service of the Republic.

Nor can he hope to damage GRANT or elevate MCCLELLAN by such statements. GRANT has made a record and achieved a military glory during the last three years, equaled by those of few, if any, of the renowned soldiers of the world's history. He has done more to crush out this great rebellion in the West and in the East—at Donelson, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga, the Wilderness and Petersburgh—than all the other distinguished Generals which the war has produced, and has associated his name and deeds forever with the great rivers and mountains and plains of America. He has a secure hold of the confidence and affections of the people and the army, and to attempt to elevate Gen. MCCLELLAN at his expense, or to compare the Chickahominy campaign with any of his campaigns, is at once pitiful and painful.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Lord BROUGHAM'S is too great a name—if we have regard to the tenses—to be spoken of lightly. But if his address before the British Social Science Congress at York had been the effort of a younger man, we doubt whether it could have escaped the ridicule of his countrymen. Its coherence may be judged of from the fact, that he jumps directly from a diatribe against Republican government in this country, to a jeremiad over the progress of free-thinking in the North of England, under the teachings of Dr. COLENSO. As an illustration of his views of what constitutes social progress in England, he announces to the association, and through that body to the world, that the Small Debt Courts of Great Britain have a yearly increasing business. That we may do no injustice, here are his Lordship's words:—

"The causes before them (Small Debt Courts) have increased so as now to be in their number, and the amount of the sum sued for, in the proportion of three to two, comparing the years 1853 and 1855. In 1853 the number of plaints was 600,000, and the sums sued for £2,000,000 sterling."

Here is the millenium of pettifoggers sure enough. How much its advent is due to the Social Science Association, Lord BROUGHAM does not indicate.

ON THEIR TRAVELS.—It is reported that the American news reporter of the London *Telegraph*, Mr. G. A. SALA, has been recalled from his post here, and is now in London. Mr. C. MACKAY and Mr. DIX, correspondents respectively of the London *Times* and London *Morning Herald*, are in Quebec—sent thither to report whatever they can gather up respecting the convention, which meets at Quebec on the 10th inst., to discuss the question of a British American Confederation. Mr. MACKAY had a portion of his family pensioned on one of the Provincial Governments years ago. He is himself a pensioner on the British Government.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S "Richard III.," Act 5, Scene 4, is a couplet not inapplicable to the rebel EARLY in his present situation:

"His horse is slain, and all on foot he fights,
Seeking for Richmond in the throat of death."

The Rebels at Elmira.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE GUARD, GUARDING PRISONERS OF WAR AT ELMIRA, N. Y.

CAMP CHEMUNG, NEAR ELMIRA, N. Y.,
Monday Evening, Oct. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers and enlisted men of the "Provisional Brigade," stationed at Elmira guarding prisoners of war, have been disgusted at the maliciousness of an article from the columns of your Copperhead cotemporary, the New-York *Express*, and republished in the *Gazette*, a vile little sheet issued in this city. The article in question is full of untruths, no doubt purposely so written merely to make a point against "the Administration," which is such a pest in the nostrils of that paper, that it is willing to compromise the honor of its soldiers, who have left our homes at the call of the authorities of the State and Nation, with the sincere hope of doing some good for that country we love. The *Express* says:

"One of the most wide-awake places out of New-York is the City of Elmira, where there are nine thousand rebel prisoners confined within one enclosure, and an encampment of six thousand Union troops."

The compliment paid to the city is well-merited and just, but the inference that the Copperhead would have drawn from the latter part of the statement is that the Government pays six men to take care of nine. Here are the facts: There are seven regiments of militia, composed of the Fifty-fourth, of Rochester, N. Y.; the Fifty-sixth, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Fifty-eighth, of Mount Morris, N. Y.; the Seventy-seventh, of New-York City; the Ninety-eighth, of Ulster County, N. Y.; the Ninety-ninth, of New-York City, and the One Hundred and Second, of New-York City. These are to guard the prisoners, and for other purposes—such as escorting recruits to the front, etc. The combined force of these regiments, officers and men, is 2,403; the effective force to-day, officers and men, is 1,544—the remainder being away in squads, detached for the purpose of taking recruits to the front. The other day the effective force was 1,300. The number of rebels is about 10,000.

"The rebel prisoners are guarded by one hundred days men, selected from the New-York militia. Their camps are in front of the rebel quarters, which are pleasantly located on the plain, just upon the river. We regret to hear that many of these men die daily. No less than twenty-seven (an unusual number) were reported on Saturday, and eighteen on Wednesday."

All our camps are not located in front of the rebel quarters, but on the two sides of the fence inclosing the rebel prison, and the remainder across the road from the front of the same. The paragraph being a mixture of the "King's English," it is difficult to understand whether the untruthful writer of the above means that many of our men "die daily," or the prisoners. The average deaths among the rebels is twelve a day. I have my information direct from the Surgeon-in charge.

"They have shelter tents, with a few wooden barracks and hospitals, but so miserably clad are most of these men, that they will freeze to death, if not better sheltered and protected before the Winter sets in."

They have exactly the same kind of tents that we United States soldiers are using. They are what are termed "A" tents, and will accommodate four men nicely. In the same kind of tent five of our men are sometimes placed, and in most instances four, which is the number allotted to each tent in the rebel prison. The barracks are as good buildings as the most of temporary buildings used for the accommodation of soldiers. The rebels have been sufficiently clad so far; they have woolen and rubber blankets to sleep in, and there is no fear of "three men" freezing to death, because *our Government takes far too good care of them*, when we take all things into consideration, and is now making provision against the coming cold weather. What more does your Copperhead cotemporary desire? Shall we furnish them with brown-stone houses, ice cream and feather beds? The rebels are far better provided for against the elements than are those who wear "the blue." During the days of stormy weather—which, thank God, have now passed—our large guard, composed of 335 privates, 22 corporals, 10 sergeants and 11 commissioned officers, were without shelter of any kind, excepting at the "main gate," or entrance to the prison. The long period of twenty-four hours—which is often made twenty-six by the delay in mounting guard—had to be spent amid those miserably cold storms with which we have been visited for some time, while the Johnnies were snugly stowed away under cover, and needed not to wet their shoulders. It is probably well known to you that guards serve "two hours on and four off" during their period of twenty-four hours, and that in those "four hours off" they are supposed to rest, but I assure you, but little rest could be had while the heavens are discharging floods of rain.

"Although but two have escaped, the chances are that hundreds will escape, if not better guarded or provided for. It is no excuse, that our prisoners are worse off at Andersonville, Ga., where 8,004, we are assured on rebel authority, died in the months of July and August."

Only two out of ten thousand, and yet they are not well guarded! The two in question escaped by artifice, and not through the weakness or inattention of the guard. Unless better "guarded or provided for," indeed! This is a direct insult to the guards stationed here, who in every instance do their duty through sunshine and storm, through the night and during the day. The writer of the article in question would think himself well guarded if he was where he ought to be—inside the rebel fence—and where, there is not much doubt in my mind, I shall some day see him, and have the pleasure of being his sentinel.

"The negro prisoners at the South are put to labor, and even in their occupation find a solace and satisfaction denied to white men."

This, like all the other paragraphs, is as false as the Evil One in regard to our treatment of prisoners. The rebels here, now working upon some buildings being erected for their own comfort, to be used as Winter quarters and hospitals, receive from the Government ten cents per day and extra rations. Those doing laboring work, such as shoveling, etc., receive five cents and extra rations. Their day's work ends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Besides this, they make many little things, such as rings, watch-chains, toothpicks and fans, which they sell to the officers and men comprising this brigade. Thus, Mr. Editor, you perceive that we treat our prisoners

the men and not as brutes, and that "even in their occupation they find a solace and satisfaction denied" to our brave men in rebel lands, while our soldiers wearing a darker skin they enslave like beasts.

I will conclude by affirming that we take good care of their sick, in buildings which are secured against sun and shower, wind and cold, and feed them upon butter and toast, tea, soups, fresh meats, fresh milk, and other delicacies necessary to the patient. Respectfully yours,

A PRIVATE OF THE GUARD.

Our Country.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in this morning's issue on "Our Cavalry, Infantry and Guns," contain a great deal of truth, and to show how much the value of any branch of the service depends on having thorough officers at its head, I will relate a camp yarn in circulation in the army last Spring.

When Gen. TORBERT, then in command of the famous "Jersey Brigade," First Division, Sixth Corps, was appointed to the command of a division of cavalry under SHERIDAN, he found a great many of his command without horses, the rule then being to send such men, when active service was about to commence, to the dismounted camp, in the vicinity of Washington, there to await a remount, when the Spring campaign opened. Gen. TORBERT ordered all the dismounted men to be mustered, when quite a large proportion of the men appeared without horses, many of whom were known to have been mounted, but who had got rid of their horses some way or other, the idea being that they would be sent back to the dismounted camp. But the General quietly ordered them to be placed under a competent officer, and drilled as dismounted skirmishers, and issued orders that all men losing their horses in any way, should be placed with them. The effect was magical. In less than ten days almost the whole of them found horses somewhere. No quartermaster or officer dared to leave a horse lay around loose, and great was the consternation and swearing at the disappearance of horses in all directions. What the cavalry has been since Gen. TORBERT has been in command, the present campaign in the Valley goes to show.

Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT was Captain in the Fourth Artillery, appointed Colonel of the First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers in September, 1861, promoted Brigadier-General in the Fall of 1862, appointed to a cavalry division in the Spring of 1864, and Brevet Major-General September, 1864. VERITAS.

Exhibition of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The Annual Fair of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society terminated on Friday evening. The show of fruit, in point of quantity, quality and variety, was in every way most creditable to the cultivators of this beautiful region. Gentlemen from New-England, and various parts of our own State, declared that they never before beheld a finer exhibition of fruits and vegetables, while the display of native grapes far surpassed anything of the sort they had ever seen, even in New-York and Boston. Mr. CHARLES DOWNING, (the elder brother of the lamented A. J. DOWNING,) who may be called the father of grape culture in this region, and who has done as much as any other man in the State of New-York to stimulate the culture of the best fruits, exhibited a collection of twenty-two varieties of hardy grapes. It included some fine specimens of the Iona, (Dr. GRANT's new seedling,) which promises to supersede the Catawba in many districts, and of the "Miles grape," one of the black species, which ripens early, and for this reason is preferable to the Isabella. Mr. J. H. RICKETTS exhibited thirteen varieties, beside a very fine specimen of black Hamburgh, raised in the open air. All these grapes, together with various other fruits and vegetables, some of which took prizes, are the products of a patch of ground 75 feet by 200. Even Ike Marvel might get some hints from Mr. RICKETTS.

We understand that Mr. DOWNING could have made his collection double its size, as he has some fifty varieties of native grapes under culture on his place. The long table, crowded with specimens of varieties, whose names are too numerous to be mentioned showed that other residents on the shores of the bay are devoting themselves with great zeal to the improvement of this delicious fruit. Here, as elsewhere, the object aimed at, is to get a grape of the finest quality, which will ripen early enough to be beyond the reach of the frosts of Autumn. And as this locality is one which largely supplies the markets of the great metropolis, the citizens of New York may be said to have a personal interest in its Horticultural Society. It has been in existence only four years, and I am assured that each annual exhibition of fruit has been manifestly in advance of the one that preceded it. The sight of the one which has just closed, would have amply repaid any one for a journey from New-York.

While the show of grapes was the great feature of the exhibition, there were others well worthy of notice. For peaches the season was too far advanced to make much of a display. Yet Mr. DOWNING exhibited no less than nine varieties, and, in addition to these, there were six or seven new seedlings, some of which promise to be of superior quality. Of the apples and pears exhibited by Dr. SHELTON, Col. HATHAWAY, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. ARMSTRONG and others, it may be said that their name is legion. They were of all sizes shapes and colors. Your City readers will be glad to hear that the crop in this region is an abundant one. At the next fair, should New-York send no contributions to it, let us at least hope that a goodly number of her citizens will be induced to see for themselves, what the cultivators on the shores of Newburgh Bay are doing for their comfort.

N. B.

Another Patriotic Letter from Gen. Sickles.

Gen. SICKLES has replied as follows to an invitation to address the Soldiers' Union Club, in Philadelphia:

BARNUM'S HOUSE, New-York, Oct. 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I regret that engagements elsewhere prevent my accepting the invitation received through Gen. CAMERON to address the Soldiers' Union Club at the Opera House, on Thursday evening next. Among the discharged soldiers of this club are many who served under my immediate command in the Army of the Potomac, and I heartily appreciate that sense of duty which prompts them as citizens, now that their terms of service has expired, to uphold at home the cause for which their old comrades are still fighting at the front.

When peace becomes possible without dishonor, nowhere will the peacemakers be more sincerely applauded than in the army. Meanwhile, our soldiers who yet survive to salute the flag for which they are willing to die, do not wish the war to cease until the purposes for which our universities began it have been thoroughly and finally defeated; nor will the army desire, for any political or philanthropical reform, to see the war prolonged a day after the rebels lay down their arms and return to the allegiance they owe to the Constitution and Government of the Union.

To falter now is to fail. At the outset of the rebellion, President BUCHANAN, while he denied the right of a State to secede, deemed it unconstitutional to employ force to compel the fulfilment of the obligations of the States to the Federal compact. If our Union had been only a league or a treaty, this right, in my judgment, would have existed. Had our fathers, indeed, created a nation without the means of preserving itself from dissolution, this defect in our system might have been removed by an amendment to the Constitution. But it is now maintained by those who have succeeded to the control of the great party which elected Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, that the military power of the Republic is insufficient to put down the rebellion; that hostilities should cease, because the war on our part is a failure; and that the only hope of peace on the basis of the Federal Union is through a Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means. If these propositions be true, we have no alternative but submission. They are not true. These confessions of the Chicago Convention are mere echoes of the boasts of our enemies in Richmond and London.

Whenever a majority of the people shall approve the declaration that we cannot overcome the force employed to overthrow our Government and divide our territory, the people abdicate their sovereignty; they abandon their country to endless anarchy and certain ruin; they confess that, possessing all the opportunities for the establishment of a great and enduring empire of freemen, they lack the constancy and the courage to preserve and defend their nationality.

Let this verdict be recorded, and the Southern Confederacy—compact, martial, victorious—will only need half the grit and pluck shown in gaining their independence to domineer over all the continent as the ruling race of America. Will Pennsylvania submit to this humiliation? No, never! So long as your Susquehanna flows to the sea, and whilst the soil of Pennsylvania holds the treasured ashes of the fallen braves at Gettysburgh, never let it be written in the annals of your proud Commonwealth that she lowered the flag of the Union to the summons of invaders who have thrice desolated her border, and brought bereavement and sorrow to nearly all her homes. Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

Col. W. A. GRAY, Chairman Soldiers' Union Club, Philadelphia.

A Soldier's Opinion.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer of a Wisconsin regiment stationed at Baton Rouge:

"BATON ROUGE, LA., Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

The capture of Atlanta is regarded here as tending materially to shorten the war. Unless MCCLELLAN is elected, look for the rebellion to be crushed by 'New Years.' Throw all your influence, every one of you, for the election of LINCOLN, because by him alone can the war be ended honorably and for good. An immediate peace, recognizing the C. S. A., will entail new and constant wars upon us, and will break our glorious Union into many dishonored fragments. As your representative in the field, I adjure you to use no influence, to speak no word, to think no thought, against the cause I am in arms to defend. Do not discourage us soldiers by supporting MCCLELLAN on a dishonorable peace platform. *Death before* dishonor! The *Union*—FOREVER! *Disunion*? No! NEVER! *Freedom* to all! Cling to the God-honored principles, and let not the deepest affliction and trial separate us from them, and lead us to sigh for peace without full victory. Father, vote for LINCOLN! Mother, sister, brother, talk for the cause he represents, and him because he represents it, and so serve your country and your God at this crisis!"

The Soldiers and Domestic Politics—Private Letter from a Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH N. Y. VOLS., } Sept. 23, 1864. }

DEAR FATHER: Your welcome letter is before me. You must not get discouraged, because Westchester always was, and will be for some time to come, "Copperhead." This is no time for idleness and talk; you must work—work late and early; not because there is any fear of defeat, but to make the victory all the more glorious and decisive. You wish to know the sentiments of the army. I will give you what I candidly believe to be the opinion of the soldiers upon the questions of the day, as I have heard them for days past, from all classes, all ranks, all degrees of intelligence, and all complexion of politics.

We will vote for no man who will not strengthen our columns. We will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to an earnest, unflinching prosecution of the war, and declare that he is not identified with WOOD, SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, and others of the same stamp. We will vote for no man who proposes to make terms with arch-traitors, to defeat whom our ranks have been thinned and our best blood spilled upon rebel soil, and for whom we believe the hangman's rope would be but a poor punishment. We will vote for no man who pledges himself to support propositions for peace just at a moment when the strong citadels of rebellion are being encircled by our bayonets.

We will vote for a man who pledges himself to profit by the experience of the past three years and a half, and who will strengthen our columns against the enemy in our front, while he administers the full penalty for high treason in our rear. We will vote for a man who pledges himself that the distress, hardships, fatigues, and pangs of separation from our homes, which we have passively and willingly submitted to for the past three years, have not been thrown away, but who will push our victorious armies onward until our enemies sue for peace on any terms, at the point of our bayonets, and we can return to our long-neglected wives, sisters, parents and little ones, our banners flung triumphantly to the breeze, and our arms hung up to moulder and decay, while our children enjoy the peaceful fruits of the triumph of the young Republic. Such, dear father, I believe to be what the soldiers think, in the Army of the Potomac. The Copperheads may hiss and crawl, but just as sure as the sun will rise November 9, 1864, will we see them crawling back to their holes, never again to be resurrected, but to become the scorn of all lovers of their country, now and for centuries to come. Cowardly, sneaking reptiles! may they never have peace of mind until they throw off their shackles, and become what their Creator designed they should be—Union-loving and Union-saving men. The rebels are getting uneasy, and have been trying our left, but to no purpose. The conflict cannot be long delayed; GRANT will soon move with telling power; the end is not far off.

Your loving son, DANIEL S. MUNN.

THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Curtis Returns from a Tour of Inspection.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

Gen. CURTIS has just returned from an extended march along the line of the Overland Mail route. With what force he could muster he has marched over a thousand miles—up the Great Platte valley—and returning by the Republican and the Santa Fé route, restoring these great lines of national travel to comparative safety and quiet. His force should be largely increased. The War Department seem to have lost sight of the fact that he has one of the largest and most exposed departments in the country, embracing the great lines of travel and supplies from the Missouri River to Fort Laramie and the Gold region of Idaho and Nevada on the the one hand, and the Fort Riley, Denver and Santa Fé route on the other. For this work, his effective force is totally inadequate while he has a southern border through which the supplies for Fort Smith and all the Indian country must pass, exposed to inroads from the enemy in that direction. Even now PRICE is said to be marching with 2,000 men, threatening Kansas and Missouri.

Gen. CURTIS has been in command of this department only about eight months, and he has made three extended trips through his department, and in every way is devoting his best energies to the protection of the people of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and to some extent the Indian country and the new Gold route to Idaho and Nevada. He deserves the thanks not only of the people of these great States but of the loyal people of the East, for his efforts to keep open these great commercial arteries of the West.

FROM GERMANY.

American Affairs Abroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

DUNCAN SHERMAN, youngest son of WATTS SHERMAN, has purchased a commission as Cornel in the Austrian army, at a cost of 3,000 florins. He is stationed at Venice.

JOHN SIDELL has been stopping for some days in Frankfort. A few days since Baron ERLANGER, of rebel loan notoriety, took him to the Bourse, wishing to introduce him to several prominent men in the city, most of whom, however, declined the honor.

Five-twenty bonds are in demand, at 44¼ to 44⅜. The sales were not quite as brisk yesterday as the day before. Coupons, due in November, are bought now at 2 florins 21 kreuzers, without guaranty, and 2 florins 23 kreutzers with guaranty. The par is of course 2 florins 30 kreutzers, which is called a dollar here.

The Marquis of CLANRICARD, so well known as a bitter enemy of our country, has been stopping for a month at Homburgh spa, near Frankfort. He has been in the habit of sleeping with his window open, and one day last week a burgler entered his room and stole his gold watch and some other articles.

Mrs. Judge DAYTON and family, of Paris, are stopping at Homburgh. Also Mrs. PENDLETON, mother of the candidate for Vice-President.

Mrs. Gov. MAGOFFIN is at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where she has been compelled to stop for some weeks, in consequence of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss E. H. PENDLETON.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Military and Political Campaign—A Word to Loyal Democrats.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, } IN THE FIELD, Sept. 26, 1864. }

MY DEAR CAMERON:—You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here, you would have found much of interest in answer to the question, What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of LEE's army now for four months, which have been by no means spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability, if not the will to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed as an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions, and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blatant over LINCOLN's tyranny, say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Gov. SEYMOUR's mild protest against it. I would not not like to hear VOORHEES' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners, that the rebel means as to men are at an end.

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance on that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipment that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be their last campaign; that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged and a treaty of peace be concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preference of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of this nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yea, even in the important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its acts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. *We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents*; and to what is still more important, *to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled*. In fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire, this Government put in the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or MCCLELLAN's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would at once be sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any real value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and MCCLELLAN's "constitutional rights of States," I think it would "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in Gen. MCCLELLAN's army.

Still further, does not Geo. MCCLELLAN twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantics to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and the point of the bayonet?

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform, is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling-block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery men can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston to-day, a negro can be bought for $3,000 in Confederate money which sells for $30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro $100. And this, too, with cotton at $1 75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring $1,000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgement of the Confederacy cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform in which any true loyal democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be for its integrity and honor, can object. I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough, and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The "Irish Vote"—Views of Gen. Meagher.

The following letter was written by Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER one year ago.

NEW-YORK, 129 Fifth-avenue, } October 7, 1863. }

My Dear Colonel: Your hearty, honest letter, from Culpepper, dated the 1st of this month, gratified me exceedingly.

The approval of intelligent and accomplished young Irishmen I have always esteemed, and I think I may include you in that category without being accused of an indulgence in flattery.

As for the great bulk of Irishmen in this country, I frankly confess to an utter disregard. If not to a thorough contempt in what they think or say of me in my relations to the questions or movements that are supposed or designed to affect the fortunes of the nation, or actually do so. To their own discredit and degradation, they have suffered themselves to be bamboozled into being obstinate hercs in the political field, contracting inveterate instincts, following with gross stupidity and the stoniest blindness certain worn out old path-ways described for them by their drivers, but never doing anything worthy of the intellectual and chivalrous reputation of their race. Democrats they profess themselves to be from the start—the instant the baggage-smashers and cut-throat lodging-house-keepers lay hands on them—and Democrats they remain until the day of their deaths, miserably and repulsively regardless of the conflicting meanings that name acquires through the progressive workings of the great world about them. To have been a Democrat in the days of ANDREW JACKSON was to have been an American citizen in the boldest and proudest interpretation of the word. It was to have been the devoted friend of the country, whether it was right or wrong, and to the extent of being a fierce and relentless enemy of all who were not for it in the fullest measure of its growth and glory. Now-a-days to be a Democrat is to be the partisan of a selfish and conscienceless faction, which, under the captivating pretexts of State rights, habeas corpus, and other popular claims and rights of the kind, would cripple the national power, play with the wildest or wickedest recklessness into the hands of every foe, who would see that power laid low, either to gratify his jealousy or vengeance, or better his mean condition on the wreck furnished him by its overthrow. Sadly, and almost savagely, have I noted this of late; and hence the energy (if I can claim that quality for my public action) with which I have broken loose from what might have been considered my imprescriptible associations and traditions in public life. In doing so I have discarded, with the haughtiest insensibility and disdain, the "Irish Opinion" of this country, having come to the conclusion that it was past redemption, and, therefore, past consideration or respect. That such an "opinion" should be in a state of the most violent fermentation against me, in consequence of my letter to the Union Committee of Ohio, was to be expected; and that, with the estimate I had formed of it, this circumstance would affect me in the least, could not be reasonably conjectured.

All this I am led to write because you may have seen, in some of the "organs" of that "opinion," strictures on the letter in question; and I am desirous of marking my appreciation of your approval, and that of your officers and men, by giving my notion, very distinctly and emphatically, of the condemnation of others, and the inveterate and irredeemable element from which it emanates.

I shall reserve myself, however, on this subject until I see you in camp, promising myself the very great pleasure, as I do, of saying my friends in the Army of the Potomac a visit between this and Christmas.

I beg you to remember me most cordially to the officers of the gallant and glorious old Ninth of Massachusetts. And with sincere esteem remain,

Most cordially yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Col. GUIBET, 9th Mass. Vols., Army of the Potomac.

Claims for Property Destroyed.

We find the following officially published in the Vicksburgh *Herald*

"The following letter from the War Department is published in a circular form for the information of [illegible] who are troubling the Government with [illegible]:

[illegible] DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1864. }

SIR: The proceedings of a military commission in the case of Mrs. LEE, at Vicksburgh, appraising certain houses to be destroyed at $6,500, and recommending the payment of the same by the Government, have been received, with your decision indorsed, 'that the United States are in no manner of way liable for this damage. When this war is over, this paper will be good evidence in an action for damages against JEFF. DAVIS and his co-conspirators.'

The above indorsement is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.

Rebel Cotton Order.

The Woodville (Miss.) *Republican* of the 10th contains the following order of the rebel Gen. HODGE:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HOMOCHITTO, } CLINTON, La., Aug. 29, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders signed by the Commanding-General. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

2. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No person will be permitted to enter the Confederate lines. In cases seeming to be of special emergency, the case will be referred to these headquarters, and the party detained until decision, at the outer pickets. Provost Marshals finding strangers in the lines without permission, will at once arrest them, and send a brief of facts to these headquarters. By order of Brig.-Gen. HODGE.

N. T. N. ROBINSON, A. A. A. G.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it Takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all News depots. CORNELL'S tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Bachelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y., 1009 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

MARRIED.

JAMESON—EGBERT.—On Monday, Oct. 3, by Rev. John W. Shackleford, FRANCIS WRIGHT JAMESON, of Brooklyn, and Miss ADALINE EGBERT, daughter of Abraham Egbert, Esq., of Staten Island.

JENISON—BAGLEY.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Farley, WM. D. JENISON of Paris, France, and MARGARET ADELAIDE, only daughter of John S. Bagley. No cards.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, JOHN Q. AYMAR, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUBBS.—On Friday, Oct. 7, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Edgar Y. Hubbs, and eldest daughter of William B. Humbert, aged 26 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, Lafayette-av., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, ALEXANDER COOK, only child of A. C. and Maggie E. Rogers, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, David Rogers, Esq., No. 713 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PITTS.—On Friday, Oct. 7, JOHN PITTS, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 62 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends and those of his sons Friend and John, and his son-in-law, D. C. Warriner, are respectfully requested to attend.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, EDMUND M. YOUNG, in the 5th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will hold meetings at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, OCT. 14; on FRIDAY, OCT. 21; on MONDAY, OCT. 31.

SPEAKERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14,

Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD,

Union Candidate for Lieut.-Governor of New-York.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE,

Ex-Attorney-General of New-York.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Pres ident.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Committee.

ALLAN COOPER, } H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Executive Committee of this Club will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., at 7 o'clock.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.

ALLAN COOPER, } H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.

WAR EAGLE UNIFORMS COMPLETE.

War Clubs, Caps, Eagles, Badges, Aprons, Banners, Torches, Lanterns, Candles, &c.

Out of town orders filled at once. The cheapest house in the City. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 215 New Canal-st.

UNION NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.—On MONDAY next, Oct. 10, the undersigned will open a naturalization office under the direction of the Union Central Committee, at No. 8 Frankfort-st., second floor, for the purpose of aiding and assisting persons who are entitled to become citizens, to do so. By applying here Union men can obtain their naturalization papers without loss of time or cost.

WILLIAM GRASSE,
GEO. MANCHOR,
Naturalization Committee.

BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES at the old headquarters, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway. HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters. Established 1842.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES. Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, to two hundred dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—100,000 Books, Science, History, Biography, &c., at your price. LLOGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES. Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, Fifth-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. STORRS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Communion at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, cor. Downing-st.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST.—Rev. McDougal. Divine service every Sunday during the Winter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Free Will Baptist Church, No. 24 West 29th-st., SABBATH MORNING next. Rev. E. C. AMBLER, Chaplain of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, will preach; giving the religious history of his imprisonment in Libby Prison for four months, as a prisoner of war. A collection will be taken, to aid in giving religious reading to our prisoners of war. Rev. T. W. RICHARDSON, of Beaufort, S. C. will preach at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—There will be a grand demonstration of the children, teachers and friends of Lee-av. Sabbath School, in the Sabbath School Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. CHAPIOT, just from the Army of the Potomac, and one of the most eloquent speakers connected with the Christian Commission, will deliver an address. Singing by the children. Mr. CHAPIOT will also preach in Lee-av. Church, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MOSHER, on SABBATH, 9th inst., corner Madison and Catherine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends invited to come. Seats free.

CHURCH OPEN—NOT FINISHED—46TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. B. A. BAZER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M., and great Tea meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th inst. Ad resses by Rev. Messrs. Isaac Wescott, S. H. Bell, Theodore Tilton, —— Smythe, of England, and others. Tickets 10 cts., to be had at the door.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 6th and 7th avs. On SUNDAY, Oct. 9, the Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. on *The Duty of Christians in regard to the Coming Presidential Election*. At 7½ P. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, of London. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES HAVE BEEN resumed in the Presbyterian Church in University place, (late Dr. POTTS,) and will be continued during the Winter in the morning of SUNDAY next. Rev. D. CAMPBELL will officiate, and in the afternoon, Rev. H. M. SCUDDER, late returned from India. Service, morning, 10½; afternoon, 3½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—A sermon SUNDAY EVENING, at 10½ o'clock in behalf of the Rose Hill Ladies Soldiers' Relief Association, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, before the Associated Choirs of the City, on *Sacred Music*, by the pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL preach (God willing) in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject reminiscences of the venerable ABRAHAM VAN NEST, with their bearing on the times. A collection will be taken up for the New-York Bible Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Evening subject—*The Second Advent*, being the first of a series of discourses on *The Last Times*.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 6 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great *Life To me and the Near Coming of Christ's Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, when he will deliver the first in a course of four sermons on the Resurrection of the Dead. Subject to-morrow—*How say some that there is no resurrection of the dead?*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. M. E. STRONG will preach in the Church of the Puritans SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The evening discourse will be devoted to the work of the American Missionary Association among the ex-slaves.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th av. Services on LORDSDAY, Oct. 9, 10½ A. M. 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Minister, EBHAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning, *The Church the Leader of all Moral Reforms*: for the evening, *The Ship in the Storm*.

AN ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS MEET on the FIRST DAY of the week at half-past 10 A. M., in University Buildings, to worship God and break bread in remembrance of the Lord Jesus. All believers of the Gospel are privileged and responsible to participate. Preaching in the EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE AMITY-ST. Baptist Church are requested to meet on MONDAY next at 7½ P.M., at the residence of the pastor, No 27 Grove-st., to confer upon the interests of the Church and Society. HORACE WINANS, Clerk of Board of Trustees.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 8th and 7th avs. Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 9, at

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewers, as follows:

1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue, to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street to the
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging, as follows:

1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For paving as follows:

1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
2. In Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and resetting curb and gutter stones.
3. In Forty-seventh-street, from Third to east side of First-avenue.
4. In Fifty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
5. In Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
6. In Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For flagging, relaying, setting and resetting curb and gutter, as follows:

1. In Forty-fourth-street, from Sixth-ave. to Broadway.
2. In Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
3. In Sixteenth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
4. In Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
5. In Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
6. In Nineteenth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. In Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. In Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third street.
9. In Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth street.
10. In Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
11. In Barrow-street, between Greenwich and West streets.
12. In Sixty-second-street, from Lexington to Third avenue.
13. In Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
14. In Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to Second avenue.
15. In Fifty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue.
16. In Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street.
17. In Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.
18. In Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.
19. In Thirty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
20. In Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundered and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avennes.

For building a receiving-basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets.

For building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie streets.

For fencing vacant lots, West side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; north side of Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, in Forty-third-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For fencing lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avennes.

For fencing lots on Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Also on Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

For fencing lots on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Sixtieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventieth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-fourth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For fencing lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

For filling sunken lots in Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street. Also Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For paving William-street with trap-block, from John to Fulton-street.

For paving Eighty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, with trap-block, and laying necessary cross-walks from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to B.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.

For paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, with trap-block.

For building a sewer on Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, inclnde all the leveral houses and lots or ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

All the property between Third and Seventh avenue, and Fifty-second and Seventieth streets, also block No. Seven in the Twenty-second Ward.

All the lots in block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-three, and all the southerly half of block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-four.

All the lots on both sides of Seventh avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

All the lots on both sides of Orchard street between Stanton and Houston streets.

All the lots on both sides of Suffolk street between Broome and Delancey streets.

All the lots on both sides of Thirty-first street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, also all the lots on both sides of Tenth avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.

All the lots in block numbers One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-one, One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-two, One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-six, and One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-seven, also the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth street between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, together with the lots fronting on Seventh-avenue in southerly half of block number fourteen, and northerly half of block number thirteen.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Madison avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-ninth-street between Broadway and Tenth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-third-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues. Also the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, to the extent of one-half the block north and south of Eighty-third-street.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

All the lots in the northerly and southerly half of the blocks adjoining Sixty-second-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

All the lots in southerly half of blocks, numbers one hundred and eighty-four and two hundred and thirty; also all the lots in the northerly half of blocks, number5 one hundred and eighty-three and two hundred and twenty-nine,

All the lots in the northerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-eight and the southerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-nine.

All the lots in northerly half of block numbers seventy-three, one hundred and sixty-two and two hundred and fifty, and southerly half of block numbers seventy-four, one hundred and sixty-three and two hundred and fifty-one,

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and forty-six and in the southerly half of block number three hundred and forty-seven.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number two hundred and fifty-one and the southerly half of block number two hundred and fifty-two.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-four and the southerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-five.

Lots numbered thirty-seven, thirty-eight and sixty-one in block number four, and lots numbers one, five, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two in block five; also lot number one in block number two,

All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Nineteenth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Also lots, Ward numbers, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six at the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Barrow-street, from Greenwich to West streets.

All the lots on the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

All the lots on the south side of Twenty-second-street from Avenue A to Second-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Second avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

All the lots on the north side of Thirty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

All the lots on the south side of Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

All the lots in block number four hundred and nineteen, Twelfth Ward.

All the lots at the northeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, to the distance of two hundred feet on Allen-street.

All the lots on the west side of Chrystie-street, from Grand to Hester street.

All the lots in block number two hundred and fifty-five, fronting on Second-avenue; also, lots, Ward numbers, twenty-three, thirty-two and thirty-three in same block. Also, lots embraced in a front of one hundred feet on Second-avenue and one hundred feet on Fifty-second-street, at the northeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue. Also, Ward numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, in block number one hundred and thirty-two.

Also, Ward numbers nine and ten on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues.

Also, all the lots fronting on Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward number Sixty-eight on Fifty-second-street, in the same block.

Also, Ward numbers twenty-nine to thirty-four, both inclusive, in block number two hundred and forty-four.

All the lots in block number one hundred and six, and all the lots in the southeasterly half of block number one hundred and seven, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All the lots fronting on Broadway and all the lots fronting on the intersecting streets to the extent of half a block, from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth streets.

All the lots fronting on and adjacent to Fifty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Also, Ward numbers one, two and three, and numbers seven to twelve, both inclusive, and Ward numbers twenty-five to thirty-nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and ten.

Also, all the lots in southerly half of block number three hundred and forty, between Lexington and Fourth avenues and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

Also, Ward map numbers two thousand seven hundred and five and two thousand seven hundred and six in Fourteenth-street, south side, near Avenue A.

Also, Ward numbers fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine, sixty, and sixty-one, on Forty-fourth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of William-street from John to Fulton streets.

Also, the lots on northerly side of John-street and the southerly side of Fulton-street to the extent of half the block each side of William-street.

All the lots on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street between Second and Third avenues

All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues; also, the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue, and the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the north and south sides of Fifty-eighth-street.

All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue; also, all the lots on the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-ninth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

All the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, and the avenue lots, to the extent of half the block, north and south of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of and adjoining Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street.

All the lots on both sides of and adjoining Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Clinton-street, from Delancey to Rivington street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commisson within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK, Minister President and Commissioner of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ONDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilman will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, on
W. M. JOYCE. Roads.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For younge gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Coulfield,	D. S. Schnack,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight.	C. A. Smith.
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot.
A. W. Caufield,	C. E. Knox,	A. B. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lobenstiller,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby.	Jas. L. Phipps.	J. C. Work.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 192 Nassau-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 240 Broadway, corner of 26th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 703, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 980, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

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THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERNET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 7 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 216 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 23d-st., near Central Park.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,162 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

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MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 21st day of Sept. inst.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as visiting governess; special attention paid to the higher English branches, French and music; best of City references. Address J. G., 139 West 41st-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LEFT IN THE LADIES' ROOM OF THE Hoboken Ferry, (New-York side,) on Saturday last, at 3½ P. M., a RUSTIC BASKET with ivy, ferns, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere.

BUYERS are assured that the

REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

In all the new styles.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 8TH-AV.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE RUSH OF CUSTOMERS.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

All our stock has been marked down 25 per cent. from last week's prices,

AND

contains every novelty of the season.

COLORED VELOUR RUSSE.
A new and beautiful fabric.
COLORED EPINGLINES,
FRENCH MERINO,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED PARAMETTAS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS,
THIBETS,
BOMBAZINES,
WOOL PLAIDS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SCOTCH TARTANS.
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,

In the greatest variety.

AMERICAN DELAINES, only 3s. per yard.
10 cas s more of those fast-colored
LESSEN AND PACIFIC PRINTS,
at 20c. and 25c. per yard.

A positive reduction of 10c per cent. from LATE PRICES.

At M. ROBERTS', JR., No. 181 8th-av.

N. B.—German and French spoken.

GREAT REDUCTION.
IN
PRICES!

ALL NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
IN
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY VELVETS,
SILKS, SATINS.
ALSO,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
300 Lots, from Recent
AUCTION SALES.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FROM AUCTION!!!

SCOTCH PLAID, PLAIN and BROCHE BONNET and SASH RIBBONS from narrow to broadest widths, BELOW GOLD PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

OUR BONNET SILK VELVETS,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS, COLORED SILKS, UNCUT VELVETS, are all below last year's prices.
Full line of PLAID SILK VELVETS, CHEAP MILLINERY LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES,
(full line,) Alexandre's, cheap.

Also, New Designs in Cloth, Thibet and Cashmere, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., bargains.

Auction lots of Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Woolen Hoods, Sacks, Sontags, Nubias, &c.—all below regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FULL LINES OF SCARLET PLAID AND COLORED SILK RIBBED VELVETS,
NEW DRESS-TRIMMINGS, BUGLE GIMPS, CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
100 Cartoons of New French FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, &c., &c., ready MONDAY,

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES!!
NEW FELT BLOOMERS, TURBANS, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &c., at 46c., 56c., 75c., $1 and upward.

The cheapest and largest stock in this City, without exception.

Our STRAW GOODS are clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOAK OPENING!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have just opened their splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS,
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
No. 759 BROADWAY.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, in long and square, from $20 in currency up to the finest quality. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

CLOTHING.

UNTIL AFTER THE
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS $1,212,680

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis ..... Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
NOVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the Value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,080 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,585, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage

The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 13	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.
Nov. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov 7.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 15
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock ON MONDAY MORNING, 10th inst. E. CUNARD, Bowling Green

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING WEALTH, and of domestic habits, seeks correspondence with a matrimonial view, with a lady of wealth, intelligence and amiability. Only sincere and really eligible ladies need address D. D. S., Station F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Tickets, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 6, 8, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W.
By
6:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:22 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous supers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 5 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Trousers, sky blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, canton flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Bootees, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gum percha, india rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, army standard.
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, 1¾ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index hooks, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample required.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for prisoners of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.
Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Bids must be addressed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.
Colonel D. L. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster & Superintendent Army

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:
5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.
Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) fall salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.
Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.
Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.
Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.
The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.
Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.
The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packing, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.
All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.
Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date ———
The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— there state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c., at ($——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.
(Signature of bidder,) ———
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and condition. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures.)

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.
B. DO BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

(No. 7.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard,
Company Figures, assorted, army standard,
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard,
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard,
National Colors, infantry, army standard,
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard,
Guidons, army standard,
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.
Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

(No. 5.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address B. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHter wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and three children and nurse; an entire second floor preferred, with private table; location must be desirable and rooms well furnished. Address Box No. 380 Post-office, stating location.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-class board and well-furnished room, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 28th sts. Reference exchanged. Address No. 3, Bryant & Stratton's College, No. 937 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a good room, with board, in a private family, up-town. Price, about $80 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 54 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Barling-slip, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to C. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Jericho, L. I.; large residence, with every convenience; together with country hotel adjoining; cost the late owner $15,000. Also, 45 acres of cultivated land; will sell for $7,000, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property. For maps and information, apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 64½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated at South Bergen, N. J., comprising parlor, library, dining, reception and bath, and ten bed-rooms, and all modern conveniences; ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and fruit garden; cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Plots 7cx375 for sale. Apply at No. 34 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE with one or more acres of land, on the western slope of the Palisade Ridge, 45 minutes from the City Hall by railroad or steamboat; place has 75 growing fruit trees, 40 grape vines in bearing, besides, currants, &c. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st, New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy. 125th-st. is 80 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a four-story English basement house in 20th-st., opposite seminary grounds; house in complete order, with all the modern improvements. J. A. MAPES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x50, West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, four full lots, plenty of fruit, 9 miles on Long Island Railroad, 200 feet from depot, only $1,700. COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 45th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 95 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 203 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c.; rent $12 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—STRICTLY private and quiet; no children; rear-room bed-room and large balcony; water, gas and all conveniences; rent $15. No. 453 Hudson-st Apply at No. 8 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO 80, Franklin-st., or house for sale cheap, with lease of lot. House just repaired and vacant, open forenoon and afternoon.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square; it is full size, 4 stories, in good order and well furnished; rent $2,500 to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO

AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Progress of the Campaign—Mass Meetings—Col. Albright and the Resistance to the Draft in Columbia County—The "Switch Back"—The Lehigh Valley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Carbon County, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

Yesterday was an epoch in the history of the pending political campaign, so far as this town and county are concerned, for last evening two mass meetings—one Union, the other Democratic—took place here. Late in the afternoon bands of music began to arrive, and as soon as it was dark enough for the torches and transparencies to be displayed with proper effect, the respective processions were organized and marched through the principal streets of the town. Mauch Chunk is thoroughly Union, and the Republican display was therefore in every respect superior to the Democratic. In point of numbers, the Union procession had the advantage decidedly; and its transparencies and devices for attracting the attention of the crowd, far surpassed those of their opponents. Prominent in the Republican procession was a craft called the "gunboat *Gold*," with an inscription announcing that it was McCLELLAN'S headquarters during the battle of Malvern Hill. Then there was a party of rail-splitters mounted upon a wagon, and industriously engaged; and out of respect to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a blacksmith's forge followed the rail-splitters' vehicle. The transparencies were "too numerous to mention," but they were all patriotic, and many of them displayed considerable artistic taste and skill, contrasting very strongly in both respects with those which graced (or rather disgraced) the Democratic procession.

Col. HARRIMAN, of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, made the principal speech of the evening at the Union stand. He was among the prisoners who were confined in Charleston, and he used his experiences with good effect to enforce his arguments in favor of Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection. The Colonel is of commanding presence, and a powerful voice enables him to make himself heard with ease by the largest audiences. He has already done good service in this State, and is booked for speeches every working day until election. Mr. BULL, of Philadelphia, followed Col. HARRIMAN. Col. ALWENGT, of the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, also made an effective and telling address to his townsmen whom he left this morning to rejoin his regiment in front of Petersburgh. Patriotism of the stamp displayed by Col. ALWENGT, by the way, deserves more than a passing notice. He entered the service originally at a time of despondency and gloom, and he did so simply because he thought that his example might have a favorable effect upon the young men of Carbon County. He sacrificed extensive business interests, and left a luxurious home to serve his country, but he had the satisfaction of seeing a full regiment promptly respond to his call. The time of his regiment expired a short time ago, and the Colonel has just organized and sent to the front another regiment of one year's men, under the last call for troops. His earnest patriotism has been so fully approved by his acts that his personal popularity is unbounded in this region, and his reception, when he made his appearance on the platform last evening, was very enthusiastic. A very interesting passage in the Colonel's speech was a brief description of the visit which he recently made to Fishing Creek in Columbia County to look after an organization which had been formed there to resist the draft. He not only broke up the organization, and secured the arrest and commitment to Fort *Mifflin* of about forty of the ringleaders, among them two prominent officers of the County, but he convinced the disaffected that they had better take prompt measures to respond to the demands of the Government. A number of them, as the surest way of escaping the punishment which they feel that they deserved, took counsel of their guilty consciences, went to neighboring counties and enlisted, and then to avoid the draft which they saw was inevitable, measures were promptly taken by the people of the County to fill their quota besides, so that when Col. ALWENGT left the district he had the satisfaction of telling the people that they had actually done more for the Government they had defied than some of their more loyal neighbors. The meetings at the out-door stand was in session until after eleven o'clock, and the large audience then reluctantly departed because the railroad trains, which were in waiting to take many of them to their homes, refused to delay longer. Simultaneously with this demonstration Gen. CARL SCHURZ addressed a large assemblage of Germans in the Town Hall.

At the Democratic meeting, Mr. VAUX, of Philadelphia, was one of the principal speakers. In the midst of the proceedings, a part of the main platform gave way, precipitating a number of persons to the ground, but doing the assembled Democracy no harm, further than raising a laugh and hearty cheers at their expense when the crash was heard by the Republican gathering.

Do the readers of the TIMES freely appreciate the attractiveness of Mauch Chunk and its surroundings? The town has been so persistently praised in the advertisements of the railroad excursions to the Philadelphia coal fields, that very many quiet travelers seem disposed to give it the go-by out of pure spite. Let me say to such that the beauty and magnificence of the scenery in this neighborhood has never been, and cannot be too extravagantly praised. If it were necessary to travel three thousand miles to take a trip over the famous "switch-back," this marvelous piece of engineering skill would be known as one of the wonders of the world. Yesterday afternoon I enjoyed the pleasure of a ride over this remarkable road, in company with R. L. COOKE, Esq., the able engineer in charge of the improvements which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is making in this vicinity. The exhilaration and excitement of riding twenty-five miles, impelled by the force of gravity alone, (save when you are lifted up perilously steep inclined-planes by stationary engines,) must be experienced to be appreciated. I am sure that such a panorama of magnificent scenery as is brought under one's eye in the course of a trip over this "switch-back," cannot be found elsewhere in this country, and probably not in the world. The natural attractions surrounding Mauch Chunk have made it a favorite place of resort, and among the artificial attractions I may mention the Mansion House, which has deservedly gained the reputation of being one of the best hotels for families in the country. (N. B.—Your correspondent paid his bill to the last farthing, and therefore speaks disinterestedly.)

Until last Summer the Valley of the Lehigh was left in the undisturbed possession of stage coaches and canal boats, but in June the Lehigh Valley Railroad, connecting Mauch Chunk with Whitehaven, was opened, and now there is uninterrupted communication over this route by rail with Wilkesbarre and the central part of eastern Pennsylvania. Your readers cannot have forgotten the great freshet of 1862, which destroyed so much property and so many lives along this valley. It swept away all the locks of the Lehigh Canal between Whitehaven and Mauch Chunk. Careful estimates made by the company's engineers showed that these works could not be restored for less than $1,600,000, and it was therefore determined to construct a railroad in its stead as far up the valley as Whitehaven. This is now being rapidly pushed forward, and in time will be extended to Easton. In these days of high priced fuel these facts are of special interest to the public, for every addition to the facilities for transporting coal to the great centres of commerce must tend to diminish its price. W.

Official Ocean Trial Trip of the Japanese Corvette Fuseyama.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the steam corvette *Fuseyama*, built by WESTERVELT & SON, of this City, for the Imperial Government of Japan, through an order of the American Minister, resident in Japan, and with the consent of the United States Government, under the superintendence of Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, left her anchorage, off Hoboken, under the pilotage of Capt. JOHN MCGINN, and proceeded seaward on an official trial trip. Only Mr. WESTERVELT, the builder, Mr. BROWNLEY, of the Fulton Iron Works, Mr. MARTIN, the designer of the coilers, and your reporter, were on board, in addition to the Superintendents and officers of the ship.

The day began with a fog and a light south wind and as the vessel drew near to the bar both wind and fog began to increase, and strong symptoms were manifest of a heavy sea and a smart gale. The bar was crossed a few minutes past noonday, and as the weather was thick and threatening she was headed off shore, running along at about eight knots per hour on twenty-five pounds pressure of steam, twenty-six inches vacuum, the screw making from forty-five to sixty turns per minute. The furnaces consuming 7½ pounds of coal per hour; the wind was dead ahead, and the sea, which was gradually rising, gave us a foretaste of the good sea qualities of the vessel.

During the night the vessel was put on various courses, trying her at different angles to the wind and sea, and although it blew a moderately fresh gale and there was a large sea running, yet, under all circumstances, she behaved beautifully, rolling easy and pitching gently and rising to the sea in a buoyant and graceful manner. She will prove herself a splendid sea boat no one can doubt. At daylight yesterday (Friday) morning the engines were slowed down, the screw disconnected and all sail made upon the vessel. The breeze had gone down in the morning watch so that all could be carried "by the wind," and the ship moved off at the rate of 7½ knots per hour. A few hours were spent in testing her under canvas, when it was taken in, furled, the screw connected with the engines and our head was pointed for the bar, which was reached about noon.

A trial of speed was now made between the United States navy "two mile" buoys, the *Fuseyama* running against the wind and tide the distance in twelve minutes and forty-three seconds, the screw making 76½ revolutions; steam 27 pounds, vacuum 26 inches on the average. The same distance was run, going from westward to eastward in 10 minutes and 16 seconds; revolutions, 78½; steam, 24; vacuum, 26 inches, thus making about 11½ knots per hour. Before she went to sea, she made a run which showed her capable of running 12½ knots.

As we have remarked before, the vessel was built by WESTERVELT & SON. She is strongly built, and twenty of the same kind would be a credit to our navy. The following are her dimensions: Length, 207 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; draft of water, 11 feet. She is brig-rigged, with bowsprit, jib and flying jibboom, and has a true man-of-war look. The internal dirangements are unsurpassed for light, ventilation, and comfort. In all her appointments she is complete, and Mr. WESTERVELT and his son may well be proud of this piece of their handiwork.

The engines were built by JAMES MURPHY & Co., under the superintendence of late Chief Engineer JESSE GAY, of the United States Navy. She has two direct acting condensing engines, with 40-inch cylinders, and 28 inches stroke of piston. She has a composition screw 11 feet in diameter, with an average pitch of 18 feet. She has two of Martin's boilers, and one donkey boiler, each of the main boilers have four furnaces, and the donkey one. These have 175 feet of grate surface and 5,850 feet of heating surface. She has a fresh water condenser for drinking purposes, capable of making one gallon per minute. She has a capacity in coal bunkers for 300 tons of coal, and will consume from 8 to 10 tons per day on ordinary steaming.

The *Fuseyama's* engines performed admirably, and gave universal satisfaction to every one. In fact, the vessel and her engines are a perfect success in every respect. She will be a great acquisition to the Japanese Navy.

The armament of the *Fuseyama* consists of one 30-pounder Parrott rifle in pivot on the topgallant forecastle, two 30-pounder Parrott rifles in broadside, one 100-pounder Parrott rifle in pivot amidships, four 9-inch Dahlgrens in broadside, two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders in broadside. Total, 12 guns.

She will sail for Japan in a few days, touching at Cape De Verde, Cape of Good Hope, Java, Hong-Kong, &c.

The following is a list of her principal officers: Captain, F. HALLETT; Chief Officer, Mr. COFFIN, late Captain ship *Senator*; Second Officer, Mr. GILLESPIE; Chief-Engineer, JOHN ROBINSON.

The *Fuseyama* returned to her anchorage at 6:30 P. M. last evening.

NOMINATING CONVENTION OF THE Citizen's Association.

At the Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at Dodworth's Hall, delegates were present from each election district, and the hall was filled with a highly respectable and intelligent body of men from every election district in the City, besides numerous invited guests. The convention was called to order, when Mr. ROSEAR B. ROSEVELT was appointed temporary Chairman, after which Mr. SANDS gave a lucid exposition of the objects of the Citizens' Association. Mr. SANDS spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION: Your assembling here to-night, I trust, will mark a new era in the history of our City and its government. You are engaged in a work, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. If free government in this great City, which is an empire in itself, should prove an utter failure, and, still worse, a terror and an intolerable curse to all who reside within its limits, what guarantee have we that the same result will not follow in all parts of our country as they become densely populated? And thus it may come to pass that the spirit of human liberty and free government, which had its full inception in America, and gathered to itself strength and beauty here, will perish in the land of its birth. It is not for us to magnify or exaggerate the evils under which we are suffering from the long-continued misrule that has been going on in our City for the past twenty-five or thirty years, but to face them like practical men, determined to devise ways and means to remove them; and in order to face them, and deal with them, and remove them, let us briefly recapitulate them:

First, then, taxation has risen from $2 per head for each man, woman and child, since 1830, to $14 per head in 1864. The death rate has nearly doubled—that is, nearly two persons die, in the absence of all suitable sanitary regulations in proportion to the inhabitants, to where one died in former years. Paupers have increased, as a sequence, in the same proportion. In 1830 there was one pauper to every 123 inhabitants, while in 1860 there was one in 10. The evils, then, we have to deal with are excessive and wholly unnecessary taxation, a fearfully high death rate, and rapidly increasing pauperism and crime. How are we to deal with them successfully, and how remove them? Simply by organized, concrete and well-devised efforts; by marshaling all the intellectual, moral and social forces of the people of this city upon the side of a wise, public-spirited and economical municipal government. This is our great, our high duty.

This Convention is the fruit of the organized efforts of the Citizens' Association, and the founders of that movement must certainly look upon this gathering with feelings of unmingled pleasure, for here are assembled true representative men—men representing all the great interests of society, all the great interests of this vast metropolis—bankers, mechanics, merchants and professional gentlemen, well known and highly respected. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the best and highest interests of our city are safe, entirely safe, in such hands; and for the first time, I believe, in the history of our city, has such an assembly ever been convened. [Applause.] This association was organized to carry power back to the people, and give them a chance to place in nomination persons of their own free, unbiased choice; and this Convention is the chosen instrument by and through which this important object is to be accomplished. That it will faithfully and satisfactorily perform its duties, no man can doubt who knows the character of the men who compose it. Its duties are of a solemn and important character. They have to place in nomination men at once worthy of the people's support, men who will serve the people faithfully when elected, and who will reflect back honor upon this body and upon this great movement. The Central Council of the Citizen's Association is composed of men who enjoy the unbounded confidence of the whole community. And when they entered upon their labors, the first thing they did was to make a careful survey of the field in which they were to work, and of the questions to be dealt with in their full scope and bearing upon the great interests of society. The Council at once determined to ignore all political questions of the day—not that they were not important. Not that men should not think of them, and discuss them and act upon them in their own proper place—but here in this effort, this great effort, to redeem New-York, it was determined to ask but one question, viz.: Are you in favor of honest, public-spirited government for your own City? [Renewed applause.] Are you in favor of making the only test for office, "Is he honest, is he capable?" This, Sir, is the basis of this movement. Ignoring, then, all political questions, the Central Council took for its platform the four following points, viz.: First, the improvement of the sanitary condition of New-York—life and health being of the first importance. Second, the reduction of taxes, the saving of our money—husbanding our resources being the second point of importance. Third, the improvement of our markets and increasing our market facilities, so that producer and consumer could be brought directly together, and thus save all intermediate profits, and dispense as far as possible with middlemen. [Great applause.] Fourth, Education; by judicious and well directed efforts to elevate the management of our public schools, and place them in the best possible condition. Our public schools cannot receive too much of our attention. [Applause.] They are the great fountain of our future fortunes, and to the careful education of the rising generation we must look for the security of liberty itself. [Cheers.] Upon their good or bad management, will greatly depend the character of the generations that are to come after us. These four points bear intimately upon the great interest of society. No mere political questions can compare with them in importance—health, life, money, food, education. May the bright example of those sainted patriots who have gone to their immortal homes on high, and whose names stand out, like burning stars upon the clear blue depths of heaven, in the history of our country and the world—may they influence us in all we say in this convention, and may the Father of Light and Life and Love, who is in and over all, and through all, guide, direct and bless our deliberations, so that we may faithfully discharge the sacred trust committed to us. [Cheers.] Let us each feel his personal responsibility to its fullest extent, and realize that our acts will live in history if our work is well done, and if not that we will fatally discourage others from future efforts. If this movement fails, woe betide this city! It will become a vast charnel-house, and its great wealth a ready prey to hordes of organized plunderers. [Great applause.] With good government we have nothing to fear, and without it nothing to hope. But we will not fail, we cannot fail, if we are true to ourselves.

Gentlemen of the Nominating Committee, I will not detain you longer from entering upon your important duties. We must now seek for men fit for office, and not offices which might suit men. [Cheers.] We must raise ourselves far, far, far above all party and personal considerations—we must inquire diligently after real merit, solid worth, and distinguished ability—and I do not doubt for a moment that this convention will be distinguished for the purity of its motives, the liberality of its sentiments, its enlarged views, and fervent devotion to the best interests of our City. The people, the people will do the rest; they will take up the work where we leave it, and carry this struggle, this great struggle, triumphantly and gloriously through. [Loud applause.] The ensuing year accustomed to speak of the music of the spheres—this referred to the harmony that pervades all nature. May a similar harmony pervade this assembly, and all our acts be as far as possible unanimous, and then generations yet unborn will bless the work we are about to perform. Let us then, in the language of an inspired writer, sit at wisdom's gates, and patiently await at the post of her doors. I will not detain you longer. The theme enlarges as we dwell upon it, and volumes would not contain all that might profitably be said upon the subject. If through your action good men are placed in power in this City, you will have aided in accomplishing a great and important work, not only for your City but the whole country. [Great applause.]

Not a few of the friends of this movement were of the opinion that a delegate from each election district would constitute too large a body for calm and judicious deliberation and harmonious action. I was not among that number. I believed in a broad and wide representation of all interests in this convention. We have high authority for believing that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety. And we should be quick to hear, and slow to speak, and patient in deliberation and action, and courteous in debate. No inconvenience will arise from our large numbers. No eloquence from human lips can fully portray the advantages, the great advantages and blessings that would flow from the entire success of this movement. When the sun goes down on the evening of the first Tuesday of November, may its last lingering rays of golden light rest upon the lofty spires of a CITY REDEEMED. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. SANDS' speech, after some discussion, the following motions were adopted:

"1st. That this Convention will make nominations for county officers; 2d, That at the present session gentlemen be permitted to name candidates for offices; and 3d, That at a future day the Convention will proceed to make nominations of candidates for those offices by a vote of the Convention."

The Delegates then proceeded to nominate. We republish the names mentioned: for Sheriff.

The prominent names mentioned for Sheriff were John Kelly, John W. Farner, John E. Parsons, Wm. Tucker, Charles E. Secor. For County Clerk—Judge Bosworth, Gen. Duryea, J. W. C. Leveridge, and William S. Davidson. For City Judge—James R. Whiting, John Sedgwick, Henry Hilton, and Henry B. Townsend. For District Attorney—Richard O'Gorman, John G. Dimmick, Alexander W. Bradford, John Sedgwick, Chas. O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, Thos. P. Van Buren, and Chas. Tracy. For Supervisors—R. A. Whitehouse, Orison Blunt, Wm. E. Dodge, and Jas. L. Jackson. For Coroners—Drs. J. W. Green, O'Donnell, F. Rosevelt, Ranney, McClellan.

To meet on Tuesday the 11th inst. Its proceedings will be awaited with interest by all parties.

Union County Nominations.

The Union County Convention met last evening at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. FARR, Chairman of the Conference Committee, submitted a report, which was adopted. After some preliminary motions, the convention unanimously nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—John W. Farmer.
Supervisor—Andreas Willman.
Coroners—Edward Colin,
James W. Ranney,
Alexander Wilder.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and a general desire to sacrifice personal feeling for the sake of unity in the great cause.

At a meeting of the Committee of Conference appointed by the Union Judiciary Conventions, held after the adjournment of the County Convention, the following ticket was agreed upon:

County Clerk—James M. Thompson.
District Attorney—Col. T. B. Van Beuren.
City Judge—Orlando Stewart.

A meeting of the Judiciary Convention is called for Monday evening, at the Twenty-third-street rooms, and all members are requested to attend.

New Mozart (Cozans') Assembly Nominations

The Mozart Hall (COZANS') Assembly Nominating Conventions met last night in their respective districts, and made

Dist.	Dist.
1. adj. to Wednesday.	10. adjourned to Oct. 12.
2. adjourned.	11. adjourned to Oct. 11.
3. adjourned to Oct. 13.	12. adjourned.
4. James Murray.	13. A. H. Reavey.
5. Charles Biaura.	14. Michael N. Salinder.
6. adjourned.	15. adjourned.
7. adjourned.	16. adjourned to Oct. 12.
8. Jacob Seebacher.	17. adjourned.
9. adj. to Wednesday.	

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Conventions met at their respective headquarters last evening, and subsequently assembled, in joint convention, at No. 683 Eighth-avenue. After several ballotings, WM. A. DARLING, Esq., received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the unanimous nominee of Congress.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Montague Hall Democracy have nominated Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, as the candidate for Congress, to represent that branch of the party. There are now four candidates for Congress in the Third (Brooklyn) District, namely: JAMES HUMPHREYS, Union; THOMAS H. FARON, Democrat; WILLIAM WALL, Independent Union, and the nominee above stated.

BROOKLYN WARD NOMINATION—In the Eighth Ward F. S. TUCKER has been nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman, and ANDREW J. HICKS has been nominated as the Union candidate for Supervisor in the Eleventh Ward.

British Aid and Comfort.

We have been furnished with a copy of the subjoined circular, which, we understand, has been extensively distributed in Europe. It shows the return which the aristocracy in that quarter makes for the relief, in the shape of food, which the loyal people of this country so liberally furnished for the starving artisans of England:

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

Lady Patronesses.

H. I. H. the Princess Murat.	Lady Rosa Greville.
The Marchioness of Lothian.	Lady Georgiana Fane.
The Marchioness of Bath.	Lady Eustace Cecil.
Maria, the Marchioness of Ariesbury.	Lady Wharncliffe.
La Marquise de Montmorl.	La Vicomtesse de Dampierre.
The Countess of Chesterfield.	La Baronne de Longuenil.
The Countess of Tankerville.	Lady de Hoghton.
Lady Mildred Beresford Hope.	Lady Anson.
The Countess Bentivoglio.	Lady Eardley.
	Mrs. Horsfall, Liverpool.
	Mrs. Laird, Birkenhead.
	Mrs. Akroyd, Halifax.
	Mrs. J. R. Callender, Manchester.
	Mrs. Collie, London.
	Mrs. Hannan, Glasgow.

It is intended to hold a Bazaar in St. George's Hall, on the 18th of October, in aid of the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund. Many ladies, in addition to those named have promised their active aid.

The sufferings of the Southern prisoners of war in sickness, wounds and deprivation of every comfort of life; the multitudes of widows to whom nothing remains—and of orphans unable to help themselves—form an amount of woe which some who are blessed here with abundance and peace have felt a desire to alleviate.

Efforts have already been made, and not without success, through reliable friends in the Northern States, but unhappily the field is so wide that aid is now required to replace the means already provided and exhausted.

It is hoped that you will not refuse your assistance in this work, which is wholly one of humanity, of sympathy, for the great sorrows and suffering that now afflict a people of our own race.

The stalls of the Southern States will be held by the following ladies:

Virginia—The Countess De Damplerre, Mrs. Patteson, Mrs. M. G. Klingender.
North Carolina—Mrs. Spence, Mrs. F. Worthington.
South Carolina—The Lady Wharncliffe, Mrs. Prioleau.
Georgia—Mrs Bullock, Mrs. Trapmann.
Florida—Mrs. Cassin, Mrs. Patrick.
Alabama—Mrs. Malcomson, Mrs. Pratt.
Mississippi—The Countess of Chesterfield, the Hon. Mrs. Slidell.
Louisiana—Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. T. Byrnee, Mrs. F. Rodewald.
Texas—Mrs. A. Forwood, Mrs. W. Heyn, Mrs. W. Forwood.
Arkansas—Mrs. Sillem, Mrs. J. Willink.
Tennessee—The Lady M. Beresford Hope, Mrs. F. Hull.
Kentucky—Lady De Hoghton, Mrs. G. W. Oliver.
CHARLES K. PRIOLEAU, Treasurer.
JAMES SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

——: Your perusal of the foregoing circular is solicited. If you should feel disposed to aid in this effort to alleviate some of the sufferings of our brave kinsmen of the South, any contribution you may send will be received with thanks by any member of the Committee, or by ——.

N. B.—It is intended to record the names of contributors, unless they desire the contrary.

ALLEGED THEFT IN BROADWAY.—A jeweller, who claims to reside at No. 82 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, named WM. H. KIMBALL, was brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a plaid shawl, worth $25, and a quantity of jewelry, valued at $34, from Mr. LAWRENCE B. VALE, of No. 544 Broadway. The accused, and one CHARLES FISHER, were seen coming out of VALE'S rooms by ELISABETH WATSON, an inmate of the premises. FISHER had a bundle under his arm, and ELISABETH suspecting that they had committed a theft, pursued and cried, "Stop thief." FISHER made his escape with the goods, but Officer WALSH, of the Eighth Precinct, took KIMBALL into custody, and he was held for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of the late CHARLES CURRAN, a member of the Forty-Second Precinct Police, who died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on the morning of the 5th inst., of injuries caused by a pistol shot, fired by a man named FREDERICK YATES. The officers had the prisoner in custody at the time he was shot.

John McKenna being sworn, testified that on the evening of the 1st inst., he was attending a political meeting at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth streets; he heard some one saying "Look out, I'll shoot you!" saw a man pointing a pistol, and witness stooped; the man fired, and the ball grazed his head, but caused no serious injury; he identified the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol.

Policeman *Mills*, of the Forty-Second precinct police, testified that he was at the Station-House; heard a great noise in the street, and was directed to go out and see what it was; saw a crowd pursuing a man having a pistol in his hand; overtook him near the corner of York and Pearl-street, when the man pointed the pistol at him and pulled the trigger; the cap snapped, and the charge did not explode; accused ran into the corner house, and was found under a bed, by himself and others, the pistol being still in his hand; on examining the weapon it was found that three barrels were empty, the cock was on one cap which had snapped, and the remaining barrel was loaded.

The ante-mortem examination of deceased having been read, showing conclusively that accused had shot him in the head with a pistol, the case was given to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That CHARLES CURRAN came to his death by a pistol-shot on the head, inflicted by THOMAS YATES, on the night of Oct. 1, 1864."

The usual questions were put to accused, and he stated in answer that he was 25 years of age, born in New-York, a hatter by trade, and resided at the Montauk House, near the Fulton Ferry. He declined making any further statement. The prisoner was then committed to jail to await examination before the Justice.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A child named GEORGE GROSS, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 123 Montross-avenue, was run over by a wagon in South Seventh street yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

OUR MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

A Review of its Work—Farewell Address of Admiral Porter.

The following is the farewell order of Admiral PORTER, issued on relinquishing the command of the Mississippi Squadron:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
MOUND CITY, Ill., Sept. 28, 1864.

The Government has thought proper to assign me to another command.

In taking leave of the officers and men who have served with me in scenes of trial and peril, I desire to express the regret I feel at breaking up the most pleasant associations of my life, and also to assure them that I have always felt the most sincere gratification at the manner in which I have been supported throughout this extensive command. I may be attached to other squadrons, but I feel that I shall never again derive such endre satisfaction as I have experienced while connected with the one I am about to relinquish.

No common events have occurred here to make me feel as I do now, for the associations are of no ordinary character that make me take the deepest interest in all those who are connected with the Mississippi squadron; and I shall never forget when either officers or men who have served under me here shall join me in other scenes, where we may be called to serve our country.

When I first assumed charge of this squadron the Mississippi was in charge of the rebels from Memphis to New-Orleans, a distance of eight hundred miles, and over one thousand miles of tributaries were closed against us, embracing a territory larger than some of the Kingdoms of Europe.

Our commerce is now successfully, if not quietly, transported on the broad Mississippi from one end to the other, and the same may almost be said with regard to its tributaries.

These results are owing to the indomitable spirit evinced by the officers and men of the Mississippi Squadron.

Although the aid that has been given to the army by this squadron in capturing strongholds, and its co-operation with the land forces generally, has not been properly estimated and acknowledged, history will do justice to all concerned, and you can, with pride, point to many a fortified place which would now be in the hands of the rebels, but for the exertions of the navy in these waters.

I need not say to all that I trust you will continue to keep up that discipline and vigilance which have made the Mississippi squadron efficient, and that when a new commander takes my place, he may admit there is nothing defective in this large organization.

It has been my aim and desire to bring the discipline here to the highest state of perfection, and if I may have seemed ever strict to those unaccustomed to naval discipline, all will, I think, admit that I have endeavored to be just.

If I have caused those to be punished who have not done their duty, or who have been false to their trusts, I have sought every occasion to promote those who have distinguished themselves in any way, and the door to promotion has been open to any sailor in the fleet who chose to exert himself and deserve advancement. The records of the fleet will show where men who were petty officers or seamen two years ago are now lieutenants, a position which I was sixteen years in reaching after I first entered the navy.

Again let me impress upon you the importance of vigilance and discipline. The enemy we have been fighting so persistently is now in his last dying agony, and a few months more or less, will close this rebellion. Do not, by any want of vigilance on your part, give the rebels a chance for a single success over you. Remember all the general orders I have issued with regard to the proper precautions to be observed. I can trace many of the misshapes which have occurred to want of attention to orders on the part of those in command, and though I am happy to say that instances of this kind are few, I cannot but regret that they have taken place, for the sake of the squadron and those concerned.

There cannot, however, be any war without captures, and while I regret the brave fellows who have been killed or thrown into the hands of the enemy, by inattention to orders, I console myself that in almost all cases the flag was properly defended, and the vessels seldom surrendered.

Go where I may, I shall always entertain a lively recollection of scenes on the Mississippi and its tributaries, scenes that will hereafter be chronicled by historians as they deserve to be; and those who have figured in them, or performed prominent actions, will certainly be remembered by a grateful country, when she is rescued from the hands of the wretched rebel traitors who desire her overthrow.

I bid you all farewell, hoping that we may meet on other fields.

Ere we die, our country will have a debt to pay to those foreign nations who have dared to hamper us while struggling in the mightiest contest the world ever saw. May we then all meet again.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

N. B.—To be read to the officers and crew upon the quarter-deck of every vessel in the Mississippi squadron.

How Soldiers Die.

Rev. E. P ROE, Hospital Chaplain, writes from the United States General Hospital at Fortress Monroe:

"I would respectfully state that in your paper (which I read daily) I have seen some very interesting correspondence under "Voices from the Army." I am a Hospital Chaplain at this place and have been at the bedsides of hundreds of dying men during the past Summer. How do these men regard the cause in which they have fallen? I have taken pains to inquire in many instances. There is always a large class here who are dying men, who can never recover from wounds or disease, and who know that they cannot. In very many instances they are sensible to the last, and speak calmly and deliberately of life and death, and the war that has been fatal to them. It seems to me that the solemn utterances of these men, upon the verge of the grave, would have weight even with the most trivial and prejudiced. I have only met one soldier, since I have been in the service, who regretted on his dying bed that he had fought for the Union, and he was a very young boy in the first Fredericksburgh fight, who had been shot through and through, and was beside himself with agony."

Returned from the Southern Prisons.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 1.

Yesterday morning, Dr. WILLIAM J. CRAGEN, Surgeon of the Second District of Columbia Regiment, who was captured on the 24th of May, near Fairfax Station, about the time the regiment was moving back on a train of cars, arrived home after a pretty extensive tour through several of the Confederate States.

Dr. CRAGEN was captured by Dr. PEWELL, of Prince William County, Va., and GEO. SLICKMAN, of Fairfax County, and taken to Orange Court-house, and from thence on the cars to Gordonsville, where he was delivered over to the Provost-Marshal, Maj. BOYLE, who proved to be no less a personage than Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, formerly of this city. BOYLE seems to have lost none of his flesh, and was in perfect health, and when Dr. CRAGEN was ushered into his presence, he recognized him, and took him to task for joining "the infernal Yankees."

From Gordonsville he was sent to Lynchburgh, where he found ROBERT SMITH, of Alexandria, a Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal, and he was kept here two weeks. Here the prisoners received cooked rations, consisting of one small corn-dodger and a quarter of a pound of bacon per day.

They were taken from this place to Danville, Va., and from thence on the 9th of June, 12 officers and 500 prisoners were dispatched to Macon, Ga., where they arrived on the 19th. Here they were placed in the stockade at the Fair Grounds, in which were two buildings only, but the prisoners built sheds for shelter. This stockade covered about three acres of ground, and in it 1,600 prisoners were confined, and when considering all circumstances, the health of the prisoners was generally good. The rations were here served out every four days, and consisted of five pints of meal, fifteen ounces of bacon cured in ashes, six tablespoons of worm-eaten beans, four do. rice, two teaspoons of salt, one gill of molasses, a half gill of vinegar, and one tablespoon of soft-side. They remained here until the latter part of July, when STONEMAN was making his raid. On the 28th, about 600 prisoners were sent to Charleston, and the Doctor left with 600 others on the following day for Savannah, where they were placed in the yard of the Marine Hospital in tents, and remained until the 3d of September, receiving a pound of fresh beef per day, with plenty of meal and rice and a little vinegar. At that time the medical officers were removed to Charleston.

The prisoners on the train from Macon to Charleston were to have made an attempt to capture and burn the train at Pocotaligo, on the 28th, and had agreed that at a given signal they would seize the guards, set fire to the train, and make for the Federal lines; but the plan was discovered, and an increased number of guards placed on the train. Some seventy-five, however, did jump from the train, but were mostly recaptured.

At Charleston they found a large number of prisoners, who are quartered at the Roper Hospital, Marine Hospital, jail and workhouse. They are said to be under fire, but in reality they are in very little danger, and the Doctor did not learn of any one of our men being injured except Lieut. POORE, of Gen. WAGNER'S staff, whose arm was grazed a few weeks since by a piece of shell, while he was sitting at dinner. The discipline is not very severe, and the prisoners have some little room for exercise, and the general treatment is much better than at other places. There are some Washingtonians here, among them Lieut. CARTER, (TOM CARTER,) who is well, and Engineer ELLIS, (son of J. B. ELLIS, Esq., of this city,) who is suffering from scurvy, brought on by imprisonment, but is not seriously ill. Dr. CRAGEN was released on the 23d with other officers, and exchanged the same day, and immediately set out for home.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	s3	197½	400	Pittsburgh		98⅛
150,000	do		197¼	400	Rock Island R		89⅞
10,000	do		197¼	50	Northwest'n R		40
10,000	do		197⅝	400	N. W. Pref		74
100	N. Y. Cen. R		113⅜	200	do		74⅜
100	do	s10	113	300	do		74⅜
100	Erie Railway	s3	92⅜	100	do		74⅜
100	do	b3	92⅜	500	do	b3	74⅜
100	do	s3	92⅜	100	do		74⅜
100	Hudson R. R	b3	115	100	Fort Wayne	s3	96
200	Reading R	s3	120	150	Cum. Coal Co		52¼
100	Ill. Cen. R		114⅞	500	do		52⅝
300	do	s3	115	100	Mar. Min. Co		33⅜
100	do		115				

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from New-Orleans—Mrs. President Juarez, Misses Margarita, Felicitas and Soledad Juarez, Maria de Jesus, Jose Maria, Josepha and Benito Juarez, Gen. D. de Goicouria, Gen. Quijano, wife and child, Col. La Barra and wife, Francisco Zarce, wife and 3 children, F. Elivoraga, Joaquin Zarce, E. Benitz, Benito Quijano, Victor Barrie, F. Ybarra, P. Santicella and wife, Mr. Hofrar, wife and 2 children, H. J. Feitua, C. Robert, J. Karstendich, Thomas Robinson, C. A. Van Bokkelew, P. Cummings, E. A. Hough, C. E. Shepard, H. Zaberbier, J. J. Albert, A. C. Weed, M. Walton, W. A. Marrison and wife, Maria C. L

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4070. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Butler's Lines Assaulted by the Rebels.

Lauts's Cavalry are Driven Back with the Loss of their Artillery.

General Birney Repulses the Rebels.

He Drives Them Within Their Inner Line of Intrenchments.

Nothing Later From the Other Departments.

[No official information has been received from the armies, of a later date than the following, which appeared in our edition of yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1864—12 o'clock M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. BUTLER's line, their subsequent repulse, and Gen. BIRNEY,s brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Friday, Oct. 7—6:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

At 6:30 A. M. the enemy, having moved FIELD's and HOPE's Divisions from the left at Chapin's Farm road round to our right at Darbytown road, they attacked with spirit KAUTZ's Cavalry in their intrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in his attack.

The enemy then swept down the intrenchments towards BIRNEY, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy in the meantime advanced towards New-Market, but were met by a force at the Signal Tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending BIRNEY, with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and BIRNEY has reached and occupies the intrenchments which the enemy took from KAUTZ, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small—not one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners. B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, 12:20 P. M., Friday, Oct. 7.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlings:

The following has just been received.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS—10:15 A. M.

We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank, with great slaughter. The troops seem to be FIELD's and PICKETT's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be intrenching on the Darby road. D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7—10:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

BIRNEY has regained KAUTZ's old position and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with WEITZEL on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburgh to-day. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

Gen. GREGG, commanding FIELDS' division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Gens. SHERMAN, ROSECRANS or SHERIDAN later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Furious Attack on Kautz' Cavalry—Eight Guns Captured—The Lost Ground Recovered and the Rebels Driven Back.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR AIKEN'S LANDING, Friday, Oct. 7—P. M.

Quite a severe engagement took place this morning, between a force of the enemy and our troops, on the north side of the James River, in which we suffered considerable loss in men and material, including two batteries of four guns each, besides being driven back from the advanced position gained ten days ago.

A force of cavalry under Gen. KAUTZ cooperated in all the movements there, and was reported at one time as being within a mile or two of Richmond, but had to fall back. Since then he has been protecting the right flank of the army, his men being so strung out that they presented rather a weak line to the foe.

About 6 o'clock this morning a sudden attack was made on this cavalry force from nearly every direction, and although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made every effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving two batteries without support, the entire guns of which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the Fourth Wisconsin and Battery B of the First United States.

The latter was commanded by Lieut. HILL, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and then, finding he could not get his guns off, spiked them.

The engagement commenced on the Darleytown road, and was continued on the Newmarket road, near which the right of the Tenth Corps reached.

The assault on this part of the line was so desperate that it also was forced back some distance, but the ground was afterward recovered, with heavy loss to the enemy.

This ended the engagement, although picket skirmishing continued all day.

Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry were completely surrounded.

Gen. KAUTZ is said to have been captured, but succeeded in making his escape.

The enemy's loss was severe. We took about 700 prisoners, mostly belonging to LONGSTREET's corps. Some of them are fine looking young men, and present the appearance of having been lately called into the service.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Oct. 8—6 A. M.

There is nothing to report to-day from this army.

Quietness prevails, with the exception of picket-firing, which was quite brisk all night in the vicinity of the Jerusalem Plank-road.

The weather has greatly changed since yesterday, and it is now quite cold.

Gen. Burbridge's Repulse at Saltville, Va.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 10.

Gen. BURBRIDGE, with 2,500 mounted infantry, attacked Saltville, in South-western Virginia, where some extensive salt-works are located, and carried two recoubts, capturing 150 prisoners, besides a large number of horses, mules, cattle, &c. Our loss was small. Col. MASON, of the Eleventh Michigan, was killed, and Col. HANSON, acting Brigadier-Generals was wounded.

Finding the place strongly fortified, and defended by a large force under BRECKINRIDGE and ECHOLS, Gen. BURBRIDGE withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The rebels pursued about eight miles. Gen. BURBRIDGE passed through Covington, this afternoon, on the way to Lexington.

Bogus Reports—Dispatch from President Lincoln to Simon Cameron.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 9.

In consequence of bogus reports of disasters to GRANT's army, published to-day, a dispatch was sent to the President, and the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 9, 5:20 P. M.

Gen. Simon Cameron, Philadelpaia:

There is absolutely no news here from the Army of the Potomac not published in STANTON's bulletin of yesterday and before. The line is open and mere business dispatches are passing over it. Have no alarm on bogus dispatches.

A. LINCOLN.

FROM MISSOURI.

Detailed account of the Battle of Arcadia Valley and the defeat of Brig. Gen'l Thomas Ewing, Jr.—Arrival of Gen'l Mower at Cape Girardeau—Gen'ls McNeil and Sanborn leave Rolla for Jefferson City.—The Rebels moving in that direction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., THURSDAY, Oct. 6th, 1864.

The safe arrival at Rolla of Brig. Gen. EWING, with his command, is simply told, but when the circumstances of the campaign are detailed, and the mind dwells upon them for a space, a feeling of admiration for the skill and bravery of that Commander must find place in every breast, and cause a glow of patriotism to thrill the heart that truly feels for the brave men who are sacrificing so much to restore peace to the nation.

My communication of the 2nd inst., gave you a general idea of the battle of Arcadia Valley, which events have proven to be the struggle for the possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and hence the temporary possession of St, Louis by the rebels. A few more details of that affair are necessary to complete the account, and these I am enabled to give from the highest and most reliable sources.

ADVANCE OF PRICE.

Gen. EWING left the brigade of Major General A. J. SMITH's command at Mineral Point, on the Iron Mountain railroad, and with one hundred and thirty men reached Pilot Knob on Sunday morning, the 25th of September. He found the rebels in superior force, and the outposts of the Knob all driven in. He gathered these together and found that he had about one thousand men, viz: a battery of ten-pound Rodman guns, ten companies of infantry and three of cavalry. The greater part of this command were raw troops, but the best was made of the material, as events will show. Gen. EWING removed all the stores from Pilot Knob first, and sent them to St. Louis, and then commenced to fall back slowly, but still presenting a bold front to the enemy. The latter soon discovered the actual state of affairs, and growing more bold as EWING fell back, soon compelled him to take one horn of a dilemma—he must either leave the valley open to the rebel advance, and allow it to reach the Iron Mountain Railroad, or make a stand and take the chances of capture or destruction. Fort Davidson favored what the General already decided upon, a stand and a fight, as good as he could make it under the circumstances. Some account of the fight in the tort was given you, and it is only necessary to add that the mountains around it are nearly five hundred feet high, and their base not more than one thousand yards from the fort, to understand fully the advantage EWING had, as long as the enemy did not climb to the top with artillery. The valley lies like a great letter S, between Cedar, Rock, Sheppard and Iron Mountains and Pilot Knob, and the curve runs due North and South. The fort is in the upper curve of the S, and the rebels came into the valley through Fredericktown, and entered the lower curve. The rest is known already; they were literally mowed down before the sustained fire from the fort, and after several attempts during Tuesday, fell back and commenced clambering up the sides of the mountains. FAGIN took possession of Iron Mountain and Marmaduke Sheppard Mountain. Gen. PRICE was at Pilot Knob, and directed the movements. As soon as the mountain sides were gained, EWING saw that there was no more safety in the fort, and he resolved to evacuate rather than be captured, destroyed, or to surrender. The rebels may have suspected this, for no sooner was he ready to depart than a tremendous fire burst out in the furnaces of Pilot Knob. All the coal accumulated there for iron smelting for months was in a blaze at once, and the entire valley and mountain sides were lit up bright as day. EWING went on with his preparations, but more stealthily. In the meantime

A PROPOSITION FOR SURRENDER

came from PRICE, by the hands of a refugee, for EWING had persistently resisted every attempt of the rebels to gain on him by a flag of truce, a favorite dodge of theirs. The proposition was that if EWING would surrender his command, he would be permitted to march out of the fort, officers carrying their side arms, and private property of all held sacred from pillage. It is needless to say that this was disregarded, and the preparations for evacuation and retreat went on. At midnight these were completed and the garrison was withdrawn through a covered way, and the artillery removed by muffling the wheels and moving stealthily until the shadows of the mountain concealed all from view. The evacuation was a complete success, and the command moved rapidly out northward on the Caledonia road, as Gen. EWING hoped to reach Mineral Point, where he expected to find A. J. SMITH's brigade, but instead of this, he encountered in the streets of Caledonia the advance of SHELBY and drove it back. This circumstance was proof positive that the upper part of the road was in the hands of the rebels. He had little time to determine on his course, for SHELBY was now coming in force from Potosi, so EWING decided to strike for Rolla by way of Webster and Osage.

PRICE's proposition was accompanied by a threat that if it was not agreed to, he would take the fort by assault and kill every man found in it. SHELBY was ordered from Potosi for the purpose of making the assault, and it became his apparent duty now to follow EWING and either capture or demolish his command.

EWING'S RETREAT TO ROLLA.

Wednesday night was very dark and stormy, succeeding a day of constant skirmishing with the enemy who seemed to spring from the ground on every side. The retreat was conducted under the most embarrassing circumstances, for a host of refugees, white and black, old men, women and children flocked to the Union banner and sought protection under its bright and friendly folds. At every attack and fire of the enemy they stampeded and imparted alarm to the raw soldiery, now no longer protected by earthworks, but exposed in the open field to an experienced and overwhelmingly superior foe. Nothing could have saved the entire force from utter demolition but the unflagging energy, coolness and courage of Gen. EWING and the battery of Rodman, guns.

Early on Thursday morning EWING took an unfrequented road to Lesseurg or Harrison, a station on the South Pacific railroad about two-thirds of the way from Pacific to Rolla. He took this unfrequented route because it led to a sharp ridge dividing Dry Creek and Huzza (small streams), which offered the best chance for defense and retreat. He was closely pursued and well surrounded, move howsoever he would; but his artillery kept the rebels at a tolerable distance, and they had no artillery to lessen it, and let their cavalry scatter the heroic little army. At every turn, favorable to the enemy because unfavorable for the play of EWING's artillery, he had a terrible struggle, and kept his guns constantly charged with grape or canister, and in two or three instances fired them upon the advancing enemy without unlimbering the pieces. Leesburg was reached Thursday forenoon, and just in time to save the train from St. Louis, loaded with military stores for Rolla. These were timely, although not indispensable. EWING unloaded them rapidly and had his command put aboard, and the train headed for St. Louis, when he discovered the stations above and below Leesburg to be on fire. The rebels now had him completely surrounded and cut off.

THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

No time was to be lost. After enduring so much, the commander determined the more fully to see it out, and he immediately set up a temporary breastwork of "ties," cars, and such other material as the dépot afforded, as a defence against cavalry and musketry. He disposed his guns so as to command his camp from all sides, and, metaphorically speaking, snapped his fingers under the nose of his pertinacious enemy. Through the night of Friday, the rebels menaced the camp, and fired repeated volleys into it, and on Saturday morning they appeared, several thousand strong, evidently intending to charge. EWING did not give them time, but opened at once with shell. The rebels lost more horses than men by this operation, and, after making two or three attempts to re-form their lines, fell back, and did not appear until next day, Sunday. In the meantime, EWING tried every possible means to send a messenger to Rolla to ask assistance, but in vain; he was completely surrounded.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the rebels concentrated and evidently determined to risk an assault. Their lines were drawn up in three bodies, and the devoted band, now almost ready to give up in despair, prepared to receive the shock, but lo! at that moment a large body of Union cavalry was seen coming from the direction of Rolla, and in fifteen minutes it had broken the posts and pickets of the enemy in that direction, and was alongside the little garrison. The joy of the latter can best be imagined, and when the lucky circumstance was explained by Col. BRYNROOF of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, at the head of those 500 men, and he told the garrison that he came, upon hearing of their peril from refugees, the men shouted until the rebels took alarm, thinking that these reinforcements were but the advance of an army.

To pass out a strong picket up and down the road and move toward Rolla the same night, was the next thing; and this was done, and the position evacuated, before the rebels knew which way the force went. Thirty miles were made that night, and in the morning St. James' Station, on the South Pacific Road, was reached, where the entire command took the cars for Rolla and reached it in safety, seven hundred strong, after fighting every mile of the way, and undergoing such hardships as such campaigning involves. Gen. EWING lost no property, save the ammunition for the siege guns in Fort Davidson, which was blown up, and his entire loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 150. These estimates are made exclusive of the reinforcements from Rolla, of course.

MOWER AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Gen. MOWER reached Cape Girardeau yesterday. Gens. MCNEIL and SANBORN, who were at Rolla, are ordered to Jefferson City, and are there before this time. The main body of PRICE's army is moving in that direction, and we look for news from that point next. B.

Rebels on the Pacific Railroad—Burning of the Gasconade and Osage Bridges.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 7.

At headquarters, last evening, information was received, of a positive nature, that the rebels, Wednesday afternoon, burned the large bridges of the Pacific Railroad over both the Osage and Gasconade Rivers.

There was a guard of about seventy-five militia posted in a blockhouse at the Osage bridge, but, according to dispatches, they surrendered, without firing a gun, to an inferior force of the enemy. Their conduct is greatly deplored and denounced in military circles, though we confess to be unable to see upon what ground, as the rebels were advancing in force, and the bridge guard had no assurance whatever that reinforcements would reach them, and, to say the least, no battle was expected to take place at the bridge.

All but one span of the Osage bridge was burnt. The Gasconade bridge was totally destroyed. These are very large and expensive structures, and it will require considerable time to rebuild them. Both are at least 300 feet long.

The bridge over Coal Creek was also burned. Here, in addition, the rebels captured a train of thirty cars, which, with two valuable locomotives, were put to the flames and rendered worthless. From all information, we are inclined to believe the cars were empty.

Every indication leads to the belief that the rebels are aiming for Jefferson City, where they intend to inaugurate "Gov." REYNOLDS, to give a shade of color to the election of Senators and Representatives to the Southern Congress, as well, indeed, as to satisfy the long-cherished desire of STERLING PRICE to test the love and loyalty of the people of Missouri, for his cause.

Supposed Murder of Mrs. Halfer.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 9.

In the case of the finding of the body of Mrs. HALFLER, a German lady who disappeared two weeks since, a second Coroner's inquest has rendered a verdict that she came to her death at the hands of parties unknown. Efforts will be made for the detection of the murderers.

Nothing from the Roanoke.

Nothing has been heard of the steamship *Roanoke* up to this hour, (9 P. M.)

Reading for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Funds are needed for the Soldiers' Free Library, Battery Barracks. We are sure that those who acquaint themselves with the beneficial effects of the institution, and the comfort it affords our soldiers, will feel willing and desirous to aid in its support. Through the kindness of the public, the library is amply supplied with books, but money is needed for the purchase of stationery, the librarian's salary, subscriptions to periodicals, and other incidental expenses. When we mention that in one day upward of six hundred letters were posted by the librarian for the soldiers, the stationery for which is provided for them, some idea of the expenses may be formed. Subscriptions are earnestly requested, and will be received by Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 770 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Union Forces Marshalling for Tuesday's Battle—Great Procession of the Union League, Fourteen Miles Long—Letters from Gen. Dix and Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The Union league procession last night was the largest affair of the kind ever got up in this city. It was about fourteen miles in length. In fact so immense was it that 12 o'clock arrived before the left of the line had reached the starting place, and many of the delegations proceeded home without going over the route. The Mercantile Union Club was very strong, and must have made a favorable impression on the minds of the spectators. The Union League, of this city, rendered material aid in giving vitality to the display. Their house and hall were gorgeously arrayed. The meeting in the State House yard was addressed by Mayor HENRY, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, THOS. N. G. COLEMAN, Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon. J. R. THAYER, and other distinguished gentlemen. The letters of Maj.-Gen. DIX and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES were enthusiastically applauded. Seven thousand horses were in the procession. Many of the mansions of the wealthy classes, on Arch and Chestnut streets, were brilliantly illuminated.

Letter of General Dix.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following letter was addressed to the Committee of the Republican mass meeting held in Independence-square, Philadelphia, Saturday, by Major-General JOHN A. DIX:—

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Independence-square on Saturday. The duties incident to the active command of a military department render it impossible for me to attend public meetings, or make political speeches. But I accede with pleasure to your request to write you a letter.

There is but one question before this country in the approaching canvass. Shall we prosecute the war with unabated vigor until the rebel forces lay down their arms; or shall we, to use the language of the Chicago Convention, make "immediate efforts" for "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States," &c.

Believing that the latter measures, for whatever purpose adopted, would lead inevitably to a recognition of the independence of the insurgent States; and believing, moreover, that true policy, as well as true mercy, always demands, in the unhappy exigencies of war, a steady and unwavering application of all the means and all the energies at command, until the object of the war is accomplished, I shall oppose the measure in every form in which opposition is likely to be effective.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, the candidate of the Chicago Convention, by force of his position, must be deemed to approve all the declarations with which he was presented to the country, unless he distinctly disavows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only question in regard to which the people cared that he should speak. He does not say whether he is in favor of a cessation of hostilities—the measure announced by those who nominated him as the basis for action in case of his election—or whether he is opposed to it. He does not meet the question with manly frankness, as I am confident he would have done if he had taken counsel of his own instincts instead of yielding to the subtle suggestions of politicians. The Chicago Convention presented a distinct issue to the people. As the nominee of the Convention he was bound to accept or repudiate it. He has done neither; and whatever inference may be drawn from his silence, either the war democrats or the peace democrats must be deceived.

In calling for a cessation of hostilities the members of the Chicago Convention have, in my judgment, totally misrepresented the feelings and opinions of the great body of the Democracy. The policy produced in its name makes it—so far as such a declaration can—what it has never been before, a peace party, degracing it from the eminence on which it has stood in every other national conflict. In this injustice to the country, and to a great party identified with all that is honorable in our history, I can have no part. I can only mourn over the reproach which has been brought upon it by its leaders, and cherish the hope that it may hereafter, under the auspices of better counsellors, resume its ancient effective and beneficent influence in the administration of the Government.

Does any one doubt as to the true cause of our national calamities? I believe it to be found in the management of the leaders of both the principal political parties during the last quarter of a century. In 1840 the great men of the Whig party—WEBSTER CLAY and others—men of universally acknowledged ability and long experience in civil life—were thrust aside, and Gen. HARRISON, a man of very moderate capacity, was selected as his candidate for the Presidency. The principle of availability, as it was termed, was adopted as the rule of selection, and the question of fitness became obsolete. The concern was to know, not who was best qualified to administer the government, but who, from his comparative obscurity, would be least likely to provoke an embittered opposition. This was the beginning of a system of demoralization which has ended in the present distracted condition of the country. It reversed all the conservative principles of humane action by proscribing talent and experience and crowning mediocrity with the highest honors of the republic. In 1844 the Democratic party followed the successful example of its opponents in 1840. It put aside VAN BUREN, CASS, MARCY and its other eminent statesmen, and brought forward Mr. POLK—a man of merely ordinary ability. Parties which have neither the courage nor the virtue to stand by their greatest and best men soon fall into hopeless demoralization. This system of retrogradation in all that is manly and just, has continued, with two or three abortive efforts at reaction, for twenty-four years. It has driven preëminent talent out of the paths which lead to the highest political distinction; and multitudes, with a simplicity which would be ludicrous were it not so deplorable, ask what has become of our great men. The inquiry is easily answered. They are in the learned professions—in science, literature and art, and in the numberless fields of intellectual exertion which are opened by the wants of a great country in a rapid career of development. The intellect of the country is neither diminished in the aggregate nor dwarfed in its individual proportions. The political market, like the commercial, under the influence of the inflexible law of demand and supply, is furnished with the kind of material it requires. It calls for mediocrity, and it gets nothing better. The highest talent goes where it is a passport to the highest rewards. It withdraws from a field in which the chance of accession to the first civic honor is in an inverse ratio of eminence and qualifications.

Thus, under the rule of the inferior, intellects which party management has elevated to the conduct of the public affairs, the peace, the prosperity, and the high character of the country have gone down. If the great men of the Republic had controlled the policy and action of the Government during the last quarter of a century, we should have had no rebellion. Distraction within invites aggression from without; and we are enduring the humiliation of seeing a monarchy established in contact with our Southern boundary by one of the great powers of Europe, in contempt of our repeated protestations; and another of those powers permitting rebel cruisers to be armed in her ports to depredate on our commerce.

Under such a system of political management no Government can last long. I know it is not easy to change what such a lapse of time has fastened upon us. Politicians have the strongest interest in placing in the chair of State feeble men, whom they can control, instead of men of self-sustaining power, to whom they would be mere subordinates and auxiliaries. But the time will come—it may not be far distant—when the people, tired of voting for men of inferior capacity, thrust upon them through the machinery of conventions (in which they have no voice,) will rise in their majesty and place the conduct of their affairs in more experienced and capable hands. If such a change is not speedily effected, it is my firm belief that our Republican institutions will fall to pieces, and an arbitrary government rise upon their ruins, for, unless the testimony of all history is to be discarded, no political system can be upheld except by giving to its administration the benefit of the very highest talent and the largest experience.

Till this reform shall come, my advice to the great body of the people is to hold fast to their traditionary principles and good name, by giving an earnest support to the war, and to scan with the severest scrutiny the conduct of those who control party movements. Many of the men who are most prominent in conventions have personal interest to subserve. Even those who are comparatively disinterested, are not always the safest advisers. They have lived so long in the turbid atmosphere of party excitement and party traffic, that they have contracted morbid habits of thought and action, which, like chronic diseases in the human system, it is hard to alleviate, and still harder to cure. The only hope left to us lies in the patriotism and disinterestedness of the great body of the people of all parties, who are facing the enemies of their country on the battle-field, with a heroism unsurpassed in any age, or who at home, amid the prevailing tumult and disorder, are working out, in the quiet pursuit of their varied occupations, the momentous problem of the public prosperity and safety. When they shall send out fresh from their own ranks new men to consult together for the salvation of all that is most precious in government and society, there will be cause for hope and faith in our redemption from impending evils and dangers; bearing, in the meantime, as well as we can, the heavy burdens which have been cast upon us by a quarter of a century of political mismanagement and public misrule.

It is time the people should understand these truths. No one, perhaps, can tell them with more propriety than myself, having been, much of the period referred to, in public life, fruitlessly contending against party contrivances which have involved the country in all the evils of civil strife.

I am, very respectfully, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

JAMES H. OGNE, Chairman, &c.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 9.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Advices from Tennessee show that Gen. THOMAS is taking the most energetic measures to secure the capture of FORREST and his command. The Tennessee River has been rising for some days, and now has twelve feet of water, so that it is hoped the marauders will be hived.

OPERATIONS NORTH OF THE JAMES.

The operations of the enemy against our forces on the north side of the James River, prove how dangerous its presence there is regarded. LEE's purpose in both assaults seems to have been to turn our right flank, isolate BUTLER's force and punish it in detail. The position has, however, now been made impregnable. The rebel works have been reversed, and now give us a strong line, while the only flank exposed, namely the right one, is covered by the White Oak Swamp.

THE ELECTIONS.

The sum total of all the data that can be collected respecting the probabilities of the elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana, gives the best grounds of confidence in the triumph of the Union party in both States.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH.

Chagrined newspaper correspondents here are trying to make out that the speech of JEFF. DAVIS at Macon, published exclusively in the TIMES of Friday is a forgery. This is ridiculous. The speech was copied from the Macon *Telegraph*, and the following day your correspondent received copies of the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Enquirer*, containing the speech printed *verbatim et litteratim*, as reproduced in the TIMES.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION ISSUED TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Amount issued to Oct. 1, inclusive.....$51,740,650
Amount issued for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 8, inclusive..... 1,774,880
Total amount issued.....$53,515,530

The following banks have been organized since Oct. 1, 1864: The National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, D. C., $200,000; the North National Bank of Boston, Mass., $60,000; the First National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., $100,000.

PERSONAL.

Senator WILSON to-night reached this city from his political campaign in Pennsylvania.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MEIGS.

The funeral of Capt. MEIGS took place yesterday from the residence of his father, Quartermaster-General MEIGS. His father is almost broken-hearted at the cruel death of his son. He was a young man of rare promise, graduated at the head of his class, and, notwithstanding his youth, was Chief Engineer to Gen. SHERIDAN.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 9.

SHERIDAN'S POSITION.

Information received in Washington to-night state that SHERIDAN's army, on Friday, was still at Harrisonburgh, and was regularly receiving supplies from Martinsburgh. The intervening country is dangerously infested with guerrillas.

REBEL NEWS.

Revocation of Details—Men Dragged into the Armies—Slaves to be Eventually Used as Soldiers.

HOW THE REBELS FILL THEIR ARMIES.

THE LAST MAN GOING INTO THE LAST DITCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.—I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are revoked, and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised.

2. The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus will, within the next twenty days, forward to the Generals of Reserves lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above-mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employes not so certified within the prescribed period will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

3. All persons called out by this order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

4. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces. By order. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

NEGROES AS REBEL SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6.

The general order for the revocation of details will be found in this issue of the *Enquirer*. This step has been taken by the Government to fill up the army. It is necessary and proper, and if this order is promptly enforced the increase of the army will be speedy and rapid. We should like to see steps taken to promptly enforce the law of Congress for the employment of negroes in the army, as teamsters, &c. The law of Congress on this subject is plain, and though it does not go far enough, yet by promptly enforcing its provisions, many soldiers will be returned to their command and the army very greatly strengthened. The details should come forward promptly, their services are greatly needed, and if they are speedily collected and sent to the front there will be no danger at Richmond, and the condition of the country present the most encouraging aspect. It is useless to seek to conceal that more men are greatly wanted. The President has emphatically announced the startling fact that two-thirds of the army are absent from the ranks. There would be no need of reinforcements but for this most disgraceful straggling and deserting. But as the fact exists, and the evil must be repaired, the details are called upon to do service. How long their services will be required cannot now be said, but sixty to ninety days will terminate the active operations of the campaign, and then details may be resumed. But, at present, all are needed, and all must come forward. Those that delay or shirk will be hunted down, and permanently sent to the army.

The law of Congress, authorizing the employment of negroes, if fully carried out would give ten thousand men to the Army of Northern Virginia. The slaves and free negroes can be impressed just as any other property, and the law provides for their support and clothing, and pays the owner soldier's wages.

The law of February 17 makes all "male free negroes (with certain exceptions,) between the ages of eighteen and fifteen," liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country. In the way of work upon fortifications, or in government works, &c., as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe, and provides for their rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War is also authorized to employ for similar duty any number of male negro slaves, and their owners for which twenty thousand are guaranteed against escape or death. The Secretary is authorized to impress the slaves when he cannot hire them; and General Orders No. 82, March 11, 1861, directed the enrolment of the free negroes, and their assignment to the performance of the duties mentioned in the act. Also the employment and impressment of slaves was ordered by the same general orders, and the provisions of General Orders Nos. 128, of the 24th October, 1863, pointed out as reversing in this matter. Has this law and general order been enforced?

The General Orders, No. 136, Oct. 24, 1863, says: "No impressments shall be made of slaves employed in domestic and family service exclusively, nor upon farms or plantations where there are not more than three slaves of the age specified, and not much more than five per cent. of the population of slaves shall be impressed in any country at the same time, unless the necessity is very great, and after consultation with this department or the Governor of the State in which the impressment is to be made." Here is the law and the general order. Have they been enforced? If they have not been executed, no longer delay should be allowed. We call upon the authorities to enforce this law immediately.

The question of making soldiers of negroes, of regularly enlisting them and fighting them for their safety, as well as our own, must have presented itself to every reflecting mind. Because the Yankees have not been able to make soldiers out of their drafted negroes, it does not follow that we cannot train our slaves to make very efficient soldiers. We believe that they can be, by drill and discipline, moulded into steady and reliable soldiers. The propriety of employing negroes as soldiers, we shall not at present discuss; but whenever the subjugation of Virginia or the employment of her slaves as soldiers are alternative positions, then certainly we are for making them soldiers, and giving freedom to those negroes that escape the casualities of battle.

We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them. We believe that the negroes, identified with us by interest, and fighting for their freedom here, would be faithful and reliable soldiers, and, under officers who would drill them, could be depended on for much of the ordinary service, and even for the hardest fighting. It is not necessary now to discuss this matter, and may never become so, but neither negroes nor Slavery will be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of white and the emancipation of negroes on the side of the enemy. If we fail, the negroes are nominally free and their masters, really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Other States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs.

OUR POSITION BEFORE RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6.

It appears, from the best information at command, that the enemy's position below Richmond is just about four miles and a half from the corporate limits, and about a mile and a half from our intermediate lines in that direction. Their line extends from the Darbytown to the Newmarket roads, and is located almost directly to the left of Chaffin's (Dunlop's) Bluff. Besides inclosing many residences which have never before been within hostile lines, the enemy's position takes in the Henrico County poor-house. At the time of the enemy's advance, there were a week's supplies on hand for the few inmates of the institution. The enemy will have probably removed them further to the rear, and must, of course, take care of them, or send them within our lines. MCCLELLAN was at one time about the same distance from Richmond, and further to the north, when in the vicinity of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, on the York River Railroad. On yesterday the enemy were still engaged in strengthening their line, and may probably continue until they make it as strong as Gibraltar against a direct attack. We are told, however, that it can be flanked with the exercise of some engineering skill. Fort Harrison, however, is the main point now held by them, their more advanced positions forming, for the present at least, a mere picket line. There was a report on yesterday that hostile cavalry were moving in the vicinity of Fossell's Mill, the locality of late battles, and out further to the north, evidently reconnoitring the country. No positive evidence has occurred to show that GRANT has taken away any portion of his troops from the north side; if any have been removed their places have been supplied by others who were marched up the Peninsula. There is, however some reason to believe that a manœuvre of this kind was put in practice by the enemy, based upon the supposition that LEE would be deceived into the belief that the movement by the left was their real purpose, and as soon as he should perceive that they were marching troops back to the Southside, that he would take away his reinforcements from Chaffin's, and leave that important position an easy prey to the fresh troops secretly marched up by the Peninsula route. If this was really a part of the Federal plan, it has turned out a failure, complete and ridiculous.

Instructions to Soldiers for Voting.

Mr. DEPEW, the Secretary of State, has prepared a pamphlet containing the soldiers' voting law and instructions, of which 200,000 copies have been forwarded to the army. The instructions are as follows

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Albany, 1864.

Under the provisions of the Soldier's' Voting bill, the soldier intending to vote at any general or special election, to be held in this State, is required to fill out and execute a power of attorney (for which a blank is herewith sent), swear to it before any field officer, captain, adjutant or Commandant of any company or detachment on detached service of the United States, and commissioned as officers in the volunteer force of the State of New-York, or the Captain or Commandant of any vessel in the naval service of the United States; also, having a witness to sign his name thereto, and authorizing some person, who is a legal voter, at his home or place of residence, in this State, residing in the same town or city where such soldier resides, to cast for him his vote or ballot. He then must fill out the blank affidavit, which will be found printed on the outside of the accompanying envelope, sign it, and swear to it before one of the officers above named.

After having executed the power of Attorney, and sworn to the affidavit on the envelope—which may be either written or printed he must *fold* and enclose the vote or ballot he desires to be cast, together with the power of attorney, and place them together inside the envelope which has the printed or written affidavit thereon, seal them up carefully, then place this envelope, so sealed, inside another envelope, to be marked on the outside, 'Soldier's Vote,' and direct it to the person to whom authority is given by said power of attorney, to cast for him his vote or ballot, and transmit the same to the person to whom it is directed by mail or otherwise. The officers before whom the affidavits are taken must attach to their signatures their official designations.

It should be borne in mind that the person who is to receive the soldier's vote or ballot, and cast the same for it, *must be a legal voter* on the day of election; and soldiers should be cautious to send their votes or ballots *to none others*. Great care should also be taken in directing these letters, to write in a legitimate hand, the *name, town* and *county*, in order to prevent their miscarriage. By reading section two of said act carefully, the soldier will be able more clearly to see the course he is to pursue.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.

The following is a copy of the second section of The Soldiers' Voting Act, (Laws of 1864, chapter 253,) referred to by Mr. DEPEW:

"Such absent elector shall, by an instrument executed by him, not more than sixty days previous to any general or special election to be held in this State, authorize and empower any elector of the town or city where the said absent elector shall reside, on the day of said election, to cast for him his vote or ballot, in the manner prescribed by this act, for all officers for whom he would have a right to vote if he were present at such election: said instrument shall be signed by such absent elector, attested by a subscribing witness, and sworn to before any field officer, captain, adjut

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1945, 2037, 2339, 2401, 2105, 2407, 2409, 2111, 2415, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447. *Part II.*—Nos. 2172, 2196, 2202, 2206, 2212, 2214, 2218, 2224, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2248, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2266, 2268. *Part III.*—904, 1807, 1020, 1540, 1151, 1289, 1859, 1536, 1915, 1068, 1949, 1096, 1953, 1700, 2005, 1439, 1887, 1712, 2030, 1716.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2420%, 2249, 4357, 3503, 3383, 4609, 4369, 2393, 3393, 1417, 4367, 3660%, 3785, 3153. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 3664, 3752, 1062, 3695, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 3952, 3954, 3956, 3958, 3960.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 483, 657, 583, 586, 240, 445, 94, 29, 554, 457, 402, 76, 582, 229, 112.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 8—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 12,272 bbls. Flour, 964 bbls. and 494 bags Corn Meal, 76,081 bushels Wheat, 57,697 bushels Corn, 8,137 bushels Rye, 213,431 bushels Oats, 24,300 bushels Barley, 711 pkgs. Provisions, and 161 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $10 75 for Pots, and $11 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at irregular prices. Java at 43c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 35c.@36c.; Rio at 33c.@37c.; St. Domingo at 32c.@33c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at declining prices; Middling $1 12@$1 15, chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—States and Western Flour has been freely offered and has declined 15@25c ₩ bbl., yet has been lightly dealt in. Sales since our last amount to 8,400 bbls., including very low-grade to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@8 00; poor to choice Extra State at $8 00@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9@$9 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 50 @$8 00
Extra State	8 00 @ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands.	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 55 @11 25
Extra Genesee	8 55 @10 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 75 @13 75

Southern Flour is less active and lower; sales since our last 8,500 bbls. at $9 85@$10 90 for poor to good, and $11@13 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $13 50@$14 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 450 bbls. extra at $8@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $7 50 for Jersey, and $7 85 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Also, 200 puncheons Brandywine at $36 50.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand at a reduction of 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales 49,000 bushels including Amber Western at $1 90; Red Western at $1 85@$1 87; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85@$1 86; Milwaukee Club at $1 83@$1 85; Chicago Spring at $1 81@$1 83 ₩ bushel. Corn is in less demand and is cheaper; sales since our last 57,000 bushels, at $1 46@$1 50, closing at $1 46 for Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy. We quote Canada at 76c.@77c.; Western, at 77½c.@78½c.; State at 77c.@78c. cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 13,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 90@$1 95 and 1,500 bushels Barley Malt at $2 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand and steady at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for City use. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less request at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@52½c. for new, ₩ lb.

HIDES.—Week's receipts, 9,939 hides; sales 27,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wright & Wendemeyer, 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 Monte Video, 20½@21 lbs., 27c., cash, usual selection; 6,500 Rio Grande —@21 lbs., part 26c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 California, 22 lbs., cash, usual selection; 500 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, &c., 60@70 lbs., 10c.@12c., cash, rejected and hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 710,000 dry Hides, 16,950 wet salted Hides and 1,500 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 44,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 91,000 Rio Grande, 127,000 California, &c., 70,000 Orinoco, 11,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,700 Maracaibo, 9,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 16,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,500 Savanilla, &c., 2,000 Maranham and Para, 3,900 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,400 Texas, 1,500 East Indies, &c., 53,000 African Kips, 1,150 cases Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 13,200 Wet Salted California, 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 1,750 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER.—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. Hult & Co. return thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market continues devoid of animation, there being but very little demand from any section. Quotations are entirely nominal in the almost total absence of sales, the few parcels changing hands selling within the range of the annexed figures. From the tanneries the receipts are only moderate, and the stock, though not large, is well assorted, and slowly accumulating. Oak Tanned symbolizes with Hemlock, and sales are hard to effect at any price. We quote Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 47c.@50c. cash ₩ lb.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 50c.@53c. cash ₩ lb.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 50c.@53c. cash; ₩ lb.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 58c.@60c. cash ₩ lb; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 58c.@60c. cash ₩ lb. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 36c@37c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayers, &c., Good Middle, 37½c @39c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayers, &c., Good Heavy, 37½c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 35c.@36c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 37½c.@38c cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 37½c.@39c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinooco, &c., Good Light, 34c.@35c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 35c.@36c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 35c.@36c. ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 32c.@34c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 23c.@25c. cash ₩ lb.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 39c.@42c. cash ₩ lb.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, 46c.@50c. cash ₩ lb."

OIL CAKE—Sales 120 tons Western, in bags, at $77 50 ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and cheaper to-day, closing, however, rather more firmly. Sales to-day 5 800 bbls., at $40 @$40 25, closing at $40 25 for New Mess, cash and regular way; $39 for one year old Mess and $37 50@$38 50 for Prime; Cut Meats are quiet, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon is inactive. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 21,000 lbs. and bbls., at 19c@21c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in moderate demand at $18@$23 for Extra Mess, $14@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$14 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 260 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate request, at 36c.@46c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@36c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 13c.@21c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Are quite dull and unsettled in price.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, but unsettled. Sales since our last, 113 hhds. Cuba &c., at 17¾c.@20¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive, at 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 146,000 lbs. at 15¾c.@16c., the latter rate for choice.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 243 hhds. Kentucky, at 11¾c.@32c. ₩ lb. Market quiet; prices irregular.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., at $1 73@$1 75, chiefly at $1 73 ₩ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull, to-day, with 440 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included only 50 hhds. Tallow, at 12c. 6d., and 60 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d. For Bristol, an Italian bark, with an assorted cargo, on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. Sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the meeting held September thirty, were read and approved.

(Councilman Gross was here called to the chair.)

PROTEST.

Councilmen Jaques and Opdyke presented a protest relative to the passage of the resolutions regarding the Fulton-street Railroad Company.

Pending the reading of the same,

Councilman Hagerty moved that the reading be suspended and the paper laid upon the table.

Councilman Jaques moved that said motion be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem. decided that said motion carried the paper with it.

Subsequently,

Councilman Jaques moved that said protest be received and entered at length in the minutes.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said motion be laid upon the table.

Councilman Jaques rising to debate the question,

Councilman Hagerty raised the point of order that a motion to lay upon the table precluded all debate.

The President pro tem. decided the point of order to be well taken.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then put the question on the motion of Councilman Hagerty, to lay on the table the motion of Councilman Jaques that said protest be received and entered at length on the minutes.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. H. and J. Curing, to erect a sign across the sidewalk opposite their establishment, numbered two hundred and twenty and two hundred and twenty-two East Fourteenth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number thirty-two East Eleventh-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the salaries of the janitors of the several districts of the Soldiers' Relief Fund be and are hereby raised to seven hundred and fifty dollars per year; and it is further

Resolved, That the payment thereof commence likewise with the payment of other officers of said Soldiers' Relief Fund, as expressed in ordinance concurred in by this Board, September twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. Michelson to display goods in front of his premises number six hundred and thirty-one Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, for the construction of a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from its present terminus to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of the petition of Patrick Lynch for remuneration for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Fifty-seventh-street, from the Fifth to the Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, for the construction of a receiving-basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that One hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted,

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to have the curb and gutter set and reset in Forty-eighth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of the petition of Lena Wyman, for a donation.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Henry and C. Ross the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse from Pier Number Fifty-nine, East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying bills for expenses incurred in the celebration of July Four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, to have the sidewalks on Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, flagged.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, to have sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, flagged.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and on Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging the sidewalks and resetting the curb and gutter stones in Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of the petition of William Porter for remuneration of loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hoboken to Vestry-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense of paving outside of the railroad track, and the city by the remaining half; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Riley moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution that the salary of the Engineer of the New Court-house, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, be increased from the sum of two dollars per day to three dollars per diem, to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Michael Treacy to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag in front of his property in Fifty-eighth-street, beginning at the corner of Eighth-avenue, and running westerly one hundred feet; the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The President moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "the same to be done within ninety (90) days."

Which was carried,

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Geo. H. Borch to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number four hundred and fifty-three Eighth-avenue, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to P. Michelson to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number six hundred and thirty-one Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the owners of the sunken lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, be directed to fill in the same without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the east side or Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and forty-eighth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resignation of Seymour A. Bunce, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution, that Richard M. Leesh be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Seymour A. Bunce, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, September 29, resignations accepted and resolutions adopted.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Purcell to keep a watering trough on the southwest corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding after the word "trough" the words "in front of his own premises."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolution, That the election poll of the Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two hundred and eight East Thirteenth street, in lieu of the former place in said district, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the cross walk on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, on Broadway, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolutions, that the curb and gutter stones be set in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged to their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that permission be given to Mrs. A. L. Underhill to erect an awning on the corner of Oliver and South streets, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that Vestry and Laight Streets, from Washington to West-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen Merritt for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars, being for expenses incurred for the burial of Commodore W. D. Porter.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth-avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Bleecker-street, between Bowery and Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and the balance by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen, September twenty-nine, amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words "outside of the railroad track.")

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. C. W. Hawkins, First Directress of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said society, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Mr. James McNamee to the vacant scholarship in Columbia College, in the gift of the Corporation of the City.

(By Board of Aldermen, September twenty-sixth, nomination confirmed.)

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, with resolution relative to printing, indexing and binding Proceedings of the Common Council.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-fifth regiment, New-York State volunteers, viz.: John Meeker, for furnishing and providing for three hundred guests at five dollars, as per agreement with the Committee on National Affairs, fifteen hundred dollars; C. S. Grafulla, for music furnished, two hundred and ninety dollars; Edward Van Rant, for coaches, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the whole amount to be taken by the Comptroller from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that Fifth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the President of the College of St. Francis Xavier, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the College, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller, to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution to pay Silcocks & Corley, for badges, &c., for members of the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, September 29th, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor—two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the lateral opening of One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem river, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, November 21, 1863; also avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, March 2, 1864; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to Harlem river, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, April, 21, 1864; also, One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 18, 1864, also, One Hundredth and Thirty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 18, 1864, take place forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to construct the proposed sewer in Thirty-eighth street, between the termination of the present sewer west of the Eighth avenue and the Ninth avenue, at the usual depth of thirteen feet below the curb grade, or as near to said depth as may be practicable, provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made between the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Comptroller and the contractor for said sewer, whereby the interests of the city will be protected, the Comptroller being hereby authorized to pay the expense of said alterations in the depth of the sewer out of any unexpended balance of appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the widow of Henry L. Ryer, deceased, late Street Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward, the salary which the said Henry L. Ryer would have been entitled to receive for the month of May, instant, if he had been still living, and that the same be charged to the appropriations for donations for charitable purposes, except so much thereof as was due said Ryer at time of his death, May seven, which shall be charged to the appropriation for Salaries.

Which was laid over.

Report of Special Committee on celebrating Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, respectively, for the amounts set opposite their names, being for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the late anniversary of our National Independence, and in full for the bills hereto annexed:

Hill's Brass Band	$73 00
Rohn's Brass Band	112 00
Wannemacher's Brass Band	192 00
Kubel's Brass Band	136 00
Doran's Brass Band	45 00
Zattorf's Brass Band	29 00
Schineller's Brass Band	68 00
Eighth-fourth Regiment Brass Band	75 00
C. S. Grafulla's Brass Band	75 00
Muller's Brass Band	29 00
Caughlin's Brass Band	40 00
A. H. Leonard, flags	133 00
John McMahon, coaches	312 50
N. & R. Conklin, coaches	24 00
Edward Van Raost, coaches	67 00
Edward W. Henry, stands	336 00
The World Company, advertising	14 00
New-York Daily Express, advertising	24 75
New-York Daily Herald, advertising	36 90
New-York Leader, advertising	21 25
New-York Dispatch, advertising	22 51
New-York Journal, advertising	42 00
New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, advertising	15 29
The Evening Post, advertising	17 00
The New-York Courier, advertising	17 30
New-York Atlas, advertising	22 66
New-York Times, advertising	27 30
Sunday Mercury, advertising	24 90
Henry Major, ringing bell	10 00
Peter Heckmann, ringing bell	7 50
A. Curing, ringing bell	20 00
James E. Ayliffe, ringing bell	2 50
B. S. Southwick, ringing bell	5 00
William Bell, ringing bell	2 50
Jacob Dais, ringing bell	2 50
P. Hickok, ringing bell	17 00
Evening Post, advertising	2 50
Thomas P. Rogers, ringing bell	2 25
James McAdams, ringing bell	2 50
Total	$9,974 00

Councilman Joyce moved to amend said resolution by adding, after the item "James McAdams, ringing bell, two dollars and twenty-five cents," the following:

Bills of J. G. & I. Edge, for fireworks, as follows:	
City Hall	$1,586 00
Tompkins-square	729 00
Madison-square	774 00
Mount Morris	890 00
West Broadway and Franklin-street	850 00
East Broadway and Grand-street	621 00
Jackson-square	830 00
Forty-third-street and Broadway	760 00
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues	420 00
Liberty-square	422 00
Battery	554 00
Manion and Spring streets	430 00
Sands', Kingsbridge road and Tenth-avenue	495 00
Randall's Island	230 00
Monroe and Market streets	600 00
Union Market-square	26 600

Which was carried,

The paper, as amended, was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, as a donation, the amount to be paid to the Treasurer of the said fund by the Comptroller, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain; the sum to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The President called up General Order number four hundred and thirteen, being a resolution that the salary of the keeper of the wood and coal depot of the Fire Department be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number four hundred and forty-seven, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that Hook and Ladder Company number Four has been running for the last six months without a location, and is the only Hook and Ladder Company in the lower part of the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase or lease a location for said Company at his earliest convenience, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Broadway on the east, West-street on the west, Cortlandt-street on the north, and Albany-street on the south.

Councilman Jaques moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number four hundred and forty-four, being a report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to open seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Councilman Russell called up General Order Four hundred and twenty, being a resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Councilman Opdyke called up G. O. 415, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Smith Barber, Esq., Treasurer of the Zion Church, situated corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, for the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, ($1,331 32), the same to be applied in payment of assessments upon the property of said church for opening of Madison avenue, paving Thirty-eighth street, and constructing sewer in Thirty-eighth street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-four, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Bridges for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee on Roads, also to the Committee on Markets; also to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also to the Committee on Streets; also to the Committee on Ferries; also to the Committee on National Affairs; also to the Committee on Public Buildings; also to the Committee on Harves, Piers and Slips; also to the Committee on Lands and Places; also to the Clerk of the Common Council for distributing books and ordinances.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by adding after "Lands and Places," the words following, viz: "the same being for Committee of Board of Aldermen.")

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number four hundred and thirty-three, being a petition of mechanics employed in the Corporation Yard for an increase of wages, with resolution that the wages or pay of the mechanics employed in the Corporation Yard be increased to three dollars per diem, the same to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Keeler called up general order number four hundred and eight, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Union Home School the amount of money donated that institution by the Common Council, by resolution approved January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hetterman, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaeffer—6.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and ninety-one, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number four hundred and fifty-two, being a report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to open seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Councilman Russell called up General Order Four hundred and twenty, being a resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Councilman Opdyke called up G. O. 415, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Smith Barber, Esq., Treasurer of the Zion Church, situated corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, for the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-two cents,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, at the office of Marshal Wilcox, Esq., Lee, Mass.; the paper mill formerly known as the property of Nichols & Eldridge, and more recently as belonging to Tanner & Perkins. The mill contains a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, 4 engines, steam boiler, &c., &c., and has good water-power. For further information apply to M. L. SEYMOUR, Trustee, No. 106 Leonard-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR TWO YEARS, the sum of $2,500 on a property in the 16th Ward, worth over $10,000. It being newly built. A second mortgage will be given with policy of insurance, a $5,000 being now held on said property. Address JOHN, Station D.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER in the stock brokerage business; one who can furnish capital of $15,000 to $25,000, can meet with unusual advantages. Address H. D. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000, FOR ONE year, on $12,000 worth of furniture in a first class dwelling-house, renting for $1,600 a year, the applicant owning the house. Insurance on the furniture for $5,000, will be assigned to the lender. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE, FOR $250, A broker-age and commission business, fifteen years established, near Wall-st., and clearing $3,500 net yearly. Fine chance this. Apply for two days, at No. 21 Liberty-st., Room No. 6.

$2,000.—AN ASSOCIATE DESIRED FOR a strictly cash business; he must be temperate and of industrious habits. Address, for interview, J. KEMP, Station D.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

THE FIRM OF WHITTELSEY & SHERWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Whittelsey retires from business.
ELISHA WHITTELSEY,
FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

The undersigned will continue the Flour, Grain and Commission business at the same place, No. 21 South-st., on his own account.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of WHITNEY & MUREN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Either party will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Oct. 6, 1864.
M. S. WHITNEY,
GEO. M. MUREN.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day associated with me JUSIAH PENFIELD, and will continue the business of the late firm of WHITTELSEY & SHERWOOD under the firm of SHERWOOD & PENFIELD. FREDERICK SHERWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

THE FIRM OF ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864. ORVILLE ODDIE, C. R. ST. GEORGE, A. R. FULLERTON.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,534 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY-BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 26th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWN, Jr.,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A LECTURE ROOM—Forty moveable slips, each capable of seating eight or more persons. Also, two four-light chandeliers, for kerosene, second hand. Address W. H. R., care of Martin & Corey, No. 249 Greenwich-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant, anywhere around Brooklyn Heights, by a faithful, steady girl; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is not fond of going out often, and sees no company at the house; excellent references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA by two ladies, together or not, as nurses, or to attend on a families going out there; one speaks Spanish and English; all asked is the passage; unobjectionable references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. C. F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all family sewing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can give City reference. Call at No. 647 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE and do plain sewing or chamberwork, by a very trustworthy girl; is neat, willing and efficient; highly recommended from her last place; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW MORE customers by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, all kinds of trimming. Call or address No. 514 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—AY A WHEELER & WILSON OPerator, places in private families to go out by the day; can cut, baste and button-hole underclothes, shirts, and boys clothes. Address MISS GAINS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do light housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women a situation, one as first class cook; would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; one who understands French fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, TIDY WOMAN, NOT afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does upstairs work neatly; wages, $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook, in a respectable private family, she understands her business well; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 409 7th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 270 West 56th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family washing, or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and ironing; best of City reference as to capability and honesty. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st., second floor, back room, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has ever five years' City reference. Call at No. 607 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a Protestant; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork if required. Call at No. 302 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook, wash and iron in a small family; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 410 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FEMALE AS first-class cook; the very best of references given by inquiring at No. 198 East 16th-st., where last employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; good City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework or chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS and trims dresses in the latest style, work by the day or week. Call or address at No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; would go out by the day or week. Call at or address No. 80 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent person qualified to take charge of a kitchen; good City reference given. Call at No. 203 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or a small family. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH dressmaker, as a seamstress in a respectable family; is a steady woman. Can be seen at No. 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as cook; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, 397 FOURTH-av., between 28th and 29th sts., families, hotels and boarding houses in city and country may obtain reliable English and French nurses; also lady's maids, Protestant and Catholic, first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, chambermaids, waitresses, general house workers and girls lately landed; also coachmen and useful men.

AT BEDELL'S NO. 311 FOURTH-AV., may be found a large number of first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, and girls for every work, with excellent recommendations.

A FULL SUPPLY OF HELP, MALE and female, for all kinds of work, in City or country, now on hand, at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., anxious to obtain situations.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, 141 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO FIND A situation for his man as coachman; he will be found thoroughly competent and trustworthy; can be found at his present employer's until suited. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 or 4 and 6, or address a note to F. M., No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER IN A plumber's material establishment; has good education and recommendations. Also, an experienced young man desires to learn the whole-sale grocery business. Address, for three days, W. and J. A., 30 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a smart young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is not afraid of work; can give City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address C. D., Madison-square Post-office, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man who understands the business, and is willing and obliging; has the best of references; City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE gardener, a practical man, married, without children, his wife is a first-class housekeeper. Address P. C., farmer, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or at No. 70 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman, with a wife and small family, one that is competent in all its branches, and would take charge of a farm if required. Address J. W., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man to take care of horses and cattle and make himself generally useful; is a good workman at any work. Call at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; the best of City and country references can be given. Address, for two days, T. B., at R. Campbell's saddle and harness store, 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waiter, by a single man, in a private family; can give good City reference from most respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands caring and driving horses; willing to make himself useful; has good references; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; has ten years references; understands green-house, grapes, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single Englishman; understands his business; City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE A PRACtical application of the higher mathematics is required; good references given. Address R., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., care of Mr. Maehrlein, Tailor, No. 136 Canton place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman, of long experience in this City. Apply at No. 556 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A STOCK Commission business; to a competent person, a liberal salary will be paid. Address D. B., Office N. Y. *Times*.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl for general housework in a very small private family; apply with reference at No. 155 East 49th-st., seventh stone front house from 3d-av.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address INGERSOLL, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, with references.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ALSO A WAItress; references required. Apply at No. 29 Waverley-place, from 8 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY MR. SMITH, NO. 91 CLINTONplace, a reporter, to report from 40 to 50 lectures Apply from 4 to 7 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, to attend in an office; must reside with his parents. EMIL CALMAN, Nos. 295½ and 297 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND IN A wholesale fancy glass store; one entirely competent can have a situation. Apply to No. 47 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, WITH UNexceptionable references from his last employer. Apply at No. 31 Gold-st.

WANTED—A SEXTON FOR AN UP-TOWN Episcopal Church. Address Box 5,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH
Offers the following IMPROVED REAL ESTATE for sale:

Four-story brown-stone front-house and lot in 47th-st., north side, second house east of 6th-av. Immediate possession given. $20,000.

ALSO,

A first-class residence in 36th-st., between Madison and 6th Avs. $45,000.

ALSO,

A first-class stable, built in the most substantial manner, in 40th-st., well adapted for a gentleman's club stable. $10,000.

ALSO,

To let, a first-class residence in 41th-st., between 5th and 6th Avs. Rent per annum, $1,800.

ALSO,

To let, cottage and grounds, southeast corner 123d-st. and 2d-av. Rent per annum, $650.

ALSO,

For sale, a three-story brown-stone front, in 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with furniture. $21,000.

ALSO,

House and lot adjoining the above, without furniture, $18,000.

ALSO,

A brown-stone house in 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. $10,000.

ALSO,

A four-story brown-stone house in 47th st., between 9th and 10th avs. $12,000.

ALSO,

A splendid residence in 5th-av., above 42d-st., with stable in the adjoining street, and having communication with the house. $70,000.

ALSO,

A brown-stone house in 45th-st., French roofed, between 5th and 6th avs. $16,000.

ALSO,

A Nova Scotia front in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with some furniture. $15,000.

ALSO,

A Nova Scotia front in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in first-class order and location. $15,000.

ALSO,

A three story and attic brown-stone front in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. $17,000.

ALSO,

A first-class four-story brown-stone house, 24x55, one-half the block in 44th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. $25,000.

ALSO,

Other houses and lots in every part of the City, and in Harlem.

ALSO,

A large amount of money to loan on bond and mortgage, at from six to seven per cent.

ALSO,

Farms for sale and exchange.

Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM OF about 30 acres, (more land if desired,) with good house, out-buildings, fruit, &c., &c., situated in the beautiful valley of the Passaic, and commanding one of the finest views of said river. It is in a perfectly healthy location, and within 1½ miles of two depots of the Morris & Essex Railroad, in New-Jersey, and twenty miles of New-York; schools, churches, &c., at convenient distances. For particulars, apply to J. BONNEL, No. 20 Beekman-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3, and at other times at Summit, New-Jersey.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for..... $27,000
A good three-story high-stoop house for..... 8,500
A four-story high-stoop brick house for..... 15,000
A three-story high-stoop brick house for..... 6,500
Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 12.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO LARGE four-story brick tenement houses on the 10th-av., near 26th-st.; each house 25 feet front and in fine order; good paying tenants. This is a good investment, now paying 18 per cent. Must be sold. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains, on Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 acres, fine location, on the New-Haven Railroad; one of 60 acres, $8,000; one of 90 acres, $12,000; one in Rockland County, of 60 acres, $6,000; one of 75 acres, $8,500; one of 30 acres, $5,000; one near depot, in New-Jersey, of 30 acres, $3,000; one of 50 acres, $8,500. All with good improvements, fruits, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated at South Bergen, N. J., comprising parlor, library, dining, reception and bath, and ten bed-rooms, and all modern conveniences; 3¼ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and fruit garden; cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Price $25,000. Apply at No. 34 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS FARMS and country seats, desirably located at Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford, (several fronting on the Sound,) from 3 to 200 acres, at prices from $2,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDence at Flushing, new double two-story dwelling house, all the modern improvements; 2 acres in garden and lawn; fruit and shade trees; near the depot; immediate possession. For terms and permits apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four-story high-stoop house and lot on 126th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in first-rate order. Furniture can be purchased if desired.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.—THE FINE STONE three-story house No. 33 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., will be sold by A. H. Muller at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 18th, at 12½ o'clock. For particulars apply to A. H. MULLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three-stories basement and underceller, high brownstone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 103d-st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

$1,500.—FOR SALE—FARM 24 ACRES good land, 3 miles from Paterson, stone house 21x60; barn, sheds, &c; 2 horses, 3 cows, oxen, 12 hogs, hay, rye, corn, potatoes and buckwheat; plenty of fruit. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at H. E. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c. All in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 51 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 126th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 12-ft.-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a four-story English basement house in 20th-st., opposite seminary grounds; house in complete order, with all the modern improvements.
J. A. MAPES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE parcels of lots on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park. Also, lots on 3d, Lexington, Madison and 4th avs. Also, lots in every desirable location. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEment and attic house at Paterson, containing 14 rooms in good order; good well of water in yard. Rents for $230. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN stone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x70, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to CORE, DINSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5. No commissions allowed.

LOT WANTED—IN TENTH, ELEVENTH OR Seventeenth Wards, a lot 25 or 50x100, with or without improvements. Address by note G. C. KING, No. 106 Broadway, stating location, price, terms, &c.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 48th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 203 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, in Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of Upland, and about the same of Salt Meadow; bounded on the North by the North Shrewsbury River, East by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the South and West by the public road. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, with necessary out-buildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about 15 acres of woodland.

This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.

The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad, by steamboat Jesse Hoyt, to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat Metamora to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRENDAGE, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kingsbridge, New-York. Fine house with all modern improvements, barn, stable, hen-roost, and other out buildings in good repair; ornamental trees, plants, and fine vegetable garden. This is one of the most desirable and healthy country seats near New-York, easy of access by cars and boat every hour. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, BEAUTIfully located in the City of Brooklyn, between Fulton and Division ave., worth $400 each; will take $250; $100 cash, $150 on Bond and Mortgage.
P. C. ANTHONY,
No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class high-stoop stone front house on 19th-st., on a corner and near the Clarendon, will rent the third floor, consisting of two large and two small or single rooms, two large dressing-rooms and abundant closets and water-closet, to one or more single gentlemen first May 1, without meals, rooms all light and very pleasant. Price for the floor, $1,100 for the season; coal, if used in the rooms, extra. House is warmed by furnace. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c. Rent $12 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Union Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—THE Elegant house on 9th-st., near 5th-av., (new painted:) St. Timothy-place, 52d-st., near Broadway; 38th-st., two houses; Washington Heights, Brooklyn, and New-Brighton. Inquire for J. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square; it is full size, 4 stories, in good order and well furnished; rent $2,500 to May 1. Address Box No. 260 Post-office.

SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET at Yonkers. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, and furniture for sale cheap.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture, entire or in parts, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location and size and rent of house, to A. B., B Sadway Post-office, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, a furnished house, English basement or high stoop, on or near the 8th-av. The house will be kept in the best order, as there are no children. Address Box No. 5,449, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. TILLERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHter wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address E., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and three children and nurse, an entire second floor preferred, with private ladies' location must be desirable and rooms well furnished. Address Box No. 2,380 Post-office, stating location.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-class board and well-furnished room, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 23th sts. Reference exchanged. Address No. 3, Bryant & Stratton's College, No. 457 Broadway.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 51 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16, CLINTON-ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 239 Broadway, New-York, July 6th, 1864, the following United States Coupon Bonds or Stocks:

3 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 10 to 113, inclusive..... $1,000 each.	First Series, dated May 1, 1862.
20 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 6,725 to 6,737, inclusive..... $1,000 each.	
12 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 66,725 to 66,737, inclusive ... $1,000 each.	
10 5-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 71,625 to 71,634, inclusive.... $1,000 each.	
4 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 2,282 to 2,285, inclusive, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1864.	
2 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 8,156 and 8,250, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1864.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 2,589, for $1,000, dated August 12, 1864.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 6,334, for $1,000, dated August 17, 1864.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 13,108, for $1,000, dated February 1, 1864.	
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 14,918, for $1,000, dated February 15, 1864.	
6 New-York Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock, Nos. 44, 45, 46, 118, 119 and 120, for $1,000 each.	
32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock, for $25 each.	

Whosoever will return the above Bonds and Stocks to the Broadway Bank, or to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the New York Detective force, No. 300 Mulberry-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negociation any of the above Bonds or Stocks, as the payment of them has been stopped.

LOST.—LEFT IN THE LADIES' ROOM OF THE Hoboken Ferry, (New-York side,) on Saturday last, at 5½ P. M., a MUSIC BASKET with ivy, terms, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, Fifth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated New-York, September 9, 1864.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.
The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DAVIES, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the persons to be taxed as occupant or occupants of all the real estate and improvements hereinafter mentioned, situated therein, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewers, as follows:

1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, to the East River.
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third-street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging as follows:

1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For paving as follows:

1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY OCT. 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ill Trovatore.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile. Evening Ruth Oakley.

WALLACK'S—Follies of a Night—My Wife's Maid.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Love in Livery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Jack Cade.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Matinee—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

IRVING HALL—The Turkish Wedding.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will publish immediately a series of Documents in aid of the Union cause for the Presidential Canvass. They are not intended to supersede or take the place of documents issued by the Congressional Committee at Washington, or by any other Union organizations, but rather to supply a want which has been brought to their notice by correspondence from different sections of the country. They will be brief, and will relate wholly to the practical issues directly involved in the canvass. The following are now ready:

I.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE to the People of the United States, Exposing the Sentiments and Purposes of the Chicago Convention.

II.

"THE TWO ROADS TO PEACE"—being the PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES, adopted respectively at Baltimore and Chicago, with brief comments on their points of difference.

III.

"IS THE WAR A FAILURE,"—being a brief statement of FACTS as to what has been accomplished by the war, together with the opinions of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SEYMOUR and DIX on the subject.

IV.

"WHO SHALL BE VICE-PRESIDENT?"—being a condensed statement of the political opinions and official acts of GEO. H. PENDLETON and ANDREW JOHNSON.

V.

"HOW THE WAR BEGUN AND HOW NEARLY IT IS ENDED"—with a MAP and statistical statements of what has been accomplished toward putting down the rebellion.

VI.

Lives of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON in neat pamphlets of 150 pages, with covers—prepared, the former by H. J. RAYMOND, and the latter by JOHN SAVAGE. [On account of the expensiveness of this work, it can only be supplied in limited quantities.]

Others will follow as rapidly as they can be prepared.

The Committee cannot undertake the distribution of these Documents to individuals. They will send them in packages of 1,000 or more to State, County or Town Committees, or to any organization certified to them as likely to make a judicious and effective use of them. They are intended to be put in the hands of candid, patriotic and well-meaning Democrats who seek information concerning the issues of the canvass.

These Documents will be supplied in all cases GRATUITOUSLY,—*those who receive them being expected to pay only the cost of transportation.*

Donations of money that may be sent to the Committee for aiding this gratuitous distribution of Union documents, will be faithfully and economically applied to that object.

All letters should be addressed to the Committee, and all checks should be made payable to the order of the Chairman, Astor House, New-York.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Secretary STANTON gives the particulars of a rebel assault, on Friday, upon Gen. BUTLER'S lines, the repulse of the enemy after a severe engagement, by the Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY. It appears that the rebels, about 7 o'clock, Friday morning, made an unexpected and vigorous attack on the cavalry of Gen. KAUTZ, and drove them, inflicting a small loss of men, but capturing his artillery, consisting of eight guns. The enemy then swept down the intrenchments upon Gen. BIRNEY, by whom they were repulsed with heavy loss. At 3 P. M., Gen. BUTLER assumed the offensive, sending Gen. BIRNEY, with two Divisions, up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated, and Gen. BIRNEY occupied the ground from which KAUTZ had been driven in the morning. We lost no ground, but at the close held with a strong infantry force the advanced position previously occupied only by KAUTZ'S Cavalry. This is the second desperate attempt of the rebels to drive us from this strong position, secured ten days ago.

It is absurd on any one's part to attempt to deny the authenticity of JEFF. DAVIS' speech at Macon, given in the TIMES of Friday last. We copied it *verbatim* from the Macon *Confederate*, and we find in the editorial articles in our files of Richmond and other rebel journals, nearly every one of the most startling statements quoted again and again without a shadow of doubt being thrown upon the fact of their delivery. The remark of a Charleston paper that President DAVIS could never have delivered such a speech, was merely an expression of surprise at his uttering so much truth.

The Steamer *Dudley Buck*, from Morehead City, N. C., arrived here yesterday, with a portion of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment whose term of service has expired. The yellow fever was still prevailing at Newbern, and several more officers had died of it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold fell 3 ₱ cent. on Saturday, closing 197¼ ₱ cent. Stocks were less firm on the Railway list after the buoyant market of Friday.

The Constitutional election in Maryland will take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst. Hon. JOHN LEE CHAPMAN (Union) is a prominent candidate for Mayor of Baltimore.

The grand pigeon shooting match between Capt. MEAD and Mr. J. B. HACKETT, for $1,000, was shot off Saturday afternoon at the Fashion Course, Long Island, which resulted in "a tie," each gentleman killing twenty-seven birds out of thirty-five. The match and bets, therefore, were declared off.

Gen. MCCLERNAND has written a letter, published in the St. Louis *Republican* of Oct. 7, expressing his preference for MCCLELLAN, because, he says, "MCCLELLAN would preserve the Union at all hazards, even if blood should flow, treasure be expended, and Slavery swept away." Thus the MAC. of Illinois gives the MAC. of New-Jersey, stiff another platform. But there is no danger that the latter will stand on it. MCCLERNAND, like MCCLELLAND, is without a command. They are not believed in by GRANT.

The October Elections.

Elections occur to-morrow in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and INDIANA. They are watched with intense interest by men of all parties throughout the country. In themselves the results in these States are of comparatively little consequence; but the indications which those results will afford of the probable issue of the Presidential contest in November are of the utmost interest and importance.

In OHIO the contest has not been waged with any great degree of vigor or determination on the part of the so-called Democratic party. The canvass has been animated, but nothing more. The Copperheads do not seem to have had any great hope of success under any circumstances, and they have not, therefore, put forth any very strenuous exertions. There is very little doubt that the vote of Ohio will be cast for the Union ticket by a very handsome majority—we hope not less than 50,000.

In PENNSYLVANIA and INDIANA the contest has been more severe, and the result is consequently somewhat more doubtful. There is probably no loyal State in which sympathy with secession is more open and decided than in Indiana. Not content with endeavoring to overthrow the Administration, the Copperheads there have been hard at work in endeavoring to array the State openly and actively on the side of the rebels. The organization of the Sons of Liberty was intended to commence operations in that State. Secret importations of arms have been going on for months past, for the purpose of enabling the Copperheads of Indiana to take the field at *home* in armed opposition to the Government; and it was the action of that Government, in seizing these arms, that aroused the eloquent indignation of Gov. SEYMOUR in the Chicago Convention.

That party have been making the most desperate and determined efforts to defeat Gov. MORTON and throw the State into the ranks of the opposition. It has been thoroughly organized, abundantly supplied with money, and sustained by aid, in lavish profusion, from this City and other outside sources. Everything that desperate exertions can do to carry the State will be done to-morrow. Rebels expelled from Kentucky have been brought by thousands across the Ohio to give their votes against the Government. The whole power of the party will be put forth to carry the State. The soldiers in the field are not allowed to vote, and not less than 40,000 votes will thus be lost to the Union cause. Nevertheless, we have strong hopes of success. Gov. MORTON believes we shall succeed. The Chairman of the Union State Committee and other gentlemen of position actively engaged in the canvass, write that the chances are decidedly in our favor. COLFAX'S reëlection is reasonably certain, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him; and we hope the Union State ticket will succeed by not less than from 5,000 to 7,500 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA is the battle-field. The Democrats have evidently made up their minds that unless they can carry that State *now*, it will be useless to hope for success in the November fight. They have accordingly put forth every possible effort to secure a show of victory. Their leading politicians from this State, Gov. SEYMOUR, JOHN VAN BUREN, DEAN RICHMOND, AUGUST BELMONT and others, have been giving Pennsylvania their special attention for some weeks past. *Hundreds of thousands of dollars* have been sent there within the last ten days. The Union men, meantime, have not been idle. They have been actively and carefully canvassing the State, holding large public meetings, discussing the issues involved, and striving to arouse and enlighten the public sentiment of the State in every possible way. Unless all the signs of the day prove deceptive, *they will carry the State*. No State ticket is in the field, and the election is only for members of Congress;—but it is confidently expected that we shall gain at least *four* members, and Gen. CAMERON, Chairman of the State Committee, thinks we may gain *seven*. With very many obstacles to contend against, peculiar to the present struggle, we believe the State will vote for the Union cause.

There is good reason, therefore, to expect substantial Union victories in each of these three great States. If all of them are thus carried, the Presidential contest will be substantially decided. If one or even two of them should vote against us, they will compel a sharper struggle and more strenuous efforts on our part; but even in that case they will not seriously jeopardize the result.

WEAPONS OF POLITICAL WARFARE.—The Detroit *Free Press* is a smart paper—in its way. It is great on extracts; but in making them it goes sometimes just a little beyond what might, by fastidious people, be considered right and fair. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the *Free Press* now and then resorts to *forgery* to eke out an extract which, without such help, won't quite serve its turn.

Here is a case in point. The *Free Press*, of Oct. 8, says:

OLD ABE'S CHIEF SUPPORTER.—On the 15th of September, 1862, H. J. RAYMOND, author of the Baltimore platform, chairman of the national Lincoln executive committee, and editor of LINCOLN'S chief organ the N. Y. TIMES, said:

"MR. LINCOLN has felt himself to be *the* government, and has undertaken, as a personal task, the performance of all the functions. His Cabinet secretaries have been mere clerks, charged with the supervision of the details in their respective departments, though even in these, liable to his intervention, and bringing nothing of positive strength and vigor to the administration. In this MR. LINCOLN has departed from the practice of all his predecessors, and from the usage of all stable and responsible governments. *Louis XIV. declared "I am the State." The weak and imbecile country lawyer in the White House feels himself to be the government.*"

And this is followed up by some very pertinent and touching remarks about Mr. R's "well known sordid and venal character"—which are all well enough. The whole point of the above extract lies in its concluding lines, which we have put in *italics*. Without them the paragraph amounts to nothing, for it contains no imputation or attack upon Mr. LINCOLN.

Now those lines are forgeries. There is nothing like them in the article from which the *Free Press* quotes. They are added bodily to the paragraph. There is not a word in the article quoted from, about Louis XIV., nor about the "weak and imbecile country lawyer in the White House." The *Free Press* can make itself very spicy and effective as a campaign paper by keeping up this practice. The same number from which we clip the above has a column more of "significant utterances by Mr. H. J. RAYMOND." Whether they are all equally genuine with the above, we have not taken the trouble to inquire, and don't intend to. One need not eat the whole of a cheese to find out its quality.

The President and Gen. McClellan.

The Copperhead press has been making a great deal of capital out of an alleged offer made by F. P. BLAIR, Esq., to Gen. MCCLELLAN. It has said that Mr. BLAIR had told the General that the President would give him a command in the field, *provided* he would decline being a candidate for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention. It was assumed and charged that in doing this Mr. BLAIR had acted for the President, and that the latter was therefore responsible for the offer.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. BLAIR on this subject. He states, in the first place, that Mr. LINCOLN not only did not authorize him to make any such proposition to Gen. MCCLELLAN, but that he did not know of his intention to see him on that or any other subject, or of his purpose to visit New-York at all. He says, in the next place, that he never made any such offer to Gen. MCCLELLAN, or anything which could be construed into an offer of a command in the field on that or any other condition. And, in the third place, he states what he did say to Gen. MCCLELLAN on that and other subjects. He *advised* him not to be a candidate for the Presidency, because he was certain to be defeated, and under such circumstances that he could never hope to rise again. He also advised him to apply to the President for a command in the field, because his military knowledge enabled him to be of service to the country in that capacity, and it was due to his friends, who believed he had talent, to evince a willingness to use it.

Now, in all this, we must say Mr. BLAIR showed his usual good sense. His advice was good, and the reasons which he gave for it were good also. Gen. MCCLELLAN will see the day when he will regret that he did not follow it. But Mr. BLAIR'S positive and explicit statement, that the President had nothing to do with this conversation, that he knew nothing of it or of his interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN, ought to put a *quietus* on the story. There is little reason, however, to suppose that it will. The Opposition party and press are too short of material for carrying on the war against President LINCOLN, to afford to throw away so telling a fiction. And when we see the *National Intelligencer* willing to sacrifice its hitherto carefully-nursed reputation for candor and fair-dealing, and laboring through three columns of sophistry to fasten this imputation on the President in the face of Mr. BLAIR'S distinct disavowal of all authority, there is not much reason to hope that the less scrupulous organs of that party will take a different course.

The *Intelligencer* is also striving to make a great deal out of a public statement said to have been made by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR to the effect that the President had "concerted with Gen. GRANT to give Gen. MCCLELLAN a command *if* the latter would turn his back on the Chicago nomination." We have no evidence that Mr. BLAIR ever made any such statement. If he did, he made it without authority, for it certainly is not true. President LINCOLN did once ask Gen. GRANT whether Gen. MCCLELLAN would be acceptable to him and useful to the country as commander of a *corps* in the army of the Potomac; but he never said or intimated to Gen. GRANT or any body else, nor did he ever *think* of giving him such a command or of offering it to him on condition of his turning his back on a Presidential nomination. Whatever "conditions," if any, were suggested or thought of in this connection were of a purely military character, and related solely and exclusively to the General's probable usefulness in the field.

A Distinct Cognovit.

In the TIMES nearly a week ago we presented a picture of the political animal distinctively known as *a Copperhead*—and pointing out certain characteristics by which he might be recognized, thus we said of him—

"But what does the Copperhead stand by? To what creed is his faith pledged? To what order does he belong? What cause does he serve? *None whatever.* He glories in having no country, except it be the little community called a State, which, however, he passes most of his time in abusing, depreciating and comparing disadvantageously with South Carolina or Mississippi. *He belongs to no order or race of men.* He gathers to himself the base and degraded of every breed or country, and is never so much at home as amid the ignorant and degraded portion of the foreign immigrants. *It is his special delight that he has no flag. He abhors the Stars and Stripes, and is always delighted when it is dishonored or humiliated;* the Confederate flag he rather admires, and is proud of, but it does not belong to him. He has one quality in common with the negro, one which more than aught else has contributed to the degradation of this unfortunate race; it is impossible to insult him or rouse in him any feeling of resentment. *You will find him in Paris and London, skulking around* hotels frequented by Southerners, denying or concealing his Northern birth, or if he owns it, *abusing and ridiculing his native place, denying his own Government to foreigners* who are sickened by his want of shame, gloating over the defeats of his neighbors, and predicting their ruin and confusion. You find him at home, stumping the country in the interest of men who tell him that they must 'hold their noses' when they talk with him, pandering to the base passions of the 'baser sort,' playing on all that is selfish, shortsighted and degraded in human nature, the love of money, the love of ease, the indifference to all moral ends, or aims, or consequences—always the very incarnation of that gross and foul materialism which made good and wise men everywhere, before this war, shake their heads sadly over the aspect of our civilization."

We thought we were doing rather a good thing in thus describing the creature, so that all true-hearted Americans, no matter of what political stripe or party, might give him a wide berth. We thought the *Democrats*, especially, would give us a vote of thanks, if not a service of plate, for drawing the line of distinction so clearly that *they* might never more be mistaken for animals of that particular color.

We are inclined to think, however, that we have put our foot in it. Our neighbor, the *World*, very unceremoniously puts the cap on and seems very angry to find how exactly it fits. It says:

"In the beginning of September, the New-York TIMES published a leader calling for decency and good breeding, in the political canvass. In its issue of yesterday, this same New-York TIMES publishes a leader heaped with the vilest and filthiest epithets, the very offal of a corrupted mind, UPON THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE NORTH. In the course of this outburst of fecullent fury, *the writer had the folly to say of the Democrat.*"

And then it proceeds to quote what we said of the Copperhead. Is it possible that the *World* is right in thus attributing to "*the whole Democratic party of the North*" the practices and habits *we* had ascribed only to the "Copperhead?" Does "the *Democrat*," as such, "belong to no order," "serve no cause," "glory in having no country" and "take special delight in having no flag?" Does the "whole Democratic party of the North" "abhor the Stars and Stripes," and "delight in their humiliation?" Does "the Democrat," when abroad, deny or conceal his Northern birth, gloat over the defeat of his flag, and exult in the prospect of his country's destruction? If he *does*, then our description of the Copperhead applies to him. If not, then it don't.

Perhaps the *World* ought to know best.

Grant and Lee.

The recent strategical movements of Gen. GRANT are having one peculiar effect—they are *compelling* the rebels to come out from their works and attack ours. The dreadful fatality of these attacks to whichever side makes them, is now well known, and GRANT, during his whole campaign, has avoided them as much as possible. But he has so planted himself, in frequent instances, that LEE *must* come out and assault. When GRANT threw a corps over on to the Weldon road, LEE could not well give up such an important line without at least making a great attempt to wrest it from us; and hence the fierce assaults on WARREN'S works, in which, with the contemporary assault on our extreme right, Gen. GRANT estimated that the rebels sacrificed *ten thousand* men. The same result has followed our movements of the last ten days. LEE was compelled to assail our men in their new positions, and behind their fortifications, both on the left and the right. Upon our right especially, that is, on BUTLER'S army north of the James, the rebel assaults have been very desperate. It was on Thursday, the 29th, that BUTLER, by a skillful movement and with comparatively small loss, seized their first line of defense; and on the following day (Friday) the rebels came up, and by two successive and furious assaults attempted to dislodge us from our works. Their loss was great, and their gain nothing. A week afterward, or on Friday last, they renewed the attempt, and though at first they gained some ground and a few guns, we quickly regained our position and works—indeed, were stronger than ever, for we hold by a strong infantry force, ground previously only held by our cavalry pickets. Having thus failed in these attacks on BUTLER, as they failed weeks ago in their attacks on WARREN, we suppose the rebels will now be likely to attempt the forcing of MEADE'S new position on our left. But our corespondent with that wing gave in Saturday's issue, an account of MEADE'S fortifications which would make it appear that LEE will have as poor luck and as great loss there as he has had in each of his other attempts.

The Sequel to Jeff. Davis' Confessions.

Gen. COOPER, Inspector General of the rebel army, has supplied a very appropriate supplement to DAVIS' Macon Speech. Every one liable to the rebel conscription, heretofore exempted, must report at once for duty in the field. Only those mechanics employed in government workshops are excepted from the general draft. Sick and physically-disabled persons must, in all cases, report themselves at the camp of instruction, and if, after undergoing a certain amount of drill, they are found to be useless as soldiers, they may get off. Gen. COOPER'S order, however, must be obeyed. We commend its study as a practical commentary on DAVIS' Confession, that two-thirds of his army have deserted him, and as a confirmation of General GRANT'S averment that the conspirators are bound to rob "the cradle and the grave."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in publishing this order, takes occasion to commend its wisdom, evidently contemplating satisfactory results from having the "physically disabled" sent to the front. The arrangement is doubtless made with a special view to desertions. A battalion or two of cripples can probably be depended on—not to run away, at least. JEFF. DAVIS throws himself on the matrons, widows and maidens of Georgia. Gen. COOPER, who is the ranking officer in the Confederate army, rushes with his Provost-Marshals to the hospitals, to see if his quotas cannot be made up from that source. But the Richmond *Enquirer*, while approving of what both these officials have done, expresses the opinion that something more may now be needed to prevent a ruinous collapse of the Confederacy. The *Enquirer*, in short, calls lustily for a general arming of *negro slaves*.

"The President," it says, "has announced the startling fact, that two-thirds of the army are absent without leave. At present all are needed, and all must come forward. *Those that delay or shirk will be hunted down and permanently sent to the army.* . . . We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them." Slavery, the *Enquirer* concludes, must "not be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause." . . . "*Other States may decide* for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will *fight her blacks through to the last man.*"

These be brave words, no doubt; but there are one or two reflections which they suggest, not altogether of a consolatory kind—looking from the *Enquirer's* stand-point. If two-thirds of the Confederate armies—all white men—have already run away from DAVIS and his man COOPER, and are now hiding in the mountain regions of Georgia and elsewhere, what proportion of the black levies can be expected to stand to their colors? Has the chivalry thus degenerated, that two-thirds of them absolutely refuse to fight for their own independence? DAVIS assured Col. JACQUES, a few weeks ago, that two millions of his black slaves had been emancipated by the advance of the United States armies. At that rate of emancipation, is it not likely that the negroes may prefer to win their freedom at a cheaper rate than the *Enquirer* proposes? These are points which—we presume—DAVIS and COOPER have reflected on with some care, before they began this business of ordering "physically disordered" men to the front, or of screeching for the help of the women and children.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL FEDERATION.—Our Montreal correspondent, in view of the meeting of delegates, which takes place at Quebec to-day, furnishes a succinct and intelligible view of the situation, as relates to the Canadian section of the proposed Union. Two points receive consideration in the letter, which have barely been mooted heretofore. The first is, that the British Government is determined, if the semblance of a connection between the colonies and the Parent State is to be preserved, that the provinces shall maintain an immense militia force—more, indeed, than they can afford in their present isolated state. A federative, or failing that, a legislative Union, is therefore essentially an Imperial scheme. The other point referred to in our correspondence, is altogether a political curiosity. It is that a portion of the colonists, looking to the probabilities of a rupture with the Mother Country, are disposed to hope that the United States, France and other Powers, would guarantee their independence!

A Political Text-Book.

We have neglected much longer than we intended to notice the publication of Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON'S *Political History of the United States during the Great Rebellion*. It is the most complete and perfect record of the political events and documents of the rebellion which has ever yet been made. Mr. MCPHERSON is the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, and has every facility for the preparation of such a work; and beside this he has a degree of industry and of political intelligence and familiarity with the incidents of the day which qualify him preëminently for such a task.

The work comprises a volume of about 450 octavo pages, printed in double columns and fine type. There is scarcely a public document, private letter or paper of any kind which can throw light on the origin, history, character or progress of the rebellion which may not be found in it. The whole is systematically arranged, and a full and careful index renders it easy to find anything which it contains. We commend the work to political speakers and writers as absolutely indispensable to them, and we assure all who have occasion to study the events of the current history of the country that they will find it a storehouse of information, which they cannot procure in so compact a form elsewhere. The work is published by the APPLETONS.

Governor Tod.

We regret to learn by a letter from Gov. TOD, of Ohio, to Mr. RAYMOND, Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, that his health will prevent his taking so active a part as he had hoped to do in the pending canvass. His physician has insisted upon his being released from fulfilling several engagements for service in this State which he had made with the National Committee.

Movements of the War Democrats—Meeting of the State Committee.

A meeting of the War Democratic State Committee was held at the Bancroft House on Saturday, Oct. 8—Hon. GEO. A. BRANDRETH, Chairman; Hons. T. R. WESTBROOK and R. H. TYLER, Vice-Chairmen; JAMES SEWARD and H. C. PAGE, Secretaries.

Communications were received and read from different parts of the State, as well as from other States, of the doings and labors of the War Democracy, full of patriotic hope and enthusiasm, and a perfect confidence in the result of the present canvass.

On motion, GEO. W. GLASS, Esq., of New-York was elected Treasurer, to fill vacancy.

On motion it was resolved to issue a call at once for a Mass Convention of the War Democracy to be held in the City of New-York, the War Democrats of other States being cordially invited to participate in the proceedings.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the State Committee remain in continual session during the present canvass, and until otherwise ordered, and that all matters arising during the time be referred to the Executive Committee for action, with full power.

Some other executive and routine business was transacted, and announcements were made for a series of meetings throughout the City and State.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, was held at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, Oct. 7—H. C. PAGE, Esq., Chairman; JAMES M. MCCARRIN, Secretary.

After some debate a reorganization of the committee was had, and the following were duly elected as officers:

Chairman—H. C. PAGE, Esq.

Vice-Chairmen—JOSEPH E. ELLERY and THOMAS H. BURLEY.

Secretaries—JAMES M. MCCARRIN and HENRY B. WILSON.

Treasurer—GEORGE W. GLASS.

A number of committees were appointed, and the Chairman announced the following gentlemen as appointed on the Executive Committee:

Messrs. N. P. Stanton, Jr., Hugh O'Reilly, L. B. Bunnell, Charles Crary, Henry S. Jennings, Howard Whitfield, Mayor Eisemann, Thomas McGrury, Timothy Cronin, A. N. Weller, Andrew Jackson, Frank Bowles.

Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by HARRY WILBER, Esq., of Genesee County; GEORGE W. GLASS, Messrs. MCWATERS and JENNINGS, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The Committee then adjourned, the next meeting to be held at the new headquarters, which are now being fitted up.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The man charged with forging United States Notes is named PATRICK MCCOY. Marshal RAND will send him East next week by the steamer.

Advices from Acapulco say that the French fleet expects shortly to be reinforced.

By spontaneous combustion, fifty thousand dollars worth of coal, stored in the great coal depot belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was destroyed.

THE COWARDS' CONVENTION—NO. 2.

The Chicago Platform—Two Governments and the Result—Chaos Come Again—Gen. McClellan—His Platform and Himself—Peace and Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having proved that the Chicago platform involves utter disgrace to the country and a total abandonment of the fundamental principles of democracy, we shall now show how it will lead, and that not remotely, to a destruction of our national existence and an unlimited subdivision of the country.

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the North and South might, under certain circumstances, coexist as independent nations on the territory of the Union.

Of course they would not coexist comfortably. There would be wars and a state of disturbance approaching to chronic. All we suppose is that they might exist, as the nations of Continental Europe, though they live uncomfortably and expensively enough together, still live.

But to make this state of things even hypothetically possible, the North must be supposed to start fair with the South.

How the South would start we may pretty accurately foresee. It would be a strong military oligarchy, composed of three classes—a ruling aristocracy, white plebeians and black slaves. *Nominally*, it would be founded on a principle of mutual dissolution, the "State Sovereignty" theory; but it is obvious that this fiction was merely used as a means of getting certain States out of the Union, and that having served its purpose, it is now practically disregarded, as DAVIS' invasion of Kentucky and the recent language of his organs about North Carolina must clearly show. To resist the encroachments of such a power, the North would have to be *firmly united* under a real, live national government, (not a league or a confederacy dissoluble at pleasure;) also she must come out of the war *unhumiliated* and unweakened by any cession of border territory. She could not afford to begin her separate existence as a conquered country.

Now, how can the Chicago policy satisfy either of these conditions?

In the first place, the "immediate armistice" demanded by it will only be granted by DAVIS on condition of our surrendering all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the capital. The first essential preliminary therefore to the cessation of hostilities, is *our national destruction*, for there is no case in history of a nation surviving the alienation of its capital. When the seat of government becomes permanently attached to another country, the nation is annihilated. Let us, however, in order to give ourselves every chance, suppose either that we shall insugurate the exceptions to this hitherto universal rule, or that JEFFERSON DAVIS shall be graciously pleased to leave us "My Maryland." Alas! this goes but a little way to save us, for the next moment we stumble on something which prevents us from ever having an efficient government—the doctrine of "State Sovereignty."

Doubtless the supporters of this disorganizing invention would like to use it as their master at Richmond has done, merely for a stepping-stone to power, which they might afterward cast aside. But they would find it impossible to lay the spirit of ruin they had evoked. The circumstances are not the same. We have no aristocratic and scarcely any plebian class, no universal interest like Slavery, to bind the States; their "sovereignty" would be for us a fearful reality, and that reality—anarchy.

The principle has been established that one or more States may lawfully and peaceably secede from the General Government. As soon as the West is dissatisfied with a high tariff, or New-England with a low one; as soon as Pennsylvania wants a Fugitive Slave Law or Ohio objects to one—quick, raise the standard of secession! The Central Government could only expect to maintain its integrity so long as it commanded a majority in every State.

Nay, how can we even hope that this disintegrating process would be confined to the separation of the States from one another? We shall have to descend to much smaller fractions of Government before we reach the ultimate atoms. Every one of the larger States contains a variety of conflicting interests. So far from a State possessing any peculiar indivisibility, as the Disunionists claim, it is much easier to divide a State than the Union. That States *can* be divided is proved by the fact that they *have* been. Maine was made out of Massachusetts, Vermont out of New-York and New Hampshire, and recently West Virginia out of Virginia.

In estimating the destructive forces at work, we must not omit the outside influence of the Southern oligarchy, and the two great Powers of Western Europe. The former would have no objections to acquiring the nearest portions of our territory as subject provinces; the latter, remembering our ancient strength, would never rest till we were broken into the smallest pieces. The Europeans have as yet only ventured to work indirectly by intrigue; they would then be emboldened to renew the Mexican experiment.

With all these agencies undermining our Government, nothing short of a perpetual miracle could avert its destruction. The country would be *comminuted*. New England has homogeneousness enough to hold together, but all the territory west of the Hudson would be sundered into more fragments than there are States. The Southern pro-slavery portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, would separate from the Northern anti-slavery portions. The City of New York would break off from the State, the Western Counties from the Eastern. Some of these fragments would probably be swallowed up by the Southern Oligarchy or empire; the others, if they did not become European dependencies, would go on squabbling among themselves, with no better position in the world than the South American Republics or the petty German States.

The prospect is too terrible and melancholy to contemplate without a shudder, even in imagination; yet we must look at it, for the danger is here, imminent, right over our heads. A Republican Senate may delay it for two years, but from the time that an armistice is under way, from the time that it is *officially proposed* by us, our ruin is certain; it may be delayed, but cannot be averted.

One would gladly disbelieve that men can be found so infatuated as to labor day and night for the very purpose of bringing about this catastrophe; but the fact is as undeniable as it is lamentable. They have been condemned too often out of their own mouths; and, disagreeable as the investigation may be, the causes of their folly are, at least, not difficult to find.

In the first place, the Copperhead is the mean white of the North. The Southern oligarch has established the same superiority over him as over his own plebeian neighbors. The Copperhead is his own plebeian neighbors. The Copperhead is the slaveholder's servant, and in seeking to tear the country to pieces, he is only following his master's bidding. Secondly, he is inspired by an

ever-craving lust for office and its emoluments, deprived of which, he rages like a beast deprived of its young. Certain politicians of the old Democratic party had come to consider the government of the country as their own property, which they, like the Aldermanic "Ring" of New-York, could farm out for their sole personal advantage, and in which no outsider had any right to interfere.

Hence their blind fury against the Republicans, whom they regard as having robbed them of their own particular stealings. "We will never let a single Republican hold office again!" exclaimed a triumphant Western Copperhead, two years ago, when the elections seemed to promise a restoration of his party to power. That was his idea of sending his opponents to Tartarus! For vengeance these men will sacrifice anything; Earth and Hell are alike ransacked; no ally is to be despised or unsought; JEFFERSON DAVIS, LOUIS NAPOLEON, the very English aristocracy whom they used to abuse—all these they beg, and beseech, and implore, and entreat and supplicate to come and help them ruin the country, so that only they may be revenged on those infamous Black Republicans, who have excluded them from the fat places which were their gods!

But Gen. MCCLELLAN, it may be said, is not an old politician or a "Peace-at-any-price" man. He explicitly declares that Union is the only possible basis of peace.

What then?

If we could take the General's letter by itself alone, "pure and simple" as the diplomatists say, then, without much coaxing, we might state the case thus: "The difference between LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN is that the former wishes the Union restored without Slavery, and the latter wishes it restored with Slavery. LINCOLN tried MCCLELLAN'S plan for a year and a half, and then was obliged to give it up and adopt the more radical course as a military necessity. MCCLELLAN'S election would, therefore, *put back* the war, and in so far to be deprecated; still, it does not necessarily involve absolute ruin."

But, alas! we can no more take the letter without the platform as an exposition of the party, than we can take Hebrews without James or *vice versa* as an exposition of the New Testament. The one complements the other, and it is too plain, on comparing them, that the letter was framed to catch one class of voters and the platform to catch another class, with directly conflicting views. And the comparison brings back to mind those twenty years of compromise and dishonesty, when every candidate was bound to be "available," and every declaration of principles to be Janus-faced; when the Presidents were miserable cyphers, the tools of their own Cabinets; when politics were regarded as a mere knaves' scramble for office, and most persons considered government a mere superfluity—not a very ornamental one either—and the whole concern was driving to destruction in the merriest and pleasantest way imaginable.

But in those days there was something to be said for "going in on the general issue," as SEYMOUR calls it. Though the practice was gradually eating away all political honesty and truth, its fatal effects were not yet clearly perceptible and meanwhile the immediate questions before the people were not of a vital character. If a Cabinet did split about a fiscal agent or an ad valorem duty, nothing very terrible could come of it.

Such is not the case now. The issue between the two branches of the so-called Democratic party is as grave and as clearly drawn as that between death and life. "Immediate cessation of hostilities;" "Union as an indispensable condition of peace." It is no more possible to be in favor of *both* these than it is to serve God and Mammon; and an administration composed of war and peace men, *supposing them all to be in earnest*, would resemble a coach with three horses at each end,

Suppose MCCLELLAN elected. He must, according to all precedent, construct a Cabinet from both wings of his party. Then the President and half his Secretaries refuse to make peace except on the basis of Union. As DAVIS has spurned that condition in advance, they must go on with the war, in a slow, creepish, McClellanish sort of way, to be sure, but still go on with it somehow. But the other half of the Cabinet is at least equally earnest for an immediate cessation of hostilities. Will they not, therefore, do all in their power to block and trammel and hinder the war—to bring to a stand-still what was already retarded in its progress? *And is it not this exactly that "our adversaries" want?*

No, the alternative between the two candidates, LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN, and the two parties, the Republican and the so-called Democratic, is *Peace and Union through War*, or *Permanent separation, Dishonor, and Destruction.* Which will the American people choose?

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, September, 1864.

Amusements.

The first week of Mr. MAERETZEK'S season of Italian opera came to a successful close on Friday night, when, as we have already stated, DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed. The honors of the evening were equally divided between Miss HARRIS, in the mad scene, and Signor LOTTI, in the *Fra poco*. We ought not, however, to omit reference to the orchestra, which, under the direction of M. PARDIGAN, was unusually good. Both the orchestra and chorus have this year been selected from new material, and it is evident that they bring to the discharge of their duties a degree of enthusiasm which could not have been expected from the old hands. They play and sing with some attention to the emotional signification of the music, and not as a dry matter of routine. We have been particularly pleased with the female voices of the chorus. They display a very agreeable degree of freshness and strength. In the orchestra, too, we have been struck with the clearness and delicacy of the violin passages. The *ensembles*, indeed, are now very well rendered. Mr. MAERETZEK has worked hard for this long-desired result. When the opportunity occurred for entirely reconstructing the two masses of his musical forces, he was not slow to seize it, and every one will be pleased with the consequences. It is proper to add that both orchestra and chorus are stronger than last season, and that M. PARDIGAN is unquestionably one of the best conductors in the country.

To-night, "Il Trovatore" will be given for the second and last time. On Wednesday, "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be revived, and on Friday, "Faust," with an entirely new distribution. It will be seen that Mr. MAERETZEK gives three regular performances this week, instead of four. There will, however, be a matinée on Saturday.

The City theatres are all doing well. If they are not absolutely crowded, they are yet sufficiently filled to leave a good margin of profit to the managers, and a chance of comfort for the public. There are no changes of importance in any of the bills, but Mr. WALLACK announces that he has a new five-act play in readiness which he will produce on Thursday next. It is called the "Compact," and is, we believe, of American origin. Mr. J. J. CLARKE, at the Winter Garden, continues to draw the town to that now pleasant establishment. The "Comedy of Errors," in its condensed form, is the principal attraction. It is acted with much spirit. We have rarely indeed, seen an equal number of characters so well interpreted. The dresses, too, are good, but the scenery permits much to be desired. A new farce called "Love in Livery," is announced for to-night—the principal part being, of course, played by Mr. CLARKE. At the Olympic Theatre, "Martin Chuzzlewit" is reported as a great success. At Niblo's Garden, to-night, Mr. FORREST appears in one of his best characters, *Jack Cade*, in Judge CONRAD'S play of the same name. During the past week Mr. FORREST repeated his peculiar version of *Hamlet*, being supported by Mad. METHUA-SCHELLER, as *Ophelia*. The lady has greatly improved since the night of her début, and her rendering of the *rôle* of the love-lorn damsel was extremely delicate and pretty. At the Broadway theatre Mr. OWENS is still playing to overflowing audiences. The pieces are, of course, the "Victime" and the "People's Lawyer." At Barnum's Museum this evening the domestic drama of "Ruth Oakley" will be played.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—This spacious and elegant home of the equestrian was crowded every evening last week, and well filled by the ladies and young folk at both the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. The amusements, whether equestrian, gymnastic or acrobatic, are of the highest order of merit, the company being the most complete one that has ever appeared in this City. Mr. NIXON, the director of amusements, is a prince among showmen, and knows thoroughly well how to cater for the public appetite for novelty. Hence, in addition to the powerful stock company under his control, he has engaged all the "shining stars" of the equestrian profession, who will appear in rapid succession, the first being EATON STONE, the most intrepid of riders on a bare-backed steed, and who is as much renowned in Europe as America. He is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will make his first appearance this evening, as also M. BAPTISTE, the famous Parisian man monkey, who appears in a comic spectacular piece, entitled "L'Homme Dus Bois; or, the Wild Man of the Woods." MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the most renowned of tight-rope dancenses, is announced for a new act, as also YOUNG NICOLO, the wonderful boy performer on the flying trapeze, with many other attractive novelties.

Mr. OSCANYAN gives another "Soirée Orientale" at Irving Hall to-night. We commend the entertainment as novel and highly amusing.

The first Philharmonic rehearsal of the season took place at the Academy on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was very slight, as it is apt to be at the commencement of the season.

The Hippothetron has entered successfully upon its new season. The entertainments are well conducted. A new programme is announced for to-night.

The war-paintings at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, will shortly be withdrawn. They will repay an examination.

The comedy at WALLACK'S to-night, is "Look Before You Leap."

HELLER, who now rejoices in the cognomen of *Robert the Devil*, continues his third programme during the whole of the present week, and the funny "Wood Minstrels" are by general desire retained during the same period. A "Metropolitan Surprise" is announced for Monday next.

Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS will give a grand orchestral, pianoforte and social concert at Irving Hall to-morrow, (Tuesday) evening. Several well known artists assist.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL McCLELLAN.

F. P. Blair's Report of his Interview and Conversation with Gen. McClellan.

SILVER SPRING, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

DEAR SIRS: You give in your paper, from "a New-York journal," what purports to be an account of what passed in a conversation between Gen. MCCLELLAN and myself, when I visited New-York about the 20th of July last. It is egregiously erroneous in many important points. As you evidently attribute some consequence to what is termed my "mission," you will not, I trust, hesitate to publish a simple and truthful statement of its object and execution.

I went to New-York to heal the divisions in the Union party, by presenting my views to the leading men there who had in their hands the means of giving direction to various and large sections of that party. I concur in the opinion recently expressed by Gen. GRANT, that union in the North would quickly quell the rebellion and restore peace and union to the whole country.

To contribute my mite to effect what I knew to be the wish of every patriot, I repaired to New-York to make an effort at conciliation. I went to the leading men and leading organs of public opinion there to ascertain in what way harmony would best be attained. I believed that united opposition to the rebellion could be concentrated on no other candidate for the Presidency than on the man against whom the enemy had declared war because the nation had made him its Chief Magistrate, and for whom the delegates of the great party electing in the first instance had again given its preference by a renomination. *I went on this errand without consulting the President—without giving him directly or indirectly the slightest intimation of my object, and, of course, without his authority.* I apprised no one but my son.

When I reached New-York I first saw the editors of the *Evening Post*. This press had evinced dissatisfaction with the Administration. Its conductors felt that they had good ground of discontent. I explained to Mr. BRYANT the attitude of the President, as I understood it, in reference to the matters that aggrieved him, both as regarded vital measures for the safety of the Republic and of minor concerns of a personal character. I found Mr. BRYANT the honest patriot which the whole of his life had shown him. He considered Mr. LINCOLN, with all abatements, the only man on whom we could rely for the maintenance of the cause in which we had embarked—for the union of its strength and restoration of the National Government.

I next saw Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*. I had a long, agreeable, enlightened conversation with him. I expressed my views with earnestness and frankness, and as he did those be entertained—not forgetting old scores of differences—and as I left his office he gave me in pretty emphatic nautic Scotch accent, his last words were for the President: "*Tell them to restore McClellon to the army and he will carry the election by default.*"

I called on Mr. GREELEY. My interview with him satisfied me that his best efforts would not be wanting to secure the peace of the country through the re-election of the President.

Through Mr. BARLOW, the intimate, personal, and political friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN, (who was not in the city,) I let the General know that I would be gratified by an opportunity of conversing with him. He came to town and visited me in my lodging at the Astor House. I had an hour's conversation with him, which I prefaced by telling him the motives which had brought me to New-York, as I have stated them above, and by stating distinctly to him that *I did not come from Mr. Lincoln; had no authority, or even consent, from him to make representations or overtures of any sort to him; that he had not been apprized of my visit or purpose*, which was in part to advise with him (the General) as one whom he knew to be his friend with regard to the public interests and his own.

I told him that I had little doubt he would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention, and that if he accepted, he would be defeated, and if defeated, his fate would be that of all previously defeated candidates who had played for the Presidency—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and the rest; that although aspiration to the chief place in the Republic was an honorable ambition, there was an instinct in the public mind which always excluded from general confidence any who sought it with the least suspicion of selfishness at the expense of great national considerations; and if the public once pronounced its ban by voting him down as having sought the place, without duly weighing its great exigency, especially in such a revolutionary crisis as the present, *he could never rise again.*

I urged that he ought to consider that at this moment a schism of the Union party at the North, on the issue of the Presidency, was looked to every where, at home and abroad, as the only way possible through which the rebellion could accomplish its object—the dissolution of the Union; that I believed that he, the General, was the only man who had a position that enabled any party in the North to rally on, to command a force that could make a breach in the patriotic Union party, so as to defeat, or, in any essential degree enfeeble it, to give success or even the hope to the enemies of our Government, foreign or domestic; and *on this ground I appealed to him to withhold his name from the so-called peace man who were soon to assemble at Chicago.* I expressed the opinion that it was his duty to his country, and therefore his own true policy as it regarded his fame and aspirations to public honors, to address a note to Mr. LINCOLN asking command in the army—declaring at the same time that he did not seek it with a view to recommend himself to Presidential nomination; that I thought, and hoped he too thought, that no man, especially in revolutionary times, ought to lead an army in the field, and aim through the strength of that position at once to grasp the civil power of the Government; that no man had ever marched from the battle-field to the civil power with an army which he had disciplined and led in person that did not find himself able and willing to use that army to secure that position. I urged, therefore, that if he wished to exert the high military attainments which his friends, and I among the rest, believed belonged to him, for the benefit of his country in its life and death struggle, that he should abandon the idea of being a candidate for the Presidency if he entertained it, and return to service in the field. I said if the President refused it he would then be responsible for the consequences. If he assented the result would be that he would confound his enemies, who had, as I believed, urged on the War Committee and impressed it on the public mind, that the delays of the great army he had commanded in achieving decisive results, were the consequence of an ambition to clutch the Presidency by lingering out the war and his command to the end of the Presidential term, that he might make the prestige and hold the means to effect his purpose.

This was the scope of my argument to Gen. MCCLELLAN on the topics referred to. It was honestly meant, and designed to promote the public good and his own. He seemed so to consider it. Disclaiming any desire for a Presidential candidacy, he thanked me for the interest I had always taken, as his friend, in the relations of which I spoke; said that the suggestions I had made were worthy of deep consideration, and they would be well weighed; that he was called to the country again by a sick child, and regretted that he could not probably see me again.

I mentioned to Mr. LINCOLN, on my return, the attempt I had made at the conciliation of parties in New-York, with a view to defeat the opposition in the North, by restoring harmony among all favoring the crushing of the rebellion by arms, and told him I thought it probable Gen. MCCLELLAN might write to him in respect to himself. He neither expressed approval nor disapprobation of what I had done, but his manner was as courteous and as kind as Gen. MCCLELLAN'S had been.

Your obedient servant, F. P. BLAIR.

THE NORTH WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

Treasonable Plots and Schemes to Further the Designs of the Rebels.

The testimony before the commission, in the case of H. H. DODD, at Indianapolis, throws much light upon the plans of the consolrators in the north west, who have been, it would seem, not unjustly suspected of a design to overthrow the Government in the interest of the rebellious States. The cross-examination of FELIX S. STIGER, the Government witness, brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which a Dr. BOWLES is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in coöperation with an invasion by the rebels. According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish 50,000 men, who were to concentrate at St. Louis, and to coöperate with Missouri, which was to furnish 30,000, and these combined forces to coöperate with PAICE, were to invade Missouri with 20,000, or what force JEFF. DAVIS could furnish, and that the 100,000 in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish 40,000 or 60,000 men to coöperate with whatever force Ohio might send, and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to coöperate with whatever force JEFF. DAVIS could send to Eastern Kentucky, under BUCKNER and BRECKINRIDGE, or whoever JEFF. DAVIS might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme Dr. BOWLES gave witness in the early part of May, 1864. Early in June of the present year Dr. BOWLES told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the coöperation of the rebel Cols. JESSE, SIPHERT and WALKER, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM CLAYTON, another witness for the Government, testified that the organization first contemplated bringing the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization; afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government were said to be tyrannical, and that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the order are expected to rise to maintain their rights. The order frequently drilled and have been drilling for a year. About two-thirds of the order are armed, some with rifles and others with revolvers and shotguns. The muster roll of our township was over 100. Dr. MCCARTNEY, who is Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that there were 40,000 in the State of Illinois, well armed, and that they could depend upon 60,000 in that State. There were about 40,000 in Missouri, 20,000 being in St. Louis and vicinity. The officers said that in May and June there was to be an invasion at three points—into Ohio, to be led by MORGAN or WHEELER; into Indiana, to be led by LONGSTREET, and into Missouri, to be led by MARMADUKE or PRICE; and, in case the rebels came into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends. An assessment was made on the lodges for the purchase of arms. Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars; it was collected by a Col. BASEY, or BARRETT, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada line by the Confederate authorities, but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line. It was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the Supreme Commander, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Next to him in command was ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Missouri. There were Lieutenants and Captains or Colonels in the Order and a Major-General for each Congressional district. The penalty for divulging the secrets of the Order was death. Since the exposure of the Order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the Order was disposed to be quiet, and do but little. The present invasion of Missouri was made known to the Order in this locality by one of QUANTRELL'S men, who said PRICE would be in Missouri by Oct. 1, and stay there until after the election, and as much longer as he could. The Order in Illinois made no effort to assist if he came in. The late exposures had stopped their calculations. Their temples met but had quit drilling.

WESLEY TROUTER, witness for the Government, testified that the organization, of which he was a member, contemplated a simultaneous attack on Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. Members of the order who were fearful of being shot or hung as traitors, if captured, were assured that the Government would be notified that they must be treated as prisoners of war, or JEFF. DAVIS would retaliate.

Union Nominations.

The following is a complete list of the Union nominations made thus far:

Sheriff—John W. Farmer.
County Clerk—James M. Thompson.
City Judge—Orlando L. Stewart.
District Attorney—Thomas B. Van Buren.
Supervisor—Andreas Willman.
Coroners—J. W. Ranney, Louis Naumann, Alexander Wilder and E. L. Collins.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Fourth District—No nomination.
Fifth District—Epes E. Ellery, (Union Central,) A. Weissman, (Union General.)
Sixth District—H. J. Raymond, (Union Central,) Rush C. Hawkins, (Union General.)
Seventh District—W. Boardman, (United.)
Eighth District—W. E. Dodge, (Republican General,) B. F. Mainere, (Union General.
Ninth District—Wm. A Darling, (United.)

The Assembly nominations are still incomplete, Conference Committees being still outstanding in most of the districts.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—The promise of GEORGE LAW has been fulfilled, and the Eighth-avenue Railroad is now finished to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem, and the cars will be running on the first of next month. The consummation is a source of great satisfaction to the residents and owners of property on the line as well as to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Harlem. That the extension will ere long prove very profitable, there is no doubt. Next season it is in contemplation to prolong the line to Yonkers.

MASS MEETING OF TRADES.—A mass meeting of all workers in metal, gas-fitters, workers in glass and workers in sugar, will be held at Cooper Institute this evening, to hear what the Citizens' Association has to say, and to take such action as, after the hearing, their judgment will induce them to. A fine concert will be one of the features of the occasion, and the ladies are invited to attend.

RISE IN CAR-FARE.—It is understood that all the City Railroads advance their fare to-day to six cents, in consequence of the great increase in their expenses. The advance is made upon the pretext that the U. S. Internal Revenue act confers the authority. *How*, the public would like to know. On the Third-avenue the fare to Harlem will be seven cents—but one cent more than the present rate.

Removal.

The Colton Dental Association, for a more central and easily remembered locality, has removed from Bond-street to the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19. Dr. COLTON administers the gas, and Dr. NORTON extracts the teeth as usual, and, as usual, without pain. The crowd of applicants for his improved and painless method of removing teeth is at present so great, that those who have many teeth to extract would save time in waiting, and add to the convenience of the Association, by calling and securing an appointment.

One of our best Generals of the United States Army, who has unfortunately had part of his upper jaw carried away by a Minie ball, has had it replaced artificially by Dr. DE MARINI, of this City. The Doctor's skill in these operations is well known, and the Russian officers availed themselves of his services during their stay here. The painlessness and gentleness of his manipulations are remarkable, and they have been attested by the most accomplished writer of the country. N. P. WILLIS, in a leading article in the *Home Journal*, gave his happy experience under "Rescue of a Tooth." We notice Dr. DE MARINI'S return to his residence in East Thirty-fourth-street, and the resumption of his profession after a long recess in the far West, and the celebrated watering-place of his native Sicily.—*New-York Express.*

Broadway Theatre.

A CARD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The "rush" to the enjoyment of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS' remarkable performance, is so largely in excess of the capacity of the house, that throngs are unavoidably disappointed each night, and leave the theatre, unable to find even standing room.

☞ALL THE ORCHESTRA CHAIRS,

and upwards of one-third of the Dress Circle seats

Are usually sold before 4 P. M. each day;

And the remaining seats are found to be all too few for the accommodation of the vast crowds which nightly besiege the box-office, and block up the entrance to the theatre.

Under these well-known circumstances, parties desirous of seeing our great Comedian, and of securing themselves against all disappointment, are respectfully urged to

RESERVE THEIR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10,
seventh week of the splendid engagement of
JOHN E. OWENS.
☞SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

Until after the
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Pennsylvania Election.—Dr. Schenck will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, this day, Monday, Oct. 10, instead of Tuesday. Hereafter on Tuesday as usual.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Treats successfully all Diseases of the Scalp. Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Two of the Finest Preparations of their class is
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
AND
MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.
Each 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is light, clean, and easy; no pressure on the back or cord. It has an inward and upward lift; cures warranted; call and examine. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

It is quite Refreshing in these "High Price" times to know that WHITE, the Hatter, is selling his stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at old prices. No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls. Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

MARRIED.

ASHFIELD—SNIVE.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Church of Resurrection, HENRY ASHFIELD and ELIZABETH A. SMITH, daughter of Alfred W. Smith. No cards.

CARPENTER—MORRELL.—After the order of the Society of Friends, JONATHAN H. CARPENTER and EMMA MORRELL, both of the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

HUGHES—PIER.—At St. John's Church, Upper Red Hook, N. Y., by Rev. J. G. Johnson, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, MILES HUGHES, of Staatsburgh, and EMILY M. PIER, of the former place.

REDMOND—SMALLWOOD.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, in Orange, N. J., by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, HENRY REDMOND and LYDIA R. youngest daughter of Mr. J. L. Smallwood.

WHITE—BRANDT.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Belleville, N. J., by Rev. David Magie, Jr., JOHN C. WHITE, of Belmont, N. J., and LOUISA LEAVITT, daughter of William H. Brandt.

DIED.

ATMAR.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, JOHN Q. ATMAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

BUSHING.—At Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 7, PETER BUSHING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence.

GRACE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 9, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Grace, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Irving Grace and Wm. H. Van Voorhis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 31 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

GARDINER.—At Winchester, Va., from wounds received in battle on the 19th of September, Col. ALEXANDER GARDINER, 14th New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LLOYD.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864, JOHN LLOYD, aged 26 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

MEIGS.—On Friday, Oct. 7, of typhoid fever, CHARLES AUSTIN, third son of Theodore D. and Julia E. Meigs, aged 7 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, New-York, on Monday, Oct. 10, at 6 o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 9, WALTER W. NICHOLSON, son of Andrew W. and Margaret E. Nicholson, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PITTS.—On Friday, Oct. 7, JOHN PITTS, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 62 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends and those of his sons Friend and John, and his son-in-law, D. C. Warriner, are respectfully requested to attend.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Daniel R. Suydam, West Jamaica, DANIEL SMITH, of Matinecock, L. I., in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, at his residence, in this City, EDMUND M. YOUNG, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend (without further invitation) the funeral services, which will take place at Trinity Church, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

WILLARD.—In Brooklyn, L. I., Sunday, Oct. 9, EDWARD MOORE, only child of Charles F. and Mary C. Willard, aged 9 months.

WAITE.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, ALBERT S. WAITE, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 200 West 32d-st., without further invitation.

OBITUARY.

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret the death of our beloved brother, Capt. BURTON H. DAVIS, 66th Regiment N. Y. V., wounded while leading his regiment before Petersburgh, Va., on the 22d day of June, 1864, taken prisoner, and thrown into a Southern prison, where he was allowed to perish with many of his companions.

Capt. DAVIS, while among us, was always found to be an upright man, brave, and with kind disposition; to know him was to love and respect him.

Resolved, That this Lodge, Wyoming, No. 492, F. and A. M., be draped in mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect for our deceased brother.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of such an affectionate son and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved mother; also, that the same be published in the New-York and Troy papers.

COMMITTEE:
George Cooper, M. H. Holmes, Isaac Butler,
W. J. McDERMOTT, W. M.
FREDERICK C. BUREE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MYTHOLOGY.
BY THOMAS BULFINCH.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
AGE OF FABLES;
AGE OF CHIVALRY;
LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE.
The only complete and standard work of the kind extant.
These volumes are elegantly illustrated on tinted paper, and bound in muslin, half calf, library and Turkey antique.

From Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy.
The Age of Chivalry, or Legends of King Arthur and his Knights, is a most interesting book, containing the mingled historical and romantic pictures of early European society. It has been in the hands of Mrs. Davis and myself, and of the children, ever since I received it. I thank you for the present of the book, and for the pleasure I have had in its perusal; but I thank the author still more for the good and generous influences his writings exert upon the impressible minds of my boys, who derive from them sentiments of honor and of courage such as in all times and societies constitute the distinction of gentlemen. Sincerely yours,
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

Also, just published, by the same author as above,
POETRY OF THE AGE OF FABLE.
A small volume elegantly illustrated on tinted paper, in green vellum, half calf, smooth morocco and antique. A dainty presentation volume.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH THOUSAND
OF THE
AUTHORIZED
LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
THE PIONEER BOY,
is published this day.
EVERYBODY WANTS A COPY.
Finely illustrated. Price $1 50.
NOTICE.—This correct life was written by the permission of the President himself, and from material furnished by him. Ask for THAYER'S LIFE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, THE PIONEER BOY, and you will get that which can be relied upon.
Sent by mail free on receipt of $1 50.
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Boston.
Agents and canvassers wanted in every town, county and State in the country to sell the life and a portrait of the President. Terms liberal. Canvassers can make from $10 to $25 per day. Apply, in person or by letter to WALKER, WISE & CO., No. 245 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

R. R. R.
True Economy—You are seized with a sore throat and have all the symptoms of Diphtheria. You send for a doctor who charges you from three to five dollars per visit, the medicine he prescribes will cost you from one to three dollars; it will cost you at least ten dollars before you are pronounced convalescent, whereas one fifty cent bottle of Radway's Ready Relief will not only cure you of your sore throat in six hours, but will be useful to use for many other complaints. If you desire to be economical, purchase Radway's Ready Relief.
It can be used for all pains, aches, swellings, inflammation, either external or internal. One fifty cent bottle will do more good than the expenditure of ten dollars for other medicinal purposes. Sold by all druggists and No. 87 Maiden-lane. RADWAY & CO., New-York.
Also, at Lewis' Drug-store, Norfolk, Va.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 444 West-st.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the cold

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864. ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) fall salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed, in strong tierces or boxes, containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ———.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached. (Signature of bidder,) ———.

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should either any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 4.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of

STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard,
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 8 oz. or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.

Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

A sample to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 58 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and dessicating, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Trousers, sky blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, canton flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Bootees, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gutta percha, or india rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, army standard,
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, 1½ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index books, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample required.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for prisoners of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements herein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

[No. 7.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard,
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard,
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 8.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

A sample to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on the door of the Court-House in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $220,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864. E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.

May 2-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR,

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.

N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 49 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 46 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been personally transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	E. Couillard,	B. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Caufield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 283 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN.—A MARRIED lady, of culture and refinement, living in an agreeable New-England town where constant communication by railroad is enjoyed, desires to receive into her family two or three children who, from loss or absence of parents, may require a mother's care. Refers, by permission, to Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 6 East 21st-st., New-York. Address Box No. 225, Northampton, Mass.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of boys, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the law faculty.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—J. C. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

A CLERGYMAN IS DESIROUS OF GIVING instruction to pupils, at their residence or his own, in Latin, French, Greek and English studies. His wife would also receive pupils at their residence. No. 19 Lexington-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Highest references required. For further information, apply to H. B. DURAND, Esq., No. 49 White-st.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY, Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers, and practical book-keepers.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 820.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 218 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 73d-st., near Central Park.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, site and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 235 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 38th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. CANTON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY,
THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

PIANO FORTE CLASS TEACHING.

MR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, is ready to receive pupils in Piano Forte class (each), and will be happy to meet those interested at Messrs. Chickering & Son's Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, every day for two weeks between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms &c., for the different classes $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per term.

Send for circulars containing full particulars with letters from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk and Mr William Mason.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session Oct. 17. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Catalogues at J. P. WORSTELL'S, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

J. H. BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 823 Broadway, reopens this morning. Instruction in plain and ornamental penmanship, book keeping, and drawing. Diplomas, certificates, memorials, &c., executed to order. Terms reasonable.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The hour from 4 to 5 o'clock has been set apart for ladies cheap writing lessons. Half prices charged. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarlenourg & Luis, No. 788 Broadway

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in music, English and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, No. 161 FIFTH-AV., commences on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of John Canavan, Parmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

MR. B. DE GARNIO'S DANCING CLASSES, AT THE ACADEMY No. 59 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Days and evenings of tuition—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st.

JAMES BISHOP, President.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
Oct 3, 1864.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES BISHOP, of James Bishop & Co., No. 3 Beaver-st.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, President "Novelty" and "Meyer" Rubber Companies.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, of Breeden & Southwick.
GEORGE H. BISSELL, of Geo. H. Bissell & Co., Franklin, Pa.
FREDERICK PRENTICE, of Oil Creek, Pa.
WEDWORTH W. CLARKE, of W. W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st.
JOHNSON LETSON, President New-Brunswick Rubber Company.
PETER C. ONDERDONK, Trenton, N. J.
WM. S. MAYO, M. D., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Trustees, payable on the 20th day of October, at the office of M. K JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange place, in the City of New-York. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE PAXSON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y, No 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $60 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COR. HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday long weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

As low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,045 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,175, and the *Suwonada* 1,782, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 15.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERPATH.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE PASSURNIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Oct. 29

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will have Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock ON MONDAY MORNING, 10th inst. E. CUNARD, Bowling Green.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING WEALTH, and of domestic habits, seeks correspondence, with a matrimonial view, with a lady of wealth, intelligence and amiability. Only sincere and really eligible ladies need address D. D. S., Station D.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 5:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 5:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, most commodious and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 16 Washington-st., Boston.

H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONT PLEASANT and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. S. RITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. J. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from the upper side of Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New York,
Office No. 425 Broadway, New York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON.
Capt. R. MCNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

NAVY PAY AND PRIZE MONEY.

The relatives and friends of the officers and crews of the sloop-of-war *Levant*, (lost at sea,) the brig *Bainbridge*, (lost at sea,) and Commodore Perry's squadron on Lake Erie, for the capture of the British squadron in 1813, can receive a considerable amount of pay and prize money, on application to JAMES RIDGWAY, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 18. He has lists showing the names of all the persons entitled to such pay and prize money.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY,
D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A. and Surgeon Clover Perrin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment.

There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Oct. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits must be presented to Capt. N. PRIME, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Disbursing Officer, at his office, No. 23 St. Mark's-place, for payment, before Oct. 31, 1864. No claims for said premiums presented after that date will be paid.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols. and A. A. P. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

BTEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO 65 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1864.

Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at
Ruston's, Astor House,
Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Miller & Matthews, No. 767 Broadway.

LECTURE AT THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., will commence his course on Æsthetics, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at one o'clock.

The classes in the German and Italian languages will be formed the same week.

GRAHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the first artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SOLO CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CARD.

The following private correspondence has been procured, with permission for its publication, and we publish it for the benefit of those who may feel an interest in the subject

Prof. Fradel is one of our most learned and eminent men, in all that relates to the science of music.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO CO.,
Sole Proprietors and manufacturers,
No. 21 Union-square, New-York.

MR. S. B. DRIGGS—*Dear Sir*: Some time since I was in the warerooms of your Company, a few days ago, and tried your pianos. I have been ill, and confined to my room, and as many of my professional acquaintances, during their friendly visits, have, in speaking of your pianos, asked my opinion and criticism, I would like to know something more of them. That the tone is more full in body, and more free in the singing qualities than can be found in other pianos, any musician can readily perceive, and I would like to know how you obtain such freedom throughout the entire scale. I have heretofore been unable to perceive any *more* difference of tone in the various pianos of our best makers. They have each their good points, but I have heard it remarked and my own observation confirms it, that there is fully as much difference in tone between the several instruments of any one maker, in his own warerooms, as there is between his collectively and those of his neighbor.

But *your* instruments, I find, are quite different. They seem to have a clear voice in every note, and a satisfying finish of tone, that I have never heard in the piano-forte before. Will you greatly oblige me so much as to give me a description, or rather a scientific analysis of this tone, embracing your own views on the subject, and I shall be greatly obliged

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES FRADEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1864.

AUGUST 29, 1864.

PROF. C. FRADEL—*My Dear Sir*: I hasten to reply to your friendly and excellent letter of yesterday's date, and in doing so, will at once express my thanks for the opportunity it affords me of answering the important queries you put, and of explaining certain other cogent points suggested thereby. The task, however, of giving an intelligent criticism on instruments of such dignity, real grandeur and importance, is by no means an easy one, but instigated by your letter, I set myself to it with pleasure; and let me at once admit that there is much more study applied to the manufacture of the piano now-a-days than formerly. This is shown in the superior instruments manufactured by *intelligent* makers. It is beginning to be seen that some knowledge of science, some slight familiarity with the inflexible laws that govern vibration of sound, is necessary for such circumstances, it is not unreasonable to predict that the next generation will possess a perfect piano. We must not expect too much now, for, study in the right direction, has but just commenced, and a trade which has, for a century, been conducted on a basis of pure tradition, cannot be expected to throw off its prejudices, either willingly or rapidly. *A piano maker dies harder than his piano.*

Applied to my patented improvements, they are plain and simple. A few words of explanation will be all that you will require. Vibration, you are aware, is the first and last condition of sound. Every part of a piano-forte vibrates before the desired note is produced, even to the very hinges and castors. Now, the only portion of the instrument that can be properly used to gather up and magnify this sound, is the outside shell, and its fellows, of course. Any whatever is added in thickness of timbers, or wood of any kind, becomes a sort of excrescence that absorbs and obstructs the freedom, as well as deforms and destroys the purity of tone which the instrument would *naturally* have, if it were not clogged up by such incumbrances. Necessity has of course to provide the requisite strength for resisting the pull of the strings, nearly equal to twenty thousand pounds; and experience has demonstrated that wood alone is not adequate to this task. Hence the introduction of an iron frame, which all good makers now use. But to my mind, the application of the iron frame, even by the best makers, *as now use it*, is almost as unphilosophical as it would be to make the instrument without it. Their mode of manufacture is to construct a thick and heavy case of wood,—braced very strongly—to which they attach an iron frame, and screwing it firmly to the entire case and sounding-board. In this way it is capable of resisting the strings, but it does so under such conditions that are fatal to its durability. When the instrument is put in a parlor for use, the same temperature and heat that shrinks the thick wood to its smallest possible capacity, expands the iron, and so through every change of temperature there is an antagonistic action, the wood pulling one way, the iron another. There can be no wonder why the piano-forte is untrue to the well-know fact that all other musical instruments improve by vibration, age and use, gradually ceasing to give tone until its original grandeur is worn out and nothing but giggling and untunable wreck is left behind.

My pianos are constructed on the general principle of the violin, with but a thin case of wood sufficiently strong to carry an iron frame, action, &c., in their proper positions. The iron frame is so braced within itself that it takes the entire pull of the strings.

The result is, that the two *producing* parts of the instrument—namely, the case and sounding board, are wholly free to perform their vibratory functions. Not a single pound of strain is imposed upon them. You can see at a glance, that this is a new feature in the construction of the piano, and one which will cause the instrument to improve with age and long use. At least, its construction and grandeur of tone cannot but remain unimpaired, sufficiently long to wear out a dozen sets of keys and actions. As to the quality of tone to which you refer, I is the highest compliment you could pay the instrument. That kind of subdued, or *veiled* tone, which seems of late to have become somewhat of a standard for the piano, caused wholly by an absence of free vibration. I must confess, it is not my aim nor my wish to imitate. It is impossible to obtain a free and open tone by any system of manufacture, (I speak from experience,) that connects a solid cast iron frame, firmly to, and with the case and sounding board, and there can be no doubt that the tone of my piano will give a much better, richer and more colorable representation of the human voice, than can be obtained from any piano of the ordinary construction. At a short distance from the instrument, or in an adjoining room, it does not require much imagination to believe, that the tones are vocal, come from well trained voices, and that the parts are so well balanced, (I call the voice in each register, or as you describe it, "a clear voice in every note," is so distinct, that polyphonic playing is comparatively easy and well defined.

And in this respect I may add, that it is almost impossible to properly perform the better class of musical compositions on an ordinary made piano. The bass is so *apparently* ponderous, yet superficial, and so much more powerful in its vibrations than the treble, that in changing a sing ng melody from one part of the scale to the other, it gives the impression to the critical listener, as well as to the performer, that some other instrument has suddenly been called into the performance. The suave and graceful effect of the *cantabile* is consequently lost. You will in a critical examination of my pianos perceive, that the notes preserve their exact vibratory balance to the end, and therefore do no defect from the absolute law of innovation—the matter of vital importance, not only in a melodic sense, but in every consideration that attaches to the science of music. On all other pianos that I have ever heard, the vibrations are so cramped and enslaved, that they only perform a part of their work, and generally disappear in whirring harmonics, long before the value of the note has been obtained. I am aware, of course, that these harmonics are natural to all musical vibrations, but they ought not to become the most prominent sounds, and their presence in fact is always a defect. It is because certain wind instruments are free from this blemish, that they exercise their remarkable charm over the senses. The clarionette is acknowledged to be the instrument, that most nearly approaches the human voice, and it will not take long for any one to decide that my pianos have even stronger affinities to nature, than the instrument I have named. Sincerely yours,

S. B. DRIGGS.

WORCESTER'S HINGED PLATE

PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., near Bleecker

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTES violins, guitars, banjos, German silver and brass band instruments and trimmings of every description, violin strings, Italian 25c., silk 35c.; guitar and banjo strings 25c., mailed. Send stamp for price-list. Musical instruments repaired. FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.—Sole depot for Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Prices $70 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP,
with its great cast.
TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
THURSDAY—will be produced a five-act play, with entirely new scenery, dresses, music and appointments, entitled
THE COMPACT,
with a cast including nearly
EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY.

JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FIFTH CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT
given with each ticket,
AT TIME OF PURCHASE.
Office for the sale of tickets,
Nos. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
where the presents are distributed from the
STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., &c.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
THE MOST POPULAR CONCERTS EVER GIVEN.
E. H. ELLIAS, Actuary.

C. JEROME HOPKINS'
ORCHESTRAL, PIANO-FORTE AND VOCAL CONCERT,
given by invitation of prominent New-York citizens,
IRVING HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11,
at 8 o'clock, assisted by
Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, Contralto,
Mr. ERNEST PERKING, Tenor,
Messrs. EUGENE TRAVIS and A. DAVIS, Pianists.
Chef d' Orchestre.....Mr. THEO. THOMAS.
TICKETS (with secured seat) ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st., and at Irving Hall.

ADMISSION 25 CTS. CHILDREN 15 CTS.
EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.
Now in full bloom, throughout the whole day. Those who want to see them in their full beauty should come at once. Open daily from 7 A. M. till sunset. 5th-st., cor. 5th-av.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

MUSICAL.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $80 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A TENOR SINGER POSSESSING A VERY fine voice, full, powerful, of good compass, and of excellent quality, desires a situation as primo in a church choir; is not part culiar as to denomination, and would not object to concerting; has been engaged six years in the position he now fills in a neighboring city. References from gentlemen of undoubted musical authority. Communications addressed TENOR SINGER, No. 14 John-st., New-York, will receive attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 1 to 24 tunes, with all the newest improvements. Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. The only complete stock to be found in this country. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane (up stairs,) N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $2 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all the doctors combined. He will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or interference from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment, may rely on getting the same by addressing with stamp a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The October Elections.

TICKETS IN NOMINATION IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND INDIANA.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 11, elections of the first importance will take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. We give below the tickets which are in nomination in the respective States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State, Members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress are to be elected. Appended we give the Congressional candidates in nomination, with the vote of each district in the last Congressional election, and that of 1862:

Dist.	Union.		Democratic.	
1.	John M. Butler	6,273	*S. J. Randall	7,720
2.	*C. O'Neill	8,614	Wm. W. Reilly	6,068
3.	*L. Myers	8,2-5	G. Buckwalter	8,213
4.	*Wm. D. Kelley	8,946	Geo. Northrup	8,118
5.	*M. R. Thayer	9,865	H. P. Rose	9,543
6.	Geo. Bullock	8,092	B. M. Boyer	11,316
7.	*J. M. Broomall	9,891	John C. Beatty	6,415
8.	W. H. Heister	4,898	*S. C. Ancona	10,023
9.	*Thad. Stevens	11,174	H. M. North	6,658
10.	H. Fisher	6,518	*M. Strouse	8,239
11.	J. L. Selfridge	2,692	*P. Johnson	11,676
12.	W. W. Ketchem	8,641	C. Dennison	11,408
13.	U. S. Mercur	9,404	V. E. Piollett	7,905
14.	G. F. Miller	10,109	*Wm. H. Miller	10,630
15.	*Jos. Bailey	8,898	A. J. Glossbrenner	12,870
16.	A. McClure	10,426	*A. H. Coffroth	10,963
17.	A. A. Baker	7,066	R. L. Johnson	8,328
18.	S. Earlson	9,516	Theo. Wright	8,884
19.	*G. W. Woodward	9,984	Wm. Bigler	9,462
20.	C. V. Culver	12,466	W. L. Corbett	11,586
21.	S. Fuller	10,069	*J. L. Dawson	10,254
22.	*J. K. Moorhead	8,687	J. H. Hopkins	6,678
23.	*Thos. Williams	8,939	W. J. Kounts	7,635
24.	G. V. Lawrence	9,541	*J. Lazear	9,984
	Total	211,376	Total	220,698

The present legislature stands as follows: Senate, Union 17; Democrats 16. House, Democrats, 48; Union, 52.

OHIO.

In Ohio Gov. Brough and the Lieutenant Governor hold over for another year, but the other State officers are to be chosen and the following tickets have been nominated:

	Union.	Democratic.
Sec. of State	Wm. H. Smith.	W. W. Armstrong.
Att'y Gen'l	W. P. Richardson.	L. R. Critchfield.
Comp'l'r Tr's'y	M. R. Bratley.	W. S. V. Prentiss.
B'd Pub. Works.	P. Hersing. Jas. Moore. Luther Day.	Wm. Larwill. Chas. Boesel. P. Van Trump
Sup. Ct Judges.	Wm. White. H. Wilder.	M. C. Whitely. Alex. S. Boys.

A full Congressional delegation is also to be elected. The nominees in the respective districts are:

Dis.	Union.	Democratic.	
1	B. Eggleston	6,418	George E. Pugh 7,545
2	E. B. Hays	7,081	Joseph C. Butler 7,212
3	*R. C. Schenck	13,027	D. A. Houck 11,779
4	Wm. Lawrence	9,435	*J. F. McKinney 10,219
5	*M. B. Walker	6,222	*F. Le Blond 10,561
6	R. W. Clark	8,320	*C. A. White 10,037
7	S. Shellabarger	10,100	*S. F. Cox 10,372
8	Jas. R. Hubbell	6,842	*Wm. Johnston 9,050
9	P. Strickland	10,628	*W. P. Noble 11,786
10	Jas. M. Ashley	10,308	*A. V. Rice 7,704
11	H. S. Bundy	6,702	*W. A. Hutchins 8,605
12	J. K. Stevenson	8,687	*Wm. E. Finck 12,721
13	C. Delano	9,589	Chas. Follett 12,763
14	M. Walker	10,454	Geo. Bliss 10,490
15	T. A. Plants	9,183	*Jas. R. Morris 10,332
16	J. A. Bingham	9,999	*Jos. W. White 12,299
17	E. B. Eckley	10,218	J. H. Wallace 9,038
18	*R. F. Spalding	9,293	J. H. Wade 4,183
19	*J. A. Garfield	13,388	H. M. Moses 6,763
	Total	177,779	Total 184,496

It has been stated by some journals, but erroneously, that members of the Legislature are to be elected. That body remains for another year as it is now constituted.

INDIANA.

The campaign in this State has been prosecuted with much spirit during the last few weeks. State officers, representatives in Congress and a Legislature is to be elected. The State ticket stands thus:

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Oliver P. Morton.	Jos. E. McDonald.
Lieut. Governor	*Nat. Kimball.	Mahl D. Manson.
Sec. of State	Nelson Truske.	Jas. S. Anthon.
Auditor	Thos B. McCarty.	Jos. Ristine.
Treasurer	Jno. J. Morrison.	Matt. L. Brett.
Att'y General	D. E. Williamson.	Oscar B. Hood.
Sup. Pub. Inst'n	Geo. W. Hoss.	Sam'l E. Perkins.
Judges Sup. Ct.	Jas. S. Fraser. J. T. Elliott. Chas. Test. B. C. Gregory.	Sam'l E. Perkins. And. Davidson. Jas. M. Hanna. Jas. L. Worden.
Clerk Sup. Ct	Las. Noble.	E. C. Hibben.
Reporter Sup. Ct	Benj. Harrison.	Nap. B. Taylor.

The following are the respective Congressional tickets, with the vote as it stood in 1862:

Dist.	Union.		Democratic.	
1	Cyrus W. Allen	9,582	Wm. E. Niblack	11,963
2	Wm. W. Carry	6,211	Michael C. Kerr	10,911
3	Ralph Hill	10,161	*H. W. Harrington	11,161
4	J. H. Farquhar	7,992	Geo. Berry	10,928
5	*Geo. W. Julian	9,372	Jas. L. Brown	7,414
6	*E. Dumont	12,525	John Love	10,954
7	H. D. Washburne	9,976	*D. W. Voorhees	12,457
8	*G. S. Orth	12,032	Jas. F. Harney	11,191
9	*S. Colfax	14,775	David Turpie	14,546
10	Jos. H. Defrees	11,917	*Jos. R. Edgerton	12,353
11	T. N. Stillwell	12,219	*J. F. McDowell	13,142
	Total	116,846	Total	127,371

The present Legislature stands, Senate, Union 24, Democrats 26; House, Democrats 57, Union 43.
*Members of the present House.

FROM CANADA.

The Proposed Confederation of British North America, its Advantages and Difficulties—The Assembling of a Conference at Quebec—Proposed Guaranteed Independence of the Confederacy, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

It is singular that, at the very time when your plotters are endeavoring to compass a separation of States, which have hitherto been bound together, our leading men should be trying to bring about a confederation of provinces hitherto disjointed. It is still more remarkable that while, with you, the masses are thought to be for union, the leaders alone for disunion, with us the leaders, who advocate federation, are certainly in advance of, if not opposed to, the wishes of the people. The hope of all who desire to see the nations of the Continent prosperous and progressive, must naturally be, that your intriguers may signally fail, and that our ministers may as signally succeed.

It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact, that difficulties of the gravest kind exist in the way of a union of the British American Provinces. Nobody, I imagine, is willing to deny this, but great though the difficulties may be, the confederative scheme offers at least a temporary escape from existing evils, which have been growing from year to year, and have, at length, become a Gordian knot—to be cut but not unraveled. None know better than the intelligent readers of the TIMES that Canada, geographically divided into two by the Ottawa River, contains two quite diverse populations. In Lower Canada are nearly a million of the descendants of Frenchmen, clinging with the utmost tenacity to the language of their forefathers, to the Roman Catholic religion, and their old system of law. They have, among them, a scattered British element, speaking English and professing Protestant creeds. In Upper Canada are a million of Protestant British, and a minority of Roman Catholic Irish. Now, as Upper Canada has increased in population and wealth faster than the Lower Provinces, and has for some years had considerably the advantage in these respects, her representatives in Parliament have demanded an alteration in the Act of Union, which allots to each part of the Province an equal number of members in each House. This Lower Canada has always refused. Hence, constant strife; ever-recurring blokerings in Parliament; the bitterest of feelings at each election; and all the elements of a civil war like that which devastates your unfortunate country. If the population were homogeneous, representation, based, to some extent, upon population, would certainly have been introduced into the Constitution before now. As it is not, the proposed change has never received the vote of more than one Lower Canadian Representative.

Confederative with the Maritime Provinces is the plan devised by the leaders of all parties in Canada to obviate the dead lock which has occurred here. In the Lower Provinces, governmental difficulties equally great, predispose the people for a similar change. Thus, in Prince Edward Island the Roman Catholics and the Protestants are almost evenly divided, and they have a land-tenure question which must be settled by more powerful hands and larger purses than there are in the Island. In New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia they want to get a railroad built to connect their lines with Canada, so as to bring traffic to their local railways and ease their burden of taxation for the maintenance of these works; and, curiously enough, the railroad and anti-railroad parties in these provinces are a dead lock too. So, since the leaders of all parties in all the provinces want a confederation, I suppose that, at the conference to be held in Quebec on the 10th inst., the delegates from all the provinces will seriously endeavor to frame a constitution to suit Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and possibly Newfoundland as well.

There is another impelling power, which must not be left out of view. Great Britain seems anxious that an immense body of militia should be trained in all the Provinces. Of course this suits imperial policy, and it appears that the imperial authorities hope a confederation would make greater exertions to this end than the Provinces have done while separated. Hence, the confederation scheme will receive the active support, and secret influence too, of the Colonial Minister and all the local Governors.

It appears to your correspondent that, the various above-mentioned causes of dissention, will not be removed by any possible plan of Government. I hardly think Upper Canada will consent to any form of Union which is not legislative. In other words, Upper Canada, instinctively desires to promote the ascendancy of British ideas, will insist on a central government with most extensive powers. On the other hand, Lower Canada, anxiously conservative of its peculiar institutions, will probably refuse to join any union that is not essentially federal in its character: that is to say, it will insist upon limiting the powers of the central government, and extending those of the local Parliaments. The course of the Maritime Provinces it is not so easy to foresee. Already agitation has commenced on just these points, which you are aware are not now raised for the first time, but were familiar to the framers of your own Constitution. The Young Canada party of the Lower Province have raised their voices loudly, saying, "Lower Canada for the French Canadians," and advocating total separation from the British speaking people of the west. At this, the British of Lower Canada have taken fright, and through the *Witness* are asking what guarantee they are to have against French domination and Roman Catholic oppression. For similar reasons the Irish of Upper Canada oppose the States right doctrine too. So there are lively times ahead.

That events of this nature are not uninteresting to intelligent observers is self-evident. Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador to Washington, is at Quebec, watching the development of our affairs. Mr. MACKAY, whom you know as the New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, and Mr. DAY, of the London *Herald*, have been there and here, inquiring of our public men their views. It is to be expected that we shall have long letters from these writers, in which, no doubt, the imperial question of raising an army here will be brought forward, in connection with the provincial one of confederation for the purposes of civil Government.

It is to be hoped, however, that the American public will not be misled by anything these British and Secession writers may say about our new plans, into the idea that the Canadians intend by Confederation either over or cover hostilities to the States. Nothing can be further from our ideas than to raise a force for offence against you, our neighbors, whom we desire to see prosperous and reunited. No doubt we have natural aspirations, and do not wish for annexation to the great, though temporarily distracted Republic. No doubt these Provinces contain the elements for the formation of a considerable nation. Everywhere, in Upper Canada, are seen signs of the prosperity which must attend the industry of a hardy people applied to a fertile soil. The wheat and other cereals shown at the Provincial Exhibition this year were magnificent, while the display of luscious fruits there proved our climate to be far less Arctic than foreigners imagine. A walk through this city, which now boasts a population of 120,000 souls, or a glance at the harbor of Quebec will show how active our commerce is. The Maritime Provinces furnish coal mines, ships and fisheries. A glance at the statistics of to-day and a comparison of them with those of ten years since, reveal how progressive all these colonies have been, and incites us to look hopefully toward a brilliant future. But all this does not blind our thinking men to the fact that we still have less than three million souls in Canada; that all the Provinces together have only three million and a half, and that although our frontier stretches for many a hundred miles along your own, yet that fifty miles in the interior the backwoodsmen are everywhere still battling with the primeval forest. We know that, as regards you, we are helplessly weak; that in a month your veteran troops could overrun the whole Province; that we have but one railroad as yet, which you could cut in a dozen places without any trouble. So, whatever British journalists may say and however they may lecture us, we mean to endeavor to live at peace with you, and the only effect of their writings is to make us reflect whether the advantages of our connection with Great Britain outweigh its disadvantages.

As soon as a Confederation is accomplished, we shall begin to talk more of this matter, and unless the tone of British orators and journals, which now indicates that England does not care to maintain her connection with Canada, materially changes, we shall allow the tie to be severed, and endeavor to take up the position which Belgium and Switzerland occupy in Europe. Their independence is guaranteed by more powerful States. Why should not ours be guaranteed in like manner, say by the United States, England and France? The guarantee might be for a limited period, say twenty years. It would advantage us, inasmuch as we should be relieved from the necessity of maintaining a large army, while we want every man we have here to develop our resources.

It would remove from you what even the British Parliament admit to be a standing annoyance; viz., the tenure by a European power of a position advantageous for offensive purposes. And, ere twenty years were over, public opinion would no doubt have settled. We should know then whether Upper Canada and perhaps the other provinces, had better join the commercial if not the political Union of their Southern neighbors, or whether Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire had not better join our confederacy. We should see the ultimate issue of your civil war and be able to profit by its lessons. We should number eight millions of people and be able, if we then desired our absolute independence, to maintain it.

The Jewish Day of Atonement.

To-day will be generally observed by our Jewish fellow-citizens as a rigid fast-day and period of strict religious observance. It is known as Your Kippur Day of Atonement. Every Israelite in every part of the world, who believes in the law of Moses and the doctrine of a future world, keeps the day as a strict fast-day. From sunset yesterday till sunset to-day no food or drink is indulged in. Every Jew and Jewess, and children above thirteen, must observe the fast. According to Jewish tradition, on the first day of the new year, the Israelites are summoned in judgment before their Creator, but sentence upon their misdeeds is reserved till the tenth day Your Kippur. If, during the ten intermediate days, called the Arraseth Yerme Terstuaro, ten day of repentence, penitence is made, and the "sinner turneth from the evil of his ways," the anger of the Lord is managed, and on the day of atonement forgiveness is accorded.

When the Israelites worshipped in the Temple at Jerusalem, the service of this day was equally solemn and splendid. It was the only day throughout the year on which even the Coaen Hagodol (Highpriest,) presumed to enter the most holy sanctuary of the temple, or to pronounce the renovated and deluded name of the Deity which at any other time it was unlawful even for him to utter. The glories of this day are commemorated in the *musaf* or midday service of the synagogue.

According to Jewish tradition, also the Your Kippur even before the giving of the law, was a day of atonement and pardon. Adam did penance and was pardoned on this day. Abraham entered the covenant of the circumcision on this day. Moses, after he had broken the first tables, ascended the Mount again on the first day of Elul, so that the second forty days expired with the Your Kippur. The eve is allotted to solemn feasting, and at sunset the twenty-four hours fast and continued prayers commence. It is also customary in the evening for parents to bestow a solemn benediction on their children. Whosoever meet on that day, be they previously acquainted or complete strangers, salute each other with brotherly love and sincerity. If any dispute exists between the Jews, it is obligatory on them to become reconciled before either of them presumes to appear in the presence of his God.

The law which ordains the observance of the day likewise commands the Jew "to afflict his soul." The affliction of the soul by means of the body, according to Jewish custom, consists in abstaining from five indulgences—eating and drinking, bathing, perfuming, wearing shoes and sexual enjoyment. The observance of the festival is most strict by every one who claims the name of Jew, and even those who make light of other observances throughout the year, pay due regard to this day. The exercises in the synagogue are of a striking and impressive character, the edifice is thronged with worshippers, the ministers and officials are draped in white sarouds, while prayers of lamentation and penitence are heard on all sides. The services are divided into five parts, the *kol nidri*, or eve service for last night; the *sharcheris*, or morning service; the *musaf*, or midday service, the *mincha*, or afternoon service; the *nela*, or conclusion.

The synagogues open to-day at 6 A. M., and remain open till sunset.

The Second Series on Christian Union.

The first sermon in this series was preached in the Dutch Church, in Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, by Dr. BOSSE, of Brooklyn, from Acts 1, xiv. He made the point that the nature of union must be unity, not uniformity. This he illustrated from nature. All of God's works were in unity—there was no uniformity. They who seek this unity are not the humanitarian theorists, who look upon man as not lost, and upon Jesus Christ only as a teacher, nor the sacramental theorists who make the water give birth to the very faculty of faith, but the evangelical theorists who look to Christ's atonement as the ground of faith. Between these advocates, so antagonistic, there can be no unity of faith or feeling. There may be charity, but not unity. How can success be attained? They are made one by the love of Christ. The earliest Christians were made one by love of the common Master—had seen his cross lifted on the hill. Christians will be disparted, just as they exalt non-essentials, and be drawn together just as they love Christ.

The second sermon will be preached next Sunday evening by Dr. A. A. COXE, of Calvary Church.

Public Nuisances.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why does Mayor GUNTHER allow Union Square Park to be boarded up? The pretty view of it, as you come up Broadway, is completely shut out by an enormous board sign of the opera house. As a dweller on the Square, I protest against it, as a disfigurement of the public places of the City, and therefore against its laws and regulations.

I also protest against the posting of bills on the curb-stones. The police ought to be instructed to arrest every one found doing so. Do raise your voice against these desecrations of a beautiful city.

UNION SQUARE.

JUMPED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—An unknown man was seen to jump from one of the Houston-street ferry boats, on Saturday evening, when approaching the Brooklyn side, and although efforts were made to rescue him, he was drowned. The body was not recovered.

UNION NOMINATION.—For Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, JAMES R. TAYLOR.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s, 1881 C	105⅝	400	N. Y. Cen	114⅞
1,000	do	105⅝	200	do	s15 114⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	107⅛	100	do	114⅜
18,000	do	107⅜	200	do	s15 114
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	95	100	do	114⅛
7,600	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr	104	100	Hud. Riv. R	114⅛
13,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C	94⅜	400	do	s10 114⅝
53,000	do	94⅜	200	do	114⅜
10,000	do	94⅜	300	do	s30 114
2,000	N. Cen. 6s, 72	117	100	do	114
2,000	Mich. 6s, '73	100	100	do	b10 114
2,000	Mo. State 6s	61	600	do	113⅞
10,000	do b10	61	800	Reading R	119
20,000	O. & M. Cer	35⅜	1500	do	119⅛
10,000	do	35¼	500	do	119⅛
25,000	do	35	500	do	119⅝
20,000	do b10	35¼	600	do	s30 119
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	100	M. S. & N. I	63
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M.	60	100	do	b30 62
5,000	Alt. & Ter. In	82	700	do	61⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94⅜	100	do	b30 61⅜
10,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	1500	do	61⅛
5,000	Ch. & Alt. S. F.	99	200	do	61⅜
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	59	1100	do	61
5	Metropolitan Bank	112	200	Ill. Cen. R	115
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	7⅞	200	do	114⅛
150	Mariposa M. Co	32⅜	200	do	s10 114
300	do	32⅜	300	do	114⅜
400	do	32	2800	do	s3 114
20,000	Amer. Gold	200⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R	100
3,000	do	200	400	do	99⅜
100	Canton Co	29⅜	100	do	s10 99
500	Cum. Coal Pref	52	600	do	99
100	do b10	52	1000	Chi. & N. W	39
100	do	51⅜	300	do	39⅛
600	do	51	100	do	39⅜
500	do s10	51⅜	200	do	39¾
100	do b10	51⅜	700	do	40
100	do	51⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	73⅛
100	do	51⅛	300	do	73¼
1000	Erie Railway	93	100	do	74
300	do b30	93⅜	100	do b30	74⅜
500	do	92⅜	200	Cle. & Tol. R	103
100	do s10	92⅜	800	Chi. & R. I. R	80
1100	do	92⅜	200	do	89⅜
100	do s10	92⅜	200	do	89⅜
1200	do	92⅜	160	Chi. Bur. & Q. R	116
4900	do	92	50	Mil. & Pr. du C. R	45
500	do	91⅞	400	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	94
200	do s10	91⅜	300	do	94⅜
100	do s30	91⅜	200	do	95
200	Mich. Cen. R	118	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref	68

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$20,000	Am. Gold s3	197⅛	800	Pittsburgh	98⅜
160,000	do	197⅛	400	Rock Island R	89⅞
10,000	do	197⅞	60	Northwest'n R	40
10,000	do	197⅛	400	N. W. Pref	74
100	N. Y. Cen. R	113⅜	200	do	74⅛
100	do s10	113	300	do	74⅜
100	Erie Railway s3	92⅛	100	do	74⅜
100	do b3	92⅜	500	do b3	74⅜
300	do s3	92¼	100	do	74¾
100	Hudson R. R. b3	115	100	Fort Wayne s3	94
200	Reading R s3	120	160	Com. Coal Co	62¼
100	Ill. Cen. R	114⅞	500	do	62⅜
300	do s3	115	100	Mar. Min. Co	33⅛
100	do	115			

MONDAY, Oct. 10—A. M.

This week the New Government Loan of $40,000,000 will claim public attention. The Loan is *Gold-bearing*, of 20 years' dates, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. The Bonds will be known as *the New 5-20's*, and bear 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, Gold interest, absolute until 1st November, 1869, after which the same interest will be paid until it is the pleasure of the Government to pay off the principal in Gold, only by borrowing money on Gold-bearing Stock, at a lower rate of interest. The present 5-20's are subject to be paid off in Gold at the pleasure of the Government after 1st May, 1867. They are now selling in the market at 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent., including the November coupon, and have sold as high as 110@112½ ₩ cent. since the last May interest was paid.

It is much to be desired that the liberal terms offered by the Secretary on this New Loan should be as liberally (and widely) responded to on or before Thursday next. The awards will be made at Washington, *at noon, on Friday, 14th inst.* The large lists of bidders through the principal National Banks, will be kept open until the latest business hour on Thursday, and the old Associated Banks, and other parties desiring to bid on their own judgement as to rates, can either leave their preliminary deposits with any of the National Banks, or the Sub-Treasury Office, and make their bids direct to the Treasury. A third alternative is to bid through such of the National Banks, or private banking firms, as are making up round lists under particular instructions as to rates.

The trade of the past week showed some improvement over the comparative paralysis of the previous week, and there is now an improved confidence in mercantile credits. No further failures than the single large suspension about ten days ago, have been reported, and the apprehension of a serious revulsion in the position of our large firms, is passing off. The reaction in the prices of Produce and general Merchandise is being anticipated by parties holding heavy Stocks, and the same course, if not already adopted, must soon follow on the part of jobbers and retailers. The Exports of Produce keep up well, and the fresh Importations of Foreign Merchandise, especially Dry Goods, are on a diminishing scale.

On the Stock Exchange, speculation was more equally divided after the first two or three days of the week, the low prices to which the Railways were borne down, having attracted buyers for the rise. On Thursday and Friday these new parties were decidedly in the ascendant, but the buoyancy of the market was partially lost on Saturday from realizations, and also by a renewed activity on the part of the speculators for the fall in putting out their options ahead. The fluctuations of the week were altogether equal in many instances to *ten per cent.*, as will be noticed from our comparative table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	199⅜@200@197⅛
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	107⅞@106⅛@107⅜
New-York Central	112@115@113
New-York and Erie	89⅛@85⅛@87@92⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	100@100
Rock Island	89@89⅞
Michigan Southern	67⅛@67@69@62
Michigan Central	117@118
Toledo	108@98@103
Illinois Central	123⅜@109@120@118
Hudson River	106⅜@103⅛@115
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	99@96@101@98⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	94⅜@86@96@94
Chicago and North Western	41⅜@40
Almaden Quicksilver	87@77@77⅜
Mariposa Gold	36@33@33
Cumberland	59⅛@45@59@52⅜
Reading	121⅜@113@123@120

The price of Gold fell off 3 ₩ cent. Saturday. The speculation in the Gold Rooms opened at 202½, fell to 196½, and left off at 2½ o'clock 197⅛ ₩ cent. The export demand is on a very limited scale. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts amount to only $187,412, and for the whole week $287,758. The Customs demand is about a hundred thousand dollars ₩ day.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is steady at 7 ₩ cent. at call, with a fair employment at the close of the week.

The excitement in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange on Saturday was less marked than on Friday. The new *Bull* party, inaugurated a few days ago, are understood to have realized heavily on their first purchases of Erie on Friday's buoyant market, and the chief buyers of Reading, of late, are also said to have availed of the same market. The general list partially felt the effect of these heavy sales on Friday afternoon, and more seriously on Saturday, the decline being 2@2½ ₩ cent.—but the market after the first (and only Saturday) Board closed up rather steady than otherwise.

The following quotations were made at 2½ o'clock as compared with Friday afternoon.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅝	105⅜	Mich. Southern	66	62
U. S. 5-20's	107⅛	107⅜	Illinois Cen	117⅛	116
N. Y. Central	115⅜	114¼	Pittsburgh	100	98⅜
Erie	94	92	Fort Wayne	96⅜	93⅛
Erie Preferred	100	100	Rock Island	93	89⅜
Hudson	116⅜	114⅜	Reading	122	119⅜
Canton	30	29	Quicksilver	75⅜	71¼
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94½	Cumland Coal	54⅜	51
Northwest	40¼	39	Mariposa	35¼	33
Ohio & M. Certs	35⅜	34⅜	N. West Pref	75	72¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	112	Bank of No. Amer	102
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	112
Union	115	Imp. and Traders'	100
Mechanics & Traders	120	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	116	Grocers'	110
Bank of the Republic	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s	112	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	81
Erie 1s, '68	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94¾
Erie 2ds, '79	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Erie 3ds, '81	113	Tol. & Wab. ext	101
Erie 4ths, '80	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie 5ths, '82	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Harlem 3ds '68	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	103
Harlem C. new 1sts	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Ill. Cen. '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G	57
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F	99

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,827,271 13; for customs, $101,000; payments, $6,714,358 45; on account of loan; $170,000; balance, $29,083,356 23.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,247,663 against $2,994,590 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,622,350 against $2,413,660 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $288,000 against $2,556,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $637,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 8th of October, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$170,432,147
Against, 1863, (monthly)	142,583,199
Increase to date	$36,848,948

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, amount, from 1st January to 5th October, to | $169,397,190
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) | 135,431,450
Increase to date | $33,965,740

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 8th October amounts to | $35,171,000
Against same time, 1863 | 35,754,000
Decrease to date | $573,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 8th October, amount to | $57,453,469
Against same time, 1863 | 44,110,660
Increase at New-York alone | $13,342,809

The following are the comparative September earnings of some of the Western Roads:

	Sept. 1864.	Sept. 1863.
Illinois Central	$767,363	$478,576
*Northwest	725,367	473,186
Michigan Central	408,444	308,167
Michigan Southern	398,330	300,822
Rock Island	307,000	209,103
Wabash	243,940	120,595
Chicago and Alton	220,857	186,475
Atlantic and Great Western	446,044	New.

*Embracing Galena Road.

We have the following note from Mr. B. H. HUTTON, which we insert with much pleasure and with the explanation on our own part, that the circular of Mr. HUTTON, which is very differently worded, with reference to the decline in Gold, from the newspaper advertisement of the Auction sale of his goods, was unknown to us when our paragraph was written. We wrote as from the advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*, and the report of Mr. HUTTON'S remarks from the Auction stand, on the opening of the sale, in the *Commercial Advertiser*. Our sole purpose was to point out, good-naturedly, the varied views, in his different walks, of one of our most estimable merchants, in regard to Gold and Exchange.

SIR: You have honored my firm and myself with a personal notice in your Money article of Friday's journal—very unexpectedly to me. I regret, however, that you, who are generally so correct, should in this instance have been so much at fault. Permit me to say, in reply, that my firm, and which consists of my self alone, the hand of death having stricken down my late lamented partner, has ventured no opinions of the future of Gold of *their own* at all, but simply conveyed in a single paragraph of a circular issued by them, to what seemed to be a panic-stricken trade, the opinion which prevailed to a considerable extent in *financial circles*. In support of this assertion, I have the honor to inclose the circular alluded to, and have no doubt you will make the amends, &c.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

B. H. HUTTON.

The annual meeting of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company was held at Toledo on Wednesday last, Oct. 5. The earnings of the Road were reported from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1864	$1,343,389
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1863	1,043,043
Increase	$300,345

The increase for the remaining three months of the year is expected to be in much larger proportion to last season. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company: Messrs. James Spears, Lafayette; Isaac H. Knox, New-York; William Baker, Toledo; George Cecil, Logansport; William Kidd, New-York; Robert Brackenridge, Fort Wayne; James R. Jesup New-York; Edward Wells, New-York; Henry Keep, New-York; William Kent, Williamsport; John Ross, New-York; Warren Colburn, Toledo; William Williams, Buffalo, and John N. Drummond, Toledo. The board convened and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. Boody, President; Warren Colburn, Vice-President, and J. N. Drummond, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following is the rapidly progressive traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Broad Gauge Road since January:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
January	$38,615	$168,683	$207,298
February	50,169	178,852	229,041
March	60,518	166,215	226,733
April	63,992	133,275	197,267
May	57,193	157,486	214,679
June	73,654	240,867	314,521
July	82,665	249,433	332,098
August	95,077	310,999	406,076
September	135,502	310,542	446,044

The following are the chief items in the quarterly report of the Metropolitan Bank, made to the Bank Department at Albany, as on 24th September:

Loans and Discounts	$8,501,716
Treasury paper and Stocks	1,405,000
Specie	1,060,695
Legal-Tender	450,000
Real Estate	248,000
Due from Banks	471,556
Mortgages, &c	133,451
Total	$12,270,417
Capital	$4,000,000
Surplus	1,168,896
Circulation	260,195
Deposits—net	6,822,880
Miscellaneous	78,436—$12,270,417

The Bank of New-York shows the following condition on the quarterly report, made to the Bank Department on the 24th

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4071. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SITUATION.

Official Dispatches from all Quarters.

Friday's Battle North of the James.

Our Troops Still Maintain Their Former Position.

SHERMAN VIGILANTLY WATCHING HOOD

No Further Demonstrations Against Sherman's Lines.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

Sheridan Wins Another Victory.

The Rebel Cavalry Routed with a Loss of 11 Guns and 350 Prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

Major-Gen. Dix:

Reports have been received by this Department from Gens. BUTLER, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN and BURBRIDGE, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation.

The purpose of Gen. GRANT's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

FROM GEN THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 11:30 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Have not heard direct from SHERMAN, but Gen. COSBY, at Allatoona, informs me that SHERMAN is at Kenesaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta and so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reports that FORREST has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee on flat boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th inst., while he (ROUSSEAU) was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk Rive[illegible]

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, Oct. 9, 1864—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I reached the Kenesaw Mountain Oct. 6, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome Gen. COSBY with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. HOOD, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him, in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in ea[illegible]

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN,

WOODSTOCK, Va., Oct. 7, 1864—9 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Brigdewater and Harrisonburgh yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made entirely untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four thousand head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieut. JOHN R. MEIGS, my Engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburgh, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection-passes from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of the rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear-guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge, over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by MCNEIL with seventeen men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. MCNEIL was mortally wounded, and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

FROM GEN. BURBRIDGE.

Gen. BURBRIDGE makes the following report of his expeditions:

CATTLESBURGH, Ky.—10 A. M., Oct. 8, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltville, on the morning of the 2d inst., and drove him to his works around the saltworks, where he was strongly intrenched on the bluff in heavy forces, under ECHOLS, WILLIAMS, VAUGHAN, and it is said BRECKENRIDGE. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works.

In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits.

The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of our ammunition.

From prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that BRECKENRIDGE was present with 4,000 from Lynchburgh. My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered ours.

A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove PRESTON with a superior force from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery.

Our loss in all is about 350, and that of the enemy more.

Report fully by mail in morning. On the 3d received order from Gen. SHERMAN to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE, Major-General.

The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken down by a big storm, and is not yet repaired.

[illegible]st military intelligence from there is the [illegible]legram from Gen. BUTLER:

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 8, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory.

They admit that Gen. GARDE and Gen. BRATTON were wounded.

Gen. GARDE was in command of FIELD's division.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning contains an official dispatch from Gordonsville last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and made their escape.

No movement on the Harrisburgh side.

No more troops have been over from LEE. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No recent intelligence has been received from Major-Gen. CANBY, but by his last reports, Gen. STEELE was moving in force upon the rear of PRICE toward Missouri. (Signed)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1864—4.20 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Telegraphic communication with Gen. GRANT'S headquarters have been re-established, and in a dispatch at 1 o'clock this afternoon the General reports as follows:

"I find our losses the other day were much less than first reported. Four hundred will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured. About one hundred and fifty were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10—7:55 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Since my last dispatch of this afternoon, a fuller report has just been furnished by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field-officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

[illegible] POINT, VA., Monday, Oct. 10—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. BUTLER at one thousand.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following:

"The gallant Gen. GARDE, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report Gen. BRATTON, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Col. HASKELL, of the Seventh South Carolina Infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Maj. HASAIN, of the South Carolina Artillery, also wounded. A rumor states that Gen. GRADY was killed."

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—8:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, commanding at Washington, has, for the past four days, been in the line toward Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended for the supply of Gen. SHERIDAN. A telegram from him, dated Rectortown, reports SHERIDAN's arrival at Strasburgh, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and that sharp cannonading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brig.-Gen. STEVENSON, commanding at Harper's Ferry, reports that engagements took place yesterday between the cavalry forces near Fisher's Hill; that the enemy were whipped and scattered to the woods and mountains, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 10—8:35 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. SHERIDAN, just from our cavalry, attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill, and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, and capturing eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners. The rebels scattered into the woods and mountains. Respectfully,

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

9:20 P. M.—Since the foregoing dispatch reached the department an official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been received announcing the victory of his cavalry over the entire force of rebel cavalry in the Valley, under command of Gen. ROSSER.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRASBURG, Va., Midnight, Oct. 9.

To Lieut-Gen. Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by ROSSER, and directed TORBETT to attack at daylight this morning and finish this "sarlor of the valley." The attack was handsomely made. CUSTER, commanding the Third Cavalry Division, charged on the back road, and MERRITT, commanding the First Cavalry Division on the Strasburg pike. MERRITT captured five pieces of artillery. CUSTER captured six pieces of artillery with caissons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of ROSSER, LOMAX, WICKMAN, and Col. POLLARD. The number of prisoners will be about 350.

The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump 26 miles through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deem it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry General.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredigar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Particulars of the Battle of Friday—The Attack on the Cavalry—Their Lines Broken—How the Disaster was Retrieved—A Decided Repulse of the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, TOWARD RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864—P.M.

The dawn had scarcely broken this morning when we were aroused by heavy musketry firing on our extreme right, in the direction of the Darbytown road. Soon afterward a courier rode breathlessly to headquarters, with a dispatch announcing that the enemy had attacked KAUTZ's division of cavalry with an overwhelming force, and driven it back in confusion. Gen. BUTLER at once made disposition of his force to repel the rebel advance; and so wisely, that the battle which subsequently occurred, resulted in the discomfiture of the assailants.

The object of the rebels in making the assault was to turn the right flank of the Army of the James, and thus obtain possession of the Darbytown or Central road, three miles of which is entirely free of defensive works, and over which we consequently have an unobstructed course until we get up to the fortifications four miles from Richmond. The enemy was well aware that our right was the weakest part of our line, being held by cavalry, and they supposed that by flanking us, and holding these three miles of road, their defences could be materially strengthened, by vigorously using the spade and putting another line of strong works outside of the present exterior limits of their fortifications. To accomplish their purpose, they, under cover of the night, moved HOKE's and FIELD's divisions, numbering about 4,500, down the Darbytown road to the position held by KAUTZ, fairly encircling his 1,700 men. At daybreak they attacked him fiercely, both in front and in flank. Our troopers were dismounted and behind an imperfect breastwork. They fought bravely, standing up to their work for more than an hour, until they found that the enemy not only was in front of them and at the right, but also had got a strong force in their rear. They then fell back hurriedly, which is always the case with dismounted cavalry when confronted by infantry, but not before they had lost nearly 300 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Having to cross a marsh in the only line of retreat left to them, they were unfortunate enough to run all their artillery into the mire, and were forced to abandon it to the enemy. It consisted of eight three-inch rifled guns, four of which belonged to Lieut. HALL's battery, Company B, Fourth United States Artillery, and the remaining four to the Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

The rebels would have been wise to have stopped at this stage. Although they had been punished severely by the cavalry, up to this point the advantage was clearly on their side. But, elated with their success, they pressed boldly forward, hoping to inflict still further injury, and perhaps compel us to abandon the entire line of works stretching from Chaffin's farm along the Mill road, and for some distance beyond, and almost parallel with the Newmarket road. These works, originally the rebel line, have been materially strengthened since their capture by us on yesterday week, and in addition have had added to them on the right what is technically known as a "refused" flank, viz.: A breastwork connected with and receding from the main line at almost a right angle. Precisely at this point of deflection of these works KAUTZ's cavalry division connected with the First Division of the Tenth Corps (Gen. BIRNEY's,) commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. TERRY.

While the discomfited cavalry were pressing around this work to get behind the fortifications, Gen. BIRNAY promptly moved two brigades of Gen. TERRY's division away from the breastworks, and also one brigade (Col. CURTIS') of Gen. FOSTER's division, at the double quick, to a position a few hundred yards further to the right. Here they formed in line of battle, four brigades strong, one brigade of TERRY's division alone being behind the breastworks on the refused flank. Thus disposed, our men quietly awaited the onset, crouching out of sight, behind a rising ground, which once was covered by woods but from which the trees have been slashed and now lie prone, forming ugly obstacles to a quick advance.

The enemy moved up in splendid line, FIELD's division being in front, supported by HOKE, crossing the rough open interval in front of us at double-quick, and so full of confidence and impetuosity that they omitted the precaution of skirmishers. Our men still kept low, biding their time, which came when the rebels got within fifty yards of them. Then they sprang up with a shout, and poured in a deadly fire. From four brigades there was a simultaneous volley that crashed like a thunder clap, mowing down the astonished foe, and sending the survivors reeling back like drunken men. Unfortunately for the rebels they made their most determined attack in front of Col. ABBOTT's brigade of the Tenth Corps, composed of the Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New-Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut and Third New-Hampshire regiments. These troops are armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and they just coolly continued the work of destruction upon the shattered and retreating rebels, literally covering the ground with dead and wounded. This attack was made about 9 o'clock, and was as signal a repulse as ever happened.

The enemy, however, showed no lack of pluck. In spite of their severe mauling, they again formed at about 10 o'clock, making another attack some distance to the left of the point where they first assaulted. Here they were met by Col. POND's brigade of the Tenth Corps, and for the second time were driven back, much cut up, though a few of them succeeded in getting inside the breastworks, never to return.

After this there was no more infantry fighting, but the rebels opened a fierce artillery fire from an elevated point in the woods, scarcely 600 yards distant from our front, concentrating their guns against that particular part of our line whence the men had been withdrawn to meet them at the right. Lieut.-Col. JACKSON, Chief Artillery to Gen. BIRNAY, had twenty pieces of light ordnance put in position, and, after a brief duel, the rebel guns were silenced. We lost about thirty horses from the enemy's shells, and about the same number of artillerists. While the firing lasted it fairly rained iron on both sides, and Gen. BIRNEY's headquarters, within a stone's throw of the precise point where Gen. BUTLER bivouacked two days, became so hot that he was compelled to remove them.

Under cover of the cannonading the rebels threw up a slight intrenchment across the Darbytown road and commenced maneuvering further to the right as if to again attempt the turning of BIRNEY's flank. As quickly as their intentions were developed, TERRY's division was ordered to advance upon the Darbytown road, with the hope of getting behind them and cutting off their retreat—a bold move and brilliant should it prove successful. Gen. TERRY promptly put his column in motion, driving back the rebel skirmish line from their hastily constructed intrenchments, when the main body of the enemy, to avoid the trap in which they were likely to fall, hastily put back across the Darbytown road through the by-paths until they struck the Charles City road, some miles further to the right. TERRY kept on up the Darbytown road, and at 7 o'clock had reached the outer defenses of Richmond, just in time to see the rebels scamper behind their intrenchments. I doubt very much whether we fall back from TERRY's present position.

Now, let us look at results. We lost eight guns. As a set-off, however, we captured seventeen last Thursday, so we are not behind on the gun question. But we slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of what injury KAUTZ inflicted upon them, beside taking 100 prisoners. Most of the enemy's killed and wounded were left on the field. Considering their losses in men, they bought their eight guns dearly, although we must give them the credit of killing, disabling and capturing, at an outside estimate, 400 men, in addition to the guns. Looking at the matter from all points of view, we claim a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose guns, but the rebels *cannot* afford to lose the large numbers they lost today in capturing them. They signally failed in their object of flanking us, and will scarcely be likely to resume the experiment, at least for some time. They also suffered as severely as we in the loss of artillery horses. One of their batteries was drawn off the field by hand.

Among the incidents of the fighting, which I have heard, are the following: When Gen. KAUTZ was returning in the rear of his column with a few of his staff officers and orderlies, he came upon an entire rebel regiment at least one mile from the road where the attack commenced. This regiment had some of his men prisoners. At sight of their General the men called out to him to dash back, which he did, and escaped by a by-path. Not so his Adjutant General, Capt. NASH, who was with him at the time, but is now missing. Gen. KAUTZ says that Capt. NASH was with him when he turned back, and in a second or two he was nowhere to be seen. He thinks he was captured, but not wounded.

Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a brigade, whom the rebels call the "notorious," had three horses killed under him. A ball also traversed his breast, cutting through all his clothing and grazing his skin.

Capt. KERR, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, shot dead a Colonel of a South Caroline regiment.

Sergt. DAILEY, of Co. F, Fifth Pennsylvania, killed a rebel color-bearer who had planted his flag on the breastworks.

Passing by a roadside hospital I saw a number of dead and wounded rebels, some of the latter undergoing amputations and others having their wounds dressed by our surgeons. Among the rebels were several officers, one of whom told me that they expected to "give us h—ll," and got it themselves instead. A private said that under the fire of the repeating rifles of ABBOTT's brigade, their men "hugged the ground like lizards." In the rear of the hospital Chaplain TURNBULL was just about to read the brief burial service over three of our poor fellows: A. C. KENNEY, Company B, and C. A. ROBINSON, Company C, of the Tenth Connecticut, and MICHAEL O'BRIEN, of Company E, Sixth Connecticut. KENNEY was quite a lad, a raw recruit almost, but his dying words were heroic. As he fell he called out, "Give it to them, boys!" and was dead almost instantly.

While the attack was in progress on the right the enemy vigorously shelled Fort Harrison on the line of the Eighteenth Corps, (Brevet Major-Gen. WEITZEL,) but only a few casualties of a minor character resulted.

The following are the casualties among the officers in the cavalry:

Lieut. Smith, 3d New-York cavalry—killed.
Capt. Titus, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry—missing.
Lieut. Beers, 11th Pennsylvania, A. D. C. to Gen. Kautz—missing.
Capt. Nash, A. A. G. to Gen. Kautz—missing.
Lieut. Gibbs, Acting Assistant Inspector-General—wounded in thigh.
Col. Stratton, 11th Pennsylvania—wounded in wrist with a sabre.
Lieut.-Col. Kleinz, 5th Pennsylvania—bruised by a spent ball.
Lieut. Gulick, A. A. G. of Col. Spear's brigade—wounded in shoulder.
Capt. Hamilton, 1st D. C.—wounded in hand.

Nearly 700 rebels were sent up to Richmond yesterday, and to day an equal number of our men were returned in exchange. The majority of the poor fellows on both sides were very sick and badly wounded. Others are to be brought down to-morrow. Among the lot to-day were about thirty officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Corps, who was taken at Ream's Station, in August, and Col. SHERMAN, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois regiment. Col. MULFORD dispatched the sufferers. North at once, by the hospital steamer *George Leary*.

H. J. W.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

THE BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 8.

Yesterday morning broke upon one of those clear, bright days of autumn which are the glory of the declining year. The Yankee host, forty thousand strong, lay encamped on the north side of James river, the main body in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, ten miles southeast of Richmond, the Tenth (BIRNEY's) army corps and KAUTZ's cavalry being five and a-half miles nearer the city, and in position between the Darbytown and Charles City roads.

With the first early light, Gen. GARY's brigade of cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, struck the enemy's right, resting on the Charles City road, at a point from four and a half to five miles from the city. The Yankees were completely surprised, and with little resistance fled into their intrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Here they were in strong force and prepared for a desperate resistance; but our troops, following up their first blow with great impetuosity, carried the works and drove the Yankees out, capturing nine pieces of cannon, one hundred artillery horses and several hundred prisoners.

Gen. GARY by this time had KAUTZ on the run and was driving him ahead of the infantry.

Our infantry continued to press the Tenth corps back. Our troops then pressed forward towards a second line of the enemy's intrenchments, which were carried after a sharp contest, and the enemy routed and pursued some distance towards Fort Harrison, when our men being much fatigued by the heavy work of the day, were withdrawn from the pursuit to the enemy's line of intrenchments just taken.

The battle, so far, had shed undying glory upon our troops, but a fresh triumph was in reserve for them. The enemy, in the course of an hour or two, having been rapidly reinforced from the grand army at Fort Harrison, advanced with confidence to the recapture of their former position. They were, after a long and desperate fight, repulsed with great slaughter, and as night closed in we held all the ground we had taken.

This was a most sanguinary battle to the Yankees; the loss falling heavily, as usual, upon Cuffee. We are not prepared to make an estimate of their loss either in killed or prisoners. The number of prisoners who have as yet arrived in the city is small, our troops being during the day otherwise occupied. The only prisoner of note we have seen is Capt. ASCHE, Gen. GARY's Adjutant-General, who was captured by Sergt. NEW, of GARY's brigade.

Our loss, we learn from all sources, was very small, as compared with that of the enemy.

Among our killed was the gallant Brig.-Gen. JOHN GREGG, of Texas; Brig.-Gen. BRATTON, of South Carolina, is also reported severely wounded.

Col. HASKELL is seriously wounded and has been brought to this city.

In complimenting the steady valor of our troops in this battle, too much cannot be said for the dashing Gen. GARY and his cavalry. They drove that Dutchman KAUTZ before them from the start, and never allowed him a pause until the close of the fight.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY.

At a late hour last night, after the above account was written, an official dispatch was received from Gen. LEE, which states that yesterday morning Gen. ANDERSON attacked the enemy on the Charles City road, and drove them out of two lines of intrenchments, capturing ten pieces of cannon, with all their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

We then drove the enemy to the Newmarket road, where finding them strongly fortified, we did not press them. Our loss is very small; the enemy's unknown. The brave Gen. GARDE died at the head of his troops.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 7.

President DAVIS returned to the capital yesterday morning on the Petersburgh train, from his visit to the South and the army of the Southwest. He returns in good health and excellent spirits, and speaks with confidence of the final result in Georgia.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.

We have news, cheering, very cheering, from North Georgia, which, for prudential reasons, we decline publishing. Let our readers be patient—day is breaking, and all will yet be right in the Empire State.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Great Speech of Gen. Carl Schurz at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday Evening, Oct. 7, 1864.

GEN. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: To ascribe great effects to small, far-fetched, and merely incidental causes is a manner of explaining historical events which weak minds pass off and weaker minds take as an evidence of superior sagacity. Even in those cases where individuals are powerful enough to produce great commotions on their own private motives, such an historical theory is but rarely admissable; but where a nation acts upon the impulses of the popular heart, it is never so. There are those who find the origin of the great religious Reformation of the sixteenth century in the desire of some German ecclesiastics to get married. There are those who find the origin of the English Revolution in the meanness of one John Hampden, who refused to pay a few shillings of ship money. There are those who tell us that the French Revolution never would have happened but for the secret organizations of the Free Masons. Such ridiculous exhibitions of human ingenuity might amuse us had they not frequently exercised a most dangerous influence upon the actions of large classes of people; for even in our days there are those who pretend to find the origin of the great struggle which is now convulsing this country in a few Anti-Slavery tracts circulated by a few Abolitionists from New-England; and what is worse, there are many who are prepared to act upon that belief. True, the first origin of great developments is sometimes apparently small, but only apparently so. It requires an acorn fallen from an oak tree to make another oak tree grow. Ever so large a quantity of mustard seed will never do it. And even an acorn will not if it falls upon a rock. In order to make clear to our minds the true nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, you must suffer me to look back upon the original composition of American society. The men who established the first settlements in New-England were almost all plebeians—true children of the people. They had not abandoned their old homes merely for the purpose of seeking in the wilds of the New World a material fortune which the Old World had refused them. They were the earnest champions of a principle, and they left their native shores because there that principle was persecuted and oppressed. They sought and found upon the rocky soil of New-England a place where they could conform their social condition to their religious belief. Equal in their origin and social standing, inspired by the same motives, engaged with equal interest in the same enterprises, pursuing the same ends, and sharing the same fortunes—their instincts, however crudely developed, were necessarily all democratic. Their natural tendency was not to produce in the New World a social inequality, which in the Old World had heavily weighed upon them, but had never existed among themselves. Every institution they founded had in view the equality of the citizens, and by originating a system of public education for *all* the children of the people they endeavored to perpetuate that equality which originally was the characteristic feature of their society. It is true there was a great variety in their occupations: agriculture, handicraft, commerce, industry, learned professions: but all these occupations being equally respectable they produced no permanent distinctions in society, for what one might be another might become. Equality, and the democratic spirit arising from it, was the basis of their whole social and political organization. These tendencies they and their descendants carried all over the Northern States, and although the Puritans gradually dropped most of their religious and social peculiarities, and although they, as a race, became largely intermingled with other classes of people, yet those original tendencies pervaded the whole social and political system as a powerful leaven, and thus determined the character of Northern society and civilization. This is the spirit to which the North owes her thrift and industry, her education, her liberty, her progressive enterprise, her prosperity and her greatness. It was not so with the original settlers of the Southern country, especially Virginia. Some of them were scions of the noblest houses of England; they belonged to the privileged class at home. They went to the new country, those that were rich and powerful, in order to increase their wealth and power, and those that were poor and insignificant, in order to gain in the New World what they had been vainly striving to find in the Old. All were seeking new fortunes upon a new field of action. Such were the Cavaliers; and those who followed them were not permitted to forget here the difference of station which had separated them from their patrons at home. The aristocratic gradations of European society, naturally modified by the necessities of American life, were as much as possible imitated or rather retained, and the general tendency of things was more favorable to the preservation than to the abolition of social distinctions. This manifested itself clearly in the business enterprises of the New World aristocracy. Large landed estates were formed, the cultivation of which required the labor of a vast number of subordinates. Various ways were devised in which this labor could be made obligatory; a peculiar system of white serfdom was attempted, and everything seemed to concur in making the superiority of the few over the many a hereditary and permanent institution. This tendency fixed the character of Southern society and civilization. This is the spirit to which the South owes her domestic tyranny, her lack of enterprise, the poverty and ignorance of her masses, the slowness of her progress. It is probable—nay, it is almost certain—that the aristocratic character of Southern society would have been unable to maintain itself, and to impress its mark permanently upon their political institutions, had not the importation of a class of persons, of whom it was taken for granted that they had to labor not for themselves, but for others, furnished a welcome expedient. But for the introduction of Negro Slavery the aristocratic landholders of the South would not have succeeded in fastening upon any class of people the burden of obligatory labor; aristocracy would have lost its foundation, and been obliged to yield to the democratic spirit natural to the inhabitants of a new country. But in Negro Slavery is found a congenial element; Slavery was the soil which nourished and fostered and sustained the roots of aristocracy against the democratic breeze. I may remark here, by the way, that by tracing the aristocratic tendency of Southern society back to the Cavaliers who founded the settlements in Virginia, I do not mean to admit the ridiculous claim of the latter-day cnivalry, that they are a superior race of people, and have all sorts of noble blood in their veins. Society became somewhat mixed, and among the proudest slave-barons of the day there are certainly a good many descendants of men who, if England had to dispose of them again, would be sent to Botany Bay instead of Virginia; (applause) while other Southern nobles may run up their pedigree to some speculative Yankee peddler. [Laughter.] What I mean to say is, that the character of the original settlers determined the character of social and political institutions, while subsequently these institutions in their turn determined the character of the inhabitants. I am also well aware that political doctrines were cultivated in the two groups of colonies and States which apparently contradict this representation, but only apparently, for in democracies practice frequently goes ahead of theory, while in aristocracies frequently theories are cherished the full realization of which would greatly disturb the society which cherishes them. Thus we trace in the first stages of American history two distinct currents—one running in the direction of social and political equality, and the other in the direction of permanent social and political distinctions—the one essentially democratic, the other essentially aristocratic. These currents were running smoothly side by side as long as they were kept asunder by the separate colonial Governments. But they became directly antagonistic as soon as by the organization of the different colonies into one republic a field of common problems was opened to them where they had to meet. Then the question arose, which of the two currents should determine the character of the future development of the American republic? and this question, meanwhile expanded to gigantic dimensions, is the one we have been so warmly discussing these forty or fifty years, and which we are now about to decide. [Applause.] Pardon me for having commenced my speech with the Pilgrim Fathers and the first settlers of Virginia. I desired to show that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and GERRIT SMITH are not altogether responsible for the great rebellion. [Applause.] And if you give me leave I will proceed to show that the Republican party is not altogether responsible for that event either. I may then arrive at some conclusions having a direct bearing upon the burning questions we have at present to solve. The struggle against Great Britain commenced, and the two great elements, the democratic and aristocratic, went harmoniously together. They had one great common problem to solve—that was the problem of the first historical period of the American people, the achievement of political independence, the foundation of the new American nationality, and like the defence of that incipient nationality against its enemies abroad. While struggling together for that common object, they had every conceivable inducement for going hand in hand. The natural antagonism had as yet but imperfectly disclosed itself. And, indeed, at that time there was another possibility of permanently harmonizing the conflicting elements. The spirit of the leaders, as well as the instincts of the masses, had risen above the range of ordinary feelings. The philosophy of the eighteenth century had made the statesmen of the revolution Anti-Slavery men on principle. The elevation of mind and the generous emotions nourished by that great struggle for liberty had confirmed them in their faith. They had expanded their desire for colonial independence into a broad assertion of the rights of human nature. From such convictions and impulses grew that grand platform of human liberty and equality—the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] All their public acts relating to the subject are based upon the conviction that the abnormity of Slavery was to be put upon the course of ultimate extinction. Hence the great ordinance of 1787, and the legislation about the Slave trade. And, indeed, had that spirit continued to govern the destinies of this republic, Slavery would have been gradually abolished, the foundation of the aristocratic tendency would have been taken away, and the future development of the country would have been placed upon the solid and fertile ground of social and political harmony embodied in truly Democratic institutions. But this healthy development was suddenly interfered with—"by the Abolitionists," our opponents will say. No, not by the Abolitionists, for the general Abolition spirit of that period had brought Slavery near its death. No, it was interfered with by the invention of the cotton-gin; and strange enough, a progress in manufacturing industry worked a most deplorable reaction in moral and political ideas. Slavery, drooping in most of the States, became suddenly profitable, and the sordid greediness of gain crusted down in a great many hearts the love of principle. Slavery, instead of being an evil, a scourge and a disgrace, became suddenly a great economical, moral and political blessing. New theories of Government sprang out of this economical revolution, and the same system of social organization which a short time before had been the foulest blot on the American name, was suddenly discovered to be the corner-stone of Democratic institutions. Even ministers of Christianity joined in the frantic dance round the golden calf, and anointed the idol with the sanction of divine origin. [Applause.] Such was the interference which prevented the abolition of Slavery. Then the aristocratic character of Southern society was developed to a stronger and more obnoxious form. The old Cavalier element lost most of its best attributes; but its worst impulses found a congenial institution to feed upon, and out of the Cavalier grew the slave-lord. The struggle between the two antagonistic elements began now in earnest, and out of it grew the germs of the rebellion as an almost inevitable consequence. * * * The slave interest held the balance of power between the political parties of the country. In an evil hour, an evil hour indeed for this Republic, a political party inaugurated that most demoralizing, that most pernicious principle, that to the victors belong the spoils. And the slave power rose up and said, "Only to him I will give these things who falls down and worships me." And they fell down and worshipped in turn, but the "Democratic" party worshipped most. [Cheers.] To the victors belonged the spoils, and victory with the spoils could only be obtained by cooperation with and untiring subserviency to the slave power. This was one of those dark periods in our political history which may send a blush to every manly cheek, and make us almost doubt of the innate nobility of human nature. The fate of a democratic republic seemed almost decided by the self-degradation of freemen. What the united energy of the slave power might have vainly attempted, the inexhaustible obsequiousness of its Northern allies would have accomplished had there not been a residue of virtue in the people. But in the course of this struggle for absolute dominion the slave power showed one tendency which gave it an entirely new aspect. At the time when it had entrenched itself in its doctrine of State rights, and was about to try its strength in offensive operations, it raised the threat of separation, secession, disunion, in order to enforce its demands. And that cry remained ever since its staple threat; and, fostered and strengthened by Northern obsequiousness, it became its most formidable weapon. What did this cry mean? It meant this: "If you will not permit us to rule this nation, we are determined to ruin it." This cry was raised and reiterated again and again, long before you heard of a Republican party. Then the slave power established its disloyal character, its anti-national tendency. It was then—mark what I say—it was then the great Rebellion began. [Cheers.] The slave power, which formerly had been only the adversary of an opposite element in the nation, became then the enemy of the nation itself. [Loud applause.] To be ruled by one who continually threatened to murder her—that was the situation of the American Republic. Then the Northern people had to struggle, not only for their rights and liberties, their dignity and prosperity, but in struggling against the pretensions of the slave power they fought for the life of American nationality. [Cheers.] By one of the most singular perversions of human logic, the party of the slave power called itself the National party. While it was admitted in the North that Freedom was national and Slavery was sectional, the party of freedom was stigmatized as sectional, the party of slavery eulogized as national. A party, the main body of which continually flourished the knife of the assassin over the head of the nation—that party national! A truly loyal and national man will never feel tempted even to threaten the life of the nation. [Applause.] The slave power disclosed its enmity to the nationality first by the threat, and then the earnestness of the threat by the attempt. At last, when under BUCHANAN's administration the assumptions and usurpations of the slave power culminated in the DRED SCOTT and Lecompton policy, the people of the North, the democratic element of the country, rose up, and at the election in 1860 it vindicated its liberties and its manhood. [Cheers.] It rescued the Republic from the grasp of an anti-democratic as well as anti-national power. Then the second great period of the history of the American people arrived as the crisis of its development. The first had solved the problem of achieving the foundation of the new nationality and defending it against its great enemy abroad; the problem of the second is to maintain the American nationality by defending it against its great enemy at home. [Applause.] The election of 1860 was a notice given to the slave power that the American section meant no longer to live in cowardly fear of the murderous knife pointed at its heart by a set of imperious aristocrats, but that it meant to take the Government into his own hands. [Cheers.] This was the first grand uprising of the democratic spirit of the people against the absolute control of the slave power. The high-handed attempt of the latter to force the people to surrender the attributes of our Government, springing from the Northern spirit of equality, to the Southern spirit of aristocratic domination was foiled, and the slave power, seeing that its arrogated privilege to rule the nation was denied, began to execute its threat to ruin it. It withdrew at once into its doctrine of Slave States rights, and, carrying it to the criminal extent of secession, struck its murderous blow at the life of the nation. It transferred the contest from the forum to the battlefield, and once more roundheads and cavaliers, democracy and aristocracy, meet each other in arms. [Cheers.] This is the history of the origin of this revolution. I call it a revolution

American nationality, could act otherwise without giving itself up. How are you to act, the defenders of American nationality? The answer would seem to every unprejudiced mind as plain as the question. Still, strange as it may appear at first sight, there is a difference of opinion. Only three lines of policy suggest themselves. The most feeble ingenuity could not invent any beyond these three. Either we must permit the slave aristocracy to isolate itself territorially as well as politically—that is, we must consent to the breaking up of the American nationality; or secondly, we must preserve our Union and nationality by striking down its enemies in arms, and by extinguishing the social and political agency which to its nature is disloyal and anti-national; or thirdly, we must invite the slave aristocracy back into the national organization, offering to it that supreme and absolute control of our national concerns without which it cannot insure its permanency in the Union. On the first proposition the people have already pronounced their judgment. To accept it was impossible. The question has been discussed thousands of times; and every enlightened mind, every true American heart, has always arrived at the same conclusion. Considerations of policy, national existence, safety, liberty, civilization, peace, all lean to the same result. The old cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" is not a mere watchword of party. It is the instinctive outcry of the deepest convictions, of the immovable religious faith of the American mind. [Loud cheers.] This conviction, this faith, is proclaimed by the thunder of our artillery; it is confirmed by our victories; it is sealed with the blood of the people. This question is no longer open to discussion. [Continuous applause.] But the conflict between the two other propositions is the real point at issue in our present controversy. Our opponents may speak of tyranny, but the viole ce of their own denunciations gives the lie to their own assertions. [Applause.] It is dust thrown into the eyes of a deluded multitude. They may no longer have the courage to say that they are for Slavery; they are still base enough to say that they are not against it. [Cheers.] All their tirades and declamations hang loosely around this sentiment. The true issue divested of all its incidental questions, is this: A nation ruled by the slave power, or a nation governing itself. [Applause.] For the first they are ready to imperil victory, and peace, and Union; for the second, we are ready to destroy Slavery forever. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The second line of policy before-mentioned has been consistently acted upon by the party holding the reins of government during this struggle. On some occasion President LINCOLN uttered the following words: "I am not controlling events, but events control me." These words, applicable, of course, only to the leading measures of policy, have been denounced and ridiculed as a confession of weakness; I see in them a sign of a just understanding of his situation. Revolutionary developments are never governed by the preconceived plans of individuals. Individuals may understand them, and shape their course accordingly; they may aid in their execution and facilitate their progress; they may fix their results in the form of permanent laws and institutions; but individuals will never be able to determine their character by their own conceptions. Every such attempt will prove abortive, and lead to violent reaction. A policy which is so controlled by the spirit of the times, and is based upon a just appreciation of circumstances, may, perhaps, not be very brilliant, but it will be safe, and, above all, eminently democratic. [Applause.] And I venture to suggest that a great many of those who indulge in the highest sounding figures of speech as to what great things they would do, if they had the power, would hardly be capable of conceiving so wise an idea as that which the President expressed in language so simple and so modest. [Loud applause.] And thus the Government has steadily followed the voice of events—slowly, indeed, but never retracing a step. Slowly, did I say? We are apt to forget the ordinary relations of time, at a moment when the struggle of a century is compressing itself into the narrow compass of days and hours. What was to be done, and what was done, is plain. I showed you how, after the establishment of the first colonies, the democratic spirit natural to view organizations failed to absorb the aristocratic element, on account of the introduction of Slavery. I showed you how the philosophy of the eighteenth century, and the lofty spirit of the Revolutionary period, failed in gradually abolishing Slavery, in consequence of an economical innovation. Those two great moments were lost; the full bearing of the question was not understood. But now the slave power itself made us understand it. Now at last Slavery rose in arms against our nationality. It defied us, for our own salvation, to destroy it. Slavery itself, with its defiance, put the weapon into our hands, and in obedience to the command of events, the Government of the Republic has at last struck the blow. Treason defied us, obliged us to strike it, and we struck it on the head. [Tremendous cheering.] The Government has not controlled events, but resolutely following their control, proclaimed the emancipation of the slave. Mr. LINCOLN was not the originator of the decree, he was the recorder of it. The executors are the people in arms. [Loud applause. * * * * * Let us return to the crisis in which we are engaged. We went into the war for the purpose of maintaining the Union and preserving our nationality. Although it was the slave power which had attempted to break up the Union, we did at first not touch Slavery in defending the Union. No, with a scrupulousness of very doubtful merit, Slavery was protected by many of our leaders—especially one of them, who at that time held the highest military command, made it a special object not to hurt Slavery, while fighting against the recellious slaveholder, and he exhausted all the resources of his statesmanship for that purpose. [Long continued laughter.] It is true, he exhausted at the same time the patience of the people. [Laughter.] That statesmanship threatened to exhaust all our military and financial resources; but if, indeed, it did threaten to exhaust the resources of the rebellion, the threat was very gentle. [Continued laughter and cheers.] You remember the results of that period of kid-glove policy, which the South found so very gentlemanly; reverse after reverse; popular discontent rising to despondency; ruin staring us in the face. The war threatened, indeed, to become a failure; and if the resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, had special reference to the period when the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party was General-in-Chief, then, it must be confessed, the Chicago Convention showed a certain degree of judgment. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Gradually it became clear to every candid mind that Slavery, untouched, constituted the strength of the rebellion; but that Slavery, touched, would constitute its weakness. The negro filled its fields and fed its armies; the negro carried its baggage and dug its trenches; and the same negro was longing for the day when he would be permitted to fight for the Union instead of being forced to work for the rebellion. [Applause.] To oblige him to work for the rebellion instead of permitting him to fight for the Union would have been more than folly; it would have been a crime against the nation. [Loud cheers.] To give him his freedom, then, was an act of justice, not only to him, but to the American Republic. [Continued applause.] If the rebellious slave power had submitted after the first six months of the war, it is possible that Slavery might have had another lease of life. But its resistance being vigorous and stubborn; and not only that, but its resistance being crowned with success, it became a question of life or death—the death of the nation or the death of Slavery. Then the Government chose. It chose the life of the nation by the death of Slavery; and the revolution rolled over the treasonable institution and crushed it wherever it found it. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Could an act which undermined the strength of the enemy, and in the same measure added to our own—could that be called diverting the war from its original purpose? Was not the object of the war to restore the Union? How, then, could we refrain from using for our purposes an element which was certain to contribute most powerfully to that end? Was it not the object of the war to make the Union permanent by restoring loyalty to the Union? But by what means in the world can loyalty be restored, if it is not by crushing out the element which breeds disloyalty and treason as its natural offspring? But if it is the opinion of our opponents that it was the original object of the war to lay the North helpless at the feet of the South, then it must be admitted the war is now much perverted from its original object [loud cheers]. The matter stands clear in the light of experience. Every man who professes to be for the Union and shows any tenderness for an agency which is bound to destroy the Union, has in his heart a dark corner into which the spirit of true loyalty has not yet penetrated, [tremendous applause]. And on the other hand, every man, whatever his previous opinions may have been, as soon as he throws his whole heart into the struggle for the Union, throws at the same time his whole heart into the struggle against slavery (cheers). Look at some of the brightest names which the history of this period will hand down to posterity: your own DANIEL S. DICKINSON, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the venerable BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, the brave ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (tremendous cheers) and many thousands of brave spirits of less note. You cannot say that they were Abolitionists; but they are honestly for the death of Slavery, because they are honestly for the life of the nation. [Loud applause.] Emancipation would have been declared in this war even if there had not been a single Abolitionist in America before the war. The measure followed as naturally, as necessarily, upon the first threatening successes of the rebellion, as a clap of thunder follows upon a flash of lightning. Nay, if there had been a life-long Pro-Slavery man in the Presidential chair, but a Union man of a true heart and a clear head—such a man as will lay his hand to the plough without looking back—he would, after the first year of the rebellion, have stretched out his hand to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and would have said to him, "Thou art my man." [Cheers.] Listening to the voice of reason, duty and conscience, he would have torn the inveterate prejudice from his heart, and with an eager hand he would have signed the death warrant of the treasonous idol. [Loud applause.] And you speak of diverting the war from its legitimate object? As in the war of the Revolution no true patriot shrunk back from the conclusion that colonial rights and liberties could not be permanently secured but by the abolition of British dominion, so in our times no true Union men can shrink back from the equally imperative conclusion that the permanency of the Union cannot be secured out by the abolition of its arch enemy—which is Slavery. [Loud applause.] The Declaration of Independence was no more the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of the struggle for colonial rights and liberties, than the Emancipation Proclamation is the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of our struggle for the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation is the true sister of the Declaration of Independence; it is the supplementary act: it is the Declaration of Independence translated from universal principle into universal fact. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And the two great State papers will stand in the history of this country as the proudest monuments not only of American statesmanship, American spirit and American virtue, but also of the earnestness and good faith of the American heart. The Fourth of July, 1776, will shine with tenfold lustre, for its glory is at last completed by the first of January, 1863. [Loud applause.] Thus the same logic of things which had driven the naturally disloyal slave aristocracy to attempt the destruction of the Union, impelled the earnest defenders of the Union to destroy Slavery. * * * * * * But the Emancipation Proclamation did us still another service. It is well known that at the beginning of the war not only the sympathies of the most powerful European Governments were against us, but that the sympathies of European nations were doubtful. Our armies were beaten, our prospects looked hopeless, and to the current running against us we had to offer no counterpoise. The nations of Europe looked across the ocean with anxious eyes, and asked: Will not now at last the great blow be struck against the most hideous abomination of this age? are they so in love with it that they will not even destroy it to save themselves? For you must know every European is a natural Anti-Slavery man. His heart, although burdened with many loads, has not been corrupted by the foul touch of that institution, which seems to demoralize everything that breathes its atmusphere. [Applause.] And when they saw, to their utter astonishment and disgust, that at first Slavery was not touched, their hearts sunk within them, and they began to explain the reverses we suffered by the weakness of our cause. At last the Emancipation Proclamation came. A shout of triumph went up from every liberty-loving heart. Once more the friends of freedom in every hemisphere joined in a common sympathy. Once more the cause of the American people became the cause of liberty the world over. Once more our struggle was identified with the noblest aspirations of the human race. Once more our reverses found a response of sorrow in the great heart of mankind, and our victories aroused a jubilant acclaim which rolled around the globe. [Continued applause.] Do you remember the touching address of the workingmen of Manchester? While the instincts of despotism everywhere conspired against us; while the English aristocracy covered us with their sneering contempt; while the laboring men in England began to suffer by the stopping of the cotton supply, and the nobility and the princes of industry told them that their misery was our fault, the great heart of the poor man raise in its magnificence, and the English laborer stretched his hard hand across the Atlantic to grasp that of our President, and he said: All hail, Liberator! Although want and misery may knock at my doors, mind it not. I may suffer, but you be firm! Let the slave be free, let the dignity of human nature be vindicated, let universal liberty triumph! All hail! American people! we are your brothers. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And this sympathy did not remain a mere idle exchange of friendly feelings. That sympathy controlled public opinion in Europe, and that public opinion held in check the secret desires of unfriendly Governments. Mason and Slidell sink from ante-chamber to ante-chamber like ticket-of-leave man, [loud laughter] and they find written above every door the inscription, "No slavery here!" [Cheers.] No Government would dare to recognize the slaveholding Confederacy without loading itself down with the contempt and curses of the people. [Applause.] The irresistible moral power of a great and good cause has achieved for us victories abroad no less signal than the victories our arms achieved for us at home. Our arms will lay the enemies of the nation helpless at our feet, but emancipation has pressed the heart of the world to our hearts. [Loud cheers.] But our opponents are not moved by all this. They come with their most pitiable quibble, and I beg your pardon for answering that also. They say Your Emancipation Proclamation was nothing but wind after all. The proclamation did not effect the emancipation of the slaves. It is true, Slavery is not abolished by the proclamation alone, just as little as by the mere Declaration of Independence the British armies were driven away and the independence of the Colonies established. But the declaration was made good forever by the taking of Yorktown, and I feel safe in predicting that our proclamation will be made as good forever by the taking of Richmond. [Great applause.] But there is one point at which all parallel with the Revolution fails. If in those times a person had proposed to make an anti-Independence man Commander-in-Chief, he would have been put into the madhouse, while to our days these are running around loose who seriously try to persuade the people to make an anti-emancipation man President of the United States. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

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We have to choose between two lines of policy, represented by two parties—the one fully appreciating the tendency of the movement, and resolutely following the call of the times, fully and honestly determined to acnieve the great object of preserving the nation, and with consistent energy using every legitimate means necessary for that purpose; striking the rebellion by crippling the strength of the traitors, and restoring loyalty by stopping the source of treason; a party, not infallible indeed, but inspired by the noblest impulses of the human heart and impelled by the dearest interests of humanity; in full harmony with the moral laws of the universe, in warm sympathy with the humane and progressive spirit of our age. Let its policy be judged by its fruits; the heart of mankind beating for our cause, the once downtrodden and degraded doing inestimable service for our liberty as well as their own; the armies of the Union sweeping like a whirlwind over rebeldom, and the rebellion crumbling to pieces wherever we touch it. [loud cheers,] would it be wise to abandon a course of policy which, aside of our moral satisfaction, has given us such material guarantees of success? And what inducement is offered to us for leaving it? Is it a policy still clearer and more satisfactory to our moral nature? Is it success still more certain, a result still more glorious? Let us see what they present us. A party which does not dare to advance a single clear and positive principle upon which it proposes to act; a party which gives us nothing but a vague assurance of its fidelity to the Union, coupled with the proposition of stopping the war, which alone can lead to the restoration of the Union, giving us a platform which its candidate does not dare to stand upon, and a candidate who quietly submits to the assertion of his supporters that he will be obliged to stand upon the platform; [laughter and cheers;] a party which was waiting two months for a policy, and then found its policy upset by events two days after it had been declared; a party floundering like a drunken man between a treacherous peace and a faithless war, between disunion that shall not be, and a kind of a union that cannot be; a party which is like a ship without compass and rudder, with a captain who declares that he will not do what he is hired to do, with a set of officers who swear that he shall do it, with a crew who were enticed on board by false pretences, and who are kept by the vague impression that there is something good in the kitchen, (peals of laughter,) and that vessel bound for a port which does not exist on the map. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Is not this picture true in every touch? And why all this wild confusion of ideas and cross-purposes? Why all these ridiculous absurdities in its propositions? Simply because that party refuses to stand upon the clear and irrevocable developments of history, and denies the stern reality of accomplished facts; because it repudiates the great and inexorable laws by which human events are governed; because it shuts its eyes against the manifest signs of the times; because, while pretending to save the Union, it protects the Union's sworn enemy; because it deems it consistent with loyalty to keep alive the mother of treason—in one word, because it insists upon saving Slavery in spite of its suicidal crime. [Loud cheers.] And to this most detestable monomania, it is ready to subordinate every other principle, every other interest, every other consideration of policy. To save Slavery, it threw all imaginable impediments in the way of every measure of the Government directed against the main strength of the rebellion; to save Slavery, it would rather have seen our armies doomed to defeat by weakness than strengthened for victory by the colored element; to save slavery it would rather have seen foreign governments interfere in favor of the rebellion than the heart of mankind attached to our cause by the glorious decree of liberty; to save slavery it insists upon interrupting the magnificent course of our victories by a cessation of hostilities, which would save the rebellion from speedy and certain ruin; to save slavery it is ready to sacrifice the manhood of the people, and to lay them at the feet of the rebel aristocracy as humble suppliants for an ignominious rule. [Cheers.] And this rank madness you would think of placing at the helm of affairs in a crisis which will decide our future forever. I invite those of our opponents whose heads and hearts are not irretrievably wrapt in self-deception, to mount with me for a moment a higher watchtower than that of party. Look once more up and down the broad avenues of your history. Show me your men in the first great days of the Republic whose names shine with untarnished lustre—the men whom you parade in the foremost when you boast before the world abroad of your nation's greatness—there is not one of them who did not rack his brain to find a way in which the Republic could be delivered of the incubus of Slavery. But their endeavors were in vain. The masses of the people did not see the greatness of the danger; their eyes were blinded by the seductive shine of momentary advantage. Then at once began one of those great laws—by which human affairs right themselves—to operate. It is the law that a great abuse, pursued on by its necessities, must render itself insupportable, and defy destruction. Slavery grew under your fostering care; with its dimensions grew its necessities. It asked for security at home, and what it asked was given. It asked for its share of what we held in common, and what it asked was given. It asked for the lion's share, and accompanied its demand with a threat, and what it asked was given. Then it asked all we held in common. It asked for a dictatorship, and the accompanying threat became a defiance. The people of the North rose up and said: "So far and no further!" Then Slavery, with fatal madness, raised its arm against the palladium which cannot be touched with impunity; it urged into our hands the sword of self-defence; with blind insolence it threw into the face of the nation the final challenge: Kill me or I will kill thee! The challenge could not be declined, the nation refused to be killed, and Slavery had the full benefit of its defiance. [Loud cheers.] Do you not see that this decree of self-destruction was written by a hand mightier than that of mortal man? And you will stand up against it? What are you about to do? Stop and consider. Slavery is dying fast. Its life is ebbing out of a thousand mortal wounds. Even its nearest friends in rebeldom are standing around its deathbed in utter despair; even they give it up. Hardly anything remains to be done but to close its eyelids and to write the Coroner's verdict: "Slavery, having challenged the American nation to mortal combat, killed itself by running madly unto the sword of its antagonist." [Great applause.] There it lies. And you—you will revive it? What? That you should have served it when it was in the fullness of its power, that, with a violent stretch of charity, we may understand, although it revolted our hearts. But to revive it when it is dying! To think of galvanizing into new life the hideous carcass whose vitality was extinguished by the hand of fate! To attempt to fasten screw and artificially upon the nation a curse of which for a century she longed in vain to be rid, and which at last is being wiped out by the great progress of providential retribution! To resuscitate and nurse to new power of mischief the traitress that fell in an attempt to assassinate the Republic! Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! Have you considered the enormity of the undertaking? Look around you! You see a great Republic purified of her blackest stain, which sent a blush of shame to her cheeks when the world abroad pointed to it; you see the heart of a noble people relieved of the galling burden of wrong and guilt; you see the nations of the world stretching out to us their brotherly hands and cheering us on with their inspiring acclamations; from the down-trodden and degraded on earth to the very angels in heaven you hear all good and generous hearts join in a swelling chorus of gratitude and joy, for at last the great iniquity is tumbling down, [enthusiastic cheers,] and now strike heaven and earth in the face, and revive it? Now poison the future of the Republic again, now imperil the life of the nation again, and revive it? Are you in earnest? Here we stand before an atrocity so appalling that we seek in vain for a parallel on the darkest pages of history; we search in vain the darkest corners of the human heart to find a motive or a reason that might excuse a crime so ridiculous for its folly, a folly so disgraceful for its wickedness. [Great applause.] But, thank God, it is impossible! [Tremendous cheers.] You think you can stem the irresistible current of events with your contrivances of political legerdemain; with your peace-cry, which is treason, and your war-cry, which is fraud; with your hypocritical protests against a tyranny which does not exist, and your artful imposition of a Union "as it was," and cannot again be. With these pigmy weapons you think you can avert the sweep of gigantic forces! Poor schemers, you might as well try to bring a railroad train running at full speed back to its starting point by butting your little heads against the locomotive. You might as well try to catch in your arms the falling waters of the Niagara in the midst of the cataract, to carry them back to their source. [Loud applause.] In vain you sacrifice your honor for what is infamous. In vain you jeopardize the life of the nation for what is dead! The doom of your cause is written in the stars. [Enthusiastic cheers.] If you love yourselves, and want to secure the repect of your children, then, I beseech you, leave the scandalous and hopeless task to the ignorant and brainless who may show as an excuse for the mad attempt the weakness of their minds, and to those hardened villains who have become as insensible to the secret lash of conscience as to the open contempt of mankind. But if you will not, then happy those of you whose names will sink into utter oblivion, for only they will escape the ignominious distinction of becoming a mark for the detestation of posterity. [Cheers.] Revive Slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will aid in this crazy attempt—in this crime against justice, liberty and civilization—in this treason against future generations? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that Slavery may live? Poor men, desist! You are undone. You do not seem to know that he must fall who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] Get out of the way of the nation who marches with a firm step and a proud heart after the martial drum-beat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentious crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries she fights; and already she sees before her what was once only a patriotic dream rise into magnificent sunlit reality: Liberty! Liberty and Union! one and inseparable! now and forever! [Lung-continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

FROM NEWBERN.

Arrival of the Dudley Buck—Prevalence of Yellow Fever—Deaths from the Disease.

The steam transport *Dudley Buck*, Capt. MERRIMAN, from Morehead City, North Carolina, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 124 men of the Twenty fifth Massachusetts Regiment to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday.

GEO. WHITMARSH, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and Jos. KENT, of New-York City, died of yellow fever on the passage. They were sick when they came on board, and were not seen until the vessel had put to sea; their effects can be had by those authorized by the same to receive them by applying to LUNT & BROS., No. 28 South-street, New-York.

There is no news from Morehead City of importance, except the prevalence of yellow fever, which very much interferes with the business of the military department in North Carolina. Many of the places of business in Newbern are closed. Among the recent deaths are Maj. LAWSON, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Provost-Marshal Lieut.-Col. STONE, Third New-York Artillery; Surgeon BRANIGAN, One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of first-class girls, with good reference, in City and country, private families, hotels, and first-class boarding houses, as first-class cooks, nurses, and family seamstresses; smart chambermaids and waitresses; also, laundresses who understand fluting, good plain cooks, washers, ironers, and smart girls for general housework. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. Wesley's select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as nurse and seamstress, and who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant: the other to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or would do cooking in a small private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; is also a good plain sewer. Excellent city references can be given by her employer in this city; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.; wages not so much an object as a good home.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 University-place, second floor, front room, over the livery stable.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS. A situation; one as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has four years of the best of city references from the last place. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., third door from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of sewing; will be found competent. Can be seen at No. 596, corner of 6th-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women a situation; one as first class cook; would assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; one who understands French fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 26th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls to live together, in a small private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook, in a respectable private family; she understands her business well; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 409 7th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to make herself generally useful; good City reference. To be seen for two days at No 94 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamber maid and to do fine washing and ironing; has ten years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 145 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl as waitress; is capable of taking charge of a dining-room; the best of reference given. Call at No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., up stairs

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and see to grown children; is used to children, good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT PROTestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; also understands hair dressing; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 569 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NICE German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse; is capable of bringing up a baby by the bottle, or will take care of growing children, and assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 516 3d-av., between 33th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on machine; understands hairdressing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 West 55th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION in a private family; she is a good seamstress, and would have no objections to travel with a lady; understands hair dressing; has good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or as housekeeper in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference of nearly four years. Call at No 54 Christy-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the City or country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of all kinds of cooking; has four years' reference from her last place, where she can be seen—No. 406 West 23d-st., three doors east of 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant office, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamberwork or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av., near the corner of 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as child's nurse and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF SIXTEEN, A situation as child's nurse, or wait on a lady; does light chamberwork; kind and attentive to children. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for 2 days, at 88 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION OR to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go to the country; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 130 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; can do plain cooking; good City reference; can be seen at No. 193 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper; perfectly competent as such, or would take charge of an invalid lady. Address A. B., No. 631 5th-av. Has no objection to travel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing and ironing; best of City references; can be seen for two days, at No. 1 8 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, as chambermaid and as at with the washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN would do the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies; can do up clothes in the neatest style, with good reference. Call at No. 315 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook, has the best of reference. Call for two days, at No. 18 Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two day, at No. 7 to 4d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 155 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of family or gentlemen; can give the best of reference, and will do it by the day. Call at No. 15 East 11th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meat, pastry and game. Good city reference if required. Apply at No. 106 Laurens-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; would go out by the day or week. Call at or address No. 80 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 111 East 13th-st., fourth floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 98 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent person qualified to take charge of a kitchen; good City reference given. Call at No. 263 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 252 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 100 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who understands English, French and American thoroughly; can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; capable, willing and obliging, and has best City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 119½ East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 153 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, is a good plain sewer, and operates nicely on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as infant's nurse, or would take charge of two grown children; best of references given; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 39 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, good City references. Inquire at present employers, No. 138 West 3 th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 114 4th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a nice private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 Chrystie-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, in City or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress, or would do housework; has good reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 295 1st-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chamormaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 27 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; best of references can be given, by calling at No. 218 West 28th st., for two days

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do general house-work, by a competent young woman, with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse work; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10; City or country. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation in a Protestant family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 142 East 21st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; is capable to bring it up by hand from birth; is a good seamstress, and trustworthy reference given at No. 63 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a private family, as chamber maid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No 151 East 33d-st

A UNIVERSAL BOON IS A GOOD BONest trustworthy domestic servant. Numbers of these, both male and female, are hired daily for every branch of service, at the old established Employment House, corner 6th av. and 11th-st. Constantly on hand Protestant and foreign help of all kinds.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., may be seen a number of girls willing to go into the country; also, Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, and superior servants for every description of housework. Also, girls lately landed.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO FIND A situation for his man as coachman; he will be found thoroughly competent and trustworthy; can be found at his present employer's until suited. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 or 4 and 6, or address a note to P. M., No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUAT

DRY GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties. &c., &c.,
at a still further reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF FALL CLOAKS,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
At Retail, Monday, Oct. 10, a full assortment of latest Paris styles
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRI, BREAKFAST ROBES, &c., &c., ready made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Of every description, at a further large reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also low-priced dress silks at a further reduction, owing to competition and the fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING,	COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,	SHIRTING MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,	PERCALES,
TABLE-CLOTHS,	MADAPOLANS,
NAPKINS,	INDIA TWILL,
TOWELS,	WHITE GOODS,
TOWELINGS,	QUILTS,

of the best Barnsley, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Domestic manufacture.
BLANKETS.
Foreign and Domestic, of every quality and all sizes, for Cradles, Cribs and Beds.
FLANNELS.
Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable, Saxony-Swanskin, Canze and Shaker, from ¾ to 2½ yards wide. Also, a fine assortment of Canton Flannels, both English and American manufacture, at low prices.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
consisting of the newest styles of Plain, Figured and Striped Reps, for Furniture, Covering and Curtains.

RIDAUX REPS,	SATIN DAMASKS,
WOOL TERRYS,	BROCATELLES,
PLUSHES,	PLAIN SATINS,
PRINTED LASTINGS,	SILK TERRYS,
PIANO COVERS,	COTTONADES,
TABLE COVERS,	LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN BORDERINGS,	TASSELS and CORD,
CHINTZES,	LOOPS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also,
SHADES,
of all kinds, for stores or private houses, hung promptly. Shade Materials, Shade Fixtures, &c., &c., in great variety.
The undersigned are prepared to show the best assortment of the above-mentioned Goods in the City, and are offering them to their Retail Trade at greatly-reduced rates.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT A
REDUCTION OF FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT.,
THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACKS,
CIRCULARS, and
JACKETS.
ALSO,
LONG AND SQUAR BROCHE, CASHMERE, BERLIN AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A most complete stock of
MOURNING CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS AT GOLD VALUE!
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH will offer to-day
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
an entirely new selection, and purchased at the
AUCTION SALES OF THE PAST WEEK,
at prices below the corresponding
REDUCED VALUE IN GOLD,
ALSO,
a large and attractive stock of
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE WOOL PLAID SHAWLS,
entirely new designs.
STELLA SHAWLS, FROM MEDIUM TO THE FINEST GRADES.
A very choice selection of
MOURNING SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS REDUCED FULLY FORTY PER CENT.
Call and examine.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
NO. 250 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE STANTON-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS ever offered in New-York.
Also, a magnificent variety of
FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS,
for the coming season.
SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.
We will offer TO-DAY
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
at a reduction of thirty per cent. from FORMER PRICES.
We would call the
ATTENTION OF LADIES
to the above, as the stock is now replete with all the NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
CARTAN, PLUNKETT & McCULLOUGH,
No. 250 Bowery,
Opposite Stanton-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FROM AUCTION!!!
SCOTCH PLAID, PLAIN and BROCHE BONNET and HASH RIBBONS from narrow to broadest widths, BELOW GOLD PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313 GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET SILK VELVETS,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS, CORDED SILKS, UNCUT VELVETS, are all below last year's prices.
Full line of PLAID SILK VELVETS, CHEAP MILLINERY LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313 GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES, (full line,) Alexandre's, cheap.
Also, New Designs in Cloth, Thibet and Cashmere, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., bargains.
Auction lots of Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Woolen Hoods, Socks, Scontags, Nubias, &c.—all below regular prices
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES OF SCARLET PLAID AND COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS,
NEW DRESS-TRIMMINGS, BUGLE GIMPS, CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
100 Cartoons of New French FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, &c., &c., ready MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES!
NEW FELT BLOOMERS, TURBANS, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &c., at 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and upward.
The cheapest and largest stock in this City, without exception.
Our STRAW GOODS are clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened an elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS, selected by herself from the first houses in Paris. No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere
BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.
FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

M. GREGG
has now opened a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
ALSO,
OPERA AND RECEPTION CLOAKS,
AT NO. 19 5TH-AV.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.
TWO DOLLAR BL'K and COLORED SILKS, only $1 25.
One Dollar and Fifty Cent COLORED SILKS, only $1.
Three Dollar FRENCH MERINOES, only $2.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent MERINOES, only $1 75.
Two Dollar and a Quarter MERINOES, only $1 50.
Two Dollar and Fifty Cent EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 50.
Two Dollar EMPRESS CLOTHS, only $1 25.
Two Dollar and a Half TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 75.
Two Dollar TARTAN PLAIDS, only $1 25.
Dollar POPLINS, now offering at 60 cents.
Seventy-five Cent POPLINS, at 45 cents.
NEW DELAINES at 38., sold recently at 5s.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 40c., former price, 55c.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 35c., former price, 50c.
7-8 BLEACHED MUSLINS at 25c., former price, 40c.
PAPER CAMBRIC, all colors, 25c., former price, 35c.
CORSET JEANS, all colors, (for waist-linings,) at 30c., old price, 50c.
ALL THE BEST PRINTS from 25c. to 35c. a yard.
ALSO,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Table Damasks, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., at a great reduction in prices.
LADIES will find the above REDUCED PRICES a reality, as all the goods advertised have been purchased in the auction rooms during the week for cash, and we intend to offer them at retail at lower prices than most of the wholesale houses are getting for the same goods.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near HOUSTON-ST.

R. H. MACY
IS MAKING
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS
IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF FLANNELS.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF CURTAIN DRAPERIES.
Have been marked way down, many nearly one-half, as, for instance:
Best Canton Flannels, former price 75.—now 45.
All Wool Flannels, former price 75.—now 45.
4-4 Fine Bleached Muslins, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 40 cents.
Former prices, 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. a yard.
LARGE STOCK LINEN HDKFS,
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS,
FINE STOCK EMBROIDERIES,
SPLENDID STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,
at a great reduction.
Linen Hdkfs., $1 50 a dozen; former price, $2 50.
Linen Hdkfs., $3 a dozen; former price, $5.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK RIBBONS,
FULL STOCK NOTIONS,
SPLENDID STOCK HOSIERY,
FULL STOCK GLOVES,
LARGE STOCK UNDERWEAR,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
4-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 25 to $1 38.
6-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 75 to $1 75.
Iron Frame Cotton Hose reduced from 63 to 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
Our Kid Gloves, warranted equal in quality to any Kid Gloves in the City, reduced from $2 75 to $2.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crapes, Silks, Cashmeres, Fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, have made great reduction in their entire stock:
In Laces, from 12c. and upward; Black Thread Veils, from $3 and upward; Points, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, &c. Also, Ribbons, Cloak Ornaments, Gimps, Embroideries, &c., &c., to which they invite special attention.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD UNION MEETING AT YORKVILLE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, the Union men of the Twelfth Ward will meet at the corner of 3d-av and 86th-st., on the occasion of raising a banner for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and our State candidates, FENTON and ALVORD, ALBERGER and FORREST.
Besides other gentlemen, the following are expected to speak:
Hon. A. WAKEMAN,
D. W. DODGE, and
J. M. CAMPBELL, Esqs.
The Glee Club and a Band of Music will be in attendance. Let the meeting be worthy of the banner and the cause.
EDGAR KETCHUM,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN,
THEO. P. ANDERSON,
WM. E. WARING,
Committee.

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL RATIFICATION meeting of the Yorkville Lincoln and Johnson Association and banner raising on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on 3d-av., corner 86th-st. The Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Associations are cordially invited, as such, to take part in the proceedings of the evening. Addresses by Hon. Abram Wakeman, E. W. Dodge, Esq., D. M. Campbell, Esq., J. J. Couch, Esq., and others.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE TEWENTY-SECOND WARD INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CLUB are requested to attend at their rooms, corner 46th-st. and 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, as business of importance is to be transacted.
M. FLANAGAN, } Secretaries.
J. PRIOR, } G. MALONE, Pres.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY UNION CONVENTION met Friday evening, Oct. 7, at No. 101 Avenue D, and nominated JAMES R. TAYLOR for Assembly in Twelfth Assembly District.

FLAGS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALL sizes on hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. Established 1847.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
From this date this Company will issue no more checks of any denomination in making change for passengers, but will sell twelve tickets for $1, at their office, corner of Broadway and 30th-st.; office of 7th-av. line, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.; office of 4th-av. line, corner Lexington-av. and 42d-st., and at the office of the 8th-st. and Greenpoint line, corner Avenue B and 16th-st.; also, from the Company's starters at the South, Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.
Single fare, 10 cents. No half fare.
CHESTER LAMB,
President N. Y. Consolidated Stage Co.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious, and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

THE PRICES OF COMBS REDUCED, and broken combs, opera and eye-glasses, fans, parasols and jewelry repaired at Comb Store, No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLAHRS'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d av., New-York. Cut this out.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Orphans' Court of Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, at 1o'clock P. M., on the premises. Being the estate of the late Samuel Parker, at Black Point, containing 110 acres of Upland, and about the same of Salt Meadow; bounded on the North by the North Shrewsbury River, East by the South Shrewsbury River, and on the South and West by the public roads. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, with necessary out-buildings; peach and apple orchards, asparagus and strawberry beds, ice pond, &c. It is mostly tillable and noted for early market culture; has about 15 acres of woodland.
This property is situated directly opposite the Highlands of Navesink, and commands a splendid view of the ocean, rivers, &c. There are numerous fine building sites on the rivers which can be made exceedingly valuable.
The Sandy Hook and Sea Shore Railroad is now being built opposite this place, and there is daily communication by steamboat and railroad; by steamboat Jesse Hoyt, to Red Bank, six miles from this place, and by steamboat Meta to Port Washington, one mile from the place, both from foot of Murray-st., North River. Terms made known on day of sale.
For particulars, apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st., New York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, BEAUTIfully located in the City of Brooklyn, between Fulton and Division avs., worth $400 each; will take $250; $100 cash; $150 on Bond and Mortgage.
F. C. ANTHONY,
No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for..... $27,000
A good three-story high-stoop house for..... 8,500
A four-story high-stoop brick house for..... 15,000
A three-story high-stoop brick house for..... 6,500
Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., room No. 12.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with stone on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, one hour by railroad from this city and ten minutes' walk from the new station at Woodbridge, N. J. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 acres, fine location, on the New-Haven Railroad; one of 60 acres, $3,000; one of 80 acres, $12,000; one in Rockland County, of 60 acres, $6,000; one of 75 acres, $2,500; one of 40 acres, $5,000; one near depot, in New-Jersey, of 30 acres, $6,000; one of 50 acres, $8,500. All with good improvements, fruits, &c.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a neat cottage in Irvington, N. J., very pleasantly situated at the terminus of the Newark and Clinton Railroad; 13 rooms. For further particulars, inquire of J. ERHARDT, on the premises, or No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS FARMS and country seats, desirably located at Mamaroneck, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich and Stamford, (several fronting on the Sound,) from 3 to 200 acres, at prices from $2,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three-stories basement and undercellar; high brown-stone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

10 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS IN Cornwall, Orange County, one 200 acres, 160, 105, 70, 60, 50, 34, 10, 1 acres, fine buildings, first quality of land, fruit of all kinds, on the Hudson River, for sale cheap. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house and lot on Madison-av.; corner house, with stable attached; the house is in first-rate order, rescoed and painted throughout. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 6th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

LEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE of 143d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also three newly-built frame houses on the north side of 112th st., between 2d and 3d avs., well rented. Price $3,500 each. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT $3,000—A BARGAIN, THE three story brick house No. 35 17th-st., Brooklyn, 20 feet by 32, lot 90; also a brick store and dwelling on 5th-av. Brooklyn. Price $3,000. Enquire of GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF HOUSES in New-York, I am having a constant demand for village and country property. Parties having cottages, country seats or farms for sale, will call on GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

$6.700. FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot, No. 123 Amity-st. Lot 100x23, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear. Cash, $1,700. Inquire of G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

LOT WANTED—IN TENTH, ELEVENTH OR Seventeenth Wards; a lot 25 or 30x100, with or without improvements. Address by note G. C. KING, No. 100 Broadway, stating location, price, terms, &c.

FOR SALE—NO. 25 MANGIN-ST.; ALSO, four new four-story houses, with stores, on 3d-av., corner of 113th-st., and two on 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner of 1st-av. and 36th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF TWENTY acres, for sale or exchange, in the garden of New-Jersey; also, a pretty cottage in Rahway. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories; ready for occupation; location splendid; Nos. 246 and 248 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 890 2d-av.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 214 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture, entire or in part, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location and size and rent of house, to A. B., Broadway Post-office, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, a furnished house, English basement or high stoop, on or near the 5th-av. The house will be kept in the best order, as there are no children. Address Box No. 5,649, Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, NOT ABOVE FIRST loft, between Chambers and Pearl sts.; prefer side streets to Broadway. Address, giving terms and full particulars, Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A RESPECTable neighborhood. The same will be either hired or purchased. Address A., Box No. 1,409 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a house by a gentleman and wife, without children. Address Box No. 78 Brandreth House, corner Canal-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST., BEtween Broadway and William-st., for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box 1,733 Post-office.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Large and small sizes, for sale at 20 per cent. less than other manufacturers. Also, two second-hand safes, for sale cheap, at the New-York Burglar Safe Company's, No. 82 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class high-stoop stone front house on 19th-st., on a corner and near the Clarendon, will rent the third floor, consisting of two large and two small or single rooms, two large dressing-rooms and abundant closets and water-closet, to one or no more single gentlemen till May 1, without meals; rooms all light and very pleasant. Price for the floor, $150 for the season; coal, if used in the grates, extra. House is warmed by furnace. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c. rent $15 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the South 7th-st ferry, part of a house, consisting of basement, parlor, and four bedrooms; will be let furnished or unfurnished; or the furniture will be sold cheap for cash. Apply for one week in the store at No. 177 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1, THE STORE, CELLAR and first loft (separate if required) in the substantial building, corner Trinity place and Thames-st., 32 feet wide, 6 feet deep. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square.)

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE house, furnished or partially furnished, easy of access to the City. Address, with location, rent, &c., K., Box No. 630 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, part of a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, near the ferries; immediate possession; rent moderate. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—A PLEASANT FURNISHed office, with or without privilege of a larger one adjoining. Apply to HOWELL COLOR COMPANY, No. 111 Nassau-st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET at Yonkers. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 134 WAVERLEY-place, and furniture for sale cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st.; an entire second floor preferred; rooms must be well furnished, and table first-class. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,716 New-York Post-office.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE BOARD AND THE comforts of a home at moderate rates, a short distance from the City, accessible in one hour by horse-cars from Hoboken. Address, stating where an interview can be had, HOMESTEAD, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte desires to exchange instruction in the same for the comforts of a home. References required. Address F. Y. Z., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, unfurnished, pantries between, hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 222 West 14th st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and nurse in a private family. Address with full particulars, G. R. S., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table: dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address EMERSON, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three rooms, furnished, with board, to gentlemen on reasonable terms. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

NO. 53 EAST 28TH-ST.—A PLEASANT PARlor and room adjoining, on second story front, to let, with board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.—A ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS at No. 16 Clinton-st., convenient to ferries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Published

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY OCT. 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—JACK CADE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL—THE TURKISH WEDDING.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The military situation this morning presents a cheering aspect from every quarter. Gen. GRANT gives the official results of the battle of Friday last, when the rebels attacked the Tenth Corps. The enemy were ultimately driven back to their main line of intrenchments, and our troops hold precisely their former position. The rebels captured eight guns; but paid for it in a loss of over one thousand killed and wounded. The rebel papers claim a victory, but very cautiously refrain from stating what advantages of position they gained. Gen. SHERIDAN is retiring down the valley, and had reached Strasburgh yesterday. But he stopped there long enough to administer a most thorough defeat to the rebel cavalry which had followed him, under a new-fledged leader, by the name of ROSSER. MERRITT and CUSTER, with their divisions, charged this force, completely routing it, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, 350 prisoners, forty-seven wagons and ambulances, among which was the headquarters equipage of four of the rebel Generals—ROSSER, LOMAX, NICKHAM and POLLARD. Gen. SHERIDAN will now receive his supplies by way of the Manassas Gap Railroad to Strasburgh. Gen. SHERMAN telegraphs from Kenesaw Mountain that HOOD has fallen back from the line of the railroad to Dallas, and that he is being narrowly watched. The railroad is being rapidly restored, and SHERMAN says his army is amply supplied, and in in capital spirits. We have files of Richmond papers as late as the 8th. They claim a victory in the fight of last Friday, but otherwise are very doleful in tone. JEFF. DAVIS has returned to Richmond.

The "*Christian Sun*," a paper published at Weldon, N. C., says: "We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated, we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it."

A colored barber, named DREW, who for some time past has been acting as steward on board the rebel flagship on James River, arrived in Washington yesterday. He says the rebel fleet in the James comprises seven vessels—three iron-clads and four wooden vessels. The iron-clads mount four guns each, and the wooden vessels two guns each None of the vessels have more than half their full complement of men.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Hansa* at this port, of the *Juno* at Quebec, and of the blockade-runner *Charlotte* at Cape Race, we have received advices from Europe to the 30th ult. FRANZ MULLER had been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder The Franco-Italian treaty had been communicated to the Pope, who requested time for mature reflection before giving an answer. The riots at Turin had been quelled. A new Italian ministry had been formed, under the Presidency of Gen. DELLA MARMORA. The Prussian army of occupation in Jutland will Winter there. The rebel loan declined six per cent. on the reception of the news of EARLY'S defeat.

GENERAL NEWS.

The cattle market yesterday was favored with fine cool weather, and was fairly active at an advance of about ½c. ₩ lb on the average of sales. The books at the great Forty-fourth-street market foot up nearly 3,800 head—a supply something less than last Monday. Cattle have run light in weight and inferior in quality, good prime beeves being scarce. In consequence of a Jewish feast occurring yesterday, there were fewer buyers at the yards, and the gentiles had the business of buying and selling to themselves,—this gave less animation to the sale yards. It is thought that the Jews will bring in some stock to-morrow, and that there will be considerable business transacted. Nearly 1,400 cattle were sold at Bergen this week. Medium to good bullocks have sold at about 13½c.@17½c., net weight, while the best of the market brought 18c., if not 19c., in a few cases. Sheep remain about the same good lots selling at 8½c., live weight. Hogs are worth from 10c.@13c.

Breadstuffs opened heavily, but closed more firmly yesterday with a moderate business. Provisions were unsettled, pork having advanced slightly, with a fair inquiry, while most other articles favored buyers, and were inactive. Cotton, Whisky, Ashes, Oils, Metals and Groceries were quiet and generally depressed. Light freight engagements were reported.

The name of the Union candidate for County Clerk is JAMES M. THOMSON and not THOMPSON as heretofore printed through mistake.

Crew and papers give full particulars of the loss of the revenue cutter *Winslow*, which the telegraph announced recently. In coming into the harbor, after a cruise, she struck heavily upon the bar at the mouth of the river and stuck. She was backed on so that she floated, but it was found that in striking the shoe on the after part of the keel had become so bent up that it came in contact with the propeller wheel, and rendered the machinery perfectly useless. She was at the mercy of the wind, and was driven by the waves between the railroad piers and went on to the spiles of the breakwater that extends from the Pittsburgh Coal Pier across to WHEELER'S Dining Hall, knocking a hole in her side immediately. All the officers and men reached the spiles, and a portion of the men succeeded in getting from the spiles on to the piers in safety, but in the attempt four of them were washed off and were drowned by the waves that were running entirely over the spiles. The names of those drowned were JOHN KELLY, Quartermaster; JOHN FOX, COXSWAIN; TIMOTHY LYONS, seaman, and CHAS. WASHINGTON, boy.

The price of Gold was rather weaker yesterday than on Saturday. There was a temporary rally on the English financial news, but it soon gave way. Money 7 per cent. to the Brokers. The Stock Market closed steady.

Both boards of the Common Council met, yesterday, and each board transacted considerable business, but very little of which posesses special Interest. The Mayor sent in three veto messages to the Board of Aldermen, two of them relating to street-stands, and one declining to approve carriage bills of Messrs. BUTTS & CARLETON, on the ground of excessive charges, and because no resolution accompanied the bills. The Comptroller returned to the Councilmen the resolution to extend the benefits of the Relief Fund to the needy families of the one hundred days' men, for the reason that it had not been adopted on yeas and nays, as required by the charter. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution to contract for the corporation printing with E. JONES & Co., at the same prices they now receive. This action was taken in the face of an offer of J. H. TOBITT, to take the contract at prices twenty per cent. less than are now paid. Both boards adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1 and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

Another portion of the body of the young man, supposed to have been murdered in Brooklyn recently, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Corlear's street, East River. It was about half of the trunk—the lower portion, and revealed the fact that the legs had been sawed off two or three inches below the pelvis. A portion of his clothing was still on, and in the pockets of his pants were six keys, a check, neck tie and a tenpenny nail. One of the keys is so peculiar in construction, that it is thought, perhaps, it may lead to the identification of the deceased. The articles can be seen by persons interested at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre street.

The 6:45 train from New-Haven was thrown off the track yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Seventy-first-street. The forward cars were precipitated down an embankment and broken to pieces. Many of the passengers were seriously injured, while still more were bruised or escaped with but slight wounds. It was rumored last night that three of the unfortunate sufferers have since died. A defective rail and rotten sleepers is the alleged cause of the catastrophe.

The escape of H. H. DODD, one of the chief conspirators on trial at Indianapolis, has caused great excitement in Indiana. His counsel have issued a card denying all complicity in the matter, and Gen. CARRINGTON is out with a manifesto, claiming that the act is a confession of guilt.

The Young Men's Republican Union opened their new rooms in the Gibson Building last night. This is the third campaign in which this association have taken an active part. In 1856 they were for FREMONT, in 1860 for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and now they are again in the field for LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the Baltimore Platform. Eloquent addresses were delivered by OSBORN E. BRIGHT, Esq., DAVID D. FIELD, Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and others. In the course of the evening, the Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Club marched up from the Cooper Institute, under command of Capt. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, and paid the Young Men's call a visit.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Soldiers' Union Club held a meeting at room 18 Cooper Institute last night, and resolved to hold a grand mass meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union on Monday evening next.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Judiciary Committee, held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, the following nominations were made: For District-Attorney, Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN; for City Judge, ORLANDO L. STEWART; for County Clerk, JAMES M. THOMSON.

A grand mass meeting of the workers in metal, in auger and in glass was held at Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association. Speeches were made by Messrs. BARTLETT, WILLIAMSON and others. An excellent band was in attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on temperance at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Mr. GOUGH lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the rush to hear him was so great that hundreds went away, unable to obtain admittance to the building.

At a joint meeting of the Union Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District (Nineteenth Ward,) held at the Four Mile House, Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, last evening, Oct. 10, WM. H. DECAMP, Esq., was unanimously declared the choice of the convention for member of Assembly.

Our Armies.

Secretary STANTON favors the country this morning with official dispatches from our army on the James, from our army in the Shenandoah Valley, from our army in Georgia, from our forces in Middle Tennessee, and from our force in Southeastern Kentucky, lately operating in Southwestern Virginia. These dispatches come direct from Gen. GRANT, (9th inst.,) from Gen. BUTLER, (8th inst.,) from Gen. SHERIDAN, (7th inst.,) from Gen. SHERMAN, (9th inst.,) from Gen. THOMAS, (8th inst.,) and from Gen. BURBRIDGE, (8th inst.) We are enabled thus to get a full view of the fields of active operation.

To begin with the most important circumstance of which this morning we get the first information—the retrograde movement of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah. Gen. SHERIDAN informs us that on Thursday last his army commenced moving northward in the Shenadoah Valley, and by Saturday had reached Strasburgh, which is about fifty miles above Port Republic, from near which he started. In moving back, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, including the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley, was made untenable for a rebel army, by the destruction of seventy mills filled with corn and wheat, and all the grain and forage in over two thousand barns, beside the capture of four thousand head of stock, three thousand sheep, and a large number of horses. General SHERIDAN says the people in the Valley are now getting sick of war, though heretofore for they had no reason to complain, as they lived in great abundance. In doing this work, SHERIDAN followed out the instructions of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who means to make impossible the permanent occupation of this region by a rebel army. Gen. SHERIDAN says his soldiers have been bushwhacked by the people all through the Valley, thus showing that they are allies of the rebel army. The enemy's infantry forces did not follow him up in his retrograde; but the whole of the rebel cavalry in the Valley under ROSSER hung upon his rear, and gave him some annoyance. SHERIDAN determined to make a delay of a day to "settle this new cavalry General," and he directed TORBERT to "finish him" on Sunday last,—which TORBERT seems to have done in a style that deserves to be called *Sheridan's own*. He took from the rebels eleven guns, making thirty-six pieces of artillery captured in the entire campaign.

As to the ultimate purpose of SHERIDAN we need not speculate; but there is no doubt that his present movement is accordant with orders from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who *happened* to be in Washington when SHERIDAN made his advance upon EARLY, three weeks ago, and again, it seems, *happened* to be in Washington when SHERIDAN began his retrograde. In this connection the Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday last, tells us that since the 2d of this month, the "Yankees have been running trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River;" and it says it is "probable that SHERIDAN designs to *throw himself upon this new line* with a view to place himself nearer to GRANT, and thus facilitate combined and simultaneous operations against Richmond." Secretary STANTON also, in his bulletin of this morning, tells us that the railroad was being extended to Front Royal "for the supply of SHERIDAN."

From other departments and armies there is nothing absolutely new, though the facts officially given are deeply interesting. Gen. BUTLER'S dispatch relates to the action of Friday last on the north bank of the James—the second rebel attempt and their second failure to drive him from his position. He says that our success was a decided one; and in reference to the same affair is the dispatch of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who says he finds that our casualties were much less than first reported—that four hundred will cover our entire loss, while the enemy's is nearly twice as large. In reference to this last battle, our correspondents to-day give highly interesting details.

Gen. SHERMAN gives us notes upon the recent offensive movements of HOOD and the battle of Alatoona, which he had anticipated and been prepared for. The rebels, as we had previously been informed, were thwarted—HOOD, observing our approach, moved rapidly back to Dallas, and, says SHERMAN, significantly, "I am watching him."

Gen. THOMAS, at Nashville, informs us that FORREST has fled out of Tennessee and has crossed the river of that name. It seems that ROUSSEAU did not overtake and destroy him, but we have at least got rid of the raider's presence in Tennessee.

Gen. BURBRIDGE sends a dispatch from Catletsburgh, Kentucky, giving the details of his recent raid upon the salt-works of Southwestern Virginia, from which it appears that the rebel claims of a great victory were quite absurd.

To obtain a clear bird's-eye view of the movements of vast armies on a gigantic field, we advise all to study the remarkable bulletin of to-day from the War Office.

Rebel Credit Abroad—How it is Sustained.

On the 20th of September we published the news of the reception of the Chicago Platform in England. Appended to the telegraphic abstract of British newspaper comments by that arrival was the report that the "rebel Cotton Loan was buoyant at a further advance."

On the 28th of September we had English journals containing elaborate eulogies of the Chicago candidate, along with a series of free predictions as to the certainty of his election on a cessation platform. The news by this arrival included a report that "the fall of Atlanta was still unconfirmed." Under the influence of these reports, "the rebel loan advanced three per cent." So buoyant, indeed, was the feeling, that a number of ardent "sympathizers" at once proposed to lend the Confederacy fifty millions sterling, and the big loan was actually announced as an indication of how the tide was running.

On the 1st of October, the European mail brought us the report that the news of the fall of Atlanta had been received and circulated, and was believed in England. The result was a decline in the rebel cotton loan of three per cent.

By the arrivals yesterday from Liverpool and Southampton, we find that the news of SHERIDAN'S victory over EARLY had reached England, and the result to the Confederacy, financially, was a fall of from six to eight per cent. in the cotton loan, with no quotations at all in the fifty millions sterling project.

Thus, it appears, the Chicago Democracy and their man are working toward ends directly the opposite of those that GRANT, FARRAGUT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are compassing. The success of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities," means in the London money market unlimited credit for DAVIS and his fellow conspirators. The success of the army and navy of the United States is interpreted in the same sympathetic circle to mean speedy and overwhelming ruin alike to the Confederate policy and the Confederate credit. The Lombard-street money-changer has a keen appreciation of this distinction in estimating the situation. If we could give him the privilege of a vote, he would vote that "immediate efforts be made to secure a cessation of hostilities."

The Fourth-avenue Railroad Accident—A Warning.

Few of our City readers need any information as to the general character of the grades, cuttings and viaducts of Fourth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Harlem Bridge. The grades are unobjectionable. The cuttings at Murray Hill, Sixty-fifth, Seventy-first, Eighty-second and Ninetieth streets are such as to make tunneling necessary at two sections of considerable length. The viaducts along the hollows are of corresponding proportions. The constructing engineer's labor was necessarily simplified by the rigid boundary of the City survey. He was compelled, by the conditions of the charter, to make a straight line, at whatever cost; and his grades, once determined, all he had to do, or could do, was to see that the roadway was substantial in masonry and in ordinary leveling and track-laying. As a permanent legacy to his successors, the constructing engineer left what, we think, most practical railroad men would call a good solid foundation for permanent maintenance of way. And the question, we believe, which will form the prime matter of inquest when the fearful accident of yesterday is submitted to judicial examination, will be, whether there has not been a serious neglect in this matter of maintenance of way.

Other matters—such as the rate at which the train was running—will naturally be inquired into. But the fact most pertinent to the subject, and most easy of elimination, is this, that in the heart of the City of New-York the trains of two wealthy Railway Corporations—the New-York and New-Haven, the New-York, Harlem and Albany—have been running at certain points, for how many months we cannot say, over rotten sleepers. We do not make this charge lightly. An examination was yesterday made of the track where the accident took place, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-fourth streets, and the rottenness of a great portion of the sleepers was as patent as the smashed up cars themselves. Had the accident occurred one hundred yards or so nearer to the City, it is impossible to compute how many of the hundreds of passengers by the New-Haven train would have been killed. Nothing could well have saved at least half the cars from tumbling over the embankment.

Yesterday's running of the train, moreover, was no exception to the general recklessness of speed with which the trains generally dash into and out of the City at the upper end of the island. The cuttings and viaducts are some guarantee against accidents at most of the crossings. But with all this, it is an ugly piece of road; and we can only express at once our wonder and our sincere satisfaction that the accident yesterday involved no greater sacrifice of human life.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—The convention between France and Italy on the subject of Rome, if we interpret aright the European news received yesterday, seems likely to receive the ratification of the Roman Government. So far, too, as the terms of the convention are understood, the liberal opinion of Western Europe appears to incline favorably toward the proposed method of pacification. Where the Pope is to get an army to supply the place of NAPOLEON'S janissaries—such an army as shall not be an equally great offence to the world; where Italy is to beg or borrow money to assume the debts of the Roman Government; and what compensation Piedmont, the seat of freedom for the Peninsula, is to get for being deprived of the capital, are points which it must be left to the future to develop. Meanwhile, the King of Italy has summoned new advisers to his Council, under the lead of the liberal and gallant Gen. DELLA MARMORA. This in itself is a token that matters in Italy are not to take a reactionary turn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

THE PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Senator WILSON, who has just returned from a stumping tour in Pennsylvania, reports that the prospects of success in that State to-morrow are flattering. His impressions are that the number of Union Congressmen to be elected from that State will be increased by several over the number sent in 1862.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, for the last two days, amount to $8,821,450. The subscriptions to this loan during the last week were $4,021,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Twenty Persons Injured.

The train that left New-Haven at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning met with an accident about 10 o'clock A. M., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. Four passenger cars were thrown with great violence from the track, and a number of passengers were badly injured. It appears that the train, which was drawn by two engines, was moving at a rapid rate, when the fourth car came in contact with a defective rail, and was thrown, with three others, from the track. One of the cars was unroofed, and completely demolished, and the others were considerably damaged. Capt. HART, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct were promptly on hand with platoons of police, and with the railroad men and others rendered speedy assistance to the sufferers.

Upwards of twenty passengers were more or less injured. The citizens in the vicinity rendered all the assistance in their power. Coroner RANNEY and Dr. FREEMAN dressed the wounds and applied restoratives to those who needed their help. Soon as the officers of the road heard of the accident they sent up a train to convey the wounded to the city. At noon the track was sufficiently cleared to allow the waiting trains to proceed on their journeys.

In the Twenty-first Station-house there are satchels, bracelets, gold spectacles and other valuable articles awaiting the orders of their owners. A gentleman, who lost a gold watch, had it restored to him by a boy who found it. Mr. NICHOLS, the conductor, and Mr. AAMSTRONG, of the post-office, were very active in their endeavors to relieve the wounded passengers; carriages were readily procured by all needing them, and all the injured were sent to their homes, or made as comfortable as possible in houses in the neighborhood opened to them.

The following is the most complete list of the unfortunate sufferers that our reporter could obtain:

Mr. S. T. Nichols, of New-York—scalp wound and back and shoulders badly injured.

Geo. B. Nichols, of Newark—ear and neck cut by a splinter in the ear.

J. R. Pennfield, of Black Rock, Conn.—slightly injured in the head.

Mr. Marquand, of Southport, Conn.—head and arms badly bruised.

Mr. Lewis, of Southport, Conn.—cut across the face.

Mr. Joseph Bartram, of Black Rock, Conn.—face cut and head bruised.

Col. French, of Greenfield, Conn., (a member of Major-Gen. Butler's Staff,)—wounded in the head.

A soldier, name unknown, cut and bruised dangerously. His life is despaired of.

Mr. James Bulkley—head bruised and cut.

Mrs. Taff, of Norwalk, Conn.—slightly injured. Was able to proceed on her journey.

Miss Mary Sher, of New-Canaan, Conn.—severely injured in the head and arms, was delirious at the time of our reporter's visit. She was on her way to Cohoes in pursuit of employment.

Mrs. Goodwell, of Cohoes—the wife of a Union soldier now a prisoner—dangerously injured on the head and arm. She had an infant with her, the infant escaped without injury. [They are stopping at Mrs. KORNNER'S, corner of 78th-st. and 4th-av.]

Dr. Birch, of Norwalk, Conn.—cut badly in the head and lamed by bruises in the limbs.

Mr. Brewster, of Norwalk, cut and bruised about the face and hands and hurt in the spine.

Mr. George Riley, of Norwalk, Conn., bruised about the face, and one hand badly crushed.

Anna and Richard Osborne, of New-Canaan, Conn., brother and sister, severely injured in the head.

Mr. Samuel Boswick, of New-York—slightly wounded.

Mr. Dauchy, of Ridgefield Connecticut—badly wounded in the head, he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

In one of the cars Mr. Parke Godwin of the *Evening Post*, and Mrs. Goodwin were thrown from their seats, the car was overturned and the passengers thrown into a promiscuous heap, several were wounded and blood flowed freely. Mr. Godwin, released himself from the struggling mass that had fallen upon him, and thrusting his head through the ventilator, called for an axe and ladder. Help soon came and the sufferers were extricated. Mrs. Goodwin was considerably injured, but she is now doing well. Mr. Godwin was slightly bruised about the head and face. Mr. P. T. Barnum was on the train, but escaped without injury. Mr. B. Scott, of Philadelphia, was severely injured in the head.

The rail which caused the accident was broken in four different places. It is supposed that the ties under it were too far apart—instead of two, three ties have been placed under the new rail Fortunate there were no steep embankment in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster, if there had been, undoubtedly many lives would have been sacrificed. The engine and three of the cars passed safely after breaking the coupling.

FIVE DAYS' LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa at this Port, the Juno at Quebec, and a Blockade-Runner off Cape Race—Reception of the News of Early's Defeat in the Shenandoah—The Rebel Loan Declines Six Per Cent—Muller Held to Answer a Charge of Wilful Murder.

The blockade-runner *Charlotte*, from Cork Sept. 30, passed Cape Race Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *Juno*, from Liverpool Sept. 29, via Londonderry 30th, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 28th of September, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the United States mails, 687 passengers, and 400 tons merchandise. She has had westerly winds and rough weather during the passage.

Steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, with Hon. HIRAM SIBLEY and Mr. COLLINS, of the Russian-American Telegraph Company, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The *Europa* and *Hecla* arrived out on the 26th.

The *Belgian* and *City of Washington* arrived on the evening of the 27th.

The *Germania* arrived off Hurst Castle at 9:20 A. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 28.

A bark-rigged rebel steamer had been spoken in the Malta channel.

By the blockade-runner *Coroline*, off Cape Race, which has since arrived at Halifax, we learn that the rebel loan had declined six and a half per cent. on the reception of the news of EARLY'S defeat in the Shenandoah.

The London stock-market was very heavy. The Bank of England was purchasing gold. Money was dear and there was general distrust. Several failures were taking place, entailing heavy losses on cotton and produce traders.

Consols at London on the 29th opened at 87¼@87⅞ for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses left Copenhagen on the 24th of September for Stockholm. They will return in eight days.

DEATH OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR died at Florence on the 17th of September.

FRANZ MULLER.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of Mr. BRIGGS was brought to a termination on Monday. Mr. LEE, who saw the two men in the railroad carriage with the murdered man, could not swear to the identity of MULLER with one of them. His evidence on this point excited considerable sensation in court, especially when MULLER was required by the Coroner to put on the hat found in the carriage. The Coroner summed up in a very lucid manner, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. MULLER was then removed to Bow-street, where the adjourned magisterial examination took place, and a considerable amount of evidence was heard. Finally, the prisoner was committed for trial, reserving his defence.

DEATH OF MR. JOSHUA BATES.

From the London Star, Sept. 27.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, partner in the eminent house of BARING BROTHERS & Co., which took place on Saturday. M. VAN DE WEYER, the Belgian Minister, married the daughter of the deceased gentleman.

ITALY.

THE RIOTS AT TURIN.

Intelligence from Turin of the 22d says: The mob, after repeatedly insulting the soldiers at the Hotel de Ville, were at last fired upon by the troops several times, and numbers were wounded and 20 killed. The movement arose solely in the hope of preventing the transfer of the Capital to Florence.

On the 23d the Ministry resigned, and Gen. DELLA MARMORA was ordered to form a new Ministry.

There is good reason to believe that the bases of the convention with France will be maintained.

A telegram from Turin of the 25th of Sept. says: The city is tranquil.

A new Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of Gen. DELLA MARMORA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 30.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 85,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators, and 9,500 to exporters. The market opened irregular and dull with a decline of ⅛d. on American, and ¼d.@2d. ₩ lb. on other descriptions, but there was more confidence toward the close.

Sales Friday, 5,000 bales. The market is dull and unchanged, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling
Orleans	29d.	27d.
Mobile	28¾d.	26⅝d.
Uplands	28d.	26⅜d.

Stock in port, 412,500 bales, including 13,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer, with a slight advance.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30.

Consols close at 87½@87¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank has decreased £50,000. There is no change in the bank rate.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is dull. Illinois Central Railroad, 52 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@43.

The rebel loan has declined 6@8 ₩ cent.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Frightful Abuses in Street-Cleaning—Letter from Judge Whiting to the Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor—*Dear Sir*: This morning I received a note from J. B. AULD, Esq., your clerk, dated yesterday, saying, that by your directions he inclosed to me the amount of warrants countersigned by you during the months of July, August and September, on account of the City Inspector's office."

Not having made any personal application at your office for this information, I am led to believe it has been furnished by your Honor in consequence of inquiries I wish made on that subject. I thank you for the memorandum. I had heard of the enormous sum which had been taken from the City Treasury under pretence that such expenditure was necessary for cleaning the streets.

I am sorry I cannot say truthfully that I am at all surprised at the frightful amount which your memorandum shows, has through this department alone been abstracted.

The memorandom furnished shows that between the 22d day of July last and the 1st day of October, four judgments have been obtained against the City for street cleaners, as follows:

1864-July 22, judgment in Supreme Court	$103,992 77
Aug. 11, judgment in Supreme Court	63,078 59
Sept. 19, judgment in Supreme Court	67,566 89
Sept. 30, judgment in Supreme Court	66,867 76
Street Cleaning	$301,476 01
Salaries	33,761 72
Contingencies	1,357 11
Removal of offal, &c	8,400 00
Total	$344,994 84

That for this amount your Honor countersigned Warrants during the months of July, August, and September. Crediting the first judgment of $103,992 77 for work done before the first days of July last, the balance, $241,000, would be the amount of the sum paid for the months of July, August and September. This rate would make the expense of cleaning the streets $964,000 annually—exclusive of the cost of removing ashes, &c., which added will swell the amount beyond $1,000,000. Is not this appalling, Sir? How long is such a state of things to be indorsed? Can it be honest? Certainly some person must interfere, or by this system of apparently legalized robbery this city must succumb to the burden of taxation.

Although your note does not invite either suggestion or advice, I trust you will bear with me and pardon the suggestion that the people and tax-payers (of whom I am one) look to you to guard the City Treasury.

To me it appears on the face of these proceedings that these enormous judgments could not have been obtained without the knowledge and sanction, if not by the active interference of the City Inspector. This enormous amount for so little service could not be honestly taken from the public Treasury for the purposes pretended.

I would, had I the power, which I have no doubt you fully possess, immediately suspend the City Inspector, and report him forthwith to the Common Council, with my reasons for this suspension. I would superadd the causes now lying before, and enacted upon by the Governor of this State.

I do not think you need stop to be hypercritical upon the subject of your power. A slight examination of the law will show you that by the Charter of 1857, the power of "suspension" was given to you, and the power of "removal" was given to the Common Council. By the law of 1863, the power of "removal" only is taken away from the Common Council and given to the Governor—the power of "suspension" is untouched. I believe you will be fully sustained by the Common Council, as I am sure you will be by the people, and the result of your action will necessarily lead to a full examination of the whole subject; so that if the City Inspector and the other subordinate officers of the City Government have only performed their respective duties honestly they will stand acquitted; if otherwise, they will be justly removed from office.

Speaking for myself only, it has always appeared to me solemnly farcical to see an indignant Judge following the popular clamor of the day against the paltry petty larceny thief whose poverty, perhaps, and not his will consented, and consign him to the palaces provided at the public expense, while the frauds of "political partisans," committed upon the public, have been solemnly decided to have neither the elements of legal or moral obliquity. Trusting that this communication may be considered neither obtrusive or offensive,

I beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant,
J. R. WHITING.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 10.

A meeting was held to-night at Monument-square, of the friends of the new Constitution. Senator WILSON was among the speakers.

The following letter from President LINCOLN was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman.

MY DEAR SIR: A Convention of Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State; a public meeting is called for this evening, at Baltimore, to aid in securing its ratification by the people, and you ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument, about which there is serious controversy, is that which provides for the extinction of Slavery.

It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish to see all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I feel sure the extinction of Slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which could bring this nation to civil war. I attempt no argument. Argument upon the question is already exhausted by the abler, better-informed and more immediately interested laws of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State, shall by their votes ratify the new Constitution.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Fleet in James River—How many Vessels and how they are Armed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

The steamer *Manhattan* arrived this morning from City Point, and brought up seventy-five refugees and deserters, and one prisoner of war. Among the party is a colored barber named ED. T. DREW, who, for some time past has been serving on the rebel ram *Richmond* as Captain's steward. DREW was formerly employed in this city, and seems to be quite intelligent.

He states that unless the rebel fleet in the James River is brought into action very soon there will not be men on board to work the vessels, so many have left by desertion. The fleet numbers seven vessels, three of them being iron-clad rams, each mounting four guns, and manned by 75 men each, while their full complement should be 150. The following are the iron-clads:

The *Richmond*, the flagship, Lieut. J. S. MAURY, which DREW left on Monday last, she then being below Chaole's Bluff.

The *Virginia*, Commander SHEPPARD.

The *Fredericksburgh*, Commander THOMAS ROOT.

The other vessels of the fleet are wooden, mounting two guns and manned by thirty men each—their complement being sixty men. Their names are the *Beaufort*, *Hampton*, *Nansemond* and *Drewry*.

Furloughs for Invalid Soldiers.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 10.

In response to a communication from Governor SEYMOUR, Secretary STANTON writes that it is the design of the War Department, as was the case last year, to furnish all New York soldiers in hospital who are unfit for duty, but able to go home, and desirous of exercising the elective franchise, furloughs and transportation for that purpose.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STATUARY AT AUCTION.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the sale, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office, of the sale at auction, this day and to-morrow, of one of the most extensive collections of statuary, groups, figures, busts, &c., ever offered in this country. Even to those lovers of art who do not wish to purchase, an examination of the collection cannot fail to be a source of great pleasure.

MARRIED.

BROWN—NASH.—At Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. ALVAN NASH, RALPH E. BROWN, of Bloomington, Ill., and AMELIA P. NASH.

MACDONALD—HOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, Oct. 10, by Rev. M. ROWELL, Mr. RANDEL MACDONALD and Miss AGNES L. HOUSE, all of this City.

PEGG—CLAPP.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, Rev. JOHN PEGG, of the Troy Conference, and DEBORAH S. CLAPP, of this City.

TAINTOR—WILSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at Keene, by Right Rev. Bishop CHASE, FRANK LATHROP TAINTOR and CHARLOTTE JEAN, daughter of Hon. James Wilson, of New-Hampshire.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, JOHN Q. AYMAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRY.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, CATHERINE L. BERRY, infant daughter of Martin L. Berry.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, No. 137 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BUSHING.—At Fordham, on Friday, Oct. 7, PETER BUSHING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence.

CARTER.—In New-York, on Monday morning, Oct. 10, at 4 o'clock, of protracted illness, SAWYER CARTER, aged 80 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Jacob S. and Henry C., and of his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Jones, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 212 West 15th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Monday, Oct. 10, BENJAMIN C. CHAMBERLIN, of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 708 Greenwich-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

FICKETT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, JANE B., daughter of George Fickett, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 9¾ A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Roberts, No. 428 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

GRACE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 9, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Grace, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law Grace and Wm. H. van Voorhis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on T

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a correct synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Burnett's Cocoaine defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

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INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING

Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

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"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS
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For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in this place, let him write to me, No. 80 Malden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—S. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1509 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U.S.A.

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At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

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WHOLESALE STOCK,
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EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
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BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE
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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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BIOKRENE.

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DR. VON EISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisepthos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the sufferecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, throat or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, if he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and ethereal-ized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My throat is free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This still is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

SIGHT RESTORED.

T. Lawrence Greaner, of No. 188 East 39th-st., New-York City:—Have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was constantly in a state of great inflammation, which not only caused me intense suffering, but materially affected my general health. Hearing of Dr. VON EISENBERG'S great reputation, and as every one said everything was hopeless, I called on the Doctor, who, after having examined my case, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone; that I see perfectly well with both eyes; added to which I at present am in good health—a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind.

Oct. 5, 1864.

The ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 516 BROADWAY, New-York.

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FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
No. 208 5th-av., opposite Madison-park.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
French the language of the school.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
☞ The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PIANO FORTE CLASS TEACHING.
MR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, is ready to receive pupils in Piano Forte class teaching, and will be happy to meet those interested at Messrs. Chickering & Son's Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, every day for two weeks between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms &c., for the different classes $10,00, $15,00 and $20 00 per term.
Send for circulars containing full particulars with letters from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk and Mr. William Mason.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
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Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (Himrod) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY
NO. 6 EAST 24TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses' classes will be under the able direction of Madame B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Steadman will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Woods, No. 38 Wall-st.; Jas. M. Taylor, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 982 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN LADY EXPERIenced in teaching German, French, Music and the English branches, wishes to give lessons in the afternoon or evening, for which board would be taken as an equivalent. Address J. A. S., No. 277 State-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—BOOKKEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Navigation, Greek and Latin taught, day and evening. PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 34 West 37th-st., second door from the 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 19.

MRS. TUPPS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Sayre, No. 636.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. ROWLAND, No. 218 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 13d-st., near Central Park.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX. COMM.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 63½ WEST 32D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 202 West 20th-st., is now open.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A TEACHER, wishes to give lessons as a compensation for board. Address J. LEROUX, No. 16 East 16th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Terms, $40 to $56 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils in her own language. Address Miss M. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 21th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session Oct. 17. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Catalogues at J. P. WORSTELL'S, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The hour from 4 to 6 o'clock has been set apart for ladies cheap writing lessons. Half prices charged. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL AGENCY
Supplies principals, committees and heads of families with well qualified teachers; represents teachers desiring engagements; affords information of good schools; forwards books, maps, charts, &c., for schools and families. Circulars sent upon request. Circulars of schools and academies respectfully solicited. Address J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in teaching, a situation as governess for young children, or would go as companion to a lady. The best of testimonials as to capability. Address E. H., Governess, Station D.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, A LADY competent to teach English, French, music, &c., one willing to devote the entire day to one pupil; a Catholic lady preferred. Address T. E. D., Box No. 1,381 Post-office, stating name and address.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting with a situation as resident governess in a private family. She instructs in English, Music, French, and Drawing. Address G. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as visiting governess; special attention paid to the higher English branches, French and music; best of City references. Address J. G., 139 West 21st-st.

A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided in England for many years as governess, wishes to give private lessons in a gentleman's family. Address C. A., No. 376 4th-av.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY State and town, to report vacancies or take positions as principals or assistants (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in music, English and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

DIVIDENDS.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.
A Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Trustees, payable on the 24th day of October, at the office of M. K JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange place, in the City of New-York. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1861.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.,
No 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 24th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½ p. c.) free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, will be paid by us Oct. 17, on the capital stock of that company, to the holders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, and reopen Oct. 18.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

OFFICE PENNTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y,
No. 208½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS..... $1,212,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct 1.*
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 15 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER By Wood Bros., in their latest and best style, and has been used a few times only. Will be sold low. Can be seen at private stable, No. 63 East 15th-st.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, handsome as India rubber, and far more durable, at BOYLE'S, No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

TARPAULINS AND CART-COVERS manufactured expressly for hard wear, and warranted all pure long flax, carefully prepared at No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

CARRIAGES.—NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the decline of gold, the large stock (over 200 carriages) in warerooms No. 456 Broadway, will be offered at greatly reduced prices. C. WITTZ, No. 460 Broadway.

WANTED—A STABLE, IN THE VICINITY OF 8th-av. and 12th-st., for six months. Address Box No. 5,640 Post-office.

$75.—A GOOD HORSE, ROCKAWAY wagon and harness for sale. Address "CARRIAGE," Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for two days.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL BUST for learners, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth at out three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 336 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1864:

RESOURCES.

United States 6 ℘ cent. and Clearing House Certificates	$1,222,000 00	
Loans and Discounts	2,071,071 39	$3,293,071 39
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		83,338 9
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$205,000 00	
Due from Brokers	25,000 00	
Real Estate		100,852 17
Specie		
Cash items, viz.: Check and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		171,277 68
Stocks, New-York and United States Bonds with Comptroller		652,404 42
Bonds and Mortgages		635,000 00
United States Demand Notes		
Bills of Suspended Banks		83,000 00
Loss and Expense Account		
Total		17,066 31
		$5,045,011 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$597,300 00	
Circulation not registered		
Less Notes on hand	200,372 00—	396,928 00
Profits		185,656 09
Due to Banks		1,174,127 57
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,085,768 39
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—unpaid Dividends		241 00
Total		$5,025,121 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. SINCT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, at New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1864. JOSEPH H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of September 1864

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$919,132 00
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		52,082 17
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $76,300—		
Due from Brokers		207,724 38
Real Estate		30,000 00
Specie		19,725 00
Cash Items, viz: principally Checks in Exchanges		176,000 00
Stocks, $679,000; Promissory U. S. Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	$1,010,793 70—	519,611 29
Bills of Solvent Banks		1,689,793 71
Loss and Expense Account		32,694 00
		7,619 60
Total		$6,975,893 75

LIABILITIES

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$443,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	7,526 00—	35,474 00
Profits		709,221 92
Due to Banks		252,844 66
Due Depositors, on Demand		4,975,764 23
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid dividends		3,089 00
Total		$6,975,893 75

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERRITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day October, 1864.
[STAMP.] WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 24, 1861.
Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Transfer Agents, New-York:
DEAR SIRS: In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, please announce that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed on SATURDAY, Oct. 1 proximo, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until 3 P. M., Oct. 17, and that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½,) free of Government tax., will be paid Oct. 17 and after, to the registered holders of full paid stock at the time the books were closed. The dividend thus to be paid, was made from the earnings of the third quarter of the year. The earnings and operating expenses as ascertained, and estimated for the first three-quarters to the 30th inst., are as follows:

Earnings for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, and estimated for September	$4,810,743 83
Operating expenses for January, February, March, April, May, June and estimates for August and September,	$2,915,468 84
Nett balance	$1,934,274 99

From this balance deduct interest on mortgage bonds, sinking funds and dividends of the first and second quarters as follows:

Nine months' interest on 1st, 2d and 3d mortgage bonds	$656,525 00
Nine months' interest on Allegheny River Bridge Bonds	18,000 03
Nine months' sinking fund on 1st and 2d mortgage bonds	78,750 00
Nine months' interest on Chicago Depot bonds	5,213 01
Dividend on Stock for 1st and 2d quarter, paid	338,665 00
The Dividends now to pay are	197,355 00
Total	$1,293 508 03

Leaving a surplus subject to the further order of the Board of $640,366 99 after paying expenses, interest, sinking fund and dividends for the nine months of the year.
The nett income for the nine months, after paying all charges upon the revenue excepting dividends, is sixteen per cent. (16 per cent) on the present augmented capital, or about seventeen per cent. (17 per cent) on the average capital invested during the same period, which is equal to twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. (22⅔ per cent.) for the year.
The amount expended for construction to the 30th inst., will be about $1,900,000, of which the great r portion will be paid by the money realized from the sale of stock ordered in April last, and which has all been sold.
G. W. CASS, President.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of
FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 14.
One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.
This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with its bids all offers, and charge ¼ per cent. if successful.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
CAPITAL—$500,000,
5,000 Shares.....$100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. RAHMING, President,
THOS. A. R. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 73° 3', and have 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a portion of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-3-10 NOTES converted into those of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 46, 93, 101, 162, 223, 236, 267, 306, 332, 336, 402, 420, 422, 479, 491, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 655, 708, 718, 728, 760, 828, 907, 922, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1236, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1289, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1859, 1859, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2315, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2551, 2657, 2672, 2651, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTSELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

HAMPSHIRE AND DALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 59 TRINITY BUILDING.
Oct. 8, 1864.
The annual election of Directors of this Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Oct 5, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Transfer Books of this Company will be closed for ten days from the 10th inst., preparatory to declaring the Semi-Annual Dividend. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty million dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of seven-tenths, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	850-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.		
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,018	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Frowse.
VIRGINIA	2,836	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN—Lewis	Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Frowse	Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Nov. 19.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. SANDFORD, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(building)	

At 2 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 14 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,063 tons burthen, the *Star of the South* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,150, the *Day Star* 2,750, and the *Suwonada* 1,887, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received, or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. PAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under contract with United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

Oct. 15	COSTA RICA	Tinklepaugh.
Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	Seabury.
Nov. 3	NORTH STAR	Jones.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "GORGIA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.
The fast United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Forwarding at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Oct. 15
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA MAY PROCURE passports of the Department of State, from A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st. 3d-story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,534 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, Oct. 8, 1864.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
C. R. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M. for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:26, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 6, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave at

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:04 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. & 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 15 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features in these "floating palaces."
Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PASSIC AND MORRIS TO CAPSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and Cortlandt-st. at 10. landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located for the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, the roads and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 66 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—10 JOHN MOORE, Defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of RODGER S. SPERRY, Plaintiff, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at this office, in the Village of Jordan, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $1,087 and interest on $329 from Sept. 15, 1861, and interest on $329 from Aug. 13, 1861, and interest on $329 from July 13, 1861, besides costs, notaries' fees and postage.
WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.
Said summons and complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Onondaga County, at the City of Syracuse, in the State of New-York, Sept. 2, A. D. 1864.
WM. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jordan, N. Y.
law-6wTu*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney,
Sept. 13-law10w.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 371 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A LECTURE ROOM—forty moveable slips, each capable of seating eight or more persons. Also, two four-light chandeliers, for kerosene, second hand. Address W. H. R., care of Martin & Corey, No. 2-3 Greenwich-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1864. }
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:
5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.
Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) all salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.
Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.
Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.
Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.
The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.
Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.
The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article deliver d free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or package, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.
All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.
Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date ——
The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($——) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.
(Signature of bidder,) ———
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures,) ———
Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest or the United States. B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 4.]
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24, 1864. }
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of
STOCKINGS—Army Standard.
MESS PANS—Army Standard.
SHOVELS—Army Standard.
DRUMS, complete—Army Standard.
BUGLES, with extra mouth-piece—Army Standard.
WALL TENTS, complete—Army Standard. (Bidders may state whether they propose to furnish 9 oz or 10 oz. Duck, and whether of Cotton or Linen materials.)
HOSPITAL TENTS—Army Standard.
WORSTED SASHES—Army Standard.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 5.]
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864. }
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of—
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

[No. 7.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864. }
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cross Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Oct. —, 1864. }
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 18½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.
Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
Doors open at 7½; Overture at 7¾.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—MONEY.
THURSDAY—A five-act play, entitled
THE COMPACT,
which has been some time in active preparation, with new Scenery, Appointments and Music.
The characters by Messrs Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Geo Holland, Young, W. R. Floyd, John Sefton, Whiting, Wright, Moore, Brown, Parkes, Williams, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs Floyd, Mrs. and Miss Maurice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7 3-4.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1864.
In his original character of
EDWIN FORREST
LEAVING
JACK CADE,
In Judge Conrad's powerful romantic tragedy of the same name, supported by the entire company.
The manager, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO
It will be performed TO MORROW, Wednesday, being POSITIVELY ITS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WM. WHEATLEY ..... as ..... LEGARDERE
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, EDWIN FORREST.

WINTER GARDEN.
NINTH WEEK
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A continuation of houses,
CROWDED FROM PARQUETTE TO DOME.
Evidence his great success in the revival of the most amusing of all Shakespeare's creations,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
produced with a uniform excellence of
COSTUMES,
SCENERY,
AND
APPOINTMENTS,
never before surpassed on the New-York stage.
Mr. CLARKE will also appear as Paul Patent, a new role, in a dashing petite comedy called
LOVE IN LIVERY.
To meet the wishes of those who have not yet seen Mr. CLARKE in this immensely popular comic roles of De Boots and Toodles, he will appear in those characters on Friday next and each Friday during his limited engagement. Doors open at 7½.

JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FIFTH CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVEN NG, Oct. 11.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT
given with each ticket.
A TIME OF PURCHASE.
Office for the sale of tickets, 594 and 596 BROADWAY,
NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
where the presents are distributed from the
STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY, PIANOS, SEWING-MACHINES, DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., &c.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
THE MOST POPULAR CONCERTS EVER GIVEN.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—DAY AND EVENING.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts at all hours.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864. }
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (2 0,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or pine boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.
Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and dissication, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.
Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, put up as above.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

[No. 8.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864. }
PROPOSALS ARE IN

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 10, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	105⅝	100	Erie Railway.....	92
5,000	do.....	105⅝	400	do.....	92¼
50,000	do.....	105¼	100	do.....s30	92
50,000	do.....	106	100	do.....	92⅛
500	do.....		500	do.....	92⅛
100	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, O. Small.....	107⅜	100	do.....s10	92⅝
25,000	do.....	107⅜	800	do.....	92⅜
4,000	do.....	107	100	do.....b30	93⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	96⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	114⅜
1,000	Treas. N. Y 3-10s, Oct. & Apr....	104⅜	400	do.....s30	114⅝
10,000	do.....	104⅜	1000	Reading R.....	120
10,000	do.....b15	94⅛	100	do.....s30	119
14,000	U. S. 5s, 1 yr, C..	94	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅜
12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90 ...	56	300	do.....s10	114⅛
1,000	M. 6s ins. to Pacific R.....	66	800	do.....	62⅝
1,000	O. & M. Cer....	35	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	97
20,000	do.....	34⅜	200	do.....b30	98
10,000	do.....b15	34⅜	100	do.....	96⅜
24,000	do.....c	34	265	Chi. & N. W.....	40
20,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	100	do.....	39⅝
6,000	Erie 3d M. Bs..	115	100	do.....	39⅝
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	115	200	do.....	39⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R Bs..	115	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
6,000	O. & N. W. 1st M.	94⅜	100	do.....	74⅜
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	106	300	do.....	74⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	110	100	do.....	74⅜
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	108	600	do.....	74⅜
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58	700	Cle & Tol. R.....	103⅜
20	Hanover Bank....	104	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	88⅜
1,000	Am. 3old.....	196	400	do.....	89⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	81¼	500	do.....	89¼
100	Quick M. Co....b10	77⅛	100	do.....b30	90
300	Mariposa M. Co...	33	100	do.....b30	89¾
200	do.....s60	32⅜	150	do.....	89
200	do.....	32½	600	do.....s30	89
100	do.....	32⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du O. R.	83⅜
700	do.....s60	32	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	93
18	Metropolitan Gas..	124	500	do.....	92⅜
100	Pacific Mail.....	280	300	do.....b30	93⅜
100	do.....	278	500	do.....	92⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.....	113	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	67⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	118	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	117

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅛	200	Hudson R. R.....	115
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O.	107	100	do.....b10	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C	95⅛	200	Erie R.....b10	113⅜
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N, Oct. & April..	105	800	do.....	113⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr, C.	94⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	92⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	34⅜	100	do.....	92¼
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	187⅜	100	Mich. Central R..	118⅛
200	Quick. M. Co....	77⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.....	63
100	Pac. M. S. Co...s30	278	100	do.....	63½
300	N. Y. Central.....	114	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅜
16	do.....	115	100	do.....b10	114⅜
200	Erie R.....b60	83	100	Chic. & N. W. R..	39⅜
300	do.....s30	92	218	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
25	do.....	92¼	100	Clev. & Tol.....	105⅛
5000	do.....b3	92⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	89¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

2400	Erie R.....	92⅜	300	Ch. & R. I. R. x-d...	89⅜
200	do.....c	92⅜	300	do.....c	89⅜
100	do.....	92⅜	200	do.....c	89⅛
100	do.....	92¼	500	do.....b3	89¼
100	do.....b3	92⅜	500	Chic. & N. W....b3	39¼
100	do.....b3	92⅜	2000	do.....s3	39
100	do.....s30	92⅜	100	do.....s30	39
100	do.....b3	92⅜	300	do.....	38¾
100	do.....s10	92⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref..	74
100	do.....c	92⅜	100	do.....	74
500	Hudson R. R...s3	115	100	do.....b3	74⅜
100	do.....b3	115⅛	100	do.....	74⅜
2000	Cleve. & Pitts....	97¼	200	P., F. W. & C....c	92⅜
200	Reading R.....	119⅜	200	do.....	92⅜
100	do.....c	119⅜	100	Canton Co.....	28⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	62⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....	81
100	do.....b3	62⅜	100	do.....c	81
100	do.....	62⅜	100	do.....	80½
100	do.....c	62⅜	100	do.....	80⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	114⅜	100	Quick. Min.....	77⅜
100	do.....	114⅜	100	do.....	77⅛
100	do.....s10	114⅜	100	Mar. Mining Co...	32⅜
100	do.....b3	114⅜	100	do.....	32⅜
200	do.....	115	100	do.....	32⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway...b3	92⅜	1000	Erie R.....	92⅜
200	do.....	92⅜	200	do.....s3	92⅜
200	do.....s3	92⅜	200	Cum. Coal.....b3	81
100	do.....b3	92⅜	100	do.....s3	80⅜
100	do.....b4	92⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co....	77⅜
100	do.....b4	92⅜	200	do.....s3	77⅜
100	do.....	92⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$18,000	Am. Gold.....	198⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I..	63⅛
4,000	do.....	199	900	do.....	63⅛
2,000	do.....	199⅜	100	do.....s10	63⅜
1,000	do.....	199⅜	500	do.....s30	63⅜
10,000	do.....s3	199⅜	200	do.....	64
1200	Erie Railway..b3	93	200	do.....	64⅛
1000	do.....s3	92⅜	100	Toledo.....	108
200	do.....	92⅜	600	Northwest'n R.....	40⅜
2000	Reading R.....	120⅜	400	N. W. Pref.....b10	76⅛
200	do!.....	120⅜	100	Pac. M. S. C.....	276
100	do.....s5	120⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co...b3	81⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	115	100	do.....	81
100	do.....	115⅛	100	do.....	81⅛
200	Pittsburgh.....	99	800	Mar. Min. Co.....	32
100	do.....	99⅛	100	do.....b3	32

MONDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit Oct. 1:

Decrease in Loans...	$21,631
Increase in Specie.....	395,446
Decrease in Circulation.....	26,717
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....	$16,920

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 10, 1864.	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864.
Capital.....	$69,401,000	$69,227,725	$69,027,725
Loans.....	209,906,903	188,676,206	188,696,667
Specie.....	29,927,281	20,066,577	19,671,131
Circulation.....	5,625,178	4,131,111	4,157,828
Gross Deposits..	246,585,206	230,718,271	230,382,176
Exchanges.....	66,548,015	84,250,249	90,516,079
Undrawn.....	180,337,283	146,333,022	145,816,097
In Sub-Treasury	29,327,018	29,063,356	22,511,938

The weekly Associated Bank return shows a moderate gain on the Specie line of Deposits. In other respects the movement of the week was remarkably steady.

The market for Money, to-day, is quiet. The Stock Producers are fairly supplied at 7 per cent. There is continued irregularity in the rates for mercantile paper, but less distrust in signatures than early last week.

The Gold Room opened weak this morning, nearly 2 per cent. below the sales of Saturday afternoon, but later in the day the speculators for the rise attempted to use the later English financial news to advance the price, and the price recovered, for a time, to 197½ @198¼. Their reasoning appeared to be that the renewed London and Liverpool pressure will add to the export demand for Gold from this side. The same argument was advanced on the previous panic news from London, when Gold was ruling here at 225 ₱ cent., but there was no response from the Importing or Banking interest to justify an upward turn, and so the price, on continued good accounts of our military situation, went down to 215, and subsequently to 200@190 ₱ cent. This second outburst of panic in England, after a fortnight of comparative quiet, comes not unexpectedly to this side. It was foreseen that the news of the victory of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, following so quickly the fall of Atlanta, would further disturb English opinion as to the result of the War, and its early termination in favor of the National Government. The defeat of EARLY caused a decline of 6@8 ₱ cent. in the bogus Confederate Cotton Loan. Some of the banking and mercantile failures reported from England are of the most desperate nature; but the panic had not yet become general, nor had the Bank of England rate of interest gone above 9 ₱ cent.

The interest in the New Loan of $40,000,000 to be awarded next Friday is on the increase among private capitalists as well as with the National Banks and Banking firms in Wall-street. The bidding now promises to be on a liberal scale. It will be stimulated by the offer of the Secretary to receive one-fourth the amount in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. These are selling in the market at 94½@94¾ ₱ cent. The accrued interest will be allowed by the Department to the 14th inst., and the Certificates received at par.

At the Stock Exchange the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were about the same as on Saturday. Treasury Certificates a fraction better. The Railway speculation was rather feverish in the forenoon, but not disposed to yield materially on Saturday's prices. On Erie the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* is more equal than through the early part of last week. The sales are not on a very large scale. The Western Shares generally steady at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Saturday. The price of Gold about 197¼ ₱ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106⅛	106⅜	Mich. Southern..	62	62¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	107¼	107	Illinois Cen.....	115	114
N. Y. Central...	114⅜	114⅜	Pittsburgh.....	98¾	97⅜
Erie	52	52¾	Fort Wayne.....	93¾	93⅜
Erie Preferred..	100	100	Rock Island.....	89¾	89¼
Hudson.....	114¾	115	Reading.....	119¾	119⅜
Canton.....	28	28	Quicksilver.....	77¾	77⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cum'land Coal..	81	80⅜
Northwest.....	39	39⅜	Mariposa.....	33	32
Ohio & M. Certs	34⅜	32⅜	N. West Pref....	72⅝	73¼

The market was dull for City Bank Shares. The following bids were made:

Merchants'.....	112	Hanover.....	104
Mechanics'.....	114	St. Nicholas.....	98
American Exchange.	116⅛	Commonwealth....	100
Bank of No. Amer...	102	Imp. and Traders'...	100

The Railway Bonds are also inactive. The offers were as follows:

Erie 1st, '68.....	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.	84
Erie 3ds, '83.....	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....	99⅛
Mich. C. new, 1sts. '83.	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	105	Mil. & P. du Ch.....	110
Ill. Cen., '75.....	118¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	109
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds.....	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	80
Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	57

The Broadway Bank (depository of the City funds) shows the following condition on its quarterly return to the Bank Department at Albany, as on 24th September:

Loans and Discounts.....	$3,679 689
Stocks and United States Treasury paper..	1,639,703
Specie.....	519,611
Due from Banks.....	297,724
Real Estate and Miscellaneous.....	265,713
Total.....	$6,402,520
Capital.....	$1,000,000
Surplus.....	709,221
Deposits, net.....	4,654,736
Miscellaneous.....	38,563—$6,402,520

The Mercantile Bank of this City stood as follows on the sixth of September, according to the last quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany:

Loans, including U. S.....	$3,511,150
Specie.....	312,600
Legal-Tender.....	305,172
Real Estate.....	100,000
Miscellaneous.....	109,007
Total.....	$4,337,929
Capital.....	$1,000,000
Surplus.....	335,618
Deposits, net.....	2,995,940
Miscellaneous.....	6,171—$4,337,929

The Park Bank of this City on its quarterly return to the Bank Department shows the following condition as on 24th of September:

Loans and Discounts.....	$6,695,718
United States Securities.....	2,401,802
Specie.....	918,204
Legal-Tender.....	1,052 039
Due from Banks.....	1,941,055
Miscellaneous.....	447,553
Total.....	$13,446,371
Capital.....	$2,000,000
Surplus.....	1,129,435
Circulation.....	391,656
Deposits—net.....	9,860,340
Miscellaneous.....	64,940—$13,446,371

The Second National Bank shows the following condition on its quarterly return to the Comptroller of the National Currency as on Monday, Oct. 3:

Loans.....	$474,554
United States Securities.....	595,350
Due from Banks.....	224,658
Legal Tender, &c.....	350,177
Total.....	$1,744,719
Capital.....	$300,000
Surplus.....	25,248
Deposits.....	1,209,471
Miscellaneous.....	210,000—$1,744,719

The City Bank of New-York shows the following condition on its quarterly report to the Bank Department at Albany, on the 24th of September:

Loans and Discounts.....	$2,639,743
United States Securities.....	2,512,074
Specie.....	229,139
Legal Tender.....	255,461
Miscellaneous.....	202 595
Total.....	$5,899,012
Capital.....	$1,000,000
Surplus.....	542,446
Deposits net.....	4,345,611
Miscellaneous.....	10,955—$5,899,012

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,599,755 58; for customs, $69,000; payments, $7,459,867 05; on account of loan; $178,000; balance, $28,523,444 76.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Government.

This Bank will include in its bid for the new 5-20 six per cent. loan, the orders of other parties. Such orders must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount, and if successful, a charge of ½ will be made; if unsuccessful, the 5 per cent. will be repaid immediately.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used at par and interest for one-quarter of any award, and Certificates will answer for the 5 per cent. preliminary deposit.

All orders must be in by 4 o'clock on the 13th instant. Our bid, including all who join us, will be made up in Washington, by Mr. J. THOMPSON, on the morning of the 14th.

S. C. THOMPSON, President,
JAMES OLPHERT, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
DEPOSITARY AND AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Bank will include in its bid for the New United States 5-20 loan the bids of other parties.

Those wishing to subscribe will deposit with us two per cent. of the amount required, to be returned if the bid is not successful.

Certificates of indebtedness can be used for one-quarter of amounts subscribed for. All orders must be handed in by the 13th inst.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 15,717 bbls. Flour, 821 bbls. and 675 bags Corn Meal, 66,136 bushels Wheat, 27,968 bushels Corn, 14,497 bushels Oats, 51,619 bushels Barley, 1,254 bushels Malt, 1,382 pkgs. Provisions and 346 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quite dull and heavy, at $10 50@$10 75 for Pots and $11 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at irregular prices; Java at 42c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 35c.@36c.; Rio at 33c.@37½c.; St. Domingo at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at declining prices; Middling $1 08@$1 12, chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$7 80; poor to choice Extra State at $7 85@$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $8@$9 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$7 50 @$7 80
Extra State.....	7 85 @ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands.	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 55 @11 25
Extra Genessee.....	8 50 @10 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	8 75 @13 75

Southern Flour is unsettled; sales since our last 900 bbls. at $9 00@$10 90 for poor to good, and $11@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $13 50@$14 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, to-day; sales 450 bbls. extra at $8@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is limited request, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in demand at $7 50 for Jersey, and $7 65 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for export, opening at reduced prices, but closing more firmly, especially the finer qualities. Sales, 94,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 90@$1 95; Red Western at $1 80@$1 88; Amber Iowa Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 85@$1 87; Milwaukee Club, at $1 80@$1 85; Chicago Spring at $1 77@$1 83, and Amber Kentucky, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand, but is cheaper; sales, since our last, 87,000 bushels, at $1 44½@$1 48, closing at $1 44½@$1 46 for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request and steady. We quote Canada at 76½c.@77½c.; Western at 77½c.@78½c.; State at 77c.@78c., cash, ₱ bushel.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.	Oct. 10.
Superfine Flour.....	$9 50 @ 9 90	$7 50 @ 7 80
Extra State.....	9 50 @10 50	7 85 @ 8 40
Extra Ind. and Mich.	9 87 @12 00	8 00 @10 75
Extra Ohio.....	10 90 @12 25	9 00 @11 25
Extra Genesee.....	10 50 @12 00	8 50 @10 75
Extra Missouri.....	10 50 @15 50	8 75 @13 75
Super. to Ex. South'n	11 00 @16 00	9 90 @14 50
Rye Flour.....	8 00 @ 9 50	8 25 @ 9 75
Corn Meal.....	8 00 @ 8 50	7 50 @ 7 85
White Wheat, ₱ bush	2 35 @ 2 50	2 00 @ 2 15
Red and Am. Wh't ₱ bu	2 06 @ 2 35	1 75 @ 1 95
Mixed Western Corn.	1 52½@ 1 64	1 44½@ 1 48
Yellow Corn.....	1 65 @— —	— @ 1 50
Rye.....	1 60 @1 65	1 25 @ 1 30
Barley.....	— — @— —	1 90 @ 2 00
Oats.....	88 @ 90⅜	66½@ 78½

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand and steady at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for City use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@52½c. for new, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, 70c. @85c.; Cuba Muscovado, 68c.@78c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$30 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $14@$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 22½@ $2 30 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05 @$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 39@$1 40. No. 1 Lard $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 36½c. @37½c.; Refined Petroleum at 70c.@72½c., free; and 63c.@63½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and quoted firmer. Sales to-day 11,700 bbls., at $40 50 @$41 25, closing at $41@$41 25, for New Mess, cash and regular way; $42@$42 50 for do., deliverable in October, buyer's option; $39@$39 50 for one year old Mess; $41 50 for Prime Mess; $39 for thin Mess, and $37 50@$38 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@20c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is inactive. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@20½c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in moderate demand, at $17 5'@$22 50 for Extra Mess, $13@$17 for Plain Mess, $7@$12 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate request, at 36c.@44c. for poor to prime State, and 28c.@34c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.	Oct. 10.
New Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$43 00 @$— —	$40 50 @$41 25
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.....	38 50 @ 39 50	37 50 @ 38 50
Lard, ₱ lb.....	23 @ 24¾	19 @ 20½
Fl'n Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @ 20 00	13 00 @ 17 00
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb.....	40 @ 48	28 @ 34
State Butter, ₱ lb.....	48 @ 56	36 @ 44
Cheese, ₱ lb.....	19 @ 27	12 @ 20

SUGARS—Have been quiet and unsettled. Sales since our last 170 hhds. Cuba &c. at 18c.@21¾c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars continue inactive, at 19c.@24c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 119,000 lbs. at 14¾c.@15¼c., the latter rate for choice.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., at $1 73@1 74, chiefly at $1 74 ₱ gallon, closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 50 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d.; 60 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d.; 50 tons Copper Ore on private terms; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 700 pkgs. Butter at 30s., and 400 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 250 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 4½d. For Hamburg, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; 10 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d., 20 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.

[Advertisement.]

CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW.

The Fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the lungs. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 42 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 11 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 06 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 1 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 36 | Gov. Island.. 4 25 | Hell Gate.. 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct 10,

Cleared.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamers North America, Marshman, Fortress Monroe; Wm. Woodward, Cardiff, Baltimore.

Barks C. Blanchard, (Br.,) ——, Caspe, C. E., ——; Arran Isle, (Br.,) Hobson, Pernambuco, Peedergast Bros. & Co.; D. Nickels, Pierce, Boston, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ann & Alice, (Br.,) McConnell, Bilbao, D. Starr.

Brigs Wm. H. Bickmore, Washington, H. W. Loud; Suwannee, Cobb, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; T. D. Wagner, Bergman, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut.

Schooners Euphemia, (Br.,) Aliru, Truxillo and Turks Island, J. Leaycraft; E. C. Johnson, Gage, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ocean Bird, Conley, Washington, L. Keuny; Sultan, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax, N. S., Thos. S. Whitman.

Sloop Superior, Wood, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Circassian, Henry Churchill commanding, Hampton Roads 36 hours. Has gone to the Navy-yard.

Steamship Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen. Bremen Sept. 25, and Southampton 28th, P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds and rough weather during the passage. Oct. 1, lat. 48 39, lon. 18 46, saw Br. bark Terry, from Singapore for Liverpool, and supplied her with provisions. Oct. 2, lat. 49 49, lon. 23 49, saw a steamer, with a yellow funnel, bound E. Oct. 4, lat. 47, lon. 42 34, at noon, passed a steamer, bound E., with white streak on upper part of the bulwarks.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington 49 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Perseverance, (of Liverpool,) Robertson, Liverpool Aug. 25, with mdse. and 365 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had strong W. and S. W. gales the first 25 days of the passage; split sails, &c.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Stewart, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse and 6 steerage passengers to J. Atkins & Co. 4th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed through a large quantity of bales and loose cotton; picked up 3 bales, one of which is marked S. C. R. R.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool Aug. 22, with coal and 45 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had light westerly winds nearly the entire passage.

Ship Granite State, Jacobs, Boston 1st inst., in ballast to master.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, Genoa 43 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling.

Bark Welkin, Blanchard, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had heavy westerly weather. Off Sable Island, was in co. 3 ds., with ship C. C. Duncan, from Cardiff for New-York.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Oct. 9—Steamers Champion, Albany, City of Bath, Detroit.

Ship Yara.

Bark Condor. Brig Eastern Star.

Schooners Eliza Sheddon, Buena Vista, Wm. Allen, Maryland, Lucy Robinson, Maria & Elizabeth, D. Townsend, Daniel Holmes, Geo. Hoyt, John Rockford, Woodhull, Palma, Austria, Maria.

16th—Br. steamship Corsica, for Nassau, N. P.

Spoken, &c.

Arracan—ship, bound S., was seen, Sept. 14, lat. 25, lon. 60.

Anna Walsh—bark, steering E., Sept. 24, lat. 45 30 lon. 48 04.

Stella—Fr. bark, from St. Domingo for Havre, 16 ds. out, Oct. 2, lat. 35 30, lon. 69.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 10—Arr. brig Example, Hardy, Cape Haytien; schrs. A. S. Putnam, Dwyer, Port-au-Prince; schr. Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, New-York.

Also arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; barks Tesuca, Cadiz; Charles Brewer, Philadelphia; brigs Lucy Ann, Amos; schr. Winter Bird, Port-au Prince.

Below—Ship Midnight, from Rangoon; brig Frontier, from Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8—Arr. schrs. J. B. Huey, (Br.,) Straits of Canso; Faithful, Parson, Boston. Cld. bark Evelyn Bowden, Matanzas; brig Wm. Aiken, (Br.,) Pratt, Halifax; schrs. Thos. Dickson, McCombes, Windsor, N. S.; Reindeer, Good, Truro, N. S.; Ira Belle, Morse, Nigby, N. S.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Oct. 8, ship J. S. De Wolf, Bradshaw, Philadelphia.

[PER JURA.]

Arr. from New-York, Korigomen, at Bordeaux; Reinhardt, at Bremerhaven; Anita Garibaldi, at Genoa; Hudson, at Plymouth; Elizabeth, at Scilly; Martin, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Bangor, Ella, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Paramatta, from Liverpool for San Francisco, put into Queenstown 29th, leaky.

PETROLEUM

ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
TEN PER CENT. PER MONTH,
Will be found at the
PETRO

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4072. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY!

GLORIOUS UNION TRIUMPH

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Swept Clean.

Pennsylvania 15,000 Majority on the Home Vote.

Five Union Members of Congress Gained

Ohio 40,000 Union Majority.

Ten Union Members of Congress Gained

Indiana 20,000 Union Majority.

Two Union Members of Congress Gained.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTED.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11—Midnight.

Philadelphia is in a blaze of glory. Union City and County ticket elected by eight thousand majority. RANDALL, Dem., elected to Congress in the First District; O'NEIL, KELLEY, MYERS and THAYER in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, elected by increased majorities.

Pennsylvania will gain five Union Congressmen, sure.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Eleventh Ward, Democratic majority 488; Union gain, 72.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Tenth Ward of Philadelphia, (official); Union majority 1,132; Union loss, 94.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Twenty-ninth Ward of Philadelphia, Kelly, Union, (reported) 200 majority; Union gain 279.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Doylestown, Bucks County, Democratic majority, 37, Democratic gain, 26.

Doylestown, Democratic majority, 65; Democratic gain, 63.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Westchester township gives Broomall, Union, 539 majority. Union gain, 5.

Thirty townships in Chester County show a Union loss of 298.

Chesterborough, Delaware County, Union majority 150; Union loss 88.

Delaware County, Union majority, 1,250; Union loss, 200.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

First Ward of Reading, Union majority 105.

Reading, Seventh Ward, Union majority, 90; Fifth Ward, Union majority, 51; Ninth Ward, Democratic majority, 39.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Lancaster, Democratic majority, 150; Democratic gain, 100.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The following returns have been received from the Tenth Congressional District: Pottsville, Fisher, Union, 479 majority. Union gain over last year, 35. Norwegian township, Union gain, 42.

Tamaqua borough, Democratic majority, 98; Union gain, 55. Port Clinton, Democratic majority, 11; Democratic gain, 20. Pottstown borough, Democratic majority, 171; Democratic gain, 37.

Union township 280 Democratic majority. Port Clinton borough, 11 Democratic majority.

Lebanon County gives 800 Union majority. Union loss, 200

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Freemansburgh, Northampton County, 2 Democratic majority. Union gain, 3. Manch Chunk, 100 Union majority. Union gain, 18.

Easton borough, Northampton County, Union majority, 35; Union loss, 5.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Dauphin County; Harrisburgh, 233 Democratic majority. Democratic gain of 140. As far as heard from the Union majority is 186.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Petersburgh Borough, War Democratic majority, 64.

Cumberland County gives GLOSSBRENNER, for Congress, about 600 majority.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bedford borough and township, 140 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 28.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Blair County, 450 Union majority. Union loss, 447. Huntington borough, Union loss, 56.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Six townships give 86 Union majority. Union loss, 84.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Second Ward of Philadelphia gives 150 Union majority. Union gain, 102.

The Tenth Ward gives 1,236 Union majority. Union gain, 10.

Fifth Ward, Democratic majority 297; Democratic gain 150.

Sixth Ward, Democratic majority 137; Democratic gain 171.

Third Ward, Democratic majority 275; Democratic gain 164.

Twelfth Ward, Union majority 85; Democratic gain 37.

Fifteenth Ward, Union majority 927; Democratic gain 102.

Sixteenth Ward, Union majority 21; Union gain 114.

Seventeenth Ward, Union majority 965; Democratic gain 93.

Twentieth Ward, Union majority 720; Union gain 4.

Twenty-sixth Ward, Union majority 728; a new Ward.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

Four towns in Crawford County, give 233 Union majority.

Pittsburgh, First Ward, 575 Union majority; Second Ward, 5 Democratic majority; Third Ward, 61 majority.

Scranton, Democratic majority, 37; Union gain, 196.

Pike County, Shohola Township, Democratic majority, 60; Union gain, 2; Westfall Township, Democratic majority, 93.

Erie City, First Ward, 57 Union majority; Second Ward, 5 Democratic majority; Third Ward, 97 Union majority; Fourth Ward, 51 Union majority.

Warren County, as far as heard from, gives 98 Democratic majority.

Fall Brook, Tioga County, gives 127 Democratic majority; the rest of the county from 50 to 150 Union majority in each town, making the county Union by 3,000.

Lycoming County—Williamsport, 68 Union majority; Tamaqua, 98 Democratic. Union gain 55; Kingston, 61 Union; Danville, 28 Union.

Schuylkill Co., town of Union, 237 Democratic majority.

Crawford Co., 1,300 Union majority, Democratic Thirty Townships in Luzerne County give DENNIgain 600.

SON, Democrat, 403 majority. They gave WOODWARD, Democratic last year 1,051; Union gain, 649.

Wayne Co. gave 900 Democratic majority.

Twenty districts in Schuylkill County give 268 Democratic gain.

The majority in the county will be 1,900; Union gain, 100.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

First Congressional District complete; Randall (Dem.) 2,184 majority.

SECOND DISTRICT,

Union majority 4,048.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Union majority, 864.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Union majority, 3,369.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Except Bucks County, Union majority 1,001.

The Union majority in the city is 7,098 against 7,061 last year. Union gain 17.

Bucks County is reported 1,100 Democratic majority. If this estimate is correct, it will defeat RUSSEL THAYER, the Union candidate, unless the soldiers vote turn the majority the other way.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Chester County reported 2,000 Union majority; Union loss, 500.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Reading complete. Union majority 114; Union gain, 65.

NINTH DISTRICT—LANCASTER COUNTY.

Thaddeus Stevens, Union, elected by about 4,600. Union loss 1,500.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Union majority, 431; Union loss, 213.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

York County, Democratic majority, 2,600; Cumberland County, 600; Perry not heard from; Glossbrenner's majority will probably be 3000.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Franklin County gives a Democratic majority of 150; Democratic gain 300.

About 230 Democratic majority; Democratic loss 40.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Cambria County gives a Democratic majority of about 1,000; Democratic gain 170.

Chester County gives a Union majority of about 2,100; Union loss 390.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Erie—Four city wards give 200 Union majority.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT,

Crawford County—Union majority, 1,400; Union loss, 500.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Union majority 600 in Beaver County; Union loss, 180.

Latest.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12—3:30 A. M.

The vote in the State is so close that probably the soldiers' votes will be necessary to decide the result.

Forney's Press claims a Union majority of 10,000, which the soldiers' vote will increase to 20,000. It thinks there will be a Union gain in members of Congress, and of the Legislature.

The *Age* claims a Democratic majority on the home vote of 10,000 or 12,900.

POPULAR VOTE.

The popular home vote, so far as indicated by the partial returns for Congressmen, will not vary materially from last year, when GOV. CURTIN carried the State for the Union cause by 15,335. The county majorities are slightly varied in several of the heavy Union Districts (as in Alleghany), by the circumstance that the opposition to the candidates was not sufficiently formidable to bring out the full vote. The same remark applies to one or two of the strong Democratic districts.

UNION MAJORITIES.

	1864.	1863.
Philadelphia	8,000	7,081
Lancaster	5,300	5,891
Alleghany	7,000	7,655
Delaware	1,500	1,673
Chester	2,200	2,490
Dauphin	1,000	1,200
Tioga	3,000	2,887
Crawford	1,306	1,905

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

	1864.	1863.
Berks	6,500	6,622
Northampton	3,000	2,073
Schuylkill	2,000	2,041
Bucks	700	570
Bedford	300	274
Luzerne	2,000	2,786
Pike	800	914
Wayne	900	941

Pennsylvania—Congressmen.

The present delegation elected in 1862 for Congress, stands:

Union	11 Members.
Democratic	11 Members.
Independent Democrat	1 Member.
Independent Union	1 Member.
Total Congressional	24 Districts.

The Districts were divided as follows:

Dist.	Union.	Dist.	Democratic.
2.	City of Philadelphia.	1.	City of Philadelphia.
3.	City of Philadelphia.	8.	Lehigh & Montgomery.
4.	City of Philadelphia.	9.	Berks.
5.	City and Bucks County	10.	Lebanon & Schuylkill.
7.	Chester and Delaware.	11.	Northampton, &c.
9.	Lancaster.	12.	Luzerne & Susquehan'a.
13.	Bradford.	14.	Dauphin, &c.
19.	Erie, Clearfield, &c.	16.	Adams, Bedford, &c.
20.	Clarion, Crawford, &c.	17.	Blair, Huntingdon, &c.
22.	Allegany (part.)	21.	Fayette, Indiana, &c.
23.	Allegany, Butler, &c.	24.	Beaver, Greene, &c.
15.	York, Perry, &c., Independent Democrat.		
18.	Centre, Tioga, &c., Independent Union.		

The returns from yesterday's election leave little doubt of the election of the following

UNION MEMBERS.

Districts.

2. Charles O'Neill, Philadelphia.
3. Leonard Myers, Philadelphia.
4. William D. Kelly, Philadelphia.
5. M. Russell Thayer, Philadelphia.
7. John M. Broomall, Chester.
9. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
13. U. S. Mercur, Bradford.
14. George F. Miller, Dauphin.
16. W. H. Koontz, Bedford.
17. A. A. Baker, Huntingdon.
18. S. F. Wilson, Centre.
19. G. W. Schofield, Clearfield.
20. Amos Myers, Clarion.
22. J. K. Morehead, Allegany.
23. Thomas Williams, Allegany.
24. G. B. Lawrence, Beaver.

And the following

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

1—S. J. Randall, Philadelphia.
6. S. E. Ancona, Berks.
10—Neyer Strouse, Schuylkill.
11. Philip Johnson, Northampton.
12—Charles Dennison, Luzerne.

The 21st District is in doubt. SMITH FULLER, Union *vs.* J. L. Dawson present Democratic member.

OHIO.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Cincinnati gives 6,000 Union majority.

Cleveland, seven Wards, gives 1,045 majority.

Sandusky, 5 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 429 on the gubernatorial election.

Hamilton County gives 6,000 Union majority.

Seven towns in Portage County gives 1,121 Union majority.

Three towns in Ashtabula County give 548 Union majority.

Two towns in Cuyahoga County give 160 Union majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Hamilton County gives about 5,000 Union majority. EGGLESTON and HAYES (Union) are elected in the First and Second Districts.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Gen. SCHENCK for Congress in the Third District has about 2,000 majority.

The Union majority in the State on the home vote is estimated at 40,000.

Fifteen or sixteen Union Congressmen are elected.

Ohio—Congressmen.

The present delegation elected in 1862, to Congress, stands:

Union	5 Members
Democratic	14 Members
Total Congressional	19 Districts

Divided as follows:

Dist.	Union.	Dist.	Democratic.
3.	Warren, Preble, &c.	1.	Cincinnati.
10.	Wood, Williams, &c.	2.	Cincinnati.
17.	Jefferson, Stark, &c.	4.	Champaigne, &c.
18.	Cleveland, &c.	5.	Allen, Mercer, &c.
19.	Ashtabula, &c.	6.	Beaver, Clermont, &c.
		7.	Columbus, &c.
		8.	Delaware, &c.
		9.	Crawford, Erie, &c.
		11.	Adams, Gallia, &c.
		12.	Fairfield, &c.
		13.	Knox, Licking, &c.
		14.	Lorain, Wayne, &c.
		15.	Athens, Meigs, &c.
		16.	Belmont, &c.

The vote yesterday has certainly reversed the position of parties for the new Congress, and elected the following

UNION MEMBERS.

Districts.

1. B. Eggleston, Cincinnati.
2. R. B. Hays, Cincinnati.
3. Gen. R. C. Schenck, Warren.
4. Wm. Lawrence, Champaigne.
5. R. W. Clark, Clermont.
7. S. Shellabarger, Columbus.
8. J. R. Hubbell, Delaware.
10. J. M. Ashley, Wood
14. Martin Welker, Lorain.
17. E. P. Eckley, Jefferson.
18. R. P. Spalding, Cleveland.
19. Gen. J. A. Garfield, Ashtabula.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The election passed off quietly, as far as heard from, throughout the State. Reports thus far show large Union gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 1,200 Republican majority.

Wayne County gives 3,000 Union majority. Union gain 2,000.

Partial returns from the Fifth Congressional District give 7,000 Union majority; gain 5,000.

Winchester gives MORTON (Union) 328; gain 60.

Randolph County, Union majority 1,100; Hills County, 600; Cambridge, 332; gain 16 over LANE's vote. Dublin precinct gives MORTON a unanimous vote—266.

Indianapolis City and Township have probably gone 5,000, Union gain 4,000. Centerville and township give MORTON 586 majority. Delaware County, 1,800 to 2,000 Union majority; gain 1,300. Richmond gives MORTON 1,063; MCDONALD, 1,529; Union gain, 500. Dearborn County, Union majority 500.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Returns from Ohio and Indiana indicate the success of the Union tickets.

The probabilities are that Union Congressmen are elected in the first, second and seventh districts, in place of PENDLETON, LONG and COX.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

All reports received from Indiana show large Union gains over 1860. Probably MORTON will have over 20,000 majority, and there will be a probable gain of two Union Congressmen.

THE LATEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The Union State ticket is undoubtedly elected by from 15,000 to 20,000.

Returns from the Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Congressional Districts, now represented by Messrs. Holman, Voorhees and Edgerton, Democrats, indicate the probable election of the Union candidates.

Indiana—Congressmen.

The present delegation elected in 1862 to Congress, stands:

Union	4 Members
Democratic	7 Members
Total Congressional	11 Districts,

Divided as follows:

Dist.	Union.	Dist.	Democratic.
5.	Wayne, Union, &c.	1.	Daviess, Knox, &c.
6.	Marion, Shelby, &c.	2.	Clark, Crawford, &c.
8.	Boone, Carroll, &c.	3.	Brown, Jackson, &c.
9.	Laporte, St. Joseph, &c.	4.	Dearborn, Ohio, &c.
		7.	Clay, Vigo, &c.
		10.	Allen, De Kalb, &c.
		11.	Adams, Wabash, &c.

We have no District votes, complete, from Indiana. The popular vote for Governor MORTON *will probably reverse the delegation in the next Congress from this State also.*

How the Soldiers Voted.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Ohio soldiers at the Chester Hospital voted as follows: For the Union ticket, 30; for the Democratic ticket, none.

The Pennsylvania soldiers at Chester Hospital voted as follows: Union ticket, 81; Democratic, 3.

MORE SOLDIER'S VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The following is the vote of the Ohio soldiers in the hospitals in Washington and Alexandria hospitals to-day

Union	580
Democratic	22

[Signed,] JBMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent.

Newark Charter Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

In the Charter election to-day the city has gone Democratic by a reduced majority.

The Union men gain one or two Aldermen, and several School Commissioners.

The returns are scattering and come in slowly.

General Grant's Army.

FIRING FROM THE REBEL BATTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-day states that on Sunday night between 12 and 1 o'clock the enemy opened fire towards the Second Corps, and continued the attack for only twenty or thirty minutes. Our troops did not reply. It is not known that the enemy inflicted any damage on our troops.

When the mailboat left City Point yesterday, all was comparatively quiet.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Fight of Friday—The Rebel Loss—A Ride Over the Battle Field—Desertions from the Rebel Fleet—Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES, SUNDAY, Oct. 9, 1864.

From yesterday's Richmond papers I learn that the attack on our lines by the enemy on Friday resulted in greater damage than was at first supposed. Their loss in officers was heavy. We buried one Colonel and several officers of less rank, that had been left on the field, and the *Examiner* says that Brig.-Gen. GARDO, of Texas, was killed, and Brig.-Gen. BARTON, of South Carolina, and Col. HASKELL, were severely wounded. Gen. GREGG was well known to many of our officers, and his death is spoken of with regret, for he had not much heart in the rebellion.

Yesterday I accompanied an officer of Brevet Major-Gen. TERRY's Staff over the battle field and saw abundant evidence of the hotness of the fight. The battle was entirely outside of breastworks, and our men had no advantage of cover. They stood up shoulder to shoulder in a piece of pine woods of young growth, and the rebels advanced upon them over ground precisely similar to that in which they were drawn up. Scarcely a tree had escaped a scratch, and some were riddled to such an extent that a very little pressure of the hand would have snapped them down. There were many graves of rebels who had advanced up to fifty yards from line of battle, and the space in front of our line was strewn with blood-stained haversacks, cartridge-boxes, ammunition, and other indications of a hurried removal of wounded. Along the precise line where TERRY had formed his troops, I saw a very strong breastwork, which had arisen magically out of the ground since the fight, produced by no other implements than bayonets, tin cans and plates. It is wonderful that soldiers can do so much with so little. But they love their lives, and to protect them excites all their ingenuity. Riding out to the picket line, I saw several dead horses, labeled "C. S.," on a plateau where the enemy had posted their artillery, being mute monuments of the deadly effect of the fire from our light batteries. Where so many horses were killed, it is pretty certain that there must have been many men placed *hors du combat*. Taking everything into consideration, we are fully convinced that the advantage gained by the enemy in the capture of KAUTZ's guns was terribly retaliated by the Tenth Corps, and the punishment was so severe that the experiment of turning our right flank is not likely to be renewed. LEE was present with the rebel troops during the fight, and his personal presence was insufficient to inspire the men after they had been whipped. Deserters and prisoners say that they retreated up the Darbytown and Charles City roads to the defences of Richmond more like a disorganized rabble than anything else.

Gen. TERRY told me of an instance of presence of mind and personal pluck which is well worth mentioning. While he was advancing his division in pursuit of the rebels up the Darbytown road, he sent back one of his orderlies, private SELLEW, of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, to bring up his headquarters supplies. Some distance in the rear of the column, SELLEW encountered four armed rebels who mistook him for one of their own men, and inquired the way to their brigade. SELLEW was entirely unhe would conduct them where they wanted to go, armed, but with admirable coolness he told them that and led them in as prisoners.

The official estimate of our losses is set down at 350 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 150 horses and eight guns.

Deserters come in freely. I heard of fifteen yesterday. Six of these were from the rebel gunboats in the James, near Fort Drewry. These fellows say that on Friday night it was believed that an attack was to have been made on the iron-clads by our navy, and preparations were made to meet it. Boarding-nets were tied up, the vessels moved further down the river, and a stout hawser stretched from shore to shore at a point near Cox's Ferry. Yesterday morning a midshipman and twelve men were sent down in a launch to take up the hawser, and the six deserters were landed on our side of the river, while the officer and the remainder of the boat's crew went over to let go the end of the hawser fastened to the opposite bank. The six at once took French leave of service in the rebel navy.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* leaves Varina Landing this morning with 750 sick and wounded soldiers, brought down from Richmond yesterday, who are bound to Annapolis, thence to be forwarded on furlough to their homes. Among the officers brought down were three belonging to colored regiments, showing that the rebels are retreating from the position they took at first respecting the rights of colored soldiers. During this trip Col. MULFORD has received fourteen hundred of our men, and will bring back a boat-load of rebels in exchange for them. The exchange business has been conducted at Cox's Landing, near Dutch Gap, a point within our lines, and, by permission of Col. MULFORD, I have had the sad pleasure of witnessing the transaction. Most of our boys, as they stepped on shore from the rebel boat, and hobbled along to the ambulances ready to convey them to Varina, would fervently ejaculate, "Thank God! I'm in Yankee land once more." Nearly all of them visibly showed the sufferings under which they are laboring from wounds and the rigors of the Richmond prisons.

Judge OLDS, the rebel Commissioner, and his Adjutant-General, Capt. HARDY, have come down with the prisoners every day during the progress of exchange, and by personal supervision have done much to alleviate the distress of the maimed and sick. They both have the character of being humane, and sincerely desirous of doing all in their power to mitigate the condition of the prisoners.

Yesterday Judge OLDS had a narrow escape from drowning. He was stepping ashore from his steamer when the gang-plank slipped, and he was thrown into the river. The current was strong, and, being unable to swim, he was drawn beneath the boat, whence he was rescued with difficulty.

During yesterday and last night the weather has suddenly changed from an oppressive hotness to a severe cold snap, and there has been considerable suffering among the troops in consequence. A few days' preparation, however, will make everybody ready for the freezing weather, if perchance it shall continue. H. J. W.

FROM CITY POINT.

Successful Reconnoissance to the Left—Erection of a New Hotel, the Maltby House—Great Improvements at City Point—The First Installment of Winter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

Your active correspondent at the left, Mr. G. F. WILLIAMS, sends me word that a reconnoissance in force took place yesterday, by the entire Fifth Corps and Second Division of the Ninth Corps. The Fifth moved out in three parallel columns up the West Halifax, Vaughn and Squirrel Level roads. The Ninth (POTTER's Division) took up ground in front of the Pegram House, and WILCOX's Division went up the Church road to the Dinwiddie Court-house, seized a line of works, pushed on to the Boynton plank-road, and got within a mile of the Southside Railroad. LEE moved a heavy column from Richmond, and, after a weary day, we fell back to an intrenched position at sunset, well satisfied with the results of the day's work. Heavy picket-firing had been going on all day and night, but without any effect.

City Point is at last betraying some symptoms of latent civilization. *We have a hotel!* Mr. A. C. KINSALL, in connection with Mr. MALTBY, of Baltimore, (brother of Mr. L. A. MALTBY, proprietor of the celebrated Maltby House in that city) seeing the necessities of this locality, have come to the rescue in the nick of time, and put up a spacious building that can now afford he hapless wayfarer both food and shelter. Until their advent, it was impossible to conceive a place more utterly inhospitable to the wandering traveler, who happened to have no acquaintance here, or was unable to find his way to the United States Sanitary Commission for temporary protection. For a bed, there was a wharf, or the bed of the river, and as to food, there were one or two mythical places, called "restaurants," somewhere on the hill, where one could pay a dollar for a cup of undrinkable coffee and some uneatable ham and eggs, of extremely doubtful character.

The new hotel, which is inaugurated under the very respectable name of the "Maltby House," is a frame building, erected in the shape of a T; 110 feet in front and 101 feet deep, with accommodations, when thoroughly completed, for 150 beds. They have two large dining-rooms, one 40 feet by 30 feet, for officers and citizens, on the *table d'hôte* system, and another 30 feet by 30 feet, for soldiers, citizens, &c., on the European plan of a restaurant. The rates will be one dollar per meal, and one dollar for lodging, or four dollars per day. Some idea of the energy shown by the gentlemen who have this matter in hand, is proved from the fact that twenty-two days ago the lumber of which the building is erected was in Baltimore, and that the hotel has already been running four days, although, of course, by no means yet in a complete state. Such, however, is the eagerness to grasp accommodation of any kind, that rooms are not only bespoken but actually taken possession of and occupied, even in an incomplete state.

I tell you things are made to fly whenever Yankee thrift and ingenuity get fairly to work. This hotel will necessarily bring corresponding improvements all around and about it, and as this fine position on the James River must always be a desirable one as a base, even after we get Petersburgh and Richmond, I have no doubt that the infusion of a little healthy northern enterprise will soon plant an actual city at this point, which seems by its name to have been destined for one, and which would doubtless have long since boasted a living and prosperous community, but for the enervating, stagnating, and retrograding influences which invariably attend slave institutions and all belonging to them. The beneficent Creator never could have intended such glorious streams as the James and others which course through the noble lands of the Old Dominion to have any such drawbacks put upon them by the selfish calculations of man.

Jack Frost is upon us, and, by the extreme suddenness of his arrival, is by no means a welcome visitor. On Friday last we were in burning midsummer weather; this morning we woke up, after a very cold and bitter wind on the preceding day, to find the wharf, ground and trees covered with a heavy hoar frost. The air is, however, bright, beaming and healthy to those who are able to protect themselves from its severity. J. R. HAMILTON.

The Rebels Make a Reconnoissance Under a Flag of Truce—Particulars of the Engagement Gathered at City Point.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Friday Evening, Oct. 7, 1864.

Quite a brisk engagement occurred to-day, but whether or not of magnitude enough to be called a battle, is more than I can at present tell. It was just about the period of the mailboat's leaving, this morning, that the firing, which had been very distinctly heard at this place for an hour or two previous, became so loud and continued as to convey the idea that something very important was going on.

Availing myself of the opportunity afforded by the departure of the Sanitary Commission boat *Geo. Custer* for Deep Bottom, I had the pleasure of going there in company with [illegible], Assessor; and obtained what facts I could from the wounded who were brought in from the action then concluded.

From the concentrated testimony of all I conversed with the facts are simply these. Some time during the day the rebels sent in a flag of truce to Major-General TERRY, commanding First Division of Texas, ostensibly to make some arrangements about prisoners, but in reality—it is feared—to get a correct notion of our position and strength. At any rate it seems to have been pretty well understood among a portion of our men that they were to be attacked this morning. Whether or not our cavalry posted at the extreme right, were aware of the fact, I know not, but certain it is that the enemy, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, in concentrated numbers, came upon them. Our cavalry, composed of the Fifth Pennsylvania and Third New-York, forming First Brigade of Gen. KAUTZ's Division of Cavalry, under Col. WARE, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania, First Division Cavalry, and a portion of the First Maryland, under Col. S. P. SPEAR, were located at the extreme right, some five miles from Richmond, with their pickets about half a mile in advance. It was about 6 o'clock A. M., when the enemy drove in our pickets, and fell upon our cavalry, compelling them, after a gallant but ineffectual resistance to overwhelming numbers, to fall back with the loss of portions of two batteries, comprising eight guns. The location is described at or near a place called Gheari's Farm, on the Derbytown Road. Emboldened by their success, the rebels pushed on and tried a flanking movement upon our forces in their intrenched position, but were repulsed by the gallant divisions of Major-Gen. TERRY and Brig.-Gen. FOSTER, of the Tenth Corps, who inflicted great punishment upon the enemy.

The upshot of the affair, apart from the loss of the aforesaid field-pieces, is that the enemy have gained nothing by the last movement, and have not succeeded in driving us from any one of the positions we so stubbornly occupy. Every such assault in reality costs them three or four to our one—at a time, too, when they can far less afford it than we can—for matters are now completely reversed, and they have to attack us in our defences instead of our attacking them in theirs.

The exact number of our killed, wounded and prisoners, I have not been able yet to ascertain, but I have reason to think them slight. Some 30 wounded were brought down to Deep Bottom while I was there, and four or five of them were serious cases, the others slight and with every chance of recovery. Others were taken to the Boyd Hospital at ——. Among the wounded I noticed Capt. G. D. KER of Company G, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded severely in neck and shoulder; Lieut. G. C. GIBBS of Third New-York Cavalry, and Sergt. WOLFF of Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the former wounded in the leg and the latter in the neck, both in a fair way of recovery; also EDWARD B. PACK, Adjutant of the One Hundredth New-York Infantry. I cannot vouch for its accuracy, but the orderly of Capt. KER, who was with him in the fight when he was struck, and who was carefully watching over him, assured me that the Captain killed the rebel Gen. GARNETT with his own hand. Among the wounded brought in were three or four rebels, one of them an officer of some distinction.

All was quiet at the front when I left Deep Bottom this afternoon at 5 o'clock, but how long it will remain so no one could say. We must, of course, expect the enemy, in their despair, to be periodically butting their heads against the adamantine walls being built around them. I found and left the Sanitary Commission agents busily employed among the poor sufferers—whether Union or rebel—administering every conceivable comfort; and the medical officers zealously performing their painful but necessary duties. J. R. HAMILTON.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Situation on the Left—Preparations for Aggressive Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

Nothing of any immediate importance or interest has occurred in the Army of the Potomac since the close of the recent operations on our left. The army is quietly resting upon its laurels, and completing the projected lines of offensive and defensive works. The new levies are being drilled, and everything that tends to the improvement and comfort of the troops is being attended to. Large quantities of Winter clothing are now on hand, and the much needed overcoats, blankets, tents, shoes and underclothing are being rapidly issued to the men. The Ordnance Department is also receiving all due attention, and the strong hands of the gallant "vets" of this army are made still more strong by a replenished armory and fresh ammunition. Altogether the equipment of the "armies operating against Richmond" (as my pass has it) was never better. The approaching movements, which I am sure every one in the North expects, and which cannot be contraband to speak of—despite the genial letter of Gen. BUTLER—will be inaugurated with the troops having every requisite for a successful onslaught or a vigorous prosecution of the campaign.

The works just completed by the Fifth and Ninth Corps are most admirable for the strength of their position and beauty of their execution.

A good deal of picket firing has occurred along the front of the Second Corps yesterday and the day before, and occasional shells and mortar bombs were thrown over into the enemy's lines, and the City of Petersburgh, by our batteries. While riding along the works held by this corps, I accidentally became mixed up in the maze of parallels and rifle-pits, and unwittingly rode up close to the outer line of pickets. A warning voice, telling me "to take that horse out of there," gave me the first intimation of my danger, and quickly wheeling my pony, I beat a hasty retreat, not before I received a salute of two or three bullets. My pony evidently understood the urgency of his speed, for he made good time, and gave me great satisfaction. The boys in the trenches, as a matter of course, enjoyed the joke, and, like all soldiers, hurrahed most lustily. But I must say they were very complimentary in commenting upon my conduct under fire, and I was impressed with the conviction that it was only in the army that the sterner qualities of manhood were prized at their proper value. Correspondents are quickly recognized out here, and you are frequently asked the question by some bronzed and weather-stained volunteer, what paper you represent. Great courtesy is always extended to the knight of the quill by these hardy defenders of the flag, for they seem to recognize the fact that we are writing their history and embalming their gallant deeds. I miss, however, the piquant sauce of guerrillas so common in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Heavy firing could be heard all day yesterday, on our extreme right, and the rumor is that Gen. KAUTZ has been compelled to fall back before a superior force, and has lost four guns. How true this news is I am unable to say, but your correspondent with that branch of the army will no doubt give you full particulars. I understand that the cavalry succeeded in getting almost inside of the defences of Richmond, and that the information gained by them was most valuable, and worth all we lost in obtaining it.

The weather lately has been most charming, and the effects of the recent rains—mud and dilapidated roads—have almost entirely disappeared. During meridian the heat is quite oppressive, and a shade is found very desirable. The evenings are delicious, and now that we have the moon with us, some very pleasant ones can be spent.

During the lull in the operations Gen. G. K. WARREN, Commander of the Fifth Corps, has gone North on a brief furlough. Gen. CRAWFORD is now temporarily in command of the corps, and Gen. BAXTER has assumed the charge of Gen. CRAWFORD'S Division.

Altogether the situation in front of Petersburgh and Richmond is most encouraging, for we have gained one more step to the complete investment of both cities, and have tightened our grip upon LEE'S army, and will ultimately shake the very life out of him and the rebellion. Of course, although seemingly quiescent, Gen. GRANT and his gallant army are by no means idle. Far from it. Every day sees some movement executed that, although seemingly unimportant and insignificant in itself, still forms a part of the great onward movement that is constantly going on in our siege operations. What these movements are can scarcely be of interest, for they principally consist of changes in the disposition of the troops, and besides are contraband.

The rebels are evidently at the last stand, and it would not surprise me, at any moment, to find that LEE had evacuated Petersburgh, and when he does that, Richmond is virtually ours. Let us keep up good courage, for the end is not far off, and already the bow of promise appears, and the enduring faith and heroic courage of our soldiers is about to be crowned by brilliant victory and exultant peace.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Our late files of Richmond papers give us the following additional extracts:

WAR NEWS.

THE FIGHT AT SALTVILLE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 7.

The Lynchburgh papers bring us some particulars of the fight at Saltville.

The fight commenced about 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the road leading from Saltville to the Lebanon and Tazewell Court-house pike, about one and a quarter miles from Saltville. From this point our forces were driven about one-fourth of a mile, where they took position on the side of a high hill, covered with a dense undergrowth of bushes and briars. There were no breastworks on this hill, and no trees sufficiently large for protection. Here, from noon until dark, the Yankees repeatedly charged our position, but were received with such a withering fire as to be each time compelled to fall back in confusion and with heavy loss. At nightfall the battle ceased, and at 10 o'clock that night the enemy commenced retreating, going through Thompson's Pass, on the same road upon which they advanced, leaving their dead and some of their wounded on the field, but carrying off, such of the wounded as could be moved.

The total loss of the Reserves was 16 killed, 71 wounded, 21 missing. The regular regiments lost 39 wounded, none killed.

The men detailed to bury the Yankee dead, buried one hundred and six whites and one hundred and fifty-seven negroes, but gentlemen who visited the field on Wednesday assure us that numbers of the dead, both white and black, are still unburied. They think that these will reach fifty or sixty in number, which would make the Yankee killed upwards of three hundred. There are eighty-six wounded Yankees in the hospital at Emory, among them Brigadier-General HANSON, of Kentucky, supposed to be mortally wounded, who is said to be a brother of General ROGER HANSON, who was killed in the Confederate service. A gentleman who conversed with the General tells us that he puts the Yankee loss at one thousand to twelve hundred, which we are inclined to believe is an under estimate. There are also included among the wounded six negroes.

Our forces were commanded on the field by Gen. JACKSON. Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and ECHOLS were also on the field after the fight had progressed for some time.

As soon as the retreat of the enemy was discovered, pursuit was commenced by our cavalry, but with what success has not been learned. There was a report at Saltville Wednesday night that our troops had overtaken them at the Richlands, thirty miles from the battle-field, and captured five hundred prisoners. This report, however, needs confirmation. The enemy had only three pieces of artillery, and these are reported to have fallen into the hands of Col. GILTNER, who is conducting the pursuit. The enemy, on their retreat, threw away guns, pistols, swords, ammunition, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., in the greatest profusion. The road from the battle-field to within three miles of Thompson's Pass, thirty miles from the battle-field, was literally strewed with these articles. A large number of pack mules were abandoned and fell into our hands.

No portion of the Salt Works were reached by the enemy. They were met in an open field and defeated in a pitched battle by one-fifth their numbers, and it will be long, we predict, before another attempt is made to capture these important works.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11, 1864.

$3,000	U.S.6s,'81...R.	106	2000	Reading R.....	121
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C	105⅝	2000	do.....	121⅛
45,000	do.....	106	1000	do.....	121¼
7,000	U. S 6s, 5-20s..C.	107⅜	200	do.....s5	121¼
2,000	U. S.5s,10-40s C.	96⅝	200	do.....s30	121¼
7,000	do.....	96	500	do.....	121⅜
7,000	do.....	96⅛	700	do.....b5	122
15,000	U.S.6s,1 yr. C.	94¾	200	do.....	122
50,000	do.....	94	500	do.....s5	122
50,000	do.....	95	1200	do.....s10	122
30,000	O. & M. Cer....	95½	500	do.....s30	122
20,000	do.....	95½	400	do.....	122¼
5,000	do.....b30	95⅝	400	do.....	122¾
3,000	M.C.&eCo.1stM. s.fd. B.....	123	100	Alt. & T. H.....	82
1,000	C.,R.&Q.Rs1as..	120	100	Mich. Cen. R.....s30	121
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.bs	115⅜	100	do.....	121⅜
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2..c	102	100	do.....s30	122
2,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM.	90	100	do.....b15	123
12	Am. Ex. Bank..	117	100	do.....	122⅛
20	N. Y Gas. Co.....	940	800	do.....	123
300	Canton C.....	98	1200	do.....s30	123⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pref...	61¾	200	do.....	124
100	do.....	64	200	M. S. & N. I.....	66
600	do.....	63	400	do.....	66⅛
500	Onick. Min. Co....	79	500	do.....	67
650	do.....	78⅝	1500	do.....	67⅛
100	Wyom. V. Coal....	40	1000	do.....	67
50	Little Miami.....	140	1200	Ill. Cen. R....	117⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co....	32⅜	500	do.....s10	117
100	do.....	32¼	200	do.....b3	118
200	do.....b5	32⅞	50	do.....b15	118
100	do.....	32⅝	600	do.....	117⅜
100	do.....b3	33	09	Chi. & N. W.....	41⅞
100	Pacific Mail.....	280	500	do.....	41⅝
100	do.....	280	150	do.....	42
100	N. Y. Cen.....	116⅞	500	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	76
100	do.....	115⅞	100	do.....	76⅜
200	Erie Railway.....	93⅛	500	do.....	76¼
800	do.....	93⅜	1000	do.....	77
2700	do.....	91	100	do.....	77⅛
700	do.....b10	94	300	Cle. & Tol. R.....	112
200	do.....b10	94	500	do.....	114
100	do.....b10	94⅛	500	do.....	115
125	Erie Pref.....	102	500	Chi. & R. I. R.....	93
400	Hud. Riv. R.....	116⅝	500	do.....b15	93⅜
200	do.....	116	1200	do.....	92⅝
650	Pitts.,Ft. W.& C..	86	100	Mil. & Pr.du C. R.	46
1000	do.....	96⅜	400	do.....	45
1545	do.....	96¾	200	do.....	45⅝
900	Clev. & Pitts. R..	101	100	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R.....	116
200	do.....b30	101			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S 6s, '81...C.	105⅞	300	Reading R.....	122⅜
$2,000	do.....	105⅝	500	do.....	122⅝
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	107	400	do.....s10	122
500	do.....	107⅜	300	do.....	122
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr.C.	94⅜	500	do.....	121⅜
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & Aprill.	104⅜	500	do.....s5	121⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	61	500	M. S. & N. I.....	66
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	95⅛	1000	do.....	66⅛
1,000	Amer. Gold.....	200	100	Ill. Cen. R.....b10	116⅛
5,000	do.....	201¾	200	do.....	116⅛
100	Canton Co.....	30	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	101
50	Cumb. Coal Pr....	55⅜	200	do.....	101⅛
400	do.....	56	300	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....b3	56⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. R..	42
100	Quick. M. Co.....	79	500	do.....	41⅞
50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	285	150	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	77
50	do.....	290	300	do.....	76⅞
100	N. Y. Central.....	116⅛	200	do.....	76⅜
200	Erie R.....	94⅞	500	Clev. & Tol.....	111
50	do.....b30	95⅛	1000	Chi. & R. I. R....	92
100	do.....b10	95	100	Chi., B. & Q. R....	118
100	Hudson R. R.....	116	300	P., Ft. W. & C.....	96
500	do.....	116⅛	300	do.....	96⅛
300	Mich. Central R..	123	100	do.....	96⅜
500	do.....	123⅜	900	do.....	96⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	115⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.....	92
100	Erie R.....s10	94⅜	300	do.....	91⅝
500	do.....	94⅜	500	Chic. & N.W.R....	42⅜
300	do.....s3	94⅛	700	do.....	42⅝
400	do.....	94	200	do.....s3	42⅜
1500	do.....	94⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.....	95⅜
100	do.....b3	94⅛	200	do.....b30	97
100	Hudson R. R.....s3	116⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	76⅛
500	do.....	116⅜	300	do.....	76⅜
200	do.....c	116⅛	400	do.....s3	76⅜
200	do.....s3	116⅛	200	Cum. Coal.....	56
100	Ft. Cen.R.....s10	116⅜	200	do.....	56⅛
200	do.....	117	200	do.....	56¼
600	Mich. S. & N. I. R	67	100	do.....s3	56⅛
100	do.....b10	67	100	do.....	56⅜
1000	do.....b3	67	100	do.....	56⅝
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	101	300	Quick. Min.....	79
200	do.....b3	101⅜	100	Mar. Mining Co...	33¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

2200	Erie Railway..b3	95	100	Chic. & N. W..b10	43
800	do.....	94⅜	200	do.....	42¾
100	Hud. Riv. R....s3	116⅜	300	do.....b10	42⅝
100	do.....	116⅜	500	do.....	42⅜
50	do.....s3	117	100	do.....s3	42⅜
900	N. S. & N. I...b10	67⅜	500	do.....b3	42⅜
300	do.....	67⅜	100	Canton Co.....	30⅜
500	do.....s30	67⅛	100	Quick. Min.Co....	79⅛
100	do.....	67⅜	200	do.....b10	79⅜
100	do.....b3	67⅜	200	do.....	79
100	do.....	67⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....b3	67⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	117	300	do.....b5	58
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	77⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co....	34
300	do.....b3	77⅜	100	do.....	34⅛
200	do.....	77⅛	100	do.....	34⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C..b4	96⅜	900	do.....	35

TUESDAY, Oct. 11, P. M.

The Gold Room was higher to-day by 2½ @ 3½ per cent than the sales of Monday. The speculation was carried up to 202½ per cent, but subsequently fell back to 201½ per cent. At a later hour the price went up again to 203. The Exchange on London, for the Boston mail, went up ½ @ ¾ per cent for Gold on first-class Bankers' bills. The closing quotation was 109 @ 109½ per cent. There is great discrimination shown by remitters since the recent difficulties in England, and very prime signatures command a rate much nearer the shipping point of Specie than last week.

The steadiness noticed in the Railway speculation, at the Stock Exchange on Monday afternoon, was succeeded to-day by a very buoyant market throughout the New-York and Western list. In the forenoon the advance on Erie was 2 ₱ cent., and on some of the Western Roads 2@3 ₱ cent., and at the Second Board there was a further rise of 1@2 ₱ cent, as compared with Monday's closing sales. On Reading the advance was 2½@2¾ ₱ cent.

The Government Stocks were steady. The Miscellaneous Shares sympathized strongly with the Railroads.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881.....	105⅝	105⅝	Mich. Southern..	67¼	67⅛
U. S. 5-20's.....	107	107⅜	Illinois Cen.....	114	117
N. Y. Central.....	117	116	Pittsburgh.....	97⅜	101
Erie	92⅜	95	Fort Wayne.....	92⅜	96⅜
Erie Preferred..	100	103⅜	Rock Island.....	89⅝	92
Hudson.....	115	118⅜	Reading.....	119⅜	121⅞
Canton.....	29	30⅛	Quicksilver.....	77⅜	79
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94	Cumberland Coal.	50⅜	61⅜
Northwest.....	39⅜	42¼	Mariposa.....	32	35
Ohio & M. Certfs	33½	35⅜	N. West Pref....	73⅜	77⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	112	Bank of No. Amer...	103
Mechanics'.....	112	Hanover.....	104
Union.....	113	St. Nicholas.....	98
Mechanics & Traders.	120	Commonwealth.....	100
Commerce.....	100	Imp. and Traders'...	100
American Exchange.	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y Cen. 6s.....	113	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97
Erie 2ds. '75.....	115	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	97
Erie 3ds. '83.....	113	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	111
Erie 4ths, '80.....	106	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	113
Erie 5ths, '85.....	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	85
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77....	110	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts.	110
Mich. C. new.....	125	Chi & R. I. 1sts.....	105
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	120	Chic. & Pitts. 2ds.....	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	104	Chic. & Pitts. 3ds....	80
Ill. Cen., '75.....	116¼	Miss. & Mo. In. G.....	85
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	102
Al. & T. H. 2ds, income	83		

We regret to hear, by the last English mail, of the decease of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, of the eminent Banking firm of BARING BROTHERS & Co., of London. Mr. BATES was a native of Boston, a successful merchant of long experience, and one of the truest friends of the United States, through our present troubles, that we could claim in London banking circles. Mr. B. had attained his 76th year.

The last mail from the other side brought advice of the protest of about £25,000 bills, drawn from New York by a concern in this City recently engaged in Gold and Exchange speculations. The loss on the bills, we hear, will be distributed among several Banking houses who purchased and remitted them.

The mercantile failures and threatened banking troubles in England will probably lead to the earlier withdrawal of a portion of the large American balances for some time in London, than would otherwise have been brought home. The hazards of the state of war on this side begin to look small in comparison with the risk of leaving Money exposed to the wildest operations of the London Stock Exchange, and the surges of the Liverpool Cotton market.

The present losses on Cotton in this market may be estimated from the circumstance that only 300 bales recently purchased on speculation in New-Orleans and sold in New-York, leaves a deficit of nearly $100,000, or nearly seventy cents a pound.

The Shoe and Leather Bank of this City shows the following condition on its quarterly return to the Bank Department at Albany, as on the 24th September:

Loans and Discounts	$2,074,071
Deposits on Interest United States Treasury	1,222 000
United States and New-York Stocks	635 000
Specie	171 217
Legal Tender and Miscellaneous	184.319
Total	$4,386,607
Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus	183,506
Circulation	396,928
Deposits, net	2,305,501
Miscellaneous	672—$4,386,607

The condition of the Bank of the State of New-York, of this City, according to the last quarterly report to the Bank Department, as on the 24th September, is as follows:

Loans and Discounts	$3 298.967
United States Stocks and Treasury paper..	1,677 000
Specie	704.077
Legal-Tender	848,624
Real Estate	209,571
Due from Banks	130.000
Miscellaneous	18.753
Total	$6,881,992
Capital	$2.000,000
Surplus	393.785
Deposits—net	4,386,090
Miscellaneous	102.117 — $6,881,992

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been quite heavy, having amounted to $5,452,800, against $3,229,534 the same week last year.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $455,507 72, including for Customs, $113,000; payments, $1,212,-854 09; on account Loan, $36,000; balance, $27,736,098 39.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, during the month of September, ult., as compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.
Freights	$390.449 58	$283,997 77
Passengers	293.756 52	160,609 13
Express matter	5,200 00	2,700 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,625 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 34	7,093 34
Miscellaneous	1,660 00	1,293 74
Total	$705,974 44	$463,508 98
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	$4,833,518 41	$3,673,178 03

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 59⅜; Morris Canal, 98; Long Island Railroad, 45; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Fiscal Agent for the U. S. Government.

This Bank will include in its bid for the new 5-20 six per cent. loan, the orders of other parties. Such orders must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount, and if successful, a charge of ⅛ will be made; if unsuccessful, the 5 per cent. will be repaid immediately.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used at par and interest for one-quarter of any award, and Certificates will answer for the 5 per cent. preliminary deposit.

All orders must be in by 4 o'clock on the 13th instant. Our bid, including all who join us, will be made up in Washington, by Mr. J. THOMPSON, on the morning of the 14th.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CUSHMAN, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.

Fiscal Agent for the United States. THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW are the last in which the bids for the new 5-20s must be made to us.

The bids are coming in well, and all should have some of this most favorite loan.

The President of this Bank will take charge of any bids committed to him, and include them in our own, if desired.

We will grant every facility possible to bidders to make the attainment of the Bonds as easy as possible.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. DEPOSITARY AND AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Bank will include in its bid for the New United States 5-20 loan the bids of other parties.

Those wishing to subscribe will deposit with us two per cent. of the amount required, to be returned if the bid is not successful.

Certificates of indebtedness can be used for one-quarter of amounts subscribed for. All orders must be handed in by the 13th inst.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. NEW 6-20 BONDS. THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 24 Broadway.

will receive proposals for the new gold-bearing 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds, until Thursday, at 3 o'clock, and forward same without charge.

A preliminary deposit of two (2) per cent. required One quarter of amount of Bonds may be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—Aldermen Jones, Chipp, Jeremiah—3.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Jones, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 6, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Jas. Hays, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the meeting held October the third were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Healy—

Petition of property-owners for sewer in Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Healy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

BILL.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of J. G. Otto, amounting to sixty-one dollars, for music on occasion of the reception of the Russian officers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a wooden railing across Eighty-fourth-street, at its intersection with Broadway, said Eighty-fourth-street being some sixteen feet higher than Broadway, and extremely dangerous both for vehicles and pedestrians.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Eighty-fourth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, and lamps be placed therein forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in the centre of the Eleventh-avenue, from the sewer in Forty-seventh-street to the south side of Forty-eighth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. A. & W. B. Finn, plumbers and gas-fitters, to erect a sign in front of their premises, number two hundred and seven Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward be and the same is hereby changed from the southeast corner of Bowery and Bayard street to number one hundred and twenty-eight Canal street, until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Schedel & Neidlinger to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, southeast corner of First-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTIONS SEVENTY-ONE, SEVENTY-TWO AND SEVENTY-THREE OF ARTICLE SIX OF CHAPTER THREE OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF 1859.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-three of Article Six of Chapter Three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine are hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 71. There shall be ten clerks in this bureau, who shall respectively be known as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Clerks to the Receiver of Taxes, and shall perform such services as may be assigned them respectively by the Receiver of Taxes.

SEC. 72. The Receiver of Taxes shall receive in full for all services performed by him the sum of five thousand dollars per annum; the Deputy Receiver of Taxes shall receive the sum of four thousand dollars per annum; the First Clerk shall receive the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; the Clerk to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Second Clerk shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Clerks shall each receive the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 73. There shall be two officers in this Bureau who shall respectively be styled the Messenger and Assistant Messenger to the Receiver of Taxes, who shall each receive such salary as is now fixed by the Ordinances of the City to be paid to the Messengers and Assistant Messengers connected with the City Government.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to J. Satomons to place an iron railing on his stoop in Canal-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the following named places be and are hereby designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Aldermanic District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

Thirteenth District, at number fifty-seven West Thirty-third street.

Fourteenth District, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Lauz to exhibit a small sign placed upon the sidewalk, in front of the premises occupied by him, at number one and a half Park-row, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jaques—

Petition of John H. Tobitt in relation to the Corporation Printing.

In connection therewith, Councilman Jaques presented for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to contract with J. H. Tobitt, of the City of New-York, for the printing of the Common Council, at the rate of twenty per cent. less than its present cost.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of building a sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from the westerly side of Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson, for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to furnish a suitable badge for the use of the Fire Commissioners.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of resolution to advertise for proposals for excavating and constructing a cellar and area under and around the south wing of the Rotunda in the City Hall Park.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lots on the east side of Sixth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of curbing and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged, &c., in First-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth street,

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balances September thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the issue of the balance of Central Park Improvement Stock.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTION.

Councilman Hagerty then moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the leader of Dodworth's Band, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for music furnished for the reception of the Forty-fifth Regiment.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number four hundred and sixty-four, being a report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Hagerty & Ross, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, drowned from pier number fifty-nine East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number four hundred and fifty-seven, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynch for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of his horse falling off of pier number fourteen, North River, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Councilman Jaques moved to recommit the paper to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number four hundred and thirty, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that pier number fifty-seven East River be replanked forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is hereby directed to contract therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-nine, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his vote in favor of Isaac Geery for the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-six cents, as a donation, to enable him to pay in part an assessment of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-two cents on his property in Canal-street, for building a sewer in Canal-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Gross, Jaques—4.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number one hundred and eighty-four, being petition of laborers under Croton Board for increase of pay, with resolution that the pay of the laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

(By Board of Councilmen, September twenty-two, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "the laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all laborers in the employ of the Corporation."

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "two dollars and fifty cents," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "three dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved to reconsider the vote by which was adopted, September twenty-two, the amendment striking from the resolution the words "the laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all laborers in the employ of the Corporation."

Which was lost.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

(Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.)

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Porter for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-nine, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to construct the proposed sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between the termination of the present sewer west of the Eighth-avenue and the Ninth-avenue, at the usual depth of thirty on set below the curb grade, or as near to said depth as may be practicable, provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made between the Croton Aqueduct Board, the Comptroller, and the contractor for said sewer, whereby the interests of the City will be protected, the Comptroller being hereby authorized to pay the expenses of said alteration in the depth of the sewer out of any unexpended balance of appropriation.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-seven, being a veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution to pay Silcox & Corley, for badges, &c., for members of the Common Council, (By Board of Aldermen, September twenty-ninth, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor—two-thirds of all the members elected to the Boards voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke—1.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-four, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, viz: John Meeker, for furnishing and providing entertainment for three hundred guests at five dollars, the agreement with the Committee on National Affairs, fifteen hundred dollars; C. S. Grafulla, for music, furnished, two hundred and ninety dollars; Edward Van Ranst for coaches, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the whole amount to be taken by the Comptroller from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilmen Cook called up General Order number four hundred and thirty-one, being a report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel J. Waldhoff for the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished at the parade of the Eleventh Regiment on the occasion of the reception of Fifty-fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers, also celebrating twenty-second February, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Brophy called up General Order number three hundred and twenty, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that West-street, between Hoboken-street and Desbrosses-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 82 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:

67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
a Keg of Ball Cartridges,
3,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
6 Swords.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 8th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD SUITES IN BROCATEL,
THREE ELEGANT LIBRARY AND SECRETARY BOOKCASES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT ETAGERES, FRENCH CHINA, SILVER WARE, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
AT THE FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE,
No. 152 WEST 21ST-ST.,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
BY HENRY R. WESTCOTT & CO.

Parlors, dining-rooms, sleeping-rooms are fully and elegantly furnished. Superb hair and spring mattresses, elegant pier mirrors, cornices and slab to match, china and silver cutlery, portable heater, &c. For full particulars see catalogue at house. No postponement. Sale without reserve.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class, respectable and competent girls, with good reference, situations in private families, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses, in City or country, as housekeepers; competent family seamstress, understands operating; also, nurses and plain seamstress, competent chambermaids and waiters; also, laundress, understands fluting; first-class cooks, understand their duties fully, pastry, game soups, &c., and good plain cooks; washers and ironers, and neat, tidy girls for general housework; also first-class colored girls on hand. Employers will please notice that they can be supplied without delay, with American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, German, Protestant, and others, by favoring me with a call, at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT NO. 16 TILLARY-st., Brooklyn. This Agency is the most select and reliable in Brooklyn, through which ladies may obtain the very best of servants. We have now on hand daily from 100 to 150 of the neatest and most thoroughly efficient servants in the city, (Protestant and Catholic,) including several first-class nurses and seamstresses, willing to hire at moderate wages.
CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency,
No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 15 years established.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first-class cook, and would do the coarse washing and ironing; the other as waitress, and would do the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress, in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; would assist in chamberwork, or in the care of grown children; can give the best of City reference; five years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 175 West 32d-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference. Apply No. 184 University-place, second floor, front room, over the livery stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of washing; has two years' reference from her last place; and the other as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown children; can do plain sewing or chamberwork. Good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 9 Bible House, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a knowledge of dressmaking and boys' clothes, and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; may engage by the day or month. Call during this week at No. 163 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, as housekeeper in a respectable plain family; is willing to take charge of one or two children; good City reference given. Call or address, the rest of the week, M. B., No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls to live together, in a small private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or can take care of children or do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 340 8th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., over the shoe-store. The best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and fine washing; would go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can give the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH COOK, by a middle-aged person, in a private family; speaks but little English. Apply at the German and French Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Two French nurses can be had there also.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, the other as nurse and plain sewer; have excellent City reference for seven years. Call at No. 346 6th-av., in rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of children; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen or communicated with at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first class cook; would like to engage with a nice American family; is a good baker. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, sisters, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress and plain sewer. The best of references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 130 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as infant's nurse, or would take charge of two grown children; best of references given; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 39 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, on all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 201 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to travel; City references. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESBECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing; is willing and obliging; has four years' city reference. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen as her present employer's, No. 167 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid or fine washing; no objection to the country. Call for 2 days at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do un-stairs work and assist in the washing; City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 171 Spring-st., first floor back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 331 6th-av., in the milliner's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; would be willing to do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., near 19th-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SISTERS, situations together or separate, to do the entire work of a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable middle-aged American woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can give unexceptionable City reference. Call or address A. E., No. 110 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as first-class laundress, the other as chambermaid or seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 850 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on machine; understands hairdressing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 99 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do general housework, by a competent young woman, with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A protestant woman; is fully capable of taking charge of a young infant or small children; best of city reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young American woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron, or housework; competent for either City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 11 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 51 10th-st., four doors from 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid, no objection to a little fine washing or sewing. Best city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork; is an American. Apply at No. 500 3d-av., corner of 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS. A situation as such, or is willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Good references. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 529 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork; good City references. Inquire at No. 223 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing. Call at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and walk on a lady; wages $3, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is an excellent cook and a first-rate baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to a laundress' place; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a respectable private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Call at No. 19 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and fine washing; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 15 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children; has good reference; inquire at No. 209 1st-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 East 9th-st., with reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOTHER AND daughter, in one house—one as cook and the other as seamstress or chambermaid. Call for three days at No. 138 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call until suited at No. 205 East 20th-st. near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TIDY woman, as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is an excellent baker; or as general housemaid; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as waitress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 332 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3rd floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 163 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to go to Havana to tend children, or to wait on a lady. Call at No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WASHING AND ironing at her residence; good City references can be given. CLARA HUTTON, No. 82 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as ladies' maid, or seamstress. Call for two days at No. 322 54th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 307 4TH-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be seen a number of servants willing to go into the country. Also first-class cooks—cooks to wash and iron—and reliable servants for every kind of housework, and girls lately landed; also coachmen and useful men.

ADVICE TO FAMILIES.—IF YOU WANT honest, reliable and trustworthy female domestic servants, go to the oldest established and largest employment house in this country, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.; there you will find a full supply, thoroughly qualified to perform all the different duties.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FEMALE SERVAnts, Protestant and Catholic, representing every department of domestic service, and who are willing to take reasonable wages, can be found at BOORMAN'S, No. 327 4th-av., near 25th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Agent.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a highly respectable young man, has seen first-class service; is an experienced driver, and understands fully the care and treatment of horses; has been 4 years with his last employer, to whom he refers, and will be found a neat, competent and valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO FIND A situation for his man as coachman; he will be found thoroughly competent and trustworthy; can be found at his present employer's until suited. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 or 4 and 6, or address a note to P. M., No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, for two days, or address a note to M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a married man; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 14 16th-av., first floor front; or by a note addressed to THOMAS H., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, BY A sober, reliable man, Protestant; is used to all the duties of a first-class family; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address H. H., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITCATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; understands the care and management of horses; has first-class references in this city. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 23 East 14th-st., McNicol's livery stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country as coachman and to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; has lately arrived from Ireland. Address G. M., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man that fully understands his business; the best of city and country references. Address T. T., Box No. 194 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; best of City reference given; the wife is a first-class laundress or waitress. Apply at No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to the country, or to travel with a family. Call at No. 64 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman, of long experience in this City. Apply at No. 866 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a Protestant single man; can give ten years from one place; City reference, and will be highly recommended from his last place. Can be seen, or address, T. M., in the private stable, No. 5 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; place with glass preferred. Address J. K., Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A SMALL FAMILY in Morrisania; one as cook and laundress; must be a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and do general housework; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine preferred; to those who suit liberal wages and permanent situations will be offered. Apply at No. 346 4th-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE in a small family (two children) at Bloomfield, N. J. Any one wanting a steady home, and willing to be useful in light work, may apply at No. 34½ Pine-st, Room No. 8, from 12 to 3 o'clock. A soldier's orphan or widow preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, and can bring the best of recommendations; best of wages and place permanent. Inquire at Mr. EASTMAN'S, Clinton-av., the fifth house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; also a young girl to take care of children; city reference required. Apply at No 144 West 36th-st., from 10 to 12. Protestants preferred.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and child's nurse, in a small private family; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 212 Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, in the country; is an expert nut gardener and coachman, and a good groom; willing to work. Has good references. Call at No. 37½ 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE WOOD ENgraving business; one having some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply to LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address INGERSOLL, Box No. 132 Times Office, with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS AND chambermaid, at No. 31 West 21st-st. None need apply before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and make herself generally useful. Reference required. Call at No. 146 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; must be kind and obliging. Apply at No. 128 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; City reference required. Apply immediately at No. 80 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SEXTON FOR AN UP-TOWN Episcopal Church. Address Box 5,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

SMITH'S WHEELING BREWERY FOR SALE.

Being desirous of retiring from active business, I have determined to dispose of my old-established WHEELING BREWERY and MALTING ESTABLISHMENT, now in successful operation, together with the stock on hand, which is sufficient to enable a purchaser to proceed with the business without interruption, consisting in part of Ales, Malt Hops, Barrels, Coopers' Stuff, Teams and Fixtures, everything in complete order, and capable of brewing twenty thousand barrels of ale and malting forty thousand bushels of barley per season. The buildings comprise the large brick brewery, with the cellar and vaults complete, and malt houses, brick coopers' shop, capable of turning out one hundred barrels per week, seven dwellings for employes, realizing an annual rent of $500, large stable, bar-room, wash-house and office, all lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

The old-established reputation of my Ales and Malt in the East, West and South, and the regular cash customers for all I have been able to manufacture, with the increasing demand for said liquors, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that could be offered to a reliable party to engage in the business with a certain prospect of realizing a fortune in a few years.

TERMS OF SALE—As to real estate, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. As to personal property, one-fourth cash, the balance in three, six and nine months.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th day of October, of which due notice will be given in the papers containing this advertisement, I will then on that day offer the same at public auction.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM OF about 30 acres, (more land if desired,) with good house, out-buildings, barns, &c., situated in the beautiful valley of the Passaic, and commanding one of the finest views of said river. It is in a perfectly healthy location, and within 1½ miles of two depots of the Morris & Essex Railroad, in New-Jersey, and twenty miles of New-York; schools, churches, &c., t convenient distances. For particulars apply to J. BONNELL, No. 36 Beekman-st., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3, and at other times at Summit, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property, an elegant country place, situated on Bull's Ferry Hill, opposite Manhattanville, containing 5 acres. There are many fine building sites, commanding an extensive view of New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and are in the vicinity of the residences of many of our wealthy merchants, bankers, &c.; 20 minutes' walk from the ferry. For terms, apply to WM. KENNILLY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, with furniture.
ALSO,
desirable houses on 36th, 37th and 38th sts.
ALSO,
a row of 20 brown-stone houses, centrally located. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st.; lot 24 feet 5 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situated at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, one hour by railroad from the city and ten minutes' walk from the new station at Woodbridge, N. J. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. R. DIXON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Jericho, L. I. Large residence, with every convenience, together with country hotel adjoining, now the late owner's. Also, 45 acres of cultivated land; will sell for $7,000, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property. For maps and information, apply to COOPER & FORBIE, No. 58 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three stories basement and undercellar; Rich brown-stone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. 100 3d-st., west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES, GOOD house and barn, in eighty rods of shore waters, fruit, &c., nine miles from New-York on Long Island, for $3,000. Also, house and half acre land, for $550. Apply to C. W. ARTHUR, No. 1 Fulton County Market, 9 to 10 o'clock this day, or by letter, Northport, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.—THE FINE STONE three-story house, No. 23 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., will be sold by A. H. Muller at the Exchange Sale room, No. 111 Broadway, on Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock. For particulars apply to A. H. MULLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, No. 10 Madison-av., between 23d and 24th sts. The house is 25x55 feet, in the most complete order, having just been thoroughly overhauled. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PASsaic, N. J. House two stories, double, all the modern improvements, two acres in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; one mile from the depot. Will give immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SECOND STREET AND Grand-st. Horse Railroad Co.
Fifty-ninth-st. and East Broadway Horse Railroad Co.
Seventh-av. and Broadway Horse Railroad Co.
Apply to S. E. JACOBS, No. 1 Newark.

FOR SALE A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on Bedford, between 3d and 4th avs., with furniture, most complete, convenient and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, possession $22,000. Others furnished and unfurnished, desirably located, $4,000 to $5,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY CULTIVATED AND profitable fruit and grain farm of 218 acres, 36 miles on Long Island, 70 acres in peach orchard, 40 acres in bearing, 26,000 young trees, good buildings, pure water; price $20,000. I. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EIGHT LOTS OF ground for sale at Bloomingdale, with nice fruit and shade trees, beautifully situated in 86th-st., on the Hudson. Price moderate. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM of 92 acres, in the Township of New Canaan, Connecticut, two miles from the Darien Depot; is well watered, and has moderate house and two good barns, apple orchard, &c. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE parcels of lots on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park. Also, lots on 2d, Lexington, Madison, and 4th avs. Also, lots in every desirable location. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF FIFTY acres, within an hour of this City, with good house and outbuildings, fine orcharding and abundance of small fruits. Very desirable and will be sold cheap. PARSONS & WARD, No. 87 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 12th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS. A four full lots, plenty of fruit, 2 miles on Long Island Railroad, 200 feet from depot, only $1,750. COOPER & FORBIE, No. 58 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—FURnished or unfurnished, a beautiful house and grounds on Kingsbridge Road, Washington Heights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories; ready for occupying; location splendid; Nos. 2 and 4 East 54th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 63 2-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park; house and stable of stone. Apply to T. E. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY house, No. 18 East 25th-st. Sale of furniture, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—NEW NO. 92 IN THE CHURCH OF the Annunciation, 14th-st. Apply at No. 49 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 214 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE MANSION HOUSE, CORNER OF 44th-st. and 6th-av., containing about thirty rooms, besides parlors, reading and wash-room, barber shop, dining saloon, and one of the best bar-rooms in the City. For a good tenant, a long lease will be given, at a very moderate rent. Apply to Q. GREELEY, No. 15 Greenwich-av.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE IN FORDHAM, WESTchester County, containing ten rooms, with four city lots, well, cistern, &c., five minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot. Horse cars pass the house, which is located corner of Kingsbridge and West Farms road and Fordham-av. Apply to THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO RENT—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY, 1865, AT a low rate, a beautiful villa within 30 minutes' ride of New-York, and but a few minutes' walk from two railroad depots; a very superior house, with coach house, stable, &c., and about nine acres of ground, handsomely wooded. Apply at No. 221 West 2 d-st.

TO LET—RENT $200—IN WEST FARMS, WESTchester County, on the old Boston Post Road, a large house containing about twenty rooms, with about three-quarters acre ground attached, suitable for a hotel, private house or school. Apply to JAMES PIERSE, West Farms, or THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. A—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful family resort for winter or summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or E. BRADLEE, No. 362 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT A MODerate rent, a first-class genteel modern residence, fifteen minutes from the City; bath-room, shrubbery, alley and barn and carriages if required. Apply to WM. KENNILLY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC GALlery, in an eligible location in Brooklyn, to let, with convenient apartments for a family on the same premises. Inquire at No. 142 Atlantic-st., or at No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let, pleasantly located at Staten Island, Fort Hamilton and New-Jersey; also, part of furnished house, Brooklyn, near ferries; rent moderate. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, one mile from the depot. Will be let until May 1 and give immediate possession. J. A. KENYON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, A SMALL PRIVATE office, containing water and heat, also, desk-room to let. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 173 4th-st., between Goerck and Barrow sts.; possession given on the 1st of November. Parlor carpets and oil-cloth now for sale. Apply as above.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen, in a private family, without board, near cars and stage. Apply at No. 46 West 22d-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN A BROADWAY store, with space for samples or small wares, in a first-class store, No. 96 Broadway.

SEVERAL FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET at Yonkers. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture, entire or in part, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location and size and rent of house, to A. B., Broadway Post-office, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A STORE ON Broadway, between Grand and Bleecker sts.; west side preferred; ready for occupation within one to three weeks. Address, stating location, size and rent, to J. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Fulton's ferry, to a private family only; house full size, four stories, in good order, and well furnished. Rent from now to May 1, $2,250. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $10,000, for cash, between 2d and 6th avs. and 10th to 45th sts. N. B.—Furnished houses wanted. JNO. H. POLLON, No. 132 Broadway.

MUSICAL HALL WANTED—FIRST-CLASS in every respect, to seat 800 persons; location on Broadway, above 14th-st.; rent moderate, and a permanent tenant. Address J. KEMP, Station D, Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a house by a gentleman and wife, without children. Address Box No. 78 Brandreth House, corner Canal-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber, comfortable

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL—THE TURKISH WEDDING.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election returns last evening occupied the telegraph to the exclusion of all other news; and the only intelligence from our armies is that received during the afternoon. From the West we learn that the rebel demonstrations in Jefferson City on the 7th, was merely to occupy while the main body of the enemy crossed the Osage river. After feeling our fortifications, and finding them strong they passed westward during the night. They are said to be 20,000 strong, with about sixteen cannon. Gen. PLEASONTON arrived on the 9th, and assumed command, and followed the rebels the same day at the head of about 8,000 cavalry. At last accounts he was skirmishing with the enemy's rear-guard.

There is no intelligence from other points of the theatre of war.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* at Cape Race on the 10th brings intelligence via Queenstown to the 2d inst. The British Government had determined to reduce the militia system about thirty per cent. The Manchester *Guardian* publishes evidence that employment is becoming more scarce in the manufacturing districts. A gunpowder explosion took place on the 1st inst., at the Dartford powder mills. Forty lives were lost. The shock was felt at London, at a distance of 15 miles. Public opinion in Spain urges the immediate settlement of the St. Domingo question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Elections yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, resulted in glorious triumphs for the Union cause. In Pennsylvania the majority will be fully equal to that of last year, to which will be added the soldiers' vote, bringing it up to thirty-five thousand at least. We also gain five members of Congress, making the delegation stand 17 Union to 7 Copperheads. In Ohio the majority on the home vote is estimated at 40,000 in the State, and the Congressional delegation will probably stand 16 Union to 3 Copperheads, instead of five to fourteen Copperheads as now. Indiana gloriously redeemed herself, electing Gov. MORTON by over 20,000 majority, and gaining at least two Union members of Congress, making the delegation stand six Union to five Copperheads, instead of four to seven, as now. Glory enough for one day! All hail, gallant trio of FREE STATES!

The live stock market shows a supply for the week of 6,447 beeves, 108 milch cows, 2,078 sheep and lambs, and 21,242 swine, making a total of 44,257 animals of all kinds. The receipts of the various kinds of stock have been mainly lighter than the previous week. Beef cattle show larger arrivals, and have advanced fully ½c. ℔ lb. on last week's rates. The cattle offered this week have been light in weight, comparatively, and interior in quality. Monday's market was fairly active, and the cattle were tolerably well cleared off, notwithstanding the advance and the absence of the Hebrews, who are observing the Day of the Atonement, one of their principal fasts. Medium to good bullocks sold at about 13½c.@17½c. ℔ lb., net, while prime stock sold at 18c.@19c., and inferior offerings at 9c.@13c. On Tuesday a few fresh droves were booked, and the yards presented more activity than usual on account of the numbers of Jews present. Sales were effected at even better prices than on Monday. Good sheep show but little change in price from last week, ruling at 8½c.@8¾c., live weight. Lambs of a good quality, are worth 10c., showing an advance. Swine were worth on Monday from 12c.@13½c., live weight, for corn-fed; 9c.@11c. for grass-fed.

There was a rise in Gold yesterday to 203 per cent. The Railway speculation buoyant at the Stock Exchange. Government stocks steady.

Breadstuffs and Provisions opened rather briskly yesterday, and generally at firmer prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Groceries, Whisky, Oils, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Metals, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet and depressed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Lathe, Lime, Lumber, Tallow and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and appointed Inspectors of Registry for all the Wards except the Tenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, and then adjourned to noon to-day, when the appointments for these three Wards will be made.

Spirited meetings were held last evening by the Unionists of the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and by the Manhattan Union Clubs. All the Ward associations are vigorously at work.

Dispatches received in this City yesterday from Mr. HOLLIDAY, at Salt Lake City, represent that the Overland Mail route is now entirely free from Indians. It is believed that the measures adopted will insure the uninterrupted transmission of mails by this route for the future.

The Union Central Committee have appointed Col. CHAS. W. DARLING, from the Fifth Congressional District, to receive the army vote for the City and County of New-York.

Just two centuries ago, Oct. 12, 1664, the last Dutch Fort on the Delaware was taken by the English, and the conquest of New-Netherlands was complete. The New-York Historical Society will commemorate this event this evening, at Cooper Institute, by suitable acts and proceedings. The oration will be delivered by J. ROMAYN BRODHEAD, LL.D.

A card issued by the State Central Committee on Monday warned the Pennsylvanians against an attempt by New-York politicians to stuff the ballot-boxes.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Oct. 3, comes out squarely against the arming of the negroes, a project that is now being discussed throughout the Confederacy. It says: "Waving all other objections for the present, we protest against any unusual or apparently desperate expedient which would or could justify, or excuse, the belief that we are in extremities. We have men enough, we need only to put them in the right places. Japheth and Shem can and will maintain their birth-rights."

The last advance of the Fifth and Ninth corps is said to have taken our troops within a mile and a half of the Southside Railroad.

Hon. J. D. WILLARD, for forty years a resident of Troy, died in that city on Sunday evening. He graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law in Troy, and commenced to practice it there. He succeeded ORVILLE L. HOLLEY as editor of the Troy *Sentinel*, conducting it with signal ability for several years. He filled the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas very creditably throughout his term. Finding that his health was failing he made a trip to Europe, and soon after his return he was elected State Senator from this district, composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties, a district hostile to him politically. He was a prominent and influential member of the Senate, during the two years he was a member of it. At the close of his senatorial labors, he again, in company with his younger son, took another trip to Europe, without being much benefitted thereby.

The case of CLARK against BROOKS was continued yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. CLARK, being examined as a witness, testified that in 1855 he purchased of JAMES BROOKS one-sixth of the whole *Express* newspaper; that since that time the profits of the concern had always been divided in the following proportions. JAMES BROOKS one-half, ERASTUS BROOKS one-third and STEPHEN T. CLARK one-sixth. The annual agreement was produced, signed by JAMES BROOKS, and transferring to plaintiff one-sixth of the whole paper. The subsequent agreement was shown to have been drawn up and executed under a mistake. The books and papers of the *Express* showed that STEPHEN T. CLARK had always received one-sixth of the profits. Some of these books produced by the defendants on requisition of plaintiff, appeared to have been cut or torn. Oral testimony was introduced to show that the portions cut or torn out would have exhibited the division of the profits in the above proportions. The case is still on.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the life-long advocate on temperance, delivered a new lecture on that subject at the Cooper Institute last night. Mr. GOUGH entertained a very large audience in his usual humorous and eloquent manner, varying with wit and anecdote the pathos of his theme.

Among the Democratic nominations made for county officers this Fall, is the name of CHARLES G. HALPINE, whose resignation from the army was recently accepted in a complimentary letter from the War Department. Mr. HALPINE is put forward by one of the outside Democratic organizations, and if all the Anti-Tammany elements of his party can be united upon his name, he will make a very formidable candidate. Mr. HALPINE, previous to the war, was long connected with the press of this City. H. W. GENET, the present County Clerk, formerly well known in connection with both boards of the Common Council, and at present "familiar to the fancy," as proprietor of the Fashion Race Course, is the Tammany candidate.

The pirate *Georgia* is now at New-Bedford, Mass., and is on exhibition there.

The Elections—Victory!

The great States of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and INDIANA, yesterday, gave their popular verdict in favor of the Union, the prosecution of the war against rebellion to its successful conclusion, and in favor of the present administration of the Government.

The verdict in all these States, as will be seen from our returns, is emphatic, even on the home vote in Pennsylvania, to which thousands, if not tens of thousands, will be added by the gallant soldiers of the proud old Commonwealth now in the field.

In Ohio the soldier's vote will not be needed to swell her triumphant majority to *fifty or sixty thousand*, though it may serve to sweep the last vestige of Peace Democracy from her Congressional Delegation. The city of Cincinnati, the home of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the Peace colleague of Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Democratic ticket, has done nobly.

In the gallant Volunteer State of Indiana, where a Democratic Legislature has not permitted her soldiers to vote, the great civil victory of yesterday is truly astounding; at once inspiring to the Union hearts of the North, where, we confess, some doubt was felt of the reëlection of Gov. MORTON, and crushing to the last hope of the Peace Democracy in the Northwest.

Jeff. Davis—New Omens of the Approaching End.

It is not to be wondered at that so many people should have doubted the authenticity of the report of JEFFERSON DAVIS' extraordinary speech at Macon, published in the *Times* of Friday last, in advance of our cotemporaries. It certainly had the air of a hoax. Davis, up to the present time, has acted a part before the world very different from the character which belonged to him before the War, or from that manifested by his public actions since. It was understood in former years, when he was Senator of the United States from Mississippi, that he was a man of no great personal courage, of irritable temper, and unbounded ambition, but one who, in general, could cover up the most dishonorable schemes or the most intense hatred, with the manners of a gentleman. His forte throughout his administration of this rebellion, has been that he has personally acted "like a gentleman." With the most suave propriety of manner, he has let loose a whirlwind which will desolate this continent for years to come. With perfect good-breeding he, more than any other one man, has instigated hundreds of thousands of men to cut the throats of their brethren. Seldom losing his self-control of manner, he has wielded an iron and relentless despotism over his own subjects. With mild words, and even with the phrases of a Christian, he has carried on war, as no despot of Asia would suffer it to be carried on; permitting prisoners to be starved, negroes to be murdered in cold blood, and the most astounding barbarities to be committed. Yet, through it all, he has preserved his propriety; with one or two exceptions, his speeches have shown comparatively little temper, and he has had the immense self-control of being able to conceal the fearful wounds which war was continually making in the resources of his insurgent followers. Now at length, however, he has lost his temper; he lets out the savage Southern wild beast which the slaveholders' civilization keeps so carefully under concealment; he blackguards his enemies; he blurts out his secrets; he betrays to the whole world his weakness; he is almost maudlin.

It seemed like a hoax, that the first great Southern commentary on GRANT's famous epigram of "robbing the cradle and the grave," should be the rebel President accepting with pride a recruit of eight years, and calling on the aged and the maimed to drive out the invader! Then, for the cool and proper chief of the rebellion to speak of "BUTLER, the Beast;" and to acknowledge that *two-thirds* of his own armies were absent without leave, and that Virginia was as badly off as Georgia, certainly appeared like a practical joke.

And yet there is no doubt of the genuineness of this speech. It is commented on, in various style and spirit, in all the Southern papers, and was copied from the Macon *Telegraph & Confederate* into the columns of the Charleston and Richmond journals. Every day we receive fresh annotations upon it from the Southern editors. The truth was, that the skillful and cunning conspirator, who had brought such unnumbered woes on his countrymen and friends, as no man, however revengeful, has ever visited on his worst enemies; who had suffered a nation to be plunged into bloody fraternal strife for the sake of his own wretched ambition, now saw all his grand schemes of wickedness falling to pieces before his eyes; his country desolated, his kinsmen and companions killed, himself an outcast and exile, and his Crime to stand as one of the blackest and most unsuccessful on the page of history. With these fearful spectres haunting him of coming ruin, irritated by defeat, the wily rebel leader lost his self-control, and let out to the world confessions which he would now undoubtedly give anything to have buried up forever.

But we and the world, looking on, can judge more clearly from such impassioned and irritable utterances of the true condition of the Confederacy, than from any other evidence. We see plainly that its end must be near when JEFFERSON DAVIS calls on the old men and boys, the women and children, to help him, and admits such fearful disasters, as his Macon speech, for the first time, discloses. "Two-thirds of all his armies absent" show what the people feel about the struggle. Forced details may keep up appearances of numbers awhile. Regiments of negroes may add to the muster-rolls and lessen the real strength of the rebels. All these are but temporizing expedients. The day is fast approaching when there will be none left in the ranks to save the falling fortunes of the Confederacy, and its guilty leader will feel the retribution he now so gloomily foresees.

After the War, What?

That is the test question. The Union party and the Opposition are alike for soon closing the war. Their policies differ. The one aims to conquer, the other to buy, a peace. Either would soon end the contest—the one by taking away the power, the other by taking away the disposition, of the rebels to fight. It is not the ending of the war, but what would follow, that must determine which of the two policies is the better.

The end of the war, in the one case, would find us on solid Union ground, with every constitutional safeguard still firm in its place. There would not be a single disturbing force left. The crushing of the rebellion would of necessity break down, in conjunction with it, Slavery, its original cause. Should there be any troublesome remnants of the institution left, a brief Constitutional amendment, Constitutionally ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, would easily sweep them out of existence. The thorough crushing of the rebellion would not only preserve all the great organic processes of the nation unimpaired, but would put them in the way of working more freely and harmoniously than ever. The end of the war would, in fact, be an epoch from which the nation would take a fresh start in its career of prosperity. The peace it would bring would be secure, and full of every promise.

On the other hand, a peace sought for by compromise would end only in confusion and ruin. The rebel chiefs declare, without qualification, that they will take no peace that does not recognize their independence. If the "Confederate States" could be induced to go at all into the "ultimate convention" declared for in the Chicago platform, they would do so only as members of the Confederacy; or, at the very utmost, would agree only to put that character in abeyance, with its resumption to depend upon their satisfaction with the conclusions of the convention, and upon the ratification of those conclusions by the Northern States. There is not the slightest reason to believe that such terms as alone would induce the Southern leaders to consent to an abandonment of the Confederacy, would be granted by three-fourths of the States, whose agreement would be necessary for an amendment of the Constitution.

To attempt to buy the Confederates back is to open the way to the fiercest discord, and to sure disorganization. No peace can come from it worthy of the name. The Confederates will not be bought off from this war by anything short of a sacrifice of the most precious principles of our Constitution, and of every high moral sentiment which accords with the progress of the age. It is monstrous infatuation to suppose that this Northern people could long rest under the payment of any such price, even supposing that, by some machination, they could for the moment be brought to consent to it. A reaction would inevitably come, and with it an "irrepressible conflict" in direr shape than ever.

Every real interest of peace, every regard for future concord and security, requires that this war should be fought through to its only legitimate end—the complete disablement of the rebellion which provoked it. There never was a more absurd misnomer than to style the opposite policy *conservatism*. Its whole tendency is disorganizing and subversive. There is no conservatism but in holding fast, with a religious determination, to the supremacy of constitutional authority, and compelling an absolute submission by rebels. This is the vital principle of all true constitutional Governments. Maintain it now consistently and thoroughly, and it will stand as an abiding security through the future. Yield it now, and seek to propitiate the rebellion by compliance, and we shall soon experience the same fate that has overtaken all the other republics of the New World. This is the tremendous issue that is to be determined in this Presidential election. The people comprehend it, and will pronounce upon it with a wisdom and a fidelity that will more grandly than ever prove them worthy of the matchless Government bequeathed them by their fathers.

The Conspiracy in the Northwest.

DODD, the Grand Master of the Sons of Liberty, in Indiana, who has just been on trial in Indianapolis for treason, has managed to effect his escape by breaking his parole, and has fled the country. Only a portion of the testimony against him had been put in by the Government, but the guilt was fastened upon him, and the organization of which he was the head, so conclusively, that flight was his only resource. It was proved that the organization extended through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other of the Northwestern States; that its members were bound to secrecy under the penalty of death, and that their plan was to arm and drill all of its members, and to prepare them for a rising against this Government whenever word should be given from the chiefs of the Order. The developments of this infamous conspiracy have made a great sensation in Indiana. Among the persons implicated and arrested is the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the principal Copperhead organ of the State. It is put beyond question that many of the members of the Chicago Convention were also members of this treasonable combination, and among them VALLANDIGHAM himself, the framer of the Chicago Platform. It was the discovery and seizure by the Government of a few of the arms belonging to the "Sons of Liberty" that prompted the charge against the Administration, in the fourth resolution in the Platform, of "interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence," and which also instigated HORATIO SEYMOUR to denounce President LINCOLN so vehemently in his Milwaukee speech, for attempts to disarm the people. Though DODD has taken to flight, we trust that the Government will bring to trial some of his companions in this infernal treason, and visit upon them condign punishment. These miscreants should be made to understand that they are living in a land of law. The people will quickly settle accounts with the party which has given them its countenance.

City Railroads and Omnibuses.

The City omnibuses some time since raised their fare from *six* to *ten* cents; but the public refused to patronize them at that price, and they were compelled to abandon the attempt. Soon afterward they raised their fare to *eight* cents, and in this the public has acquiesced as not unreasonable. The omnibuses are running full at that rate; and as the increase of price is equivalent to *thirty-three and a third* per cent., the owners of these vehicles ought to be satisfied. But they were not. They immediately went to work to get further advantage out of those who patronize them, first by forcing them to take their *tickets* instead of money for change, and then by over-crowding the stage without the slightest regard to the rights, convenience or comfort of those who had paid their fare and were entitled to the undisturbed enjoyment of that portion of the omnibus which they had thus bought. As the attempt to pass their tickets for money was directly contrary to law, and as some one passenger was found public-spirited enough to hold them to their responsibilities, the companies have been forced to abandon it.

The City Railroads have also raised their fare from *five* to *six* cents,—twenty per cent. This is utterly illegal and is a palpable violation of their charters,—every one of which is legally forfeited by the act. But the public is not disposed to complain. The people will pay the increased rate without objection if the Companies will treat them fairly in other respects. But they demand, and have a right to *compel*, reforms in the present management of these roads. They have a right to *seats*, and to their undisturbed possession. The present style of packing the cars just as full as they can be stuffed, is an outrage which ought not to be tolerated. If the Companies are not content with the number of passengers which each car will seat,—and if they insist on taking on more, they should be compelled to provide seats on *top*. They should run more cars, or should use larger ones. There are half a dozen ways of overcoming the difficulty, and there is no shadow of excuse for not resorting to them.

The companies pretend that they cannot run the roads *profitably* if they make these improvements. The pretext is not true. The roads are restricted by law to a certain per cent. of profit *on their cost*. Nearly every one of them divides twice or three times this per cent. of profit, and evade the law by calling their *capital* their cost, when they have "watered" their stock until their capital represents two or three times their cost. One of these roads has officially reported its cost to be *half more* per mile than that of the Hudson River Railroad! Such a statement refutes itself, and explodes the pretext that the roads cannot do a profitable business at legal rates.

If the companies that run and conduct our City railroads and omnibuses could be made to understand that their real interest lies in accommodating and *pleasing* the public, instead of cheating, and crowding and imposing upon them, they would do a much better business, and stand on a much better footing. But if they persist in the practice they have been indulging in for some years past, and depend on their power to *force* the public into acquiescence, they must not be surprised some day to find the tables turned on them somewhat disastrously.

ANOTHER TUMBLE TO THE CONFEDERATE CREDIT.—The European news, received last evening by way of Cape Race, shows that the rebel loan in London has had another tumble, having been quoted as low as 57. On the news of MCCLELLAN's nomination the quotation was 72.

A Characteristic Trick.

The managers of the Copperhead party in this State have forwarded MCCLELLAN tickets to the army indorsed *Union Soldiers' Vote*. The object of this deception is to lead soldiers to suppose they are voting the regular *Union* ticket, while actually voting for the Chicago Cessationist. The fact that they are compelled to resort to such a trick shows the desperate straits to which they are reduced.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The repetition of "Il Trovatore" on Monday night, was witnessed by a good audience, and the performance was generally excellent. If it lacked the auditorial enthusiasm of the first night it deserved it more.

A cotemporary recently threw out a few remarks about the sickness of Mr. MARETZEK's artists, intimating that a good manager should have avoided these troubles. The *empressario*, after asserting the indisposition of Signor MAXIMILIANI, &c., thus pleasantly discusses the subject:

"For the rest, let me modestly confess that I know not how to act. It has been the study of my life to 'manage' in just the way your critic suggests. I can conceive of no greater triumph for an *empressario*, than to be able to say that he has abolished all excuses for disappointing the public. To do away with colds, and deny to the throat its too facile hoarseness, would indeed be a meritous achievement. The squaring of the circle, the transmutation of metals, the distillation of the waters of eternal life, even the discovery of perpetual motion itself, were nothing to it. But, alas, there is a homely proverb which says you may bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink, and—forgive the feeble pun—you may take a horse singer to the stage, but you cannot make him sing. I have in my memory at this moment a little illustrative incident. A refractory tenor, during one of my Cuban trips, concluded that it was desirable to be sick. The weather was fine, and the *volantes* presented unusual charms. It was despotic, perhaps, and decidedly ungallant; but the tenor was arrested by the authorities. His name had been announced on the bills, and that was their justification. Imagine the supreme relief that this event occasioned me. There was to be no disappointment. I had at last reached the blessed land where colds and hoarseness were ignored. The object of my life was accomplished. I had found the Atlantis of a managerial desire, and was never to be unhappy again. The evening came. Precisely at the appointed hour my tenor was delivered to me, guarded by four armed soldiers. The stage was before him, their bayonets behind. In the dress circle was the dignitary who had caged the unwilling singer. A savage glare was directed to the scene as the culprit made his entry, and then the audience listened. They are listening yet, for that resolute man refused to open his mouth. The stream was there, you perceive, but he would not drink.

And should your critic know any way by which he can be made to do so, I shall feel under eternal obligations to him if he would impart it to me. The only plan that has worked well with me, so far, is the simple but expensive one of keeping a large company, so that if one singer is sick, or only pretends to be sick, another singer can instantly be put in his place. If, when this is done, the writers of the New-York press would kindly say something of the substitute, they may rest assured that it will not only benefit him but punish the absentee. In the absence of an epidemic, involving the throats and noses of my entire company, it is impossible for me to disappoint the public, in the worst sense of the word—namely, by a change of opera. When an artist is really sick his services are superfluous to the audience and the manager. It is best that some one else should take his place. When he only pretends to be sick, you may rest assured that I will not attempt to protect him from the just severity of the press, or lend my name to the smallest excuse for his non-appearance.

Yours very truly, MAX MARETZEK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

Walter Savage Lander.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, whose death at his villa near Florence, on the 17th of last month, has just been announced by the last European arrivals, was about the sole remaining literary man whose career as an author dates from the last century. He was born in 1775. His first book, a volume of "Poems," was published in 1795, when young LANDOR, the eldest son of wealthy parents, of the old English squirearchy, had declined, with characteristic independence, the military and legal professions for which his father successively intended him, and started on a life of freedom and literature. Though diversified by many incidental changes, this programme he steadily adhered to through the long term of nearly 90 years, and of more pronounced individuality than any of his cotemporaries, on succeeding to the family estates in Warwickshire, in the early part of this century, the routine life and narrow aims of a "large acred man" could not long confine the restlessness of his spirit. Before many years were over he had become disgusted with his ungrateful tenants, dissatisfied with his neighbors, and out of sorts generally with the rural world. The resolution to sell the property that had belonged to the LANDORS for seven hundred years, was soon taken and acted on. In 1808, he stood clear of all such trammels, and rushed with ardor into the contest then waging by the patriotic Spaniards against the Napoleonic lust of conquest and universal dominion. His participation in this struggle occupied him until the pacification of Europe in 1815, when he purchased the mansion and estates near Florence, where the greatest part of his life has since been spent. As a writer he flowered late. At his residence in Italy commences the period of his greatest literary productiveness. His noblest and most original work, *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, was brought out in London, in two series, in 1824–29, and was followed by a succession of other books, partly of the same character, as *Pericles and Aspasia*, (with a remarkable dedication to Gen. JACKSON, omitted in the American reprint.) *The Testamentary*, &c.,—partly poetical, as *Gebir, Count Julian*, &c., and partly personal and political, springing from the intense and highly wrought feeling that LANDOR exhibited toward every object that excited his love or his hate, and between the two passions, there was no middle-ground. Though spending most of his time in Italy, he kept up a home at Bath. Some of his appearances in England do not redound to his credit, and must be attributed to the perversion rather than the decay of his faculties, arising from extreme age. Mr. LANDOR married in 1811 a lady of Swiss extraction. He leaves a family of three sons and one daughter, to whom he some time ago made over the bulk of his fortune, reserving but little for himself. He presented the copyright of his works to MOXON, the publisher, by whom they were brought out in ten volumes, royal 8vo., 1847.

There is a native vigor, energy and fire in all that LANDOR wrote that must make his name an enduring one in the roll of English classics. His poetry was accused of obscurity and want of human interest, and is little known to readers of the present day. The shape in which he clothed the rich results of his reading and observation—that of imaginary dialogues or conversation, may seem forced and unnatural to one who possessed so ably the dramatic temperament; but the weightiness of their matter, the insight they shew into the history, literature, politics, manner, and modes of thinking of past ages, will always make them be numbered among the choicest volumes of the student's library. Mr. LANDOR's scholarship was of the highest quality. His Latin verse is among the best written by Englishmen in modern days, and in Italian literature he was preëminent.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND BENEDICT ARNOLD.—The editorial article which recently appeared in the TIMES, contrasting the similarity between the sentiments enunciated by Gov. SEYMOUR in his speech at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and those put forth by BENEDICT ARNOLD in his proclamation to the people of the United States in 1780, has been issued in the form of a campaign document, and may be procured of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-street, or of D. S. HOLMES, No. 67 Fourth-street, Williamsburgh. Price ten cents a hundred.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Gen. SHERMAN's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published in the official *Army and Navy Gazette* of this week. It is dated Sept. 15, and fills twenty columns of that paper. He estimates the enemy's strength to have been between forty-five thousand and fifty thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry. Gen. SHERMAN says that he maintained about the same strength during the campaign; the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for loss in battle and from sickness.

The report is composed in Gen. SHERMAN's terse and trenchant style, and forms a most interesting history of perhaps the most brilliant and complete campaign of the war. He terminates his recital with the following deserved tribute to his subordinate commands:

"My three armies in the field were commanded by able officers, my equals in rank and experience—Maj.-Gens. GEO. H. THOMAS, J. M. SCHOFIELD and O. O. HOWARD. With such commanders I had only to indicate the object desired, and they accomplished it. I cannot over-estimate their services to the country; and must express my deep and heartfelt thanks that, coming together from different fields, with different interests, they have cooperated with a harmony that has been productive of the greatest amount of success and good feeling. A more harmonious army does not exist."

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The news of the immense Union majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is received here with great enthusiasm. Union men were everywhere jubilant; the Democracy are nowhere to be seen.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.

A delegation from Kentucky, consisting of Hons. GEORGE H. YEAMAN, W. P. D. RUSS, and others, have called upon the President to-day respecting the draft in their State. From their statements it appears that by reason of enlistment of Southern sympathizers from Kentucky into the Southern army, and enlistment of Kentucky negroes in the regiments of other States, the original enrollment upon which the present draft was founded would largely and improperly increase the burden resting upon the loyal citizens of that State. The Provost-Marshal-General, to whom the matter was referred, decided as follows: That the enrollments of that State shall be corrected by deducting therefrom the names of all disloyal residents and persons who have been conscripted into the Confederate service, and also all negroes who have gone to other States or enlisted in other States in Federal service. And after the rolls are thus corrected the quotas heretofore assigned to various subdistricts are to be correspondingly reduced. Gen. FRY's official letter will be published in full in a few days.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

Prominent Democratic politicians, while claiming the State of New-York for MCCLELLAN, concede that Mr. FENTON's election is a foregone conclusion, not only on account of his personal popularity, but because of the great opposition to SEYMOUR among the soldiers, and the disgust excited in his own party by the trick through which he secured his renomination at Albany. It was arranged that the nomination should be tendered to SEYMOUR, as a compliment, but to be peremptorily declined. This, however, he forgot to do, and the convention were obliged to swallow him *nolens volens*.

The votes of the soldiers in the Campbell General Hospital in this city, were taken for Governor, with the following result:

Fenton	205
Seymour	57

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers having made satisfactory defences to charges preferred against them, are by order of the Secretary of War exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States: Captain Oliver Cotter, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery; Lieutenant D. R. Disbrow, First New-York Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. R. Hoff, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery; First Lieutenant John Tiff, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery; Chaplain David Trueman, First Virginia Veteran Cavalry; Major John A. G. Barker, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Army; Captain W. H. French, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers; Captain D. H. Veech, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers; First Lieutenant William J. Parish, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported yesterday at the several hospitals in this city: August Milton, Co. H, Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery; William Waldmyer, Co. B, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeant James Girling, Co. A, Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery; Henry G. Wall, Co. K, One Hundred and Ninth New-York; Augustus Ball, Co. B, Seventeenth Vermont; Calvin L. Townes, Co. M, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGENT.

The New-York State Agent in this city, and his assistant, have for some time past been engaged in circulating Copperhead documents and votes in the army, instead of attending to the Sanitary condition of New-York soldiers, the object for which they are originally sent, and to support which the State Legislature has made such munificent appropriations.

Since Secretary SEWARD has issued his order providing as impartially, for the distribution of votes, and the exercise of the elective franchise in the army, it entirely removes the necessity for Governor SEYMOUR's appointees, to neglect their legitimate business for electioneering purposes.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The contractors who have been putting up a fire-alarm telegraph in this city, upon a new and improved system, to-day turned over the apparatus and fixtures to the Mayor and Fire Commissioners. Mr. A. B. TALCOTT, who has been so long and popularly connected with the American Telegraph Company, will be the Superintendent under the new arrangement.

DEATHS OF NEW YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

John Haus, Company C, Seventh Infantry; Fred. Brenner, Company C, Fifteen Artillery; Wallis Finton, Company C, Fiftieth Engineers: Francis Bagley, Company F, Fifty-first Infantry; Joseph W. Critchet, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry; Francis Heller, Company E, Seventh Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

NOT A NAVY VESSEL.

The *Aphrodite*, wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, is not a naval vessel.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Ballots were to-day cast at the various hospitals and military stations in this city and vicinity, by the soldiers of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is represented that there were comparatively few Democratic votes polled, the others being for the opposing tickets.

APPOINTED AN ENSIGN.

EDWIN M. PRATT, of Boston, has been appointed an Ensign in the navy, and ordered to report to the frigate *San Jacinto*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE LATE RISE IN THE CITY RAILROAD FARES.—The late rise in the City Railroad fares yesterday has given anything but satisfaction, and citizens appear astonished at the six cent system. There is one line, however, it is satisfactory to state, that has made no change, which is the Eighth-avenue. GEORGE LAW, Esq., the head of that company, considers that the present is not the time for doing so, and in his consideration for the public, although it might bring in some hundred dollars extra weekly, has not yet done so. This the reporters of the press were witnesses of last evening when returning from their avocations.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

An attack on a passenger train of the Kentucky Central Railroad was made by twenty-five guerrillas midway between Paris and Lexington. The engine was thrown from the track, the cars were burned, $2,700 were taken from Adams' Express Company, and all the passengers were robbed.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

The Demonstrations Against Jefferson City a Feint.

THE REBELS MOVING WESTWARD

Gen. Pleasanton in Pursuit With 8,000 Cavalry.

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BRIDGES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 10.

From the *Democrat's* Jefferson City correspondence it seems that the rebel demonstration on that place on the 7th was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage River. After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong, they passed westward during the night, some twenty thousand strong, with sixteen to twenty-five cannon and a long train of wagons.

Gen. PLEASONTON arrived on the morning of the 9th and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the rebels with about 8,000 cavalry.

At eight reports reached Jefferson that we had engaged PRICE'S rear, while Gen. CURTIS, coming from Kansas, was fighting their front.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City dispatch to-night says:

A courier just arrived from California, twenty-five miles west, brings information that our cavalry were skirmishing nearly all day yesterday.

In the afternoon the rebels entered California, burned the railroad depot and a train of cars.

Gen. PRICE has issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain. He desired to make friends, not enemies, and the depredations he had committed were a military necessity.

About 4 o'clock our forces placed a battery outside of California, and drove the rebels out. We killed and wounded and captured over one hundred. Our loss was only a few wounded.

The rebels have torn up about a mile of the railroad track on the east side of California, and it is also torn up in several places on this side.

The rebel Col. STANDAWAITE is reported to have been at Tipton last night with five thousand men, moving toward Booneville.

The rebel Major BOWIE and the rebel Lieutenant KEY have been killed, and Col. SHANKS mortally wounded.

Col. FLETCHER, with fifteen men, arrived here from Rolla to-night, and reports 1,500 men repairing the southwest branch of the railroad; that the telegraph will be in working order to-morrow; that the road will be open from Rolla to Moselle the day after, and that all is now snug at Rolla.

The bridge and water-tank at Scott's, eight miles west of Jefferson City, have been burned by the rebels; also the railroad depot at Lookout, a few miles beyond.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Intelligence has been received at headquarters that PRICE'S army went from California to Booneville, Cooper County, yesterday, and SHELBY sent 2,000 cavalry across the Missouri River at that point.

Gen. FISK has gone to Lexington to take command there.

Gen SANBORN is still pursuing the enemy.

Reports were extensively circulated, to day, that MAGRUDER, with 5,000 rebel infantry, had entered Southeast Missouri and occupied Fredericktown, but they prove to be unfounded.

Business is suspended at St. Joseph, the citizens having been called to arms by Gen. FISK, in anticipation of a visit from PRICE.

Tobacco is unchanged. Cotton quiet; receipts, 56 bales. Flour and Wheat heavy and lower. Corn firm. Oats, 1c. higher.

Letter from Senor M. Doblado.

To the Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis:

SIR: Referring to Mexican affairs, in yesterday's number of your daily paper, you speak of me in terms so highly offensive to my honor that I feel compelled, in self-defence, to trouble you again for the publication of a few lines.

I repeat once more that I never did solicit anything at all of the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico, nor do I intend returning there to submit to it. He who so states falsely affirms that I have done so.

It is a most infamous calumny to insist upon saying that I pretended to make an arrangement with the invaders to save my private property. What I possess in the State of Guanajuato has been acquired just as legally as any property bought by any one else. polities having nothing to do with my fortune, which has been gotten by honest labor. For that very reason I need ask no guarantee at all of the so-called Imperial Government. My property, like every other persons, is guaranteed by the civil laws, in vigor in Mexico long before the country was invaded. Of all the national property sold in Mexico, I bought but one single house, and that was paid for according to the regulations of the laws of reform, enacted there by the legitimate Government of my country. The French intervention has never dared to derogate them, in spite of the exigencies of the clergy and traitors, because every one knows that, owing to them, the French residing in Mexico, have become possessors of more than one-third of the so-called Church properties.

Therefore that person asserts what is untrue who persists in affirming that I have endeavored to enter into any kind of arrangement with the usurper of Mexico to save my fortune, and I defy any one to shew my signature affixed to any document of the kind.

I did pretend to save my fortune legally acquired, but by the only means honorable to a Mexican in those circumstances, viz.: helping to keep up the war against the usurper, the French and traitors, and repelling force by force to the utmost of my power. I think, by so doing, I have done my duty as a Mexican. I emigrated to this country after the fate of war had proved adverse to me, and after losing nearly all my soldiers.

As to my object in coming to this country, allow me to say I do not consider myself bound to confide it to any one, and much less to writers who judge so lightly of persons whose present misfortune entitles them to the respect of all.

I know perhaps better than any one else the little or no value of the guarantees the usurper's government might tender me, for I have not so soon forgotten the worth of Mr. SALIGNY'S signature at the preliminaries of La Soledad. Your servant,

M. DOBLADO.

List of Paroled Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The following are the names of the officers who were paroled at Richmond on the 7th, and have arrived here:

Lieut. J. M. Redenour, 18th Indiana.
Capt. A. J. Fessler, 45th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. E. Churchill, 58th Massachusetts.
Capt. J. A. Wirsing, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. C. Tulloch, 2d Michigan.
Col. C. V. Deland, 1st Michigan.
Major J. M. Davis, 90th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. O'Neil, 55th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. H. D. Fuller, 1st District of Columbia Cav.
Lieut. G. M. Watson, 90th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Andrew Hopper, 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. W. Dougherty, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Lieut. T. F. Farmer, 51st New-York.
Lieut. W. A. Sargent, 14th New-Hampshire.
Lieut. E. A. Abbott, 53d Ohio.
Lieut. G. A. Miller, 13th Tennessee.
Capt. Nathanie: Brown, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
Capt. W. F. Huxford, 162d New-York.
Capt. William Allen, 4th New-York Cavalry.
Lieut. James Catling, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Major J. N. Cleudinan, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Lieut. F. M. Riley, 12th New-Jersey.
Capt. J. O. Bellair, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters.
Capt. R. C. Cheeseman, 45th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. T. Newell, 47th New-York Cavalry.
Capt. F. A. Crawford, 116th Pennsylvania.
Capt. N. W. Kerr, 85th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. George French, 94th New-York.
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Curtis, 20th Massachusetts.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Walker, A. A. G., Second Corps.
Lieut.-Col. J. R. Strong, 104th New-York.
Lieut. Austin Wissall, 9th U. S. Colored.
Col. F. T. Sherman, 86th Illinois.
Lieut. T. D. Wakeman, 2d New-York Artillery.
Chaplain Joseph Little, 5th Virginia.
Lieut. J. Driscoll, 2d United States Infantry.
Lieut. J. T. Brown, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. J. J. Emerson, 17th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. J. C. White, 10th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. J. H. Bell, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Lieut. J. N. Biers, 5th United States Colored.
Lieut. J. H. May, 12 United States Colored.
Lieut. G. Chichester, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. C. Bullard, 36th Wisconsin.
Lieut. A. Fitch, 16th Maine.
Lieut. M. Hildreth, 64th New-York.
Lieut. J. H. Norris, 160th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. M. E. Murray, 190th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. G. Walth, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Lieut. J. F. McKressick, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Lieut. S. M. Cummings, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Lieut. R. Wolfer, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
Capt. M. H. Seagrave, 30th U. S. Colored.
Lieut. T. D. Gere, 21st New-York Cavalry.

From Newbern.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.

An arrival from Newbern brings the following

Capt. J. W. DENNEY, the popular Provost-Marshal of Newbern, arrived here yesterday in the *Dudley Buck*, in charge of his regiment, the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, whose term of service has expired. The regiment lay at quarantine five days, there having been two cases of yellow fever on board since her departure from Morehead City. Four new cases developed on her passage, who are now on the hospital ship.

JAMES W. DAYANT, an eminent lawyer of Newbern, is among the recent victims to the fever; also his wife and daughter. Business of all kinds is suspended in Newbern. Mr. JOY, editor of the Newbern *Times*, is among the passengers, having suspended the publication of his paper, while the fever prevails. The army thus far has escaped the disease, which is confined to the city.

Political Conventions.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Republican Convention in the Fourth District to-day nominated SAMUEL HOOPER for re-election to Congress, and J. M. S. WILLIAMS, of Cambridge, for presidential elector.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Union Convention held here to-day nominated the following electoral ticket: For electors at large, Hon. DANIEL KELLOGG and Hon. A. L. CATLIN. For District electors, 1st, G. M. DOAN; 2d District, RYLAND FLOSSER; 3d, JAMES W. SIMPSON. About 2,000 delegates were present. Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED and Hon. R. J. ANDREWS, of New-York, were among the speakers.

The War Eagles Express Their Joy Over the Result—The Copperheads Show Disgust.

Upon hearing the result of the elections yesterday, the Union War Eagles, headed by the Grand Commander, JAMES M. THOMSON, marched through the streets from Twenty-third-street to Printing-house-square, with music and banners, carrying a transparency with the motto:

"Pensylvania good for 20,000.
How are you Little Mac?"

Opposite the offices of the *Tribune* and TIMES quite a crowd had collected to hear the returns, and a large portion of them being Copperheads, to whom the news was extremely unsatisfactory, they vented their spleen by an attack upon the War Eagles, destroying the transparency and attempting to disperse the procession. The War Eagles rallied and drove the advocates of peace and free speech from the ground, the Copperheads going up Chatham-street in search of a "cessation of hostilities."

The One Hundred Day Men.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM MR. LINCOLN.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has received the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

To the Governor of Illinois:

The following order has been made by the President, and the Adjutant-General is preparing certificates for the officers and soldiers of your State, which will be forwarded to you for distribution.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 1, 1864.

The special Executive orders returning thanks to volunteers for one hundred days from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. The term of one hundred days for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin volunteered under the call of their respective Governors in the months of May and June, to aid the recent campaign of Gen. SHERMAN, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic service. It was their good fortune to render effective service in the brilliant operations in the Southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the national arms over the rebel forces in Georgia under command of JOHNSON and HOOD. On all occasions and in every service to which they were assigned, their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled to, and are hereby tendered, the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of their honorable services to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. SMITH, temporarily in this City, will commence, soon, a free course of lectures on Physiology and Dental Science, at No. 27 Houston-street, near the Broadway Church.

Until after the
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is light, clean, and easy; no pressure on the back or cord. It has an inward and upward lift; cures warranted; call and examine. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Treats successfully all Diseases of the Scalp. Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Carriages at Bargains.
At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 8th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

The President Petroleum Company.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the President Petroleum Company, in the Financial Column. This company ranks as A 1. Its capital stock is $5,000,000, in shares of $5 each. The lands of the company contain about 8,400 acres, thus possessing an oil-boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Some of the first citizens of New-York and other States are taking stock in it, and to the capitalists and parties of limited means, the inducements offered are unsurpassed.

Messrs. L. H. STIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, are the agents of the enterprise. They are very obliging as well as reliable gentlemen, who are happy in dispensing information to inquirers, and those who propose buying stock, can, by application to this firm, obtain full particulars, and satisfy themselves of the solidity and brilliant prospects of the President Petroleum Company.—*Boston Evening Traveler.*

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Two of the Finest Preparations of their class is
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
AND
MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.
Each 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggist near his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 37 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

It is quite Refreshing in these "High Price" times to know that WHITE, the Hatter, is selling his stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at old prices. No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALLCOCK—COURTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., by Rev. George N. Sleight, assisted by Rev. W. Colvin Brown, Rector, CHAS. H. ALLCOCK and ANNIE E., daughter of J. D. Courter, of Montville, N. J.

SEWARD—LOCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., WM. SEWARD, Jr., and LOUISA MATILDA, daughter of Roe Lockwood, all of this City.

STEPHENS—RANDELL.—On Sunday, Oct. 2, by Rev. L. Steward, of Port Jefferson, Acting Ensign DANIEL STEPHENS and Miss ESTHER B. RANDELL, daughter of Joseph Randell, of the same place.

VOORHEES—WARDEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, at North Bend, Ohio, by Rev. Edward H. Cumming, JOHN H. VOORHEES, of San Francisco, Cal., and ELIZABETH ASTON, daughter of Dr. John A. Warder.

WOOD—WILMOT.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. Breckenridge Gibson, M. A., Rector of Burlington College, assisted by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Dr. Alex. Jones, and Rev. S. B. Bostwick, Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD, of New-York, and Miss EMILY VICTORIA, eldest daughter of John Wilmot, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Canada West papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Oct 11, SUSAN, wife of Edmund Anderson, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from her late residence, No. 61 Hester-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Friday per 9½ A. M train New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th av.

ATMAR.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, JOHN Q. ATMAR, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARRE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 10, JENNIE EDGAR, twin daughter of Geo. H. and Mary E. Barre, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 St. Felix-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Lancaster papers please copy.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, BELLE, infant daughter of Edwin A. and Susan T. Brooks, aged 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 446 West 23d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FICKETT.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, JANE B., daughter of George Fickett, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 9½ A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Roberts, No. 428 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th ave., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

GARSTED.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen R. Grinsted, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 100 Magnolia-st., without further notice.

GARDINER.—At Winchester, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 8, from wounds received while gallantly leading his regiment in the battle of Winchester, Sept 19, Col. ALEXANDER GARDINER, 14th N. H., in the 32d year of his age, son of the late James D. Gardiner.

His remains will be taken to New-Hampshire for interment. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 205 East 16th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACKIE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, after a long and painful illness, JOHN S. MACKIE.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sister, Mrs. J. E. Foley, and of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Emery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 212 East 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—Killed at the storming of Chapin's Farm, on Thursday, Sept. 29, Lieut. BENJ. F. MIDDLETON, son of B. P. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

His friends, and those of his father, also members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also the members of the Brooklyn Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and members of 13th N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Fleet-st., M. E. Church, near Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 10, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John and the late Martha Phillips, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 141 Atlantic-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.

STEPHENS.—Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 10, at the residence of her grandfather, Richard Tyson, LOUISE HARRIET, daughter of T. Whitehead Stephens, aged 3 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Richmond, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEAR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, HENRY, eldest son of the late Henry B. Stear.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SWINBURNE.—On Monday, Oct. 10, MELLISSA, wife of William Swinburne, Esq., of Paterson, N. J.

SPEAR.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, WILLIAM SPEAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 West 21st-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At the hospital at City Point, from wounds received at the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, EDWARD B. SMITH, 2d New-York Heavy Artillery, Co. I, U. S. V., in the 46th year of his age, son of Wm. Smith, Jr.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 276 West 19th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

If any of the members of his regiment are in the City, they are respectfully invited to attend.

TIMOLAT.—At Winchester, Va., on Sunday, Sept. 25, from wounds received in battle in the Shenandoah Valley on the 19th, Lieut. HENRY NAPOLEON TIMOLAT, of Co. A, 131st Regt. N. Y. Vols., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers of the 131st Regt. N. Y. Vols., also the members of the 7th Regiment National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, GEORGE W. Lose, No. 123 West 42d st., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood

VAN VOORHEES.—At Lion Lake, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 16, after a lingering illness, ISAAC VAN VOORHEES, aged 60 years, formerly a resident of this City.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Connecticut papers please copy.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, at his residence, in this City, EDMUND M. YOUNG, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend (without further invitation) the funeral services, which will take place at Trinity Church, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

THE LATE EDMUND M. YOUNG.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.

The sudden death of this gentleman has caused universal sorrow in the community, wherever he was known. In the prime of life, the head of one of the largest and most successful firms in Cliff st., a gentleman of cultivated mind, refined tastes, amiable and attractive manners, and extensive usefulness, he was looked up to as a guide and example; and his memory will be cherished by a wide circle of friends, by whom he was regarded with sentiments of high esteem, confidence and affection. The following are the proceedings on the occasion, of the Board of the Mechanics' Bank, of which he was a Director:

At a special meeting of the Board of the Mechanics' Bank, called this day, in consequence of the death of EDMUND M. YOUNG, one of the Directors, it was on motion unanimously resolved

1. That this board, moved by sincere grief for the loss of our late honored associate EDMUND M. YOUNG, desire to record our high respect for his virtues and profound sorrow for his sudden removal from among us, in the fullness of his activity and usefulness.

2. That, while we gratefully remember his eminently able and faithful services to this institution, and the constant courtesy of his intercourse with us, we are not less impressed with sentiments of high esteem for the exemplary industry and high principles of fairness and integrity which characterized him as a merchant, as well as the dignity, intelligence and kindness of heart which marked his career in all the relations of life, which gained for him a high place in the esteem of this community, and will render his memory and example ever precious to his family and his friends.

3. That, in common with his numerous friends, we tender our respectful sympathy to his bereaved family, directing that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and also to the daily papers for publication, and that we will attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock to-morrow.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, EDMUND M. YOUNG, on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M., from Trinity Church. By order

W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.

E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
A real Pain Extractor. It reduces the most angry looking Swellings and Inflammations as if by magic; heals OLD SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c., in a surprisingly short time. No family should be without it.
Sold by all druggists.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.
I, Lawrence Grenne, of No. 188 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with *both* eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}
Dr. VON EISENBERG, may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 611 Broadway, New-York.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF
THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
By supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, Iron.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, miserable creatures, to strong healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For Dyspepsia, Debility and Female Weaknesses, it is a specific. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE.
Depot No. 491 Broadway.
For sale by all Druggists.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 440 West-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston,
And by all druggists.

LUXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL, BY USING THE LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.
1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretion
4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, flexible and glossy.
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any ingredient the least injurious to either skin or hair. Delicately perfumed. Price 75 cents; six bottles, $3. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia; and HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, No. 594 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOWL! HOWL!! HOWL!!!
With laughter we mean.
Read the
PHUNNY PHELLOW,
Containing a life-like representation of the Aspiring White-washer in Epaulettes, white-washing the
CHICAGO PLATFORM.
Splendid Cartes de Visite of Uncle Sam's
PEACE COMMISSIONERS
To Jeff. Davis. A Nautical View of the Old Sea Dog
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale everywhere.

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VIE POLITIQUE ET MILITAIRE DE NAPOLEON, Par le Lieutenant-General JOMINI, 2 vols. 8vo and atlas, folio. Paper $25.
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THE POLITICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DURING
THE GREAT REBELLION,
FROM NOV. 6, 1860, TO JULY 4, 1864:
INCLUDING
A classified summary of the legislation of the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, the Three Sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, with the votes thereon, and the important Executive, Judicial and Political-Military facts of that eventful period; together with the organization, legislation and general proceedings of the rebel Administration.
By EDWARD McPHERSON,
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Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
Meetings of this Club will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY EVENINGS, OCT. 14 and 21,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,
AND
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1864, addresses will be delivered by
HON. THOMAS G. ALVORD,
the Union nominee for Lieutenant-Governor,
GEN. ANDREW J. HAMILTON,
Military Governor of Texas, and
COL. WALTER HARRIMAN,
of New-Hampshire.
HON. C. G. BAYLOR,
of Georgia.

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FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
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FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
No. 208 5th-av., opposite Madison-park.
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
French the language of the school.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-st.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PIANO FORTE CLASS TEACHING.
MR. FRANCIS H. BROWN, is ready to receive pupils in Piano Forte class teaching, and will be happy to meet those interested at Messrs. Chickering & Son's Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, every day for two weeks between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms &c., for the different classes $10,00, $15,00 and $20,00 per term.
Send for circulars containing full particulars with letters from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk and Mr. William Mason.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 41 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 6th-av., corner 20th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
The Principal may be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure additional advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN.—A MARRIED lady, of culture and refinement, living in an agreeable New-England town where constant communication by railroad is enjoyed, desires to receive into her family two or three children who, from loss or absence of parents, may require a mother's care. Refers, by permission, to Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East 21st-st., New-York. Address Box No. 235, Northampton, Mass.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $350 per quarter. Circulars obtained of Messrs. Morris M. Hall-st.; Jas. M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 923 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. IRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Girls, 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 61 East 22d-st., near Central Park.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 8. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 30th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 498 Broadway

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NO. 63½ WEST 32D-st.—CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
C. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 54th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL BUST for learners, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY,
THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
This Institution will commence its semi-annual session Oct. 17. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Catalogues at J. P. WORSTELL'S, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The hour from 4 to 5 o'clock has been set apart for ladies cheap writing lessons. Half prices charged. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS.—A RECENT GRADUATE of Harvard College wishes to obtain one or two pupils in the classics, mathematics or English branches, German or Italian. Instruction given at the residence of pupils. Boys prepared for any college. Highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., care of A. Barthill, No. 90 Wall-st.

A LADY WHO TAUGHT FIFTEEN YEARS in Paris, wishes a few hours' private tuition or would undertake to finish an education; every branch of instruction taught in French and English, as also the literature of several European languages. Address P. S. B., Post-office, Station C., No. 47 West 12th-st.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY, who speaks English and French, and is well versed in literature, wishes to teach her native language, or to engage as visiting governess; would be willing to exchange tuition for board. Address 156 Waverley-place.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY State and town, to report vacancies or take positions as PRINCIPALS or ASSISTANTS. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 713 Broadway, N.Y.

A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided in England for many years as governess, wishes to give private lessons in a gentleman's family. Address C. A., No. 376 4th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE FRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS OVER.....$1,212,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct* 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 66 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Deposits made now and until Oct. 20, draw interest from 1st Oct. Interest 6 per cent. SAMUEL NEWBY, Pres.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.


WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seal, and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eversdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. Fw Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEport CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-

WANTED—SEVERAL LIVING ELK AND moose, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address J. G. BELL, No. 329 Broadway,

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PLIMPTON SECretary Bedstead, in good order. Address Box No. 2,340, Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of
FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 14.
One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.
This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with its bids all offers, and charge ½ per cent. if successful.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed.)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, NO. 69 TRINITY BUILDING.
OCT. 8, 1864.
The annual election of Directors of this Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$838,719 68
Overdrafts		2,710 83
Due from Banks		29,864 89
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$31,600 00	
Due from Brokers	——	
Real Estate		80,000 00
Specie		22,133 50
Cash items, viz: Checks and Drafts on other City Banks, received on deposit the day previous		54,937 16
Stocks, $157,000; Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		137,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Legal Tender Notes		86,318 00
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		3,633 63
Total		$1,176,217 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$200,000 00
Circulation Registered	$153,630 00	
Circulation not registered	——	
Less Notes on hand	2,000 00—	151,630 00
Profits		57,315 21
Due to Banks		
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		764,574 22
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—unpaid Dividends		1,398 25
Total		$1,176,217 68

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and GEO. W. WILLETT, Cashier, of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, a Banking Institution, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. R. WILLIAMSON, President.
GEO. W. WILLETT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1864. AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,238,704 70
Overdrafts		490 82
Due from Banks		66,2.5 90
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$26,185 71	
Due from Brokers	150,000 00	
Real Estate		5,690 71
Specie		19,283 71
Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks on other Banks and U. S. Legal-tender Notes		326,257 51
Stocks, $490,900; Promissory U.S. 7-3.10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	$104,422 72—	6,653,227 72
Bonds and Mortgages		10,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account		5,526 31
Total		$2,317,512 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$450,000 00
Circulation Registered	$0,000 00	
Circulation not Registered	——	
Less Notes on hand	1,719 00—	8,651 00
Profits		137,658 81
Due to Banks		211,9.0 09
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on Demand		1,531,429 89
Amount due not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid dividends		1,483 75
Total		$2,317,512 94

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. NATHANIEL HAYDEN, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of October, 1864.
[STAMP.] JAMES WARD SMITH, Notary Public.

FOR DIRECTORS, FOR 1864-65.

SAMUEL MARSH,
DANIEL DREW,
JOHN ARNOT,
WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
RALPH MEAD,
AMBROSE S. MURRAY,
WILLIAM EVANS,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
H. L. PIERSON,
D. A. CUSHMAN,
ALEXANDER S. DIVEN,
THOMAS W. GALE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
HORATIO N. OTIS.

Ticket elected at the election for Directors of the Erie Railway Company, Oct. 11, 1864.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COAL COMPANY.
To be incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.
20,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.
Subscription price for full paid stock, free from all assessments, $25 per share.
AN AMPLE SUM PROVIDED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
The property secured for the Company is located in Pitt-ton Township, Pennsylvania, contiguous to the lands of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and embraces 700 acres, all underlaid with coal of the best quality. Professor William F. Roberts, who has made an elaborate report upon this tract, estimates the quantity of marketable coal upon the property, at 60,000 tons to the acre, (42,000,000 tons in all) more than half of which is above drainage, and well situated for cheap and easy working. The attention of capitalists to this stock, is solicited as a first class investment. A report and map of the property, with full information will be published on application to the undersigned. The organization of the Company is deferred until the stock subscription shall have been completed, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for that purpose, for the election of directors, &c. Books of subscription are now open at the office of
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 204, 206, 3, 459, 444, 552, 348, 357, 374, 233, 393, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 68 Exchange-place, Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest officers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful officers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Lackawanna, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the direct through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR. MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 138 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board of
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 25, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

$6,600 WANTED, AT SIX PER CENT., for a term of years: first mortgage on Broadway city property, worth double the amount. No

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	500-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine), $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine), $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,113	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,856	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooding.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $35 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having this value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE FROM MAILS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. de Lock, Commander, On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon.
(And every alternate four weeks thereafter.)
From Pier No. 2 North river, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
TABLE OF PASSAGE,
as low as by any one line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22
MORNING STAR	Pilgrim	Saturday, Oct. 29
NUWONADA	Payne	Saturday, Nov. 5
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26
NUWONADA	Payne	Saturday, Dec. 3
DAY STAR	Gooding	Saturday, Dec. 10

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North river, 244 feet above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is the new iron steamer, the *Evening Star* is the *Day Star* is the *Guiding Star* is the *Nuwonada* is the splendid steamer
These steamers are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage

The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERAUGH.
Oct. 24.....QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to D. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. REA, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to D. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "OONSICA," Capt. [illegible] MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, Cork Harbor.—The well known and favorite Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Limited) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON SATURDAY.....Oct 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $30.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENSON, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA MAY PROCURE passports of the Department of State, from A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers st. 3d story.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows:
1A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car), 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at: 1 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:20 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:10 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M. returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
The magnificent steamer AVOLON, "POINT JUDITH," The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most elegant and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous apartments and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked "Ladies' Saloons" "Gentlemen's Saloons" "Drawing Rooms."
Tickets and state rooms can be secured at Hayden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 181 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. H. SIMMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSES, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HINCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. WALLACE, form a Day Line for Albany from the bridge-st. at 8 A. M. and 30th-st. at 8:30 A. M., near Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets good on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in a suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Thomas Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of the same, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Terms—$25,000.
That at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, the undersigned by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,635 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the bank of the Susquehannah in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.
HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.
N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 69 Maiden Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY DEPOT OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER by Wood Bros., in their latest and best style, and has been used a few times only. Will be sold low. Can be seen at private stable, No. 63 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A STABLE, IN THE VICINITY OF 8th-av. and 12th-st., for six months. Address Box No. 5,649 Post-office.

CARRIAGE—ROCKAWAY, SIX SEATS, FOR sale cheap, for want of use, at stable 55 West 30th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:
5,000,000 pounds of PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.
Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) full salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.
Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.
Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.
Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.
The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.
Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.
The prices per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States' storage, cooperage or packages, at such place in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.
All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare and net weights.
Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date ——————
The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 26, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States the following stores, (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——————at ($) ——— dollars ——— cents per ——————, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.
(Signature of bidder,) ——————
We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures,) ——————
Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States. B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

(No. 6.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——————" and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 7.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
11 Feather Sockets, army standard,
Eagles for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard,
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard,
Cross Pistols for Hats, army standard,
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard,
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard,
National Colors, infantry, army standard,
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard,
Guidons, army standard,
Drums Snare, army standard.
Samples of which must be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in the city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——————" and address Col. WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.
Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Doors open at 7½—Overture at 7¾.
MONEY,
with its great cast.
THURSDAY, FIRST TIME, a five-act Play, entitled the COMPACT,
which has been some time in active preparation, with new Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Ingals; Costumes, by Messrs. Flannery and Bunnelcher; Appointments, by Mr. Timoney, and Original Music, composed by Mr. Mollenhauer, the cast including almost the entire strength of this great company.

Juan Bavagos, a Chief of Bandits	Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel Velasco, the Corregidor	Mr. Charles Fisher
Josef de Galvan, Archbishop of Grenada	Mr. J. Gilbert
Gil Gote, Alcalde of Miranda	Mr. George Holland
Marco, Lieutenant to Bavagos	Mr. Young
Lope Mendez, an adventurer	Mr. Floyd
Pepe	Mr. John Sefton
Don Carlos, King of Spain	Mr. Whiting
Roque	Mr. Moore
Don Flores	Mr. Wright
The Marquis de Luna	Mr. Brown
The Count d'Aranda	Mr. Parkes
Pequillo	Mr. Williamson
Captain Perez	Mr. Pope
Jacinto	Miss Mary Gannon
Donna Isabella	Miss Fanny Morant
Margarita, her daughter	Mrs. Floyd
Pepita	Mrs. Maurice
Inez	Miss A. Maurice

WINTER GARDEN.
61ST NIGHT OF THE IMMENSE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Another and still greater hit.
The enthusiastic reception on Monday evening of the uproariously laughable one-act Comedy called LOVE IN LIVERY,
induces the management to invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the public to MR. CLARKE'S exquisitely comic personation of PAUL PATENT.
So unbounded was the merriment awakened that again and again the progress of the comedy was interrupted by CONTINUOUS PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
The contagion extended even to the stage, the artists being unable to refrain from joining in the GENERAL HILARITY.
It will be presented this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 12, for the ninth time, by that most amusing of Shakespeare's creations,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
The perfection of its production and delicious entanglement of its incidents, offer to the audience an increasing charm every night.
FRIDAY—The special bill,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
AND
TOODLES.
CLARKE.....as.....Toodles and Do Boots
☞SATURDAY—THE COMEDY OF ERRORS
AND
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
Triumphant Personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.
The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past
SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS
have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.
☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*
MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night this week, VICTIMS; and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Received every night with continuous PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

GYNECOCRACY, OSCANYAN,
By special request,
A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
THE TURKISH WEDDING
AND
THE ORIENTAL HOME
FOR
THE LAST TIME,
AT IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at the music stores and Hall.

IRVING HALL—GUSTAVUS GEARY.
GUSTAVUS GEARY has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT,
TO-MORROW EVENING (THURSDAY), 13th October,
Assisted by several of the leading and popular artists.
Tickets 50 cents each: Concert, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.
Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and desiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.
Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
Payments, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz:
Auger bits, ¾ inch, per doz.
Riding bridle bits, brass, mild curb, each.
Riding bridle bits, double rein, snaffle bit, each.
Saddle blankets, each.
Halter bolts, ½ inch

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa off Cape Race—The London Press on the Peace Party—Retirement of George Peabody—Scarcity of Employment in England—Decline in the Confederate Loan.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 1st via Queenstown on the 2d instant, passed this point, en *route* to Halifax and Boston, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received, but her news is not of a very important character, her advices being mainly anticipated by the *Jura* at Quebec and the *Hecla* at New-York.

The British Government had determined to reduce the militia establishment about thirty per cent.

The Brazilian mails had arrived in England.

The Federal steamer *Onward* was cruising on the Brazilian coast in search of rebel vessels.

The crop of cotton in Brazil was much smaller than was expected.

Queen CHRISTIANA had arrived at Madrid, where she was well received.

Advices had been received from Japan via France. Two English vessels had been fired into by the batteries belonging to Prince CHOSHIU.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on American affairs, remarks that it is certainly singular that the Peace party in the North has not been enabled to put forward a candidate especially pledged to pursue a peaceful policy. The fact is, however, that it cannot do so, and circumstances tend to confirm the apprehension, now almost unanimously entertained, that some time must elapse before the Northern populations will submit to the necessity of putting an end to the war.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The London *Times* comments as follows on the first announcement that the "Peace" branch of the Democracy had refused to support McCLELLAN:

"The nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN has turned out a mistake for half the party that supported the 'Chicago platform,' and the problem that now occupies the thousands whose anxiety is not to be on the right side, but on the strongest, is the calculation which will be the prevailing section. The division between the two parties is sharp and definite. The issue raised is peace opposed to war. That the position taken by the Democratic party, when it acted as one interest, was indefensible and illogical, we have more than once pointed out. But even with this defect it was possible the necessities of the time might have forced both sections into a common line of policy as to the war. It would be desirable to ascertain, through a convention of States, what is the real opinion of the hostilities entertained by the masses the war is exterminating and impoverishing. What we have heard as yet is mostly the enthusiasm of those who profit by the conflict. The war interest has long represented itself as the national interest. A convention called during an armistice might have thrown a light on several points well worth considering, instead of blindly fighting over them, and forgetting them in the heat of the conflict. This, as we understood it, was the object of the Peace Democrats. In the vigor with which they denounced the misconduct of the war they were not exceeded by the other section of the party; and it might well be anticipated that a large body of the people who believed the war was hopeless, as conducted, or hopeless in any case, might succeed in arresting the conflagration.

But the weakness of the combination has shown itself at the first movement. Gen. McCLELLAN accepted the nomination, but in his letter of acceptance repudiated the peace section of his supporters, and knocked out several of the main "planks" of the party platform. * * * But such is the unhappy position of affairs that neither success nor disaster improves the prospects of peace. Both are reasons for continuing the war. As little hope is there in a transfer of the Government from its present possessors to the hands of the opposite party. The Republicans engage to maintain the war; the Democrats now give the same pledge. The waters of contention cover the land, and the ark of promise which was launched at Chicago has already broken up in the tempest. We now fear that any raft the friends of peace may try to construct will not be strong enough to live in the torrent which an extraordinary combination of events is turning so swiftly in one direction.

THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Times, Sept. 26.

The steamer *Granadian*, from Jamaica, 3d instant, and Bermuda on the 12th, reports that a blockade-runner was entering Bermuda on the last-mentioned date. She left at Bermuda the steamers *Powerful* and *Hawk*, and a new blockade-runner on her first trip, which had left Bermuda, but was compelled to put back, having encountered a hurricane and received damage. She was painted white and had two white funnels. The steamer *Powerful* was discharging, the captain and nine of her crew having died from yellow fever, and a new captain had been appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The retirement of GEORGE PEABODY from city life took place on the 1st of October, in conformity with a long-expressed intention.

The *Times'* City Article remarks that it is certain no one has completed a business career which has commanded more universal respect from the commercial world. The business of the house, the prosperity of which has been uninterrupted, will be carried on henceforth by the two remaining partners, J. S. MORGAN and C. GORDON.

The dissolution of the British Parliament will take place next Easter, and the general election about three months afterward.

The Manchester *Guardian* publishes evidence that employment is becoming more scarce in the manufacturing districts, and there is continued depression and sensitiveness in financial and commercial circles. Numerous additional failures are reported in connection with the Leeds Banking Company and on the London Stock Exchange. The fortnightly settlement led to three suspensions among brokers. Included in the failures are A. Gow & Co., East India merchants, with liabilities of half a million sterling; HARLY & SMITH, export clothiers, of London, with liabilities of eighty thousand pounds sterling; and HULL and JONES, sugar brokers, at Liverpool, with half a million sterling each. The demands for discount has been very heavy, but the Bank rate of discount remains unchanged.

The Confederate Loan, on the 30th, fell to 57, but subsequently rallied, closing at 62@64.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of over two and a quarter millions francs.

The Bourse closed quiet, on the 30th, at 69f.75c.

SPAIN.

The clamor of the public urges the settlement of the St. Domingo question by Spain, preserving only the towns of Santo Domingo, Samana and Puerto Plata, and abandoning the rest of the island.

CHINA.

THE CAPTURE OF NANKIN.

The following intelligence is taken from the *Overland China Mail* of the 13th of August:

"In our last issue we stated that preparations were being made for the successful attack of Nankin, and we have now to report that the city was taken by the Imperialists on the 19th ult. For many months past, in consequence of the almost unvaried success which had attended the operations of the Chinese army under its foreign leaders, the Taepings had evidently taken to heart, and the accounts received from the chief of their "Cookie Kings" committed suicide when he heard that Col. GORDON was present before the walls of the city. We have already stated that the latter officer had, with the sanction of Gen. BROWNE, gone to Nankin, for the purpose of making a survey of the Taeping defences. This, we believe, he did, going within fifty yards of the walls. We have not yet received full particulars as what followed from the attack upon Nankin, made upon GORDON'S advice, as the Shanghai mail for Europe has not yet arrived in Hong Kong; but the likelihood is, that the mere terror of GORDON'S name operated in promoting the capture of the city. The attack was made simultaneously by land and sea, the first actual entry being effected at or near the Taeping gate. Before night of the day on which the places was entered the rebels were completely surrounded near the seawe of the city, but we cannot say whether many were killed. The CHUNG WANG, who escaped from Soo-chow, and from Chang-chow-foo, has again made his escape from NANKIN. He is allowed no possible mark military ability, and he evidently exercised discretion in difficult emergencies. It is unfortunate that on the present occasion this "fighting king," if he is called, should have eluded the besieging army with 3,000 of his troops. From such a foreign rebels under such a leader, any amount of mischief may yet be anticipated, as the CHUNG WANG is both resolute and clever. We cannot reasonably doubt that this force of 3,000 men will form the nucleus of a fresh rebellion in other districts; for we presume that the capable minds the Taepings have had of foreigners will render the old districts tolerably safe. The Taepings' lust for plunder is most of all to be feared; their education to brigandage during the last twelve years must have gone far to unfit them for the more sober habits of industry; and, though foreigners may have no more to fear from them, they may still continue to give serious trouble by remaining together in arms even in gangs of two or three thousand. The question now is, "What change the subjugation—so far as it goes—of the Taeping rebels will make in our relations with the country? We should naturally expect that it would lead to an increase of friendship and commercial advantages; but the Chinese, unfortunately, soon forget favors, and have no good equivalent in their language for the word gratitude. It will therefore be matter of considerable anxiety to watch the next turn that affairs may take. Should it prove that the rebellion is utterly put down, it is just possible that the Chinese authorities may take an early opportunity of assuming the iron mask in dealing with foreigners. On the other hand, Prince KUNG'S Government may continue the policy which has been pursued ever since the murder of BOWLBY and BRABAZON was avenged, which has so far been a policy of conciliation.

LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.

There is no change in monetary affairs.

No further failures are reported.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* was spoken Sept. 10, lat. 24° 47' north, long. 35° 43' west, under canvas, in search of the rebel pirate *Florida*.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 1.

A terrific gunpowder explosion occurred this morning at the Dartford Powder Mills. Forty persons are reported killed and wounded.

The shock was felt in London for a distance of fifteen miles.

VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The loss of life by the gunpowder explosion was much less than reported.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The Bourse is dull. The Rentes close at 65f. 95c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[The weekly Cotton Market has been received per *Jura*.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others report:

FLOUR quiet and slightly easier; WHEAT firmer, with a partial advance of 1d. and 2d. per cental; Red Western, 7s. 6d.@8s.; CORN firm, and advanced 6d. per quarter; Mixed, 27s. 6d.@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. GORDON, BROWN & Co. report Beef heavy. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firm with an upward tendency. Butter steady. Tallow dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady at 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for pots and pearls. Sugar firmer at the opening, but closed dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice flat. Linseed firmer, and advanced 2d.@1s. Linseed Oil dull at 34s.@36s. Sperm Oil steady. Cod Oil, 52s. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull at 66s.

BOOLE, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: PETROLEUM easier; Refined 1s. 10d.@2s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS, (BARING.)

WHEAT very dull, and declined 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter. IRON quiet and steady. SUGAR flat and declined 6d.@1s. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet; common Congou 1s. RICE inactive. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED CAKES declining. LINSEED OIL heavy at £34 10s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat at 64s. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude £17 10s.@£18. SPERM OIL nominal. COD LIVER £63.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market closed inactive on Friday evening. Illinois Central paid-up shares, 48¾; Erie Railroad shares, 42; United States Five-Twenties, 42@43¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 3,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, closing with little inquiry, and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Lard is dull, and quotations are barely maintained.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 11.

Consols close at 88¾@88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were Erie Railroad shares, 41@42; Illinois Central shares 48¾@49 discount.

Nominating Convention of the Citizens Association.

The nominating Convention of the Citizens Association met last evening at Clinton Hall. CHARLES TRACY, Esq., President, in the chair, and Messrs. STEWART and MCMULLEN, Secretaries. After some little routine business and the reading of several communications from different organizations, a motion was offered and carried, that in making nominations, the majority vote govern the convention. The question then arose as to whether the convention should nominate gentlemen who had been nominated by other organizations, or independent candidates only. After considerable discussion the whole matter was, on motion, laid on the table. The convention then went into nomination for candidate for City Judge. An informal vote was first taken, which resulted in favor of JAMES R. WHITING. When on motion JAMES R. WHITING was nominated for City Judge by acclamation. The convention then went into nomination for candidate for Sheriff. The result was as follows: Total vote cast 185, of which JOHN W. FARMER received 106; CHARLES A. SEDGA, 69; scattering, 10. On motion JOHN W. FARMER was nominated for Sheriff by acclamation. The convention then went into nomination for candidate for District Attorney, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 172, of which RICHARD O'GORMON received 72; JOHN SEDGWICK, 67; CHARLES TRACY, 24; scattering, 9. Mr. TRACY repeated what he had stated at a previous meeting that he could not accept the nomination. A second ballot was then ordered, which resulted as follows: Total vote cast, 174; of which RICHARD O'GORMAN received 95, JOHN SEDGWICK, 77; scattering, 2. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN was thereupon declared nominated as candidate for District-Attorney. The convention then went into ballot for candidate for County Clerk, when 143 votes were cast, of which J. W. LEVERIDGE received 86, and was declared nominated. The convention then went into ballot for candidate for Supervisor, which resulted in a large majority for WM. H. WEBB, and he was, on motion, nominated by acclimation. The convention then went into nomination for Coroners, which resulted in favor of Drs. J. W. GREENE, J. O'DONNELL, FRED. ROSEVELT and STEPHEN SMITH. After some other business the meeting adjourned.

McKeon County Convention.

The McKeon County Convention met last night at the Sinclair House, to nominate their share of the ticket, which, as per agreement with FERNANDO WOOD, consisted of the Sheriff, City Judge and the Coroner. The delegates were far from being harmonious, and considerable time was occupied in forming an organization. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Sheriff. There were three candidates—Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, BERNARD KELLY and FRED'K L. VULTEE. On the second ballot KELLY withdrew, and the race was then between VULTEE and CONNOLLY. The contest between the friends of these candidates was rough, decidedly rough, and fisticuffs, as a method of argument, were freely resorted to. At length, after a noisy session of nearly four hours, the Connolly men drove out the Vultee men by sheer force, and Judge CONNOLLY was accordingly then nominated as Sheriff.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The German Democracy.

The German Democratic anti-Tammany Committee met last night and nominated their share of the ticket as follows:

Supervisor—FRED. REPPER.
Coroner—DR. PHILLIP MERKLE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The New Mozart (COSANA) County Convention met Monday night, at Stuyvesant Institute, to complete their nominations of county officers. The proceedings were characterized by noise and confusion throughout, and order appeared to be the last thing thought of. The following were the nominations announced by the Chair, though each one is disputed or characterized as unfair: County Clerk—Major CHARLES G. HALPINE, (Miles O'Reilly.) City Judge—FRANCIS R. TILLOU. Supervisor—VINCENT G. KING. At a late hour, when our reporter left, the convention, amid confusion, were endeavoring to nominate Coroners, with but a poor show for success. Between the intervals of the respective nominations the delegates took part in the sparring match going on in the room beneath.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.—The Tammany Hall County Convention met Monday night, and completed their ticket by the following nominations: City Judge, A. D. RUSSELL; District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL.

UNION MEETINGS.—E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., will speak for the Union and the triumph of Republican principles, at Hartford, this evening, and Mr. EGBAN ALLEN will do the same thing at Danbury, Conn. The good work goes bravely on.

SALE OF STATUARY, &C.—The sale of statuary, groups, vases, busts, figures, &c., by MINER & HOWERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-street, yesterday, was well attended, and the bidding spirited. So large a collection, as was to be expected, drew forth an unusually critical audience, but the most choice of the collection of statuary figures were not offered in the sale yesterday. They will be sold today, at 12 o'clock.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting on the Fashion Course To-Day.

A purse of $200 will be trotted for at the Fashion Course to-day, three mile heats in harness, for which *Port Royal*, *Shot*, *Stonewall Jackson*, (of Hartford,) and *Shark*, are entered, which promises to be a most exciting affair, and is creating great interest in trotting circles, as calculated to test the endurance of the equine contestants.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK VS. ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN.

A match between these leading ball clubs was played at the Union grounds, Williamsburgh, the result being a victory for the former, by the following score. Only eight innings were played, owing to darkness:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1 b	2	4	Wood, 2d b	3	3
Wansley, c	2	3	Marolt, r. f	2	3
Harris, p	5	1	Pinner, s. s	2	2
Brown, 2d b	2	4	Reach, 1st b	1	0
Patterson, c. f	3	2	Beach, c	3	2
Dever, s. s	3	2	C. Mills, p	3	2
Zeller, l. f	3	2	Swarddell, c. f	3	2
Kelly, r. f	3	2	A. Mills, 3d b	1	3
McMahon, 3d b	2	3	John Snyder, r. f	3	2
Total	24	23	Total	24	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Mutual	3	4	0	1	2	6	2	5	—23
Eckford	0	2	2	3	5	0	0	6	—19

Umpire—Mr. Kelly of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Watson and McConnell.
Time of game 3 hours.
Fly Catchers—Mutuals 6. Eckfords 8.

Quoiting.

To-day the third contest between those famous quoit pitchers, Mr. J. MCLAREN, of Newark, and Mr. J. GIBSON, of the New-York Club, will come off at 12 M. at the Brooklyn grounds, corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street.

Cricket.

The first eleven of the New-York Club will commence a match to-day (Wednesday) at the Bedford Cricket grounds, against fourteen of the Newark Club.

Naval Intelligence.

MONADNOCK, IRON-CLAD, FOUR GUNS.—The iron-clad monitor *Monadnock*, built at the Boston Navy-yard, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, having been convoyed on her voyage by the gunboat *Massasoit* She came through Long Island Sound, and attracted much attention from passing vessels. We gave a description of the vessel recently, and will not repeat it at this time. The following is a list of her officers:

Capt. J. M. Berrien; Lieut.-Commander, Joseph N. Miller; Assist. Surgeon, James Wilson; Assist. Paymaster, Jno. Woolson; Acting Master, B. F. Milliken; Ensigns, W. B. Mix, T. W. Shift, P. Davidson; Engineer's Act. Chief, J. Q. A. Zeigler; Act. 1st Assist, Samuel A. Randell; Act 1st Assist. Wm. A. Philips; Act. 2d Assist. Baxter Smith; Act. 3d Assists. Richard Aldridge, John Price; Act. 3d Assists, Edwd. Moran, T. J. Wild; Gunner, Peter Barrett. Whole number of crew 155.

Massasoit, S. W. 10.—The *Massasoit* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. She convoyed the *Monadnock* from Boston. She is under orders for Hampton Roads, and may possibly sail in a few hours.

Mohican, S., 7 guns.—The *Mohican* was ordered to sail yesterday. She will probably get to sea to-day.

Newbern, S., 6 guns.—The supply steamer *Newbern* is ordered to prepare for sea with all possible dispatch. She will sail as soon as she can be fitted out; it may be before Saturday—the day previously appointed. Parties desiring to send letters and packages to their friends to the North Atlantic Squadron should forward them without delay through the proper channels.

Circassian, S., 7 guns.—Orders have been received to dispatch the *Circassian* immediately to the South Atlantic Squadron, with the mails and a draft of men. She will probably sail on Saturday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

On Thursday a draft of naval recruits will leave here for Panama to replace men in the Pacific Squadron whose time has expired.

On the same day a draft will be sent to Philadelphia, for vessels fitting out at that station.

Revenue Marine—The steam revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWN, sailed yesterday on a special cruise at sea.

Pilgrim, S., 1 gun—The iron screw-tug *Pilgrim*, building by PUSEY, JONES & Co., at Wilmington, Del., is nearly ready for launching. She is 170 tons burden, and has a direct acting engine, 34-inch cylinder, and 28 inches stroke of piston.

Napa—The light-draft monitor *Napa* is being converted into a torpedo-boat. She will have no turret, but will carry one rifle gun on deck in open battery.

PERSONAL.—Admiral S. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, who was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, is en route for the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., where he will preside over a Court-martial to be held there in the case of an offending middy. Commanders GUEST and HOWELL are ordered to the same place as members of the court.

North Carolina, 17 guns.—The receiving ship *North Carolina* is in a better condition than she has been for some time. Capt. MCKINSTRY has put a stop to most of the rascality which, for a time reigned supreme on board. When a recruit comes on board every cent of his bounty must be paid to him in the presence of an officer of the ship, and if he choose to have it taken care of by a duly appointed officer, he can have it done. Things are working smoothly now in all the departments.

Pensacola, S., 24 guns.—It is reported that the *Pensacola* is to be towed to Baltimore to receive new boilers and engines.

A. D. Vance, S. W., 5 guns.—The late prize steamer *A. D. Vance*, is being prepared for active service as a cruiser. She is said to be very fast.

Meeting of the Lincoln Veteran Club.

The returned veterans now in this City favoring the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, have formed themselves into a campaign club, and held a meeting at Cooper Institute Monday night, Dr. FISHER presiding and WILLIAM H. DRAPER acting as Secretary. The object of the meeting last evening was to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting to be held in the large hall of the Cooper Union on Monday evening next. Dr. FISHER stated that eminent speakers would address the club on that occasion, and they hoped to see there not only all the returned officers and soldiers that could attend, but all Union-loving citizens who loved their country. The club will hold one more meeting before the mass meeting, in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next, and they hope that all veterans will be present on that occasion and enroll their names. It is certainly an opportunity for old soldiers to cheer and comfort their comrades on the battle-field with the assurance that those who have returned to their homes are not going to participate in a base attack upon the rear of our gallant armies, or join hands with those who ask a cessation of hostilities because the war has been a failure.

UNION MEETING.—The Thirteenth Ward Union Association held a meeting at the hall corner of Broome and Pitt streets, Hon. EDWS E. ELLERY presiding. The meeting was addressed by A. C. PAGE, Esq., editor of the New-York *Daily Era*, a War Democratic journal. The speaker elaborately discussed the issues involved in the canvass, and said that he believed if the lamented DOUGLAS were living he would have been side by side with DIX, LOGAN, and those gallant War Democrats who were supporting President LINCOLN. Mr. PAGE was followed by Dr. BRODERASS, of the Seventh Ward, in an interesting address. During the proceedings, a committee from the Union (Draper) Fifth Congressional Convention entered and notified Mr. ELLERY that he had been unanimously nominated as their candidate for Congress. Mr. ELLERY briefly but ably accepted the nomination, and now has the united support of the Union men of his District, including a great many War Democrats.

WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Union party of the First Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. [ALEXANDRA MCGRATH, as candidate for Supervisor.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 12.—Nos 3, 5, 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45, 49, 50.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	206	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	s3 67¾
25,000	do	205⅝	500	do	b3 68
30,000	do	205¾	200	do	68
30,000	do	205⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	b3 111¾
5,000	do	206¾	100	do	119⅜
100	Erie R	95⅜	100	do	s30 117
600	do	95⅝	200	Rock Island R	s3 93
100	do	s3 95¾	1000	do	b3 93
500	do	95⅝	300	N. W. Pref	77¾
400	do	b5 96¾	100	do	77⅞
200	do	s3 95¾	200	do	b3 77½
1000	do	95¾	30,000	O. & M. Cer	36
100	Hud. Riv. R	116¾	200	Canton Co	s3 31
100	do	117	200	do	31¼
100	do	s3 111	100	do	31⅜
300	Reading R	123	100	do	31⅜
2000	do	b3 123	400	Cumberl'd Coal	86¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	s20 123¾	400	do	s3 85¾
100	do	s3 123¾	100	do	85¾
200	do	s10 123¾	600	Amer. Coal Co	81
200	Pittsburgh	b3 102	100	Mar. Min. Co	84¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R	113	200	do	b3 84¾

ACQUIESCENCE TO COLLECTOR DRAPER.—Collector DRAPER has made an improvement in one respect, which will give a great satisfaction. He has made the Collector of the Port accessible to all who call upon him, high or low, rich or poor, politicians or otherwise. The forms of these last *not* having the preference. Heretofore a great difficulty in having interviews with a collector has been experienced by very many, and no interviews at all save very many more been able to secure. Mr. DRAPER receives all who call, and the impediments which have been in the way, almost as great as those to a royal presence, have been removed. At the same time business is made the rule, and those making unnecessary calls are considered intruders.

UNION MEETINGS.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE UNION NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

Rome—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. C. M. Depew.
Danbury—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Mount Vernon—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Bath—Col O. T. Beard.
Rondout—Hon. Charles L. Beale, Gen. T. M. Hite, of Ky.
Nyack—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
White Plains—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Pike—Hon. L. Sherwood, Col. T. H. Gibbs.
Hartford, Conn.—Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Oswego—Hon. C. C. Woodman, Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Brewster's Station—Col. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Lyons—Rev. G. De La Mater.
Yorkville—E. W. Dodge, Esq.
Oxford—Hon. G. W. Smith, Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Phelps—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Jamaica—Judge John P. Sandston, of Texas; Geo. W. Curtis, Esq.
Laurens—Wm. H. Gale, Esq.
Lakeland—John Davidson, Esq.
Mattewan—H. Sheldon, Esq., George Terwilliger, Esq.
Troy—Col. F. Montgomery, of Miss.
Greenwich, Conn.—Judge D. Cross, of N. H.
New Brunswick, N. J.—Col. James Fairman.
Morichrs—A. D. Munson, Esq., D. M. Campbell, Esq.
Brooklyn—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Newport—C. A. Foster, Esq., of Kansas.
Mohawk—Hon. James Nixon.
Columbia—Hon. A. H. Prescott.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Newburgh—Col. R. Clay Crawford, of Tennessee; H. Sheldon, Esq., George Terwilliger, Esq.
Catskill—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Geneseo—Col. O. T. Beard.
Paris Hill—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. C. M. Depew.
Westchester—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Phœnix—Joseph J. Couch, Esq.
New-York—Jas. R. Whiting, Esq., Ethan Allen, Esq., James R. Burns, Esq.
Warsaw—Col. T. H. Gibbs, Hon. L. Sherwood.
Port Jervis—Hon. B. G. Noble, Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Owego—Col. Jas. F. Jacquess, of Illinois; Hon. Lewis Baker, of Maine; Major James Haggerty.
Fulton—Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas; Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Norwich—Hon. G. W. Smith, Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Seneca Falls—Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Canandaigua—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Sag Harbor—Hon. Benj. Bailey.
Albany—Hon. Gerrit Smith.
Garrisonville—Wm. H. Gale, Esq.
Utica—Hon. R. F. Andrews.
Saratoga Springs—Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, E. L. Fursman, Esq.
Yonkers—E. W. Dodge, Esq.
West Farms—Waldo Hutchins, Esq.
Sixteenth Ward, New-York—John Davidson, Esq.
North Petersburgh, afternoon—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
South Petersburgh, evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Bergen Hill, N. J.—Judge Cross, of New-Hampshire.
Stamford, Conn—Col. Walter Harriman, of New-Haven.
Peekskill—Hon. James A. Brigge.
Port Jefferson—A. D. Munson, Esq., D. M. Campbell, Esq.
Brockett's Bridge—C. A. Foster, Esq., of Kansas.
Cedarville—Hon. James Noxon.
Fairfield—L. J. Bigelow, Esq.
Peterboro—Wm. B. Barber, Esq.
Sing-Sing—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

Jamestown—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Morris—William H. Gale, Esq.
Cornwall—Daniel McFarland, Esq., Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Lee Centre—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.
Coxsackie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Horseheads—Col. O. F. Beard.
Mount Kisco—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Oneida—Jas. J. Couch, Esq., Judge E. B. Turner.
Rochester—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Deposit—Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky; Gen. T. M. Hite, Maj. James Haggerty.
Auburn—Hon Lyman Tremain.
Skaneateles—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
Hamilton—Hon. George W. Smith, Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Pompey Hill—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Hon. Benjamin Bailey, Judge Cross, of New Hampshire.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Col. W. L. Harriman, of New-Haven; Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.
Hudson—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Attica—Col. T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee; Hon. L. Sherwood.
Tarrytown—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken, R. H. Chittenden, Esq.
North Hempstead—Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., H. Sheldon, Esq.
Raymertown—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Trenton, N. J.—Col. James Sutcran.
Twenty-th Ward, New-York—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. J. R. Whiting, Hon. B. D. Liddington.
Fifth Ward, New-York—E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and Alex. Ward, Esq.
Patchogue—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes, A. D. Munson, Esq., and O. E. Bright, Esq.
Columbia Centre—C. A. Foster, Esq., of Kansas.
Salisbury Centre—L. J. Bigelow, Esq.
West Troy—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Penn.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Ballston—Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Oriskany Falls—Hon. R. F. Andrews, Hon. Richard Busteed.
Goshen—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Henry Wilson.
Batavia—Hon. L. Sherwood, of Texas; Col. T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee; Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Schenectady—Patrick Corbitt, Esq., Hon. G. W. Smith.
Herkimer—Col. J. F. Jacquess, of Illinois; Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Rhinebeck—R. H. Chittenden, Esq.
Gilbertsville—Wm. H. Gale, Esq.
Randolph—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Waverley—Col. O. T. Beard.
Unadilla—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky; Maj. James Haggerty.
Hoosick Corners—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Huntington, N. J.—Col. James Fairman.
Aurora—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Elbridge—Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Sayville—A. D. Munson, Esq., and D. M. Campbell, Esq.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

Albany—Gen. John A. Andrews, of Massachusetts.
Fort Plain—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Fordham—Hon. T. W. B. Milliken.
Jersey City—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Stuyvesant Falls—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Wellsville—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Whitehall—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Buffalo—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Massachusetts.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Keeseville—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Fishkill Village—Ethan Allen, Esq., and Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Rome—Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
La Roy—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Danbury, Ct.—Hon. B. G. Noble and Maj. James Haggerty.
Oswego—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cortland—Gen. John H. Martindale; Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Thirteenth Ward New-York—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Paterson, N. J.—Hon. W. K. Peck.
Clyde—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Germantown Corner—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Olean—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Gloversville—Judge T. J. Barnett, of Indiana, and Gen. C. C. Vanzandt, of R. I.
Plainfield, N. J.—Gov. Pierrepont, of Virginia.
Manhattan Club—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes.
Norwalk, Ct.—S. W. Hewlett, Esq., of Penn.
Southampton—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.

[Advertisement.]
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Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
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[Advertisement.]
GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Dry-milled Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A DEMOCRATIC TENDENCY—To take KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE every morning at breakfast. It is wonderfully popular. For sale by all grocers at 30 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 91 bbls. Ashes, 14,465 bbls. Flour, 546 bbls. and 1,179 bags Corn Meal, 25,562 bushels Wheat, 87,987 bushels Corn, 54,070 bushels Oats, 26,764 bushels Barley, 6,300 bushels Malt, 526 pkgs. Provisions and 395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand, at $12 50@$10 75 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 70 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at irregular prices; Java at 42c.@44c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 32c.@ 36c.; Rio at 33c.@37½c.; St. Domingo at 32½c.@ 33½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very limited request at declining prices; Middling $1 05@$1 10, chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 110 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been sparingly sought after, at irregular figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moder

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4073. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana.

Grand and Decisive Union Victories.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION.

Defeat of the Copperheads in Ohio.

OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH IN INDIANA.

Both Branches of the Legislature Union.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12—11 P. M.

From returns received up to this hour, the editors of FORNEY'S *Press* claim a Union majority of 3,000 to 5,000, although they say it is possible later returns may reduce it; but, from the appearance of the soldiers' vote, a gain of three Republicans in the Congressional delegation is considered probable.

The *Age* estimates from the returns received by them from 41 counties, a Democratic gain of 13,000. Twenty-five counties are yet to be heard from.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The estimates of the Union State Convention and of the *North American* are that the State has been carried by the Union party by a majority of 5,000 on the home vote. We estimate the Union majority at 1,153 in forty-three counties. The Legislature is largely Union.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THAYER, Union, reelected by a small majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Berks County, with fourteen townships to hear from, gives ANCONA, Democrat, 4,777 majority.

The City of Reading gives ULLER, the Union candidate for Congress, 27 majority; a Democratic gain of 22.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Schuylkill gives Strouse, for Congress, 1,725 majority, a Republican gain of 316.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Northampton County gives about 3,070 Democratic majority—the same as last year.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Susquehanna County, Union majority, 1,302—a Union gain on Curtin's majority of 100.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bradford County, with ten townships to hear from, gives a Union majority of over 3,000.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bedford County gives Coffroth, Democrat, a majority of 660.

A dispatch from Somerset County, to the Democratic State Convention, gives a gain of 500 for the Democratic ticket in that county, the Union vote being 600.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tioga county, nearly complete, gives a Union majority of 2,768.

The Democratic majority in Lycoming county is 900. Union loss, 400.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Cameron county complete, 69 Union majority; Union loss, 33.

Elk county gives Bigler, Dem., 405 majority; a Democratic gain of 19 over last year.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Indiana County—Union majority, 1,800.

Fayette County—Democratic majority, 750.

Davidson, Democrat, for Congress, has over 1,500 majority in Westmoreland.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Butler County—Union majority, 250.

Armstrong County, all but three districts, gives 281 Democratic majority on the home vote.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Laurence County—Union majority, 1,560; Democratic gain, 252.

Beaver County—Union majority, 760; Democratic gain, 231.

Washington County—Union majority, 209; Democratic gain, 556.

Greene County—Democratic majority, 1,600; Democratic gain, 124.

THE RESULT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The vote of Philadelphia on Congressmen was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	Butler, Union.	Randall, Dem.
Second	2,236	2,220
Third	1,176	1,451
Fourth	913	1,873
Fifth	1,100	1,307
Sixth	1,060	1,234
Eleventh	966	1,444
Total	7,435	9,619

RANDALL'S majority, 2,184; Democratic majority, 1862, 1,447.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	O'Neill. Union.	Reilly. Dem.
First	2,153	1,313
Seventh	2,164	1,353
Eighth	1,579	1,121
Ninth	1,581	1,254
Tenth	2,265	1,133
Twenty-sixth	1,823	1,192
Total	11,533	7,486

O'NEILL'S majority, 4,047; Union majority, 1862, 3,546.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	Myers. Union.	Buckwalter. Dem.
Twelfth	1,949	1,287
Thirteenth	2,033	1,353
Sixteenth	1,639	1,618
Seventeenth	1,181	2,045
Eighteenth	2,129	1,218
Nineteenth	2,469	2,407
Total	10,793	9,920

MYERS' majority, 873; Union majority, 1862, 42.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Kelley. Union.	Northrop. Dem.
Fourteenth	2,260	1,325
Fifteenth	3,162	2,225
Twentieth	3,200	2,480
Twenty-first	1,419	1,147
Twenty-fourth	1,903	1,446
Total	11,934	8,623

KELLEY'S majority, 3,311. Union majority, 1862, 628.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Thayer. Union.	Ross. Dem.
Twenty-second	1,650	714
Twenty-third	1,918	1,389
Twenty-fifth	786	1,150

A late dispatch announces that THAYER is elected.

The entire Union City and County ticket was elected. The vote on Register of Wills was as follows:

Adams (Union)	46,277
Alexander (Dem.)	38,417
Total vote, 84,694; Union majority, 7,860.	

The vote on Governor in 1863 was divided thus:

Curtin (Union)	44,274
Woodward (Dem.)	37,193
Total vote, 81,467; Union majority, 7,081.	

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The following is the Pennsylvania soldiers' votes in this city yesterday:

A detachment of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Camp Carroll—Union, 124; Democratic, 12.

Jarvis Hospital—Union, 30; Democratic, 1.

Patterson Park Hospital—Union, 15; Democratic, 6.

National Hospital—Union, 30; Democratic, 10.

Camp Bradford—Union, 22; Democratic, 3.

Total—Union, 221; Democratic, 26.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers in Washington and vicinity, including Alexandria, is:

Republican	1,300
Democratic	212

INDIANA.

Dispatches to the National Union Executive Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Chairman:

The Confederates are defeated, and Indiana is redeemed. Our entire Union ticket is elected. God be praised!

J. T. WRIGHT,
Chairman State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

Indiana triumphant! The Union State ticket is elected by fifteen thousand to twenty thousand majority. The State is safe for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

J. T. WRIGHT,
Chairman State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

The returns show a gain that indicates a majority for the State ticket of fully sixteen thousand. The prospect for the Legislature is very hopeful. The returns now coming in are all in the same ratio. Some Democratic strongholds are still to be heard from, but they cannot change the result.

T. J. BARNETT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12—4:30 P. M.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

VOORHEES is beaten, or closely run. The House of Representatives is safe, but the Senate is in doubt. We have six members of Congress sure, and more hoped for.

T. J. BARNETT.

Further Details.

INDIANA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Returns from thirty-one counties, partially official, show an aggregate Union majority of 23,000; net Union gain of over 19,000 over the vote of 1862, which gave a Democratic majority in the State of over 1,500. From present indications the Congressional delegation will stand eight Union and two Democrats, with the Seventh, (VOORHEES) District doubtful. Indianapolis, (official,) gives 927 Union majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Forty-five counties give a Union majority of over 20,000. The balance to be heard from will probably increase the majority 5,000. There is a small Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressmen are all Union, except those in the First, Second and Seventh Districts. The last two are doubtful, and claimed by both parties.

OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in Washington and vicinity, including Alexandria, is: Republican, 628; Democratic, 32.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The *Blade's* returns give RICE for Congress, 700 majority over ASHLEY, on the home vote in this district.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Ohio elects sixteen Union Congressmen and probably seventeen.

The October Elections.

The following compendium of statistics in relation to Tuesday's elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will materially assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the magnitude of the Union victories in those States:

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Subjoined will be found a list of the various candidates for Congress at the late election in the Keystone State, the composition of the district, and the majority given at the last Congressional election (1862) being also appended:

First District—(composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th Wards of Philadelphia)—Samuel J. Randall (Dem.) and John M. Butler (Union.) Mr. Randall was elected in 1862 by 1,447 majority.

Second District—(composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards of Philadelphia)—Charles O'Neill (Union) and William W. Reilly (Dem.) Mr. O'Neill was selected in 1862 by a majority of 2,546.

Third District—(composed of the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards of Philadelphia)—Leonard Myers (Union) and C. Buckwalter (Dem.) Mr. Myers was elected in 1862 by 42 majority.

Fourth District—(composed of the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 24th Wards of Philadelphia)—William D. Kelley (Union) and Geo. Northrup (Dem.) Mr. Kelley was elected in 1862 by 628 majority.

Fifth District—(composed of the 22d, 23d and 25th Wards of Philadelphia, and the County of Bucks)—M. Russell Thayer, (Union,) and H. P. Ross, (Dem.) Union majority, 1862, 62.

Sixth District—(composed of Lehigh and Montgomery Counties,)—George Bullock, (Union,) and B. M. Boyer, (Dem.) Democratic majority, 1862, 3,225.

Seventh District—(composed of Chester and Delaware Counties)—John M. Broomall, (Union,) and John B. Beatty, (Dem.) Mr. Broomall was elected in 1862 by 3,443 majority. His reelection is certain.

Eighth District—(composed of Berks County)—W. H. Heister, (Union,) and Sydenham E. Ancona, (Dem.) Mr. Ancona was elected in 1862 by 5,124 majority.

Ninth District—(consisting of Lancaster County)—Thaddeus Stevens, (Union,) and H. M. North, (Dem.) Mr. Stevens was elected in 1862 by 4,524 majority.

Tenth District—(consisting of Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties)—H. Fisher, (Union,) and Myer Strouse, (Dem.) Mr. Strouse was elected in 1862 by 721 majority.

Eleventh District—(consisting of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne Counties)—James L. Selfridge, (Union) and Philip Johnson, (Dem.) Mr. Johnson was elected in 1862 by 9,084 majority.

Twelfth District—(consisting of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties)—W. W. Ketchum, (Union) and Charles Denison, (Dem.) Mr. Denison was elected in 1862 by 1,967 majority.

Thirteenth District—(consisting of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming Counties)—U. S. Marcur, (Union) and V. E. Piollert (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in 1862. Curtin had 1,499 majority last year.

Fourteenth District—(consisting of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union Counties,)—C. F. Miller, (Union) and William H. Miller, (Dem.) The latter was elected in 1852 by 521 majority. Last year the District voted Union.

Fifteenth District—(consisting of Cumberland, Perry and York Counties)—Joseph Bailey, (Union,) and Adam J. Glossbrenner, (Dem.) Mr. Bailey was elected in 1862 by 2,219 majority over his present competitor.

Sixteenth District—(consisting of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset Counties)—Col. Alex. K. McClure, (Union,) and A. H. Coffroth, (Dem.) The latter was elected in 1862 by 537 majority. In 1863 the Unionists carried the district by 729 majority.

Seventeenth District—(comprising Blair, Cambria, Huntington and Mifflin Counties)—A. A. Baker, (Union,) and R. L. Jackson, (Dem.) The Democrats carried the district in 1862 by 772 majority. Last year it gave 1,157 Union majority. Mr. Baker will undoubtedly be elected.

Eighteenth District—(consisting of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties)—S. Carlson (Union) and Theo. Wright (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in '62. Gov. Curtin carried it last year by 1,639 majority.

Nineteenth District—(consisting of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean and Warren counties)—Glenni W. Scofield (Union) and William Bigler (Dem.) There was no party contest in this District in '62—Mr. Scofield's competitor running as an independent Unionist. Gov. Curtin carried it last year by 3,585 majority.

Twentieth District—(consisting of Clarion, Crawford, Mercer and Venango counties)—C. V. Culver, (Union,) and W. L. Corbet, (Dem.) The District was carried by the Unionists in 1862 by 618 majority. In 1863, Gov. Curtin had 1,740 majority.

Twenty-first District—(consisting of Fayette, Indiana and Westmoreland Counties.)—S. Fuller, (Union,) and John L. Dawson, (Dem.) Mr. Dawson was elected in 1862 by 225 majority. In '63 Gov. Curtin had 219 majority.

Twenty-second District—(consisting of that part of Allegheny County south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Nevil Island.)—James K. Morehead, (Union,) and J. H. Hopkins, (Dem.) Mr. Morehead was elected in '62 by 2,359 majority.

Twenty-third District—(consisting of all of Allegheny County north of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, and Armstrong and Butler Counties)—Thomas Williams (Union) and W. J. Kounts (Dem.) Mr. Williams was elected in '62 by 1,354 majority.

Twenty-fourth District (consisting of Beaver, Greene, Lawrence and Washington Counties)—G. V. Lawrence (Union) and Jesse Lazear (Dem.) Mr. Lazear was elected in '62 by 437 majority. Gov. Curtin had 1,573 majority last year.

The vote of Pennsylvania, at State elections held since 1853, was as follows:

Year.	Union.	Democratic.
1851	204,008	167,001
1855	163,998	161,281
1856	210,111	212,886
1857	174,268	188,887
1858	198,117	117,130
1859	181,835	164,545
1860	262,403	230,239
1862	215,616	219,140
1863	269,496	254,471

The respective majorities given at these elections are subjoined:

Year.	Union.	Democratic.
1854	37,007	—
1855	2,717	(Union vote divided.)
1856	—	2,775
1857	—	14,619
1858	26,987	—
1859	17,290	—
1860	32,164	—
1862	—	3,524
1863	15,325	—

At the Presidential elections of 1856 and '60 the vote was divided thus:

Year.	Republican.	Democratic.	"American."
1856	147,510	230,710	82,175
1860	268,030	196,636	12,776

Buchanan's plurality in 1856, 83,200; majority, 1,025. Lincoln's plurality in 1860, 72,394; majority, 59,618.

At the State election of 1863, the majorities in the respective Congressional Districts were as follows:

MAJORITIES FOR CURTIN (UNION.)

District.	Maj.	District.	Maj.
Second	3,084	Seventeenth	1,297
Third	997	Eighteenth	2,039
Fourth	3,028	Nineteenth	2,845
Fifth	304	Twentieth	1,740
Seventh	4,153	Twenty-first	219
Ninth	5,091	Twenty-second	5,106
Thirteenth	1,499	Twenty-third	2,894
Fifteenth	1,402	Twenty-fourth	1,693
Sixteenth	729		

MAJORITIES FOR WOODWARD.

District.	Maj.	District.	Maj.
First	1,623	Eleventh	7,353
Sixth	3,081	Twelfth	1,484
Eighth	6,622	Fifteenth	3,146
Tenth	1,035		

INDIANA.

The vote of Indiana at the State elections held since 1853 is appended:

Year.	Rep. Union.	Democratic.
1854	99,636	87,027
1856	112,039	117,911
1858	104,828	107,409
1860	136,725	126,968
1862	116,517	128,160

The majorities are enumerated below:

Year.	Rep. Union.	Democratic.
1854	12,609	—
1856	—	5,872
1858	—	2,581
1860	9,757	—
1862	—	9,543

At the Presidential elections transpiring since 1852 the vote has been divided thus:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	94,375	118,671	22,386
1860	139,033	127,804	6,306

BUCHANAN'S plurality in 1856, 24,295—majority, 1,910. LINCOLN'S plurality in 1860, 11,229—majority, 5,923.

OHIO.

Since 1853 Ohio has voted as follows:

Year.	Opposition.	Dem.
1854	183,452	109,585
1855	170,953	131,091
1856	173,518	154,228
1857	170,676	169,060
1858	152,952	162,608
1859	184,562	171,266
1860	218,564	191,199
1861	206,997	151,791
1862	178,755	184,332
1863	288,661	187,562

The majorities are subjoined.

Years.	Oppositon.	Democratic
1854	73,767	—
1855	39,860	—
1856	19,390	—
1857	11,616	—
1858	20,344	—
1859	13,236	—
1860	27,365	—
1861	55,203	—
1862	—	5,517
1863	101,099	—

Vote at Presidential elections:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	187,497	170,674	28,126
1860	231,610	198,637	12,194

Fremont's plurality in '56, 16,823.

Lincoln's plurality in '60, 32,973—majority, 20,779.

The Ohio soldiers that voted last year gave John Brough 38,576 majority. Total vote, 43,264.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.

The Unionists of this State held their annual election on Tuesday, and probably chose the following ticket:

Supreme Judge—C. C. Cole.
Secretary of State—James Wright.
Auditor of State—John A. Elliott.
Treasurer—William H. Holmes.
Attorney-General—Isaac L. Allen.
Register Land Office—J. A. Harvey.

It is unnecessary to give the names of the Democratic candidates in Iowa, as that State has steadily voted Republican since 1853, as follows:

1854	23,049	20,554
1855 Full returns not received.		
1856	40,687	32,920
1857	30,143	27,992
1858	45,707	46,083
1859	56,291	33,327
1860	70,706	67,036
1861	59,853	48,319
1862	66,014	50,899
1863	85,741	53,068

The majorities stand thus:

Year.		Year.	
1854	2,586	1859	2,964
1855	4,737	1860	13,670
1856	7,767	1861	11,534
1857	2,151	1862	15,115
1858	2,714	1863	32,673

The vote at the two last Presidential elections was as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	"Amer."
1856	34,954	36,170	9,180
1860	70,409	54,159	1,763

Republican plurality in 1856, 7,784; in 1860, 14,250.

Below will be found a list of the present Representatives to Congress from Iowa, all of whom have probably been reelected.

District.	Name.	Politics.
First	James F. Wilson	Union.
Second	Hiram Rice	Union.
Third	William B. Allison	Union.
Fourth	Josiah B. Grinnell	Union.
Fifth	John A. Kasson	Union.
Sixth	A. W. Hubbard	Union.

The official soldiers' vote at the State election of last year was as follows:

Union	16,791
Democratic	2,904
Union majority	13,887

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The State Constitution Probably Adopted.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The election to-day for Mayor resulted as follows:

Chapman, regular candidate	11,334
Stirling	8,284
On the new Constitution:	
For	9,660
Against	1079
Majority	7,501

It is thought that the vote in Western Maryland and the soldiers' vote will secure the adoption of the Constitution.

FROM HAVANA.

Interesting From Mexico.

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR DURANGO

Alleged Defeat of the Republicans with Heavy Loss.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 8.

By the *Clyde* we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 26th of September, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant.

Information is given that a part of Gen. AYMARD'S forces, under Col. MARIN, consisting of 500 French and 100 Mexicans, attacked, at Estanzuela, near Durango, the combined forces of ORTEGA, CARAJAL, NEGRETE and PATOURI, stated at 4,000 in number, took 20 canon, 130 prisoners, and caused the Mexicans a loss of 500 in killed and wounded, and the blowing up of the remainder of their artillery in their retreat—for of course the French defeated the Juarists. The most wonderful part of this astounding story is that the Imperial loss was only 11 French and 3 Mexicans killed, and 3 officers and 41 soldiers wounded! Col. MARIN was killed in the beginning of the affray, his body being cut in two by a cannon ball.

As the *Clyde* was leaving, a steamer arrived from the Rio Grande stating that Matamoras had been occupied by the French, but giving no other particulars.

Gen. VICOBIA is reported to have taken Chilapa, and was expected to take Chilpancingo, and thus open communications with the Acapulco expedition.

The *Estafette* reports that JUAREZ has made a political will, abdicating in favor of ORTEGA.

PIERRE SOULE arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of September.

QUIROGA and VIDAURRI have publicly given in their adhesion to MAXIMILLIAN, binding themselves upon their honor, &c., &c.

It is reported that an expedition to Mazatlan will start soon.

MAXIMILIAN entered Guanajuato on the 18th, and has entirely recovered from his wounds.

I am told by a passenger per the *Clyde* that just as they were leaving Vera Cruz there was a report that MAXIMILIAN had been assassinated. I believe this to be without foundation.

We have no news from Santo Domingo.

There is little or no fever in our harbor.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Details of Sheridan's Cavalry Fight.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—8:40 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported.

The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday are furnished by SHERIDAN:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery, and when last seen, was passing over Rude's Hill, near Newmarket, on the keen run, twenty-six miles from the battle-field, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The battery, men and horses, &c., were captured.

"The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken-down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the Eighth Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the officers."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Events of Importance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Oct. 10.

No events of importance have transpired in front of Petersburgh for several days. The pickets have been actively engaging one another the past three nights on the left and left centre of the line, and a number of casualties daily occur.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Last evening and during a part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line in front of Petersburgh.

Large bodies of the enemy's troops have been seen moving toward our left the past twenty-four hours. They received the attention of our gunners whenever they appeared within range.

There is nothing new from the James River. The army remains in its former position at Chapin's Bluff, the enemy not seeming desirous of attacking the line there.

Gen. MOTT has gone North on a short leave of absence.

W. D. McGREGOR.

The Reconnaissance of Saturday on the Left —What was Intended and What was Affected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD,
Sunday, Oct. 9, 1864.

Yesterday an important movement took place on our left and centre, being a general advance of the Fifth Corps, Gen. CRAWFORD, and Ninth Corps, Gen. PARKE, with the intention of threatening the enemy's right and forcing him to reinforce his line in front of Petersburgh, and prevent him from massing his forces in front of Gen. BUTLER. The orders issued by Gen. MEADE were to drive the rebel pickets in on the main body, and compel them to remain in and hold their line of works in our immediate front. A general engagement was to be avoided, and the movements were to be both prudent and cautious. The entire day's operations were of great interest, and were highly successful.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the troops began their advance, and they moved out in the following order. In the Fifth Corps, the Third Division, Gen. BARNES, held the right, and pushed up the West Halifax road, near the Weldon Railroad, with Gen. BRAGG'S brigade in advance and supporting the skirmishers, who had been greatly strengthened on the entire line. The Second Division, Gen. AYRES, in the centre, went up the Vaughn road with Col. WINTHROP'S brigade in advance. The First Division, Gen. GRIFFIN, on the left, marched out by the Squirrel level road, and Gen. BARTLETT'S brigade in advance. A section of a battery accompanied each column. Gen. AYRES had orders to take and destroy the "Davis House," which was successfully accomplished.

In the Ninth Corps, Gen. POTTER'S division, (the First) moved out past the "Pegram House," and the Second Division, Gen. WILCOX, started out by the Church road. Gen. FERRERO'S division of colored troops, (the Third,) remained all day under arms in reserve.

Soon after the heads of the different columns disappeared in the woods, sharp firing commenced along the picket line, and it ran up and down the line like ripples. Slowly and cautiously the divisions moved out, feeling their way, and relying on the skirmishers for the sharper work of the day. After pushing up their various roads about a quarter of a mile the men were halted, and only the advance brigades mentioned kept on. Thus slowly and wearisomely passed the forenoon.

While these manœuvres were going on, the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, the first under command of Gen. HARTRAUPT, and the other under Col. MCLAUGHLIN, moved out boldly by the Church road with one battery, and after proceeding up the road for over a mile, struck the enemy's works, and found a working party busy at work on a fort at the junction of the Dinwiddie Court House road and the Church road. Advancing quickly, they speedily drove the rebels out of their intrenchments, and compelling them to cease operations on their projected fort. Considerable trouble was experienced from the sharpshooters lying in and about the "Smith House" and "Hawks House," situated near the junction of the roads above-mentioned, but they were ultimately driven out. Seizing the line of intrenchments, the reconnoitering party advanced still further up the Church road until they struck the Boynton plank-road, where, finding the same strong line of fortifications discovered by the former reconnoissance from the Second corps last week, they halted and laid down.

Up to this hour, (one o'clock, P. M.,) scarcely any artillery firing had occurred. Heavy skirmish firing could be heard at all times along part of the line. Very few casualties had as yet occurred.

About three o'clock, the enemy (previously reported by the lookout on Gen. CRAWFORD'S front, as moving up from Richmond) advanced in heavy column against the venturesome reconnoissance on the Boynton road, and compelled them to retire. The line on our left now fell back to the "Hawks House," where a decided stand was made until sunset when, after some few volleys, our forces retired, leaving a strong force on picket, to be retired after dark.

Riding down the line after coming back with the reconnoissance, I found all the various columns, already specified, preparing to fall back, and by dusk the entire corps were safely back in their fortified camps, and the pickets were left to themselves, and they were managing to have quite a brisk time of it.

Toward sunset our batteries out on the advanced line opened fire, and endeavored to provoke a reply, and gain thereby some knowledge of the enemy's position, but totally failed to accomplish any definite results.

Our loss during the operations of the day was very small. In the Fifth Corps, two men were killed, four wounded and four taken prisoners—a total of ten. The loss of the Ninth Corps was not greater, but I was unable to learn the precise figures. I only saw three wounded men while with the reconnoissance.

During all of last night considerable picket firing could be heard along our entire front—in front of the Second Corps, on our extreme right, especially. From time to time it broke out quite briskly on our left. Nothing else of any interest occurred since my letter of yesterday.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Soldiers Voting—Union Majorities.

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER,
Tuesday, Oct. 11—9:15 P. M.

The voting of the army to-day in Pennsylvania regiments has passed off very quietly, and as far as can be learned the Union ticket has been everywhere successful.

At the Headquarters of this army to-day, in Capt. WATSON'S Company of Pennsylvania Artillery, out of eighty votes cast for members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, two were cast for the Democratic ticket.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Successful Expedition into Florida Under Gen. Asboth.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Gladiator*, from New Orleans the 3d inst., brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida, under General ASBOTH. Euchena Court-house was captured on the 23d ult., and twenty prisoners were taken, including Col. TORRENCE and Lieut. GORDON. A large number of horses, mules and cattle were captured. Douglas Ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed. The expedition at last accounts was at Marianne.

The steamer *Orient*, from Boston, had arrived at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans cotton market was unsettled. No sales. Middling held at $1 60. Flour lower.

The steamer *Hubbs*, from Memphis, to Cincinnati, passed Cairo with 210 bales of cotton, and the *Belle*, of Memphis, with 28 bales of cotton, for St. Louis.

The Grenada *Picket* says Col. BASIL DUKE has been assigned to the command of John Morgan's Cavalry, and FORREST has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalship.

The War in Tennessee.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Lieut.-Col. WEAVER, with 90 colored troops, were attacked yesterday morning five miles below Fort Nelson, by 200 rebels under Lieut. LAWRY. The rebels were whipped with the loss of Lieut. LAWRY and Capt. GUARY killed, and 25 men killed and wounded. Federal loss one Lieutenant and 3 men killed, and 9 men wounded.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Col. HODGE, of Gen. WASHBURNE'S command, with 1,200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board of three transports, convoyed by two gunboats, at 3 P. M. of the 10th inst., met the enemy under Gen. FORREST in person, at East Point, with two batteries, and was repulsed, with the loss of 20 killed and 26 wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two of the transports disabled. Two caissons were burst by the explosion of FORREST'S shells. FORREST is supposed to have crossed the river. HODGE, with the balance of his force, has reached Johnsonville.

The river is falling, with eight feet of water on the shoals.

Crossing of the Cumberland River by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Passengers from Clarksville report that the rebel Gen. BUFORD, with 1,200 mounted men, crossed the Cumberland River, at Harpeth Shoals, last night.

How the Soldiers Vote.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Happening to notice an article in a New-York paper under date of Oct. 1, referring to the soldiers' politics of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and to the manifestations by that regiment while passing through the City, we, the undersigned, would cheerfully say by the way of refutation, that the regiment from the time they took up their line of march at Battery Barracks until the time of their arrival at the foot of Canal-street, did not halt or in any manner stop, but did, while passing through Broadway upon coming up to the Lincoln and Johnson banner cheer roundly for the same, and that said cheering was cheerfully taken up by fully seven eighths of said regiment in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON; and further, that seven-eighths of the men in said One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment are in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and if they were allowed to vote on the question to-day would so vote. That on the morning the regiment left Battery Barracks a vote was taken in said regiment, and that the vote showed the above statement to be true.

(Signed.) H. J. Welch, Captain Co. A, 186 Regiment; James W. Wayne, Captain Co. B; Edwin Swan, Captain Co. C; Lansing Snell, Captain Co. E; Dan'l B. Rood, Captain Co. H; Chas. D. Squire, Captain Co. F; Charles S. Manngs, Captain Co. G.

HEADQUARTERS 186TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Particulars of Forrest's Great Raid.

Destruction of the Railroad between Decatur and Pulaski.

Failure to Touch the Main Line.

Energetic Measures Adopted by Gen. Rousseau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Long before the rebel evacuation of Atlanta three large bodies of the enemy's cavalry were set in motion, consisting in all of about 16,000 men. This was Hood's last desperate attempt to drive back the victorious columns of the National army. The whole thing is a grand failure, so far as general results are concerned. Had the three rebel columns of Hood made good their union with each other, as was their intention—and the complete history of the designs of the enemy was known at SHERMAN'S headquarters before the 10th of August—our army would have experienced considerable trouble in subsisting itself, and the capture of Atlanta might have taken place at a later day.

Between the first and the middle of August Gen. WHEELER moved to a point about sixteen miles south of Marietta, upon the Chattahoochee River, and successfully crossed six thousand men and four sections of artillery. He was to attack Dalton, and in case either of victory or defeat he was to immediately move upon the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, destroy the bridge at Loudon, pass around Knoxville, and destroy the bridge at Strawberry Plains. Here he was to make a junction with JOHN MORGAN, who was to arrive at a given time, and the two rebel raiders, with nine thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, were to strike the Chattanooga road, between Murfreesboro and Nashville. During this time, FORREST—the best man of the three in such matters—was to have destroyed the Nashville and Decatur road, and joined his forces at Decherd with MORGAN and WHEELER, which would have swelled the rebel raiding party to sixteen thousand men and thirty-two pieces of artillery. Then they were to destroy the bridge at Bridgeport, and otherwise wreck the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, including the tunnel, all the way between Murfreesboro and Stevenson; the whole party were then to go again into East Tennessee, and thence into Kentucky. No raid has been got up on a grander scale, and no failure, taking everything into consideration, has been so complete.

WHEELER carried out his part of the programme the most perfectly, and, it is believed, made all his points at the given time. He struck Dalton, tore up the track for six miles, got whipped by STEDMAN, and subsequently made unsuccessful attacks upon important bridges at Cleveland, Loudon and Strawberry Plains. Here he waited a day past time for JOHN MORGAN, who never came up. This was the commencement of the grand failure. WHEELER then went to meet FORREST, and tore up the track within eight miles of this city. At a given time he sent out detachments to meet FORREST, but FORREST did not come, and was really a month behind time for some unknown reason. WHEELER did the best he could, but got whipped to such an extent, and so many times, that he escaped with the loss, from Atlanta until he crossed the Tennessee River, of more than half his command. As I have given you a complete history of MORGAN'S failure, up to the time of his death, and an account of the driving about of WHEELER, I will now give you a description of FORREST'S doings the past week.

FORREST is no doubt the bravest and most reliable of all the rebel raiders,

the Richland trestle, and several block-houses. A large fort had been lately built at the Sulphur trestle, but after a few shots from Forrest's artillery, the garrison surrendered. I understand that there were about 800 men in all at this place, a few of whom were negroes. I also understand that Forrest made the same demand upon the Commander that he did the same demand upon the Commander that he did at Athens, assuring Major Lilly that all but the negroes should be treated as prisoners of war, and that the latter class should be delivered to their masters. If they could be found, or be delivered over to the Federal Government upon the payment of $300 apiece, its own stipulated sum. One thing certain, the fort caved in after a few shots from the enemy's guns, and the entire garrison was immediately sent south of the Tennessee River.

The destruction of the railroads, including depots, bridges, block-houses, forts, &c., between Athens and Pulaski, is complete. All the prisoners taken, amounting to in excess of 2,200, were sent under guard into the rebel lines. Several of the block-house garrisons evacuated their premises, and escaped, including a considerable force under Col. Page, who had command of the troops at the bridge, a few miles south of Pulaski. These forces were hotly pursued by Roddy's division, but Col. Page arrived safely, and reinforced Gen. Rousseau. Roddy arrived shortly after, but contented himself with firing a few shots occasionally, which he did until the balance of Forrest's command arrived. Early in the morning of the next day, sharp skirmishing commenced, which was kept up for nearly three hours. Our forces were very weary, nearly all of them having failed to get a wink of sleep the night before, and during the first three hours did not skirmish obstinately by any means. I know that Gens. Rousseau and Johnston were up the entire night, both of whom, when the morning broke, exhibited symptoms of excessive fatigue. About nine o'clock the enemy advanced his skirmish line in close numbers, and threatened our left flank, upon which, luckily, owing to the situation of the country, most of our cavalry had been posted. At this the enemy threw around a still larger force, and brought into play a section of artillery, which served only to annoy some of our green horses and their affrighted riders, but utterly failed in effecting a dislodgment of the forces holding the position. Later Forrest's whole force moved forward, and our own fell back, with very little firing by either side. Gen. Rousseau sought to obtain a better position for his artillery, and in addition desired to deceive the enemy, thinking that he might be bold enough to make a dash along our whole line. The attempt failed, and after retiring our forces a quarter of a mile, we halted in line. The invitation to attack still remained unaccepted by Forrest, although he persisted in occasionally throwing into our midst a twelve-pounder shell, which was responded to in all cases by Lieut. Spooner, of the 5th Regular Artillery, commanding Battery H, in Captain Gunthaire's absence. Thus they remained as above stated until dark, when the enemy again pressed our left flank, but without accomplishing anything in his favor.

During the early part of the night, the enemy moved about considerably, and lengthened his line on our left. It had been understood at headquarters that for a couple of weeks past a rebel brigade had been between the two railroads on the Fayetteville road, and a captured courier, with no paper in his possession, however, stated that Gen. Williams, of Wheeler's command, would that night make a junction with Forrest. About this time, Gen. Milroy in command at Tullahoma, telegraphed to Rousseau that his road had been tapped, and that a portion of Wheeler's forces, which had got cut off from the main body when that little worthy made good his escape, were attempting to form a junction with Forrest's right. Thereupon Gen. Rousseau threw a portion of some Infantry reinforcements upon our left, and got in complete readiness for the expected battle of the morrow.

Daylight on Wednesday, however, brought us disappointment, as no enemy could be discovered in our front. A portion of our cavalry, under Gen. Croxton, hunted diligently for some time, scouring the country around for six miles, but learning no tidings of the raiders, returned to their command.

A short time before noon, Milroy dispatched that the lines had been cut near Tullahoma, and a short time after, we learnt that Forrest had arrived at Fayetteville, a small place upon the direct road from the enemy's position of the day before to Decherd, upon the Chattanooga Railroad.

Forrest had made his brag that he "had come to stay, and intended to make a wreck of both roads." It was readily believed, as you might suppose, then, that he had abandoned a further prosecution of his raid upon the Tennessee and Alabama road, and was making preparations for a visit to our direct line of communication. In addition, a few rails had been removed, and the wires torn down in the vicinity of Chattanooga; and Milroy captured a courier, with written instructions to Gen. Williams, who was lying off in the vicinity of McMinnville, to report to Gen. Forrest at once. Here was a fine military aspect. But there was but one thing to do, and Rousseau did it. He immediately returned to Nashville, and without delay started for Tullahoma, at which point he arrived with a portion of his command in less than twenty hours. I have never seen anything done better or more rapidly; and notwithstanding the fatigued condition of the men, all orders were obeyed with alacrity, and with good temper. But here comes the saddest part of the story. The whole movement of Forrest was a grand feint. He proceeded no further than Fayetteville, but sent out a small detachment of men to tear up the rails and pull down the wires at an obscure place near Tullahoma; and, no doubt, the transmission of dispatches to Williams by a courier, who fell into our hands, was also a part of the ruse. So, about the time we arrived at Tullahoma, Forrest was again upon the Decatur road, moving toward Columbia, at which place he arrived on Saturday. Our whole command, however, arrived here last night, and will proceed to Columbia this morning.

I do not believe Forrest will get whipped, but this next movement of ours will drive him across the river, when he will get into his old hole somewhere in Western Tennessee or Northern Mississippi. He has utterly failed to injuring our direct line of communication, which is, of course, always the objective point. He has, indeed, done a vast amount of damage to the Tennessee and Decatur road, and it will take some weeks to thoroughly establish railroad communication between Huntsville and this city direct. But we can feed our troops at Huntsville by shipping supplies to Stevenson upon the Chattanooga road, and then shipping them west upon the Memphis and Charleston road, which passes through Huntsville. So really, the greatest raider of them all has annoyed us to a great extent, without materially injuring us. He may fight us at Columbia or Spring Hill—no may whip Rousseau—but ultimately he will be compelled to evacuate all the premises and beat an ignominious retreat. I think I can do no harm by adding that such dispositions of troops have been made south as to insure the Chattanooga road against all danger from incursions of this sort. Wheeler's command has experienced a frightful collapse, and such portions of it as escaped with its dapper leader, are making their way to Macon, by a most extravagantly-circuitous route. There are some portions of Wheeler's forces I think, still upon both sides of the Chattanooga road. Those upon the south side have some chance for escape, and will no doubt get away. It is said that there is one brigade north of the Chattanooga road. If this is true, it will have to run many a desperate chance in successfully reaching rebel lines through East Tennessee. East Tennessee will never be clutched from Federal authority—that is known to be a dead certainty.

Great thanks are due the energetic and intrepid Rousseau for the prompt manner in which he has moved upon the railroad invaders. For nearly six weeks he has been on the go night and day. Gen. Johnson, also, has done a deal of service, both in the reorganization of the cavalry in this section, and in the leading of it against this raid. He, as well as Rousseau, gave again this morning for Columbia.

It is hardly necessary to praise the brave officers and soldiers under Rousseau, who have been upon one steady jump for six weeks. Their friends know them well, and so does the country at large, the enthusiastic portion of which are their friends, and will not fail to duly appreciate their services. The unbounded welcomes so graciously tendered the veterans upon their return to their homes and to their families, show that an everlasting solicitude exists in the "little big" hearts of the people.

Our losses since our side in killed and wounded will not exceed, all told, to a little less than two hundred. Those of the enemy are large, unfortunately, being [illegible] at about two thousand two hundred, nearly half of whom are negroes, *who are to be returned to their masters!* Never. No such firebrand will be thrown into the midst of women and children. They will either be closely imprisoned or murdered. Their existence as slaves has passed away.

I reckon that Forrest's loss in killed and wounded exceeds our own not in the least. He lost but about fifty prisoners, and made up his whole losses by recruits and conscripts. He can always get a few of both in foolish Tennessee.

A few more words in regard to Forrest, and I must off for Columbia to see the finale:

Why he did not join Sam. Wheeler at the given time and give us serious trouble will give rise to considerable speculation—it already has here. I will tell you why he did not: Gen. Wheeler is the chief of all the rebel cavalry in this section. His star has been setting for some time. Forrest knows this, and believing that Wheeler would get most beautifully whipped, and that he (Forrest) would come off, as he usually does, first-best, he thinks that Wheeler will be removed, and that the position of Commander-in-Chief of all the cavalry will be given to him. And I believe that this will be the result of the last great raid of the rebel cavalry. Forrest is acknowledged by all to be the most successful cavalry Commander on either side. Since the war he has taken nearly twenty thousand prisoners and got away with them, and performed a multiplicity of other military feats. Whatever his losses by battle or disease may have been, his command is always up to its standard number, all of whom he recruits or conscripts himself. He is a cruel, unfeeling monster, no doubt, without the least vestige of humanity clinging to his heart, but he is a brave, successful rebel General, and that is sufficient to raise him in the estimation of those he serves. Wheeler, on the contrary, is a little, insipid twenty-four-year-old-love-sick-shrimp, and never did anything but burn a few ambulances near Stone River, and kill a few negroes on the banks of the Cumberland. He is a pet of the rebel President, which accounts for his being endured so long. But his last raid, I think, will wind him up. If so, Forrest will be his successor sure.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Serpents and Rarebits.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one very unpleasant feature in the Central Park collection of animals—I mean that of placing live rabbits in the serpents' den, for the monsters to destroy and eat. Many persons, particularly females, go away with their whole pleasure in the Park dampened and destroyed by this unpleasant sight. To ladies in a certain condition the sight might be very injurious.

One word more. It is pretended that the large serpents will not eat any but live animals. This is not true. A serpent in London lately ate a blanket put into its den to keep it warm. These large snakes eat only at long intervals. If, when they manifested hunger by activity, a dead animal was given them, they would certainly devour it without stopping to consider. Only lazy and indolent persons would make it necessary to leave live animals in a serpents' den. Yours, very respectfully. Mrs. A. P.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Copperheads are claiming great gains in the town elections in Connecticut. The New-Haven *Palladium* says: We hear of but one town, Derby, that has left the Union column, while already four are reported—North Haven, Guilford, New-Milford and South Windsor—that are taken out of the hands of the Copperheads. We gain three towns on them, out of thirty-one reported. At this rate we should gain sixteen of their towns in the whole State—ten per cent. of the whole number in the State, and twenty-five per cent. of all that have been in their hands during the year past.

—Hon. John F. Starr (Union) has been nominated for reëlection to Congress from the First District of New-Jersey. The district consists of Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties. Mr. Starr was elected in 1862 by a vote of 0,491, against 8,461 for Nathaniel Wratton, (Dem.)—majority, 1,030. In 1860 the vote was, Lincoln 8,451; Fusion, 7,406; a Republican majority of 1,045.

—Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, who is going to vote for McClellan, in a speech made at Chicago, stigmatized the President as "a felon, usurper, traitor and tyrant;" an "incompetent and imbecile wretch," and the soldiers he denounced as the "slaves of the despot" and the "banditti of the robber chief."

—Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, of Pennsylvania, "American" candidate for Governor of that State in 1857, recently delivered an address in favor of the election of the Union nominees for President and Vice-President. Mr. Hazlehurst is a man of extensive influence.

—The Massachusetts soldiers doing duty in the field cannot vote at the Presidential election, as the amendment to the Constitution, authorizing them to exercise the right of suffrage, must be passed upon by the next Legislature and the people before it becomes a law.

—At the August election of this year, Hon. Charles D. Poston was elected Delegate in the House of Representatives from Arizonia Territory. Mr. Poston is an unconditional Unionist. He had two competitors, viz.: Samuel Adams and Charles Lamb.

—Maj. Gen. Curtis, Hon. M. J. Parrott, Hon. A. Carter Wilder, Col. D. R. Anthony, Hon. Hiram Griswold, and other distinguished Unionists of Kansas, are speaking in that State for Lincoln and Johnson.

—The Trenton *Monitor* says that the whole influence of the Camden and Amboy monopoly "is being given to the Democracy, and it is in spite of it—not by its aid—that New-Jersey will go for the Union in November."

—The Union candidates for Electors in Delaware are—Daniel Corbit, of Newcastle County, James R. Clements, of Kent County, and John C. Hazzard, of Sussex County.

—Hon. N. B. Smithers, Representative in Congress from Delaware, recently delivered an address at Wilmington, in vindication of his Congressional record. Mr. Smithers supports Lincoln and Johnson.

—Gen. Albert L. Lee, who has been nominated for Congress by one wing of the Union party of Kansas, is now doing duty, as a Cavalry Commander, in the Department of the Gulf.

—Gov. John Brough will deliver a series of speeches in this State when the Ohio canvass is ended. His first speech will be delivered at Buffalo, on the 19th inst.; and his last in this city, on the 27th inst.

—At a Union meeting recently held in Ithaca, N. Y., eighteen electors who voted the Fusion ticket in 1860 declared their intention of supporting Lincoln and Johnson.

—The patriotic town of Norwalk, Conn., recently elected the Union ticket for local officers by 220 majority. At the Spring election, Gov. Buckingham had but 165.

—Col. Latham (Union) is a candidate for election to Congress from the Second District of West Virginia.

—Hon. John M. Boomall, of Pennsylvania, and Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, are soon to take the stump in New-Jersey.

— Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, Union candidate for election to Congress from the First District of this State, is on the stump in Conn.

—Col. Henry C. Deming, Union candidate for Congress in the Hartford District, is earnestly canvassing Connecticut.

—Senator Waitman T. Willey, of West Virginia, is speaking in that State for the Baltimore candidates.

— The next Legislature of New-Jersey will elect a successor to Hon. John C. Ten Eyck (Union.)

—The Union Electoral ticket nominated in New-Hampshire is as follows:

—Hon. John P. Hale is speaking in New-Hampshire for the reëlection of President Lincoln.

—Ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, is on the stump for the Union ticket.

—It is reported that Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, will take no active part in the canvass.

—Gov. Andrew Johnson has been actively at work in Indiana.

—Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has lately taken the stump for Lincoln and Johnson.

—Gerrit Smith has been speaking for the Union cause in Central New-York.

—The Unionists of Michigan are prosecuting the Presidential canvass with great vigor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Abatement of Nuisances.

Inspector Boole reports for the past week the abatement of the following nuisances:

	Number.
Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	48
Complaints for which no cause existed	—
Notices for Abatement served	178
Nuisances abated, under notice	220
Sinks and Water Closets cleansed	107
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	762
Dead Horses removed from the City limits	93
Dead Cows removed from the City limits	3
Dead Goats removed from the City limits	6
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits	39
Dead Dogs and other Small Animals removed from the City limits	15
Number of barrels of Offal removed from the City limits	6,225

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC., SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

	Pounds.
Beef	500
Veal	200
Mutton	50
Tripe	100

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

These Clubs commenced a match yesterday, which terminated in a drawn game, only one innings having been played when the rain storm put a stop to the play. The game took place at the Bedford cricket grounds; the result of the day's play is appended:

Newark Club. First Innings.	Runs.	New-York Club. First Innings.	Runs.
Hallis, run out	0	Sharp, b. Bullus	4
Petty, b Marsh	7	Hudson, run out	1
Baker, b Adams	2	Adams, b Hallis	5
Bullus, b. Marsh	1	Higham, b. Hallis	13
Kidd, run out	0	Ratcliffe, b. Bullus	1
Jefferson, b. Marsh	3	Hammond, run out	3
Hattersly, run out	9	Smith, b. Hallis	7
Burchell, b. Marsh	3	Marsh, b. Hallis	0
Warner, b Adams	3	Sadler, not out	3
Ward, b. Marsh	3	Crossley, b. Hallis	0
Sharp, c. Adams, b. Marsh	3	Sugham, b. Hallis	9
Bellamy, not out	0	Byes, 7; l. byes, 1; wides, 6	14
Byes, 8; l. bye, 1; wides, 5	12	Total	50
Total	46		

Quoits.

A grand match was played yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn quoit grounds, corner of Putnam-avenue and Downing-street, between the celebrated champion players, Messrs. J. McLaren, of Newark, and J. Gibson, of New-York. The latter won by a score of 31 to 25, he making seven double shots to four for McLaren. A four-handed game was also played by Messrs. Foards and Lindsey, opposed to Kellock and H. Sharp, which resulted in the success of the former, by 21 to 16. A grand handicap match is on the *tapis*, for which some forty noted players will compete. The match to take place on the same grounds.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT UNION COURSE, L. I.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.—Purse of $200, with a stake of $50 each, three mile heats, in harness.

T. Carpenter entered b. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford	1 1
J. Lovett entered b. g. Shark	2 2
D. Phfer enter b. g. Port Royal	dr'n.
F. Cozzas entered ch. g. Shot	dr'n.

TIME.

	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	3d Mile.	Total.
First heat	2:33½	2:34½	2:31—	7:39
Second heat	2:37	2:32	2:30—	7:39

Stonewall Jackson was the favorite at any odds, and won both heats handily.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Robbery which is no Crime—Remarkable Case.—Thomas Cummings, who for the last fourteen years has been a waiter at the Astor House, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having stolen from one of the rooms of that Hotel, $2,480, under the following circumstances: In April last, Mr. T. W. Park, President of the First National Bank at North Bennington Vt., and Mr. C. G. Lincoln, Cashier of the same, put up at the Astor House, and while there, were one day engaged in their room in signing bills of the denomination of $10, for their bank. While the room was left unprotected for a short time, bills to the amount of $2,480, signed only by the President, were abstracted therefrom. The Detective Police were notified of the theft, and Officers Kelso and Radford were commissioned to work up the case. No clue to the thief could, however, be obtained for a long time. About the middle of September last, two of these ten dollar bills came into the possession of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers, of this City, and they noticed that the Cashier's signature was wanting. From this point the officers were able to trace the matter to the wife of Cummings, and thence to Cummings himself. He was arrested, and his residence at No. 53 Greene-street was searched. They there found about $1,600 of the missing money. The remarkable part of the case is, that when Cummings was arraigned yesterday afternoon before the Justice, that official came to the conclusion, after an examination of the law of Congress, which authorizes the formation of National banks, that he had no authority to hold him for larceny. Cummings was therefore set at liberty. It seems that the law in question provides that the bills must be signed by either the President or the Vice-President of the bank, and also by the Cashier. Those which Cummings is alleged to have taken were signed only by the President. It was reported last evening that the accused had been rearrested by the orders of the United States Marshal.

Death from Fright.—Mary Wilson, a lady aged 62 years, died yesterday, from the effects of fright occasioned by fire. It seems that Mrs. Wilson resided at No. 354 East Thirty-second street; that a fire occurred in the rear of those premises, which excited her so much that all the efforts of her friends and neighbors to quiet her proved fruitless. She was sure she would be burned, she said, fell down insensible, and died in about ten minutes after. An inquest was held by Coroner Collin, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated.

Fatal Accident from Kerosene.—Mrs. Augusta Burke, of No. 44 First-street, was so badly injured on Tuesday night, by reason of her clothes taking fire from the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, that she died soon afterward. Before her death she stated that one of the children accidentially overturned the lamp, and that her clothes took fire from the burning oil. Deceased was 33 years old, and has left a husband and several children. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body.

Found Dead.—The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning in the basement of No. 72 William-street. Deceased was about sixty years of age, five feet seven inches in height. He was dressed in a brown coat, a gray vest, well worn blue United States pants, blue check shirt, boots and a black felt hat. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Salaries of School Teachers.—The Brooklyn Board of Education resolved at their last meeting to increase the salaries of female teachers of the public schools to the extent of $5 per month, in addition to present salaries, for the months of October, November and December, 1864, and for January, February, March, April, May, June and July, 1865. An attempt was made to increase the salaries of male teachers of the public schools, but failed.

King's County Politics.—The Montague Hall Democrats have nominated Mr. James H. Magill for Assemblyman of the Second District. Gen. Philip S. Crook, has declined the Union nomination for Assembly from the First District. The Convention will reassemble at No. 9 Court-st., on Friday the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy. The Ninth Ward Democrats have renominated Mr. George G. Hazman for Supervisor.

Registration.—The registration of the names of voters in Brooklyn will commence on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The Inspectors will meet at the polling places in the different Districts, and continue in session until Wednesday evening. They will also meet for the same purpose on the Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding the election. Voters who are not registered should bear this in mind.

Accidentally Killed.—A man named Richard Lane, while driving across a vacant lot near the corner of Grand-avenue and Carroll-street, on Monday, fell from his wagon upon some stones and broke his neck. When found he was dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Kings County Circuit Court—Thursday Oct. 11.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 27, 51, 53, 54, 55.

NEW-JERSEY.

Democratic County Convention.—The delegates to the Democratic Convention for Hudson County met at Hudson City, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Clerk, Sheriff, Surrogate, and three Coroners. Mr. Charles E. Newman was chosen Chairman and Frederick Bornstedt Secretary. The following-named gentlemen were nominated: For Sheriff—Bernard McAnsily. For County Clerk—George W. Cassidy. For Surrogate—James O'Neil. For Coroners—Denis Farrell, Martin Hanley and George S. Avery. All of the above candidates were re-nominated with the exception of Mr. Cassidy.

Hudson County Court.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County yesterday forenoon presented twenty additional indictments, making a total in all of 48 so far. During yesterday the Grand Jury were engaged in taking evidence relating to the prize-fight of Tuesday morning. Ten of the parties arrested have been released on bail, and twenty-four still remain in jail, waiting the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2575. *Part II.*—Nos. 2338, 2394, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408 2410, 2412, 2414, 2428, 2430, 2442, 2430, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444. *Part III.*—Nos. 2063, 1866, 1967, 2381, 414. 527, 1617, 177, 273, 1438, 1764, 2091, 1858, 1943, 1680, 2171, 4422, 419, 1864, 1651.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3933, 3321, 3465, 3463, 3383, 4187, 3997, 4173, 4233, 4247, 4085, 3137, 3225, 3991. *Part II.*—Nos. 3664, 577, 3978, 4032, 4034, 4036, 4038, 4040, 4042, 4044, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4058.

An Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

H. H. Sterling vs. *H. Swift.*—This action was brought by Dr. Sterling, the manufacturer of the "Ambrosia," to obtain a dissolution of the copartnership existing between him and the defendant. The alleged ground of the application was that defendant proposed and wished to manufacture an inferior article instead of the original Ambrosia, and that plaintiff having made a reputation by the sale of the article was unwilling to lose it. His Honor granted an injunction restraining defendant from carrying on any business in the firm's name, or using plaintiff's trade-marks. G. W. Dodge, Esq., for plaintiff.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS—SIGNALS—SPEED.

Gideon L. Knapp vs. *The Steamboat City of Hartford.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the ferry-boat *Martha* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision between her and the *City of Hartford*, on April 30, 1863. The *Martha* was crossing from Greenpoint to the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. The *City of Hartford* was going up the East River on her regular trip to Hartford. The *Martha*, seeing her coming up near the middle of the river, blew two blasts of the whistle and slowed her engine. The libelant claimed that the *City of Hartford* answered with one whistle, thus telling the *Martha* to go on and she would pass under her stern to the right; that the *Martha* rejoined with one whistle, and went on, but was struck near the stern by the *City of Hartford*. The respondent on the other hand alleged that they replied to the first signal of the *Martha* with two whistles instead of one, and ported the steamer's wheel to go to the left of the *Martha*, but finding that she was going ahead they then endeavored to go under her stern, but failed to clear her.

The libelant further alleged that the steamboat was running at a greater rate of speed than that allowed by the statute of New-York, and if she had not been so running, would have been able to clear the *Martha*, even if there was a misapprehension about the signals.

Held by the Court—That the weight of evidence is, that the *City of Hartford* blew two whistles, as it was her duty to do, instead of one, as claimed by the libelant.

That after the *Martha* resumed her speed to cross the steamer's bows, every exertion appears to have been made on the steamer's part to avoid the collision.

That the libel did not allege the improper speed now alleged against the steamer.

That the court expresses no opinion whether she was running at a prohibited rate of speed, as that issue was not raised in the pleadings, and on the proof that speed does not appear to have been the proximate cause of the collision.

That the collision is chargeable, not to any fault on the part of the *City of Hartford*, but to some misapprehension of the pilot of the *Martha* as to her signal.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Spring; for respondent, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen.

FORFEITURE—SMUGGLING—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Bavaria.*—This is a proceeding instituted on the part of the Government to forfeit the steamship *Bavaria*, on the ground that two of her officers, the physician and provision-master or steward, landed at New-York certain jewelry belonging to Charles and William Wilson, who were passengers on the voyage, in violation of the 50th section of the Act of March 2, 1799. The case presented on the evidence is a very singular one, and would require strong proof to support it. But it is quite sufficient to say that the witnesses for the Government, the Wilsons, upon whose testimony the principal facts rest, are, assuming their own statements to be true, *particeps criminis* in the transaction. Their story is not a very plausible one at best, but if it were ever so reasonable, as it is in the main unsupported by other evidence, either direct or circumstantial, it is not of such a character as to warrant a court of justice in founding a forfeiture upon it. The libel must therefore be dismissed.

For the United States, Assistant District-Attorney Allen and Mr. Lowrey; for claimants, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Donohue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 12, 1864.

$7,000	U.S. 6s, '81....C	105¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	115⅝
5,000	do....	105¾	200	do.	115¾
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107	200	do....sswk	116¾
1,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Oct. & Apr...S	103¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	116
5,000	do.	104¾	400	do.	115¾
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C...	94½	200	Reading R.	121¾
38,000	do.	94¾	200	do.....b10	121¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s....	60½	900	do.	121¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	36¼	600	do.....s30	121
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	113	200	do.....s10	121¾
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs..	115	300	do.....b 6	121¾
3,000	Harlem 1st M...	106	300	Mich. Cen. R.	124
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	115	100	do.....s30	123¾
6,000	Ala. & Ter. In..	62	1000	M. S. & N. I.	67
17,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	50	do.	66¾
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	110	500	do.	66¾
600	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	112	200	do.	66¾
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	200	do.....b10	67
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58	100	do.....s15	67
10,000	Am. Gold....s60	200	1000	Ill. Cen. R....	115
15,000	do.	202½	100	do.....s10	116¾
2,000	do.	202	100	do.....b15	116
5	Metropolitan Bk..	110	200	do.....s30	116
100	Canton Co.....s30	30	800	do.....s30	115¾
200	do.	30¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	102
100	do.	30½	300	do.	102¾
200	do.	31	300	do.	102¾
10	Corn Ex. Bank	101	200	do.....b20	103
600	Cum. Coal Pref...	55⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	42¾
100	do.....b15	56	700	do.	42¾
100	do.	55⅝	400	do.	42¾
500	do.	55	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	77
200	Am. Coal Co.	80¾	300	do.	77⅜
100	do.	80¾	100	do.....b10	77⅜
450	do.	80	500	do.	77¾
600	Quick. Min. Co.	79	200	do.....b30	78
100	do.....b30	80	800	Cle. & Tol. R.	112
100	do.	79¼	60	Chi. & R. I. R.	92¾
200	do.....b30	80¾	100	do.	92¾
100	Mariposa M. Co.	34	25	do.	92¾
50	Pacific Mail	285	200	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	45
200	Erie Railway	94	100	New-Jersey R.	150
200	do.....b10	94	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	96¾
400	do.	93¾	500	do.	96¾
3000	do.	93¾	800	do.	97
300	do.....s30	93¾	200	do.....b15	97½
300	do.....s30	93	50	C. & Alt. R. Fr....	85

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S 6s, '81...C.	105¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	104
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107¾	200	do.	105
2,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40s. C.	94¾	500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. c.	96
100,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	94¼	100	do.	97¼
10,000	O. & Miss. C...	36¾	200	do.	97½
200	Canton Co.	31	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	44
500	Cumb. Coal Pref.	56	400	do.....s10	44½
100	Quick. M. Co.	79½	2000	do.	44¾
50	N. Y. Central	116	200	do.	44¾
500	Erie R.	95	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	76¾
100	do.....s10	95	400	do.	77
500	do.....s40	95	200	do.	79¾
100	do.....b30	95¾	100	do.....b30	80
600	Hudson R. R.	118	400	do.	79¾
700	Reading R.	123¾	100	Clev. & Tol.	113
500	do.	123	500	Chi. & R. I. R.	94
200	Mich. Central R.	124¾	600	do.	94½
150	do.	124¾	100	do.....s30	94¾
200	do.	125	100	M. & P. Du Ch.	46
100	do.....s30	124¾	100	do.	46¾
500	M. S. & N. I.	68	200	Alt. & T. H.	52
1200	do.	68¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.....b10	117½
800	do.	68¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117
200	Erie R.	94¾	100	do.	116¾
100	do.	94¾	1100	Chic. & N. W. R.	42¾
400	do.....s3	94¾	400	do.....b3	43¾
700	do.	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	77¾
200	do.....b3	94¾	500	do.	77¾
200	do.....s3	94¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	96¾
100	do.	94¾	50	Pacific M. S. Co..	283¾
200	Hudson R. R.	118¾	100	Cum. Coal.	56
200	do.....s3	118¾	200	do.	56¾
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	67¾	100	Quick. Min.	79
100	do.	67¾	100	do.	79¼
600	do.	67¾	100	Mar. Mining Co.	34¾
100	Canton Co.....s3	31	100	do.	35

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20, C. B.	107	500	Chic. & N. W.	45
100	Erie Railway	95¾	200	do.....s3	44¾
500	do.....b3	95¾	500	do.....b3	45
300	do.	96¾	100	do.	44¾
500	Hud. Riv. R.....s3	118¾	100	do.....b4	45
500	do.	118¾	800	do.....s5	44¾
600	do.....b3	118¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96¾
100	do.....b15	118	200	do.....b3	96¾
100	do.....b3	118¾	10000	C. & Mis. Cer.	37
600	Reading Railroad	123	100	Cum. Coal.	56¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	69	200	do.	56¾
200	do.....s3	69	100	do.....s3	56¾
300	do.....b3	69	100	do.	56¾
200	do.	68¾	100	do.	57
330	Ill. Cen. R.	119	100	Quick. Min. Co.	79¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	35¾	700	do.....b60	80
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	79¾	100	do.....s3	79¾
100	do.....s3	79¾	300	do.....b3	80
500	Cley. & Tol.	111			

All of the above candidates were re-nominated with the exception of Mr. Cassidy.

Hudson County Court.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County yesterday forenoon presented twenty additional indictments, making a total in all of 48 so far. During yesterday the Grand Jury were engaged in taking evidence relating to the prize-fight of Tuesday morning. Ten of the parties arrested have been released on bail, and twenty-four still remain in jail, waiting the action of the Grand Jury.

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Edinburg.....Sept. 28..Liverpool.....New-York.
Europa.....Oct. 1..Liverpool.....Boston.
Kangaroo.....Oct. 1..Liverpool.....New-York.
Persia.....Oct. 4..Liverpool.....New-York.
City of Washington.Oct. 5..Liverpool.....New-York.
Scotia.....Oct. 8..Liverpool.....New-York.
America.....Oct. 12..Southampton..New-York.
Canada.....Oct. 15..Liverpool.....Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.
Havana.....Oct. 13..New-York.....Havana.
Evening Star.....Oct. 15..New-York.....New-Orleans.
Yazoo.....Oct. 15..New-York.....New-Orleans.
Eagle.....Oct. 18..New-York.....Havana.
Arctic.....Oct. 19..New-York.....New-Orleans.
Creole.....Oct. 22..New-York.....Matamoras.
Gulding Star.....Oct. 22..New-York.....New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.
Costa Rica.....Oct. 13..New-York.....Aspinwall.
Ocean Queen.....Oct. 21..New-York.....Aspinwall.
Golden Rule.....Oct. 22..New-York.....Nicaragua.
North Star.....Nov. 3..New-York.....Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for France by the *Washington* via Havre, will close at 12 M. to-day.

The mails for Europe by the *Peruvian* via Quebec, will close on Thursday at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia* via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close at 10 30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M., on Thursday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:40 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Thursday at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1 30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4 00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

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LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
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SPLENDID STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,
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Linen Hdkfs., $1 50 a dozen; former price, $2 50.
Linen Hdkfs., $3 a dozen; former price, $5.
MAGNIFICENT STOCK RIBBONS,
FULL STOCK NOTIONS,
SPLENDID STOCK HOSIERY,
FULL STOCK GLOVES,
LARGE STOCK UNDERWEAR,
ALL MARKED DOWN.

4-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 25 to $1 39.
5-Cord Edge Ribbons reduced from $2 75 to $1 75.
Iron Frame Cotton Hose reduced from $1 to 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Our Kid Gloves, warranted equal in quality to any Kid Gloves in the City, reduced from $2 75 to $2.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING,	COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,	SHIRTING MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,	PERCALES,
TABLE-CLOTHS,	MADAPOLANS,
NAPKINS,	INDIA TWILL,
TOWELS,	WHITE GOODS,
TOWELINGS,	QUILTS,

of the best Barnsley, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Domestic manufacture.

BLANKETS.

Foreign and Domestic, of every quality and all sizes, for Cradles, Cribs and Beds.

FLANNELS.

Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable, Saxony-Swanskin, Gauze and Shaker, from ¾ to 2¾ yards wide. Also, a fine assortment of Canton Flannels, both English and American manufacture, at low prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

consisting of the newest styles of Plain, Figured and Striped Reps, for Furniture, Covering and Curtains.

RIDAUX REPS,	SATIN DAMASKS,
WOOL TERRYS,	BROCATELLES,
PLUSHES,	PLAIN SATINS,
PRINTED LASTINGS,	SILK TERRYS,
PIANO COVERS,	COTTELINES,
TABLE COVERS,	LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN BORDERINGS,	TASSELS and CORD,
CEILINGS,	LOOPS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also,

SHADES,

of all kinds, for stores or private houses, hung promptly. Shade Materials, Shade Fixtures, &c., &c., in great variety.

The undersigned are prepared to show the best assortment of the above-mentioned Goods in the City, and are offering them to their Retail Trade at greatly-reduced rates.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.

The largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered in New-York.
Also, a magnificent variety of
FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS,
for the coming season.
SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

CARPETS
AND FURNITURE
AS CHEAP AS EVER.

I have this day opened our large Salesrooms, the largest in the City.
And will sell off our stock
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN
last month's prices.
HENRY O'FARRELL,
Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NOW READY. The largest and cheapest stock of Velvets, Ribbons, Silks, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Trimmings, Felt and Beaver Bonnets, Bloomers, &c., &c., exhibited this year.

We don't advertise about gold values, but the late foolish panic prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and Nos. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMAN & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY. (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Millinery goods are delivered every day from the various auctions, and sold below the gold prices.

Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bonnets and Bloomers; also, job lots in Flowers and Feathers.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.

Notice the address.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TUCKERS' SUPERB
BRIDAL SETS,
AND
BRIDAL VAILS.
Flowers traceable to life,
Novelties in Feathers. Beautiful felt and Beaver hats, 759 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin, velvet, royal velvet, in every shade and color, of the finest fabric and newest shades; also a large assortment of beaver and velvet jockey hats, at SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL A situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has lived six years in the former capacity; so kind and attentive to children; would not object to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 159 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION BY SISTERS, ONE AS nurse and seamstress; is very intelligent, and capable of attending to children's lessons; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; would like to travel; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; can do all kinds of embroidery; can give the very best of City references. Call for two days at No. 306 1st-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine fluting neatly done; the best of City reference. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has no objections to the country; are Protestants; the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 West 15th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over five years' City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENTIRELY first-class lady's maid; is a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; is a competent cutter and fitter; also does up fine laces. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, with good reference, a situation as infant's nurse or seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Also understands hair-dressing; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 569 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 215 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CANADIAN Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; has a good education. Call at No. 127 East 21th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 17th-st., between 7th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; also cutting and fitting boys' clothing; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 195 Bleecker-st., in the confectionery. Best city references given.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of children; no objection to the country, good reference given. Can be seen or communicated with at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant nurse; fully capable of taking care of an infant; is a nice plain sewer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow woman, having the best of reference, either as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 62 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objections to take a laundress' place; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given. Call at 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical, respectful and neat servant, highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; understands her business thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family; is an excellent cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can furnish the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking in a first-class family or a first-class private boarding-house; good City reference if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 57 West 31st-st., second door of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; will assist with washing. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or as laundress, by a young woman; also, any kind of up-stair work; by a girl with her. City or country. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call on or address No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, or would do general housework in a small, private family; good references. Apply at No. 207 1st-av., in the bake-y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS housemaid and seamstress; Scotch preferred; the best City references required. Apply, for three days, at No. 63 West 9th-st., between 5 and 11, or 5 and 7 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family as a good cook and washer and ironer; city reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 272 20th-st., between 7th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, OF PIETY and refinement, and good social position, a situation as housekeeper; is most excellent in her management of children; best of references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. M. C., Box No. 190 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do house work in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general servant; washs and irons well; is a good baker; wages $8. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a young woman; has excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 22th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of washing, has two years' reference from her last place; and the other as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing, has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; is highly competent, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 3 74 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 153 East 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hair dressing thoroughly; would like to travel; has the best city reference. Call at No. 13½ East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do general housework, by a competent young woman, with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 35th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as waitress, and the other as chambermaid and fine washing; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; can give good City references; has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 138 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; good City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to care children; will assist in chamberwork and make herself useful. City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOTHER AND daughter, in one house—one as cook and the other as seamstress or chambermaid. Call for three days at No. 138 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class laundress; can go floating; has the best of City references; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 40 16th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable American woman. City reference can be given. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 165 6th-av., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, can give the best of City reference. Address a note to Appleton Meade for C. B., No. 340 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Call, for two days, at 119½ 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID, WITH A family going to Europe; best of City reference given. Address Box No. 105, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as laundress; the best of City reference. Call at 43 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 142 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 16th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be seen a number of servants for every description of housework, willing to go into the country; and first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, French and English nurses, lady's maids, waitresses, general house workers, and girls lately landed; also coachmen and useful men.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.—Dresses renovated in a superior manner by a competent dressmaker, at her own house, or that of her employer. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., third door east of Broadway. Patronage solicited.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES to occupy part of each day in writing, at dictation, copying, or reading aloud. Address, stating services required and remuneration, ELLA, care of Harvey Williams, Esq., Station F.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, to go a short distance in the country; thoroughly understands his business, and can give good reference from his last employer. Call on or address No. 116 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND florist, on a gentleman's place, by a single man, thoroughly conversant with all branches of his profession. Address, M. O. C., at Timothy Ryan's, nurseryman and seedsman, &c., Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH AGED 18, WRITING A good hand and quick at figures, a situation in a store where he can make himself generally useful. Address F. P., in care of Timothy Ryan, seedsman, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, a German by birth, understands the care and management of horses, and has the best City references. Address O. H., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; competent to attend to greenhouse, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; ten years' reference from this City. Address J. H. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands his business; has good City and country references; would make himself useful if time permits. Address J. O., for two days, Box No. 229 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (no children;) wife as laundress, if required; has the best references. Address C. F., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in the country as coachman and to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; has lately arrived from Ireland. Address G. M., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant man, in the country; is an excellent gardener and coachman, and a good groom, willing to work. Has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business, and has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELLS, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman, of long experience in this City. Apply at No. 356 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or hotel; good reference. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, A THOroughly competent woman as nurse for an infant three months old; she must bring the best City testimonials as regards character and capability; none but those who have had experience with children need apply; wages, $12, or even more per month will be paid to a person who suits in every particular. Call at BIDELL'S Employment Office, No. 311 4th-av., on Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE WOOD ENgraving business; one having some knowledge of drawing preferred. Apply to LOSSING & BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; ONE WHO IS competent to keep books by double entry. Apply to Montana Mill Company, Corowall, New-York.

WANTED—A SEXTON FOR AN UP-TOWN Episcopal Church. Address Box 5,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, with furniture.
ALSO,
Desirable houses on 36th, 37th and 38th sts.
ALSO,
a row of 20 brown-stone houses, centrally located. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
FOR SALE
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, an elegant country place, situated on Bulls' Ferry Hill, opposite Stryker's Bay, 102d-st.; contains 58 acres. There are many fine building sites, commanding an extensive view of New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and are in the vicinity of the residences of many of our wealthiest merchants, bankers, &c., 20 minutes' walk from the ferry. For terms, apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, WELL situated, in the upper part of the City, also, several large and small houses, desirably located in Brooklyn; country seats, farms, manufactories and store property. For particulars, apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 7, N. B.—Furnished houses wanted.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories, ready for occupying; location splendid; Nos. 246 and 248 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park, house and stable of stone. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON., No. 10 William-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 8th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE.
PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.
For Sale
Monthly Dividend Stocks.
Manhattan Oil Company.
Bergen Oil Company.
Noble Oil Company, and others.
ALSO,
Desirable lands on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Pithole Creek and Alleghany River, Pa.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHUIS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, to close an estate, a desirable farm of about 12 acres, with good house, barn, carriage-house, cow-house, hennery, &c.; abundance of choice fruit; beautifully situated, about 20 miles from New-York, in Fairfield, Essex County, N. J. For particulars inquire, either upon the premises, or of CHARLES M. CARPENTER, No. 39 Barclay-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND LOTS AT EAST NEW-YORK FOR SALE—One at $450, four rooms; one with two lots, $1,000; cottage and dwellings at $1,200, $1,500 and $1,800; also, ten elegant dwellings, with four to eight lots each, at $2,500, $3,000 and $4,000. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-st., East New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LARGE, convenient dwelling, with all modern improvements and in complete repair, with thirteen acres of fine land, outbuildings, shade and fruit trees; one hour by railroad from this city and ten minutes' walk from the new station at Woodbridge, N. J. Possession immediately. Price $12,500. Apply to W. B. DIXON, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three stories basement and undercellar; high brownstone stoops, complete with furnace, range, baths, water-closets, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d st., west of 3d-av. Located on one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, No. 157 Madison-av., between 33d and 34th sts. The house is 25x55 feet, in the most complete order, having just been thoroughly overhauled. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 12-th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. O. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing; with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

$6,700—FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot No. 123 Amity-st., 100x23, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear. Cash $1,700. Inquire of G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FARMS FOR SALE NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook, Westfield, Rahway, and Woodbridge, in New-Jersey. Also, near White Plains, Kensico, Scarsdale, and Yonkers. Also, three pretty cottages; an office to let. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order, contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—On Long Island shore (value about $1,500), within fifty miles of New-York; attractions, good gunning, fishing, &c. Address J. W. J., Box No. 172 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, 11 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE IN FORDHAM, WESTchester County, containing ten rooms, with four city lots, well, cistern, &c., five minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot. Horse cars pass the house, which is located corner of Kingsbridge and West Farms road and Fordham-av. Apply to THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—RENT $300—IN WEST FARMS, WESTchester County, on the old Boston Post Road, a large house containing about twenty rooms, with about three-quarters acre ground attached, suitable for a hotel, private house or school. Apply to JAMES PIERSE, West Farms, or THOS. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—EIGHT LOFTS, OF FIVE, BASEMENT and under cellar in the stone front building, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Chill-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen, in a private family, without board, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 635 West 2d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A STORE ON Broadway, between Grand and Bleecker sts.; west side preferred; ready for occupation within one to three weeks. Address, stating location, size and rent, U. D., Box No. 230 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, to a private family only; house full size, four stories, in good order, and well furnished. Rent from now to May 1, $2,500. Address Box No. 205 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, BEtween West 19th and 40th sts., 5th and 8th avs.; furniture bought for cash, or without furniture; state particulars and rent. Address A. F., Box 3,063 Post-office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, or those wishing to hire houses, furnished or unfurnished, should call on J. C. HILTON & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

MUSICAL HALL WANTED—FIRST-CLASS in every respect, to seat 800 persons; location on Broadway, above 10th-st.; rent moderate, and a permanent tenant. Address J. KEMP, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.
FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN' wife, child and nurse, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above Houston-st.; an entire seven-th floor preferred; rooms must be well furnished, and table first-class. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,716 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, on second floor, front, with first-class board; private family preferred; satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 3,392 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT NO. 78 WEST 13TH-ST.—THE entire second story; is well furnished, and supplied with hot and cold water; family private. Apply between 6 and 10 o'clock P. M.; or address "J. W. S.," care Ball, Black & Co., No. 565 Broadway.

MUSIC.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte desires to exchange instruction in the same for the comforts of a home. References required. Address F. Y. Z., Box No. 177 Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR or a pleasant bed-room to let with board, in a private family where the comforts of a home may be had. Address F., Box No. 148 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHes board in a plain private family, where there are but few or no boarders. Address A. B. H., Box No. 162 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN wife and three children, (6, 11 and 13 years of age,) 3 rooms needed, and early dinner preferred. Address, stating terms, Box No. 454 Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $10 per week. Families accordingly.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—METAMORA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL—THE TURKISH WEDDING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON states in his official dispatch that no information from any of our armies has been received later than his previous dispatch.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamers *Erin*, from Queenstown Sept. 28, and the Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, from Queenstown, Sept. 29, arrrived at this port yesterday. The mail by the *Jura* via Quebec, covering dates to the 29th, came to hand, but neither arrival brings any news in addition to that already received by telegraph. A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* writes from Alexandria, under date of Sept. 17, as follows: "The difference between the American Consulate and this Government was terminated by the new Consul-General M'HALE, immediately after his arrival. Disapproving of the conduct of the Consul in hauling down the flag on account of a commercial difference, he caused it to be replaced, and is now negotiating amicably the amount of compensation to be given to the aggrieved American subject."

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold continued firm yesterday at Tuesday's advance, and Railway speculation was buoyant in the afternoon. Money easy at 7 ₰ cent. to the Brokers. The applications for the New Loan to be awarded on Friday, at Washington, are on the increase. To day (Thursday) is the last day for making preliminary deposits in the Sub-Treasury or with the National Banks. The bidding through the Treasury Office and First National Bank of this City already amounts to $19,000,000.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and completed the appointments of Inspectors of Registry. The board then adjourned to noon on Monday, when any vacancies of Inspectors of Registry will be filled. The Boards of Registry meet on next Tuesday.

Yesterday, FRED. H. COOKE, Jr., made sworn complaint to Mayor GUNTHER, that he had been over-charged fare on the Third-avenue railroad, and compelled to pay six instead of five cents. He paid six cents under the impression that he got on the car above Sixty-first-street, but on recollecting that he got on at Fifty-fifth-street, he explained the inadvertence to the conductor, and demanded the return of one cent, which was refused. Mr. COOKE'S complaint is supported by the affidavits of several witnesses. Mayor GUNTHER intends to submit the case to the Corporation Council for his opinion.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE has been appointed the rebel Chief Justice for Arkansas, and is holding court at Washington. The court has decided that all citizens of the State who have taken the oath to the United States Government are guilty of treason, and the penalty is death. Several of the citizens, who took the Union oath during the two weeks Gen. STEELE held Camden, have been arrested, and hence a general stampede in that section to reach our lines by those who have taken the oath. There were over eight hundred who did so while we held Camden.

The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, brought a very doubtful story from Mexico to the effect that five hundred French soldiers and one hundred Mexicans, under Col. MARTIN, defeated the Republican army, estimated at 4,000, near Durango, capturing 20 cannon, 130 prisoners, and inflicting a loss of 500 in killed and wounded. In their retreat the Mexicans are reported to have blown up the remainder of their artillery. The imperial loss is stated at 14 killed and 44 wounded. JUAREZ is reported to have abdicated in favor of ORTEGA. PIERRE SOULE arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. A report that MAXIMILLIAN had been assassinated was current at Vera Cruz, but was believed to be without foundation.

A curious case of considerable interest came before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Toombs Police Court, in which THOMAS CUMMINGS, a waiter at the Astor House for the last fourteen years, was charged with having stolen $2,480, of bills of the denomination of $10, of the issue of the First National Bank of North Bennington, Vermont. The allegation is that the bills were taken by CUMMINGS from one of the rooms of the Astor House, and that they were incomplete, having been signed by the President of the Bank only. CUMMINGS was discharged on the ground that the bills were worthless until signed by the Cashier as well as the President of the Bank. About $1,600 of the unperfected bills were found at CUMMINGS' residence in Greens-street.

The great quoit match between the champion players, Messrs. MCLAREN, of Newark, and JAS. GIBSON, of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn grounds, the result being in favor of GIBSON by a score of 31 to 25. This is the third game in which the Newark champion has sustained defeat by his New-York opponent.

The cricket match between the First Eleven of the New-York Club and thirteen of Newark, which was commenced at Bedford, L. I., yesterday, ended in a drawn game. Both sides had played an inning each, in which the New-York made 50 against 46 for the Newarkers.

Yesterday morning a number of complaints were made before the Mayor against several of the City Railroads for charging the increased fare of six cents. The Mayor will refer the matter to the Common Council.

A meeting of the Federal Union Club was held, last evening, at No. 18 Cooper Union. Owing to the inclemency of the weather but few members were present, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS had not seen his wife for three years until he met her in Nashville last week.

Nothing yet has been heard of the *Roanoke*, although several vessels arrived yesterday, having sailed on courses the missing steamer might have taken had she been driven to sea by a stress of weather.

The commencement of the medical class of Bellevue Hospital took place yesterday. The introductory address was delivered by Prof. CHILDS, and some remarks were made by Hon. SIMEON DRAPER.

The Minnesota troops attached to Gen. SULLY'S command have been ordered home, and part of them have arrived in St. Paul.

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—Those who have been bored and disgusted during the last two years by incessant assertions of the devotion of the army to "Little Mac," will be sensibly relieved by the vote which is now coming in from the soldiers of Ohio and Pennsylvania. If any soldiers love and admire him, it ought to be those from these States, for in one of them he first saw the light, and in the other he began his military career in this war. So that, if they do not vote for him, it is hard to say who will. One great argument which has always been used by the Copperhead faction for having him in chief command of the army, and letting him do as he pleased, has been this boundless devotion of the troops to him—a devotion so great, in fact, that at one time it was alleged that it would prevent them from fighting under any one else. It was always easy to make this statement in the newspapers and on the stump, and as it was just as difficult to disprove it as to prove it, thousands, of course, believed it, just as thousands believe, on much the same kind of evidence, that MCCLELLAN is a great General.

Accordingly, when it was first proposed to furnish the soldiers with the means of expressing their opinions, by giving them the right to vote in camp, the project met with the most virulent opposition from the whole Copperhead tribe, which only subsided when its uselessness became clear. Nothing was more natural than that they should dread the application of so searching a point as the ballot to the very puffiest and most inflated portion of the General's reputation.

The test is, however, now being applied, and we shall know, once for all, what the soldiers do really think of "Little Mac," and his companions, and we hope after this there will be an end of the monstrous assertion that the army has already contracted the prætorian vice of allowing individuals to take the place of their country either in their hearts or their heads.

The Late Elections.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, though but preliminary to the struggle in November, have put several great points beyond all further doubt.

First, they have settled that the Union Party will have a strong majority in the next Congress. The sure gain of six Congressmen in Pennsylvania, of eight in Ohio, and of four in Indiana—without taking into account the doubtful districts—it is virtually certain cannot be overcome by any Congressional gains the Copperheads can possibly make in the remaining Congressional elections, most of which will take place next month. But to obtain the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives, they would not only have to overcome this, but also gain enough more to overbalance the twenty-five Union majority of the present House, which not even the most visionary Copperhead can imagine possible. The next Congress is now made perfectly secure to the Union party. This is of immense account. It insures the thorough coöperation of the legislative with the executive branch of the Government in the great work of restoring the Union in case President LINCOLN is reëlected; and it also insures that, even if the Chicago nominee should by any chance succeed, no scheme of concession to the rebels can be consummated.

Again, the votes of the Pennsylvania and Ohio soldiers are an infallible index that the army will go for LINCOLN with a majority of at least eight to one. The returns already received, though but limited, yet come from such a variety of localities, and have such a uniform aspect, that there can be no reasonable doubt that the same general considerations are operating upon the solders everywhere. What was declared beforehand is verified—that the soldiers who have fought so grandly to subdue this rebellion, would be the last men to go for making terms with it, or in any wise to favor the Chicago platform. The Copperheads denied this, and had the impudence to make claim to a majority vote among the soldiers. This was too absurd for belief; yet there was some sensible doubt about the hold which old party associations might have upon the minds of the Democratic soldiers. All such doubt is dispelled by the returns already received.

Again, the splendid result in Indiana proves that, even without the soldiers' vote, every State may be carried by dint of a thorough canvass. No State has drawn more extensively upon its loyal population for the supply of the Union armies than Indiana; and in none have the Copperheads remaining at home been more active or more virulent. Yet, thanks to the grand faithfulness of the Union leaders, with Gov. MORTON at their head, the State is carried for the Union party by a majority of over twenty thousand. What has been achieved in Indiana, without the vote of the soldiers, is proof that the calculations of the Copperheads, that their success would be secured by their disfranchisement of the soldiers, was entirely without warrant. A thorough presentation of the truth at home to the people will secure Union victories at the ballot-box, even without the aid of the heroes who secure them in the field.

Yet again, the signal triumph in Indiana, shows conclusively that the entire Northwest will go as a unit for LINCOLN. Indiana, by universal admission, was the most doubtful of these States. In all of the others, excepting Illinois, which is conceded to the Union party, the soldiers will vote, and the Union heavy majorities of last year will be more than sustained. These seven Northwestern States cast seventy-eight electoral votes. These, with the thirty-nine New-England votes, make a majority of the electoral college which will elect the next President. Thus, without taking into account at all the Middle States, the Border States, and the Pacific States, most, if not all, of which will be carried for President LINCOLN, his election is made morally certain.

But it cannot be too often repeated that vastly more is needed than Mr. LINCOLN'S election by a bare majority. The necessary moral effect of his election can come only from an overwhelming majority. This is requisite in order to convince the rebels of the absolute futility of their hope to divide the North, and thus to prepare them for an early submission. It is also requisite in order to deter Northern conspirators from all attempts to resist the election on the ground that it was effected by only a minority of the States of the Union. The Union men of the country have it in their power to reëlect President LINCOLN by a large majority of all the States in the Union, including those whose people are in rebellion. They will be derelict if they fail to do it. From this time to election every true Union civilian ought to consider himself as directly in the service of his country as does every true Union soldier. Every vote that he can influence toward the right helps to a victory as important as any victory in the field.

The Great Campaign—Its Progress and Prospects.

The vast line of investment which Gen. GRANT is forming around the great "intrenched camp" which the rebels have established at Petersburgh and Richmond, is ceaselessly progressing toward completion. In the execution of a task so formidable and complex as that which the Lieutenant-General has undertaken, much time is necessarily consumed. The drawing of what constitutes a strict line of siege around a city, stronghold or fortress may be very quickly done, as was illustrated in the cases of Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Fort Morgan—the only real cases of investment that we recall in the course of the war; and the final result in such instances is not long in being reached, as was shown in each of the sieges mentioned. But, at Richmond, Petersburgh and LEE'S army are located, and as GRANT'S army and lines are located in reference to the former, nothing more difficult in war could be conceived than the drawing of a *cordon militaire* around the enemy's position. The line must be of great length, must cross rivers and intersect railroads, and must maintain itself at every point. The advantages are largely on the side of LEE. With a powerful army in a central position, he can constantly menace and at pleasure strike at any part of our long line, or at either of our flanks; and if he should succeed in breaking or piercing our line, or turning our flank, the consequences might be disastrous to our operations. But though he has made several very furious and desperate attempts to effect this he has in all of them totally failed. He tried it against WARREN on our left—tried it twice, and achieved nothing. He tried it against BUTLER on our right—tried it twice, and achieved nothing. We have been steadily gaining new positions and extending our lines, and on each new advance LEE has attempted to drive us back; but in all he has only succeeded in temporarily checking us once. We refer to the late check of Gen. MEADE in his attempted advance on the Southside Railroad. Even there, however, it is evident the check was but a momentary check. Our correspondent at the left, in a letter of yesterday, made mention of the reconnoissance in force of the entire Fifth Corps, and Second Division of the Ninth Corps, on Sunday last, in the direction of the Southside railroad; and there is reason to believe that news of success in that quarter will soon reach us, even though LEE should "move a heavy column from Richmond" to prevent it. But although the Southside railroad were gained, GRANT'S task would by no means be completed. There would yet be the Weldon road that must be reached, and still other and more difficult work to be done.

It will certainly be a military marvel if, during the progress of these great and extended operations, Gen. LEE shall achieve no important success. His past failures have been owing to the admirable dispositions, to the careful movements and superb strategy of the Lieutenant-General. Let GRANT have force enough, give him time enough, and he will assuredly bring to a triumphant close the great campaign now in its sixth month. While the whole country watches with profoundest interest his every movement, it reposes in him a confidence as perfect as was ever reposed by any people in any General.

Gen. Sherman's Record.

Six months and a day from his appointment as the successor of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in command of the Grand Division of the Mississippi, Gen. SHERMAN sat down to indite his review of that remarkable campaign, which began at Chattanooga on the 27th day of April, and ended at Atlanta on the night of the 1st of September.

We are compelled, to-day, to content ourselves with giving the main points of this admirable military record. As a pointed, comprehensive, yet succinct history of four months uninterrupted campaigning, we do not know that there is anything in the military history of modern times to compare with it. Its negative points are is marvellous contrast with the more pretentious reports of some of SHERMAN'S cotemporaries. It contains no dispatches from his superiors supplying him with an excuse for blunders or an apology for failures. It includes no partizan appeals in favor of a particular policy, in the administration of public affairs. It casts no reflections on the number of soldiers allocated to other commands. In short, it is a soldier's story, told with the frankness of a soldier, and yet couched in the diction which becomes the scholar.

SHERMAN'S army, when he had grouped the three great commands of THOMAS, MCPHERSON and SCHOFIELD at Chattanooga, numbered in all 98,797 men and 254 guns—a really grand army, yet somewhat smaller than the Commanding General had been promised. The deficiency in numbers, however, at the outset of the campaign—whatever it may have been—was more than compensated by the care with which SHERMAN husbanded his strength and the readiness with which his moderate demands for reinforcements were met. Speaking of the strength of his armies, ten days after Atlanta was in his possession, he says: "*About these figures* (98,797) *have been maintained during the campaign.*"

If any nervous loyalist has a secret fear that Hood's army, as pictured by the Richmond *Dispatch*, "is *calmly* awaiting for the enemy to advance"—that is, to leave Atlanta and follow the Confederate General across the Chattahoochie once more—we can safely recommend to him a perusal of SHERMAN'S masterly report. He will find it "health to the soul and marrow to the bones."

A Neglected Point in the Chicago Platform.

We wish very much that the Copperhead leaders would intersperse their abuse of "Old Abe," and their elaborate defences of slavery, with a little more elucidation of the famous proposition of the Chicago Convention that after four years trial, "the experiment of war has proved a failure." This most interesting topic, the most interesting of all those on which the platform touched, has been almost entirely neglected ever since the Convention adjourned.

We have abundance of most exciting matter touching Mr. LINCOLN'S "jokes" and personal appearance; touching Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "statesmanship" and "generalship," accounts of what "pious men" said to Copperheads about the war, and what Copperheads replied, and a vast deal of promise as to what "Little Mac" will do after he has been elected.

But the popular stomach craves more substantial food. There is nothing the people are so anxious to know about, because there is nothing so important as the "failure of the war." On this point we do not hear a word from anybody except from Mayor GUNTHER. He speaks out like a man, and has evidently swallowed the platform whole, but the rest of the fraternity talk about anything and everything, except the main point.

Now, when the convention asserted that the war was a failure and ought to be stopped, it used plain language. It meant that fighting the South had been fully tried, and found vain and useless. In the eyes of men who think thus, all further prosecution of it would be, and is, vain and fruitless butchery. If the restoration of the Union by force of arms be really impossible, every battle fought is simply a hideous massacre, and every cent of debt incurred for warlike purposes is a fraud on the industrious classes. The men who announced this deliberate conclusion at Chicago were, according to VALLANDIGHAM, the finest fellows that ever got together on this continent. The assemblage he says, was composed of "scholars, statesmen, soldiers and patriots." It may, therefore, truly be presumed that they understood what they were talking about, and said what they desired to say. They had watched the war ptetty closely, and had formed their opinions about it very deliberately, and we should certainly do them great injustice, if we said that they were men who were apt to express their opinions in ambiguous language.

Well, since the Convention broke up, several battles have occurred. SHERMAN has fought Hood at Jonesboro, and now again at Altoona; SHERIDAN has had two engagements with the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley; and there has been a succession of fights at Peteraburgh, as well as before Richmond, and there is promise of more within a few days. In all of these several thousand brave men have been killed and wounded. Moreover, several millions have been added to the national debt, and a large amount of property has been destroyed by the inevitable havoc of war. And all this, according to the Chicago Convention, has occurred in a hopeless struggle—in a war which has plainly "failed," and the further prolongation of which is therefore a stupendous crime. It must now be the solemn duty of every man who took part in the Convention, we care not who he is, and who subscribed to the platform, to "cry aloud and spare not," to protest as earnestly as their lungs will let them, and as long as they have legs to stand on, against the firing of another shot. They ought all to be scattered at this moment over the length and breadth of the land, rousing the national conscience into resistance to this waste of blood and treasure, calling GRANT and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN by their right names, and holding up their victories to the people in their true light, not as cause of triumph and rejoicing, but as evidences of blood-guiltiness.

Are they doing this? Nothing of the kind. From the great majority we hear nothing about the war whatever. They are entirely occupied, not in trying to prevent further bloodshed in an idle contest, but in singing the praises of a "statesman" who never filled any civil office under any government in the world, and of a "hero" who never won a battle.

We earnestly urge upon the leading members of the Convention to do their duty, and speak out their minds about the late battles. These conflicts cannot be matters for congratulation, if the war be indeed a failure, and the Chicago Convention has pronounced it a failure in the most solemn manner. The members owe it therefore to the national reputation, to speak out their sentiments. Their silence shames us all. We know they are sorry for the late victories; they must be so, or else they are great knaves and hypocrites. These we cannot believe them to be of course, but there are so many uncharitable people in the world that there is no knowing what construction others may put on their conduct. GUNTHER has done his duty as well as he knows how. It is now for SEYMOUR and BELMONT and the other lights of the Copperhead firmament to do theirs.

REBEL RESERVES.—There *is*, it seems, some such thing as a military reserve in the South. JEFF. DAVIS proclaimed, the other day, that *two-thirds* of the rebel conscripts were "absent from the army, most of them without leave." Now, if this be true, here is a large force to draw from, beside his present forces in the field.

The difficulty, however, will be to *get* these absentees. During the last two years, the system of conscription has been as rigid as possible, and has forced into the rebel ranks, for the time being, all who were capable of bearing arms. After getting them there, every possible means was adopted for holding them. The severest discipline, the closest surveillance is maintained within the rebel army lines; while outside of the lines, and all over the South, there has been a Confederate force of vigilant and relentless rebels and bloodhounds scouring around, hunting up and hunting down and dragging to the front every man who had, by any means, escaped from the ranks. We doubt whether, in a region of the magnitude of the South, this could be carried any further than it has been; and yet DAVIS declares that *two-thirds* of his conscripts are absent.

We imagine that DAVIS might find at least half of these absentees on this side of the lines. GRANT lately said that the desertions from the rebel army amounted to a regiment a day, and we know that there has been a large stream of people from the South to the North who did not come directly from the ranks of their army. As our lines have been advanced down through Tennessee and down through Georgia, many thousands of rebels have escaped to this side of them. Of the remainder of the absentees, doubtless a good portion are among the mountains and in the woods and more thinly settled districts, devoting their time to dodging their hunters, and putting the bloodhounds off the scent.

MEXICAN NEWS.—The news sent us from Mexico from time to time, whether it comes through French or through Republican sources, is always very entertaining. It makes up in vivacity and extravagance for what it lacks in credibility. Only the other day we had from the Mexicans a wonderful account of a revolution in the City of Mexico, in which, in the absence of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON declared against the empire, issued his pronunciamiento, captured half of the city, and called on the people to sustain him. To-day we are entertained by a story, through French official sources, of a marvelous battle, in which 500 French and 100 Mexicans, led by a Colonel, attacked an army of 4,000 Republicans, led by four Generals, and defeated them, killing and wounding 500 of them, taking many prisoners, and 20 pieces of artillery, while the Imperialist loss was only 11 French and 8 Mexicans killed and 41 wounded. Besides this military news we are enlivened by notes on civil affairs, such as the abdication of President JUAREZ, the assassination of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, &c.

When we got the news a week ago in reference to MIRAMON and his pronunciamiento, we were compelled to doubt its accuracy, and we are afraid that in like manner we shall be compelled to-day to doubt the accuracy of both the military and civil news given to the world by the French invaders.

THE PRESIDENT AND OUR VICTORIES.—The annoyance to Copperheads caused by the late victories, is intense and increasing. SHERIDAN'S last performance in the Valley extorted from their organ in this City yesterday morning a passionate burst of irritation. It seems that when our armies in the field are successful, a great many honest Democrats find their hostility to the Government and their admiration of Gen. MCCLELLAN sensibly diminish, largely owing to the fact that, for the last three years, their newspapers have kept assuring them that, whenever a reverse of any kind occurred in the field, "Old ABE" was, in some mysterious way, at the bottom of it. They began to believe at last that "ABE" made special arrangements to have our armies defeated, and that victories would break his heart. Finding that he can stand any number of them, and that the more there are the more cheerful he seems to be, they not unnaturally conclude that there is something unsound in the preaching they hear from their "organs." These symptoms of unsteadiness are, of course, gall and bitterness to the preachers, and their comments on the batch of successes we have lately had sound very like curses. We advise SHERIDAN to keep out of the way of the "unterrified" for a few days longer. Just now they are in an ugly temper.

CHANGE OF BASE.—Gen. PRICE, it seems, says he has come to Missouri this time "to stay." The very same observation was made by FORREST, some weeks ago, when he entered Tennessee with sixteen thousand men. "I have come north of the Tennessee river *to stay*," he remarked to one of our officers who had an interview with him. He did stay—but not long. When ROUSSEAU got after him, he decamped out of Tennessee, and considered himself very fortunate to get away. We expect an attempt at the repetition of the same manœuvre on the part of PRICE, when ROSECRANS gets his forces fairly in motion against him; but we hope "ROSY" will compel old PRICE to stay.

REBEL FINANCES.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last, has a leading article on the condition of the Confederate finances, which opens in the following lively strain:

"Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding detailed farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in eatables or a small fortune in Treasury Notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers an immense premium on all taxes paid in kind by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose at the highest market rate. It floods the country with certificates of debt," etc.

The *Enquirer* is anxious to know what will be the upshot of this condition of affairs. We do not wonder that it finds it impossible to discover.

THE WEBSTER AND HAYNE DEBATE.—The great debate between WEBSTER and HAYNE on the Foote resolution, is published in a neat pamphlet by YOUNG & GRAHAM, of Schenectady. The edition is prepared by Prof. N. G. CLARK, of Union College, for the special use of his classes, as a model of the highest style of American oratory. It is preceded by an excellent essay from his pen on the circumstances of the debate, and its political and rhetorical features, and is supplemented by explanatory notes. It forms an admirable manual, not only for students in our institutions of learning, but for all young men who have a wish to gain a proper comprehension of the great conflicting constitutional principles which have been transferred from the arena of debate to the bloody arbitrament of the battle-field. As a key to subsequent history, it is even more valuable as the finest specimen of senatorial eloquence.

☞ **We advise all those who have been for months wrangling about the way the gallant soldiers of our armies would vote, to study closely the various returns of soldiers' votes, which may be found by searching through our columns this morning. They are lively reading.**

BALLAD CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY gives his annual Ballad Concert this evening at Irving Hall. He will be assisted by Miss Mina Geary, Mrs. Mozart, Giovanni Sepier, Mr. Chase, Napoleon Gould, and other artists. The programme is a very attractive one, embracing some of the most charming popular songs.

A Card from Mr. Chittenden.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District:

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to the gentlemen who spontaneously expressed their preference for me as a candidate for the nomination to Congress on the Union platform from the above-named district, and wish also to assure them that I have heretofore made no response to their published card because of the uncertainty as to whether Mr. HUMPHREY would or would not accept the nomination tendered him; but since he has not accepted it, my personal relations to him, and my regard for the great public interests at stake in this election, constrain me to request that my name be used no longer in connection with the office.

Under other circumstances I would have waived all considerations of personal interest, at every risk and cost, in answer to such a call from so many of my fellow-citizens, for whom I entertain the highest esteem; but I now feel at liberty to consult my own preference by withdrawing my name altogether from the contest.

S. B. CHITTENDEN.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11, 1864.

UNION MEETING.—The Seventh Ward Union Association, of which Mr. EDWARD M. SKIDMORE is President, will hold a grand ratification meeting to-night at Botanic Hall, No. 66 East Broadway. Hon. JAMES R. WHITING will positively attend, and address his fellow-citizens. Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, EDWIN ALLEN and JAMES R. BURNS, will also speak in behalf of the cause of the country. Mr. BURNS is a wounded soldier of the Union army, and will be one of the objects of interest to loyal men. Some valuable and interesting campaign documents, furnished by the National and State Union Committees, will be distributed at the meeting.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The attempt of Copperhead sheets to make out the public debt is increasing at the rate of three million dollars per day, in contradiction of official statements, merely on the ground of the appropriations that have been made, would hardly deserve notice but for the fact that they endeavor to do this upon the quasi official data furnished by the annual Congressional appropriations, and quoting these assume that the entire amount is raised by borrowing, ignoring the fact that large sums of money are raised by taxation; Internal Revenue receipts from Customs, and other sources. The average increase of the public debt since July, 1861, is as was stated a day or two since in the TIMES, viz.: $1,508,000 per diem, and no more. If the fact that the Administration spends less than is appropriated by law is a feather in their cap, the Copperheads are welcome to wear it.

GOV. PIERPONT TO SPEAK IN NEW-YORK.

Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia, leaves his home in Alexandria, in a day or two, to take the stump in New-York for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

THE OWNER OF THE LIBBY PRISON.

The steamer *Keyport* arrived this morning, from City Point, having on board eighty rebel prisoners, captured near the Weldon Railroad. Among them was Mr. LIBBY, owner of the notorious Libby Prison. He is one of the moneyed men of the rebel capital.

GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. BANKS to-day received from the War Office an additional leave of absence for thirty days from the Department of the Gulf.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS REPORTED TO-DAY.

Wm. Van Wagoner, Co. M, 7th Artillery; Robert Danford, Co. C, 14th Artillery; W. Sheevers, Co. C, 10th Infantry; John Doyle, Co. G, 14th United States Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days, reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $869,000.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The rebels have destroyed the Lamine bridge near Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad, 175 miles from here. PRICE is still reported in the vicinity of Booneville, with Gen. SANBORN harrassing his rear and flanks.

From Mexico.

Late files of Mexican papers give details of the movements of the Emperor and Empress, but have little to say of the political condition of the country.

The Empress, in the name of the Emperor, has laid the corner-stone of a monument "To the heroes of independence." The Empress made a brief speech congratulating the people on "the national regeneration."

The Emperor had visited Dolores, where he made a speech at the house of HIDALGO.

The Charities of the War.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Col. HOWE, of the Soldier's Relief Association, at New-York, delivered an interesting address this evening before a crowded audience on the Charities of the War, as exemplified by the New-England Rooms and the State agencies throughout the country.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Oct. 1, via Queenstown, arrived at 8 P.M. News anticipated via Cape Race.

Death of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY died here to-night, at 11 o'clock, after a few days' illness.

Democratic Congressional Conventions.

The McKeon Democracy held their Congressional Conventions last night with the following result:

Fourth District—WILLIAM WALSH (ex-Alderman), was nominated.

Fifth District—WM. B. MACAY (ex-Congressman), was nominated.

Sixth District—Adjourned.

Seventh District—Adjourned to 17th instant.

Eighth District—JAMES BROOKS.

Ninth District—Adjourned to 15th instant.

Tammany Congressional.

The Ninth District Tammany Hall Congressional Convention met last night, pursuant to adjournment, at Halls, Third-avenue.

There was quite a spirited contest, at first, between ANSON HERRICK and FERNANDO WOOD, but the result left the latter completely out in the cold. The first ballot stood as follows:—Anson Herrick, 14; Fernando Wood, 2; Hosea Perkins, 2; F. Farley, 2; Dr. Halsted, 2. Hon. ANSON HERRICK was then nominated by acclamation.

As tweedle-dum is to tweedle-dee, so is a secessionist to a "cessationist."—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Erin, and the Edinburgh at this Port—English Comments on the Defeat of Early—The Danish Question.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Erin*, from Queenstown Sept. 28, and the Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown the 29th, of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Their advices have been mainly anticipated; but we have the following additional items of interest:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY OVER EARLY.

From the London Star Sept. 29.

The defeat of the Confederate army under Early in the Shenandoah Valley seriously effects the position of Lee. Although full details of the battle have not yet been received, it has apparently been of the most decisive character, one account giving the Confederate loss as 5,000 killed and wounded, 2,500 prisoners, and five cannon. The rebels are also said to have lost two generals. As Early's forces could scarcely have exceeded 30,000 men, his loss, according to this computation, amount to the fourth part of his army—a defeat so damaging as to be fairly styled an overwhelming disaster. The battle having lasted throughout the day the Federal loss must have been also heavy, and Gen. Russell is mentioned as having been killed on their side. We doubt not the Confederates fought with all their usual bravery and desperation, knowing full well the importance of victory at this critical period of the campaign, and when the prize was a position so valuable to Lee as the Shenandoah Valley. But the result is only one among many recent instances which proves that the superiority of generalship is now wholly with the Federals. There could not have been a fairer field for the display of military genius than that accorded to Early. He was fighting on familiar ground: the wide valley of the Shenandoah was a splendid theatre for his operations; his force was nearly equal to that of his opponent; and as the possession of the supplies of the valley and the covering of the lines of communication at its head were all-important to the Confederate cause, he had every inducement which a soldier could possibly have to wrest victory at all hazards. But he is defeated by a comparative stripling, a young General who was only bowling his way upward with the sabre after Early's name had been for many months familiar to Europe and America as a corps commander. Lee's lieutenants have not shone as commanders of flying corps. Longstreet's attempt to recover Knoxville was a miserable failure, and now Early has permitted himself to be out-maneuvred and finally defeated by the youngest corps Commander in the Federal army. Early's mission to the Shenandoah Valley was evidently of supreme importance to Lee, or he would not, when so hardly pressed by Grant, have sent troops so far beyond his reach. The reason for the first movement in that locality was clear enough. Early hurried to Lynchburgh to drive off Hunter, who was making havoc with Lee's communications at an important point; and that officer, being compelled by a pressure which no general could resist, occasioned by want of supplies and scarcity of ammunition, retreated into Western Virginia. This left the valley open, and Early made his dash into Maryland, both to pick up what spoil he could get, and in the vain hope of forcing Grant to loose his hold of the southern bank of the James, and retire precipitately to save the capitol. But Grant is made of sterner stuff. The raid having been accomplished, and a sufficient Northern force collected to make invasion impossible, Early's army have remained in the valley, either to retain it as a necessary base of supply or with the view of imposing upon the North and his Generals by pretending contempt for Grant's operations at Petersburgh. We have too much respect for Lee as a General to believe he would waste his strength upon any mountebank performance, as the expedition would have been on the latter hypothesis, and assume that the possession of the valley was valuable for its supplies, while its occupation likewise defended Lynchburgh far in the rear. The former advantage is now lost, because a retreat such as Early is now making after a disastrous defeat is very different from those strategic retreats which he and Sheridan have been feigning in rotation. He has been driven from his position on the Opequan, compelled to abandon Winchester, and will probably not stop short of Richmond or Lynchburgh. Viewed as part of the larger operations which have Richmond for their centre, this episode of the Shenandoah Valley would seem to prove that Lee has more than found his match in Grant as a strategist. He reinforced Early at an inauspicious moment for himself, as the immediate seizure of the Weldon Railroad by Grant abundantly proved; and now, when he believed to have been in the act of recalling a portion of Early's force to mass on Grant's left with a view of recapturing the road, the Federal General suddenly launches his thunderbolt and shivers the deached army. Clearly Lee has taken little by his movements in the Shenandoah, while the victory comes most opportunely to swell in the North that strong outburst of war feeling which began with the taking of the Mobile forts, and was stimulated by the capture of Atlanta.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* says:

"The intelligence relative to the reported capture of Matamoras by the French, if correct, is likely to prove of the highest importance, as it may tend at no distant period to the establishment of a free intercourse between Mexico and the Confederate States of America, as it will practically raise the blockade of the Texan coast."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 13th September, gives up the prospects of the peace party as hopeless, and regards Mr. Lincoln's reelection as certain, unless the fortunes of war should, in the *interim*, militate against him.

It is understood that Lord Wodehouse will be immediately appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in room of the Earl of Carlisle.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon was expected at Vienna, and his visit was believed to imply an attempt to save something for Denmark in the pending negotiations.

The semi-official *Nordedeutsche Zeitung*, referring to Herr Von Bismark's dispatch of the 31st of August, in reply to the English note of the 20th, states that the former does not enter into the details of Earl Russell's note, but merely mentions that Prussia never called in question the rights of Christian IX., and could not, therefore, demand his renunciation of those rights.

With regard to the apprehensions expressed of possible disadvantages to the nationalities of North Schleswig, Herr Bismark's dispatch declares that they are unfounded, and says that the events which have transpired between the close of the London Conference and the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace, have induced Prussia to return to the proposal of the 28th of May. In conclusion, Herr Von Bismark expresses his satisfaction that England is now paying more attention to the wishes of the Duchies than she did at the Conference, and rejoices that in this respect at least there is an assimilation of the views of the two Cabinets.

The headquarters of the Prussian army in Jutland were about to be removed to the palace of Gluckesburg, and a duty was about to be levied on all goods coming from Denmark, the revenue being insufficient to pay for provisioning the army of occupation.

Field-Marshal Von Wrangel had returned to Berlin.

SWEDEN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had been received with enthusiasm at Stockholm.

The Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming recently into this grand old Army of the Potomac, nothing impresses me more than the eminently philanthropic work done by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Tell the Northern people but one-half of their glorious efficiency, and there will be no lack of friends to send their delegates and stores into every division of every corps daily.

Glance a moment at the perfection of the system as now organized by the Christian Commission for example.

In the armies operating against Richmond there is first the "Business Department"—this having its centre at the base, i. e., City Point. There is an agent receiving and forwarding stores, another in charge of religious reading, a third a storekeeper, and the fourth looking after the welfare and location of delegates.

Then the actual work to be done falls into two divisions—that at the base hospitals, and that with the men in the front, even up to the trenches.

The base hospitals, of which there are three in these armies, have each a company of laborers from God to thirty men, devoted to the relief—temporarily and spiritually—of the thousands of our brave fellows who lie sick or wounded in them; while each Corps in the field is followed by a squad of at least six delegates with their four-horse wagon, tent, books and papers, delicacies, and, above all, warm hearts, to find and cheer the men in health, to comfort and sustain those wounded, and whisper of Jesus to those dying. No pen can write the good done by these men, even in sustaining the physical welfare of the army. Tell the North to increase their numbers and to send only true, intelligent, common-sense and devoted men. J. M. STEVENSON,

Secretary American Tract Society.

City Point, Va., Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

One Hundred Guns in Honor of the Union Victories.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the City Hall Park last evening by order of the Union Central Committee, in honor of the Union victories at the polls.

Union Prisoners in Texas.

Dr. G. A. Blake, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at New Orleans, under date of Sept. 26, 1864, writes: "General Canby has ordered the quartermasters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. Our commissioner has arranged with Major Ignatius Szymanski, Commissioner of Exchange for rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department, an exchange for three thousand four hundred and fifty of our soldiers now in Camp Ford, including naval prisoners. Possibly the number may be reduced, and the naval prisoners be obliged to remain at Camp Ford. Instances of cruelty at Camp Ford have been few, and at the last interview of the commissioner—13th inst.,—the rebel commissioner informed ours that he had caused the removal of the captain formerly in command of the camp, as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. Last week the stores ordered by Gen. Canby were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves and medicines were also forwarded."

Old Abe's Very Last

OR

PHALON'S

Night Blooming Cereus.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS like Asmodeus in the "Devil upon Two Sticks?" Because its enchantment begins as soon as it escapes from the bottle.

Everybody who Uses Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS is sure to be urbane and courteous, because you always find it in *polite society*.

A Favorite Poet Says:

"Love scatters perfume from his rosy wings."

Do you know what perfume it is? PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS!

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like one of Mrs. Toodles' bargains? Because it is "so handy to have it in the house."

Nothing touches a lady's heart like a present of PHALON'S BLOOMING CEREUS. Such a *present* is sure to make her remember the *absent*.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a minie rifle? Because it makes a *ball go off* beautifully.

To supply them with Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS, is the best *step* you can take when *dancing attendance* upon the ladies.

When your heart is gay, purchase Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, and you will have your *nose-gay* too.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion in the world of politics, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is the delight of *all parties* in the world of fashion.

Although foreign hats, foreign boots and foreign belts are all the rage among American ladies, they still have what the politicians call "an odor of nationality" about them, for they all use PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a lady's watch chain? Because there is *many a charm* attached to it.

That inveterate joker, Orpheus C. Kerr, is said to have said that PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS reminded him of the measles, because it showed itself in *thousands of spots*.

It is reported that the Disbanded Volunteer has compared PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to "Honest Old Abe," because it is the *tallest thing out*.

"Liberty," said a great Statesman, "is like the air we breathe; without it we should die." This is precisely what the ladies say of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a candidate chosen at the polls? Because it is the people's *choice* article.

Why is Phalon selling his famous Night BLOOMING CEREUS like a scolding woman? Because he is giving everybody around him "a precious blessing."

If Phalon by the sale of his Night Blooming CEREUS "*raises* the wind," it must be admitted that he *perfumes* it too.

The only difference between Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS and the hero of Vicksburgh, is that the one is a *celebrated General*, and the other *generally celebrated*.

Mrs. Partington has made a pun—Says she to like the other day—"they may talk about the richness of the Valley of the Shenandoah as much as they please, but the valley of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is inestimable."

The Rhine and the Oder. The Hudson has been called the American Rhine, and with equal truth it may be said that the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is *par excellence* the American Oder.

Why is presenting a lady with half a dozen bottles of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like storming a rebel battery? Because it is a gallant act.

There is no harm in perfuming a lady, provided the aspersion is performed with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Every lady likes to be aspersed (i. e., sprinkled) with that bewitching perfume.

Somebody has called alcohol "liquid perdition." With equal propriety the perfumes of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS might be called aerial bliss.

"Frank," said the fair Lydia, "what do you think of frankincense?"

"Well, to be frank," said Frank, "the only incense that deserves the frank of fashion is PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, which, to speak frankly, is the greatest discovery since the days of Franklin."

Everybody knows, who knows anything, that the public's nose knows better than to mistake the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS for the genuine.

Why is the fragrance from a bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like Miss Braddon's novels? Because it comes out in delicious volumes.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like Bonner's mare Peerless? Because there's *nothing going* that can *get ahead of it*.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A LADY

OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.

THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GOLD MEDAL

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS' Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Until after the

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING,

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,

WILL

RETAIL

FROM THEIR LARGE

WHOLESALE STOCK,

SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH,

TO THE

BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,

AT PRICES

FIFTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,

Opposite New Court-House.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." They possess real merit.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Electricity, Mysterious Agent.—The most obstinate, acute and chronic diseases are removed by the combinations of electricity, employed by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. In to-morrow's Times will appear an extended article, headed ELECTRICITY. Should be read by all lovers of science.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is light, clean, and easy; no pressure on the back or cord. It has an inward and upward lift; cures warranted; call and examine. Pamphlets free for a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-stores in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 695 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.

Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 671 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant

Wood-Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. A.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles Suitable. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-street. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Burk—Boggs.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, George Burk, of New-York City, and Nellie E. Boggs, of Williamsburgh.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

Brush—Hutchinson.—At the residence of the bride's father, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. J. R. Brock, H. Mortimer Brush, M. D., of New-York City, and Annie, only daughter of Ira Hutchinson, Esq.

Brinckerhoff—Rockwood.—On Tuesday, Oct 11, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff and Nellie M., daughter of H. O. Rockwood, Esq., all of this City.

Bassett—Brush.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. William R. Bassett, of Warren, Conn., Benjamin T. Bassett, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss M. Louisa Howe, daughter of Joseph Brush, Esq., of Greenwich.

Chapin—Odell.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the R. D. Church, Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, John J. Chapin, of New-York City, and Virginia U., daughter of Thomas B. Odell, of Fordham, N. Y.

Foote—Hawley.—In the Congregational Church, Brookfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. P. B. Hollister, assisted by Rev. W. F. Arms, of Newtown, Henry L. Foote, of New-York, and Jennie M., youngest daughter of Benjamin Hawley, Esq., of Brookfield.

Frank—Knight.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Capt. Royal T. Frank, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Emma Knight, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jones—Hatfield.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. G. Green, Thomas Jones and Miss Emma, daughter of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq.

Keeler—Piazza.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Charles A. Keeler and Bertha H., eldest daughter of Chas. H. Piazza, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

McGowan—Collard.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Anthony McGowan, Jr., and Miss Angeline Collard, all of this City.

North—Samson.—At Rondout, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William Irwin, George North, Jr., and Mary E., daughter of Gen. R. A. Samson.

Peter—Hegeman.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, John T. Peter and Anna W., daughter of John Hegeman, all of this City.

Sammis—Cape.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, John S. Sammis, of New-York City, and Christina J., daughter of J. J. Cape, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn.

Scoville—Quick.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. C. G. Norton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. H. Scoville and Miss S. L. Quick.

Wells—Perry.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Frederic S. Wells and Josephine, daughter of Samuel Perry, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, Susan, wife of Edmund Anderson, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, from the late residence, No. 81 Hester-st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Friday per 9½ A. M. train New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av.

Cock.—On Fourth Day evening, Oct. 12, Hattie, youngest child of Effingham and Harriet H. Cock, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 260 Lexington-av., on Sixth day, afternoon, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua, where the funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, at 10½ o'clock on Seventh Day morning.

Cheesebrough.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, after a brief illness, Francis Cheesebrough, brother of the late Hollam Cheesebrough, aged 62 years, 7 months and 16 days, a native of Stonington, Conn.

The friends of the family, and members of Washington Prospect Temple of Honor No. 8, Caledonian Division No. 31, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 York-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock.

Grinsted.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen H. Grinsted, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 186 Magnolia-pl.

Magee.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, after a long and painful illness, John S. Magee.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his father, Mrs. J. E. Foley, and of his brother-in-law, Wm. A. Emery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

Middleton.—Killed at the storming of Chapin's Farm, on Thursday, Sept 29 Lieut. Benj. F. Middleton, son of J. P. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

His friends, and those of his father, also members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also the members of the Brooklyn 14th N. Y. S. M., and members of 13th N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Fleet-st, M. E. Church, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

Stout.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, at Middletown, N. J., Mary Ann, daughter of Warren and Sarah Stout, and granddaughter of the late William Glaze, aged 19 years and 19 days.

Stiles.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, after a short illness, in the 21st year of her age, Frederica Augusta Nystrom, wife of Andrew B. Stiles.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's M. E Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

Skidmore.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, Helen Cornelia, wife of Wm. A. Skidmore, and daughter of the late Col. B. R. Hoagland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. B. R. Hoagland, Flushing, L. I.

Schaeffer.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, Mrs. Sarah Schaeffer, widow of Frederick A. Schaeffer, aged 86 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Jones, 2d-av., second house north of 56th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at East Chester, on Saturday.

Stewart.—At Vernon, Oneida County, on Friday, Oct. 7, after 5 days' illness, Samuel Fowler Stewart aged 22 years.

Starr.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, Henry, eldest son of the late Henry B. Starr.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

Sykes.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, William Sykes, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 West 21st-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

Timolat.—At Winchester, Va., on Sunday, Sept. 25, from wounds received in battle in the Shenandoah Valley on the 19th, Lieut. Henry Napoleon Timolat, of Co. A, 31st Regt. N. Y. Vols., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers of the 131st Regt. N. Y. Vols., also the members of the 7th Regiment National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Loss, No. 123 West 42d st., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood

Voorhees.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, at his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, Theodore B. Voorhees.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Masonic.—The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication on Friday, Oct. 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Treasurer, Theo. B Voorhees. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

CHARLES C. J. BECK, M.

John Hanna, Secretary.

Woodhull.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at Wading River, Long Island, Noah Hallock Woodhull, aged 58 years and 7 months.

Willson.—On Monday evening, Oct. 10, at Oneida, N. Y., Frederick James, eldest son of James and Sarah C. Willson, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 8 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his uncle, F. S. Hall, Esq., Oneida, on Tuesday evening.

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LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

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The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that secret and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st., also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 113 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German de Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1215 Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE DISAPPOINTED OF a cure by not calling on Dr. WEST at first. His remedies are mild and effective in their operations, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business; possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in the worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office, No. 21 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 46 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 12 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER, No. 21 Duane-st., between Centre and Chatham, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints with professional skill. His Monthly Tonic is a never-failing remedy. Relief certain in a few hours

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, while under regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Lumber Yard, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
CAMPAIGN BADGES, PINS, MEDALS, &c.,
At Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st.
TEN STYLES OF CAMPAIGN BADGES,
and over
FORTY VARIETIES
OF CAMPAIGN PINS AND MEDALS.
If agents or the trade will send for ten, or twenty or fifty dollars' worth assorted, they can double their money
Address
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Campaign Headquarters,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
A Grand Campaign Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Central Committee, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
The following gentlemen will speak:
W. T. HOFFMAN, Esq., of New-Jersey.
DR. THOMAS ROBINSON, of New-York.
W. CARLOS MARTYN, Esq., of Vermont.
Music by the Æolian Glee Club.
Seats reserved for Ladies.
The public are invited to attend.
H. C. PARKE,
President.
F. ROBINSON, M. D.,
D. LICHTENSTEIN, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of this Association will be held at their Headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 425 4th-avenue, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock.
The following gentlemen will speak:
Hon. B. L. Ludington, of Sullivan County.
Hon. Nicholas Babcock, of New-York.
Hon. Jas. Madden, of Brooklyn.
All Union citizens are respectfully invited to attend.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON.
"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

BADGES, LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN. CLUBS AND AGENTS SUPPLIED AT WILLIAMS', No. 3 3 Broadway.

FLAGS!—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALL sizes on hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 80 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. Established 1847.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.
The advertiser, a merchant of the last 12 years in one of the largest cities of the South, and at present engaged in business there, having a large portion of his means rendered unavailable by the present war, is desirous of forming a connection with one or more persons having $50,000 and upward in cash, for the purpose of operating in Eastern and Western produce, cotton, sugar, &c., in said city. He claims to possess a thorough knowledge of this business, and of the country and people, and likewise of the various markets of the East and West, and can refer to some of the oldest and most respectable firms of this and other cities for testimonials of integrity, business capacity and such other qualifications as are necessary to insure confidence. Address, until the 1st of November, SOUTHERN MERCHANT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PAPER MILL TO BE SOLD BY AUCtion, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, at the office of Marshal Wilcox, Esq., Lee, Mass., the paper mill formerly known as the property of Nichols & Eldridge, and more recently as belonging to Tanner & Perkins. The mill contains a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, 4 engines, steam boiler, &c., &c., and has good water-power. For further information, apply to
M. L. SEYMOUR, Trustee, No. 106 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, WINE AND LIQUOR corner store, Broadway; the stock, fixtures of cigars, meerschaum pipes and sample room. The owner is going to Europe. Apply at No. 131½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $5,000 or $10,000, in a good-paying business, well established and doing a cash business. Address, with name, &c., B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW PROPELLER YACHT very fast; has a splendid 18-square engine; price $15,000. Address M. D. C., Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND.
The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
W. A. NASSAU, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York. Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 29th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

BANKING OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH a letter of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated the 27th ult., notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., 2½ per cent. free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, will be paid by us Oct. 17, on the capital stock of that company, to the holders, as registered on Oct. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1, and reopen Oct. 15.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick,
ASSETS..... $1,212,670
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*
EBER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDENER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SHERWOOD & BUNCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $4,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Manunka Chunk, opposite Easton, and for the construction of sidings, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a continuous line from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 13½ Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees under the deed of trust, and the evidences of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLE TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed Proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, at Boston), will be received and opened on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1864, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of seventy-four thousand dollars. Also, of either the first or second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-nine thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
Bo

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, for Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUONESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,518	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,276	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
KUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
KUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 45 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Kuwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River.

Oct. 15.....COSTA RICA.....TINSLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, } No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, handsome as India rubber, and far more durable, at BOYLE'S, No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

HORSES FOR WINTER.—GENTLEMEN having horses to Winter, and who wish them to have extra attention, with warm stables and lawn to run in during fine weather, may address H. L. S., Stamford, Conn.

TARPAULINS AND CART-COVERS manufactured expressly for hard wear, and warranted all pure long flax, carefully prepared at No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

BROUGHS FOR SALE—MADE TO ORDER by Wood Bros., in their latest and best style, and has been used a few times only. Will be sold low. Can be seen at private stable, No. 53 East 16th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 1:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 116 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 30th-st. at 8 10. landing at Cozzens, Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 60 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeeth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,636 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, on the banks of the Susquehannah in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1864.

HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park place.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 37 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight, (200 lbs.,) fall salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry, loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be stripped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate propsals must be made in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same articles at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required, but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ——————

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.), ——— at $ ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ——————

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ——————

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

(No. 5.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 7.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard,
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Crossed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Buttons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Oct. 4, 1864. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.

Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and address, &c.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7½.—Overture at 7¾.

FIRST TIME, a five-act Play, entitled the

COMPACT,

which has been some time in active preparation, with new Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Ingals; Costumes, by Messrs. Flannery and Besschoten; Appointments, by Mr. Timoney, and Original Music, composed by Mr. Mollenhauer, the cast including almost the entire strength of this great company.

Juan Ravagos, a Chief of Bandits.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel Velasco, the Corregidor.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Jose de Galvan, Archbishop of Grenada.....Mr. J. Gilbert
Don Jose, Alcalde of Miranda.....Mr. George Holland
Marco, Lieutenant to Ravagos.....Mr. Young
Lope Mendez, an adventurer.....Mr. Floyd
Pepe.....Mr. John Sefton
Don Carlos, King of Spain.....Mr. Whiting
Roque.....Mr. Moore
Don Flores.....Mr. Wright
The Marquis de Luna.....Mr. Brown
The Count d'Aranda.....Mr. Parkes
Pequillo.....Mr. Williamson
Captain Perez.....Mr. Pope
Jacinto.....Miss Mary Gannon
Donna Isabella.....Miss Fanny Morant
Margarita, her daughter.....Mrs. Fiord
Peppita.....Mrs. Maurice
Ines.....Miss A. Maurice

The scenery will consist of

ACT I.

Scene 1.—Exterior of the Alcalde's house in the village of Miranda.
Scene 2.—Pass in the Sierra Morena, Sunset.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—Room in the Posada or Inn.
Scene 2.—Bridge near Miranda, with the chapel of San Rafael in the distance.

ACT III.

Scene 1.—The Village of Miranda.
Scene 2.—Saloon in an old mansion.

ACT IV.

Scene 1.—Stable in the village, used as a prison.
Scene 2.—Grove near the village.
Scene 3.—Pass in the Sierra.

ACT V.

Scene 1.—The Alcalde's house.
Scene 2.—The King's halting place in the forest, with the Royal Pavilion.

Other novelties are in active preparation, and due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'

Triumphant Personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.

The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past
SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS
have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.

☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*

MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night this week,
VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Received every night with continuous
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

IRVING HALL.

THE FAIR
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS
WILL OPEN AT
IRVING HALL,
(Corner Irving-place and 15th-st.,)
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
and continue two weeks. Donations are solicited, and should be sent to the Hall on Saturday, Oct 15, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. A Committee will be in attendance to receive them.

Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1864.
EDWIN FORREST
(First time this season) in
METAMORA,
In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name.
SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) 24th night of the engagement of EDWIN FORREST.
SATURDAY, Oct. 15,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE
DUKE'S MOTTO,
AND BENEFIT OF THE AUTHOR,
JOHN BROUGHAM

IRVING HALL—GUSTAVUS GEARY.

GUSTAVUS GEARY has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 13th October,
Assisted by several of the leading and popular artists. Tickets 50 cents each: Concert, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and disincrusting, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz:

Angur bits, ¾ inch, per doz.
Riding bridle bits, brass, mild curb, each.
Riding bridle bits, double rein, snaffle bit, each.
Saddle blankets, each.
Halter bolts, ¾ inch, per gross.
Wall brushes, 10 knot large, each.
Corn brooms, each.
Roller buckles, 1¼, 1¾, 1½, 1, ⅞, ¾, ⅝ inches,

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Campaign of the South-west.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

A SIX MONTHS' RETROSPECT

A Story of Military Precision, Courage, Energy, Endurance, and Success.

The report of Gen. SHERMAN, embracing a carefully-prepared narrative of military operations in the South-west, from the day of his appointment as Commander of the Grand Division of the Mississippi, down to the entry of Gen. SLOCUM's corps into Atlanta, has been published officially. It was on the 14th of March that Gen. SHERMAN received notice from Gen. GRANT that he (Gen. GRANT) had been commissioned Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States—an appointment which would compel him to go East, and that he (Gen. SHERMAN) had been appointed to succeed him as Commander of the Mississippi. Immediately thereafter, Gen. SHERMAN began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other military points within his new command. The new Commander, in this preliminary tour of observation, had interviews with Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, at Huntsville, with Major-Gen. THOMAS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and with Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the army of the Ohio, at Knoxville. A general programme of the campaign in their interviews with the Lieutenant-General, and the various subordinate army commanders was arranged. On the 27th of April all the troops, thus organized under SHERMAN's command were in motion towards Chattanooga, and on that day he himself was there in person. His aim was to have the army of the Cumberland 50,000 strong, that of the Tennessee 25,000, and that of the Ohio 15,000. These figures were approximated, although, from various causes, they were never quite reached. Here we quote from the Reports:

STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

On the 1st day of May the effective strength of the several armies, for offensive purposes, was about as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, Major General Thomas Commanding.

Infantry	54 568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130

Army of the Tennessee, Major-Gen. McPherson Commanding.

Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,465
Guns	96

Army of the Ohio, Major-Gen. Schofield, Commanding.

Infantry	11,183
Artillery	579
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,559
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

About these figures have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness. These armies were grouped on the morning of May 6 as follows: That of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mill, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio near Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton.

JOHNSTON'S FORCE, UNDER HARDEE, HOOD AND POLK, SHERMAN ESTIMATES 45,000 OR 50,000.

The first point of attack was Dalton, which could not be assaulted in front; as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge, between which and Dalton is the famous pass of Buzzard Roost—narrow, well obstructed by abatis, and flooded by water from Mill Creek. Dalton, therefore, had to be turned. Gen. SHERMAN's attention was, therefore, directed due South. We quote again from his report:

RESACA.

In that direction (due South) I found Snake Creek Gap, affording me a good practicable way to reach Resaca, a point on the enemy's railroad line of communication, eighteen miles below Dalton. Accordingly, I ordered Gen. MCPHERSON to move rapidly from his position at Gordon's Mill, via Ship's Gap, Villanow and Snake Creek Gap, directly on Resaca, or the railroad at any point below Dalton, and to make a bold attack. After breaking the railroad well he was ordered to fall back to a strong defensive position near Snake Creek, and stand ready to fall upon the enemy's flank when he retreated, as I judged he would. During the movement, Gen. THOMAS was to make a strong feint of attack in front, while Gen. Schofield pressed down from the North.

Gen. THOMAS moved from Ringgold on the 7th, occupying Tunnel Hill, facing the Buzzard Roost Gap, meeting with little opposition, and pushing the enemy's cavalry well through the Gap; Gen. MCPHERSON reached Snake Creek Gap on the 8th, completely surprising a brigade of cavalry which was coming to watch and hold it, and on the 9th Gen. SCHOFIELD pushed down close on Dalton, from the north, while Gen. THOMAS renewed his demonstration against Buzzard Roost and Rocky Faced Ridge, pushing it, almost to a battle. * * * * * *

on 14th of May we found the rebel army in a strong position behind Camp Creek, occupying the forts at Resaca, and his right on some high chestnut hills to the north of the town. I at once ordered a pontoon bridge to be laid across the Oostanaula at Lay's ferry in the direction of Calhoun; a division of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Sweeney, to cross and threaten Calhoun; also the cavalry division of Gen. Garrard to move from its position at Villanow down toward Rome, to cross the Oostanaula and break the railroad below Calhoun and above Kingston if possible, and with the main army I pressed against Resaca at all points. Gen. MCPHERSON got across Camp Creek near its mouth, and made a lodgment close up to the enemy's works, on hills that command, with short range artillery, the railroad and trussell bridges; and Gen. Thomas pressing close along Camp Creek valley, threw Gen. Hooker's corps across the head of the Creek to the main Dalton road, and down it close to Resaca.

Gen. SCHOFIELD came up close on his left, and a heavy battle ensued during the afternoon and evening of the 16th, during which Gen. HOOKER drove the enemy from several strong hills, capturing a 4-gun battery and many prisoners. That night JOHNSTON escaped, retreating south across the Oostanaula, and the next morning we entered the town in time to save the road bridge, but the railroad bridge was burned.

The whole army started in pursuit, Gen. THOMAS directly on his heels, Gen. MCPHERSON by Lay's ferry, and Gen. SCHOFIELD by obscure roads to the left. We found in Resaca another 4-gun battery and a good lot of stores.

It was on the 25th of May when Maj.-Gen. THOMAS was moving his troops from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, with Gen. HOOKER in the advance, that the gallant action of New-Hope Church was fought. The report thus refers to the movements which succeeded that hard-fought battle:

[ALLATOONA PASS.]

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground and dense forests, it took us several days to deploy close to the enemy, when I resolved gradually to work toward our left, and when all things were ready, to push for the railroad east of Allatoona. In making our development before the enemy about New-Hope, many severe, sharp encounters occurred between parts of the army, details of which will be given at length in the reports of subordinate commanders. On the 28th Gen. MCPHERSON was on the point of closing to his left on Gen. THOMAS, in front of New-Hope Church, to enable me with the rest of the army to extend still more to the left and to envelop the enemy's right, when suddenly the enemy made a bold and daring assault on him at Dallas.

Fortunately our men had erected good breastworks, and gave the enemy a bloody and terrible repulse. After a few days delay for affect, I renewed my orders to Gen. MCPHERSON to move to his left about five miles, and occupy Gen. THOMAS' position, in front of New-Hope Church, and Gens. THOMAS and SCHOFIELD were ordered to move a corresponding distance to their left. This move was effected with ease and safety on the 1st of June, and by pushing our left well around we occupied all the roads leading back to Allatoona and Ackworth, after which, I pushed Gen. Stoneman's cavalry rapidly into Allatoona, at the east end of the Pass, and Gen. Garrard's cavalry around by the rear to the west and of the Pass. Both of these commands reached the points designated without trouble, and we thereby accomplished our real purpose of turning the Allatoona Pass.

THE BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. Gen. Hooker was on the right and front, Gen. Howard on its left and front, and Gen. Palmer between it and the railroad. During a sharp cannonading from Gen. Howard's right or Gen. Hooker's left, Gen. Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Gens. Thomas and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly intrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time Gen. MCPHERSON advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the center as vigorously as the nature of the ground would permit, I had again ordered an assault on the center, when, on the 17th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain and the long line of admirable breastworks connecting it with Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forrests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again strongly posted and intrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back to cover Marietta, and his left behind Nose's creek, covering his railroad back to the Chattahoochie. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly.

The failure of two direct assaults to dislodge the enemy from the mountain is noted on the 27th of June. On the 1st of July Gen. McPherson was ordered to throw his whole army by the right down to and threaten Nickajack Creek, and Turner's Ferry, across Chattahoochee. Gen. McPherson commenced his movement on the night of July 2, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and with the first dawn of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. Gen. Thomas' whole line was then moved forward to the railroad, and turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochie. In person I entered Marietta at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry vacated the place. Gen. Logan's corps of Gen. McPherson's army, which had not moved far, was ordered back into Marietta by the main road, and Gen. McPherson and Gen. Schofield were instructed to cross Nickajack, and attack the enemy in flank and rear, and, if possible, to catch him in the confusion of crossing the Chattahoochee; but Johnston had foreseen and provided against all this, and had covered his movement well. He had intrenched a strong *tete-du-pont* at the Chattahoochee, with an advanced intrenched line across the road at Smyrna camp-meeting ground, five miles from Marietta.

Here Gen. Thomas found him, his front covered by a good parapet, and his flanks behind the Nickajack and Rottenwood Creeks. Ordering a garrison for Marietta, and Gen. Logan to join his own army near the mouth of Nickajack, I overtook Gen. Thomas at Smyrna. On the 4th of July we pushed a strong skirmish line down the main road, capturing the entire line of the enemy's pits, and made strong demonstrations along Nickajack Creek and about Turner's Ferry. This had the desired effect, and the next morning the enemy was gone, and the army moved to the Chattahoochee. Gen. Thomas' left flank resting on it near Paice's Ferry, Gen. McPherson's right at mouth of Nickajack, and Gen. Schofield in reserve; the enemy lay behind a line of unusual strength, covering the railroad and pontoon bridges and beyond the Chattahoochee.

On the 9th of July Sherman had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochie, above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and the same day Johnston abandoned his position on the river, burned his bridges, and left Sherman undisputed master north and west of the Chattahoochie at daylight ot the 10th of July.

ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The main armies remained quiet in their camps on the Chattahoochee until the 16th of July, but the time was employed in collecting stores at Altoona, Marrietta, and Vining's station, strengthening the railroad guards and garrisons, and in improving the pier bridges and roads leading across the river. Gens. STONEMAN's and MCCOOK's cavalry had scouted well down the river to draw attention in that direction, and all things being ready for a general advance, I ordered it to commence on the 17th; Gen. THOMAS to cross at Powers' and Paice's ferry bridges and to march by Buckland, Gen. Schofield was already across at the mouth of Soaps' Creek and to march by Cross Keys, and Gen. McPherson to direct his course from Roswell straight against the Augusta road at some point east of Decatur near Stone Mountain. Gen. Garrard's cavalry acted with Gen. McPherson, and Gens. Stoneman and McCook watched the river and roads below the railroad. On the 17th the whole army advanced from their camps and formed a general line along the Old Peach Tree Road.

Continuing on a general right wheel, Gen. McPherson reached the Augusta Railroad on the 18th, at a point seven miles east of Decatur, and with Gen. Garrard's cavalry and Gen. Morgan L. Smith's infantry division of the Fifteenth Corps, broke up a section of about four miles, and Gen. Schofield reached the town of Decatur.

On the 19th, Gen. McPherson turned along the railroad into Decatur, and Gen. Schofield followed a road toward Atlanta leading by Col. Howard's house and the distillery, and Gen. Thomas crossed Peachtree Creek in force by numerous bridges in the face of the enemy's intrenched lines. All turned the enemy in more or less force, and skirmished heavily.

On the 20th all the armies had closed in, converging toward Atlanta, but as a gap existed between Gens. Schofield and Thomas, two divisions of Gen. Howard's corps of Gen. Thomas' army were moved to the left to connect with Gen. Schofield, leaving Gen. Newton's division of the same corps on the Buckhead road. During the afternoon of the 20th, about 4 P. M., the enemy sallied from his works in force and fell in line of battle against our right centre, composed of Gen. Newton's division of Gen. Howard's corps, on the Buckhead road; of Gen. Hooker's corps next south, and Gen. Johnson's division of Gen. Palmer's corps. The blow was sudden and somewhat unexpected, but Gen. Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail pits which enabled him to meet and repulse the attack on him. Gen. Hooker's whole corps was uncovered and had to fight on comparatively open ground, and it, too, after a very severe battle, drove the enemy back to his intrenchments, and the action in front of Gen. Johnson was comparatively light, that division being well intrenched. The enemy left on the field over 500 dead, about 1,000 wounded severely, 7 stands of colors, and many prisoners. His loss could not have fallen short of 5,000, whereas ours was covered by 1,500 killed, wounded and missing; the greater loss fell on Gen. Hooker's corps from its exposed condition.

On the 21st, we felt the enemy in his intrenched position, which was found to crown the heights overlooking the comparatively open ground of the valley of Peach Tree Creek, his right beyond the Augusta road to the east, and his left well toward Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochie, at a general distance from Atlanta of about four miles;

JOHNSTON RELIEVED—HOOD IN COMMAND—THE DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

On the morning of the 22d, somewhat to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest; but Gen. Johnston had been relieved of his command, and Gen. Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and well finished parapet of the enemy, and closed in upon Atlanta, until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles' radius, when we again found him occupying in force a line of finished redoubts, which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta; and we found him also busy in connecting these redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle trenches, abatis, and chevaux-de-frize.

Gen. McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Logan; the Seventeenth, Gen. Blair, on its left; and the Sixteenth, Gen. Dodge, on its right; but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the Sixteenth Corps, Gen. Dodge, was thrown out of line by the Fifteenth connecting on the right with Gen. Schofield near the Howard House. Gen. McPherson, the night before, had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the Seventeenth Corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it, and was making preparations to occupy it in strength with batteries. The Sixteenth Corps, Gen. Dodge, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. Gen. Dodge was moving by a diagonal path, or wagon-track, leading from the Decatur road in the direction of Gen. Blair's left flank. Gen. MCPHERSON, remained with me until near noon, when some reports reaching us that indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff. I must here also state that the day before I had detached Gen. GARRARD's cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty-two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to send detachments to break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulcofauhatchee rivers, tributaries of Ocmulgee, and Gen. MCPHERSON had also left his wagon train at Decatur under a guard of three regiments commanded by Colonel, now Gen. SPRAGUE. Soon after Gen. MCPHERSON left me at the Howard House, as before described, I heard the sounds of musketry to our left rear, at first mere pattering shots, but soon they grew in volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank, while he held us with his forts in front, the only question being as to the amount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all points of our centre and right to press forward and to give full employment to all the enemy in his lines, and for Gen. SCHOFIELD to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments. Not more than half an hour after Gen. MCPHERSON had left me, viz: about 12½ m., of the 22d, his Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Clark, rode up and reported that Gen. MCPHERSON was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to Gen. Dodge's column, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various arrands, and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of Gen. Giles A. Smith's division, which was Gen. Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the woods a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse had come out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. M'PHERSON.

But among the dead was Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, whose body was recovered and brought to me in the heat of battle, and I had sent it in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta on its way to his Northern home. He was a noble youth of striking personal appearance, of the highest professional capacity, and with a heart abounding in kindness that drew to him the affections of all men. His sudden death devolved the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the no less brave and gallant Gen. LOGAN, who nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army, and avenged the death of his comrade and Commander.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT BY THE RIGHT FLANK.

I had become satisfied that, to reach the Macon road, and thereby control the supplies for Atlanta, I would have to move the whole army; but before beginning, I ordered down from Chattanooga four 4½-inch rifled guns, to try their effect. These arrived on the 10th, and were put to work night and day, and did execution on the city, causing frequent fires, and creating confusion, yet the enemy seemed determined to hold his forts, even if the city were destroyed. On the 16th of August, I made my orders, No. 57, prescribing the mode and manner of executing the grand movement by the right flank, to begin on the 18th.

* * * * *

This movement contemplated the withdrawal of the Twentieth Corps, Gen. WILLIAMS, to the intrenched position at the Chattahoochie bridge, and the march of the main army to the West Point railroad, near Fairborn, and afterwards to the Macon road, at or near Jonesboro', with our wagons loaded with provisions for fifteen days. About the time of the publication of these orders I learned that WHEELER, with a large mounted force of the enemy, variously estimated from 6,000 to 10,000 men, had passed around by the east and north, and had made his appearance on our lines of communication near Adairsville, and had succeeded in capturing 900 of our beef cattle, and had made a break of the railroad near Calhoun. I could not have asked anything better, for I had provided well against such a contingency, and this detachment left me superior to the enemy in cavalry. I suspended the execution of my orders for time being, and ordered Gen. Kilpatrick to make up a well-appointed force of about 5,000 cavalry, and to move from his camp about Sandtown during the night of the 18th to the West Point road, and break it good near Fairborn. . . . After an interview with Gen. Kilpatrick, I was satisfied that whatever damage he had done would not produce the result desired, and I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army. This involved the necessity of raising the siege of Atlanta, taking the field with our main force, and using it against the communications of Atlanta instead of against its intrenchments. All the army commanders were at once notified to send their surplus wagons, incumbrances of all kinds, and sick back to our intrenched position at the bridge, and that the movement would begin during the night of the 25th. Accordingly, all things being ready, the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley, drew out of its lines on our extreme left, and marched to a position below Proctor's Creek. The Twentieth Corps, Gen. Williams, moved back to the Chattahoochee. This movement was made without loss, save a few things left to our camps by thoughtless officers or men. The night of the 26th the movement continued, the army of the Tennessee drawing out and moving rapidly by a circuit well toward Sandtown and across Camp Creek, the army of the Cumberland below Utoy Creek. Gen. Schofield remaining in position. This was effected with the loss of but a single man in the Army of the Tennessee wounded by a shell from the enemy. The third move brought the Army of the Tennessee on the West Point Railroad, above Fairborn, the Army of the Cumberland about Red Oak, and Gen. Schofield closed in near Digs and Mims. I then ordered one day's work to be expended in destroying the road, and it was done with a will. Twelve and one half miles were destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron rails heated and tortured by the utmost ingenuity of old hands at the work. Several cuts were filled up with the trunks of trees, with logs, rock and earth intermingled with loaded shells, prepared with torpedoes, to explode in case of an attempt to clear them out. Having personally inspected this work, and satisfied with its execution, I ordered the whole army to move the next day eastward by several roads. Gen. Howard, on the right, toward Jonesboro', Gen. Thomas, the centre, by Shoal Creek Church to Couch's, on the Decatur and Fayetteville road, and Gen. Schofield, on the left, about Morrow's Mills.

AT JONESBORO'.

On the 31st of August the enemy came out of his works at Jonesboro and attacked Gen. Howard in position as described. Gen. Howard was admirably situated to receive him, and repulsed the attack thoroughly. The enemy attacked with Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after a contest of over two hours withdrew, leaving over 400 dead on the ground, and his wounded, of which about 300 were left in Jonesboro, could not have been much less than twenty-five hundred. Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesboro about noon, orders were renewed to push the other movements on the left and centre, and about 4 P. M. the reports arrived simultaneously that Gen. Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesboro, that Gen. Schofield had reached the railroad a mile below Rough-and-Ready, and were working up the road, breaking it as he went; that Gen. Stanley, of Gen. Thomas' army, had also got the road below Gen. Schofield, and was destroying its working south; and that Gen. Baird, of Gen. Davis' corps, had struck it still lower down, within four miles of Jonesboro.

Orders were at once given for all the army to turn on Jonesboro', Gen. Howard to keep the enemy busy whilst Gen. Thomas should move down from the north, with Gen. Schofield on his left. I also ordered the troops as they moved down to continue the thorough destruction of the railroad, because we had it then and I did not know but that events might divert our attention. Gen. Garrard's cavalry was directed to watch the roads to our rear, the north. Gen. Kilpatrick was sent south down the west bank of Flint, with instructions to attack or threaten the railroad below Jonesboro'. I expected the whole army would close down on Jonesboro' by noon of the 1st of September. Gen. Davis' corps, having a shorter distance to travel, was on time and deployed, facing south, his right in connection with Gen. Howard, and his left on the railroad. Gen. STANLEY and Gen. SCHOFIELD were coming down along the Rough-and-Ready road and along the railroad, breaking it as they came. When Gen. Davis joined to Gen. HOWARD, Gen. BLAIR's corps, on Gen. HOWARD's left, was thrown in reserve, and was immediately sent well to the right, below Jonesboro', to act against that flank, along with Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry. About 4 P. M., Gen. DAVIS was all ready, and assaulted the enemy's lines across open fields, carrying them very handsomely, and taking as prisoners the greater part of GOVAN's brigade, including its Commander, with two four-gun batteries. Of course, the next morning the enemy was gone, and had retreated south.

THE FINAL SUCCESS.

Rumors began to arrive through prisoners captured that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of Sept. 1, that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the sounds so plainly heard by us, and which were yet unexplained, that Stewart's corps was then retreating toward McDonough, and that the militia had gone off toward Covington. It was then too late to interpose and prevent their escape, and I was satisfied with the substantial success already gained. Accordingly, I ordered the work of destroying railroad to cease, and the troops to be held in hand ready for any movement that further information from Atlanta might warrant.

Jen. Jeff. C. Davis' corps had been left above Jonesboro, and Gen. Garrard's cavalry was still further back, and the latter was ordered to send back to Atlanta and ascertain the exact truth and the real situation of affairs. But the same night, viz.: Sept. 4, a courier arrived from Gen. Slocum reporting the fact that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, blown up seven trains of cars, and had retreated on the McDonough road. Gen. Slocum had entered and taken possession on the 2d of September.

The object of my movement against the railroad was, therefore, already reached and concluded, and, as it was idle to pursue our enemy in that wooded country with a view to his capture, I gave orders, on the 4th, for the army to prepare to move back slowly to Atlanta. On the 5th we drew back to the vicinity of Jonesborough, five miles, where we remained a day. On the 7th we moved to Rough-and-Ready, seven miles, and the next day to the camps selected, viz: the Army of the Cumberland grouped round about Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about East Point, and that of the Ohio at Decatur, where the men now occupy clean and healthy camps.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Supreme Court adheres to its decision against the Constitutionality of the Military Suffrage Act. This will make a difference of at least 5,000 in the vote of the State.

Mining stocks show considerable improvement.

Canal Navigation.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The amount of flour and grain on the Canal for New-York and tide water up to yesterday as near as can be ascertained, is as follows; 26,700 bbls. flour, 490,000 bush. wheat, 730,000 bush. corn, 1,120,000 bush. rye. Making an aggregate of grain of 2,795,000 bushels.

The Canadian Confederation.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

A resolution passed to-day in the conference at Quebec, affirming the confederation of the Provinces.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The *Asia* sailed this forenoon with 26 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax. She has 1,115 Sovereigns for Halifax, but no specie for Liverpool.

Naval Intelligence.

SUPPLY STEAMER FOR THE GULF SQUADRONS.

The United States mail and supply steamer, *Fort Morgan*, Vol.-Lieut. W. H. EATON, commanding, will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Letters and packages left at OSBORN'S, No. 2 Dey-street, or at the Lyceum, will be forwarded by this steamer.

Acting Vol.-Lieut. W. K. CARSEY, has been ordered to command the supply steamer *Newbern*. Lieut. HARRIS will command the steamer *Lillian*, at Philadelphia.

Tallapoosa, S. W., nine guns.—An accident occurred to the *Tallapoosa*, on Friday, which will detain her several days. She is commanded by Lieut.-Commander J. E. DE HAVEN.

Dictator, iron-clad, two guns.—It is reported that the *Dictator* will proceed to the Navy-ard this week, to be put in commission. It is not definitely known, as yet, whether she will make a very lengthened trial trip at sea. Some think she will go as far as Bermuda, while others incline to the opinion that she will go no further than Hampton Roads.

Monadnock, Iron-clad, 4 guns.—The *Monadnock* was put into commission at the Boston Navy-yard on the 6th inst., and on the same day made her trial trip, going at the speed of ten knots per hour. The *Monadnock* has two turrets, each containing two 15-inch guns. She was built at the Boston Navy-yard, by naval contractor W. L. HANSCOM. The engines were built at Philadelphia, by MORRIS, TONNE & Co. She was launched on the 24th of March of the present year. The following are her principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 250 feet; over all, 270 feet; extreme beam, 49 feet; outside armor-plating, 51 feet; mean depth of hold, 12 feet. Her cubic capacity is 2,956 tons, but measured as a single decked merchant vessel, she is only 1,361 65-95ths tons. The backing for her armor is oak, 12 inches thick. The armor consists of five one-inch plates, five feet square, overlaying each other. Three feet of the face of the armor will be under water when in fighting trim. Her internal arrangements are well designed, the crew living forward. The magazine, shell room and shot-locker for the fore turret are forward. The cabin wardroom and gun room are aft, and a like magazine &c. is aft for the other turret. The engine room is enclosed between water tight bulkheads, with passage ways between them. She has two composition four-bladed propellers, each ten feet six inches in diameter. Two engines are attached to each screw, with thirty-two inch cylinders and twenty-two inch pistons. There are two small engines for each turret, two blower engines, and two donkey engines—twelve in all. She has four boilers, with sixteen furnaces. The following is a list of her officers:

Capt. J. M. BRADIN; Lieut.-Commander, Joseph N. Miller; Act.-Ass't-Surg-on, James Wilson; Ass't-Paymaster, Jno. S. Woolson; Act.-Master, B. F. Milliken; Act.-Ensigns, W. B. Mix, F. W. Swift, P. Davison; Act.-Chief-Engineer, J. Q. A. Zeigler; Act.-First-Ass'ts, S. A. Randall, W. A. Phillips; Act.-Second, Baxter Smith; Act.-Third, R. Albridge, Jno. Brice, Ed. Moran, T. J. Wilde; Gunner, P. Barrett.

It will not be many days before the *Monadnock* will see active service.

Sabine, (Frigate.)—The *Sabine*, Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, will probably Winter at Hampton Roads. She is the school-ship of naval apprentices.

Strombola, (Torpedo vessel.)—First-Ass't-Engineer J. L. LAY has been detached from special service and ordered to the command of the torpedo vessel *Strombola*. Mr. LAY is the first engineer officer ordered to the command of a war vessel, but as she is intended for a special purpose, and is to be worked under peculiar circumstances, it requires a practical mechanic to work her. Other torpedo vessels are in course of construction and will be completed in the course of a few weeks.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW FRIGATE IDAHO.

The new twin screw frigate *Idaho* was launched on Saturday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock amid a large concourse of spectators. Among the distinguished personages present we noticed Rear Admiral F. H. GREGORY, Commodore RINGGOLD, Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN, Admiral RENAUD and staff of the French navy, with the Chief Engineer of the French fleet now on this station; Mr. ROWLAND, of the Continental Iron Works; Mr. DICKENSON, designer of the engines, and a large number of distinguished merchants and ship builders.

The ship was simply decorated with an ensign and a jack, and as she stood high up on the launching ways, made a most beautiful and picturesque appearance. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the ties that held her to the ground upon which she was built, were gradually removed and settling down upon the launching-ways, she glided gracefully into the water amid the plaudits of the assemblance. The *Idaho* presented a fine appearance when fairly in the water, and promises to be a beautiful vessel when completed for service. More than ordinary interest is left in this vessel, as her contract is one of a peculiar character, and if she fails to come up to the promised speed, her contractors will lose a large sum of money. She will be ready for service in less weeks.

The new screw frigate *Idaho* was built by HENRY STEERS, at his yard at Green Point, L. I., and is one of the handsomest ships yet built for naval service. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length on the water line, 305 feet; length over all, 310 feet; extreme beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches. She has two full decks, and an orlop deck extending 100 feet from the stern. She is bark rigged, with her topmasts and topgallantmasts in one stick. Her hull is built in the most substantial manner, with a white oak and locust frame. The decks are of yellow pine, with white oak hanging, lodging and bosom knees. She has ten feet of dead wood at the bow, which will make her formidable as a ram.

She has two pair of engines, built at the Morgan Iron Works, from plans furnished by Mr. DICKINSON. The cylinders are 90 inches in diameter, with 8 feet stroke of piston. She has two screws, each 14 feet in diameter, working independently of each other. It is expected that the screws can be driven up to 80 revolutions per minute. She has four boilers, which, with her machinery, are placed below the water line.

The hull is extremely sharp and buoyant, and although her lines are somewhat hollow, yet she is full enough to be easy in a seaway. She has ample and well-ventilated accommodations for 300 men. She has four water-tight bulkheads. She will spread about 20,946 yards of canvass, distributed as follows: Three head sails, two courses, two topsails, two topgallant sails, one spanker, gaff-topsail and two trysails. She has no bowsprit; carries seven boats. Her armament will consist of two rifled pivots and ten broadside guns.

[Advertisement.]

HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE,

But never anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet, as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth; hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted. The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE CONSTITUTION WATER A FAIR TRIAL.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 5 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS." New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 339 Broadway.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	204⅛	200	Toledo R.	114⅝
10,000	do	s3 204⅝	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	b3 69⅛
10,000	do	s3 204⅝	300	do	b3 69⅛
10,000	do	204⅝	100	do	69⅛
30,000	do	204⅝	100	do	69
100	Erie R.	s10 96	1000	Pittsburgh	b3 106
100	do	s3 96	100	N. Western	44⅝
1100	do	b3 96	100	N. W. Pref	s3 79⅜
100	do	96	200	do	b10 80
100	do	b3 96	100	do	80
100	do	b3 95⅝	100	Fort Wayne	98⅜
500	do	95⅝	10000	O. Miss. Cer.	31⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	119⅛	50	Mar. Min. Co.	34⅜
1000	do	120	50	do	35
100	do	120⅛	100	do	35⅛
100	do	120⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 119
200	do	121	1600	do	b3 119
2500	Reading R.	124⅜	100	do	119
200	do	s2 124⅝	100	do	b5 119⅛

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—F. Peirce, Mrs. Gamble, Miss A. Gamble, Miss L. Gamble, Miss E. Gamble, J. Beckard, J. C. R. May, L. Matlock, H. Oakes, Mr. Small, Rev. M. Pendergrast, Rev. W. Anderson, Wm. Henderson, Capt. Armstrong, Capt Oaukina, Capt. Crowell and lady, Miss Crowell, Wm. Deighton, G. Wilkinson, Judge F. W. Leon, E. E. Leon, S. J. Many, Mr. Douglas, H. Peirce, P. Sinclair, Mrs M. Chiswell, Mrs. Kershaw, Miss Kershaw and 3 children, Miss Martin, Mr. Keener, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Gigler, and 333 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises..... 6 08 | Sun sets..... 5[illegible]25 | Moon sets.. 4 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 36 | Gov. Island.. 6 25 | Hell Gate.. 7 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Samson, New-Orleans, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster; Washington, (Fr.,) Fauchesne, Havre, Geo. McKenzie; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Island Light, (Br.,) McKee, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Loreley, (Hanov.,) Schenck, Montavideo and Buenos Ayres, Ruger Bros.

Barks Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, G. J. Bechtel; Helen, (Norw.,) Petersen, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & W

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4074. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

COUNTERFEITING.

GREAT HAUL OF RASCALS.

Seizure of $70,000 of Spurious Fractional Currency.

Capture of Dies, Plates, Presses, &c.

EIGHT PERSONS IN CUSTODY.

History of Their Operations.

For several months ingeniously executed fifty cent counterfeit notes, fractional currency, have been in circulation along the line of the Erie Railroad and in this City. So exactly did the bogus issue resemble the genuine, it had almost grown to be a custom not to refuse them in places where time in the matter of making change is a great consideration; and it was only at banking-houses and brokers' offices that they were detected and thrown out. This proving a great annoyance to our merchants and business men generally, the authorities at Washington were appealed to, and skillful detectives were employed to seek out the counterfeiters. Under the direction of Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of National Detective Police, Officers CLARVOE and MCDEVITT, of the Metropolitan Detective Force at Washington, the case was "worked up." For a long time Col. BAKER was in this City and elsewhere, employing much of his time in the discovery of the facts which led to the detection of the counterfeiters who have been manufacturing and putting in circulation these worthless notes.

Fortunately, with one exception, the whole gang has been secured and are now in irons. The case is an interesting one, and the seizures are highly important.

In order to discover the persons engaged in this nefarious business, it was of course necessary to ascertain the locality, as nearly as possible, whence the counterfeit notes were issued. After considerable search, knowing that along the centre line of the Erie Railroad a large amount of the spurious issue was in circulation, the detectives came to the conclusion that it must be at some point on that route the bogus issue was manufactured. After a careful investigation it was determined that the principal depot was at Paterson, N. J. In the endeavor of the officers to hunt up the counterfeiters, they became alarmed, and removed their presses and plates to Port Jervis. The detectives soon becoming aware of their removal to that place, their further efforts were directed to the arrest of the parties engaged. After carefully reconnoitering the ground, the headquarters of the counterfeiters were ascertained, and on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, when all were at work, they were taken into custody. Their names are as follows:

1. ASA MARTIN, owner of the house and principal operator.

2. A man named ALEXANDER, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who is alleged to be an extensive counterfeiter, and who was in Port Jervis for the purpose of purchasing one hundred thousand dollars of the spurious paper.

3. MARTIN'S sister FANNY, who was preparing and cutting the notes.

4. A man named NORRIS, supposed one of the ringleaders, subsequently admitted to bail.

5. ROBERT MALLORY, an assistant.

6. A man named ROBINSON, the engraver of the plates, was in the house and was also arrested. This man has twice been convicted of counterfeiting. He was six years in prison at Trenton, but was pardoned out eight months ago, and began cutting the fractional currency plates, now seized, on the day on which he was released.

The property captured consisted of forty thousand dollars in currency, which was to be the first installment of ALEXANDER'S one hundred thousand; the press; two complete sets of fractional currency plates of the twenty-five cent and fifty-cent denominations; a large quantity of paper, besides inks, tools and other materials.

The counterfeiters were much astonished when they found the house surrounded and no possibility of escape, and they quietly submitted to arrest. Some of them, when the officers appeared were printing, while others were brooding, cutting and tying notes in packages. Their operations had become so extensive that they found it necessary to build an oven in which to dry the notes in wet weather. The plates were accurately engraved, some on steel, the others on copper—the latter being the indorsement of the note. Great credit is due Col. BAKER and Officers CLARVOE and MCDEVITT for the skillful management of these arrests.

Another Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

SEIZURE OF $30,000 OF SPURIOUS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN THIS CITY; ALSO, THE DIES, PLATES, PRINTING PRESS, ETC.

The public will be glad to learn that the Government has recently taken very active measures to put a stop to the manufacture and circulation of the spurious fractional currency, with which, for months past, all the Northern States have been flooded. The counterfeits which have been most extensively circulated, are those of the denomination of fifty cents. This is doubtless owing to the fact that they are the best executed. A portion of the counterfeit fifty cent notes are no doubt very clumsily made and could be readily detected by those in the habit of handling the Government fractional currency. Recently, however, the counterfeiters have brought their art to such a degree of perfection, that even brokers, tellers and cashiers of banks in Wall-street, and men whose constant business it is to decide upon the genuineness of all kinds of paper money, have been imposed upon by these spurious fifty cent notes. When new their character can be discovered, but when they become soiled and worn there is no way of judging of the genuineness of these recent issues. It is stated, on good authority, that even the Treasury Department have been misled, and that small quantities of the spurious have been successfully passed upon the agents of Government. It was therefore determined to take some active and thorough steps in the matter. Considering the vast quantities of the counterfeit currency afloat, it was not supposed that all of it had been manufactured at one establishment.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the National Detective Police at Washington, a short time since set himself to work to accomplish the great work. Messrs. JOHN A. W. CLARVOE and JAMES A. MCDEVITT, of Superintendent WOOD'S Corps of Detectives in Washington, were selected to aid him. Meantime detectives in this city were enlisted in the matter, and the result of the combined operations of the officials has proved highly satisfactory. Information was lodged with Superintendent KENNEDY several weeks ago, and Chief YOUNG, and Detectives ELDER and MCCOAD took charge of the working up of the case so far as this city and vicinity was concerned. The latter officials have just succeeded in seizing thirty thousand dollars' worth of the counterfeit 50 cent stamps, a valuable printing press, numerous dies, a large quantity of printers' ink, and other materials used in the manufacture of the bogus money. Messrs. ELDER and MCCOAD, aided in their work by Detectives WILSON and MCDOUGAL, made a descent on the premises No. 200 Sixth-street, where they found, in a back room on the fourth floor, two men engaged in cutting and packing the currency. A quantity of sheets yet uncut were found. Some of them were incomplete, having received the imprint on one side only. The man found on the premises engaged in the business were taken into custody, and the property seized as above stated. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and there examined. They gave their names as CHARLES PETER HELLERSON and HENRY SELMAN. They will be immediately turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal. The currency seized is very finely engraved from steel plates, the ink used is very fine, and the general appearance of the notes is well calculated to deceive. The place where these men were arrested, is a tenement house, known as the "Clam House," and the business of making this bogus money was carried on partially in those premises and partially in Newark, New-Jersey. The detectives engaged in working up the case are entitled to much credit for the vigilance with which they watched and waited after they had obtained a very slight clue regarding the situation of the house where the nefarious business was transacted.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Decidedly Union on the Home Vote—Congressional Delegation Sixteen Union to Eight Democratic.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

It is generally conceded that there will be a Union majority on the home vote in the State. The Congressional Delegation will probably stand sixteen Union to eight Democratic.

Further Returns.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 13.

Monroe County gives 1,600 Democratic majority; Democratic loss, 428.

ALLENTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Lehigh County gives BOYER (Dem.) for Congress, 2,062 majority. A gain over last year of 231.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 13.

Bradford County gives 2,700 Union majority—a Union loss of over 1,800.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Erie County, as far as heard from, gives SCHOFIELD 1,823 majority.

Luzerne County gives 1,000 Democratic majority before reported as 2,000. The Republicans claim the election of W. W. KETCHUM to Congress, by the soldiers' vote.

How the Pennsylvania Soldiers Vote—The Returns Coming In.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The soldiers vote has commenced coming in, and though but 5,323 ballots have been received, the Union majority is 4,667.

The Soldiers in the Army of the Potomac—How they Voted for "Little Mac."

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

A dispatch from City Point says that six Pennsylvania regiments cast 1,071 votes, 121 of which were Democratic.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Vote.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Although not required by law, the State Department here is keeping a regular book of record of the official returns of the army vote, which are entered by Counties and Congressional Districts as fast as received. A few Commissioners arrived to-day, bringing with them the returns from the hospitals about Washington, and from some portions of SHERIDAN'S army, which latter, it appears, they were able to reach, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary.

The entire number of votes thus far opened and entered at the State Department will scarcely reach 400, and these are scattered through the various counties of the State. A report of them to-day would be of little moment. The Commissioners who have arrived here report that more than two-thirds of the troops they visited have voted the Union ticket.

The following is the official report of the troops at Fort Delaware: Union 149; Dem. 3.

Pennsylvania.

REPORTED UNION MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Majority.	Counties.	Majority.
Alleghany	6,000	Lancaster	4,000
Beaver	760	Laurence	1,560
Blair	500	Lebanon	800
Bradford	2,700	Mifflin	75
Butler	250	Philadelphia	7,800
Cameron	69	Snyder	188
Chester	2,100	Somerset	800
Crawford	1,100	Susquehanna	1,302
Dauphin	500	Tioga	3,000
Delaware	1,250	Washington	100
Huntingdon	560		
Indiana	1,800	Total	38,242

REPORTED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Majority.	Counties.	Majority.
Adams	400	Juniata	400
Bedford	660	Jefferson	244
Berks	5,000	Lehigh	2,061
Bucks	1,000	Luzerne	2,000
Cambria	1,036	Lycoming	900
Carbon	500	Montgomery	1,500
Centre	850	Montour	500
Clearfield	1,300	Northampton	3,100
Clinton	600	Northumberland	1,000
Cumberland	600	Perry	200
Elk	415	Schuylkill	1,725
Fayette	750	Wayne	900
Franklin	800	Warren	98
Fulton	250	Westmoreland	1,700
Greene	172	York	2,000
Total			32,951

RECAPITULATION.

Union majorities	38,242
Democratic majorities	32,951
Majority	5,291

The counties yet to be heard from gave over 2,500 Union majority last year.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Immense Union Majority—Congressmen Elected.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* of Wednesday says:

The estimate of 40,000 majority on the home vote published in Monday's *Gazette*, will not vary materially from the actual result. The Democrats polled their full vote, while we have lost, because of the confidence of the people, especially in strong Union districts, in a Union victory. This, and the transfer of 20,000 Union voters to the army since last fall, accounts mainly for the falling off from BROUGH'S majority. The soldier's vote will swell the aggregate majority to over 60,000. The Union majority on the home vote will be increased in November.

In regard to Congressmen, we have almost swept the State, electing seventeen of the nineteen Congressmen. Of these, sixteen seem to have been elected by the home vote. The following are the successful Union candidates:

First District, Benjamin Eggleston; Second, R. B. Hayes; Third, R. C. Schenck; Fourth, Wm. Lawrence; Sixth, R. W. Clark; Seventh, S. Shellabarger; Eighth, J. R. Hubbell; Ninth, R. P. Buckland; Tenth, J. M. Ashley; Eleventh, H. S. Bundy; Thirteenth, C. Delano; Fourteenth, M. Welker; Fifteenth, T. A. Plants; Sixteenth, J. A. Bingham; Seventeenth, E. R. Eckley; Eighteenth, R. P. Spaulding; Nineteenth, J. A. Garfield. La Blond and Finck we suppose to be elected in the Fifth and Twelfth Districts by majorities that the soldiers' vote will not overcome. Thus, the delegation will stand 17 Union to 2 Democrats. The present delegation stands 14 Democrats to 5 Union—a Union gain of 12. This is a gratifying and important result.

INDIANA.

The Union Majority Increasing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 13—11:30 P. M.

The Union majority in Indiana increases steadily as more counties come in. My majority is nearly seventeen hundred. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Constitutional Election in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Scattering returns from the counties are coming in. They indicate that the vote on the new Constitution will be close, and the soldiers' vote will probably be required to determine the result.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The official returns for Baltimore City increase the majority for the Constitution to 7,726. Cecil County, Eighth District, gives 144 for the Constitution, the one district to hear from will reduce it. Baltimore County, three districts give 216 for. Harford, estimated at 300, against. Washington County, incomplete, estimated at 1,200 for. Hagerstown gives 223 majority for the Constitution. Annapolis 37 against.

Carroll County, Westminster 40 against. Uniontown, 158 for.

St. Wayne County, Leonardstown, 244 against. Patuxent District 84 against.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Frederick City, 854 for the Constitution. New-Market and Middletown give 209 for; Worcester County, one district, 304 against; Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, 168 for, and 59 against.

The Iowa Election.

The Presidential election taking place this year, Iowa did not hold her annual State election on Tuesday last. On the 8th of November Presidential Electors, Congressional Representatives, members of the Legislature and county officers are to be elected. The State election of 1865 will as usual occur on the second Tuesday of October.

Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Nebraska has elected a Union Delegate to Congress by a large majority.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 13.

The State Legislature convened in this place to-day. The Senate organized by electing HENRY CLARK, Secretary; JAMES P. SAMPSON, Assistant Secretary; and REV. P. H. WHITE, of Coventry, Chaplain. The House elected Hon. A. B. GARDNER, of Bennington, Speaker, and J. H. FLAGG, of Wilmington, Clerk.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Democratic Convention in the Sixth District, held to-day, nominated Rev. THOMAS GREENWOOD, of Malden, for Congress, and J. H. CARLTON, of Haverhill, for Presidential Elector.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The Eighth District Republican Convention today nominated by acclamation Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN for Congress, and EX-GOV. LEVI LINCOLN for Presidential Elector.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company, held here to-day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Charles Davenport, Cincinnati; Charles M. Stebbins, New-York; Geo. T. Williams, Edwin C. Bush and Charles J. Osborne, of St. Louis. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company: CHAS. DAVENPORT, of Cincinnati, President; O. H. PALMER, of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer, and GEO. T. WILLIAMS, of St. Louis, Superintendent.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Admiral PORTER took command of the North Atlantic Squadron this morning in place of Admiral LEE, which event was signalized by a salute from the U. S. steamship *Brooklyn*.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* left this morning for Aiken's Landing with 450 rebel prisoners for exchange.

There had been no arrivals from the James River up to 4 P.M. to-day.

From Natchez, &c.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Natchez dates to the 4th have been received. The expedition under Col. MCCABLE, which left Vidalia on the 26th ult., had returned, having captured the rebel Col. WILKINS, four captains, several guerrillas, 400 hundred head of cattle, 150 mules, 50 horses, a considerable quantity of cotton and woolen cloths, a quantity of arms and ammunition and 37 recruits.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Gen. ROSECRANS, with a part of his Staff, left for the front last night.

The Radical Union Convention in the First District yesterday nominated CHARLES P. JOHNSON for Congress.

United States Steamer Vanderbilt.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander BALDWIN, arrived here this forenoon from a cruise off the coast of Nova Scotia.

Launch of the United States Steam Frigate Chattanooga.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The United States steam frigate *Chattanooga* was launched at 12 o'clock to-day at CRAMP'S yard. She is 320 feet long and 3,300 tons burthen. She is intended to carry 12 guns and is built for high speed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Union party of Nevada have nominated BLAISDELL for Governor, and Messrs. BEATTY, BROSMAN and LEWIS for Supreme Judges.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company state, in their annual report, that they have thirty-one miles of railroad and telegraph in operation; and their average monthly receipts since June have been over $16,000, and expenses $3,000. The company are entitled to $1,264,000 in Government bonds.

Arrived, ships *Marmion* and *Victoria*, from Glasgow, and *Visco*, from Liverpool.

Sailed, ship *Black Prince*, for Boston.

From Cairo—Rebel Depredations in Southeast Missouri.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis, has passed here for Cincinnati, with 130 bales of cotton.

The steamship *Eclipse* was fired into at Island No. 37, and the engineer and one deck hand wounded and several horses killed. Refugees report this band of rebels 2,000 strong.

Straggliers from PRICE'S army are committing depredations upon the citizens in that region.

Canadian Convention.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The Union Convention meets daily, but its proceedings are secret. It is understood that satisfactory progress is being made.

Messrs. ANDREWS, BADGE, WHITNEY and REGNEY, from New-York, are here, attempting to obtain a settlement of the old reciprocity claim, for which an appropriation was made in the last Parliament.

Lieut.-Col. JARVIS is here.

The Europa Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Europa* sailed this morning for Boston at half past six o'clock, where she will be due tomorrow (Friday) night.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 68; Morris Canal, 98; Reading Railroad, 61¾; Long Island Railroad, 46. Light exchange on New-York at par.

THE CARTING FOR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The carting for the Custom-house is a "heavy" portion of its business. Heretofore it has been given to comparatively few cartmen, and those such as were favored ones. Very justly this has been looked upon as unjust by the others and given much dissatisfaction. It is the intention of these others to have a committee wait upon Collector DRAPER and request him to make a reform in this particular, and to cause a more just and general distribution of the large patronage. The work, by conceding this, will be done more economically than under the favoring system, and quite as satisfactorily. It is understood that Collector DRAPER has, in advance of the committee's visit, determined to distribute this portion of his patronage in accordance with their wishes. A monopoly will thus be broken up, a just act done, and much satisfaction given.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

"Nothing new is news," said an old attaché of the TIMES to me, the other day, as I was leaving Washington for this army, and as the gentleman is good authority in such matters, and as he seemed anxious that I should keep the readers of the TIMES posted when there was "nothing new," as well as when everything was active and exciting, I have sat down to-day to tell the "news." An officer, pretty well up among the "stars," speaking about army correspondents, said that they ought to describe the incidents of the siege; but he forgot that nearly every bullet whistles alike, and that shells and mortar bombs only differ from each other in their voices—the one shrieks discordantly as he passes through the air above your head, and then plunges into the ground only to reappear in a dozen fragments, throwing the sand wildly about, like the dying whale spouting bloody water. The bomb is fond of "surprises," and would make a very agreeable member of the daily "surprise parties" on our front, only that he has an extraordinary manner of "breaking things"—that is anything but pleasant.

Besides, one becomes so habituated to the sound of shot and shell, that anything less than a general bombardment, or a regular fusilade along our lines, fails to elicit comment, and the monotonous crack of the picket's rifle or the occasional boom of cannon are passed by with as little comment as the roar of vehicles in Broadway.

I was the spectator, the other day, to the firing of a battery in one of our numerous forts, and it was striking to witness the listlessness and nonchalance with which the gunners rammed whole kegs of powder and sixty-four and hundred pound shell into their guns. Still more interesting was it to see the man with the lanyard "No. 3," I believe they call him, pull his string and cause the echoes to ring and ring again with the deafening explosion. Gun after gun was fired with a sort of mechanical exactitude, with an indifference that custom and long practice had forced upon the artillerists. Of course they were anxious about where the shell would strike, and "lookouts" kept vigilant watch upon the unlucky spot that was destined to receive the fearful messenger. If the aim was a good one, you could read it in the face of the "gunner" who sighted the piece. When the shot failed to "tell," you were treated to series of phrases about "half second," "point blank," or "another half degree," which related entirely to cutting fuses and elevating the gun. Even when the enemy, tired with taking in all the "tricks," lead off themselves and "returned the lead," you looked in vain for a flash of excitement or the shade of emotion among the men. If the shot "told" and came whizzing into the fort, the warning cry of "down," caused every one to run for shelter among the parallels or gopher holes, but it seemed involuntary. Altogether, it was a disappointment to your correspondent, and he found himself forgetting to dodge the shells in wondering at the conduct of those veterans.

Along the lines of picket the excitement is sometimes greater, but, as a general thing, even the sharpshooter goes through his allotted day's tour of duty as a mere matter of routine, and leaves the trenches with as little thought as the carpenter would doff his cap and apron after a hard day's planing and sawing. Some of the more remarkable of the "good shots," if asked regarding their success in shooting, will tell you quietly that they had bad or good luck, as the case may be, and never seem to realize that human life and limb hang in the scale of accurate distance or steady aim.

Occasionally the men along our extreme front get tired of loading and firing, and stick up a white handkerchief on a ramrod, then another soon appears on the rebel works, and for hours nothing will be done—at least not until the flags disappear from one of the two lines. At night a great deal of powder and ball is wasted along our lines, for a continual dropping fire can be heard during the hours usually devoted to sleep. One often reads of the musical noises of the night, and poets and musicians frequently create sweet melodies and delightful compositions with nothing else for their subject—but I defy the redoubtable BAKER himself to make melody out of the night sounds here. His famous "Katydid" would have to give place to stranger and more unearthly sounds.

One reason why so much picket firing is indulged in during the night time is the fact that the enemy keep it up to prevent desertions. Another is, that the night being so cold and cheerless, owing to the recent sudden change in the thermometer, that the men on both sides fire away to keep awake. I saw yesterday a couple of deserters who came in on the Fifth Corps front just about daylight. They say that it is very hard to get anything like the truth from their papers or their officers regarding late movements. Being Georgians, they naturally seemed anxious regarding the probable result of the rumored conference between Gov. BROWN and Gen. SHERMAN. They declared that BROWN was at heart a bitter opponent to Secessionism, and they were confident that "the old man would get the best of JEFF. DAVIS yet." As an instance of cause and effect, I may mention that JEFF. DAVIS' recent speech in Macon, Ga., decided these men to desert. They both claim to be conscripts.

Except the usual desultory firing of daily occurrence along our lines, this army is in absolute quietude. The men busy themselves in making themselves comfortable, and if it was not quite so cold a very pleasant time they would have of it.

I very seldom introduce politics in my letters, and I would not do so now, were it not for the many queries I am expected to answer regarding the *modus operandi* of voting in the army. Why don't the Government or the General Committees make arrangements for receiving soldiers' votes? There will be no excitement here about election, for soldiers will not trouble themselves much about the result. But a good many have asked me how they were to get their vote recorded, and as I do not know I refer them to the Editor of the TIMES, hoping that he will inform us, and suggest to those having the matter in charge to "hurry up their documents," for the Ides of November are fast approaching.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

Veterans Enlisting for a New Campaign Against Traitors.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN VETERAN SOLDIERS' CLUB.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Soldiers' Campaign Club held a large meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening, and elected the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the association:

PRESIDENT.

Surgeon F. WILLIS FISHER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Major-Gens. John C. Fremont, Daniel E. Sickles, Dan'l Butterfield, Robt Anderson, Abner Doubleday, Brig.-Gens. John Cochrane, T. Francis Meagher, William Webb, William Hall, Charles Yates; Cols. T. B. Van Buren, Rush C. Hawkins, F. A. Conklin, Lloyd Aspinwall, Van Amburgh and Avery; Lieut.-Cols. Girard L. McKenzie, A. J. H. Duganne and Brickel; Majs. D. W. Driggs, Peter Kelly, A. N. Williamson and Haggerty; Capt. Cyrus Hubbard;

SECRETARIES.

A. M. Burtis, A. L. Curtis, Wm. H. Draper.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Col. Hawkins, William D. Baker, and A. Allaire.

After the election of officers, the meeting was addressed by Mr. FISH, a Union refugee from TEXAS. He gave an interesting account of the rebel tyranny in the South, of which he had some practical experience, and urged the men of the North to continue this war until no armed rebel should be above ground nothing from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Before the Club dispersed, Capt. SMITH, of the Illinois Cavalry, entertained the members with a humorous but eloquent and pointed speech. He said that however the soldiers might feel in regard to McCLELLAN as a military leader, they must judge him now by the company he kept. The Democratic candidate reminded the speaker of a man who once bought a lot of two thousand hogs, and, after driving them through the country for twenty-five days, had to sell them at a loss of three thousand dollars. This unlucky individual remarked to a friend that all the satisfaction he got out of his speculation was keeping company with the d—d hogs for three weeks, and that would be all the satisfaction that Gen. McCLELLAN would get from that political speculation—keeping company with the hogs. The Democrats made a great ado about miscegenation; he would promise them one thing, if they would turn to and assist in the election of LINCOLN, that was that Congress should pass a law that no Democrat should be married to a colored woman against his will. Everything should be done for their protection. Capt. SMITH continued for some time, frequently interrupted by applause.

The club will hold their first grand mass meeting on Wednesday next, at the Cooper Institute. Eminent speakers will be in attendance, and the large hall will be decorated in an original and splendid manner. If the recent elections have not sold the country how the soldiers vote, the Lincoln Veteran Club propose to furnish further information.

Seventh Ward.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting of the Seventh Ward Union Association, of which Mr. EDWARD M. SEIDMORE is President, was held last evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. At 8 o'clock Mr. SEIDMORE called the meeting to order, and on motion, Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE was elected Chairman. He tendered his thanks to the association, said he had just returned from Connecticut, where he found the fires burning as brightly as they are even in Indiana. [Cheers.] Yesterday, said he, I attended a Union meeting in that State, at which were present ten thousand Union and liberty-loving citizens, who came in their wagons and on foot from miles around, to add their support to the great Union movement. The question now before us is one of great interest, it is not merely the question of who shall be President of the United States, but whether we shall have the United States to govern. An excellent Glee Club then furnished some music, after which the Chairman introduced

HON. JAMES R. WHITING,

who recounted some of the political campaigns he and Mr. HOXIE had gone through together. Years ago they had worked together in this very ward, the battle-ground then, and the battle-ground now, of the Democratic party. Then, however, they all believe that no matter which party got in power they would follow up the same general principles and sustain the United States, the Constitution, and the laws. But, said he, we are now told that thirty years ago the Southerners made up their minds that if they went out of power they would dismember the States. Down to the election of Mr. LINCOLN the Government had been managed to suit the South. We had Southern Presidents with Southern principles of course, and Northern Presidents with Southern principles. Up to the time the South seceded it had received no injury. And the Government had protected not only their general principles but also their peculiar institutions, for instance the right to sell, keep, and make slaves. Those who thought or spoke against this peculiar manufacture were called Abolitionists—black Abolitionists, and were hated and put down by the South. The Macbeth, said he, and some of the press say we made this war against the South. Was there ever anything so preposterous? Did we, before the election of 1859, which elected Mr. LINCOLN as President, to take his seat in March, 1860, prepare for war? Did we prepare ships and arsenals, and forts and guns, and munitions and articles for their manufacture? No; and yet they say you Northern mudsills have made war against us, and want to subdue us. Was there ever anything so perfectly absurd? Indiana, said he, sends us fifteen thousand, Pennsylvania sends us a large majority, and Ohio caps it all with a majority of forty thousand. And forty thousand for what? For party? No, thank God, but for our country, for liberty and Union. [Great cheering.] He then ably reviewed Gen. MCCLELLAN'S public and military career—a man whom his friends styled a great General, but where his great generalship had been displayed he had as yet been unable to learn. He spoke of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S keeping the great army of the United States idle for months, and calling them an unorganized mob, while he was drilling them according to his ideas, as an insult to an army which was composed of the best young men of the country, equal in strength and intelligence to the General commanding them, and an insult to the entire North. He spoke of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S repeated disobedience of President LINCOLN'S orders, and of the trivial excuses he offered for so doing, and said he only blamed the President for not removing him before. He then spoke at length of President LINCOLN'S actions since he had been President; of the ability he had shown, and the wish in all instances to do that which was right. He spoke also of the present condition of the rebellion, of the crushing effect the last Union victories had had on it, and the foolishness, if not wickedness, of now, in the very moment of victory, of deserting our noble cause, the cause of liberty, of humanity and of Union, and crying for peace. His speech was interspersed with humorous anecdotes, which kept his audience in the best of humor. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close was greeted with three hearty cheers.

A glee club from Kings County then sang some of their favorite glees, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, after which JAMES R. BURNS, a soldier who had served three years in the Union army, and lost one arm in the service of his country, made a spirited and patriotic speech, after which cheers were given for LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the Union ticket, when the meeting adjourned.

County Nominations.

The Mozart (FERNANDO WOOD) County Convention met last night to nominate their share of the ticket allotted to them in the division of officers agreed upon by the Anti-Tammany Democracy. They made the following nominations.

County Clerk.—BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD.
District Attorney.—A. OAKEY HALL.
Coroners.—JOHN KEAN, WILLIAM O. HANLON.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.

The McKeon Assembly Conventions met last night and made nominations in the districts named below: First District, HAZELTINE HAMILTON; Third District, J. H. SCHELLY; Fifth District, CHARLES BLAUVELT. In the other districts not named, adjournments were generally made till Saturday night.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

Pursuant to the call of the McClellan Union General Committee, nominating conventions for Congressional candidates, were held last night in the respective districts, with the following result:

Fourth District—Adjourned to 19th instant. Fifth District—WM. B. MACLAY nominated. Sixth District—Adjourned to this evening. Seventh District—Adjourned to 18th instant. Eighth District—Adjourned to 16th instant. Ninth District—Adjourned.

A SINGULAR AND DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning WILLIAM FISHER, a native of Holland, aged 25 years, and proprietor of a shooting gallery at No. 187 Chatham-street, entered the house of CHARLES WEISMAN, at No. 201 Elm-street, where a wedding party were assembled. For a few moments he engaged in conversation with some of his acquaintances present, during which he appeared quite rational. Suddenly he drew a revolver from his pocket, and putting the muzzle near his breast fired two shots in quick succession. The wounds thus inflicted are very serious, and it is believed they will prove fatal. He was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The testimony given by the Police, is to the effect that the victim has recently been disappointed in love, and they thus explain the cause of the rash act.

A STEEL PLATE MAP OF NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.—Mr. J. T. LLOYD, the well-known map publisher, has just undertaken a work of some magnitude. He proposes to issue a great steel plate map, in atlas form, of New-York City and County, exhibiting every street and each house with its number and the name of the resident or owner plainly engraved. All the parks, squares, vacant lots, piers, docks, &c., &c., will also be distinctly given. The idea is a novel one, and the work, if well carried out, will be of value to every citizen.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Various Comments on Jeff. Davis' Macon Speech.

DAVIS' MACON SPEECH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 8.

We are pained to note the tone in which MR. DAVIS addresses the people of Georgia. It is so different from the usually calm and well-weighed language with which he greets the public. He seems to have found it necessary to vindicate his devotion to the whole interests of the country. He justifies the propriety of his military appointments, explains the comparative difficulties of the situation in Virginia and Georgia, and adjures his auditors to save their country from bondage. There are some declarations wrong from him in this defence against the anonymous and unfounded charges of having abandoned Georgia, which we regret to see. The serious depletion of our armies will read badly at the North and in Europe. We are sorry to see the President so far lose his temper as to denounce personally the authors of harsh and unwarrantable imputations upon him, and even to talk of BUTLER in the language in which he deserves to be talked of by any one else than the head of a powerful Confederacy. The speech has been probably thought by the friends of the President essential to vindicate him and themselves from censure. We take leave to say it had better been borne in silence. We would cite a single instance, in which a man, placed in the foreground of another revolution, was likewise tempted to vindicate himself, and yet stood firm until events brought refutation to calumny. When the Conway conspiracy was formed, with the object of supersezing Gen. WASHINGTON in command of the American army, he was charged with an imbecility amounting almost to cowardice. To these imputations he then made no defence. At a subsequent period he said that his alleged inaction proceeded from the want of arms, clothing and supplies. He could easily have vindicated himself, but his country must have suffered; he thought it better to sacrifice his own military reputation than that the cause should be endangered.

The speech of President DAVIS has, however, a meaning and a moral. It imports a phase of public sentiment unfavorable to the cause. It has been, perhaps, extorted by the extravagant and causeless charges against him.

[]We utter but the transient words of a journal, but we cannot forbear adverting again to the apparent controversies in the Southwest. We lament to perceive, in many particulars, indications that it exists. The change in SHERMAN'S tactics: his invitations for a conference—spurned, as we are pleased to see, by the Governor of Georgia—his adroit civilities to individuals to counteract his wholesale exile of the people of Atlanta; his reward and temptations to our men to enlist under the flag of the United States—all these things show that the enemy is aware of discontent and controversy among us. We have no word of censure where either the parties or the controversy are before us; but we have a right to adjure those who participate in the feeling to which we address ourselves to remember the ground upon which they stand. The antagonists of the President may be right in their objections to his policy. What then? Is it of profit to divide and exasperate the country at this time upon such questions? These questions are of importance to show the incompetency of the President or the defects of the Confederate Constitution. In either case it is better to postpone their decision until the country shall be better prepared to examine into their merits. The President can only be reached by impeachment in the Senate or by a counter revolution. Are we prepared for a counter revolution? In such case we must put some other men at the head of affairs. Is the country willing to displace the President? If so, who are they willing to put in his place? The inquiry shows the absurdity of supposing that discontent or violence are our remedies. We write with the knowledge that our army has been driven back from Chattanooga, and that a triumphant enemy pretends to dictate terms in the heart of Georgia—with the knowledge that the enemy has driven our forces on the Valley and are ravaging the fields upon which we rely for subsistence—with the sound of a heavy cannonade in our ears, and the news that the enemy has carried an outpost of the defences of Richmond; and we assure our readers of the Southwest that the partisan controversy to which we have alluded gives us more concern than all these mishaps put together. We have not said a word in defence of the President. We can put the case hypothetically, that those who censure him may be right in their objections. If those objections be valid, they will do to keep to a day more proper for their consideration. If there be one just objection to the man, or the form of government under which he acts, the people who threw off the yoke of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will not submit to the sway of any one else. The men who reformed the abuses of the Federal Constitution will not tolerate the defects of that which they have themselves created. We ask for more forbearance, for more unity, for a more earnest and universal determination to resist the enemy. Those heated by personal or party antagonisms are not aware how our enemies, and those at heart not our friends, rejoice over any symptom of discontent among us. They do not reflect how the thousands, weary of the war, derive all their encouragement to persevere from the words and acts of their public men. How much must this last great element of defence be weakened by controversies and imputations among those to whom they look for counsel and support? Let us all be friends.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' SPEECH.

From the Montgomery Mail.

We hazard little in saying that the speech of the President at Macon is not such as the public had a right to expect from Mr. DAVIS at this critical juncture of our affairs. The least the President says about the late campaign in Georgia, the better. He has shocked the country and the army already enough by what has transpired under his direction, to spare them a defence of his policy. The evidence accumulates, that had JOHNSTON been retained in command of the Tennessee army, Atlanta would not only have been saved, but SHERMAN'S hosts would have been destroyed. In the very pinch of his campaign, in the very vintage time of victory, the President, without one word of warning or remonstrance, removed "that old and skillful General" from the army. SHERMAN, in his reports of his operations before Atlanta, presents the reader with the sequel.

These periodical interferences of the President are fast bringing us to grief, sapping the confidence of both people and army in his wisdom, encouraging our enemies and paving the way for what we shudder to reflect upon. *His to the West are usually the preludes of disaster.* His consultation with BRAGG and JOHNSTON in 1

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The recent Fall Book Trade Sale went off with reasonable animation in view of the exciting topics of the coming election, &c. Events of this nature, inevitably demanding a large share of the public attention, are notoriously unfavorable to the circulation of books in the same quantities that are consumed by the general demand, when there is an absence of any absorbing subjects, and the minds of people are free to amuse themselves with the products of literature. One fact was satisfactorily established by the sale which is, that the manufacturers' call for higher prices in consequence of the increased cost of book-making, was responded to without a murmur. In fact, the additional expense attending every branch of the manufacturing process was so well known to all the parties concerned in the sale, that the justice of the rise in prices was self-evident and could not be resisted. It may, therefore, be safely asserted that until some other turn of the monetary wheel takes place, the reign of cheap literature is over for the present. Scarcely any book can be published for one dollar, and the same class of publications that were formerly issued for that sum will now command one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars and a half, and the same proportion nearly, will hold good with larger books. How far this new state of things prepares the way for the reception of the English system of circulating libraries, some acute business man will probably show us before long. The quantities of books sold were not large, though, as mentioned above, the prices were generally satisfactory. There was an absence of the customary Western buyers, partially made up, by the presence of a number of the Canadian Book Trade, who on the prevailing state of the currency, are enabled to lay in stock on very advantageous terms. Scarcely any new publications were offered at the sale, but full assortments of standard books went off in the usual channels for distribution among the public. Of miscellaneous articles, photograph-albums were the most abundant. Several invoices of these showed an undiminished demand. The sale was conducted throughout with the usual ability displayed by Mr. COOLEY and Mr. GEORGE LEAVITT the auctioneers, in catering for the accommodation of the Book Trade.

—A novel educational apparatus has just been produced, calculated to facilitate greatly the study of geography. It is patented by Mr. ELBERT PERSE, under the title of "The Magnetic Globe." It is a sphere of very neat execution, which, in addition to the usual geographical details,—being constructed of iron—exhibits, by the means of magnetism, the phenomena that in the globe of the earth itself, are produced by the attraction of gravitation. This is done by the use of small figures of men, animals, &c., that adhere to the surface, and thus exemplify to the youthful sight, as well as mind, the usually inexplicable fact of the possibility of antipodes, and many other cosmical properties, that will readily occur to the experienced teacher. The application of sheet metal to the manufacture of globes is effected by an apparatus of Mr. PERSE'S invention, and in time bids fair to revolutionize the trade in those articles. Some of a large size are now preparing, and may be obtained through the publisher, Mr. JOHN F. TROW, of Green-street, New-York.

—A loss that may truly be called irreparable was sustained at the conflagration in Broadway on Tuesday morning when "The Irving Building" was destroyed by fire. The presence of Messrs. BANG, MERWIN & Co's. well known Book Auction Room in this building, had made it a sort of *rendezvous* for literary purposes, and among the tenants of adjoining rooms was Mr. C. B. RICHARDSON, the publisher of the "Historical Magazine" and dealer in antiquarian Books on American History. Here was stored the invaluable Library of Books relating to America formed by Col. Aspinall, formerly U. S. Consul at London for more than thirty years, and recently purchased of him by a gentlemen of New-York, for twenty-one thousand dollars. The Library was in transit to its new locality at the time of the fire, and we understand that with the exception of about two hundred of the scarce and rare early tracts on the American Colonies, &c., the bulk of the collection perished. Col. ASPINWALL began the bringing together of the books at a time when few or no competitors were in the field, and aided by the life-long friendship of Mr. O. RICH, the American Bibliographer, he was enabled to secure, at moderate rates, books that scarcely any amount of money would now obtain. Among the really unique features of the collection were eighteen folio volumes of original State papers on the early history of New-York and Massachusetts. They were purchased at the sale of the library of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS, author of *Political Annals of the United Colonies*, (1750.) Mr. CHALMERS, from his official position, enjoyed unlimited access to the Colonial records of the "Board of Trade and Plantations," and other departments of the English State Paper Office. He had all an antiquarian's love for musty parchments and choice historical documents, and it is doing no injustice to his memory to say that he sometimes forgot to return to their proper depositories the authorities consulted by him in his *Annals* and they will be sought in vain there now. The historical value of this portion of the library, so calamitously destroyed, it is almost impossible to estimate. It also abounded in rare printed works on American history, including the finest large paper copy known of MATHER'S *Magnalia*, and many others of equal value, that the bibliographer can now only mourn over, and regret their loss.

—Professor GOLDWIN SMITHS' last work, published recently before his departure from England for the United States, is "A Plea for the Abolition of Tests, in the University of Oxford." It is distinguished by his usual boldness and independence of opinion, and presents a fine specimen of argumentative eloquence. Though much relaxed of late years, the tests, still in force at Oxford, apply to all the members of convocation (the governing body of the University;) all who take the "Master" or "Doctor's" degree; and all fellows of colleges; these must subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church. The removal of this restriction is the object of the Professor's plea, and by a masterly survey of past history, and the application of its lessons to the present, he shows how little danger need be apprehended from the change, by the most cautious admirer of the "*status in quo*," and how much benefit would arise, to the Church itself, the study of Theology, and the cause of rational and conscientious inquiry, by the entire abrogation of all shackles upon the conscience.

—So much of recent English literature is connected with Holland House and its hospitable owners, Lord and Lady HOLLAND, that any new particulars about them have interest. Every liberal writer of the day—Sidney Smith, Rogers, Talfourd, Macauley, Tom Moore, Irving, Macintosh, &c., abounds with references to the classic scenes, where, in halls once inhabited by ADDISON, the flower of modern intellectual English society, was assembled around the board where the "nephew of FOX," and his lady, dispensed a sumptuous and intelligent hospitality. Lady HOLLAND herself was not the least remarkable of the company. Those who knew her speak of her as brilliant and witty, as possessed of queenly grace of manner, as well intormed, of wonderful tact and of excellent sense. Mr. SAHIN, in "Loyalists of the American Revolution," has brought forward some facts relating to her which do not appear to be known, or ever alluded to, in England. Lady HOLLAND was the grand-daughter of an American loyalist, FLORENTINUS VASSALL, a native of the West Indies, who was chief owner of an immense domain, fifteen miles wide on both sides of the Kennbeck River, near Norridgewock, Maine. He left by will to her a life-estate in this property and devised it in entail to her male children. The circumstances of her marriage are well known. She had three children by her first husband, Sir GODFREY WEBSTER, when she was divorced from him, and married Lord HOLLAND. The estate in Maine might have been sold, but her son HENRY, after the divorce, ceased all intercourse with her, and preferred sacrificing his property to joining her in a conveyance. After many years the rights of mother and son were purchased separately by parties in Boston, who sued three of the settlers or "squatters," in the name of the son HENRY. The cases were carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington, where it was decided that he had no ground of action during his mother's life. After her death in 1845, the suits were renewed, but fifty years' possession had gone so far to give presumption of title, that they were compromised by the payment of a small sum by the defendants for the land occupied, and each party his own costs. Thus in 1851 terminated the litigation of the great Vassall estate, long a topic of great interest in the State of Maine, and curiously connected with a name so well known in England.

MEXICO.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Defeat of the Liberals in Mexico--Mejina' March over the Mountains--Proclamations of General De Castagny, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

The most important piece of intelligence from the Mexican Capital, from which we have news up to the 28th of Sept., is that which asserts a defeat of the Republicans under GONSALES ORTEGA, not very far from Durango. The dispatch from the war office of the Imperialists is as follows:

"The French troops have just obtained a brilliant victory over the discontented party in the direction of Durango.

The corps of ORTEGA, NEGRETE and CASSOJOL, with whom POTONI had joined some days before, finding themselves pursued by General AYMARD, had made their appearance in the direction of Norid Cuencame and Yervanis. JUAREZ was with them. Being detained by the freshets of the river NAZAS, which stopped their retreat towards Chihuahua, these troops were waiting for the falling of the river, and were concentrated on the heights of Majoma near Estanguela.

Col. MARTIN, who was then at San Juan del Rio, resolved to go and attack the enemy, and on the 21st of September came in sight of them. They were posted in a strong position, and consisted of about four thousand men, provided with twenty pieces of artillery. Col. MARTIN had but five hundred French and one hundred Mexicans, but did not delay the attack. After a fight extremely obstinate and bloody the enemy was completely defeated, and left in our power twenty pieces of artillery and one hundred and thirty prisoners. Their loss amounted to about five hundred men killed and wounded. During their retreat they blew up their train of artillery. The last troops of JUAREZ were thus scattered and without stores. Col. MARTIN, the hero of the day, did not enjoy his victory—his body was cut in two by a cannon ball at the beginning of the action, finding thus on the battle-field a glorious death. We have also had one officer, eleven French and three Mexican soldiers killed, three officers and forty-one French soldiers wounded—all of the Second Regiment of Zouaves.

In the direction of Vera Cruz the Mexican troops have also obtained a victory. Gen. CALDERON and Gen. FIGUEREDO overlook the discontented bands toward San Carlos. The Chiefs of the banditti, CRISPIN MARTINEZ and VALENTINE GARCIA were made prisoners and shot.

A. D'OSMONT,
The Colonel, Chief officer of the Staff.

MEXICO, 27th September, 1864.

The Emperor was expected to be in the capital by the 15th or 20th of this month.

The roads having become impassable for troops, military operations are for the present suspended. Meanwhile all the passes to the department of Oajaca are guarded by troops.

As the English steamer *Clyde* was leaving Vera Cruz, a French steamer arrived with the news that Matamoras had been occupied by the Imperialists.

A portion of the Republicans engaged as above mention at San Carlos, had fortified themselves in a farm house, but were completely surrounded. Also, in the district of Chilapa there had been some fighting with the Republicans under Cols. TAPIA and OLEA. So little confidence have MAXIMILIAN'S Ministers in the consistency of VIDAURRI and his Lieut. QUIROGA, that they have compelled them to advertise in the *Gaceta* of Monterey, as follows:

"I, the undersigned declare that I acknowledge the Emperor MAXIMILIAN as legitimate sovereign of Mexico, and submit to his authority.

Moreover, I engage, upon my honor, not to undertake nor encourage any attempt which shall have for its object to attack the Imperial Government of Mexico."

This precious State document is signed by two ocelinquents, for such is the ludicrous position in which this piece of delicate State craft places them.

Admiral BOUET has received orders to occupy Mazatlan with some companies of Algerine sharpshooters. The Imperialists accuse ORTEGA of having treated the town of Mascota with great severity on account of the defeat which a part of his troops under ORTIZ suffered at Chilion, as mentioned in a previous letter.

In the course of his tour of observation, MAXIMILIAN had abundant proofs of the misery to which the ultra and retrograde party who wish to govern in his name have reduced their country. In all the towns of the interior a fierce famine rules, due in part to the civil strife, and in part to an excessive drouth, which has destroyed multitudes, and principally in Morelia. Committees for the relief of the poor have been organized, and in order to give immediate employment, orders have been issued to begin at once the construction of a high road which will unite these towns, hitherto isolated, with the port of Tampico.

ESCHEVERRIA, who was Secretary of the Treasury under JUAREZ when the intervention took place, and, as being a near relative of Gen. PRIM'S lady, was often mentioned at that period, died lately at Tresnillo, of congestion of the brain. QUIROGA has been acting the part of a George Monk on a small scale. Without acknowledging the Empire, he fought against the Republic. No doubt, like their worthy prototye, he and his master, VIDAURRI, were biding their time to exact an exorbitant price. In the meantime, like all renegades, he shoots his late fellow-soldiers when prisoners, and even seeks the life of the man whom so lately he acknowledged as the legally elected chief of the Republic.

The excessive toll of the forced marches of MEJIA killed several of his soldiers, for in the "Sierra Madre," beside the mischievous road, there was a total want of provisions, and especially of pasture, so that the mules perished, and for nine days the soldiers were obliged to haul the artillery and wagons. CORTINA has been censured for not taking advantage of this state of affairs; but, on the contrary, he yielded, one by one, all the strong positions, and at length made a precipitous retreat. In Victoria, MEJIA seized a large quantity of the best American powder, shells, cartridges, wagon-traces, and twelve pieces of siege artillery, dismounted. Great praise is bestowed on a troop of soldiers belonging to Guanajuato, who acted as an escort to JUAREZ, and by their bravery saved the whole party. PATONI was commanding the Republicans at Parras, and JUAREZ had ordered him to fortify Mapini, intending to proceed to that place. The Desert of San Carlos, entirely without water, is not a very desirable route, and therefore JUAREZ preferred the other road, although exposed to ambuscades from the French, under Gen. L'HERILLER, at Cuencame.

Among the recent exploits of the guerrillas is the intercention of the mails between Mexico and Morelia, the Republicans having installed themselves near Toluca. Armed parties present themselves on the Vera Cruz road. Near Soledad they carried off several bales of merchandise and two hundred mules. The French Lieutenant (ARCHAMBAUD) who so distinguished himself in the attack on ARTEAGA'S forces at Chilion, died at Guadalajara of the result of a wound which he received just above the heart.

The French General (DE CASTAGNY) has reorganized the Municipal Government of Monterey as well as the Courts of Justice. He has also abolished the tax denominated the Federal Contribution, and also the additional duty upon cotton which was ordered on the 17th of last May.

The same General has issued an address to the inhabitants of New-Leon:

"MEXICANS: I have come among you in order that you may recognize MAXIMILIAN I., Emperor of Mexico; that is to say to bring you peace, order and tranquility, and to free you from the intriguers who, under different titles, have not ceased to enrich themselves by plundering you. Recollect all you have suffered all the exactions that have ruined you, and you will hasten to proclaim the distinguished Prince whom a large majority in Mexico have chosen for their sovereign. The empire is the end of your evils, your wounds will be healed and your dissensions apneased; repose will be assured for your persons and your property guaranteed; it will develop the public wealth, maintain national independence and give you such a prosperity as you would never have found in the midst of your discord. Receive the Emperor frankly. He who consecrates his life to your welfare, and who, a perfect stranger to your quarrels, calls around him with distinction all good citizens to help him in the regeneration of your country. Good men of all parties who desire the greatness of your country surround the Mexican Imperial Throne which the disinterrested hand of France has just *restored*. Inhabitants of New-Leon, follow the example of the other departments, and let the sons of the frontier, in their turn, repeat the cry which resounds in every part of Mexico. Long live the Emperor MAXIMILIAN."

The expression which I have put in italics of *restoration*, appears at first a mistake of the good General, but no doubt he alludes to the ephemeral empire of ITURBIDE in 1822. As Mexico is to be made an epitome of France, it must, of course, have its restoration of the empire, and this same idea of ITURBIDE'S empire we find more clearly developed by MAXIMILIAN, on the occasion of the laying of the first stone of the monument to commemorate the Independence. Three or four State tents were erected in the grand square, one of these was assigned to the family of ITURBIDE. This is a puerility, and reminds me of NELSON'S observation upon the Austrian Gen. MACK, who so terribly failed at Ulm: "He talked for half an hour upon some ornament of military dress. I have formed my opinion of the man. Heaven grant that I may be mistaken." To the Austrian prince, we may say: *Mutato nomine, &c.* Or does it conceal some monstrous thought of the ultra Reactionists, to deny the legality of all governments and laws since the short reign of ITURBIDE. Time will show, but all friends of liberty should be on the alert.

Gen. CASTAGNY has also published another address to the inhabitants of the Department of Coahuila:

"Mexicans, do not distrust the French troops; they offer you peace, order, and guarantees for person and property. Their arrival in these parts has had no other object than to protect your interests and to frighten away the wretched band of extortioners whose plan was merely to get rich by your sacrifices. Thus, as you have seen, they have cowardly fled without daring to fight. What can you now fear from such men?

Until H. M. the Emperor MAXIMILIAN decrees taxes you will have none to pay; only the *alcabala* will be collected, to provide for the necessities of the municipal governments.

The Imperial forces will free you from the bandilli. Do not hesitate to shout for the enlightened Prince into whose hands Mexico has committed her future prospects. A stranger to your long political dissensions, he does not think about your discordance of opinions; without distinguishing any party, he desires to be surrounded by all good Mexicans, lovers of their country, and wants all to coöperate in the obtainmg of peace, order and prosperity for your country."

The official paper of Guadalajara, *El Imperio*, has published a letter, which URAGA wrote a short time to his late friend and subordinate Gen. ECHEAGARAY, in order to justify himself and induce others to desert. The respectful tone in which he speaks of MAXIMILLIAN is in striking contrast with the style adopted in a former letter to a friend, apparently written to throw dust in the eyes of the two confiding Republicans. He begins by boasting of his freedom from all engagements, thus wishing to ignore his duty to his country from which no man can release himself and his party obligations which, to an honorable man, are so difficult to sever, He continues, that the capture of Acapulco left him no alternative but to apply to MAXIMILIAN for a pass to leave the country, and this step was more imperative as the enemies of CAAMANO wanted him away, especially MERCADO advised him to apply; in consequence he authorized a friend to proceed to Mexico and ask for a passport, or otherwise that MAXIMILIAN should do whatever he liked with URAGA. His friend impressed upon MAXIMILIAN that URAGA recognised none of the charges, nor had changed his principles, but that he could not fight, and that was all. To all this, MAXIMILIAN answered, very well, that was all he wanted, discussion and not fighting. Of course, that would just suit him. MAXIMILIAN invited him to go to the Capital to talk over the matter, for he did not wish to banish Mexicans. He describes his journey and interview with MARQUES, and various French officers, and concludes with trying hard to induce the army to acknowledge the Empire. Some other letters from him, in the same style, addressed to the principal officers of his late command, show that he labored hard to seduce the troops after his affected withdrawal from politics.

With regard to the Imperial tour of inspection, MAXIMILIAN crossed the mountains of Guavanuato on horseback, slept at Meliado, and on the 18th, entered the city of Guayanuato in state. The *Estafferte* mentions, as a rumor, the intention of JUAREZ, his Presidential term being nearly expired, to transfer the reins of Government to ORTEGA. Among recent arrivals at Vera Cruz was that of PIERRE SOULE.

LARA.

The City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your to-day's article on City Railroads. I reside in Yorkville, am obliged to ride to Fulton-street every day, but I cannot get a seat on the down trips *once in a month*, and I and my wife and daughters are obliged to cling to the rear platform like bees to a swarm. Going up in the evening it is the same; men and women, old and young, the feeble and the strong, are huddled together most indecently and uncomfortably. Is there no redress for this shameful state of things? Have we parted with valuable rights to city railroad companies, and do we pay their charges without complaint only to be treated like cattle? Must citizens, their wives and daughters, submit to be packed like swine in cattle cars?

Is it not a known fact that hundreds of families fly every year to Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City and other like places, when the northern end of this Island would be preferred, if only the means of reaching it were endurable? Do property-holders know how much they suffer because there are not city railroads enough, and because that those that do exist make no effort to provide decent accommodations?

Cannot you still speak out emphatically for the "common people."

MANHATTAN.

The Car and Stage Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the public would not stand a rise when gold was much higher and going up, it will not now do so when gold is in a decline. The weather is good for walking, and the cars run everywhere.

W.

Bills in the Streets.

To the Editor of the Daily Times.

In your paper of this date, I notice "Union Square" objects (and very properly) to the posting bills on the curb-stones. I wish to add steps of stores, cellar doors, &c. It is high time the police were instructed to arrest all bill posters thus engaged. I have placed notice on my steps, (viz., post no bills.) and have been relieved for a few days from said nuisance, when some one would cover *my notice* with some obnoxios poster. Cannot you induce His Honor the Mayor to put a stop to this intolerable practice, and receive the thanks of your fellow-citizens.

BOWLINGREEN.

No. 10 BROADWAY, Oct. 1864.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday, Oct. 17. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 1156, 2646, 2726, 2364, 2208, 2378, 2379, 2764, 2780. *Part III.*—Short causes.—Nos. 2061, 2315, 1923, 2199, 2211, 2663, 2695, 2719, 1694.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3393, 3321, 3465, 4369, 3453, 4157, 3797, 4233, 3391, 4213, 4225, 4343, 4345, 4351, 4355. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 4032, 4051, 4060, 4062, 4064, 4066, 4068, 4070 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4080, 4082.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 610, 651, 780, 676. *Part II.*—Nos. 645, 651, 780, 676.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13, 1864.

$1,000	U.S. 6s,'81....R.	106⅜	110	Mariposa M. Co...	35⅜
60,000	U.S. 6s, '61....C	106⅜	250	do.....	35⅜
2,000	do.....	105⅜	150	do	33⅜
500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.S	106⅜	300	Hud. Riv. R.....	123
1,000	do.....	107⅜	200	do.....	123⅜
15,000	U.S.65,1 yr. C...	94⅜	100	do.....	122
34,000	do.....	94⅜	200	do.....b10	123
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'73,	117	200	do.....b30	123
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	55	100	do.....s15	122⅜
35,000	O. & M. Cer....	37	800	do.....	122⅜
20,000	do.....	36⅜	200	do.....b10	122⅜
30,000	do.....	36⅜	2800	Reading R.....	124
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	114	100	do..... b18	124
1,000	do.....	114⅜	100	do.....	124⅜
9,000	do.....	115	500	do.....	124⅜
6,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	117	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	125
5,000	Erie 4th M.....	110	100	do	126
3,000	Mich. So. S.F. 8s.	105⅜	50	do.....b18	126⅜
1,000	Alt. & Ter. In..	82⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.....	69⅜
2,000	do.....	82	100	do.....b30	70
15,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	94	100	do.....b5	69⅜
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	400	do.....	69⅜
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110	2400	do.....	69
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2 M	103	200	do.....b10	69
30	Fourth Nat. Bank.	89	500	do.....	68⅞
10,000	do.....	90	500	do.....	68⅜
2,000	Am. Gold.....	204⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	118⅜
74	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	100	do.....s10	118⅜
5	Metropolitan Bk..	112	100	do.....b10	119
75	B'k of Commerce..	103	300	do.....	119
100	Canton Co.....	32	400	do.....	119⅛
500	do.....	33	2200	do.....	119⅛
100	do.....	32⅜	400	do.....s10	119⅛
48	Del. & H. C. Co....	165	100	do.....b30	119⅜
25	Penn. Coal Co.....	175	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.b15	106
100	Cum. Coal Pref...	57	400	do.....b5	104⅞
600	do.....	61⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.....	45⅜
200	do.....s5	57⅜	1300	do.....	45⅝
200	do.....	57⅜	400	do.....	45⅞
600	do.....	58	50	do.....b15	46⅜
1500	do.....	58⅜	300	do.....b10	45⅜
100	do.....b30	59	1900	do.....	45
100	do.....b10	59	200	Chi. & N.W. P.b30	80
600	Am. Coal Co.....	85	100	do.....	79⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co....	81	100	do.....	79⅛
150	do.....	80⅜	300	do.....b30	79⅜
150	do.....	80⅜	100	do.....	78
200	Atl. St. S. Co.....	186	300	do.....	78⅜
200	N. Y. Cen..... s30	118	400	do.....	78⅜
100	do.....	119⅛	800	Cle. & Tol.....	113
750	do.....	119	60	Chi. & R. I. R....	93⅜
300	do.....	119⅛	100	do.....	93⅜
500	Erie Railway.....	97	100	do.....	93⅜
500	do.....b10	97	200	do.....	93⅜
100	do.....b30	97	50	Chi., B. & Q. R....	120
1600	do.....	96⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	47⅜
100	do.....s10	96⅜	300	do.....	47
400	do.....b10	96⅜	100	do.....b30	47
300	do.....	96⅜	100	do.....	47⅛
250	do.....s10	96⅜	2200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C..	97
1700	do.....	96⅜	300	do.....	96⅜
300	do.....s30	96	300	do.....	96⅜
400	do.....s10	96⅛	200	Alt. & T. H.....b10	53
600	do.....	96⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. P.b16	70
100	do.....	96⅜	100	C. & Alt. R. Pr....	87
10	Erie R. Pref.....	102⅜			

SECOND BOARD

$25,000	U.S 6s, '81...C.	105⅜	1000	Reading Railroad	124⅜
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.	107⅜	10	Mich. Central R..	127
10,000	U. S. 6s,1 Yr..C.	94⅝	100	do.....	126⅜
25,000	do.....	94⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I.....	71
5,000	O. & Miss. C....	37⅜	700	do.....	71⅜
30,000	do.....	37⅜	600	do.....	71⅜
200	Canton Co.....	35	500	Ill. Cen. R.....	122⅜
800	do.....	36	500	do.....	120⅜
200	do.....	36⅜	100	do.....s10	120⅜
200	do.....b10	36⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	101
500	Cumb. Coal Pr....	58⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	46
300	do.....	58⅜	600	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....	58	50	do.....	45⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.....	80⅜	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	79⅜
100	do.....b30	81⅛	500	do.....	79⅜
100	do.....b30	81⅜	300	Clev. & Tol.....	117
50	N. Y. Central.....	109⅛	2500	do.....	117⅛
300	do.....	109⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R....	95
300	Reading R.....	97⅜	1200	do.....	95⅜
1600	do.....	97⅛	200	do.....	95⅜
800	do.....	97⅜	200	Chi., Bur. & Q.R....	120
400	do.....	97⅜	100	M. & P. Du Ch.....	49
200	do.....	97⅜	100	do.....	50
100	do.....s15	97	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C..	95⅝
50	Erie Pref.....	103	200	do.....	99
100	Hudson R. R.....	123	100	Alt. & T. H. P....	70
200	do.....	123⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1600	Erie Railway.....	96⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.....	115
200	do.....s3	96⅜	400	do.....	115⅜
200	do.....s3	96⅜	100	do.....	117
400	do.....	96⅜	700	Chi. & R. I.....	95
100	do.....b4	96⅜	700	do.....	95⅛
200	do.....b3	96⅜	300	do.....s3	95
600	do.....b3	96⅜	1100	Chic. & N.W.R....	46⅜
2100	do.....	96⅜	500	do.....	45⅞
500	do.....	96⅜	100	do.....	45⅜
400	do.....b3	96⅜	100	do.....b5	45⅜
600	do.....	97	100	do.....b4	45⅜
1100	Hudson R. R.....	123⅜	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref..	79⅞
200	do.....b3	123⅜	400	do.....	79⅞
400	do.....s1	123⅜	700	do.....b3	80
200	do.....b3	123⅛	100	do.....s3	80
400	do.....s3	123⅜	200	do.....s3	80
200	Reading R.....	124	500	P., F. W. & C.....	99
1200	do.....	124⅛	100	do.....	99⅜
200	do.....	124	200	do.....	99⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	120⅜	100	do.....s10	99⅜
200	do.....	120⅜	200	Mar. & Cin 1st Pr.	66
400	do.....	120⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	48
200	do.....	120⅜	100	do.....b3	48
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	70	400	Canton Co.....	33⅜
200	do.....b3	70	400	do.....	34
250	do.....	69⅞	300	do.....b3	33⅜
200	do.....	69⅞	300	do.....b3	34
300	do.....b3	69⅜	300	Cum. Coal.....	58⅜
300	do.....b3	69⅜	100	do.....b3	58⅜
400	do.....	69⅛	200	do.....b3	57⅜
200	do.....b10	70	600	do.....	57⅜
100	do.....b3	69⅞	100	do.....b3	58
200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.b10	36
200	do.....b5	105⅛	200	do..... b3	36
400	do.....	105⅛	100	do.....	36⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer..b3	36			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700	Erie R., ...	97⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.....s3	117⅜
600	do.....b3	97⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.....	95⅜
500	do.....	97⅜	200	do.....	95⅜
500	do.....	97⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.....	45⅜
1500	do.....s3	97	100	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....	97	100	do.....s3	45⅜
200	do.....	97⅛	200	do.....	45⅜
200	do.....b3	97⅛	100	do.....s3	45⅜
200	do.....b3	97⅜	200	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	80
800	Hud. Riv. R.....	123⅜	200	do.....b10	80
100	do.....	123⅜	100	do.....b3	79⅞
100	do.....	123	100	do.....s10	79⅜
300	Rock Island R.....	124⅜	100	do.....s3	79⅜
400	do.....	124⅜	100	do.....	79⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	127	100	do.....b10	80⅛
200	Cle. & Pitts. R....	105⅜	100	do.....b3	79⅜
50	do.....	110	20000	O. & Miss. Cer....	37⅜
900	M. S. & N. I.....	70⅜	2500	do.....	37⅜
800	do.....	70⅜	100	Canton Co.....	35
200	do.....s3	70⅜	100	Cumberl'd Coal.s3	57⅞
600	do.....	70⅜	500	do.....	57⅜
200	do.....b3	70⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co....	80⅜
500	do.....	70⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.....	35
100	do.....	70⅜			

THURSDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The offers which go forward to Washington, to night, for the New Loan, from this City alone, will be in larger proportion than usual to the whole amount to be awarded. It is understood to-day that Mr. M. KETCHUM, of the Fourth National Bank, has made up a combination offer which closely approaches $10,000,000, and Mr. THOMPSON, of the First National, will represent between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. The Bank will send forward by telegraph any additional offers, (to be embraced in the combination rate,) which may be left with the Cashier by 11 o'clock A. M. The Central National will offer for about $2,000,000; the Ninth National, $2,000,000, the Bank of Commerce, $2,000,000, and the Metropolitan $2,000,000. Some other of the old Banks are also bidding, either direct or through the large combinations. Mr. BEND, of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., goes to Washington to bid for the correspondents of this firm, and on their own account. Included in the First National of this City is understood to be a large offer from Boston, through the Second National of that city. The old 5-20 Bonds advanced to 107½ ₱ cent., to-dey, including the November Gold Coupon, worth in Currency about 6 ₱ cent., and 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were also in better demand.

The Gold Room this afternoon suddeuly ran up to 210 ₱ cent from 209½@209¾ in the morning. A report through the Richmond papers of Monday, of the recapture of Rome, Georgia, by the rebels, and the surrender of 3,000 negro troops and their white officers, was assigned as the cause of this large advance. The price fell back to 208½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail is 109 ₱ cent, for Gold. Money keeps easy to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent, although a renewed speculation on the Railway lists at the Stock Exchange has created a better demand. The upward turn in this speculation is carrying with it nearly all the Miscellaneous shares, and the buoyancy at the different Boards to-day was quite general, and the additional rise, in some instances, 2@2½ ₱ cent.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, after a heavy amount of business in the New-York and Western Roads and in Canton, Cumberland, Quicksilver, &c.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	105⅛	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	68⅞	70⅛
U. S. 5-20's.....	107⅛	107⅜	Illinois Cen.....	119	120
N. Y. Central..	116⅜	119	Pittsburgh.....	105	105⅜
Erie.....	95⅜	97⅛	Fort Wayne....	98⅜	99⅛
Erie Preferred..	101	103	Rock Island....	94⅜	95⅛
Hudson.....	118⅜	122⅜	Reading.....	122⅜	124⅜
Canton.....	31⅜	35⅜	Quicksilver.....	80	80⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cumberland Coal..	57	57⅜
Northwest.....	44⅜	45⅜	Mariposa.....	35⅜	35⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	37⅛	37⅜	N. West Pref....	77¼	79⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union.....	116	Ocean.....	90
City.....	115	American Exchange.	116
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Bank of No. Amer...	102
Merchants' Exchange	100

lar grade of sidewalk, to be done forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of William Drummond as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that George H. Johnson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of William Drummond, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution in the election poll of the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward be held at number fifty-seven Baxter-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That sections twenty-one and twenty-two of Section three, chapter twenty-three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section twenty-one. All manure shall be sold in the City of New-York by the cart or wagon load, and every such load shall be of the capacity of twelve cubic feet.

Section 22. All manure shall be carried in close boxes, three feet long and two feet wide, the sides and fore part of which shall be two feet high and the tail-board eighteen inches high, the said boxes to be well secured, so as to prevent any part of the load from running out.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Insulated Telegraph Company have permission to place telegraph posts through the following streets, viz.: Commencing at Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, on First-avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth-street, thence to Second-avenue, to Twenty-first-street, to First-avenue, to Second-street, to Second-avenue, to Houstun-street, to Elizabeth-street, to Prince-street, to Marion, to Centre-street, to Nassau-street, to Wall-street, branching off for the Philadelphia line at Thirty-eighth street and along Thirty-eighth-street to the Hudson River cable. Said posts to be made of cedar wood, and thoroughly painted, to be forty-five feet high and placed sixty-five yards apart.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order Number four Hundred and Ninety-eight, being a Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with a resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-fifth street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-sixth-street, from about one hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The President called up General Order number four hundred and thirty-three, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, running thence through and along Seventy-fourth-street to the East River, the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six feet ten inches above tide-water, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number four hundred and forty-nine, being a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution that permission be given to Bernard Kinney to keep a stand in Wall-street, near South-street, the permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, September twelve, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was adopted by the following vote (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon—6.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number Ninety-four, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his order in favor of Frank McElroy, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and seventy cents, to be in full for printing invitations and programmes for the Russian banquet, as per accompanying bill, and charge the same to the appropriation for the reception of the Russian officers, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke and Jaques—2.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order Number Four hundred and forty-three, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-first street between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number four hundred and seventy three, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, with resolution relative to printing, indexing and binding Proceedings of the Common Council.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be amended by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That it be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, to ascertain at what rates the public printing is now being done by Messrs. Jones & Co., and at what rate it can be done by responsible printers of this City."

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be amended by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That proposals be advertised for by the Street Commissioner for all the printing and binding required by the Common Council.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number four hundred and forty-eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen to compensate D. T. Valentine for preparing the Manual of the Common Council for the present year.

Councilman Keenan moved the previous question.

Councilman Jaques moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. ruled that said resolution was not in order.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Councilman Jaques arose to speak,

Whereupon,

The President pro tem. decided Councilman Jaques out of order.

Councilman Jaques appealed from that decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then stated the question before the house to be on the previous appeal of Councilman Jaques from the decision of the Chair, that a motion to lay on the table, pending the previous question, was out of order.

Whereupon,

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Jaques moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion of Councilman Keenan for the previous question.

Whereupon,

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Pending the call of the roll,

Councilman Jaques asked to be excused from voting.

The roll having been called,

The President pro tem. put the question: "Shall Councilman Jaques be excused from voting?"

Councilman Jaques rising to speak on the question,

The President pro tem. decided all debate at this time out of order.

Councilman Jaques appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President pro tem. then again put the question, "Shall Councilman Jaques be excused from voting?"

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman Jaques then voted.

The President pro tem. then announced that the original resolution had been concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Cook, Brandon—6.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order number Ninety-four, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his order in favor of Frank McElroy, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and seventy cents, to be in full for printing invitations and programmes for the Russian banquet, as per accompanying bill, and charge the same to the appropriation for the reception of the Russian officers, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke—1.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order four hundred and fifty-four and a half, being resolutions: first, that the salaries of the Janitors of the several districts of the Soldiers' Relief Fund be and are hereby raised to seven hundred and fifty dollars per year; and with the payment of other officers of said Soldiers' Relief Fund, as expressed in ordinance concurred in by this Board, September twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number four Hundred and Sixty-one, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompany ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number four hundred and seventy-eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the actual opening of One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, November twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, March two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, April twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, One Hundred and-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, from Eighth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, take place forthwith.

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan called up General Order number four hundred and forty-one, being a report of Committee on Sewers. In favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Seventh-avenue, to connect with sewer in Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haughtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman McGrath called up General Order number four hundred and seventeen, being a resolution that the curb and gutter-stones be set and reset, where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, on the east side of First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; also, on the north side of Twenty-third street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, on the west side of Avenue A, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and also on the south side of Twenty fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order No. 411 being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Hartt, on behalf of the Trustees of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, for the sum of thirty-five dollars and eighty cents, and interest to date, as a donation to the said church, in order to enable the said Trustees to pay the taxes for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on their property, Ward number twenty-nine, block or farm number four, line numbers four-thousand nine hundred and seven and one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, on map of the Twelfth Ward, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost,

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number four hundred and twenty-nine, being a report of Committee on Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the bulkhead on the line of West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, where not already ordered, be raised to correspond with the new grade of said street, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and by contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number three hundred and forty-three, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-seven, on the lot of ground now occupied by said company, the house to be similar to the house of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order No. 411 being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Hartt, on behalf of the Trustees of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, for the sum of thirty-five dollars and eighty cents, and interest to date, as a donation to the said church, in order to enable the said Trustees to pay the taxes for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, on their property, Ward number twenty-nine, block or farm number four, line numbers four-thousand nine hundred and seven and one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, on map of the Twelfth Ward, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Donations and Charities, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost,

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Hayes, Opdyke, Jaques—4.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Beard do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, thirteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	Oct. 15.	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Oct. 15.	New-York	Liverpool
Atlanta	Oct. 15.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Oct. 19.	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 26.	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26.	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Oct. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Cela	Oct. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2.	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16.	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7.	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Sept. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Oct. 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Oct. 11.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Oct. 22.	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 29.	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Oct. 15.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct. 16.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Oct. 19.	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22.	New-York	Matamoras.
Quiding Star	Oct. 22.	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 21.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct. 22.	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov. 3.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia* via Southampton, will close at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close at 10.30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1.40 P.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4.45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4.00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin, velvet, royal velvet, in every shade and color, of the finest fabric and newest shades; also a large assortment of beaver and velvet jockey hats, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADway, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel; one store and basement, through to Walker-st., a second floor, newly ceiled and painted. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 to P. I. INGLEY, Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAKER FLANNEL,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY.
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS on MONDAY, October 17, in Basques, Circulars, Jackets and Sacques, in Lyons Velvet, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchilla Angora Velours, Castor Beavers, and all the most choice novelties of the Parisian and London markets, for Fall and Winter of 1864.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES ALL LADIES TO HIS opening, where they will be shown the articles without being pressed to purchase.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S OPENING THIS SEASON FAR exceeds any of his former ones.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAS ONLY MADE UP THIS SEASON the best quality of Lyons Velvet.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY WILL NOT HAVE A SECOND quality of any material.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY EXPECTS A LARGE ATTENDance of ladies at his opening on the 17th instant.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S BASQUINES ARE SUPERIOR to any in this country.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAD MR. W. B. McKENZIE AS his buyer in the Paris and London markets this season.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY IS SELLING HIS CLOAKS, Basques and Circulars below the gold value.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES STRANGERS VISITing the City to his store, as only one price is asked, and all goods purchased from him are what they are represented.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCUlars and Jackets, in velvet and cloth, made to order at three days' notice.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY.—PLEASE REMEMBER THE OPENING day, MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864.
GEORGE CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING,	COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
SHIRTING LINENS,	SHIRTING MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,	PERCALES,
TABLE-CLOTHS,	MADAPOLANS,
NAPKINS,	INDIA TWILL,
TOWELS,	WHITE GOODS,
TOWELINGS,	QUILTS,

of the best Barnsley, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Domestic manufacture

BLANKETS

Foreign and Domestic, of every quality and all sizes, for Cradles, Cribs and Beds.

FLANNELS.

Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable, Saxony-Swanskin, Gauze and Shaker, from ¾ to 2¾ yards wide. Also, a fine assortment of Canton Flannels, both English and American manufacture, at low prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

consisting of the newest styles of Plain, Figured and Striped Reps, for Furniture, Covering and Curtains,

RIDAUX REPS,	SATIN DAMASKS,
WOOL TERRYS,	BROCATELLES,
PLUSHES,	PLAIN SATINS,
PRINTED LASTINGS,	SILK TERRYS,
PIANO COVERS,	COTTELINES,
TABLE COVERS,	LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN BORDERINGS,	TASSELS AND CORD,
CRINTZES,	LOOPS.

Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also,

SHADES,

of all kinds, for stores or private houses, hung promptly. Shade Materials, Shade Fixtures, &c., &c., in great variety.

The undersigned are prepared to show the best assortment of the above-mentioned Goods in the City, and are offering them to their Retail Trade at greatly-reduced rates.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CARPETS
AND FURNITURE
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
I have this day opened our large Salesrooms,
the largest in the City.
And will sell off our stock
AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN
last month's prices.
HENRY O'FARRELL,
Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th st., corner of 6th-av.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs. Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

SPOTTED GLOVES RESTORED—EVERY description of Dry Goods refolded and done up. Tickets for all kinds of goods, in quantities to suit the trade and manufacturers, at SALISBURY'S DRY GOODS BALING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 159 Duane-st.

GUM TICKETS—AND TICKETS AND TRIMmings for all kinds of drygoods, at SALISBURY'S Drygoods Refinishing and Packing establishment, No. 159 Duane st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G KEYS

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st, and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, silk, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled powers to remove all grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.

Sample Packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 2d.
No 12 Echo-square, London.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. RICHARDS' Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d av., New-York. Cut this out.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 90 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

STOVES TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—THREE first-class parlor or sitting-room stoves, but very little used. May be seen at BARTLETT'S Sewing-Machine and Needle Depot, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ABOUT 800 FEET OF locust timber; also white oak and cedar and chestnut timber, about 400 locust posts, 6 feet 6 inches to 12 feet long. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at Newtown, L. I.

WANTED—SEVERAL LIVING ELK AND moose, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address J. G. BELL, No. 339 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks and laundresses. English and Protestant nurses, waitresses and general housework rs, accustomed to service in gentlemen's families, and highly recommended by their late employers, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building) Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, by an American Protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machines; would take care of grown children; assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; city reference given. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young woman who has lost her husband and child; can bring the best reference from one of the first physicians in the city, and also from ladies whom she has served. Can be seen for three days, from 10 to 3, at her present employer's, No. 92 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of children; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen or communicated with at No. 11 Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow woman, having the best of reference, either as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 62 West 31th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking in a first-class family, or a first-class private boarding-house; good City references if required. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 57 West 31st-st., second door of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and see to young children; good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged person a situation as infant's nurse, or would take the charge of two grown children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 39 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF great experience, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence; the best of references given. Address W. W. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent City reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, or would do general housework in a small, private family; good references. Apply at No. 207 1st-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, OF PIETY and refinement, and good social posit on, a situation as housekeeper; is most excellent in her management of children; best of references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. M. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMmended young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; is a neat sewer and an excellent waitress; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, and is fully competent; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No 23 University-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse, and walt on a lady who boards; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, separate or together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, would assist in laundry work; both are well recommended. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or for general work; understands the business well. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical, respectful and neat servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Can bring a good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; the best of city reference of ten years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED cook, a situation in a private family; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUSTOMED to travel, wishes a situation to travel with a family; no objection to go to Europe; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 259 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a boarding-house or hotel; take the entire charge, or as regular housemaid; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young girl, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 141 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable girl; good city references. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of some experience, as infant's nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 277 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 407 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as general house servant in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No 85 6th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 141 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND competent person as good cook and laundress, or would do housework in a small family, a good baker. Can be seen at No. 64 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing thoroughly, would like to travel; has the best city reference. Call at No. 136 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; good City reference

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Elvora; or, The Rose of Castile. Evening: Ruth Oakley.

WALLACK'S—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Metamora.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 555 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is little of interest from the several armies in the field. No further information, either official or otherwise, has been received. The Armies of the Potomac and James were quietly in their positions. SHERIDAN is still quietly at Strasburgh, waiting for the rebels to trot out another new General for him to whip. SHERMAN is near the Chattahoochee, quietly watching HOOD. But no fighting is reported anywhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

The returns from Pennsylvania now place the fact beyond doubt that there is a Union majority on the home vote of at least 5,000—all Copperhead assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Congressional delegation will probably stand 16 Union to 8 Democratic, a Union gain of four. In Ohio the delegation will stand 17 Union to 2 Democratic, a Union gain of 12. In Indiana the Union majority increases as the returns come in. The State is carried by 25,000 majority, and it elects 7 Union Congressmen to 4 Democratic.

The bidding for the New Loan, to be awarded at the Treasury Department to-morrow, will be very large from this city. The National Banks and some of the old banks will together bid for nearly $30,000,000 for their dealers and other outside parties, and for their own account. The First National Bank will send forward by telegraph, this morning, any additional bids which may be left at the bank by 11 o'clock A. M. The Stock Market is buoyant. Gold advanced to 210 on rebel news of the recapture of Rome, Ga. The price subsequently returned to 108½ ₩ cent.

The rise in car fare continues to be an annoyance to citizens, large numbers refusing to pay the one cent increase and conductors insisting upon it. Yesterday, on all the roads but the Eighth-avenue, which has made no increase, there were many unpleasant incidents growing out of the penny.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th, learns, by the arrival of the schooner *Gleaner*, from Matamoras 22d ult., that Matamoras was not taken up to that time, and that CORTINAS had one thousand men at Matamoras ready to meet the French, who were expected from Monterey.

Union meetings were held in the Seventh Ward Union Association, the Young Men's Union Central Committee, the Veteran Union Club, and our French citizens. Each was largely attended, and the right spirit prevailed.

Out of respect to the memory of the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the various courts in this city adjourned yesterday morning without transacting any business. Appropriate resolutions were passed and eulogistic remarks made by the presiding Justices.

Flour, Grain, Pork, and Tallow were more sought after, and were firmer, yesterday. Cotton, Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Coffee, Teas, Wool, and Tobacco, were quiet and irregular. Sugars attracted more attention. Freights were quite dull.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen a preamble and resolutions by Alderman FOX, relative to the increase of railroad fare, and directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the matter, and report what action should be taken to compel the railroad companies to obey the terms of their charters, were adopted. The Mayor transmitted the complaints made to him on the same subject, which were referred to the Committee on Railroads, who will hold a meeting in regard to them at 1 P. M., on Saturday. The Mayor sent in a message recommending that a reward of $1,000 be offered for the detection of the murderer of the person whose remains were recently found in the East River, provided it be proved that the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of this city. Referred. The City Inspector sent in a spicy reply to the Mayor's recent communication regarding his unwillingness to convene the Board of Health. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department sent in a letter complaining of the bad condition of the fire telegraph wires, and of the fact that the failure of the Common Council to effect a settlement with Mr. ROBINSON, the Superintendent of the lines, prevents the using of his instruments. Referred. The Councilmen did nothing of importance. Both Boards adjourned to Monday—the Aldermen to 1, and the Councilmen to 2 P. M.

The Detective Police yesterday arrested two men, who gave their names as HENRY SELMAR and CHAS. PETER HELLERSON, on the charge of counterfeiting the fifty cent postal currency. The arrest was effected in a room on the fourth floor of a tenement house, No. 200 Sixth-street. About $30,000 of the spurious money, a valuable printing press, dies, plates, ink and other articles used by counterfeiters were seized on the premises, and conveyed to Police Headquarters.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that Lieut.-Col. O. W. TOLLES, of that city, Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army Corps, has been mortally wounded in the head by guerrillas in the Shenandoah Valley. A dispatch received briefly states that he was still alive, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, but in a critical condition.

Peat now appears in the Rochester markets, and is sold in large quantities. It finds a ready sale, burns well, and the people like it much. It would sell as well in every other place, if placed where the people could obtain it.

A dispatch from Col. GEO. C. ROGERS to Gov. YATES, of Illinois, dated Alstoons Oct. 6, and referring to the rebel attack on Big Shanty, already reported, says: "The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments are captured, with the exception of Company A. The boys fought nobly, hand to hand; even clubbed their muskets before surrendering. Quite a number killed and wounded. Everything else favorable. Please give publication for the benefit of the friends of the regiments."

The U. S. Government has increased the pay heretofore allowed for artificial legs furnished to soldiers. At the present rate of compensation ($75) the several manufacturers who enjoy the patronage of the Government, can afford to furnish their best limbs *without extra charge*.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, says: "The active Union men of the different wards have made a glorious fight to-day, and nobly defeated the Copperheads by a majority, we believe, will be the largest ever given in Hamilton County. While some of the American wards show a decreased Union majority over that given for Gov. BROUGH last year, *the German wards have largely increased theirs*. Even the draft bugbear, which was relied upon by the Copperheads to save them from an ignominious defeat, has had the contrary effect, as in those wards where the draft has been the heaviest the Union majority remains about the same as last year, and, in some instances, has been increased. The returned veterans have almost unanimously voted the Union ticket, not only voting for it, but electioneering for it."

The Toronto *Globe*, speaking of the recent elections, says that Gen. MCCLELLAN never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has as good a chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States.

The French citizens of New-York in favor of the present Administration held a meeting at Hope Chapel last night. Addresses were delivered in the French language advocating the perpetuation of the American Union, which had become the free home of so many Frenchmen, and advising, as the only means of saving it, the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency.

Two important arrests of counterfeiters have been made this week—the first and most extensive at Port Jervis, N. Y., where $40,000 in spurious fractional currency was seized—the latter in this City early yesterday morning, $30,000 of notes of the same denomination being secured. The parties engaged in the manufacture of the spurious issue, with their paper, presses, dies etc., are in the hands of the detectives who "worked up the cases."

Rev. H. W. BEECHER gave notice in his pulpit last Sunday morning that he would on Sunday evenings, until the Presidential election, preach sermons which some people might call political. He gave the notice in advance, that, if any did not wish to hear these discourses, they would have opportunity to leave their seats vacant for those who did.

The case of CLARK against BROOKS was continued in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The cross examination of Mr. CLARK was resumed. Mr. MCKEON questioned him closely and particularly in regard to his operations in stocks during the seven years that he wrote the money articles for the *Express*. From a long list of stocks and bonds he was asked in regard to each one what transactions he had had in them. To most of these questions Mr. CLARK replied that he could not remember all his business affairs during such an extended period, and embracing so many purchases and sales. In regard to those stocks which plaintiff admitted he had dealt in, he was asked if he had mentioned them in the money article of his paper. He replied that he had, but denied that he had used arguments to depress or raise them in the market. He admitted that he had named to JAMES BROOKS that he, CLARK, had made $25,000 in stock speculations. The articles in the *Express*, in which reference was made to these stocks, were produced and read to the court.

At the city election in Newark, N. J., the Democrats secured a majority of 1,100 on the aggregate vote, 150 more than last year. The new City Council will stand 10 Union, 15 Regular and 1 Independent Democrat; the present Council stands 7 Union to 19 Democrats—a Union gain of three members.

Tuesday's Election.

The fuller election returns given this morning will be found to justify the statements and deductions heretofore made in this journal. The popular Union majority in Pennsylvania, on the home vote, seems to be somewhere about 5,000; while the 50,000 majority in Ohio and the 20,000 majority in Indiana stand unmoved. The soldiers' vote of the two former States will swell these majorities greatly. The first-reported gains in Congressmen also prove correct.

Public Office in America—The New State of Things.

The excellent letter from Gen. DIX which we published on Monday, contains some admirable remarks on the effect upon our political condition, evoked by the practice in which all public parties have indulged, for the last forty years, of considering nothing but "availability" in the choice of candidates for the Presidency. Gen. DIX ascribes, and with great reason, most of the toils which now beset us to this most unfortunate tendency. Conspicuous ability, and experience in the conduct of public affairs, were, for a long time previous to the war, almost complete barriers to political advancement. A man no sooner made his mark in Congress, or in office, than he lost all chance of reaching the highest political prize. The great thing with conventions was to find men for their nominations who had no bitter enemy,—not because they were general favorites, but because nobody knew enough of them either to like or dislike them. This was, however, not so much the fault of the conventions after all, as of the general popular contempt for all training and experience—a contempt bred in a great measure by the circumstances in which the country was placed.

During our long struggle with the physical difficulties of our condition, it has been impossible to effect a thorough division of labor. Each man has had to do a little of everything. The farmer has had to be a little of the lawyer, and a little of the soldier, and a little of the politician, and a little of the trader, and so on, until Americans became famed over the world as "jacks of all trades." Now, this was all very well at the outset, when we had so much rough work to do, that quantity was of more importance than quality, and when our political path was so smooth that a child could walk over it. But the times have changed, and we have changed with them. We have grown into a vast and complicated body, with a thousand delicate problems in government to solve, with a thousand conflicting interests to reconcile, and at this moment, added to the ordinary difficulties of our situation, we have the extraordinary one of a struggle which, we venture to say, has more in it to perplex the soul of soldier and statesman than any in which any nation ever before found itself engaged.

The trouble now is, that many of us have come to this work under the influence of the traditions handed down by the previous state of things. The country was so long accustomed to plain sailing, in which neither training nor experience were really of any great value, that it had actually got to consider them as of no great value under any circumstances. So we entered on the war with an ill-concealed contempt for West Point, and an undisguised reliance on numbers, enthusiasm and native sagacity. During the first year of the war, we could with difficulty divest ourselves of the notion that a large army was simply a large number of men with muskets. We have got over the military part of the delusion; but the political part of it hangs round a good many of us still.

The old worship of "availability" showed itself last Summer in the hostility felt to Mr. LINCOLN by a good many well-meaning men, because he had a good many enemies. The fact that he had for four years administered the Government during a crisis of unparalelled difficulty, with a success which if not complete, had excited the astonishment of all foreign critics, and falsified the predictions of domestic traitors, counted for nothing. There were plenty of good Unionists ready to oust him, change the whole machinery of Government, and spread confusion through every department of it, put in his place a new and untried, and probably obscure man, for the simple reason that he had not managed to do his work without exciting deep hatred on the part of people whom he had inconvenienced or disappointed, or from whom he differed.

How little used the public was to seeing the ship of State being worked in a heavy sea, and how totally incompetent a portion of it was to criticize a statesman dealing with great problems, was well illustrated by some of the faults found with him. Some folks were evidently of opinion that a good navigator ought to keep a ship from ever laboring or shipping seas, or even listing in the least to leeward. There was hardly anybody who could not tell you of something that Mr. LINCOLN ought to have done differently, and then evolved out of the depths of his imagination a long list of glorious consequences that would have followed if he had. That he should have committed any errors was declared to be damning, and when to this it was added that he had many fierce opponents, thousands were ready to throw him overboard, and look for some honest boatswain, who, having had no responsibility had given no offence, without ever inquiring into his other qualifications for the post.

Another section of the public is just now laboring under this hallucination about President making, but in a more aggravated form. Their worship of Gen. MCCLELLAN is almost altogether due to his popularity, or in other words, supposed "availability." Of his fitness they know absolutely nothing. He has never filled any civil office, or been placed in any position in which he could give the least evidence that he had either the mental or moral qualifications for the rule of a constitutional State. The stuff which is written and talked about his "statesmanship," is the twaddle of people who do not know what the word means. Whether he has or has not any of it in his composition, is matter of as pure speculation as the existence of animals in the sun, or the condition of the centre of the earth. His views upon the question of emancipation, as promulgated in his letter from Harrison's Landing, are an amusingly slender basis for the reputation that is claimed for him. They were firmly held, and distinctly enunciated in nearly every grog-shop in New-York, before he had even landed in the Peninsula.

The Death of Roger B. Taney.

The demise of Chief-Justice TANEY comes almost like some strange visitation. For one full generation he has occupied the highest judicial position in the United States, and it almost seems identified with his name. The disturbance of old associations is all the greater, because it happens at the very height of the civil conflict which is linked indissolubly with the most important act of his judicial life.

Judge TANEY was a man of pure moral character, and of great legal learning and acumen. Had it not been for his unfortunate Dred Scott decision, all would admit that he had, through all those years, nobly sustained his high office. That decision itself, wrong as it was, did not spring from a corrupt or malignant heart. It came, we have the charity to believe, from a sincere desire to compose, rather than exacerbate, sectional discord. But yet it was none the less an act of supreme folly, and its shadow will ever rest on his memory.

The original mistake was in gratuitously attempting to settle great party questions by judicial decision. The attempt was gratuitous, for the very decision of Judge TANEY, that the court had no jurisdiction in the case over the court below, was in itself sufficient reason for not undertaking a decision of all the constitutional questions incidentally connected with its merits. What Justice CURTIS declared in his very able opinion, that "on so grave a subject as this, such an exertion of judicial power transcends the limits of the authority of the court, as described by its repeated decisions," will unquestionably be the judgment of history.

The Supreme Court never from its first organization took faith which so much impaired the public action in its impartiality and wisdom. In view of the sides taken by the respective Judges, it was impossible for the body of the people not to believe that the court was influenced by party and sectional feeling. The court should have foreseen this invidious position, and have avoided it, by taking no further cognizance of the case than necessity absolutely demanded. It was useless for them to attempt to settle great political questions. Such attempts before made, even in the palmiest days of the court, and on questions of immeasurably less importance, had failed. The court is no oracle. It does not pronounce its decisions with a categorical Yea or Nay. It must, like a legislative body, stand on its rendered reasons; and these reasons must stand the test of criticism before they can be accepted as conclusive, and as authoritative law. If the reasoning of the court is no more cogent and luminous than the reasoning of the legislature, it is worth no more. No candid man who has read the decision of Judge TANEY will say that that opinion evinced more ability, more clearness of perception and strength of reasoning, than had been displayed by Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CLAY in the Senate, in their maintenance of opposite opinions. Nor will any candid man who has read the dissenting opinions of Judges CURTIS and MCLEAN claim that their views were not as cogently put as those of the Chief Justice. It was a natural necessity that the final solution of these great civil questions could come only from continued public discussion, and the condition in which the public mind eventually reposes.

The Dred Scott decision was made public the very month that President BUCHANAN acceded to power, and it formed the basis of his whole policy in respect to Slavery through his entire administration. It shipwrecked both him and his party. It contributed, more than all other things combined, to the election of President LINCOLN. The people would not abide this attempt of the majority of the Supreme Court to foist upon the Constitution the extremest dogmas of JOHN C. CALHOUN. They would not tolerate the doctrine that the Constitution, by its own force, established Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, making Slavery a national instead of a local institution. That the Dred Scott decision was a complete yielding to the full desires and demands of Slavery, is made strikingly manifest by the fact that the Montgomery Constitution, which was shaped by slaveholders without the slightest let or hindrance, does not contain a syllable in the interest of Slavery which is not found precisely in this Dred Scott Decision of Chief-Justice TANEY. There is no shadow of a new guaranty for this institution except the section that in all newly acquired territory "Slavery shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government, and the inhabitants of the several States shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them;" and another section securing the right of "transit and sojourn in any State with slaves and other property." Those are just the points on which would have been secured for Slavery under the Federal Constitution, had Judge TANEY'S interpretation become established law.

His removal by death will make an epoch in the history of the Supreme Court. Unquestionably his place will be filled by some jurist who is in perfect accord with all the great Union principles and Anti-Slavery sentiments which will henceforth control the executive and legislative branches of the Government It is true that the old Democratic Judges, WAYNE, CATRON, NELSON, GRIER, and CLIFFORD will still constitute half of the court; but even were they disposed to make another political decision in the interest of Slavery, their combined opinions would have no effect against the other half of the court, headed by the Chief-Justice. Whatever great questions may be forced upon the court in connection with the rehabilitation of the States whose people have been in rebellion, we may now be confident, will be adjudicated in accordance with the fundamental principles of our Government, as recognized by its founders, and in harmony, too, with the great policies imposed upon the country by the necessity of destroying the present rebellion, and every possibility of its recurrence in the future.

The Georgia Campaign—Sherman's Report—Grant, Sherman, McClellan.

In that unadorned story of his campaign in Georgia, which appeared exclusively in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, Gen. SHERMAN begins his review by stating, with the frankness becoming a soldier, that he made his first essay in the stupendous task assigned him, by a prolonged consultation with his immediate Chief. On the 14th of March Lieut.-Gen. GRANT gave SHERMAN the first intimation that the command of the Grand Division of the Mississippi was vacant, and that he was appointed thereto. Instead of jumping at the preferment thus thrown in his way, as if he had come to it by natural inheritance, or under a law of primogeniture, Gen. SHERMAN made it his first duty to become thoroughly acquainted with the military policy which Gen. GRANT had marked out for himself. Not content with the prolonged interview with the Lieutenant-General he had at Nashville, SHERMAN makes it his pride and boast that he traveled thence in the company of his Chief, to Cincinnati, in order that he might have the benefit of Gen. GRANT'S experience, his counsel, and his suggestions, up to the very latest moment.

Still diffident of himself, and with a full appreciation of the terrible responsibilities thrown upon him, SHERMAN, in parting with the Lieutenant-General, sought interviews with Gen. MCPHERSON at Huntsville, with Gen. THOMAS at Chattanooga, and with Gen. SCHOFIELD at Knoxville, in order still further to perfect his estimate of the work he had in hand, and of the executive support on which he could rely. During the six weeks intervening between his acceptance of the position vacated by Gen. GRANT, and the concentration of the three great armies of the "Cumberland," "the Tennessee," and the "Ohio" at and around Chattanooga, SHERMAN, instead of setting himself to the task of studying partisan politics and official impertinences, applied himself to the sober but practical duty of visiting and inspecting every military post of importance within his command. He began at once a tour of inspection, in which he visited Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and many lesser points.

He saw what was the scope of his duty. He set about doing it—not as an ape, but as a man; not as a General by prescriptive right, but as a plain, practical soldier.

Read SHERMAN'S record, and see how well these unpretentious but practical beginnings correspond with the achievements of this all but matchless Georgia campaign. It is true, the magnificence of the immediate successor of Gen. SCOTT is wanting. It is true, we have in the foreground of the picture a very ordinary looking figure of a soldier—a soldier humble enough to bend before his senior in command. But then—what of it—we have work done—done well, done thoroughly, done for all time.

Who shall be the exemplar for the soldiers of the Republic hereafter? This plain, practical man, who takes counsel of his superiors, on the eve of his campaign, and *wins it?* or this partisan hero in epaulets, who struts his brief hour as the martinet-in-chief of the camp, rushes to the field with neither counsel nor discretion to guide him, and comes back stripped of his feathers—a pretender among honest soldiers? The Georgia campaigner or the juvenile Napoleon—which?

A DISMAL PICTURE.—The ultra rebel organ in this city (the *Daily News*) follows the ultra rebel organ in Richmond (the *Enquirer*) in showing the advantages to the Southern Confederacy of arming the negro slaves. The *News* thinks that the "slaves of the South can be made to supply an excellent material for infantry"—that "they may be converted into a soldiery in six or eight months"—that "they may be moulded into an invincible machine under the direction of a man of military genius"—that they would "recruit the ranks of the South to the extent of at least three hundred thousand men"—that the "enormous reserves available among the slaves may be ordered to the field at the suggestion of revenge," and that "events are moving rapidly toward that conclusion." The *News* fancies that this immense negro army will be sent by the Confederates to invade and ravage the North—that we may have "reprisal, before even the end of this year, by an invasion or a wild cavalry dash, with fire and sword, throughout the peaceful fields and inoffensive populations of Ohio and Pennsylvania"—or that if "saved, happily, from the immediate curse of reprisal may we not, with very grave reason, look with something like certainty for the descent of that curse upon our fields and homesteads before the fall of the leaves, of next Autumn, at the hands of a horde of savage Africans?—"that there will thus be employed" hundreds of thousands of black soldiers in an invasion of barbarous revenge—and "that the barbarities of Black Republicanism threaten thus to extend beyond the South, by letting loose upon our fields and firesides the brand of fierce reprisal, and upon the lives and persons of our people, men and women, all the evil passions of an army of semi-savages."

This is truly a terrible and portentous picture. And which of the ruffians and rioters of July, who wreaked their infernal passions upon the unoffending negroes of this city, will not be paralyzed with terror, when he thinks of the possibility of hundreds of thousands of these invincible Confederate Africans being quartered here as conquerors? Alas, for the negro murderers and negro orphan-asylum-burners then!

STRAIGHT IN LINE.—One of the most important and gratifying local triumphs, and one which has a wider than local influence, was indicated in a dispatch from Indianapolis yesterday, which announced that the Unionists had elected a majority of members of both branches of the Indiana State Legislature. Every one has been made aware of the character of the last Legislature of Indiana. The majority of its members differed but little in political principle from the members of the Legislatures of Mississippi or South Carolina. They were a body of unprincipled traitors; and had it not been for the determined action of the Unionists in bringing the sessions of the House abruptly to a close at the opening of last year, by withdrawing from it in a body, there is little doubt that they would have attempted to plunge the State into revolution. By the most desperate and unconstitutional expedients, they strove to deprive the Governor of all power, so as to prevent his raising soldiers for the Union army; and at the peril of the credit and honor of the State, they actually refused to make appropriations to keep its machinery in motion. Though Gov. MORTON triumphed over all these difficulties, and raised both men for the service of the nation and means for the service of the State, yet the prospect of such a Legislature being succeeded by such another, raised a gloomy cloud over the future of Indiana. There is little doubt that they would have succeeded in raising anarchy, and bankrupting the State Treasury.

The new Union Legislature will quickly be convened, and will speedily set matters to right.

Thus, Indiana, with a Union Legislature, Union State Administration, and Union delegation in Congress, bids fair to take her true position as one of the loyalest and stauncheat of the Free States of the Great West.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT is coming here on a sick leave. His illness is caused by his laborious service and the anxieties incident to his late brilliant exploits.

REPORTED REBEL ATTACK ON THE SECOND CORPS.

Arrivals this morning by the mail boat from City Point report that the rebels on Tuesday evening attempted to pierce our lines by an attack on the centre of the Second Corps, but were repulsed.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE AGENCY ESTABLISHED.

The New-York State Union Committee has established an agency at Room No. 8 Willard's Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of aiding soldiers in receiving proxies for their votes, and to enable them to exercise their election franchise at the President and Gubernatorial elections to be held in November next.

Soldiers who desire to vote will receive all the information and aid necessary to enable them to do so by applying there.

Mr. CHAS. JONES, Chairman, and others, of the committee, have been here for several days attending to the matter. The county agents throughout the States should report at once, in person, to the committee, at their rooms, with their local tickets.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Capt. HENRY W. JAMES, who has been Staff Quartermaster of Gen. GRANT'S headquarters from Aug. 1, 1863, at Vicksburgh, has been relieved from duty at his own request, and ordered to report at Philadelphia for duty. Capt. JAMES entered the service as a regimental Quartermaster in 1861, and has also been noted to be an Assistant Quartermaster in the regular army Oct. 31, 1863.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Additional votes of Pennsylvania soldiers taken in the Department of Washington:

Battery Sixth Pennsylvania Artillery—Union, 101; Democrats, 8.

At Camp Distribution—Union, 381; Democrats, 65.

Total—Union, 482; Democrats, 73.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

President LINCOLN has recognized J. THEOPHILUS PAYE, as Consul for the City of Hamburg, at Philadelphia.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the Navy Department of the revenue brig *Fauntleroy*, at San Francisco, which the latter department will arm, equip and fit out thoroughly for service with Engineer BOLKLEY'S telegraphic expedition on the northern coasts of America and Russia.

DEATH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE TANEY

Obituary Notice—Proceedings of the Courts—Honors to His Memory.

ROGER BROOK TANEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington, at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. This distinguished American jurist was born in Calvert County, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He was descended from an English Roman Catholic family, which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century. He received his education at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1795. Four years later he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in his native county, from which he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly. In 1801 he removed to Frederick. He was elected a State Senator in 1816; and six years afterward, on retiring from that office, he removed to Baltimore, where he continued to reside until his decease. In 1827 he was appointed Attorney-General of Maryland; and in 1831 President JACKSON conferred upon him the office of Attorney-General of the United States. Upon the dismissal of Mr. DUANE, Secretary of the Treasury, in 1833, for refusing to obey the order to remove the Government deposits from the United States Bank, President JACKSON appointed Mr. TANEY to succeed him. He immediately issued the order to remove the deposits to the local banks selected by him as agents of the Government. The Senate, which was opposed to the Administration, refused in 1834, by a vote of twenty-eight to eighteen, to confirm his nomination. The following year he was nominated by the President as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; but the Senate virtually rejected him. On the death of Chief Justice MARSHAL, Mr. TANEY was nominated as the successor of that distinguished jurist; and the Senate, which, meantime, had changed its political complexion, confirmed his nomination in 1836.

Mr. TANEY took his seat on the Supreme Bench in January, 1837. His name will be chiefly associated with the famous decision in the case of "DRED SCOTT," which has gained special prominence from its bearings on some of the most important political issues of the age. The decision itself was in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the court, and was merely to the effect that the Circuit Court of the United States for Missouri had no jurisdiction in the suit brought by the plaintiff in error, but the Chief Justice went out of his way to indulge in a long and entirely irrelevant dissertation about the estimate which he claimed our ancestors placed upon the negro, and the rights to which he was entitled. In the course of his remarks the Chief Justice took occasion to assert, that for more than a century previous to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, negroes, whether slave or free, had been regarded as "beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect;" that consequently such persons were not included "people" in the general words of that instrument, and could not in any respect be considered as citizens; that the legislation of slavery in the territories of the United States lying north of the line of 30 degrees and 30 minutes, known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional; and that DRED SCOTT, the negro slave, who was removed by his master from Missouri to Illinois, lost whatever freedom he might have thus acquired by being subsequently removed into the territory of Wisconsin, and by his return to the State of Missouri.

For the last two or three years Chief-Justice TANEY, on account of failing health, took very little part in public affairs; and he was by many suspected of leaning strongly in his sympathies toward the Southern side of the great issues which divide the nation.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 13.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court of this city, held on the 13th of October, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON, Justices MONELL and GARVIN, Hon. WM. F. ALLEN announced the death of Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that as a mark of respect for his memory this court do now adjourn. He then addressed the court in a brief but eloquent and feeling manner.

Judge Dean and James W. Gerard, Esq., then addressed the court; after which Chief Justice ROBERTSON, in reply to the motion to adjourn, likewise paid tribute to the memory of the deceased.

At the conclusion of Judge ROBERTSON'S remarks, it was ordered:

As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose death has just been announced, and in compliance with the motion just made to that effect, that this court do now adjourn, and that the court be directed to enter the same upon the minutes. The court then adjourned.

IN SPECIAL TERM, OCT. 13, 1864.—MONCRIEF, J.—After appropriate remarks by Judge BOSNER, George Wm. Wright, Esq., and by the court, it was ordered that this court do now adjourn, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the Clerk be directed to enter the same upon the minutes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

There was not a very large attendance of the Bar at the opening of the court this morning. After the opening of court, Mr. MCMAHON rose and said to the court, may it please your Honor, since the last adjournment of the court every one who practices at the Admiralty bar and in the courts of the United States in this district, has heard with profound grief of the death of Chief Justice TANEY. The unexpectedness of this event, and the necessarily great labor of any proper notice of the life and labors of this venerable man, who has through so many years, more than the *ordinary lucubrationes senectum*, filled the high and honored position of Chief Justice of the United States, preclude me from attempting anything more than the mere acknowledgment of this melancholy event, by moving, as I now do, that this court do now adjourn.

Judge BETTS said he should not attempt an eulogy; there would doubtless be some meeting of the Bar at the proper time, when fitting notice would be taken. He would simply direct the motion to be entered upon the minutes of the court.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, at the opening of the court, Orlando Stewart, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the late Roger B. Taney. Recorder HEALMAN, after some appropriate remarks, accordingly ordered that the court should stand adjourned until Monday next.

In the Superior Court (Hon. Judge MCCUNN presiding) Mr. Sterne Chittenden announced the death of Chief Justice TANEY, and moved the following, which was seconded by Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks:

Resolved, That being announced that since the adjournment of the court, yesterday, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the City of Washington

It is ordered, as a tribute to the memory of him whose erudition, integrity of purpose, and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of the high office which he held through so many years, were so fitted to command the homage of his professional brethren and the respect of all his countrymen, that this court do adjourn until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

Judge MCCUNN said that, perhaps since the establishment of this Republic, no greater loss had befallen the country than the death of Chief Justice TANEY. He has been not only a very useful member of society, but an enlightened and brilliant ornament of the city, but an enlightened and brilliant ornament of the judiciary, occupying for many years the highest position in this or any other land; and it was with feelings of the deepest regret that I learned this morning of his death. I had hoped that the Almighty would have spared him until peace was restored to our distracted country. An Allwise Providence has willed it otherwise, and I most sadly concur in ordering this resolution of adjournment on the minutes of the court.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Quartz Mills—Christian Commission Fair—Horse Fair—Gen. Hooker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

I was too busy to write last steamer, and the probabilities are that my present epistle won't be very long, for these are lively times with those in the mining way, which means that it keeps them very busy to meet the drafts that superintendents draw, and there's only one thing worse than having a mine and no mill, that is having a mill without the mine, for then you have to wait until the President of the Company you crush rock for, can see his way clear before he pays you, while you have to pay your men without seeing your way clear—that's just the difference. If there is any one thing in this "vale of tears" that will try a man's patience and purse, good and bank account, it is a quartz mill. If that hero Job of old Job on one, he never would have stood it, and would not now have been quoted a model of patience, as he is in these days. The people of California know all about the institution. A quartz mill is spoken as much of a household word and necessity as a coffee mill; but when I talk about it to you Yankees, it is all big German, and I might as well speak my language to your comprehension. As a proof, however, of the truth of my assertions about quartz, I will mention that the last time I was up at Silver City (Washoe) I noticed an immense water-wheel slowly revolving just behind a little shanty. Curiosity I stopped my horse and went down the creek to examine it; there I found an old lady of some sixty Summers, or somewheres near that. (She didn't tell me—never would have acknowledged it of course.) The old lady was washing out some "Amalgum," and about to "retort" it. She told me that her old man worked in some mine near by, and she dug up the "pay dirt" near at hand, wheeled it to the "Arastra"—a rude affair for amalgamating—stamped it in, and "cleaned up," as it is termed, every night, about $5. The whole affair was very primitive; the water turned the wheel, the wheel turned the gearing, and the gearing turned the "Arastra," and the old lady turned an honest penny. Every day cooked, washed, tended two or three little towheaded grand-baby's, and was contented and happy. The thing was all in a nutshell, and safe; there was no boiler to burst; no patent double-breasted "cut-offs" to correspond about; and she didn't care two cents whether it worked by expansion or contraction. I gave the youngsters a cracker or two I had in my pocket, knocked their heads together, according to my usual custom, tresdon the cat's tail and came away a wiser man, and considerably benefitted by this lesson. And the advantages of a combination of water and grandmother power over my steam mill, that costs me two hundred gold dollars a day to run, it behooves a man to save his grandmother, for there's no knowing but what the old lady may be made useful, and as for being ornamental, bless their old souls, I had rather see one of them sitting up in her highbacked old chair, knitting away, than to see any modern piece of furniture fooling away time on a silk pincushion for the use of the ohief of the Fejees. I believe, however, the missionary business has had to give way latterly to Sanitary Fairs. Speaking of which reminds me that we have just passed through a season of similar penance. The success of the Sanitary dodge here and the large contributions from our State was too much for the Christian Commissioners, and so they came tumbling out here, pell-mell, to get a hand in, before it was all gone. They couldn't stand it to let the Rev. Dr. Bellows get all the plums—they wanted a finger in. So we were first politely requested to come down fifty thousand; and were told that the Sanitary was an Unitarian affair and good Christians wouldn't fraternize. Oh, no! wouldn't do. As a matter of course, a lot of those pious women who go about, doing good, and leaving their children at home, unwashed, unkempt, their houses unswept and their husbands unlined and uncomfortable—immediately set up a shrill cry of horror and rushed forth. I will pass over the period of incubation that followed and only mention that they hatched up a fair, and the last two weeks have been full of trials and tribulations to all the nice young men who were a little short in their cash when it commenced and positively bankrupt for three months ahead after it finished. It was announced that Jews, Catholics and Unitarians, being without the pale of religion, would not be expected. It had been positively ascertained that the wounded soldiers had "struck," and had refused to drink any more Unitarian tea. The toast must be orthodox. Great sensation, of course. I was walking very complacently along Montgomery-street, with three or four gentlemen, all bound around the corner for a little spiritual consolation, when I observed a woman stop, fix her eyes upon me in a wild way, then dash for me. She seized me by the collar, jerked me out from among my friends, and pinned me to the corner of Uncle John Parrott's Bank, and, in a stage voice and nervous twitching at my coat, said: "Five dollars—I want five dollars—ticket—Christian Commission Fair—here it is—give me the money, quick!" accompanying the word "quick" with a jerk that nearly upset me. Of course, I surrendered at discretion, handed out my five dollars and took the ticket. She then turned, and I saw her dive for another man across the street. Now, I did not know the lady, and she could not, consequently, be thus familiar on short acquaintance, there being no acquaintance at all; and I was not aware that my face was so benevolent in expression as to be thus singled out, although she may have intended "bouncing" the others; but they all fled. Does the cause justify the abandonment of all decency and propriety in a woman, and warrant her collaring inoffensive people in that manner? If it is all right, then I have nothing to say; but the circumstance has made me fearful of every strong-minded woman I see, and I turn out into the gutter whenever one comes down before the wind, with all her studding-sails set, and her topsail sheets hauled taut, for fear of being boarded again and robbed of every shot in the locker. Well, our Christian Commission Fair passed off gaily. The usual fascinating young ladies were put behind the counters—"guys" to catch the flats—spiders with nice parlors for the flies to walk into. The result is some thousands of dollars in the treasury, and more heart burnings and bitterness engendered than six months of prayer and godliness can eradicate. Who said that the Christian Commission is simply a regular organized opposition to our friend, Rev. Dr. Bellows, because he is an Unitarian? Where is the man? Put him out.

We are having delightful weather now, and rather gay times between the Christian Commission Fair, the Mechanics' Fair, and last and not least, attended the Bay Park Horse Fair. There are lots of country people in town, and the milliners and fancy dry goods are doing a good business selling stunning hats and feathers to the country girls. Of the Mechanics' Fair I can say but little, as I have been there but once, and then the big cheese was the smallest affair I saw. It weighs four thousand pounds; will be or has been given to the Sanitary, and Rev. Dr. Bellows will take it home with him, when he goes, a very "cheesy" thing in the Doctor. It will be fed out to the wounded soldiers when they get their deserts. It is the contribution of a large drove of patriotic Union cows, who go for the constitution as it was or may be, and a vigorous prosecution of the war to the bitter end—their motto being, "Go to (bitter) grass."

The Horse Fair was a splendid success, and a great many prizes were distributed, the one given the first day being for the greatest "ass," which was not properly awarded. It was given to one with four legs, whereas it should have been given to—one with two legs, whose name I won't mention—you will see him when the Lycurguses of the nation meet in Washington next Winter. Fifteen young ladies contended for the prizes for equestrianism, and I believe fourteen were awarded prizes, the fifteenth not being pretty couldn't expect any. The most graceful and really best horsewoman on the ground received the *second* prize, whereas she should have received the first; but she was not *quite* as pretty as one other, and consequently came in for the second, although the first in the race. She rode the pacing horse Pocific around the course in 2:38, and square, a anti-dyspeptic trotter in 2:45. I think her name is Ursula, formerly of Chicago.

The last day's performances closed with a ten-mile trot between *W. H. Seward*, owned by Ross. Monsow, Esq., and *Gentleman George*, formerly owned by Mr. Isaac Allen, of your City, now the property of Mr. Farrell, of this city. *George* kept the lead for nine miles, closely trailed by *Seward*. At the half-mile pole, on the tenth mile, *George* wavered, staggered and fell. *Seward* came in quite fresh, and apparently not at all distressed. Time, 29 minutes 1½ seconds. Kerr drove *Gentleman George*, and *Seward* was driven by Barney Rice. The betting up to the ninth mile was 100 to 30 and 100 to 40 on *George*. The wise ones were done brown, and the greenhorns won all the money. Everybody supposed *George* would win it, especially the knowing ones, which proves how uncertain is horse-flesh. It has been my theory all through life that the two most uncertain things in this world are a horse and a woman. You need not laugh, for it is so; if either get the bit in their teeth, they are bound to go. They both require fine harness to set them off to advantage, and they both go faster in a sulky mode, and they both require a "check" with this difference: the former requires the one spelled c-h-e-c-k, the latter, c-h-e-q-u-e, and they both carry their heads mighty high when they get them.

The following reference to the domestic relations of Gen. Hooker, from this morning's *Alta*, will set at rest two or three errors the press have fallen into:

NOT ENTIRELY RELIABLE.—We find the following item drifting about among our Eastern exchanges:

"Gen. Hooker fights not for pelf. His wife was a rich Mexican, and when she died she made Joseph a gracious Creesus."

As this item contains news for us, we submitted it to our dear friend Armand Leonidas Siggers, who was intimately acquainted with Gen. Hooker in the early days of San Francisco, having taken many a friendly ride with him, and on one occasion borrowed a shirt collar and a pair of kid gloves from him; and he, after a full consideration of the subject and reference to copious notes, which he always carries with him, authorizes us to make the following statement in regard to the matter:

1st. General Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, at nor any other time.
2d. General Hooker's wife was not a Mexican.
3d. General Hooker's wife is not dead.
4th. Gen. Hooker never had a wife.
5th. General Hooker is not a Crœsus, never was, and never will be.

With these few exceptions, the item is very correct, indeed, as any old San Franciscan can certify.

—PODGERS.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. W. H. Powell's picture of Perry transferring his flag, comes opportunely with the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. The work, indeed, is, at the present moment, on exhibition at Rhode Island, the natal place of the hero, and where it is proper that his deeds should be commemorated. It is not intended, however, for that gallant little State. Ohio claims it for her new and beautiful capitol at Columbus, and has patiently awaited its completion for more than five years. Beyond waiting, we have not been able to discover that Ohio has acted with any unusual degree of liberality toward the artist. Mr. Powell has completed the picture entirely at his own cost. We mention this fact as creditable to the gentleman, and as evidence that in painting it he has been actuated by other than the mere motives of pecuniary gain. A patriotism not unworthy of the subject, it seems to us, is exhibited in the devotion of an artist who, for so long a time, bestows the best energies of his mind upon a work which can only be inadequately recompensed in the future. Mr. Powell's happiest reward will come, not from the Legislature of Ohio, but from the hearty approval of his countrymen, and the consciousness thence derived, that he has interpreted a brilliant incident of naval history in a large and noble manner.

It has been said, and truly, that painting is "the child of its age." When our fortunes lay with the peaceful struggles of husbandry, the healthful triumphs of man over a smiling nature, it was proper that the brush should depict the green fields, the rustling woodlands, the singing rivulets, the capricious shadows upon the mountain-side. It is equally proper that now, when we have a sterner foe to contend with, the theme should be man and man's daring achievements. The battle of Lake Erie was perhaps the most important event of the war of 1812. It effectually secured to America her supremacy on the great lakes, caused the evacuation of Detroit, and rescued the Western country from the horrors of the Indian war. As an event, our annals contain nothing more brilliant. Every school-boy has read with thrilling nerves and throbbing heart of the gallant Perry. The enemy whom he conquered did not hesitate to proclaim his gallantry, humanity and generosity. Mr. Powell has taken a well-known incident of the fight, and given to it the warm impulse of life, the impelling interest of a circumstance transpiring before our eyes. Perry, it will be remembered, was compelled to shift his flag from the *Lawrence*, disabled, to the *Niagara*, which had thus far escaped serious injury. The situation was most desperate. Out of 101 men who composed the complement of the *Lawrence*, there remained but 15, including Perry himself; the rest were either dead or wounded. Perry, nevertheless, felt certain that if he could reach the *Niagara* the fortunes of the day could be fully retrieved. With a few battered, bleeding, but resolute comrades, he entered a boat to accomplish this object, bearing across his shoulder the blue flag under which he had fought, and which was inscribed with the memorable words of Lawrence—"Don't give up the Ship." The distance to the *Niagara* was not great, but it involved half a mile of fire from the enemy. The shot fell around the boat in such profusion that the sailors were frequently drenched and blinded with the spray. The boat went gallantly on its passage, the goal was reached, and Perry had the satisfaction of gloriously justifying expectations which at the moment they were uttered seemed to be vain and ridiculous. Mr. Powell's picture represents Perry at the moment when the boat is just pushing off on its perilous voyage to the windward. He is standing up as if in the act of addressing some words of comfort to the gallant few who still remains on the old flagship, and who shortly after his departure were compelled to strike their colors. His attitude is bold and defiant, and serves the purpose of dominating the picture and conveying to the mind an idea of the magnificent proportions and splendid presence of the American Commander, who we may here add was celebrated for his beauty. At the time of the battle he was but 27 years of age, and we may presume that daring rather than prudence was his chief characteristic. The tars, who are just bending to their oars, gaze upon the hero with unmistakable admiration; and the coxswain, who is steering, points to a seat, and is evidently warning Perry of the danger he exposes himself to by standing up. Further to intensify this imprudence, a young midshipman, whose smooth and beautiful features contrast strangely and effectively with the wrinkled fronts of the grim-visaged war-dogs, has seized the Commodore by the arm, and with weak, but loving hands, endeavors to draw him to a seat. The action is natural, and suggested by a solicitude which the spectator can readily share.

Such, then, is briefly the composition of this fine work, which, as we have before remarked, has occupied the artist for upward of five years. The result of this long-continued period of labor is highly creditable to American art, and must add to the reputation of Mr. Powell as a painter of historical subjects. The picture has not suffered by over-elaboration. It is singularly bold and strong, although most carefully drawn and vividly colored. The poise of the boat is excellent, and the disposition of the crew both natural and effective. Their strength and resolution are unmistakable. They are rowing with a will, and their oars hold the water with a force that sends the boat leaping through the waves. A finer set of fellows cannot be seen anywhere, and it is pleasant to know that the physical beauty here attributed to Jack is no flattering fancy of the painter, but a transcript from nature. Undoubted tars belonging to the United States navy "sat" for their predecessors, and have worthily supplied a maritime type for the present and future generations to admire. Brawny, bare-armed fellows, they yet preserve that singular air of indifference which is so characteristic of the sea. There is a peculiar fascination about a sailor. Despite his blasphemy, his love of drink, and his notoriously low tastes, a strange glory hangs about him. His misfortunes, when they are in a small way, are always a matter of mirth; his triumphs, of exultation, and both of absolute indifference to the man himself. In action he engages not only the forces of man, but the direful fury of the elements. The ordinary dangers that he encounters are intensified by possibilities that form no part of any other kind of strife. He may be blown up, or drowned, or torn with splinters, or crushed beneath falling masts, or swamped in an overcrowded boat. One is amazed at the conditions of naval warfare. There is a sublime ferocity in the bare idea of two ships grappling with each other on the deep—disputing the mastery of an element that decides in favor of neither. But is eager to swallow both. Powder and shot are mere preliminaries of a strife that angry Neptune so often gladly completes. Perhaps it is right and proper that Jack should be reckless, as well as brave. It is certainly charming to find him so, and every one will recognize his manner in Mr. Powell's picture. Fidelity in this and many other respects has been purchased at a great cost of time and labor. In landscape an acceptable impression of truth is obtained by a very easy amount of observation. In historical painting it becomes vastly more difficult of attainment. Studies that are not always interesting, details that are seldom of easy access, local particulars that must be obtained at any cost of time and labor—these, and such as these, are parts of its many requirements. Placed in their proper relations to the main subject, the surroundings of a picture should instruct, as well as please. Exaggerated in the smallest particular, they serve no other purpose but to betray the judgment and vitiate the taste. Imagination is easily clogged by Reality. Fancy is readily knocked on the head by Fact. To combine the Ideal with the Absolute is the task of a master, and hence it is rarely effected. It seems to us that Mr. Powell has been peculiarly fortunate in this respect. Whilst all the details of the picture are conscientiously accurate, even to the gunshot injuries to the old ship, they are blended unobtrusively in the general design. A prevailing warmth and richness of coloring is in like manner qualified by a thoroughly artistic and even elegant wholeness of tone. It is worth while, too, to notice how ingeniously the unavoidable drawbacks of the subject have been turned to good account, such as the cold white masses of smoke from the guns, which are here rolled off in such a way that they serve as a background for some of the happiest flesh tints. We have referred to the gunshot injuries to the flagship. They have, by a strange coincidence, been studied from the *Hartford*, the flagship of the gallant Admiral Farragut. In looking at this picture, we see at once what "wooden ships and iron hearts" can do.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of "Lucrecia Borgia" will be repeated here to-night for the last time. The caste is the same as heretofore.

Gottschalk.—Mr. Gottschalk, the eminent American pianist, had the pleasure of receiving the following letter yesterday. "Royal Palace of Madrid, 16th Sept., 1764.—Dear Sir: Her Majesty the Queen, has deigned to sign this morning a decree, by which you are made a Knight of the Most Noble Royal Order of Charles the Third. I will have the honor of remitting you very soon the insignia of your new dignity. Meanwhile I beg to say that I am really happy to be on this occasion the interpreter of Her Majesty's flattering sentiments towards you. May God spare you many years. With respect, Your servant, His Excellency the Minister of State, Pacareno."

Theatrical.—Miss Olive Logan will commence an engagement at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, appearing as *Julia* in the "Hunchback." It was in this character that the lady made so marked a sensation in New-York.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new play, in five acts, called the "Compact," was produced here last evening with complete success. The subject is Spanish, the plot intricate, the situations effective, the dialogue good. In other words, it is an exceedingly clever piece, by one of the best dramatists of the day—Mr. J. R. Planché. It has been placed on the stage in a thoroughly admirable way, and is generally well acted. We desire at present only to mention its success, and shall reserve for another occasion our regular examination of its merits. In its present form it is somewhat long, and the knife will improve its action. The "Compact," we think, is destined to enjoy an extensive popularity.

Campaign Documents.—The American News Company have for sale a spirited little cut entitled "How Columbia receives McClellan's Salutation for the Chicago Platform." It is sold for one dollar per hundred, and all the proceeds go to the Union State Committee. The price of the document of "Gov. Seymour and Benedict Arnold" is also one dollar per hundred, not ten cents, as previously stated.

Raise in Car Fare.—Most of the passengers on the street cars yesterday refused to stand the raise of fare. Some tendered five cents and allowed themselves to be constructively ejected, while others paid the six cents demanded under protest. Many complaints were threatened, and the legality of the raise will soon be tested.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

The President Petroleum Company.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the President Petroleum Company, in the Financial Column. This company ranks as A 1. Its capital stock is $5,000,000, in shares of $5 each. The lands of the company contain about 8,400 acres, thus possessing an oil-boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Some of the first citizens of New-York and other States are taking stock in it, and to the capitalists and parties of limited means, the inducements offered are unsurpassed.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, are the agents of the enterprise. They are very obliging as well as reliable gentlemen, who are happy in dispensing information to inquirers, and those who propose buying stock, can, by application to this firm, obtain full particulars, and satisfy themselves of the solidity and brilliant prospects of the President Petroleum Company.—*Boston Evening Traveler.*

Soldiers, see to your own Health, do not trust to the army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaints will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. If the vender of this "unrivalled" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many sutlers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Until after the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
will
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
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LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE
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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Lighthill has returned to the City, and can now be daily consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., on Deafness, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.

Dr. B. C. Peery,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
Treats successfully all Diseases of the Scalp. Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ No charge for consultation.

Two of the Finest Preparations of their class is
MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
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MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.
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If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
"WHITE'S" PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
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is light, clean, and easy; no pressure on the back or cord. It has an inward and upward lift; cures warranted; call and examine. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second hand Safes—For sale
Cheap for cash,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

New Sewing Machines
To Rent and For Sale.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1109 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. A.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents, Black or brown; reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., sold by all druggists.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings.
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Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bayard—Wilson.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Charles M. Bayard, of Philadelphia, and Margaretta P., daughter of the late Matthew Wilson, of the latter place.

Bassett—Howe.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by Rev. William E. Bassett, of Norwalk, Conn., Benjamin F. Bassett, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. M. Louise Howe, daughter of Joseph Brush, Esq., of Greenwich.

Ellis—Patterson.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. W. H. Tompkins, John Ellis and Agnes W., daughter of Judge C. Patterson, all of Brooklyn.

Field—Fuller.—In Norfolk, Oct. 10, at the Alanson M. F. Church, Norfolk-st., by Rev. Wm. T. Corbit, Albert Field, of Music Castle, and Maria L., daughter of Charles C. Coulter, Esq., of New-York.

Gant—Fashington.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. A. Carter, B. K. Gant, of New-York, and Mary, daughter of Thomas O. Farrington, of Yonkers.

Kimball—Longworth.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 12, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, James Wesley Kimball, of Boston, Mass., and Joanna Longworth, daughter of W. T. Longworth, Esq., of Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock.

Linen—Chesnutwood.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. H. M. Gallagher, John R. Linen, of Buffalo, and Mary Frances, daughter of Levi Chesnutwood, of Brooklyn.

Lowther—Shannon.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Seward, Charles Lowther, Jr., of New-York, and Emma J., daughter of William Shannon, Esq., of the former place.

Ray—Patrick.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th-st., by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, James Ray and Carrie, eldest daughter of Robert M. Patrick, Esq., all of this City.

Spencer—Goodwin.—At the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. C. A. L. Richards, Dr. W. C. Spencer, U. S. Army, and Mary M., youngest daughter of Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D.

Stiff—Tweedy.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at St James' Church, Danbury, Conn., by Rev. F. J. Hanley, D. D., Charles W. Stiff, M. D., formerly of New-Haven, Conn., and Susan R., only daughter of the late A. E. Tweedy, Esq., of Danbury. No cards.

Sterling—Green.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Charles A. Sterling and Mary L., eldest daughter of F. W. Green, Esq.

Wight—Hoagland.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, F. Bennett Wight and Mary Frances, daughter of the late William Hoagland, all of this City.

DIED.

Barrell.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct 13, Cornelia W., wife of George Barrell, Jr., and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Candler.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Harrison-st., Orange, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Morris and Essex train leaves from the foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ P. M.

Cock.—On Fourth Day evening, Oct. 12, Hattie, youngest child of Effingham and Harriet H. Cock, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 260 Lexington-av., on Sixth Day afternoon, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chappaqua, where the funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, at 10½ o'clock on Seventh Day morning.

Cheesebrough.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, after a brief illness, Francis Cheesebrough, brother of the late Hollands Cheesebrough, aged 62 years, 2 months and 15 days, a native of Stonington, Conn.

The friends of the family, and members of Washington Precinct Temple of Honor No. 4, Caledonian Division No. 21, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 York-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock.

Dickens.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, Oct. 12, of paralysis, Henry Dickens, Esq., native of Berkshire, Eng., aged 76 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East 57th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 21-st., New-York, for interment.

Hearn.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 13, Caroline, wife of James A. Hearn, aged 51 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

Middleton.—Killed at the storming of Chanin's Farm, on Thursday, Sept. 29, Lieut. Benj. F. Middleton, son of B. F. Middleton, of Brooklyn.

His friends, and those of his father, also members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also the members of the Brooklyn 13th N. Y. S. M., and members of 139th N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Fleet-st., E. Church, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

Shipman.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at sea, on board steamship *Carolina*, from Beaufort, N. C., to New-York, of typhoid pneumonia, Robert W. Shipman, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 43d year of his age.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

Schaeffer.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, Mrs Sarah Schaeffer, widow of Frederick A. Schaeffer, aged 68 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Jones, 2d-av., 2d house north of 65th-st., on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Eastchester on Saturday.

Voorhees.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, at his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, Theodore B. Voorhees.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Masonic.—The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication on Friday, Oct. 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Treasurer, Thos. B. Voorhees. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order.
CHARLES C. J. BECK, M.
John Hanna, Secretary.

Wallis.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 2, John H. Wallis, eldest son of John J. Wallis, of Jersey City, aged 24 years and 6 months.

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AT
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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And in
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SAVING FROM
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Now is the time to lay in your Stock;
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GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, approved and used by prominent *Physicians and Chemists*. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. *It restores gray or faded hair to its original color*, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
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ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 440 West-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ILLUSTRATED LIFE of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN—a popular, attractive, saleable volume. Address JAMES G. GREGORY, No. 540 Broadway.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
NEW STYLES,
Very large, two, three, four, five, six and seven dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants of New-York City will be held in the Lecture Room at Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is especially requested.

PATENTS! PATENTS!
MUNN & CO., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; eighteen years experience; a pamphlet of instructions, full and complete, free. Principal office No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 126 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Bett Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. If used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session Oct. 17. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Catalogues at J. P. WORSTELL'S, No. 354 Broadway, or at the Institute. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 213 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
The Principal may be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and energies will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Schelcert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN.—A MARRIED lady, of culture and refinement, living in an agreeable New-England town where constant communication by railroad is enjoyed, desires to receive into her family two or three children who, from loss or absence of parents, may require a mother's care. Refers, by permission, to Mrs. R. C. Doremus, No 51 East 21st-st., New-York. Address Box No. 225, Northampton, Mass.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. B. Fonda, No. 36 Wall-st.; Jages M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Brondway, corner of 20th street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920, Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal.
JOHN OAKLEY.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. F. LOCKWOOD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 54th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 21. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 336 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 85 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES to occupy part of each day in writing, at dictation, copying, or reading aloud. Address, stating very Williams, Esq., Station F.

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ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at C. W. SNEDEN, No. 261 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. ARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1828.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS.—A RECENT GRADUATE of Harvard College wishes to obtain one or two pupils in the classics, mathematics or English branches, German or Italian. Instruction given at the residence of pupils. Boys prepared for any college. Highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., care of A. Harthill, No. 90 Wall-st.

TEACHER WANTED—ONE OR TWO HOURS per day, for English branches, in private school of boys. A young man pursuing his studies preferred. Address or apply, on Saturday, at 4 P. M., to L. W. HART, A. M., College Grammar School, Court, corner Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, ONE who is competent to teach French, Latin and English to two or three little girls; none need apply unless of cheerful disposition. Address Box No 3,458 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach the English branches, French, music and drawing, to three children under ten, whose home is on Staten Island. Address Box No. 5,455 Post office, or the Collector at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY, who speaks English and French, and is well versed in literature, wishes to teach her native language, or to engage as visiting governess; would be willing to exchange tuition for board. Address 156 Waverley-place.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS VISITING GOVERNESS, A LADY of thorough education, to teach the English branches, French and music. Address Box No. 2169, New-York Post-office.

A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided for many years in England as governess, wishes to find a situation. Address C. A., No. 316 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Loan and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Is your man, are you subject to that cool and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU is he author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who, in their health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 19 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 220 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 15 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness and nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne: that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 18 4. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. T. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 121½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other medicine of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased freely of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at this Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 30th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A FINE GREY MARE FOR SALE, 16 hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound, and kind in single or double harness, and excellent under saddle. To be sold for want of use; also, a top buggy and harness. Address, C. H. MEEKER, No. 6 Dey-st.

HORSES FOR WINTER.—GENTLEMEN having horses to Winter, and who wish them to have extra attention, with warm stables and lawn to run in during fine weather, may address H. L., P. O., Stamford, Conn.

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FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
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WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
ORGANIZED, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1864.
THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.
CAPITAL $200,000, INVESTED IN UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. STOCKS.
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This Company is now prepared to issue Life Insurance, Endowment and Deferred Annuity Policies.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864 at 12 o'clock M.
By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOS. J. DOYNTON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Oct. 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
FROM PINTO'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
Joint capture by United States steamer Clyde and Bark J. S. Chambers,
Marked A:
34 ROUND BALES COTTON.
27 SQUARE BALES COTTON.
Captured by United States Bark Roebuck,
2 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize sloop Henrietta,
13 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
9 BALES SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. Three days' notice given.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 42 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.
By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:
67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percus ion Caps,
4 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
6 Swords.
Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.
The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 6th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb Fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE VASES,
ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods.
The goods will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, &C.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales room, No. 93 Liberty-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussells, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in green reps, rosewood chairs covered in crimson reps, carved rosewood and mahogany washstands, beds cads, dressing bureaus, gilt frame French plate mantel glasses, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, stair carpets, elegant gilt and marble top center table, brocatel window curtains, mosaic inlaid table, black walnut dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware
Also, about 75 to 100 packages of unclaimed baggage remaining in the hands and sold by order of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Also, a large invoice of buckskin belts, leather belts, brass and silvered letters, sabres, captain's and lieutenants cavalry straps, spring hooks for belts, cotton carbine covers, buckskin carbine covers, &c.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF RARE COINS.
Book Trade Sale Rooms, No. 498 Broadway.
By J. E. COOLEY.
OCTOBER, 19, 19, 20, 21, and 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., each day.
Fifth semi-annual sale of W. Elliott Woodward's collection of American and Foreign coins and medals. The catalogue, embracing some 3,000 lots, is now ready. Price 50 cents.

ADJOURNMENT NOTICE.
In consequence of an unexpected delay in printing the maps, the sale of the property at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Roosevelt Hospital, advertised to be made by us on the 18th of October, is adjourned to the 25th of October, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The maps will be ready on Tuesday the 18th inst.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 59½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of their sale-room, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A VALUABLE MORGAN HORSE, about 15¾ hands, very stylish, sound and kind; can trot in about three minutes; sold only for want of use.
A splendid bay mare, about 15 hands, sound, kind and gentle, stylish driver and an excellent saddle beast.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 500 shares American Telegraph Co., $100 each.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, AT 12 o'clock, on pier No. 11, North River,
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
450 boxes fresh new crop Malaga Lemons, landing ex Volunteer, from Malaga.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. H. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

D. W. IVES & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL SEA SHELLS AND JAPANESE GOODS, at auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 645 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plating, etc., of the Scientific, 369 Broadway, cor. Duane St. ☞ Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.
SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.
Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.
The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.
All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.
The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.
The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.
One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.
Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT.** per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $1,000,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a direct connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7-30 TREASURY LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR. MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office. No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees, under the deed of trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. B

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,284 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Building)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	1,100-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	From.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	.....	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Varley.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $105 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Inadlib.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 45 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,038 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,715, and the *Suwonada* 1,188, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steam-ship ARIEL, Capt. Stevens G. RUSSELL will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MASS.ACA, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geoage W. Cooper, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. L. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 21 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 15
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
ORVILLE ODDIE,
C. R. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
BALLOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock (MIDNIGHT) TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave at 10 o'clock, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:30 and 6 P. M.	7:52, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 20th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST via HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. W. BEARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Dey-brosse-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:40, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEman of this City, middle-aged but never married, with some property, and in all respects eligible, wishes to correspond sincerely with an amiable lady, between 22 and 35, of ample means and refinement, in view of matrimony. Full description of person, tastes, circumstances and position indispensable. All communications sacredly confidential. Address PERCY LIVINGSTON, New-York City, Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

(No. 8.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—
WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.
Also, for the immediate delivery of:
STALLE FRIONS, Army standard.
And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:
BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats.
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (light,) for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings.
⅝ BROWN MUSLIN, (heavy,) for Jacket Sleeve Linings.
GRAY FLANNEL, for Drawer Lining, for Jackets.
Sample of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Friday, Oct 21, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——" and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

(No. 5.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of—
IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.
Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposals for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.
Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and dislocation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.
Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible persons, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. on, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of $36,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1878, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court house, in the City of Oswego, on the 27th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

(No. 7.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—
Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Cuffions, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz:
Augur bits, ⅜ inch, per doz.
Riding bridle bits, brass, mild curb, each.
Riding bridle bits, double rein, snaffle bit, each.
Saddle blankets, each.
Halter bolts, ⅜ inch, per gross.
Wall brushes, 10 knot large, each.
Corn brooms, each.
Roller buckles, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1, 7/8, ¾, ⅝ inches, per gross.
Horse hoe buckles, ⅞, ¾, ⅝ inches, per gross.
Braces and bits, 24 bits to each set, each.
Rattan sable brooms, each.
Gum blankets, with hand handles, each.
Curb chains, with hooks, per ft.
Halter heads, open with tees, each.
Mule collars, 15 to 17 inches, each.
Frames and brass for ambulance curtains, each.
Riveting hammers, assorted, each.
Mule halters, 17 inches from hole to hole, per pair.
Knives and forks, per pair.
Butcher's knives, 12 inch blade, each.
Farrier's knives, each.
Knob locks, western, each.
Padlocks, 3, 2¾, 2 inches, each.
Bridle leather, oak-tanned sides, from 9 to 11 lbs., per lb.
Harness leather, oak-tanned sides, from 12 to 15 lbs., per lb.
Tug leads, 1 to 2½ inch, each.
Clinch nails, 2, 2½ inch, per lb.
Linseed oil, boiled, per gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
Neatsfoot oil, in 5 gallon kegs (package included, per gal.)
Spring punches, No. 5 and 6, with wrench and extra tubes, each.
Manilla rope, ½, 1, 1¼ inches, per lb.
Hemp rope, ½, ¾ inch, per lb.
Copper rivets and burrs, ½, ¾, 1 inch, per lb.
Brass hurtingale rings, each.
Mc Clellan saddles, complete, No. 2 and 3, each.
Buckskins, oil-tanned, for thongs, each.
Description, for thongs, each.
Shoe pincers, for shoeing, each.
Sheep skins, for shoeing, each.
Wrought boat spikes, 4, 4½, 5, 6 and 7 inches, per lb.
Brass screws, ¾ inches and 1¼ inches, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼, 10 and 11, and 1¼ x 10 and 11, per gross.
Wood stirrups, ash or hickory, per pair.
Harness thread, No. 1, per lb.
Gun gaskets, per lb.
Bleaching twine, in hanks, baled, per lb.
Bench vises, each.
Whips, four-horse ambulance, hickory staff, long lashes, each.
Whips, two-horse ambulance, plaited, good, each.
Rings, single wheel, axle iron, heavy, each.
Blue webbing, 1¾ and 1 inch, per bolt.
All articles to be inspected before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city, free of charge to the Government. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and can examine samples at No. 15 Soffe-st. (basement), from the morning of the 11th inst. Payment to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores, and addressed to
Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 8th day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 14 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock, to be ruled 25 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.
Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
Second night of
THE COMPACT.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, YOUNG, W. R. FLOYD, JOHN SEFTON, WHITING, MOORE, WRIGHT, BROWN, PARKES, WILLIAMSON, POPE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. and Miss MAURICE, in their original characters.
New and beautiful scenery, superb costumes and appointments.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
composed expressly for the play.
SATURDAY—THE COMPACT.
Other novelties in active preparation.
Due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
Triumphant Personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.
The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past
SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS
have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.
☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*
MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night thi sweek,
VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Receive every night with continuous
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

IRVING HALL.
THE FAIR
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS
WILL OPEN AT
IRVING HALL,
(Corner Irving-place and 15th-st.,)
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
and continue two weeks. Donations are solicited, and should be sent to the Fair on Saturday, Oct. 15, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. A Committee will be in attendance to receive them.
Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.
Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7; performances commencing at 8.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
WHEN THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
will appear in one
GORGEOUSLY BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE.
EATON STONE, the Wild Horseman of the World.
Mr. BAPTISTE, the Wonderful Man-Monkey.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
the greatest living artiste on the Tight Rope.
YOUNG NICOLO, the only Royal of Bertard.
Mesdames Ida and Virginia, MM. Siegrist, Molique, Carron, The Brothers Tallerin, Olms.
Admission: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2½.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON.
"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

FLAGS!—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ALL sizes on hand. ANNIN & CO., manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. Established 1847.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS and SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1, pier No 21

From New-Orleans

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, Sept. 5, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

FLORIDA.

In the *Picayune* we find the following regarding Gen. Asboth's expedition into Florida which has already been noticed via Cairo.

By the arrival of the *Alabama*, Capt. Bowen, from Pensacola, we obtain the following from Florida:

A messenger from Gen. Asboth announces a successful march upon and capture of Enchesuna [illegible] house on the morning of the 23d inst. About twenty prisoners were taken, including a Col. Tramman and Lieut. Francis Gordon, Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry. Mr. Allen Hart, a large rebel beef contractor, was also taken. A great many head of beef cattle, horses, mules, &c., were captured at the same time. The expedition had destroyed Douglas Ferry, with all the small boats in that vicinity, and at the time the messenger left, the command was ready to resume its advance toward Carro Gordo. A rumor, just as the *Alabama* sailed, reported the expedition at Marianna.

It was reported that from 10,000 to 12,000 rebel troops are on the Tensaw, watching the movements of the Union troops about Mobile.

TEXAS.

From the Picayune, Oct. 5.

We have been favored with copies of the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 19th, 23d and 30th ult., from which we extract the following news:

They have received in Texas the New-Orleans *Era*, of the 13th, announcing the arrival here of Acting Master Dillingham, released on parole by Major-Gen. Mesaconda for the purpose of effecting an exchange of Capt. Charles Fowler. In consequence of a remark that Capt. Dillingham "immediately made application to the commanding naval officer for permission to proceed to Mobile and for assignment to a ship there," the *Telegraph* says, "It is unfortunate for Capt. Dillingham's prison companions that he should have so soon violated his parole. Doubtless the proposed parole for the balance of them will now fall through."

THE COTION TRADE.

Headquarters District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Sept. 22.

General Orders, No. 12.—In order to provide for the detection and punishment of cotton thieves, the transfer or sale of cotton in less quantities than a bale, or its equivalent in bags, is hereby forbidden within this District, except upon permission granted by the Provost-Marshal, which will only be given upon satisfactory evidence of title and responsibility of the parties desiring to make the sales.

All violations of this order will subject the offender to arrest and punishment; and any cotton so offered and sold will be turned over to the Treasury Department for the benefit of the Government.

The Provost-Marshal Department is charged with the adjudication of all cases arising under this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HERRON.

Wm. H. Clapp, Capt. and Ass't Adjutant-General.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Louisiana State Legislature met in New-Orleans, Oct. 3. Twenty-three Senators were in attendance, when the body was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Wells. J. E. Niles was elected Secretary, Mr. Wood Sergeant-at-Arms, and Hon. T. U. Lezina was appointed temporary Speaker of the House, and Hon. John Foley Clerk *pro tem.*

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ORDER BY GEN. HURLBUT.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Sept. 30, 1864.

General Orders No. 142.—No point on the Mississippi River, in this Department, above the City of New-Orleans, is to be considered within the lines, under General Orders No. 51, Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, unless troops are actually stationed at such point, and the lines for purpose of trade under said order, and defined to be within the pickets of such military command. The temporary or permanent presence of a naval force will not constitute any point as within the lines of military occupation. All produce brought to the river, except at actual military posts within the actual lines of practical military occupation, will be considered as contraband of war, and so reported by the Steamer or other craft that may receive them, for proceedings under General Orders No. 51, aforesaid.

2. No steamer or other craft navigating the Mississippi River will be permitted to discharge passengers or merchandise at other than military posts, without the permission in writing of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, in cases where such passengers or merchandise are received on said boats or crafts at New-Orleans, or of some General officer in actual command of troops at other points on the river. Such permits must be given with great caution.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

George A. Drake, Assistant-Adjt.-Gen.

FROM MORGANZA.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

Morganza, La., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

Since my last to you, through the kindness of Capt. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General of the forces, I have been favored with a perusal of the correspondence captured in the portfolio of the rebel Capt. Ratcliff.

The official letters all go to prove that he has established a line of couriers from the Atchafalaya to the Mississippi, by which letters and official communications are carried to the latter, where, clandestinely, in skiffs and dug-outs, they are transferred to the other shore.

One official letter from Col. Sacra, commanding a rebel brigade, reviewing the results of their operations east of the Atchafalaya, is a fair and full acknowledgment of their inability to inflict any injury on the Federal forces in this parish. He says: "We have gained no advantages by our recent operations in Pointe Coupee. If we cannot be more fortunate than we have been lately, it would be to our advantage, as well as to the advantage of the citizens of Pointe Coupee, to withdraw from its borders." In another part of his letter he says: "It is impossible, with the force at my command, to hold the enemy close to their works, and unless that can be done it is better for the people not to exasperate the enemy."

The rebel commanders seem to have agreed to this, and taken steps accordingly—not as this Colonel avers, out of any consideration for the welfare of the people of the parish, but because, with Gen. Lawler's strong reconnoitering parties operating against them, their position was quite untenable. The private correspondence is interesting, from the fact that, in a measure, it shows what is the *animus* of the people in regard to the prospect of a settlement of the war now desolating the country. Some hearing a rumor that McClellan had withdrawn from the Presidential canvass, and that Seymour had taken his place, were anxiously inquiring if such was the case, and whether he was a peace man, asserting in every instance their weariness of the war, and praying for peace.

Although we have been informed through the columns of rebel newspapers, that the fall of Atlanta, so far as affecting their "military situation," amounted to *nihil*, still their private letters, expressing their real and hellest convictions to one another, prove that it was a terrible blow—a disaster tending greatly not only to demoralize their armies, but to augment the disaffection already existing to some extent among a certain class of their people.

It is out necessary to assure us of the great desire of the people of Louisiana for a settlement of the present difficulties, to refer alone to their private letters. Several men, living inside and near our lines, who have been for many years prominent in the State, and are well informed as to the real desire of the citizens, assert it as their firm belief that were the people allowed a voice, they would gladly declare for the old Union. They say, of course they would prefer coming back under McClellan as President, but even this is a great concession by a people who, through their press, we are told, would never consent to anything but absolute separation and Independence.

Ten Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers are now preparing to start on their journey northward, to be mustered out of the service.

The "Mysterious Murder."

The following message from Mayor Gunther was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, who referred it to the Committee on Finance.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Oct. 12, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: I transmit herewith to your Honorable Body, a copy of a letter received by me from Henry McCloskey, Esq., City Clerk of Brooklyn, stating that the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Brooklyn, passed a resolution on the 10th inst., authorizing the offer of a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the party or parties guilty of the murder supposed to have been perpetrated in the case of the human being whose mutilated remains were recently found in the East River, and that it is the desire of the Common Council of Brooklyn that the authorities of New-York should adopt some effective measure to aid in the detection of the supposed criminal or criminals.

In accordance with the said resolution of the Common Council of Brooklyn, I respectfully recommend your Honorable Body to authorize the offer of a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and conviction of the party or parties who may be guilty of the murder of the person whose remains have been found in the East River, in case this foul and secret act of crime shall be proved to have been committed within the City and County of New-York.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Cotopaxi.—The *Cotopaxi*, built and owned by Messrs. C. and W. Pollock, and commanded by Capt. Corbin, made a successful trip last Wednesday. A large number of invited guests were on board, and an exceedingly pleasant time was had. The following are the dimensions of the [vessel]: Length on deck 200 ft., beam 33 ft. 6 in., depth 24 ft. 6 in., state room accommodations for 30 passengers, cargo space 88,600 cubic feet, coal bunkers for 150 tons. The engine, all of which is below the water-line, and built by C. H. Delamater, has 54-inch cylinder, 92-inch stroke. Screw 13½ feet diameter, 22½ feet pitch. Shaft, 14 inches at the greatest diameter, 12 inches at the smallest. Two tubular boilers, of 4000 feet heating surface, 178 feet fire surface. Her speed upon this, the first working of her engines, and the disadvantages of her propeller being only partially submerged, was such that the expectations of her builders were fully realized, and those of her veteran pilot, Admiral Murphy, much surpassed. The time made for the trip of 52 miles, round the light ship and back, being three hours and twenty minutes, the shortest on record, the rate being 15·6 miles, or 13·6 knots per hour. The *Cotopaxi* was originally built for a gunboat, to be sold to the U. S. Navy, but when completed the Government were not in want of this class of vessels, and the builders altered her to a freight and passenger vessel, by the addition of another deck.

Religious Ceremony at Peekskill—Laying of a Corner-Stone.—The corner-stone of a fine and tasteful church edifice, now being erected by the Main-street Methodist Episcopal Society, Rev. J. Y. Bates, Pastor, was laid yesterday at Peekskill, with appropriate exercises. An earnest and eloquent address was delivered by Rev. C. D. Foss, of Brooklyn, when the metal box containing appropriate inclosures was sealed and placed in the stone, which was in turn placed in its proper position. The contents of the box were both religious and secular—with a historical object—the Bible, Hymn-Books, Discipline, Minutes of Conference, History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Peekskill, list of members, copies of religious and secular newspapers, photographs of attending clergymen, the Baltimore and Chicago Platforms, local banknotes, and a rebellion relic, in the shape of a five-dollar Confederate treasury note, &c. The ceremonies, which were largely attended and exceedingly interesting, then concluded with prayer and benediction. During the past three days, the ladies of the Society have been holding a fair in the village for the benefit of their new church, which has been managed with admirable good taste, and attended with that success which such an object, in the hands of such fair, amiable and patriotic ladies, so eminently deserves.

News from Captured New-Yorkers.—Major John T. Wright, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, writes from Petersburgh, Oct. 2, that he and the officers of the same regiment captured with him on the 30th Sept., are well. The other officers are Capt. Whitman, Lieuts. Ackerson, Waldron, Caldwell, Sims, Pooley, Casserly, Murden, Grosnemeyer, Lonoham, Weitzeck and Hayne. Lieuts. Butler and Farmer were wounded. Lieut. Harch was wounded; a large number of men were killed or wounded. The public will sympathize with Major Wright in his captivity. He has been through *thirty-five* battles, and now, by the fortunes of war, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It will be one consolation to him, however, that high promotion awaits his return, in reward for his gallantry and daring.

Union Meeting in the Twentieth Ward.—There will be a mass meeting of Unionists to-night at the Twentieth Ward Union Headquarters, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. There will be distinguished speakers, and music from a glee club.

UNION MEETINGS.

MEETINGS APPOINTED BY THE UNION NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

Jamestown—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Morris—William H. Gale, Esq.
Cornwall—Daniel McFarland, Esq., Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Lee Centre—Hon. Richard Busteed, Hon. R. F. Andrews.
Cossackie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Horseheads—Col. O. F. Beard.
Mount Kisco—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Oneida—Jas. J. Couch, Esq., Judge E. B. Turner.
Rochester—Hon. C. M. Depew.
Deposit—Hon. B. G. Noble, Gen. T. M. Hite, Maj. James Haggerty.
Auburn—Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Skaneateles—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
Hamilton—Hon. George W. Smith, Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Pompey Hill—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Hon. Benjamin Bailey, Judge Cross, of New Hampshire.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Hon. Thomas O. Alvord, Col. W. L. Harriman, of New-Haven; Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.
Hudson—Hon. James A. Briggs, and Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Attica—Col. T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee; Hon. L. Sherwood.
Tarrytown—Hon. W. T. D. Milliken, R. H. Chittenden, Esq.
North Hempstead—Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., H. Sheldon, Esq.
Raymertown—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Trenton, N. J.—Col. James Fairman.
Twentieth Ward, New-York—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. J. R. Whiting.
Fifth Ward, New-York—E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and Alex. Wilder, Esq.
Patchogue—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes, A. D. Munson, Esq., and O. E. Bright, Esq.
Columbia Centre—C. A. Foster, Esq., of Kansas.
Salisbury Centre—L. J. Bigelow, Esq.
West Troy—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Penn.
Rahway, N. J.—Col. J. B. Van Buren.
Haverstraw—John Davidson.
Morrisania—Hon. Francis Larkin, Gen. W. K. Strong, Rev. A. N. Gilbert.
Twenty-first Ward—Hon. B. A. Luddington.
Fort Lee—Col. James B. Fairman.
Durham—W. W. Northrop, Esq.
Newark—Abram J. Dieltenhoeffer.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Ballston—Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Oriskany Falls—Hon. R. F. Andrews, Hon. Richard Busteed.
Goshen—Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Henry Wilson.
Batavia—Hon. L. Sherwood, of Texas; Col. T. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee; Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Schenectady—Patrick Corbitt, Esq., Hon. G. W. Smith.
Herkimer—Col. J. F. Jacquess, of Illinois; Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine: Hon. B. F. Bruce.
Rhinebeck—R. H. Colttenden, Esq.
Gilbertsville—Wm. H. Gale, Esq.
Randolph—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Waverley—Col. O. T. Beard.
Unadilla—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky; Maj. James Haggerly.
Hoosick Corners—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Huntington, N. J.—Col. James Fairman.
Aurora—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Sayville—A. D. Munson, Esq., and D. M. Campbell, Esq.
Penataquit—Prof. J. Seaver Page.
Valatie—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Elbridge—Hon. E. B. Turner.
East New-York—Dr. A. H. Harrison.
Catskill—W. W. Northrop, Esq.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

Albany—Gen. John A. Andrews, of Massachusetts.
Fort Plain—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Fordham—Hon. T. W. B. Milliken.
Jersey City—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Stuyvesant Falls—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Angelica—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Whitehall—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Col. J. B. McKean, and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.
Buffalo—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Massachusetts.
New-York—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Auburn—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Holland Patent—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
Athens—W. W. Northrop, Esq.
Nannet—John Davidson, Esq.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Keeseville—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.
Fishkill Village—Ethan Allen, Esq., and Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Rome—Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
La Roy—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Danbury, Ct.—Hon. B. G. Noble and Maj. James Haggerty.
Oswego—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cortland—Gen. John H. Martindale; Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas.
Thirteenth Ward New-York—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Paterson, N. J.—Hon. W. K. Peck.
Clyde—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Germantown Corner—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Olean—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Gloversville—Judge T. J. Barnett, of Indiana, and Gen. C. C. Vanzandt, of R. I.
Plainfield, N. J.—Gov. Pierrepont, of Virginia, and Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Manhattan Club—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes.
Southampton—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.
Clinton Hall, New-York—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Corning—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Troy—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Ballston, N. J.—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Pennsylvania.
Thirteenth Ward, New-York—Col. Elliot F. Shepard, D. D. T. Marshall, Esq.
Bonnette—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
East Brooklyn Club—Hon. Benjamin Bailey, A. W. Stone, of Atalanta.
Hopewell, N. J.—Col. F. Montgomery.
Ellenville, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Seventh Ward, Brooklyn—H. Sheldon, Esq.; Rev. A. D. Lean.
New-York—Abram J. Dieltenhoeffer, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

Plattsburgh—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

Nyack—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Syracuse—Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gov. John Brough, of Ohio; Col. James F. Jaquess, of Illinois.
Bedford—Hon. B. G. Noble, Major James Haggerty, Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Bath—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Fonda—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Seneca Falls—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
Brooklyn—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; and Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Greenport—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken,
Long Branch—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Granby—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Massachusetts.
Glencove—Abram J. Dieltenpoeffer, Esq.
Smoky Hollow—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Yorkshire—Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio.
Waterford—Judge T. J. Barnet, of Indiana; Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.
Brewster's Station—Capt. George F. Noyes.
Bridgehampton—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.
Lowville—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
New-Haven, Conn.—Hon. Wm. C. Dosne, Gen. John Cochrane.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.

Bangor—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Gen. T. M. Hite of Kentucky.
Rochester—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gov. Brough, of Ohio; Hon. E. B. Turner.
Paulings—Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Hon. B. G. Noble, Major James Haggerty.
Danville—William H. Burleigh, Esq.
Coopterstown—Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Lewis Barker of Maine, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Phenix—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
Trumansburgh—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston, G. S. Maynard, Esq.
Rahway—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Schoharie—Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Yonkers—Hon. Abram Wakeman.
Albany—Col. Rush C. Hawkins.
Dunkirk—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Schuylerville—Hon. T. J. Barnett, of Indiana.
Newburgh—Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Nashua, N. H.—Hon. Wm. C. Doane.
Morristown, N. J.—Hon. Green Clay Smith, Governor Pierpont, of Virginia.
Waterloo—Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.; C. P. Shaw, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. J. L. Swift, Attorney-General of Louisiana.
Brooklyn—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes,
Sag Harbor—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.
Stockbridge—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
Westport, Ct.—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Port Jervis—William E. Robinson, Esq.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	206⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R	122
40,000	do	206¾	400	do	s3 119⅛
50,000	do	207	100	N. W. Pref	78¼
75,000	do	s3 206⅜	100	do	b3 79
100	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅜	1200	do	78⅞
1800	Erie R	90⅜	300	do	78⅝
800	do	96¾	400	do	78⅜
100	do	b3 96⅝	300	do	s3 78¾
1000	do	s3 96⅝	100	do	b3 78¾
2200	do	96⅜	1400	do	98¼
100	Hud. Riv. R	122¾	200	Fort Wayne	98¾
500	do	b7 122	500	do	98⅜
200	do	s3 122	300	do	b5 98⅜
500	do	121⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C	60
350	Mich. So. & N. I	70	400	Amer. Coal Co.	b10 99
700	do	80⅞	500	Canton Co	35
1100	do	b3 69⅜	500	Cum. Coal Co	b3 87¾
1100	do	69⅞	100	do	87¾
100	do	s10 69⅞	700	do	87⅝
300	Toledo R	117	100	do	b5 87⅝
300	Ch. & R. I. R	s10 94⅝	1500	Mar. Min. Co	b3 34⅜
200	N. Western	b3 44⅜	200	do	34⅛
500	do	44⅝	500	do	s3 33⅜
1000	do	44⅜	500	do	b3 36
600	do	44⅜	1500	do	35

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain. Sold Wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Unterrified and Sham Democrats send the rickety Chicago Platform; the Artificial Shad Don't Remember Gunboat Man's Acceptance; the wail of Fernandy Wad, and his vain attempt to catch Secesh Chickens—salt on their tails—with Fuun. Fuopeer, Funneeat Jubilee Jerusalem, all in the FUNNEEST No. 8, out to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fiske's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Carpenter's Great Painting.

The Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, on exhibition corner Broadway and Eighth-street. Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in the prices of English carpets, oil cloths, drugget, window shades, table covers, &c., at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. H. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba from New-Orleans.—Col. Martindale and lady, Capts. Barrett, B. G. Merny, C. A. Brown, Lieuts. Lovejoy, Nawley, Kennedy, T. J. Glover, C. E. Luther, Mr. Cobb, J. McGuire, J. M. Smith, Mrs. R. Collier, and 85 in steerage.

In steamship Charles C. Leary, from New-Orleans—Rev. Brother Savinlar, Mrs. M. Murphy, Louis Boringer, and 2 in steerage.

In steamship Prometheus, from Fortress Monroe—H. Eaton, U. S. N., T. A. Robbins, H. McCrossan, E. H. Lawler, S. D. Alexander, J. R. Gilmore, L. Baer, R. Berry, J. Berry, J. Wilson, D. Goldthwait, T. Angell, Mrs. Kelly and brother.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 09 | Sun sets..... 5 23 | Moon rises. 4 50
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 6 28 | Gov. Island . 7 17 | Hell Gate.. 8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans, Pacific M. S. Co.; Havana, Green, Havana, T. Ascencio & Co. Steamers Sabrina Sevens, Chance, Baltimore.—; J. R. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, —; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia, —.

Ships Inconstant, (Br.,) Coilcton, London, Williams & Guion.

Barks George S. Brown, (Br.,) O'Brien, Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; Paiaa, (Fr.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon., Josiah Jex; Rendita, (Ital.,) Serrano, Palermo, John E. Devlin; Glenwood, (Br.,) Beutseral, Matamoras, F. Alexander & Sons; Statira, (Br.,) Harriman, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.

Brigs J. B. Crosley, Worwell, Glace Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Star Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, Curacoa, J. T. Whitney & Co.; Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Clark, St. Thomas, Whitmore & Co.; Evelyn Grim, McKennan, Sombrew Island, Rose W. Wood & Son; Cavoni, (Br.,) Chapman, Marseilles, P. L. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. E. H. Van Cant, Woolmanace, Watchsprague, G. H. Kreemer; Lilla, (Br.,) Ackerly, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Convoy, Merrill, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, and Nassau, J. Douglas; Forest Rose, (new) Thorne, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, —; Valiant, (Br.,) Crossley, Halifax, P. L. Nevius & Sons; Daniel C. Higgins, Coleman, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Governor Chase, Salem, R. W. Rogers & Co.; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Burlhut & Co.; H. Van Name, Bush, Georgetown, Bell Bedell; H. Hickman, Jester, Sandy Hill, A. C. Harvey; Arnica, (Br.,) Speight, St. John and Fredericton, N. B., S. Smithers & Co.; Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; J. H. Day, Hill, Washington, L. Kenny; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, —; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Aquadilla, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Hunter, Endicott, Fortress Monroe, Baker & Dayton.

Sloop Lady Washington, Davis, Providence, M. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Charles C. Leary, Sullivan, New-Orleans 11 ds., with mdse and passengers to Leary Bros. 6th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, in a gale from N. W. lost smoke stack.

Steamship Prometheus, Beckett, Fortress Monroe 36 hrs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamship Kensington, Acting Vol. Lieut. Com. Wm. G. Saltonstall, Mobile Bay Oct. 2, at 2 P. M., via Pensacola 6th at 7 A. M.

U. S. steam transport E. C. Clark, Holmes, Fortress Monroe 38 hrs., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 12th lost, passed a sunken schr. about 12 miles north of Hog Island, with her topmasts and about half of her lower masts above the water. Had not been long in that condition. She was in 8 fathoms water.

U. S. steam transport Alabama, Johnston, New-Orleans 4th inst. A. M., via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 7th, Charles Johnson, 20th Penn. Col. Guard, died, and was buried at sea. 8th, at 8.30 P. M., off Carysfort Lighthouse, bearing W., dist. 10 miles, spoke U. S. sloop Shenandoah, cruising for pirates. All well. 12th, H. J. Dyer, Co. B, 2d Me Cav., died.

Brig Kewlo, —, Newbern, with timber, for Charlestown Navy Yard.

Brig Marinda, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Jost, Bridgeport, Ct., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Tarpon, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Canning, (Br.,) Morwich, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to E. Knowlton.

Brig Mary Meikle, (Br.,) Beerse, Boston, in ballast.

Brig Whitaker, Wass, North Joggins, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Hope, Arey, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, Newburgh, for Boston.

Brig Bonita, (Br.,) Marbery, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Enerie, Kreuler, New-Bedford.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Gardiner 4 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Surprise, Cochran, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Huntington, Lovell, Boston for Troy.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Rockland, for S. Isaacks.

Schr. Drusus, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Lucy of the Ocean, Chamber, Bangor, with lumber to Sturgis & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Leland, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Snow & Co.

Schr. Exchange, Randall, from Morris River, N. J., for Portland, Me. Cape May Light, bearing W. S. W., 25 miles, fell in with sch. Three Sisters, (of Berlin, Md.,) loaded with wood, and abandoned; put aboard of her two men and some spare sails; both arrived at this port.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wye, Houghton, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to Robert Parker.

Schr. Washington, Houston, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Night of the 12th, while coming up the bay, during a squall from N. N. W., carried away fore gaff and flying jib.

Schr. Brilliant, Loob, Columbia, Me., 8 ds., with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ann, Overton, Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Schr. Mecca, Wall, Hillsboro', N. S., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Enchantress, Hutkins, Suboc, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. S. Hammond, Burns, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Maguire, St. Stephens, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to G. Boardman.

Schr. J. Tinker, Donald, Calais 6 ds., with lath to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Laura Frances, Biggins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Angenoria, Means, Ellsworth 19 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Expedite, Beebee, Orient.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm Bement, Penny, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Provincetown.

Schr. Mexico, Burdick, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, —, Brookhaven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha Holmes, Hall, Boston, with fish.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Richards, Boston for Albany.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Bristol, R. I.

Schr. C. Wilcox, McFadden, Eastport 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Boston for Troy.

Schrs C. Knight, Banning, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Catawawteak, Hix, Lingan, C. B., via Salem 3 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.; put into Salem, having blown away the mainsail and split jib in a gale from N. W. on the 21st Sept.

Schr. Oriental, (of East Machias,) Thompson, Lingan 20 ds., via Boston 4 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp. During a gale from N. W. on the 21st ult., lost and split sails, and put into Boston to repair.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) White, Maitland, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) McCumber, Maitland, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster and potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Campbell, Soule, Lingan 25 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. H. H. Cleaveland, Thomas, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Volant, Westcott, Bridgeport, C. B., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Hockamen, Staples, Bridgeport, N. B., 12 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Perkins, Lane, Bridgeport 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Barker, Cutler 5 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Ann, Cousins, Sullivan, with stone to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Cotell, Boston.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sahwa, Jasper, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Nicola, Chisholm, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Drisko, Lingan 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Planet, Cummings, Bangor 5 ds., with staves to master.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Angsline, Hix, Willet's Point.

Schr. Harriet, Dyer, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hizzie, Lowell, Fall River.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee 12 ds., with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr Mary Jane, Pinkham, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Martha Nickols, Small, Lingan 8 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Byers, (Br.,) Byers, St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with grindstones to F. C. Sherwood.

Schr. Antietam, Hinckley, St. Andrews, N. B., with spars to Holyoke & Murray. When passing down the East River this morning, ran foul of the monitor Dictator, and lost bowsprit.

Schr. Volant, Cousins, Glace Bay, C. B., with coal to master.

Schr. Senator, Falkiln, Boston, J. D. Dayton.

Schr. Enterprise, Gould, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, —, Norwich, with fish.

BELOW—Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Winsen, Hamburg Aug. 18; bark Lucy Frances, from Glace Bay.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Costa Rica, for Aspinwall, to be convoyed by the U. S. gunboat Augusta; Havana for Havana.

Steamers Fulton, Merrimac, Ship Lorelly (anchored at quarantine), Island Lights, Barks Lebaranus, Albertina, Ann & Alice, Jenn

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4075. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches by Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. C. J. Baylor, of Georgia, and Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held, last evening, at the great hall of the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club of this City. The hall was crowded, and among the audience were many ladies. Much interest was had in the meeting, from the fact that the speakers of the evening were all men who in 1860 were opponents of Mr. LINCOLN, but who now, by the force of events, arrayed themselves in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and as the representatives of the Union and Liberty.

A number of veterans appeared on the platform, and were loudly cheered.

The meeting was called to order by CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., President of the Club, who in some brief remarks eloquently alluded to the recent victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS G. ALVORD.

Mr. ALVORD was announced as the first speaker, and his appearance was the signal for prolonged applause. He thanked the audience for the manner in which they received him on this, his first appearance at a meeting in this City. This was an important occasion—that of a people deciding the future policy and rulers of the country. This election was a solemn and serious time in the history of our country. Those who addressed the people should address them in honesty and truth. The question should be, shall we or shall we not have a country? This was a political campaign, we could not separate it from the fact that we were a divided people and that civil war existed. Those opposed to us said that we had infringed upon the institutions of the South, but we chose to look at the matter in the light of history. He would bring a witness to the stand, who would be in the opposition, and whose testimony could be regarded if in our favor. But this was no new contest; it was the contest which had ever existed—that between the Aristocracy and Democracy. The witness whom he proposed to bring was JOHN C. CALHOUN. That man took the broad and distinct position that there were two classes of our people; that they could not be amalgamated and harmonized—that these same classes had in England—as the Roundheads and Cavaliers—fought their battles there, and that when they came to Plymouth Rock and the James River respectively, that same distinction existed, and the same hostilities existed. That in 1775 the South wanted to be represented in the Parliament of England while the North sought independence; and the South only accepted the alternative of independence because their purpose failed. Those were the sentiments of CALHOUN, and legitimately we found, as the fruits of that hostility, the South making the first overt acts in the setting in motion this rebellion. The South had a theory that by means of our being engaged in the carrying trade, and carrying abroad the products of the South, and bringing back foreign products upon which imports were put for revenue, and that, therefore, the South was taxed to maintain the Government. But JACKSON had no doubt of the power of the Government to put down rebellious States, and he put vessels with double-shotted guns in the harbor of Charleston, and the nullification flag came down. JACKSON had said that the only omission of an act which he had to regret was that he had not hanged the traitor JOHN C. CALHOUN. [Cheers.] But still later, finding he had failed, CALHOUN saw there was no way to do but to play his last card, and that was to commence the agitation of the question of slavery. That agitation commenced and has resulted to rebellion. Later, in 1832, men were elected to a convention in Virginia for the purpose of doing away with slavery, because they saw in slavery the cause of the decay of that State. That convention met, but was borne down by the pressure from other Slave States, and the opportunity for emancipation was lost. In May, 1832, Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, had written to Mr. TRIPP, of South Carolina, in which he said that South Carolina was right, that Southern independence must come, that slavery and Democracy were incompatible, but Virginia was divided and was not ready yet for a separation. But earlier, in 1848, the people of the South were jealous of the commercial prosperity of the North. They held their commercial conventions to build up the commerce of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. But in each of them there was an inside convention, made up of politicians which was to cause the separation of the South. But later, in 1859, this inside convention took its position boldly outside by the side of the commercial Convention at Vicksburgh, and gave forth its sentiments. Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, upon whose shoulders it was said the mantle of CALHOUN had fallen, said, "away with their idea of commercial supremacy—the true means was Southern independence—for the Democracy of the North was to be feared and not favored, and they could not be safe in any such alliance." DuBOWS' *Review* had gone a step further by pre-shadowing that hereditary rulers must take the place of republican institutions. He (Mr. ALVORD) had been a member of the Charleston Convention, and had learned on his way thither that the Southern men had said that a platform must be made before candidates were nominated. They had seen that the Democratic party had obeyed all their behests in the past, and when it was said by Northern Democrats that upon such a platform as was denounced by the South, the party could not stand in the North, the Southren Democrats said then we will have a dissolution of the Union. The night before the convention met, EDWARD MARSHALL, of Kentucky, an admirer of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, amid cries of "shoot him," "kill him," had for an hour poured hot shot into the ranks of those secret traitors, accusing them of endeavoring to divide the Democratic party as a means of effecting a dissolution of the Union. How true were his words; and he (Mr. ALVORD) declared that it was his belief that the issue had been formed, not because they had such a marked interest in favor of slavery, but because they desired to do away with a republican form of government. But the South did feel the moral effect of the increase of free labor. They feared that the Democracy that was pressing upon them would struggle slavery in its home and be dragged down forever. But he would ask them if they had not in the South been preparing in every thing to put down Democracy. Here we had schools and churches, and a free ballot-box going hand and hand together. In the South there were to be sure four million of blacks, but there were seven million of whites, even more degraded, and why? Because the power of the South was aggregated in the hands of their hundred and fifty thousand whites; and this war was going to end not only in the freedom of the blacks, but the enfranchisement of the whites—and enable their energies to spring into life, and let them take the position which their abilities now latent would enable them to.

Mr. ALVORD next alluded to the objection that was brought against the Union party. On the question of the draft he showed that the Democratic party in 1814, with JAMES MADISON at its head and supported in New-York State by MARTIN VAN BUREN, had formed a draft, and that in the footsteps of those men, in this regard, the administration was following. [Applause.] And before the draft law passed, the *Atlas & Argus*, and Gov. SEYMOUR and others said that a draft must be made to prosecute the war more vigorously, yet when the law was passed they said that the administration was violating the Constitution. [Laughter.] They, too, had inveighed against the distinction made between classes in the commutation clause, and yet when that clause was taken out by Congress, the *Atlas & Argus*, but two weeks since, said that Congress had outraged every right of the people by what? By repealing the commutation clause. [Laughter.] Then too as to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said it had been frequently suspended in England, and when parliament met they had passed retroactive acts, to justify the suspension, and in that the Administration and our Congress has followed the example of English rulers and Parliaments. Then, in reference to the allegations of the President suppressing free speech, he (Mr. ALVORD) had a fault to find with the President, and that was that the President had not suspended those Northern traitors rather than suspending the writ of habeas corpus. [Applause.]

In his peroration, Mr. ALVORD paid an eloquent tribute to our soldiers in the field for the sufferings they had endured for our liberties, and he asked that we respond to their patriotic acts by our votes to put down the traitors at the North as the most powerful means of sustaining our armies in putting down the rebellion and making free labor and free institutions universal over our continent.

After a song by the Glee Club, the Chairman next introduced Hon. C. J. BAYLOR, of Georgia.

SPEECH OF THE HON. C. J. BAYLOR, OF GEORGIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am indebted to the courtesy of the club under whose auspices I speak to-night, for the opportunity of vindicating myself, as well as vindicating what I know to be a large majority of the people of my State, from the falsehoods and aspersions cast upon us by the press at Richmond, edited, I ought to say, by the hired fools of Mr. DAVIS. In the struggle which is now taking place on this continent—a struggle which every American deplores—the time draws rapidly near when parties both North and South must take sides with one belligerent or the other. The duty it imposed upon every American who loves free government, who admired the American nationality of either siding with JEFF. DAVIS and the clique which surrounds him, or of supporting the United States, which are fighting the battle of constitutional liberty on this continent. I know, fellow countrymen, that you would not respect me, nor would I deserve your respect, if my sympathies were not in a great degree with the unfortunate people of my own section. I have many kindred in the South, misguided many of them before they reached manhood; I have many friends whose sufferings I sympathize with; but standing as I do with my hand upon this flag, I feel what every man who claims to be an American must feel—that there is but one side for the patriot. [Cheers.] That side is not the side of the partisan, it is not the side which seeks to find fault with this and that act of the Administration; it is not the side which seeks to vindicate itself, or excuse itself, or thrust its own ideas forward; but it is the side which embraces the great body and mass of the American people, and to whom government, American government, under the American Nationality, is the supreme good. Mr. DAVIS' papers in Richmond have charged that I was not in any manner whatever an official representative of the South, and they have charged that in my public career in the State of Georgia, that I did not express in that State the views which I expressed in Bermuda, and that these views were not at all shared by the people of Georgia. Now I have the honor of bearing the commission of the State of Georgia as her commercial and financial commissioner to Europe. Before that was conferred upon me, a committee from that State waited upon Gov. BROWN, and protested against my appointment—but was I appointed nevertheless. Another committee waited upon Gov. BROWN, and claimed that my commission should be canceled, on the ground that I was an not American. Gov. BROWN sent for me and laid these charges before me. My response to Gov. BROWN was a very simple one. That I was born in America, had lived in America, and hoped to die in America; that my pursuits in life had disqualified me from taking part in politics, and that I had never cast a vote in my life for anybody, and if that was treason against President DAVIS he could cancel my commission. But Gov. BROWN permitted me to retain my commission. Meanwhile new political questions had arisen, and I took the position in Georgia over my own signature and in public meetings, and stated it to one of DAVIS' most intimate friends that I considered JEFF. DAVIS' Government at Richmond a fraud and a despotism, [cheers]—that I considered the whole scheme of sectional disunion to be what ALEX. STEPHENS prophesied it would be, a folly and a crime. [Cheers.] I stated publicly, over my own signature, that after a considerable residence in Europe, in which I had in the name of the United States Government, an opportunity of seeing almost every foreign despotism, in all my experience I had never seen nor heard of a despotism at all comparable to the despotism which JEFF. DAVIS and disunion leaders had placed upon the white men of the South. [Cheers.] And yet these people in Richmond say that I gave utterance to sentiments in Bermuda, which I lacked either the manliness or the honesty to express in Georgia. I speak to you as a Southern man, and I speak from a knowledge of the fact, that you are fighting the battles of seven millions of the white men of the South. JEFF. DAVIS and the party who surround him have no idea whatever of making terms of peace of any kind with the United States Government. Mr. DAVIS' purpose is *per se* disunion—the dismemberment and the subdivision of this continent—the overthrow of democratic institutions, and the establishment of an American dynasty in his own family. You may say this is an extravagant statement, but I assure you it is a view shared with me by many men of the South who have closely watched his administration. Now let us look at the facts—let us examine this Mr. DAVIS—this aspirant for a monarchy, who planned his treason while he drew the salary of the Government which educated him. The Southern Confederacy was formed as a nation. The States which seceded had not been invaded by the United States Government at all. No effort was made to invade them up to that time. The United States Government did not invade the State of South Carolina when she seceded, nor that of Georgia. When Mr. LINCOLN became the Constitutional executive he found a nation armed and equipped on this continent disputing the power of the United States nation on this continent. Is not that so? He found no States holding counsel for the purposes redressing grievances, nor asking guarantees for what they might consider their rights nor calling upon any portion of the States to pause before being plunged into war. You find nothing like the appeals of MADISON and JEFFERSON in that concern. They met there at Montgomery, and established a nation, and that nation took the Capes of Virginia and the mouth of the Mississippi, and sent their ambassadors to Europe to form foreign alliances. What had Mr. LINCOLN and the United States Government to do with that? They were confronted by that fact, and had to meet it. In all my reading, I have not found in history so barefaced an attempt to deceive an intelligent people as this of DAVIS', to set up a claim that he fighting the battles of the American people, and that he is the champion of State rights. Now let us come to the doctrine of States rights, and Mr. DAVIS' rule. The people of North Carolina proposed to meet in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. They proposed as a part of their scheme, that inasmuch as Mr. DAVIS evidently did not desire to make peace with the United States Government, it was competent for the "Sovereign State" of North Carolina to withdraw from her "agent," Mr. DAVIS, that portion of his power delegated to him, and which gave him control of the subject of peace, believing that the State could negociate a peace better than Mr. DAVIS. The convention met in a building used for camp meeting purposes, and I suppose was as large as this. It was a body composed of the first men of the State, men of intelligence, wealth and many of whose names were historic, and among them were many of advanced age. What did Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the exponent of States rights—who is so exceedingly sensitive on that point do? He sent an armed force to disperse the meeting and arrest its leaders; and, fellow-citizens, to-day in the North Carolina prisons, are many aged and respected and intelligent citizens languishing and dying, because they had the audacity to nominate a candidate for Governor upon certain principles which they thought would redound to the benefit of the people. But that did not do. The agitation went on. The Georgia peace party kept pressing Mr. DAVIS. We held our Congressional elections and turned out of Congress what were called the "Forty thieves." These were forty members of the so-called Congress at Richmond who always voted compactly as DAVIS wanted them to, and always in secret session, for there never had been an open session of that body upon any question that interested the people. We knew them, and in our election, what the Richmond *Examiner* called the "Forty Conscripts," and others called the "Forty Thieves," was turned out. But when Mr. DAVIS found that he had lost them, he induced them before their final retirement to pass a law, some of the features of which I will detail to you, because they are quite novel and original, and particularly as coming from a State Rights Democrat. In the first place, that law sets forth that any man who uses language calculated to lead anybody to suppose that he can possibly be in favor of the idea that a State has the right to secede from the Southern Confederacy, it is treason. [Laughter.] Then a clause gives to Mr. DAVIS the power to construe the language and motive of a man, and any lawyer knows the extent to which tyranny can be carried under such a clause. Then he is empowered by this law to appoint military courts and the officers who compose it, the law having abolished the civil tribunals. What is the result? When a citizen is brought before the military court, he is tried with closed doors, is refused legal counsel, is refused the benefit of testimony, is refused correspondence or communication with his family, and all for what? To try and to shoot him if, after getting all the evidence that can be got together, it can be shown to the mind of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, by direction or indirection, that this man could possibly entertain the idea that under any circumstances a State had a right to secede from the Southern Confederacy. [Cries of shame.] I, who have lived under their despotism, and have seen its workings, who know the names of the men who govern that despotism, am here to give you warning. You are in the midst of the most terrible struggle the world has ever seen. You have against you the hatred and ill will and diplomatic intrigues of every despotic power in Europe. This you can stand up against; but I tell you that if the Chicago platform succeeds in the coming election, and JEFFERSON DAVIS is left intact in Richmond, your liberties are gone, and gone forever. [Cries of "That's so."] If JEFFERSON DAVIS would resign from his position and remand the petition of the Southern people to the States, the danger would not be so great, and in my opinion there would be no danger at all. But so long as he remains at Richmond with the power he has got, with the secret alliances and understandings he controls Europe, I tell you if you do not heed the warning I give, but look upon my words as party declamation, you will one day remember that you were warned by those who knew the schemes and plots of the arch traitor, and that for the mere purpose of party ascendancy and political power you plunged the country into irretrievable ruin. [Applause.] Now, there are a great many well-meaning and honest and patriotic men at the North who believe firmly that JEFFERSON DAVIS and the people surrounding him will make peace with the United States if there is a change of Administration. I will be very frank with you. If I thought so I should vote here, if I had a vote, for a change of Administration at once. They believe that a change of Administration in the United States Government, will induce a change of policy in the part of the leaders at Richmond, and upon that idea are constantly harping. They think that Mr. DAVIS is the representative of the great hereditary American principle of local liberty, and are trying to get control of this Government for the purpose of negotiating with him. But this is delusion. Peace cannot come from any such course of political events. This is no idle, dull motive. I can have no earthly motive in wishing it. I know where the position I take consigns me with my relatives, and you know, too, where the affections naturally and properly tend on person's sections, except they are influenced by that paramount love—love of country. [Applause.] But let me relate to you the facts of one act of Mr. DAVIS' Administration, and if my words are believed, and any man in this hall can go forth and deposit a vote by any means whatever in sympathy with the perpetrator of that act, than he desires to leave this continent, for he is no longer worthy the name of an American citizen. In the southwestern part of North Carolina, in the mountain region, there is a valley corresponding to the Valley of East Tennessee, which is grand and beautiful in its appearance. The inhabitants of this valley are almost entirely small farmers—many of them farmers who have quietly pursued their industries without slaves in the midst of a picturesque country and fertile soil. They were simple and rural in their characteristics, patriotic, and they voted en masse against all the schemes and propositions for disunion. [Applause.] When at last the trial came, when Mr. DAVIS' Conscript LAW was passed, those unfortudate people sent a commission to Richmond, asking that they might be absolved from the operation of that draft. The petition was, of course, without avail. They then resorted to other means to avoid taking up arms against the government under which they were reared and which they loved. They petitioned for expatriation. That, too, was refused, by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, this modern representative of civil liberty and defender of the rights and liberties of localities. [Laughter.] On the contrary this champion of States rights sent North Carolina troops to that region for the purpose of having the Conscript law executed against that unfortunate people and force them to take up arms against the conviction of their consciences. But the North Carolina troops fraternized with their fellow citizens, and Mr. DAVIS was forced to send other troops, who also failed to affect the purpose. What next did he do? He enlisted a brigade of Cherokee Indians, numbering, I think, from 3,500 to 4,000, of as desperate and lawless ruffians as a hybrid population ever produced, and these miserable wretches were turned loose upon the population, and from that day to this that valley has been the scene of battle, of violence, of assassination and of crime. The history of the massacre of the people of La Vendée, in France, the murder of the innocents, or any tale of atrocity related in imaginative literature, or in history, holds no comparison with the cruelty and crime perpetrated upon the innocent and unoffending people of that region, because they loved the country of their birth. Do you tell me, fellow-citizens, that the man who perpetrated a crime like that can possibly be a friend of American liberty and Government? [Cries of "No."] Do you tell me that we can have the faintest conception of the onward progress of Christian civilization, and that he is the representative of local liberty? [Cries of No.] Now, my friends, your Chairman has stated to you why I am here. It is a very ungrateful part for me to perform, but there are times in the history of a man's country when he owes everything to his country and nothing to himself. I was to Bermuda, and on my way to France, when I saw that Niagara correspondence. I went at once to the American Consul and stated to him my determination to go immediately to the United States and warn the Government against the scheme that was hidden under that correspondence; and the first man to whom I went on my arrival was Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and I think I was the providential means of preventing our Government, possibly, of taking the very fatal step that the Chicago platform proposes—that is, to dream for a moment of entering into any negotiation whatever with the infamous men who rule at Richmond. If you want peace, you secure it at the hands of the Union men at the South, and I tell you to-night as I told the Governor of my State, and my fellow-citizens there, that the only power that intervenes now between the despotism that is seeking to comb out the very life of the people of the South, is the army of the United States Government. [Applause.] And while I know that the President himself does not wish to exercise that power one iota beyond its legitimate object, that power must be maintained [Applause.] It must be kept where it is, and I tell you there is not a man who has served in your armies in the South who does not know that three-fourths of the Southern armies to day are Union men—[applause]—and that the whole scheme of secession, in its inception and organization, and in its execution, is a despotism, and that you are not only battling for your own liberties, but for our liberties in the South as well. [Applause.]

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., then introduced Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, of TEXAS, who spoke at some length in the most forcible and eloquent manner. Our columns are too crowded to permit us to give a full report of the speech. Mr. SPENCER then announced that on Tuesday there would be a lecture on "Our War and Gen. GRANT," and invited all to another meeting on Friday evening. The meeting then adjourned.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting in Bridgeport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Friday, Oct. 14.

We have a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night. Col. STONE, of Atlanta, Judge CROSS and Hon. BENJ. BAILEY made eloquent and telling speeches. While Judge CROSS was speaking, a German soldier arose in the audience and said he neard the rebel soldiers cheer the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN all along their lines.

Our people were never more enthusiastic. Bridgeport will come out all right in November.

THE PEACE QUESTION,

Reported Avowal of the Rebel Vice-President in Favor of Negotiations for Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Baltimore, to-day, says:

North Carolina papers of the 4th inst., state that a letter was hourly expected from the rebel Vice-President STEPHENS, defining his position and views on the peace question now agitating the public. They also contain the following remarkable statement:

"Vice-President STEPHENS has told gentlemen in Raleigh that his views incline strongly to an immediate effort for peace by negotiation. Mr. STEPHENS is represented as saying that he thought the time had come for the people of the South to make known to those of the North, especially the Peace party of that section, that they are ready to settle upon the sovereignty of the States, and to restore the old Government, should the North guarantee the right of property, and the majority of the people so declare.

The gentleman who furnishes the news is a man of high character. He saw and conversed with the Vice-President, and would not be likely to misrepresent; and yet there are many who can hardly credit the story.

Mr. STEPHENS has written a letter for publication, and the matter will soon be put at rest."

The same papers also say that there is a powerful and growing desire in Georgia to stop the war now. We have no doubt of it; but we hardly expected such gentlemen as Vice-President STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN, to lend themselves in favor of reconstruction upon any terms.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The mail steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama to-day, with 650 passengers and $1,204,654 in bullion.

The eastern election news causes great excitement and rejoicing throughout the State.

Currency bills on Atlantic cities sold to-day at 85@90 ₱ cent. on gold. Telegraphic transfer 5¾ ₱ cent. premium. Coin drafts 3¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Arrived, ship *Seaman's Bride*, from Boston; schr. *Isaac Wasleu* from Boston.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Rebels Compelling Our Prisoners to Work on Fortifications—Retaliation by Gen. Butler in Prospect—The Diabolical Treatment of Our Wounded by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 12, 1864.

There is a fair prospect, as I write, that Gen. BUTLER will be forced to make retaliation upon the rebels for the way in which they are alleged to be treating our colored soldiers who were captured in our advance on the 29th ult. From deserters who came into camp this morning, Gen. BUTLER learned that a large number of the negro troops had lately been brought from the prisons at Richmond, and put to labor on the various fortifications in front of us. Justly indignant at this unparalleled violation of the rules of warfare, Gen. BUTLER promptly set measures in motion to meet the outrage by retaliation. First, the following affidavits were drawn up as a basis upon which to act, and then they were forwarded, with the accompanying letter, to Judge OULD, the Confederate Agent of Exchange. The affidavits and letter explain themselves fully:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, 1864.

SAMUEL MILLER, of Battery C, Eighteenth Virginia Battery of Artillery, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he, with his company, has been for some weeks past stationed at Battery No. 5, situated on the intermediate lines between the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and that, to his personal knowledge, he knows of some seventy five to eighty colored prisoners of war, clad in the uniform of the United States, to have been kept at work on fortifications and intrenchments in that vicinity and upon that line since Thursday, the 6th inst.: deponent further says that he deserted and came away from his company this morning, on which time they were still at work, to the best of his knowledge and belief; Deponent also further says that he knows of numbers of them having been obliged to trade their clothes and shoes with the Confederate soldiers for food, owing to the insufficiency being furnished them. SAM. MILLER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of October, 1864. JOHN J. DAVENPORT,
Lieut., A. D. C. and Asst. Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, lately put into the Virginia Local Reserves, and stationed at Fort Gilmer, on oath deposes and says, that coming to Fort Gilmer on the night of Thursday, the 6th of October, he found one hundred negroes, colored soldiers, clad in the uniform of the United States, captured in the recent engagement, at work in the trenches at and near Fort Gilmer. Deponent further says that he left the Confederate lines on the night of the 11th inst., and that when he left the trenches they were still at work. SAMUEL HUTCHINGS,
His X mark.

Sworn and subscribed to by making his mark in my presence and before me, this 12th day of October, 1864.
JOHN J. DAVENPORT,
Lieut., A. D. C. and Asst. Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, 1864.

JAMES F. KNIGHT, Company F, Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, put into the First Regiment, Virginia Reserves, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on Thursday, the 6th inst., and on Friday, the 7th inst., he was on duty with his regiment (First Virginia Reserves,) and that on one of the above-mentioned days, which he does not now definitely remember, he, with his company (Company A, First Regiment, Virginia Reserves,) went from their camp, which was then on the intermediate line near the Darbytown road to Richmond, Va., and took from Libby Prison about eighty-two (82) colored men, who were there then as captured prisoners of war, and brought them to the intermediate lines between the Newmarket and Darbytown roads, where they were put to work intrenching under intrenchments, and where, to the best of his knowledge and belief, they now remain doing work in the manner described above, he having left them on the morning of this day. Deponent further says that they were clad in uniform. JAMES F. KNIGHT.
(Signed.)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, 1864. JOHN J. DAVENPORT,
(Signed.) A. D. C. and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, 1864.

CHAPMAN DINKING, of Yadkin County, N. C., member of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, put into the Virginia Local Reserves, lately stationed at Fort Gilmer, on oath, deposes and says, that coming to Fort Gilmer on the night of Thursday, the 6th of October, he found one hundred and ten colored soldiers in the uniform of the United States, captured in the recent engagements, at work in the trenches at Fort Gilmer, without sufficient food, so that they were exchanging their clothes for food with the Confederate soldiers.

Deponent further says that he left the Confederate lines on the night of the 11th inst., and that when he left the trenches they were still at work.
CHAPMAN DINKING.
(Signed.)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, 1864. JOHN J. DAVENPORT,
(Signed.) A. D. C. and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

GEN. BUTLER TO COL. OULD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: I inclose herewith an affidavit showing the employment of one hundred and ten (110) United States colored soldiers by the military officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Gilmer—a practice justified by no rule of war or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of the officers and soldiers captured by us (preferably as many of the Virginian reserve force, by whom this outrage is being done, as I have captured,) into the canal at Dutch Gap and put there at hard labor, and shall continue to add to their number until this practice is stopped. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

To Hon. ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

THE TREATMENT OF CAPTURED NEGROES.

In addition to retaliating for the flagrant injustice of using captured troops in strengthening the rebel fortifications, Gen. BUTLER also promises to enforce the *lex talionis* in cases intimately connected with that set forth above, where colored soldiers, taking prisoners, are reclaimed by their late masters, by ordering an equal number of rebels, as nearly as the number may be arrived at, to manual labor. Here is a copy of his letter on this point:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: I inclose a copy of an advertisement, cut from a Richmond paper, where a military officer, commanding a camp near Richmond, calls upon their masters to come forward and make claim to the services and labor of certain colored men therein described.

Some of them are believed to be soldiers of the United States Army captured in arms.

If I am mistaken in this belief I desire to be promptly corrected.

I have ordered to such manual labor as I deem most fitting to meet the exigency, an equal number of prisoners of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to labor captives in war to an equal number of all the soldiers of the United States, I have reason to believe are held to labor and service by the forces you represent, until I am notified that this practice on your part has ceased.

Much as I regret the necessity imposed upon me to do this, yet I am compelled by the sternest convictions of duty thus to inaugurate a system of retaliation which will be firmly carried out. I have the honor to be, very respectably, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. Com'g.

To Hon. RO. OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

These letters were forwarded under flag of truce, borne by Lieut.-Col. KENZEL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, who went outside our lines in front of Fort Harrison. He carried the following letter to the officer commanding the enemy's forces opposite Fort Harrison, and his dispatches were received and sent to Col. OULD. A reply is promised by the rebel authorities by 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Pending the reply of the rebel authorities, a large number of prisoners have been brought to the Provost-Marshal's camp, at headquarters, to be at once placed on the works at the Dutch Gap Canal, in the event of the allegations about the use made of our troops being admitted.

Availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the flag of truce, Gen. BUTLER took occasion to notify Col. OULD in a letter, of which the following is a copy, that he is prepared to enter at once upon the exchange of naval prisoners. The business and negotiations respecting the exchange of this class of captives has been, until a few days past, in the hands of Capt. MELANCTHON SMITH, U. S. N., Commanding the iron-clad *Onondaga*. He was relieved from it in consequence of the inconvenience it occasioned in connection with his other onerous duties as senior officer of the naval fleet on the James River:

THE EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: As Commissioners of Exchange for this Government to negotiate exchanges with the belligerents represented by yourself, I propose to exchange all the prisoners in your naval service which we now hold for all the prisoners in our naval service taken by you which you hold, man for man, according to the equivalent of assimilated rank set forth in the cartel, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army.

In making this proposition I repose with confidence upon your statement to Maj. MULFORD, that you will exchange all the naval prisoners so taken without distinction.

I have the men at City Point ready for delivery, and will deliver them at Cox's Ferry, at such time after five hours' notice as you may designate. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen.-Commanding.

HON. R. OULD, Agent of Exchange, Virginia.

I notice in Sunday's TIMES an editorial paragraph, which hoped, for the sake of our common humanity, that there was room to doubt the published statement respecting the shocking barbarities practiced by the enemy upon our wounded in the late movement on the left of the Army of the Potomac. I fear there was too much ground for the terrible assertion, as the following well-authenticated correspondence respecting the murder of wounded negro soldiers shows:

FIELD HOSPITAL, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Maj. WM. H. HART, Thirty-sixth United States Colored Troops, in which he reports the statement made to him by Lieut. VEBIS, Fifth United States Colored Troops, concerning the murder of colored soldiers by the men of the Fifteenth Georgia, after the repulse of Brig.-Gen. FOSTER'S troops at Fort Gilmer.

Lieut. VEBIS' regiment, the Fifth United States Colored Troops, supported a brigade of Gen. FOSTER'S division in the assault on Fort Gilmer on the 29th ult.

Lieut. VEBIS was wounded and captured, was exchanged, and made his statement to Maj. HART, on board the steamer *City of New-York*, on Sunday, Oct. 9.

Maj. HART is reliable and accurate, and his report of the conversation is without doubt correct.

Lieut. VEBIS is now probably in hospital at Fort Monroe. I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALONZO G. DRAPER,
Colonel Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T.

Maj. R. S. DAVIS, A. A. G., Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

CAMP THIRTY-SIXTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

COLONEL: The following is a correct statement of the conversation held by me with Lieut. VEBIS, Fifth United States Colored Troops who was wounded and taken prisoner in the assault on Fort Gilmer, on the afternoon of the 29th ult.

I saw Lieut. VEBIS on board the *City of New-York*, at Riker's Landing, on her last trip down the river, Oct. 9. *He stated to me that after the assaulting party had retired, the rebel soldiers (who he afterwards learned, belonged to the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment) came out of the fort and bayoneted all the colored soldiers who were so badly wounded that they could not walk!* they also flourished their bayonets over him, called him the vilest names they could utter, and would probably have killed him on the spot, had not the officers of these men come to his rescue. They (the officers) ordered the men to desist, and had VEBIS conveyed inside the fort, where he was again subjected to the vilest insults from the lips of a Confederate naval officer. This officer admitted, however, that "the damned niggers fought like devils." I remain Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. HART, Major 36th U. S. C. T.

Col. A. G. DRAPER, 36th U. S. C. T., Field Hospital, 18th, A. C.

The following is the indorsement on the foregoing papers by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, as forwarded to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

I have the honor to forward the report of Col. DRAPER, Thirty-sixth U. S. C. T., Commanding brigade, as to the information furnished by Lieut. VEBIS, who was wounded and captured at Fort Gilmer, on the charge of the 29th ult.

Lieut. VEBIS has been paroled for exchange, and has gone to Annapolis, so he can be examined upon the matter by the Judge Advocate-General.

Please forward the report to the Honorable Secretary of War, for investigation and instruction as to how I shall act in the premises.
B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.-Commanding.

I send herewith a Richmond *Examiner*, of this date, which among other interesting matters, contains an extract from the speech of JEFF. DAVIS, delivered at Columbus, S. C., on his return to Richmond from the South. A paragraph copied from the Columbia (Georgia) *Sun* settles beyond a peradventure the correctness of the report of Mr. DAVIS' recent speech at Macon, as published in the TIMES of Friday last. H. J. W.

From the Fifth Corps—Heavy Artillery Firing—Arrival of Recruits.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

The following dispatch from the TIMES' special correspondent, has been received at this Bureau:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

Yesterday affairs were very quiet; even the "sore spot," as the soldiers call it, or "Fort Hell," has remained silent. Late last night, however, firing recommenced.

The recent engagement resulted in nothing more than a holding of our picket line, which was seriously threatened. The firing was sharp and severe, while the artillery fire became, at times, very heavy. Very few casualties occurred.

Large numbers of convalescents and recruits are constantly arriving, and they appear to be of a hardy and intelligent class of men. G. F. WILLIAMS.

Guerrilla Operations against the Manassas Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Friday Oct. 14.

A gang of MOSEBY'S guerillas, in strong force, yesterday made an attack on the outer picket of the Second District of Columbia Regiment stationed at White Plains on the Manassas Railroad. The guard of eight men were captured, and the officer in command was shot in several places and abandoned to his fate.

Two privates of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery were killed by guerrillas yesterday, between Accotink and Burke's Station.

Gone to the Front.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 14.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Col. BURNS, numbering about seven hundred men, enlisted for one year, left here to-day, it is supposed for City Point.

An Interesting Life Insurance Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

An interesting case has occupied the Supreme Judicial Court several days, in the trial of a suit by Mrs. MARY S. HUCKINS, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, to recover $10,000 upon a policy of insurance on the life of FRANCIS HUCKINS, of Roxbury, her deceased husband. The defence admitted the policy was genuine, but maintained that it was void, for the reasons that the deceased, some time prior to his death, led an irregular course of life; that at the time of procuring the policy false representations were made, and that death being caused by an overdose of laudanum, was not natural, and the policy insured against no cause other then natural. The jury returned a verdict of $11,502 12 for the plaintiff.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

A Clean Sweep in Ohio.

Seventeen Union Congressmen Elected.

Official Returns from Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

The following returns are official:

First District—Randall's (Dem.) majority, 4,167.

Second District—O'Neill's (Union) majority, 4,168.

Third District—Myers' (Union) majority, 1,365.

Fourth District—Kelly's (Union) majority, 2,228.

Fifth District—Rose' (Dem.) majority, 38.

Sixth District—Lehigh County—Democratic majority, 2,017; Democratic gain, 214.

Eighth District—Berks County—Democratic majority, 6,538; Union gain, 284.

*Ten

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," give the *date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott Mrs Annie
Ackerman Miss L
Acker Miss Louisa
Ackley Miss A O
Acker Mrs C A
Adams Mrs Wm
Adams Mrs C
Adams Miss J J
Adams Miss R M
Ayer Mrs Dr Chas
Austin Mrs E O
Ainsworth Mrs M
Allendorf Mrs A
Alves Miss Carol'e
Albright Mrs M
Allen Jennie
Allen Mrs H A
Allen Miss
Allen Miss Lucy
Ainsdorf Miss H
Alexander Miss E
Almy Mrs Eliza M
Ambram Miss Rosa
Andrews Mrs D
Anderson Miss S
Anderson Mrs
Andrews Miss R
Arnold Miss L 2
Auyran Mrs Louisa

B

Bahan Yula
Ball Miss Mary
Bailey Miss Mary
Black Miss Ellen
Blackban Miss Lizzie
Brandon Miss Julia
Batson Md Louis
Barrett Mrs
Burnett Miss Jennie
Baker Mrs Jane
Bain Mrs Marie
Bailey Mrs Almetta
Black Miss Vietr a
Bradley Mrs Ann
Brady Mrs Eliza
Bartholomew Mrs James
Barrett Miss Catharine
Barrett Mrs Sarah
Barber Mrs Angelica
Beach Miss Nettie E
Berngan Bridget
Beal Miss Barbary
Beck Mrs F 2
Belt Mrs J B
Begin Mary
Bebee Miss Annie
Bennett Emma
Brinkerhoff Miss Lydia
Brinkerhoff Mrs Mary L
Brignet Mrs Elvira A
Boyton Miss K
Boyce Miss Tny M
Boice Mrs Silise
Bayler Miss D 2
Baum Mrs F
Broderick Miss B
Browning Miss S
Bronson Miss R 2
Brophy Miss S
Brown Elizabeth
Brandman Miss F
Brairy Miss Mary
Boyle Miss Kate A
Brooks Mrs Thos
Brooks Mrs Cath
Bloomfield Miss L
Butcher Miss A
Buckley Mrs Mary
Bell Miss Ella
Bell Mrs Roht S
Benjamin Miss Ella A
Bennett Miss Elizabeth
Bishop Mrs Paolo
Bigelow Mrs Sarah
Bridges Mrs H
Burton Miss Jane
Butler Mrs Smith
Burke Miss Mary A
Butler Miss Cecelia
Burroughs Miss Emma J
Burns Miss Ellen
Burke Mrs Richd
Burns Mrs H
Burns Mrs S E
Buhl Mrs Mary
Bumle Miss
Buckhard Miss M
Burke Miss L A
Burdon Miss G A
Bussing Mrs M
Burling Mrs M
Bymis Miss B

C

Canlon Ellen
Calbert Mrs Julia 2
Campbell Mrs Anie
Campbell Miss M A
Cahill Miss Mary
Cain Mary
Call Miss Julia A
Chase Miss Mary S
Clancy Margaret
Chapman Mary H
Chapman Miss M
Crane Mary
Crandall Mrs J A
Clark Miss M A
Clark Miss Emma
Clark Mrs Hester
Clark Miss Sarah E
Clark Miss Lizzie
Clark Mrs Annie
Cassidy Ellen
Carson Mrs C
Carlton Miss L 2
Carrie Bridget
Carson Balla
Carrol Miss Mary
Carroll Mary
Clark Ellen
Carroll Miss Mary
Carroll Hannah
Carrol Mrs M
Carroll Miss Ellen
Carroll Miss M
Carroll Mrs Ross
Caughlin Ann
Caughenn Mrs
Carpenter Mrs M M
Carmody Margret
Cars Miss J
Clavill Miss M
Clarly Ann
Charters Mrs
Charey Mrs P O
Charey Mrs P V
Crawford Miss A
Chedell Miss M T
Crissan Mrs J A
Cregier Mrs L A
Conway Mrs John
Cole Mrs Henry B
Connors Mrs A
Coner Miss Lea
Condon Mrs J B
Collin Miss Mary
Conlon Mrs M
Conlon Miss B
Conlon Miss M
Conway Miss Rose
Coleman Miss A
Conay Anna
Coleman Mary
Colamb Miss J
Connell Mrs
Conathy Mrs M M
Conlon Miss Mary
Coughlin Miss M
Collin Miss J 2
Collins Miss M
Colegrove Margret
Carpenter Mrs M
Congdon Miss J
Comstock Mrs A.
Conkling Mrs E
Coale Mrs Bridget
Cornell Mrs E
Cooper Mrs H
Courtney Mrs J
Courrassieur M J
Cox Mrs Mary
Cooney Mrs Mary
Cotter Miss Mary A
Coyle Miss Ellen
Coyle Margaret
Coughlin Miss J
Cooney Miss C
Corven Miss Ellen
Cox Miss C
Courtney Mrs K 2
Cornell Hannah
Cronther Miss J
Crowell Miss F
Conway Miss Rose
Coleman Miss A
Culbert Miss C
Cushman Mrs B V
Curran Miss C.
Curren Ellen
Curren Miss Ellen
Curran Miss M
Curtis Miss G
Cuoley Briget
Cohen Mrs Mary

D

Day Mrs Julia M
Daly Miss Jane
Darmell Mrs John
Davidge Mrs L H
Davis Mrs F E D
Davenport Miss Hattie H
Darly Julia
Daley Mrs
Dawson Miss
Davis Miss Sarah A
Dale Mrs Mary A
Davis Mrs Wm R
Davis Mrs Nettie
Davis Mrs L W
Davis Mrs M H
Davis Miss Anna F
Davies Mrs Julia
Dilks Miss Hen'a
Dickey. Mrs M 2
Dingeldey Mrs Car
Dinkel Miss Lizzie
Dimick Mrs A H
Dickenson Mrs
Lewis H
Driscols Mrs O
Donnahe Mrs Ed
Dougherty Miss R
Doyle Miss Mary
Dowling Miss Jane
Doty Mrs Cordelia
Dove Mrs
Dodd Miss Elizab
Doyle Miss Ellen
Doyle Miss Emma
Doyle Miss S
Dougerty Mrs C
Donnelly Mrs A
Donnelly Mrs Mary
Dunn Miss Annie
Dunn Miss Annie
Dunn Miss Ophelia
Dunn Ann Rachel
Dunn Miss Jane
Dunkin Miss Mary
Du Mrs Barry
Duryee Miss Kath
Drumgold Miss M
Donahue Mrs Jane
Donohue Miss Elizab
Donoghue Ellen
Donnelly Mrs Mary
Dodd Miss Sarah
Dudley Mrs Ann
Dunn Miss Elizab
Dunn Miss Jane
Butler Mrs Smith
Dorchu Miss Emily
Dempsey Mrs M
Duffy Mrs E J
Duffy Mrs Sarah
Duffy Mrs Bernard
Dunn Miss Elizab
Dune Miss Anne
Dunn Miss Annie
Dunn Miss Ophelia
Dunn Ann Rachel
Dunn Miss Jane
Durkin Miss Mary
Du Mrs Barry
Duryee Miss Kath
Drumgold Miss M
Dunphy Mrs Mary
Dunham Miss
Dodd Miss Elizab
Donoughe Ellen
Donnelly Mrs Mary
Dunham Miss
Dodd Miss Elizab
Donoughe Ellen
Donnelly Mrs Mary
Dunham Miss
Dodd Miss Elizab
Donoughe Ellen
Donnelly Mrs Mary

E.

Eastman Mrs A W
Ely Mrs Wm H
Ely Mrs Eliza
Ebbitt Mrs Fanny
Eckartt Mrs R
Eby Mrs Wm H
Eisemoro, Mrs B
Edwars Mrs M
English Anastacy
Emmet Mrs K
Enches Miss B
Evans Miss J M

F.

Farrington Miss B D
Fandward Mrs C
Farrell Mrs Ann
Faulkner Miss J
Fally Bridget
Flanney Bridget
Flaherty Mrs
Frazier Louisa M
Flannery Miss B
Fealy Alice
Freeman Mrs M
Freeman Emily E
Fremont Mrs M
Fletcher Miss M
Flint Miss
Fitzgerald Miss C
Fisher Mrs Libbie
Fox Miss Kate
Foliot Miss V
Furner Mrs Jas
Furds Mme D
Frothingham Mrs Mary A
Foote Miss C
Finlan:l Miss B
Furguson Mrs S W
Farmer Anna
Fuller Jeanette
Fay Miss Mary
Fyn Mrs
Flynn Mrs Mary
Frye Miss Mary
Fitzgerald Miss K
Fisher Mrs Edgar
Fitz Fisy Julia A
Fitzgerald Mrs E
Fisher Mrs
Foley Bridget
Fritff Mary J
Faren Miss Mary
Forrest Mrs
Forbes Mrs P S
Foulds Miss C

G.

Garbison Nelly
Garatagne Mrs J
Gallagher Mrs J
Gallagher Mrs M
Garry Miss M A
Gains Mrs M 2
Gainor Mrs
Glass Miss Amy
Garland Mrs J
Gray Mrs Sarah
Geyne Mrs R C
Geer Miss Effie
Gehan Miss M
Genev Miss Ellen
Geer Miss L M
Gelsorne Miss P
Green Cath
Green Miss Cath
Gilbon Miss M L
Glendower Miss A
Grogg Miss M
Grouno Miss A J
Griffin Mrs Jas
Gibbons Mrs A H
Gibson Mrs Emily
Gill Ellen
Gilliman Mrs H E
Gutding Miss T
Geetz Mme V
Goldsmidt Marg't
Gourich Mrs E
Gordon Fannie
Goldschmidt Mme H
Gorman Miss M
Gotham Mrs H
Goldberg Mrs
Grougan Miss K
Gunzel Margarth

H

Hannahan Mrs M
Hamilton Mrs L
Hanlon Fanny
Hamblin Mrs E
Hamilton Mrs M A
Hart Mrs Wm H
Hall Mrs Lydia B
Hand Miss Mary
Hanson Miss
Hadden Miss C
Hall Mrs Lydia B
Hallett Mrs Sam'l
Harrington J
Halferty Miss E
Harrison Miss M
Farrage Bridget
Harris Mrs E R
Hayden Miss M
Haslett Mrs A C
Hart Miss Mary
Hays Miss
Hartshorn Miss G
Harrington J
Harris Mrs Morgan
Harson Elizabeth
Harris Elizabeth
Heley Bridget
Henzer Mrs Isaiah
Heland Miss B
Heeman Miss J
Henderson Mrs
Herrick Mrs
Hepburn Mrs A M
Herron Miss E
Herron Mrs E M
Hennessy Mrs
Healy Mrs Ellen
Henoon Mrs C J
Hinsdale Mrs J N
Higgins Mrs Jas
Hirschfeld Mrs W
Hilton Mrs Jane
Hicks Mrs Jos
Hildebrand Mrs P E D
Hoffman Miss K
How Miss F C
Holmes Mrs Ann
Holand Miss Mary
Hodge Miss E A
Heley Miss Bridget
Holges Miss Eliz
Holden Miss B
Hedeman B
Hayard Miss L
Hopkins Mrs M C
Huntington Miss Mary
Humphreys Mrs M
Houston Mrs Annie G R
Harbeson Miss M
Husted Mrs J A
Humphreys Miss M L
Hughes Bridget
Hughes Mrs E
Hunk Mary
Hynes Miss Eliz

I

Isaacson Mrs J
Irwin Mrs W H
Ivison Mrs Henry
Irwin Miss Cath
Irlea Miss Rebecca
Irwin Miss Fanny

J

Jackson Miss L
Jackson Mrs
Jackson Miss Mary
Jacobs Mrs Rosale
Johnston Mrs
Johnson Mrs Mary
Johnson Mrs L
Jones Julia
Jones Mrs Mary
Jones Mrs Thomas
Jones Mrs Neillie

K.

Kennedy Mrs J M
Keniely Mrs
Keepler Mrs C
Kelsey Mrs Jennie
Keenan Mrs Peter
Kenney Annie
Kenney Mrs M A
Kenny Mag
Kelley Miss Mary
Kelley Miss
Keehan Miss S
Kerns Miss M
Keelee Mrs M
Keghen Maria
Keys Mrs Mary
Kerr Mrs
Kane Mrs M
Kager Mrs Mary
Kunda Mrs Ellen
Kinn Mrs
King Catherine
Killen Bridget
Kildy Amelia
Kinkwood Mrs W
Kline Mrs Peter
Knox Miss C M
Knowles Mrs
Krick Miss

L

Lamey Mary
Ladd Ellen D
Lathrop Mrs E
Labash Mrs Wm O
Lalor Mrs Marg't
Larry Miss Jane
Lehy Francis
Lawlen Nya
Lawpeck Mrs I S
Langton Lidy
Lahon Sarah
Leming Mrs E A
Langly Mary Ann
Legery Miss
Levine Mrs L W
Lewis Mrs A H
Lecompt Minnie
Lely Elizabeth
Lehifelt Mrs Otto
Leonlenham Libby
Lelz Katharine
Leslie Mrs
Lewis Elizabeth
Leslie Mrs
Leonard Sally An
Ledwith Rose
Lesber Carrie
Livingston Mrs M
Lombard Mrs A
Lowber Kate H
Long Mrs Christ'n
Loftus Mrs Mary
Loone Alice
Lotspike Maggie
Loughman Mrs J
Loughman Mrs Mary Ann
Luhmann Anna
Lye Mrs Lydia
Lynch Mrs Marg't
Lynch Lizzie
Lynch Mrs. Elizabeth-st
Leyou Mrs Lucy

M

Mackey Mrs
Maclarin Mrs Eliza
Magee Ann
Malone Annie
Madden Cath
Macdonald Mrs Andrew H
Maloney Margaret
Maguire Mrs M A
Mahon E
Mansfield Mrs D
Martin Mary
Mapes Mrs M A
Markey Mary
Marling Mrs P
Mart Mrs Mary
Martin Dickson
Mascoll Mrs S C
Mahner Margaret
Maange Sarah
Merrill Mrs H
Meany Ann
Merrill Mrs W E
Myers Margaret
Meynhofer A
Melville Mad J
Meyers C
Merrill Harriet E
Melville Mrs
Meller Theresa
Miles Kate
Miller Mrs Fro't-st
Mills Mrs Mary A
Miller Emma
Misgeley Mrs B S
Moore Mrs Wm E
Molney Margaret
Moore Mrs L E
Mooney Mrs P
More Bridget
Moon Mrs Johana
Moon Mary Ann
Mott Mrs Jos M
Molloy Mrs
Monsacchi Mad
Morse Catharine
Morrosia Johana
Morrison Mary
Morton Maria
Moran Jane
Molon Mary E
Moulton Zeba
Morgan Ann
Morris Anna W
Morrow Mrs
Munson Mrs P J
Murphy Mrs E
Mony Celia
Mulligan Mary
Murphy Miss E'd-st
Muller Mme P
Murphy Julia
Mulcahny Marg't
Murry Emma D
Mulligan A
Murphy Mary Ann
Murtagh Mrs 9th-st
Murry Ann
Muller Josephine
Mulligan Letecia
Mann
McCracken
Hilton Mrs
McCarron Maria
McCauley Kate F
McEwen Mary
Mahon Mrs C K
McDonald Cath
McDonell Mary
McGown Cath
McGough Mrs Mar
McCarrie
Nash Mrs Marg B
Newton Mrs S J
McMichol Kate

N

Nolan Catharine
North Malam H
Norton Mrs
Norton Almira
Noe Carrie
Narr Rachel
Nash Mrs Marg B
Newton Mrs S J
Nelson Mrs H
Nurky E

O

Ormon Mathy
Odell Elsie M
O'Brien Emily
O'Connell Maggy
O'Connell Cath
O'Donnell Rebecca
O'Keefe Mrs Ellen
O'Neil Mrs J F
O'Neal Ellen
O'Sullivan Jane

P

Page Nellie
Parker Amanda
Palmer Phebe
Parker Mrs M L
Page Mary Ann
Paulina Mrs T
Palmatie Hattie M
Planz Katie
Perry Jenny
Peters Lizzy
Persano Cor Mad
Perrin Margaret
Prince L
Pierce Mrs A C
Phillips Fmma
Phillipson Mrs
Phillips Lillie
Pierce Mrs Wm L
Pierson Mrs
Priestly Sophia
Powers Mary
Porter E C Mrs
Forst Anna
Powell Mrs S A
Porter Maria S
Pryal Margaret

Q

Quincy Kate A

R

Rawn Elizabeth
Raymond A M
Redfield L H M
Revoir Mrs Bertha
Renwick M R
Redding Mrs, 5th-av
Redfield Mary
Reading Mrs G E
Reagan Mary Ann
Reed Mrs Mary
Reily Mrs. King-st
Reettu Mrs. Houston-st
Reily Ellen
Reid Mrs Margt
Reinhard Jenny
Rink Mrs. Eld'g-st
Rieser Augusta
Riely Mrs. 35th-st
Rilley Mary
Richardson Jessie
Ring Lizzy
Riddle Bettie
Ritchie Martha
Riley Bridget
Rodier Mrs Sophia
Rhodes Charlotte
Rounas M J H
Robine Mrs M J
Robinson F R M
Rogers J A M
Roher Annie
Robinson Phebe
Roak Mrs Chas M
Rogers Cath
Rumecken Mrs M
Rogers Mrs. Washington-st
Rose Mrs Gr'mad'l
Rocey Mrs W H
Rogers Sadie
Roony Mary
Rodgers Mrs E
Robertson Mrs M
Roberts Mrs C
Roston July
Rinck Maggie
Russum Fannie L
Rusn Mary
Ruig Mary
Ryan Mrs Mary

S

Sabin Mrs Simons
Saddler Mrs L L
Spalding Mrs F
Shadrake Mrs
Spiain Nellie J
Sale Mrs Annie
Segue Emma F
Sanders Sophia
Scanlan Margt
Spaulding Martha
Shaw Mrs Harriet
Sanders Mrs Kate
Starr Mrs C C
Sartell Miss
Sawtell Eva
Schember Ellie
Schaffer Chas S to the mother
Seaton Hannah
Sheehan Mary
Sweeny Mrs E
Steel Mrs Jas
Selleck Louisa B
Schneider Mrs R J
Sweeny Margt
Snell Mrs Church-st
Seymour Mrs E B
Sheppard Matty
Stewart Mrs J C
Slesher Mrs F T
Stevens Ellen
Scully Mrs O H
Swear Mrs Ann
Sweeny Elizabeth
Swe le n Ellen
Stephen Cath
Stellman Maggie
Seymour Nellie
Shenperd Maggie
Stephens Eliza
Sherwood Mrs.
Thompson-st
Schermer Mrs, Delancy-st
Scrimer Barbara
Stevens Margt.
Stephens Mrs J
Smith Alice M.
Smith Mary F
Smith Addie
Smith Mrs J H
Smith Mrs Sam
Smith Annie
Smith Eliza
Smith R
Smith Mary E.
Smith Margt
Smith Sarah
Smith Ann
Smith Elizth
Spring Mrs F E
Spires Sarah
Spriggs Sarah C
Schlim Mrs
Sisk Mary
Sims Isabella
Stiles Lenory F
Smick Mary J
Simmons Margt
Stillman Jane
Simons Rose
Slocum Mrs C F
Schoonman Mary
Schartz Mrs G
Strong Mrs L H
Stokum Harriet
Stowell Mary
Scofield M
Scoles Jane
Somers Eliza B
Southack Mrs C
Stossenty Mrs R
Storms Sarah
Scofield Elmira
Stout Minnie
Stoll Jane
Soloon Mary
Scott Mrs Louisa
Sumners Hattie
Schultz L
Schwat Sette
Sullivan Mrs J F
Suffolk Emma
Schultz Annie
Snyder Angeline
Thomas Mrs David
Thomas Mrs Theo
Thompson Jane O
Thompson Mrs Sa
Turney Mrs Cath
Tourt Elizabeth
Turner Mre Ma J
Turney Mrs 14th-st
Truhart Julia
Tucker Mrs Mary
Tucker Mrs
Thirl Mary
Tely Julia
Terbush Mrs Arba
Tier Louisa
Terthorn Mrs
Thomas Mrs J M
Tovee Mrs M
Tooker Mrs Luc E
Tovee Elizabeth
Tool Mrs Mary
Taylor Lucy
Taylor Ellen
Tarbell Ann C
Taylor Mrs A W.
Taylor Mary
Taylor Fanny
Taylor Mary C
Taylor Mrs Bosh'd
Taylor Mrs Mar P
Taylor Mrs E L
Tremper Agnes
Tim Mrs E
Thirl Mary
Tely Julia
Terbush Mrs Arba
Tier Louisa
Terthorn Mrs
Thomas Mrs J M
Tovee Mrs M
Tooker Mrs Luc E
Tovee Elizabeth
Tool Mrs Mary
Thomas Mrs David
Thomas Mrs Theo
Thompson Jane O
Thompson Mrs Sa
Turney Mrs Cath
Tourt Elizabeth
Turner Mre Ma J
Turney Mrs 14th-st
Truhart Julia
Tucker Mrs Mary
Tucker Mrs

U

Utter Mrs Ab'm

V

Vandruser Mrs J
Vaugh Sarah R
Vertiand Anny
Van Ross Electa
Voorhees Mrs P S
Vail Susan Mary
Van Dnzer Marg't
Vogan Elizabeth
Van Hout E
Van Ness Cath
Vale Mary

W.

Walker Emma
Wallis M M
Waldron Caroline
Walsh Mrs Wm W
Wade Mrs, House-st
Wilton Caroline
Wallis Mrs M
Wallace Miss Jane
Whare Mrs 9th-st
Wallace Mrs Jas
Walsh Mary
Waters Martha E
Warner Mrs Jane
Warren Ellen
Warner Julia
Warner Mary
Warmnest Maria
Waugh Ellen
Warron Mary
Washington Brg't
Warren Mrs G K
Waterhouse Mrs P
Ward Mrs 2nd-av
Wells Mrs John
Webster Mary E
Weeden Mrs Hannah A
Whaley Mad E
Wheeler Mrs
Westbrook Louisa
Webb Ada
Wren Mrs C
Wesley Ann
Werts Marg't
Wheelwright K L
Werkhiser Kittie
Weeks Mary E
Welch Abbie S
Westervelt Ma'ia 2
Wells Mrs North
Moore-st
Wheeler Mrs Annie L
Weeks Mrs John
Weed Emma S
Wells Mrs Ann
Weigel Mrs Maria
Wessel Lorina
Weymer Ella
Willmson Mary A
Wicks Mrs A M
Williams Mary E
Wilson Mrs Kate 2
Williams Jennie
Willis Geo Mrs
Williams Mrs I B
Wilcox Mrs Co'rt-land-st
Wilson Bridget
Williams Mrs E R
Willhack Caroline
Williams Mrs F
Wilder Mrs Cynt'a
Wilkins V T
Williams Julia
Wesley Ann
Wheelwright K L
Werkhiser Kittie
Weeks Mary E
Welch Abbie S
Westervelt Ma'ia 2
Wells Mrs North
Moore-st
Wheeler Mrs Annie L
Weeks Mrs John
Weed Emma S
Wells Mrs Ann
Weigel Mrs Maria
Wessel Lorina
Weymer Ella
Willmson Mary A
Wicks Mrs A M
Williams Mary E
Wilson Mrs Kate 2
Williams Jennie
Willis Geo Mrs
Williams Mrs I B
Wilcox Mrs Co'rt-land-st
Wilson Bridget
Williams Mrs E R
Willhack Caroline
Williams Mrs F
Wilder Mrs Cynt'a
Wilkins V T
Williams Julia
Williams Mrs Sam
Smith Annie
Smith Eliza
Smith R
Smith Mary E.
Smith Margt
Smith Sarah
Smith Ann
Smith Elizth
Spring Mrs F E
Spires Sarah
Spriggs Sarah C
Schlim Mrs
Williams Mrs Thompson
Williams Mrs Wm
Williams Mrs Wm
Williams Mrs Wm
Wood Mrs Edw'd
Woods Mrs Mary
Wood Mrs A
Wood Mrs M L
Woodman Eunice
Woolridge Mrs
Greenwich-st
Wolfart Barbara
Wyrth Mrs C A
Whuse Mary
Wilson Mrs Rebecca
Wilson Miss Fanny
Williams Mrs
Williams Mrs Wm
Williams Mrs Wm
Williams Mrs Wm
Wood Mrs Edw'd
Woods Mrs Mary
Wood Mrs A
Wood Mrs M L
Woodman Eunice
Woolridge Mrs
Greenwich-st
Wolfart Barbara
Wyrth Mrs C A
Whuse Mary
Wilson Mrs Rebecca
Wilson Miss Fanny

Y.

Young Libbie
York Mary

Z.

Zinner L
Zimmerman Cath
Zuelgart Elizab'h

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

A

Adams A J
Adams Col A W
Adams Capt E G
Adams C G
Adams Henry
Adams John
Adams John C
Adams J L & Co
Adams L
Adams Thos
Adams W R
Allen A E
Allen Capt
Allen James
Allen John
Allen John E
Allen Moses
Allen S R
Abrahms A
Ahrl Capt John
Acker & Scoffield
Ackerman Geo
Ackerman S F
Ackley L O
Addman T P
Agin J
Ahlman Johanes
Allan John E
Allman Bamard
Allard John
Afeid Joseph
Albertson Edw
Alexander Thyn
Alley G B
Aldredge D L
Allison I or S I
Alldredge R D
Allises John 1
Andrews G
Andreas Wm
Anderson Capt E
Anderson Wm
Andrew John
Andrew Joseph
Andrews F W
Andrews F W & C
Andrews Geo N
Andrews Perrey
Andrews Prof
Anquim & Wood
Anson John
Archer Wm
Armitage Thos B
Arburgton Geo
Arnold Henry C
Arnold Wm J
Armstrong & Schenck
Arthur Rev R A
Arkins Rebt
Aspinwall A
Ashworth Benj
Atwater Isaac
Atwater James
Atherton H
Atkmoon Dr A D
Atwood Jas E
Austin J B
Austin Wm
Ayers A A
Ayers Henry

B

Babcock David
Barcock M J
Black Baldwin
Black Chas
Black John
Black Mary C
Blagg J H
Baker H
Bacon, Hall & Co
Blackstone Henry
Backus John
Booker Wm W
Brady Bernard
Brady James
Brady Pat
Brinkerhoff J H
Bragg A
Baker E C
Baker Frank
Baker Horace
Baker Richard
Baker W
Brassell Frederick
Bagserman, Peter
Bates D D
Bates H
Battle M
Baum Dr
Bayut Raymond C
Brayton D
Brazel Michael
Beach Delas C
Beach Joseph
Breading Wm
Beard Oliver S
Beardsley John B
Beath David F
Beatly Geo
Beatly James 2
Beaumont John
Beavers Geo W
Beck F W
Beck Jacob
Bicker Aug
Beebe James P
Beech Herbert
Beekman & Co
Beers Wm
Berne Henry
Belmon J K
Bert A M F
Brennan Henry
Brennan John
Brennan Patterson
Breenan Peter
Benjamin John E
Benjamin & Reynolds
Beutel Rev C C
Berdell Robt H
Benceiner Lt G M
Benedict Dr N
Benedict R & E S
Tweedy
Brenner M
Benner Thos & Co
Bennett A P
Bennett Chas F
Bennett Humphry
Bennett Thos
Benson W H
Benton F & Co
Bernard A
Berger John
Berahoffer Wm
Bertous E
Berry M
Bertibell John
Blessenton —
Brevoort Capt H L
Brewster Saml L
Brumley Jos S
Bird Chas S
Bayer Raymond C
Brayton D
Bristol R C
Bisson H
Brittan G P
Buchaus Dr
Buckland J W
Buckner G
Buckley J C
Buckley Thos
Buckey & Wood
Buckinghan E P
Bulong & Angel
Blue Wm
Bunce Capt I
Buehler Geo
Buen James
Bruens John E
Burnstead Dr F
Burs A P
Bruns C
Bunnan M O
Brunner Geo W
Brunderick M
Bould Thos 2
Bongourne H
Bowourman M
Bowen & Bailey
Bowers John
Bowman D W
Bowman Sellers & Co
Bowers Wm
Bowden Henry C
Brown M H
Bromley & Co
Browning H S
Boyd Henry
Boyd F C
Boyd John M
Boyle James
Boyle James
Brown Ainsworth
Brown A J
Brown Chas
Brown C E
Brown Chas F
Brown Frederick
Brown H
Brown H R
Brown Joseph
Brown Joseph J
Brown Nathan
Brown S C & Co
Brown Wm
Brown Wm C
Brown W O & Co
Bunker M
Bancroft H II & Co
Bart Frederick
Bandman Dr Chas
Barnard Samuel
Barckley D'd A—2
Barclal F S
Barker H V B
Bartlett W F
Barnett Joseph
Barthw & Co
Bartol H V
Baron Chas
Baron W J
Barrow Jas
Brown & Brother
Broadman J E
Boardman W G
Brodwater L
Bob Juno (Chimn)
Bock F
Brockhenne Wm
Bock Louis
Brodhead Harry
Bodley Harry L
Boxart Dr Wm
Boisbey Leonard
Boll Valentine
Bollmann A
Bolling Peter A
Bone E I
Bood Lafayette
Bonacker Adam
Bonyling Edw
Brooks Chas M
Brooks Capt Jas
Booker David E
Booth Wm
Brophy Jas
Boist Hon Jno W
Boardman Jno J
Borden Patrick
Borner Franz
Burgo Wm
Burk Jas
Burk Pat
Buch Thos
Brun John
Burns Martin
Burt C G
Burnell Samuel
Burrell Martin
Burrell S J
Burges Wm
Burgoin, Wall st
Bush A C & Co
Bush Jay J
Bushee J L
Bushnell Chas J
Bushlong P & Sons
Burns Jas L
Butts Chas
Butler Jas S
Butler John
Butler Joseph C
Butler & Winter
Butterley John
Butterworth, Col Samuel
Bolton Daniel A
Button Chas P
Byrne Peter
Byrne James
Byron Geo G
Baker M
Clapp W B
Chapman C
Chapman F
Chapman John
Chapman M
Chapman Moses
Chappens F J
Carr Geo W & Co
Carr Mortimore
Carl Wm
Carp B T
Carman Wm C
Carter Capt Chas B
Carter Henry R
Carter James
Cartwell N
Carliears H
Carrie Robt
Carright John J
Carmichael H T
Carlisle Samuel
Carroll John
Carroll Martin
Carroll Michael
Carroll Timothy
Carson Geo
Carson James
Carson James
Carlton Roland
Charlton John
Clark Allen
Clark John
Cole Wm H
Coles G
Colt Amos H
Coleman Wm
Collard John
Colwell & Co
Collins Joseph
Colton Edward
Collon John W
Colburn Ledyard
Collinsley P H
Colby John H
Cronilin —
Comstock C L
Comstock Rella
Compton Turner
Corman W H
Constable Aug
Constantine & Co
Connell Hugh G
Connelly Pat
Conner Pat
Coonlers Jas
Croton Henry
Conchet & Co
Crowe Wm
Coward J L
Coward Benj M
Crowley J. S
Coursey Wm
Clowry Wm
Coyle John
Cullen Pat
Crum G H
Cumafort Pat
Cunnington Robt R
Cunningham Bur net
Cunningham Jno
Cunningham Pat
Clark John, druggist
Clark J B & Co
Clark J Lyle
Clark Leander
Clark N. Barber
Clark Wm S
Clark & Cutter
Clark & Douglas
Clark & Stebbins
Chase Frank D
Chase Smith
Casey Wm
Castleman Geo M
Cason Wm
Cason Geo C & Co
Catmur W F
Crawford Alfred
Creamer H M
Clark James
Cheesman & Marshall
Creighton Alfred
Creiner John
Cheney Alfred C
Creps Fredich Wm
Christ rs & Co
Cnestermen Chas
Creason Walter
Chesterwood L
Crere—ll S
Converse James
Contension Louis
Conklin E M
Conklin Shepherd & Co
Condit N W Jr
Conity James
Connor E M
Connors John
Conover Geo R
Conroy Pat
Coo key B
Coon B
Cooke F & T
Cook Jas & Co
Cook I D Jr
Cook Wm H II
Cook, Romayne & Co
Dural Edward
Dyas & Co Samuel
Dyer Emerson
Duyer Mathew
Duyer W O
Eagan Michael
Earlie John
Eames John
Ebbens 42d-st
Edwards Alex M
Edwards Austin A
Edwards H N
Edwards Wm
Edmonds W
Edmonds George
Edney Jas M & Co
Eddy W A
Egan A
Eland George
Elbart Michael
Elnyrd Dr Gray
Elliott Maj W J B
Ellis Calvin
Ellis Charles
Ellis C C
Ely P W
Emerson Rev Jos
Emerson J M & Co
Emeta Robert
Emott Van Cott & Jenks
Ernst George
Esaias Chas
Esterling Henry
Eustace Henry
Evans Geo G
Evans Joseph
Evans R M
Everts D D Rev
Everett Michael
Everett H
Ewin Edward
Extence Levi
Fagan P
Fairbank Dexter
Fairbank Edw A
Faircloth F M
Flak Fills
Frank H Augustus
Fannon Bernard
Franklyn Wm
Foral Michael
Farrel Eddie
Farrel Laurence
Farrel Martin
Farmer Jefferson
Farley Charles
Fraser A
Frazer James A
Fleishbaurg & Son
French C F
French, Swift & Co
Fenner Geo W
Fennmore W
Ferguson Frank
Fleete George
Feterly James
Fieber Wilhelm
Frund Nathan
Frier Bros
Friess Wm M & Co
Fillen Dennis
Flint Robert
Flint Hen Wilson
Fisher William
Finleyson D M
Fish Caleb S
Fisko Chas Jr
Fish L A
Fish Nicholas
Fish R
Fisher Geo W
Fisher John
Fisher Richard S
Fisher, Clark & Co
Fitch J P
Fitzgerald Henry C
Fitzgerald James
Fitzgerald Rich'd
Fitzmaurice Jas
Fitzpatrick Martin
Fitzwilliams Jas
Folsom Eugene
Fonda Jno
Flood Luke
Fox Jno C
Floyd Geo G
Floyd Telemachus
Fullar John
Fullar Samuel L
Frume & Hase
Fry F C
Fynn Patrick
Flynn Wm 2
Grady Joseph
Gage H N
Gake Wm L
Grahame Charlie
Grahame George
Gainway Jno H
Gallagher Robert
Gallagher John
Gallagher Step B
Gallihan Richard
Grant—B'way
Grant Rev E
Grant John G
Grant John H
Geanger D K
Granger John C
Ganster Geo B
Garth Samuel
Garthwaite C C
Garner Michael
Gannet George
Garnet Rev H H
Gardener F B
Gardener Joseph
Garrison Hon G W
Garrison John
Garrolan F
Gardner Jas
Gaskell C F
Gaskell Wm
Gaskell W O
Gasbrouck Alex
Gatch Geo L
Galter Peter
Gatfield Chas
Gatfield Isaac G
Gath-fel L H
Garland, Stenuator & Chichester
Gleason J
Gilbert Rev Dr C Y
Ingersoll J M
Ingersoll Dr C Y
Israa John
Hadfield P A
Hafner Francis
Hagan Wm
Hagin M
Hall Ira
Hall Gilbert C
Hall Henry
Hall Rev John H
Hall Joseph J
Hall W G
Hallahan Henry
Hallett T L
Halsey Benj S
Haley John
Haly Wm L
Hammill James
Hamilton Dr H
Hamilton Wm A
Hammond H B
Hammond Dr W A
Hamburger B
Hance Chas H
Hand S G
Hannan Wm
Hannah James M
Haney L
Handrihan Pat'k
Hanlon Joseph
Hart David S
Hart Henry C
Harbach N R
Harman John
Harman J W
Harvey John—62d Reg't
Harly George
Hardenburgh J C S & Co.
Harvenyer A
Harris Henry
Barris M
Harris Wm H
Harrison Thos C
Harting John
Harding Samuel H
Harrington Jere'h
Harrington Ovid G
Hartwih S
Haskell C F
Hasbrouck Alex
Batch Geo L
Halter Peter
Hatfield Chas
Hatfield Isaac G
Hatfield L H
Haviland, Stenuator & Chichester
Hall Wm
Hawkes Mr
Hawks Geo
Hawkes T
Hawkey Richard
Hawkins G S
Hayward Calvin H
Hayward J H
Haydock Henry A
Heald Edwin
Healy Patrick
Heaney John R
Heath Capt H'y
Hedges Geo W
Heding Edw'd M
Hefferman John G
Hefferon Jas
Heiman Angelo
Hemmettee G
Hemmette H D & Co
Hemphrey-Canal-st
Henderson Ed J
Henderson E W
Henderson J & Co
Hendrickson D W
Henwood D
Hennessy Timothy
Heniecy John
Henbig Wm
Heuny J J
Henry David
Henry L
Henry Patrick
Henry P S
Hermann J
Herlihy Denis
Herrington W
Hess Joseph
Heulstis E D
Hibbard Daniel
Hibbard Wm
Hicks Wm E L
Higgins Harry
Higginson S Jr
Hilliard F
Hildreth D M
Hilton Chas G
Hind W L
Hirgbier & Brown
Hiller Johann
Hitchcock D C
Hobbs Joshua
Hodges S P & P F
Hodgches Clodert
Hodgden Cyrus O
Hoeg C G
Hoernel Geo
Hall Wm
Hawkes Mr
Hawks Geo
Hawkes T
Hawkey Richard
Hawkins G S
Hayward Calvin H
Hayward J H
Haydock Henry A
Heald Edwin
Healy Patrick
Heaney John R
Heath Capt H'y
Hedges Geo W
Heding Edw'd M
Hefferman John G
Hefferon Jas
Heiman Angelo
Hemmettee G
Hemmette H D & Co
Hemphrey-Canal-st
Henderson Ed J
Henderson E W
Henderson J & Co
Hendrickson D W
Henwood D
Hennessy Timothy
Heniecy John
Henbig Wm
Heuny J J
Henry David
Henry L
Henry Patrick
Henry P S
Hermann J
Herlihy Denis
Herrington W
Hess Joseph
Heulstis E D
Hibbard Daniel
Hibbard Wm
Hicks Wm E L
Higgins Harry

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	Oct.	15.	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Oct.	15.	New-York	Liverpool
Atlanta	Oct.	15.	New-York	Liverpool
China	Oct.	19.	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct.	22.	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Oct.	22.	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct.	22.	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct.	23.	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct.	26.	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct.	26.	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Oct.	29.	New-York	Liverpool
Cela	Oct.	29.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov.	2.	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov.	5.	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov.	9.	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov.	9.	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov.	9.	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov.	16.	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec.	1.	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Sept.	26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct.	1.	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct.	1.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct.	4.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Oct.	6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct.	8.	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Oct.	11.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct.	12.	Southampton.	New-York.
Canada	Oct.	15.	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Oct.	22.	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct.	25.	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct.	29.	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Oct.	15.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct.	15.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Oct.	19.	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct.	19.	New-York	New Orleans.
Creole	Oct.	22.	New-York	Matamoras.
Gulding Star	Oct.	22.	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct.	21.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct.	22	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov.	3.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Malls.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia* via Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Guiding Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:40 P.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of single boxes—cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8	Cures Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia	25
9	Cures Head-aches, Sick Head aches, Vertigo	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12	Cures Profuse Periods and Leucorrhea	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28	Cures Involuntary Discharges and Nervous Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth or Canker of adults and children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence and Wetting the Bed	50
31	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

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Case of thirty-five vials in morrocco case, and cook . 10 00
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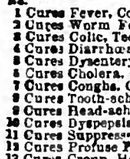
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French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plate, etc., etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ABOUT 800 FEET OF locust timber; also white oak and cedar and chestnut timber, about 400 locust posts, 6 feet 6 inches to 12 feet long. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at Newtown, L. I.

WANTED—SEVERAL LIVING ELK AND moose, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address J. G. BELL, No. 339 Broadway.

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HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,
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TABLE LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
of the best Barnsley, Scotch, Irish, French, German and Domestic manufacture.

COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
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PERCALES,
MADAPOLANS,
INDIA TWILL,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS,
for

BLANKETS.

Foreign and Domestic, of every quality and all sizes, for Cradles, Cribs and Beds

FLANNELS.

Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable, Saxony-Swanskin, Gauze and Shaker, from ¾ to 2¼ yards wide. Also, a fine assortment of Canton Flannels, both English and American manufacture, at low prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

consisting of the newest styles of Plain, Figured and Striped Reps, for Furniture, Covering and Curtains,

RIDAUX-REPS,
WOOL TERRYS,
PLUSHES,
PRINTED LASTINGS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
CURTAIN BORDERINGS,
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SILK TERRYS,
COTTELINES,
LACE CURTAINS,
TASSELS and CORD,
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Curtains made and put up on the shortest notice and in the best manner. Also,

SHADES,

of all kinds, for stores or private houses, hung promptly. Shade Materials, Shade Fixtures, &c., &c., in great variety.

The undersigned are prepared to show the best assortment of the above-mentioned Goods in the City, and are offering them to their Retail Trade at greatly-reduced rates.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits. Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ruffs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs. Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MY HEART IS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD; Young Joseph's Lament; Sweet Madeline; Sunlight Within; My Heart; Soldier's Happy Return. Mazurka; each 25c. EXCELSIOR VIOLIN BOOK, 6 different Nos., 25c. 2 Nos 25c., mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowerr.

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A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin, velvet, royal velvet, in every shade and color, of the finest fabric and newest shades, also a large assortment of beaver and velvet jockey hats, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADway, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel; one floor, newly ceiled and painted. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 to P. T. INSLEY,

Engineer's Office, No. 104 Walker-st.

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IMPORTANT

TO GENTLEMEN

LARGE SALE OF

NECK-TIES

AT RETAIL,

ON A BASIS OF GOLD AT PAR!

SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway,

(Large store corner of White-st.)

Have the honor to announce to the public that they have orders to close out at RETAIL an enormous wholesale stock of

OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOZEN

NECK-TIES

AT THE FOLLOWING

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES, VIZ.:

2,700 dozen fine Ties at 25c.; regular price, 40c.
2,300 dozen very rich Ties at 30c.; regular price, 50c.
1,200 dozen superb Ties at 50c.; regular price, 75c.
800 dozen magnificent Ties at 75c.; regular price, $1 25.
600 dozen extra super Ties at $1; regular price, $1 50.

These goods are the latest styles and the richest to be found in market. They were intended for the WHOLESALE TRADE, but the JOBBERS having become

"UTTERLY DEMORALIZED"

in consequence of the great fall in Gold, the entire stock is positively to be closed out to any one who wishes to buy, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE WHATEVER TO THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The Ties are arranged according to price, upon a table ONE HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH—each "line" plainly marked thus—"This line 25 cents," &c., &c.

ALSO, TO BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL, AS ABOVE,

The entire stock of a well-known Troy Collar manufacturer, consisting of over SIX THOUSAND DOZEN,

GENTS' SUPERIOR QUALITY

LINEN COLLARS,

In all the latest styles of "Turndown" and "Garrote." Price $2 40 per dozen, or 20 cents a single collar. The regular retail price of these collars, BEFORE THE WAR, was $1 per dozen.

All persons in want of NECK-TIES or COLLARS should not fail to call at

NO. 379 BROADWAY.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS on MONDAY, October 17, in Basques, Circulars, Jackets and Sacques, in Lyons Velvet, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchilla Angora Velours, Castor Beavers, and all the most choice novelties of the Parisian and London markets, for Fall and Winter of 1864.

GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES ALL LADIES TO HIS opening, where they will be shown the articles without being pressed to purchase.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S OPENING THIS SEASON FAR exceeds any of his former ones.

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CAREY HAS ONLY MADE UP THIS SEASON the best quality of Lyons Velvet.

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CAREY WILL NOT HAVE A SECOND quality of any material.

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CAREY EXPECTS A LARGE ATTENDance of ladies at his opening on the 17th instant.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S BASQUINES ARE SUPERIOR to any in this country.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAD MR. W. B. McKENZIE AS his buyer in the Paris and London markets this season.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY IS SELLING HIS CLOAKS, Basques and Circulars below the gold value.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES STRANGERS VISITing the City to his store, as only one price is asked, and all goods purchased from him are what they are represented.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULars and Jackets, in velvet and cloth, made to order at three days' notice.

Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY.—PLEASE REMEMBER THE OPENING day, MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864.

GEORGE CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CARPETS
AND FURNITURE
AS CHEAP AS EVER.

I have this day opened our large Salesrooms, the largest in the City.
And will sell off our stock
AT 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN
last month's prices.
HENRY O'FARRELL,
Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th st., corner of 8th-av.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

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Burlesque Life of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Profusely Illustrated,

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Liberally Illustrated.

Price 5 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers.

Trade supplied by

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—"COME RALLY FREEMEN, RALLY."

Come, rally freemen, rally;
Ye loyal, brave and true,
Abe Lincoln is our candidate,
And Andrew Johnson, too.

"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

Music by James G. Clark and others. Price 30 cents each; $3 per dozen; mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PUNCH IN NASSAU-STREET.

Mr. PUNCH, who arrived in the last steamer, seems to have been especially attracted by one of the best of our Campaign Documents, "Benedict Arnold and Horatio Seymour—their identity of views." When, reading aloud the remainder of the title, "Who shall be President," he was surprised to hear the *general* remark, "I don't remember, *might have been*," Mr. P. as promptly replied: "But not according to the election returns." ☞ For sale at No. 121 Nassau-st.

SEND FOR

THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
SONG BOOK,

If you would have the best. Every piece written expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs.

Price 15 cents. $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 170 Washington-st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A NEW MAGAZINE READY TO-DAY!

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS,

MONTHLY,
FOR NOVEMBER.

$2 per year; 20 cents per number.

The first number contains Rev. O. B. Frothingham's discourse before the Alumni at Cambridge, entitled "The New Religion of Nature," and a variety of other contributions.

To be had of all newsdealers.

Specimen copies sent free on receipt of the price.

C. M. PLUMB & CO., Publishers.
No. 214 Canal st., New-York.

THE FUNNIEST, NO. 5, IS ALL ALIVE with phun of the funniest sort.

The "crowded," on account of the damning expose this number contains of the orful designs of the "peace" Democracy, have come to a full run.

Come one, come all.
And hear the squeal,
And the baw!
These rascals make
About their "snakes being snaked"—in No. 5.

For sale here, there and everywhere.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Fine-apple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work. Wholesale and retail.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Union Commission, in behalf of the destitute refugees of the South, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. THOMPSON, DURYEA and S. H. TYNG, Jr., of this City; and from Hon. JOS. S. FOWLER, of Nashville, Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, and C. P. CHASE, Esq., Agent of the Sanitary Commission at Cairo, Ill.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST CHURCH—between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN R. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject, "*The fulness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ.*" And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "*The Justice of God,*" being the 6th discourse on the being and attributes of God. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 16th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE REV. DR CRESSEY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 16th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commisson within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 11, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will expose for sale at public auction, at my office, No. 561 Broadway, on the 21st day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described articles forfeited to the United States, and seized by me, pursuant to the provisions of the United States Excise Laws.

3,390 cigars, one lot of tobacco, (fillers,) 1,750 cigars, one lot of leaf tobacco, 890 cigars, one lot of tobacco (fillers,) and 1,000 cigars.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District New-York.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—THE COMmittee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the communication of His Honor the Mayor relative to the increase of fare recently made by the City Railroad Companies.

All parties interested are invited to be present without further notice.

MORGAN JONES,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN HARDY,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OSDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

POLITICAL.

UNION MEN OF THE TWELFTH WARD!

The banner at the corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., for LINCOLN and JOHNSON and our State candidates, which was to be raised on Wednesday evening, when the storm prevented an out-door meeting, will fly THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7½, when JAMES A. BRIGGS, of New York and R. E. CHITTENDEN, of Connecticut, will make addresses. Let the meeting be full as the news from our sister States is cheering.

A new flag will be raised at the same time, and a band of music and glee clubs will be in attendance.

EDGAR KETCHUM,
T. B. WAKEMAN,
H. P. ALLEN,
W. E. WARING,
THEODORE P. ANDERSON,
Committee of Union Association.

NINTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, at Livingston Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the convention, held at Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth sts., held pursuant to a call of the McClellan Union Central Executive Committee, Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Chairman, NELSON TAYLOR was unanimously authorized as a Representative to the next Congress for this district.

F. M. HEDY, 8th Ward, Chairman.
H. K. WOODRUFF, XIVth Ward. } Secretaries.
J. KENNEY, XIIIth Ward.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Methods to be Adopted by Sabbath School Teachers in Directing and Encouraging their Scholars, with a view to secure their decision for Christ.*

THE ORDINATION OF REV. DR. STUART DODGE as missionary to Syria will take place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, at present supplying the pulpit, will preach the sermon. Dr. ADAMS delivers the charge, and other interesting services appropriate to the occasion. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder W. HOWARTH. Subject—*Prophetic Times*—Daniel viii., 13, 14. At 3 P. M., by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Sunday Evening Services. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 19th-st. Method st Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subject: *The Public Press in relation to Religion and the Morals of Society.*

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the second, in a course of four sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The agency by which the resurrection will be effected,* "*How are the dead raised up?*"

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. E. GRISWOLD, presiding elder, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. C. KELLER, at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening services. Strangers are invited to attend. Union daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. A. FRANCKS MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M.; evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*The Weeping Saviour.* Evening—*Faith's Battle and Faith's Victory.*

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfect Manhood.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and sermon in the Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

A CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE ON EDUCATION in the Baptist Denomination will be delivered at the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. S. CUTTING, D. D., Professor of Rochester University, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—On SUNDAY, 16th inst., the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Subject, Morning—*The Inspiration of the Scriptures.* Evening—*To the Young Men's Christian Association.* Seats free.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The second lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. C. C. GOSS, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection taken for the poor.

GOD'S HAND IN THE PRESENT WAR:—A political discourse will be delivered on the above subject by Dr. A. W. ROBINSON, in the hall corner of 23-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING. Public invited.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Rev. R. C. SHEARER, Minister. Regular SABBATH services A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer. Part I.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—A public meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. GILBERT and other eloquent speakers are expected to deliver addresses. Singing by the children. Sabbath school in the afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Final Issue of the Present Conflict.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Strong-place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfected Manhood.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Second Advent. Pre-Millenium or Post-Millenium.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. HOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. MCILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; singing of numerous pieces by the whole school; some visiting friend will make a short address.

DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—An effort will be made to complete the organization of the Society of the Friends of Progress, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Mr. DAVIS will lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. OGILBY, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach next SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY Oct. 16, Morning Services at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3 o'clock, both French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—16TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services, the latter for deaf mutes, and Rev. T. M. PEYRAS at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. H. A. NERLY, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. B. R. GIFFORD, OF IOWA, WILL preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PATON, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts., on SUNDAY, Oct. 16. Rev. S. J. CORNELIE, Rector, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. S. H. WASHBON, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

MESSIAH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE: LA TRAVIATA—EVENING: CONCERT OF JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVORA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—DUKE'S MOTTO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The List of Letters in the Post-Office.

By direction of the Postmaster of this city, the list of letters in the Post-office is published this morning, and will be published hereafter until further notice in the columns of the TIMES. We do this at some inconvenience to ourselves, as our columns are already crowded with advertisements. We shall continue the publication, for the satisfaction of the public, as long as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest returns from Pennsylvania still show that there will be a small Union majority on the home vote, while the soldiers' vote is coming in solidly for the Union ticket. The Congressional delegation stands fifteen Union to nine Copperheads by the home vote, but the soldiers' vote will undoubtedly elect RUSSELL THAYER in the Fifth District, who is only thirty-five behind on the home vote. In Ohio the delegation now stands seventeen Union to two Copperheads.

We have Richmond papers of the 12th, but they contain no news of importance. JEFF. DAVIS made another speech at Columbia, S. C., on his way home, which we give elsewhere. Secession sympathizers, who believe JEFF. don't make such speeches, will please read the admissions of the rebel papers.

On the morning of the 5th inst. a party of seventeen men from the rebel ram *Albemarle* went down in a launch, with the intention of capturing a dispatch boat plying between the Union fleet in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke Island, and also intending to blow up a powder schooner lying close by; but our forces hearing of the plan, frustrated them; they, however, succeeded in destroying the Croatan Lighthouse, situated eight miles north of Roanoke Island, in Croatan Sound, and taking the Light-keeper and his wife prisoners.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Caledonia*, from Liverpool Oct. 4, via Greenock Oct. 5, passed Cape Race on Thursday with five days later news. The political advices are unimportant. The great prize fight between MACE and COBURN has been indefinitely postponed. Cotton had declined ¼d. The *Hecla* also arrived at Halifax on the 13th, but the storm has prevented the reception of her news.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was on the upward turn again yesterday, and several of the *short* sellers at previous rates, defaulted further engagements, which circumstance assisting the advance, the price went to 217; subsequently returning to 215 per cent. The Stock market continued firm and the Railway speculation buoyant. Government Stocks also firm.

The rise in Gold yesterday stimulated the demand for the principal kinds of produce, especially for Breadstuffs. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Petroleum and tallow, at generally much firmer prices. Foreign merchandise attracted more attention, privately and throgh the auction rooms, at advancing rates. The freight market was quiet.

The Jewish festival of Succoth, or Tabernacles, commences to-day, and will continue for eight days. All Israelites, during this period, take their meals in booths, to commemorate the dwelling in booths by the children of Israel, during their sojourn in the wilderness.

JOHN B. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, brokers, of No. 19 Wall-street, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct Police, charged with having some knowledge of, or complicity in a late robbery in Boston. On the 25th of August last, the firm of BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., bankers in Boston, were robbed, in open day, of $50,000 in United States Treasury notes and certificates of stock. The latter firm offered a reward of $4,000 for the recovery of the stolen property, and printed notices, specifying the dates, numbers and amounts of the lost notes and certificates, were sent at once to this city. The Police think that by the arrest of MANNING they have obtained a clue to the thief. Four of the Treasury notes are known to have been passed in this city, and the prisoner is alleged to be the person that did it. The latter, however, claims to be innocent. He has been committed to the Tombs to await an examination, which will take place to-day.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois, formerly United States Senator, who has been stoutly claimed as for McCLELLAN by the Copperhead papers, writes a letter in which he expresses personal respect for McCLELLAN, but says he cannot give him his support, because he regards his political principles, as expressed in the platform, a disgraceful compromise with the enemy.

Chief Justice TANEY, whose death we have already announced, had been in ill health for several years, but the immediate cause of his decease was chronic disease of the bowels. He did not, however, take to his bed until Monday week, and it was soon apparent that it was his last sickness. His family physician, Dr. TYLER, of Georgetown, with Dr. HALL, of Washington, have been in constant attendance on the deceased, and on Wednesday he was visited by Mr. BUCKLER, of Baltimore. He commenced to sink rapidly on Wednesday evening, and the members of his family, who had been previously summoned to Washington, were called to his bedside and took leave of him, and soon after he became insensible and died without a struggle. Judge TANEY leaves five daughters, four of whom —Mrs. STEVENSON, Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. CAMPBELL and Miss TANEY—were present at the time of his death, together with his son-in-law, J. MASON CAMPBELL. It is probable that, after the funeral solemnities at Washington, the remains will be taken to Frederick, Md., for interment.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin* of the 6th instant says: "It is reported that the object of ex-Gov. SPRAGUE, who is now stopping at the Gayoso House, in visiting the Mississippi Valley, is to ascertain what can be done to open the Cotton trade without injury to National interests from supplies going to rebels."

The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* says immense hauls of mackerel continue to be taken in Halifax Harbor and in the Basin above. One day last week over eight hundred barrels were taken by half a dozen persons. The fish are large and fat and almost cover the surface of the water.

The Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth District has nominated WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., for Congress.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The elections of Tuesday last give splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes and the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as *false* the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure,"—and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a "cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed rebellion, the nation's life.

In PENNSYLVANIA, the old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected *sixteen* out of the *twenty-four* members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

In OHIO, without any special effort, the Union men have elected *sixteen* members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, GEO. H. PENDLETON, has been overwhelmed in his own district;—all the prominent leaders of the Chicago movement who dared to present themselves for public judgment, have been condemned by decisive verdicts;—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than EIGHTY THOUSAND.

In INDIANA, where the Copperheads made the most desperate and determined struggle, they have met the most signal defeat and overthrow. Their organization was perfect, their means abundant, and their efforts marked by the utmost vigor and determination. But they have been utterly routed by the most decisive majority which that State has given for many years. Although she had more than 40,000 soldiers in the field, from whom the Opposition party had withheld the right to vote, the Union men in that gallant State have gained *three* members of Congress, sent SCHUYLER COLFAX back, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him, to the seat he has so long adorned, chosen a Union Legislature, reëlected the gallant and patriotic Gov. MORTON by FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority, and overwhelmed, with the lasting stigma of popular condemnation, the conspirators who had dared in aid of the rebellion to organize upon her soil a movement of armed resistance to the constitutional authority of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS! These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the rebellion be crushed by "FORCE OF ARMS," and that there be no Cessation of Hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people. The Union victories of September in Vermont and Maine indicated unmistakably the feelings of New-England. New-York has never failed to sympathize in political sentiment with Pennsylvania. Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the overwhelming majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

BUT TAKE CARE THAT THE VERY SPLENDOR OF THESE VICTORIES DOES NOT BETRAY YOU INTO FATAL INACTIVITY! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not be closed until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents now will not abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure a victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defence; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall leave them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever!

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of the Rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago, by armed rebellion. Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business had been transacted but, on motion of WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, an open ally of the Rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of Revolutionary France, resolved itself into a *permanent body* for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion against the will of the people, if that will should be pronounced against them?

For these reasons, Fellow-Citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you should give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. WITH PROPER EXERTION YOU CAN CARRY EVERY LOYAL STATE IN THE UNION FOR THE UNION CANDIDATES. Let that be the aim of your efforts! Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendancy. You are not fighting for a party victory. The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and the life of your country. Remember that failure now is failure forever; that a triumph of the Cessation and Surrender policy of the Chicago Convention leads inevitably to a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy, with Slavery as its corner-stone,—to the disruption of this glorious Union and the overthrow of Democratic and Republican principles all over the world. Give not such a triumph to the foes of Freedom abroad and the enemies of equal rights at home! Let not England and France thus glory in the destruction of this Imperial Republic. Let the world understand that the American people still cling to the principles of their fathers,—that they will still maintain against all hostility the integrity of their Union, the authority of their Constitution, and the honor and supremacy of their glorious Flag!

We call upon Union Committees, Loyal Leagues, and all other organizations formed for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining the Union cause, to redouble their efforts. Let them perfect their organization, instantly everywhere. Let them send to this Committee for such DOCUMENTS as will enlighten the people in their respective localities upon the great issues involved in the canvass;—they will be furnished gratuitously, on the sole condition that they are faithfully used. Let speakers in every town and every district address the judgment and the patriotic sentiment of the people, and rally them to the support and defence of our principles and candidates. Let full and prompt provision be made, in advance, for bringing voters to the polls, for preventing frauds, and for securing in this sharp crisis of the country's fate the vote of every citizen who has an interest in the preservation of the nation's life.

Let special care be taken to secure, for every SOLDIER and for every SAILOR, who is fighting in the field or on the sea in defence of the country and its flag, the exercise of his right to vote. If any man's right of suffrage is sacred it is his. See to it that he is not deprived of it by negligence or cheated in its exercise by fraud. Send agents to the army to secure it for him. Where the action of hostile Legislatures has refused him the right to vote in the field, procure for him a furlough, if military necessity will allow, that he may vote at home.

FELLOW-CITIZENS! But one month more remains for effort. If that month be properly employed the vote of every loyal State can be secured for the representatives and candidates of the Union cause. There is not one among them all that, upon any just and fair canvass, will deliberately pronounce the war in which so many of our sons and brothers have laid down their lives, a "FAILURE," or echo the demand of the Chicago Convention, for a cessation of hostilities just on the eve of victory, and for a disgraceful surrender to an exhausted and beaten foe.

On behalf of the National Union Executive Committee.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SEARLY, Secretary.

The Late Elections.

Tuesday last was an eventful day in the history of this continent. A battle was fought then whose results shall reach further than those of any engagement fought during this war. The simple farmer who, in the valleys of Pennsylvania and Ohio, or on the prairies of Indiana, deposited a vote that day, did his part in deciding a contest whose effects shall influence all future history. When we look down through the vista of coming time, and think what we so narrowly escaped and what we probably gained on that day, the mind is amazed at the immense results dependent on trivial human actions.

Through the farmer's Union vote, so quietly given on that Tuesday, we behold the principles of Constitutional government reinstated over this continent; the right of the majority to rule, asserted for all coming time; the power of a base aristocracy, supported on oppression, broken for ever, and liberty made a possession of all classes and races in this Union. We see happy communities, millions after millions, from one age to another, growing up in such happiness, prosperity and enjoyment of equal rights on the rich fields of this virgin continent, as the world has never before witnessed; we behold the chains of slavery broken wherever the Union banner floats, and every corner of this land opened to the oppressed of Europe and to the free and intelligent laboring population. We can see freedom scattering its blessings where now slavery curses the soil and the people, and peace reigning where now is havoc and war. All this we can picture to ourselves as the certain result through coming centuries, of that simple act of patriotism and duty, done by our farming population on Tuesday last.

Then, when we remember what we probably escaped on that eventful day; when we look down the future and imagine what would be the results of a Peace Democracy ruling at Washington and recognizing the Confederacy; when we fancy this proud Union broken into four or five jarring and hostile Confederations, all unity of administration and free intercourse on this broad continent barred up, the Border States become a "land of blood" for centuries, the chains riveted anew on the unhappy negroes, and fearful insurrections following, which should destroy both races and waste the soil to a desert, the growth of liberty, civilization, and even Christianity permanently checked on this Northern Hemisphere—our glorious Republic become a mockery and a by-word to all nations—we can see how tremendous a destiny may hang on the depositing of a single vote.

It is true that the success of the Peace Democracy in the State elections might not have defeated the Union candidates in the Presidential election; it is also true that McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, even if elected, might not be able to bring about the armistice and peace which their party claims. The good genius of the Republic might preserve it, even under a Copperhead President. Still, the chances are, that if these State elections had gone against us, the Union party would have been discouraged, the rebels elated, and, possibly, our Presidential candidate defeated. With PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR as the advisers of the new Administration, there cannot be a doubt that vacillation of counsel, negotiation, then an armistice, and then peace, would have followed; and the only possible result of peace is the independence of the Confederacy, and the probable disintegration of our Union.

But, thank Providence! we have escaped all these dangers. Tuesday's silent battle of votes has decided the destiny of the Republic. Henceforth, "Union and Liberty" for all classes and races, are to reign over this continent forever.

The Soldiers and Gen. McClellan.

What a rebuke of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN is contained in the soldiers' votes now sweeping in! If there be one soldierly fibre in his bosom, how it must tingle with shame. His friends have always claimed that he had a peculiar power of inspiring his troops with personal devotion. All his addresses to them show that he made this a special object. Grant that he succeeded. Admit to the fullest extent all that his home admirers claim about his personal popularity with the soldiers. It makes their present rejection of him all the more dishonoring.

Soldiers naturally have a pride in their service. They believe in military men. Their very *esprit du corps* puts them in sympathy with their leaders. And yet here is one who led them longer than any other, and who, it is claimed, had a peculiar hold upon their trust, repudiated almost unanimously in favor of a mere civilian—and that civilian too one whom the home supporters of McCLELLAN have flouted at with every possible expression of contempt.

Surely it is a most extraordinary rebuff. How comes it? What has filled these hundreds of thousands of clear-headed American soldiers with all this distrust and aversion? Mainly, it is the consenting to be used for unsoldierly and unpatriotic purposes. The Major-General stands for office on a platform of concession to the rebels these patriot soldiers are fighting to subdue—and that is why they scorn him. His position, to their eyes, is a false one. He has drawn away from what they deem the line of duty. He is, as they consider, unfaithful to the flag. If there be any other reason more creditable to him that can account for this discarding by the soldiers, we should like to see it named.

It is a sad, shameful spectacle. He who was once the selected champion of the flag now leagued with those who would lower it to the dust. He who prided himself in being at the head of our patriot armies, now hand in hand with their worst enemies—with the party leaders who have from the beginning done everything to hinder their reinforcement, who have decried their successes, have pronounced their war a failure, have given unceasing comfort and encouragement to their foes in the field, have used all conceivable means to render futile their heroism, have even denied that heroism and stigmatized them as "minions" and "hirelings." We don't wonder that the living soldiers are indignant at such a defection of him who once led them. It is enough to stir the bones of the dead.

Rich Men and Poor Men.

Nothing has done so much to consign the wealthier men in this country to the political isolation of which they complain, as their own want of public spirit. They shrink constantly from the occupation of posts which it is especially their duty to occupy, and which nobody else can occupy, and the result is, naturally enough, that they find themselves unceremoniously thrust aside when more desirable places are put up to competition. The Legislatures of our States and the Common Councils of our large cities ought, for instance, to protect the poor against the unscrupulous exactions of the great corporations. It is their duty under any circumstances, but it is peculiarly their duty, as they are generally composed of men who owe their places to profuse professions of democratic zeal, and of devotion to the rights of the working classes. But as everybody knows, the comfort of the people, and especially of the poor, are not really of the smallest concern to them. The Legislature of this State and the Common Council of this city have shown the strongest disposition, on the contrary, to allow the great corporations to do their worst against the public.

Now this encroachment of great commercial companies on public rights has grown into a nuisance which must be abated, and the rich men are the people to see to it. An appeal has been made, we see, to the Common Council, in the case of the last freak of the street railroad companies in raising their fares. It is a most monstrous attempt at extortion, of comparatively small consequence as far as the amount is concerned to the rich; but of great moment to the poor, whose places of labor are, as they generally are, at a distance from their homes. We have very little hope, however, that the Common Council will do anything in the matter. The companies have a way of making things pleasant with these gentlemen best known to themselves, and the poor have neither time nor money to press for legal protection.

We say, therefore, that this is peculiarly a case for the active interference of our wealthy men. They ought to come forward manfully and see that right is done, and help to break the growing power of these monster monopolies, before which, if not soon checked, all the ordinary safeguards of private rights seem likely to go down. This last stretch of power in which, after having got possession of the public streets, they proceed deliberately to interpret the law in their own favor, and intrust their servants with the duty of enforcing their own decisions, is a little too much for endurance. If the public does not choose to submit to it, it need not, and we sincerely hope the people of this City are not craven enough to do so.

Demoralization of the Rebel Armies.

Those who study carefully every sign showing the condition of the rebel Confederacy, that they may judge better of the time of its approaching downfall, will do well to read attentively the two extracts which we make prominent here:

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6.

"Do you ask for an explanation of these rapidly occurring disasters in a portion of the State where the Confederates, until the 19th, never suffered defeat? It is simple and easily given: We have two enemies to contend with in the valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barley Corn. SHERIDAN has been largely reinforced, and the valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses. Officers of high position—yes, of very high position—have, to use an honest English word, been drunk, too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade or a regiment. And where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower grades. The cavalry forces that had been operating in the valley, and flitting hither and thither along the Potomac and Shenandoah, were already demoralized, and since their last visit to Maryland, they have been utterly worthless. They were in the habit of robbing friend and foe alike. They have been known to strip Virginian women of all they had—widows, whose sons were in our army—and then to burn their houses."

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 1.

"Somehow we can hardly avoid the impression that the great difference between the Army of Virginia and that of Tennessee is in its discipline. It is notorious that our own army, while falling back from Dalton, was even more dreaded by the inhabitants than was the army of SHERMAN. The soldiers, and even the officers, took everything that came in their way, giving the excuse that if they did not the enemy would. Subsequently stragglers from our army almost sacked the stores in Atlanta. Now complaints loud and deep come up from that portion of Georgia in the neighborhood of our army, telling of outrages committed by straggling squads of cavalry, and of insults offered to the families of the best and most patriotic citizens. This straggling—not confined to cavalry—this pillage, from which, if report speaks truth, even officers are not free, besides its intrinsic wrong, is wholly subversive of discipline and destructive of all hopes of efficiency. If not checked by some master-spirit, it presents a gloomy prospect of disasters to come. License is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the modified license of the Maryland campaign ruined the cavalry of the Army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force since its return to Virginia."

The greatest danger—before all other dangers—which can threaten the Confederacy, is the *disorganization of its armies*. Let but the two great armies of HOOD and LEE become undisciplined, and give up to plunder and drink, or disaffected toward their officers, and the contest is over. Till this last Winter, LEE'S army has been unsurpassed in any country, whether in discipline or the hardy physique of its soldiers. Their moderation in Pennsylvania, before the battle of Gettysburgh, was no tenderness to Northern farmers, but the result of discipline and obedience to officers—their leaders understanding that nothing disorganises an army like indiscriminate plundering, and that the most profitable military exaction on a conquered district is the most orderly one. All who saw JACKSON'S corps at that time, testify to its remarkable good order and thorough discipline. The fact that the rebel officers habitually shoot stragglers or runaways in their own ranks, shows the thoroughly arbitrary power of the rebel leaders over their men.

It is true, LEE'S men have been ragged and dirty, and have sometimes had short rations; still, never before this Winter have their scant supplies produced any effect on their physique. All intelligent observers agree that the old rebel army of Virginia was a superb body of men, both in physical power and in drill and discipline.

During this last year, all that has changed. The veterans are, to a considerable extent, killed off; boys and defective men, and old men have often taken their places. The officers have by no means the same power which they once had over the rank and file. All experienced regular officers in our army who judge cautiously of such matters, unite in the assertion that LEE'S army does not fight as it once did. The corps of JACKSON sent on the raid last Summer, into Maryland, has become demoralized by plundering.

As is the experience in all armies, according to the confession we have quoted above, they are more terrible to friends than foes. They rob indiscriminately, and even commit enormities on their own party which we have hitherto found them committing on our friends. They drink liquor freely, and have degenerated from the veterans of the "Stonewall Division" into drunken and thievish guerrillas. Such soldiers must of course be beaten by cavalry, such as SHERIDAN leads, hardened into strict discipline by three years of battle.

The case is equally bad with HOOD'S army. The Savannah paper contrasts even SHERMAN'S merciless but disciplined devastation, advantageously, with the hap-hazard plundering inflicted by their own soldiers on their own people.

Verily the iron of rebellion is entering the vitals of the South! Devastated and wasted by the overwhelming hosts of the North, and now still more stripped and robbed by their own armies—the plunder demoralizing the agents as much as it ruins the victims; reduced at last to throw into the contest that for which the war was made; deprived of freemen to fight their battles, they even call upon their slaves to shed their blood for the cause of American Slavery!

Their armies are fast wasting and degenerating into great hordes of thieves and banditti. The people will soon welcome the "Yankee invaders," rather than these native robbers. And when discipline is once weakened and prostrated in the Southern army before Richmond, GRANT'S veteran host will make a strike from which the rebel forces will never recover.

Thus, day by day, we see the signs of the inevitable end, slowly and surely approaching.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice TANEY will take place at Frederick, Md., to-morrow. A special train with the remains, the family and the friends of the deceased jurist will leave this city in the morning.

THE VACANT CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Among those prominently named for the succession to the Chief Justiceship are Ex-Secretary CHASE, Secretary STANTON, Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT and Solicitor WHITING. It is hardly probable, however, that any selection has yet been made.

A PAYMASTER CAPTURED.

Paymaster MOORE, with sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks, was, yesterday, captured by MOSBY'S guerrillas, *en route* from Harper's Ferry to Winchester.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BANKS.

Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. BANKS, accompanied by Col. JAMES GRANT WILSON, left this evening for New-York. He will be heard from, before many days, for the Union, LINCOLN and JOHNSON, in Faneuil Hall.

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

The friends of the thousands upon thousands of Union prisoners in the South, will soon be gratified by the announcement of the adoption of a policy, which will at least mitigate the sufferings of our captives.

ARREST OF QUARTERMASTERS' EMPLOYES.

Forty-seven Quartermasters' employes, who refused to go to Virginia for the purpose of assisting in clearing the Manassas Gap Railroad of timber, when ordered to do so, were arrested last night and committed to the central guard-house.

GOVERNMENT TRADE AGENT AT NASHVILLE.

GREEN ADAMS, late Sixth Auditor, to-day, received his instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury as Government agent at Nashville, Tennessee, to supervise the trade in cotton. His successor has not yet been named. Mr. SHARRETS, the efficient chief clerk, is strongly urged for the vacancy, and will probably be appointed.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The repetition of "Lucrezia Borgia" last evening attracted another good house, and the performance was generally and specifically good. Signora ZUCCHI was in excellent voice, and acted finely. Mlle. MORENSI as *Maffio Orsini* looked the part charmingly, and sang with much spirit. We were much satisfied with Signor LOTTI, and Signor SUSINI, too, was in steady and tremendous voice. The orchestra and chorus, under the able direction of Mr. PERDIGAM, were both capital.

There will be a grand matinée to-day, when "La Traviata" will be given. In the evening, at the Brooklyn Academy, "Lucrezia Borgia" will be repeated.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—There will be a matinée to-day at 2.30 o'clock, to which the attention of ladies and heads of families is directed, in addition to the usual evening performance at 8 P. M. The Hippotheatronic matinées are identical in programme with those of the same evening—there being no curtailment and the same artists invariably appearing. The houses continue to be crowded.

THE $40,000,000 LOAN.

SIXTY MILLIONS BID FOR.

All Bids Over 100.31 Taken in Full.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1864.

To S. C. Thompson, President First National Bank:

Sixty millions bid for. All over 100-31 take in full; those at 100-31 get eighty-five to ninety per cent.

J. THOMPSON.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

At 2 o'clock the amount of about fifty millions in bids for the forty million loan had been offered.

KETCHUM, SON & Co., and the Fourth National Bank, bid for about seven million at par @ 100.31.

JNO. THOMPSON seven million at the same figure, and for the Second National Bank of Boston $2,500,000, at the same. JAY COOKE & Co., the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the Third, Ninth and Twelfth National Banks of New-York, VERMILYE & Co and LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., bid between them for $12,000,000 at 101.07.

Among the principal bidders to the loan are the following:

First National Bank of New-York, for itself $7,000,000.

First National Bank of New-York, for Second National Bank, Boston, $2,500,000.

First National Bank of New-York, for Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, $95,000.

Fourth National Bank, of New-York, $1,662,456.

All the above were offered at 31-100 premium over par. The last named bank also bid for $4,000,000 at 1-100, and $250,000 at 1-20.

First National Bank, of Washington, $404,000 par to 1.07.

Jay, Cook & Co. $3,656,500 at 1.07.

Ninth National Bank, New-York, for self and others $250,000 and $1,400,000 at 1.07.

Eighth National Bank $90,000 at 1.07.

First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass., $50,000 at 1.07.

Vermilye & Co., $200,000 at 1.25.

Vermilye & Co., $1,600,000 at 1.07.

Vermilye & Co., $48,000 at 1.00.

Third National Bank, New-York, $360,000 at 1-4-7.

Third National Bank, New-York, $250,000 at 1, 1-4.

Third National Bank, New-York, $550,000 at 1-5 to 1.

Livermore, Clews & Co., $1,400,000 at par; $86,000 at par; $69,000 at 35-100; $23,000 at ⅜; $3,500 at ⅝; $30,000 at 1; $100,000 at 76-100; $10,000 at 1⅜; $11,000 at 2; $120 000 at 2⅜. Central National Bank of New-York, $1,000,000 at 1 7-100; $200,000 at ⅜; $300,000 at par. First National Bank of Philadelphia, $1,100,000 at 1 7-100, and $195,000 at from par @2. Butts & Cranston, Providence, R. I., $100,000 at 1¼. Clarke & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000 at ⅜; $500,000 at 1 7-100; Ketchum, Son & Co., $50,000 at 2, $50,000 at 2¼, $250,000 at 2-10, and various other large sums at from par@2; First National Bank of Syracuse, $100,000 at par, and $120,000 at from 4-100@1⅛; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $1,663,000 at 30-100; $2,000,000 at 1-100@30-100, $2,000,000 at 1-100, $250,000 at 1-20; New-York National Exchange Bank, $150,000 at from 51-100@1; Union Bank of Boston, $100,000 at par; W. C. Townsend, Providence, R. I., $100,000 at 1⅜; Bank of Commerce, New-York, $2,150,000 at 1 1-100@1 1-10; Bowery Savings Bank, $100,000 at 5 5-100; $100,000 at 1 5-100, $100,000 at 1 55-100, $100,000 at 2 1-20; Continental Bank, New-York, over $200,000 at ⅜@1⅜; Second National Bank, Philadelphia, $100,000 at ¼; First National Bank of Louisville, $5,000 at 2 81-100; Manhattan Savings Institution, $129,000 at 1; Colgate & Hoffman, $500,000 at 1-100, $100,000 at 27-100, $100,000 at 51-100, and $75,000 at 26-100.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100,000 at from 2-100ths to 5-100ths.

Brooklyn Bank, $100,000 at from 1-5th to 1 per centum.

First National Bank of Philadelphia, $20,000 at 4⅜ to 2⅜.

DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia, $600,000 at from 15-100ths to 6-100ths.

Bank of Baltimore, $104,000 at 1; for City of Baltimore, $700,000 at from ½ to 1.

Second National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000 at from 2 to 2⅜.

First National Bank, Cambridgeport, —— at 3-100ths.

Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston, $25,000 at par; $25,000 at ¼; $50,000 at ⅜.

National Exchange Bank, Hartford, $60,000 at ⅝ to 1⅜.

People's Savings Bank, Providence, $40,000 at 1 to 1⅜.

Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, $100,000 at 2.

Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, $50,000 at ⅜.

Fifth National Bank, Chicago, $90,000 at par to ¼.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $500,000 at par.

First National Bank, Cincinnati, $200,000 at 1.55-100 to 2.1-20; $239,000 at 1 to 4.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Caledonia at Cape Race and the Hecla at Halifax—The Prize Fight Postponed—Political News Unimportant—Decline in Cotton.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, passed this point at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and Liverpool advices of the 5th obtained.

The *Caledonia* has 90 steerage and 20 cabin passengers. All are well.

The Steamship *Cella* will take the cargo of the teamship *Atlanta*, which put back, the *Cella* leaving London, on the 6th of October, for New-York.

The MACE and COBURN prize fight has been postponed for the present, if not altogether, owing to a dispute arising relative to the choice of a referee.

The ship *Ocean* was considerably damaged at Poo's, by collision.

The political news possesses no important features worth telegraphing.

COMMERCIAL PER CALEDONIA.

By Telegraph to Greenock.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

COTTON—The sales of cotton to-day foot up 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and prices are weak at a partial decline of ⅛ penny per pound.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is very dull, and goods and yarns have a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Liverpool breadstuffs market is generally firmer. FLOUR steady. WHEAT has an upward tendency, and a partial advance of 1d. per cental is noted. CORN firmer; Mixed 28s.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Railroad, 50@51 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@43.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Hecla* arrived here at 8.30 this morning.

[A storm which has prostrated the telegraph wires has delayed the reception of the *Hecla's* news.—EDS. TIMES.

Another Serious Accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad—Criminal Carelessness.

We have to chronicle another railroad accident, which occurred to the inward noon train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near East Newark, caused by the *nearly simultaneous breaking of the axle of the driving wheel attached to the locomotive "Hudson," and one of the rear wheels of the first passenger car*, throwing a portion of the train, consisting of four cars filled with passengers, from the track, dragging them several rods violently over the sleepers, and badly damaging the engine. A man standing on the tender was thrown to the ground, striking on a pile of new sleepers, seriously bruising him about the head and back, and probably breaking his leg. He was picked up nearly insensible, placed upon a mattress in the baggage car, and conveyed to this City. He was an engineer on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Upon a careful examination of the broken axle, it was discovered, to the indignation of the passengers, that *it had been cracked nearly two-thirds through, and from its appearance, must have been in action daily as while in that terrible condition, for several months*, only the most reckless management and overspeed would have allowed the evident fraction to pass unnoticed. It was the impression among the passengers that the officers and employees of the Company must have been aware of the perilous condition of the axle, but allowed it to be continued in daily use—thus criminally periling the lives of thousands of unsuspecting passengers who are unfortunately at the mercy of a selfish corporation—neglecting to replace the fractured axle from motives of the most mercenary character. The new Superintendent's career has been unhappily inaugurated with a continued succession of accidents, any one of which occurring at almost any other point on the line of the road would have resulted in a loss of life frightful to contemplate.

It is high time the people dependent upon this channel of communication with the metropolis, the majority of whom pass to and from daily, and may be at any moment caused instant loss of life or the breaking of limbs, took some decided stand respecting the reprehensible conduct of this soulless Corporation.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 14.

The latest returns show that the Democrats have elected LEDLOND in the Fifth District, and FINCH in the Twelfth. In the Tenth and Thirteenth Districts, the Democrats have a majority on the home vote; but the soldiers' vote will, probably, elect the Union ticket. All the other districts have elected Union candidates on the home vote.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 14.

The returns of the constitutional election come in very slow, and the result is doubtful. The friends of emancipation think it will be adopted by a small vote, unless the slaveholding counties give a larger majority against it than was anticipated.

Guerrillas at Work Again on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 14.

A party of guerrillas captured the westward-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, robbed the passengers and burned the cars. No other particulars have been received.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A LADY
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

THE RESTORER REPRODUCES.
THE HAIR DRESSING CULTIVATES AND BEAUTIFIES.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurvy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale at all Druggists.

Valuable and Convenient.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

Burnett's Cocoaine defies imitation, and is the most perfect hair preparation of the age. This fact has caused numerous worthless imitations.

Brownlee's One Disease (External) Remedy Cures Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism and Nervous Irritation of the Spine, in one to three applications. Curvature, Protuberant and many other Spinal complaints relieved by a free use of the remedy. Paralytic limbs have frequently been cured in one application, when not produced by apoplexy or mercury. Wholesale and retail. BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

The President Petroleum Company.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the President Petroleum Company, in the Financial Column. This company ranks as A 1. Its capital stock is $5,000,000, in shares of $5 each. The lands of the company contain about 8,400 acres, thus possessing an oil-boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Some of the first citizens of New-York and other States are taking stock in it, and to the capitalists and parties of limited means, the inducements offered are unsurpassed.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, are the agents of the enterprise. They are very obliging as well as reliable gentlemen, who are happy in dispensing information to inquirers, and those who propose buying stock, can, by application to this firm, obtain full particulars, and satisfy themselves of the solidity and brilliant prospects of the President Petroleum Company.—*Boston Evening Traveler.*

$50,000 worth of Gent's furnishing goods up the finest quality at a reduction of 50 per cent. wholesale and retail. WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

Until after the
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE
TO ORDER.

Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

Hubbell's
GOLDEN BITTERS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC
INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING
Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is
THE BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD.
A fair trial is earnestly solicited.
GEO. C. HUBBELL & CO., Proprietors,
Hudson, New-York.
Central Depot American Express Buildings,
No. 55 Hudson-st., New-York.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity, Wishing Boots and Shoes for the Fall season, for themselves and families, should patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in Report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 571 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Jefferson Davis.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING,
Oct. 20, A. D. 1864.

Valuable Oil Territory,
IN VENANGO COUNTY,
2,500 acres for sale.
Apply at Room No. 167 Astor House.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 85 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

The Great Demand for White's Fall Style of HATS is a proof of their superior excellence. His large stock of LADIES' FURS are selling at prices that cannot fail to suit his fair customers.
WHITE'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Dutton's Knitting Machine Co.'s Unequaled Knitting-machines for factories or families. Office No. 537 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for office and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Burnc's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions or its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
B. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston,
And by all druggists.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

FURNITURE.
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.
The opening exercises for the regular Winter session of the above institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory address by Prof. T. G. THOMAS, M. D. The profession and the public are invited to attend. JNO. C. DALTON,
Secretary of the Faculty.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION
Has been made in the prices of all our goods, to conform to the recent heavy decline in the value of gold and exchange, presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers to supply their wants for the season.
We have a large and very choice assortment on hand of FRENCH CHINA and ENGLISH STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, PARIAN CLOCKS, VASES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, ALSO,
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS and GAS FIXTURES, which we will offer on most favorable terms to buyers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 448, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

IT IS NOT A DYE, BUT A PERFECT HAIR-DRESSING AND RESTORER OF COLOR COMBINED.
LONDON HAIR-COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The certificate of Mrs. Miller, No. 739 North 9th-st., Philadelphia, is convincing proof. Her hair was very gray when she commenced its use; now dark and glossy. Testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, Druggist, 10th and Coates sts.
The only attested article that will absolutely restore the hair to its original color and beauty, causing it to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.
Price 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and at HELMBOLD'S No. 594 Broadway.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES—THREE, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to three hundred dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY
OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION.
And How his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills Act on the system in Curing that Disease, and the Great Success attending it.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 4, 1864.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this City, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who had attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.
They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is 220 pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulceration of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.
I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower tube very much hepatized, and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing, they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. I do not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord.
No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England, this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of the uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and time again, and all they get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.
Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but give the apparatus in order, the liver and the stomach, and you get plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried on by the aid of Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite and tone does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough, nurse the cause, and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills fail to unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when these organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, take one bottle of Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and one box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions.
This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become flashy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing near 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cases I have made in New-York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston-st. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her.
He said I could do no good; that he had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to satisfy her wishes. I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed; her cough was very severe; the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills and Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev. Dr. Dowling.
Mrs. Bartholomew, No. 83 West 45th-st., came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me. The next case is Miss Schofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her home. When she first came to my room she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood.
I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my great astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work; the lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg, good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I don't think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Schofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New-York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit, and the afflicted ought to know where and how they may be cured. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
REMEMBER DR. SCHENCK CAN ONLY BE found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice. He is always to be had a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Price for Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 25 per bottle, or $3 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, wholesale agents.

POLITICAL.

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RATIFICATION MEETING AT YORKVILLE will be held at the Lincoln and Johnson Union Headquarters, corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock.
The Splendid Lincoln Banner will be opened and the meeting addressed by Hon. JAS A. BRIGGS, of Ohio, N. M. BARTOW, Esq., and WM. M. POOR, Esq., of New-York.
The Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Associations are invited to be present. HORATIO P. ALLEN, President.
CHARLES E. MINOR, Secretary.

"UNION WAR EAGLES" CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.
The Finance and Executive Committees will meet at 7 o'clock.
JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander.
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MRS. C. M. WHITE, OF ROSE HILL, Danbury, Conn., will reopen her school on the 15th of this month; a limited number of pupils under thirteen will be received. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No 173 Lexington-av.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 8 and 11 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 131 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX. DOUGLASTON.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $200. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL — White Plains, N. Y.
D. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Terms, $40 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3. 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French school for Young Ladies and Children, No 126 West 20th st., is now open.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 34th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS.—A RECENT GRADUATE of Harvard College wishes to obtain one or two pupils in the classics, mathematics or English branches, German or Italian. Instruction given at the residence of pupils. Boys prepared for any college. Highest references in Cambridge and in this City. Address M. H., care of A. Harthill, No. 90 Wall-st.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, MALE TEACHers of English, near City, and one for City; French lady for family near City; experienced female principal for primary school near City; lady for piano and singing, West. All who want positions should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching his own language as well as German and all the branches of a good education, wishes to find employment in schools or families. He refers to the following persons, to whom address: Mrs. Dr. BUCK, No. 121 10th-st.; Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, No. 21 Malden-lane.

TEACHER WANTED—ONE OR TWO HOURS per day, for English branches, in private school of boys. A young man pursuing his studies preferred. Address or apply, on Saturday, at 4 P. M., to L. W. HART, A. M., College Grammar School, Court, corner Joralemon, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, ONE who is competent to teach French, Latin and English to two or three little girls; none need apply unless of cheerful disposition. Address Box No. 3,438 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach the English branches, French, music and drawing, to three children under ten, whose home is on Staten Island. Address Box No. 5,465 Post-office, or the Collector at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She insturcts in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY, who speaks English and French, and is well versed in literature, wishes to teach her native language, or to engage as visiting governess; would be willing to exchange tuition for board. Address 156 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT. —ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, drawing, editor's assistant or coontributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has resided for many years in England as governess, wishes to find a situation. Address C. A., No. 316 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as visiting governess; special attention paid to the higher English branches, French and music; best of City references. Address J. G., 130 West 21st-st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF YALE, ENgaged in professional study, desires a few hours teaching per day as private tutor or visiting teacher; best of references. Address D. SHERWOOD, Station D.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in music, English and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, WISHes a situation in a family or school: New-York, Boston or vicinity preferred; highest references. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils in her own language. Address Miss M. L., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HERNIA

Treated scientifically and mechanically, at No. 11 Walker-st. Worst cases relieved—those who have tried all kinds of trusses without satisfaction.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 to 3 o'clock.
Ladies on Saturdays, or waited on at their residence. Fee $50.
S. ANDREWS, M. D.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER & POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," specially intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,229 New-York City.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, Who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail; are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 1,021 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. &c. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REdemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 A. M. in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored plates. Worth all the others put together.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 56th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK, THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOS. J. BOYNTON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on
TUESDAY, Oct. 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
FROM PINTO'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
Joint capture by United States steamer Clyde and Bark J. S. Chambers,
Marked A:
34 ROUND BALES COTTON.
Marked B:
27 SQUARE BALES COTTON.
Captured by United States Bark Roebuck,
2 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize sloop Henrietta,
13 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
9 BALES SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 62 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:
67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
5 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
6 Swords.
Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.
The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 8th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb Fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods.
The goods will be on exhibition at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussells, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in green reps, rosewood chairs covered in crimson reps, carved rosewood and mahogany washstands, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, gilt frame French plate mantel glasses, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, stair carpets, elegant gilt and marble top center table, brocatel window curtains, mosaic inlaid table, black walnut dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.
Also, about 75 to 100 packages of unclaimed baggage remaining in the hands and sold by order of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Also, a large invoice of buckskin belts, leather belts, brass and silvered letters, sabres, captain's and lieutenants cavalry straps, spring hooks for belts, cotton carbine covers, buckskin carbine covers, &c.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer,
GREAT SALE OF RARE COINS.
Book Trade Sale Rooms, No. 498 Broadway.
By J. E. COOLEY.
OCTOBER, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, at 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.
Fifth semi-annual sale of W. Elliott Woodward's collection of American and Foreign coins and medals. The catalogue, embracing some 3,000 lots, is now ready. Price 50 cents.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Grand, Essex and Front sts and vacant lot on 6th-av., being part of the estate of the late Thos. Leggett, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:
GRAND-ST.—The very valuable lot 37 ground, with the three-story frame building thereon, No. 361 Grand-st., near Essex st.; lot 18.6 by 70.9.
ESSEX-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 15 Essex st., near Grand-st., and adjoining above on the rear, forming an L. Lot 30 feet 1 inch by 91 feet 9 inches.
FRONT-ST.—The two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 332 and 333 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 16.8 by 28.5; lots 16.8 by 70 feet.
Also, the two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 337 and 338 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 18 by 28.5; lots 18 by 70 feet.
SUMAC-ST.—One lot east side, adjoining the corner of 11th-st., 25.2½ by 100 feet.
The above houses are all desirable locations for investment, and are well rented.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 8 Pine-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved City property at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock M.,
By A. JOURNEAY.
Six three story high-stoop, ba cment and sub cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown stone houses, connecting with the sewer, located on north side of 12th-st. (100 feet wide), between 7th-av. and Waverley-pl.; lot half of the block. The houses are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, baths, water closets, &c., well finished, ready for immediate occupancy.
This property is desirably located and worthy the attention of parties seeking pleasant residences.
Terms at sale.
Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of their sale-room, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A VALUABLE MORGAN HORSE, about 15½ hands, very stylish, sound and kind; can trot in about three minutes; sold only for want of use.
A splendid bay mare, about 15 hands, sound, kind and gentle, stylish driver and an excellent saddle beast.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, October 17,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 144 Livingston st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.
HANDSOME FURNITURE—Walnut Parlor Suits in green reps, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture. Mattresses, &c.; Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 93 Liberty-st., a pair of roan ponies, 13 hands high, long tails, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Sold only for want of use.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REARAdmiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 15 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Hambletonian stock, 16 hands high, 5 years old, long tail, good traveler and warranted perfectly sound and kind. This horse is worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a fine family or carriage horse. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,057 Post office, or call at No. 51 Broadway, Room No. 29.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE 8 long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, hand-some as linen cambric, and far more durable. at BOYLE'S, No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

WANTED—ROOM IN A PRIVATE STABLE, ON or near Murray-hill, for one horse and rockaway. Any gentleman disposed to reduce his stable expenses, may address, B. F., office of the *Evening Post*.

TARPAULINS AND CART-COVERS manufactured expressly for hard wear, and warranted all pure long flax, carefully prepared at No. 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

TO PRINTERS.—CHASES, PLATING, STEREOtype blocks, imposing stones, plate, rack, counter, &c., for sale at No. 109 Nassau-st., cheap; fourth floor.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion: while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled,
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 21, 1861.
Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Transfer Agents, New-York:
DEAR SIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors, please announce that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed on SATURDAY, Oct. 1 proximo, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until 3 P. M. Oct 17, and that a dividend of two and one-half per cent., (2½,) free of Government tax, will be paid Oct. 17 and after, to the registered holders of full paid stock at the time the books were closed. The dividend thus to be paid, was made from the earnings of the third quarter of the year. The earnings and operating expenses as ascertained, and estimated for the first three-quarters to the 30th inst., are as follows:

Earnings for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, and estimated for September	$4,849,743 83
Operating expenses for January, February, March, April, May, June and estimates for August and September,	$2,615,488 84
Nett balance,	$1,234,254 99

From this balance deduct interest on mortgage bonds, sinking funds and dividends of the first and second quarters as follows:

Nine months' interest on 1st, 2d and 3d mortgage bonds,	$656,525 00
Nine months' interest on Allegheny River Bridge Bonds,	18,000 00
Nine months' sinking fund on 1st and 2d mortgage bonds,	78,750 00
Nine months' interest on Chicago Depot bonds	5,213 00
Dividend on Stock for 1st and 2d quarter, paid	336,768 00
The Dividends now to pay are,	197,356 00
Total,	$1,293,908 00
Leaving a surplus subject to the further order of the Board of $630,366 99 after paying interest, sinking fund and dividends for the nine months of the year.	

The nett income for the nine months, after paying all charges upon the revenue excepting dividends, is sixteen per cent. (16 per cent) on the present augmented capital, or about seventeen per cent. (17 per cent.) on the average capital invested during the same period, which is equal to twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. (22⅔ per cent.) for the year.
The amount expended for construction to the 30th inst. will be about $1,900,000, of which the greater portion will be paid by the money realized from the sale of stock ordered in April last, and which has all been sold.
G. W. CASS, President.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The four splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7

First Cabin, (including table wine), $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine), $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

at Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & Co.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,979	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR ..... Hepburn ..... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR ..... Hepburn ..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR ..... (Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 1,916, the *Day Star* 2,275, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	80

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COMER, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINZKEN & CO.,
No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 24 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEARCHY.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
Nov. 14 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 15
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The advertiser, a merchant of the last 12 years in one of the largest cities of the South, and at present engaged in business there, having a large portion of his means rendered unavailable by the present war, is desirous of forming a connection with one or more persons having $50,000 and upward in cash, for the purpose of operating in Eastern and Western produce, cotton, sugar, &c., in said city. He claims to possess a thorough knowledge of this business, and of the country and people, and likewise of the various markets of the East and West, and can refer to some of the oldest and most respectable firms of this and other cities for testimonials of integrity, business capacity and such other qualifications as are necessary to insure confidence. Address, until the 1st of November, SOUTHERN MERCHANT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, WINE AND LIQUOR corner store, Broadway; the stock, fixtures of cigars, meerschaum pipes and sample room. The owner is going to Europe. Apply at No. 131½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

$5,000—WITH AN ENTERPRISING MAN wanted for a cash business, second to none in importance and profit. Inquire at No. 175 Broadway, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A NEW PROPELLER YACHT very fast; has a splendid 18-square engine; price $15,000. Address M. D. C., Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 11 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence by Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10.30 A. M. and 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8.30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5.40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 6, 6, 7.15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6.10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20, 5.30, 6.30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.20, 4.20 and 5.30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. College Point 6.50, 11.30 A. M. and 2.20 and 5.30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 64 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:

1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. R.

9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 9 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens' Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3.15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of COHEN & PLUME, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH COHEN assumes the payment of all the debts contracted by the said firm.

JOSEPH COHEN,
JOHN PLUME.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1864.

THE FIRM OF F. P. JAMES & CO. IS this day dissolved by A. M. BREWER withdrawing. The business will be carried on by the undersigned under the same name.

F. P. JAMES,
H. S. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1864.

THE FIRM OF ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ORVILLE ODDIE,
C. E. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. the business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Crowville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $236,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may on his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, rail iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sept. 29, 1864.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY terms, among the best and most desirable located down town, handsomely furnished, nearly novel, and doing a large first-class business. Will be sold with favorable lease. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 1 Park-row.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL FOWLER & WELLS'S PHRENOLOGICAL BUSTS, Diagrams, &c. Address, FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing for issue to the United States Army two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of DESICCATED POTATOES, to be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight, tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and dissiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. They will also state how soon they can make their deliveries, which must be free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-st., New-York, or at such other point in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority, and must be completed before the end of November proximo.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true import and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

[No. 7.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——," and address

Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz:

Angur bits, ⅜ inch, per doz.
Riding bridle bits, brass, mild curb, each.
Riding bridle bits, double rein, saddle bit, each.
Saddle blankets, each.
Halter bolts, ⅜ inch, per gross.
Wall brushes, 10 knot large, each.
Corn brooms, each.
Roller buckles, 1¼, 1⅜, 1¾, 1, 2, 3, 3½ inches, per gross
Horseshoe buckles, ⅞, 2, 2½ inches, per gross.
Braces and bits, 24 bits to each set, each.
Rattan scrubbe brooms, each.
Gum buckets, with gum handles, each.
Coil chain, 6 light, per ft.
Halter chains, 600 with toes, each.
Mule collars, 15 to 17 inches, each.
Frames and glass for ambulance curtains, each.
Riveting hammers, assorted, each.
Mule hames, 17 inches from hole to hole, per pair.
Knives and forks, per pair.
Butcher's knives, 12 inch blade, each.
Farrier's knives, each.
Knob locks, western, each.
Padlocks, 2, 2½, 3 inches, each.
Harness leather, oak-tanned sides, from 9 to 11 lbs., per side.
Harness leather, oak-tanned sides, from 12 to 15 lbs., per lb.
Till locks, brass, 2½ and 3 inches, each.
Clinch nails, 2, 2½ inch, per lb.
Linseed oil refined, per gallon.
Linseed oil raw, per gallon.
Neatsfoot oil, in 5 gallon kegs (package included, per gal.)
Spring punches, No. 5 and 6, with wrench, and extra tubes, each.
Manila rope, ½, 1, 1¼ inches, per lb.
Hemp rope, ¾, ⅜ inch, per lb.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅛, ⅜, ¾, 1 inch, per lb.
Brass martingale rings, each.
McClellan saddles, complete, No. 2 and 3, each.
Buckskins, oil-tanned, for thongs, each.
Deerskins, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Sheep shears, best steel, per pair.
Wrought boat spikes, 4, 4½, 5, 6 and 7 inches, per lb.
Brass screws, ⅝ x 6 inches and ⅞ x 7 inches, per gross.
Iron screws, 1x9, 10 and 11, and 1½ x 10 and 11, per gross.
Wood stirrups, ash or hickory, per pair.
Harness thread, B. B., No. 10, per lb.
Orange thread, per lb.
Ragging twine, in hanks, tailed, per lb.
Bench vice, each.
Whips, four-horse ambulance, hickory staff, long lashes, each.
Whips, two-horse ambulance, plaited, good, each.
Black snake whips, all leather, heavy, each.
Blue webbing, 3½ and 4 inch, per bolt.

All articles to be inspected before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city, free of charge to the Government. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and can examine samples at No. 18 State-st. (basement), from the morning of the 12th inst. Payment to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores," and addressed to

Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13¾ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 14 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 25 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state rates, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.

Third night of

THE COMPACT.

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, YOUNG, W. R. FLOYD, JOHN SEFTON, WHITING, MOORE, WRIGHT, BROWN, PARKES, W. LEAMSON, POPE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. and Miss MAURICE, in their original characters.

New and beautiful scenery, superb costumes and appointments.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,

composed expressly for the play.

Other novelties in active preparation.

Due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'

Triumphant Personations of

SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.

The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past

SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS

have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre

EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.

☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*

MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night this week, VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER, Received every night with continuous PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

IRVING HALL.

THE FAIR
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS
WILL OPEN AT
IRVING HALL,
(Corner Irving-place and 15th-st.,)
On MONDAY, Oct 17, 1864,

and continue two weeks. Donations are solicited, and should be sent to the Hall on Saturday, Oct. 15, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. A Committee will be in attendance to receive them.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing, approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the PAPER that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1865.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh 50 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

500 reams superfine printing paper, hard sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4—MAP PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 18 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5—PLATE PAPER.

500 reams superfine plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6—WRITING PAPER.

2,000 reams quarto post, 19 by 16 inches.
2,000 reams flat-cap, 13 by 16½ inches.
1,000 reams double cap, 16½ by 26 inches.
500 reams demy, 16 by 20½ inches.
1,000 reams double demy, 20½ by 32 inches.
1,000 reams folio-post, 17 by 22 inches.
1,000 reams double folio, 22 by 34 inches.
200 reams medium, 18 by 23 inches.
100 reams royal, 19 by 24 inches.
100 reams imperial, 22½ by 31 inches.
2,000 reams, 23 by 35 inches, to weigh forty pounds per ream.
5,000 reams, 21 by 31 inches, to weigh thirty-two pounds per ream.
2,000 reams, 17 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 20 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, 21 by 22 inches, to weigh twen

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Whereabouts of Price—He makes a Speech at Booneville—The Last Offer of the Confederacy.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.

PRICE's headquarters are still reported at Booneville. SHELBY and Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, son of a former Congressman of that district, are north of the Missouri River, pillaging and conscripting. Our garrisons have evacuated Fulton, Sturgeon, Huntsville, Glasgow, and Fayette, and are concentrating at Macon City. CLARK's men occupied Glasgow and robbed Fulton. Gen. PRICE made a speech at Booneville, stating that he came to redeem the people; that it was the last effort in their behalf; if they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he would remain with them, if not the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity for redemption from their foes.

A dispatch from Maj. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Kansas, says he has taken possession of Pilot Knob and the surrounding region. He found 215 wounded rebels there, including 26 commissioned officers, evidence conclusive that the rebels lost over 1,500 killed and wounded in their attack on Pilot Knob. Nearly $100,000 worth of goods, of different descriptions, were taken from stores at Pilot Knob and vicinity.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued a stringent order for the government of the coming election.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 14, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C	106⅜	1000	Hud. Riv. R.	122
20,000	do.		106	200	do.	121⅞
35,000	C. S. 6s, 5-20s.	O	107⅜	50	do.	121⅛
5,000	do.	b15	108	1500	Reading R.	124
25,000	do.		108	200	do.	s10 122⅝
65,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr.	C.	94½	200	do.	b10 124
2,000	do.		94¾	400	do.	124¼
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.		86	600	do.	c 124⅜
2,000	Mo. 6s, to Pacific R.		68	100	M. & P. Du C. R.	50
1,000	Va. State 6s.		61	200	do.	b30 51
30,000	O. & M. Cer.		38	100	M. S. & N. I.	70⅜
4,000	do.		37⅜	200	do.	70¾
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79		113	800	do.	70⅝
1,000	Mich. Cen. scrip	old	119	1200	do.	70¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		116	800	do.	71⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		94½	100	do.	71⅜
1,000	To. & W. 2d M.		87	1600	do.	71⅛
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st		111	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121
30,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3 M		90½	300	do.	121⅜
25,000	do.	b30	91⅛	600	do.	121⅝
1000	Canton Co.		36	100	Clev. & Pitts.	105¾
200	do.		35¾	2000	do.	106
25	Del. & H. C. Co.		165	100	Chi. & N. W.	46
200	Cen. Coal Co.		57	100	do.	45¾
400	do.		56	200	do.	45⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co.		205	350	do.	45⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pref.		57⅛	200	do.	c10 46¾
200	do.	s15	57⅛	500	do.	46
200	do.		57⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅛
200	do.		57¼	1000	do.	79¾
400	Am. Coal Co.		86⅜	1000	do.	80
200	Quick. Min. Co.		80¼	300	do.	80⅛
400	Mar. Mining Co.		36⅛	950	do.	81
200	do.	b15	36⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	95⅛
200	do.		36⅝	50	do.	s30 96
200	do.		36¼	800	do.	95⅜
200	do.	b10	36⅛	100	do.	b30 96⅛
50	N. Y. & Boston Ill. Lead Co.		2	1000	do.	96
200	do.		2⅛	1100	P., Ft. W. & C.	100
400	N. Y. Cen.	118		200	do.	s30 99⅛
25	Erie Railway		97⅛	100	do.	100¾
2000	do.		97⅜	600	do.	100⅝
200	do.		97¼	200	do.	s30 100
200	do.		97⅛	100	do.	b30 101
200	do.	b10	97⅜	400	do.	b30 101⅜
200	do.		97⅛	300	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	87⅛
200	do.	s30	97			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81	C	106	300	Reading R.	124⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20s		108	200	do.	s10 124⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr.	C.	94¾	100	do.	s30 124
2,000	Mo. State 6s.		61⅜	600	do.	b10 124⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R.		68	2000	M. S. & N. I.	72
				100	do.	b15 72⅜
30,000	O. & M. Iss. O.		37¾	700	do.	71⅞
2,000	do.		37⅝	200	do.	71¾
2,000	Am. Gold		216	900	Clev. & Pitts.	104⅜
5,000	do.	s	215⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R.	122
200	Canton Co.		36	100	do.	s. b15 122
200	do.		35⅝	500	Chic. & N. W.	46
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.		57⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80
100	Quick. M. Co.		80	800	do.	80⅜
100	do.	b30	80¼	400	do.	80⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		203	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	96
200	N. Y. Central		120	200	do.	95⅜
200	do.	b30	120⅛	400	do.	95⅛
200	do.		119⅜	400	do.	b10 96
200	Erie R.		97⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	125
200	do.		97⅞	100	M. & P. Du Ch.	50⅜
2000	do.		97¾	100	do.	b30 51⅜
200	do.		97⅝	800	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	101
200	Hudson R. R.		123⅜	300	do.	101¼
200	do.		123⅛	400	do.	101⅜
200	do.	b15	123	100	do.	b30 102
200	do.	b30	123¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	Erie Railway		98¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
200	do.		98¾	200	do.	b3 123¾
200	do.		98⅝	200	do.	s3 123¾
2000	do.	b3	98½	500	do.	s3 123⅜
200	do.	b3	98¼	300	do.	123⅜
200	do.	s3	98⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	106
200	do.	s	98⅛	1400	Chi. & R. I.	96⅛
200	do.		98⅜	200	do.	96⅜
200	Hudson R. R.		122¾	200	do.	c 96⅜
200	do.	c	122⅝	200	do.	b3 96⅜
200	do.		122	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	46
200	Reading R.		124⅜	800	do.	s3 46
200	do.		125	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80⅜
200	do.		125¼	300	do.	b3 80⅜
200	do.	s10	124⅜	200	do.	s3 80⅜
200	do.	c	125	200	do.	80⅜
200	do.		125⅛	200	do.	s3 80⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		72	250	do.	80⅜
200	do.		72¾	400	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
100	do.		72⅛	100	do.	b3 100⅜
200	do.	s3	72⅛	100	do.	b4 100⅜
200	do.	b3	72⅛	200	do.	s3 100⅜
200	do.	b10	72⅝	100	do.	b3 101
200	Cum. Coal.		57⅜	100	do.	101
200	Mariposa M. Co.	s3	35	300	Canton Co.	36
200	do.		35			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R.		98	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
200	do.	b3	98⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	46⅜
200	do.	b3	98	400	do.	b3 46⅜
200	do.	b5	97⅞	100	do.	45⅞
200	do.		97⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	80
200	do.	b4	97⅝	200	do.	s3 80
200	do.	b3	97⅜	100	do.	s3 80⅛
400	Hud. Riv. R.		123⅜	100	do.	80⅜
200	Reading R.	b10	125	100	do.	80⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.		127⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 101⅛
200	Cle. & Pitts. R.		104⅝	100	do.	s10 101⅝
200	Clev. & Tol.		117	200	do.	b3 102
1100	M. S. & N. I.		71⅞	100	Ath. M. S. Co.	b3 190
200	do.		71⅞	300	Cumber'd Coal.	s3 57
200	do.	s3	71⅞	300	do.	57⅜
200	do.	b3	71⅞	400	do.	57⅜
200	do.	b1	72	100	do.	57
200	do.	s18	71⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	84⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Amer. Gold		213⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	71
15,000	do.		214	600	do.	b3 71
15,000	do.	b1	214	100	do.	70⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer	s3	37	700	do.	70⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		119	100	do.	b3 70⅜
200	do.	s3	119	400	do.	70⅜
2100	Erie R.	s3	98⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122
200	do.	s3	97	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	104⅜
200	do.	b3	97⅛	1100	do.	105
200	do.	b4	97¼	800	Chi. & R. I. R.	s3 95⅞
1400	do.	b3	97⅛	200	do.	95⅞
200	do.	b3	97⅜	100	do.	95⅞
200	do.	s3	97⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
1100	do.	s10	97⅛	200	do.	44⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.		123⅜	100	do.	b3 44⅜
200	do.	s30	121	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	s3 79⅞
100	do.		121⅛	250	do.	79⅝
200	do.		121	300	do.	79⅝
500	Reading R.		123⅜	100	do.	79⅜
100	Mich. Central R.		126	200	do.	79⅜
100	Canton Co.		36⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	100⅜
100	do.	b3	35⅞	200	Mar. Min. Co.	84⅜
200	do.	b3	34⅜		Gold sold at 215⅜, after the "call."	
200	do.		34			

FRIDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The bids for the new United States Loan of $40,000,000 were opened at the Treasury Office in Washington at noon to-day, and the telegraph advises at 2 o'clock that from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in excess of the amount advertised has been bid for. Later particulars will no doubt appear under the Washington dispatches in the morning. The great combination bids from this City, represented by Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, of the First National, and Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, of the Fourth National Banks, were at a fraction over the par value of the 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Stock, the two bids closely approximating each other. The combination bid represented by Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, and including the list of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., of this City, is reported to be at a fraction *over* 101 ₩ cent. We have been favored with the following particulars of the offers through Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. KETCHUM.

FIRST NATIONAL—BY J. THOMPSON.

M. B. Boston	$2,500,000	E. Dwight	
Fisk & Hatch		Taylor Bros	
S. C. Thompson, Prest	0,000	At. Ins. Co.	
Thompson Brothers	000,00	Charles Clark	
John C. Martin	500, 00	Russell Sage	
[illegible] Maxwell	250,00	Bank of Watertown	
R. L. Cathrop	200,000	John J. Angevene	
Bk of [illegible] N. Y.	100,000	First Nat. Bk, Troy	
H. J. Shuldenworth	100,000	Do do, Cortland	
J. A. Cowing	100,000	M. E. Pease	
John A. Dix	100,000	W. A. Woodbridge, President	
Albany Ex. Bank	100,000	W. Arthur	
Ary & Co	100,000	Will'm Gray	
L. C. Stedman	25,000	W. H. Osborn	
Morse & Heutet, 1st N. Br., Paterson, N. J	25,000	Bank of Utica	
S. C. Thompson	25,000	Kellogg & Parker	
John H. Bird	20,000	J. N. Harris	
C. Pfizer & Co	20,000	James Talcott	
C. M. Atwater	20,000	W. O. Churchill	
Wm. A. Brown & Co	20,000	R. T. Harris	
Field, Morris & Co.	20,000	1st N. B., Norwalk, C	
		Zopher Mills	

Bank of Newport	20,000	Frnk Hiscock	10,000
Noble & Douglass	20,000	Bern. Mayer	10,000
H. Griffin & Sons	12,000	M. H. Stockwell	10,000
Lennox Fire Ins.	12,000	W. Campbell	5,000
Joseph H. King	10,000	Wm. Everdell	5,000
Drake Brothers	30,000	A. E. Lagrave	5,000
Edward Sweet	10,000	R. R. Randolph	5,000
F. H. Smith, Jr.	12,000	Snow & Burgess	5,000
2d N. B. Mechanic	10,000	Geo. S. Drew	5,000
1st N. B., Brandom	11,000	R. N. Lockwook	5,000
Emery & W.	10,000	J. & S. Ferguson	5,000
D. A. Scrymser	10,000	E. W. Keeler	5,000
1st N. B., Frank	5,000	D. W. C. Thompson	5,000
C. D. Mathews	5,000	Jno. J. Bylandt	5,000
1st N. B., St. Albans	5,000	W. H. Goodspeed	5,000
Jno. F. Hall	5,000	W. & Walker	5,000
Reuben Ross, Jr.	5,000	Wm. B. Eager, Jr.	4,000
Mills & Kaye	5,000	R. H. Broadhead	4,000
Ailing & Lacey	5,000	Francis Goodrich	5,000
Jas. Lee	5,000	Robert Donald	4,500
Joshua Shanks	5,000	S. C. Thompson, Tres	4,000
E. C. Chapin, Jr.	4,000	Franklin Clark	4,000
Ilion Bank	4,000	Stephen Wyrny	4,000
Jno. D. West	4,000	Robt. L. Percey	4,000
Jno. Whitaker	4,500	Jacob Weiss	4,000
A. L. Diefendorf	4,000	W. L. Tilley	4,000
C. E. Hanford	4,000	John D. Cocks	4,000
Wm. Ogden	4,000	Wm. H. Smith	4,000
John B. Talcott	4,000	E. W. Green	10,000
Charles Crask	4,000	M. P. Dodin	2,000
R. H. Brodhead	4,000	S. L. Squire	2,000
David N. Beebee	4,000	Geo. A. Aiken	1,000
1st N. B. Aurora	4,000	W. R. Tice	2,000
B. D. Wilbank	4,000	S. S. Marsh	1,000
R. French	4,000	E. & J. Near	1,750
C. S. Woods	1,000	Myron H. Clark	1,000
F. Meriam	1,000	D. Vandeveer	2,000
L. A. Sprague	1,000	C. W. Sullivan	1,000
And'w Anderson	1,000	E. S. Morse	2,000
R. S. Waldron	2,000	J. H. Bininger	5,000
M. R. Jones	1,500	James A. Ely	3,000
Z. S. Webb	1,000	Ludwig Benck	1,000
Geo. Copeland	2,000	D. B. Messinger	1,000
G. Wilkie, Jr.	2,000	1st N. Bk. Delhi	2,000
Jas. Hoffman	2,000	Joseph Freedman	1,000
Wm. Allen	2,000	Dexter Howe	3,000
D. E. Olmstead	3,000	Henry Waterman	1,000
Wm. Ogden	4,000	H. Shedd	2,000
C. T. Buckley	2,500	D. W. Fenton	1,000
S. Thomas Clock Co.	10,000	John Hooper	1,000
S. B kin, Sav'g B'k.	60,000	Sixty other bidders.	90,000
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	50,000	Total at 100.31,	$9,504,650

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK AND MR. M. KETCHUM.

For Metropolitan Bank, New-York	$388,000
F. Hoffman	5,000
Geo. W. Smith	20,000
H. G. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn	40,000
Gideon Parker, Deep River, Conn	10,000
J. C. Fremont	180,000
First National Bank, Rockville, Conn	50,000
Fred. Law Olmstead, California	30,000
S. & C. Isham	25,000
J. C. Sullivan	350
Robert Buell & Son, Hartford, Conn	60,000
Quinnipiack Bank, New-Haven, Conn	40,000
W. S. Camp, Middletown, Conn	4,200
Hampshire Man'f'r' Bank, Ware, Mass	20,000
New-Haven Bank	20,000
Hallgerten & Hersfield	100,000
G. F. Davis, Hartford, Conn	40,000
John C. Sandford	52,000
City Bank, New-York	440,000
First National Bank, Hartford, Conn	60,000
Waterbury Bank	28,000
J. A. Butler, Hartford, Conn	30,000
Middletown Savings Bank	56,500
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	81,000
Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass	20,000
Woodstock Bank, Woodstock, Vt	25 000
Society of Savings, Hartford, Conn	50,000
Conn. Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn	15,000
Julius Catlin, Hartford, Conn	8,000
H. R. Colt, Litchfield, Conn	3,000
W. Gay, Troy, N. Y	12,000
C. & G. C. Winchester, Ashburnham, Mass	5,000
Phœnix Bank, Hartford, Conn	100,000
Van Schaick & Mansell	50,000
Israel Corse	25,000
T. G. Churchill	100,000
J. M. Furman	50,000
George D. Ives	15,000
J. P. Morgan & Co., selves and others	600 000
Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport	65,000
Cora, Tweedie & Zerega	20,000
Samuel T. Dana, Boston	50 000
Gilman, Sons & Co	100,000
Union Bank	200,000
E. Bement	7 000
American Exchange Bank	500 000
New Britain Bank	30,000
Wm. Winterton, Westport, Conn	14,000
J. P. Morton & Co., selves and others	500,000
Geo. Opdyke	100.000
Ketchum Sons & Co	300,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	590,000
W. Anthes	24.000
Connersville Br. Bank, Connersville, Ind	10 000
Manchester Bank, Brooklyn	50,000
A. Ives & Son, Detroit	20,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	50,000
Pp. Speyer & Co	100,000
J. Campbell, President	30.000
At 100.30	$5,493,650

Metropolitan Bank, New-York	3,000	at	103.00
Metropolitan Bank, New-York	9,000		102.00
Metropolitan Bank, New-York	100,000		101.00
Metropolitan Bank, New-York	750,000		100.01
Metropolitan Bank, New-York	750,000		100.03
Home Bank, West Meriden, Conn	35,000		100.00
J. & J. Stuart & Co	50,000		100.25
J. & J. Stuart & Co	50.000		100.40
J. & J. Stuart & Co	100,000		99.25
Fourth National Bank, New-York	50,000		102.00
Fourth National Bank, New-York	50,000		102 00⅝
First National Bank, Chicago	50,000		100.02
First National Bank, Wesiport	50,000		100.02
J. W. Pryor	60,000		100.02
J. P. Morgan & Co	200,000		100.02
J. C. Fremont	50.000		100.02
Cora, Tweedie & Zerega	40,000		100 02
S. T. Dana, Boston	50,000		100.02
Union Bank	125,000		100.02
George Opdyke	150.000		100.02
First National Bank, Chicago	50.000		100 04
First National Bank, Westport	50.000		100.04
J. W. Pryor	60,000		100 04
J. P. Morgan & Co	200.000		100 04
J. C. Fremont	50,000		100.04
Cora, Tweedie & Zerega	40.000		100.04
S. T. Dana	50.000		100.04
Union Bank	125.000		100.04
George Opdyke	150,000		100.04
Total	$8,990,650		

In the Gold Room to-day the *Bull* speculators for the rise were more decidedly in the ascendant than for several weeks past. The upward turn was stimulated by the failure of two or three parties who had heavily oversold the market to make good their engagements. Incidents of this nature, whether on the *Bull* or *Bear* side of the speculation, generally throw the regular dealers of the room into a false position for a day or two; the effect being the same as the occasional defaults of the Stock Exchange, by which thirds parties are made *long* or *short* of particular stocks, without their consent and against their actual views of the market. Without reference, however, to the failures referred to, the speculators for a rise in gold have manifested since yesterday morning a persistent determination to make a substantial turn in the market, but whether from political or military calculations upon the events of the next four weeks, we are unable to say. The market, after our regular report of yesterday, fell back from 208 to 206½ ₩ cent. It reopened this morning at about 207 and went up to 217 ₩ cent., from which there was a subsequent reaction to 215 ₩ cent.

There is continued firmness at the Stock Exchange on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares. The prices made a further rise on most descriptions to-day, and Erie Stock, as the standard of the Railway list, is closely approaching par again, after selling last week as cheap as 85½ ₩ cent. The Western Roads are also in good favor, at advancing rates, and New-York Central, Hudson River and Reading are all being speculated in for the rise, with much spirit.

The Government 5-20s, old issue, advanced to 108 ₩ cent., including the November coupon, and if the Foreign Exchange market would respond freely to the attempt making to put up Gold, this favorite Stock on the other side would go up to 110@112 ₩ cent. But the Currency rates for Bills on London do not keep pace with the Gold Room, although firmer for Saturday's steamer than the previous packet. The Gold rate is 109 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106	Mich. Southern	70⅜	71⅛
U. S. 5-20's	107⅜	108	Illinois Cen	120	124¾
N. Y. Central	119	119⅜	Pittsburgh	103⅛	103
Erie	97⅜	97⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅝	100⅛
Erie Preferred	103	103	Rock Island	96¼	96⅜
Hudson	122⅝	122⅜	Reading	124¾	125
Canton	35⅜	35	Quicksilver	80⅜	78⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cum'land Coal	57⅛	57
Northwest	45⅜	45⅞	Mariposa	35⅜	34⅜
Ohio & M. Certs	37⅜	37⅜	N. West Pref	79⅜	80⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. The November half-yearly Dividend of the City Bank is 6 ₩ cent.; the National Bank, (Gallatin's,) 5 ₩ cent.:

Merchants'	112	Commerce	100
Mechanics'	117	American Exchange	117
Tradesman's	113	Metropolitan	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Imp. and Traders'	100
Merchants' Exchange	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94¾
Erie 2ds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	86¾
Erie 3ds, '87	114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	110
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	109	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Mich. C. new	125	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Ill. Cen	115	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	102
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100		

The Fourth National Bank to-day subscribed for $200,000 of the Popular 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan of the United States, additional to its previous subscriptions.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,386,838 47; Customs, $156,000; Payments, $1,697,812 08; on account of Loan, $84,250; Balance, $26,077,294 63.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND MERCHANTS. Capitalists, merchants and others would do well to read the advertisement of a Southern merchant in another column of to-day's paper.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 14—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 15 bbls. Ashes, 10,095 bbls. Flour, 659 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 32,911 bushels Wheat, 44,206 bushels Corn, 121,313 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, 650 bushels Malt, 7,500 bushels Rye, 677 pkgs. Provisions and 327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in request at $10 75 for Pots and $12 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 40 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in more demand and quoted firmer; Java at 42c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 33c.@35.; Rio at 33c.@37½c.; St. Domingo at 32½c.@33½ ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in slack request at irregular prices; Middling $105@$108 chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 150 bales.

FISH—An improved inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at somewhat firmer prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including new Layer Raisins at $5 80@$5 62½, and Bunch Raisins at $5 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk request to-day, at a further advance of 25c.@50c. ₩ bbl., closing buoyantly, in view of the rapid rise in gold. Sales since our last amount to 23,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 @$8 50; poor to choice Extra State at $8 60@$9 15, and for November delivery at $9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 80@$10 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$8 50
Extra State	8 60	@ 9 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 70	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 80	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@12 50
Extra Genessee	9 15	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 40	@14 50

Southern Flour is rapidly advancing; sales since our last 2,350 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for poor to good, and $11 55@$1375 for good to choice extra brands, and $13 50@$14 50 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is brisker and dearer; sales 700 bbls. extra at $8 65@$11 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $7 60@$7 65 for Jersey, and $7 90@$5 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after and has again advanced 5c.@10c. per bushel. Sales 78,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10; Amber Western at $2 10@$2 12; Red Western at $1 97@$2 05; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 98@$2 02; Milwaukee Club at $1 88@$1 98; Chicago Spring at $1 86@$1 96 ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand at much higher prices. Sales since our last 65,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 53 for Mixed Western and $1 55 for yellow do. ₩ bushel. Oats are in more request and much dearer. We quote Canada at 84½c @85½c.; Western at 85c.@85½c.; State at 84½c.@85½c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 35,000 bushels Barley at $1 85@$1 92 for Canada West, $1 67@$1 80 for Canada East, and $1 65 for State, and 6,000 bushels Western Rye at $1 35 ₩ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee during the week ending with Oct. 11, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. review thus: "*Flour*—There has been only a moderate demand during the past week, and prices show but little change. The receipts have been very much less than at this time last year. A good many inferior mills are idle, owing to the farmers not delivering Wheat freely. The clearances of Flour since the opening of navigation are 328,066 bbls., against 421,602 bbls. same time last year. Receipts for week, 4,569 bbls., against 15,390 bbls. same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 50 ₩ bbl. *Wheat*—The market has fluctuated every few hours during the past week, with every change in the quotations for gold. No. 1 in store has sold all the way from $1 33 to $1 61—a range of 28 cents ₩ bushel—and closes at $1 47. The transactions early in the week were mostly on local account, but toward the close there has been a good demand for shipment. Money has been very close and has checked business somewhat. The receipts still continue to be extremely small for the season, and since the first September show a falling off of nearly 3,000 000 of bushels compared with last year. The stock of all kinds Wheat in store is estimated at about 540,000 bushels. Receipts for week, 128,551 bushels, against 621,732 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 7,843,872 bushels, against 9,455 440 business same time last year. The shipments for week sum up 60,027 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 7,847,646 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,871,305; Oswego, 619,877; Canada, 2,067,183; other ports, 289,280. The market closes quiet this afternoon at $1 47 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Milwaukee" and "Amber Iowa,") No. 2 do at $1 40.

OATS—Active at 55c.@56c. Receipts for week, 25,416 bushels.

CORN—Selling at $1 20. Receipts for week, 2,633 bushels.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.			Oct. 14.	
Superfine Flour	$9 50	@	9 90	$8 00	@ 8 50
Extra State	9 50	@	10 50	8 65	@ 9 15
Extra Ind. and Mich.	9 87	@	12 00	8 70	@12 00
Extra Ohio	10 90	@	12 25	9 80	@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 50	@	12 00	9 15	@12 00
Extra Missouri	10 50	@	15 50	9 40	@14 25
Super. to Ex. South'n	11 00	@	16 00	10 50	@14 50
Rye Flour	8 00	@	9 50	8 25	@ 9 75
Corn Meal	8 00	@	8 50	7 60	@ 8 00
White Wheat, ₩ bush	2 35	@	2 50	2 10	@ 2 35
Red and Am. Wh't ₩ bu	2 06	@	2 35	1 86	@ 1 12
Mixed Western Corn	1 52½	@	1 64	1 51	@ 1 53
Yellow Corn	1 55	@	—	1 56	@ —
Rye	1 60	@	1 65	1 30	@ 1 45
Barley	—	@	—	1 67	@ 1 92

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

An Official Statement by Judge-Advocate-General Holt.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE K. G. C.

Character and Purposes of the Organization.

ITS RAMIFICATIONS AND ITS NUMBERS.

Plans for Revolution and Civil War Throughout the West.

HOW THE CONSPIRACY WAS DEFEATED.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes a full and official *exposé* by Judge Advocate-Gen. HOLT, of the great conspiracy in the West, the discovery of which has there led to such curious developments, and caused so much excitement. Judge HOLT states that the existence of this conspiracy has been known to the Government for more than a year past. He discusses the subject under the following heads:

1. Its origin, history, names, &c.
2. Its organization and officers.
3. Its extent and numbers.
4. Its armed force.
5. Its ritual, oaths and interior forms.
6. Its written principles.
7. Its specific purposes and operations.
8. The witnesses and their testimony.

Under the first head he says:

This secret association first developed itself in the West in the year 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to obstruct and resist. Originally known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle," or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply an inspiration of the rebellion, being little other than an extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

THE M'CLELLAN MINUTE GUARD.

The connection of Gen. PRICE and of CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, with the conspiracy is thus traced, and Judge HOLT says:

It is to be added that in the State of New-York, and other parts of the North, the secret political association known as the "McClellan Minute Guard" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects, to be accomplished, however, by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established. For, as the Chief Secretary of this association, Dr. R. F. STEVENS, stated in June last to a reliable witness whose testimony has been furnished, "those who represent that McCLELLAN interest are compelled to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order to secure the popular sentiment and allure voters."

ORGANIZATION.

Under the head of "its organization and officers" the different ramifications of the Company are exposed. Of that section, just alluded to, Judge HOLT says: "The 'McClellan Minute Guard,' as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary in New-York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a 'brigade,' with a 'brigadier-general' at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a 'commander-in-chief.' A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

The first "Supreme Commander" of the Order was P. C. WALSH, of New-York, editor of the New-York *News*, who was in May last placed in arrest and confined in Fort Lafayette. His successor in office was VALLANDIGHAM, who was elected at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council in February last. ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as Lieutenant-General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of VALLANDIGHAM from the country. The Secretary of State chosen at the last election was Dr. MASSEY, of Ohio. * * *

It is to be remarked that the Supreme Council of the order, which annually meets on Feb. 22, convened this year at New-York City, and a special meeting was then appointed to be held at Chicago, on July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed for the convention of the Democratic party. This convention having been postponed to Aug. 29, the special meeting of the Supreme Council was also postponed to Aug. 27, at the same place, and was duly convened accordingly. It will be remembered that a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech made before that body, alluded approvingly to the session of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of an organization in harmony with the sentiment and projects of the convention.

It may be observed, in consideration, that one not fully acquainted with the true character and intention of the order might well suppose that, in designating its officers by high military titles, and in imitating in its organization that established in our armies, it was designed merely to render itself more popular and attractive with the masses, and to invest its chiefs with a certain sham dignity; but when it is understood that the order comprises within itself a large army of well-armed men, constantly drilled and exercised soldiers, and that this army is held ready at any time for such forcible resistance to our military authorities, and such active cooperation with the public enemy as it may be called upon to engage in by its Commanders, it will be perceived that the titles of the latter are not assumed for a mere purpose of display, but that they are the chiefs of an actual and formidable force of conspirators against the life of the Government, and that their military system is, as it has been remarked by Col. SANDERSON, "the grand lever used by the rebel Government for its army operations."

ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the Order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New-York, and also in Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee. DODD, the Grand Commander of Indiana, in an address to the members in that State of February last, claims that at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, in [February, 1865,] every State in the Union will be represented, and adds: "this is the first and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever attempted." A provision made in the constitution of the Council for a representation from the Territories shows, indeed, that the widest extension of the Order is contemplated.

The actual *numbers* of the order have, it is believed, never been officially reported, and it cannot, therefore, be accurately ascertained. Various estimates have been made by leading members, some of which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme Council of February last, that the number was there represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but VALLANDIGHAM, in his speech last Summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the reports and statements of its officers. Thus, the force of the order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 105,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000, and in Michigan and New York about 20,000 each. Its representation in the other States above-mentioned, does not specifically appear from the testimony; but, allowing for every exaggeration in the figures reported, they may be deemed to present a tolerably faithful view of what, at least, is regarded by the order as its true force in the States designated.

It is to be noted that the Order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the rebel army are represented by most reliable witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri, the order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully ascertained as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. KALFUS, in Kentucky.

ITS ARMED FORCE.

A review of the testimony in regard to the *armed* force of the order will materially aid in determining its real strength and numbers.

Although the order has, from the outset, partaken of the military character, it was not till the Summer or Fall of 1863 that it began to be generally organized as an armed body. Since that date its officers and leaders have been busily engaged in placing it upon a military basis, and in preparing it for a revolutionary movement. A general system of drilling has been instituted and secretly carried out. Members have been instructed to be constantly provided with weapons, and in some localities it has been absolutely required that each member should keep at his residence, at all times, certain arms and a specified quantity of ammunition.

In March last, the entire armed force of the Order, capable of being mobilized for effective service, was represented to be 340,000 men. The details, however, upon which this statement was based are imperfectly set forth in the testimony, and it is not known how far this number may be exaggerated. It is abundantly shown, however, that the Order, by means of a tax levied upon its members, has accumulated considerable funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that these have been procured in large quantities for its use. The witness CLAYTON, on the trial of DODD, estimated that *two-thirds* of the Order are furnished with arms.

GREEN B. SMITH, Grand Secretary of the Order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last: "I know that arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in St. Louis to send to members in the country where they could not be had;" and he subsequently adds that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15 and 19 last, about 200 revolvers, with 5,000 percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster-roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of "Missouri Republican." "St. Louis Union," "Anzeiger." "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches," and "Reports;" titles which, when interpreted, severally signify *single-barreled guns, double-barreled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead*, the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of the lodge and its members.

In the States of Ohio and Illinois, the Order is claimed by its members to be unusually well armed with revolvers, carbines, &c.; but it is in regard to the arming of the Order in Indiana that the principal statistics have been presented, and these may serve to illustrate the system which has probably been pursued in most of the States. One intelligent witness, who has been a member of the Order, estimates that in March last there were in possession of the Order in that State 6,000 muskets and 60,000 revolvers, besides private arms. Another member testifies that at a single lodge meeting of two hundred and fifty-two persons, which he attended early in the present year, the sum of $4,000 was subscribed for arms. Other members present statements in regard to the number of arms in their respective counties, and all agree in representing that these have been constantly forwarded from Indianapolis into the interior. BOWLES & BROTHERS is designated as the firm in that city to which most of the arms were consigned. These were shipped principally from the East; some packages, however, were sent from Cincinnati, and some from Kentucky, and the boxes were generally marked "pick-axes," "hardware," "nails," "household goods," &c.

Gen. CARRINGTON estimates that in February and March last nearly 30,000 guns and revolvers entered the State, and this estimate is based upon an actual inspection of invoices. The true number introduced was therefore probably considerably greater.

These details will convey some idea of the attempts which have been made to place the order upon a war footing and prepare it for aggressive movements. But, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been put forth, and with considerable success, to arm and equip its members as fighting men, the leaders of the order have felt themselves still very deficient in their armament, and numerous schemes for increasing their armed strength have been devised. Thus, at the time of the issuing of the general order in Missouri requiring the enrollment of all citizens, it was proposed in the lodges of the O. A. C., at St. Louis, that certain members should raise companies in the militia, in their respective wards, and thus get command of as many Government arms and equipments as possible, for the future use of the order. Again it was proposed that *all* the members should enroll themselves in the militia, instead of paying commutation, in this way obtaining possession of United States arms, and having the advantage of the drill and military instruction. In the councils of the order in Kentucky in June last, a scheme was devised for disarming all the negro troops, which it was thought could be done without much difficulty, and appropriating their arms for the purposes of the order.

The despicable treachery of these proposed plans, as evincing the *animus* of the conspiracy, need not be commented upon.

It is to be observed that the order in the State of Missouri has counted greatly upon support from the enrolled militia, in case of an invasion by Price, as containing many members and friends of the O. A. K.; and that the "Paw-Paw militia," a military organization of Buchanan County, as well as the militia of Platte and Clay Counties, known as "Flat Foots," have been relied upon, almost to a man, to join the revolutionary movement.

RITUAL, OATHS, &C.

Judge HOLT details at great length the ritual, oaths, &c., of the order, and then takes up its written principles, which he sums up thus briefly:

Such, then, are the written principles of the order in which the neophyte is instructed, and which he is sworn to cherish and observe as his rule of action, when, with arms placed in his hands, he is called upon to engage in the overthrow of his Government. This declaration—first, of the absolute right of slavery; second, of State sovereignty and the right of Secession; third, of the right of armed resistance to constituted authority on the part of the disaffected and the disloyal, whenever their ambition may prompt them to revolutionize—is but an assertion of that abominable theory which, from its first enunciation, served as a pretext for conspiracy after conspiracy against the Government on the part of Southern traitors, until their detestable plotting culminated in open rebellion and bloody civil war. What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a password to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the Order could have been conceived, than that which was actually adopted—that of "CALHOUN!"—a man who, balked in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and down to the very close of his severed life labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death now upon our lips. The thorns which now pierce and tear us are of the tree he planted.

SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

The first of the specific purposes of the order Judge HOLT mentions, is "aiding soldiers to desert, and harboring and protecting deserters." He writes:

"Through the schemes of the order in Indiana whole companies were broken up; a large detachment of a battery company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, and the camps were imbued with a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the service. Some estimate of the number of deserters at this time may be derived from a report of the Adjutant-General of Indiana, of January, in 1863, settling forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone, during the month of December, 1862, was nearly 2,000.

As soon as arrests of these deserters began to be generally made, writs of *habeas corpus* were issued in their cases by disloyal judges, and a considerable number were discharged thereon. In one instance in Indiana, where an officer in charge of a deserter properly refused to obey the writ, after it had been suspended in such cases by the President, his attachment for contempt was ordered by the Chief Justice of the State, who declared that "the streets of Indianapolis might run with blood, but that he would enforce his authority against the President's order." On another occasion certain United States officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois, were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, though acknowledging them to be such.

Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immunity from punishment and protection on the part of the order, and were instructed to bring away with them their arms, and, if mounted, their horses. Details sent to arrest them by the military authorities were in several cases forcibly resisted, and, where not unusually strong in numbers, were driven back by large bodies of men, subsequently generally ascertained to be members of the order. Where arrests were effected, our troops were openly attacked and fired upon on their return. Instances of such attacks occurring in Morgan and Rush counties, Indiana are especially noticed by Gen. CARRINGTON.

One of the most pointed instances of protection furnished to deserters occurred in a case in Indiana, where seventeen deserters intrenched themselves in a log cabin with a ditch and palisade, and were furnished with provisions and sustained in their defence against our military authorities for a considerable period by the order of its friends.

2. *Discouraging Enlistments and Resisting the Draft.*—It is especially inculcated by the order to oppose the reenlistment of our armies, either by volunteers or drafted men. In 1862, the Knights of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist the draft in the western states, and were strong enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass the Government. In this year and early in 1863 a number of enrolling officers were shot in Indiana and Illinois. In Blackford County, Indiana, an attack was made upon the court-house, and the books connected with the draft were destroyed. In several counties of the State a considerable military force was required for the protection of the United States officials, and a large number of arrests were made, including that of one REYNOLDS, an ex-senator of the Legislature, for publicly urging upon the populace to resist the conscription—an offence of the same character, in fact, as that upon which VALLANDIGHAM was apprehended in Ohio. These outbreaks were, no doubt, in most cases, incited by the order, and engaged in by its members. In Indiana, nearly two hundred persons were indicted for conspiracy against the Government, resisting the draft, &c., and about sixty of these were convicted.

Where members of the order were forced into the army by the draft, they were instructed, in case they were prevented from presently escaping, and were obliged to go to the field, to use their arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers, rather than the enemy, or if possible, to desert to the enemy, by whom, through the signs of the order, they would be recognized and received as friends. It is to be added that whenever a member volunteered in the army, he was at once expelled from the order.

3. *Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Publications.*—The order, especially in Missouri, has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason. Of these, some of the principal are the following: *Pollard's Southern History of the War, Official Reports of the Confederate Government, Life of Stonewall Jackson*, pamphlets containing articles from the *Metropolitan Record, Abraham Africanus*, or *Mysteries of the White House*; *The Lincoln Catechism, or a Guide to the Presidential election of 1864*; *indestructible Organics*, by TITUS.

4. *Communicating and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.*—In Missouri, regular mail communication was for a long period maintained, through the agency of the order, from St. Louis to Price's army, by means of which private letters as well as official dispatches between him and the Grand Commander of Missouri were regularly transmitted. The mail-carriers started from a point on the Pacific Railroad, near Kirkwood Station, about fourteen miles from St. Louis, and, traveling only by night, proceeded (to quote from Col. SANDERSON'S report) to "Mattox Mills, on the Maramee River, thence past Mineral Point to Webster, thence to a point fifteen miles below Van Buren, where they crossed the Black River, and thence to the rebel lines." It is, probably, also by this route that the secret correspondence, stated by the witness PITMAN to have been constantly kept up between PRICE and VALLANDIGHAM, the heads of the order at the North and South, respectively, was successfully maintained.

A similar communication has been continuously held with the enemy from Louisville, Ky. A considerable number of women in that State—many of them in high position in rebel society, and some of them outwardly professing to be loyal—were discovered to have been actively engaged in receiving and forwarding mails, with the assistance of the order and its instruments. Two of the most notorious and successful of these—Mrs. WOOD and Miss CABELL—have been apprehended and imprisoned.

By means of this correspondence with the enemy, the members of the Order were promptly apprised of all raids to be made by the forces of the former, and were able to hold themselves prepared to render aid and comfort to the raiders. To show how efficient for this purpose was the system thus established, it is to be added that our military authorities have, in a number of cases, been informed through members of the Order, employed in the interest of the Government, of impending raids, and important army movements of the rebels, not only days, but sometimes weeks, sooner than the same intelligence could have reached them through the ordinary channels.

On the other hand, the system of *espionage* kept up by the order, for the purpose of obtaining information of the movements of our own forces, &c., to be imparted to the enemy, seems to have been as perfect as it was secret. The Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri states, in his confession: "One of the especial objects of this order was to place members in steamboats, ferry-boats, telegraph offices, express offices, department headquarters, Provost-Marshal's office, and, in fact, in every position where they could do valuable service;" and he proceeds to specify certain members who, at the date of his confession, (Aug. 2 last,) were employed at the express and telegraph offices in St. Louis.

5. *Aiding the Enemy, by Recruiting for them, or Assisting them to Recruit within Our Lines.*—This has also been extensively carried on by members of this Order, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. It is estimated that two thousand men were sent South, from Louisville alone, during a few weeks in April and May, 1864.

The same facilities which were afforded to recruits for the Southern army were also furnished by the Order to persons desiring to proceed beyond our lines for any illegal purpose. By these, Louisville was generally preferred as a place of departure, and, on the Mississippi River, a particular steamer, the *Graham*, was selected as the safest conveyance.

6. *Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, &c.*—In this, too, the Order, and especially its female members and allies, has been sedulously engaged. The rebel women of Louisiana and Kentucky are represented as having rendered the most valuable aid to the southern army, by transporting very large quantities of percussion caps, powder, &c., concealed upon their persons, to some convenient locality near the lines, where they could readily be conveyed to those for whom they were intended. It is estimated that at Louisville, up to May 1 last, the sum of $17,000 had been invested by the Order in ammunition and arms, to be forwarded principally in this manner to the rebels. In St. Louis several firms, who are well known to the Government, the principal of which is BEUVAIS & Co., have been engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to members of the Order, to be conveyed to their Southern allies. MARY ANN PITMAN, a reliable witness and a member of the O. A. K., who will hereafter be specially alluded to, states in her testimony that she visited BEAUVAIS & Co. three times, and procured from them on each occasion about eighty dollars worth of caps, besides a number of pistols and cartridges, which she carried in person to FORREST'S command, besides a much larger quantity of smaller articles which she caused to be forwarded by other agents. The guerrillas in Missouri also received arms from St. Louis, and one DOUGLAS, one of the most active conspirators of the O. A. K. in Missouri, and a special emissary of PRICE, was arrested while in the act of transporting a box of forty revolvers by railroad to a guerrilla camp in the interior of the State. Medical stores in large quantities, were also, by the aid of the Order, furnished to the enemy; and a surgeon in Louisville, is mentioned as having "made $75,000 by smuggling medicines" through the lines of our army. Supplies were in some cases conveyed to the enemy through the medium of professed loyalists, who, having received permits for that purpose from the United States military authorities, would forward their goods, as if for ordinary purposes of trade, to a certain point near the rebel lines, where, by the connivance of the owners, the enemy would be enabled to seize them.

Cooperating with the Enemy in Raids and Invasions—While it is clear that the order has given aid, both directly and indirectly, to the forces of the rebels, and to guerrilla bands, when engaged in making incursions into the border States, yet because, on the one hand, of the constant reserve upon its action exercised by our military authorities, and, on the other hand, of the general success of our armies in the field over those of the enemy, their allies at the North have never thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of a general armed rising of the order, and its cooperation on an extended scale with the Southern forces. This plan has been two-fold, and consisted—first, of a rising of the Order in Missouri, aided by a strong detachment from Illinois, and a cooperation with a rebel army under Price; second, of a similar rising in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, and a cooperation with a force under BRECKINRIDGE, BUCKNER, MORGAN, or some other rebel commander, who was to invade the latter State. In this case the Order was first to cut the railroads and telegraph wires, in order that intelligence of the movement might not be sent abroad and the transportation of Federal troops might be delayed, and then to seize upon the arsenals at Indianapolis, Columbus, Springfield, Louisville and Frankfort, and, furnishing such of their number as were without arms, to kill or make prisoners of department, district and post commanders, release the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and at Camps Morton, Doug as and Chase, and thereupon join the Southern army at Louisville, or some other point in Kentucky, which State was to be permanently occupied by the combined force. At the period of the movement it was also proposed that an attack should be made upon Chicago by means of steam-tugs mounted with cannon. A similar course was to be taken in Missouri, and was to result in the permanent occupation of the State.

This plan has long occupied the minds of members of the Order, and has been continually discussed by them in their lodges. A rising somewhat of the character described was intended to have taken place in the Spring of this year, simultaneously with an expected advance of the army of LEE upon Washington, but the plans of the enemy having been anticipated by the movements of our own Generals, the rising of the conspirators was necessarily postponed. Again, a general movement of the Southern forces was anticipated to take place about July 4, and with this the Order was to cooperate. A speech to be made by VALLANDIGHAM at the Chicago Convention, was, it is said, to be the signal for the rising; but the postponement of the Convention, as well as the failure of the rebel armies to engage in the anticipated movement, again operated to disturb the schemes of the Order. During the Summer, however, the grand plan of action above set forth has been more than ever discussed throughout the Order, and its success most confidently predicted, while, at the same time, an extensive organization and preparation for carrying their conspiracy into effect have been actively going on. But, up to this time, notwithstanding the late raids of the enemy in Kentucky, and the invasion of Missouri by PRICE, no such general action on the part of the Order as was contemplated has taken place—a result, in great part, owing to the activity of our military authorities in strengthening the detachments at the prisons, arsenals, &c., and in causing the arrest of the leading conspirators in the several States, and especially in the seizure of large quantities of arms, which had been shipped for the use of the Order in their intended outbreak. It was, doubtless, on account of these precautions that the day last appointed for the rising of the Order in Indiana and Kentucky (Aug. 16) passed by with but slight disorder.

It is, however, the inability of the public enemy, in the now declining days of the rebellion, to initiate the desired movements, which has prevented the Order from engaging in open warfare; and it has lately been seriously considered in their councils whether they should not proceed with their revolt, relying alone upon the guerrilla bands of STEPHEN, JESSE and others for support and assistance.

With these guerrillas the Order has always most readily acted along the border. The latter, in cases of the capture by the Union forces of Northern members of the Order, engaged in cooperating with them, have frequently retaliated by seizing prominent Union citizens and holding them as hostages for the release of their allies. At other times our Government has been officially notified by the rebel authorities, that if the members of the Order captured were not treated by us as ordinary prisoners of war, retaliation would be resorted to.

An atrocious plan of concert between members of the Order in Indiana and certain guerrilla bands of Kentucky, agreed upon last Spring, may be remarked upon in this connection. Some 2,500 or 3,000 guerrillas were to be thrown into the border counties, and were to assume the character of refugees seeking employment. Being armed, they were secretly to destroy government property wherever practicable, to control the elections by force, prevent enlistments, aid deserters, and stir up strife between the civil and military authorities.

A singular feature of the raids of the enemy remains only to be adverted to, viz.: that the officers conducting these raids are furnished by the rebel Government with quantities of United States Treasury notes for use within our lines, and that these are probably most frequently procured through the agency of members of the order.

MARY ANN PITMAN, believed to be a true and faithful witness, states that FORREST, of the rebel army, at one time exhibited to her a letter to himself from a prominent rebel sympathizer and member of the Order in Washington, D. C., in which it was set forth that the sum of $20,000 in "greenbacks" had actually been forwarded by him to the rebel Government at Richmond.

8. *Destruction of Government Property.*—There is no doubt large quantities of Government property have been burned or otherwise destroyed by the agency of the order in different localities. At Louisville, in the case of the steamer *Taylor*, and on the Mississippi River, steamers belonging to the United States have been burned at the wharves, and generally when loaded with Government stores. Shortly before the arrest of BOWLES, the senior of the Major-Generals of the Order in Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation of "Greek fire," which was to be found serviceable in the destruction of public property. It was generally understood in the councils of the order, in the State of Kentucky, that they were to be compensated for such destruction by the rebel Government, by receiving a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the property so destroyed, and that this value was to be derived from the estimate of the loss made in each case by Northern newspapers.

9. *Destruction of Private Property and Persecution of Union Men.*—It is reported by Gen. CARRINGTON that the full developments of the Order in Indiana was followed by "a state of terrorism" among the Union residents of "portions of Brown, Morgan, Johnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholomew, Hendricks and other counties" in that State; that from some localities they were driven away altogether; that in others their barns, hay and wheat racks were burned; and that many persons, under the general insecurity of life and property, sold their effects at a sacrifice and removed to other places. At one time in Brown County, the members of the order openly threatened the lives of all "abolitionists" who refused to sign a peace memorial which they had prepared, and addressed to Congress. In Missouri, also, similar outrages committed upon the property of loyal citizens are attributable in a great degree to the secret order.

In this connection, the outbreak of the miners in the coal districts of Eastern Pennsylvania, in the Autumn of last year, may be appropriately referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony adduced upon the trials of these insurgents, who were guilty of the destruction of property and numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that they were generally members of a secret treasonable association similar in all respects to the K. G. C., at the meetings of which they had been incited to the commission of the crimes for which they were tried and convicted.

10. *Assassination and Murder.*—After what has been disclosed in regard to this infamous league of traitors and ruffians, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the cold-blooded assassination of Union citizens and soldiers has been included in their devilish scheme of operations. GREEN B. SMITH states in his confession that "the secret assassination of United States officers, soldiers and Government employees has been discussed in the councils of the Order and recommended." It is also shown in the course of the testimony that at a large meeting of the Order in St. Louis, in May or June last, it was proposed to form a secret police of members of the Order, for the purpose of patrolling the streets of that city at night and killing every detective and soldier that could be readily disposed of; that this proposition was coolly considered, and finally rejected, not because of its fiendish character—no voice being raised against criminality—but because only it was deemed premature. At Louisville, in June last, a similar scheme was discussed among the Order for the waylaying and butchering of negro soldiers in the streets at night; and in the same month a party of its members in this City was actually organized for the purpose of throwing off the track of the Nashville Railroad a train of colored troops, and seizing the opportunity to take the lives of as many as possible. Again, in July, the assassination of an obnoxious provost-marshal, by betraying him into the hands of guerrillas, was designed by members in the interior of Kentucky. Further, at a meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana at Indianapolis, on June 14 last, the murder of one COFFIN, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliberately discussed and fully determined upon. This fact is stated by STRINGER, in his report to Gen. CARRINGTON of June 17 last, and is more fully set forth in his testimony upon the trial of DODD. He deposes that at the meeting in question DODD himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio, where COFFIN was expected to be found, and there "dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to the meeting he himself conveyed from Judge BULLITT, at Louisville, to BOWLES and DODD, at Indianapolis, special instructions to have COFFIN "put out of the way"—"murdered"—"at all hazards."

11. *Establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy.*—In concluding this review of some of the principal specific purposes of the Order, it remains only to remark upon a further design of many of its leading members, the accomplishment of which they are represented as having deeply at heart. Hating New-England, and jealous of her influence and resources, and claiming that the interests of the West and South, naturally connected as they are through the Mississippi Valley, are identical, and actuated further by an intensely revolutionary spirit, as well as the unbridled and unprincipled ambition, these men have made the establishment of a Western or Northwestern Confederacy, in alliance with the South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting and conspiring. It is with this steadily in prospect that they are constantly seeking to produce discontent, disorganization and civil disorder at the North. With this view, they gloat over every reverse of the armies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion shall be protracted until the resources of the Government shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed, its currency hopelessly depreciated, and confusion everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy which, under their scheme, is to ensue, the new Confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite itself with that of the South, or to form therewith a close and permanent alliance. Futile and extravagant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled purpose of many leading spirits of the secret conspiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and discussion. Not only is this scheme deliberated upon in the lodges of the Order, but it is openly proclaimed. Members of the Indiana legislature, even, have publicly announced it, and avowed that they will take their own State out of the Union and recognize the independence of the South. A citizen captured by a guerrilla band in Kentucky last summer, records the fact that the establishment of a new confederacy as the deliberate purpose of the western people, was boastfully asserted by these outlaws, who also assured their prisoner that in the event of such establishment there would be "a greater rebellion than ever!"

Lastly, it is claimed that the new confederacy is already organized, that it has a "provisional government," officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in secret operation. No comment is necessary to be made upon this treason, not now contemplated for the first time in our history. Suggested by the present rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the ardent and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and inspiration of the secret order.

CONCLUSION.

Judge HOLT next gives the different classes of witnesses from whom the information was derived upon which he bases his statements, and says:

In concluding this review, it remains only to state that a constant reference has been made to the elaborate official reports, in regard to the order of Brigadier-General CARRINGTON, commanding District of Indiana, and of Col. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri. The great mass of the testimony upon the subject of the secret conspiracy has been furnished by these officers; the latter acting under the orders of Major-General ROSECRANS, and the former cooperating under the instructions of the Secretary of War, with Major-General BURBRIDGE, commanding District of Kentucky, as well as with Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who, though at one time greatly embarrassed by a legislature strongly tainted with disloyalty, in his efforts to repress the domestic enemy, has at last seen his State relieved from the danger of civil war.

But, although the treason of the order has been thoroughly exposed, and, although its capacity for fatal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its leaders, the seizure of its arms, and the other vigorous means which have been pursued, been seriously impaired, it is still busied with its secret plottings against the Government, and with its perfidious designs in aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have recently issued new signs and passwords, and its members assert that foul means will be used to prevent the success of the administration at the coming election, and threaten an extended revolt in the event of the reelection of President LINCOLN.

In the presence of the rebellion and this secret order—which is but its echo and faithful ally—we cannot but be amazed at the utter and wide-spread profligacy, personal and political, which these movements against the Government disclose. The guilty men engaged in them, after casting aside their allegiance, seem to have trodden under foot every sentiment of honor and every restraint of law, human and divine. Judea produced but one Judas Iscariot, and Rome, from the sinks of her demoralization, produced but one Cataline, and yet, as events prove, there has arisen together in our land an entire brood of such traitors, all animated by the same parricidal spirit, and all struggling with the same relentless malignity for the dismemberment of our Union. Of this extraordinary phenomenon—not paralleled, it is believed, in the world's history—there can be but one explanation, and all these blackened and fetid streams of crime may well be traced to the same common fountain. So fiercely intolerant and imperious was the temper engendered by slavery, that when the Southern people, after having controlled the national councils for half a century, were beaten at an election, their leaders turned upon the Government with the insolent fury with which they would have drawn their revolvers on a rebellious slave in one of their negro quarters; and they have continued since to prosecute their warfare, amid all the barbarisms and atrocities naturally and necessarily inspired by the infernal institution in whose interests they are sacrificing alike themselves and their country. Many of these conspirators, as is well known, were fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the nation, and were loaded with its honors at the very moment they struck at its life with the horrible criminality of a son stabbing the bosom of his own mother while impressing kisses on his cheeks. The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States, who so completely fraternize with these conspirators, and whose machinations are now unmasked, it is as clearly the duty of the administration to prosecute and punish, as it is its duty to subjugate the rebels who are openly in arms against the government. In the performance of this duty, it is entitled to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crushing the truculent foe ambushed in the haunts of this secret order, should rival in courage and faithfulness the armies which are so nobly sustaining our flag on the battle-field of the South.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Arrival of Gen. Schofield—The Enemy Reported in Force at Dalton—Chattanooga Strongly Fortified—Sherman Close on Hood.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived here to-day, and assumed the general direction of affairs here.

The enemy are reported in force at Dalton.

Col. JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth United States Colored, was making a determined defence at Chattanooga, which is strongly fortified and supplied with troops to make a protracted and successful defence.

Gen. SHERMAN is close on HOOD'S rear, and undoubtedly will make it a hornet's nest for him.

FROM MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Price—Our Cavalry Repulsed at Pisgah—Excitement in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The rear-guard of Gen. PRICE left Booneville the night before last, marching toward Lexington.

Our cavalry, under Gen. SANBORN, is said to have been repulsed at Pisgah, Cooper County, on Wednesday, but since are reported at Sedalia, on the Pacific Railroad.

Great excitement exists in Kansas, and the militia have been called out to repel the invasion of the rebels.

BUDDE PUCMAN and thirty Germans were killed at Lafayette, a German settlement, on the 10th inst., by the rebels under POOL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 14.

J. P. SANDERSON, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri, died at noon to-day.

Gen. ROSECRANS reached Jefferson City to-night, but we have no definite news of the enemy. At last accounts PRICE'S train was on Lamine River, with his main force, but whether he would move north or south was unknown.

Tobacco is higher. Cotton dull; good middling, 66c.; receipts, 38 sacks. Flour dull and lower; super, $7 75@$8 for single, and $9 50 for double extra for buyers. Corn firm and higher; sales at $1 62@$1 65. Oats firm at 91c.@92c.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

Guerrillas Cross the River Six Miles Above Poolesville.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Information has reached here that yesterday afternoon about one hundred of WHITE'S guerrillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac River, six miles above Edwards' Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Md., where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage.

There are additional reports, but which are not authenticated, that later in the day other guerrilla bands crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Oct. 15.

Accounts from the Army of the Potmac continue to represent that all is quiet along the lines, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

Secretary FESSENDEN and other prominent persons have left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

The Union Gains—Gov. Morton's Majority 20,000—The House Decidedly Union—The Senate in Doubt.

HARRISBURGH, PA., Saturday, Oct. 15.

Gov. MORTON telegraphs here as follows:

"We have eight Members of Congress, being a gain of four. The lower House of the Legislature is decidedly Union. The Senate is a tie, or probably Democratic by one or two majority. My majority is not less than 20,000, and the prospect is that it will be a few thousand more. No official returns of the home vote have yet reached the office of the Secretary of State. It is impossible to give any aggregate of the soldiers' vote."

The Maryland Election—The Result Still in Doubt.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The latest footing up on the Constitution vote is as follows:

For the Constitution, 11,917; against the Constitution, 12,829.

The negative vote includes many estimated majorities, which may be reduced.

The affirmative vote includes 671 soldiers' votes in Maryland.

There is no report of the vote of the soldiers with the army of the Potomac, or with Gen. SHERIDAN.

The result is still doubtful.

THE ARMY AND THE CRISIS.

A Few Plain Words With the Rank and File of the Union Armies.

I.

NAPOLEON wittily warned Governments to "beware when bayonets should learn *to think*;" but with us, far from being a subject of fear, it is our glory and pride that the war for the Union has been upheld by a million of "thinking bayonets." Despots may tremble when the bayonets that sustain their thrones learn *to think*; but when free men rise in arms to defend free institutions, what "thinking" can be more true, more wise, more patriotic than theirs?

It is thinking bayonets that compose our army. It is "thinking" that *inspired* those bayonets; and it is because they are in the grasp of thinking men that they are clothed with all their majesty and power. When dark days have come upon our land, when the sibilant tongue of the Copperhead has been heard to hiss his base whispers of surrender, when the wisest could not see their way clear, and the hearts of the most patriotic sunk within them, hope and light and courage have flashed forth from the gleam of those same thinking bayonets.

It is you, Oh million of thinking bayonets, that have led the way, that have shamed our pusillanimity, that have taught the nation what *patriotism* is. If Peace now begins to draw

declarations lately made by the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States! Standing on an eminence whence he surveys the whole continental field of battle; whence his eyes take in all the elements that enter into the dread problem of war, he affirms that the rebellion is doomed, that the rebel armies are all but used up, and that *the one thing needed to "secure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment at the North."* "The rebels," says he, "have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and performing a good part of their garrisons or intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.*" It is in this state of facts, when the life-blood of the rebellion is ebbing away, when our victorious columns are marching on from victory to victory; when the soul of the nation is stirred and vivified with a breath of the old-time patriotic fire, when the Government finds the revival of the volunteer spirit such (reaching from five to ten thousand recruits per day) that it can afford to dispense with the operations of the draft as a slower recruiting agent than the spontaneous patriotism of the people presents,—it is amid this inspiring presentment of material and moral elements that the resolutions of a great convention proposes that "*immediate* efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities!" Is this the sober utterance of men claiming to control the destinies of a great nation, or is it only a piece of hideous and untimely irony? You are to turn back, you victorious columns that have pushed the lines of imperial conquest from Chattanooga to Atlanta and driven the army of the rebellion in route and demoralization to the borders of the Gulf; you are to loose your hold on the vital communications of the enemy, you, veterans of Virginia, that have fought your way to where you stand in a campaign that makes historic wars a plaything and a flame,—all, all are to retire and allow Copperheads and conspirators to settle, over the graves of Union soldiers fallen in a useless war, the terms of surrender to JEFF. DAVIS and his crew. *Such* are Copperhead principles, such is the Copperhead platform.

In the sad total of "failure in the experiment of war," which, you will first learn from the creed of Chicago, sums up the history of four years, you are invited by its framers to accept their—"*sympathy.*" You have, according to the doctrines and declarations of these men, not only *failed*, but you have been *fooled*. Your love of the old flag, your determination to defend it, your hatred of treason, your deathless patriotism are mere fancy and fustian, the great army of martyrs that have offered up their lives a willing sacrifice on the altar of the Union were pour simpletons, the tens of thousands of your comrades who pine in rebel prisons, and the hundreds of thousands who bear about in their bodies the insignia of glorious wounds, are deluded victims—and in this unhappy predicament, you are offered their profound "sympathy." Sympathy—it is a precious quality; but there are times when it is the most stinging of insults. We can fancy the feelings with which the war-worn veterans of GRANT and SHERMAN will receive this gushing tender of Copperhead "sympathy." From the enemy in your front you have won something more than *sympathy*: you have *extorted his respect*, and you rightly regard this as much more valuable than the hollow commiseration of Copperheads. For *their* sympathy the Chicago resolutions sufficiently show where *that* goes. Men who have nothing but contumely for the Government you are defending, and whose declaration of principles contains not a word against treason and rebellion, not a syllable about the infernal treatment of our prisoners by the rebels, not a whisper of reproof for the crime of those Southern politicians which has desolated half a continent, show their hands too plainly to blind you as to the real drift of their "sympathy." You will indignantly tell them to take it where it will be better appreciated and not awaken that disgust which it must stir in the breast of every patriotic soldier.

IV.

The Copperheads know your sentiments. They know that the army is sound and incorruptible. They know that there has been no time during the past three years that you would not as lief fight them as fight rebels—no time that you would not willingly leave the enemy in your front to attend to the equally base, but far less brave, enemy in your rear.

It is for this reason that they will court you, and try to wheedle you. They know that their doctrines are a stench in your nostrils. They will try to hide this by pretence and palaver. They are huckstering for the army vote. The Copperheads at Chicago carried the platform, nominated PENDLETON, one of their rankest members (who has opposed the army and the war in every vote of his in Congress,) as Vice-President, and, to blind you, put up McCLELLAN as President. This is a *ruse de guerre*. They care nothing for McCLELLAN—he is with them only "a name to conjure by," a tub thrown to the whale. They calculate that there are many men in our armies who will vote for McCLELLAN *anyhow*. It does not occur to them that you look beneath the surface, that you penetrate the real issue, that this issue is the country's salvation and that you prefer your country's salvation before the fortunes of any man. American soldiers are not the material out of which to make a Pretorian guard on whose bayonets any man can be hoisted into power.

The men who have fought with GRANT, campaigned with ROSECRANS, and marched with SHERMAN, are not the men to fall in love with McCLELLAN'S feeble and fruitless style of warfare. A nation that has shared in the glories of Vicksburgh and Stone River and Chattanooga and Atlanta, has got a long ways beyond the point of being deluded by bombastic "changes of base" and "masterly inactivity."

But of the old soldiers of the Potomac army, there are still doubtless many left who retain those traditions that time and events have long since effaced from the memories of men. Around the bivouac, in the lull of long Summer days, or in the close contact of the Winter's tent, you hear these men tell of the "Young NAPOLEON" and his career. Prejudices and predilections, natural to them but nothing to you, gradually, by force of repetition, steal their way into you minds. Falsehoods, innocently believed by the old men, but of which you have no means of knowing the falsity, are told you—perhaps believed by you. You are told how the Administration thwarted McCLELLAN'S plans, withheld promised troops, threw obstacles in his path, and ensured defeat where he had organized victory.

Under another issue than that to-day presented to the country and to the army, these questions might be in place. It might be in place to inquire whether Gen. McCLELLAN was a great military genius, as some believe, or an incompetent and blunderer, as others believe; whether the men and material needed to make his campaigns successful were withheld from him, or whether he had lavished upon him the generous resources of the nation; whether the Administration is blameable for not sooner discovering his incompetence. These are interesting questions no doubt, and they will long be discussed with the warmth of partisan affection and the bitterness of partisan hate. But they are not in issue just now. For our individual part, we believe the record of the Administration to be singularly clear on all these points. We believe McCLELLAN to be neither a great General nor an aggrieved man. We see nothing in his career, either of talent, character, or success that fits him to be President of the United States. But let that pass. It is not a question of his merits or his demerits. It is a question of the principles which he represents. McCLELLAN might have the purity of a Washington, the statesmanship of a Pitt, and a generalship of a Napoleon, yet did he not plant himself fair and square on the issue of the life or death of this nation, he and his claims would pass for nothing.

McCLELLAN, after delay, accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention. His declaration of principles had been anxiously looked for, because he had put himself on record in letters to his army friends, that he could only consent to run on a war platform. Would he renounce the platform and thereby renounce the candidacy, or would he accept the platform and ruin himself? The solution of this perplexing problem, given by McCLELLAN in his letter of acceptance, only serves to show the insuperable difficulties that attend his position, and the impossibility of securing votes enough to elect him without making dupes of the one or the other faction of the party to which he looks for support.

The issue made by the Chicago platform is clear and unmistakable, and demands to be met with downright assent or dissent. On this McCLELLAN falters in a double sense, keeping the promise of patriotism to the ear and breaking it to the heart. Whether he thinks "the experiment of war a failure" or not, is impossible to determine. He expresses the opinion that the war should have been carried on in a different way from what it has been. There is no end of people who think the same way. For a year and a half we tried *his* way of carrying on war, and we submit how much of the "failure in the experiment" is due to himself. We have since carried on war in a quite *other* way; and so far from seeing "failure," we find all round the horizon of war the signs of magnificent and accumulating success. We think your valor will, ere long, carry this success through to its final consummation in the complete crushing of the rebellion, and the restoration of Union and peace. The Chicago platform declares this impossible. McCLELLAN declares neither the one thing nor the other.

Neither does McCLELLAN pronounce on this question whether "this failure in the experiment of war," as declared by the Chicago platform, should be pushed to the logical result that platform draws, namely, the "demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." His sole utterance on this point is in these words:

"So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reestablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State."

The platform says "*immediate*," which we understand. The nominee says "*so soon as it is clear or probable*," which is just saying nothing at all. Who doubts that *so soon as it is clear or probable* that the rebels are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we are ready to make such a peace? The expression is an evasive platitude, which McCLELLAN never could have used *had he had in his heart the honest determination to carry through the war to the only point when it will be either "clear or probable" that the rebels will ask for peace.*

How thoroughly are these tortuous windings characteristic of a man who, never instructed by the maxim of the great master of war, that "half measures always fail," gave throughout his military career a lamentable example of its truth, and is destined to add conspicuous confirmation of its verity by his career as a politician.

From these unintelligible utterances and evasive subtleties, those who seek the rule of action of the party that has set up GEORGE B. McCLELLAN as its Presidential candidate are thrown back on the declarations of this party as embodied in its platform. Here we find something we can understand at last. The proposition for a cessation of hostilities on account of the failure of the war, if a lie in its antecedent and an insult in its consequent, is at least intelligible, and leaves plain people in no maze of doubt as to its meaning. And let McCLELLAN refine, and evade, and spout "Union," without any hint of the means that are to secure Union, *the principles of the platform are the principles by which he would be governed if the disaster of his election should befall this nation.* If he were ten times the patriot he is, he would be drawn by the irresistible gravitation of his associations, his necessities, and the creed of his party, into the *policy* of his party. What that policy is, soldiers of the Union, you know. Is there anything in it but what you, holding a Union musket in your hands, must spit out of your mouth with scorn? Surely there is not, unless you are willing that the heroes shall have died in vain, unless you are willing that the trials and triumphs of the grandest of wars shall pass for nothing, unless you are willing to break your weapons of war and retire to the ignominy which must come upon men who, fighting the battles of humanity till victory was won, had not the courage to snatch its fruits!

The Copperheads have just put up McCLELLAN because they think your suffrages will enable them to carry through their cherished project of a surrender to JEFF. DAVIS. *They forget the terrible rebuke that came up from your ranks, like a great Atlantic swell, when their nominee, a year ago, in his Woodward letter hinted, in a far feebler way than he now does by running on the Chicago platform, his affiliation with the Peace party.* It would indeed be time to despair of the Republic if American soldiers could be the dupes of so base a plot as the Copperheads have laid. But the country is destined to no such humiliation. The voice of the Army will on the 8th of November, proclaim in thunder tones that the war must be prosecuted till the rebellion is quelled and the Union restored. And as the rebels chose to *secede* from the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, you are going to see to it that they swallow that particular pill by *succumbing* to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A SOLDIER'S VIEWS.

An Emphatic Letter from a Staff Officer of the Eighteenth Army Corps—Position of an Old Democrat.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from a well-known staff officer of the Eighteenth Army Corps, formerly a lawyer in Western New-York, and heretofore a strong Democrat. The letter was addressed to a former political friend and associate:

IN THE FIELD, NEAR JAMES RIVER, Sept. 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your last letter and its accompanying documents. You already know that I have forgotten the political zeal which used to characterize me, that stand-by-party-right-or-wrong doctrine, of which you are still the pitiful representative.

Since I have known of an armed attempt to destroy this Government I have pretended to no politics, belonged to no party, except the one which then embraced the uprising hosts of the North, pledging itself sacredly and solemnly to forget the differences of the past, and to an *unitedness* against the treason which menaced the home of liberty. You and I, then, Sir, spoke and acted together, and *so did all true men.*

To me that ignoring of petty political differences, that sacrifice of party feeling, that unity of purpose and effort, was a grand and hopeful spectacle. It struck terror to our intestine foes and proclaimed to our natural enemies, the world over, that contrary to their predictions and reasonings they had no hope in the political divisions of our people; that when the State was threatened, creeds, policies, platforms and party lines, lost their significance and became blended in the great principles of our Government. Like the broad map of our loved country, while State and local boundaries may be lost in the smoke of present trouble, brighter and dearer to our vision still shine the lakes, the gulf and the sister oceans. That unanimous action of the North gave to us a new sentiment, based partly on the conceded healthy effect of parties to the body politic, and partly on the fact, that "in union there is strength;" giving us a watch-word good for all time, "Our country, *divided* for her purity, *united* for her safety." Yes, in 1861 the sentiment of all parties was borne on the dying breath of DOUGLAS, and there was but one opinion and one remedy.

Notwithstanding my silence and general disregard to the manoeuvrings of either of your political organizations, I must say, that I have watched with peculiar anxiety the course the Democratic party would take, and what policy its name would be made to cover; and understanding the prominence of your position have looked toward, to you as the straw (excuse the comparison,) indicating the direction of the current. Your published speech, last Fall, gave me the point of the compass, and by your last, I am assured how many points public opinion has changed your course.

You will not forget my letter to you last Fall, and will remember that although "absent from the masses," and "in the army," I had a better idea of the sentiment at home than you did. You said you judged "after careful observation of the tendency of public sentiment," and from "implicit confidence in the loyalty and intelligence of the people." That has been the only political letter I have written since the war, and I trust your serious opinion of it at that time is now somewhat modified.

As I predicted, your pet doctrine of *peace* proved your ruin. Your joy over the discovered "fact" that the "nucleus of a grand dominant party" was "already formed," proved untimely. That was surely one of those sickly spasms so often manifested in our political system, which losing its force ever so soon, leaves a loathing of its very symptoms. That "nucleus" was a pit for mingling of the despairing and disloyal.

You dared not offend the people by proposing peace on conditions less important than the restoration of the old Union, although you would make wretched surrender on that end. But how were you to accomplish that restoration, when the very man to whom you clamped, and with whom affiliation was your only hope, despised, in mocking terms, all propositions to renew the old compact?

It is plainly true that, in spite of your frequent protestations to the contrary, *your peace* meant an unqualified yielding to demands you were sacredly bound to oppose at any and every sacrifice.

The nomination of that priest of treason, VALLANDIGHAM, proclaimed, deep-mouthed and trumpet-tongued, the nature and tendency of your principles, and *because* it did, it was one of your suicidal acts. On any ground except *submission*, your policy was as vain to restore peace as it was to make that "nucleus" a "dominant party."

In spite, however, of your experience, you desire still to float on that rotten and unmanly creed. You again and rake to profit from the fears and impatience of the people, much abused, because they cannot discover the advantages gained by a severe and bloody campaign. Despondency, arising from a want of wisdom to comprehend a grand plan, or of courage to endure its requirements, is mistaken for a sincere conversion to your faith. How *signally* you have mistaken the hearts of the people, will shortly appear.

I have no wish to be unkindly in any expression, but for you, in the light of my past course and present position, to ask if I do not approve the action of the Chicago Convention, is to impugn my honesty of purpose, and to doubt my heartiness and devotion to my country. It might do in the case of some of your friends, whose actions have not convinced you of their opinions—but for you to *hope* that I can act with the party at this time is no proof of your good opinion or respect for me. It is certainly a doubtful compliment.

For Gen. McCLELLAN I have a higher respect than many express, who oppose his election; but, Sir, principles are to be decided and established, and in that view we have no right to consider personal matters, merit or talent, or let it, in any manner, affect our action. By the party's own action every man is made to ask himself, "Shall we maintain and perpetuate our institutions? or shall the principles of free government be cowardly surrendered?" My conscience admits no discussion. You and I long since decided this matter. I am still decided.

I have no sympathy with the traitor's cause, and when I know they look with longing eyes for those divisions and dissensions among us on which they originally depended for success, I certainly dare not indulge them. It is enough for me to know that our enemies in many a hard fought battle, hailed with joy the action of the Chicago Convention—saw in it elements of strength for them, or of weakness to us. *Enough* that they hope for the success of its nominees, as the harbinger of their own triumph—a triumph which would blast the hopes of humanity and make us, of all people, the most miserable. "The experiment of war" has not failed. I am writing on the eve of important events; events which may cost my life; but, Sir, in the solemnity of the moment, I feel that there is no such thing as ultimate failure.

God himself has stamped our cause for success, and after it shall have wrought out His grand designs, we shall rejoice to have been the feeble instrumentality of producing such glorious and world-effecting results.

There is but one course for loyal men to pursue. Peace, to be permanent, must be wrought out by the sword. I am as easily seduced by the pleasant whisperings of peace as any man, but when peace means shameful surrender, when it neutralizes the effect of all our sacrifice of blood and treasure for the right—I am for war! dark and saddening as it may be.

In this I am not influenced by any hatred toward the South, but by the love I bear this Government. I love the old Union as it was, and as I pray God it may yet be. I love the flag which symbolizes that Union, and could I see it again in its pride and glory not a stripe less or star erased, I could easily in my joy, forgive them much, whose wicked conduct has bathed our land in blood.

If Slavery did not mingle in this question, yourself would not hesitate in this matter. Why fear that the institution is fatally sick? While I always opposed any but constitutional means for its abolition, I have felt from the beginning, that in the eternal fitness of things Slavery was doomed to be blotted out forever in this contest.

The success of our arms has demanded all that has been done against the institution by the Administration, and in that light alone deserves our sanction.

While I would not so freely as some, perhaps, give my life to free every black in Slavery, yet it would be but a small sacrifice to wipe out forever the institution which compares so badly with all our professions, and a pittance, indeed, for the restoration of the Governmental boundaries.

We have no right to look back. If I did, I could find much that has been radically contrary to my own views of expediency and practicability. It is for us to look matters square in the face, and decide, under all present circumstances, what is the true course to pursue. I regret that there should be a doubting mind. The enemies of our Government, desponding and disheartened as they may be, are still in force and in arms. They are also among us secretly, though profitably serving their master under the guise of friendship to us. Two parties are in the field of politics—one condemns the course of treason and declares for the enforcement of down-trodden law and severed compact, pledges renewed and continued effort for the supremacy of the flag of our fathers. The other pronounces the heroism and sacrifice of the people a failure, assumes that our army is disgraced, has no word of encouragement for ourselves or of condemnation of the hellish conduct of those who have brought the piercing horrors of civil strife to every fireside.

What should an enlightened soldier do? Should he stultify himself? I have no more fear for the conduct of the citizen-soldier at the ballot-box than on the field. We will vote as we fight—Union first, peace afterward.

If the views of one party prove to be the voice of the people, it will rejoice our enemies at the excesses of our cause. But if those other declarations be adopted by the people, it will carry dismay to the ranks in rebellion, blast their first and last great hope, and bring to the army the joyful assurance that their bravery and suffering has not been vain, but for results more glorious than ever heroes helped to win.

The skies are brightening—there is hope in everything to me. I never saw the army more hopeful or more anxious for the final struggle. The opportunity will not be long wanting. Grand preparations are nearly completed, and before you read this perhaps thousands may have sealed their earnest patriotism with their life-blood. Still, you would have us, by our sufferings, give the lie to our efforts. Can you wonder that I have no patience with *peace men?* It humiliates me to know that at this moment there is a party among us whose very success depends upon the defeat of our arms. If I hope for our success, I can but hope for your defeat. This I prayerfully do. I regret that our grand old party name should signify so weakly as it now does, when it might add to itself imperishable grandeur. You know my plan. I regret also that Gen. McCLELLAN (for whom I hate to lose respect) should not boldly proclaim that his heart is a soldier's, and ignore his doubtful position, for at this time every man should stand forth and speak out. I am as free to confess the errors of the Administration as they seem to be, in my humble opinion, as I ever was, but I decide my course from present conditions; and with the wide future and its responsibilities before me, *I cannot see but one course for a loyal man.*

In the hands of Providence are the issues, and if we do our whole duty the reward is for us and ours forever.

You will probably be surprised at receiving so lengthy a letter from your old "Agreeable in All Things," and especially on a subject which I so seldom mention. Such, however, are a few of my views and plans. Do me the credit to believe them *honest*, if nothing more.

I trust that in November a glorious cheer may go up from the hearts of the people in the exercise of their richest franchise, and from the citizen soldier, bravely giving his vocation—one peaceful, the other bloody—but both necessary to the good work, and if both proclaim the same earnestness, PEACE, *permanent and lasting*, will result.

Do not forget your protestations, your pledges so solemnly made in the early days of this trouble. Remember, we have claims on you for your encouragement and assistance—long ago repeatedly promised. You said, "Go, and if needed, I will follow after." Redeem this by acting with us at home, and not shamefully disregard it by placing yourself in a position where you must hope for our destruction continually. The crisis is near, and if these be my last words to you, I could but say, as one better than I has said, "*Be thou true, be thou faithful to freedom and to God!*"

I have the honor to be yours, obediently.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF HEAVY ORDNANCE.—Some interesting details in reference to the comparative uses of smooth-bore and rifled guns for certain uses have been lately developed by a trial at Washington. The telegraphic report of the proceedings says: The guns used in the practice were 200-pounder Parrotts and 15 inch Rodmans. The guns were fired at elevations ranging from eight to fifteen degrees, and the remarkable scientific fact was developed that the extreme elevation of fifteen degrees, the range and time of flight of the smooth-bore and rifled gun were nearly the same. The practice was as follows: The rifle gun fifteen degrees of elevation; time of flight, sixteen and one-fifth seconds; range, four thousand five hundred yards. The 15-inch gun, same elevation; time of flight, sixteen and two-fifths seconds; range, forty-two hundred and fifty yards. At point blank range the 15-inch guns strike the water near the fort with a ricochet, rebounding from the water fifteen or twenty times. The dangerous field is nearly two miles, and when the great weight of the projectiles from the 15-inch guns is recollected, it would be seen that a fleet of vessels exposed to this dangerous field would have both their sides penetrated by this dangerous missile, as it leaped along the water with irresistible momentum, making a succession of flat trajectories, which would not go over at their greatest height the bulwarks of an ordinary vessel. The ricochet shot from a smooth-bore gun has this advantage over one from a rifled gun, that the former continues on in a straight course, while the flight of the latter is erratic, and sinks, when fired on the water, after the first and second leap. Not only do the smooth-bore guns possess superior advantages from the ricochet when fired over the water, but they are also able to do superior execution with grape and canister against an assaulting party on shore, each discharge being like the explosion of a mine. The impression of all the officers and experts witnessing the practice of to-day was unexpected in favor of the smooth-bore guns." As usual in these reports the charge is entirely ignored, so that we are left in doubt as to a very important point. The service charge of the 15-inch gun is 35 pounds) of the 200-pound rifle, (omitting the weight of the shot, No. 7 powder.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Oct. 3.*

FROM NASHVILLE.

Torchlight Procession—The Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers—Gov. Johnson's Speech—Tennessee to Vote in November—Furlough for Indiana Soldiers—Refugees in Nashville—Their Miseries and Needs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Nashville enjoyed, on Tuesday evening last, the novel spectacle, for this region, of a torchlight procession. It was a pleasant sequel to the recent illumination, and to the voices of cannon several times repeated within a month, hailing the victories of SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN. The object of the procession was partly political and wholly Union, and, therefore, closely connected with the other jubilant manifestations. The design was to indorse the Baltimore nominations, and to proclaim thus the conviction, that the success of these is the only security for the Union and the country.

The Forty-fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Col. ADOLPHUS DOBEN, got up this pageant. This regiment, which left New-York for the seat of the war in October, 1861, has shared in most of the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and by that of the Cumberland, after being joined by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, subsequently consolidated into the Twentieth Corps, under HOOKER. Taking part in the fierce and successful conflicts of its corps from Chattanooga to Chattahoochee, it returned from the latter place to render duty at this post. Its record has been a high and honorable one and as it marched through the streets to the music of its fine band, and in the light of the torches, and curious transparencies held by the strong hands that had struck such telling blows against rebellion and for the Union, it became an object of lively interest to gazing crowds, whose applauses could not be bestowed more worthily.

The Union Club and Union League of the city were also out with torches, swelling the procession, and making the display more brilliant. The whole moved to the Capitol, thronging the Representatives Hall, and among other speeches got a rousing one from "ANDY JOHNSON," which was the great feature of the occasion. The Governor cannot well make a tame speech. Under the inspiration of a dense crowd like this, and the enthusiastic greeting it accorded him, he made one of his happiest and most effective ones. It had very little of the strictly political element about it. It was an earnest, straightforward review of the grand issues of the hour, as between the Government and the rebellion. It touched, of course, upon the leading topics which divide the parties now asking the suffrages of the country, and exposed the hollow mockery of the cry of "peace" when there is no peace, and never can be, without the utter crushing of the rebellion in arms against the Union. The Governor's appeals, in behalf of Union, based upon the success of the Government, in maintaining its supremacy and forcing all revolting bodies and parties to acknowledge it, were direct, pungent, unanswerable, and met with the heartiest response from the throng listening to him.

Gov. JOHNSON issued, on the 1st inst., his proclamation, ordering and directing an election to be held on the 8th of November in every county of Tennessee, for President and Vice-President of the United States. This proclamation is the effect of the action of the Union State Convention, recently held in Nashville. The proper qualifications for voters, and the oath to be taken by each voter, were clearly defined by the convention, and the Military Governor was requested to carry into effect the purpose of the convention, in the manner he might deem most fitting. How large a vote will be cast by the loyal people of Tennessee cannot be known with any certainty at this time. It is safe to say it will be far from insignificant. The loyal sentiment has, beyond question, been gaining strength, and those who are loyal rejoice in the opportunity and privilege of expressing their convictions through the ballot-box, and aiding thus to maintain the Union. It is a great stride, they say, toward the good old *status* the State occupied before rebel counsels and craft disfranchised her. They shall even an approximation to the former happier condition. The whole country will look on the spectacle and watch its results with interest.

The sick and wounded Indiana soldiers in hospital here, are granted a fifteen days' furlough to go home and vote at their State Gubernatorial election. Indiana soldiers are not allowed to vote in the field, as those of Ohio, New-York, and some other States may do. Their patriotism and devotion to the country ought not to disfranchise them, while their sufferings in the severe services rendered around the flag, give them special claims to enjoy the voter's rights. Large numbers of these have left and are leaving for their homes. Indiana, like Ohio and Illinois, is largely represented in the armies of the Southwest. More than three-fourths of the troops in this department are made up from these three stalwart States. They cast, therefore, many votes. But no constraint will be put upon their choice. They will vote freely for whom they prefer, spite of all electioneering insinuations and charges to the contrary. The Union vote will doubtless be greatly increased by these voters from the army. This is well understood, and all who love the Union desire and aim to secure the soldiers' presence at the polls. They will vote for the Union and its candidates just because they love the Union, for which they have long cheerfully toiled and shed their blood. There is no class of our countrymen who understand more fully than our brave soldiers, and who have such good reason to understand, the precise issues before the country. Their manly sense and stedfast loyalty may be safely trusted as the safeguard of the Commonwealth.

Refugees in large numbers have arrived here within the few weeks past, and others are coming in daily. Many are from Georgia and Alabama. It is no uncommon thing to see scores of them at the Chattanooga depot, brought there in the trains from the South, and left in the most pitiable state of want and destitution. The infirm, aged, little children sick and squalid, hunger-pinched parents without means present or prospective, unable to alleviate their own sufferings, to say nothing of those dependent on them for support, sitting there woe-begone and almost despairing in their rags and helplessness—it is a distressing sight!

The Government has done what it could to help them. It has furnished a refugee asylum here, where a limited number has long been sheltered and partially provided for. But this is usually full, often crowded, and numbers arriving here find themselves for a time without a shelter or food, dependent upon such help as private charity may render. When the cold weather comes, it is easy to see how greatly the present need and suffering will be increased. The Ladies' Aid Society of the city, organized a year ago, are making an energetic effort to relieve, by private subscription, the distress of these poor people. Their success has been considerable thus far, the sum of about $1,300 having been realized. This is but little among so many needing to be housed, fed, clothed, and the Winter not far off. The object is one that makes its appeal to the humane everywhere. The eye of some warm-hearted friend of the homeless may chance to fall upon this paragraph, and he feel prompted to contribute something to the relief of this class of wretched people, many of whom have suffered, through the rebellion, nearly everything but death. MRS. A. B. SHANKLAND, wife of the worthy City Recorder, is Treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, and would rejoice to acknowledge its treasury swelled by rills flowing into it from the North. Come from what source it might, the aid would do great good, and make many a sorrow-laden soul sing for joy.

C. V. S.

FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

The Rebel Prisoners, and How they are Treated—How they Employ their Leisure—The Iron-Clad Roanoke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

A DAY AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Having had occasion to spend a day or two at Point Lookout—which is now a military post and used as a depot for rebel prisoners—a fair opportunity presented itself to personally observe the treatment extended by the United States authorities to the prisoners they hold, and compare it with that adopted by the rebel authorities toward those Union soldiers who fall into their hands. Point Lookout itself is a long, low, sandy strip of land, formed by the junction of the Potomac with the Chesapeake Bay, at a distance of one hundred miles south of Washington, and was famous as a watering and bathing place, where, before the rebellion was inaugurated, the F. F. V.'s and My Marylanders congregated during the Summer months. The hotel buildings and "cottages by the sea," then used for such purposes, are now occupied by United States troops as officers' quarters, &c.

The situation itself being comparatively isolated, and easy of protection, was, soon after the occupation of Norfolk by our forces, selected as a receiving depot for prisoners of war, from whence they could be distributed to other depots farther North, as fast as an overplus obtains. Upon the extreme point is situated the Hammond General Hospital, one of the largest in the service, and capable of containing several thousand beds. It is built upon one of the most approved plans, adopted by the Surgeon General, and is best illustrated by a wheel. In the centre is a large octagonal building, where are the offices of the Surgeon in charge, which may be called the hub, and from which radiate, like the spokes of the wheel the long hospital buildings or wards, occupied by the patients. This hospital is used exclusively for the sick and wounded of our army, as the rebels have accommodations of their own equally as commodious and comfortable, within the inclosure where they are confined, under the charge of Dr. THOMPSON, of our army, assisted by Confederate surgeons.

The prison is a forty-acre lot, inclosed by a high board fence, with a gallery, upon which sentinels are constantly patrolling, and from whence they can observe what is going on, both inside and out. The rear rests immediately upon the Chesapeake Bay, to which the rebels are allowed free access during the day, for the purposes of bathing, fishing, and to hold their markets, always, of course, under the strict surveillance of the guard. Within are the prisoners' quarters, composed of Sibly tents, laid out into parallel streets, regularly guttered and picked up, and kept scrupulously clean by constant policeing and drainage, so that, from the nature of the soil, except in extremely rainy weather, these thoroughfares are as hard and smooth as an asphaltum road. Under the direction of Maj. BRADY, Provost-Marshal of the District, the strictest cleanliness and regularity are observed, and in this respect the encampment will shame many of those of our own troops. As is always the case, when large numbers of men are congregated, with nothing to do, many expedients are resorted to by the prisoners to while away the time, and in some cases the ingenuity manifested is remarkable. Passing down Pennsylvania-avenue, which is the name of the principal prison-street, the writer observed a small wooden house, built, evidently, of cracker-boxes, with a sign over the door, "Chains, rings, &c., manufactured here at shortest notice." Within were seated two *reb* at a work-bench, making up these articles, with tools gotten up by themselves. Watch-chains of horse-hair, guard-chains of the same, or of gutta-percha, finger-rings made of buttons, with all sorts of devices and sentences, most exquisitely carved, or with a seal inlaid with some metallic substance, upon which a masonic or other emblem is engraved in a workmanlike manner that would put to blush some of our best jouroeymen in the North. These articles the men are allowed to dispose of to the sutler, to be paid for in stores, but in no other way, and in no case for money;—but to this reference will be again had. Every day, details of from two to three hundred are made from the prisoners to work upon the fortifications, but in no case is this labor compulsory. By a regulation of the Provost-Marshal, prisoners are allowed to make up this detail by volunteering, and receive as extra compensation for their labor, five cents' worth of tobacco and one gill of whisky per day—one-half in the morning and one-half at night, or the money value thereof is passed to the credit of the individual, at the sutler's. When the whisky rations were first dealt out, the prisoners were permitted to carry them away, but it was soon ascertained that many of them sold it at fabulous prices to their comrades inside, trading it off for whatever the customer had to offer. To stop this, the whisky ration was dealt out to the men, as they were filing into the inclosure, morning and night, on returning from work, and they were compelled to drink it on the spot. Shortly after this it was discovered that the whisky trade still continued inside, and after considerable watching, the recipients were found to hold the whisky in their mouths until they came within the inclosure, when they ejected it into their cups, and sold it to the highest bidder. From this arose the name of "spit whisky." Now, however, the swallowing process is insisted upon, and as each man receives his dram, he is watched until it's down. This incident is mentioned to show how constantly, and to what shifts the prisoners will resort, to evade the regulations of the prison. With reference to the prisoners' private property and money, the most stringent orders and scrupulous exactness prevail. Under the present management, when a prisoner arrives, he is searched at once at the Provost Marshal's office, before being allowed to enter the prison, and all valuables or money are taken from the new arrivals, the former for safe keeping, the latter to be passed to the credit of each on the books of the office, and the amount so credited is entered upon a pass-book, similar to a bank depositor's book, which is given to the prisoner. These credits are also made of all moneys sent to prisoners by their friends at any subsequent periods, and are increased from time to time by sales of manufactured articles to the sutler, who credits them on account at the prices charged by the owners. Deposits thus acquired, the men are allowed to trade out with the sutler from time to time as may be desired, for fruit, flour, sugar, coffee, goods, &c. Articles thus obtained, pass as currency from man to man in their individual trading operations; for instance, a finger-ring goes for five apples, a chain for a bunch of onions, and so on *ad libitum*. Originally hard crackers were the currency, but since purchasing of the sutler has been permitted, "hard tack" has taken a back seat. The prisoners market, held daily among themselves on the beach, is an amusing illustration of the bartering propensity, implanted in human nature. Every fair day the market-men establish their stands, and expose for sale all sorts of things—one has apples, another onions or tobacco, another flour bread, another a barrel of beer made out of molasses, vinegar and water, and another flapjacks at "five cents a smack," in fact, all of it is an institution, in a small way, of the old women's stands which surround Fulton Market in your City. Then, too, there is a regular restaurant, where every day a regular dinner is served up of meats, chickens and vegetables, in fact, a very decent meal, and all conducted according to the most approved style of such institutions. All this is not only permitted by the authorities, but encouraged, since it keeps the mind engaged, and operates more effectually to prevent conspiracies and improper combinations among the men than discipline and guards.

The prisoners all look hearty, well-fed and well-clothed, with sickness averaging only seven per cent., and apart from the irksomeness of confinement the sentiment prevailing among the majority, is a preference to remain as prisoners of war, rather than be sent back into the rebel army.

The number confined at this depot now amounts to twelve thousand, and require a large force of troops, not only for guards, but for the details for duty in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Provost-Marshal's Departments. The whole force is organized into a separate brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BARNES, who, judging from what has actually been done, and is doing at the post, is "the right man in the right place."

Stationed at the mouth of the Potomac, and commanding the post, the *Roanoke* rides at anchor. She has been reseed to her gun-deck, and converted into an iron-clad, with three turrets from whose ports, her immense guns frown upon all water approaches to the Point. She too, like the land forces, is a separate command, being unattached to either the North Atlantic Squadron or the Potomac Flotilla. She is now commanded by Commander KELTY, who but recently read his commission on her quarter-deck; but prior to his arrival, that most thorough sailor and genial officer, Commander HARRISON, was in charge. Among her officers is Paymaster WINSLOW, son of the conqueror of the *Alabama*.

Summing up the whole in a few words, Point Lookout, as a military post, is an institution—order, neatness and regularity everywhere prevail. The camps of the garrison, the Goverment buildings, the road approaches, in fact, all the surroundings constitute a mode by which others may well copy. Not only the general commanding, but his staff are constant and indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. To compare this prison, and the condition of the prisoners at this place with the like condition of ours in rebeldom, is out of the question. On the one hand, in heat, comfort and cleanliness, in fact everything but liberty; on the other, sickness, misery and squalidness, and when the history of this war shall have been written, the descendants of the Southern Chivalry, if there be any left, will hide their heads with very shame, to learn with what barbarity and brutality their fathers treated those, who by the fortunes of war, fell into their hands.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Affairs in the Department of Arkansas—Gen. Steele's Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

Midst the rejoicing over the capture of Atlanta, and the actual and anticipated movements and successes of Gen. GRANT, the Department of Arkansas has been almost forgotten. Yet it none the less bears its part in enforcing the laws and restoring the Union.

A little more than a year since the rebels were in possession of the entire State. The fall of Vicksburgh gave us a foothold here, and soon after, Gen. STEELE, with as brave a command as were ever led against a foe, wrested from the enemy its very capital. Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, told the Administration and the people of the North that there was a strong Union sentiment in this State, and believing such to be the case, it has been, and now is, the policy of the Government to encourage and make effective this Union feeling.

The more effectually to accomplish this, and fearing the State might become entangled with the troubles in Missouri and Kansas, and thus retard the main object, it was placed in a department by itself, under the command of Major-Gen. STEELE, with the Seventh Army Corps. The General being fully conversant with the policy of the Government, set himself earnestly at work to carry out that policy, and bring back the State to her allegiance.

With scarcely enough territory to encamp his army, partly by coercion and partly by persuasion, he extended his lines till they reach more than six hundred miles, and now has peaceable possession of all the important points in the State. Over this extent of country, cotton-growing, agriculture, and the peaceful pursuits of life are being carried on with but little molestation from the enemy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A LOUD CALL FOR MORE MEN.

News from the Front, from Richmond and from the Valley.

What the Rebels Say of Sheridan's Recent Victory.

Speculations on the Elections in the North.

Jeff. Davis at Macon—How he Differs from Napoleon.

MEN WANTED.

From the Sentinel, Oct. 7.

Our Government makes a new call upon our citizens, or a portion of them, to-day. We need more men in the field. Our success, our safety, our existence demand this. Government recognizes the necessity, and makes the appropriate call. It has thus performed a duty which it owes to us. Our duty comes now. It is to obey with zeal and alacrity. We must strengthen our comrades in the field. We must disappoint the spoilers who come flying from the North like buzzards to an expected feast. The glad notes of victory are coming up to us from various quarters; let us join hands as well as hearts in urging on our country's cause, and securing her safety and repose.

A large number of our citizens of military age and capabilities are on detail for other duties. These details were not asked or given as favors, or exemptions from a fair share in the public defence. They were given because it was judged that the persons thus designated could best promote the common interest in the employments to which they were thus assigned. *The time has come when Government thinks otherwise.* The evidence is seen in General Orders No. 76, which will be found in to-day's paper.

Fellow-citizens, you to whom those orders refer, you are wanted by the side of your brethren in the field. Your past absence is no obstacle to you. You have been usefully and honorably employed, and under the sanction and policy of your Government. You have been standing where you have been placed, and doing the duties of your positions. You can stand there honorably no longer, for you are now assigned to new duties. You are called to the front. Your readiness in responding will test your courage and your merit. He who is ordered to guard the baggage may be as brave a soldier as he who is ordered to charge a battery; but if so, when he is ordered to leave the baggage and come forward he will come with alacrity. This is your test now! Your presence in the field will make our affairs secure. Let no questions of its necessity or expediency interfere with your action or your willingness. The authorities who placed you where you are, and would prefer for you to remain there if allowable, have decided those questions, as was their responsibility and their duty. Rush forward now to your posts—your country calls!

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 7.

Not a gun was fired on yesterday upon the lines below Richmond. Two deserters, fully armed and equipped, came over from the Yankee picket line on Wednesday night, and arrived here yesterday. They state that if the Confederate Government would adopt some means by which General Order No. 65 could obtain promiscuous circulation in the Yankee army, there are thousands who would take advantage of it; that every copy of it which had been hitherto introduced into the army had been suppressed by the officers, and all that was known of it was through hearsay. They obtained their information of it through a third person—one of the very few who had accidentally seen the order. They report that there are now three thousand troops within Fort Harrison, and that one brigade forms the picket line in front of it. The command of Fort Harrison is held by a Colonel JOURDAN. They estimate the number of Yankee troops on this side of the river at forty thousand, including one brigade of negroes. The artillery of their Fort Harrison defences consists exclusively of light pieces. These deserters will in accordance with the general order above-mentioned, be immediately furnished with transportation outside of the Confederacy, and allowed a liberal commutation for their arms and equipments.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

The Yankees are still busily engaged fitting up Fort Harrison. They think they have got a good thing, and they mean to make the most of it. They regard it as the key to Richmond, and nothing but the actual test will undeceive them.

They also continue their digging of the canal, from which, in conjunction with Fort Harrison, they expect great things. The question whether this canal will be a success even after it is cut through, is an interesting one. A similar experiment was tried in the Appomattox some years ago, and failed. But the first potot—the cutting through—is not yet settled. We hear a rumor that old BUTLER has come to a stratum of James River granite, which is likely to give him trouble. If this be true, he must have resort to submarine blasting, a slow operation. Still, perseverance and Yankee ingenuity and machinery can accomplish much, and it would not astonish us if some day old BUTLER blew out this end of Dutch Gap.

There are reasons to belive that GRANT's next attack will be solely on the north side, and that he is preparing to make it a formidable effort. It is reported he is moving his heavy guns from Petersburgh to this side of the river.

Some firing was heard down the river last evening; it was supposed to proceed from our gunboats shelling BUTLER's niggers.

THE CITY.

From the Enquirer, Oct. 7.

The city was unusually quiet yesterday. Owing to the direction of the wind, from southwest to northeast, scarcely a sound of the not far off battle broke the stillness of the air. About 6 o'clock P. M., as the sun was settling in gorgeous orange and golden clouds, the Capitol-square presented a scene as sweet and peaceful as eye could wish to rest upon, upon, and which was a commentary indeed upon the idea the Yankees never cease to preach and publish, that Richmond is daily and nightly the scene of the wildest excitement and panic. Large crowds of citizens and gaily-dressed ladies and children had assembled, and with feelings of the profoundest security promenaded to the delightful strains of the Armory Band, and only with the departure of daylight did the crowds disperse.

GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 6.

We hinted the other day that a very important movement had been made by Gen. Hood. The telegraph has disclosed its character in stating that Hood's army is now in the rear of SHERMAN's. By a bold and apparently unfeared manœuvre, the Confederate commander has moved around a half circle, of which Atlanta was the focus, and struck the line along which SHERMAN advanced, thereby interposing his army between SHERMAN's and Chattanooga, Nashville and all other bases of supply. The movement is the same as that by which SHERMAN compelled HOOD to evacuate Atlanta, but it is more decisive, for the reasons that Hood still had one railroad open to him and a friendly country to fall back into; while SHERMAN is left without any line of communication, and, go which way he may, he will find himself surrounded by enemies. It is a bold and critical movement, and must be attended by consequences of great importance. The way southward is now open to SHERMAN, and he may strike out for Augusta and Charleston, or Macon and Savannah, or Columbus and Mobile, provided he can travel with Hood's army on his back, and with everything possible done in his front to obstruct his advance! Or he must turn about and make battle with Hood on his own chosen ground. In the meantime, the Yankee forces about Knoxville and in East Tennessee will probably move down upon Hood's rear, to SHERMAN's succor; but they will not only be pursued by the forces that have heretofore confronted them, but will meet a lion in their path, in the dauntless and irresistable FORREST. The game is a complicated one, and not without great risk, but the pluck of it at present is on the Yankees, and it may result in that Russian ruin to them that the President promised in his speech at Macon. Heaven grant it.

THE LOSS OF ATLANTA.

The Columbus *Sun* says:—We hear rumors of attempts to saddle the blame of the Jonesboro' disaster upon a meritorious officer, who has twice before been subjected to the severest trials known to a soldier of spirit. His patriotism may in this, as under former circumstances, constrain him to forbearance, but there is a point beyond which forbearance may not be expected. Time was when the Army of Tennessee needed only reinforcements—not a change of commanders. Five thousand cavalry at Cass Station would have turned the tide of invasion. They were denied. The army now needs, in addition to the five thousand cavalry under FORREST, demanded by Jackson, twenty thousand infantry, to replace the losses incurred by those disastrous assaults which flung made on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta. It needs more. It needs some such man as LEE, JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD to reorganize, discipline, and lead it to victory. Let us hope that this may be granted.

The presence of Gen. LEE as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Tennessee would rekindle the fires of enthusiasm, not only among the troops, but throughout the whole country. It would be worth a whole corps of reinforcements. If Gen. BEAUREGARD can be entrusted with the defence of Richmond, as he was with that of Charleston, let us have LEE. A crushing victory in Georgia is what the Confederacy needs. Its practical and moral effects would be worth ten thousand raids into Maryland and Kentucky, and a half a dozen Valleys of Virginia. We want no more useless assaults upon breastworks, no more bombastic predictions, no more extravagant promises; least of all, do we want any more visits from the "ordering general."

They had a report on the 13th that SHERMAN is now running night trains daily to and from Chattanooga. Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense passenger depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. Before the ten days' armistice is over Atlanta will be full to repletion of military stores of all kinds.

The Federals, they say, are busy fortifying Atlanta. Their works do not entirely surround the city, but are across East Point extending to the Georgia Railroad at Decatur. No apprehensions are entertained of an attack in the rear.

Some scouts, taken prisoners, state that 30,000 men of SHERMAN's army will be mustered out of service this month; that the terms of a large number of expired some time ago, but they were detained until Atlanta was captured.

Gentlemen just from Atlanta report that the Federals, not at all deterred by its being Sunday, opened several stores, selling cheap calicoes, gewgaws and notions, lemonade, ice cream, &c.

The Federals also seem to have a mortal dread of torpedoes, as detachments of SHERMAN's army have been cautiously feeling about in search of them ever since their occupation of the city.

A correspondent writes to the *Sun* from Lovejoy's, that there was considerable straggling from our army after it left Atlanta, and it is feared that most of the stragglers had been captured. Those who came through are footsore and weary.

The Atlanta organ of Gov. BROWN is evidently as much impressed with the superior ability of Gen. SHERMAN as its neighbor. Of his management since the occupation of Atlanta it says on Sept. 15:

They are accumulating immense stores, and evidently intend to make a depot in Atlanta, whence they will operate with one of the most formidable armies we have yet encountered. To prevent it from being destructive, as they promise, it is our duty to harass their rear and make the line of communication untenable. This can be done by dashing and daring commands, constantly cutting the road and destroying the means of transportation.

But, if a few weeks of unmolested communication is permitted to the energetic and industrious General who now occupies Atlanta, he will be in a garrison where he cannot only defy assault, but where he will have subsistence to support him for many months. Then, from his impenetrable fortress he can laugh at our attempts to isolate him from the North. He will be indifferent to interruptions, whether they remain for days or weeks, or even months, and from this fortress, in the very centre of our country, there will sally forth formidable parties, which will sweep the land as with a besom of destruction.

All our safety depends on the most desperate attacks on the enemy's rear; but, if our supine and idle negligence permits the enemy to continue unmolested in his operations, we will continue to suffer and bow our heads in sorrow to the vandal hand that deals us the chastening and unresisted blow.

The *Augusta Register* says:

We do not wish to be classed with those who would give a false coloring to our situation, in order to revive the desponding, but in stating what we do to-day, give but the honest convictions of our minds. From all that we can gather, the signs of the times in and *around* Atlanta give promise—if Georgia will but partially discharge her duty—of an early riddance of our detestable and vaunting foe. We believe he has accomplished all he can, and now the tide must turn in our favor. The bugbear tales we have been told of his strength and his supplies are fabrications. Undoubted sources inform us that he is very short of supplies—men on half rations, and horses dying by hundreds per day. WHEELER has inflicted a severe blow undoubtedly; and, moreover, movements now on foot indicate speedy work. A "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," redeem Georgia forthwith, when we can have a grand illumination over the redemption of Atlanta surpassing in brilliancy the one in Nashville over its fall.

THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 11.

Affairs in the valley are not by any means unfavorable for us. The enemy still continue to be pressed back, and our cavalry now hold possession of the north bank of North River, the main body of the Federals having fallen back beyond Harrisonburgh, at which place they have a moderate sized encampment. Their outer line of pickets extend to within sight of the town of Bridgewater, which is six or eight miles south of Harrisonburgh, and west of the valley turnpike. From that point the camp of the enemy can be plainly seen. Their force is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

At Waynesboro they destroyed only the depot. The flour-mills were not destroyed, nor were any of the private houses. The flour from one mill was distributed among the negroes. Our cavalry charged the Federal troops in the streets, driving them in confusion, and pursued them so rapidly that they had no time, whatever might have been their desire, to burn private houses by the way.

At Staunton they destroyed only the depot. WICKHAM's cavalry brigade is represented as having displayed conspicuous gallantry, being the foremost in charging the enemy in the streets of Waynesboro. Passengers by last night's train report that all is now quiet there. The trains are running to within a mile and a half of Staunton. The bridge over Christian's Creek was but slightly damaged, and is already repaired.

"SHERIDAN'S WORK."

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.

The numerous fires recently observed below Waynesboro', we now learn positively were burning barns, mills and forge, the work of SHERIDAN. No one but Gen. EARLY knows precisely where the main body of this officer now is. His cavalry cover his movements so effectually that it is impossible to ascertain. They are supposed to be near Harrisonburgh.

Our army is at Mount Sidney. Both parties picket up to the North River.

It is said, on authority which we have generally found good, that the military lessees of the United States have given up all idea of moving SHERIDAN's army south of the Blue Ridge at present. They have discovered that his victories over EARLY were worth nothing, and have determined that he shall either still hold the valley, or make another attempt to come up to Lynchburgh. But he is in no condition to do it now. A large portion of his force were hundred day men who are going home. Hence the Government is straining every nerve to reinforce him with new levies, which reach him through Manassas Gap from Alexandria. They are also sending him large quantities of supplies, which he needs, since he has devastated the country.

The same informant assures us that the Yankee Government is sending large reinforcements to GRANT of a similar kind—the new levies under the late draft.

From a different source we have a rumor that our cavalry received a check between Woodstock and Winchester; lost some wagons, &c.; but that ROSSER arrived with reinforcements, beat the enemy and recaptured our losses.

[The above is all the rebels have about the utter defeat of their cavalry by SHERIDAN's troopers. The last part of the story is pure invention. ROSSER was the rebel whipped—reinforcements and all.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

BURBRIDGE was beaten at Saltville and driven into Kentucky. Since that time we have been almost daily inquiring after him without response. We feel confident we have found out what has become of him. He is en route for Nashville or Chattanooga. He may get along smoothly enough down there, unless he chances to run foul of some "Reserves."

THE NORTHERN ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 26.

That the elements of the composite party now ruled upon to make McCLELLAN President are truly described; and that, if elected, he will be compelled, by the very nature of the case, whatever his own individual desires may be, to seek negotiation with us, and suspend the military operations, is to many minds very clear. But we must still remember that to give him a chance of being elected at all, *the impending armies must gain no further successes within the next month.* It is the Confederate Army which has created a Peace party at the North. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD have planted it, LEE watered it, and we must give it increase; we must nurse it and cherish it, by the same methods as hitherto—that is with the bullet and bayonet. *Should the military situation be unfavorable to us next month, McClellan could not be elected; and if he were, his election would do us no good.* At present he and his party promise neither peace nor war; intend neither peace nor war. Janus himself did not face both ways more steadily than the Democracy; and in their hands the door of the temple of Janus would neither be shut nor open: it would be *ajar*: and it is only we who could either fling the door wide, or close and lock and seal it for generations.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

There is no alternative for us but recognition or subjugation; and the more fully our people understand this, the more decidedly they turn from all hopes based upon other grounds, the surer is our success. We cannot be subjugated, for no greater people that was true to itself, has ever yet been conquered. But we can obtain recognition, and with it independence, greatness and happiness, by steadily struggling on as we have done these four years. Whoever may oppose us, a fanatic Abolitionist or a disguised Democrat, we must meet him with the stern sword. Let us cast aside all paltry intrigues, all vain hope of remote contingencies and put our whole reliance on the strength of our purpose and the righteousness of our cause, and victory will crown our arms as sure as there is a God in Heaven.

From the Richmond Whig.

Returned prisoners, almost to a man, express the opinion, as we learn, that LINCOLN will be reelected by an overwhelming majority. This coincides with the view we have always taken of the matter, and with all the intelligence we have received from the North for many days past. If any think differently, they indulge a delusion, and the sooner they get rid of it, and of every other the better, for they will then be the better able to look their situation calmly in the face. The sooner we accept the fact that there is for us no alternative but success or subjugation, the better. Let us indulge in no more day-dreams. It is fight to the last, or die a slave.

JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

WHOM HE DOES AND DOES NOT RESEMBLE—HOW HE DIFFERS FROM NAPOLEON AND CROMWELL.

From the Macon Christian Index.

In common with many of the citizens of Macon, we had the pleasure of listening to an admirable address from our Chief Magistrate on Friday, the 23d of September. It so happened that the Mayor of our city had called a meeting of the citizens to devise means of relief for the many "exiles" and "refugees" whom the barbarous measures of our cruel and vindictive foes had driven within the limits of our corporation; he found it beyond human endurance to hear their piteous pleas for relief, and not have it in his power to afford the desired assistance; so he summoned his fellow-citizens to a consultation, determining to invoke their generosity. And it so happened that the President arrived very suddenly and unexpectedly in the city on his way to visit our army, which afforded an opportunity of hearing him that was not to be unimproved. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to wait on him and invite him to address the assembly. Soon he was ushered into the Baptist house of worship, where the meeting was held, amid prolonged plaudits, to which he responded by graceful inclinations of body, and with what we thought was a gratified expression of countenance. We do not know what it was exactly, but there was about him a simple dignity, or an humble majesty, or an evidence of genuine manhood, or tokens of nature's nobility, or manifestations of latent power—or perhaps all of these combined—which drew out our souls, and, we doubt not, the soul of every spectator, in sincere admiration, heartfelt esteem and trusting confidence. There is something about some men that at once elevates them above the common masses—that something we call involuntary homage and respect; and this is the case with President DAVIS. His bearing is manly and self-reliant, his port erect and commanding, his mein dignified and courtly; and he unites demonstrative simplicity with that indefinable majesty which true nobility of mind ever confers upon its mortal tenement. There is the flash of genius in his eye, the calmness of determined bravery in his voice, the steadiness of conscious rectitude in his tone, and the glow of patriotic fervor in his utterance.

With calm and earnest but dispassionate tones he discussed the state of our national affairs, not like a garrison can exceedingly making revelations to his subjects; nor yet like a servant entering upon unmusical explanations with his master; but like a father giving words of assurance to his children—or, rather, like a friend frankly discussing matters of common interest, and demonstrating that, more than to any other, the general good was the object of his heart and the aim of his sincerest endeavors. He denounced, in strongest terms, the "miserable man" who represented him as saying that "Georgia must defend herself," and he went on to show that he had done all he could, at the time, for the relief of Georgia, convincing his audience that not in the slightest degree had he slighted our State or neglected her interests.

And he then proceeded, in a general and expansive view of the whole situation, to demonstrate how earnest and sincere were his endeavors to benefit and protect every part of the Confederacy; and the marks of thought about his temples and eyes, and the lines of anxious solicitude apparent around his mouth, gave strong confirmation of the truthfulness of his statements. He appeared to regard the attainment of our independence as a foregone conclusion, and exhibited a manly confidence in our national ability to cope with our enemy, were we but *true to ourselves*, that was most encouraging. All he desired was for absentees to return to the army. "If," said he, "one-half of those absent from their company would but return to the ranks, it would not be long before SHERMAN would be retreating, defeated and beaten; and his retreat would be a repetition of NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow."

This visit and speech of the President will do good—his calm confidence, his determined spirit, his hopeful views and his strong conviction of the justness of our cause, were all calculated to infuse hope and encouragement into the hearts of his audience. And we dare aver that no one man in all that assembly would willingly advocate his removal from the place of trust he occupies, and the contingent of our destinies to the guidance of another head. We observed not that positiveness, that sharpness of outline, that dogmatism of manner, inclusive of *the dictator*, that we expected; but we perceived firmness of character united to a conciliatoriness of manner—a winning smile, a pleasing address, and a consciousness of rectitude of purpose—that won our confidence and regard. We expected a degree of courtliness, we found courtliness—we expected dogmatism, we found candid explanations—we looked for a degree of *hauteur* and self-opinioned asseverations, we meet with unassuming candor and friendly self-justification.

Unlike CROMWELL, he is polished and urbane; and the beauty and melody of his periods contrasted finely with the short, fiery, nervous sentences of NAPOLEON. Unlike the latter, he appealed not to pride or to desire for glory; but, like WASHINGTON, he sought to animate by a sense of duty and by an appeal to patriotic motives. His oratory was attractive rather than impressive; his gestures unrestrained and graceful; his voice soft and melodious. Intelligence sat enthroned upon his broad brow, sparkled in the steady blaze of his eye, and beamed forth in his polished and elegant diction. Benevolence, dignity and true nobleness of soul have conferred greatness upon his features, and at the same time that care and mental anxiety have traced their lines of solicitude. Integrity beams forth upon the gazer and impresses with a sense of confidence. The patriotism that appears to glow in his heart should stir every captious tongue and silence every cavil-ing voice. And the interest he manifests in our cause, and the earnestness of his efforts to secure our success, should obtain for him the love and confidence and cordial support of all.

His address was listened to with marked attention, and received with oft-repeated applause. It was followed by an eloquent, inspiring and patriotic speech from Hon. B. H. HILL, and also by a glowing speech from Gen. CUSH, in behalf of the Atlanta exiles. Gen. CUSH spoke in his happiest mood, reminding one of the good old times when care and distress slumbered not through the land, and when his genius and flow of spirits used to interest audiences by the hour. The result of his speech was the collection of $55,000 for the benefit of the refugees.

MOBILE.

The Georgia *Rebel* publishes a letter from Mobile, from which we extract the following:

"Every line of intrenchments around Mobile, made during the reign of LEADBETTER, WARNER, JOHNSON, MAURY *et id omne genus*, will be occupied. The guns mounted are of the best description, and those in the forts near the city are of the largest calibre. The gunners are veterans, and officers skilful. There is no point from which the city can be ascribed which is not commanded by 10 inch columbiads.

Brooke guns guard the upper bay, which cannot be navigated by vessels drawing more than seven or eight feet. An attempt will hardly be made to shell the city, till the batteries below are reduced, of which such vessels are incapable. At the Apalachee there are not so many guns, but it is being strengthened, and guns can be floated to it on our ironclads.

The iron-clad *Nashville* is as strong as the *Tennessee* at all points at which she will be exposed in a fight. A land attack will not materially aid our enemies simultaneously by water. But I may not tell more of the defences of Mobile. In all that I have written, nothing is stated which may not be gleaned from the Federal publication.

It will be seen by the above that the report of the sinking of the *Nashville* (twin brother of the *Tennessee*) in the channel at Dog River bar was incorrect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEGRO IMPRESSMENTS.

In its local columns, the Richmond *Whig* of Oct. 6, says:

Yesterday was a day of real excitement among the able-bodied male negro population, bond and free, in consequence of an order impressing them for military purposes. There was no promulgation of the order and the negroes were taken unawares on the street, at the market, from the shops, and at every point where they were found doing the errands of themselves or their masters and mistresses. At an early hour the negroes began to snuff something in the wind, and, rolling the whites of their eyes, began to betake themselves to indoors and the more secluded retreats of the negro dens down town. At noon an able-bodied negro, save those under escort of the impressment guards, was a rare *avis* upon the streets. In some instances the impressment agents acted with commendable indiscretion, snatching the negro from the marketing of his master, and leaving the marketing to take care of itself; taking the negro from his perch on the cart and leaving the cart driverless behind. Castle Thunder was made the temporary depot of the negroes, and they were sent from thence to the points where they were needed. Notwithstanding the sudden and summary manner of their taking off, the negroes were in jubilant spirits, and sang and hollooed on their way through the streets. A few of those impressed, whose impressment left their owners or employers destitute of help, were released upon representation to that effect being made to the Governor, but the great bulk will be made to do the country a service for the next few days, which patriotic citizens should not begrudge for the sake of the common cause.

The reporter of proceedings in the Police Court gives this sketch:

In concluding the cases upon the docket, the Mayor said he wished it to be distinctly understood that he had nothing to do with the negro impressment going on in Richmond, and consequently had no authority to release any negro so impressed. The impressment was by order of the Governor of Virginia, and all the Mayor of the city had to do with it was to lend the Governor the assistance of any force at his disposal, which he had done, and would continue to assist the Government and Executive of the Commonwealth in every possible way. He (the Mayor) believed the impressment men had carried off his servant, for he had sent him out for his breakfast that morning, and he had not been cheered by the sight of the savory dishes yet.

Mr. RATCLIFFE, who had evidently breakfasted, suggested that the servant was foraging after the breakfast.

His Honor replied saying that his servant *didn't* forage for him in that way. If his servant could be of any service to the Government in this emergency he was perfectly willing to lose his services till this emergency is over, as will every other patriotic citizen. He had blacked his own boots that morning, and could do it again if necessary. Every master can be his own servant at times like these.

While the Mayor was yet speaking an old gentleman, who had lost his favorite servant through the sudden dispensation of the Governor, came in and inquired if that was the proper place to come to seek for restitution. The Mayor inserted a considerable sized flea in the gentleman's ear, and sent him, with his respects, to Gen. KEMPER.

THE SERPENT OF THE SOUTH.

We give below some extracts from a recent letter of P. W. A., to the Savanah *Republican*. It will be seen that there is one enemy more terrible to the Confederacy than the YANKEES—more desolating than the grave. Have we become a rabble of drunkards? Let officials, in or out of the army, ponder this article well, and beware how they set the example to their subordinates, which will lead their country and themselves to perdition.

Do you ask for explanation of those rapidly occurring disasters in a portion of the State where the Confederates, until the 19th, never suffered defeat? It is simple and easily given: We have two enemies to contend with in the valley, one of whom has never been beaten since Noah drank too much wine and lay in his tent. These enemies are the Federal army and John Barley Corn. SHERIDAN has been largely reinforced, and the valley is running with apple brandy. Here is the key to our reverses. Officers of high position—yes, of very high position—have, to use an honest English word, been drunk—too drunk to command themselves, much less an army, a division, a brigade or a regiment. And, where officers in high command are in the habit of drinking to excess, we may be sure their pernicious example will be followed by those of lower rank.

JEFF. DAVIS A GOOD FATHER.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 7.

When a private individual, the father of a family that has been accustomed to live in affluence, meets with misfortune in trade, and sees himself in his means as to make it necessary to retrench his family expenses or hurry on to pecuniary ruin, it becomes his imperious duty frankly to inform his wife and children of his circumstances, and advise them of the necessity of practicing great economy and frugality in their mode of living. Such a disclosure and such advice will greatly enhance the love and respect of the family for the husband and parent who makes it, relieve him of an oppressive and corroding secret and shaming care, prevent his family from practicing unconsciously a criminal extravagance, make them proud of the confidence reposed in them, and beget in them a suitable energy.

President DAVIS has been censured by some for avoiding in his Macon speech the very weakness which we have above reprobated. As, so to speak, the head of the Confederate family, he has informed us of the vast number of men who are absent from their posts in the army. He thus frankly discloses a crying evil which saps our strength and threatens us with disaster. He has pointed out the disease, indicated the remedy, and implored the people to assist in effecting a cure. The nervous may think he has made a hurtful disclosure, but sensible people will judge otherwise. He has shown a becoming trust and confidence in the people, in their sound sense and in their courage, of which we do not doubt we shall show ourselves worthy. The President has done his duty—let us do ours. Let but half of the absentees return to the ranks, and our forces will be ample to defeat, overwhelm and drive out the enemy. The civil officers, the old men, the boys, the women and the clergy have but to take hand of this matter, and they can shame these absentees into the line. Let the county courts and all the right men make sufficient provision for the families of poor soldiers so that no excuse shall be left to them for continued desertion. The vast extent of our country renders the participation of all classes of the community not only exceedingly valuable, but almost indispensable in the gathering in of our absentees; for we cannot afford to send out all the good soldiers in search of absentees.

In one aspect the disclosure made by the President must have a wholesome effect at the North. GRANT thinks we have got out our last man. *When he finds that he has been whipped by less than half our solid era, he may well despair of anything better than fright when we gather in our whole strength.* For that most desirable consummation let all the people lend their endeavors. Our thanks are due to the President for setting us upon the work.

THE PROSPECT OF A NAVY.

From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the editor has met a highly intelligent gentleman just from Europe where he possessed unusual facilities for observation, and that he is assured there is not the slightest chance of our being able to obtain a navy in Europe—that all the principal ports in France and the British Isles perfectly swarm with Federal spies. The *Journal* concludes:

"As for negotiation, intervention, and all that, it is hardly necessary to say anything. These things have gone glimmering out of sight, and few people take the trouble even to think of them. So far so well. There is no more chance of European Powers doing anything that will be of use to us, than there is of QUEEN VICTORIA's writing an epic poem that would shed HOMER, or of EARL RUSSELL being guilty of a generous emotion."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Columbus *Sun*, of the 24th, gives the following account of a fatal railroad accident:

"A bad run-off, we are informed, happened yesterday morning on the Southwestern Railroad, three miles this side of Fort Valley. The train was loaded with soldiers, mostly furloughed, from Hood's army, that had just received supplies, and were on their way to join their companies. Two or three cars in the middle of the train fell down a steep embankment, it is supposed, from the washing of the track. By this accident seven soldiers and one negro were killed. And about thirty others, men and women were wounded, some badly. The deaths were caused by persons falling over upon the men who had jumped off. Names and residence it was not able to learn.

Assistance was promptly rendered by the Distributing Hospital, from which we have received the above information, which also furnished the train, and used his best endeavors to relieve the wounded. A fine passenger agent greatly distinguished himself in caring for the sufferers.

Five cars were thrown off the track and were badly damaged. The engine and six cars came to Butler.

"HOME AGAIN."

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Within the past three days there have been upward of 200 of GRANT's deserters, who came into Confederate lines under the order which promises them an unmolested return to their homes. Several squads of them have been put through our lines at a point which it is not necessary to mention, since the ROAD is in use, over a secure route to the borders of West Tennessee. But two squads will show that the Government is keeping its faith with the deserters from the enemy.

A GOOD RIDDANCE TO BAD RUBBISH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Belle Isle, the Libby prison and all the intermediate posts have been emptied of Yankee prisoners, and the train, like a flock of northern geese, started southward. The Libby prison held sixty-five officers yesterday, the Belle Isle two or three hundred more, and Belle Isle four-fifths solitary Yankees, who are seen, one at each corner, like Robinson Crusoe, in a fruitless means of getting away. The whole number of Yankee prisoners sick and well, held in Richmond, does not now exceed six hundred. The thousands, like Summer geese, have flown south.

"TO THE POWERS THAT BE."

The *Sentinel* publishes the following:

Your petitioners humbly pray that you will take measures to put a stop to the pillaging of corn fields, for many cases we shall not have corn enough to serve us. Of this we have to give the Government one-tenth; and if soldiers are allowed to go into the fields and gather what they want, great suffering must ensue. The excuse generally given, when complaint is made to the proper officers is, that the Government is not furnishing rations for the horses, and that the men will take it from the fields; and while the officer does not approve of such a course, yet we find it impossible to prevent it. In these foraging expeditions the men rob the truck patch as well as the corn fields. Is there no remedy?

THE FARMER.

DESERTERS SURRENDERED AND TAKEN.

From the Greensboro' (N. C.) Citizen.

We are informed that upwards of 300 deserters and recusant conscripts have been taken and have surrendered under the proclamation of Gov. VANCE, in Randolph and the adjoining counties of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery.

THE RICE CROP.

From the Savannah Republican.

A merciful Providence has certainly blessed us this year by staying the elements until our rice farmers harvested their crops. There has recently been delightful dry weather for harvesting purposes, and we trust our farmers took advantage of it in gathering in their rice crop.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

We refer the following advertisement to SHERMAN's raiders:

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the plantation of Major WILLIAM N. BRADLEY, in the upper part of King William County, in June last, by SHERIDAN's men, the following colts:

Three horse-mule colts and one mare-mule colt, all three years old and dark bay or brown color; one three year old horse colt, dark gray or steel color, a white spot in one eye; one sorrel colt, blaze face, three years old, one bay filly, white star in forehead, same age; one mouse-colored filly, three years old, has probably changed color to iron gray; one two-year old bay filly.

The above colts were taken from Hay's plantation, in the upper part of King William County, in June last, by SHERIDAN's raiders, on their way up to Louisa; and as they were all unbroken, it is believed that many of them were abandoned by the Yankees in their retreat, and are now held in Louisa or Caroline. Two hundred dollars will be paid for the recovery of each, or for such information as may lead to their recovery. Address JAMES TRICE,
Hay's Plantation,
Manquer Court-House.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Devastation on the Main Pacific and Southwest Branch Roads—Bridges, Depots, &c., Burned—The Estimated Loss.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 8.

The vandals under the traitors PRICE, REYNOLDS, POLK & Co. have made very thorough work in recording the infamy of those ingrate Missourians in characters of blood and fire on the State that once cherished them. Among the minor items of destruction wrought by them is the devastation of property on the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads, footing up to scarcely less than a million dollars. These roads were not only of inestimable public utility, but directly owned by a large proportion of our people as well as by the State herself. The total injury inflicted upon the Pacific Railroad alone, in the destruction of stock, interruption of business, and stoppage of progressing improvements will exceed half a million of dollars, and will probably prove to be some hundreds of thousands more.

On the Pacific Railroad the losses thus far known, are as follows:

The Osage Bridge, 117 miles from St. Louis, was a magnificent structure, 1,122 feet in length, with six spans, and a draw 18 feet in width. The work was built in 1855, but has all been renewed, in first-class style and with many valuable improvements, since last November. Only one span is left standing. The loss in his bridge alone is not less than some $67,000.

The Gasconade Bridge, 88 miles from our city, has been totally destroyed. Its length was 759 feet, including four spans and a draw 183 feet wide, all constructed in 1859, and renewed within a year and a half past at a cost of more than $45,500.

The Bonil Creek Bridge, 79 miles from St. Louis, consisted of a single span of 160 feet, with 70 feet of approaches, making 230 feet. It was put up in 1855, at a cost of $13,800. The destruction of this bridge was total.

Next, the Big Berger bridge, three miles beyond, shared the same fate. It had 120 feet span, was 190 feet long—with the approaches—was built in 1855, and renewed four years later. Loss, $11,400.

The Little Berger bridge, five miles further on, was also given to the flames. It spanned ninety feet, was built in 1855, and renewed about two years ago, costing some $6,000.

The Cole Creek bridge, eighty-four miles from St. Louis, spanning 160 feet, was built in 1853 and renewed in 1860. Total loss about $16,000.

Bailey Creek bridge, ninety-three miles from this city, had a single span of 170 feet, was built in 1856 and made new again in 1862, at a cost of some $6,000.

At Cole Creek the ty cars were burned; at South Point two, and one at Newport, making a loss of thirty-three cars, valued at $40 000.

Two engines captured at Cole Creek were not destroyed, as published, but dismasted to the extent of $1,500 each. A third, taken at Miller's Landing, was injured to the amount of $1,000. The engines and reins of the trains are recovered.

Of water tanks and stationery engines, apparatus for raising water, two were burned at Franklin, one at Washington, one at Miller's Landing, one at Hermann, and one at Deer Creek. Total loss in these, $12,000.

Burned depots: One at Frank lin, $14,000; Gray's Summit, $1 200; South Point, $1 500; Washington, $2,600; Miller's Landing, $2,000; Hermann, $2,400.

At Franklin were also destroyed: a machine shop, $2 500; engine-house, $3 000; woodshed, $1 000.

The above are the losses on the main line of the road. Those on the Southwest Branch are imperfectly presented, as follows:

Brush creek bridge, near Franklin, thirty-seven miles from St. Louis, one span of 110 feet, built in 1858. Loss about $7,000.

Maramec bridge No 1, two miles beyond, four spans, 525 feet in all. Only two spans, of 220 feet, were burned. Loss $13,600.

Maramec bridge No. 2, or Moselle bridge, 49 miles from St. Louis, three spans, of 365 feet. 365 feet are burned. Loss some $22,800.

Two water stations on the branch, including stationary engines, $5,000.

Depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Cuba, Bourbon, and one other, $12,500 in all.

Of 15,000 cords of corded wood on the Southwest Branch, 3,000 cords of it in one pile, a large portion has been burned, but the precise amount is not known.

The total loss of stock on the main road is moderately estimated at some $217,000, and that on the branch road at some $55,000.

The receipts of the road for the month preceding the raid were $135,000, and the loss of business per month is reckoned at that sum. It will, at least, require two months to put the road in good working order again.

All the railroad men engaged on the work of extending the line beyond Jefferson City have fled with their teams and wagons to Independence and Kansas City. The suspension of progressing improvements, and the delay of the grand enterprise of extending the track to Kansas City, will constitute one of the severest items of the disaster.

It is, however, trusted that the presence of destruction and further peril will arouse such a spirit of resistance, both from our armies and people, as will result in the speedy discomfiture and disgraceful retreat of the invaders. The general success of our arms, restoring peace, will, it is believed, soon place the country and Missouri again on the road of prosperity. The chief *permanent* effect of the present outrages will be the lasting infamy of their perpetrators.

Affairs at Jefferson City.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 9.

Trains have resumed running regularly to and from Washington, Missouri, leaving St. Louis at half-past eight A. M., and returning at half-past six P. M.

The train last evening, reached here at about half-past seven, brought a large number of passengers, who arrived at Washington on the steamer *Denver*, from Jefferson City, having left that place at seven o'clock Sunday morning. She had two hundred cabin and one hundred deck passengers.

Not a few of these passengers were persons who were about leaving the capital by railroad or steamer, for St. Louis, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, above a week since, but by order of Gen. BROWN were impressed and put at work upon the fortifications. On the departure of PRICE's army, the order detaining them was revoked, and they were permitted to leave.

Howard Price, son of the rebel Major-General, was in Jefferson City on the latter's arrival before it, and left on the *Denver*, but did not debark at Washington.

It was reported in Jefferson, Sunday morning, that the rebels were surrounded in a bend of the river, some twelve miles above, by the combined forces of Gens. CURTIS and PLEASONTON, and that the fight was still going on.

From a citizen of Jef

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1864.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Chattanooga, that the enemy are reported in force at Dalton; but that Gen. SHERMAN is pressing close on Gen. HOOD, and will soon make that scene of operations entirely too hot for him. Chattanooga itself is strongly fortified.

No confirmation has been received by the authorities at Washington, of the rebel "official" dispatches of the 8th instant, from Augusta, Ga., which says that HOOD has captured Rome, Ga., together with three thousand negroes, and a number of white officers. The story is probably a rebel canard.

A report comes to us from Missouri that the rear guard of Gen. PRICE'S army left Booneville on the 13th, marching toward Lexington. Our cavalry, under Gen. SEABORN, is reported to have suffered a repulse at Pisgah on Wednesday.

The *Fulton* brings intelligence of the sinking of a blockade-runner last Wednesday night, while attempting to run out of Charleston harbor. Another was compelled to turn back and seek refuge inside of the obstructions.

Nothing has been heard from the cavalry force sent in pursuit of MOSEBY by Gen. STEVENSON.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge HOLT has published in the Washington *Chronicle* a report, eight columns in length, in relation to the secret associations and conspiracy against the Government in the Western and Northwestern States. The actual number of persons in these secret lodges he supposes is 500,000. which is the number VALLANDIGHAM stated it to be. It is an armed force, the arms being purchased in Eastern markets, and consisting of revolvers and carbines. One of the principles of the Order is ,that Federal authority cannot coerce a sovereign State, the Federal power being without sovereignty itself. Another is that when the Government is administered contrary to the strict letter of the Constitution it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist the authorities and compel them by force of arms to act constitutionally. The specific purpose of the Order at present is to encourage desertion, to resist the draft, to circulate disloyal documents, to give intelligence to the enemy, aid him by recruiting for his army, and furnishing him with arms and ammunition, and aiding in destroying Government and private property, and the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy in alliance with the South. Judge HOLT professes to have abundant and reliable testimony establishing these facts.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider the Mayor's Message calling the attention of the Common Council to the recent advance in railroad fare. About twenty persons attended the session of the committee. Alderman OTTIWELL, who presided, said the increase was regarded by the committee as an outrage upon the public, and therefore they did not wish to hear complaints, but suggestions as to how a remedy might be speedily applied. Mr. JOHN P. WORSTELL and Alderman HARDY discussed the subject. The former is an agent of several steam railroads, which, he said, paid the internal revenue tax without imposing it upon their passengers. Alderman HARDY said the whole question rested upon the Internal Revenue Act, and advised that the committee should obtain the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The committee decided to ask the opinion of this official, and adjourned till it shall be received. Complaints in regard to the increased fare continue to be made to the Mayor, who transmits them to the committee. It is said that the railroad companies base their action upon the General Railroad Act of this State, (which was designed for steam railroads,) authorizing an extra charge of five cents on each fare not paid before entering a car. On the other hand, (in the case of the Third-avenue Railroad, at least,) the Common Council can counteract the avarice of the railroad companies by reducing the rate of fare.

The Natchez *Courier*, of the 4th inst., says: "The expedition in command of Col. MCCABE, which left Vidalia on the 26th, has returned without important casualties, and reports very material success. The force consisted of 1,200 infantry, and 150 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and arduous. Crossing the Tensas at Melbert's Ford, on a hastily constructed bridge, they reached Sicily Island the ensuing day, without encountering any enemy, Gen HARRISON wisely giving them plenty of sea-room. They captured very considerable quantities of cotton and woolen cloth, guns, ammunition, sewing-machines and supplies, most of which were destroyed. Although the march was made rapidly, they appear to have made clean work of it. They brought in the Confederate Col. WILKES and four Captains, and some eight or ten guerrillas, over 400 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 horses and 37 recruits. Returning, they forded the Tensas, armpit-deep, and arriving at Water Proof took boats, providentially sent by Gen BEAYMAN, and leaving the cavalry to bring in the captures, returned to Vidalia.

Gov. MORTON stated at Indianapolis on Wednesday that an agent of the Sanitary Commission, just arrived from Atlanta, reported Gov. BROWN negotiating terms with Gen. SHERMAN for the return of Georgia to the Union. That the relations between Gov. BROWN and JEFF. DAVIS are not amiable, may be inferred from the reference of the latter to the former in his speech at Macon: "It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Miserable man The man who uttered this was a scoundrel."

The Memphis *Argus* relates that there is now on trial at Morganzia, La., by court-martial, a young officer, attached as Adjutant to a New-York regiment, charged with attempting to betray his men into ambuscade. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter residing not far from the coast, and that, desiring to make her his wife, he proposed, and was accepted on condition that he would betray his command to a Confederate force to be conveniently ambushed. He accepted the proposition, and had got his men en route for the place of betrayal, when his design was discovered and he was placed under arrest.

The various City railroad companies have adopted a resolution that on and after the 20th inst., they will sell at their various offices tickets at the old rates of fare, with the addition of the Government Internal Revenue Tax of 2½ per cent—all passengers who fail to supply themselves with tickets in advance will be required, as now, to pay the addition of one cent to the old rates of fare.

The Lexington *Unionist*, of Thursday, says: "We are requested by Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE to say that he has been thrown by a horse, and so injured as to incapacitate him from meeting his engagements to the people for several weeks to come. We understand that the injuries sustained by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE are not so serious as to endanger life, but are such as to prevent his leaving his house for a week or two."

Under date of Indianapolis, Oct. 12, Gov. MORTON telegraphs: "The Union State ticket is elected by not less than 10,000, and probably by 20,000 majority. We gain the Eleventh Congressional District, and very probably the Third, Fourth and Tenth Districts. There are large gains throughout the State on the vote of 1860. Hopes are entertained that we will have both branches of the Legislature."

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon part of the rock overhanging Champlain-street, Quebec, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates perished. The houses of Messrs. HAYDEN and BATTLE were completely destroyed, and one occupied by JAMES LESUR was rent from cellar to attic.

Influenced by the advance in Gold on Saturday, produce and merchandise were generally quoted much dearer, but transactions were restricted. The markets closed tamely. Freights were dull, with 434 vessels of all classes in port.

We are indebted to Purser MCMANUS, of the *Fulton*, for files of Port Royal papers.

Negotiations with the Rebels—The Necessary Preliminary—Vice-President Stephens' Letter.

We give to-day the text of a letter from the rebel Vice-President STEPHENS, the existence of which was mentioned in a dispatch published yesterday. Mr. STEPHENS is ardently desirous of peace, but he does not see that it is in his power, or in the power of any number of persons in his position, to "inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about this result." He gives his views, however, at length, as to what must be its basis and key-note, and that is, the recognition of the "sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States." He regards the action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, as presenting a ray of light, and considers a convention of the States, or, in other words, "a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers," as one step in the right direction. The real object of the letter appears toward its close, where he says: "*The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North*, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths."

It seems from this that the total disintegration of the Union, as formed by the Constitution of 1787, is the essential preliminary and condition of negotiation; for he says the respective States must interchange their views as "*Sovereign Powers*"—Powers possessed of "*ultimate and absolute sovereignty*." What would be the upshot of a convention of States on this principle it is not hard to tell; and, instead of its adjusting "all questions of boundaries, Confederacies, and Unions or no Unions, naturally and easily," there can be no doubt that it would ultimate in general anarchy and universal and endless war. There is no "ray of light" whatever in the programme of Mr. STEPHENS.

The most noteworthy statement upon this matter of negotiation that we have yet had from any quarter is that recently made by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and which we published a few days since, in reply to Gen. SHERMAN'S invitation to a "conference on the state of the country." It deserves more attention than the mass of Confederate manifestoes, as it emanates from a man who is less subservient to the authorities at Richmond than most of his colleagues. The sum and substance of it is, that he will not meet Gen. SHERMAN inasmuch as neither of them, even if they were to come to an agreement, has any power to negotiate a treaty of peace; that Georgia cannot honorably abandon her sister States, though she has undoubtedly the right to negotiate a separate peace for herself, if she thinks fit; that the South cannot be subdued by force of arms, but that if the war goes on much longer it may degenerate into a guerrilla strife. And he adds at the close:

"If those on both sides who have the constitutional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States North and South, in their sovereign capacity, may then be justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way."

In other words, that there is a point beyond which, in Governor BROWN'S opinion, the States, either of the North or South, ought not to go on supporting the Central Government in the prosecution of the war; that after a certain amount of resistance the continuance of the struggle by the rebel Government as well as by that of the United States, would become an unwarrantable "effusion of blood to gratify the caprice" of individuals, and that when that point was reached, the individual States would be justified in "taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way."

Now, this is in reality a concession of all that the United States Government has ever contended for. War was resorted to, to settle the matters in dispute between North and South, because the arbitrament of peaceful discussion had been solemnly repudiated by the Secessionists; and it has been carried on by us for the last four years in the firm conviction that, after the South had fairly tried it, it would return to the conclusion that the pen and tongue and ballot-box are, after all, the best modes of ending controversy. We never hoped that war, *per se*, would decide this dispute. This would mean that the task we set for ourselves was the conquest of the South pure and simple; but nothing of the kind has ever been seriously contemplated by any sensible man at the North. What we have proposed to ourselves, and what we still propose to ourselves, is to break down the wall of partition which has been set up in the shape of the Confederate military organization, between the National Government and the Southern people, and to bring the former face to face with the individual States, and to open with them negotiations, in which the pride and lust of power of the great military chiefs would have no influence. We propose to fight on until this is done, until there is not a Confederate battalion in existence, until JEFFERSON DAVIS becomes a mere man of straw, and until it is made apparent to every man, woman and child at the South, that any further effusion of blood "would serve no better purpose than to gratify the caprice" of the Confederate authorities.

Whenever we have reached this point the separate States will, of course, be ready to negotiate with us, and the Confederate army being no longer in existence, they will be able to negotiate freely and independently.

"Oh, but" says Gov. BROWN, "the States of the South will only negotiate with the separate States of the North. The break-up of the Confederations must be reciprocal." We think not. The separate States of the South will only negotiate with us for themselves, we may be sure, when the Confederate army has been swept out of existence, and they have lost all confidence in the Confederate Government. We hope for no peace until this is done. And we admit that whenever a similar crisis arises at the North, a similar result will follow. If our armies are destroyed, our treasury made bankrupt, our Executive reduced to impotence, and the confidence of the country in it destroyed, or its support withheld from it, the Union will of course be resolved into its primitive elements, and it will be, of course, for the State or any other Government organizations that remain and possess the public confidence, to make such terms as they see fit with the public enemy, each for itself. But until this happens, we take it the people of the North will only negotiate with the South through the accustomed channels. The Government at Washington will continue to be their only mouthpiece and representative, and the only body or organization possessing any authority to negotiate on their behalf, either with rebels or foreign enemies. In short, the destruction of the central Governments is the object of the combatants on each side in this war. Whichever does this first will be the victor. We do not believe that of the South will ever be overthrown except by force of arms. We warn Gov. BROWN that he need not look for the destruction of ours by any other means. The survivor of the two will be master of the situation. Gov. BROWN talks as if it were probable that they would both fall together; but we doubt whether, in his secret heart, he can, after a candid view of the military situation, hold any such opinion.

If either Gov. BROWN or Vice-President STEPHENS are willing to have peace and negotiation on the basis of the Union and the Constitution, we should be greatly pleased to hear from them to that effect.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War—North and South.

Under the responsible names of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, Hon. J. CLARK HARE, and others of equal professional and social standing, a narrative of the condition of our prisoners, North and South, has been published. It needed such names to make the story credible. The horrors it reveals have no parallel, even in fiction. Upon any less responsible testimony, we should be disposed to reject the whole as the invention of a diseased imagination. Even as it is, we cannot venture to do more than draw attention to the general outlines of the ghastly picture.

On the 19th of May last, the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission requested Dr. MOTT and five other gentlemen of the same social standing to act in the character of Commissioners for ascertaining the actual facts as to the condition of prisoners held in military durance both South and North. We need not say that the investigation was at once formal, searching and unprejudiced. The members of the Commission included men of opposite political opinions. But apart from this, their personal character placed them so far beyond suspicion, that among men of intelligence, whether in Europe or America, their word would not be called in question. After four months of patient investigation, then, during which they took a vast mass of evidence under oath from Northern and Southern prisoners of war, these Commissioners come to the solemn conclusion, that during their captivity in the military prisons of the South, the great mass of our loyal soldiers "*were hungry day and night*, and suffered the pangs of famine with its dreams and delusions;" that they became weak and emaciated to a degree too horrible for description; that they were poisoned by foul air and overcrowding; that they were exposed to the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, without covering; and that "*thousands of them became hideously diseased, and most of them miserably perished.*"

The Commissioners examined with singular care and in a spirit of the utmost charity, into the question whether the necessities of the military government at Richmond compelled the horrible usages which caused these sufferings. On this point the evidence is ample and decisive. "Why," it is asked with great pertinence—even admitting a deficient commissariat, "were our soldiers robbed of their private property—the money and the few trinkets a man usually carries with him? Or if this was the uncontrollable habit of a wild soldiery, *why was it the regular proceeding of the Libby authorities on the entrance of an officer?*"

With equal pertinence the Commissioners point to the fact, which becomes thoroughly patent in the evidence before them, that the bulk of the supplies of food and clothing sent to the prisoners from the North was stolen. The capriciousness of the modes of torture inflicted on our men, as shown by an accumulation of testimony in the appendix to the Narrative, may be shown in a single quotation, which is almost too horrible to be reproduced: "*Sometimes* we were allowed to go to the privy; *and sometimes we were not.* We have been kept from it as much as three days, until ——." Truly, says Dr. MOTT and his brother Commissioners, reviewing the sworn record of these atrocities, "until an excuse or an explanation comes, the Government by which such things are authorized, and the people by whose public sentiment such things are encouraged, will stand arraigned for immeasurable inhumanity and criminality before the civilized world."

The contrast to these horrors of the Southern military prisons is supplied in the second part of the Commissioners' report, wherein they supply an abridgement of the evidence of Southern prisoners now in durance at the North. One witness alone may be allowed to tell the story. At Point Lookout, where as many as 9,000 Southern soldiers were together at one time, Miss DIX testifies that "they were supplied with vegetables, with the best wheat bread, and fresh and salt meat three times daily, *in abundant measure*—the full Government ration." Out of the 9,000 but 400 reported to the Surgeon; and of these, only one hundred were confined to their beds; thirty were very sick, and but fifteen or twenty were considered hopeless cases.

The narrative, taken altogether, may be considered as an epitome of the opposing social systems which have, from the beginning, prevailed North and South; and there appears to be sound philosophy in the conclusions of the Commissioners, that "the social theory may yet be fully established, *which attributes the alienation of the Southern people to a simple difference of feeling on a question of humanity.*"

The Muller Case and the Rebellion.

Would any one have believed that there could have been wrenched by any process whatever out of the proceedings in the MULLER case here before Commissioner NEWTON, an argument in favor of the Southern rebellion? and yet the thing has been done, and furnishes another and a remarkable instance of the power of the human mind to find argument in favor of a conclusion which it desires to arrive at, in premises which have not the slightest real connection with it.

The London *Law Times* devotes two articles to the speech of Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER in behalf of MULLER on that occasion, which, it says, "exceeded in rant, rhodomontade, fustian and bad taste, the most exaggerated caricature of American oratory ever invented by novelist or dramatist," in proof of which statement it proceeds to give extracts from the plea—and then it drawe this conclusion:

"The evil sign is, that even the Bar, whose independence of influences alike from above and from below is the pride of this country, should find itself in America under compulsion, not merely to address itself to the dominant democracy, even on the gravest judicial questions, but to do so in a strain of bombastic flattery, that tells us more plainly than description, to what a despotism the intellect of the country is subjected. The secession of the South, whatever the pretences and professions, is in fact against this degrading despotism of a majority,—this sway of the half-educated many—and there are few cultivated minds who would not rather die, as the Southern gentlemen are willing to do than live under the intolerable yoke of a vulgar tyranny, that if it does not obtain the limbs imposs fetters on the mind."

We find no fault at present with this statement, that the rebellion is a revolt against the principle that the majority must rule; but the connection which is made between the "fustian" of that speech and the "despotism" of the majority here, is certainly as ridiculous as any part of the speech itself. The idea that Mr. SHAFFER was under any "compulsion" to use this "bombastic flattery," that the use of it could by any possibility be of any advantage to the speaker, either in its effect upon the case then before him or in any other way, is preposterous. It was simply the case of a man of a somewhat keen but erratic mind, who found that there was nothing whatever to be said of argument, or law or reason, and who thereupon "addressed the galleries," merely because he chose to do that rather than remain silent. If it be for such cause that "Southern gentlemen" are "willing to die," then we must conclude, that though their provocation is great, their mode of getting rid of the "intolerable yoke" is very wild and very costly.

The *Saturday Review* is more sensible in its treatment of the matter than the *Law Times*. It regards it as an exhibition of the "comic element, which scarcely ever fails to show itself in America, even on the most grave and solemn occasions;" and says that the speaker "followed that great rule of forensic oratory which bids him, when there is clearly no defence whatever, to stand up and abuse the plaintiff's attorney"—England being in this instance the plaintiff's attorney. The *Review* is highly entertained with the "particular kind of war now being waged between England and the Federal States, which Mr. SHAFFER describes with great technical nicety of expression as a 'mixed and unsolemn war,'" and does not dispute the assertion that England actually rushed into such a state of war when she "committed suicide upon her own justice."

The dealings of our Court in the Muller case have attracted great attention in England. Some of the journals praise us for letting MULLER be taken for trial, as though they believed we would hold on to him out of hatred for England, and as though they thought us a nation of savages, whom it was proper and discreet to flatter whenever we gave the least evidence that we had any regard for law, justice, or international obligation. But the absurdest thing we have seen is the effort of the *Law Times* to make out of the prisoner's counsel's speech an argument in favor of the Southern rebellion.

PENDLETON AND HIS KEEPERS.—Great efforts have been made to induce PENDLETON to write his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and give his views of affairs, in accordance with custom. Great efforts have also been made to induce him *not* to do this. The upshot of the whole is, that nobody can ascertain his sentiments—though the fact is that everybody knows what they are. It is desirable, however, that he should embrace the opportunity to make an explicit statement of his attitude at this time in view of his possible attainment of the great position to which he aspires. A new reason for his doing this is found in the Ohio election, and in the popular verdict pronounced in his own State upon his yoke-fellows, Messrs. ALEX. LONG, COX and PUGH.

Not being able to elicit from him a letter of acceptance—not being able to induce him to follow the example of MCCLELLAN, and furnish his annotations upon the Chicago platform—we have been in hope, the last few days, of obtaining from him a public, verbal statement of his "situation." It was announced, during last week, by great posters, issued by the Democrats of Orange County, that if we would "rally to Goshen" on Thursday, we should be regaled by a public speech from GEO. H. PENDLETON (in large letters) and by speeches from Gov. SEYMOUR, Gov. PARKER, and others. To Goshen accordingly, our stenographic reporter was dispatched, to take down, verbatim, for the benefit of our readers and the rest of mankind, the words of the aspirant to the Vice-Presidency. The meeting was there, and SEYMOUR and others were there; but no PENDLETON. Will PENDLETON'S keepers and trainers neither allow him to speak nor to write?

McClellan's Modesty.

MCCLELLAN'S crowning grace, they say, is an excellent touch of modesty. Quite likely it is so. But, like the ladies with their modesty-piece told of in the Spectator, he don't manage it well. Less of it in his political life, and more in his military, would be better. It is not meet that he should be all humbleness before the politicians, and all assumption before the soldiers—that he should treat himself as nobody before the one and everybody before the other.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S addresses to his soldiers are brim-full of egotism. Nothing like it. He talks like JULIUS CÆSAR to a cohort of Visigoths. To his first army in Western Virginia he says, in his address of July 19, 1861:

"I am more than satisfied with you. * * * You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that, by your valor and endurance, you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers, I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me."

So in his address to the Army of the Potomac, March 14, 1862, he says:

"The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to serve the country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the same presage of victory; I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strenge my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you, where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children; and you know that your General loves you from the depth of his heart."

This address runs on in just this style to the end. Within its brief compass of fifty lines, it repeats the first person singular more times than it can be found in all the addresses of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHEARDAN and FARRAGUT combined. It is a pity we cannot have a little of the same self-assertion in his political relations—of course not to the extent of his arrogance in camp, but yet enough of it to serve him from being made a tool of the party leaders who are using him for their own purposes.

THE PEACE FACTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *World* says: "It is noticed here, as being of peculiar significance, that strongly-pronounced peace men like ALEXANDER LONG, and violent radicals like ASHLEY, have been left in the lurch by the popular vote. It is believed here that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance has hit the happy mean," &c. Now if it be true, as we think it is, that there is a peculiar significance in men like ALEXANDER LONG being "left in the lurch," this is certainly very cold comfort for LONG and VALLANDIGHAM'S "valued friend," GEORGE H. PENDLETON, whose turn is to come next. If the people can't tolerate LONG, what is to become of PENDLETON? On what ground is it, we may safely ask, that the opinions of the two do not coincide? To be sure, PENDLETON expressed, at the convention, his regard for the Union, and his desire that it might be restored. But LONG and VALLANDIGHAM "love the Union," and desire its restoration just as much as he. LONG has never said he didn't think the Union a good thing, or didn't wish it would be preserved. What LONG has said is, that he, for his part, does not think it worth fighting for, or that it is of any use to fight for it; and as it is this that has caused him "to be left in the lurch," we strongly advise him to be of good cheer, for in three or four weeks more he will find himself in respectable company. He will have at least one man in the same predicament with himself, whom we shall not indicate more particularly than to say that his name begins with P. The latter has just one chance of saving himself, though we confess we think it a poor one, and that is, to write a letter, and hit the happy mean, as MCCLELLAN has done. The public are dying to hear from him. We venture to say, that if he were to live a thousand years, he will never again have the same chance of having his opinions listened to as he will if he lets them out any time during the next four weeks, in "a line" to the committee that informed him of his nomination to the Vice-Presidency.

Movements of Secretary Stanton—The War Estimates for the Ensuing Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 15.

The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, the Commissary-General and the Surgeon-General, to confer with Gen. GRANT upon the war-estimates for the ensuing year.

It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the Cotton States a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments.

The Remains of Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The remains of Chief-Justice TANEY were accompanied to the railroad train, to-day, by President LINCOLN and several members of the Cabinet. The body will be conveyed to Frederick, Md., for interment.

Fearful Gale at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 15.

We had a fearful gale here all day yesterday, and trees were blown down in every direction and the telegraph wires broken.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE QUOTA OF KENTUCKY—ORDER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Maj. Wm. H. Sidell, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General for Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible]

MAJOR: The Provost-Marshal General directs me to instruct you to allow credits to the Second District, Kentucky, for all colored recruits, residents of that district, who have been mustered in the State of Tennessee, so far as you are able to ascertain the number. Recruits who have enlisted in Ohio, Indiana and other loyal States, have been credited to those States, and will not be credited to Kentucky. Any claim which the State of Kentucky may present on this account will be a subject for adjustment between the State authorities of Kentucky and the authorities of those States in the settlement of credits hereafter. But, at the same time, you will instruct the Board of Enrollment, in addition to the instructions of Circular No. 24, 1864, to correct the enrollment list, by striking therefrom the names of all who have entered the service since July 18, 1864, and who have not been credited to that district; and also the names of such persons as have been conscripted by the rebel armies or guerrilla parties, and carried beyond the lines of the Union forces. Having corrected the enrollment lists, you will modify the quotas to the same extent. These corrections will be made as speedily as possible, and will not be allowed to delay the operations of the draft; but in the event that more drafted men are held to service in any sub-district of the district than its proper quota is shown to be by the corrected enrollment, then all its drafted men above the proper quota before they are sent to general rendezvous, will be discharged, notwithstanding what the [illegible] may draw.

It is presumed that these corrections of quotas will not affect the men drawn in the ordinary drawing for any of the sub-districts, perhaps in none, and for that reason there will be no necessity for any delay in the draft. As the corrections will be applied by you in considering the deficiency for which a supplemental draft will be made. It has been stated that the Provost-Marshal of the Second District, and perhaps other Provost-Marshals of your State, are in the habit of representing to colored men presented as substitutes, that their position to the service and claims to freedom would be improved by volunteering, instead of entering the service as substitutes. You will see that this is not permitted as the law permits substitution as well as volunteering. The channel through which the soldier enters the army is to be determined by the parties interested, without interference by the Provost-Marshal. I am, Major, very respectfully your obedient servant,

N. L. JEFFRIES,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-Gen.

DISMISSALS.

The following is a list of dismissals for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864:

Col. Wm. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, to date Oct. 4, 1864, for violation of Army Regulations and General Orders from the War Department in regard to publications over his own signature in relation to the operations of the armies of the United States in the Department of the Gulf.

Capt. A. L. Washburn, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 5, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date Sept. 5, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence Without Leave.

Captain Francis E. Hale, First Michigan Light Artillery.

Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Alson J. Gilbert, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirts, Third Michigan Cavalry, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Spencer Carr, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to date October 5, 1864, for being in the City of Washington without authority, and found in a house of ill-fame in citizen's dress.

Lieutenant W. S. Eaton, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, to date October 1, 1864, for wilful disobedience of orders.

Lieut. Jasper M. Shultz, Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 1, 1864, for cowardice while his command was in face of the enemy.

The following officers of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 1, 1864, for leaving their companies while their commands were in front of the enemy, and neglect of duty in not controlling and giving proper orders to their men:

Second Lieut. Henry P. Field.
Second Lieut. Henry S. Larned.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Capt. Wm C. Moreau, Third Indiana Cavalry, to date April 4, 1864, "for having tendered his resignation while under charges for obtaining money under false pretences, and other conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and having twice absconded from the department to avoid a trial upon these charges."

First Lieut. Albert Snyder, Second United States Colored Cavalry, to date Sept. 19, 1861, for having tendered his resignation in the face of the enemy for insufficient reasons.

The following officers, to date August 7, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy:

Capt. Matthew Brown, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Augustus Van Ness, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery.

The following officers, to date July 29, 1864, for deserting their commands and circulating exaggerated reports of the losses of the army.

Capt. —— Hollwell, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

First Lieut. W. A. Williams, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. H. Evart, First New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. —— Jones, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Second Lieut J. C. Means, First Virginia Artillery, to date July 29, 1864, for needlessly abandoning four guns of his battery.

Second Lieut. A. M. Kilpatrick, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Aug. 14, 1864, for repeated acts of cowardice before the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued, in the following cases have been revoked:

Capt. J. C. Donnahower, Second Minnesota Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieut. Charles W. Chapman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Paine, Thirteenth New-York Cavalry.

First Lieut. Theodore Bradley, Second United States Artillery, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 6, 1864.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

Capt. John Noyes, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, with pay from the time at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Curtiss, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, heretofore dismissed, has been restored, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State, with a view to his trial by court-martial.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence in the case of First Lieut. C. A. Talbot, First Maryland Light Artillery, "to be cashiered," has been remitted, and he has been restored to his commission.

CASHIERED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Lieut. Patrick S. Early, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who resisted arrest while intoxicated, on the night of the 4th of June, 1864, at Grover's Theatre, and shot Lieut. Wm. H. Tyrrell, the commanding officer of the night patrol, the ball taking effect in the neck, has been cashiered with the loss of all pay and allowances, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In the affray with the officer of patrol, Early, it will be remembered, received several severe wounds, which confined him to a hospital for some time, but a day or two ago he was sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded the new loan, accepting all bids above thirty one hundredths premium, and about sixty per centum of the amount bid at that figure to make up the forty millions.

ORGAN ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand sacred concert will be given in St. John the Evangelist Church, this evening, for the purpose of opening the new organ recently built for St. Patrick's Cathedral, and said to be the finest instrument in the country. Many eminent organists will be present. The church is situated on Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A cotton mill in Clayville, owned by W. B. MATHEWSON, and run by LINDSAY JORDAN, was burnt last night. It was insured in this city for $17,500.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty.

Its Adoption the Only Way to Peace.

His Opinion of the Chicago Convention.

Its Platform of Principles "A Ray of Light.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following letter, purporting to be from the rebel Vice-President, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, appears in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as a special dispatch from Washington. The source whence it is derived is not stated:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

The movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at the last session upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776, our ancestors, and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen coequal and cosovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present coequal and cosovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North, to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night, the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This obscures the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, "Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal coeternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under-estimate the priceless inheritance they acquired for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With those principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States. Yours respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Harmless Earthquake—News from China—Capture of Nankin by the Imperialists—From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

Two heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt in the lower part of the State last night, and another this morning, frightening the people out of their houses, but doing no damage.

Advices from China to August 20 confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the Imperialists.

Japanese advices of Sept. 3 say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince Lechesin, who still closes the inland sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consisted of nine British, four Dutch, three French and one American vessels. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to chastise an independent Prince.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* brought from Oregon, Idaho and the British Columbia mines today about half a million of dollars in gold. The Northern mines are steadily increasing in their yield

The Convention to Form a Union Between the British Provinces.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Nothing authentic can be learned concerning the action of the convention yesterday to form a Union of the British Provinces.

The Executive Council entertained the delegates with a splendid ball and dinner last night.

To-night the Board of Trade will give a dinner to the delegates.

Prominent English newspapers are represented, and much interest is felt in the progress of negotiations.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 15.

This road is now running regular passenger trains west and east bound. Time from Baltimore 7.45 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., as per regular schedule. No freight trains were interfered with during the late guerrilla raid, and with the present disposition of military forces no apprehension need be feared of any future disturbance on the line. The Government appreciates its importance for coal and general transportation for their interest, besides the advantages accruing to the commercial community east and west.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Oct. 15.

Forty guerrillas, on Thursday night, burned the jail in Irvin, Estelle County, and released four prisoners.

The same evening guerrillas plundered the stores in Brandenburg.

Last night fifteen guerrillas fired upon the Bardstown train, twelve miles from the Junction. The guard returned the fire, and wounded EUGENE BLAND, the guerrilla leader.

A Shooting Case—Jealousy.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

GEORGE T. FREEMANTLE, a young man of 27 years, shot his wife and then himself, last night, at their boarding-house in Bedford-court. Jealousy was the cause. Both are alive this morning, but are expected to die.

Letter from Senator Browning, of Illinois.

WHY HE CANNOT VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Hon. M. D. Henderson, Monmouth, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Yours addressed to me at Quincy has been duly received.

You ask me whether I intend to support Gen. McCLELLAN for the Presidency at the approaching election?

As I am only a private citizen, neither holding, seeking or desiring office, the line of conduct which I may deem it my duty to pursue in the coming contest can be of but little importance to any one except myself; yet I do not hesitate to reply to your inquiry, made, as it is, by a personal and political friend of many years' standing.

The most ardent political desire I have is to see the wicked and causeless rebellion, which has divided and distracted the country, desolated some of its fairest portions, and filled the entire land with mourning, suppressed—our once happy Union restored, and the authority of the Constitution and laws reëstablished over all our territory, and all our people. Without a restoration of the Union, we can have no permanent peace, no permanent Government, no permanent prosperity.

If the rebellion becomes a revolution, and the Confederate States an independent sovereignty, constitutional Government on this continent will be demoralized, and disintegration will proceed till our once noble and happy republic disappears, and is succeeded by a family of little, contemptible, and ever warring despotisms.

These consequences, in my judgment, can be prevented only by a restoration of the Union, and the Union can be restored only by subduing the military power of the Confederacy, and then addressing ourselves to the *people*, separating them from their leaders, and inducing them to return to their allegiance, submit to the authority and receive the protection of the Government under the benign rule of which they were so long happy and prosperous. We should have nothing to do with the so-called Confederate Government; give it no recognition; enter into no negotiations; conclude no armistices with it; but, as I have said, crush its armies, and then address ourselves to the *people* and bring them back to the obedience of citizens. An armistice would be but the *prelude to compromise upon a basis of separation*; and, as this would be our disgrace and ruin, I cannot give my support to any man, or any set of men, who, in the event of coming into power, would favor such a policy.

I do not doubt Gen. McCLELLAN'S patriotism, nor the sincerity of his wish to preserve the integrity of the Union and Constitution. For him, personally, I have very great respect, and entire confidence in his fidelity to the country; but, if elected, he would necessarily have to square the policy of his Administration to the platform of the party which brought him into power, to the views and opinions of the men who nominated and elected him, and the Chicago platform, which, in my opinion, looks only to separation and the recognition of the Confederate Government. To this I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed. I am, very truly, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.—Mrs. H. W. STINSON, of Old Town, Me., passed through this City on Friday, having in charge the body of her son, who was killed in one of the recent battles in the Shenandoah Valley. This son, who was the only survivor of a family of four boys, enlisted soon after the war broke out, and his mother, who was a widow, followed him to the front, to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers. She has been in the field for three years, and during that time has spent about $2,500 of her own means in alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers. She says that as soon as she has buried her son she shall return to the army, where she feels that she can find sufficient occupation to take her mind off of her recent bereavement. While in this City, Mrs. STINSON was the guest of Mrs. TUTHILL, of the New-England Soldiers Relief Association, who has also labored faithfully for the soldiers for months past.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Unionists of the Fourth District of Wisconsin have nominated Hon. A. SCOTT SLOAN for election to Congress, in opposition to Hon. CHAS. A. ELDREDGE, (Dem.,) the present Representative. Mr. ELDREDGE was elected in 1862 by 5,530 majority. Last year the District voted thus:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Dodge	3,677	4,166
Fond-du-yac	3,679	2,557
Ozaukee	270	1,724
Sheboygan	2,076	1,824
Washington	669	2,453
Total	10,370	12,834

Democratic majority, 2,564.

The Army vote will perhaps give the election to Judge SLOAN.

—The Congressional canvass in the First District of Wisconsin is exciting great interest every. where. The rival candidates are, Gen. HALBERT E. PAINE (Union) and JOHN W. CAREY, (Copperhead) Two years ago the district voted Democratic by 3,521 majority. The vote last year was as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Kenosha	1,328	632
Milwaukee	3,170	5,815
Racine	2,256	1,405
Walworth	3,511	981
Waukesha	2,386	2,293
Total	12,651	11,126

Union majority 1,525.

The large Union vote that the Wisconsin soldiers will doubless give next November ought to make Gen. PAINE'S majority at least 3,000.

—Hon. THEO M. POMEROY, (Union,) has been renominated for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District of this State. He was elected in 1862 by a vote of 13,834, against 11,196 for the Democratic nominee. The District voted in 1853 as follows:

Counties.	Votes.	Dem.
Cayuga	6,951	4 033
Seneca	2,443	2,687
Wayne	5,527	3,925
Total	14,921	10,645

Union majority 4,076.

Mr. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1824; graduated at Hamilton College, and now resides at Auburn. He will doubtless be reëlected by nearly 5,000 majority, exclusive of the soldiers vote.

—The Union Assembly nominations in Oswego County are as follows: First District—ELIAS ROOT, of Oswego; Second District—RICHARD K. SANFORD, of Volney; Third District—AVERY W. SEVERANCE, of New-Haven. In 1863 these districts gave the following Union majorities respectively:

Dist.	Majority
1	330
2	359
3	1,286
Total majority	1,975

Messrs. ROOT, SANFORD and SEVERANCE were not members of the last Assembly.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following votes of Indiana soldiers:

Regts., &c.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
9th Ind. Cav	1,057	1
18th Indiana	77	2
30th Indiana	372	24
Soldiers' Home	918	19
Co. E, 135th Ind	195	0
	2,549	44

Lincoln's majority, 2,505.

—The following Union nominations have been made in Wayne County: For Sheriff, Bartlett R. Rogers, of Lyons; for District-Attorney, George N. Williams, Jr., of Palmyra; for Superintendent of Poor, John S. Roe, of Butler; for Justice of Sessions, Henry R. Taber, of Marion; for Coroner, Samuel Weed, of Galen; for Member of Assembly, First District, Thaddeus W. Collins, of Walcott: for Member of Assembly, Second District, William H. Rogers, of Williamson. This ticket will be elected by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority, and it is therefore unnecessary to publish the names of the Democratic nominees.

—Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD (Union) has been nominated for reëlection to Congress from the Seventeenth District of this State. In 1862, he received a vote of 12,015 against 5,667 for the Democratic nominee—majority, 6,148. In 1863, the vote of the District was divided thus;

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Franklin	2 721	2,048
St. Lawrence	9,621	3,424
Total	12,342	5,472

Union majority, 6,870.

Mr. HULBURD resides at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County. He is Chairman of the House Committee on Public Expenditure.

—Judge PARKER, of Albany, is on the stump for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and JONES. It may perhaps be remembered that in 1858, while the Judge was running for Governor on the Democratic ticket, JEFFERSON DAVIS, then U. S. Senator, came to this city and spoke in his behalf. The eminent Albanian now returns the compliment by electioneering for JEFF. DAVIS' allies.

—Hon. WILLIAM E. BONHAM, of Bath, ALEXANDER OLCOTT, of Corning, and HORACE HEMIS, of Hornellsville, are the Union candidates for Members of Assembly in the First, Second and Third Districts of Steuben County, respectively. Messrs. BONHAM and OLCOTT served in the last Assembly. Steuben County gave 2 053 Union majority in 1863.

—The Eleventh Regiment of West Virginia Volunteers recently left home for Harper's Ferry. Before leaving, however, a vote was taken for President, when every man voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. West Virginia is good for 25,000 Union majority next month.

—Col. SAM. MCKEE, an assistant elector on the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket of Kentucky, was some time since an inmate of Libby Prison, Richmond, under sentence of death for many months. He is doing yeoman service in the Union cause.

—E. C. HIBBEN, Democratic candidate for clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in a recent letter to Hon. DAN. VOORHEES, says that "Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murders!"

—Hon. JOHN T. WRIGHT, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for the Twenty-seventh District of this State, has been nominated as the Union Candidate for Sheriff Allegany County.

—JAMES K. BUTTON is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirty-first District of this State, which is now represented by Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON.

—There is some talk out West of circulating the recent military and naval reports of Gen. SHERMAN and Admiral FARRAGUT as Union campaign documents. They are not at all popular with the Peace Democrats.

—Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Representative in Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, is on the stump for the Union nominees. His last speech was made at Nashua.

—A vote for President was lately taken at the Officers' Hospital, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. LINCOLN received 167 votes to 8 for FREMONT and 7 for MCCLELLAN.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON is announced to speak on political topics at Hartford, Conn., Saturday evening, October 22.

—It is reported at the West that MCCLELLAN will not vote for PENDLETON, nor PENDLETON for MCCLELLAN. Very few loyal men will vote for either.

—The political campaign is progressing satisfactorily in Connecticut—the Union cause gaining ground every day.

—The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Eagle* refuses to support Gen. MCCLELLAN for President, but declares in favor of Ex-Senator WALL, of New-Jersey.

—The Toronto *Globe* predicts the success of the Union party at the approaching election.

—Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, has engagements to speak for the Union cause in Illinois.

—Hon. BURT VAN HORN is the Union nominee for Congress in the Niagara District.

—The Port Byron (N. Y.) *Gazette*, hitherto neutral, now supports the Union ticket.

—Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, is canvassing that State for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

—Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has taken the stump for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

—Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON is advertised to speak in Illinois.

—The Union Leagues of Louisville, Ky., are in a flourishing condition.

—Nearly every political newspaper published in West Virginia supports LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Jefferson Davis.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY EVENING,

Oct. 20, A. D. 1864.

Barbeler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

DIED.

CARMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, MINNIE H., youngest daughter of James and Julia S. Carman, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 137 East 42d-st.

DOANE.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, after a long and severe illness, CHARLES J., son of Denis and Rosanna Doane, aged 23 years, 11 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of John Kelly, No. 217 Lexington av., on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, John Kelly, Charles, John and Alexander McIlhergy, also his fellow seminarians of the Novitiate of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada East, also the graduate class of 1860 and 1861 of St. Francis Xavier College, are invited to attend his funeral. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DAVENPORT.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 14, JOHN ALFRED DAVENPORT, Esq., formerly merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

DICKERS.—On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Oct. 12, of paralysis, HENRY DICKERS, Esq., native of Berkshire, Eng., aged 76 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East 57th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., New-York, for interment.

HEARN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 13, CAROLINE, wife of James A. Hearn, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At Morehead City, N. C., on Friday morning, Oct. 7, of yellow fever, FAYETTE W. HAMILTON, aged 26 years and 10 months.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, CORA DE PEYSTER, aged 4 years and 3 months, daughter of B. Y. B. and Anna Livingston.

Funeral services will be held at the house, No. 198 South 2d-st., corner of 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P M. The friends are respectfully invited.

SHAW.—On Friday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, KATE, wife of Dr. Joseph G. Shaw, and daughter of the late John Charlotte, aged 28 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M., from St. Alban's Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

$50 000

WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hair-dressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the druggists and at my office.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The opening exercises for the regular Winter session of the above institution will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock P M. Introductory address by Prof. T. G. THOMAS, M. D. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

JNO. C DALTON,

Secretary of the Faculty.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECeived—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. It used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

POLITICAL.

CITIZEN'S INDEPENDENT UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

HON. WM. WALL.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,

JAMES M. THOMSON.

"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

UNION MASS MEETING AT BROADWAY and 47th st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. Jas M. SCOVEL, Rev. W. H. BOOLE. Anderson's Glee Club will sing. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.

HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Union Commission, in behalf of the destitute refugees of the South, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. THOMPSON, DUNCAN and S. H. TYNG, Jr., of this City; and from Hon. JOS. S. FOWLER, of Nashville, Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, and C. T. CHASE, Esq., Agent of the Sanitary Commission at Cairo, Ill.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST CHURCH—between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN R. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M.; subject, "*The fulness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ.*" And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "*The Justice of God,*" being the 6th discourse on the being and attributes of God. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, 16th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

WELSH PREACHING.—REV. R. D. THOMAS will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 o'clock, at his church in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the subject—*The Reign of God in the present crisis.* All Welsh people friendly to the Government and the Union are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Methods to be Adopted by Sabbath School Teachers in Directing and Encouraging their Scholars, with a view to secure their decision for Christ.*

THE ORDINATION OF REV. DR. STUART DODGE as missionary to Syria will take place on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, at present supplying the pulpit, will preach The Sermon. Dr. ADAMS will deliver the charge, and other interesting services appropriate to the occasion. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder W. HOWARTH. Subject—*Prophetic Times* (Daniel viii. 12, 14. At 3 P. M., by Geo. STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Sunday Evening Services. Rev. GARDNER R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subject—*The Public Press in relation to Religion and the Morals of Society.*

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the second, in a course of four sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—*The agency by which the resurrection will be effected, "How are the dead raised up?"*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. F. GRISWOLD, presiding elder, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. C. KEELER, at 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening services. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Union daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. A. FRANCKS MASON WILL PREACH in the 8th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M.; evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*The Weeping Saviour.* Evening—*Faith's Battle and Faith's Victory.*

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfect Manhood.*

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, ON 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the lecture THIS EVENING: *Reasons for Expecting New and Fuller Disclosures of Divine Truth.* The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-AV. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and sermon in the Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

A CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE ON EDUCATION in the Baptist Denomination will be delivered at the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. S. S. CUTTING, D. D., Professor of Rochester University, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—On SUNDAY, 16th inst., the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Subject, Morning—*The Inspiration of the Scriptures* Evening—*To the Young Men's Christian Association.* Seats free.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The second lecture of the series will be delivered by Rev. C. C. GOSS, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection taken for the poor.

GOD'S HAND IN THE PRESENT WAR.—A political discourse will be delivered on the above subject by Dr. A. W. ROBINSON, in the hall corner of 23-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING. Public invited.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LARGE hall, corner of 6th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular SABBATH services A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer. Part I.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—Public meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. F. GILBERT and other eloquent speakers are expected to deliver addresses. Singing by the children. Sabbath school in the afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Final Issue of the Present Conflict.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. DR. W. W. EVERTS, OF CHICAGO, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Strong place and Harrison-st. Subject—*A Perfect Manhood.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Second Advent, Pre-Millenium or Post-Millenium.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. G. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on Sabbath, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and missionary meeting at 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POIN

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1864.

$1000	U. S. 6s '81....C.	106	800	Erie Railway.....	67
	Small.....	106	300	do.....	97⅛
5,000	do.....	106	700	do.....	97⅛
5,000	do.....	106⅛	2800	do.....	97⅛
2000	Erie Railway	97⅛	100	do.....s10	97⅛
3,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s R.	106¾	100	do.....b30	98
2,000	do.....	106¾	300	do.....	97⅛
21,000	U.S. 6s 5-20's C.	106⅝	100	do.....s10	97⅛
1,000	U.S. 6s 10-40s C.	94½	100	do.....	97⅜
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. Oct. & April.	106	100	Erie R. Pref.....	104
500	do.....Small	104	150	do.....	104⅛
25,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. C...	94⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	123
20,000	do.....	94⅞	500	do.....	123¼
5,000	O. State 6s '83..	106	200	do.....b10	123⅛
4,000	Mo. State 6s	60	100	do.....s10	123
4,000	M. 6s ass. to Pacific R.....	69	100	Alt. & T. H. P.b15	70¼
13,000	O. & M. Cer....	37	100	do.....s15	70⅜
2,000	do.....	36¾	100	Ill Cen. R.....	121⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	116	800	Reading R.....	124
4,000	Erie 2d M., '70.	118	100	do.....	124⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	96	2000	do.....	124⅛
15,000	P., Ft W. & Chi. M	104	1500	do.....	124⅛
22,000	Am. Gold.....o	215¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	126⅜
1,000	do.....o	218	200	do.....s15	126
13	Metropolitan Bk..	115	600	M. S. & N. I.....	71
55	Fourth Nat. Bank.	90	100	do.....	70⅝
50	Canton Co.....	35	400	do.....	70¾
200	do.....b30	35⅜	200	do.....	70¾
100	do.....	34¾	2000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	100
	7 Del. & H. C. Co....	165	200	do.....s10	100
	21 Penn. Coal Co....	186	100	do.....b10	100
400	Cum. Coal Pref...	58	400	Chi. & N. W.....	44⅜
400	do.....	58⅜	350	do.....	45
200	do.....	58⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.....	114⅜
100	do.....	58	200	do.....s10	114⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.....	85	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	96
300	Quick. Min. Co....	70¾	100	do.....s15	96⅛
100	Mar. Mining Co....	31	300	do.....	96⅛
100	do.....	34½	100	do.....s30	96⅛
100	Smith Pamelee Gold Co.....	8	150	do.....b10	97
200	do.....	7¾	800	do.....	97
100	Atl. M. S. Co.....	190	200	M. & P. Du C. R....	50
50	N. Y. Cen.....	119	100	do.....b30	51
200	do.....b18	119⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	101
200	do.....	119¼	400	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....	119	600	do.....	102
100	do.....s15	119	300	do.....	102
200	Chi. & N. W. P....	79¾	200	do.....s10	102⅜
100	do.....s30	79⅜	100	do.....	102⅜
400	do.....	79⅜	300	do.....	102⅜
100	do.....	79¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer....	36	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	o 121
10,000	do.....s3	36⅛	50	do.....	123
200	N. Y. Cen. R....	118⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	102¾
2000	Erie Railway	97⅜	600	do.....	102¾
7000	do.....b3	97⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.....	96¼
300	do.....b3	97⅛	200	do.....	96
1300	do.....	97	500	Chic. & N.W.R....	44⅛
400	do.....c	97⅛	200	do.....	44⅜
300	do.....s3	97	500	do.....	44
100	do.....b3	97	200	Chi. & N.W. Pref..o	79⅛
100	do.....c	96⅞	600	do.....	79⅜
200	do.....c	97	200	do.....	79¾
200	Hudson R. R....	124⅛	200	do.....	79
200	do.....s3	124⅜	200	do.....c	79
200	do.....	124⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.....	101
200	do.....c	124⅜	200	do.....	101⅛
200	do.....s30	124	300	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....s3	124⅛	100	do.....s3	101⅜
100	do.....b3	124⅛	1050	do.....	102
200	do.....	124	600	do.....b3	102
100	do.....s3	124	100	do.....s3	101⅜
200	do.....b10	124⅛	100	do.....	102⅛
1100	Reading R.....	123¾	100	Canton Co.....	34½
50	do.....	123	100	do.....s3	34
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	70¾	100	do.....	34
100	do.....s3	70¾	400	do.....	3 ⅜
200	do.....	70	50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	296
1000	do.....	69¾	100	Quick. Min.....b3	70¾
200	do.....c	69¾	100	Cum. Coal.....	66
100	do.....s3	69¾	1200	do.....	55¼
200	do.....	69¼	100	do.....b3	55¼
100	do.....b3	69¾	100	do.....s5	55⅜
100	do.....s3	69¾	500	Mariposa M.Co....	23¾
600	do.....b3	70			

SATURDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning with renewed firmness, and the Bull speculators raised the quotations from 215 on yesterday afternoon to 220 ℔ cent. But the additional advance was not long maintained, and the sales fell off to 219 @217@213 ℔ cent. by 2:30 o'clock. There is no export demand and but little wanted to pay Customs; so the market is exclusively supported for the present by speculation. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts to-day are $124,786, making for the whole week only $239,492.

The market for Money closes for the week quite easy to the Brokers, at 7 ℔ cent. per annum, and no apprehension appears to be felt that the payments for the New Loan on the 20th and 31st inst. will materially disturb the supply now seeking temporary employment.

The Stock Exchange is less firm than on Friday, and at 2 o'clock, after the first and only Board on Saturday, the Railways were about 1 ℔ cent. lower than the early sales of the forenoon. The regular Exchange Room refused, by a vote of 13 to 90, to resume Saturday afternoon sessions.

At 2½ o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon; Governments firm and Railways dull:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106¼	106¼	Mich. Southern..	71⅞	69⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	106	106¼	Illinois Cen.....	122⅜	121⅜
N. Y. Central...	119¼	118⅝	Fuchanan.....	105	105¾
Erie	97⅛	96⅜	Fort Wayne.....	101⅜	101⅜
Erie Preferred..	103	103	Rock Island....	96⅜	65⅜
Hudson.....	122¾	123	Reading.....	124	123
Canton.....	35	34	Quicksilver.....	70¼	70⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅜	94⅜	Cum'land Coal..	57	56⅜
North west.....	45⅝	44⅜	Mariposa.....	34⅜	33¾
Ohio & M. Certs	37½	36	N. West Pref....	80½	79

The following quotations were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'.....	112	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'.....	115	Hanover.....	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Metropolitan.....	115
National.....	100	Imp. and Traders'...	101
State of New-York..	100	Manuf. & Mechanics'.	100
American Exchange..	117		

And the following bids made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, ...	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Est..	110	Chi & R. I. 1sts.....	94⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	113
Erie 2ds, '81.....	117½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	105
Erie 2ds, '81.....	116	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	87
Erie 5ths, '86.....	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	111¼
Mic. C. new 1sts....	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	104
M. S. & N. I. S. Y....	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	91
Ill. Cen.....	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	83
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	101	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	82	Chi. & Al. Income....	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	102		

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $752,593, against $1,379,385 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Values.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Values.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Values.
Mnfs. of Wool.	238	$80,363	623	$241,690	1,067	$353,429
Mnfs. Cotton..	27	6,448	196	69,452	119	34,972
Mnfs of Silk..	51	35,315	104	78,533	155	139,894
Mnfs of Flax	82	21,583	870	164,475	294	97,333
Miscellaneous.	48	26,297	157	36,073	99	21,809
Totals.....	446	$163,981	1,950	$588,613	1,754	$787,667
		588,612				163,981
Total entered.....		$752,593	Total marketed..			$951,048

Among the successful bids through Messrs. Vermilye & Co. for the new national 5-20 years loan, awarded yesterday, were one from the Union Trust Company, of this City, for $100,000 at $101.07, and another from Messrs. S. B. Chittenden & Co., a similar amount, and at the same rate.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,557,759 41; Customs, $70,000; Payments, $5,761,148 41; on account of Loan, $284,000; Balance, $24,873,905 63.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Sketch of Hon. S. P. Chase's Speech in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Mr. CHASE spoke here to-day an hour and a half, to a very large and most attentive, and generally approving audience of ladies and gentlemen. He said:

Long before the war, a set of men had determined that a certain interest should prevail throughout the country, or the country should be ruined. There was not the slightest danger of Federal secession unless that interest. No respectable party or public man had any design, purpose or thought of interfering with Slavery in any State. None with whom I associated denied the undoubted right of interfering with Slavery in any State. All of us purposed to give to each State its fullest measure of rights under the Constitution, and desired to promote its interests in every way possible. There was no disposition anywhere to interfere with any rights of any state in the Union.

But we believed that the National Territories should be consecrated to Freedom; that our father's meant that the Government's National character should be non-slaveholding; that the Government itself should be on the side of general Liberty. However, we maintained this belief in no dogmatic, fanatical, irritate or unenbmissive spirit, and without interfering any direct or indirect interference with any State Rights under the Constitution.

Mr. LINCOLN, before and after his election and inauguration, was unfortunately careful that there should be no ground for the existence of apprehension of interference with Slavery in the Slave States.

Mr. LINCOLN was forbearing to the last degree, even after the flag of the Union, in the hands of a Kentuckian, had received the first insult from the slaveholders' rebellion. Will not Kentuckians fully avenge that insult?

When Kentucky faltered, hesitated and conferred with WICKLIFFE, NELSON, ROUSSEAU, and other Kentuckians, all then among the most loyal of the loyal, and all of whom I then held in honor and gratitude, and shall ever so hold for what they then said and did to resist and repress the rebellion. Mr. WICKLIFFE has since proved most shamefully recreant, but NELSON and ROUSSEAU will be held by true Kentuckians and the American people in perpetual, most grateful remembrance. The question of Kentucky's status was settled by WILLIAM NELSON, at Camp Dick Robinson. Let a monument rise there to testify to the world Kentucky's and the country's gratitude to him. Nor can too much be said to praise of the services of the gallant LOVELL ROUSSEAU in '61 and since. The country has honored itself by placing him in a most responsible position.

The President has necessarily and properly interfered with slavery. Many Southern men, at and before the rebellion's start, predicted that rebellion would kill Slavery. Mr. LINCOLN was anxious to save Slavery and every other institution, that none should be touched. But he found it utterly impossible to let Slavery alone, as impossible to save Slavery in civil war as to reverse the course of the Mississippi. It was found impossible not to aid and receive and arm and free the slaves. They were the guides, informers, pilots of our advancing armies. Slavery fell by its own weight. The Government did all it could to save every existing right. The Proclamation was an inevitable incident of the rebellion, and indispensable to its suppression.

I wish to my inmost soul that we had but one party for the Union and as to the mode of saving it: but we have two. The platform of one is perfectly clear and distinct for maintaining the integrity of the American Republic by extinguishing the rebellion—the platform of the other, to say the least, is doubtful and equivocal. While I have no doubt that many of the other party are sincerely and earnestly for saving the Union, the Chicago Convention must be taken as the representative of the party as a whole. That Convention gave no pledge that its party would insist upon the maintenance of the national integrity, only resolved for "the Union under the Constitution," which South Carolina Secessionists always said they were for. The one party leaves no doubt about its determination to maintain the Union—the other leaves much doubt.

The one declares unmistakably for earnest prosecution of the war till rebellion is crushed; the other gives assurance only for earnest endeavors for immediate cessation of hostilities. It is a calumny to speak of the failure of the war on our part, when FARRAGUT, and SHERMAN, and GRANT lead us. It will be rebuked this Fall at the polls. Our progress is steady and resistless. Even now rebellion trembles in the death-grasp of our armies. And now we must go and humiliate, prostrate ourselves before the rebellion, and ask it to have pity upon us, and grant us an immediate cessation of hostilities! Are you prepared for this degradation, Kentuckians? If you are, we of Ohio are not.

Kentucky opposition leaders are compelled by Kentucky sentiment, to speak in more earnest tones for the Union, than do their confederates in almost any other part of the land. Kentucky knows and feels that all her interests are just where her honor is—in the Union. In Indiana, the leading Sons of Liberty talk like sons of humiliation—sons of Confederate despotism and infamy—sons of conspiracy and treason. The opposition's prevailing sentiment is the prevailing sentiment of its platform, and that platform, and every vote for its nominees, tells for an ignoble peace—for possible and probable disunion—for reconstruction upon an impossible basis—for nothing which will result in any possible good to the country.

Mr. LINCOLN has administered honestly, ably and with substantial progress. He is unanimously supported by the Union men throughout the country. The country's hopes, the national integrity and honor, and the stability of the national credit and a uniform national currency, are involved in his reelection. Without doubt, he will be reelected by a largely respectable majority. It is a bad policy to weaken the strength of that party which is sure to succeed. All voters should be unanimous for presenting an imposing front to the rebels. You cannot change the government of the country, for there ain't enough of you. You can't do any good by voting against it. Give your votes so that they will tell against the rebellion. Let Kentucky speak, as HENRY CLAY would, for the Union and freedom forever.

PONTIAC.

Curious Letter from Alex. Long.

The Ohio State *Journal* of the 5th inst. publishes the following letter from the notorious Copperhead, Hon. ALEX. LONG, (Representative in Congress from Cincinnati,) and vouches for its authenticity:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so.

I did not go to New-York. AMOS GAZAM, of Illinois, who was one of the conferees, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was here and gave me a full detail of all they did.

They had passed a resolution to hold a convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but on the receipt of my dispatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by Gen. SINGLETON until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, concluding that if Ohio would do nothing, they would do likewise. And upon the rescinding of the resolution, the *Metropolitan Record* and *Freeman's Journal* caved in, but BEN WOOD determined to stand out alone, and is doing so manfully, at a loss of from $1,000 to $1,200 a week.

SINGLETON is in Washington now, and has not been home since the Convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at this time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.

There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat; others see differently. But a short time will determine it now.

I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention in this city on the 18th of next month. Very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER LONG.

Gen. Grant to a Rochester Girl.

From the Rochester Express.

The splendid saddle-cloth embroidered by Mrs. GLANKEY, of South-avenue, in this city, was dispatched to Gen. GRANT immediately upon the close of the State Fair, where, by a largely preponderating vote it was decided that it should be given to the Lieutenant-General instead of McCLELLAN. The present was duly received at headquarters, together with a letter from Miss GLANKEY, and elicited the following reply from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 3, 1864.

MISS E. GLANKEY—*My Dear Miss*: Your very kind letter of the 26th of September, with the beautiful saddle-cloth worked by your mother, has been received. I feel very grateful for such marks of esteem from strangers, and only regret that your kindness should so be taxed.

The devotion to the cause of our country exhibited in your letter, if it was general in the land, would stop desertions from the army, and the rebellion would be suppressed. You have given one brother to the cause, and regret that you have not another to tender his service. Let all the ladies of the land express the same sentiments, and able-bodied young man will be ashamed to stay at home whilst the war continues.

I regret that I have not a photograph to send you, as you request, but I will save your letter, so as to keep your address, and as soon as I can procure one will send it to you.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-General, U.S.A.

MISS EVANGELIN GLANKEY, Rochester, N.Y.

LAW REPORTS.

Interesting Admiralty Decision—Salvage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry Winsor et al. vs. The Ship Cornelius Grinnell.—This was a libel for salvage filed by the owners of the steamship *Saxon*. The facts of the case were as follows: The ship had left London bound to New-York on the 23d of March, 1863, with a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers. On the 2d of April she hove to in a severe gale of wind, her master supposing he was off Fire Island. She lay to till next morning at 4 o'clock, when she was run in west-northwest, toward New-York as was supposed, and between 12 and 1 P. M. she made the land, which was thought to be the New-Jersey shore. She was then headed off east-southeast, and in half or three-quarters of an hour, struck in shoal water. She wore ship to the westward and immediately anchored in five and a half fathoms of water. She lay there for about an hour, head to the wind, which was blowing fresh from the northeast, accompanied with rain, her officers being ignorant of her real position, when the *Saxon*, which ran regularly between Philadelphia and Boston, was discovered passing on her trip to Boston. Signals of distress were immediately set and the *Saxon* bore down, and Capt. Spencer, of the *Grinnell*, was informed, on his inquiring where he was, that he was on Five Fathom Bank, off Cape May. Capt. Spencer informed the *Saxon* of the condition of the ship, and asked if the *Saxon* would take him to a port of safety. Capt. Mathews, of the *Saxon*, said he would try. The *Grinnell's* cable was slipped, and the *Saxon* took a hawser from her to take her in tow; but in attempting to get the ship off before the wind, the hawser parted near the *Grinnell's* knighthead, from inevitable accident, and though the *Saxon's* engines were stopped as soon as they could be, and every effort was made on the *Saxon*, it got foul of her screw, and 30 or 30 fathoms of it were found on her screw when she reached Boston. The *Saxon* then ordered the *Grinnell* to make sail and follow her, which was done, the two ships steering toward the mouth of Delaware Bay. After going five or six miles the *Saxon* stopped to let the *Grinnell* come up, when Capt. Mathews told her he should have to get another hawser to her before night, as it would be ebb-tide before they reached the mouth of the Bay, and he could not get him to a safe anchorage without it. Capt. Spencer then asked if he could not take him to sea. Capt. Mathews said he could; and thereupon the *Saxon* led the way, and the ship followed out to sea, clear of all the shoals, when the *Grinnell* hauled up on her course for New-York, and the *Saxon* went on her way to Boston. The ships had been together about five hours. The *Grinnell* was found to be in good condition on arriving at New-York. She was valued at $24,500, and her cargo at $100,000. The *Saxon* was worth over $100,000, and had on board a cargo worth $400,000. She was injured while coming in contact with the *Grinnell* while taking the hawser, to the amount of $260. While pursuing her voyage to Boston, she arrived at Pollock's Rip about an hour before low water, and in attempting to cross she struck, and was injured to about $2,500. If she had not been detained by the *Grinnell*, she would doubtless have reached Le Rip at high water, and passed it in safety.

To the south and west of where the *Grinnell* lay there are shoals, and if she had parted her cable she would have been in danger of shipwreck, as the wind and current were moving in that direction. The *Saxon* was the only steamer one there about that time.

Held by the Court—That the service rendered was in the nature of salvage. The *Grinnell* was saved by the timely interposition of the *Saxon* from a position of considerable peril. (The *Charlotte*, 3 Wm. Rob. 71; the *Versailles*, 1 Curtis, 355.)

That in fixing the amount of the compensation the damages suffered by the steamer by striking Pollock's Rip cannot be considered. All such dangers are contingent, and the damages which result from them must be considered in the language of the law, as remote, having no logical or legal connection with the transaction upon which the libel is founded.

That the question is simply what amount is due the *Saxon* for the services rendered at Five Fathom Bank. The elements to be considered in solving this question are well understood. The only difficulty is as to their application. The general rule as to compensation is that it should be liberal. In determining what is liberal, we are to consider "the value of the property saved; the degree of the peril from which it was delivered; the risk of the property, and especially of the persons of the sailors; the severity and duration of their labors; the promptness of their interposition and the skill exhibited." (1 Curtis R., 361.)

That the value of the property saved is admitted at $122,500.

That the peril was sufficient to constitute a case of salvage, but was not that imminent peril which often menaces the certain destruction of a vessel on a lee shore.

That as to the risk of the persons or property of the saivors, there is no unusual ground of merit. There was very little risk to either. The labors of the salvors were neither severe nor long, and though their services were promptly rendered, there was nothing in the exigencies of the case to call for very great skill.

That on the whole, $5,000 is to be considered a liberal reward, to which is to be added the $260 damages suffered by the *Saxon* in the collision.

Decree for libelants for $5,260, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Martin & Smith; for claimants, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the record of wills admitted to probate during the week past: Hubbard Winslow, James McCall, Maria A. Teony, Owen McIntire, Janet Hastie. None of them contain anything of interest to the public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Hansa.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Southampton
Edinburg.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Erin.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Iowa.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Olympus.....	Oct 26..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa.....	Oct. 26..	Boston.....	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton.	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cela.....	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Scotia.....	Nov. 2..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Louisiana.....	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Canada.....	Nov. 9..	Boston.....	Liverpool
Sidon.....	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Lafayette.....	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Persia.....	Nov. 16..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Washington.....	Dec. 7..	New-York.....	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar.....	Sept. 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Europa.....	Oct. 1..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kangaroo.....	Oct. 1..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hecla.....	Oct. 4..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	Oct. 5..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	Oct. 8..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Louisiana.....	Oct. 11..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
America.....	Oct. 12..	Southampton..	New-York.
Canada.....	Oct. 15..	Liverpool.....	Boston
Persia.....	Oct. 22..	Liverpool.....	New York.
Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 26..	Liverpool.....	New York.
Africa.....	Oct. 29..	Liverpool.....	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	Havana.
Ariel.....	Oct. 19..	New-York.....	New Orleans.
Creole.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	Matamoras.
Guiding Star.....	Oct. 22..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen.....	Oct. 21..	New-York..	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule.....	Oct. 22	New-York.....	Nicaragua.
North Star.....	Nov. 3..	New-York....	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail Way.....	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....	4 P. M.
North Mails.....	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.
Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED by two or three single men, or by a gentleman and wife, without young children, in a quiet family, where there are no other boarders at Roseville, Newark, N. J. None need apply unless they desire permanent board, and give satisfactory references as to habits and character. Address L. D. B., Box No. 309 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FINE ROOMS in a small, cheerful family, where everything will be done to add to their comfort and happiness, may obtain such by addressing HOME, Box No. 854 Post office, immediately. Unexceptionable references given and required.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—FOR A RUSSET-COLORED, Saratoga-shaped TRUNK, marked on the end A. A. S., Elizabeth, N. J., and Dodd's express label on end marked No. 59 East 34th-st., lost off wagon Friday evening. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Apply to W. F. SHAW, Dodd's Express Office, foot of Cortlandt-st.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE DESK AT THE Jersey City Ferry, at 4 P. M. this day, a small POCKET WALLET, one fifty and one twenty-dollar greenback, and $12 in gold, with some papers of no use but to the owner. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on leaving the above at the Stevens House, Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, OCT. 13, BETWEEN Prince and 17th sts., and 3d and 6th avs., a LEATHER PURSE, with steel clasp, containing a small roll of bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. ALLEN, No. 48 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 16 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE—A Hambletonian stock, 16 hands high, 5 years old, long tail, good traveler and warranted perfectly sound and kind. This horse is worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a fine family couple or carriage horse. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,357 Post-office, or call at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY.
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 96 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. Long Island, N.Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to buy is at Schepp and well finished Mantels is at A. KLAUS'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., New York. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAS removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Dr. Colton administers the gas and guarantees to cause no pain in the extraction of teeth. Come to headquarters. Never had

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

$100,000 WORTH
OF
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL.

AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of

LADIES', MISSES
AND
CHILDREN'S
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT AND BELOW
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
For Thirty Days, commencing on
MONDAY, Oct. 17.

AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,
Corner Elm and Canal sts.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere
BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOAK OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Gloves, Undergarments, Scarfs, Ties,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in Gold,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
will continue to sell their large stock of
FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS
at retail, at much below the cost of importation, and call the attention of purchasers to this fact, as a rise in prices will undoubtedly soon take place.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
have not advanced their prices for
LINENS, TABLE-COVERS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS of every kind.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNDERCLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, etc., etc., Ready-made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES!!!
Of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
are selling their entire stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
at retail, much below the cost of importation.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS OPENED HER
PARIS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND PARISIAN CORSETS.
AT No. 59 BLEECKER-ST.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS ON MONDAY, October 17, in Basques, Circulars, Jackets and Sacques, in Lyons Velvet, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchilla Angora Velours, Castor Beavers, and all the most choice novelties of the Parisian and London markets, for Fall and Winter of 1864.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES ALL LADIES TO HIS opening, where they will be shown the articles without being pressed to purchase.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S OPENING THIS SEASON FAR exceeds any of his former ones.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAS ONLY MADE UP THIS SEASON the best quality of Lyons Velvet.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY WIL

FOR SALE.

OIL LANDS.

For sale or exchange 625 acres of selected lands, near Oil Creek, Penn., and very desirable for a company.
J. BRYAN, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Capitalists desiring favorable investments, will find the subscriber, a real estate dealer at Erie, Penn., who has now for sale large and valuable tracts of these lands in Northern Pennsylvania, and also much improved and unimproved real estate in the City of Erie, and is personally familiar with these lands, as well as of much of the oil territory of West Virginia. having recently sold thousands of acres there. Can be consulted and seen for two weeks, at the office of Richards Kingsland, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, from 10 to 2 daily, and at room No. 49 St. Nicholas, each evening.
WILSON KING, Civil Engineer.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—West side Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Two four-story extra first-class houses, 24x62, lot 105 feet, brown stone; cabinets 24 inches wide, extra thick, but chiefly by day's work, including carpentry, plumbing, painting, &c; cisterns rosewood and oak doors on first floor; black walnut stairs from basement to attic inclusive; walnut wainscoting from basement to second story; dumb waiters to attic; elegantly carved marble mantles; walnut and oak dining-room mantles, richly carved and variegated; large and beautifully fin shed butler's pantry; laundry, separate from kitchen; two bath-rooms and three water-closets; dry and perfectly ventilated cellars, each three sides walk vaults and larders; heavy corinthian portices; walls extra thick: all the doors of two thicknesses of narrow pine flooring; built and finished in the best possible workmanlike manner in every thing as to style and beauty of architecture unsurpassed; and are substantially duplicates of one adjoining, built for advertiser's occupancy. R. W. MILBANK, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., or No. 81 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH one or more acres of land, on the western slope of the Palisade Ridge, within forty-five minutes of City Hall, by either railroad or steamboat; grounds well laid out, and contains seventy-five choicest kinds of young fruit trees, forty grape vines in bearing, berries, &c., &c.; price about $4,000. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES, three-stories basement and undercellar: high brownstone stoops, complete with hirnace, range, baths, waterefcses, marble wash-basins, &c. On 93d-st, west of 3d-av. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Possession given immediately. Terms easy.
GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FIFTH AVENUE—FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIate possession, the elegant five-story English basement house, No. 268 5th-av.; it is 17 by 65 feet, built and finished in the best manner, is beautifully fitted up and in the most complete order throughout. Lot 25 by 125 feet. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE BROWNstone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27½x82 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27½x123 feet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a splendid house and grounds at South Bergen, two miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse cars every ten minutes. Fitted up with every modern convenience for a first-class family; splendid building lots for sale, 75x360. Apply at 34 Cliff-st

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 16 miles from city, a small, neat country-house—house, barn, stable, &c.—all in good order; possession immediately; very accessible.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, four stories, ready for occupying: location splendid; Nos. 236 and 238 East 50th-st. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 230 21-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 24th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park; house and stable of stone. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON., No. 70 William st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 21x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

STEADY STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADway, on Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, the store and basement, through to Walker-st.; a second floor, newly celled and painted. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
P. H. RILEY,
Engineer's Office, No. 102 Walker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, will organize at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1864.

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commendants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOS. J. BOYNTON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Oct. 18,
At 12 o'CLOCK, NOON,
FROM PINTO'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,

Joint captures by United States steamer Clyde and Bark ——— J. B. Chambers.

Marked A:
34 ROUND BALES COTTON.
Marked B:
27 SQUARE BALES COTTON.
Captured by United States Bark Roebuck,
2 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize sloop Henrietta,
13 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
9 BALES Sea-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 118 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES O. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

J. B. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By JOHN R. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES,
At store No. 61 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, NOON.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:

5 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
6 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
5 Swords.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Steamer will be ready for inspection on the 8th inst. at the office of the Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Grand, Essex and Front sts and vacant lot on 6th-av., being part of the estate of the late Thos. Leggett, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

GRAND-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story frame building thereon, No. 381 Grand-st., near Essex-st. Lot 16.8 by 70 8.

ESSEX-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 48 Essex-st., near Grand-st., and adjoining above on the rear, forming an L. Lot 30 feet 1 inch by 66 feet 8 inches.

FRONT-ST.—The two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 332 and 333 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 16.8 by 28.5; lots 16.8 by 70 feet.

Also, the two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 331 and 338 Front-st., near Jackson-square. Houses 18 by 28.5; lots 18 by 70 feet.

SIXTH-AV.—One lot east side, adjoining the corner of 116th-st., 25.2½ by 100 feet.

The above houses are in desirable locations for investment, and are well rented.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VANWINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 619 6th-av., eight bill ard tables, in good order. Sale positive.

PROPOSALS

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720, 000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County passed July 27 and Aug. 10, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1880 at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums award d them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court house, in the City of Oswego, on the 2 th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

(No. 8.)
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—
WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.
Also, for the immediate delivery of:
STAPLE FROCKS, Army Standard.
And of Flooring material for Tunnings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office:
BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats.
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (light,) for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (heavy,) for Jacket Sleeve Linings.
GRAY FLANNEL, for Drummer Lining, for Jackets.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——— ———" and address
Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS FROM Nov. 1st, a furnished house situated between 5th and 6th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, No. 701 Broadway, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 4, P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, WINE AND LIQUOR corner] store, Broadway; the stock, fixtures of cigars, meerschaum pipes and sample room. The owner is going to Europe. Apply at No. 131½ Bowery, near Grand-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PROPELLER YACHT very fast; has a splendid 15-square engine; price $15,000. Address M. D. C., Post-office.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 43 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,615	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.SATURDAY.....Oct 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Nov. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin to Liverpool	$80
First Cabin to London	85
First Cabin to Paris	95
First Cabin to Hamburg, &c	90
Steerage to Liverpool, London or Paris	40
Steerage to Hamburg, &c	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. These who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR.....Kempton.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Bapburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR.....Henburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR.....Quinlan.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 16 North River, foot of Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,015 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,715, and the *Suwonada* 1,784, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(About).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCORNET;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOGANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter.)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STARLING CROWSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO.
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24 .....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. CORE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

FERRERO'S
Dancing Academy No. 161 Fifth avenue. Classes Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P.M.

WM. B. DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES are now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Days and evenings of tuition, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Young Ladies, Misses and Masters.....4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen.....8 to 10 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 211 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—TWO TRAINS IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Baggage Checked, $3. (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth, and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to spot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being re-ballasted, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

B. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:3, :30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stages run to Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 8:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my own coaches, for all points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
8 P. M.—Express daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-st.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT.
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are

FEARFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Containing Wounded Soldiers Thrown from the Track.

Nine Instantly Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT THE PLACE OF ACCIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Connecticut, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A railroad accident, with fearful results, occurred on the Shore Line Railroad, about 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The train consisted of six passenger cars, containing two hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded soldiers, who were being transferred from the United States "Knight" Hospital, in this city, to Readville, Mass.

The train, an extra one, left this city at 8 o'clock. When about four miles east of the Connecticut River, and while passing through a deep rock cut, known as "Rocky Ledge," a broken rail threw the entire train from the track, and dashed the cars into the solid rock ledge on either side.

One car in the middle of the train was thrown up and across the track, forming a complete arch some twenty feet high. The balance of the train was piled in all directions, and three of the cars were smashed to such an extent that it would be impossible for a spectator to ascertain the number that was in the train, except by counting the wheels.

Nine of the unfortunate soldiers were taken from the ruins dead.

It is impossible at this hour to learn their names.

Two of the brakemen, named, HORACE EMERY and EDGAR PARSONS, were instantly killed. Another, named SAMUEL H. CHITTENDEN, was so badly injured, that he can hardly survive.

Ten or twelve soldiers were seriously, and some twenty more slightly injured.

The dead and wounded were conveyed back to New-Haven, and returned to the Government hospital.

The more fortunate were forwarded to their destination.

One of the killed was jammed between a car and the rocks in such a manner that it was night before the body could be extricated, the cars being a perfect wreck.

Superintendent CALHOUN has ordered the broken cars to be burned, and the road will doubtless be clear by to-morrow.

The disaster, it is thought, was caused by a broken rail, and was one which no human foresight could have prevented.

FROM EUROPE.

The News by the Hecla—The Prize Fight—Osborne Obtains the Stakes—The Certainty of Mr. Lincoln's Election Conceded.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here this morning.

The commercial news by the *Hecla* is mainly anticipated by the advices per the *Caledonia* at Cape Race.

It is stated that the Franco-Italian treaty will not be ratified until the capital of Italy is removed to Florence.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Russia and Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, is officially announced.

MACE's representative has arrived in London, and announces that the fight is off for the present.

DUNDRUM, Wednesday, Oct. 5—2:15 P. M.

COUGHLAN passed the field intended for the scene of the fight amidst tremendous shouts from an immense multitude. MACE did not make his appearance. It is expected that COUGHLAN will claim the stakes.

Another report states that the matter stands over for adjudication by the stakeholder on the 7th.

The frigate *Ticonderoga* has been ashore near Marsaham without damage.

The London *Times* says that the capture of Atlanta by SHERMAN, and the subsequent victory of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, renders the re-election of LINCOLN to the Presidency almost certain.

Ten persons were killed and as many wounded by the explosion of powder magazines near Erith. The destruction of property was very great.

The financial pressure is now believed to be over.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, and the demand for discount was about the usual average. Consols, 88¼@88¾ for money.

FROM PORT royal.

Sinking of a Blockade-Runner in Charleston Harbor—Another Driven Back to the City—Successful Expedition in Florida—Health of the Coast.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, which left Port Royal, S. C., on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

"A BLOCKADE-RUNNER SUNK.

From the Palmetto Herald, Oct 13.

On Wednesday night last a large side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks and two masts, was discovered attempting to run into Charleston harbor, under cover of the darkness. The outer vessels of the blockading fleet opened fire on her, and sunk her, off the outer extremity of Long Island, and far enough from the shore to be out of range of the enemy's guns. She now lies there, her hull under water, but her smoke-stacks and masts plainly visible. It is probable that she may be raised, and such of her cargo as has not been ruined by the water saved. She is supposed to have come from Nassau, and her cargo is believed to have been a valuable one.

On the same night the advance picket-boats in the harbor discovered a blockade-runner attempting to run out. They fired on her, and a picket-boat from the *Pawnee* opened on her with a howitzer. After several shots she put back to the city.

CAPTURE OF A MILITIA MEETING.

From the Palmetto Herald, Oct. 13.

From Florida, we have a report that Gen. HATCH has recently sent out a force, under Col. NOBLE, which proceeded to Enterprise, a long distance away, and captured a whole militia meeting of Volusia County, without trouble. The meeting has been advertised, and the news of it came to Gen. HATCH, who directed the expedition against it. The force started at night, and, after a long march, succeeded in surrounding the gathering before anybody suspected his presence. Twenty-nine men, forty horses and some property were secured. Among the prisoners was Col. WATSON, long known as a successful guerrilla chief, whose speciality has been the obtaining of cattle from us. It is believed that oxen and cows will now thrive under Union culture anywhere in Eastern or Northern Florida.

We hear no loss in this expedition, thanks to the ability of its managers.

Gen. FOSTER has recently made a tour of the posts in Florida. At Jacksonville he found Gen. HATCH completing impregnable works outside the city, which he approved. At Magnolia and Picolata strong works are also being constructed. At St. Augustine, Gen. FOSTER gave orders for some improvements on the fort, and at Fernandina some alterations have been suggested. On the whole, all the works in Florida were found in good condition, and the soldiers garrisoning them would be best pleased by an attack in force.

NO FEVER ON THE COAST.

From the New South.

It is currently reported in the Northern papers that the yellow fever is committing terrible ravages along our coast, and particularly at Jacksonville and St. Augustine. It is needless to refute such charges, for the department was never in a more healthy condition than at present. The weather for the few days past has been cold, and the chances of bronze Jack even making his appearance would be materially lessened.

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Palmetto Herald.

Capt. COX, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, a prisoner in Charleston, arrived here on Tuesday, having escaped from the rebel hands in a very adroit manner, but by means which it is not proper for us to describe. He reports the yellow fever very prevalent there, and that some twenty deaths per day are occurring.

Our prisoners, with the exception of the colored soldiers captured at Wagner, have been removed from Charleston.

The reports in regard to Union soldiers taking the Confederate oath of allegiance are in part true, but this defection is principally confined to men whose term of service has expired, and who have been led to believe they would not be exchanged.

Capt. COX was two days and a night in arriving in the city here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nomination of W. E. Dodge for Congress.

UNION HEADQUARTERS,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

William E. Dodge, Esq:

SIR: The Union Convention of the Eighth District has given you the nomination for Congress. We were appointed a committee to inform you of the fact and receive your reply.

The convention was aware that the position was neither sought nor desired by you, but they were also aware that neither conscience nor patriotism would allow you to decline.

These are times when citizens of every station must sacrifice private interest and inclination to the Republic. Are you prepared to make the sacrifice?

Respectfully,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
WM. F. ESTBROOK.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Chairman of the Convention.

JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, Secretary.

MR. DODGE'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 14.

To Messrs. Cummings H. Tucker, Wm. F. Estabrook and Jno. H. Sherwood, Committee of the Eighth Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date informing me of the honor done me by the Union Convention in nominating me as their candidate for Congress is received.

You truly state that the position was neither sought nor desired by me. It is a grateful and unexpected tribute of confidence and esteem from my friends and neighbors. Did I consult those dictates of personal comfort and private interest, which you seem to think should be disregarded at this time, I should peremptorily refuse the nomination; but when so many of our people are perilling their lives for our common cause, I have not the courage to refuse any duty however laborious to which I may be called.

If my fellow-citizens deem that my voice and influence in the National Congress can contribute to the support of that government and union, by which alone our existence is made sure, that influence, whatever it may be, shall not be withheld. I should at least hope to serve somewhat the commercial interests of the City with which I have been so long identified.

I therefore accept the nomination, and am gentlemen,
Very truly yours, &c.,
WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. JOSHUA BATES.

Mr. JOSHUA BATES, the eminent London Banker, whose death was recently announced, was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788. For several years of his boyhood and earlier manhood, he was trained for mercantile life in the counting-houses of Messrs. WILLIAM R. GRAY and WILLIAM GRAY. The extensive adventures of Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, the father, in every sea interested him deeply in the complicated consequences of the various commercial restrictions which were a part of the great war system of the opening of the century—and not long after the general peace, he sent Mr. BATES, as his confidential agent, to the north of Europe to attend to the adjustment of numerous affairs left unsettled there in the course of these hostilities. His mercantile sagacity had approved itself to Mr. GRAY, who had well judged the agent he sent to Europe, and, as it proved, his stay there was continued with occasional visits home through his life. He was led, as is well known, to an intimate commercial connection with the house of BARINGS, and since the year 1826 he had been a member of their firm;—for many years past, its senior member. During this time his residence was in or near London.

When the commission of 1853-54 sat in London in 1852, Mr. EVERETT, while Secretary of State, proposed a joint convention for the adjustment of all claims made by Englishmen on the United States, and by Americans on England. Such a convention was agreed to, and the Commissioners, Judge UPHAM and Mr. HORNBY, sat in London in 1853 and 1854 to hear the various claims. President VAN BUREN having declined the position of umpire between them, Mr. BATES accepted it. The nomination was equally satisfactory to both nations. More than one hundred cases were presented to the board, some of them cases arising in consequence of the military operations of our Government in Mexico, some of them of the seizures of our fishermen made by the provincial British authorities; but many of them had been the stumbling blocks of our diplomacy for thirty years. The result of the commission was the clearing of the national dockets of the most annoying and perplexing subjects of a private character which had occupied the ambassadors of the countries for a long time.

When, twelve years since, the Public Library of Boston was proposed, Mr. BATES sent to that city the magnificent donation of $50,000. Not satisfied with this gift, however, Mr. BATES subsequently purchased by his own agent, in Europe, books to the cost of $50,000 more, in such lines of literature as he had reason to believe would be of value.

In 1813, Mr. BATES married Miss LUCRETIA AUGUSTA STURGIS, of Boston. This lady died not long since. His only son lost his life by a distressing accident in hunting. His only daughter is Madame VAN DER WEYER, the wife of the distinguished diplomatist, M. SYLVAIN VAN DER WEYER, who has for many years represented the Belgian Government at the Court of St. James. Madame VAN DER WEYER has several children living.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held Thursday next, 20th instant, in pursuance of the following call.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

A. A. Low, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

SIR: A late steamer from England brought intelligence to us of the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, the American partner of the house of Messrs. BARING & Co., of London.

Mr. BATES was was so eminently a representative of American commerce, and so intimately connected with its financial operations for many years, that for these reasons alone some public token of respect to his memory would seem to be proper; but when it is remembered that he has also been a faithful and unwavering supporter of the United States Government in its present struggle, and that his powerful influences as managing director of the very distinguished firm with which he was connected, and as an individual American citizen have always been generously and freely given to the national cause, alike in its hours of disaster and of triumph, it appears to the undersigned not only fitting but due, that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York should signally mark its appreciation of his patriotism and services.

To this end, therefore, we, as members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request that you will call a special meeting of the Chamber, to consider the subject, on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
JOHN C. GREEN,
JAMES BROWN,
M. H. GRINNELL,
JAMES G. KING.

The Late Bishop Boone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the obituary notice of the late Bishop BOONE, of Shanghai, China, which appeared in your paper some days since, there are some inaccuracies of statement, which perhaps had better be corrected without delay, since they create false impressions on a subject which has considerable interest to Churchmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is hardly correct to say that the English Bishop of Victoria "decided, in violation of an ancient canon, that two Bishops should not rule in the same city;" neither is it the case that "the difficulty was finally settled by conceding to the American prelate Episcopal jurisdiction in Shanghai over the English as well as the others."

This, Bishop BOONE never claimed nor desired, as he himself expressly stated; neither was it, nor could it be conceded by Bishop SMITH, whose letters patent commit all *British* clergymen to the Chinese consular ports, to his personal care.

The true history of the matter is this: When Bishop SMITH (Victoria) arrived in China, soon after his consecration, Bishop BOONE addressed him a fraternal letter of welcome; and in the course of it he suggested, by way of guarding against difficulty, that as regards *the Chinese*, in any given district, the old rule of "one Bishop in a city," should be observed. Some correspondence on the subject followed, all in an amicable spirit, and the matter was, in due course, as a subject of interest and importance, reported to the General Convention here, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. Being the first time when Bishops of two branches of the Anglican Church, in full communion with each other, had met on the same ground, *in partibus infidelium*, the occasion very naturally suggested that some principle of adjustment in such cases should be adopted; but various causes—some political and some personal—embarrassed the action of the Archbishop, and the whole matter was practically thrown back for settlement on Bishops BOONE and SMITH themselves. If any difficulties should actually arise they were to be settled by the exercise of common sense and good feeling between the parties most intimately concerned.

So the matter was left, and so it stands at the present time—no breach of good feeling having occurred.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
E. W. LYLE, late Missionary to China.

P. S.—Bishop BOONE's lamented death took place on the 17th of July—not on the 3d of August.

PELHAM, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1864.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BEDINI.

CARDINAL BEDINI, who died in Rome on the 0th of September, visited this country several years ago, on some object which was never disclosed to the public. The reputation which he had acquired by his efforts to suppress free speech and popular liberty in Rome rendered him an object of much ill-feeling in the West. In Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, especially, the Cardinal met with a very unpleasant reception from the populace. He did not remain long in this country, his visit having been cut short by these popular demonstrations. He was fifty-eight years old at the time of his death.

Death of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Telles.

This talented and gallant officer died on Wednesday last, from the effects of a wound received a short time since from a guerrilla in the Shenandoah Valley. Col. TELLES was for many years connected with the press, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was editor of the Newark, N. J., *Daily Advertiser*. He was a brilliant writer, and contributed valuable papers to the *Atlantic*, *Continental* and other monthlies. His able series of articles in the *Continental* on organization of the army, is deserving of being collected and given to the public in book form. At the beginning of the war he joined the Staff of Gen. RUSTON, and at the time of his death held the position of Chief Quartermaster in the Sixth Army Corps with Gen. SHERIDAN. He leaves a wife, the daughter of Prof. MAPES, of Newark.

Naval Movements.

THE DICTATOR AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The ocean iron-clad *Dictator* having been completed at the yard of Messrs. DELAMATER, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, was towed by two tugs to the navy-yard yesterday morning, to be put in commission. She has already got the heavier stores on board, and what may be added in the way of supplies can be done immediately. The last finishing touch was put upon her by the machinists yesterday morning, and at high water, about 9 A. M., she sailed away under the charge of her engineers and those officers already appointed. The engineer corps is full, and the remaining officers will soon be appointed. The vessel is commanded by Commodore ROGERS, Lieutenant-Commander Bunce, Executive Officer; Surgeon Peck, Acting Master Smith, Chief-Engineer, E. D. Roble; First Assistant, Clement Lindsley; Second Assistants, Theodore Allen, F. B. Allen, —— Rerick; Third Assistants, S. Sullivan, Wesley Fennemore, C. J. Habbighorst.

A NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.

A new torpedo vessel will arrive probably to-day from New-Haven, Conn. She will proceed to the yard of the Messrs. SECOR, in Jersey City, to receive some finishing touches before going into service. She will go into service in about a month, perhaps sooner.

NEW SECTIONAL DRY DOCK.

It has been manifest for a long time that we must have an additional dry dock at the Navy Yard. The splendid granite one has too much business, and a new sectional dry dock of seven sections, and large enough to lift a vessel of one thousand five hundred tons is being constructed by Mr. BURGESS at Jersey City. The same builder is also constructing a similar one for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, at that City.

PROGRESS OF THE DOUBLE-ENDER MOHONGO.

The iron double-ender *Mohongo*, building by the Messrs. SECOR, at Jersey City, is being strengthened in a superior manner. Rumor is that these vessels have turned out badly in active service. Advantage has been taken of this to strengthen the vessel in the weak points. She will be finished about the 1st of December.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADING FLEETS.

The *Fort Morgan* sails with mails for Key West, Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Squadrons on Saturday morning. The *Newbern*, supply steamer, sails also on Saturday morning for the North Atlantic Fleet. Letters, papers and parcels, if sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy Yard, will be properly forwarded, if prepaid.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT THE YARD.

The following vessels have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently:

Name.	Class.	When arrived.
Huntsville	steamer	Oct. 4
Newbern	steamer	Oct. 6
Falkee	steamer	Oct. 6
Pontoosuc	steamer	Oct. 7
Circassian	steamer	Oct. 10
Massasoit	steamer	Oct. 11
Rhode Island	steamer	Oct. 11
Monadnock	iron-clad (from Boston)	Oct. 11
Little Ada	steamer	Oct. 11

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER COTOPAXI.

The new and beautiful screw steamer *Cotopaxi*, built by C. and R. POILLON, at Brooklyn, made a trial trip yesterday. This steamer is 194 feet long, 33 feet 6 inches beam, and 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She has been constructed in the best possible manner. She has a horizontal steeple engine, with a 54-inch cylinder, and 52 inches stroke of piston. She has two boilers. The engines and boilers were built at the Delamater Iron Works, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN BAIRD. She is brig-rigged and will spread considerable canvas. She steams twelve knots with ease.

WHERE IS THE LITTLE BRIG VISION?

It is about time we heard some tidings of the little brig *Vision*, which sailed from here in the latter part of June. She was spoken in lat. 45°, 10' north lon., 53° west, "All hands well." Since then we have not heard from her.

ARRIVAL OF THE KENSINGTON.

The *Kensington*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding WM. G. SALTONSTALL, from Mobile Oct. 2, and touching at Pensacola, arrived here this morning, after a passage of seven days and twelve hours. There were no signs of fever either at Mobile, Key West or Pensacola. She brings home seventy-seven discharged and convalescent seamen from the West Gulf Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

WM. G. SALTONSTALL, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding; John F. Winchester, Acting Master; H. D. Kimberly, Acting Assistant Paymaster; T. W. O'Connor, Acting First Assistant Engineer; John Flynn, Acting Assistant Surgeon; H. D. Whittemore, Isaac Pearse, Wm. H. Williams, W. H. Dumont, C. A. Babcock, Acting Ensigns; Robt. Wallace, John D. Miller, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; John F. Sloane, T. H. Barrett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; C. D. Duncan, H. G. Schumbach, Thomas H. Lawrence, Acting Master's Mates; F. Herrison, Captain's Clerk; J. Everett Vail, Paymaster's Clerk; John O. Morse, Acting Master; David Mack, Jr., G. B. Slough, Assistant Surgeons; Geo. W. Hatch, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Extensive Robbery—Theft of $50,000 in Treasury Notes and Certificates—Arrest of a Wall-street Broker.

The firm of BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., well known bankers of Boston, were on the 25th of August last, robbed of $50,000 worth of United States Treasury Notes and Certificates of Stock. The theft took place in broad daylight—the thief going into the front room of the banking-house, and taking the packages from the counter. The stolen property consisted of eight $1,000 Treasury notes, dated Oct. 1; four for the same amount, dated Aug. 10; thirty-four $100 notes, dated Aug. 19; twenty-two $50 notes, dated Aug. 19, besides a number of others, the date of which is not known, also a large number of stock certificates. The firm from whom this property was stolen, immediately offered a reward of $4,000 for the recovery of the same. Printed notices, specifying the dates, numbers and amounts of the stolen notes and certificates were at once sent to all the principal cities in the north, and particularly to the City of New-York. The police of this City have, therefore, recently been on the alert in respect to this robbery.

On Friday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN B. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, brokers, doing business at No. 19 Wall-street. The only way in which the police have been able to connect MANNING with the robbery is, that he is charged with having passed one of the $100 Treasury notes in question, at the dining saloon of THOMAS R. MCNEIL, at No. 202 Washington-street, and another one at the store of ALEXANDER MATHEWS corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The numbers of these notes are 54,399 and 49,082, two of those taken from the Boston firm. It is proper to state that when MANNING was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday afternoon, he denied all knowledge of or complicity in the theft.

Two other of the stolen $100 notes have been passed within a few days in this City; one of them at the store of Mr. RICE, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, the other upon CHARLES A. MOSHER, in Greenwich-street. A clerk in the store of Mr. RICE thinks he can identify MANNING as the person who passed it upon him. Mr. G. W. T. RICE is the complainant before Justice DOWLING. The case will come up to-day for examination, meantime the accused has been committed to the Tombs.

THE STOLEN TREASURY NOTES.—In relation to the matter of the stolen Treasury notes of BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., Mr. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, requests that the public will suspend judgment for the present, as he will clearly show in a few days that he is entirely innocent of the charge and knows nothing of the matter. The whole thing he alleges to be a conspiracy against him, or an error as to his identity.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOGERT CLUB.—There was a very pleasant gathering last evening at No. 15 Carroll-place, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, on the occasion of the opening of the new rooms of the Bogert Club at "the Wyndey." A large number of members were in attendance, and at an early hour Mr. E. R. WUNDER, President of the club, opened the meeting in an agreeable speech, in which he referred to the prosperity of the club, and gave a pleasant account of its history since their last meeting. At the conclusion of the President's remarks Mr. DAUNGOLD nominated Mr. THOMAS SEFF for Sergeant-at-Arms. The nomination being seconded, that gentleman was unanimously elected. Mr. WEST, of Tarrytown, gave an interesting account of the adventures of a large number of gentlemen, members of the club, who had recently returned from the "Far West." He stated that the result of their Western tour had been very successful, and that he believed his associates, twelve in number, bore honorable record to the high reputation of the Club in the Piscatorial art. He alluded to the attention the members had received in their travels, and stated that even in the Western wilds the fame of the Club had already preceded them. Mr. WEST concluded by reading a Report of the traveling adventures of himself and associates during their absence.

On the motion of Mr. BOGERT, the Report was adopted and ordered to be placed on file. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, Mr. BRITTON, Steward, announced that supper was ready, when the members repaired to a choice collation prepared by Mr. WILLARD.

At the table speeches were made by several members of the Club, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE POLICE AND THE CITY RAILROADS—AN ORDER FROM SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.—Yesterday morning an order was issued by Superintendent KENNEDY, relative to the duties of policemen in the strife now going on between the several City railroad companies on one side and the passengers on the other, as to the increase of fare from five to six cents. The order was telegraphed to the Captains of all the precincts in this City. The following is a copy thereof: "When persons refuse to pay the price of passage demanded by the Railroad Companies, and the conductors require assistance to eject the party from his car, it cannot be refused. The companies have the government of their own cars until the courts take it from them." The conductor of car No. 40, of the Second-avenue Railroad, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, charged, on the complaint of Mr. GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, of No. 153 West Thirty-sixth-street, with assault and battery. SEYMOUR was ejected from the car by the conductor after having tendered five cents in United States money. The conductor was taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in the sum of $500 to answer.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING.—Mr. CHAS. E. ENWIN, proprietor of a news stand, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, was accidentally and fatally poisoned with arsenic, on Thursday last. It appears from the testimony taken by Coroner WILDEY yesterday, that deceased went into a saloon at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, where he partook of some food, which was placed in a plate on the counter, and when he supposed was put there for the benefit of the patrons of the house. Soon after eating he was taken violently ill, and notwithstanding all the remedies that could be applied, he died in a few hours. The fact was that JAMES MACKIN, the night barkeeper of the establishment, had mixed arsenic with the food on the plate, and placed it there for the purpose of destroying rats. It was his intention to be there early in the morning and take it away. Unfortunately, he did not come in time, and Mr. MONTROSE, the man who acted as barkeeper during the day, did not know anything about the poison. Under these circumstances the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FAIR.—The Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers was organized in April, 1861 and is chartered. It has under its charge an average of fifty children of deceased or disabled soldiers, who are lodged, clothed and educated. The managers have to refuse many admission because of their limited accommodations, and the ladies, in consequence, propose to hold a fair, which will commence at Irving Hall Monday. They appeal to the public to aid them and afford the means required for a greater usefulness. On Thursday and Saturday evenings the THORPE BAGNIGGS devote the proceeds of their exhibitions to this most useful institution.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE FULTON FERRY.—Yesterday evening as the ferry boat *America* was leaving the Fulton Ferry at 6:30 o'clock, a poor woman fell overboard and was drowned. The *America* had only left the ferry some few yards, when the woman missed her footing and fell into the slip. The fact being made known, steps were at once taken to recover the body, but up to 9 o'clock last evening no traces of it could be found. It is conjectured that the unfortunate creature was driven under the slip, from which it will be difficult to extricate her. At the hour above-mentioned, the men employed at the ferry were still dragging for the recovery of the body.

FIRE IN JOHN-STREET—DAMAGE $150,000.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the establishment of Messrs. W. & C. K. HEDRICK, blank book manufacturers and dealers in stationary, No. 75 John-street, took fire on the second floor, and spread from thence to other parts of the building. The fire was confined mostly to the second floor. Damage by fire and water about $150,000. Insured for $120,000 in city companies. Capt. MILLS, of the Second Precinct Police, with a section of men, was on hand, and rendered good service in saving the property.

QUOITS—GEORGE DUNNING'S BENEFIT.—A complimentary benefit will be given to GEORGE DUNNING, the celebrated "Quoiter," on the grounds No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. The arrangements are in charge of the "Normal Quoit Club," and representatives will be present from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other States. Tickets and all information can be procured from Mr. ROOT, 8. DUNHAM, No. 744 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. J. GURNEY, the popular photographer, last week left this City for Mexico. While there he will probably take views of some of the most interesting places, and bring them with him when he returns.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.—The second meeting of the Manhattan Union Club will be held at Clinton Hall, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when addresses may be expected by A. J. DITTENHOEFER, GEO. F. NOYES, Rev. W. H. BOOLE and others.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The following is a complete list of the nominations as made and indorsed by the three parties, with the exception of the regular Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Third District:

Dist.	Union	Regular Dem.	Montague Hall Dem.
	Congress.		
2.	Sam'l T. Maddox.	Tunis G. Bergen.	Demas Barnes.
3.	Jas. Humphrey.	Thos. H. Faron.	John Creighton.
J.	W. N. Wall, Ind.	Union.	
	Assembly.		
1.	John McDiarmid.	Jarvis Whitman.	And. A. Myers.
2.	Jas. Johnston.	Wm. D. Veeder.	Jas. H. Magill.
3.	Rod'n B. Dawson.	No nomination.	Ste'n H. Haynes.
4.	Joseph S. Ward.	Patrick Burns.	Patrick Burns.
5.	John C. Perry.	Thos. M. Reilly.	Thos. M. Reilly.
6.	Geo. B. Magrath.	Hy. C. Boswell.	Hy. C. Boswell.
7.	Jacob Worth.	John Hanson.	John Hanson.
	County.		

Register—Benj. W. Wilson, Union; Hugh McLaughlin, Regular Dem.; Samuel S. Powell, Montague Hall Dem.

County Clerk—Geo. J. Hardy, Union; John J. White, Regular Dem.; Ensign Driggs, Montague Hall Dem.

Superintendent Poor—Isaac Skidmore, Union; Joseph Altenbrame, Regular Dem.; J. W. Schoonmaker, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Union; Stephen J. Voorhies, Regular Dem.; Chas. W. Heltcamp, Montague Hall Dem.

Coroner—Elias Lynch, Union; James De Vaunce, Regular Dem.; Thos. P. Norris, Montague Hall Dem.

Judiciary.

Police Justice—Chauncey Perry, Union; Jas. H. Cornwell, Regular Dem.; Ludwig Scruler, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice Peace, First District—Conklin Smith, Union; Michael Walsh, Regular Dem., Michael Walsh, Montague Hall Dem.

Justice Peace, Second District—H. B. Bradshaw, Union; Jas. Buckley, Regular Dem.; Jacob L. Finn, Montague Hall Dem.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT MIDDLETON.—The remains of Lieut. BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was killed at the storming of Fort Harrison, Va., on the 29th of September, were yesterday conveyed to their last resting place. The services were conducted by the Rev. R. M. HATFIELD at the Fleet-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The edifice was filled with relatives and sympathizing friends. Fortitude Lodge No. 19, F. A. M., of which deceased is a member, turned out in full regalia, under the marshalship of Bro. CHARLES L. KIRBY. Several members of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment now in this city were present, as were also Col. E. E. FOWLER of the Fourteenth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. JORDAN, Maj. HEAD, and other. Company E, of the Fourteenth, Capt. ELCOCK, were detained as escorts. After the ceremony in the church had concluded, the remains were placed in the hearse, and the cortege, preceded by CONNER's Band, marched to the Greedwood Cemetery, where the body was consigned to the grave.

KINGS COUNTY TAXES.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, the Committee on General Taxes, in the matter of a communication received from the State Comptroller, fixing the amount of State tax to be levied on the county at $565,561 92, or at the rate of five and a half mills on the dollar, reported in favor of placing that amount in the tax roll for the coming year. The report was adopted.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday voted against paying bounties to the veterans of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, now in the front, on condition of reenlisting, upon the ground that they still had one year to serve, and several members expressed the hope that the war would be ended before their term had expired.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—In the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday morning, S. K. BOYD, Esq., alluded to the death of the late Chief Justice TANEY, and after paying a high tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, moved that the court adjourn. The motion was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Brief addresses were also made by Judge REYNOLDS and other members of the Bar, shortly after which the court adjourned.

QUOTA OF QUEENS COUNTY FILLED.—The quota of Queens County, under the last draft, was filled yesterday, with fifteen men to spare. About four hundred men have been enlisted for this County in Brooklyn and New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	217	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	96¾
10,000	do	217⅛	100	do	s3 96⅝
20,000	do	217¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	s3 121
10,000	do	217⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	44
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	78⅝
1900	Erie R	s3 97	200	do	b10 78
200	do	97	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	101
50	do	96½	200	do	101¾
800	Hud. Riv. R.	123	500	Reading R.	b15 123
100	do	s10 123	500	do	bnw 123
100	Cum. Coal	s3 55			

UNION MEETING AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Unionists of New-Rochelle, N. Y., was held on Wednesday evening at the headquarters of the club. SIMEON LELAND was elected chairman, and about fifty of the most substantial citizens of the town were elected vice-presidents. FRANCIS LARKIN, the nominee for Congress in the district, was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent and forcible speech, in which he exposed the inconsistency of the so-called democratic party. JAMES R. WHITING was the next speaker, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches. An attempt was made to break up the meeting by some MCCLELLAN men, but it did not succeed. New-Rochelle will give a good vote for the Union ticket in November. —*Evening Post.*

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 15—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*,—Mrs. E. R. Wilson and 3 children, Florida; Mrs. Susan L. Bar, Elmira, Ill.; Miss Barnett, Miss F. Gamble, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Morris, Emily Alexander, Philadelphia; E. M. Wade and wife, Mrs. G. A. Hanscom, Mrs. R. Cleaves and child, F. Adams, P. Murcil, Alex. Nolb, A. Sausen, wife and 2 children, Henry McMaster, lady and child, John Tagger, Toronto; J. W. Feuno, Jr., Boston; Mrs. Joseph C. Bollanday, A. Hewell, Mrs. Twells, lady, child and nurse, Philadelphia; Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, P. J. Russell, Montreal; Frank R. Chandler, Chicago; R. Budge, E. F. Lahenry, Mr. Miller, Mr. Clawson, N. M. Bennett, Philadelphia; H. W. Calldemiear, S. F. Van Farstner and lady, A. C. De Carnl, Thos. Wells, Jno. C. Leary, M. Goggin, Herman Von Heydon, Wm. E. Johns, Robert Frisdee, Capt. Henry Murphy, Rev. Jno. O'Riley, James Sabley, Capt. Pierre, E. T. Baines, J. Smalley, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. H. H. Noble, Lieut.-Col. S. L. Hoodford, Maj. E. J. Porter, Capt. J. H. Mars, Chief Engineers Department South; Capt. S. H. Sweland and lady, Capt. Jno. Hays, Capt. E. A. Griffeth, Capt. S. C. Day, Capt. D. W. Fox, Capt. J. H. Parker, Capt. J. H. Thebadeau, Capt. Wm. Tracy and servant, Capt. C. A. Walker, Lieut. H. W. Chatfield, Assistant-Surgeon H. E. Durant and servant, Surgeon H. B. Tuckham, Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Eastman, United States Navy; Lieut. E. A. Tabriske, Lieut. H. L. Briggs and servant, Lieut. A. V. Sanford, Lieut. S. Marcy, Lieut. C. P. Ross, Lieut. R. B. Loomis, Lieuts. E. W. Thomas, E. A. Wilder, C. McGinley, J. W. Pollock, L. T. Goodwin, S. S. Gregory, T. Burnell, Acting Asst. P. M. Lieut. G. W. Griffin, Lieut. H. D. H. Manley, U. S. Assist. Engineer W. H. Hartley, Ensign J. H. Thomas, Act. Asst. P. M. G. C. Bradman, Act. Master F. B. Moran, Act. Ensign W. B. Thomas, 2d Lieut. A. P. Miller, Engineer W. A. Smith, Assistant-Surgeon J. A. Fife, Mr. John Mitchell and lady, Mrs. Wallace; Capt. Rose, lady and two children; D. E. Comstock, F. L. Earner, G. W. Fond, Mr. Morton, Mr. Tamit, Chas. Bissel, P. S. Havens, M. J. Donahue, A. F. Smith, J. C. Davis, C. N. Bellows, E. A. Hopkins,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4076. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamships Yazoo and Creole.

Successful Military Operations in the Department.

Gen. Asboth Penetrates into Western Florida.

Capture of a Rebel Brigadier-General and Colonel.

Successful Raids in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Capture of Artillery, Prisoners and Supplies at Woodville, Miss.

Clinton, Louisiana, Occupied by General Lee.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIRST MESSAGE OF GOV. HAHN.

The steamships *Yazoo*, which left New-Orleans on the 8th, and the *Creole*, which sailed on the 9th, arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to PURSER COEK, of the *Yazoo*, and to Purser MALLORY, of the *Creole*, for the prompt delivery of our files. Also to the Commercial Express Company, No. 50 Broadway, for like favors.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier General ASBOTH, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of eighty-one prisoners of war, amongst them a Brigadier General and a Colonel,) ninety-five stand of arms, large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores, over two hundred fine horses and mules, and four hundred head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to thirty-two; of the former Captain M. M. YOUNG, Seventh Vermont, and Lieutenant E. W. AYER, Second Maine Cavalry; of the latter General ASBOTH himself, who had his left cheek bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by Major General DANNA from Rodney, Mississippi, (composed of Colored Cavalry and Infantry,) reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 500 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by Gen. DANNA, attacked the enemy at Woodville, at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing 3 guns, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 54 enlisted men, and killing 40 of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side sustained in this engagement.

A cavalry expedition, under Brig.-Gen. A. L. LEE, reached Clinton on Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, capturing some thirty prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Amongst the prisoners captured is Lieut.-Col. PINCKNEY, Provost Marshal General of the District, installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops. At last accounts Gen. LEE was ten miles east of Clinton, still moving onward.

A reconnoissance sent out from Morganza, under Col. GUPPY, Second Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned prior to the 6th, after a severe skirmish with 1,000 rebel cavalry. Our loss was 2 killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The enemy's loss was supposed to be considerable. Thirteen prisoners were taken.

A force under Col. DYE, Twentieth Iowa, occupy Simmsport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The rebels have been driven beyond Yellow Bayou.

The steamer *Emily B. Louder* had arrived at New Orleans.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Matamoras give a rumor of the capture of the steamer *Ike Davis*, bound from Bagdad to New-Orleans, by a party who had taken passage on her, and ran into Galveston.

A gentleman from Bagdad 31st ult., at New-Orleans, reports the 500 French marines yet there and intrenched. Six ships of war lay off the bar.

The expedition up the river went within twenty miles of Matamoras, but returned on account of the lowness of the water, and not driven back by CORTINAS, the bents lying too low to command the banks of the river. Continued rains had prevented the French troops from moving down from Monterey, though it was reported that the cavalry were within two days' march of Matamoras, waiting for the infantry to come up. It was reported that CORTINAS had guns bearing on Brownsville, and threatened to bombard that city if the Texans mofested him.

The crops of Louisiana are short, the daily rains have damaged them. The further gathering of cotton in the Lafourche district was almost impossible, and the few planters of sugar will hardly make enough for their home consumption. Hay, rice, potatoes and corn are in very limited yield.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The newly elected Legislature of Louisiana met on the 3d inst., and the Senate was organized by the election JOHN E. NEELIS, as Secretary, and JOHN T. WOOD, as Sergeant-at-arms.

The House of Representatives elected the following officers: Speaker, S. BALDEN; Secretary H. C. WESTERFIELD; Sergeant-at-arms, M. DECOURSEY.

On the 6th Gov. HAHN delivered his message, from which we make the following extracts:

The unsettled condition of the country, the absence or destruction of most of the public archieves and various other causes, have conspired to throw much difficulty in the way of a full organization of a State Government. The want of a Legislature, and the sudden uprooting of many important, yet unwise and illiberal laws and institutions, by military orders, rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Executive of the State to perform his duties satisfactorily and understandingly to the public, or to properly reconcile and harmonize the various conflicting rules of government and interests of the State. I was somewhat aided in this dilemma by the President of the United States, who, shortly after my inauguration, invested me, without any solicitation or suggestion on my part, "with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana." Fortunately, the harmony which has characterized the intercourse of the military and civil authorities of this State, has rendered the exercise of any such powers by me almost unnecessary. The principal subject upon which I have used these powers are, the appointment of public officers, the payment of money from the State Treasury for just and pressing purposes and after recommendation by proper officers, and the exercise of executive clemency. As I said in my inaugural address, 'for the moment civil government must necessarily harmonize with military administration;" and, while we recognize the paramount authority of the military power, we should not forget that it desires to surrender, as speedily as possible, the power to the people. The very object of the army of the United States in remaining here is to maintain Louisiana and the neighboring States in the Union; and the only way of doing this is to disperse and overthrow those who pretend to set up a rebel government, and to guarantee to the loyal a republican form of State government.

The report of the State Treasurer, accompanying this message, shows that since his induction into office on the 4th of March last, up to the 30th of September, he has received $1,185,130 82. During the same period he has paid out $541,347 22, thus leaving a balance in his hands of $643,783 60. Of this balance, however, but $147,451 47 are in current funds—legal-tender and city notes. The other portion of this balance is made up of $462,782 13 in Confederate notes received from the former Treasurer, and $33,560 in the notes of the Bank of New-Orleans. The different funds stand thus:

General Fund	$514,397 03
School Fund	111,423 95
Internal Improvement Fund	17,962 62
Total	$543,783 60

The General Fund consists of the following described notes:

Confederate notes (uncurrent)	$462,752 13
Bank of New-Orleans (uncurrent)	33,560 00
Current	18 064 90
Total General Fund	$514,397 03

"The Confederate notes above-mentioned, I am informed, were left in the bank to the credit of the State, at the flight of the rebel State Government from this city; and I think there are strong reasons for compelling the bank to pay this amount in current funds. The small balance of current notes belonging to the General Fund, will probably be nearly or quite exhausted in the payment of the salaries of the State officers and employes, for the quarter ending on the 30th ult. * * * * * * *

The great duty of the Legislature will be to provide a system of laws applicable to the new condition of things consequent upon the attempt to overthrow the Government. The obliteration of an interest so extended as that of slavery, necessarily makes great changes in the events, opinions and business of the people; and the highest possible wisdom is required to adopt the State to its new condition. The change from servile to compensated labor, requires careful, liberal, and humane legislation, in order to secure the rights of those people who have not been accustomed to provide for and protect themselves. Inasmuch as Louisiana is the first State that makes this change upon an extended scale, so it ought to be the first to establish a form of government which shall meet all the exigencies of the case, securing to the public the products upon which the wealth of the State and people depend, and to laborers their full rights. * * * * * * *

Counsel should be taken and suggestions invited from intelligent people of all parts of the world upon this subject, and such system established as will, while it will meet our wants, furnish a model for the legislation of other States. It need not be executed in a hurry; the subject is of the highest possible importance and should be dealt with in a spirit of enlightened liberality and humanity. The assistance of the military authorities furnish an immediate government, but another system must be established ultimately, and the people cannot begin too soon to prepare. * * * * * * *

According to law, the election of Presidential electors is to take place in November. I know of no reason why Louisiana should not participate in that election on a footing with the other States. She has forfeited her rights under no Constitutional provision or Congressional statute. She has instituted civil rule, and has a loyal State Government, embracing executive, legislative and judicial branches; all of which are in effective operation. In the attributes of State Government, she stands the peer of the loyal States whose soil has never been trodden by the foot of the rebellion. That she has suffered by the rebellion and the temporary rule of the rebel Confederacy, is her misfortune; but so far as the laws at present stand, it is no abridgement of the rights of her loyal citizens. * * * * * * *

Although the new Constitution has fixed the term of the State officers at four years, it has wisely provided that the term of those now in office (who were elected at a time when many parishes could not participate in the election) shall expire at an earlier day in case of a restoration of peace in the whole State; and it is made my duty as soon as an election can be held "in every parish of the State," to declare the fact and order a new election. I need hardly tell you that I shall have real pleasure when this event shall be at hand. While I have the best reasons for believing that the rebellion is now almost extinct in every portion of the State, and that only scattered fragments smoulder in insignificant proportions at different points, the time so anxiously desired by me to deliver my trust has not yet come. Let us hope that it may not be delayed many months. We have good grounds for believing that circumstances will soon have completely changed so that every parish will have returned to its duty, assisted and protected by the national power, and the whole people will exercise their right to elect State officers."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Successful Operations by Gen. Dana—Capture of Guns, Cotton and Supplies.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis, passed with fifty-seven bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the hospitals and on detached service in Memphis gives 147 majority for the Union candidates.

Natchez dates to the 9th give the particulars of Col. OSBAND'S expedition. Col. OSBAND debarked from transports, at Sinics Bend, on the 5th. Early on the morning of the 6th they surrounded a force of rebels at Woodville, killed forty-five, including a Major, captured three guns, two officers and fifty-four men. Our loss was four horses killed.

The rebels were commanded by Major COOK. A battallion of the Third Louisiana colored cavalry captured the artillery. Some rebel telegraphic instruments and many important despatches were also captured. A large amount of rebel stores were destroyed. Several hundred head of cattle, horses and mules were turned over to Col. KENT at Fort Adams, and shipped to this place.

Col. OSBAND'S men went some distance beyond Woodville, but finding no enemy joined Col. FARRAR, who was on the Homochitta with 1,000 infantry. The two commanders then returned to Natchez, bringing in more stock. Col. KENT also captured considerable stock while marching from Tumca to Fort Adams. Lieut. DOBBS, of the Rebel secret service in this vicinity, was killed in one of the engagements.

The series of operations undertaken by Gen. DANNA, commanding this district, have constituted one almost continuous scout from far up on the Yazoo, on the north, to Bayou Sara, on the south. The fruits of these raids are a large number of cattle, 500 horses and mules, various valuable supplies, including 56 bales of cotton, and a great number of colored recruits.

Lieut. EARLE, of the special scouts, arrived last night from the vicinity of St. Joseph, on the west side of the river, having captured one Major, two Captains, several mail-bags, containing important official and private letters, *en transeta* from the Trans-Mississippi Department to to the rebel headquarters; also, thirteen battle-flags captured from us in various engagements on the west side of the river.

Col. OSBAND'S command embarked here again today. The presence here of Gen. DANA indicates other movements on foot.

From New-Orleans via Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Mollie Able*, from New Orleans 9th, has arrived.

The steamer *Emily B. Souder*, from New-York 28th ult., had arrived.

Cotton was depressed; middling $1 20. Large receipts of flour from St. Louis had weakened the market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 10—Noon.

There are no tidings yet of the steamer *Morning Star*, which left New-York on the 1st.

Union Meeting at Herkimer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HERKIMER, Saturday, Oct. 15.

An immense Union meeting was held here today. It is the largest demonstration this county has ever seen, exceeding decidedly the famous Fremont meeting of 1856. Speeches were made by Col. JAMES F. JAQUES, who is a capital speaker, BARKER, of Maine, BAUER and TAEMAINE. The county is wide-awake with enthusiasm and activity, and will give a splendid vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON in November.

FROM EUROPE.

THE HECLA AT HALIFAX.

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL QUESTION.

FAILURE OF THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The steamship *Hecla* left Liverpool at noon on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th inst., and arrived here at 6:30 A. M. yesterday morning. She has about 500 passengers for New-York.

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph wires here, news could not be transmitted yesterday.

The United States corvette *Ticonderoga* got ashore on Cora Grande, near Maranham, on the 25th of August, but sustained no injury.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The *Times*, editorially, and in its American correspondence by the steamship *Scotia*, continues to construe the current of affairs as favorable to LINCOLN'S reelection, and damaging to MCCLELLAN. It says the capture of Atlanta made LINCOLN'S election possible, while SHERIDAN'S victory has rendered it almost certain.

In regard to the alleged naval operations on Lake Erie, the *Times* says that anything that should occur to prolong the conflict is to be deplored, for there are signs of its extending to regions it could hardly have been expected to reach. The Southern refugees in Canada have for some time been unquiet and threatening. A party of these men by the old stratagem of embarking as passengers, have seized two American steamers on Lake Erie. It is reported, and we hope it is only a rumor, that two armed Confederate steamers have made their appearance on the Lake to repeat on those inland waters the exploits of the *Alabama* on the ocean. We believe that neither the Federal nor the British Government can by treaty keep any armed vessels on these inland seas. But means must be found of suppressing this new kind of cruisers. The Lakes are under the joint jurisdiction of the two Governments, and that is not liable to the doubts and limitations which apply to the authority of any one nation on oceans open to all the world. We must keep the war away from the shores of Canada as vigilantly as we do from those of Great Britain.

The *Daily News* regards the victory of SHERIDAN over EARLY as one of the most important contests of the war, and warmly eulogizes the generalship of SHERIDAN. It thinks matters look serious for the Confederates in Virginia, as the Federals are now able to concentrate there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that the preparations were completed for the fight between COBURN and MACE, in Ireland, on the 4th inst., although the authorities were understood to be making efforts to prevent it, when a dispute arose concerning the appointment of a referee, which could not be arranged, and the matter stands over for the final adjustment of the stakeholder on the 7th.

The papers contain graphic details of the great gonpowder explosion at the magazines of HULL & SON, near Erith. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. The destruction of property was very great. The Thames embankment, between Erith and Woolwich, was seriously damaged; but extraordinary exertions by the troops at Woolwich prevented the inundations which were threatened.

DENMARK.

A Vienna telegram of the 2d says the next sitting of the Conference will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday, by which time the Danish plenipotentiaries expect to receive replies to the questions addressed to their Government.

Copenhagen telegrams state that the question of the boundary line between Schleswig and Jutland is still unsettled. The point in dispute is the small town of Christiensfeld, in Schleswig, which Denmark claims.

The Vienna *Newsfrer Presse* states that in the last sitting of the Conference, the Danish proposition to settle by arbitration the question of liquidating that portion of the Danish properly to be given up to the Duchies, was declared inadmissible, and a definite answer on the point was demanded by the German plenipotentiaries.

FRANCE.

Bourse dull. Rentes closed at 65f. 80c.—a decline of 15c.

SPAIN.

The *Times* says that mercantile advices confirm the statement that the new Spanish Cabinet desire to negotiate a complete adjustment of the claims of foreign creditors, and have notified them of the fact.

ITALY.

Leading Italian journals indorse the new ministry and applaud its frankness.

The rumors of a new 700,000,000 loan is unfounded.

Another political meeting was held at Milan on the 2d. A resolution was passed expressing the conviction that the Franco-Italian Convention was a sign of great progress and of the resurrection of Italy. The Convention was also considered to present means of realizing the national programme, which could not be accomplished out of Rome.

A slight popular demonstration had taken place against the French troops in Rome. Seditious cries were raised, but order was quickly restored, and the leader was arrested.

The Turin official gazette publishes the programme of the new Ministry. The Cabinet accepts the convention recently stipulated with France for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French, as also the transfer of the capital to another locality, and compensation to Turin.

It was asserted at Paris that the ratification had been delayed, and would only take place after the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in a dispatch, explains the reasons why France desires the evacuation of Rome. He says the occupation of Rome constitutes an act of intervention contrary to the fundamental principles of French public law, and is difficult to justify, inasmuch as the object of lending armed support to Piedmont was to free Italy from foreign intervention. The consequence of this state of things places two sovereignties face to face on the same territory, frequently gives rise to serious difficulties, and inconveniences result from the different practical points of view. Our conscience obliges us too often to give advice which the Court of Rome believes itself bound to decline. In witnessing acts at variance with our social condition and maxims of legislation, we take with difficulty the responsibility of a policy we cannot approve.

RUSSIA.

A portion of the large powder mill in the suburbs of St. Petersburgh exploded, killing six and wounding more than fifty people, and destroying a large amount of property.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Friday, Sept. 9.

Mr. LAWRENCE, nephew of the Viceroy, was killed by the falling of a bridge.

Cotton dull. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Exchange 2s. 1¾d. Market for Cotton staples irregular.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the third the money market manifested decided improvement. Gold continued to flow largely into the Bank of England, inducing the belief that the financial pressure was over. The demand for discount at the Bank was of the full average character. On the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at 6@7 per cent. Nearly all classes of securities advanced. Consols closed firm at the advance—85¾@85⅞ for money, and 85¾@85⅞ on account. The Confederate Loan advanced 1c., and is now quoted at 80c.

Additional failures include W. T. BROWN & Co., cotton and colonial brokers, of Liverpool, with estimated liabilities of half a million sterling; JULIUS MENDEL & Co., West India Merchants, of London. No further suspensions were announced on the third.

The liabilities of WALKER, COLESWORTH & Co. are stated at from £500,000 to £600,000.

LATEST VIA CORK—OCT. 5.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Prussian Ministers, who attended the conference at Prague, to effect an arrangement between Austria and Prussia, with respect to Zolverein, has been received by the Minister of Finance, and will not, probably, return to Prague.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Russia with the Princess DAGMAR, of Denmark, has been officially announced here. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the event.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The expected battle between MACE and COBURN did not come off. It was, according to COBURN'S nomination on Friday, to take place between Gold's Gross Station and Cashel, but the representatives of the men disagreed yesterday about the selection of a referee, and those acting for MACE stated that they would return to England that evening. COBURN'S agent declared that his man was anxious for a fight, and would appear at the proper hour at the ringside. MACE'S provincial representative arrived in London yesterday morning from Dublin, and corroborates the report that the intended fight is entirely off for the present.

DONPHAM, Wednesday, Oct. 5—2:15 P. M.

COBURN has arrived, and, accompanied by his friends, paced the field intended for the fight, amidst tremendous shouts from an immense multitude assembled. He looked exceedingly well, and was in first-rate spirits. It is expected he will claim the stakes, owing to the non-appearance of MACE.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Great Increase of Desertions from the Rebels—Lively Incidents Concerning Them—An Imposter Apprehended—Voting in the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Save the angry bark of a mortar battery, heard at regular intervals during the day, intended to intimidate the negro laborers on the Dutch Gap Canal, and an occasional harmless growl from the rebel iron-clads near Cox's Ferry, on the James, directed at the pickets on the left of the Eighteenth Corps, there have been no shots exchanged since Friday last on the line of the Army of the James, when the enemy was soperbly thrashed. The troops are all resting from the labor of digging and fortifying, being now perfectly secure in the position which they valorously won in the advance of Thursday, Sept. 29. A visit along the outer lines may be made with perfect impunity, for pickets on both sides are goodnatured and ignore altogether the vandal practice of making targets of each other. In the camps, the men beguile the hours in a variety of ways—many with newspapers, some with cards, while some devote themselves to quoits, and others to the discussion of politics—each according to his inclination. A quiet feeling pervades everybody, and a strong confidence that affairs are progressing gloriously for the Union cause. The camps are all clean and as comfortable as ingenuity, with the limited material of "light marching order" can make them, and arms and accoutrements are burnished and neat, in readiness for the future fray.

I mentioned a few lines back the good nature of the pickets. Any other disposition on the part of the rebels would be impossible almost, in view of the fact that the private soldiers look upon us as their best friends, and come over by the dozen, to escape the tyranny of the Confederate service. Since Sunday last not less than *one hundred and forty* deserters have come into the lines of the Army of the James. Seventy-five came over in a single day, a few of whom were from the gunboats. This morning a company of fifteen, constituting an entire picket post, headed by their officer, ran in together in front of the Tenth Corps. These men are examined separately, and they all confess to perfect loss of confidence in the success of the rebellion and an utter hatred of Jeff. DAVIS' service and all connected therewith. They assert that desertions would be in larger numbers if the risk were less, and the men dared speak to each other of their intention. For instance, it has often happened that two men who have been placed at adjoining posts on the picket line both escape, and meet at the guard-house at Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters. Both express surprise at seeing one another under their new circumstances, and then comes the explanation: "Why, Jim, I was watching you all the time for a chance to slip away!" "And I was watching you, Mike, for my chance," is genesally the reply. The majority of those who have deserted recently are old soldiers, many from EARLY'S command, who were found straggling about Richmond at the time of our late advance, and were hurried into the local defence organizations. Others are old men and mere lads who, regardless of their age and inability to endure service in the field, were thrust into the militia and placed on active duty on the same occasion. The desertion of this latter class shows that the duty required of them must have been very repulsive, when, to escape it, they determined to leave wives, children and kindred to the tender mercies of the authorities of Richmond.

Among the prisoners brought to headquarters, two nights since, were a pair of remarkable characters, both F. F. V's, and employes in the Treasury Department at Richmond, one in the Comptroller's office and the other in the Fourth Auditor's. Their names are HENLY and MCCRAE. These gentlemen are both in the "sere and yellow" time of life, the latter having been relieved from duty as a Major in the rebel service some time since, on account of his age. Their story is that they were compelled to take the field last week, and were placed on picket duty, as persons who could be trusted not to desert. On being relieved by the corporal of the guard they moved off, as they believed, in the direction of their camp, and *accidentally* walked into our lines, bringing their muskets with them. Each of them expressed much chagrin at having committed so gross an error, and begged Gen. BUTLER to believe they were not deserters. There was something very ludicrous in the appearance of these disconsolate old gentlemen, as they stood crooning over the camp-fire, endeavoring to keep the warmth in their bodies, and apologizing blandly to each other with stately politeness for their stupidity in being such unskillful pilots—each generously taking the blame of the mishap. Their dress was unique. The Ex-Major wore his cast-off regimentals, and stood with bent head, and features almost obscured by the peak of his little grey cap, which rested upon his grizzled mustache. Mr. HENLY was habited in a highly-unmilitary garb of thread-bare black, swallow-tail coat and stove-pipe hat, and had his shoulders swathed in a dingy-white blanket. Gen. BUTLER assured these poor old soldiers that they should be treated as prisoners of war, and in the morning they were sent off with a number of their fellow-patriots to the prison camp, Point Lookout.

The weather has been unpleasantly chilly of late, especially at night, for we dwellers in tents, who are knocking at the doors of Richmond, disturbing the peace of our sick brethren who inhospitably endeavor to keep us "out in the cold." But in the due course of events we are determined to have warmer quarters in the rebel capital. Literally, the frosty weather which set in on Saturday last, and has not given signs of a change until to-day, found almost everybody unprepared to meet it with an extra supply of blankets. For three mornings we have awakened to find a mantle of crisp white frost over the ground, and a firm coating of ice on the water in our camp kettles. Fortunately for the emergency we have had no difficulty in getting wood for our blazing fires. The forest hereabout furnish it in abundance, cut and piled for use by our rebel brothers, and cords upon cords have been consumed in making us comfortable, which were originally intended for consumption in Richmond. Refugees from the rebel capital tell us that there is an extreme scarcity of fuel in the city. It can only be brought to the city by the Fredericksburgh road, and sells for $80 per cord pine, and yet higher prices for the harder varieties, putting poor people at their wit's end to obtain a supply even for cooking purposes.

An incident of the day is worth noting as a warning. A swaggering young man, who said his name was KIDDER, was brought into camp dressed in a Major's uniform, having been arrested on the charge of being a suspicious character. For three or four days he has been loitering about, making minute inspection of the fortifications, and passing himself off as an officer, telling different stories to different people. First he said that he was a Major in the Thirteenth New-York Militia; next he gave out that he commanded the garrison at Fort Hamilton, and he had an infinity of other explanations to make respecting his position and business wherever he chose to introduce himself. His conflicting stories became notorious, and suspicion against him was aroused by his unmilitary bearing, and his weakness in wearing full dress. Having been brought before Gen. BUTLER, a rigid cross-questioning could get nothing from him but contradictory stories respecting his business in the army lines, and an admission that he was not an officer, and never had been anything but a barkeeper. He was, therefore, sentenced to hard labor on the Dutch Gap Canal, where he will doff his *Major's* toggery for the garb of a *miner*, dragging a 30-pound ball and chain instead of a staff officer's sabre. In durance vile, he must beguile each live-long weary day until a gap right through the gap opens the narrow way, for an iron-clad, by steam power sped, to flank the rebel guns on Howlett's Hill, whence a projectiles shrill are thrown by Dixie's sons. Such is the mild sentence passed upon the offender.

In all the Pennsylvania regiments to-day there have been lively times in carrying on the balloting for district and county officers. As everybody expected, the Union candidates have left the Copperheads out of sight, and there has been a great deal of enthusiasm to-night on the part of the victors. Of course, I have no means of giving the results, except in the case of Battery I, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Capt. WATTSON, composing Gen. BUTLER'S headquarter guard. Here precisely seven-tenths of the ballots were cast for the Union candidates, and, I am told, not a man in the battery failed to vote.

Brevet Major-Gen. TERRY has been assigned to the command of the Tenth Corps during the absence of Major-Gen. BIRNEY, who has gone North on 20 days' sick leave. Gen. AMES, lately commanding the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps, having just reported for duty after a brief absence, is assigned to the command of the First Division of the Tenth Corps, vacated by Gen. TERRY in his new position.

H. J. W.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Firing—News of Victories—The Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Persistent and continuous picket firing has been kept up all yesterday and last night, accompanied by considerable cannonading, along the line of the Second Corps, in front of Petersburgh. The firing has been almost entirely in the vicinity of "Fort Hell," near Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters. Nothing of great moment or importance has resulted from it, however. The batteries and pickets in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps have been unusually silent.

The news from Gen. BUTLER, and also that from Gen. SHERIDAN, has been received with joy by the veteran Army of the Potomac.

The election of the Pennsylvania soldiers was held yesterday in all the regiments belonging to that State. It is understood that a large majority for the Union ticket was the result. Great inconvenience was occasioned by the almost total absence of printed ballots for the Union nominees. I will endeavor to furnish, to-night, a full report of the votes cast in this army.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

Local Democratic Politics—The Candidates and Their Characters.

The decision of the late Democratic State Convention in favor of the "regularity" of Tammany Hall, has proved wholly unproductive of the "harmonizing effects" that were expected and predicted as sure to follow. The "Young Coons," under Senator COZANS, and the "Old Coons" under FERNANDO WOOD, are still upon the war-path. The "Nationals," under JOHN MCKEON, still brandish their tomahawks; while the "German Democrats," under the accomplished editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, drink "confusion to Tammany Hall" in multitudinous lagers. The settlement at Albany has settled nothing, except the incompetency of our State politicians to deal with local irritations; and we have to-day every prospect of an embittered controversy in the Democratic ranks for the offices to be disposed of next November.

SHERIFF.

For Sheriff we have two powerful competitors; JOHN KELLY put forward by Tammany Hall, though not affiliated with that organization; and Judge CONOLY, better known as "Big Mike," who is the candidate of all the outside factions. Mr. KELLY has filled many public positions acceptably, and has undoubted strength with the respectable classes of our city. He is also strong with the Irish element, and many fairly hope to divide the Milesian vote with the "Big Judge." CONOLY, however, is essentially a representative Milesian, and one possessing great personal popularity with the subterranean stata of the Democratic party. It will be a mighty close race between the two, with a clear possibility, if not probability, that Mr. FARRAR, the candidate of the Union party and Citizens' Association, may slip in between them.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

For this office there is no competition. District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, will be reelected without opposition—a well-deserved compliment to one who is eminently a lawyer, scholar, wit, journalist and gentleman. Against the combinations in Mr. HALL'S favor, the Union candidate, we regret to be obliged to believe, stands but the remotest kind of chance; a chance, in fact, so remote as to require telescopic aids for its discovery. For the next three years it is quite certain Mr. HALL will minister at the shrine of our local justice; and, taking into account the kind of men our Democratic friends sometimes nominate—it is well it is no worse.

CITY JUDGE.

For this important office Mr. ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL is in nomination by Tammany Hall, and will most probably be successful. He is opposed by JOSEPH B. TULLY, the nominee of the "Young Coons;" and by a Mr. HOWE, who has received the suffrages of the "Old Coons," "McKeonites" and "German Democratics." Mr. TULLY is a young lawyer of worth and character, who has several times served in the war as Adjutant of the old Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia. He possesses force of character, good legal attainments, and can be eloquent upon occasions; but whether he is ready to take his chances upon the nomination of a single division of the Democratic party, remains yet to be seen. Those who know him best, and are his friends, believe that he will only use his present nomination to make his name familiar to the public in this connection, and that he will then fall back to await the ripening and strengthening effects of another year. Of Mr. HOWE we know but little, except that he carries on business in Centre-street, and is the partner of Mr. JOHN WHITEMORE. The *Atlas*—good Democratic authority—states that he will decline the nomination in Judge ROSSELL'S favor, and trust to the future for the reward of his party services and sacrifices. This, upon the whole, would seem to be the general impression; but it is quite possible that Mr. HOWE may yet loom up as a formidable rival for the City Judgeship ermine.

SUPERVISOR.

For this office there are three active and powerful candidates in the field—JOHN FOX, on behalf of Tammany Hall; Mr. REPPER, representing the "German Democrats," the "McKeonites" and "Old Mozart;" and Mr. VINCENT C. KING, who is indorsed by the "Young Coons" and the "Citizens' Association" as their special champion. It is altogether within the range of possibilities, that the Democrats this Fall may elect two Supervisors, if the City vote for MCCLELLAN be as strong as expected; and with such a consummation—"devoutly to be wished"—the Board of Supervisors, as at present unconstitutionally constituted, would go to pieces in the whirlpools of our next State Legislature. The chances would seem to be to-day that REPPER certainly and KING perhaps possibly may be elected, unless the Union men work with great vigor. Indeed, between all three Democratic candidates, the race will be a close one, with the odds in favor of American "VINCE KING" and the Teutonic REPPER.

COUNTY CLERK.

It is to this office that the chief interest of the Democratic contest attaches, the various outside organizations appearing ready to concentrate their opposition to Tammany Hall upon one candidate for County Clerk, and to join issue with the late Democratic State Convention upon the results of this struggle. The gentlemen in nomination are HENRY W. GENET, present County Clerk, in behalf of Tammany Hall; CHARLES G. HALPINE as pennon-bearer of the "Young Coons" and the Democratic clubs; and Mr. BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, FERNANDO WOOD'S brother-in-law, as the nominee of the "Old Coons," the "McKeonites," and the "German Democrats." To these we should add J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, who has been placed on the track by the "Citizens' Association." It is rumored in circles that ought to be well posted, that Mr. FAIRCHILD contemplates withdrawing in Mr. HALPINE'S favor, as the surest means of securing the defeat of the Tammany nominee in this test vote of the county. Mr. FAIRCHILD is an old and respected member of the Democratic party of our city, and—should he act as anticipated—it will not be the first time that he has held his personal ambition subordinate to the exigencies of his party. Col. HALPINE has a very wide popularity, not only in this city, but throughout the Union, as the author (under the *soubriquet* of "MILES O'REILLY,) of many of the most stirring and humorous songs and letters of the war; and was fortunate enough to receive the thanks of the War and Navy Departments, for his services in the field before resigning last July—a step made necessary by injuries to his eyesight, received in the operations of the Southern coast, and requiring rest and active treatment to prevent total blindness. Previous to the war he held many important positions in this city, has been extensively connected with the greater organs of our press, and will be warmly indorsed as a proper candidate, by great numbers of our citizens, wholly irrespective of party lines. Mr. LEVERIDGE is a young lawyer, esteemed and respected by all who know him, and a very proper candidate for the "Citizens' Association." He has hosts of friends, great personal popularity, and would make a strong run in the wealthier districts of our island above Fourteenth-street. As to the policy of the "Citizens' Association," in attempting to run a candidate of their own, and without other nominations, we have nothing at present to say. If they are to do so, however, Mr. LEVERIDGE is, beyond doubt, the best man they can select.

CONGRESS.

In the Fourth District, Alderman MORGAN JONES is the Tammany nominee, opposed by ex-Alderman WM. WALSH, who has the nominations of all the outside factions. It is not thought that Mr. JONES intends to run. It is quite probable that he will gracefully, or otherwise, back out and make room for Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who, though a Democrat, will in all likelihood, receive the support of the Administration—very strong in this district—as the best candidate that could be hoped for from such a population. Mr. WALSH, however, is very strong and may give the Tammany nominee a fight race, despite all influences to the contrary. Much sympathy was awakened for him during the last Aldermanic Election: and "Billy," though an emanation from "the roughs," has inherent traits of manly courage, generosity, talent and indomitable energy, which must command respect. Mr. JONES, we confess is strong also; but from all we can gather will not be a candidate if proper inducements of greater strength can be held out for his withdrawal.

In the Fifth District the Tammany Democratic candidate is Col. NELSON TAYLOR, an officer who served with some distinction in the Sickles Brigade. Mr. THOMAS CASSIN is the nominee of the "Young Coons;" and WM. B. MACLAY on behalf of the "McKeonites" and "Wood Mozarters." Of Mr. CASSIN we know nothing whatever, and regard it as likely that he will be withdrawn in favor of one or the other of the stronger candidates—most probably in favor of Col. TAYLOR. Mr. MACLAY is an old and experienced member of Congress, in which he always held a good position, though seldom speaking at all, and never saying anything brilliant. Col. TAYLOR, we believe, served in the Mexican war, and has once before been a candidate in the same District, when he was beaten by Mayor WM. WALL, of Williamsburgh. It would seem clear that unless some compromise be effected between the Democrats this district may be counted upon as certain to return a Republican member; and no compromise, it is but right to add, would seem possible.

In the Sixth District our Democratic friends do not appear to be entirely harmonious. The regular "Old Coons" have renominated ELIJAH WARD, who has likewise been indorsed by some of the McClellan clubs of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The "McKeonites" have given their banner to ELY P. NORTON, who has also been adopted as the *protégé* of the "Constitutional Unionists," or old Native American" party. Mr. WM. B. RANKIN, who was Governor of Washington Territory under BUCHANAN, is the favorite of the National Democracy," the "German Democrats," and some one or two of the McClellan clubs. Tammany Hall holds its District Convention on next Thursday evening, and the friends of both WARD and NORTON claim that they have assurances of being the Wigwam's choice. Whether these warring interests can ultimately be combined and consolidated, remains yet to be seen. We rather think not, however, as the various feuds are of a very embittered character.

In the Seventh District J. WHITNEY CHANLER seems to have things all his own way. He is the Tammany nominee and sitting member, and as yet there are no opponents on his own side of the house to contest his laurels. He is young, well educated, of good family, and may in time make his mark in our chief legislative body. If Gen. JOHN COCHRANE had not gone over to the Union party, he could give Mr. CHANLER a close race; but with COCHRANE out of the way, there are no serious rivals possible in the Democratic ranks.

In the Eighth District THOMAS J. BARR, formerly Alderman, and more recently in the Quartermaster's Department of this city as purchasing agent, is the Tammany Hall candidate, but with little hope of success against Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, who is the nominee of all the outside Democratic factions and of the Constitutional Unionists as well. As between BARR and BROOKS, if we are not to have a Unionist here, the choice would appear largely to favor Mr. BROOKS, who is, at least, a representative man of more than the average ability and education, and who certainly commanded a very fair position in the last session of Congress. Mr. BARR once before sat in Congress, and has likewise been State Senator. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, but not the kind of person to be sent to

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Discouragement in the Ranks of our Foreign Enemies—The Roman Question—What Victor Emanuel will Probably Attempt.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

The discouragement in the ranks of our foreign enemies is quite as great on the military as on the political position. It is all very well to say that SHERMAN "retreated" from Lovejoy's Station to Atlanta, and that he is now besieged in the latter place by HOOD; that the victories of SHERIDAN decide nothing, and that GRANT is paralyzed before Richmond; such statements will do for the million whose superficial knowledge only permits them to judge of the surface; but they do not mislead those who are acquainted with the true march of events. Certain writers in the French press—we are sorry to see the Baron DE BARRANCOUAR in the number—continue to write as if charged with the mission of keeping the fears from the French public, and of diverting, as far as possible, the sympathies of the people of France from those of the United States. One is lost in trying to find the logic of such a course on the part of the French Government, for in its relations with the United States France has something more important to think of than the success of MAXIMILIAN, or the abstract principle of Republicanism as opposed to Imperialism. The people of the United States ask nothing better than to remain the warm friends of their ancient allies of France, to remember and to recall with pleasure the obligations imposed by the events of the war of independence, and these sympathies, which France may some day need, it would be very easy for her to retain in all their freshness and vigor. The man, whoever he may be, who controls the official and semi-official press of France, has made a very grave mistake in attempting by a system of misrepresentation to mislead the people of France and to estrange the two nations, as events will inexorably prove.

The great question with everybody is, in regard to the settlement of the Roman Question—What will take place at Rome when the French troops leave? The treaty has not yet been made public, and perhaps will not be till the meeting of the Italian Parliament; but certain journals which pretend to know more or less of the nature of the negotiations and of the contents of the treaty, declare that the French Government demanded at first that the Italian Government should respect the frontiers of the present Roman territory—an engagement which would bind VICTOR EMMANUEL never to cross the limits of those frontiers, no matter what might take place at Rome. But this was modified in the following language, which these journals say will be found in the treaty: "The Italian Government binds itself not to attack nor to allow others to attack the Government of the Holy See from any of the frontiers between the territory of the Italian kingdom and that of the Holy See."

If this clause really exists in the new treaty it is evident that the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL intended to reserve for itself, and to avail itself of, the right to take possession of Rome whenever the Roman people should see fit to get rid of the Government of the Pope and vote themselves into the kingdom of Italy. The Italian Government has interdicted itself from any interference in such a revolution, but it does not interdict itself from profiting by it.

The expectation therefore is, that after the present abnormal condition is corrected by the removal of the French army of occupation, that then the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL will attempt to treat amicably with the Pope, and that some middle ground may be found which will permit both monarchs to live at Rome and yet be independent of each other.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peace Address—A Cure for Ireland—Our Small Sensations—Adah Isaacs and the Brothers Davenport—Danish Music and Danish Luck—Social Science—An Old New-Yorker—Base and Babbage.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

It is now conceded here that Mr. LINCOLN will be re-elected, and that if a warlike policy is to be persevered in, he ought to be.

The recent news has been a damper upon the sympathetic peace movement here. Of course the friendly address will be sent, and will have a great number of signatures. Most people who can write are ready to sign anything but a subscription list. But the promoters of the address have had some hard rebuffs. The address makes its signers say that they were at first friendly to the North, and took sides with them in the pending struggle; but there are sturdy Britons who return the document without signature, declaring that they were never friends of the North, but believers in the right of secession and Southern sympathizers from the start. However, the address, and the feelings of its signers, are of very small consequence.

The cure for the wars of Ireland has been found. I cannot say that it will prove a "perfect cure," even if thoroughly tried, but it is strongly recommended. It is to send the Prince of WALES to Dublin as Viceroy. The Queen may live and reign over us then for thirty years. The Prince, having nothing to do for all that long period, may go to the bad, like some of his relations. Before he is fifty, he may cast himself into an oppoplexy, or drink himself into the gout, or take to building Brighton pavilions, or patronizing dandies or prize-fighters, or twenty other things that might or might not be mentioned. Now, what the Prince wants is a sphere, and that Ireland can offer him, and what Ireland wants, is a real monarch and a Court, and a beautiful Princess to go mad about, as any one intent about the Princess of WALES. Now if the Prince and Princess of WALES would really hold their Court in Dublin, with an able and prudent ministry, and spend a few weeks every year in Waterford, and Cork, and among the lakes of Killarney and the mountains of Galway, spending money in Ireland, and inducing others to do the same, and drawing capital there by giving order and security, it might be of some use. But there would be a difficulty. If royalty went to Cork, there would be a bloody row at Belfast. If royalty was decently respectful to the religion of four-fifths of the people of Ireland, the minority would be up in arms. If the Prince aided the Established Church, he could not expect much good will from Roman Catholics. Orangeism would, as in Canada, claim him for its own, or denounce him as an apostate. WHALLEY would persecute him about Maynooth. It would be a difficult position, and nothing but the beaming smiles of the pretty Princess could carry him through it. The Irish have every disposition to be loyal, when they can find anything or body to be loyal to. If the religious complications could be managed, I should be disposed to bet on the Princess. When a Vice-Regent Court was firmly established, with a Prince of IRELAND, changing the title from Prince of WALES, upon the throne, there might be a Parliament for local affairs.

While waiting for the trial of MULLER, we have two small sensations to fall back upon. I call them small only as compared with the great political and national affairs. The fate of empires and republics, to which I generally devote my attention, and not in any disparaging way. The first is the appearance of ADAH ISAACS MENKIN as Mazeppa, in "classical costume," as the announcements inform us, doing her own fighting, scaling precipices, &c., at the Royal Astley's; the other is the advent of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, who got tied into knots, and astonish people into fits, by the mystery of getting untied again, with trumpet obligatos, and guitar and tambourine accompaniments. A *Times* reporter has given an account of a private *seance*, in which it was said that the marvels seen, heard and felt, were attributed to spiritual influence; but the "Brothers Davenport" repudiate any such claim, and deny the soft impeachment; declaring that they have no idea how the queer things are done—that they are as anxious to know as anybody can be, and that they court scientific investigation, asking only that it may be as mild as convenient. What the goodness they mean by that I don't know. My scientific proposition would be to put on a couple pair of hand-cuffs and shackles, and lock them up in Newgate. If the odic forces or other mysterious agencies could get them out of that difficulty, with or without fleurin their hands, I think Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. DAVID BRAWSTER, and the rest of the skeptical savans would be obliged to knock under. The British method of dealing with these matters is very practical. When the first clairvoyant came to England, an investigator locked a hundred pound note in a box, and offered it to any one who would tell him the number of the note. I believe it has not been claimed to this day. Spiritualists reply to such objections that disembodied intelligences have other work to do than helping people get money. Perhaps, though I can't help thinking some of the things attributed to them are quite as undignified, not to say as base. But why should not a spirit bring hidden treasures to light, and reveal useful facts in science and the arts, as well as inspire octavos of maudlin verse, or highfalutin prose?

As to Miss or Mistress ADAH—and the theatre bills give no clue to her condition, only that she hails from "California, Australia *and* the United States"—she is bound—on the wild steed of the desert—to be a great success. There is a stud of 40 horses and 200 soldier supe, with pretty women and a *corps de ballet*. The sporting houses are all alive about it for reasons well known, but not publicly stated. Miss or Mistress ADAH—and here I am as much bothered as Queen ELIZABETH was when she went down into Surry to visit her favorite Bishop PARKER, who delighted her with good dinners and admirable housekeeping, but terribly offended her by having a wife. When the "good Queen Bess" came to take leave of the Bishop's lady, she said: "Madame I cannot call you, and mistress I will not, but, whatever you be, I thank you for your good entertainment." So I, to ADAH ISAACS, the daring and beautiful, who is a poet and a genius, as well as the most wonderful of *Mazeppas*, and who will do equal justice to Lord BYRON's poetry in a classical costume—madame or mistress, I predict for you a run of three hundred nights at Astley's.

JULLIEN, at Her Majesty's, has made a hit by engaging a Danish band and some Danish singers, who were received with great enthusiasm as a compensation, I suppose, for allowing them to be despoiled of the Duchies. The Princess DAGMAR, however, is to marry the son of the CZAR, and the despoiled King will see his son and two daughters King of Greece, Queen of England and Empress of Russia. There's luck for you!

At home, here, the Social Science Congress is pottering away on education, sewage, food for the poor, law reform, and so on. One hopes that in the progress of ages something will come of it, but we are very slow over here. I am getting very slow myself. Only now and then I meet somebody who wakes me up by recalling old times. Yesterday, for example, I ran against CRIPPINDALE, the actor, and he brought New-York back very fresh to me. The last time I met him was on Broadway. He came over here eleven years ago, from Mobile, to be Stage Manager of the Haymarket, and there he has been with old BUCKSTONE ever since. He had a little bright-eyed boy of eight or nine years in his hand. "Your grandson?" said I. "Oh, no; my son." Didn't I wish I hadn't! But we used to call him old Chip at the Park Theatre ages ago, and he ought to have great grandchildren. He has a son in the Confederate army. The old man, who looks as if he might be forty-five or thereabout, lives just across the square, opposite my drawing-room window. I dare say I might find some old friend or ex-sweetheart next door, if I took the trouble to inquire. In Paris they live over you or under you for years, and at last you meet on the staircase one day, and sometimes she faints, but generally not.

By means of a pamphlet of Mr. BADDACK, and the exertions of Mr. BASS, the brewer, whose bitter ale has a world-wide celebrity, and is drank in quantities from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand, and a long distance into the interior, also where Arabia's sunny fountains throw up their golden sand, as Africa's are supposed to have done formerly. The British Parliament, at its last session, passed a bill for the amelioration of organ-grinders; but it has had no effect. I am trying to write on one of the nicest and stillest squares in the vicinity of Belgravia, but here is an organist grinding Dixie, Faust, a sailor's hornpipe, and the King of the Cannibal Islands, and I must stob, or he must. He won't.

MONADNOCK.

FROM VERMONT.

Political Prospects—The Union Majorities to be Largely Increased in November—Activity of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

The Union men of Vermont are pushing the Presidential campaign with commendable energy and vigor. While it is felt that this State is always safe, the importance attached to the emphasis with which it speaks at the polls was never before so fully realized as now. The result of the recent State election is felt in the Union ranks here, not less, certainly, than elsewhere. The joy and exultation with which intelligence of that result was received throughout the loyal States, was a revelation to some of the voters of Vermont of their own political importance. They perceive now more clearly than before, that every vote polled here, tells upon the election at large. The Union men are no longer content to entertain the hope of achieving a decided victory, but now aim to gain one that shall be overwhelming. They are making use of means that ought to succeed, and I believe will succeed, in materially increasing in November the Union majority obtained at the State election. Campaign clubs, campaign documents, public speaking and discussion, and other means that may tend to accomplish the desired object, are brought into requisition.

Yesterday a steamboat was chartered at this port by the Union men, and a thousand Vermont voters crossed Lake Champlain and attended the Union mass meeting at Plattsburgh, N. Y. The weather was superb and the meeting a success. Vermont contributed her full share both of hearers and of speakers.

On Tuesday next Vermont holds a State Convention and grand ratification meeting here. The best speaking, music, &c., that can be obtained, will add to the interest of the occasion. Public discussions of the issues involved in the campaign, are also to be held, at such time as may be agreed upon, if the Opposition can be induced to defend their principles in such a contest. As the result of the efforts that are made, I think it safe to say, that there is now good promise that a Union majority will be obtained here that will meet the expectation of those who look for the *most* from the patriotism of this State.

As a general rule Vermonters act intelligently in political matters, and it is undoubted that even those who oppose the Union cause here, do an understanding to such an extent what they do, that it is more difficult to influence them than the voters of like politics in some other States. Yet there are here, as everywhere, some who have been blinded by misrepresentation, and who can be informed. The pressure is telling upon such men; and certainly there is no place where one who opposes the Union cause finds it harder to fight against the light than in Vermont. I was impressed with this thought on Tuesday evening last, while listening to Mr. S. P. REDFIELD, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. He spoke to the few who responded to the call to meet at the Democratic Association rooms in this place, in a manner which might almost be termed apologetic. Although his address was in the main an accusation of the Republican party, yet his manner, and in part his words, seemed to say to his small audience, I know that many of you will not believe me nor consider my argument at all conclusive. It is hard to make any Vermonters believe, that the party sustaining the Administration in the present contest is a disunion party. The very few who pretend to hold such opinions, are not credited with sincerity here. The people are too well informed, not to perceive the real spirit which lies behind such pretensions. As a consequence of this discernment, while a War Democrat may be tolerated, a "peace man" can hardly make himself comfortable at the present time, in this vicinity. Where any one is rash enough to avow peace sentiments, he has to do so in as exceedingly apologetic manner, or else in a very spiteful and vindictive spirit, quite disregarding public opinion.

Long Island Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Friday, Oct. 13.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Whitestone Thursday night. The Union men of old Queen's County turned out in full force.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the room was crowded by the true-hearted Union men and ladies of good old Long Island.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. SAMUEL C. REED, EDWARD S. LAWSON Esq., Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER and Mr. GRAVES.

Mr. REED made one of the most impressive and eloquent addresses the citizens of Whitestone ever had the good fortune to hear, and numbers of former admirers of McCLELLAN and the whole Democracy went from the meeting fully resolved to "go and sin no more" in the ranks of Copperheads and traitors.

Mr. LAWSON made one of his characteristic addresses, to the delight of the ladies and all good men.

Hon. LUTHER CARTER appealed to his old constituents to stand by the President and support the National and State nominees.

After an address by a Union refugee, the meeting adjourned with loud cheers for Mr. LINCOLN. G.

The Union Men of the South vs. Gen. McClellan.

LETTER FROM HON. JEREMIAH CLEMENS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, late Senator from Alabama, has written a letter, under date of October, from this city, to a friend at Huntsville, Alabama, in which he invites the return of his State to the Union under separate State action. He takes Anti-Copperhead ground in his view of rebellion and secession, and says:

"For attempting to preserve, unimpaired, the Union our fathers made, Mr. LINCOLN was and still is, denounced as a tyrant, the Federal Congress as a band of ferocious miscreants, Gen. GRANT as a butcher, Gen. SHERMAN as a merciless ruffian, Gen. BUTLER as a beast, and lastly, the people of the North were proclaimed incapable of self-government—miserable tools of the 'basest and most degraded despotism,' who had 'profoundly disgraced themselves' by an ignoble love of gold and brutifying fanaticism.' These, and many other *mild and gentlemanly* epithets were applied to all who dared to doubt the right of a single State to destroy the liberty and happiness of the whole. But all that is changed when the principle of secession comes to be applied in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. The people of North Carolina are now told that they shall not even consider the question of restoring the Union; and their Governor is warned that if he does not repress the expression of every wish for a return to more peaceful times, his State will be desolated with fire and sword. Good God! how blind must that infatuation be which bows the necks of an unquestionably brave and gallant people beneath a yoke so galling—a despotism so pitiless as this!"

Referring to the hope held out to the South in McCLELLAN's election, he says:

"*The election of McClellan, if that were possible, would only prolong the war, and make the desolation of your land more complete. He might suspend military operations for a time, and negotiate for a peace, but the only terms Jefferson Davis will ever offer him will be such as he dare not accept. Mr. Davis has no idea of abdicating his sovereignty; and if McClellan were so mad as to accede to his demands,* his OWN residence would soon be a less comfortable one than the White House at Washington. *From this source, therefore, you have nothing to expect but still greater eventual destruction and prolonged misery*—evils, it is true, which will be shared in some degree by the North; but that is a poor consolation. The plain and direct road to a peace is before you. You need not consult Mr. DAVIS, or Mr. LINCOLN, or Mr. MCCLELLAN on the subject. You went out by separate State action; you can come back in the same way. In the Southern Confederacy, at least, there ought to be no denial of your right to do so. It was the doctrine the leaders inculcated when they wished you to please them by going out of the Union, and they cannot object to it when you wish to please yourselves by going in. This is your remedy—a remedy independent of the will or wishes of those who are compromised too deeply to expect ready forgiveness, and who wish to make you the sharers of their own destiny, provided always that destiny is calamitous."

THE REBEL RAMS—A FIT CASE FOR AID.—AUSTIN JOSEPH HAND, a ship-caulker, and his wife, now residing at No. 4 Navy-street, Brooklyn, went to England in 1862, on a visit to a brother-in-law, who was then in the employment of Mr. LAIRD, shipbuilder, Liverpool. He procured work for him in the same building yard. HAND was employed there until August, 1863, when he gave information to an American Consul as to the destination of the two ram-ships building by Mr. LAIRD. He supplied information by special request, from time to time, as to the progress of the two vessels, and the names of the Southern parties visiting the yard. It was upon the information given by HAND that the rams were ultimately stopped. The report that HAND had given such information got into the Liverpool newspapers, when he and his brother-in-law were at once dismissed from Mr. LAIRD's employment. No employment could be obtained in Liverpool in consequence of being discharged by Mr. LAIRD. Not being able to get work in Liverpool, he procured passage to New-York, where he arrived on the 28th of July last. HAND has not been able to get steady employment, and is presently in great distress. He is promised work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but as yet remains idle. He has a wife and four children depending on him. For the services rendered by HAND (who is an American) to the mercantile community, especially that of New York, his case demands immediate attention, as one well worthy of their liberality.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty—Its Adoption the only Way to Peace—His Opinions of the Chicago Convention—Its Platform of Principles "A Ray of Light"—The Georgia Resolutions.

Our dispatches on Saturday had an allusion, from a North Carolina paper, to a letter on peace recently written by the rebel Vice-President, STEPHENS. We repeat the text of the letter from our edition of yesterday morning:

The following letter, purporting to be from the rebel Vice-President, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, appears in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as a special dispatch from Washington. The source whence it is derived is not stated:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

The movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will act with that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at the last session upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterward formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprung from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1770, our ancestors, and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this announciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen coequal and cosovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present coequal and cosovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North, to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous in the end as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which under Providence, may prove the dawn of a day to this long and cheerless night, the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, "Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal coeternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All ware which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under-estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the Cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With those principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States. Yours respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 15, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s. '81....C.	106	600	Erie Railway.....	91¼
	Small	106	300	do.....	91¼
5,000	do.....	106	200	do.....	97½
5,000	do.....	106½	3400	do.....	97⅝
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...R.	103¼	100	do.....s10	91⅞
2,000	do.....	103¼	300	do.....b30	94
11,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20's.C.	103½	600	do.....s30	97¼
1,000	U.S. 5s.10-40s.C.	94½	100	do.....s10	97⅝
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		100	do.....	97⅝
	Oct. & April.	106	100	Erie R. Pref.....	104
500	do.....Small	104	150	do.....	104⅜
25,000	U.S.6s.1 yr. C...	94⅜	700	Hud. Riv. R.....	123
30,000	do.....	94⅜	500	do.....	123⅛
5,000	O. State 6s '81..	106	200	do.....b10	123⅝
4,000	Mo. State 6s....	60	100	do.....s10	123
6,000	M. 6s 1st, to Pacific R.....	69	100	Alt. & T. H. P.b15	70¼
15,000	O. & M. Cer....	37	100	do.....b15	70¾
20,000	do.....	36⅝	800	Reading R.....	124
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	115	1000	do.....	124⅛
4,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	113	2000	do.....	124⅜
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	95	2000	do.....	124¼
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M	104	1500	do.....	124¾
20,000	Am. Gold..... c	219⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	126⅜
5,000	do..... c	218	200	do.....s10	126
13	Metropolitan Bk..	115	600	M. S. & N. I.....	71
55	Fourth Nat. Bank.	90	100	do.....	70⅝
50	Canton Co.....	35	400	do.....	70¾
300	do.....b30	35¾	200	do.....	70¾
100	do.....	34¾	2000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	106
7	Del. & H. C. Co....	165	200	do.....s10	106
21	Penn. Coal Co.....	185	100	do.....b10	106
400	Cum. Coal Pref...	56	400	Chi. & N. W.....	44⅝
400	do.....	55⅜	350	do.....	45
300	do.....	55⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.....	114⅜
500	do.....	55⅜	200	do.....s10	114⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.....	65	100	Chi. & R. I. R..	98
300	Quick. Min. Co....	79⅜	100	do.....s15	95⅜
100	Mar. Mining Co...	34	200	do.....	96⅛
800	do.....	34⅛	100	do.....s30	96⅛
200	Smith Parmelee Gold Co.....	8	150	do.....s10	97
300	do.....	7⅜	800	do.....	97
100	Atl. M. S. Co.....	190	200	M. & P. Du C. R....	50
50	N. Y. Cen.....	119	400	do.....b30	51
100	do.....b15	119⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C....	101
300	do.....	119⅛	600	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....s15	119	300	do.....s10	102
300	Chi. & N.W. P....	79⅜	2.0	do.....b10	102⅜
100	do.....s30	79⅜	100	do.....	102⅜
400	do.....	79⅜	300	do.....	102⅜
500	do.....	79⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer....	36	100	Ill. Cen. R c	121
10,000	do.....s3	35¾	50	do.....	122
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	118⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105¾
1000	Erie Railway.....	97⅛	600	do.....	106
1000	do.....b3	97⅜	100	Chi & R. I.....	96¼
200	do.....b8	97⅜	200	do.....	96
1300	do.....	97⅜	500	Chic. & N.W. R....	44⅜
400	do..... c	97⅝	200	do.....	44⅝
300	do.....s3	97	500	do.....	44
700	do.....b3	97	200	Chi & N.W. Pref. c	79¾
100	do..... c	96⅞	600	do.....	79¾
300	do..... c	97	200	do.....	79⅝
600	Hudson R. R.....	124½	200	do.....	79
300	do.....s3	124⅝	200	do.....c	79
300	do.....	124⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.....	101
200	do..... c	124⅜	200	do.....	101⅜
200	do.....s30	124	300	do.....	101⅜
100	do.....s3	124⅛	100	do.....s3	101⅜
100	do.....b3	124⅛	1050	do.....	102
700	do.....	124	400	do.....	102
100	do.....s3	124	100	do.....s3	101⅜
300	do.....b10	124⅜	100	do.....	102⅜
1100	Reading R.....	123⅜	100	Canton Co.....	34½
50	do.....	123	100	do.....s3	34
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	70⅛	100	do.....	34
100	do.....s3	70⅜	400	do.....	34⅛
900	do.....	70	50	Pac. M. S. Co.....	200
1300	do.....	69⅞	100	Quick. Min.....b3	79⅜
300	do.....s	69⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....	55
100	do.....s3	69⅛	100	do.....	55⅛
300	do.....	69⅛	100	do.....b3	55⅛
100	do.....b3	69⅛	100	do.....	55⅝
100	do.....s3	69⅛	600	Mariposa M. Co....	33⅛
600	do.....b3	70			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Amer. Gold.....	217	400	Mich So. & N. I.	69¾
10,000	do.....	217⅛	100	do.....s3	69¾
20,000	do.....	217⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	121
10,000	do.....	217⅜	400	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	44
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	119	200	Chi. & N.W. Pr....	79⅝
1900	Erie R.....s3	97	200	do.....b10	79
300	do.....	97	1100	P. Ft. W. & C.....	101

50	do.....	99⅝	200	do.....	101¼
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	122	500	Reading R.....b15	123
100	do.....	122	600	do.....b10	123
100	Cum. Coal.....	55			

MONDAY, Oct. 17—A. M.

The new 5-20 Loan was awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday to the full sum of $40,000,000. All bidders at 100 31 ₩ cent. are accommodated to the amounts which they offered for, and the bidders at 100.30 ₩ cent. will receive about three-fifths, or 60 ₩ cent. of their applications. All offers below 100.30 ₩ cent. are unsuccessful. The excess bid for is $19,253,450. The Fourth National Bank and Mr. M. KETCHUM, for themselves and associates, receive about $3,300,000 out of the $5,493,650 offered for at 100.30, (as in our list of yesterday,) and also $262,000 at higher rates out of the second list of $8,990,650 in Saturday's paper, offered for by the same parties under instructions as to rate. The Fourth National also made a separate offer at 100-30 for $1,662,000. The First National offer for $9,504,650 as listed on Saturday, was at the uniform rate of 100.31. The following are some of the prominent successful bidders:

First National of New-York.....	$9,504,650
Fourth and M. Ketchum.....	4,562,000
Bank of Commerce.....	2,150,000
Ninth National.....	1,650,000
Livermore, Clewes & Co.....	1,600,000
Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia.....	3,665,500
Vermilye & Co., New-York.....	1,600,000
Central National.....	1,000,000
Colgate & Hoffman.....	600,000
National Exchange Bank, New-York.....	150,000
First National, Philadelphia.....	1,100,000
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.....	500,000
First National, Baltimore.....	804,000
First National, Cincinnati.....	439,000
Bowery Savings, New-York.....	400,000
Third National, New-York.....	550,000
Continental Bank, New-York.....	200,000

The above list is by no means complete. The official letters of advice to the successful bidders will probably come to hand this morning.

The Trade of the past week showed an improvement over the dullness of the previous fortnight in the sale of both Foreign and Domestic merchandise. The fresh import entries continue on a moderate scale, while the Exports of Produce ran up for the week to nearly five and a half millions in value. The Export of Gold and Silver is very light; but the price of Gold on speculation has advanced about 20 per cent. The course of the Money market is easy to the Stock Brokers at 7 per cent., and there is a partial improvement in the demand for undoubted paper at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. The Railway traffic throughout the country continues very large, and at rates on freight which should be profitable from the recent general advance by the principal New York and Western roads. The speculation in their Shares on the Stock Exchange are recovering from the recent depression, and for the last week show a general improvement.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin

California, &c.; 60,000 Orinoco; 11,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,700 Maracaibo; 10,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 4,000 Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 16,500 Tampico and Matamoras; 4,500 Savanilla, &c.; 3,000 Maranham and Para; 3,000 Bahia and Pernambuco; 3,400 Texas; 1,000 West Indies; 1,300 East Indies, &c.; 47,500 African Kips; 1,150 bales Calcutta Cow &c.; 47,500 African Kips; 1,150 bales Calcutta Cow &c.; 2,040 Wet and Buffalo; 13,200 Wet Salted California; 2,040 Wet and Buffalo; 13,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,750 Wet Salted Rio Grande, Salted Buenos Ayres; the week's business in this line

LEATHER—The week's business in this line *Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been growing for some days past, and at the close of the week large transactions were reported at somewhat irregular prices. The tendency is toward continued animation. Small transactions were effected for purposes of export. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry has been only moderate. On account of the advance in gold, rates have become somewhat firmer. Week's receipts of sole leather about 16,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico, 79c.@85c.; Cuba Muscovado, 68c.@78c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Rosin (nominally) at $20@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $14 @$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 40 tons Western at $77 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening at an advance but closing heavily. Sales to-day 500 bbls., at $43 25@44 for New Mess, cash and regular way; $44 for do., deliverable in October, and $44 for early in November, buyer's option; $30@$40 for one year old Mess; $41 50@$42 50 for Prime Mess, and $39@$40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 2,800 tierces and bbls., at 20c.@22c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef continues in fair demand, at $17 50@$22 50 for Extra Mess, $13 @$17 for Plain Mess, $7@$12 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 34c.@45c. for poor to prime State, and 28c.@35c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese has been in fair demand at 12c.@21c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—The principal demand has been for Calcutta Linseed, at $2 60 ₱ bushel; now held higher.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and advancing. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@21c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 20c.@24¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 16¾c.@17¼c., the latter rate for very choice.

TOBACCO—Is in more demand, and quoted firmer. Sales, since our last, including 427 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@36c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf, 18c.@42c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., at $1 73@$1 75 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull, to-day, with 434 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 50 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d. For London, 26,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s per quarter; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s. For Bristol, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 22s.6d. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. For Barcelona, an Italian Brig, with heavy pipe-staves, at $57 50.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washington	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cala	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Oct. 19	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22	New-York	Matamoras.
Guiding Star	Oct. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct. 22	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....8 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4:30, 8 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Gloves, Undergarments, Scarfs, Ties,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in Gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
will continue to sell their large stock of
FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS
at retail, at much below the cost of importation, and call the attention of purchasers to this fact, as a rise in prices will undoubtedly soon take place.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES
of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
have not advanced their prices for
LINENS, TABLE-COVERS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS of every kind.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
UNDERCLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, etc., etc., Ready-made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES!!!
Of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (cornor Grand-st.,)
are selling their entire stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
at retail, much below the cost of importation.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CAREY INVITES STRANGERS VISITING the City to his store, as only one price is asked, and all goods purchased from him are what they are represented. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS and Jackets, in velvet and cloth, made to order at three days' notice. Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY.—PLEASE REMEMBER THE OPENING day, MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864.
GEORGE CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

MME. F. PINCHON
Having returned from
PARIS,
Has now opened
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
CLOAKS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes.
Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Plated Hats.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS—A fine assortment in long and square shawls.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Three doors below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT
R. H. MACY,
"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
Notwithstanding the BIG RISE in gold during the last week,
THE PRICES OF OUR GOODS WILL NOT BE ADVANCED.
And we shall continue to close out our present stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
KID GLOVES,
And all other goods in our store at the
PRICES TO WHICH THEY WERE REDUCED
during the recent great fall in gold.
CUSTOMERS MAY RELY upon finding NO ADVANCE in our prices, however high the price of gold may be run up at the present time.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK AT PANIC PRICES,
$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, WOOLENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE,
STORE TO LET.
LOTS OF VAILS, BANDS, COLLARS, SETS AND LACES.
LOTS OF VELVETS, SILKS AND TRIMMINGS.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, (all kinds,) 3c. PER YARD UP.
LOTS OF FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
LOTS OF BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, 25c. UP.
100,000 YARDS TRIMMINGS
AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR FROM 1c. PER YARD UP.
GOODS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
MUST BE SOLD
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LADIES LINED GLOVES, 15c.@20c.
LOTS OF SILK-LINED GLOVES, 25c.,31c
LOTS OF MERINO-LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 30c., 40c.
LOTS OF LINED MERINO GAUNTLETS, 25c.
LOTS OF LADIES' GLOVES, FROM 10c. UP.
LOTS OF GENTS' LINED GLOVES, 20c. UP.
LOTS OF FINE GLOVES AT HALF PRICE.
LOTS OF BAJOUS KIDS, BOILED, 50c.
LOTS OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1.
WOOLEN GOODS, 33c. ON THE DOLLAR.
WOOLEN HOODS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
SPLENDID NUBIAS, 75c.
SPLENDID SONTAGS, $1.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 50.
CASHMERE SCARFS, 25c., 35c., 50c.
SILK SCARFS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
10,000 PAIRS FANCY WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c.
LOT OF LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 20c.
LOT OF ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c.
LOT OF LADIES HEAVY WHITE HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF GENTS' WOOL HALF HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF HEAVY HALF HOSE, 20c., 25c.
LOT $1 50 SILK HOSE, 75c.
LOOK OUT FOR THE RUSH, MONDAY, 10 A. M.
BEST WILLIMANTIC COTTON, 10c.
BEST 900 YARD CLARK'S A AND COATS, 12c.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.
JOB LOT BASTING COTTON, 1c.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER, WORKING COTTON, 2c.; HAIRPINS, 2c. BOX. BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 5c.; CROTCHET BRAIDS, 1c.; SEWING SILKS, 1c.; LADIES' PAGES, 3c. MACHINE TWIST, 10c. SPOOL; COMBS, 3c.; SKIRT AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THOSE WHO, DURING THE RUSH THROUGH THE DAY, CANNOT GET WAITED UPON, THE STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
Just received
FROM LARGE AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK,
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS
in all colors,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
THIBET SHAWLS, &c.,
MUCH BELOW MARKET PRICES.
Also
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
BASQUES,
and
CIRCULARS,
in the most
FASHIONABLE STYLES,
MUCH BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
GREAT BARGAINS.
500 10-4 and 11-4 COCHECO BLANKETS
At $10 and $11.
6 Cases CANTON FLANNEL
At 56 cents.
3 Bales LINEN CRASH
At 14 cents.
And 10 Cases more of those
FAST COLOR ESSEX AND DUTCHESS PRINTS
At 20 and 25 cents.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 8TH-AV.,
GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK,
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH POPLINS,
OTTOMAN RUSSE,
SCOTCH TARTANS, WOOL PLAIDS,
OTTOMAN REPPS,
ALPACCAS AND PARAMATTAS
AT LESS
THAN
IMPORTER'S PRICES.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
Will offer this week,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS
and FIGURED SILKS,
MUCH BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
$13 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $10.
$15 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $12.
$16 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $15.
$22 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $18.
$25 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $20.
$33 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $27.
$45 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $35.
$60 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $50.
$35 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $70.
$150 CLOTH CLOAKS REDUCED TO $125.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS EVERY SIZE.
BROADCLOTH FOR LADIES' AND MISSES WEAR,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
ALL AT THE SAME REDUCTION.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery, bet. Spring and Prince.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
Laces and embroideries reduced below gold value, consisting of a complete assortment of the following choice goods, bought expressly for City retail trade:
Real point lace collars, sets and handkerchiefs.
Real thread laces, collars and sets.
1,000 guipure lace collars, $1—worth $1 50.
Paris embroidered collars, sets and handkerchiefs.
Black thread and pusher lace veils, coiffeures, barbes, points and shawls.
Black guipure, thread and French laces.
800 pieces real and imitation valenciennes laces.
Valenciennes lace handkerchiefs, all prices.
Hem stitch and tape-bordered handkerchiefs.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has an elegant assortment of FRENCH GARMENTS, selected by herself from the first houses in Paris. Also Opera, Reception and Carriage Cloaks, Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets. No 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 769 BROADWAY,

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
$160,000 WORTH
OF
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL.
AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,
Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of
LADIES', MISSES
AND
CHILDREN'S
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT AND BELOW
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
For Thirty Days, commencing on
MONDAY, Oct. 17.
AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,
Corner Elm and Canal sts.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere
BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.
FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOAK OPENING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

CAREY'S GRAND OPENING OF CLOAKS ON MONDAY, October 17, in Basques, Circulars, Jackets and Sacques, in Lyons Velvet, Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchilla Angora Velours, Castor Beavers, and all the most choice novelties of the Parisian and London markets, for Fall and Winter of 1864.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY INVITES ALL LADIES TO HIS opening, where they will be shown the articles without being pressed to purchase.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY'S OPENING THIS SEASON FAR exceeds any of his former ones.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAS ONLY MADE UP THIS SEASON the best quality of Lyons Velvet.
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CAREY WILL NOT HAVE A SECOND quality of any material.
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CAREY EXPECTS A LARGE ATTENDance of ladies at his opening on the 17th instant.
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CAREY'S BASQUINES ARE SUPERIOR to any in this country.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY HAD MR. W. B. McKENZIE AS his buyer in the Paris and London markets this season.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

CAREY IS SELLING HIS CLOAKS, Basques and Circulars below the gold value.
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NOW READY. The largest and cheapest stock of Velvets, Ribbons, Silks, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Trimmings, Felt and Beaver Bonnets, Bloomers, &c., &c., exhibited this year. We don't advertise about gold values, but the late foolish panic prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Millinery goods are delivered every day from the various auctions, and sold below the gold prices.
Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bonnets and Bloomers; also, job lots in Flowers and Feathers.
We sell lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
Notice the address.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTIONS in the entire stock of Fall and Winter millinery; will be sold regardless of cost of importation; also Jockey and Turban Hats. AT SIMMONS', 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR housekeeper and seamstress, by an active, industrious Englishwoman, one of the above situations. A lady wanting a trustworthy person to assist her in overlooking her household, and to sew, would find her quite capable of the charge; reference to the lady whom she has just left; would not object to leave New-York City. Address for one week E., Box No. 4,912 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENced woman as seamstress; can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and is a good operator; no objection to chamberwork, or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply to or address M. L., No. 64 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress, by a most trustworthy and very experienced woman; has lived two years in a first-class family, to whom she refers, and who recommend her very highly as a thoroughly efficient and reliable kitchen servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young woman as wet nurse, who has lost her husband and child; she is a most faithful, valuable servant, in every way worthy the confidence of the most devoted master. Can be seen for two days, at No. 92 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant, by a very neat, bright and respectable girl, just arrived; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking; will hire at low wages where a lady will take an interest. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing and chamber work; has had experience in this country, and will be found a very careful and responsible person; refers to her last place; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands her business perfectly in bread and cake, soups and game; also, desserts; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., for 2 days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, housedresses, girls for housework, nurses, &c., for the city or country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, a position as assistant editress, copyist clerk, or governess; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for three days, C. H. PAIN, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of American and French cooking; has the very best of city reference from her last place; no objection to Brooklyn. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at or address for two days No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands her business in every particular, and has excellent city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, is either a French or American family; the best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 275 Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands the care of dairy, and will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Inquire for two days, at No. 129 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fine washing and ironing, also fluting and crimping; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 378 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 341 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; good references given. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to wait on a lady, in a private family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in a private family. The best city reference. Call at No. 42 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in city or country; an excellent baker, makes pastry; does part of the washing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse to travel; no objection to the country; four years' reference from her last situation. Call at No. 311 East 16th-st., Monday.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has best of city reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 229 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; is very neat and tidy; understands the care of children and has good city references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse; has a good education; no objections to the country. Call at No. 127 or 237 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a young woman, who is fully competent of the business; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 203 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, understands dress-making is very quick with the needle; has good city reference. Call at No. 28 Catherine-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant laundress work to go out by the day; price moderate, with best of city reference. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 1197 East 2d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing and to take care of children. Call at No. 138 West 41st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN girl, as cook, washer or ironer, or to do housework, city or country. Call at RAYMOND'S 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT French and American cook, who has good references. Inquire at No. 132 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AT MRS. WHITEFIELDS', NO. 397 4TH-av., between 29th and 30th sts., may be obtained a number of very superior cooks and reliable servants for every description of housework, willing to go into the country; also French and English nurses, and Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, chambermaids, waitresses, general house-workers, and girls lately landed, colored cooks, coachmen and useful men.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDING-houses and Hotels, can be supplied with good servants, from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, 111 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG Englishman (Protestant as coachman and groom, who is perfect master of his business, and understands the care and management of horses, and who can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c.; is a private family. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man to take care of horses, drive, work in garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is fully experienced in driving and in the treatment of horses, and for character and industry refers to his last employer; will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man, who understands the care of horses; is a good driver; has lived five years in his last place in the city; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 35 West 18th-st., or address F. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AY A YOUNG MAN; understands the care of horses and milking of cows; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; is not afraid to work; is strictly honest and temperate. Can be seen at No. 35 East 18th-st., in the bootstore, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom. Can give twelve years' city references, and ten years from one place, and will be well recommended from his last place. Can be seen, or address T. M., No. 956 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; will make himself useful; best reference from his last employer. Address H. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Address, until 1st of November, GARDENER, Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN and his wife; he understands vegetable gardening, some farming, the care of horses, &c. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a German, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address R. D., at Fleming & Davidson, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, as coachman and groom; knows his business well; is a careful driver. Address A. B. No. 150 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman, in some private family; best of city reference. Call at WOOD & BRO., carriage factory, No. 666 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AS coachman, gardener, care of horses, cows, &c.; make himself useful. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, from 14 to 16 years of age, in a wholesale wine and liquor house; must have good recommendations, write a good hand, be accurate at figures and reside with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Call at No. 274 Front-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, A cook, and chambermaid and waitress, for a gentleman's family, a short distance from the city; to two competent girls the highest wages will be given; family small. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, an active and intelligent young man who is a good writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, in own writing, HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications and salary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant, from its birth; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 128 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding house; knows all kinds of French, English and American cooking. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON OPerator, a place in a private family, to go out by the day; can cut, baste and button-hole boys' clothes, undergarments, shirts and children's dresses. Send note to Miss GAINES, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by an English woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as infant's nurse; understands both branches well; has the best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse, in a private family; can give the best of city references; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call at No. 111 East 13th-st., fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker. Good city reference from her last place. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an economical, respectful and neat servant, a superior washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands the care of dairy, and will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Inquire for two days, at No. 129 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fine washing and ironing, also fluting and crimping; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 378 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 341 3d-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; good references given. Call at No. 165 West 18th-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Elvora, or, The Rose of Castile. Evening: Ruth Oakley.

WALLACK'S—The Contact.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Love in Livery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Gladiator.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marrie Gruelewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 805 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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One copy 1 year.....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
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The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
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Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New Orleans, Oct. 6, and the *Creole*, same port Oct. 9, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring news of several successful expeditions in the Department of the Gulf. Gen. Asboth had advanced to Marianna, Western Florida, and captured quite a number of prisoners, including one Brigadier-General and one Colonel. Gen. Asboth himself was slightly wounded. An expedition sent by Gen. Dana, from Rodney, Miss., of colored troops, reached Fayette on the 2d inst., capturing 600 cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition, sent out by Gen. Dana, attacked the rebels at Woodville, on the 6th inst, capturing three guns, two officers and fifty-four men, and killing forty. Our loss none. The cavalry expedition under Gen. Lee captured Clinton, La., on the 6th, with thirty prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. Pinckney, rebel Provost-Marshal-General of the district, and considerable stores and ammunition. At last accounts, Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, moving on. The new Legislature of Louisiana had convened and organized. Gov. Hahn delivered his message on the 6th inst.

We learn from Chattanooga, that the enemy are reported in force at Dalton; but that Gen. Sherman is pressing close on Gen. Hood, and will soon make that scene of operations entirely too hot for him. Chattanooga itself is strongly fortified. Gen. Schofield now commands the forces there. Hood will soon be between two fires.

GENERAL NEWS.

A railroad accident, with fearful results, occurred on the Shore Line Railroad, Connecticut, last Saturday. The train consisted of six passenger cars, containing two hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded soldiers, who were being transferred from the United States "Knight" Hospital, in New-Haven to Reedville, Mass. When about four miles east of the Connecticut River, and while passing through a deep rock cut, known as "Rocky Ledge," a broken rail threw the entire train from the track, and dashed the cars into the solid ledge on either side. Nine of the soldiers were instantly killed, and fifteen or twenty others severely injured.

Marylanders, residents of this city, who rejoice at the release of their native State from the bonds of slavery, are requested to send names and addresses to box 608 P. O., in order that steps may be taken to properly celebrate the freedom of their native State.

The Adjutant-General of Vermont reports that the quota of that State is filled, and that there is a surplus of over one thousand.

The Gold-Room on Saturday advanced to 220 ₩ cent., subsequently reacted to 213, and closed 217½ ₩ cent. Money easy. The Stock Exchange not so firm on the Railways as on Friday afternoon.

Does Gen. Sherman Edit the Rebel Newspapers?—We suspect there is more in that long, narrow, compact, Julius-Cæsar head of Gen. Sherman than is commonly imagined. We suspect he edits half of the newspapers in the Southern Confederacy. There are very many reasons for thinking so, but our latest reason is this. It will be remembered that while Sherman was laying siege to Atlanta, a couple of months ago, an apparently shrewd suggestion was made by a rebel newspaper, that the Confederate cavalry should be sent north of Atlanta and into Tennessee to operate on Sherman's rear. The suggestion was quickly taken up by rebel journals all over the Southern Confederacy. They demanded this action—demanded it loudly. They roared and shrieked for it, and ever louder grew the roar and shriller the shriek. The cry of "Cavalry to the rear!" resounded through the length and breadth of the South in general chorus, till finally the tympanum of Jeff. Davis' ear was cracked, and his soul distracted, by the noise of the general uproar; and he ordered the cavalry of Hood's army to hasten to the rear and to Tennessee. Now, of all things, this was precisely the one thing that was necessary for the success of Gen. Sherman, and the thing that actually secured for him the victory at Atlanta. In Sherman's order to his army upon its triumphant entry into Atlanta, he says, after recounting the various obstacles and embarrassments that had stood in the way of success: "*At last*, the enemy made the mistake *we had waited for so long*, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall." And again, in his report of his entire campaign, which we gave in the Times last week, he alludes to the same blunder of the enemy in sending their mounted forces northward, and says: "I could not have asked anything better. . . . I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army."

Now, we should like to inquire of the rebels how it happened that their organs in Richmond, and subsequently all over the South, should have so astutely and vigorously played into Sherman's hands, unless this "mad General" had some share in the editing of them? Sherman is very sharp, but the rebels are great fools. They had better look closely at the manuscript of the arguments they are now publishing in favor of Hood pushing his whole army far up into Sherman's rear.

Alexander H. Stephens on Peace.

What comes from Alexander H. Stephens always commands peculiar attention in the North, for he is believed to possess the clearest mind and frankest heart in the Confederacy. He it was who, of all Southern men, most strongly protested against secession as causeless and senseless. He was one of the eighty-nine who voted against the secession ordinance in the Georgia Convention; and though three weeks afterward he was sitting as a delegate in the Convention which framed the Montgomery Constitution, yet in this he carried out the pledge made by him in his last stand for the Union, that in any event, he would bow to the will of his native State. It was a dreadful mistake; for his fidelity was due, first of all and last of all, to the Union. But in spite of it, he has still retained a large measure of Northern respect. It is impossible not to make a distinction between him and the conspirators who set on foot and engineered the infernal work.

The Confederate Vice-President has not often appeared to Northern view since his fatal defection. His speech at Savannah, in which he styled Slavery the corner-stone of the Confederacy, and declared that "Slavery must become the controlling power of the Continent," and in which, also, he pronounced it probable that "all the great States of the Northwest will gravitate this way," is well remembered. Also, another a few months after, when on a mission for war funds, he held forth that "cotton is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny under Providence." Then another in the last part of 1862, at his home, despondingly in its tone, but yet full of "never say die," "last ditch" rhetoric. For about twenty months prior to the present letter, Mr. Stephens made no sign—at least, none that was noticed.

The present manifestation has all the greater interest because it points directly at the prime proposition in the Chicago platform—"a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of the States." This journal has from the beginning declared that the States of the Confederacy would go into such a convention only in their original independent capacity, and not at all as members of the Federal Union; and that no State would consider itself bound by its conclusions, even though they might be ratified by three-fourths of the other States—which concurrence, under the present Constitution, is enough to make all amendments valid, and binding upon all. If this view was right it was of supreme importance. A convention of the States, so organized, would in fact be a remitting of the old Union to its original elements—in other words, a positive and formal dissolution of the Union, with an uncertain prospect of forming another.

Well, how does Mr. Stephens, the most moderate and sagacious of the Southern leaders regard this? He expresses himself with all his characteristic straightforwardness. Averring that "no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms," he yet declares that he can favor only a convention which is based upon "the sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States." He says:

"To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and *sovereign Powers*, just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled. * * * From the discussion, or interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions, and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the question at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, *if they could*, upon some plan of adjustment, to be substituted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it would be obligatory or binding, and then *binding only on such as should so ratify it.*"

So we know precisely for what Mr. Stephens hails the Chicago platform "a ray of light." It gives him joy, because it leads straight to a recognition of disunion, leaving the formation of a future Union an open question. He makes good every argument here in the North that the platform was planned in disloyalty to the old Union. It is now shown better than ever why it was that the framers of the platform were so set against the first resolution, as drafted by Washington Hunt, pledging a maintenance of the unity of the Union, and insisted upon a more indefinite and equivocal phraseology. Mr. Stephens, in fact, claims that the action of the Northern Opposition is "part of the fruits" of the peace resolutions passed by the Georgia Legislature last Winter, which were predicated upon the assumption that secession was right and valid, that the old Union is dead, and which held out that Georgia was ready to negotiate for a new Union. Doubtless these resolutions were inspired by Mr. Stephens himself. The idea is an old one with him. In his former "corner-stone" speech in Savannah, in March, 1861, he said, in speaking of the Confederacy as it would be:

"To what extent accessions will go on in the process of time, the future will determine. So far as it concerns States of the old Union, they will be upon no such principle of reconstruction as is spoken of, but upon *reorganization and new assimilation.*"

He always, as a Secessionist, has looked to a new Union, made up from certain selected parts of what we call the present Union. It is in perfect consistency that he closes his letter by saying, in reference to this new Union: "All questions of *boundaries*, confederacies, and union or unions, would naturally and easily adjust themselves *according to the interests of parties*, and the exigencies of the times." He would shape his Union with express reference to the interests of the parties, North and South, which believe with him that "slavery must be the controlling element on this continent."

When Mr. Stephens sees the election returns of Ohio and Indiana, he will apprehend his mistake in counting on the Northwest as an ally in this reorganizing scheme. The Northwest is as firm as New-England itself for the old Union, and will fight the South to extermination sooner than barter away its birthright for the chimeras of new confederacies which are floating in the brains of peace men like him and Vallandigham. The whole North means to redeem and hold fast to the old heritage. Neither Southern rebellion nor Northern conspiracy can shake that determination.

Explanatory.

The public will be startled by the sound of cannon and the sight of public illuminations in various quarters of our city this evening. Naturally enough, they will inquire what this demonstration means; and, as their curiosity will be perfectly laudable, as well as natural, we will do our part toward gratifying it, by publishing the following:

ORDER NO. I.

It is recommended to the various Democratic *and Union* organizations in the City of New-York to illuminate their respective headquarters, and to assemble thereat on Monday evening, the 17th inst., *in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State*; that national salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the City of New-York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader, McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard-earned and triumphant success. AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

Our Democratic brethren, it will be seen, are about to celebrate their brilliant success *in Pennsylvania!* We trust the public at large will listen and gaze decorously, and not disturb the solemn ceremony by too much laughter. This, at least, is due to the courtesies of political controversy.

We commend the prudent foresight of Mr. Belmont. He evidently intends to make the most of his opportunities. He might find it awkward to await the official returns from Pennsylvania before celebrating his victory, as in that case both his victory and celebration might disappear. One thing is clear, he has not the slightest intention of waiting for the return of the *soldiers' vote*. Indeed, the process by which Mr. Belmont and his friends cipher out a Democratic victory is a little amusing. Last year Gov. Curtin carried the State by 15,000 majority—*including* the votes of at least 15,000 soldiers. During the past year about 35,000 persons have gone from that State into the army, two-thirds of whom were Union men. In spite of this loss the Union ticket has, probably, received a small majority of the *home* vote:—while it is certain that three-fourths at least of the soldiers' votes will be cast for the Union candidates. There is, therefore, scarcely a shadow of doubt that when all the returns are in, they will show a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 against 15,000 last year. Our Democratic friends, however, coolly disregard the soldiers' vote *this* year altogether; and by comparing the *home* vote now with the aggregate vote a year ago, they make out a case for skyrockets and cannon! We trust they will enjoy them while they may.

Will Mr. Belmont permit us to inquire whether his committee have received any reports of recent elections in *Ohio* and *Indiana?* We have a vague impression that something of that sort came off in those States last week. If Mr. B. will look into the matter, he may find occasion for a few more guns. Isn't it worth his while?

Letter of Mr. Weed.

Among the many prominent and influential Union men who doubted the wisdom of renominating and reëlecting President Lincoln, none were more conspicuous than Thurlow Weed, of this State. His long experience in the field of practical politics, his wide and intimate acquaintance among public men, and his marked ability as a writer, give his opinions a high degree of importance.

He has just published a letter, which we copy in another column, giving the reasons at length which lead him, in spite of his former doubts, to regard the election of Lincoln and Johnson as absolutely essential to the salvation of the country. We commend this letter, which is characterized by great cogency of argument and force of style, to the careful perusal of all who have hitherto shared the doubts and misgivings which Mr. Weed has felt it his duty, from time to time, to express, as to the conduct and policy of the Administration. We shall be surprised if they do not find themselves constrained to concur with him in the opinions upon which he proposes now to act.

The Condition of Georgia.—There is a daily accumulation of evidence of the distemper which has fastened itself upon Georgia in her relationship toward the Confederacy. The latest witness is the Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives, Mr. Camp, who has arrived at Nashville. We are the more disposed to place reliance upon his testimony, that he presents no extraordinary picture of returning loyalty among the people, or of an instant dissolution of the remnant of the Confederate force under Hood. While the discontent of the people with Davis' rule is all but universal; while the Richmond despotism is execrated on all hands, there is no hope for the people of the State finding a way of release from their bondage until Hood's army is completely and finally destroyed. That army is still strong enough "to intimidate unarmed people, especially as the male portion of these people consists only of decrepit old men and boys." On all hands, throughout Georgia, it is admitted that "if McClellan is beaten, there is not sufficient vitality in the Confederacy to keep it alive." There is, in short, in the whole of Mr. Camp's story, a complete correspondence with the evidence on the same point, supplied in Gov. Brown's order withdrawing his militia, in Davis' Macon speech, in Hood's tribute to the deserters, thieves and plunderers in his army, and in the general tone and bearing of public opinion within the State since the fall of Atlanta.

Wilmington.

Of all the points on the Southern coast line which were formerly used by the rebels as ports of entry for their blockade-runners, there is but one of any consequence now left them—that is Wilmington. Some of the ports themselves—such as Charleston, Savannah and Mobile—we do not hold; but we command their entrances by the possession of the works controlling those entrances. The rebels understand that it is now in the order of things that Wilmington should be reduced—or, at all events, that we should get control of its outworks, so as to seal it up effectually; and, accordingly, half a dozen of their organs are loudly warning the Confederate Government and the rebel military authorities at Wilmington to prepare for attack by a grand naval force, which, they say, is being gotten ready near Fortress Monroe. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the *Whig*, the *Christian Sun*, the Charleston *Mercury*, the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and other papers, contain news and notes of warning on the subject, and, of course, they show the utter impossibility of our obtaining any success at Wilmington. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, after announcing that the Yankees are now bent upon the destruction of Wilmington, congratulates the rebels that "this point bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut." It is stated that no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent than those that bulwark the inlets of Cape Fear. Nature, besides, has done much for its protection. The bars are shallow, the channels narrow and immediately under rebel guns. By the most skillful navigation alone can the breakers be avoided, the slightest variation precipitating vessels upon their remorseless fangs. In addition, every precaution has been taken to counteract an investment by land.

To induce vigilance and care on the part of the rebel authorities, the same journal dilates upon the enormous value of Wilmington to the Southern Confederacy. It says that the "supplies brought from abroad have been immense, and by its commerce Confederate credit has been mainly sustained in Europe. For more than a year the arrival and departure of steamers averaged twenty per month. Since the inauguration of a new system of signal lights, very few vessels have been lost, and the peculiar conformation of coast, hard by the river mouths, renders a hermetical blockade almost impossible." And the rebel writer adds: "Outside of its maritime importance, the fact of its being a railroad centre, just in the rear of Gen. Lee, makes it a position of almost prime necessity; and in its possession the Federals would have a magnificent water base south of Richmond, and dangerous *point d'appui* as against Charleston or Petersburgh."

As the rebels are so positive in asserting that our preparations are nearly completed for an attack on Wilmington or its defences, we suppose it must be the case that they are.

The Progress of Confederation in Canada.

Our correspondent at Quebec, who has had special opportunity for studying the political situation in the Provinces, takes a less sanguine view of the progress of the federative scheme than the more ardent local sympathizers. The Conference has been a week in session. It has resolved by a formal vote, as everyone believed it would, that an union of the Provinces is desirable. Beyond this—nothing. The difficulties in the way of an agreement upon details, as we have always pointed out, are now found to be of the gravest kind. The Conference has sat thus far, and will continue to sit, with closed doors. But enough has already transpired to show that on the primary question of representation alone the barriers in the way of political communion between the Provinces, and the more advanced Western Province are all but insuperable.

Taking as the basis of a representative scheme, the liberal allowance of one delegate to the general Congress from each 25,000 of the population, what are the sectional results? The entire Congressional delegation would number 142. Of this the representatives from Upper Canada would number 60; from Lower Canada, 40; from Nova Scotia, 14; from New-Brunswick, 10; from Newfoundland, 6; and from Prince Edward Island, 4. Even if the maritime colonies were to form an interprovincial union among themselves, they would still have to come into the confederation under a heavy sectional disability. Their united delegation would number but 34 to the 40 representatives of Lower Canada and to the 60 from Upper Canada.

The ulterior results of such an Union as this we cannot perhaps fully foresee. But there is this broad fact before the colonists that the union between Upper and Lower Canada has come to a rupture solely on account of the inequitable distribution of representative power between the sections. And the progressive community of Upper Canada will never consent again to enter into a political union which will deprive them of a representation according to numbers in the popular branch of the Legislature. The Maritime Colonies, then, will either have to come in as dependent members of the federation, or not come at all. It would be impossible even to mend their position—so far as we are able to estimate it—by giving them an equality of numbers with the larger Provinces in the second Elective Chambers. If they come into the Union as a United Province, they would still be but one against two in the Upper House. Or, again if it is hoped to overcome this difficulty by returning to the old system of nominating Legislative Councillors by *mandamus* from the Crown, instead of by popular election, then there is a way opened up again to the old troubles which brought Lower Canada twenty-five years ago to a state of rebellion. The nomination of Legislators by the Crown is not only an anomaly in itself in a country which has no hereditary aristocracy, but it is an abuse which the Gallo-Canadian section of the Province would to a man resist.

There seems to us to be but one part of this Union project *immediately* feasible—that is the removal of all the hostile tariffs which operate against intercolonial commerce, and the building of an intercolonial railroad. This would enable the colonists to become better acquainted, and might sooner or later, in spite of the difficulties in the way, lead to a political union.

A Curious Financial Question.—By an act of the rebel Congress, it seems Davis' Secretary of War is allowed to purchase United States currency. It is a penal offence, at the same time, however, to be found selling greenbacks within the Confederacy. The question, then, naturally arises—where does the rebel Secretary of War go to market when he makes his little investments? Does he *draw* on Chicago, or on Canada?

Action of the City Railroad Companies.

The various City Railroad Companies have adopted a resolution that on and after the 20th inst. they will sell at their various offices tickets at the old rates of fare, with the addition of the Government Internal Revenue Tax of 2½ per cent.; it being understood that all passengers who fail to supply themselves with tickets in advance will be required, as now, to pay the addition of one cent to the old rates of fare. It is asserted that the present rates of compensation are inadequate on many, if not all the roads, the cost of carrying such passengers having been, on an average, three and three-fourths of a cent while gold was at par, which makes it clear that money must now be lost on the roads when gold is oscillating between 120 and 160 premium. Hereafter passengers can purchase 6 tickets for 41 cents, 12 tickets for 82 cents, and 100 tickets for $5 12½. The tickets sold by any one city railroad company will be good and receivable on all the roads on Manhattan Island.

Affairs at Matamoras.—We have again some items from Bagdad and Matamoras on the Rio Grande by way of New Orleans, the credibility of which it would be most unsafe to vouch for. The reporter who brings the news avers, that on the 21st ult., five hundred French marines were still intrenched at Bagdad; that an expedition had gone up the river in French ships to attack Matamoras, but was compelled to return on account of the lowness of the water, after reaching a point within twenty miles of the city. The expedition was not driven back, as had been previously alleged, by a Mexican force, or any other force under Gen. Cortenas. The latter, it is said, has his guns brought to bear upon Brownsville, in case of an unexpected assault on his position by the Confederate Texans.

AMUSEMENTS.

The second week of Mr. Maretzek's season ended brilliantly on Saturday with a matinee, when "La Traviata" was given for the second, and we hope, last time—for the present, at least. The performance was a good one, and Signora Brambilla sang decidedly better than she did on the night of her début. But were these circumstances cannot reconcile us to a work that has been so often played. For the moment we have had enough of the "Lost One." She has been found too often; let her now be abandoned.

It is impossible to witness sixteen performances at the Academy without noticing the steady improvement that is constantly taking place in them. The artists are beginning to feel easy, the instrumentalists are getting used to each other, and the members of the chorus display a creditable precision in the matter of beginning and ending. The performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" on Friday night was in all respects excellent. There was not a drawback to the general spirit and frequent delicacy of the rendering—except in the last act, where, in the skuffle which precedes the *Bravidori*, both *Maffio, Orsini* and *Gennaro* forgot that they were before the audience, and enjoyed a very agreeable romp at precisely the moment where it was most ill-timed and inconvenient. When a hot-headed youth seizes a knife for the purpose of embowelling it in an adversary, it is hardly seasonable to make merry.

The announcements at the theatres to-night present no novelties. The bills will be found elsewhere. Mr. Heller introduces his new Mephistophelian mystery at the Salle Diabolique, and uptown Mr. Artemus Ward opens at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The entertainment is in the form of a pictorial lecture, and will, we are sure, afford a delightful evening to all who are fond of feats, fun and pictures.

The Pennsylvania Election.

The latest returns received from Pennsylvania are embodied in the following table:

UNION MAJORITIES.		DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES	
County.	Majority.	County.	Majority.
Allegheny	6,600	Adams	400
Armstrong	100	Bedford	660
Beaver	760	Berks	5,338
Blair	325	Bucks	993
Bradford	3,000	Cambria	1,070
Butler	250	Carbon	513
Cameron	69	Centre	600
Chester	2,049	Clarion	1,000
Crawford	1,400	Clearfield	1,000
Dauphin	684	Clinton	680
Delaware	1,250	Columbia	1,375
Erie	2,000	Cumberland	689
Huntingdon	517	Elk	405
Indiana	1,700	Fayette	800
Jefferson	50	Forest	50
Lancaster	4,048	Franklin	50
Laurance	1,500	Fulton	1,000
Lebanon	716	Greene	1,600
McKean	100	Juniata	330
Mercer	500	Lehigh	2,047
Mifflin	1	Luzerne	1,945
Philadelphia	7,500	Lycoming	986
Potter	800	Monroe	1,600
Snyder	181	Montgomery	1,381
Somerset	900	Montour	472
Susquehanna	804	Northampton	2,893
Tioga	3,000	Northumberland	807
Union	46	Perry	79
Warren	800	Pike	1,000
Washington	200	Schuylkill	1,750
Total	41,806	Sullivan	300
		Venango	200
		Wayne	900
		Westmoreland	1,450
		Wyoming	300
		York	3,800
		Total	39,073

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE, SO FAR AS HEARD FROM.

	Union.	Democratic.
Washington and Alexandria	1,308	212
Chester Hospital	81	3
Baltimore District	250	55
Martinsburgh and Cumberland	1,250 majority.	
Camp Cadwalader	357 majority.	
Totals	3,246	270
Union majority, 3,076.		

RECAPITULATION.

Union majorities	41,806
Democratic majorities	39,073
Union majority on home vote	2,735
Union majority on soldiers' vote as far as received	5,000
Aggregate Union majority	7,735

We have no changes to announce in the list of Congressmen elect, heretofore published.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate will probably stand 19 Union to 15 Democratic, being a Union gain of one over last year. The House of Assembly will comprise about 60 Unionists and 40 Democrats—a decided Union gain.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

LATE NEWS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Probable Surrender of Dalton to Hood.

Sherman Rapidly Closing Upon the Rear.

Chattanooga, Saturday, Oct. 15.

The reports of our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield Counties have undoubtedly been scoured by a small body of rebel cavalry, which has not been very effective in destroying the railroad, though in possession of Alton, and but little damage is believed to have been done.

Officers blockaded here on their way to the front, have been ordered to prepare to join their commands at once.

Gen. Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day, to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column said to be moving toward the West.

Scouts of the Forty-fourth Regiment in the garrison at Dalton, who escaped after Col. Johnson's surrender, arrived here to-day. They give numerous accounts of the affair. They state that they were on picket, wanted to fight, knocked over the flag-bearer, and after the surrender they refused to stay caught.

Ringgold and the intermediate points have been strengthened by Gen. Schofield.

We have nothing definite as to Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to open and keep open the route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column intervenes.

Chattanooga, Saturday, Oct. 15—9.15 P. M.

Our forces to-day reoccupied Ringgold, and the block-house three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the Forty-sixth Colored, surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing official is received. There is no communication yet with Gen. Sherman. There was an abundance of supplies at Atlanta, in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman had arrived, and resumed command of the district. There are six months' supplies on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE CALUMNY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The Copperhead journals have been of late pertinaciously charging that the President claims and draws his annual salary in gold. The falsehood is exposed by the following letter of Treasurer Spinner, in reply to an inquiry made of him upon the subject by Gen. Clarke, of Vermont:

United States Treasury, Washington, Oct. 12.

My Dear Sir: Since the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., I have found the article spoken of by you, and which, although I am told it has gone the rounds of the Democratic press, I have not before seen. It is in the words following:

"Jeff Davis' salary is nominally twenty-five thousand a year, but by the depreciation of the Confederate money is equal to about fifteen hundred dollars, and on this practically he has to live. Abraham Lincoln's salary is legally twenty-five thousand dollars a year. But his legal-tender money having depreciated to less than half its nominal value, he refuses to take it, and demands and receives his pay in gold or gold certificates, while the soldiers of his army have to take their pay in greenbacks. Isn't this patriotic and honest in old Abe, and ought not he to be re-elected to another four years' hard money to himself and of largely depreciated money for the people."

Now, this story is perhaps as true as other slanders that have been heaped upon the head of Mr. Lincoln by his malignant Copperhead and traitor enemies North and South. The facts in the case, however, are entirely at variance with and the very reverse of the statements made in the article quoted. The salary of the President is in accordance with law paid in warrant drafts on the Treasury of the United States for the amount, less the income tax, which have been sent him regularly monthly. Instead of drawing his money on these drafts, he has been in the habit of leaving it for a long time without interest. In one case, all his salary so remained for eleven months. On several occasions he solicited the President to draw what was due him, urging that he was losing largely in interest on the amount due him. He asked me "Who gains my loss." On my answering "the United States," he replied, "Then as it goes for the good of the country, Let it remain. The treasury needs it more than I do." Having at length satisfied the President that it was necessary to the closing of my annual accounts that the drafts on the treasury that he held should be presented and paid, he indorsed and handed them to me. I drew the amount in U. S. notes, and placed it to his credit as a temporary loan at five per cent. per annum, payable, principal and interest, in greenbacks. Since then his salary has been from time to time mostly invested in the stocks of the United States, purchased at current rates by his friends for him. The interest of these stocks is payable in coin. When this interest became due, I tried to induce him to draw it. Failing in doing so, the amount due him was sent by Hon. John C. Underwood, Judge of the United States Court, for the District of Virginia. The result of his interview with the President is best told in the letter of Judge Underwood to me, which is herewith inclosed to you. I have caused no investigation to be made of the transactions of the President with the receipt of his salary, and the investment of the sums in United States stocks, and inclose you herewith the letter of Lieut Tuttle, Esq., the assistant cashier, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln, from his forbearance in collecting his dues has lost at least four thousand dollars, and which he has virtually given to the people of the United States. I have great doubts as to the propriety of answering this foul falsehood, well knowing that others, perhaps even grosser, will be made so as to keep the Union party on the defensive, and thus preventing the loyal men of the country from attacking the "Peace at any Price" Democracy for their damning heresies and treasonable practices. You, however, ask me to make the statement, and to put it in an official form. I have, therefore, done so, and I authorize you to use it and the accompanying letters, or any part of either, in any way that may seem to be best calculated to place the President and his calumniators in their true light and positions before the American people.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer.
To Gen. D. W. C. Clarke, Burlington, Vt.

CAPTURE OF A TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

E. A. Paul, the Times correspondent with Sherman's army, has been captured by guerrillas between Edinburgh and Mount Jackson. This occurred several days since, and is reported by Maj. Throckmorton, who was one of the attacked party.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Cowin desires it to be stated that the statements in several sensation journals that he is to be Secretary of the Interior, are without the slightest foundation.

Hon. John A. Griswold, the Union nominee for Congress in the Fifteenth New York District, is in Washington.

SOMETHING NEEDING AN EXPLANATION.

It is charged, upon reliable authority, that the New-York State agency in this city are refusing to aid to soldiers who are entitled to vote, unless assurances are given by the applicant that he is straight out for McClellan and Seymour. How is this Col. North?

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day:

Warren Scott, Co. K, Eighty-sixth Infantry.
William Seaman, Co. K, Tenth Cavalry.
John Raughton, Co. K, Third Cavalry.
Francis C. Crouch, Co. B, First Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 16.

GRANT.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says, the enemy exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent desertions from their ranks. The rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren's Station. Preparations were made to give them a fitting reception. Many new recruits having arrived drilling was going on at all hours of the day. Cannon and musket shots were frequently exchanged by the opposing armies. A soldier belonging to the Second Maryland Regiment has been shot for desertion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Letter from Thurlow Weed in Favor of Lincoln and Johnson.

ALBANY, Oct. 13, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Wakeman:

DEAR SIR: On my return home this morning, I find confirmation of what you and others told me in New-York, viz: that a letter upon the Presidential question is expected from me. The views I entertained on this question, early in September, will be found in the following extract of a letter, which appeared in the *Evening Journal*:

"Those who desire the preservation of the Government and Union, be they Democrats or Republicans, will keep their eyes upon these secession emissaries, and upon the Chicago Convention. We shall see how far the views of Messrs. CLAY, THOMPSON, SANDERS, &c., influence the action of that Convention. We shall see what sort of men are nominated, and what principles are avowed. If statesmen or soldiers, who have, since the outbreak of the Rebellion, given their services to the country, are placed upon a platform which demands a vigorous prosecution of the war, on the basis of Union and Peace—which requires all in rebellion to return to their allegiance and to the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution—if, we repeat, such men are nominated and such principles are enunciated at Chicago, I shall hail the result with heartfelt joy. Such a nomination would leave every elector to choose between Mr. LINCOLN and another candidate for President equally patriotic.

But if VALLANDIGHAM and SANDERS influence prevails at Chicago; if a candidate of even suspected loyalty be nominated, or if the Convention, in its organization and platform, gives an uncertain sound," or betrays disunion proclivities, it will not only provoke the united opposition of Republicans, but lose the support of War Democrats.

The loyal Democracy goes to Chicago with the odds and chances against them. The condition and circumstances of the country are inauspicious. These disadvantages, however, demand increased zeal, devotion and firmness. And if, at last, malign influences prevail, the right and duty of APPEAL remains."

My reasons for desiring a change of Administration are known to those who have read what I have felt constrained to say since December, 1860, first as Editor of the *Journal*, and subsequently in occasional letters. I protested, early and earnestly, against the abolition proclivities of the Republican party, of Congress and of the Administration. I foresaw, more closely than others, the certainty of a formidable rebellion—a rebellion that would try the strength of our Government and tax the energies of our whole people. In view of such an emergency I felt that no mere party, and least of all, an Abolition party, could preserve the Government and Union; that the policy of the Administration should tend to *unite* the North and to *divide* the South. And what I complained of was that just so far as Abolition counsels prevailed, they reversed this proposition by *dividing* the North and *uniting* the South. I *know* now what I *believed* in 1860, that Mr. LINCOLN ought to have made a UNION Cabinet. Such a Cabinet and policy would have carried us through the rebellion with infinitely less expense of blood and treasure. It is, in my judgment, a mistake to have supposed that he could not sustain himself without the support of ultra abolition. In boldly prosecuting the war for the Government and the Union he would have been triumphantly sustained by the really and rationally patriotic masses. The influences which he sought to propitiate have been a *drag* both upon his administration and the war. And after all his concession to the insatiate spirit of radical Abolition, its leaders turned against and endeavored to overthrow him! Months after his renomination, Abolition leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to force his withdrawal! Hostile circulars, signed by editors of the *Evening Post*, *Tribune* and *Independent*, were drifting about in September; nor was the project of another Presidential nominee abandoned until three days previous to the meeting of our State Convention.

The Democratic party was represented by its National Convention. By its candidates for President and Vice-President, and in its "platform," we must find reasons for accepting or rejecting a Democratic Administration. Two facts are, in my estimation, conclusively demonstrated by the action of that Convention. First, that Gen. MCCLELLAN was not the choice of a majority of the Convention; and second, when forced to take him, the "Peace party" delegates avenged themselves by forcing their own nominee for Vice-President and their own "platform" upon the Convention. This *characterizes* the Democratic ticket. The "platform" offends the patriotism of every loyal elector. It offended Gen. MCCLELLAN and all War Democrats. It contains no sentiment, sentence, expression or intimation, from which an impartial reader can learn to which side of the war the Chicago Convention belongs. There is no word of condemnation or censure, either of secession or rebellion, in it. The portions of it not positively disloyal, are "mere glittering generalities." Indeed, so tenderly is rebellion touched, that strong color is given to the charge that WASHINGTON HUNT's "armistice" plank was inserted at the suggestion of the Confederate Commissioners with whom he conferred in Canada.

But why linger to prove the disloyalty of the Chicago platform? Its real character was determined in the manner of its reception by the people. All but those whose sentiments and sympathies are with rebellion, instantly "spit upon it." There is no possibility of mistaking the language of patriotism. It rings out in a loud, clear, clarion voice, filling the ears and warming the hearts of all true men. The Chicago platform is essentially and unmistakably hostile to the Government, and it is known and felt to be so, even by the War Democrats, who are reluctantly standing and working upon it. Should the people of the Free States declare in favor of such a "Platform," our Government and Union, with all the blood and treasure expended, first to establish, and now to preserve them, are hopelessly and irretrievably lost. The day that such a record is made, terminates our existence as a Republic, by sponging the United States out of the Map of Nations. When we ourselves, "EMPHATICALLY DISCLAIM AS THE SENSE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," in favor of a craven "CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES," France and England, taking us at our word, will step in and "mediate" us into broken and separate fragments, to be reconstructed, some say, upon the Germanic Confederation plan.

Democratic friends who had manfully sustained the war, and who agree with me in repudiating their "platform," claim my support of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon his letter. With that letter, were it possible to divorce him from Mr. PENDLETON and the "platform," I should be content. But this is quite impossible. A vote for Gen. MCCLELLAN is also a vote for Mr. PENDLETON and *against* ANDREW JOHNSON!

When the rebellion broke out, Messrs. JOHNSON and PENDLETON were Democratic members of Congress, the former from a slave, the latter from a free State. Mr. JOHNSON, though peiling all he had and was, threw himself gallantly into the conflict for the Government and Union; while Mr. PENDLETON, though less openly disloyal than his colleagues, VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, has voted and sympathized with them, and was their candidate for Vice-President. His party cannot now point, during the whole four years of war to a patriotic vote or a generous utterance. Upon no Congressional condemnation of rebellion has he stood with GRISWOLD, ODELL, STEBBINS, and other War Democratic members of Congress. So bad, indeed, is the record of Messrs. PENDLETON and LONG, that their districts have just elected two Union men in their stead, by large majorities. Can I vote for GEORGE H. PENDLETON against ANDREW JOHNSON, for Vice-President? No! Can any consistent friend of the country? Certainly not.

There were many earnest War Democrats in the Chicago Convention, working hard to counteract its ignominious peace proclivities. The friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN endeavored to secure the nomination of GUTHRIE, or PHELPS or CARON, for Vice-President. But failing, they fell into the common political error of acquiescence. And now, the worst feature in the case is the fact, that while the loyal men are satisfied with MCCLELLAN, the peace men are content with PENDLETON and the Platform, all being united in support of the ticket. This throws DEAN RICHMOND and SANFORD E. CHURCH into the canvass, shoulder to shoulder, with CLEMENT VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD!

Gen. MCCLELLAN is wholly inexperienced in civil duties, his education and pursuits having been military. This, though ever to be regretted, would be peculiarly a misfortune now, for as his party is constituted, he would not be at liberty to form a Loyal Cabinet. That Cabinet would hamper and embarrass, if it did not control him. This, indeed, has been Mr. LINCOLN's case. His party was made up of Whigs, Radical Democrats and Abolitionists. The influence of the latter elements predominating, his Cabinet took that complexion. Hence, under the auspices of a strong will in the Treasury Department, backed by corresponding influences in Congress, the Government has been crippled and the war intensified and prolonged by avowing the destruction of slavery rather than the preservation of the Government and Union, as its object.

And such, were Gen. MCCLELLAN President, would be his condition. The disloyal element predominates in his party. The Democratic United States Senators (with one exception,) the leading journals, and the representative men generally of his party, are committed, or committing themselves, to an armistice and peace policy. He could not, therefore, move a step until he surrendered his administration to men and influences whose councils would work out a peace so dishonoring in terms and so disastrous in effect as to occasion fresh and interminable wars.

The objections to Gen. MCCLELLAN's election, therefore, are to be found, less in himself, than in political surroundings. These are largely disloyal, and it requires a higher degree of moral courage than he possesses to shake them off. The influences which surround a President usually shape his action. Of all our Presidents Gen. JACKSON alone had the *will* to determine and pursue his own course—or, in other words, "to take the responsibility." With this knowledge, we should have nothing but evil to expect from Gen. MCCLELLAN's election as President. And deprecating, as I have done and do, the "malign influence" of SUMNER, POMEROY and LANE, with others of their stripe, in Congress, I cannot, even to escape such evils, fly to others threatening our country with the last and worst calamity.

The Convention which nominated PENDLETON and placed MCCLELLAN on a platform that would trip up even BLONDIN, would, had the power resided in it, have made an instant peace, ingloriously recognizing the Confederate Government and shivering this Republic into fragments. Can we, after all the sacrifices rebellion has occasioned, and when, as we hope, these sacrifices are soon to be consecrated by the overthrow of our enemies, submit to such wrong and humiliation? If, as I assume, we cannot and will not so dishonor our country, so degrade ourselves, and so outrage the memories of hundreds of thousands who have written their devotion to the Union in their own red blood, let us vote the Peace party down. Let us not consign all there is left of this priceless Government and precious Union to the hands of those who are impatient for an ignominious, shameful peace "upon the best attainable terms," whether they conspire at Chicago under VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD, or in Canada under SAUNDERS and GREELEY.

While the people have not had, in results, the worth of their treasure and blood; though our armies, especially of the Potomac, have not been ably handled; and though our navy has not—with some noble exceptions, for the name of PORTER remains bright, and that of FARRAGUT belongs to imperishable fame—maintained the character it won in the war with England, much has been accomplished in the right direction. Rebellion has been driven from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, while our army and navy hold portions of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. Heavy and telling blows have been dealt by FARRAGUT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and we are justified in believing that GRANT will perfect his character and finish the rebellion by the conquest of Richmond. We know that the enemy, in his last conscriptions, exhausted his material, and that he must now fight it out with the men in the field; while, if we will, in addition to the reinforcements now hastening "to the front," we can bring fresh and crushing legions into action. We know that Mr. LINCOLN is loyal, persevering and devoted, and that he is doing all he can do to *conquer a peace*. This is not *all* we desire, but it is vastly more than we should get from a Peace Party Administration.

That we have experienced enough

"The grappling vigor and rough frowns of war,"

sacrificed enough of treasure, and sent more than enough of our gallant sons to their "gory beds," who will deny? And that all hearts ache for peace, who can doubt?

"Let it not disgrace me,
If I demand, before this royal view,
What rubs or what impediment there is,
Why that the naked, poor and mangled Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, plenties and joyful births,
Should not, in this best garden of the world,
Our fertile France put up her lovely visage!"

But the boon of peace is only to be wood and won by persistent valor. Every truculent, sickly cry for peace aggravates and protracts the war. Until, by military mastery, the rebellion is subdued, we can have no peace on endurable terms. White feathers at the North are more dangerous to our Government and Union than the sabres and bayonets of the South. In the aspect of war, our best and most effective peace commissioners are FARRAGUT and SHERMAN, GRANT, HANCOCK and SHERIDAN. Meanwhile, the Administration itself should work out of its false position, and by some unequivocal act or declaration, solemnly avow that the war is prosecuted to maintain the Government and to restore the Union; and that when misguided States and peoples return to their allegiance, the Angel of Peace will revisit and bless our too severely chastised country.

Our country is in an anomalous condition. The two great political parties are embarrassed with antagonisms. The Republican party is associated with an Abolition element which first invited rebellion, and then demanded a war issue which divides the people and weakens the Government.

The Democratic party is demoralized by a "Copperhead" element whose disloyalty ran that party under in 1863, and whose successful resistance at Chicago, to enlightened and patriotic action, will occasion a second Democratic collapse.

I had hoped that these ultra and malline elements would have "sloughed off" from both parties, leaving the conservative masses to unite and save the country.

In denouncing "abolition," as I do now, and have ever done, allow me to guard against misconstruction. The old Whig party was ever and inflexibly opposed to slavery extension and aggression. But there was a broad and well understood distinction between the Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists. With the opponents of slavery, led by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, I lived and labored in harmony, and with zeal. But we were eternally opposed by the BIRNEY, GODDELL, GARRISON and other fanatical Abolitionists, who, in elections, so cast their "third party" vote as to elect pro slavery Governors, Congressmen and Presidents, and finally, by defeating Mr. CLAY, brought Texas into the Union as a Slave State. That class of Abolitionists threw themselves across the track of all healthful political organizations. They were the worst enemies of the Whig party then—they are "the best friends" of rebellion now. They were pestilent before, and have been *destructive* during the war. But my abhorrence of Abolition fanaticism does not in the least weaken my detestation of a slave rebellion. The devil's ambitions fostered by that cursed institution *may* cost us our Government and Union—will, indeed, if slavery and abolition combined *can* work out that great national crime. Our danger has been, and is, that abolition, in doing precisely what I foretold—*dividing* the North and *uniting* the South—may enable rebellion and slavery to avert the penalty both so richly merit—a common grave.

It was this dread of ultra Abolition, embarrassing Mr. LINCOLN in the past, and threatening embarrassment in the future, that induced me to hope for a change of Administration. I believed that a Democratic President, as earnest as Mr. LINCOLN, against the rebellion, and exempted from the influences that have beset and badgered him from the beginning, could prosecute the war more successfully; and, the fighting over, would find himself less encumbered, perplexed and tormented, during the most difficult of all the duties of a President—the readjustment of our disjointed machinery of Government.

The responsibilities of the Administration have been, during its four years of trial, so great, that the Democratic Party, had it been patriotic—or if it had even *seemed* to be so—would have taken the Government. Its Disloyal State organizations finally culminated at Chicago, where the *right* way was so clear and straight that only those who were previously bent on pursuing the *wrong*, could mistake it. Nor, in seasons of common danger, is there any difficulty in discriminating between Patriotism and Disloyalty. In a War which exhausts their substance and drinks their blood, the People are never deceived. In such times they think and feel deeply. Instincts and impulses anticipate argument and jump at conclusions. Now, as in 1812, a *questionable* Patriotism is virtually admitted Disloyalty. Now, as then, the Political Barometer rises or falls with the changing fortunes of our Armies. Victories depress, while disaster encourage the opponents of the Administration.

Heretofore, during a long political experience, it has not been needful, on the eve of a Presidential election, that my position should be defined. Nor would it now have been necessary if the life of the Nation did not depend upon the result. Oppressed by this conviction, I have anxiously watched events, with a determination to be governed by them. In a canvass which involves the very existence of the Republic, men are to be judged by their fitness for the great trust to be confided to them. I have endeavored, impartially, to measure the Presidential nominees by this rule. Assuming, as I do, that both are men of integrity and patriotism, I sought and found a solution of my embarrassment in their relative associations and surroundings. I find the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN solemnly pledged to, and earnestly engaged in, the work of "crushing," with the army and navy of the Government, an enormously wicked rebellion. Less than this, in view of what the war has already cost, cannot be submitted to. On the other hand, I find a majority of the convention by which Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated "solemnly pledged" to an "armistice," and to a policy which contemplates peace and disunion. While Gen. MCCLELLAN is supported by War Democrats, I find, also, that "Copperheads" and Secessionists accept Mr. PENDLETON and the "platform" as *their* portion of the inheritance.

The political "signs of the times" are full of hope and joy. Recent results convert confidence into assurance. And the sense of relief comes where the danger was most imminent. In Indiana, where treason was most rife, and traitors boldest, the triumph is overwhelming. So last year in Ohio, where "Copperheads" had the hardihood to present VALLANDIGHAM for Governor, the popular indignation crushed them out of political existence. Thus—if the illustration be not irreverent—where disloyal sin abounds, patriotic grace abounds much more abundantly. Yours truly, THURLOW WEED.

CONNECTICUT.

The Late Town Elections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

We learn here, within a few days, that the brags and bluster of the Copperhead press over our recent Town meetings, have made some of our friends in your city feel a little uneasy about the vote of Connecticut in November. The same party newspapers have boasted over the results of these Town meetings for the last six years. But they have less cause this Fall for such boasting than ever before. We were so successful last Fall in these contests that we thought there was hardly room for any important gains in the late trial; but we have been happily disappointed. We have made an aggregate gain of about fifteen towns. The only loss of importance is Derby, which the Copperheads took, it is said, by a trick. After a sudden rush in the morning they adjourned the meeting, and thereby prevented a full and fair expression of the majority of the town. As an off-set to this, we gained the town of Portland, in Middlesex county, but this victory was in consequence of a division among the Copperheads.

Favorable as is the prospect for the Union cause in this State, I do not, however, consider these town meeting results as settling the political character of the State in November, for the reason that they do not always bring out the full vote of either party. The officers elected are Selectmen, Town Clerk, Assessors, &c., and, were it not that the Selectmen are the Boards that make new voters, the elections would have no more political significance than a parish meeting. But the fact that these Boards become inspectors of elections, causes the elections on the first Monday in October to be contested with unusual spirit, and we have beaten the Copperheads as they were never beaten before. We have gained nearly all the towns that have heretofore been regarded as doubtful.

The Copperhead press also claim gains for themselves, and publish them; but, in order to make this show, they compare the late results with those of last Spring and last Fall, when the only proper way is to compare the present Fall vote with the Fall vote of the last year. This they would now do, if they did not know that such a comparison would show them to have met with the loss I have stated. Had our friends resorted to this trick, they could show double the gains which they have recorded. It answers, however, the Copperhead purpose for *effect abroad*. The *World*, *Express*, &c., republish these misrepresentations as gospel truth, and, as it appears, some of our friends in your City are affected by it.

To my knowledge, some of the knowing Copperheads have given up the State, since these town meetings have been lost to them; but they can and will carry the town of New-Haven at her meeting in November. I cannot predict the results here with any assurance, though we feel that our chances are the best; but the bulk of the Irish vote is for Chicago and the British aristocracy.

As to political changes, I am confident there are six in our favor to one against us. Yet we do not trumpet them abroad by name, for obvious reasons. Among, however, the prominent men who have come over to us are JOHN T. WAITE, of Norwich, and F. A. BENJAMIN, of Stratford. They are men of high character and great personal and political influence. Both are upon our Electoral ticket. The Copperheads can boast of no two men that have gone over to them that can compare in influence with the two named. We often see, however, in flaming capitals, in distant papers, the names of LUCIUS C. PECK, of New-Haven, and JOSEPH G. LANE, of Norwich, as new converts to the Copperhead faith. LANE was originally a Democrat, but in Know Nothing times he floated upon that tide into the Comptroller's office. Soon after he was floated out, and has been most unhappy ever since. He is a lamb that likes the tender grass, and having for six years "grazed in common," he is disposed now to try a new pasture. LUCIUS once held the office of Justice of the Peace, which he never thought equal to his merits. He left Gen. TAYLOR for the Free Soil party when Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President, confidently expecting VAN BUREN's election. The Whig party survived his absence, and the Van Buren party survived his presence until after the election. He then turned up a Know Nothing; but when that party became extinct, he settled down into a sorehead, "waiting for something to turn up." He has at length found repose in the bosom of Patrick. He will carry with him but his own vote.

The charges in our favor are numerous to my personal knowledge, and there are many who, while they are not yet ready to say they will vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, declare they will never vote for MCCLELLAN and the Chicago Platform. The reports of our public meetings have contained the names of many Vice-Presidents who are well known to both sides as life-long Democrats that never voted for LINCOLN, but who will do so now with a hearty good will.

Depend upon it that Connecticut is as safe for the Union and its candidates, without counting the soldiers' votes, as Maine or Rhode Island.

TRUMBULL.

Hermetical Barrel.

Petroleum is subjected to a loss of millions of dollars annually, in consequence of its evaporation and leaking through the best made barrels. LOUIS S. ROBBINS, an ingenious chemist of this city, has discovered a metood by which, at trifling cost, all ordinary oil barrels may be made absolutely and permanently tight, so that most subtle fluids, such as petroleum, naptha and benzine, cannot permeate through them. His process treats not only the surfaces of the barrel, but the whole interior texture of the wood.

These barrels have lately been submitted to the commercial test of being filled at the wells of Oil Creek, and, after three trans-shipments, they have arrived at the Erie depot, Jersey City, where they are now daily visited by oil shippers and dealers. They have not lost a drop of their contents, and are clean, dry, and free from oder as an ordinary flour barrel. It is the opinion of all oil men who have seen it that the long hoped for oil package has been found.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp. Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching. Also, removes Moth Freckles and other Discolorations from the Face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

New Sewing Machines
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

The Great Demand for White's Fall Style of HATS is a proof of their superior excellence. His large stock of LADIES' FURS are selling at prices that cannot fail to suit his fair customers.
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Three First Premiums have been Awarded by the great Iowa State Fair just closed, to GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, for the best family machine, manufacturing machine, and machine work.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Until after the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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Opposite New Court-House.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's TricophaEROUS.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts.—BLACK OR BROWN. Reliable Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—PACKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN J. GRIFFITH and SUSIE C. PACKER.

MORTIMER—HOPPOCK.—On Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Washington-square Church, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, CLARENCE A. MORTIMER and S. GERTRUDE, daughter of Ely Hoppock, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—SILLECK.—On Thursday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Robt. LOWRY, JONATHAN A. SMITH and Miss MARY A. SILLECK, daughter of D. C. Silleck, all of Brooklyn.

SIMPSON—MCGRAW.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. McGonagall, Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, Jr., of New-Hudson, N. Y., and Miss SARAH JANE, eldest daughter of Joseph McGraw, Jr., of Dryden, N. Y.

WARNER—PINCEON.—At Milford, Pike County, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. G. S. Garretson, EDGAR W. WARNER, of Bridgeport, Conn., and AUGUSTINE, only daughter of C. C. D. Pincnot, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED

COGHLAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, ANNA MARIA COGHLAN, aged 27 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also the members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to her funeral, from the M. E. Church, Willett-st., between Grand and Broome sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 1½ P. M.

GARMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, MARGIE H., youngest daughter of James and Julia S. Carman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 137 East 124-st.

DAVENPORT.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 14, JOHN ALFRED DAVENPORT, Esq., formerly merchant of this City, aged 71 years.

DUANE.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, after a long and severe illness, CHARLES J., son of Denis and Rosanna Duane, aged 22 years, 11 months and 14 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of John Kelly, No. 277 Lexington av., on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law Jeremiah and John; his uncles, John Kelly, Charles, John and Alexander Mellhargy; also his fellow seminarians of the Novitiate of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada East; also the graduate class of 1860 and 1861 of St. Francis Xavier College, are invited to attend his funeral. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, EMILY M., wife of John Lorimer Graham, and youngest daughter of the late Isaac Gibson, Esq.

The relatives and friends of her husband, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At Morehead City, N. C., on Friday morning, Oct. 7, of yellow fever, FAYETTE W. HAMILTON aged 36 years and 10 months.

LOAD.—On Sabbath, Oct. 16, 1864, at his late residence, No. 32 Perry-st., JACOB A. LOAD, aged 26 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MILLS.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN MILLS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, Charles Mills, No. 184 Rues-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SNIFFEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 16, of consumption, JAMES DIXON SNIFFEN, only son of the late Isaac Sniffen, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2½ P. M. from the residence of his brother-in-law, James L. Brumler, Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

THORP.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, CHARLOTTE GODFREY, infant daughter of Albert G. and Mary L. Thorp, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Ireland, Esq., No. 1,526 Locust-st., Philadelphia, on Monday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WETSTEIN.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 14, Mr. JOHN WETSTEIN, native of Oerlikon, Zurich, aged 65 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of German Union Lodge No. 54, F. & A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, West Hoboken. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

WEMPLE.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., ANNA GERTRUDE, only daughter of William R. and Elizabeth Wemple, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Oct. 17, at 12 M.

CLOTHING.

PART OF THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST MADE STOCK OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS EVER MANUFACTURED, IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS, BY LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & CO., AT NO. 274 BROADWAY, AT HALF THE PRICES ASKED BY THE RETAIL DEALERS.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS

Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION.

We have on hand an extra supply of the following articles, which we will sell at about HALF the usual price:
ENGLISH STONE CHINA Tea Sets,
41 pieces..... $5 50 per set.
FRENCH CHINA Tea Cups & Saucers 3 50 " doz.
do do Coffee do 4 00 " "
do do Butter Plates..... 75 " "
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
NEW STYLES,
Very large, two, three, four, five, six and seven dollars each, for sale by G. O. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a more moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES,
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information unrushed; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE back, breast, sides or limbs, rheumatism, asthma, and for diseases of the lungs, liver and kidneys, use KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Sold at 25 and 50 cents each. General depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CLOTHIER'S UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M., at room No. 5, Clinton Hall. The Clothiers' and Merchant Tailors are invited to be present. S. V. TRAPHAGEN, President.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. O. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. O. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

For Congress,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Chairman of Convention.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION OF ALL PARTIES.

THE SECOND MASS MEETING OF THE
MANHATTAN UNION CLUB
WILL BE
held in the Lecture-room at CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 P. M.,
IN SUPPORT OF

LINCOLN & ALVORD.
BENTON & JOHNSON,

The meeting will be addressed by
A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Esq.
GEO. F. NOYES, Esq.
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE.
JAMES WOOD, Esq.
Singing by the
UNION GLEE CLUB.
Seats reserved for ladies.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, President.
E. W. CODDINGTON, Chairman of Executive Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS."

A mass meeting of the above association will be held at "Headquarters" rooms of the Central Committee, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. Lairmeer, Jr.,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles,
Hon. James R. Allaben,
A. J. Dittenhoefer, Esq.,
F. S. Lambert, Esq.

All Union citizens of the 18th and neighboring Wards are cordially invited to attend. The "Union War Eagles" are invited to be present. Front seats reserved for ladies. A fine band of music will be in attendance.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
HENRY BEENY, } Vice
THOS. J. HULL, } Presidents.
WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
WM. S. OPPEN,
G. JOSEPH RYON, Treasurer.

GRAND UNION JUBILEE.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
HEADQUARTERS, CORNER BROADWAY AND THIRTEENTH-STREET.
A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held at the above headquarters on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock,
to celebrate the glorious UNION triumph in the recent elections.
The following among other eminent speakers will address the meeting:
HORACE GREELEY Esq.
Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD.
Col. ELIOT F. SHEPARD.
COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME.

CITIZEN'S INDEPENDENT UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1864.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 13 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 219 6th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 89 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. J. E. ROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTant lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR NEW-LONDON, CONN.—Mrs. ROGERS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils under 12, to be educated with her sons. Instruction adapted to young pupils. Healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Winter session begins Nov. 1. Terms from $200 to $250 a year. For further particulars, apply at No. 99 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn; or address Mrs. ROGERS, Box No. 336 New-London, Conn.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN.—A MARRIED lady, of culture and refinement, living in an agreeable New-England town where constant communication by railroad is enjoyed, desires to receive into her family two or three children who, from loss or absence of parents, may require a mother's care. Refers, by permission, to Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 51 East 21st-st., New-York. Address Box No. 295, Northampton, Mass.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors, Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 800 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers, and practical book-keepers.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 163, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. C. BERTHET and R. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 756 BROADWAY.—NOTICE.—The hour from 4 to 5 o'clock has been set apart this month for a ladies' writing class. Those who attend at that hour will be received at half price.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 13th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars of the Principal.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 12. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MME. BLUCKER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., announces to her pupils that she is now ready to resume her lessons.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Terms, $48 to $50 per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 48 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—A THOROUGH business man, of high standing, long and varied experience and great industry, is desirous of going into some good sale cash business with $10 or $25,000 (manufacturing preferred.) must be largely remunerative, and bear the closest scrutiny. For interview address W, Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

J. L. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. L. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of attorney of the new firm.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

JAMES T. BIXBY, a recent graduate of Harvard College, wishes to obtain private pupils to fit for college or to instruct in Latin, Greek or Mathematics.
References: Thomas Hill, D. D., President of Harvard College; Prof. A. P. Peabody, D. D.; Prof. Francis Lieber, LL. D.; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; John MacMullen, Esq.; Horace B. Claflin, Esq.; Geo. Bliss, Esq.; John E. Williams, Esq. Mr. Bixby's address is No. 188 East 41st-st.

DAILY, MORNING OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience and the very highest references desires an engagement as above. English branches, French, music and singing, piano and harp, rudiments of Italian, &c. Address F. W. W., Box No. 3,393 Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching his own language as well as German and all the branches of a good education, wishes to find employment in schools or families. He refers to the following persons, to whom address: Mrs. Dr. BUCK, No. 121 10th-st.; Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, No 21 Maiden-lane.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She insturcts in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address K. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, ONE who is competent to teach French, Latin and English to two or three little girls; none need apply unless of cheerful disposition. Address Box No. 3,438 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach the English branches, French, music and drawing, to three children under ten, whose home is on Staten Island. Address Box No. 5,466 Post-office, or the Collector at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY, who speaks English and French, and is well versed in literature, wishes to teach her native language, or to engage as visiting governess; would be willing to exchange tuition for board. Address 158 Waverley-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

REGULATIONS FOR THE
APPOINTMENT OF CADET ENGINEERS,
IN THE NAVY.

In pursuance of the third and fourth sections of an act passed at the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, approved July 4, 1864, "*To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of Naval Constructors and Steam Engineers, and for other purposes,*" applications will be received by the Navy Department for the appointment of Cadet Engineers.

The application is to be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and can be made by the candidate or by any person for him, and his name will be placed on the register. The registry of a name, however, gives no assurance of an appointment, and no preference will be given in the selection to priority of application.

The number of Cadet Engineers is limited by law to fifty. The candidate must be be under eighteen years of age, and his application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of moral character, mechanical aptitude, and of his having been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery. Before receiving an appointment, he must pass a medical examination of his physical fitness, and an academic examination of his mental qualifications. He will then be admitted to the Naval Academy in the class of Cadet Engineers, and afforded every means of acquiring a scientific and practical knowledge of the principles of mechanics necessary for discharging the duties of Steam Engineer in the Navy.

The course of study will comprise two academic years. All cadets who graduate will be immediately warranted as Assistant Engineers in the Navy. The pay of a cadet is $500 per annum.

While at the Academy the cadets will be examined, from time to time, according to the regulations prescribed by the Navy Department; and if found deficient at any examination, or dismissed for misconduct, they will not be continued in the Academy or naval service, or restored thereto, except upon recommendation by the Academic Board.

Candidates who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy between the 20th and 30th of September, for examination as to their qualifications for admission.

Circulars giving further information may be had upon application to the Navy Department.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A. and Surgeon Glover Perrin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment.

There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 7, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 51 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.—AN OFFICER OF the army recently discharged, having on hand a uniform, including overcoat, nearly new, would like to dispose of the same. Address B, Box No. 334 Post-office.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 3 Park-place.

JEWELRY.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
DEPOT, Nos. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
THE TOWN EXCITED!
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED!
THE PRESS INDORSE IT!
THE PUBLIC PATRONIZE IT!
SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HAPPY
SIXTY THOUSAND PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO THE DELIGHTED PURCHASERS
OF
SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS.

In consequence of the
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
and the universal satisfaction given by
THESE GIGANTIC CONCERTS,
the Directors would respectfully announce that
THE SIXTH GRAND CONCERT
will take place
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,
WHEN
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARTISTS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD
will appear in a
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
The sale of Tickets will be continued daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at
Nos. 542 and 544 BROADWAY,
A GIFT FOR ALL.
FREE PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY
RENEWED.
PIANOS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, TEA-SETS, BREAKFAST-SETS,
SILVER CASTERS,
ICE-PITCHERS, COFFEE-URNS
A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY,
among the articles
GIVEN AWAY
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WINTER BOARDERS.
FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.
Boarders for the winter taken on the most favorable terms. Accommodations first class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED by two or three single men, or by a gentleman and wife, without young children, in a quiet family, where there are no other boarders, at Rosedale, Newark, N. J. None need apply unless they desire permanent board, and give satisfactory references as to habits and character. Address L. D. B., Box No. 309 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad.—Families wishing permanent board will find desirable rooms, on reasonable terms, in a house pleasantly situated near churches, schools, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily. Apply or address SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES, infant and nurse. References exchanged. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,742 Post-office, New-York.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-ST., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $18 per week. Families accordingly.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC- commodated without board in a private family, No. 11 Hillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16, CLINTON ST., A SUITE of three rooms on second floor, convenient to ferries.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 499 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.
A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO., CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
The Trustees of this company have declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent for the month ending Oct. 15, and an extra dividend of One Per Cent., payable Nov. 15, to shareholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LADE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of five per cent. ifree of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and certain cure of the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. For 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few days, permanently and speedily cured by the new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE- demption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 4,226 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, self-abuse? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTA- TIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Circulars free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR WAR AND GEN. GRANT.

REV. JNO. S. C. ABBOTT,
author of "Civil War in America," "French Revolution," &c., will deliver a lecture on the above-named subject at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1864.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the usual places.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—PART OF A plot wanted immediately, near an entrance preferred. Address a note to, or call on E. W., No. 126 East 125th-st., or No. 169 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500, $1,000
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, installing rolling stock, reducing grades, construction branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other property in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for a sufficient number of shares to pay off the balance due upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Alleghany River, opsite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more eligibly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good boring territory as upon this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive cooperage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES, over[illegible] per cent. off 'SL.
U. S. CERTIFICATES, SELECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Coupons and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOPLER, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees, under the deed of trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement noted thereto, or they may send it either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES, Sec

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Sailing at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
[illegible]—building	3,812	.....
[illegible]—building	3,212	.....
[illegible]—building	3,200	.....
[illegible]	3,212	Grace.
COLUMBIA	2,160	Prowse.
[illegible]	2,824	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

From Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
[illegible] Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other first class line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $30, in currency.

The owners of these Vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$119 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....31
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,948 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,148, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RAND, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 6 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 1 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24 .....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3 .....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAFSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAFSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the fowest rates, by applying to TAFSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $30.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COX, Commander, will sail from the company's dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

HORSE COVERS MADE FROM PURE long flax; canvas suitable for doctors, livery, truck and cart horses, hand-some as India rubber, and far more durable, at BOYLE'S, No 154 Maiden-lane, near Front-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE ROUTE: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., reaches Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Patchogue and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8:9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run as Buffalo Express.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car, 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 1 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 3:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 1st of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; this department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Nov. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. on, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $50,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.
The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.
Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

[No. 8.]
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department, (by contract,) with—
WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.
Also, for the immediate delivery of:
STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.
And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples which can be seen at this office
BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats.
CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (light,) for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings.
¾ BROWN MUSLIN, (heavy,) for Jacket Sleeve Linings.
GRAY FLANNEL, for Domet Lining, for Jackets.
Sample not which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must state distinctly in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Indorse envelope "Proposal for ——" and address
Col. WM. W. McEUEN,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 239 Broadway, New-York, July 6th, 1861, the following United States Coupon Bonds or Stocks:
3 6-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 109 to 111, inclusive.....$1,000 each. } First Series.
20 5-20 U.S six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 85,985 to 90,004, inclusive....$1,000 each. } dated
12 6-20 U.S. six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 6,334, 6,726 to 6,735, inclusive.....$1,000 each. } May 1,
10 5-20 U.S six per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos 71,666 to 71,674, inclusive....$1,000 each. } 1862.
4 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 2,282 to 2,285, inclusive, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1858.
2 5 per cent. U.S. Coupon Bonds, due 1874, Nos. 8,156 and 8,160, $1,000 each, dated August 11, 1858.
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 2,509, for $1,000, dated August 12, 1858.
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 6,334, for $1,000, dated August 17, 1858.
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 13,196, for $1,000, dated February 4, 1859.
1 five per cent. U.S. Coupon Bond, due 1874, No. 14,918, for $1,000, dated February 15, 1859.
6 New-York Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock, Nos. 44, 45, 46, 115, 116 and 120, for $5,000 each.
32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock, for $25 each.
Whoever will return the above Bonds and Stocks to the Broadway Bank, 239 Broadway, N. Y., or to the Chief of the New York Detective force, No. 300 Mulberry-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.
All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above Bonds or Stocks, as the payment of them has been stopped.

$150 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM OPPOSITE Fulton Market, in Front-st., New-York, a CREAM-COLORED MARE, black legs and tail, mane nearly black, and interferes a little behind, with light wagon, no top, Hay & Son, makers. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the undersigned, at the ship-yard, foot of North 7th-st.
THOMAS STACK.
Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 4, 1864.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, SEPT. 22, A JEWELED gold WATCH and CHAIN, chased hunting case, patent lever, chronometer balance wheel, white dial, 8 years in use, Johnson's make, square vest chain, with deer's head, and hook imitation of serpent. Whoever will return said watch and chain to No. 12 Harrison-st. will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or proportionate for either.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE DESK AT THE Jersey City Ferry, at 4 P. M. this day, a small POCKET WALLET, containing fifty and one twenty-dollar greenback, and $12 in gold, with some papers of no use but to the owner. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on leaving the above at the Stevens House, Broadway.

PICKED UP IN EAST RIVER—ONE SQUARE stick of TIMBER, 24x24, 64 feet long, marked 9,395; will be sold to pay expenses if not called for in five days. For particulars inquire of CHARLES M. PIPER, corner of 83d-st. and 3d-av.

STOLEN—PASS-BOOK NO. 64,692, ON THE Greenwich Savings' Bank, from No. 1433 Broadway. The thief can leave it at the bank, or return it to the above number, as it is of no use to any one but the owner.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE—A Hambletonian stock, 16 hands high, 5 years old, long tail, good traveler and warranted perfectly sound and kind. This horse is worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a fine family coupé or carriage horse. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,057 Post-office, or call at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

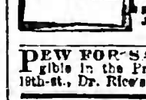
HORSE, HARNESS AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A good gentle horse, harness and Rockaway carriage; the horse and harness can be seen at Levick & Rolse's livery stable, No. 59 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.; the carriage at Taylor's, No. 66 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 396 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Ledsdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELIgible in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., Dr. Rice's. Address Box No. 1,522 Post office.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 WALKER-ST., New-York.
Our Company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-Forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Fourth night of
THE COMPACT.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, YOUNG, W. E. FLOYD, JOHN SEFTON, WHITING, MOORE, WRIGHT, BROWN, PARKES, WILLIAMSON, FOPE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. and Miss MAURICE, in their original characters.
New and beautiful scenery, superb costumes and appointments.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
composed expressly for the play.
Other novelties in active preparation.
Due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1864,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear (for the first time this season) in his powerful impersonation of SPARTACUS,
In Dr. Bird's grand American tragedy, the
GLADIATOR,
Supported by the entire company.
TUESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as SPARTACUS.
WEDNESDAY—will be performed (first time in two years) Bulwer's fine play, the
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE.....MADAME METHUA-SCHELLER
(First time.)
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.....W. WHEATLEY
(First time in this theatre.)
THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD THE THIRD.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF EDWIN FORREST—CORIOLANUS.
Mr. Wheatley has much pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the charming and talented comedienne,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre on Monday evening, Oct. 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY TO THIS STAGE BY S. R. FISK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already been extensively read in the journals to which they were originally printed. The critics unanimously agree that this is the best adaptation of DICKENS ever presented, and the acting all that could be desired. The public have endorsed this verdict by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES during the past three weeks.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT CAST,
EVERY NIGHT ONLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 11th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1, pier No. 91.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 15, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.
The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Commissioners,
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman FOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEF

BRITISH AMERICA.

THE COLONIES IN CONVENTION.

A VICE-REGAL COURT.

FEATHERS AND FLUMMERY.

SOCIAL REUNIONS---POLITICAL HITCHES.

Troubles in the Way of Confederation.

Full Particulars from Our Own Correspondent.

The Quebec Conference Confederation of the British North American Provinces—Arrival of Delegates—The Governor General's Drawing Room—Imperial Influence in Favor of the Scheme, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

I arrived in this city on Saturday, the 8th inst., in the midst of a furious snow storm, and as I write I see the hills and fields covered with their spotless winter mantle. Such a difference as there is between the Quebec district and the rest of inhabited Canada! Here, snow in October, which may not disappear until nearly the end of May—a seven months' winter;—there, as with you in New York, tender vegetables growing and ripening in the open air until some time in November, and no settled Winter until new Christmas, with a corresponding lengthening of the Spring.

With the snow, and almost as thickly as the snow-flakes, came the delegates to the Quebec Conference of to-day, a meeting which is to decide the future of the British Provinces. Mr. CARTER and Mr. SHEA, from Newfoundland, represent the interests of that far off isle and its hardy fishermen. Mr. FISHER and Mr. TILLEY, aided by Mr. STEVES, are here to speak for the sturdy lumbermen of New-Brunswick. For the Prince Edward's Island intrusts its safety to Messrs. COLE and POPE. The canny blue noses of Nova Scotia, have their Governor here—the Hon. MACDONELL,—but he is not a member of the Conference, Dr. TUPPER leading the Acadian delegation.

All to-day has been busily spent in conference. Rooms in the Parliament House have been prepared, and there, with closed doors, the deliberations are carried on. I hope, however, to be in possession of the outlines of the plan of confederation to be adopted by to-morrow.

The more I see of this confederative scheme, the more I am convinced that it is favored, if not desired, by the Imperial authorities. When the Prince of Wales was here he was attended by the Duke of Newcastle, a man whose breadth of mind and depth of political learning do honor to his order and his country, and whose present serious illness all must regret. The Duke, on several occasions, expressed himself, though guardedly, in favor of confederation, and no doubt, on his return, shaped the policy of the Colonial-office, of which he was for a long time the responsible head, to suit these views. The Duke has retired, but his policy remained. Hon. GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the Upper Canada radical party, had an interview last Winter with Her Majesty's Ministers in England, and this meeting was pronounced "highly satisfactory." Lately we have had a speech by the Governor of Nova Scotia, in which he distinctly said the Home Government looked with favor on a union which would strengthen the position of these colonies. And now we have the Governor-General exerting himself in an unwonted manner to give *éclat* to the Quebec Conference.

We are to have a "drawing-room" here to-morrow night, which the official *Gazette* says is to be held by by His Excellency, "after the fashion of the Court of St. James." In accordance with the etiquette observed there, the cards of those who desire to be presented are to be submitted to His Excellency the day previous. No doubt there will be a brilliant array of ladies. Some, I hear, are to be arrayed in full court dress, with plumes on their heads and trains behind their heels. What a pity no notice of this drawing-room was given at New-York,for how Shoddy would have liked to be "presented!" Shoddy, you tall us, is already gorgeously tricked out in satins and velvets, and brilliantly adorned with jewels. Shoddy, we learn, rejoices in pony teams and costly carriages. Shoddy goes to the opera, and crams the theatres, and appears at balls attired in the most expensive costume. But there is no court at Washington, nor even the semblance of royal authority. So there can be no vice-regal drawing-rooms, and none of the "etiquette prescribed at Her Majesty's Court of St. James." To be presented there would be a new experience for Shoddy, though only to a Governor-General; and, I repeat, what a pity no notice was given in New-York! True, a drawing-room is not a very lively affair. You enter; hear your name muttered by the Aid-de-Camp in waiting; get a glimpse of His Excellency as you pass, just enough to see that he executes a mechanical bow, and pass into the outer rooms among the crush (for ladies, though be-plummed and be-crinolined, can crush.) But what of this—the etiquette is that of Her Majesty's Court of St. James, and do you call that nothing? Shoddy would feel much loftier, you may be sure, after thus being crushed by the upper ten.

A still more convincing proof of the Imperial initiative than His Excellency's favor is, however, afforded by the singular union of the leaders of opposing parties in all the colonies. The delegation to this conference is composed, you will observe, of members of the Government and of the Opposition from all the colonies. In Nova Scotia you will, perhaps, remember that party feeling ran so high that opposing members were not on speaking terms outside the House, while in them they used to address each other in the most opprobrious terms. Now, however, the chiefs of the factions came up together, in the Queen *Victoria*, with their wives and daughters, and appeared on the best of terms. A similar lying down of the lions and lambs has occurred in all the other provinces. In Canada, the leaders of the conservative and radical parties have even consented to hold office in the same Cabinet. I do not believe the millennium has arrived; U. S. GRANT and R. E. LEE's operations are quite convincing proof to the contrary; some occult influence must, therefore, be found for all the prevailing harmony in these northern regions, and I fancy I perceive the hand of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet in the matter. It is possible that a desire to strengthen monarchical principles on this continent has urged Britain to this step. It is possible that there may be similar counsels and designs in Canada to the north and in Mexico to the south of you. Perhaps in when we have formed a Confederation here—as we shall do, since all the leaders of all parties in all the colonies are for it—we shall find some European Prince offered to us, as was MAXIMILIAN to the Mexicans. I prefer, however, to believe that Great Britain acts in accordance with what she thinks to be our desires and our best interests; and, seeing the time approaching when these colonies will desire their independence, wishes to assist us to take a long stride toward it, so that when separation from the parent State occurs, it may take place without those bitter contests and ineradicable hostile feelings which unfortunately arose from the consequences of your Declaration of Independence.

The Governor-General's Drawing-Room—Court Scenes at Quebec—The Outline of the New Federal Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

The birth of our new Northern nation is attended with festivities enough. Contrary to the analogy from nature, there seems to be no pain or travail in the affair. The delegates sit, it is true, in their council-chamber for a few hours each day, with closed doors, where it is to be presumed they do laboriously pore over public accounts and other such intricate blue books, weighing in their balances the relative merits of rival principles of government. The public, however, observe no marks of serious anxiety as to the political future of half a continent; they only see the delegates, with bland smiles on their countenances, at dinners, pleasure excursions, balls or levees.

The Constitution of the new Confederation is to be based, of course, on monarchical principles. The series of festivities tendered to the delegates, not only in Quebec, but in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and elsewhere, began appropriately with the holding of a drawing-room, last night, by Lord MONCK, the Governor-General of British North America. It was certainly a brilliant assembly, over five hundred persons being "presented," and partaking of His Excellency's cakes and wine. The costumes were really superb. His Excellency had the gold-embossed livery of his rank, as had also Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONELL, the Governor of Nova Scotia. Several members of the Canadian Government likewise wore the Windsor uniform, but of a lower grade, with more cloth but less gold than the Governors. Then we had the Consul-General of France, his coat stiff with gold embroidery behind, and resplendent with stars and crosses on the breast. Then, in proper court costume, appeared the officials of the Houses of Parliament, and many of the judges, clergy and others. But the fairer half of the assembly far outshone all these in brilliancy of vestment. The dresses of the ladies, however, are, I imagine, to be seen as splendid at many of your New-York or Washington *fêtes*, for they, fair creatures, show their superiorities to ordinary considerations by an open disdain of republican simplicity which FRANKLIN made the rule among American gentlemen, even at Court ceremonies. Do not New-York belles rob the ostrich of its plumes for the adornment of their lovely heads, imitating EUGENIE and her courtly *entourage*? Do not they likewise sweep the Brussels, Turkey, or Kidderminster with their flowing trains? Do not they, as well as those who live under monarchical government, borrow reflected lustre from the diamond and the ruby, and circle their fair necks and wrists with the costly treasures of the mine? I am not sure, moreover, that I have not heard of an upper-tendom in your cities who are as exclusive in their ideas of what constitutes society as our "nobility and gentry," and by whom the seamstresses who make their dresses are even more looked down upon than is usual in aristocratic England.

The delegates seemed to enjoy themselves most highly amid all this, and well they may—they are the guests of the province, and as they have wisely brought their wives and daughters with them, they ought to be happy. I looked with interest, too, at the faces of another set of men, who have almost as much influence, as they are the delegates of Canada, and who also enter fully into the gayety of the occasion—I refer to the representatives of the press. The London *Times* correspondent, Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, was not present. He supplies the English public with heavy matter—let us call it the fruity port—and did not care to stay here to see a Colonial Governor's drawing-room. Mr. G. A. SALA, who furnishes the sparkling champagne through the London *Telegraph*, was in the room, and we can quite understand the feelings with which so corpulant a John Bull called you less fleshy people of the States a "nation of forced radishes." Mr. PHILLIP DAY, who writes the small beer correspondence of the London *Herald*, was also present. Of the Canadian press there were some of the most influential writers; of the American, but few. It is quite natural that the attention of most of your journals should be exclusively devoted to the operations of your armies, and that Canadian affairs should be neglected.

In spite of the fact that your Constitution has not sufficed to ward off from you a terrible civil war, there seems to be but very little doubt that the fundamental principles of ours are to be very like those which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and their compeers handed down to you. "Imitation," allow me to remind you, "is the sweetest of flattery." Thus the General Government which we are to have is to be empowered to deal with finance, customs, postal communications, internal revenues, criminal law, currency and coinage. Contrary to your precedent, however, the local governments are to be left to deal with the public lands, the central authority is to control the militia.

The name of the greater Province is to be extended over the whole Confederacy and CANADA, it is believed, will hereafter designate all the British Colonies on the Atlantic slope and in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Red River is to have a territorial government at once, and the railroad to Halifax is to proceed *pari passu* and the establishment of rapid communication with the North West. These are faint outlines of as much as is suffered to be known of the designs now on foot. Sessions are to be held early next year in all the colonies at which the scheme is to be laid before the people and eventually the British Parliament is to be asked to pass the act which is to breathe the breath of life to the new Vice-Royalty. Vice-Royalty now, independent monarchy in less than a generation; such is the prospect now before these colonies unless before that time we should be placed in a position of hostility to you, and in that case what may happen is beyond the prophetic ability of your correspondent.

The Quebec Congress—Difficulties in the Way of a Provincial Union—Travels of the Delegates.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The strong feeling among the Upper Canadians in favor of a legislative Union—that is, of a consolidated rather than a confederate government for these Provinces—does not seem to find an echo in the breasts of the Nova Scotia delegates. The proceedings of the Confederation Congress are strictly private; the red doors of the council-room exclude all strangers, and not even an official report of the speeches will appear. It is, nevertheless, no secret to-day that unexpected difficulties have arisen, and that no progress has been made in the settlement of the new constitution. The Nova Scotia delegates say it would be political death to them to accept the Canadian propositions; the New-Brunswickers stand neutral; and the Prince Edward Islanders have but little weight in so important a concern. It is proposed that Representatives in the Lower House are to be based on numbers—two members to every 50,000 souls, or so. This, you see, would give a Representative about as follows:

	Population.	No. of Representatives.
Upper Canada	1,500,000	60
Lower Canada	1,200,000	48
Nova Scotia	350,000	14
New-Brunswick	250,000	10
Prince Edward's Island	100,000	4
Newfoundland	150,000	6
Total	3,550,000	142

The lesser colonies object to this, and say they would be completely overshadowed by Canada. What counter propositions may be made, cannot be even guessed at. Nothing has been done, save to carry, by acclamation, the first resolution, proposed by Mr. J. A. MACDONALD, "That a union of the Provinces is desirable."

The talk in the street is, that the whole attempt to unite the Provinces will turn out to be fruitless. This opinion is perhaps somewhat premature. It seems, however, to be likely that an endeavor will be made to unite the Lower Provinces first, among themselves, after the plan proposed by Sir EDMUND HEAD, when he was Governor of New-Brunswick, and that the way will thus be paved for a future union of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and Acadia, which it seems likely would be the name of the maritime Union. Meantime, Canada would remain much as she is now, making such gradual changes in her system of government as might be necessary in view of the ultimate Union of all the British territory here.

All this while, the preparations for making the visit of the delegates socially agreeable to them continue. They are to be entertained at a dinner, to-night, by the Executive Council; to-morrow they and their ladies are to be guests of the same august body at a ball. Montreal has invited them to partake of its hospitality when they leave Quebec, which will be in about a week. Toronto has done the same. They are to visit Ottawa, it is believed, on their way up, but they will have to go by the river, since the railway has been stopped, owing to financial difficulties. Possibly, however, the Grand Trunk Road, which has seized the rolling stock of the Ottawa line, may send a special train with the delegates, for the Grand Trunk has much to gain by intercolonial union, and is disposed to be civil to leading politicians. By the time they return to their homes, they will thus have seen a great deal of this Province, and, whether they join us politically or not, they will be able to take their determination with a perfect knowledge of our position and resources.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

Steamship *Ocean Queen*, SEABURY, Aspinwall 6th instant, with mails passengers and specie to P. B. ALLEN, arrived here yesterday. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST:

A. B. Rosenhaum	$30,000	A. Rich & Bro.	9,000
H. Cohn & Co.	22,000	Dalft, Kittle & Co.	30,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	30,081	Wells, Fargo & Co.	85,132
V. H. & F. A. Taylor.	3,400		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colrate & Hoffman	$170	A. B. Sands & Co.	367
Parsons & Petit	800	Total from S. F.	$186,670
Rihon & Munos	750	From Aspinwall	4,587
Grand total			$191,466

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Chili* arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 16th September, and from Callao and Lima to the 27th. She brings $302,846 in specie for England, passengers, and a cargo of coast produce.

There is no mail or news from Ecuador, the steamer not having touched at Guayaquil.

PERU.

The Government of Peru has dispatched a circular to its diplomatic agents in Europe and the United States, in relation to the Spanish question. This circular has not yet been made public, but it is known that the Government declares it will use, as soon as possible, all the means at its disposal to recover the Chincha Islands; but will not open or initiate any negotiations with Spain to this end. Peru will, however, enter into negotiations on this subject if initiated by Spain. "This is the last word of Peru on the subject. She will not cede a single inch, or make the slightest concession, cost what it may. If, on her part, Spain persists in her pretensions—if she is determined to exact satisfaction by force for imaginary wrongs, war is inevitable—and although it may be bloody and doubtful, Peru and America will sustain and prosecute it with the same valor and decision they did the war for independence."

The rumor that Don F. BARREDA had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Spain is contradicted, as irreconcilable with the determination expressed by the Government of Peru in this circular.

Don FELIPE BARRIGA ALVAREZ has taken the post of Minister of Hacienda.

The Bishop of Arequipa, Dr. BARTOLOMS HERRARA, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Señor J. GALVEZ is to be the new Minister to Washington, it is reported.

The anniversaries of the Independence of Mexico and Chili were celebrated in Lima on the 16th and 18th of September.

Don MANUEL MONTT, Ex-President of Chili, arrived in Callao on the 24th of September, as delegate from Chile to the "Congress of the Peoples" at Lima. Dr. SARMIENTO, late Minister to Washington, it is said, will represent the Argentine Republic. Five of the South American States have now their representatives at Lima, viz: Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Chili, Bolivia and Peru.

There being now in the different markets of Europe and the Mauritius Isles 868,000 tons of guano, enough for two years' consumption, the Minister of Hacienda has ordered that the further exportation be suspended from the 12th of October until new orders.

A Peruvian bark for Callao had arrived at Paita, where she put in for water, with 152 Asiatic slaves from Macao—32 of these poor creatures had died on the voyage up to the time the vessel put into Paita.

A Peruvian vessel in the marine list of the *Comercio* is called the *Beautiful Jesus*.

Exchange on London, sixty days, 37 to 37⅛ pence per Bolivian dollar.

The new fleet of Spanish war ships for Peru have commenced to arrive. In the port of Callao is a big ship of this squadron.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from this Republic are to the 17th September. The country was quiet. The wife of the President, Señora OSATRUDIE ANTESANA DE ACHA, is dead.

CHILI.

Chili is awaiting until Peru takes some decisive steps in the Spanish matter before she shapes her own course.

The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the way and means to open up the beautiful Araucanian Indian Province to civilization.

Some excitement existed in political circles on account of an unlooked for event in the Province of Chiloe. In Indian named ANTIL, who held a post of considerable importance in that Province, and who was distinguished for his intelligence, had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to raise an insurrection in favor of Spain. Letters and documents were found in possession of ANTIL, which proved not only the existence of the conspiracy, but also the fact that he had had several communications with officers of PINZON's Spanish fleet. He promised, it is said, to join any Spanish movement with 6,000 men. Troops had been dispatched to Chiloe to repress any revolutionary movement.

It is proposed to extend the Santiago Railroad from the Valparaiso terminus up to the Custom-house stores, passing along the whole of the city by the sea-shore.

HARAY MEIGGS, the American, who built the Santiago Railroad, has concluded a contract with the city of Santiago for the construction of a network of train railways in the streets and suburbs of the capital. Mr. MEIGGS has also written to the President of the Argentine Republic to say that as soon as the pass through the Cordilleras, at present obstructed by snow, is clear, he will proceed to Buenos Ayres, or send an engineer to represent him, to confer with the President, as to the cooperation of that Republic in making a railway through the pass recently discovered.

The revenue of Chili was in 1862, $6,287,155 26; in 1863, $6,700,659 27—an increase of $313,504 01. The public expenditure amounted in 1863 to $8,125,899.

The merchants of Valparaiso are exporting a considerable quantity of flour to Australia. The crops promise well. Charters for nitrate and copper were £2 15.

It is stated that in one of the Northern Provinces large deposits of guano have been discovered, which will yield 25 per cent of ammonia.

An active volcano is said to have been seen off Cape Horn.

The American bark *Calypso* brought to Callao the crew of the British ship *Lady Rudhoe*, wrecked off Cape Horn.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's Steamship *Salvador* arrived at this port yesterday. She has dates from Guatemala to September 26, from Salvador to the 25th, Nicaragua to the 30th September, and from Costa Rica to the 3d inst. There is nothing new from any of the Central American States. Maj. HEISS, formerly of the Washington newspaper press, came passenger on the *Salvador*, to Panama. Following is the freight list of the *Salvador*:

For South Pacific—37 kegs sugar, 16 cerroons indigo, 12 cases cigars, 4 bags rice, 1 box samples—total 70. For Panama—48 bags coffee, 31 bags cocoa, 24 bags rice, 9 bags sugar, 4 boxes merchandise, 1 package hats, 1 box cigars—total 118. For Liverpool—117 bales of cotton, 35 cerroons cochineal, 32 cerroons indigo, 40 bags coffee, 2 cans balsam, 1 package samples—total 227. For Southampton—55 cerroons cochineal, 72 cerroons indigo, 1 box silver—total 128. For New-York—39 bales cotton, 37 bales deerskins, 20 cerroons cochineal, 21 dry hides—total 117. For Aspinwall—25 cerroons indigo—total to go over the road, 497.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

We have a mail or rather dates from Bogota, —for the mail missed—to the middle of last month. The whole Republic was quiet, and the Executive authority busy in expediting the projects for opening new communications between the various districts of country where they are so much needed. I send you, from the Panama *Star and Herald*, a list of the improvements contemplated.

The question of the seizure of a printing press in Panama by the State Government, had been decided favorably to the President of the State.

Gen. SANTACOLOMA, who has been President of the State of Panama for a year or more, was declared re-elected in the 1st of October, and was inaugurated on that day. The population of the State being now estimated at 181,000 instead of 138,000, as heretofore, the Legislature made a fourth Representative to the Congress in the person of Gen. SANTACOLOMA, who will go to Bogota to take part in the next Congress of February. His place will be filled as President during his absence by Señor COLANCHA. Gen. S. is to be married to a young English lady, of Bogota, Miss WILLS.

President MURILLO has directed that no attempt shall be made to collect the new tonnage tax in Panama and Aspinwall at present.

The United States Pacific fleet is expected to rendezvous soon in the Bay of Panama. The *Narragansett* and *St. Mary*, are now here. The *Lancaster*, flagship, now at Callao, is expected about 15th; the *Saninaw* had left Callao for Panama. The *Saranac*, ere this has left San Francisco for Panama. The United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*, Capt. RANSOM, 11 guns and 260 men, which convoyed out the *Ocean Queen*, returns to New-York with her this evening. The last convoy, for the *Costa Rica*, was seen a few days out from this port, twenty hours ahead of the steamer. If the Government goes to the trouble and expense of sending convoys for the Vanderbilt line, and merchants ship gold on it with the understanding that their money will be safe under a convoy, it seems but proper a steamer, because she happens to be faster than her companion, should nevertheless keep company with her. The *Costa Rica* is the only one of this line that could by any possibility outrun the slowest of Uncle Sam's steam fleet. And if she can outrun the *fastest* of the Confederate pirates, there is no need she should have a convoy, especially as it costs $30,000 or more to furnish her one.

The Legislative Assembly of Panama passed to a third reading the authorization to the Representatives and Senators of the State to oppose at Bogota the sale of the reserved rights of the Government in the Panama Railroad Company. It is also discussing a project to increase and aid agricultural enterprises.

JAMES W. D. LEVIN, Esq., one of the oldest English residents of this city, and much respected among us, died a few days since. He had but lately returned from London.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 16.

About 2,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under J. H. THOMPSON, attacked Sedalia at 2 o'clock yesterday, and drove the militia out of the place. A few of the militia in the fort resisted the attack, but finally surrendered, and were paroled or shot.

The citizens were released without parole. The rebels left during the night, and a Federal infantry force arrived there this morning.

The rebels robbed stores of several thousand dollars worth of clothing, boots, shoes, &c., burned the water-station; but did no other injury to the railroad. The rolling stock was all sent to Tipton.

PRICE is reported to be moving on Lexington.

BILL ANDERSON has cut the North Missouri Railroad at High Hill. He is also reported to have visited Florence. ANDERSON says his only orders are "to raise hell in North Missouri."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A whaling fleet is arriving from the Arctic region. Three vessels are in; about twenty in all are due. The cruise has not been a very successful one, though the last season has helped it much.

Sailed, ship *Dreadnought*, for Honolulu.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The latest footing up of the returns of the Constitutional election, show a majority of 420 against it. The official returns and the soldiers' votes can alone decide. The friends of the measure claim a majority with the soldiers' votes.

THE CITY RAILROADS.—The City Railroad Companies, on the 20th, will issue tickets, selling one hundred for $513, the cents being the revenue tax. Those who do not purchase them will have to pay the six cents. Superintendent KENNEDY has issued instructions to policemen as follows: "When persons refuse to pay the price of passage demanded by the railroad companies, and the conductors require assistance to eject parties from their cars, it cannot be refused. The companies have the government of their own cars until the courts take it from them."

UNION MEETINGS.

MEETINGS APPOINTED BY THE UNION NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

Albany—Gen. John A. Andrews, of Massachusetts.
Fort Plain—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Fordham—Hon. T. W. B. Milliken.
Jersey City—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Stuyvesant Falls—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Angelica—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Whitehall—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Col. J. B. McKean, and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.
Buffalo—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Massachusetts.
New-York—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Auburn—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Holland Patent—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
Athens—W. W. Northrop, Esq.
Nanuet—John Davidson, Esq.
Newark, N. J.—Hon. B. G. Noble and Maj. James M. Haggerty.
Kerhonkson—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Paterson, N. J.—Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Mamaroneck—Dr. A. H. Robinson.
Williamsburgh—E. S. Lawson, Esq., and Chas. J. Grady, of Georgia.
Lincoln Hall, New-York—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Pennsylvania.
Willimantic, Ct.—Wm. E. Robinson, Esq.
Phœnix—Rev. H. Mattison.
Lebanon—Wm. B. Barber, Esq.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Keeseville—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.
Fishkill Village—Ethan Allen, Esq., and Hon. Chas. L. Beale, Hon. James A. Briggs, Allard Anthony, Esq.
Rome—Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Le Roy—Patrick Corbitt, Esq.
Danbury, Ct.—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Oswego—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cortland—Gen. John H. Martindale; Judge E. B. Turner, of Texas; Hon. D. S. Dickinson.
Thirteenth Ward, New-York—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Paterson, N. J.—Hon. W. K. Peck.
Clyde—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston.
Germantown Corner—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Olean—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Gloversville—Judge T. J. Barnett, of Indiana, and Gen. C. C. Vanzandt, of R. I.
Plainfield, N. J.—Gov. Pierrepont, of Virginia, and Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Manhattan Club—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes.
Southampton—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.
Clinton Hall, New-York—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Corning—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Belvidere, N. J.—S. M. Hewlett, Esq., of Pennsylvania.
Thirteenth Ward, New-York—Col. Elliot F. Shepard, D. D. T. Marshall, Esq.
Hoonville—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
East Brooklyn Club—Hon. Benjamin Bailey, A. W. Sloane, of Atalanta.
Napanoch, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery.
Ellenville, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Seventh Ward, Brooklyn—H. Sheldon, Esq.; Rev. A. McLean.
New-York—Abram J. Dittenhoeffer, Esq.
Catskill—Hon. Clark B. Cochrane.
New-York—Eleventh Ward, Maj. James Haggerty.
Cranberry, N. J.—John Davidson, Esq.
Waterbury, Conn.—Wm. E. Robinson, Esq.
Eleventh Ward, New-York—E. S. Lawson, Esq., Chas. J. Grady, Esq.
Loch Sheldrake—Rev. Wm. H. Pearne.
Oswego—Rev. H. Mattison.
Fleming—Rev. Wm. C. Steele.
Poolville—Wm. B. Barber, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

Plattsburgh—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, and Gen. T. M. Hite, of Kentucky.
Nyack—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Syracuse—Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gov. John Brough, of Ohio; Col. James F. Jaquess, of Illinois.
Bedford—Hon. B. G. Noble, Major James Haggerty, Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Bath—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Fonda—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine.
Seneca Falls—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
Brooklyn—Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, and Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Kentucky.
Greenport—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Long Branch—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut, and Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas.
Geneva—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Massachusetts.
Glencove—Abram J. Dittenhoeffer, Esq.
Smoky Hollow—Hon. John T. Hogeboom.
Yorkshire—Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio.
Waterford—Judge T. J. Barnet, of Indiana; Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.
Brewster's Station—Capt. George F. Noyes.
Bridgehampton—Osborn E. Bright, Esq.
Louville—Rev. E. C. Hewes.
New-Haven, Conn.—Hon. Wm. C. Doane, Gen. John Cochrane.
Paterson, N. J.—Hon. Abram Wakeman.
Albany—Gen. John L. Swift, Adjutant-General of Louisiana; Col. Rush C. Hawkins.
Lafayetteville—Col. O. T. Beard.
Lakeland—John Davidson, Esq.
Monticello—Rev. Wm. H. Pearne.
Rome—Rev. H. Mattison.
Georgetown—Wm. H. Barber, Esq.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.

Bangor—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Gen. T. M. Hite of Kentucky.
Rochester—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gov. Brough, of Ohio; Hon. E. B. Turner.
Pawlings—Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Hon. B. G. Noble, Major James Haggerty, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Danville—William H. Burleigh, Esq.
Cooperstown—Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. Lewis Barker of Maine.
M. Depew.
Phœnix—Patrick Corbett, Esq.
Truemansburgh—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston, G. S. Maynard, Esq.
Rahway, N. J.—Hon. W. K. Peck, of Connecticut.
Schoharie—Col. Thos. B. Van Buren, Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Yonkers—Hon. Abram Wakeman.
Dunkirk—Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Schuylerville—Hon. T. J. Barnett, of Indiana.
Newburgh—Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Nashua, N. H.—Hon. Wm. C. Doane.
Morristown, N. J.—Hon. Green Clay Smith, Governor Pierpont, of Virginia.
Waterloo—Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, C. P. Shaw, Esq.
Poughkeepsie—Gen. J. L. Swift, Adjutant-General of Louisiana.
Brooklyn—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes.
Sag Harbor—Osborn E. Bright, Esq., Geo. W. Curtis, Esq.
Stockbridge—Rev. C. E. Hewes.
Westport, Ct.—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Haverstraw—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Peekskill—Col. R. Clay Crawford, of Tennessee.
Jowdansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Herkimer, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Hudson City, N. J.—Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas; Major Pangborn.
White Plains—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Mabbettsville—Col. O. T. Beard.
East New-York—A. J. Dittenhoffer.
Godwinville, N. J.—Col. R. B. Carpenter.
Chester—Rev. Wm. H. Pearne.
Western P. M. Delta Evening—Rev. H. Mattison.
Nelson Flats—Wm. B. Barber.
Hoboken—Col. James Fairman.
Fort Lee—Prof. H. W. Adams.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20.

Gouverneur—Hon. Thos. G. Alvord.
Lockport—Gov. John Brough, of Ohio; Gov. John Andrew, of Massachusetts.
Rahway, N. J.—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Canaan Four Corners—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Lima—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Flushing—Major James Hagerty and Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., Hon. W. Gantt, of Arkansas.
Palmyra—Hon. E. B. Turner, and Hon. E. L. Pitts.
Ithaca—Geo. L. Maynard, Esq.
Middletown—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
New-Brunswick—Hon. M. K. Peck, Jr.
Cooperstown, N. Y.—Hon. Lyman Tremaine.
Auburn—Hon. C. C. Woodman.
Utica—Col. Rusn C. Hawkins.
Saratoga—Hon. T. J. Barnett, of Indiana; Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.
Newark, N. J.—Col. James F. Jaquess, of Illinois.
Manchester, N. H.—Hon. M. C. Doane, of Washington.
Albion—Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and C. B. Shaw, Esq.
Tarrytown—Capt. Geo. F. Noyes and D. Davidson, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. James M. Ashley, of Ohio.
Madison, N. J.—S. M. Hewlett, Esq.
Coldbrook, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
Middleville, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery, of Mississippi.
New-York—A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Esq.
Matteawan—Col. R. B. Carpenter of Kentucky, and Gen. John L. Sniff, of Louisiana.
Hudson—Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Pine Plains—Col. O. T. Beard.
Monroe—Rev. Wm. H. Reame.
Camden—Rev. H. Mattison.
Skaneateles—Rev. Wm. C. Steele.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Buffalo—Gov. John A. Andrew, Gov. John Brough, Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio.
Yorkville—Rev. W. H. Boole.
Port Byron—W. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Warrensburgh—Hon. B. F. Bruce, Hon. T. J. Barrett, of Indiana; Gen. C. C. Van Zandt.
Bergen Point—Maj. James Haggerty.
Canandaigua—Hon. C. C. Woodman, of Boston; Hon. E. L. Pitts.
Schenectady—Rev. B. I. Ives, Gen. John L. Swift, Adjutant-General of Louisiana.
Pound Ridge—Hon. W. T. B. Milliken, Isaiah T. Williams, Esq.
Newark, N. J.—Hon. W. R. Peck, of Connecticut.
New-Brunswick, N. J.—Col. James F. Jacquess, of Illinois.
Laconia, N. H.—Hon. Wm. C. Doane.
Medina—Gen. A. J. Hamilton.
Dover Plains—Col. O. T. Beard.
Pendonia—Hon. Gaiusha A. Grow, Hon. James M. Ashley.
Boonton, N. J.—Hon. S. M. Hewlett, of Penn
De Ruyter—Rev. C. E. Hewes.

[Advertisement.]

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A HOUSEHOLD CONV

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4077. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official from the War Department.

Hood Retreating Toward the Southwest.

Our Forces Close Upon His Rear.

DALTON OCCUPIED BY OUR CAVALRY.

Communication Open with Gen. Sherman.

No Damage Done and Plenty to Eat.

COPPERHEAD LIES SQUELCHED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—9:40 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Advices from Gen. SHERMAN to the evening of Oct. 16 indicate that HOOD, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before SHERMAN without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communications.

He has torn up some fifteen miles of the road from Resaca, north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty. The interruption will cause no inconvenience to SHERMAN'S army, as his stores of supplies south of the break, as well as north of it, are ample. HOOD has retreated toward the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Gen. SHERIDAN reports that the rebel army lately under EARLY, but now apparently under LONGSTREET, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburgh, his forces moved to attack them on Saturday. CROOK, who had the advance, found the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle; but upon his charging them with his accustomed impetuosity, they broke and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict. SHERIDAN reports them as continuing their retreat in haste far up the valley.

Col. GANSEVOORT, commanding the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, has succeeded in surprising a rebel camp of the outlaw and freebooter MOSBY, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces, with munitions complete.

C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Sherman all Right—Plenty to Eat at Both Ends of the Line.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 17.

Gen. SHERMAN and the army are all right and masters of the situation. Every point ever held, by us is still in our possession. Atlanta is all right with plenty to eat, and the short railroad will be replaced in ten days, and the telegraph in three days.

HOOD thus far has no more men than we have, and his raid has produced no military result. He was dreadfully repulsed at Alatoona by Gen. CORSE and his brave compeers, who deserve the thanks of the whole country for their gallant and stubborn defence.

[Signed,] WILLARD WARNER,
Of Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 17.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Nashville which says:

Communication is again open with SHERMAN. He was at Tilton, nine miles from Dalton, on Saturday, at noon.

HOOD left Dalton on Saturday afternoon, moving in the direction of Bridgeport.

SHERMAN has commenced moving in the same direction, and is close on HOOD'S rear.

No battle had been fought at the last advices.

HOOD has nearly his whole army with him.

Wheeler's Whole Command Between Chattanooga and Dalton—A Colored Regiment Surprised at Resaca—Kilpatrick's Cavalry at Dalton—Sherman Driving Hood from Dalton Toward Lafayette.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 16.

Chattanooga advices say that Lieut. W. GRUELL, Seventh Kentucky, led a scout toward Lafayette, twenty-three miles from there, on Wednesday, drove a small squad of rebels out of town, pushed them to their camp, capturing nine out of eleven. Afterward fell in with 1,500 rebel cavalry and retreated. Some of his prisoners say WHEELER'S whole command, comprising MARTIN'S, RHODDY'S, JONES' and PATTERSON'S cavalry, aggregating from eight to ten thousand, are all in the country toward Chattanooga and Dalton.

The rebels entered Resaca on Wednesday morning, and took prisoners the only troops there—a colored regiment—by surprise. The rebels immediately thereafter moved upon Dalton. On Friday there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications.

At last advices, Gen. KILPATRICK, with his cavalry, was at Dalton. No apprehensions are now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville. Gen. SHERMAN has over one hundred days rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months' siege. At Chattanooga the Government store-houses are full of provisions, and large supplies besides are on the ground, covered with tarpaulins.

Gen. MITCHOT was at Tullahoma and Gen. SCHOFIELD at Chattanooga.

A private trustworthy source says that on Saturday evening HOOD'S army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with SHERMAN pressing him closely. Prominent military men say HOOD'S last move places him exactly in the position desired by SHERMAN.

There was considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tenn., in consequence of reports brought in by scouts that the rebel Gen. LYON intended to attack the place. Government employés are armed for additional defence of Clarksville.

Rebel Reports from Sherman's Army via Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Oct. 11, has a dispatch from Augusta, dated Oct. 10, which says: "The correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, with HOOD'S army, says the occupation of Rome was effected without a fight, and the dash into Marietta was bloodless. When SHERMAN learned that HOOD had moved northward, he crossed the river with two corps, and formed a line of observation at Vinning's Station. Gen. HOOD'S line crossed the railroad at Big Shanly on the 4th. The two armies held this position to each other without firing a gun. On the 5th, SHERMAN withdraw, retiring to Atlanta. Our army then set to work, effectually destroying the railroad from Big Shanly to Oastanoula. All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton were destroyed. We have strongly fortified Kenesaw Mountain. JACKSON holds Rome, and WHEELER has possession of Resaca."

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

A Reconnoissance by Gen. Terry—Retaliation by Gen. Butler—Rebel Prisoners Set at Work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Thursday Evening, Oct. 13, 1864.

One of those necessary but seldom very brilliant affairs, known in military parlance as a "reconnoissance in force," was made yesterday by a portion of Brevet-Maj.-Gen. TERRY'S command, consisting of the First Division of the Tenth Army Corps (Brig.-Gen. AMES,) the Third Division, colored (Brig.-Gen. BURNEY,) and a part of Brig.-Gen. KAUTZ'S division of cavalry. The reconnoissance was ordered for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy was massing on our right for another attack, and what might be the strength of their works in that direction—the works that have been thrown up rapidly within a few days, on either side of the Darbytown road, by the aid of our negro soldiers who were captured during the late advance.

Starting out before daylight, Gen. TERRY moved his column by the mill road to its junction with the Darbytown, about three-quarters of a mile, I should judge, from our intrenchments, and there formed them in line of battle—BURNEY on the left of the road, AMES on the right, and KAUTZ'S cavalry, dismounted, connecting with AMES. It was not long before our skirmishers encountered the vedettes and pickets of the enemy, who were steadily pushed back through the woods, although our advance was obstinately contested, and ground was only yielded by them and gained by us yard by yard. Advancing thus slowly, neither side having the advantage in position, the ground being thus far entirely impracticable for the use of artillery, the enemy was finally driven to the shelter of a long and formidable line of earthworks, about two miles from our own lines, with a redoubt on the Darbytown road, mounting two guns.

The object Gen. TERRY was ordered to achieve was to reconnoitre these works, which it was hoped might still be incomplete, and, if possible, send the rebels "whirling" out of them. But this light soil of Virginia is easily and quickly piled into strong defences, and the enemy had found ample time to turn the fact into account. Wherever we demonstrated on either side of the Darbytown road, for the space of a mile, our troops came plumply against a high wall of logs, cut on the spot from the thick woods, bracing the light soil heaped up behind it, and affording cover to a large force of graybacks who confronted us.

Thus the day was passed, endeavoring to find the end of the works at our right, both sides meantime keeping up a fire which occasioned many casualties.

At one time it was believed that we had found the point of the earthworks where the enemy's left flank rested. This was over toward the Charles City road, where KAUTZ'S cavalry were feeling and had developed a force of both infantry and cavalry in their front. Having made a very perilous personal reconnoissance at this precise spot, Gen. AMES returned under the impression that here the rebel works stopped. Reporting his belief to Gen. TERRY, an advance of Col. POND'S Brigade of AMES' division, consisting of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio and Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiments, was ordered, and they charged gallantry forward. Unfortunately they fell into a trap, and were repulsed with a loss of between one and two hundred men. Instead of ending here, the rebel line simply deflected to the rear, presenting a "refused" front, and the works were screened by a growth of scrub pines. The right of the brigade, in the impetuosity of their onset, passed beyond this point of deflection, and the men were badly cut up by an enfilading fire. Col. POND finding himself in this unpleasant position, gave the order to fall back, which was executed with remarkable steadiness, and without leaving many of the dead and wounded on the field.

Exultant at this mistake, the enemy at once sallied from behind their breastworks for a charge, but were firmly met by ABBOTT'S and PLAISTED'S brigades, of AMES' division, and checked, suffering severely for their temerity.

Having satisfied himself of the character of the works, both in strength and extent, Gen. TERRY now ordered a retreat, and the troops came back to our intrenchments in perfect order, with no attempt on the part of the enemy to follow them.

While this demonstration was being made, another of less magnitude was going on further on our left by Col. CURTIS' brigade, of the Second Division (Brig.-Gen. FOSTER'S,) for the double purpose of keeping the enemy amused and getting a peep of what was in front at this point. Advancing through the woods, just beyond our intrenchments on the right of the New-Market road, Col. CURTIS drove the rebel pickets in and penetrated their lines, at least half a mile, coming in plain view of a heavy fieldwork, as well as a pretentious fort. He retired with the loss of two men in skirmishing.

From these reconnoissances, it is very evident now, if it were not a fact well known before, that the enemy have left no means unemployed of strengthening the defences of the capital. "The ground is filled with field fortifications," said Gen. GRANT, in his dispatch announcing the news of our brilliant advance on this side of the James. What was true respecting the obstacles which met us then, is also a fact regarding the ground we have yet to take. The space intervening between us and Richmond, though less supplied with natural defences, like ravines and water-courses, than any other part of Virginia in which we have fought, is nevertheless ridged and welted with earthworks, line after line, in concentric circles, while high forts stand like huge excrescences upon every possible eminence, frowning at our approach. But all these monuments of engineering skill and tokens of stubborn resistance will not avail to keep us out of Richmond, simply because the rebels have not troops enough to put into them.

From a semi-official estimate, I learn that our losses during the reconnoissance will fool up about 350 in killed, wounded and missing, the proportion of the former class being smaller than usual. The enemy is believed to have suffered nearly as much as ourselves, as the majority of the casualties were inflicted in the skirmishing, before the rebels got under shelter of their works.

Among the killed, I am sorry to say, was Maj. CAMP, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, an estimable young officer, and Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR, of the Sixty-second Ohio, said to be mortally wounded. Capt. CHILDS, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio, was providentially saved from certain death by having his India-rubber blanket strapped across his breast. A ball passed through this and penetrated his breastbone, causing a painful, but not dangerous wound.

I sent, yesterday, copies of the letters and documents respecting the proposed retaliation by Gen. BUTLER upon rebel prisoners for the shameful treatment which our negro soldiers in the hands of the enemy, are subjected. As the Confederate authorities saw fit not to reply to the communications on this subject, sent by flag of truce, Gen. BUTLER felt that he had no alternative but to put his threat into execution. He therefore issued the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 126.—It being testified to the Commanding General by a number of refugees and deserters from the enemy, that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty soldiers of the United States, captured in arms by the Confederates on the lines near Chapin's Bluff, have been taken from Libby Prison and otherwheres, and placed to labor on the intrenchments of the enemy's lines in front of their troops, the Commanding-General on the 12th day of October, notified the Confederate agent of exchange, ROBERT OULD, of the outrage being perpetrated upon his soldiers, and informed him, that unless the practice was stopped, retaliation in kind would be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Being assured by Gen. EWELL, Commanding Confederate forces on the north side of the James, that an answer to the communication, if any, would be sent by 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, and it being now past 12, noon, and no answer having been received:

It is ordered that an equal number of prisoners of war, preferably [members of the Virginia Reserves, by and under whose charge this outrage is being carried on, be set to work in the excavation at Dutch Gap, and elsewhere along the trenches, as may hereafter serve best, in retaliation for this unjust treatment of the soldiers of the United States, so kept at labor and service by the Confederate authorities.

It being also testified to by the same witnesses that the rations served to the soldiers of the United States, so to labor, is one pound of flour and one-third of a pound of bacon daily, it is ordered that the same ration precisely be served to these Confederate prisoners, so kept at work, daily, and no other or different.

It being further testified to that the time of labor of the soldiers of the United States, so at work under the Confederates, is ten hours each day, these Confederate prisoners, so kept at work, will be made to work, and work faithfully, daily, during the same period of time.

This order will be read to the prisoners set to work, the first time they are mustered for labor, in order that they may know why it is that they do not receive that kind and courteous treatment they have heretofore from the United States as prisoners of war.

Upon any attempt to escape, by any of these prisoners, so at work, they will be instantly shot.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General,
Commanding Army of the James.

As soon as this order was issued, a large number of prisoners, who had been previously brought to headquarters to await the upshot of the matter, were marched off under a guard of negroes, to do their country service by digging in Dutch Gap Canal. There were many lugubrious countenances among them, and an eager disposition on the part of many to take the oath of allegiance, in order to escape the perils from shot and shell, and the horrible drudgery of excavating. But they had refused to return to their fealty when given the opportunity before, and now repentance came too late. Among the prisoners thus disposed of, were the two old gentlemen—Messrs. HANLY and MCCRAE—of whose accidental wandering into our lines on Monday night last, I have already written. On reaching Dutch Gap, Mr. MCCRAE addressed his fellow-captives, stating that the retaliation was just, as of his own knowledge, he could say that negro soldiers had been used by the Confederate authorities in the manner complained of. His straightforward confession may result in his release, or at least in the exercise of more leniency toward him.

This evening, the rebels made a balloon reconnoissance of our lines at Bermuda Hundred. If they got information it is of such a sort that doubtless proved unpalatable.

Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, with the truce-boat *New-York*, came to Aiken's Landing this morning with 170 rebel officers and 200 enlisted men, from Point Lookout, for special exchange. They have not yet been sent forward.

The Richmond papers of to-day are barren of interesting news.

H. J. W.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Affairs Around Richmond—How the Rebels View Gen. Butler's Reconnoissance of Thursday—Rebel Accounts of the Late Defeat of their Cavalry in the Valley—News from Forrest.

We have received files of Richmond papers of the 14th, from which we make the following extracts:

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

There is again a commotion below. At an early hour yesterday morning a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration upon our left flank, on the Darbytown road, some seven miles from the city, while a strong force of infantry appeared in front of our works, between the Darbytown and New Market roads. The hostile cavalry were met by GARY'S command, and a brisk skirmish ensued, while the gallant Fourth Texas brigade, with other portions of FIELD'S division, met the infantry advance of the enemy, and saluted them with a galling fire, inflicting severe loss. The fighting was continued through the forenoon, our troops acting splendidly, and closed towards noon with the final repulse of the enemy. Our lines were immediately after advanced, and positions were selected and fortified at eligible points, upon the ground recently fought over. Our loss in this fight was slight. The loss of the enemy was very heavy.

We regret to learn that Major WILLIS T. JONES, of Kentucky, Adjutant General of Field's Division, was killed during this engagement by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. It was only on Sunday last that this excellent soldier appeared among the pall-bearers at the funeral of the lamented GREGG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

We must add that in military circles it is not thought improbable that the fighting may be renewed this morning, and that it may become a general engagement.

Indeed, this may be expected now on *any* morning. *The enemy will not tell us when their canal is completed. We shall know it by the commencement of the grand assault.* That, we repeat, may be made at the break of any day. In these times the decks must be clear for action at all hours and on all days. Before this month is over, the struggle will begin and end, but the day is unknown, and will remain unknown till it comes.

Along all the rest of our lines, even unto Petersburgh, everything was quiet during yesterday. There is always more or less skirmishing on our extreme right, along the Vaughan road, south of Petersburgh; but has now become so common as to be taken little account of. It amounts to nothing, but shows the restless activity of the enemy in that quarter.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following dispatch was received from Gen. LEE last night:

HEADQUARTERS A. N. V., Oct. 13, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

At 7 o'clock this morning, the enemy endeavored to advance between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous effort was made about 4 P. M., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss very slight.

Gen. BARRINGER reports that a force of the enemy came to Greenville on the 12th, and was defeated by Gen. VAUGHN. Some prisoners, two stands of colors, many horses and arms were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss slight.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE RECENT AFFAIR IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

The recent affair in the Valley turns out, as we expected, to have been a matter of little moment. But for the loss of five (that's the number) field pieces it would be ranked with the ten thousand inconsequential skirmishes of the war. Since, however, much has already been said of it, and it has been characterized as a reverse, we will give the particulars of the affair as we have obtained them from a gallant officer who was present, and received a severe wound while at the post of duty.

During last Thursday, Friday and Saturday our cavalry continued to drive the enemy down the Valley. It was *bona fide driving*, and not the enemy falling back, and our men following them at a respectful distance. We pressed them closely, and whenever they made a stand we dislodged and drove them on.

On Friday there was a smart fight at Newmarket, in which we beat the enemy and captured nine forges. On Saturday again there were several small fights. In the course of which we drove the enemy past Fisher's Hill, on the Back road.

At this part of the valley there are three almost parallel roads, the Back and the Middle roads and the Valley turnpike. The pike, passing Fisher's Hill, runs through Strasburgh; the Middle road is west of the pike, and the Back road west of Middle road. The enemy's infantry column were retreating by the turnpike. Their head had reached Strasburgh, whence they stretched back toward Fisher's Hill, four miles south, their rear being opposite the latter place.

The enemy's cavalry were retreating by the back and middle roads, and we, pressing in pursuit, on Saturday evening had advanced a mile or more beyond the rear of the enemy's infantry column, who were then on our right rear, and, owing to the nature of the country, in full view of our cavalry. Our infantry were at New-Market, some fifteen miles in our rear.

About 7 o'clock Monday morning, the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, on picket on the back road, were attacked by a brigade of the enemy, whom they held at bay until our reinforcements were brought up. Skirmishing and sharpshooting then ensued for an hour, when the enemy came up with his entire force, making simultaneous attacks on ROSSER, on the Back road, and MCCAUSLAND, on the Middle road. A heavy cannonading took place, and some very severe fighting, during which we cut up the enemy badly, and there is no doubt but that our troops could have beaten the enemy's cavalry as easily as on the preceding day, but for the fact that the heavy masses of the enemy's infantry being so near at hand and so clearly in view, had the effect of somewhat demoralizing our troops. The report soon spread that the Yankee infantry were flanking us, *and our men immediately gave way, and a very considerable stampede ensued, which, for a time, partook very much indeed of the nature of a rout.*

The Yankees pitched after us, and for half an hour there was a beautiful exhibition of the speed and mettle of the horses of the hostile cavalry. We then pulled up and checked the enemy, and again retreated. The enemy pressed us till we reached Columbia Furnace, seven miles south of Fisher's Hill, when we made a determined stand, and finally repulsed the enemy, and caused them to fall back. The Yankees then returned to their position north of Fisher's Hill, whence they had driven us in the morning.

We lost in this affair about two hundred men killed, wounded and prisoners, mostly the latter, who were picked up while the roads were choked up during the early part of the retreat.

When our troops broke and retreated they abandoned to the enemy four guns of JOHNSON'S (formerly BRETHED'S) battery and one gun of THOMAS' battery. We also lost five ordnance wagons and seven ambulances.

This will be another lesson to our officers not to leave an enemy in their rear.

LATER REPORTS FROM THE VALLEY.

Persons who arrived from Staunton last evening brought a number of reports of military operations subsequent to the affair above described, but none of them are entitled to credit. Among other things they say that ROSSER renewed the fight on Sunday and recovered his lost guns. This is all moonshine.

The only thing we hear with a moment's attention, and which we believe, is that immediately on the repulse of our cavalry at Fisher's Gen. EARLY ordered forward his whole force and moved down the Valley.

[The foregoing is the rebel account of the thorough defeat of their cavalry at Fisher's Hill, on the 10th. Their story, that a part of our infantry was engaged, is entirely untrue. Not a man of SHERIDAN'S infantry participated in the fight. And the number of guns captured was *eleven*, and not five, as the rebels claim. The Richmond papers, the public must recollect, are the most inordinate liars, and the greatest braggarts that the world ever saw.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM FLORIDA—DESTRUCTION OF MARIANNA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct 14.

A special dispatch to the Columbus *Sun* states that the enemy's raiders, said to be commanded by Gen. ASHLEY, (ABOVE?) have burnt the Episcopal Church, the hospitals, commissary department buildings, drug-store and some other buildings at Marianna, Fla. Over fifty of the militia and citizens were captured and taken off. Three to five hundred negroes, many carriages, horses and other movable property were carried off by the enemy, who retired westward on Wednesday. We lost at Marianna six killed and seven wounded, as far as heard from. The enemy's loss was larger. Gen. ASHLEY is said to be wounded. The enemy were reported near Campbellton, Fla., yesterday.

FROM FORREST.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The following dispatch has been received by Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR, who sent it to the *Tribune* for publication:

"Three Yankee gunboats and four transports were up the river yesterday as far as Eastport. They landed 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery.

Lieut. Col. KELLY, with FORREST'S old command, the Twelfth Tennessee, surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty horses.

Two hundred of the Yankees were drowned in attempting to reembark on their boats. The first shot from our batteries penetrated the boiler of one of the transports, and many men were scalded and burnt to death. The boats have gone down the river. Our victory was complete.

(Signed,) N. B. FORREST, Major.-Gen.

MARKET MEN AND MARKETING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

We again repeat the declaration, made some time ago upon the assurance of the Governor and Gen. KEMPER, that farmers, market men and others, coming into the city with supplies of food, essentially the necessaries of life, will not be molested by the military authorities, either in person, nor in their produce, or vehicles, and that they will be permitted to come and go without molestation in any way.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Capture of a Swift Blockade-Runner—Prevalence of the Yellow Fever—Death of Beauregard's Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

Admiral PORTER, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department information of the capture of the English blockade-runner *Bat*, by the United States steamer *Montgomery*, on the 10th inst. The *Bat* is steel built. This was her trip, she having been only 19 days at sea. The vessel runs 14 knots, is very strong, and can be used to catch blockade-runners. She was consigned to FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co.

Charleston papers of the 11th inst. announce the death, by yellow fever, of Col. HARRIS, Chief Engineer of BEAUREGARD'S Staff.

The *Courier*, of the same date, says 86 shots have been fired at Charleston since the last report, and 25 at Sumter, from the Swamp Angel Battery.

Gen. BEAUREGARD reached Columbus, Ga., on the 7th, and proceeded immediately to his command.

Charleston papers condemn DAVIS' Macon speech as unwise.

The British Blockade-Runner "Bat."

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The British prize steamer *Bat*, from Halifax for Wilmington, was brought into the port this afternoon, in charge of a prize crew, having been captured on the 10th inst., off Cape Fear, by the United States steamer *Montgomery*. One man on the blockade-runner was killed by a shell from the *Montgomery* during the chase. The *Bat* has no cargo, but has on board forty-eight bales of cotton from the steamer *Quaker City*, which vessel picked it up at sea. The *Bat* is a steel side-wheel steamer of 325 tons.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS, &c.

The Raid from Natchez—Important Captures.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Forsyth*, from New-Orleans on the 10th inst., has arrived here with sixty-one bales of cotton. She reports no change in the market.

A Natchez letter, of the 7th inst., says that thirteen flags were recaptured by Lieut. CARLE, while being sent to the rebel headquarters, on the east side of the river. They mostly belonged to the Indiana regiments. A mail captured at the same time contained full returns of the rebel forces on the west side of the river, and a letter from the rebel Governor of Louisiana to the rebel Government, recommending the arming of negroes.

Capt. J. H. ORLIN, Gen. BRAYMAN'S A. A. G., who was charged with bribery, has been honorably acquitted by the court-martial and restored to duty.

The steamer *J. C. Irvine* blew up in the Cumberland River, near Eddyville, yesterday morning. Seven of her crew were killed.

Admiral PORTER has sent for some of his best officers to join him in his new command.

Moseby Surprised—Capture of his Artillery—Prisoners Taken, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

Official information has been received here to the effect that on the evening of the 14th inst., Col. GANSEVOORT, commanding the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, surprised MOSBY'S camp, near Piedmont, Va., and captured all of his artillery, consisting of four guns, caissons, &c., and also a number of prisoners and horses.

The captured arms have been sent to this city.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington at this Port, and the Damascus at Quebec—Speculations Regarding the Presidential Election—Another Peace Memorial—The Failure of Mace and Coburn to Fight—Mace Claiming the Stakes—The Marriage of M. Erlanger and Miss Slidell.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th inst., passed Father Point yesterday en route to Quebec.

The advices by these arrivals are two days later than those previously received.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Oct. 6.

The steamships *Pennsylvania* and *America*, from New-York, also arrived out on the 6th inst.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived out on the 7th inst.

The political news by these arrivals is unimportant.

Miss SLIDELL and M. ERLANGER have been married at Paris with much pomp.

The crew of the American ship *Brooklyn* had mutinied at Liverpool, and Mr. JOHNSON, the third mate, was stabbed in the thigh, but not seriously.

MACE, the prize-fighter, charges COBURN with never intending to fight, and claims the stakes.

The only additional failure reported in Liverpool is that of A. SALOMONS, a Manchester warehouseman. His cashier has disappeared, with defalcations and forgeries to the amount of £40,000.

The rebel loan has declined to 57@58.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

HENRY DE HOGHTON, Bart., has, it seems, been interesting himself in circulating a memorial from the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the United States of America. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

We believe that it is now time for you to pause, and after calmly reviewing all that you have accomplished, the distance which you have traveled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are certainly before you, to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace. We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted for your consideration before hostilities had actually commenced;—that they came upon you little by little;—that both Government and people found themselves plunged into this fearful contest almost unawares, and that you have never been permitted, as yet, an opportunity of consulting together in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the vast issues growing out of it. We believe that the war has changed, for the present, at least, the character of your Government. It has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and the inestimable right of habeas corpus. We believe that the Southern people are only following the precepts and example taught and practiced by your fathers and theirs, when they withdrew their allegiance from the mother country, and that the Declaration of Independence, which you hallow and celebrate every fourth day of July, asserts, as self-evident, the right of the Southern people to set up a government of their own. We believe that, should you at the end of another three and a half years' war, succeed in subduing the South and restoring the Union by force of arms, you will find out, when it is too late, that those pillars upon which rests your Republican form of Government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins. We ask you to compare the course pursued by the South now and the Colonies in 1776, with that adopted by the North now, and the mother country then, and we think you will discover many striking resemblances. It is in your hands to give peace to the American continent. The Southern States have appealed to you for peace, and to be let alone. We appeal to you to recognize the duty which attaches to your privilege, and to make peace with the Southern States; and we make this appeal in the name of religion, humanity, civilization and common justice.

Will you kindly assist to promote peace in America?

The document has, it seems, been transmitted to Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, accompanied by the following letter:

No. 16 COCKSPUR-STREET, LONDON, Sept. 28, 1864.

SIR: I have been deputed to forward to your Excellency an address from the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States of America, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.

As the first to sign this address, in the fervent hope that it might tend to promote peace in America, I accepted the office, and trust that you, Sir, will take charge of it as a missive from one great nation to another, based upon the principles of Christianity and of good will toward our fellow men.

Three hundred thousand names were appended to this address within the short space of three weeks from its first appearance, and, with sufficient time, I verily believe we might have obtained those of nine-tenths of our country. They comprise men of all ranks, classes, religion and politics, and emanate from every part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is our earnest desire that Your Excellency would place our address before the people of the United States of America in such a way as you may deem expedient, with a view to secure the object of our appeal.

The address will be conveyed to Your Excellency by the next mail, (leaving Liverpool on the 1st October,) in the personal charge of Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, of Manchester, whom I beg to recommend to Your Excellency's protection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY DE HOGHTON, Baronet.

To His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, &c., &c., &c., United States of America.

It is stated further that the signatures to this address were obtained within three weeks from the day upon which the first was appended, and they embrace every class in the community. The clergy, of all denominations, have supported it, especially the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland, from which country we obtained more than 130,000 signatures. This total comprises about 250,000 names, extending over some 700 yards of canvas, in four parallel columns, which if taken consecutively, would stretch considerably beyond a mile and a half in length.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

HOW GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ELECTION MAY CONDUCE TO PEACE.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Oct. 4.

The advices from New-York show that among many of the merchants the belief in the possibility of peace being attained by the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is founded on an idea that the *armed progress* of the South may be conciliated by terms which, in a sophistical sense, will amount to an admission of independence—that is to say, that they will be offered their old rights under the Constitution, the North recognizing their return to the Union as an act of free will. Such a proposal would, it is argued, go far to divide the South and make it almost impossible for the leaders to continue the war. On the whole, however, there seem to be increasing doubts of MCCLELLAN'S success. He is surrounded, it is remarked, by all the Peace-at-any-price party, all the Secessionists, all who are tired of the war, and all who hate the present Administration or fear that conscription is coming too near them, or that repudiation may follow separation; but, although these form a powerful multitude, they are as nothing as regards energy compared with the War Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, contractors, and the great body of the army and navy. The successes at Atlanta, Mobile, and Winchester are stated to have made the Administration party jubilant in the highest degree, and confident that in the absence of any great Federal reverse between now and December there is no chance of LINCOLN being defeated. The bitterness of party feeling in the North is said now to be so intense that the Abolitionists and Republicans would sooner forgive the Southerners than be friendly with the Democrats, so that if worsted in the Presidential struggle the latter will have to lie quiet, or be prepared for humiliation, if not exile—a state of affairs the prospect of which they even admit in their private conversations.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

From the London Times, Oct. 5.

The success of the Federal arms at Atlanta had the immediate effect of changing the political tactics of the Democratic party. The managers, into whose hands Gen. MCCLELLAN, as their candidate for the Presidency, must commit himself, repudiate the compromise with the section that proposed to make some attempt to obtain peace, and the short-lived party combination was broken up. The chance of reuniting the divided forces by any explanation was very slight indeed, even before the 19th September. But the result of the battle fought that day on the northern border of Virginia must have fatally destroyed all prospect of an accommodation. At the commencement of the political contest it was foreseen that the least gleam of military success on the part of the Federals would revive the warlike spirit, drooping under defeat, and supply the official party with exactly the kind of influence it had been losing. The capture of Atlanta made Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection possible. The victory gained by Gen. SHERMAN has, we may assume, rendered it almost certain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

WHY IT DID NOT COME OFF.

The great prize fight between JEM MACE, and JOE COBURN from America, did not come off on the day fixed.

A Dublin letter of the evening of the 3d, intimates that the fight is off in the meantime, and probably altogether. The letter says:

"The articles," for the match requiring that a referee should be named this afternoon, a meeting was accordingly held for that purpose at the headquarters, Island Bridge. The principal leaders of the *corps pugilistique* were in attendance, and the character of the meeting was one of unusual interest and excitement. Confusion was made worse confounded by the fact that there had been no rope and stakes provided for the encounter. At 3 o'clock in afternoon the question was mooted as to who should be the right man in the right place, as referee. Mr. BAUNTON, on behalf of MACE, named Mr. SHEEN; but this selection was objected to by Mr. JAMES, the representative of COBURN. Mr. JAMES then named Mr. THOMAS BOWLING, brother-in-law of COBURN, residing near Limerick. This Mr. BAUNTON immediately objected to as preposterous. A brief but hot argument ensued, and the parties separated, without agreeing to a referee. The matter consequently stands over for adjudication by the final stakeholder on Friday next. The chief police authorities have, during the morning, publicly notified that measures would be adopted to prevent the fight taking place in any part of Ireland, under the penalty of personal restraint to all parties concerned. The issue is most galling to the whole sporting community, and another blow has doubtless been struck against pugilism."

The *Morning Advertiser* says:

"There will be no fight between MACE and COBURN. The bubble has burst through. HENRY BRETHERTON on the part of MACE, met Mr. EDWIN JAMES of New-York, on the part of COBURN, to name a referee. After winning the first chance for choice, BRAUNTON chose the gentleman who officiated at the battle of KING and HEENAN. To this the COBURN party at once objected. BAUNTON then saw he would not refuse any well-known and disinterested person. Thereon Mr. JAMES named Mr. BOWLING, publican at Limerick, whom no one present knew. BAUNTON refused his assent. It is asserted that the person named to COBURN'S brother-in-law. Gouldesross, near Cassel, was stated to be COBURN'S choice of ground."

A Limerick telegram states that COBURN, accompanied by his friends, made their appearance on the 4th, on the spot fixed for the fight, amidst tremendous cheers from an immense multitude. It is said that he will claim the stakes, owing to the non-appearance of MACE.

The police were on the alert at all the stations from Kildare to Limerick Junction, and several persons, mistaken for MACE and COBURN, were reported to have been arrested.

A telegram from Dundrum says:

"COBURN, it appears, was stopping at a farm-house near Gouldesross. The police searched for him, but he escaped."

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 39,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened dull, with a decline of 1/16d.@1/8d. ₩ lb., but closed firmer. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing flat, with small inquiry and weak prices. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	28d.	26d.
Mobile	27 3/4d.	25 3/4d.
Uplands	27d.	25 1/4d.

The stock in port is 300,000 bales, including 13,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is irregular, and goods and yarns have a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady. Wheat has advanced 1d. per central on Amber.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Lard firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 6.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 12,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive. Tallow easier.

PRODUCE—The market is steady.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Consols closed at 88 3/4@88 5/8 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 7.

Consols close at 88@88 1/4 for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £123,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is irregular.

The Teutonia Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., (Thursday, Oct. 13, via SACKVILLE, Monday, Oct. 17.

The ste

FROM MOBILE HARBOR.

The Siege of Fort Morgan—Gen. Granger's Small Force—Co-operation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOBILE POINT, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

In revisiting Mobile Bay, a short time since, we were struck with the wonderful changes produced by the stirring events which a few weeks ago culminated in the capture of three great strongholds, and placed the United States forces in undisputed possession of the entire harbor.

The late operations in Mobile Bay were surpassingly brilliant, for the reason that, by excellent management and skill on the part of the officers commanding the two branches of the service respectively, and the adoption of a purely *cooperative* policy between the two, a small army, (which in comparison with those before Richmond and Atlanta would not be sufficient for a Provost-guard,) supported by the ever-gallant navy and led by the immortal FARRAGUT, was enabled to accomplish in *less* than three weeks the great work of restoring to the Government the harbor and fortifications of Mobile Bay.

It is not generally known, nor can it scarcely be credited, that when Maj.-Gen. GRANGER left New-Orleans in charge of an "expeditionary force," his entire command did not exceed 1,800 men! With this little army he landed upon Dauphin Island and invested Fort Gaines, and with this same army, reinforced by several regiments which arrived during the progress of the siege, he again landed on Mobile Point, immediately after the fall of Fort Gaines, and advanced at once to the work of reducing Fort Morgan.

From this time onward, under the inspiriting and gratifying cooperation of "the army and navy together," each branch of the service, officers as well as men, aiding the other as if each gloried in the success of the other, and only envying the chances of those thrown in the van for the work before them, an uninterrupted series of successes characterized operations so auspiciously begun, and so ably and judiciously managed.

It must be borne in mind, that to conduct a siege properly, and with the least hope of success, a vast amount of heavy material must be handled and placed in position, all of which requires the most laborious duty, as well as the most consummate skill and judgment. Every piece of ordnance and every pound of shot and shell must necessarily be brought from some distant depot, in the very face of the enemy, and landed and conveyed to its proper position under the constant fire of his batteries.

With all these obstacles in the way, and the still greater drawback of a very limited supply of water transportation, Fort Morgan was reduced and occupied by our forces in precisely *fourteen* days from the time that the *first* soldier landed at Pilot Town. It is true, that to accomplish so much within this brief time, not much rest was allowed the troops either day or night. Parallels, redoubts, and breastworks seemed to rise like magic from the sandy beach, and where one day there appeared but a natural mound, the next morning would discover a well-constructed work, with its embrasures faced with sand-bags, and its platform groaning under the weight of a heavy Parrott or 10-inch mortar. From Fort Morgan to Pilot Town was one busy scene of labor, only varied by the sharp cracks of the sharpshooter's rifles, the heavier bome of the enemy's guns, or the still more thundering sound of one of our own great 11-inch, from the iron-clads, proffering an amiable reply. We can truly add that so energetically, and at the same time, so scientifically were these parallels constructed, that on the night before the bombardment, our pickets had established themselves at the foot of the glacis, and our guns had been advanced to within such easy range of those of the enemy, as to place them entirely at our mercy, as the sequel proved.

At daylight, on the 23d of August, Gen. GRANGER gave orders to commence the attack, and they were obeyed with alacrity, and with a spirit which soon convinced the redoubtable commander of the fort, who had scorned the idea of surrender, that his usefulness to the Confederacy was rapidly drawing to a *bitter* end. This terrible bombardment, which for accuracy of fire and destructive effect, has never been surpassed, was maintained that entire day and night, and was so incessant, that not a gunner of the enemy was permitted to even approach his piece. On the following morning, early, a dilapidated white flag on the glacis, announced that the garrison had surrendered as prisoners of war, and in a few hours the old flag of the Union floated proudly from the flagstaff amid the cheers of thousands of her soldiers, and the thunderings of a hundred guns from the land and navy batteries.

Thus, in three weeks after the departure of this *army* from New-Orleans, under the untiring efforts and happy cooperation of Admiral FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. GRANGER, both of whom *personally* superintended the work of their respective branches, the Government has reclaimed far more than it lost in the occupation of Mobile Bay by the enemy in 1861.

Three fortifications, with their garrisons, ordnance stores, ordnance, and supplies, 1,500 prisoners of war, a vessel more formidable than the best in our service, and the control of a harbor which relieves us from a costly and dangerous blockade, attest the bravery and devotion of the men of the army and navy, when *acting together*, and the *skill* and efficiency, patriotism and heroism of the two officers who conducted such operations to a speedy and brilliant conclusion.

MONITOR.

POLITICAL.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

Patriotism of the Masses—The Disfranchised Soldiers—The State Wrested from Conspirators.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Let him who will doubt the American people. The result of the election in Indiana establishes the fact that the masses can bear any test of their good sense and patriotism.

I had the honor to predict, early in August last, in your columns that the vote of Indiana would be carried for the Government without a soldiers' ballot. There were not to exceed eight thousand of our soldiers at home at the late election. All the world knows that fully fifty thousand of Indiana's citizen soldiers were in the field on Tuesday, and that they were *therefore* disfranchised by the men who libel the name of Democracy in this State.

And yet the election has been carried over the heads of a vile and well organized band of able, influential and talented conspirators. It has been carried under an impending draft, amid all the burdens of the war, over "pine-blying" and ballot stuffing, against all the selfish, sordid, artful appeals of the leaders of that cabal, who centered their assaults from all their batteries throughout the country upon the men who upheld the flag of the Union in Indiana. Thus this State has been *wrested* from the enemy. Here is a revolution indeed from which cowards and knaves may well shrink in dismay. How this gladdens loyal hearts, for it is an absolute assurance of our imperiled nation.

To Almighty God let this victory be humbly ascribed. Its lesson is that the American people are wide awake; that we have passed the crisis when bad leaders can deceive the masses. The American sovereign is proven worthy of his privileges, and of the high and awful responsibility which devolves upon him as the steward of Freedom. Treason, in all its forms, is exposed, laid bare, detested! Henceforward we shall go on to the bright and assured end, if we are only true to that Providence which has been so merciful to us. AY, merciful; for by this result in Indiana we have escaped a civil war for secession and a Northwestern Confederacy, which would so have complicated the rebellion as to have confounded statesmanship and welcomed anarchy.

Let God be devoutly thanked for this great victory over the rebellion. This verdict has handed down the proud leaders of yesterday to ignominy and eternal disgrace. Let them beware how they longer trifle with the [illegible] heart of a great and earnest nation! To this [illegible] the plottings of Chicago and Niagara. To this end has come the schemes, the [illegible] money and the purchased [illegible] on the ballot-box of the "Copperhead" financiers of the City of New-York.

And now for a strong and united and moderate appeal to the hearts and consciences and judgements of the honest men who yet remain deceived and cheated by the specious word "peace," which, as proposed by the Copperheads, means infamy and destruction. Let us implore them to come without delay from forth the ranks of treason, and to enlist where they belong—under the starry banner. Let every influence which reaches the public ear be moderate and earnest to these misled of our fellow-countrymen. So shall we speedily have a united North. So will our clouds grow cloudless, our way be smooth. So shall a large portion of our unreflecting brethren be saved from that disgrace to them and to their posterity which has connected eternal infamy with the name of Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and Jefferson Davis.

In haste, and amid constant interruption of the jargon of happy voices in the Union Central Committee room.

THEODORE.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Mass Meeting in Jamestown—Gen. Carey on the Stump.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 15.

Gen. S. F. CAREY, of Ohio, commenced a series of speeches for the Union, in New-York, on Friday, 14th inst. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Chautauqua County, and *the largest* of the present campaign. A gathering variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 was assembled from all Southern Chautauqua to hear Gen. CAREY. This being the first mass meeting of the campaign in the county, is a striking indication of the interest felt by the people in the struggle.

Gen. CAREY's speech was the most remarkable and comprehensive one ever delivered in the place, in my opinion. His style of oratory is peculiarly effective and popular. It is a wonderful combination of logic, illustration, wit and invective, culminating frequently in flights of rare beauty and genuine eloquence. He is the finest specimen of an American *stump orator* that I ever heard. On the occasion of his opening tour through this State, he held a vast audience attentive for three hours in a raw, chilly wind, and left them in a state of wrought-up enthusiasm, such as but few men are blessed with the power to impart. The potent, living, salient issues of this political crisis are driven into the mind and conviction of every hearer, and directed there by Gen. CAREY's singular oratory. He should be sent where the largest number possible will be reached by his forcible and conclusive oratory.

SILEX.

Spirited Union Demonstration in Delaware County.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Glory enough for one day. We have had a demonstration to-day that tells a tale to Copperheads that will follow them and their children to their last hiding place forever. With such artillery as Hon. G. A. GROW, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, Col. CARPENTER, of Kentucky, and HAGGERTY, of New-York, we feel as though we could charge on the best drilled troops that the domestic rebels can array against us. Long may we remember them, and long may they live in the land of the free, and the home of the brave. Everything safe in old Broome and Delaware.

B.

Western Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-BRIGHTON, Penn., Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

Our October election is over, and you have the result—a small Union majority on the home vote. The soldiers' vote *may* increase it to 20,000. This is enough for all practical purposes; it insures the re-election of "Old Abe" by a large majority. I am not sure that the Copperheads will get a single State for "Little Mac."

This (the 24th) district has elected LAWRENCE, Union, to represent us in the United States Congress, taking the place of LAZEAR, late representative of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and candidate for re-election. LAWRENCE has a majority of 1,050. LAZEAR's majority in 1862 was 437. With the effort that will now be put forth, we hope to increase the Union majority to at least 1,600, and perhaps 2,000, in this district at the November election.

The Mysterious Brooklyn Murder.

There are no new developments in relation to the dismembered body found in the water within the past two weeks—nothing whatever, in fact, to give even a clue as to the identity of the remains. Perhaps fifty persons have called to view the fragments. All of them had friends missing, but all went away satisfied that it was not the one they were looking after. The remains are still at the Dead House, preserved in ice, and will be retained as long as it is possible to do so. The parts discovered are filled together in a rough coffin, the enamelled, or oil cloth in which the fragments were wrapped up, are spread about the floor, the pieces of clothing are suspended on nails against the walls, and the stiff hardware paper which was wound round the body, is also carefully preserved. The clothing consists of a gray cloth, round-top hat, with the rim curled up, a gray mixed coat, or rather a section thereof, vest and pantaloons of similar material, ordinary boots, which had been footed and the legs patched, a portion of a common woolen undershirt and muslin overshirt, with linen bosom, narrow pleated, cotton stockings, which had been darned—the undershirt had also been mended. The handkerchief is of common white cotton cloth. The body or trunk was found on the morning of the 3d of October and then presented a fresh appearance; the flesh was plump, hard and healthy-looking, the blood still running, and in the opinion of those who examined it, the breath had not left the living body more than six or eight hours before it was taken out of the dock at the foot of Little-street. It had been thrown in so recently that a portion of the clothing was still dry. On the morning of the 10th, one week thereafter, the pelvis was found at the foot of Corlears-street, New-York; the same day the thighs were found in Gravesend Bay, some twelve miles distant, and on the 13th the legs and feet were picked up off Yellow Hook, about six miles distant from the Navy-yard. (Little-street runs along the southerly wall of the yard.) The boots were still on the feet. Clothing was attached to each part of the remains found, showing that the body was cut with the clothes on. The flesh presents the appearance of having been cut with a large, sharp knife, in the hands of a cattle-butcher, or some one familiar with the cutting of steaks. The bones were severed with a fine saw, very straight and even. In fact, the job was so well done as to lead to the impression that the one who did it has learned the trade of a butcher. The enameled cloth, in which the remains were wrapped, was new. It had been in one piece and cut up of sufficient size to cover each part. The cord, with which the paper was secured around the parts, seemingly to soak up the blood, was also new. It is known as houslen or cod-line. A portion of the original ball, from which it was taken, was with the remains first discovered. A bunch of ordinary trunk-keys, with one peculiar shaped fancy bureau key, tied together with a string, were found in one of the pantaloons pockets attached to the pelvis. There are no marks about any portion of the body or limbs by which the deceased can possibly be identified. An aged woman from Newark called upon Coroner NOBLE on Saturday, and after looking at the body, expressed the belief that it was that of her son who had been a soldier, recently returned from the army. Her reason for so believing was that he had a scar on one foot, caused in youth by a burn or scald. The Coroner then critically examined the feet and found to his entire satisfaction that while the woman took to be a scar from a burn, had been caused by the rubbing of the boot on that part (the instep,) causing a smooth, shiny, surface. It was the same on both feet. The Coroner has been indefatigible in procuring all information possible, but thus far has been unsuccessful in obtaining any clue whatever, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. There are many theories, but no facts beyond those above stated. Should the head and body be discovered there would be a basis for the detectives to work upon.

Tax Decision—Stamps on Receipts.

The following is the latest decision from the Internal Revenue Office respecting stamp taxes on receipts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1864.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 30th ult., that the ruling of this office is, that each distinct receipt, whether for the delivery of goods or the payment of money, when the sum exceeds twenty dollars, requires a two-cent stamp.

When goods, in transit, are passed by one company into the charge of another, and a receipt is required for such delivery, the receipt is chargeable with a two-cent stamp.

If the company receiving the goods pays freight to the company delivering them, and takes a receipt for the same, the sum exceeding twenty dollars, this also requires a stamp; but if the receipt for delivery of goods and payment of freight are contained in one, but one stamp is required.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

E. S. ROWLAND, Esq., Assistant Assessor, New-Haven, Conn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—Attention of capitalists is being promisingly directed to the matter of improved dwellings for the industrial classes. The Citizens' Association have facts and figures to show that dwellings giving more room, free ventilation, and all necessary conveniences, may be established at a cost for rent not beyond the means of working men. Models have been obtained from England of buildings of the description which have lately been erected in London, and which are complete in their arrangements for family use. It is proposed to have these plans laid before the public, and it is believed that capitalists in this city will see that they can with perfect safety invest money in such erections, and at the same time accomplish a most benevolent and praiseworthy work. One of the kings of France made his name glorious by wishing that every peasant in the kingdom might have a chicken in his Sunday dinner-pot. A nobler wish it would be, that every honest, industrious citizen in New-York may have a decent, clean and orderly home for his wife and little ones.

"GEN. GRANT AND THE WAR."—Our readers will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the lecture on this subject, to be given by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the eminent historian, at Cooper Institute on thisevening. From the well-known character of the lecturer, it will, no doubt, amply repay all who are so fortunate as to hear it. We understand that the tickets are selling rapidly, and those who wish to secure seats should apply early. See advertisement.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 17, 1864.

$600 U. S. 6s, '81....C.		100	Clev. & Tol		116
Small	108	20	Hud. Riv. R.		124
37,000 do	106⅝	503	do		125
500 do	106¾	100	do		125⅜
40,000 do	106	100	do	s10	124⅝
12,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's, O.	105	200	do		125¼
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	94⅜	1500	Reading R.		123⅝
1,000 do	94	200	do	b30	124⅜
156,000 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94⅞	300	do		123⅞
8,000 Mich. 6s, '73	100	300	do	b10	124
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56	500	do		123⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	62	39	do		122
1,000 do	61⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.		125
10,000 do	61	150	do		124
2,000 Mil. & Lak. S. Pacific R.	70	200	do	b10	71
15,000 O. & M. Cer.	36	200	do	b15	71
50,000 do	b3 37	500	do		70⅜
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. Ds.	110	450	do		70⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	115	100	Atl. M. S. Co.		101
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8's C. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	125	52	Ill. Cen. R.		122⅝
4,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1M.	113¾	300	do		123
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	300	do		121⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	94	300	do		121⅜
7,500 Am. Gold	223	100	do	bnw	121⅜
50 Canton Co	34	100	do	s10	121⅜
200 do	b30 34	500	do	s10	121
100 do	b30 33⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		106¼
400 do	33⅜	300	do		106⅛
1500 Cum. Coal Pref.	67⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.		44¾
200 do	67⅜	100	do	b30	44⅜
100 do	s10 67⅞	400	do		44
2200 do	67	100	do	b10	44
18 Del. & H. C. Co.	168	600	do		43⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	b30 80	100	do		43⅜
100 Mar. Mining Co	3	200	Chi. & N. W. P.		78⅝
100 do	34⅜	100	do	b10	79
100 do	34¼	400	do		78¾
400 do	34⅜	100	do	b30	79¼
300 Smith Parmelee Gold Co	7¾	300	do		78⅝
100 N. Y. Cen.	119⅜	100	do	b30	79⅜
100 do	s10 119¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		96⅜
300 do	119⅞	400	do		96⅝
100 do	b30 120	500	do		95¾
200 do	s10 119¾	400	do		96
100 do	120	500	M. & P. Du C. R.		50
30 Erie Railway	98⅜	200	do		50⅜
100 do	s15 98	100	do	b30	50⅝
2100 do	98	100	do	s10	50¾
100 do	s10 97⅞	400	P., Ft. W. & C.		101
500 do	97⅞	100	do	s10	100⅜
100 do	97¾	100	do	b15	101
200 do	b10 98	500	do		100⅜
100 do	b10 97⅞	400	do		100¾
200 do	b15 98	200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.		70

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	105⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10	121
3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's...R.	101	200	Ill. Cen. R.	s10	120⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr...C.	94⅞	100	do		120⅜
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	36⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.		43¼
10,000 do	38	400	do		43
40,000 Am. Gold	s10 218¾	500	M. S. & N. I.		69
400 Cumb. Coal Pr.	85½	200	do	s30	68⅜
100 Quick. M. Co.	b30 79	200	do		68⅝
200 do	78¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		77⅜
100 do	79¾	200	do		78
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	295	550	do		77⅞
200 Erie R.	98¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R.		94
600 do	s10 98⅜	300	do		93¾
100 do	98½	200	do		93⅞
800 do	98¾	100	do	b10	94
10 do	97	100	M. & P. Du Ch		49¾
100 Hudson R. R.	123¾	100	do		49
100 do	s30 123	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.		99¾
25 do	123	400	do		100
500 Reading R.	122¾				

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$50,000 Dub' Cert.	95	600	Chi. & R. I.	c	94¾
100 N. Y. Central	119	100	do	c	94¾
700 Erie Railway	98⅜	100	do	c	94¼
400 do	98⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.	b15	101
4300 do	98⅛	100	do	c	100⅜
200 do	c 98⅜	100	do	s3	100¾
500 do	s3 98⅜	100	do	b5	100
200 do	s3 98⅝	100	do	s10	100⅜
900 do	b3 98⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.		43¾
100 Hudson R. R.	b3 123¾	200	do		43⅝
100 do	123⅝	100	do	b3	43¼
300 do	b3 123⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		78
100 Mich. Central R.	121	100	do	b3	78⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 69⅛	100	do	s3	78⅛
400 do	69⅜	100	do		78
200 do	69⅝	200	do		78⅜
200 do	b3 69⅜	100	Canton Co		31
400 do	c 69⅞	200	do		31⅛
200 Reading R.	s10 123	100	Cum. Coal		85¼
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	b10 105⅜	400	do		85¾
200 do	s3 105	50	do		86⅜
100 Mariposa M. Co.	33⅜	100	Quick. Min.	s3	78⅝
100 do	s3 33¾				

MONDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New York, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit Oct. 8:

Decrease in Loans	$517,900
Increase in Specie	459,475
Decrease in Circulation	79,844
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	5,900,000

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 17, 1863.	Oct. 8, 1864.	Oct. 15, 1864.
Capital	$89,301,000	$89,027,735	$89,027,735
Loans	200,630,749	185,275,200	185,357,270
Specie	28,382,473	20,000,577	20,522,032
Circulation	5,015,784	4,131,111	4,051,267
Gross Deposits	249,360,517	230,713,271	232,704,523
Exchanges	71,750,200	64,360,249	62,471,739
Undrawn	175,650,317	146,593,122	150,232,054
In Sub-Treasury	28,091,271	20,082,356	24,673,905

The Deposit line on the present Associated Bank statement is nearly four millions higher than last Monday. This partially accounts for the very easy working of the money market through the past week, and also points to the accumulation of Legal Tender Currency in New-York from the heavy September disbursements by the Government to the army. It is now quite certain that no serious pressure will be brought upon the demand for Currency to pay on the New Loan, say $10,000,000 on the 20th, and $20,000,000 on the 31st inst. The Specie line at Bank is also up nearly half a million of dollars. The Loans and Discounts fall off half a million in the absence of any very active demand for Money.

The speculation in the Gold Room started up quite vigorously this morning, and the figure for a few moments stood 223⅜, as against 217⅛ on Saturday night. From this bouyancy, however, there was a reaction to 218 per cent before 10 o'clock. The *Bull* movement, inaugurated last week, brought down three or four *Bear* operators in the Room before Saturday night, and frightened other parties into buying, who were made short by their failure to deliver.

The Stock Exchange was quite firm on the Railway Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks at the early Board. But soon after the adjourned price gave way, and at the Second Board were 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower. There was a considerable business done on the New-York and Western Stocks at the first prices, partly no doubt in realization of profit on some of the last week's purchases. The Government Gold-bearing Stocks, and also Treasury Certificates were about the same as on Saturday. No transactions have yet been made at the Board in the new Five-Twenties.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made on the general market. A sale of Gold was made at the Stock Board at 216½, seller 10 days. The cash price at 4 o'clock stood 216⅜ per cent. The later sales at the Evening Exchange will be reported on another page of this paper. The Railways left off dull; the Western quite dull.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105½	105¾	Mich. Southern	69⅛	68
U. S. 5-20's	108	108	Illinois Cen.	121⅜	119⅝
N. Y. Central	118½	118⅝	Pittsburgh	105⅜	103⅝
Erie	98¾	98⅝	Fort Wayne	101⅜	99⅛
Erie Preferred	103	103	Rock Island	95⅝	93¾
Hudson	123	122¾	Reading	123	122
Canton	34	33	Quicksilver	7⅝	7⅜
Treas. Cer., new	94⅝	95⅜	Cum'land Coal.	165⅝	53¼
Northwest	44¾	42	Mariposa	33⅜	33
Ohio & M. Certs	36	34¾	N. West Pref.	79	76½

The Central National Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable 1st of November, on its full capital of $2,000,000. The Bank has been scarcely six months in operation. The half-yearly dividend of the Fulton Bank is 5 ℔ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Corn Exchange	101
Union	116	Continental	98
Commerce	100	Marine	145
American Exchange	117	Commonwealth	100
Bank of N. Am.	102	Imp. and Traders'	101
Metropolitan	114		

The following bids were made, to-day, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	119	Del. L. & W. 2ds	113
N. Y. Cen. '76	120	Tol. & Wab. ext.	92
Erie 2ds, '79	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Erie 3ds, '83	116¾	Pitts., F. W. & C.	111¾
Erie 6ths, '88	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Buff. N. Y. & E. '71	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F.	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	100
Chi., B. & Quincy	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Ill. Cen.	116	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	102	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	95	Atlantic & G. W.	95
L. & W. Bonds	119		

The export of Gold and Silver from San Francisco from the 1st of January to the 20th of September, 1864,

Amounts to	$42,105,796
Same time, 1863	31,993,070
Increase	$10,112,727

The whole product of the Pacific mines, centering at San Francisco, this year, will approach sixty millions, of which about $55,000,000 will probably be shipped from that port.

The following heavy failures in England are noted by the last steamers: The explosion of the Leeds Banking Company involves a loss to the stockholders of their entire capital and a million sterling additional to pay deficiencies to creditors;

Alfred Teale & Co., woolen merchants, Leeds, £100,000; Turner & Johnson, cloth manufacturers; Tarck, Barclay & Co., East India merchants, London, £125,000; F. Yagues, London, in the Spanish trade; John Fletcher & Co., corn merchants, Manchester, £100,000; Ogle & Co., Great St. Helens, East India merchants, £500,000; Early & Smith, London, export clothiers, £80,000; Hoffman & Co., Calcutta, £300,000; Francis Graham & Co., 60 Broad-st., London, £500,000. Messrs. A. Salomons & Co., a very respectable house in the Manchester trade, have been compelled to suspend, owing, says the London correspondent of the *Commercial* to a sudden discovery that their principal clerk has been engaged in the recent vortex of speculation, and has been forging the signature of the house on bills to the amount of £10,000. It appears that the whole of the Leeds proceedings, which have brought about this ruin, were conducted by the manager—a Mr. GARNELAND, without the cognizance of the directors. It began by his making advances to a set of low speculators, and as deficiencies arose, he passed more and more paper, with the indorsement of the bank, to provide means for covering them, until at last a sum of about £2,000,000 was in this way cut into circulation. During all this time he put forth accounts showing profits to enable dividends to be declared ranging from ten to twenty per cent., and up to the week of the explosion, the £100 shares of the bank, with about £15 paid, were quoted at the Leeds market at £25 premium. One of the proteges of Mr. MARSDEN, who a few years back was clerk to an iron-master, and subsequently keeper of a public house, is supposed to have absconded to New-York. This man stands charged with forgeries to the amount of about £100,000, and his clerk and agent here is in custody as an accomplice. At the time of the break-up Mr. MARSDEN had become a great "Iron founder," and in that capacity was purchasing properties in the district. These revelations have of course frightened all proprietors of Joint Stock Bank shares, not even excepting those who are under the new principle of limited liability, and as the great rush of speculation during the past two years has been toward the formation of concerns of this kind, the crash in prices has been severe. One establishment, about a year old, called the Alliance, which was recently at 42 premium, dropped yesterday to 0. Others that were also of magnificent premiums have fallen to a discount. About half-a-dozen failures in the Stock Exchange have been the consequence, and all that portion of the outside public who were counting themselves rich by reckoning the quotations at which their property of this kind stood, are now intensely anxious and dejected.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway, for the month of September, 1864, were $1,291,005 75. Earnings month of September, 1863, were $816,801 21. Increase, $474,204 54.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,067,146 49; for customs, $120,985; payments, $1,760,661 10; on account of loan, $1,005,150; balance, $26,180,411 02.

The Central National Bank (H. A. SMYTHE, President), has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable the 1st prox.

Mr. JOHN HORNER, telegraph office, No. 145 Broadway, will pay holders of Western Union Telegraph stock, residing in this city, their regular quarterly dividend (2) two per cent., on and after October 20. See advertisement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receive subscriptions to the new 7 3/10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Seven-Thirty Coupon-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 28,273 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 15 bags Corn Meal, 40,603 bushels Wheat, 91,023 bushels Corn, 131,420 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley, 22,000 bushels Malt, 6,975 bushels Rye, 809 pkgs. Provisions and 156 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and in request at $11 for Pots and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and quoted firm; Java at 44c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37½c.@39c., Rio at 36c.@41c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inquired for at higher and buoyant prices; Middling $1 20@$1 30, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly, at an advance of 20c.@30c. ℔ bbl., but closed quite heavily, with a decidedly downward tendency, in response to the rapid fluctuations in gold. Sales since our last amount to 11,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 00; poor to choice Extra State at $9 25@$9 75, and for November delivery on private terms; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$9 00
Extra State	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25	@10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 15	@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75
Four to choice Extra Missouri	9 80	@14 75

Southern Flour is in moderate request and advancing; sales since our last 1,600 bbls. at $11@$12 for poor to good, and $12@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather firmer; sales 500 bbls. extra at $9 25@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request. Including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $7 20@$7 40 for Jersey, and $7 60@$8 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened pretty briskly at a partial advance of 5c. ℔ bushel, but closed quite dull with a downward tendency. Sales 50,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 20@$2 21; Red Western at $2 10@$2 20; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 04@$2 07; Milwaukee Club at $1 98@$2 04; Chicago Spring at $1 93@$2 03 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels, at $1 54@$1 55, closing at $1 54 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 84c.@85½c.; Western at 66c.@87c.; State at 85c.@86½c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 8,000 bushels Western Rye at $1 38; 38,000 bushels Barley at $1 95@$2 for Canada West, $1 90 for Canada East, and $1 83@$1 85 for Maine; also 3,400 bushels Barley Malt, on private terms.

PRICES IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 17.	
Superfine Flour	$9 10	@ 9 20	$8 50	@ 9 00
Extra State	9 50	@10 50	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 87	@12 00	9 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio	10 00	@12 25	10 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	12 00	@10 00	9 75	@12 75
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 00	9 85	@14 75
Superfine Extra Southern

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

$100,000 WORTH

OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

AT RETAIL.

AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of

LADIES', MISSES

AND

CHILDREN'S

HOOP SKIRTS,

AT AND BELOW

MANUFACTURERS' COST,

For Thirty Days, commencing on

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,

Corner Elm and Canal sts.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

STRANG & ADRIANCE

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere

BUYERS are assured that the

REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

FALL AND WINTER

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

In all the new styles.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOAK OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

THEIR SPLENDID STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,

embracing a great many novelties in

CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,

which they are determined to sell at

LOW PRICKS.

CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES

of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,

Gloves, Undergarments, Scarfs, Ties,

Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES

of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in Gold.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

will continue to sell their large stock of

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS

at retail, at much be ow the cost of importation, and call the attention of purchasers to this fact, as a rise in prices will undoubtedly soon take place.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST..

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES

of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)

have not advanced their prices for

LINENS, TABLE-COVERS, SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS of every kind.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

UNDERCLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE BREAKFAST ROBES, etc., etc., Ready-made and made to order.

AT MODERATE PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,

RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)

255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STILL AT THE REDUCED PRICES!!!

Of last week, notwithstanding the great rise in gold.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos 461 and 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)

are selling their entire stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

at retail, much below the cost of importation

Also at stores

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

of

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

MERINOS,

ALPACCAS,

POPLINS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

ALEXANDRA CORDS,

TARTAN PLAIDS,

PRINTED MERINOES,

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

FANCY FLANNELS,

LINENS, DAMASKS,

SHIRTING AND

SHEETING MUSLINS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

All the above goods have been purchased at auction, during the past two weeks, at a reduction of from 50 to 80 per cent, on previous prices

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT 10 TILLARY-ST., Brooklyn.—This Agency is the most select and reliable in Brooklyn, through which ladies may obtain the very best servants. We have now on hand daily from 100 to 150 of the neatest and most thoroughly efficient servants in the city (Protestant and Catholic) for every capacity, including many very neat and respectable girls lately arrived, all of which are willing to hire at moderate wages. N. B.—Best of references to be obtained.

CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency,

No. 10 Tillary-st. 15 years established.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR housekeeper and seamstress, by an active, industrious Englishwoman, one of the above situations. A lady wanting a trustworthy person to assist her in over-looking her household, and to sew, would find her quite capable of the charge; reference to the lady whom she has just left. would not object to leave New-York City. Address for one week E., Box No. 4,042 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as seamstress: understands plain and fancy work, also the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; can call and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the care of one or two children, is good natured and agreeable, wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 East 28th-st., one door from Fifth-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS plain cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to the country, and be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; no objection to sew to growing children; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 272 6th-av., one door from 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY young woman a situation as wet nurse. Apply at her present employer's, No. 2 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nursemaid or to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 106 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, and girls for housework, for city or country, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a private family, as seamstress; no objection to assist with light chamberwork, or see to a child; good city references. Call at No 142 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress or chambermaid in a private family, thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; fully understands either; good references given; can instruct children in lessons. Call at No 165 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' city reference. Call at No. 128 East 29th st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; understands the care of children; can give four years' reference. Can be seen at No. 25 East 19th st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, sacks, and dressing gowns. &c. Address Mrs A. E. WISE, No. 131 East 68th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse in city or country; understands hair-dressing. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation to do plain sewing and take care of grown-up children. Call or address, for two days, at No. 104 Barrow-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference; city and country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, who understands her business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call or two days at No 219 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; city references. Call at No. 119½ East 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as cook and as ist with the washing; is an excellent cook; makes pastry, soups; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl (a Protestant) as chambermaid and nurse; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 20th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; five years' city reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go to the country; seven years' city reference. Apply at No. 240 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and do sewing; or would assist with the washing; has good city reference. Call at No. 401 7th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 925 Broadway, above 21st-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 404 7th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS will be at to take the washing at her house, on moderate terms. Satisfaction guaranteed, and city reference given, at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress, in a private family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; good city reference. Inquire at No 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to housework; good city reference. Call at No. 97 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take charge of a child and to do light chamberwork. Apply this week between 11 and 4 o'clock, at No. 10 East 13th-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress and chambermaid, or to do washing; city references. Call at No. 123 West 14th-st., corner 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, BY a dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 76 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, thoroughly understands her business; can be seen for two days; good city reference. Call at No. 203 21st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent young woman; has best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 16 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or chamber maid and as ist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 97 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSIONAL cook in all its varieties, in a private family, by a most respectable woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or assist with children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 21st-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or do general housework, in city or country, by a competent young woman. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse; has a good education; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE—DESIRER entrer same comme nourrice de nurserie dans une famille. Elle peut consigner ur de Francais et l'Anglais. S'adresser Rue Vis., Box No 169 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply for 2 days at No. 121 Mulberry-st., near Canal, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands her business; can be highly recommended at her present place. Call at No. 6 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; reference unexceptionable; none but a respectable private family need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and sewing; no objection to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. has five years' reference. Inquire at No. 164 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as waitress and chambermaid, or take charge of children; can't sew at the needle; no objection to boarding-house; wages $8. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call or address at No. 443 3d-av., top floor, corner 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game and desserts, boning fowl and garnishing dishes; good city reference given. Call at No. 17 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to assist with the washing and ironing; both city and country references. Apply at No. 148 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; is a good embroiderer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 291 Henry-st. South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse; has good education; no objections to the country. Call at No. 127 or 217 East 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a competent person; good references can be given. Call for two days at No. 87 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best city reference. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress in a gentleman's family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 623 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and waitress; can give best city reference. Call at No. 35 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as plain cook or laundress. Call until suited at No. 173 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; good city reference. Call at No. 623 6th-av. Does he seem at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook and baker; city references and best of city references from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 110 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKREPER by an American woman, the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 50 Front-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID, WITH A family going to Europe; best of City reference given. Address Box No. 166, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No 201 7th-av., near 24th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS.—In city and country, private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses. Employers will please notice that these can be well supplied with American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, German, Protestant, and others of all nations and professions, for all kinds of domestic work, with good references, and will be found willing and obliging, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also smart colored help.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY OF the Church Home,) No 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained cooks and servants for every description of housework; willing to go into the country. Also French and English nurses, and Protestant and Catholic first class cooks, cooks to wash, first-class waitresses, laundresses, girls lately landed, colored cooks, coachmen and useful men.

ADVICE TO FAMILIES.—IF YOU WANT honest, reliable and trustworthy female servants, go to the oldest established and largest employment house in this country, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st. There you can find a full supply, thoroughly qualified to perform all the different duties. Also, male help.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family, by a young man who fully understands his business; has lived with English noble families; no objection to the country; has the best of city reference. Address M. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN and wife, no children, to take charge of a place in the country, and attend to all duties required around the place. Can be seen at seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st., FLEMING & DAVIDSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN AND his wife; he understands vegetable gardening, some farming, the care of horses, &c. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; truly understands his business; willing to work; himself generally no cull and can get references from his last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, flowers, &c.; the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference from his last employer. Address W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, 26 years old, single, with a good education and good references as to character, habits, &c., at any business he can make himself useful; wages not so much an object as a good situation would be. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German who thoroughly understands a greenhouse conservatory, flowers, vegetables, fruits, ornamental trees. Best of references given. Apply for three days to W., Gardener, Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; is a competent driver and good groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can produce the best of city and country references for capability and industry. Address M. J., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man that understands the care of fast horses; has respectable city and country references; would engage on reasonable terms. Apply at the United States Horse and Carriage Mart, 5th-av., corner of 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter (man), situation in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; understands the care of a dining-room perfectly; has the best of references. Call or address J. K. S., No 204 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; best of reference from last employer. Address H. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman and plain gardener; is willing and obliging; or would work on a farm. Address a note to L. P. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter in a private family; has good city references. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; is a good driver, can give good reference from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his late employer's, No. 18 Bey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a man with the best city references. Any commands left at No. 601 Broadway, for W. S., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place, cows and horses, and has city reference. Address A. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and obliging; city reference Address A. B., Box No. 211, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has the best of city reference. Address C. C., care Mr. Machrieh Fallon, No. 136 Clinton Place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman, in some private family; best of city reference. Call at WOOD & BRO., carriage factory, No. 865 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has the best of long city reference. Address C. B., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 1 av 27th-st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, a respectable woman, who is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer, and who is willing and obliging and well recommended. Apply at No. 8 East 30th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of 10 and 12.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY goods commission house; must write a first-rate hand and be correct at figures. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, with references and salary expected, which must not be large. Box No. 5,071 Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, from 14 to 16 years of age, in a wholesale wine and liquor house; must have good recommendations, write a good hand, be accurate at figures and reside with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Call at No. 274 Front-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY, to work on a farm; also, a single man, used to the care of horses and can milk. Call at No. 14 Catharine-st., corner of Water, from 9 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS FOR AN INsurance Company; the work to be done up town; elderly gentlemen preferred. Address Box No. 289 Post-office.

COPYIST WANTED.—A GOOD COPYIST MAY hear of a permanent situation by addressing MERCANTILE, Box No. 164 Times Office. One acquainted with bookkeeping preferred.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress for a small family out of town. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., second door from Lexington-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished, or would purchase the furniture entire or in part, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, Box No. 4,759 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TO RENT a one or two floor or a whole house, unfurnished, in New-York, east of Broadway, between Grand and 20th-st., preferred. None need apply except respectable parties, with moderate terms. Call or address, for one week, THOS. STELLE, 140 East Houston-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS FROM Nov. 1st, a furnished house situated between 5th and 6th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 4, P. M.

WANTED—A STABLE, WITH TWO, THREE or four stalls, in the vicinity of 2d-st. and 6th-av., from Nov. 1. Apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMALL FARMS, AND country seats, nearer this City the better; parties who want to sell will send a description or call on GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND STABLE AT YONKers with half an acre of land improved; river view. Address, with particulars and price, Box No. 2,143 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, UNFURnished, or partly furnished, including kitchen, for a gentleman and wife, with one servant; good location indispensable. Address Box No. 5,490 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. THOS. J. BOYNTON, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, Oct. 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

FROM PINTO'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,

Joint capture by United States steamer Clyde and Bark J. S. Chambers,

Marked A:

34 ROUND BALES COTTON.

Marked B:

27 SQUARE BALES COTTON.

Captured by United States Bark Rockaway.

2 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize sloop Henrietta,

13 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

9 BALES SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENSER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES S. CLAPP,

U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Florida.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 18th and 19th, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb Fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE,

ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS, SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods.

The goods are now on exhibition at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE AND CHOICE STOCK OF WINES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

A very valuable and choice private stock of the most celebrated wines, &c., in this market, to be sold without reserve, consisting of 18 gallons Thos. Chambers' Madeira, vintages 1829 and 1832; 65 dos. "Hicks Estate" do., vin. 1830 and 1842; dozen very old dry Madeira, has been two voyages to India; 100 bottles old Grenada rum, about 5 dozen "Burdon" Madeira, vintage 1828, I Howard, March & Co. No other wines admitted. Samples on morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 108 last-place, near Court-st., South Brooklyn, all the handsome household furniture, &c., contained in the said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite in green and gold satin, richly-carved rosewood etagere, marble top centre tables, fine French plate mantel mirror, rosewood carved and fancy tables, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, fine oak extension table, marble-top buffet, oak and iron dining chairs, walnut and iron bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, pyche glass, toilet tables, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, lace curtains, china and glass ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, together with the kitchen utensils. Also a full sized rosewood billiard table complete, Phelan & Collender, makers. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers, Executors of SAMUEL MEEKER, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the 28th day of October instant, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the dwelling-house and lot of land late the residence of said deceased, situate on Broadst., in Newark, and known as No. 443. The house is large and convenient; both 60 feet wide in front and rear, and running about 235 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, and on it is a large brick grapery with choice vines in full bearing, a good barn and choice shrubbery; the whole premises are in fine order, and possession can be given immediately. Also, four lots on Kinney-st., adjoining the above. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Further terms and particulars made known at the sale. The premises can be seen on application to either of the Executors.

A. S. HUBBELL,
F. KING,
JOHN H. MEEKER, } Executors.

NEWARK, Oct. 12, 1864.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, HARNESSES, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, second hand top buggy, do. barouche, six-seat Germantown, six-seat depot wagon, coupé rockaway, with shifting front, carryalls, rockaways, top and no-top buggies, &c., harnesses.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved city property at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 25, at 12 o'clock M., by

A. JOURNEAY.

Six three-story high-stoop, basement and sub cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown stone basements, located on north side of 125th-st., (100 feet wide,) between 2d and 3d avs., 16.8x40; lots half the block. The houses are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, baths, water closets, &c., well finished, ready for immediate occupancy. This property is desirably located and worthy the attention of parties seeking pleasant residences. Terms at sale. Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUable brown-stone front House and Lot, No. 12 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Smith Barker and John P. Yelverton, Esqs., executors of John H. Tallman, deceased:

NINETEENTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 19th-st., 210 feet west of 5th av., and known as No. 12. The house is 25 by 54 feet; has modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 92 feet in depth or half the block; possession on 1st November next. The premises can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Maps at office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Being the entire stock of Solomon Fanning, Esq., one of the oldest and best reputed manufacturers in the city, who is retiring from business, at his warerooms, No. 20 Catherine-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock. GEORGE COOK will sell as above, viz.: Superb parlor suites, in moslin, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in hair-cloth and other coverings; superb rosewood etageres, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, fancy tables, encoignures, sharing-stands, book-cases, library tables, extension dining tables, work-tables, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve; and the well-known reputation of Mr. Fanning is a guarantee that the goods are of the best quality. Catalogues on Monday at the warerooms, or at the office of the auctioneer, GEO. COOK, No. 141 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT Auction TUESDAY, Oct. 18th, at 11 o'clock at their Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern Oil Paintings of the French, English, Flemish and German schools; many of which are of recent importation and never before exhibited. Among them are the works of the following eminent artists, viz:

Verboeckhoven, Van Severdonck, Verhoven Ball.
Kock-Kock, Zacharie-Noterman, Morris of London,
Carrabain, Carolus, Carolus.
Adam Borland, L. Meyer, L. M. Spencer,
Ligny, Everson, Savry, Williams, Van Hove, Waldorp.
Cazzote, Knarren and others of celebrity. Also a number of fine old Paintings from a private collection.

The attention of the art public is particularly called to this sale as the pictures are mostly sold under guarantee of originality. Will be sold without reserve.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, offers for sale on the 20th (twentieth) day of October, 1864, at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, warrants Nos. 4,631, 4,636 and 4,639 of one thousand acres each, in all three thousand, in Potter County, State of Pennsylvania. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Lock Haven, same county. Also, one and one-quarter acre lot in Clinton County, State of Pennsylvania. For further particulars, inquire at the Receiver's office, No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1864.

HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK, who have stocks or parts of stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery or any kind of merchandise to dispose of at auction, will find in GILBERT & SAMPSON, of Chicago, facilities which are not excelled by any auction house west of New-York City. Their location is the best, and their rooms the most spacious and best adapted to auction sales of any to be found. They have had long experience in their business, and are thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of goods. The best of New-York references given.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 224 WOOSTER-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 224 Wooster-st., east side, near Amity-st. The house, which is about 34 feet deep, is in first-rate order; has water and gas throughout, stationary basins, &c. Lot 20x60. $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps at office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 81 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts. Brooklyn, rosewood plush, 7-octave, by Lindemahogany, walnut and painted chamber and oak dining-room furniture; Brussels three-ply carpets, window curtains, oil-cloths, spring mattresses, kitchen furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REARAdmiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and shipped.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

G. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 418 6th-st., eight billiard tables, in good order. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALES.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 54 BEEKMAN-ST.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock,

By catalogue, for cash, a general assortment of COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Also,

18,000 LBS MALLEABLE COACH AND SADDLERY IRON.

Also,

1,000 DOZEN CITY-MADE BRUSHES,

together with a full and complete assortment of skates, braces and bits, cutlery, enamelled kettles, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Public Pound, 44th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two horses, one black and one bay, 16 hands high, and three goats, on Oct. 19, 1864.

FOR SALE.

OIL, COAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Capitalists desiring favorable investments, will find the subscriber, a real estate dealer at Erie, Penn., who has now for sale large

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE. EVENING: RUTH OAKLEY.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE GLADIATOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 6½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels under HOOD, who had occupied Dalton, hastily left the place on the 15th, and moved off with his whole army in the direction of Bridgeport. Gen. SHERMAN was only nine miles from Dalton on Saturday at noon, and had commenced moving in the same direction of HOOD, and was closely pressing the latter's rear. No apprehensions are now felt for Atlanta, Chattanooga or Knoxville. Gen. SHERMAN has over one hundred days rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months' siege. At Chattanooga the Government store-houses are full of provisions, and large supplies besides are on the ground, covered with tarpaulins. Communication with Gen. SHERMAN is again open.

Files of Richmond papers of the 14th, have been received, but they do not contain much news. FORREST telegraphs his escape from Corinth, Miss. That is not where the rebels have been boasting that he was. A repulse is admitted in Florida. In regard to the defeat of the rebel cavalry in the Valley, the Richmond papers reluctantly admit a defeat, but say they lost only five guns, when the actual number was eleven. They also assert that SHERIDAN'S infantry were engaged. Not a man participated. It was purely a cavalry fight, in which the rebel cavalry was most thoroughly whipped. The truth is that the rebel cavalry, once their vaunted and boasted arm of service, has been whipped so often that it is now useless. They always break before a charge of our well-drilled and well-disciplined horsemen.

The steamship *Liberty*, from Havana on the 12th, arrived here yesterday morning. It was very current in Havana that the steamship *Roanoke* had been captured by a party of twenty-five Confederates, as that number were known to have gone on board, among whom were Lieut. BROM, *alias* JOHNSON, who captured the *Chesapeake*, and the engineer of the *Harriet Lane*, who, it was said, would take charge of the *Roanoke's* engines

New-Orleans advices to the 10th, via Cairo, are received. No news since the sailing of the *Creole*. A Natchez letter, of the 7th inst., says that thirteen flags were captured by Lieut. CARLE, while being sent to the rebel headquarters, on the east side of the river. They mostly belonged to the Indiana regiments. A mail captured at the same time contained full returns of the rebel forces on the west side of the river, and a letter from the rebel Governor of Louisiana to the rebel Government, recommending the arming of negroes.

Considerable excitement was created in Baltimore and Washington yesterday by the sudden arrest of quite a number of prominent merchants in both cities, together with their clerks and employes, charged with being engaged in contraband trade, rebel mail carrying, &c. Their stores were closed, and the parties in custody taken to Washington.

The redoubtable MOSBY has met with a surprise. On the 14th, Col. GANSEVOORT, commanding the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, surprised MOSBY'S camp, near Piedmont, Va., and captured all his artillery—four guns—and a number of prisoners. The guns have been received at Washington.

Twenty-five or thirty prominent rebel citizens of Alexandria, Va., were arrested on Sunday to be used as "guards" on the trains of the Manassas railroad, which have been so much molested of late by guerrillas. They will be placed on the platforms of the cars, where they will be exposed to the full fire of their friends.

PRICE seems to be making the tour of the State of Missouri. He passed Jefferson City, and occupied Booneville. He then moved toward Lexington, but afterward divided his force, with the apparent intent of moving into Kansas.

The British prize Steamer *Bat*, from Halifax to Wilmington, was taken into the port of Boston yesterday afternoon in charge of a prize crew. The *Bat* was captured on the 10th inst. off Cape Fear by the United States steamer *Montgomery*.

The new Free-State Constitution of Maryland is adopted by a majority of about 1,500. There was a small majority against it on the home vote, but the soldiers' majority of 2,400 in favor overcame it.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the *City of Washington* at this port, and of the *Damascus* at Father Point, we have advices from Europe to the 7th inst. The political news by these arrivals is unimportant. Miss SLIDELL and M. ERLANGER were married at Paris with much pomp. MACE, the prize fighter, charges COBURN with never intending to fight, and claims the stakes. The London papers are occupied with speculations on the Presidential contest in this country, and they concede that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is certain. A peace address, very numerously signed, has been transmitted from England to Gov. SEYMOUR.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late on Sunday night, as officer JOHN H. ALLCOT, of the Police, in company with Mr. JOHN M ARTER, was passing the corner of Houston and Greene streets, he was suddenly knocked down by one of a gang of eight or ten rowdies. While lying helpless on the pavement, he was brutally kicked and beaten by several of these desperate men, robbed of his gold watch and chain, a diamond pin and other valuables, valued in all at five hundred dollars. Not content with this, one of them named WM. J. HENNESSEN drew a revolver and fired three shots at the officer. One of the balls took effect on his nose, inflicting a flesh wound. Mr. ARTER was also robbed of a gold chain. The thieves then left, taking with them both the hats of their victims. HENNESSEN, who is said to be the ringleader, and two others named EDWARD BURNS and TERRENCE O'NEILL, were soon after arrested at the house No. 141 Greene-street. They were yesterday committed in default of $3,000 bail each. None of the stolen property, except the hats, has been recovered.

Agreeably to Mr. BELMONT'S "Order No. 1," a salute of one hundred guns was fired by the Democracy last evening in the City Hall Park, in honor of the great victory in Pennsylvania. As the latest returns from that State indicate a decided Union triumph, the Democrats seemed to think their attempt at celebration was rather incongruous, and the whole affair was tame and spiritless to the last degree.

The Leavenworth papers publish the following dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen CURTIS:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, Oct. 13.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

PRICE did not take Jefferson City. He declined the offer, and moved west and north last night. He took Boonville, and is moving on Lexington with all possible dispatch. SANBORN, with our cavalry, is pushing him with all possible dispatch. Look out for him at the rate of thirty miles a day, with 15,000 mounted men and nineteen pieces of artillery.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says that a letter has been received in that city from WILLIAM H. CALDWELL, Sergeant-Major of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, dated Indianapolis, 9th inst., stating that the notorious H. H. DODD, leader of the Sons of Liberty, who escaped from jail recently, and for whom a reward of $2,000 was offered, was arrested on the 8th, seven miles from Indianapolis, in a farm-house.

A spirited Union meeting was held last evening by the Young Men's Republican Union, Broadway and Thirteenth-street, and another was held at Broadway and Forty-seventh-street. The right spirit prevails among the loyal men of the city, and effective work is being done.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order asking the united assistance of men of all parties to aid him in excluding from the polls all who by reason of alienage, treason and guerrillaism have no right to vote.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, MARY MEYERS plead guilty to an indictment for petit larceny, and was remanded. No other business being before the court, it was adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, appointed Inspectors of Registry to fill vacancies, and adjourned to 3 P. M. the 25th inst. The Board of Registry meet to-day.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday, and both boards stand adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The Union Judiciary Convention met last night and ratified the nomination for county officers, as made by the Union Central and General organizations.

The Union Central Executive Committee met last night and completed the arrangements to facilitate the reception of the army vote.

The Seventh Congressional District McKean Nominating Convention met last night, and nominated J. WINTHROP CHANLER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer the Grand Jury was discharged and the Court adjourned for the term.

The great cattle market has been heavily supplied, the receipts footing up about 4,500 head. In consequence of the large amount of stock offered, sales were generally protracted till well in the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock there was a prospect of a considerable number of bullocks remaining over till to-day. While good beeves have sold at about last week's rates, the lowest grades have fallen off about ½c. ℔ lb. Medium to good bullocks sold at 13½c.@17½c. for the dressed beef, and the best quality at 18c., and in a few cases probably 18½c. Sheep continue about the same, good stock selling at 8c.@8½c., live weight, extra lots as high as 9c. Good lambs are worth 10c.

In the Gold-Room yesterday morning, the price was pressed up rapidly to 223½ ℔ cent.; but the additional advance brought forward free sellers for cash delivery, and the price soon returned to 218@216¾ ℔ cent. The Stock Market left off dull in the afternoon, after a good market at the morning Board. Money easy at 7 ℔ cent. The deposits at Bank have increased about four millions since the previous weekly statement.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly yesterday at decidedly firmer prices, but closed quite heavily, with a downward tendency. Provisions were less active and unsettled. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Cotton, Petroleum, Tallow, Wool and Groceries, at buoyant rates. Limited Freight engagements were reported.

"The Union as it Was, and the Constitution as it Is."

There is no end to Copperhead charlatanry. Look at the front of Tammany Hall, or at almost any of the Copperhead banners swung over the street, and you see beneath the Janus-faced portraits of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, the inscription—"The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." This party device is given to the winds in the very face of the Chicago Platform, the most prominent feature of which is "an ultimate convention" for the amendment of the Constitution and reconstruction of the Union. It would seem as if these Copperhead managers take the American people to be idiots, without sense enough to heed these shuffling tricks.

The Chicago platform, so far as it extended, was consistent. In making "a cessation of hostilities" a party measure, it, of necessity had to propose either a recognition of Confederate independence, or some peaceable mode of bringing the Confederates back to the Union. Something more than an offer of universal amnesty was necessary. Additional guarantees for Slavery and for State rights must be tendered. It was to secure these that a new constitutional convention was proposed, for amendments to the Constitution will be necessary to give them any permanent force. What should be the final resort in case such a convention could not agree upon amendments that would satisfy Southern demands, or in case the amendments so agreed upon should not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, without which, according to the present Constitution, they could have no effect, the platform failed to specify. Inasmuch as it pronounced the war "a failure," the fair inference is that the only alternative contemplated by its framers in such a contingency, was a positive and final recognition of the JEFF. DAVIS government. But we repeat, that so far as it went, the project of "an ultimate convention" for amending the Constitution and reconstructing the Union, was in full keeping with the Copperhead policy, and is a necessary feature of the party platform.

If the party had the least moral earnestness, it would stick to the measure it has deliberately adopted. It would scorn to parade before the people this flagrant contradiction of it, "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," which means nothing else than No Convention. A party is lost to all principle, and is past shame, which can thus advertise its duplicity, so that it shall be seen and read of all men.

The principle of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," so far as it has any real import, belongs to the Baltimore, and not to the Chicago Platform, and can be realized only by the success of the Union party. Of course, strictly speaking, the Union can never again be what it has been. It has been in a constant state of change since its original formation. The members which compose it have been constantly increasing in number; the area which it covered has, at intervals, received vast additions; the relative proportion of the Free States to the Slave, and the relative representative weight of one section over another, have altered again and again; the material interests and the political policies which have controlled the Government of the Union, have continually fluctuated. No man who talks accurately will say that the Union of 1860 was, in all points, the same as that of 1830 or 1790. It would be like saying that the man was in all parts the same as the boy and the infant. No human art could make even a single man what he was five years ago; infinitely less could it so make a nation. What is meant is, that the *essential identity* of the Union should be preserved—that the Union of 1865 and 1870 shall be the veritable body politic which was known to the world in 1855 and 1860. It is precisely this thing which the Union party intend to secure. The party came into existence for no other object, and it supports this war for no other object. Its fundamental creed is, that the Union cannot be preserved but by the maintenance of national authority; and that there is no way of maintaining this authority but by crushing all resistance to it. Our opponents are for abandoning the war and trying peaceful experiments, which they will not even themselves vouch will preserve the old Union. It is their consciousness of that inability that prompts them to the constant use of the word *reconstruction*. It is to obtain this reconstruction—to make an end of the old Union, and put a new one in its place—that the "Ultimate Convention" is proposed. The Union party opposes all such schemes, and will ever remain faithful to the old Union.

If it be said that the Union party is against Slavery, and intends, if possible, to make an end thereof, this makes nothing against the fact that it is still for perpetuating the old Union. The identity of the Union is not taken away by purging it of Slavery. In fact, those who brought the Union into being had no conception that Slavery would long continue in it. They believed, as all cotemporaneous history shows, that Slavery was at variance with the spirit of the institutions they were founding, and that it would gradually yield and die out. The removal of Slavery will not transform the Union, but simply purify it. All of the old Constitutional organs and functions will remain, but only operate with more healthful vigor. Even if a Constitutional amendment be finally resorted to in order to make the removal of the curse more speedy and complete, it will be done strictly according to the method provided by the Constitution itself, and it will involve only the addition of a single brief section, leaving the body of the instrument untouched. This amendment would be secured through the separate action of the States, not through the more disturbing and perilous mode of a general convention.

Such a convention of all the States, as proposed in the Chicago Platform, would undertake to reframe the whole instrument, in order to make it meet the demands of the rebellion. It would, in fact, resolve the Union into its original elements, just as A. H. STEPHENS advocates, and reconstruct another on some such basis as that of the Montgomery Constitution. Even then, there is every reason to believe, the rebels would not accept it, unless New-England were excluded, and also a dual Executive were provided for, one Southern and the other Northern, each to have a veto upon all Congressional enactments. In other words, the work of that convention would be to change the cardinal principles of the Constitution, and the essential elements of the Union. The party which goes for such a convention knows that it could lead to no other result. Its cry of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," is the most impudent of mockeries.

Copperhead Charlatanry.

The Mandarin prisoner, in his cabin, who pretended that he had not heard the royal salute just fired from the 64-pounders above him, had a very *cool* way of showing his contempt for the outside barbarians. But our Copperheads, in themselves firing a salute, as they did last evening, over their victory in Pennsylvania, evinced a cool contempt for the people that makes the coolness of the Chinaman quite tropical in comparison. Pennsylvania has given a positive popular majority for the Union candidates on the home vote, which will be increased by the returns from the army to at least fifteen thousand, and probably eighteen thousand majority; and has elected seventeen, and perhaps eighteen, members of Congress, out of twenty-four. The Copperheads have not the grace simply to affect an unconsciousness of all this, but must claim it as a victory for themselves, fit to be celebrated with salutes and illuminations. There is something so exquisitely grotesque in this extravagance, that it is impossible to resent it.

DISGRACEFUL WORK.—The disgraceful delight of the Copperheads in the occasional misfortunes of the Union arms, is exhibited in the tone of their organs daily; and the disgraceful facility which they have in inventing news of bad fortune and disaster when there is none, is also constantly seen. Two of the Copperhead city papers of yesterday pretended to give categorical statements of recent military occurrences and of the present military situation. These two rigmaroles resolve themselves into very small matter, though they are made up of such gigantic statements as these: That the "rebels" (how large an army of rebels?) "are operating in Maryland, almost under the eyes of Mr. LINCOLN himself;" that there are rebels roaming in Missouri; that Western Kentucky is "threatened" by rebels; that a small body of our troops assailed a rebel position on the north bank of the James on Thursday last, but did not capture Richmond, nor destroy LEE'S army, nor break the Confederate backbone; that the rebels are in SHERMAN'S rear, and in the rear of SHERMAN, and on the railroad north of Atlanta, which was lately captured by Gen. SHERMAN, and that the rebels under HOOD were in SHERMAN'S rear. They enlarge upon these statements, and repeat them again and again, and return to them like a dog unto his vomit. A score of hungry Shenandosh guerrillas make a twopenny raid into Maryland to get something to eat, and the Copperhead papers magnify it into a formidable invasion of the North, while they say not a word about the recent rout of EARLY'S army in the Shenandoah by SHERIDAN. They have no jubilations over the fall of Atlanta; but make a tremendous fuss about the crazy and desperate movement of HOOD, which we have no doubt is the prelude of his destruction. The smallest repulse to our army before Richmond they dilate upon and magnify into a fearful disaster, involving general ruin and showing the hopelessness of conquering the rebellion, while the half-dozen terrible repulses that LEE'S army has had within the last few weeks, they say as little about as possible, and that as of no consequence.

The object of all this disgraceful work of the Copperheads is to discourage the people in the prosecution of the war for the Union, and to justify the infamous declaration in the Chicago platform that the war is a "failure." But, in spite of all this traitorous misrepresentation, our brave armies go steadily on in this great work of crushing out the rebellion.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

All the loyal men of the country owe a debt of gratitude to Gov. MORTON for the magnificent victory in Indiana, which he has been so largely instrumental in giving them. His oratorical labors have been grandly faithful and effective. The splendid canvass he has made is a fitting climax to an administration distinguished above that of all other Governors for its success as well as for its arduousness. With a Legislature against him of the most factious and disloyal character, which did its utmost to bind his hands, with a most formidable organization of traitors in his midst, all the while plotting insurrection, with a party opposition of unequaled virulence, he has yet kept Indiana the very foremost of all the Western States—we may in truth say of all the States—in filling its quotas and meeting every call of the Government. His peculiar success has been owing to great executive abilities, combined with a public devotion, which not only nerved him to tireless endeavor, but which elevated him above all personal jealousies and challenged universal respect. An absolute singleness of loyal purpose has characterized him from the beginning. The people of Indiana have marked it well. It not only gives weight to every act in his executive chamber, but to every word on the stump. And the result has been an election triumph so signal as quite to take the country by surprise. All honor, we say, to Gov. MORTON, the completest contrast to Gov. SEYMOUR in the times that tried men's souls.

THE STEPHENS LETTER.—All the Copperhead journals of the city applaud this production, and hail it as a peaceful gleam. They find no fault with his construction of the Chicago platform—that the "ultimate convention" is intended to be a convention in which the States are to meet in their "ultimate absolute sovereignty," without reference to any constitutional obligations under the old Union. Their acquiescence in this construction is, as the *Journal of Commerce* says of the letter itself, "guarded, but full of meaning." The distance between the cessationists and the Secessionists is every day growing less. They will, in due time, meet on common disunion ground, and make a combined movement for a convention that shall treat the old Union as dead, and create a new Confederacy on the ruins of the Montgomery Constitution. Thank Heaven there is a Union party which will surely shiver all such atrocious schemes.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 17.

Sixteenth District, Bedford County—Official. Democratic majority, 670; Democratic gain, 396.

Fourteenth District, Juniata County—Official. Democratic majority, 396; Democratic gain, 115.

Nineteenth District, Clearfield County—Official. Democratic majority, 1,262; Democratic gain, 310.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 17.

The following election returns are official:

Sixteenth District—Franklin County. Democratic majority, 60; Democratic gain, 226.

Seventh District—Delaware County, Union majority, 1,238: Democratic gain, 435.

Twelfth District—Luzerne County. Democratic majority, 2,045; Union gain, 741. The Republicans dispute one district, which, if thrown out, would reduce the Democratic majority 252 votes.

Sixteenth District—Somerset County, Union majority, 731: Union loss, 559.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

The commissioners, with a few exceptions, have returned from the army, bringing with them returns which show an overwhelming Union preponderance.

But very few official returns of the home vote have reached the Secretary's office. The return judges doubtless prefer to await the reception of the soldier's vote before sending them in.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 17.

Venango County gives 248 Union majority. The official vote is not yet received.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

The following official vote for Congress in the following counties has just been received:

Armstrong, Dem. majority, 90.
Beaver, Union majority, 745.
Butler, Union majority, 42.
Crawford, Union majority, 1,147.
Fayette, Dem. majority, 814.
Greene, Dem. majority, 1,434.
Lawrence, Union majority, 1,546.
No official vote from Forrest, Jefferson or Venango Counties has yet been received.

The Vote on the Maryland Constitution. The Constitution Adopted.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17.

The returns are all in. The home vote foots up 12,820 against the new Constitution and 11,246 for it, showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1,574 votes to secure its adoption. But the soldiers' vote thus far received amounts to 2,463, making the majority for the Constitution 889, which will be increased it is thought by not less than 500 votes more. Thus the new Constitution is clearly adopted and Maryland will henceforth rank as a free State.

The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 17.

Returns from 73 counties in Ohio give a Republican majority of 27,333.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Letter from Hon. C. J. Baylor to the Governor of Georgia.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, *Governor of the State of Georgia:*

SIR: In the absence of reliable means of private communication I am constrained to adopt this mode of placing before you and the people of Georgia important facts bearing upon the question of peace.

It was my original purpose upon leaving Georgia as the European Commissioner of the State to have proceeded to Paris, and there, in connection with my commercial mission, initiate, subject to your approval, negotiations for the termination of the war through State intervention, taking the original Stephens resolutions and your message on the subject of peace, as the basis of negotiation. France, as the ally of Georgia in the revolutionary struggle of 1776, and having formally recognized the independence and sovereignty of the State, being at the same time the firm friend of American nationality, seemed to me to occupy the proper position for originating forward the Georgia plan. My former personal relations with Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister to France, led me to hope, that the truly Conservative and American purpose set forth in your Message, and embodied in the original Stephens resolutions, would at least receive from him the attention their importance merited, and that thus the Georgia proposition, through the approbation of the Emperor and the diplomatic medium of the American Minister at Paris, would be brought officially and favorably to the attention of the Department of State at Washington for final consideration. How far the Georgia proposition would prove admissible, or to what extent it should be modified by the established facts of the Revolution, were matters of detail in *future*, to be adjusted in the course of the contemplated negotiations, as well as any irregularity or informality in the negotiation itself.

Upon my arrival in Bermuda, I sought the earliest opportunity of communicating my views and purposes to the American Consul at St. Georges. I desired through him to advise the Government at Washington of my contemplated action in Paris, furnishing the Secretary of State proper evidence of my official position as the European Commissioner of Georgia. In the event of the Government at Washington taking a favorable view of the proposed negotiation for peace, such a course would have enabled the American Minister at Paris to have acted with less reserve. Pending these consultations with the American Consul at St. Georges, the Halifax steamer brought out the proclamation of the President of the United States upon the subject of peace, in response to the semi-official overtures made at Niagara by the agents of Mr. DAVIS. The invitation conveyed in the President's proclamation determined me to change my course and repair directly to Washington City, when and where I submitted the Georgia propositions, subject, of course, to reference to and approval by yourself.

You will appreciate the reasons which prevent my setting forth in this communication the actual condition of the negotiation. But I deem it necessary to place you in possession of some of the leading considerations which surround and influence this important matter, and which I embodied in an address delivered at the Cooper Institute, in this city. The appearance of Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter renders these explanations the more necessary. I ask for them, not only from yourself, but from the intelligent citizens of Georgia, that calm and dispassionate consideration to which they are entitled. The question of an immediate, honorable, blessed peace, or continuing years of desolating war, is my opinion, depends upon the State of Georgia, and chiefly upon yourself, as her Executive.

The events of this war have clearly demonstrated, that sectional consolidation North, and South, supported by the sword, is the inevitable result of disunion, and we know there can be neither liberty, prosperity or happiness in the presence of standing armies. In other words the question for the American people South as well as North is this: shall we have a common Government resting upon the republican principle of CONSENT, or shall we have conflicting nationalities resting on the monarchical principle of OBEDIENCE? Sectional consolidation South begets and necessitates sectional consolidation North. These contending but corresponding forces react upon each other and can only co-exist in a state of perpetual strife. The scheme of sectional nationality must be abandoned. It was conceived in folly and has matured in blood and desolation. It must be abandoned in the interest of truth and justice. It must be abandoned in the interest of future liberty. It must be abandoned now, as the indispensable preliminary to peace. The abandonment of this sectional heresy and the resumption by the States of the South of their rights as sovereign American States, will lead to peace just as the consolidation of those States into a distinct and threatening sectional nationality led to war.

A recurrence to the historical facts of this revolution will show how completely the sectional disunionists of the South have blinded the people to the real issues involved and the actual cause of the war. It is said:

That the United States Government is waging war upon sovereign States.

Is this so?

The Gulf States, by deliberate State action withdrew from the constitutional compact of 1789. The Senators of these States and their representatives at Washington, in obedience to the instructions of their respective States, peacefully left the capital and returned to their homes. The United States Government did not invade one of the withdrawing States, nor did it molest the retiring Senators and representatives. There can be no greater evidence of the actual liberty and equality of the States under the Constitution than was thus exhibited. There is no parallel to it in all history. The representatives of the withdrawing States met at Montgomery. The United States Government looked on with parental solicitude, but not a hand was raised against these sovereign American States. The Government property was appropriated and occupied, and still the States proceeded in their course unmolested. And I hesitate not to declare, that if even at that stage of the movement the glorious and patriotic example of Virginia and Kentucky in 1798–99 had been followed, there would have been no war. What effect did this forbearance have upon these predetermined disunionists? Instead of an appeal for constitutional reform, enforced in the last resort by the impressive exercise of State authority, the leaders of sectional disunion determined upon the formation of a separate and distinct nation, and State action was the means employed. This nation was formed on the 4th of February, and aspired to the control of one-half the continent and the control of the capitol at Washington. On the 4th of March, thereafter, Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated as President of the United States. He found the new nation in full vigor, and already entering upon foreign alliances for the overthrow of American power on this continent. It was not a question of States. It was a question of nation against nation. The war, from that day to this, has been a war as between contending nationalities.

In my communication with the Government at Washington, as well as with leading men of all shades of political opinion at the North, I have heard but one sentiment: "Let the States of the South abandon their present attitude of sectionalized nationality, and resume their position as sovereign American States, and the war shall cease, and immediate negotiations for the restoration of peace begin; but the United States Government will never consent, under any circumstances, to the overthrow of American nationality." You may rely upon it, *there will be no change of administration, or of purpose or policy by the American people, so long as a rival nation aspires to the possession of one inch of what was originally a part of the United States.*

The question is now with Georgia, whether this war shall cease and the land be blessed with a speedy and honorable peace, or whether more blood, more misery and more ruin, is to be added to the horrors of the past four years, ending at last as the wisest statesmen of the South predicted sectional disunion would end. Much is said of Georgia's abandoning her sister States. It is quite competent for the other States to follow her example. The Georgia proposition embodies the extreme demands of one side. The advocates of complete consolidation and unlimited power in the central government, represent the extreme demands of the other side. In all negotiations concessions must be made if a peaceful and mutually satisfactory adjustment is to be accomplished. Looking at this great problem, therefore, in the light of experience and in the interest of the common good, we must find common ground on which both sides can stand with safety and honor. What is the common ground between these extreme pretensions? We find it in the experience and wisdom of our fathers. The Constitution presents the only basis of settlement. Conceived in a wisdom almost supernatural, the bond of Union for eighty-four years, we have all learned at last to value its priceless blessings. The disunionist *per se*—the man who really rejoiced in the overthrow of American Government—can have no part in the re-adjustment. I do not address myself to such. But the great mass of the American people, North and South, desire a restoration of peace under a Constitution in which, as I have shown, the States were of fact free and equal, and under which we all enjoyed a measure of personal freedom before unknown.

It only remains for me to assure you, that in this matter I have simply sought to give you as the Executive of the great State of Georgia, an opportunity of interposing your power between the folly and ambition of the Richmond leaders and a further and useless and wicked destruction of human life. The responsibility of final action is with yourself. I have done my duty. I know that in every home in Georgia, the prayers of the people will ascend to Heaven, that He who rules all things, may enable you to cast aside all prejudice, all sectional resentment and personal ambition, and give peace to our bleeding country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. J. BAYLOR,
Commissioner of the State of Georgia.

☞ The Manhattan Union Club hold their second Union mass meeting at Clinton Hall, this evening. Addresses are expected from A. J. DITTENHOEFER, GEORGE F. NORTH, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.—The most agreeable opera of the season, and the freshest, was given on Wednesday evening. VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera" still ranks as a novelty. It is the latest important work that has issued from the composer's pen, with the exception of "La Forza del Destino." The melodies are *piquante*, the musical combinations and *finales* ingenious and effective, whilst the instrumentation is extremely interesting. When Mr. MARETZEK first introduced the "Ballo" to the attention of the public it was with a vocal combination that demanded instant recognition. The various *roles* were rendered with great spirit, but the work as a whole was not so well rendered as on Wednesday night. We can say so without any hesitation, and despite the fact that the *contralto*—being a debutante—was in a nervous plight, and that in several portions of the opera it became apparent that the tenor had but a slight and timid acquaintance with the music. It is due to Signor MASSIMILIAN to say that he undertook the part of *Richard* for the first time, and that if he seldom did injustice to the composer. His study of the part will, we are persuaded, prove amply sufficient on the next representation. The contralto to whom we have referred is Mlle. FRIDA DE GAZZA, a young lady of decided promise, with a ponderous voice and an insufficient command of it. The *role* of *Ulrica* does not present any unusual salience, and the lady could do no more than display her voice, and ask an obvious tremulousness a kindly consideration for her inexperience. The opera, we need scarcely say, does not depend on any one artist. The *ensembles* are its chief attractions, and after these the interest centres principally on the soprano and the baritone—both of whom were simply superb. The third act was given with a clearness which we have never heard equalled at the Academy, and only on rare occasions elsewhere. The fourth act was hardly less admirable, but the brilliancy of the ball room scene was marred by the paltriness of the dominoes which smothered the guests. Mr. MARETZEK is paying so much attention to the matter of costume, that it is a pity his laudable object should be frustrated by the dingey calico remains of past seasons. We lack space to enlarge further on the merits of the "Ballo." The opera will be repeated to-morrow night, and we recommend it unhesitatingly to the attention of the public.

To-night we are to have "Faust," the most attractive work in the managerial *repertoire*. Not the least of its merits is that on this occasion it restores Miss KELLOGG to us, whose graceful and poetic conception of the part of *Marguerite* must always linger pleasantly in the memory. The distribution in other respects is highly interesting. Signor LOTTI sings for the first time the music of the hero; Signor SUSINI is the *Mephistopheles*, Signor BELLINI the *Valentine*, and Mlle. GAZZELI the *Siebel*. A brilliant audience and a fine performance may alike be anticipated.

In the dramatic world the principal event of the past week was the production at Mr. WALLACK'S theatre of a new five act play called the "Compact," written by Mr. J. R. PLANCHE. It was played on Thursday with decided success, and has since taken its place on the bills as the permanent attraction of the establishment. The subject is Spanish, and in the absence of a double supplement, almost beyond our grasp. The most we can do is to collar a couple of characters, and relate in a sort of "hue-and-cry" the main incidents of their career. The hero is a high-toned footpad of the name of *Juan Revagos*. He is an estimable person, with a thousand virtues and a single vice. If that vice were overdressing, we could easily see how, with so much fringe about him, he might become entangled in the meshes of the law. But it is not. A servant girl named *Jacinta*, whose relations with the hero are of the tenderest kind, tells us with great prudence and discrimination what it is. "Thieve!" says the hussy, "Steal!" *Juan* takes. His earliest "take" was in the way of tobacco, and in opposition to the wishes of the Government. Loving freedom better than the gallies—such is the ardor of his nature—he subsequently takes to the mountains, and becomes a chief of Banditti. We encounter him in the first act engaged in the meritorious duty of striking an attitude. He is surrounded by the members of his band, who, it seems, have just waylaid the Archbishop of Grenada, with the amiable intention of robbing that prelate. For a strict moralist, JUAN behaves with singular indifference to the laws of mine and thine. He is, to say the least of it, exceedingly cool, for after depriving the Archbishop of all that he possesses, the pious rogue asks him for his blessing, the only thing that the churchman has yet to bestow. The Archbishop good naturedly gives it to him. He does more. He exhorts him to change his mode of life. JUAN, whose presence of mind is equal to any emergency, promises to do so if the ecclesiastic will obtain for him a free pardon and a good fat office. The Archbishop says he will try his best. This is the compact. The interview is rudely interrupted by the arrival of the hireling minions of the law who brutally disperse the band—its gallant chief being the first to make off round a convenient corner. In the subsequent acts we find the Archbishop exerting all his influence to obtain a pardon for *Juan*, who by the many ingenious devices of the dramatist is kept almost constantly before the audience. In the course of this duty he comes necessarily in contact with the other actors in the play, notably with *Don Manuel*, chief justice of the peace in those mountainous and unruly regions. This official has a little private history of his own. He is descended from a good family, but in the days of his youth there was some uncertainty about the legitimacy of his origin. A fellow-pupil reminded him of this, and the young *Manuel* became frantic. He struck the offender, and to avoid punishment fled to Mexico. The pupil was found next morning lying in the woods murdered. It was natural that *Don Manuel* should be accused of the deed, especially as a knife recognized as his property was found beside the body. *Don Manuel*, after a residence of sixteen years in Mexico—where, by the way, he assumed his present name, having dropped his proper one when he took to flight—returns to Spain, and discovers to his dismay that a warrant is still in existence concerning him to instant death for the supposed murder. He succeeds, nevertheless, in attaining to a high official position, and being unknown, is comparatively safe. An impostor, however, assumes the long-forgotten trance which *Don Manuel* had cast from him, and is only saved from immediate execution by the magnanimity of the real owner, who, whilst declaring himself innocent of the alleged murder, confesses that he is the proscribed individual. In this crisis *Juan* makes his appearance; produces the identical knife that had killed the young student; draws from the handle a statement written by the latter, and declaring that the writer having lost a large sum at play, preferred death to disgrace, and so intended to kill himself. *Don Manuel* is thus exonerated, but *Juan* the *Bandit* finds himself in extremity, for the King does not care to pardon so notorious a culprit. The Archbishop pleads in vain, when suddenly *Juan* has an opportunity of saving the Monarch life, and this settles the matter. *Juan*, we may conclude, retires into private life, and is happy, for he takes with him

a very nice girl of the same of *Jacanta*, and a large quantity of jewelry.

The outline we have given represents but a small portion of the plot. *Juan*, the Bandit, and *Manuel*, the *Corregidor*, are the buttresses upon which the skillful dramatic engineer has bridged a stream of incidents and opened the way for a host of characters to pass over five boiling and turbulent acts. We shall not peer too closely into the foundations of these supports. It is sufficient that they are quite respectable in appearance and serve the purpose for which they were intended. In other words, the play is well put together. The story is picturesque, and the plot, although diffusive, is rounded up with consummate skill. We do not think it necessary to investigate its probability. Romance appeals to the imagination, and the judgment, and exactly in proportion to the decay of the spectator will be the pleasure he derives from the play. The "Compact," it seems to us, is a very good specimen of the French-Spanish school, and we are certain that it displays more ingenuity than any piece that has recently been produced. The intricacies of the plot and the economy with which every incident is reserved for further use, renders it absolutely necessary that a large amount of attention should be bestowed on the performance; but this is a pleasant duty, rather than a fault. The subsidiaries are well drawn, and by no means overplayed. The dialogue is appropriate and happily illustrated. It is as free from pretence as it is from coarseness. We may add, however, that some of the commonplatitudes of *Jure* might with much propriety be omitted. They remind one of a wet day and Martin Farquhar Tupper; an uncomfortable connection that is more likely to disturb the temper than stimulate the moral sentiment.

The "Compact" has been put upon the stage with great care. The scenery is good, and the dresses and appointments are all that they could, sometimes more than they should, be. Mr. Lester Wallack's "make-up," it seemed to us, was painfully gorgeous and distressingly clean. This objection did not, however, extend to the other characters. The costumes, tableaux, &c., were managed skillfully and gave great delight to the audience—especially the up-stairs part thereof.

The performance was, with a single exception, uniformly good. Mr. Lester Wallak delights in these daring melo-dramatic parts, and always interprets them in a picturesque and agreeable way. Mr. Gilbert, the *Archbishop*, was extremely gentle. It was a finely sustained performance. Mr. George Holland introduced his valuable snuffle with much effect and was otherwise good. Mr. Floyd as *Lope Mendez*, played with discretion. Miss Mary Gannon as *Jarnito*, was charming, and Miss Fanny Morant as the blind lady, *Donna Isabella*, displayed the best qualities of a thoroughly cultivated artist. Mr. Whiting as the *King*, gave a very satisfactory rendering of the part. He is a valuable addition to the company. The minor characters were well cast, with the single exception to which we have before referred. The gentleman who played the part of *Don Lopez*, evidently imagined that he was at the Bowery Theatre.

Academy of Music.—Miss Kellogg's *gentres*, last evening, in the opera of "Faust," was welcomed by the best and most fashionable house of the season—certainly the latter. Her performance of *Marguerite* is so well known to the public, and so highly appreciated by the critical portion thereof, that it is unnecessary to dwell on its manifold merits. We have had—so far—no one who could approach her in the *rôle*—no one who could even be mentioned as having approached her—and we hardly expect to find one. The conception of the character is perfect, and its elaboration—although not too apparent—is also perfect. The lady was in excellent voice last night, and sang finely. The audience being largely composed of strangers, did not seize the best points of her performance, but it was none the less admirable. The success of the evening belongs almost entirely to Miss Kellogg. The opera will be repeated on Wednesday. To-night, "Un Ballo in Maschera."

The Hippotheatron.—There will be a complete change of programme at this popular establishment to-night, when Marietta Zanfretta, the brilliant tight-rope danseuse, appears for the first time on horseback in a new equestrian ballet, "La Sylphide," whilst M. Baptiste, the Parisian man-monkey, will appear as the wild man of the woods on horseback. And Eaton Stone, young Carpenter, and all the other leading artists will introduce new and perilous feats. Young Nicolo reappears on the flying trapeze, and the French company in a new BeNet Pantomime entitled "Les Quatre Amant Dupl." a most grand entrée is announced, ("The Four Quarters of the Globe,") which will introduce twelve leading riders; and the Duke's Motto—"I am Here," adopted for a new comic scene between Seigrist and Austin. The programme is replete with attractive novelties. The elegant, refined and strictly moral character of the entertainments at the Hippotheatron entitle them to the patronage they enjoy.

"The Good Time Coming."—It seems the prices of the necessaries of life are coming down; and, as an evidence of this, the "Great American Tea Company" have offered their stock of half a million dollars worth of teas and coffees at retail, at the lowest wholesale prices, to conform to the gold standard. Surely the "good time" is at hand.

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10,000	do.....	214	1200	do.....b3	67
20,000	do.....	213⅝	600	do.....	66⅜
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2000	Erie R	98	1100	do.....b3	66⅜
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200	do.....s10	91⅛	800	Northwestern R....	41
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[Advertisement.]

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and all the people merely players, and we [illegible] that a large portion of the players thereon make use in using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "FRAGRANT SOZODONT," from the immense demand there is for that article—the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

All druggists and perfumers sell it.

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It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

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The great advantage of this system to either sex is already acknowledged as the means of laying the foundation of perfect health and strength, besides affording a source of graceful exercise and amusement.
Classes for Ladies, Monday and Thursday, at 10½ A. M.; Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday, 7½ P. M.
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AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 45th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Sexes, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 20. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MADAME BLICKER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 328 4th-av., announces to her pupils that she is now ready to resume lessons.

MISS WILLIAMS, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., Sept. 20.

CHARLESTOWN SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY of Virginia.—Primary, Classical & Commercial departments. Location of rooms unsurpassed.

ELMS BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn.—Rev. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $400. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS A. M., Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE.—Terms $40 to $60 per quarter ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Connecticut.

ISTRUCTION.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 46 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MRS. GANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT. ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a morning engagement in a private family. She teaches the English, in all its branches, music, German, and French. Private pupils attended to. Address MISS WALTER, Station A.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,704 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 303 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 303 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.
ORGANIZED, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1864.
THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.
CAPITAL $200,000, INVESTED IN UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. STOCKS.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

LUCIUS ROBINSON,	FRED'K M. WINSTON.
WM. V. BRADY,	WM. H. FOLHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	CHARLES H. WELLING,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,	EZRA WHEELER.
LEVI P. STONE,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED.
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	SAM'L. D. BARCOCK.
MARTIN BATES.	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM BETTS.	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	CHARLES C. LITTLE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	ISAAC ARBATT,
JOHN R. FORD,	B. MURRAY, Jr.
SHEPHARD HOMANS,	F. RATCHFORD STARR,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
HALE REMINGTON,	CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	CHARLES H. RAYMOND,
HARVEY B. MERRELL,	M. M. FREEMAN,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,	ALONZO CHILD,

Secretary, CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
Consulting Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, GURDON S. WINSTON, M. D.
Consulting Physician, MINTURN POST, M. D.
Counsel, { Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD. / RICHARD A. McCURDY, Esq.
This Company is now prepared to issue Life Insurance, Endowment and Deferred Annuity Policies.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

PETROLEUM STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NOBLE AND DELEMATED ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has now the largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Kerchain, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer,	Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.	

THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, on the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.
The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¼ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JOHN B. CONTOIT,
WILLIAM SMITH,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
GEORGE B. JACKSON,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
DAVID L. YOUNG,	ELISHA BROOKS,
ERSKINE HEADLESTON,	HENRY O'NEIL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JAMES D. FITCH.
CHARLES H. LEEANY.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice President. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund payment, as required by the trust deed, $50,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:
Nos. 45, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 288, 291, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 423, 479, 491, 495, 524, 545, 560, 631, 668, 706, 716, 738, 763, 823, 907, 922, 944, 945, 977, 1001, 1044, 1245, 1262, 1263, 1278, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1411, 1455, 1477, 1500, 1511, 1603, 1663, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2410, 2416, 2426, 2427, 2457, 2458, 2459, and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2617, 2623, 2641, of $500 each.
The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.
W. SCHALL.
By A. GOETZELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
By order of
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.**

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL,	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER,	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. F. SANGER,	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH,	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS.
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $1,000,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the main through avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company completed, and the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and Horse Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER ONE MILE AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hemlock" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps and all other information can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for a sufficient number of shares to pay off the Volcano lease upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Allegheny River, opposite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more quickly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good boring territory as upon this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive conpperage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7 30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. NOTES converted into 6's of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COMPOUNDED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates,
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.30 LOAN,
And the entire commission of 50-53 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. BUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOBIE, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10-40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed.)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR.
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company, has been executed by the President and the Trustees, under the deed of trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of H. K. JESUP & CO., No. 55 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting, to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $3. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., No. 107 Front-st.,
FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., No. 47 Water-st.,
SMITH FANCHER, Esq., No. 5 Water-st.,
C. HOWE, Jr., Esq., Brooklyn,
A. W. BAKER, Esq., No. 17 William-st.,
E. F. PATCHEN, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st.,
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway,
JNO. D. WING, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.,
ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
J. C. DAYTON, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at 2? per share.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,325,185 41
Overdrafts	274 19
Due from Banks	38,533 28
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $50,400	
Due from Brokers	44,170 04
Specie	112,668 68
Cash Items, viz: Checks received on deposit, &c.	168,357 80
Stocks, $508,108 23, Promissory Notes, and U. S. 7-3.10 and Indebtedness Certificates, $28,950	626,958 23
Bonds and Mortgages	868,465 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	
Bills of Suspended Banks	
Less and Expense Account	23,319 29
Total	$2,605,801 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$601,000 00
Circulation Registered $97,939	
Circulation not Registered 13,924	
Total $211,963	
Less Notes on hand 8,346	203,587 00
Profits	240,997 75
Due to Banks	2,627 16
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	421 00
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
Due Depositors, on Demand	1,553,169 01
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	
Total	$2,605,801 92

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—EPHRAIM D. BROWN, President, and GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, said that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1864, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief: and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
EPHRAIM D. BROWN, President.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of October, 1864.
[SEAL.] J. W. L. BRENEN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK PITTSBURGH, PA. $2,500,000.
SHARES $50,000, OF $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS:

BATEMAN COE	Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY	Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. A. SHREVE	Oil City, Pa.
D. A. STEWART	Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. WEIR	New-York.
CONRAD REITER	Venango Co., Pa.

OFFICERS:
President—BATEMAN COE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—E. WESTERVELT.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—P. CORNELL.....Story Farm.

PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 14th inst., took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.
Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. H. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney.
The offices and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant.
By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

E. C. STELLMAN,
STOCK BROKER,
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
Oil Stocks and Interests at private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

OFFICE OF THE MENOMEE MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 15th inst., it was resolved: That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)
In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 31st inst., when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank of the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. And all outstanding notes of the said Union Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Bank will be held at the Banking room, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Frow-e.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Frowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $85 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR ..... Hepburn ..... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR ..... Knapp ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR ..... Hepburn ..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA ..... Jayne ..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR ..... Bell ..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR ..... (Building) ..... Saturday, Dec. 17.
All at 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo nada* 1,784, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Spencer, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 17 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
TUSCARORA,
Capt. J. D. Helbrew,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unsurpassed accommodations $80. No freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. Stephen G. Russell, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. Wilson, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Mesegaras, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be despatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 26 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
Nov. 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. Lawrence, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, E. Cook, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING WEALTH and good social position, seeks a wife. Essential, on the lady's part, are wealth, education, amiability and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address D. B. S., Station W.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 81 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.: Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 24 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEND FOR
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
SONG BOOK,
If you would have the best. Every piece written expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs.
Price 15 cents. $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

THE BATTLE OF THE ORATORS;
OR
THE GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. HAYNE AND WEBSTER, with Introduction and notes by Prof. Clark, of Union College. For sale by BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st. Price 75 cents.

EXCELSIOR BOOK FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE or Cornet, contains Young Eph's Lament, Faust March and Waltzes, Durang's Ass, Kiss Waltzes, Flanigan's Ball, Flanigan's Wake, Conscript's Waltz. Six different numbers, 25 cents—two numbers, 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 508 Bowery.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FUNNIEST, NO. 5.—The most wonderful, startling and daunting exposé of the bogus, humbugging "Peace" Democracy ever made! Villin-damning, Vernondy-wink, Demilcon-John-ny remember Gumbo! Mac, Belmont and the rest of the "Sneaking Suckers," en route for Salt River on the scow-boat Copperhead! Now ready. Sold here, there and everywhere.

POLITICAL.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.

UNION BATTALION.—A MEETING TO COMplete the organization of the Union Battalion, will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Committee Rooms, No. 654 Broadway. All young men desirous of aiding in the election of Lincoln and Johnson are earnestly requested to be present.
W. T. FARNHAM, President.
W. SUTTON, Treasurer.

GEORGE F. NOYES AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.

REV. W. H. BOOLE AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.

JAMES WOOD AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.

UNION GLEE CLUB AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB AT CLINTON HALL TO-NIGHT.
RALLY, YOUNG MEN

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Regular quarterly meeting at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
P. W. ENOS, President.
CHAS. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

LEGH RICHMOND, G. L. P. W.—HOUSE sold. You can have your share by writing at once to Kingston, N. Y., addressed to Mr. Ingalls.
J. C. W.

NINA M.—STATION D WANTS TO HEAR from you, by an old friend. Address A. B. C., Box No. 15, Post Office—this is for you, so come and comfort her.

THE TURF.

THE TURF—TROTTING.
FASHION COURSE, L. I.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.
MATCH $1,000 MILE HEATS.
DAN PFIFFER names b. m. LADY CLIFTON to 350 pounds, wagon and driver.
JOHN LOVETT names br. c. BRUNO, in harness.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Canal streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1-61.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from said date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister Plenipotentiary and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 47, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.
Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give the regiment already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN LARDY, Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK HEKENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. CODWISE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Fourth night of
THE COMPACT.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, YOUNG, W. R. FLOYD, JOHN SEFTON, WILLING, MOORE, WRIGHT, BROWN, PARKES, W. LEAMSON, PEPPE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. W. R. FLOYD, Mrs. and Miss MAURICE, in their original characters.
New and beautiful scenery, superb costumes and appointments.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC.
composed expressly for the play.
Other novelties in active preparation.
Due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

WALLACK'S
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
THE COMPACT,
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCE AT 7 3-4.
FIFTY-SIXTH NIGHT
of the triumphant engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
The enthusiastic reception nightly accorded to the uproariously laughable one act Comedy called
LOVE IN LIVERY,
induces the management to invite the
SPECIAL ATTENTION
of the public to MR. CLARKE'S
EXQUISITELY COMIC PERSONATION
OF
PAUL PATENT.
So unbounded was the merriment awakened that again and again the progress of the comedy was interrupted by
CONTINUOUS PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND DELIGHT.
It will be preceded by, for the fifteenth time, that most amusing of Shakespeare's creations,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
In which Mr. CLARKE appears as DROMIO of SYRACUSE. The opening nights of next week must be
THE LAST NIGHTS
of this great combination bill. The public should, therefore, not lose the few opportunities left.
Will shortly be revived MORTON'S celebrated Comedy of the
SCHOOL OF REFORM.
In which Mr. CLARKE will essay the character of BOB TYKE.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
DEPOT, Nos. 512 AND 514 BROADWAY.
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
THE TOWN EXCITED!
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED!
THE PRESS INDORSE IT!
THE PUBLIC PATRONIZE IT!
SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HAPPY!
SIXTY THOUSAND PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO THE DELIGHTED PURCHASERS
OF
SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS.
In consequence of the
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
and the universal satisfaction given by
THESE GIGANTIC CONCERTS,
the Directors would respectfully announce that
THE SIXTH GRAND CONCERT
will take place
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,
WHEN
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARTISTS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD
will appear in a
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
The sale of Tickets will be continued daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at
Nos. 512 and 514 BROADWAY.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
FREE PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY
RENEWED.
PIANOS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, TEA-SETS, BREAKFAST-SETS,
SILVER CASTERS,
ICE-PITCHERS, COFFEE-URNS,
A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY,
among the articles
GIVEN AWAY
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Oct. 18,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.
BY TWELVE EMINENT ARTISTS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON HORSEBACK.
SECOND NIGHT OF
a new comic act by MM. SEAGRIST and AUSTIN:
I AM HERE.
REAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG NICOLO.
Second night of a new comic ballet pantomime,
LES QUATRE AMANT DU PI.
YOUNG CARPENTER, the Wild Horseman.
EATON STONE, the Rider of the World.
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
JESTERS—Mr. N. AUSTIN and Mr. JAMES COOKE.
Admission: Reserved Seats, 15 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performances begin at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY BY S. R. LESK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already been extensively read in the journals in which they were originally printed. The critics unanimously agree that this is the best adaptation of DICKENS ever presented, and the acting all that could be desired. The public have endorsed this verdict by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES during the past three weeks.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT CAST,
EVERY NIGHT ONLY.

LECTURES.

OUR WAR AND GEN. GRANT.
BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST.
REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,
Author of "Life of Napoleon," "Civil War in America," &c., will deliver a lecture on the above-named subject, at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING Oct. 18.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, Astor House, and corner Canal-st. and Broadway, and at the book and music stores.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the annexed decretal order of sale from the Court of Chancery, made in the suit of Francis Day and Hunter, executors of Elias Hunter, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al., to me directed, I will sell at public auction, at the court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, of the said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson Summit Corner, its junction with said railroad, through Akron, to Millersburgh, a distance of about sixty-one miles. Millersburgh, Holmes County, Ohio, is also the Akronic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville, the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure of all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, engine-houses, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of the said road, and also all

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
TEAS
TO CONFORM TO THE
GOLD STANDARD.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF TEAS
OF
$500,000
AT RETAIL,
BY THE
POUND OR BOX,
AT
LOWER PRICES
than any other Importer will sell by the cargo.
THE COMPANY ARE NOW SELLING
OOLONGS at 60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.
MIXED—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.
GREEN TEAS—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1; very best, $1 20.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; very best, $1 20.
YOUNG HYSON—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the best, $1 20.
UNCOLORED JAPAN—Good, $1; very good, $1 10; the very best, $1 20.
HYSON, IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER—The best, $1 20.
ALSO,
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
COFFEE,
BY THE
POUND OR BAG.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NO. 45 VESEY-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
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TO CONFORM TO THE
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4078. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. PRICE, FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official Dispatches from the War Department.

HOOD TRYING TO ESCAPE.

SHERMAN PRESSING HIM CLOSELY.

The Rebel Army Will Not Fight.

Hood Retreats Toward the Coosa River.

Gen. Slocum in Possession of Atlanta.

Plenty of Provisions and Forage There.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has been received:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1864—3 P. M.

Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night, and SHERMAN at Ship's Gap.

The report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen.

Another official dispatch, dated at Chattanooga, is as follows:

I left Gen. SHERMAN at Ship Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious.

Gen. SLOCUM is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage.

Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet.

If he wants to invade Tennessee as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured.

The losses in men thus far, have been in our favor.

Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered, the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault "no prisoners would be taken."

Rome is all right. C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1864, 9 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The subjoined dispatches have reached the Department this afternoon:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 4 P. M., Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. SHERMAN:

SHIP'S GAP, 5 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 16, 1864.

We took Ship's Gap to-day, capturing a part of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went south from Villanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains; but by to-morrow I can move in any direction.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 30,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known. There is no additional news from the Tennessee River except that RODDY's forces moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17—10 P. M.

The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at daylight this morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The country south and southwest of Lafayette, is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army, vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by tough hills, and destitute of food for men or beast, until you reach the Coosa River, a distance equal to three days forced marches.

C. A. DANA,
Acting Secretary of War.

DETAILS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

HOOD'S army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-three miles, between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, also between Big Shanty and Allatoona.

The rebel Commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening the garrison with death if his command was not complied with. Col. WEAVER, of the Eighth Ohio, commanding the post, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing, the rebel forces withdrew.

The enemy advanced upon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot by Col. JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, who could have easily held the town, if so disposed.

Tunnel Hill was unmolested. The cars and building at that station were destroyed.

From that point Hood went southward on the road, and was confronted by the Fourth Corps, under Gen. STANLEY, at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued. The result is not obtainable.

BEAUREGARD is reported to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Mississippi, Hood being only the Commander of this department.

SHERMAN is watching every move of his antagonist, and important operations may be expected soon from that quarter.

A dispatch this morning reports Hood at Somerville. No reinforcements have reached him, and his militia have nearly all deserted him. Prominent military men believe that the rebel movement will result disastrously to them. Some rebel force is reported at Cedar Hill, near Springfield, Tenn., under HOLMES. The guerrillas have opened a recruiting camp there.

The river has raised two feet on the Harpeth shoals, but is now falling.

Movements of Gens. Sherman and Hood—A Battle Cannot Long be Delayed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"Gen. Hood was at Ship's Gap, three miles east of Lafayette, on the 16th instant. Gen. SHERMAN was close on him. A battle cannot long be delayed."

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley—Guerrilla Skirmishing—Arrival of Captured Guns—The Manassas Gap Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The *Bulletin* says: "A gentleman who left Winchester last Saturday, reports that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerrillas in the valley, but nothing serious had occurred, and the supply trains were moving regularly with strong escorts.

On Friday last our pickets at Martinsburgh were driven in by a guerrilla force.

Eleven guns, captured from the rebels by SHERIDAN, had arrived at Winchester, and on Friday two more came in. They were formerly United States guns, and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsenals, forts, &c., by the rebels.

SHERIDAN was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, &c. The destruction of mills, barns, &c., was going on, so that the rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the valley.

A considerable force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal to guard the railroad, which is to be opened to Manassas Junction, so as to secure communication with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rectortown.

FROM CITY POINT.

A Reconnoissance—Capture of Guerrillas—Spirit of the People—Deaths in the Hospitals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Rumors have reached us of another brisk engagement between the enemy and the Tenth Corps, with the usual repulse of the former; but, as your correspondent with the Army of the James is keeping a sharp lookout upon all matters on his "beat," it is superfluous for me to intrude my version.

A spirited little reconnoissance has just taken place, noticeable not so much for any magnitude of results as for the coolness, audacity and celerity of the whole movement. It had been noticed, for a short time past, that the rebels to the south of our lines were getting somewhat troublesome; unable to do anything to excite apprehension, but teazing us in the way of cutting our telegraph lines, &c. Gen. GRANT determined to put a stop to their amusement, by showing the guerrillas and bushwhackers round about that he has his eye upon them.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th, at 3½ A. M., Capt. J. W. MASON, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, accompanied by Lieuts. W. H. CHURCHILL and J. H. KANE, of the same regiment, with Lieut. E. V. ANDRUSS, of the Ordnance Department, and fifty men, left City Point for Fort Powhatan. They arrived at the latter place at early dawn; started again at 5 A. M., for Cabin Point, which they reached at 8 A. M.; then proceeded to Spring Grove, where they arrived at about 10 A. M., a distance altogether of thirty-two miles.

Here the column divided, one party, under Lieut. KANE, accompanied by Lieut. ANDRUSS, going by way of Old Court-house, while the other, under Capt. MASON, proceeded by telegraph road toward Swan Point. On the way to the Court-house, Lieut. KANE's party arrested three guerrillas, and took one horse and a mule. Both parties met near Swan Point. Here they were informed by some negroes that three guerrillas were ahead, on the way to Surrey Court-house. Capt. MASON detailed Sergeant BUCKLEY and six men to intercept them there. In the meantime Lieut. KANE made a detour by another road leading from Swan Point to Surrey Court-house, and captured three guerrillas and one horse. Sergeant BUCKLEY came up with the guerrillas at Surrey Court-house, where a brisk little fight took place among the few houses there, ending in driving the rebels, killing Capt. CLEMENS, of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, and wounding another man.

Fearing that the small party might be surrounded—for the rebel scouts are so active that the movement of our men had already flown ahead of them through the country, Sergeant BUCKLEY thought it best to rejoin his companions, and the whole party returned. They arrived at City Point at 3 P. M. yesterday, the 14th, after having ridden 80 miles, far into the rebel territory, captured and brought in seven guerrillas, four horses and two mules, killed one man and wounded another. Had they been in larger numbers they would have done more; but this little raid will have the effect of teaching some of the "detailed" men of JEFF. DAVIS' army—ostensibly farmers and non-combatants, but in reality scouts and bushwhackers—that our army is about.

Our officers say that they found the bitterest feeling prevailing wherever they went, although, on one or two occasions, the people spoke with politeness. To the question: "Are you a Unionist?" a proud and emphatic "No," would be returned; and when asked: "Will you take the oath of allegiance?" the reply was invariably, "No, never." Nothing can convince them that the rebel army will ever be defeated in Virginia.

I send you a complete list of the deaths which have occurred in the Depot Field Hospital, Army of the Potomac, during the month of September; deaths, be it remembered, resulting from *all* causes, by which you will be able to note the wonderfully small amount of mortality among our troops, especially in the Cavalry Department.

In gathering the necessary information I had occasion to visit, for the first time, the beautiful hospital in this neighborhood belonging to the cavalry corps, and under the care of Dr. S. B. W. MITCHELL, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Surgeon in charge; the Superintendents of burials being effected by Rev. JOHN F. MINES, Post Chaplain of the cavalry corps. This hospital—a perfect little gem in its way—is most beautifully located on a rising ground overlooking the Appomattox, with the land sloping in every direction, so as to form perfect natural draining. The tents, instead of being ranged in regular streets, as usual, are clustered in detached masses of three tents each, and placed *en echelon*, so as to allow the air to circulate among them from all points of the compass. Nothing can exceed the order, cleanliness and charming quietude which I found reigning at this pretty spot, with its peaceful cemetery of honored graves sleeping calmly at its base, and recalling vividly to mind SHELLEY's rapturous apostrophe to the English burial ground at Rome.

Dr. MITCHELL kindly afforded me some statistical information which may prove as interesting to your readers as it did to myself. During the first year's organization of this cavalry corps hospital, (which took place under him by Gen. PLEASANTON's order,) and ending July 31, 1864, of the whole number of sick and wounded received during the year there were returned to duty 31½ per cent, sent North to General Hospital 51 per cent, died, *two per cent!*—remaining, only 13 per cent. Considering that during that period some 7,000 or 8,000 men have passed under the care of Dr. MITCHELL and about 37 Assistant Surgeons, at 17 different stations, from Warrentown Junction to this place. This is certainly a most wonderful and satisfactory exhibit. Only two men dead out of every hundred, and that including not only diseases but cases of wounded brought for treatment from the battle-field! It certainly speaks volumes either for the careful treatment of our medical officers, or the iron constitution of our men, or, perhaps, for both.

But, apart from the admirable care so observable everywhere among the patients, I was no less struck by the scrupulous exactness with which our hospital books are kept. Not a man dies but his name, asstime and place of death and burial, the nature of his disease, are all as scrupulously noted down for reference as the pages of a commercial directory. Even what little effects he left behind him are recorded, to the minutest item. Here is one instance, culled at random from the pages of the hospital record here:

FREDERICK BROWN,

Private Co. D, First Massachusetts Cavalry, admitted Sept. 21, sick from field. Complaint, chronic diarrhœa; died Sept. 23, 1864.

EFFECTS.

One silver watch, No. 53,073; one gold chain; one gold ring; one pair boots; one cap; one shirt; one pair of drawers.

By the way, while on this subject, it may be well to tell anxious inquirers at home, that in sending letters respecting their friends in the army they should be sure and give the addresses distinctly, stating the corps, the regiment, and, if possible, even the company. Where hundreds of thousands of names are in question, people have not the remotest idea of the unnecessary trouble they give the willing authorities of our hospitals and sister benevolent institutions by neglecting this simple precaution.

We had quite a nice little entertainment last evening, at the new "Motthy House," which might be looked upon as a sort of house-warming. A spontaneous concert was got up, the only performers being three privates here: SAMUEL DE VERE, of the Ninth New-York Militia, and JAMES G. NASH and WM. H. DAVIDSON, both of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers. DE VERE is Gen. GRANT's coachman, and so consummate a performer on the banjo is he that the General, two or three times a week, gets him to leave his six horses for a while to come and charm him with the strains of music. I am not exaggerating when I say that in the hands of this private soldier, as I heard him play last evening, the banjo was made an instrument for conveying sweet and refined music, such as I never before thought it capable of, from anything I had ever heard in public, while his execution was as brilliant as any to be found among the best band of minstrels. His singing was equally beautiful and effective. As I sat listening to the performances of these three private soldiers, I could not help thinking what a comment they formed upon the character of the component parts of our armies. No wonder we heard the boast that American "bayonets think," when the rank and file is made up of such stuff; of men capable of doing and making anything—from a pin to an anchor, from a girl's thimble to a gunboat, from knocking Richmond about JEFF's ears with cannon balls, to improvising a concert or writing an epic poem. Several officers were present on the occasion, among whom I noticed Capt. SCOVILLE, Lieut. PERRYCK, Col. SKINNER, and others.

The weather continues most lovely, and this, taken in connection with the good news you have just sent us from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, keeps everything and everybody bright and hopeful.

J. R. HAMILTON.

DEATHS IN THE DEPOT FIELD HOSPITAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT CITY POINT, VA., FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Ninth Corps.

G. W. Carpenter, Co. D, 24th New-York Cavalry, heart disease, Sept. 2.
Riley Pettle, Co. B, 2d New-York M. Rifles, Sept. 2.
James J. Morse, Co. L, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery, diarrhœa, Sept. 5.
Lewis Weaver, Co. F, 2d New-York M. Rifles, heart disease, Sept. 6.
Wm. W. Snyder, Co. A, 50th Pennsylvania, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 6.
Ed. H. Murphy, 27th N. Y. Battery. Sept. 6.
Gardiner Gordon, Co. B, 7th Wis., diarr. Sept. 8.
Joseph Cronk, Co. E, 109th N. Y., diarrhœa, Sept. 11.
E. M. Scott, Co. H, 17th Michigan, Sept. 11.
Palmer R. Avery, Co. G, 179th New-York, diphtheria, Sept. 12.
John Vacht, Co. D, 2d Penn. L. A. Sept. 13.
Theodore Johnson, Co. D, 109th N. Y. Sept. 15.
John Clarson, Co. D, 51st N. Y., Sept. 15.
Joseph Hascall, Co. F, 58th N. Y.. Sept. 15.
George Gregg, Co. I, 2d N. Y. M. R., Sept 15.
Fitzhugh Cross, Co. C, 24th New-York Cavalry, inflammation of the bowels, Sept. 15.
George Averill, Co. K, 109th N. Y., Sept. 15.
Willard Hill, Co. I, 33th Wisconsin, Sept. 17.
John Ortell, Co. H, 46th N. Y., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 23.
Wm. H. Cook, Co. I, 37th Wisconsin, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.

Second Corps.

Eli J. Wright, Co. A, 5th Mich., injuries, Sept. 2.
F. Grenenger, Co. A., 73d New-York, Sept. 2.
Geo. W. Grant, Co. H, 1st Mass. H. A., consumption, Sept. 8.
Geo. W. Lake, Co. E, 26th Mich., wounds, Sept 8.
Lewis Brandt, Co. A, 7th N. Y., diarrhœa, Sept. 9.
Edwin W. Ball, Co. L, 1st Mass H. A., diarrhœa, Sept. 11.
Patrick Donovan, Co. D, 2d N. Y. H. A., Sept. 12.
John H. Brown, 3d Vermont Battery, Sept. 15.
Andrew D. Hall, Co. I, 1st Me. H. A., Sept. 17.
Edward Green, Co. B, 8th N. Y. H. A., Sept. 17.
Eugent Newbert, Co. A, 164th N. Y. Vol., Sept. 18.
Wm. A. Austin, Co. L, 2d N. Y. H. A., typhoid fever, Sept. 19.
Andrew Longfield, Co. L, 8th N. Y. H. A., paralysis, Sept. 20.
Wm. Finnigan, Co. F, 11th Mass., remittent fever Sept. 20.
Nathan Hignett, Co. E, 1st Del., wounds, Sept. 21
John Albus, Co. D, 7th Va., chronic diarrhœa Sept. 24.
John Fidmarsh, Co. A, 1st N. H. H. A., remittent fever, Sept. 25.
Wm. A. Hood, citizen, Sept. 25.
David Whitmayer, Co. C., 116th Penn., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
David McMann, Co. H, 19th Me., remittent fever, Sept. 28.
Daniel Broom, Co. H, 120th N. Y., heart disease, Sept. 29.
Patrick Jones, 5th U. S. Battery, dysentery, Sept. 30.
James Lawless, Co. B, 2d N. Y. H. A., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 30.

Fifth Corps.

Ludwick Rieser, Band, 10th U. S., Sept. 5.
A. Shenberger, Co. H., 187th Pennsylvania, Sept. 5.
Eugene Orr, Co. E, 1st New-York H. A., Sept. 8.
Wm. B. Comly, Co., E 8th Md., typhoid fever, Sept. 9.
Milo T. Buckingham Co E, 1st N. Y. H. A typhoid fever, ., Sept. 10
H. Schubze, Co. G, 8th Maryland, typhoid fever, Sept, 11.
James A. Burch, Co. A, 94th New-York, typhoid fever, Sept. 13.
Joseph Tait, Co. B, 1st New-York H. A., typhoid fever, Sept. 15.
Joseph Yorke, Co. H, 17th U. S., diphtheria, Sept. 16.
Sergt. Patrick Bradley, Co. C, 16th Mich., wounds, Sept. 17.
George E. Wines, Co. H, 56th Penn., wounds, Sept. 17.
E. H. Bancroft, Co. B, 16th Mich. S. S. chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 16.
Samuel Beavers, 107th Penn., dysentery, Sept. 21.
James D. Fisher, Co. H, 83d Penn., dysentery, Sept. 20.

LIST OF DEATHS IN CAVALRY CORPS HOSPITAL, A. P., DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Thomas Tulley, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot wound, head, Sept. 3.
John S. Fullerton, Co. M, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, gun shot wound, head, Sept. 5.
Michael D. Bosard, Co. L, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, inflammation of the bowels, Sept. 6.
David Way, Co. K, 6th Michigan Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 6.
Benj. F. Hibbs, Sergt. Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot fracture, left leg.
James E. Rood, Co. A, 1st New-York Dragoons, typho malarial fever, Sept. 10.
Morris F. Nangle, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot fracture, right knee. Sept. 11th.
Allen L. West, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, diarrhœa. Sept. 15.
Daniel M. Tibbetts, Co. D, 1st Delaware Cavalry, apoplexy, Sept. 15.
Jeremiah H. Phillips, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 6th Ohio Cavalry, acute dysentery, Sept. 19.
John D. Hance, Co. K, 3rd New-York Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 19.
George Campbell, Co. E, 6th Ohio Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 19.
Thomas Myers, Co. D, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 19.
Frederick Brown, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts, Cavalry, chronic dysentery, Sept. 22.
Henry H. Cox, Co. A, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, debility from miasmatic disease, Sept. 3.
Liberty B. Spalding, Co. D, 1st Maine Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 26.
George Hart, Co. A. 1st Connecticut Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 26.
Jacob Coup, Co. K. 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa. Sept. 26.
Aaron Blair, Co. B. 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
Jacob Stotzel, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
Peter Seigle, Co. J. 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 28.
Adam Frenchman, Co. A. 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 29.

Arrivals from Gen. Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A large number of officers and soldiers came up in the mail-boat from City Point, to-day. She reports nothing of importance, excepting reports of occasional skirmishing and firing heard in that vicinity.

FROM FLORIDA.

Gen. Asboth's Expedition—The General's Wound.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 5, 1864:

"Gen. ASBOTH, who was so seriously wounded at Marianna, Fla., was taken yesterday noon from his immovable position to a more comfortable one. His arm, with the double fracture, was placed in an angular splint, and the other wound was properly examined and dressed.

The General, though he took chloroform, was yet fully conscious, and conversed fluently and in a joking manner with those around him, evidently not suffering much pain under the operation. Among the medical officers in attendance was Dr. PALMER, the Fleet Surgeon, Navy Surgeon TURNER, rebel Admiral BUCHANAN's Fleet Surgeon CONRAD and others.

Dr. PALMER is confident that the arm can be saved and the General soon brought again into the saddle. The General himself is in the best of spirits, continuing to attend to his official duties, and resorting at times to the diversions of the chess board, which he plays with equal fondness and skill."

From Newbern—No Abatement of the Yellow Fever.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HATTERAS, N. C., Oct. 16—5 P. M.

I have only time to write you a line per steamer *Hays*, from Hatteras, where I have just arrived from Newbern. There is no abatement in the fever, or in the number of deaths, only through the scarcity of the population, nor are there signs of frost, which is the only hope for the remaining few. Many a distressed family is to be found in Newbern this day. Would to heaven that the sympathetic heart of the North, could but realize our condition. Beaufort, Moorehead City, Washington, and many other places, are suffering. More anon. DIDO.

DEATH OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A Gallant Officer Gone—His Death from Fever—Sudden and Unexpected.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY died in this city this evening of fever. He arrived here on the 11th in very poor health, and has been gradually sinking ever since.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Oct. 17.

The mailboat has not arrived from City Point. Gen. BUTLER arrived this morning from the front. All was quiet at the latest advices.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Isaac Cook, 4th U S Colored.	M M Maurey, 1st N Y M R.
John Hench, 58th Penn.	J Snyder, 6th U S Colored.
Wm Hamilton (rebel.)	C H Augustus, 6th U S Col'd
Tim Cain, 96th New-York.	G Hardy, 13th N H.
Thos Lessett, 2d Penn.	J T Church, 16th N Y.
Chas Page, 2d N H.	Jas Turner, 115th N Y.
Jas Queor, 142d New-York.	L Ding, 1st N Y M R.

The British Province Confederation.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Conference hold two sittings daily. The discussion continues on the constitution of the Upper House.

An English company has made favorable offers to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to construct a railroad uniting St. John and Halifax, forming a part of the inter-colonial railroad.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

PRICE'S headquarters are reported to be at Lexington. Gen. CURTIS drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and his advance at last accounts was 15 miles this side.

A duel was fought on Monday morning, between Maj. GREBE and Capt. HANSEN, of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, in which the latter was severely, and the former slightly, wounded. The affair is universally condemned by army officers.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Unconditional Union State Convention met here to-day to make nominations under the new Constitution. The following ticket was presented: For Governor, Hon. THOMAS H. SWANN; Lieut.-Governor, Dr. C. C. COX; Attorney-General, ALEXANDER RANDALL; Court of Appeals, Judge WEBEL. The convention was largely attended.

Pennsylvania Election.

TONAWANDA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Bradford County (official)—MERCUR, Union, 5,312; PIOLLET, Democrat, 2,595. Union majority, 3,717—a Union loss, as compared with CURTIN's vote, of 1,151.

MERCUR's majority in the district will be between 300 and 400.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Nineteenth District—Cameron County, (official)—Union majority, 73; a Union loss of 29 as compared with CURTIN's vote.

Fourteenth District—Snyder County, (official)—Union majority, 165; a Democratic gain of 262.

The official votes of Wyoming, York and Adams Counties are not in.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

No home vote will be sent here, officially, until the soldiers' vote is counted.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Tenth District.—Lebanon County—Official Union majority, 716; Union loss, 209.

Sixteenth District.—Fulton County—Official Democratic majority, 290; Democratic gain, 20.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

The best and most reliable authorities here figure up a Union majority of three hundred on the home vote in Pennsylvania. Close work that! The State has undoubtedly gone Union in every possible way. The National Union party will have a majority on the home vote; they will have at least twenty thousand on the army vote; they will have sixteen Congressmen certain, out of twenty-four, a gain of four; they will have a majority of six or seven in the State Senate, a gain of five or six, and they will have a majority of twenty-five or twenty-six in the House of Representatives, being a gain of eighteen or nineteen. On joint ballot in the Legislature, the Unionists will have at least twenty-nine majority.

Following is a correct list of Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania last Tuesday. Thayer and Barker are "out of the woods," they have both received quite a respectable majority, with the aid of the soldier vote; not, so, however, with Ketchum, who still lacks ninety-nine votes of making the election; subsequent additional army returns may elect him; this seems so probable, indeed, that I have inserted his name in the list among the gains.

Myer Strouse will be run pretty hard on the soldier's vote, but it is almost too much to hope for his defeat.

Coffroth's majority will also be run down by the soldiers, but it is scarcely possible to defeat him. The same may also be said of John L. Dawson.

First District—Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
Second District—Charles O'Neill, Union.
Third District—Leonard Rivers, Union.
Fourth District—Wm. D. Kelley, Union.
Fifth District—M. Russell Thayer, Union.
Sixth District—B. Markley Boyer, Democrat.
Seventh District—John M. Broomall, Union.
Eighth District—Sydenham E. Ancona, Democrat.
Ninth District—Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
Tenth District—Myer Strouse, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Philip Johnson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—W. W. Ketchum, Union.
Thirteenth District—Ulysses Murcur, Union.
Fourteenth District—George F. Miller, Union.
Fifteenth District—A. J. Glossbrenner, Dem.
Sixteenth District—A. H. Coffroth, Dem.
Seventeenth District—Abraham A. Barker, Union.
Eighteenth District—Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
Nineteenth District—Glenni W. Scofield, Union.
Twentieth District—C. V. Culver, Union.
Twenty-first District—John L. Dawson, Dem.
Twenty-second District—James K. Moorhead, Union.
Twenty-third District—Thomas Williams, Union.
Twenty-fourth District—George V. Lawreace, Union.

RECAPITULATION.—National Union, 16; Democratic, 8. A Union gain of 4.

The Senate stands as follows:

Union Senators, 20; Democratic, 13. Union majority, 7. Gain, 6.

The House stands:

National Union members, 63; Democrats, 37. Union majority, 26.

Union majority on joint ballot, 33.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Parties in Mexico—Freedom of the Press—Banditti in Cuba, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

After the late stirring events and struggle in Northern Mexico, attention reverts and is almost concentrated on the State of Oajaca, which still holds aloft the banner of freedom and nationality, "torn, but flying." There, under the leadership of PORFIRIO DIAZ, the bold mountaineers keep the French at bay and proclaim their preference for JUAREZ. Their enemies, unable to penetrate into their homes, blame the excessive rains as the cause, but showed their sense of the energetic resistance they found, by their care in fortifying the principal points as they advanced.

The papers of the Empire boast that the guerrillas must at last be exterminated, but confess it will be slow work, as it is more easy for them to subsist and wage war than for regular troops; and yet, but recently, a party of twenty entered the town of San Angel, close to the capital, set the prisoners free, and walked off with a large supply of muskets. In the meantime the writers of the Empire deprecate the rancor of their ultra-reactionist supporters, and beg them to forego all hopes of impossible restorations, which attempts will only serve to disgust and irritate many neutrals who are watching the progress of events. They fear that they will realise VICTOR HUGO's definition, "To be ultra is to attack the sceptre in the name of the throne. It is to be so strongly *for* that it is *against*."

A recent incident at Vera Cruz enables us to judge of the amount of liberty accorded to the press by the recent *very liberal* decree. One thought occurs on hearing of such liberality: What, then, will be MAXIMILIAN's conservatism? But to proceed. The *Revista*, of that city, has received its first warning from the Civil Prefect, because, in an article deploring the suppression of an annual national festival in celebration of the entry of the Liberating army into Mexico city during the war of independence, the following passage occurs:

"We who were born Mexicans, and consider that an honor and cause for pride, shall always consecrate a place in our memory to the heroes of the Independence. They gave us a country, because they were Mexicans; they *taught us to be freemen*, because their way of thinking rejected slavery; they *left us unrestrained to seek for happiness*, and if we have not found it, ours is the fault."

The decision of the Prefect is:

"Said paragraphs contain offensive allusions and criminations which tend to maintain discord and encourage party spirit."

VIDAURRI and QUIROGA having suffered a political *auto-da-fé*, or, in other words, been shown up in the newspapers, have been permitted to approach the Imperial footstool, and even had the high honor to dine with their Imperial master at Guanajuato. Why not revive the ceremonial of the Court of Montezuma, and suffer nobody to dine with the Emperor, an occasional dish sent to an especial favorite, and eaten standing, being the utmost limit of condescension. No doubt these ex-republicans would feel highly honored, and with gusto "eat their pudding and hold their tongue."

On board the *Clyde* came, as passenger, M. CORTA, who has been discharging the important and delicate functions of Extraordinary Commissioner from the French Government. MAXIMILIAN and his Ministers consulted him continually; indeed, he took a part in all their consultations—a fact, no doubt, highly to his credit, but rather derogatory to the assumed independence of a court which is clamorous for recognition. How will England like to have a French Proconsul presiding at the Council Board, and dictating a tariff? M. CORTA, who is a member of the French Legislature, is staying a few days here, and will then proceed to France by way of New-York.

The authorities in Mexico City have repealed the decree of the 17th of May last, in relation to the payment of customs duties, and which weighed heavily on the merchants. In future, only 25 per cent. of the duty on imports will be exacted in dollars; the remainder can be paid in smaller money. (?) any duties paid in the capital or interior, one-half the amount must be in dollars.

The boldness of the thieves in Havana has for some time been greatly on the increase; thus, a short time since, the owner of a small cigar-store in the principal square, and close to the palace of the Captain-General, was seized and bound whilst in an inner room by some of these pests of society, and robbed of sixteen ounces, whilst the robbery was crowned for boldness and dexterity by an accomplice, who, meanwhile quietly took his place behind the counter and served such customers as entered. But the robbery is frequently accompanied by a gratuitous cruelty, which it is difficult to believe, as when lately two negroes in a central part of the city, early in the evening, robbed a poor seller of lottery tickets to the amount of $15, and on leaving inflicted a severe wound in his neck. But it is in the country districts that robbery has become a great social evil—so great that I am surprised the various Cuban writers who have treated on the development of its agriculture and latent wealth have not perceived the principal bar to the all-spread of a rural population. A writer in the *Siglo*, who is well versed in the state of the island, observes:

"The influence which banditti exercise in a great part of our rural districts is much greater than can be imagined. The terror with which they inspire the planters, produces between the two a sort of friendship or alliance which is truly shameful. The landowner has to extend a friendly hand to the malefactor in order not to see his estates set on fire or himself assaulted on the highway or in his own dwelling; and in such a degree does the fear infused by the robbers rise, that frequently the planters threatened and robbed not only are silent as to the outrages of which they have been the victims, but even deny the fact to persons who are better informed, being frightened at the thought that the banditti may avenge themselves for any complaint or appeal. Nearly all the inhabitants of the district which the robbers control, conceal any robbery or violence committed against them, they object to testify before the courts, as to what they know about crimes often done before their eyes, and publicly contradict any person who has the courage to give information of the offences."

The late Chief Judge of the Island, Señor TOSON, complained bitterly of this great impediment to the supremacy of the law, and public attention is at length directed to the subject.

Our fishermen and *savans* are busy discussing the appearance of a sea-monster, though one not even so large as that of the Norwegian bishop, the British captain and the fishermen of Long Island Sound, but still not to be sneered at for size, since a fish forty-eight feet long is not seen every day. But hear Professor POEY on the subject. He had talked with a celebrated catcher of sharks who saw it off Punt, Brava, it lifted its head out of the water, opened its mouth, well provided with upper and lower teeth the tail was vertical and the color of a dark shade with yellow spots. Several fishermen have seen it, and all agree that it does not spout water like a whale.

Mr. POEY is inclined to think that it is a large shark, although the largest of these seas the *Alecrin* does not exceed 15 feet in length. There is, however, in the Mediterranean, a shark thirty feet long. In the belly of one of this species were once found a horse and a man, both entire; but the form of the head is different, and the Havana naturalist opines, it is of a species as yet unknown. A subscription has been opened to send its discover or its centure, when, if successful, its photograph will be taken, and so ends this fish story.

The late arrivals from St. Domingo confirm the news of the proposed arrangement, but give no further particulars. In St. Domingo the news of peace was received with great joy, and a band of music at once perambulating the streets playing national and cheerful tunes.

The news of the late bold attempt on the lake steamers has probably been the cause of rumors afloat in this port with respect to similar acts meditated on board a steamer which lately left for your city, but no doubt its arrival has demonstrated the emptiness of such *on dits*.

LARA.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia with Dates to Oct. 9.

The Effect of Sheridan's Victories in the Shenandoah Valley.

An Address to President Lincoln from Amsterdam.

Important French Diplomatic Appointments

M. Chateau Renard Minister to Washington.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning.

The steamer *City of Cork* and *Pennsylvania* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 8th, and at Liverpool on the evening of the 7th of October.

The *America* arrived off Southampton the night of the 8th inst.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 7th, and at Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst.

Steamer *St. Andrew* arrived out on the 8th, and the *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived out on the 9th.

A dispatch dated Liverpool, Oct. 8, notes another dull day in commercial circles, but no additional failures have transpired.

A Madrid telegram says the recall of Admiral PRIM from the Pacific is decided upon.

Measures have also been adopted for the future command and destination of the Pacific squadron.

A Melbourne Telegram of the 25th August says there are indications of securing peace in New-Zealand.

The *Times*, of Oct. 8, in an editorial on SHERIDAN's second defeat of EARLY, says it will necessarily strengthen LINCOLN's political position.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Consternation of the Secessionists in Paris—The Emperor's New Policy—A Bombshell in the Reactionist Camp—Southern Pauperism in Paris—Mr. Mason in a New Hat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The Secessionists in Paris are in the greatest consternation.

The hopes founded upon the adoption of a reactionary policy by the Emperor, and favorable to the recognition of the Slave Confederacy as well as favorable to the pretensions of the feudal power of Europe, as Austria in Rome, has been suddenly dashed by the new treaty with Italy, marking the era of a new progressive régime, and boding as ill to the tories in Dixie as to the tories in Europe.

The Emperor, who owes his power to the masses of the people, has at length felt that he must prove faithful to them in Italy as well as in France, and the same logic will deter him from recreancy to their interests in Austria.

For some time past it seemed as if the Reactionists would have their own way. Kings, Princes, nobles, and gay attractive ladies rushed madly about from one fashionable watering place to the other to proclaim the good news that the good old times had come back—that the slave aristocracy would carry the day in the new, and the feudal aristocracy the victory in the old world.

For a time all was joy and ecstacy in slavery and feudal circles. Antique personages, who were believed to have been guillotined many years ago, made their reappearance on the Boulevards, to the great astonishment of the *Jarpins

fancy oneself in the Spottswood House at Richmond, or in the New-York Hotel, (in BUCHANAN'S times.) To the compartively well-off Southerners, who room in the hotel, we added the crowds of the short-cashed, who venture forth in the evening from their subterranean hiding-places to dwell the secession throng in the bar-room (*cafe*) of the Grand Hotel. These unshaved, shirtless, and penniless Mississippians nold soft converse, and s, ik and chew with sinister-looking Alabamians. The cause of the rebellion is written upon their dark brows; and after trying in vain to borrow a few francs for tobacco and brandy, they rush back in despair to the Boulevards, back to their dreary dens in the back alleys and miserable lanes, where the *Americaines du sud* abound, and where their mode of living adds little to the financial or fashionable reputation of the Confederacy. There is not even ready money enough to keep the *Index* in London going on steadily, and on inquiring for the rebel sheet at Galignani's Reading-room, the young man replies that it is no longer taken in, and added that it was no use paying subscription for a paper which appears only by fits and starts. I met MASON to-day on the Boulevard des Italiens, and, to my surprise, with a new hat, the brilliant effect of which was, however, neutralized by the shabby and seedy look of a fellow in his company, and with whom he conversed in a very agitated manner.

The Gwin-women, who are among the best-off of the Paris rebel gang, are seen occasionally driving out in the Bois de Boulogne, but in very modest carriages, as all they have to live upon is, after all, not more than three hundred francs a month from California. SLIDELL is now supplied with cash by his prospective son-in-law, but as this gentleman will most likely desert his second wife as quickly as his first, (LAFFITE'S daughter,) that source of revenue won't be of long duration.

The reelection of LINCOLN is considered here, by the knowing ones, as a mathematical, if it were not a political certainty, unless the rebel States were to lay down their arms and come back, in a frolic, to the Union, to defeat him, and then, their object accomplished, rush out again. A few more victories, moreover, like SHERIDAN'S, will settle all satisfactorily.

The speedy downfall of secession is also proclaimed through the London *Times*, in its agony of mind, which must be great, indeed, if it lowers itself, as it does in its issue of Sept. 28, by inserting a most scurrilous attack against Mr. SEWARD.

LAMBERT.

The Roman Question and the Treaty—The Emperor's Policy—The American News a Menace—The Marriage of Miss Slidell.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

The official paper publishes this morning the brief treaty which stipulates the terms of settlement of the Roman question. The provisions of this treaty prove to be the same as already published, and is now surprising only by its extreme brevity. The Italians may also be surprised in finding that the important stipulation of the treaty, the evacuation of Rome, is placed in the Second article, and is thus made to appear secondary to the promise made by Italy, in the first article, not to attack, nor to allow others from without to attack the Papal frontiers. The same paper also publishes the dispatch of the French Foreign Secretary to the French Minister at Turin, explaining much in the same terms as the one to the Count SARTIGES at Rome, the motives of action of the French Government in the signing of this treaty.

The general impression which these documents leave on the mind is, that NAPOLEON is the friend of Italy, and that he has a sincere desire to see realized the dream of all Italians—the unity of their country. At the same time he clings pertinaciously to the idea that the Court of Rome and the Court of Turin, in the interest of both parties, ought to become reconciled, and that to them belongs the proper duty of regulating amicably their differences. France has at least secured an engagement that these affairs, so far as VICTOR EMANUEL and his people are concerned, shall not be regulated by force, so that it is only by conciliation and compromise that they can be regulated. This, at least, is the appearance of things as they are presented to us officially and on the surface; but the conduct of the Roman people in the affair is another question, independent of both the Emperor and VICTOR EMANUEL, and we must wait to see what they will do and what the Pope proposes to do before we can see with precision to the end of the difficulty. There are indications at present that the Pope will here again fall back on his eternal *non possimus*, and, declining to form an army, will let things float into whatever channel they may.

But there is a another aspect to this question of much greater gravity than that which concerns alone VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope. Somehow or other they believe in Germany that all this is but a cleaning off of the ground for a great war for Venetia, and already the croakers at Vienna and at Paris are warning people to prepare for a grand war in the spring, or at latest at the end of the two years stipulated in the late treaty. Many persons believe that the Emperor, tired of the constant brawl about the Venetian question, and of its dangers as well, was looking far beyond the question of Rome when he ordered the signing of the late treaty with Italy. At the present moment there is not a single question in debate between France and England, there is nothing to show that on that side there will not be a long period of peace and nominal friendship. There appears also to be no question in the north of Europe likely for a long time to disturb the public peace, and as the French army must from time to time take a hostile promenade in one direction or another, the moment seems a propitious one for joining Italy in an attack on Venetia. Italy will now require but little aid on Italian territory from France, if France will only make a diversion in the direction of the Rhine, for the army of Italy is now just *six times* stronger than it was five years ago when the Emperor marched 200,000 men to its aid. The Germans of every part of Germany affect to believe, and profess their willingness to back up this belief with arms, that the four famous strong fortifications of Venetia called the quadrilateral, are essential to the security of all Germany, from the inroads of the Italians and the French from the South. So, too, NAPOLEON believes, and all France believes that Lombardy and Piedmont are essential barriers between Germany and France on the South, and in these mutual beliefs any one can see the means by which a war can be brought about. For it is hardly possible that if Italy and Austria commence the struggle, that one or the other will not cross the Nuncio; so that if Italy gets into Venetia the rest of Germany will come to the aid of Austria, and then France will march to the Rhine; or if Austria gets into Lombardy France will then march to the aid of Italy. Thus the struggle once commenced, France must be a party to the fight, and this time most important results must grow out of it.

The policy of the Emperor now appears to be this: By placing the evacuation of Rome two years' hence he gives time and opportunity for the realization of his favorite scheme of an European Congress. Or, if Austria refuses a congress, or if when in the congress she refuses to relinquish Venetia, then the Emperor will have laid the train which will throw the blame of the war on Austria, and Venetia will then be taken from her by force. To sum up, an European Congress or a war for Venetia, appear to be the sequel of the new situation created by the treaty published this day.

The official paper also contains this morning the nomination of seven new Senators, of which the Duke of MONTEBELLO, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, ADOLPHE BARROT, Ambassador at Madrid, the Count SALIGNAC—FENELON, and the Count DE NIEUWERKERK, Director-General of the Museums, are the only names known to your readers. M. MERCIER, now at Washington, is probably to replace M. BARTHE, at Madrid, and the present Ambassador at Berlin, the BARON DE TALLEYRAND is to go to Russia; but the successor of M. MERCIER at Washington I have not yet heard mention of. These changes in diplomacy are regarded also as preparatory steps to the grand diplomatic tournament on the subject of a congress, and of Venetia, which is going to take place. It is a part of the clearing off of the ground.

The glorious news for the Union cause which comes from America makes the opposition papers silent on American affairs. The affair at Matamoras, however, drew from one of the Government organs the following high-sounding menace, of which Mr. LINCOLN will no doubt take due notice:

"We will wait more ample details, in order to know whether Mr. LINCOLN, after having accepted the aid of all the adventurers of the globe, is going also to accept that of the brigands of Mexico, and of the assassin of the Secretary of VIDUAREL."

The marriage of Miss MATILDA SLIDELL, eldest daughter of MR. JOHN SLIDELL, of Louisiana, to MR. ERLANGER, took place on Tuesday last at the little Catholic Church of the Rue du Chaillot, in the presence of a very large number of Southern and French people. MR. MASON, Confederate agent to the Continent of EUROPE, and MR. CORBIN, of Virginia, gave away the bride, and the Count DE BEAUMONT and M. MOCQUARD stood up for Mr. ERLANGER.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORIES.

REJOICINGS OF LOYAL AMERICANS.

The continued success of SHERIDAN in the Shenendoah Valley, and the other evidences of the discomfiture of the rebels, gave great satisfaction to the friends of the north in England, while the southern sympathisers experienced heavy discouragement. The Confederate loan fell to 56, but rallied, closing at 58@60.

THEIR POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

From the London Times, Oct. 8.

Whatever may be the effect of these defeats to the South, they have occurred at a time that trebles their importance to the Federal Government. *Sherman, in Georgia, and Sheridan have rescued the official party from the chances of defeat in the Presidential election.* We do the Washington Cabinet no injustice in assuming that it values these military successes more for their effect on the election than on the war. They have broken up the Democratic Opposition and united the Republicans. Gen. FREMONT finds his nomination useless, and has declined the contest. The extreme or Abolitionist section of the Republicans, that was ready to combine with the war Democrats, is again absorbed in the main body of the party. They still believe, as Gen. FREMONT states, that "Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure." They regret that it must be prolonged, but they are compelled to recognize him as a necessity. And indeed, Mr. LINCOLN, or his more dexterous supporters, have left so few points of difference between him and the Democratic candidate that there is scarcely a question of principle to be tried by the contest. Both declare themselves for a continuance of the war till it effects the restoration of the Union, and both let it appear they are not wholly unwilling to consider the possibility of peace. The chance of the Democrats managing any future campaigns more skillfully or with better luck is scarcely worth dividing upon. With these successes in the field, Mr. LINCOLN can afford to drop the fanatics of his party, and rely on the moderate men, who may possibly be joined by considerable numbers of the Democrats, who, like Gen. FREMONT, admit the unwelcome necessity of the time. The second defeat of the Confederate Army of Virginia will incalculably strengthen Mr. LINCOLN'S political position, though it by no means follows that the check will be disastrous to the Southern cause in the same proportion.

AN APPALLING BLOW TO THE REBELS.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 8.

There can be no doubt as to the appalling weight of the blow which the Confederates have received in the recent battles, and the important results, both political and military, which it is likely to produce in the general aspects of the war.

One of these results is seen in the simplification of the Presidential contest. The issues are immensely narrowed. FREMONT, whose letter of withdrawal is understood to have been for some time in the hands of his friends, has at length publicly retired from the struggle, and the Peace party, who at first showed signs of restiveness under the policy of MCCLELLAN, have at last, as we said they would, made up their minds to support his candidature. This decision is not likely to be of much practical value. Whenever a country is at war and is winning victories, the number of people who desire peace is sure to be very small, and under existing circumstances in the United States, the support of the Peace party is probably scarce worth catering for. If MCCLELLAN consulted his own interests, he might with good reason follow FREMONT'S example, and leave a clear course to Mr. LINCOLN, whose chances now approach to certainty. Another political result of the recent Federal successes is to be seen in the peace rumors which are rife in all quarters, and which few persons are inclined absolutely to discredit. The Northerners cannot understand how the Confederacy can survive so many staggering blows, and are perhaps too credulous as to the effect of their late victories. Mr. BAYLOR, the Georgian diplomatist who is figuring at Washington and New-York, may be assigned to the same rank with the gentlemen at Niagara Falls, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that Gen. SHERMAN has made overtures to the Governor of Georgia and Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS, of Union tendencies and "corner-stone" celebrity. It will be a strange result if Georgia should be restored to the Union through the influence of the great apologist for slavery, whose bold biblical metaphors have been cited throughout Europe. Is it to win his assent that Gen. SHERMAN tells the people of Georgia, "We don't want your negroes?" It is too soon to pronounce an opinion as to the prospects of this Georgian peace movements, though we shall be surprised if it succeeds any better than its predecessors.

AN ADDRESS FROM AMSTERDAM.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of 66 members of the International Association for the advancement of social science, lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. LINCOLN:

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States: We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitively separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the Great Republic will never be compromised by you."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

HOW IT WAS STOPPED.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the measures adopted by the Irish authorities to prevent the threatened combat between MACE and COBURN: "Notwithstanding the result of the meeting for the appointment of the referee, the general belief on Tuesday was that the fight would take place. Mr. E. JAMES and others interested in the pugilistic encounter took their places in the mail train on Monday evening, the 3d, and a large number of detectives were hovering about the platform and book-office. The lovers of 'the manly sport of self defence' took tickets for various stations beyond Goold's Cross, at which they were to stop, for the purpose of baffling the constabulary, who were to be seen in all kinds of strange costumes, and keeping a sharp look-out. Every male passenger was closely scrutinised for the object of coming at either of the champions, and questions were asked in the most insinuating manner with a view of finding out the place where COBURN had taken up his headquarters. As the train stopped at the several stations bodies of constabulary were to be seen drawn up on every platform, and crowds of country people all most eager to get a view of the pugilists whom they believed were in the train. Those who knew the real state of affairs were perfectly aware that the contest, of which so much had been written and spoken, would not come off, and that Mr. JAMES was only going down for the purpose of keeping an appointment with COBURN, who had pitched his ground in a farmhouse not many hundred yards from Goold's Cross Station, to tell him of the result of the meeting to appoint a referee, and to make arrangements for his appearing on the battle-ground between 12 and 2 o'clock, on the following day, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the articles. At Sallins, Newbridge, Kildare, and all the stations down to the Limerick Junction, the constabulary showed in great force, and, notwithstanding the fact that the night was bitterly cold, with a sharp, freezing breeze from the eastward, crowds were congregated at all the places where the train stopped. It was clear from the concentration of a large force of constabulary at Goold's Cross Station, that the people in authority were well aware that that was the place selected by COBURN'S friends for those concerned in the fight, to take their departure for "the trysting place." The ground selected was within a short distance of the "Rock of Cashel," a secluded place. On the arrival of the train at Goold's Cross Station there was no one to be found who could give any information about COBURN, and the absence of any of the reporters from the London sporting journals clearly proved that there was not the slightest chance of the fight taking place. One hundred of the constabulary were drawn up under arms round the station, and after the Sergeants had taken stock of the passengers who had left the train, they retired to take shelter behind the nearest wall from the bitter wind that was blowing. Those who had come down to see the fight, and who had not abandoned the hope that the "mill" would come off, pushed on for Cashel on outside cars in the piercing cold, and on arriving at the "City of the Kings," they found that every bed in the hotels had been engaged, principally by the friends and backers of COBURN, several of whom had come over from Liverpool. It was positively stated that COBURN was in the neighborhood, but, strange to say, his own agent did not know where to find him or COBURN, his trainer and backer. On Tuesday morning, COBURN'S friends and several members of the Dublin press, proceeded from Cashel to Goold's Cross, a distance of five miles. The constabulary were even more numerous than on the day previous, and the men looked rather exhausted after their long term of duty in weather severely cold. On the approach of every train, constables were placed behind walls, and distributed along the platform, and horse-police were in readiness to dash off at a moment's notice, to bring skirmishers in to prevent a fight that was never to take place. Military men and others who had come long distances to be present at the pugilistic encounter, were loud in their complaints at the manner in which the principals, or those acting for them, backed out of their engagements. Much amusement to the knowing ones was occasioned on the arrival of the train which left town at 7:30 o'clock, by the constabulary having arrested a man named RYAN, from Tourlee, whom they mistook for MACE. Nothing could be more comic than the bewilderment expressed on the face of Mr. RYAN, who is a jolly-looking farmer, on being taken captive. He insisted that he was himself, and not JEM MACE, but he would not be believed by the sub-inspectors and sergeants, who took him into the booking office, and interrogated him with the most laughable solemnity; and it was not until two military gentlemen had pledged themselves that Mr. RYAN was not JEM MACE that he was allowed to go at large. While this scene was being enacted, JOE COBURN, it is stated, escaped from a house in the vicinity of the station, where he had been "tying up," and which the police searched shortly after the pugilist had got away. MACE, however, did not appear during the day, nor any of the pugilistic corps, and all those who appeared to be in the "secret" returned to town by the mid-day trains. It appears that shortly before two o'clock COBURN, accompanied by his trainer, COSICK and his second J. MACKEEY, succeeded in getting to a spot about a mile behind the Goold's Cross station, named Ballack. Here in the presence of CHARLES WESTHALL, of the *Sporting Life*, and Mr. JAMES, of the *New-York Clipper*, COSICK formed the outline of the square which is miscalled the ring by planting four upright poles in the ground. Within the ring COBURN pitched his cap, the usual gage, and then followed it himself. MACE not putting in an appearance, COBURN claimed the £1000 stakes, on the ground that the articles specify that the men were to be on the spot named for the contest between twelve and two o'clock, and MACE had failed to keep the engagement.

ALL BETS OFF.

"Bells Life in London" of the 8th, says:

"Neither MACE nor COBURN can claim the stakes, and it recommends COBURN to accept MACE'S challenge to fight in England, and either toss for a referee or allow the *Bells Life* editor to name four gentlemen of the press to select a referee for them. It is clearly COBURN'S fault—says the article—that no referee was agreed to, and it is equally clear that his friends took no pains to insure that secrecy which, in such a police-ridden country, was absolutely necessary to secure them from interruption. All bets are off."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—An official explanation of the case of the *Royal Sovereign* has been offered, from which it appears that the Admiralty consider this cupola ship to be fit only for harbor defence. She is not a sea-going ship at all, and the officials say they have tried her as much as they need to do; although naval men condemn the withdrawal of the ship from public service as an unwarrantable proceeding.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says rumor is revived in Germany, that one of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA'S daughters is to marry an OLDENBURG.

—The frigate *Amethyst* which had been lent by the Admiralty to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the purpose of conveying the Atlantic cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., to the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness, was run aground soon after leaving Chatham. She floated off west tide, but would have to go into dry dock for examination, as she was supposed to be strained.

—Lord WODEHOUSE, the new Viceroy of Ireland, was expected to assume his official position at Dublin in a few days.

—The death of Mr. WILLIAM TAIT, the original proprietor of *Tait's Magazine*, is announced as having taken place in Edinburgh. Mr. TAIT was in the 72d year of his age.

—The reward for MULLER'S apprehension (£300) is to be divided between the cabman, the jeweler, and the police, but Mr. DEARS has declined to accept any of it.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

ITALY.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the Franco-Italian Convention:

ART. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

ART. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually, as the army of the Pope becomes organized. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

ART. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

ART. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the church.

ART. 5. The present convention will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within a fortnight, or earlier, if possible.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.
DI NIGRA,
PEPOLI.

A protocol, following the convention, says:

The convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined upon by his Majesty.

The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the convention.

The present protocol will have the same force and value as the convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the convention.

A declaration, signed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and the Chevalier DI NIGRA, dated Oct. 3, says:

"According to the terms of the convention of the 15th of September, and the protocol appended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian plenipotentiaries supposed, therefore, that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree, to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the period from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous.

But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers and the introduction of a bill, on the other the change in the Italian ministry caused the re-opening of parliament to be adjourned until the 24th of October.

Under these circumstances the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital.

The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favoring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th of September, would tend to facilitate its execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital, as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory, shall commence from the date of the royal decree sanctioning the bill, which will be presented to the Italian Parliament."

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of 11,500,000 francs.

The Empress had returned to France—the Emperor proceeding as far as Meaux to meet her.

The following diplomatic appointments are announced: M. Mercier to Madrid, M. Chateau Renard to Washington, M. Benedetti to Berlin, Baron de Talleyrand to St Petersburgh, M. Reculat to Frankfort; and Count Massignan to Teheran.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th was flat, and Rentes declined to 66.65.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England shew a decrease in the bullion of £122,913, and in the reserve of notes of no less than £1,229,790. These returns are so much less favorable than had been anticipated, that all idea of a reduction in the rate of discount was completely dispelled, and a further rise was even regarded as not improbable. It was supposed that the country bankers, in view of the failure of the Leeds Bank, were engaged in strengthening their cash balances.

The Bank of Berlin had raised its rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Holland from 6 to 6½ per cent.

The unfavorable Bank Returns caused renewed heaviness in the London Stock Exchange on the 7th, and a general decline in prices. Consols closed flat at 89½@¾.

The Discount Market was also unfavorably influenced, and an increased demand for money took place. 9 per cent. was the general rate for good bills.

There was continued distrust in commercial circles, and rumors of embarrassment and failures were in daily circulation.

The following additional failures had been announced: JOHN GLADSTONE & Co., general merchants, of London. They have been large shippers of merchandise to nearly all parts of the world. Nothing positive has transpired with regard to the amount of their liabilities, and it was at first supposed it could not be much less than £500,000; later reports put it at £150,000 or £200,000. There seems reason to hope that the prospects of the liquidation, which will much depend on realizations in Canada and at New-York, are not unfavorable.

JOHN CAIRO, of London, in the paper trade, with liabilities for about £35,000.

PATRICK THOMPSON, ship and insurance broker, of London, with liabilities for £25,000.

GEORGE WRIGHT & Co, merchants, Liverpool, liabilities variously estimated at from £60,000 to £100,000 sterling.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d.; Dollars, 5s.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The same authorities say, have been very quiet, and business in 5-20 bonds has been very limited. The present quotation is 43¾@45. All other securities neglected.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The Cotton market, in the early part of the week, was unanimate, and a further decline of ⅛d.@1d. ₱ lb. was, in some descriptions, submitted to; but during the last two days some confidence has prevailed, and on Thursday a considerable business was done both by the trade and exporters, and prices have, to some extent, hardened. American continues in demand, particularly for export, but has again fallen 1d. ₱ lb. East Indian has been greatly depressed, and shows an average fall of 1d. Egyptian has fully maintained last week's rates. Bahia has fallen 1d. @1½d ₱ lb. The sales of the week add up 39,130 bales, including 6,510 to speculators and 12,370 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market again became flat, with sales of about 5,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

The official quotations of Thursday evening were:

	Middles.
Orleans	26d.
Mobile	25¾d.
Uplands	25¾d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 395,700 bales, including 12,170 bales American. At sea, from India, 340,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

On Thursday a slight improvement was visible, but it all vanished on Friday, and great depression was manifested. There was more anxiety to sell, quotations were irregular, and business was limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report: Flour slow at late rates; Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's prices, but Amber Iowa scarce and 1d. dearer; Red Western, 7s. 3d.@8s; White, 8s. 4d.@8s., ₱ 100 lbs. Indian Corn quiet at 28s.@28s. 3d. for Mixed Western, ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAINFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef more pressingly offered. Pork dull but unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firmer and partially a shade dearer. Tallow dull. Butter slightly easier; fine steady at 105s.@106s.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes—Pots quiet at 29s. 6d.@30s. Pearls dull. Sugars opened dull and lower, but closed steadier at a slight rally. Coffee very flat. Rice languid and lower. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. Ex quay Linseed steady. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £10@£10 5s. Linseed Oil offered at 36s.@36s. 6d. Fish Oils inactive. Resin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales of French at 65s. Petroleum—BOULT, ENGLISS & BRANDON report the market flat, at 1s. 11d.@2s. 1d. for refined, and 1s 6 for Crude. Benzine 1s. 3d.@1s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., report BREADSTUFFS dull at last week's prices. IRON quiet; rails and bars £7; Scotch Pig 54s. cash. SUGARS opened flat, but closed at a slight improvement. COFFEE firmer and 6d. dearer in some cases. RICE in moderate demand. TEA unchanged; common Congou 2½s. TALLOW quiet; new Y. C. 41s. 9d. on the spot. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE flat at 64s. for French. CRUDE PETROLEUM £17; Refined 2s. ¾d.@2s. 1d. JUTE 10s.@20s. dearer. LINSEED steady. LINSEED CAKES rather flatter and 2s. 6d. lower, but £10 still demanded for fine Western. SPERM OIL dull at £64; Cod, £53. LINSEED OIL scarce at 34s. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. and JOHN AVEYA & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady; amber Wheat 10s.@10s. 3d ₱ 240 lbs; Extra State Flour 20s. 6d.@21s; Yellow Corn 26s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 8—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and quotations are weak.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Lard has an upward tendency.

PRODUCE.—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 8—Evening.

CONSOLS—Closed at 88⅝@88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 60@61 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@42.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Bourse is flat. The Rentes closed at 66f 40c.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Sept. 16.

FREIGHTS are dull and declining.

EXCHANGE 2s. ¾d.

INDIGO quiet.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Sept. 15.

EXCHANGE 2s. 3⅛d.

CANTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

TEA inactive. Exchange 49¾.

SHANGHAI, Monday.

TEA and SILKS inactive. FREIGHTS dull. EXCHANGE 6⅞.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Trade dull.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Discovery of the Head Belonging to the Dissevered Parts—A Pistol Shot Found in the Right Temple and Another under the Right Eye.

The head belonging to the trunk and limbs of the body picked up at different places along the shores of the East River and Gravesend Bay within the past three weeks, was picked up yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton, and sent to the Coroner's office in this city. Coroner MORRIS being absent in consequence of a domestic affliction, the remains were taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

When found, the head was wrapped in enamelled cloth, apparently a piece of the same material in which the other parts were tied up. The cord was also the same, but there was no hardware, paper, or iron weights, as found on the other packages.

A sharp knife and saw had been used in severing the head from the body, but it was not cut as evenly as the other dissevered portions.

The evidences of murder are unmistakable. A bullet-hole was found in the right temple, and another under the right eye. The wounds were probed, and found to be about three inches in depth. Thus far, no attempt has been made to extract the balls, should they still be in the brain.

The features present the appearance of a stout, nearly, and handsome-looking man, of about 35 years of age. The hair is of a dark chestnut brown color, inclined to curl, whiskers thick and short, with mustache of a sandy color. The complexion is light, the eyes blue. The face is well shaped—rather broad below the temples. The forehead is high, and of good width; in fact, everything about the face and head indicates that he was a man of intellect. The teeth are rather large, and in first-rate condition.

The head and features are in an excellent state of preservation—almost as fresh looking as they might have been on the day after death; and should they be seen by any one who had seen the man alive, they could be identified without any difficulty whatever.

The remains were conveyed to a deguerrean establishment, and several photographs were taken, after which, at the request of a number of citizens, Coroner BARRETT permitted the head to be exposed to view in the rotunda of the City Hall. Hundreds of persons came to see it, but no one could identify the features.

Exposure to light and air had the effect of hastening decay, and the head was conveyed to the Dead House, and placed in ice with the other remains.

All the parts of the body have now been recovered, with the exception of the upper portion of the breast, shoulders and arms. These are not indispensible to identification, now that the head has been found.

The greatest excitement was caused by the event, and some dozen ladies, all sure that it was a husband, a son, or a brother, came to examine the features.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.—On Sunday, in the chapel of the convent of the Sacred Heart, in Seventeenth-street, two ladies, relatives of Ex-Judge WHITE, made their final vows, which renders them members of this order for life. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY performed the solemn and interesting ceremony, which was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Present were Gen. Banks, Gov. Morgan, Gen. Doubleday, Judges Robertson, Barbour, Moncrief and Monell, Chas. O'Conor, David Dudley Field, Jas. E. Nicholson, R. D. Hatch, Jno. E. White, Esq., and others. Upon the vows being taken, the Archbishop made a touching and appropriate address, and bestowed upon them the cross and ring, only given after a member has been in Union with the society for eight or ten years. After the Mass the congregation repaired to the refectory, where they found spread for their approval a most bountiful breakfast.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—1945, 1159, 2623, 2655, 2669, 2671, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2685, 2687, 2688, 2691, 2693, 2699, 2708, 2705, 2709, 2711. *Part II.*—2534, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2568, 2870, 2571, 2572, 2574. *Part III.*—2053, 2214, 2342, 2094, 2351, 1651, 2189, 2187, 1680, 1763, 1898, 2219, 1820, 273, 1908, 1026, 2412, 1957, 1908, 457.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 3627, 3393, 3465, 3417, 3697, 1411, 4085, 4345, 1077, 4187, 4557, 4593, 1975, 2019, 3738. *Part II.*—NOS. 516, 1076, 458, 4002, 2332, 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4138.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

Stockbroker Must Notify his Customer Before Selling Stocks that he has Agreed to Carry on a Margin.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice BARNARD.

Elias Stillwell vs. *Charles A. Meigs and Charles Henry Meigs.*—The plaintiff brings this action to recover an alleged breach of agreement to hold certain stocks purchased by the defendants as brokers for plaintiff. The evidence showed that in March last plaintiff ordered the defendants to purchase for him 200 shares of the Quicksilver Mining Company. The Messrs. Meigs bought 100 shares on ten days' time, and 100 shares on thirty days' time, at $80 per share, and plaintiff deposited $6,800 as margin. Before the time for delivery of this stock had expired, a sudden panic caused the stock to decline 20 or 30 per cent. It is alleged that defendants became alarmed and sold plaintiff's stock at a loss of $5,700, and also sold 80 shares of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which had been deposited as a margin. Plaintiff claims that these sales were made without notice to him, and that as the stock afterward went up he sustained a loss of $5,700. Defendants claimed that plaintiff had agreed to keep his margin good, which he had failed to do. The main question was whether the defendants were bound to give plaintiff notice before selling the stock. The court decided that they were, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,665. Barney, Butler and Parsons for the plaintiff; William M. Armstrong for defendants.

Summons Must State Where Answers are to be Served.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

George Codling vs. *Abraham Underhill and Others, Executors, &c., of Ferris' Estate.*—A motion was made in this case by defendants' attorney to set aside the summons and all subsequent proceedings, on the ground that one of the requisites of the original process was not complied with, in omitting to state where the answers of the defendants were to be served within the State.

The plaintiffs opposed the application, insisting that the defendants' attorney could have ascertained the proper place with little trouble, upon inquiry. &c.

Motion granted and summons stricken out.

R. D. Hatch for motion; Mr. Beebe opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 18, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	105¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	121
2,000	do.	105¾	100	do.	b30 122
3,000	U. S. 5-20s.....R.	101¾	300	do.	s30 120¾
8,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's..C.	107¾	800	do.	s30 120¾
42,000	do.	107¾	400	do.	s30 120
500	do.	106	100	do.	120¾
2,000	U.S.6s,'81....R.	106	1000	M. S. & N. I.	66
50,000	U.S.6s,1 yr. C...	95¾	400	do.	64¾
2,000	do.	95¾	600	do.	64¾
4,000	Mo. State 6s....	62	800	do.	64¾
2,000	do.	61¾	100	do.	s30 64
2,000	do.	61¾	1300	do.	64
30,000	O. & M. Cer....	94	200	do.	s30 63¾
10,000	do.	b10	144¼	1000	do.	s30 63¾
10,000	do.	b30	94¾	200	do.	s30 63¾
10,000	do.	b30	94¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	101
25,000	do.	93¾	500	do.	99
10,800	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	114	900	do.	98¾
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	103	1400	do.	98
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	500	do.	97¾
3,000	Peninsula R. 1st	95	600	Clev. & Tol.	104
10,000	A. & G. W. 1st M.		500	do.	s30 120
	Obligations	97	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116¾
10,000	Am. Gold	213	100	do.	116¾
1000	Canton Co.	33	800	do.	116
100	do.	32¾	200	do.	115¾
100	do.	b15	23	100	do.	s30 115¾
100	Cnm. Coal Pref.	52	100	do.	s10 115¾
450	do.	51¾	800	do.	115¾
800	do.	51¾	800	do.	115¾
100	do.	51	200	do.	s30 115
600	do.	s30	50¾	100	do.	s10 116
100	Quick. Min. Co	s10	17	400	do.	116
100	do.	17	100	do.	s30 113¾
200	do.	17¾	300	do.	s30 113
100	do.	s30	18	400	Chi. & N. W.	37
100	do.	s30	17	400	do.	37¾
800	Wyoming C. Co.	40	1000	do.	38
100	Smith Parmelee		300	do.	38¼
	Old Co.	8¾	100	do.	b10	38
500	do.	7¾	500	do.	38¼
100	Mar. Mining Co.	32¾

State and Western at $8@$8 65; poor to choice Extra State at $8 85@$9 40, and for November delivery, at $9 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 75@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $8 00 @$8 60
Superfine State and Western..... 8 85 @ 9 40
Extra State..... 9 90 @12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 8 90 @12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands. 9 75 @10 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, family brands. 10 30 @12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 9 50 @12 50
Extra Genesee..... 9 50 @14 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 9 50 @14 50

Southern Flour is in limited request and lower. Sales since our last 900 bbls. at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$14 for good to choice extra to good, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavier and cheaper; sales 400 bbls. extra at $8 95@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $7 25 for Jersey, and $7 90@$8 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 140 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and decidedly lower. Sales 37,000 bushels, including Amber Kentucky at $2 10; Red Western at $2 03; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2; Milwaukee Club, at $1 95@$1 98; Chicago Spring at $1 93@$1 98 ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand at reduced prices; sales since our last 84,000 bushels, at $1 50¾@$1 52, closing at $1 51 for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Oats are in request at irregular prices. We quote Canada at 83c.@84½c.; Western at 86c.@87c.; Stateat 85c.@86½c., cash ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,800 bushels Western Rye at $1 29; 1,500 bushels Barley Malt on private terms.

PRICES IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 17.	
Superfine Flour	$8 50	@ 9 90	$8 00	@ 8 60
Extra State	9 50	@10 50	8 85	@ 9 40
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 87	@12 00	8 90	@12 55
Extra Ohio	10 90	@12 25	9 75	@12 75
Extra Genesee	12 00	@13 00	9 50	@12 50
Extra Missouri	10 50	@13 50	9 50	@14 50
Super. to Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	10 75	@15 50
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 25	@ 9 75
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	7 25	@ 8 00
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 15	@ 2 40
Red & Amber Wht ₱ bu.	2 06	@ 2 35	1 85	@ 2 10
Mixed Western Corn	1 62½	@ 1 64	1 50½	@ 1 62
Yellow Corn	—	@1 68	1 55	@— —
Rye	1 50	@1 65	1 39	@— —
Barley	—	@— —	1 75	@ 1 95
Oats	88	@ 90¾	83	@ 87
Gold	226¾	@ 230	205	@ 215

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at 15c.@35c. for interior to choice one year old, and 40c.@50c. for new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and unsettled. The fall in Gold checks operations.

LEATHER—Is in less demand and irregular in price.

METALS—Are inactive, and prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 12½; Porto Rico, 72½c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@80c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Resin (nominally) at $18@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $14@$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2@$2 10 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 35@$1 38, No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 43c.@45c.; Refined Petroleum at 79c.@81c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed and has declined materially. The demand has been moderate. Sales to-day 5,400 bbls., at $41@$42, closing at $41 25 for New Mess, cash and regular way; and $42 25@$42 50 for do. deliverable early in November; $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, and $41 50 for city do., deliverable last half of November, and $38 50@$39 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 272 pkgs. Lard is depressed and lower; sales 2,350 tierces and bbls., at 20c.@22c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef continues in demand, at $18 50@$23 75 for Extra Mess, $13@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$12 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Butter is in limited request at 36c.@45c. for poor to prime State, and 30c @36c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 12c.@22c. ₱ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 18.	
New Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$43 00	@$—	$41 00	@$42 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	38 50	@ 39 50	38 50	@ 39 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	23	@ 24¾	20	@ 22
Pr'n Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	16 00	@ 29 00	13 00	@ 17 50
Ohio Butter, ₱ lb.	40	@ 48	30	@ 36
State Butter, ₱ lb.	48	@ 56	36	@ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb.	19	@ 27	12	@ 22

RICE—Is dull and heavy, at $12 75@$13 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet and unsettled.

SPICES—Are dull at irregular quotations.

SUGARS—Are in limited request at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last 270 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16¾c.@20c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 21c.@25¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs., at 16c.@16¾c., the latter rate for choice. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last report the market has been very active, and the sales of all kinds have been nominal. During the fore part of the week the demand for export was very brisk, and Prime City and equal quality Eastern were sold at 15¾c.@16c. On Thursday the market advanced still higher, and some large lots were disposed of at 16¾c. On Friday and Saturday there was still a better feeling, and holders were enabled to obtain 16¾c.@17c. for strictly prime lots in hhds. Yesterday, prices in sympathy with the rise in gold still advanced, and some Prime Eastern and City were sold at 17@17¾c. for lots on the spot and to arrive. There seems to be a very firm feeling to-day, and holders are demanding 17¾c. for choice lots. The stock of Prime is very small. No. 2 is more plenty, but the demand is for home consumption. The arrivals of Western are small, and the stock held is very light, no one-half what it was last year at this time. The inquiry for Grease of all kinds is small, owing to manufacturers not buying. We quote, at the close, Tallow in very active demand for export, at our quotations. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 12¼c.; 1863, 12¾c. ₱ lb."

TEAS—Are in very moderate demand, yet quoted firmer.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included, by steamer, 5,300 bxs. Cheese and 400 pkgs. Butter at 25s.; 300 bxs. Bacon at 20s. For London, 100 toos Oil Cake at 15s.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. For Glasgow, 50 tons Logwood at 15s. For Bremen, 50 casks Ashes at 17s 6d.; 270 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.@27s 6d.; 50 cases do. at 20s.; 60 tons Black Walnut at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Celt	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Oct. 19	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22	New-York	Matamoras.
Guiding Star	Oct. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct. 22	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close on Wednesday, at 7 30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M., on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Ariel*, will close at 1 30 P. M., on Wednesday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	6 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4:00 P. M.
North Mails	4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
South Mail at	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
	5 A. M., 4:30, and 10:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 15 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE, WITH 3 seats, in good order; cost $800; will be sold for $500 cash. Also, a new set of double harness for $100. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

DRY GOODS.

AT

H. H. MACY.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

Notwithstanding the BIG RISE in gold during the last week,

THE PRICES OF OUR GOODS WILL NOT BE ADVANCED,

And we shall continue to close out our present stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
KID GLOVES,

And all other goods in our store at the

PRICES TO WHICH THEY WERE REDUCED

during the recent great fall in gold.

CUSTOMERS MAY RELY upon finding NO ADVANCE in our prices, however high the price of gold may be run up at the present time.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

$100,000 WORTH

OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

AT RETAIL.

AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of

LADIES', MISSES

AND

CHILDREN'S

HOOP SKIRTS,

AT AND BELOW

MANUFACTURERS' COST,

For Thirty Days, commencing on

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,

Corner Elm and Canal sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MADAME L. MAS,

No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,

WILL OPEN

FINE CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET

CLOAKS

On THURSDAY, 20th inst.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

OF

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALEXANDRA CORDS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
PRINTED MERINOES,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
FANCY FLANNELS,
LINENS, DAMASKS,
SHIRTING AND
SHEETING MUSLINS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

All the above goods have been purchased at auction, during the past two weeks, at a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. on previous prices

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED IN

BASQUES,
BASKQUINES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS and
JACKETS

in ESKIMO, CHINCHILLA, VELVET, EREDON and CASTOR BEAVERS; also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BASQUES AND SACQUES, ALL SIZES,

PEYTON & JOHNSON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS,
NEW AND VERY PRETTY,
NO. 769 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has an elegant assortment of FRENCH GARMENTS, selected by herself from the first houses in Paris. Also Opera, Reception and Carriage Cloaks, Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments. Fluted Hkfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY, of the University of the City of New-York, held on Oct. 14, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, in His Omniscience, has taken from us by death, our beloved friend and fellow Euclean, FRANK G. BARWELL;

Resolved, That in his death, this Association has lost a very promising and highly esteemed member, one who, by his kind disposition, manly abilities, and rare qualities of mind and heart, rendered himself an ornament to this Society, and dear to us all.

Resolved, That in our sorrow for him, whose prospects were so bright in our friendly circle, we remember that other circle to which he was bound by the dearest of earthly ties. To the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, we tender the sympathies of those who knew and loved him, and also rejoice with them that we need not mourn as those without hope.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, a copy of them be sent to the relatives of our late fellow Euclean; and, also that they be published in the New-York and Newark journals.

B. B. BAYLISS,
J. FERRIS LUDLAM. } Committee.
JOHN H. MICHELL.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Eversmith's, 309 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 20 cents.

FOR SALE—TWO IRON TANKS, TWELVE FEET long, five feet diameter; contain about 1,600 gallons each; also, five tons 16-inch boat-spikes, ⅝ square. Apply to A. B. WHITNEY, No. 128 Liberty-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES,

AND

USES OF PRINTING, GASLIGHT, POTTERY, GLASS, IRON, &c.

From Cyclopædia Britannica, with Numerous Illustrations.

PRICE, $2 50.

OLD JACK AND HIS FOOT CAVALRY,

THE VIRGINIA BOY,

WITH FOUR BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE, $1 50.

JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,

(Successor to M. DOOLADY,)

No. 49 WALKER-ST., New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FUNNIEST, NO. 5.—The most wonderful, startling and damning exposé of the bogus, bombastic "Peace" Democracy ever made! Villin dam-bigs, Fernandywud, Pendleton, "Don't remember Gunboat" Mac, Belmont and the rest of the "Sneaking Suckers," en route for Salt River on the scow-boat Copperhead!!! Now ready. Sold here, there and everywhere.

PROPOSALS

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16¾ inches, to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUGGISTS.

The advertiser being thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale drug business, is desirous of forming a connection with some party where his experience and influence for trade will affect capital. References will be given to the principal drug houses in the City. Confidential communications addressed to DRUGGIST, Box No. 3,089 New-York City Post-office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount of capital, and personal services, for the manufacture and extension of sale of an article already established in this city, which affords a profit of fifty per cent., and within a few years will realize a large fortune beyond peradventure. An associate of active energy with unblemished character, are indispensable requisites. Applicants, with real name and address, will receive attention, and no others. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$100,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage for one, two or three years, on an entire block of sixty-four lots, near Central Park. Streets and avenues paved, guttered and flagged. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED, WITH about this amount, to a cash manufacturing and mercantile business; will pay large profits and clear over $20,000 per annum. This can be shown by a practical business man. Address, in confidence, COLE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS—A LAWYER OF THIS CITY, who expects to travel through the Western States, would like to take charge of collecting or other business. Address R. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE OF TWO HUNDRED papers, in one of the best parts of Brooklyn. For particulars, address, R. F. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALCOT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, cutting and making boys' clothing, either by the week or month. Apply at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant, who has lived in first-class families, and has taken the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; can sew if required. Apply at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., millinery-store, from 10 to 3.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer, and operates nicely upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of city reference. Can be seen from 2 to 4 at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR A child, or to take care of an invalid lady, either in city or country, by a respectable middle-aged person, thoroughly experienced. Apply at store No. 419½ 6th-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING a good social position, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and servants, a situation as housekeeper in city or country; unexceptionable city references given and required. Address, for one week, E. R. H., Box No. 3,218 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant German young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 East 22d-st., second door, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; also is efficient in hair dressing; no objections to a little chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at No. 216 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the duties; can do as well as direct; no objections to leave the city; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen or addressed at No. 143 West 46th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; is capable in every respect to take it from its birth and bring it up by hand; a good seamstress; reference given. Call at No. 259 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork; can be well recommended from her last place. Call after 10 o'clock at No. 6 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and do fine washing and French fluting, or would do plain sewing; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 25th-st., a few doors of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant girls, Scotch; one as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; one as chambermaid and child's nurse, the other as waitress or chambermaid; competent of filling their situations; best of city reference from their last place. Call at No. 111 West 39th-st., near Broadway, for two days, first door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR housekeeper and seamstress, by an active, industrious Englishwoman, one of the above situations. A lady wanting a trustworthy person to assist her in overlooking her household, and to sew, would find her quite capable of the charge; reference to the lady whom she has just left; would not object to leave New-York City. Address for one week E., Box No. 4,042 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged person, a situation as infant's nurse, or two grown children and light chamberwork; city reference given. Can be seen at No. 39 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen to be engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, with good city reference. Call at No. 388 6th-av., north of 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation; does flutting and finery in excellent style, shirt-ironing, crimping, mangling and lace curtains. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; also fluting; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who has lately arrived in this country; is willing to do general housework; has no objections to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 130 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 224 6th-av., the fourth bell, next door to the church.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 154 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children; no objection to assist in washing; best of city reference. Call for two days at 37 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who is competent of dinners and suppers; has lived in some of the first families in the city. Can give the best of city reference. Call at 115 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-rate seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and make baby's dresses. Apply at No. 102 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS laundress, understands washing and ironing fine ladies collars; laces also, flut ng and crimping; has five years references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment; will go by the day, week or month; has worked in this city 14 years. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and nurse, or assist in waiting in a private family. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches; boning and larding, soups and pastry; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; can embroider and do fancy knitting, and give good references. Call at No. 222 2-th-st., 1st-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; good city references. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., from 10 till 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a smart and willing girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; six years city reference from last place. Call at No. 372 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 399 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has served six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, sacks, and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 151 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d-ave.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take charge of a child and to do light chamberwork. Apply this week between 11 and 4 o'clock, at No. 19 East 3-th-st. Good reference given.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE—DESIRER entrer same gouvernante de nurserie dans une famille. Elle peut enseigner de Francais et l'Anglais S'adresser H. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and sewing; no objection to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call or address at No. 443 3d-av., top floor, corner 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress, is a good embroiderer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 291 Henry-st. South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND competent person, as good cook and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; a good baker. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, who has had much experience in the care of young children, or would do the work of a small family. Can be seen at No. 262 6th-av., near 16th-st., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 116 East 13th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing, and no objection to see to growing children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., one door above 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; also jellies blanc mange. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN experienced women; is a first class cook; best of city reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; would go a short distance in the country; city reference given. Can be seen at No. 183 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best city reference from her last place. Call at 124 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN BE WELL recommended, housework or washing at home. Can be seen this day (Wednesday) at No. 808 Broadway. Inquire in the Spa.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; city reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st., third door, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist with children; has good city reference. Call for two days at No 186 East 21st-st., near

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors—Love in Livery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—The Lady of Lyons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

IRVING HALL—Fair.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 2½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. Sherman's Department continues encouraging. Hood's raid on our communications, so far as any military results are concerned, has proved a gigantic failure, and the miserable rebel has dragged his army into a mesh out of which he will probably only get by the loss of half of his force. On Monday morning at daylight, Hood's force left Lafayette, Ga., in great haste, moving south toward the Coosa River, with Sherman on his flank, holding the gaps in Taylor's Ridge. This country is very bad for an inferior army hotly pursued, being full of ridges, hills and small valleys. If Hood gets away, it will be by the vigorous use of his legs. He has declined battle whenever offered, and will not fight unless forced to do so. Gen. Slocum occupies Atlanta, with plenty of forage and provisions. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered, the white officers would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault, "no prisoners would be taken." Dalton was surrendered, but Resaca was not. Rome is all right.

Richmond papers of the 13th are received, but contain little news. In Virginia the new order, revoking all details and forcing every able-bodied man into the army, is being enforced with relentless severity. The *Examiner* says people talk about starving, "but they better starve than be overrun by Yankees." The papers also berate the War Department for keeping back that "good news," which it is believed has been received from Hood's army, and insist upon knowing it, as they admit they "need all the encouragement" they can get.

FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 9th inst. The continued successes of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley created great excitement in Europe. English journals admit the influence of these victories, and concede that Mr. Lincoln's reelection is a certainty. An address to the President, bearing the signatures of one hundred and fifty members of the International Association for the Improvement of Social Science, lately in session at Amsterdam, has been presented to the United States Consul at that city, to be forwarded to Mr. Lincoln. The great prize-fight between Mace and Coburn still excites much discussion. There is no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Danish question. The French and Italian treaty is not acceptable to the Pope, who distrusts Victor Emanuel, and threatens to call for protection on some other Catholic Power, in case the French troops should be withdrawn.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-Room fell ten ℔ cent. yesterday; the extremes were from 216¾ on Monday afternoon to 206 ℔ cent. There was a subsequent recovery to 209 ℔ cent. The Stock Market was much lower on the Railways in the forenoon: but a better feeling prevailed at the Second Board. Money easy at 7 ℔ cent. Exchange on London 109@109¼ for Gold.

The Live Stock market foots up 45,706 animals for the week, including 7,688 beef cattle, 140 milch cows, 1,508 calves, 24,707 sheep and lambs, and 11,733 swine. The supply of beef cattle has been very heavy, and the market overstocked. The receipts are larger than for any previous week this year, nor were they as great during any week of 1863. Good stock has sold at about the rates of last week, but the lighter grades have declined fully ½c. per lb. Medium to good steers sold at 13½c.@17½c., per lb. for the dressed weight, and the best at 18c., and in some cases above, while inferior bullocks brought 9c. to 12½c. The quality of the offerings has been much the same as for a month or two past. The market closed heavy on Tuesday, with considerable stock unsold. Sheep have arrived in larger numbers than last week, and on Monday were worth 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. for those of good quality, and 7c. for medium. Swine are quoted at 10c.@13c. per lb. gross weight.

The registering of votes yesterday was limited, because of the general ignorance of the whereabouts to register. The boards sit to-day, also, and Union men who have not heretofore been registered, or who have become voters or have changed their residences since last election, should hunt them up, even if it does take time and trouble.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Campaign Club hold their first mass meeting this evening. Several distinguished Generals will address the Club, and all good Union citizens are requested to be present.

The Manhattan Union Club held their second regular meeting last evening in Clinton Hall. Speeches were made by A. J. Dittenhofer, George F. Noyes and Rev. William H. Boole. The proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character.

The fall in Gold, yesterday, depressed prices of Produce materially, yet sales of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were quite limited. General merchandise was dull and unsettled. The Freight engagements were light.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Thomas Kehoe, indicted for murder, plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State's Prison for four years. John Russell was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Patrick Riley was tried for passing counterfeit money. The proof was insufficient, and he was acquitted.

United States Commissioner Osborne committed to the Tombs yesterday Wm. Rodgerson, James Norris, Asa Marvin, Henry Selmar, and Chas. P. Hellesen, the parties recently arrested in Port Jervis and in this city, charged with manufacturing and issuing spurious postal currency. They will be examined in a few days.

Mr. W. H. Webb, of this city, has received a dispatch from Naples, stating that the Italian Iron-clad frigate *Re don Luigi de Portogallo* had arrived at Naples, direct from this port, making the passage in twenty days and twenty-two hours. Everything was in first-rate order. This is the second vessel Mr. Webb has given to the Italians, both of which have made rapid and successful passages across the Atlantic; one in mid-Winter and the other in the Summer months.

The students of Yale College have organized a Union Club. At a meeting, held on Monday evening, eloquent speeches were made by Prof. Cyrus Northrop and H. B. Harrison, Esq., and letters were read from Senator Sumner, Hon. Edward Everett, and W. C. Bryant and Wm. M. Evarts, of this city.

The Albany *Argus* announces the death of Rev. Oswald More O'Conor, for four years connected with the cathedral in that city. He was formerly a Professor at the College of Mt. St. Mary, Emmettsburgh, and was one of the most accomplished classical scholars in the country. He was born in England, and was first ordained in the Episcopal Church of that country. On accelding to the Catholic Church, he came to this country and devoted himself to the priesthood. He was about 44 years of age.

The Manhattan Union Club and the Unionists of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, had large meetings last evening.

The Philadelphia papers publish an affidavit by Franklin Sohwenck, private in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, that he received his release from Belle Isle by pledging himself to vote for McClellan as President.

The Louisville *Journal*, states that since the first of January last, 2,918 deserters from the rebel army have been received at the military prison in that city, nearly all of whom have taken the oath of allegience to the United States, and given parole to remain north of the Ohio River during the war. The number received during the month of September, was 444.

Gen. Sheridan and staff paid a flying visit to Washington on Monday. They arrived in the morning early, and left again in the afternoon.

Hon. S. S. Cox was beaten last Saturday evening at Richmond, Ind., by a gang of butcher boys, who were hunting for a rebel officer, in whose company Mr. Cox was understood to be traveling. Mr. Cox was rescued by some Union citizens, who expressed their regret at what had occurred. To one of these citizens Mr. Cox stated that he came to Richmond that day in order to be absent from Columbus in the evening, not wishing to be present during the jollification meeting that was to be held over his defeat.

Maj.-Gen. Birney is now lying at his residence in Philadelphia, suffering from malarious fever. His physicians prohibit him from being seen by visitors, as perfect tranquillity is necessary to restore him.

The Mozart Hall County Convention and the McKeon Democratic General Committee met last night at their respective headquarters, and ratified the nominations made by each other, thus forming a union of the anti-Tammany Democratic County ticket.

In the *Express* case yesterday, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Clark on all the issues.

The British Appeal for Peace—More Impertinence.

Governor Seymour is made the recipient of a memorial, published in part by us yesterday, from some three hundred Englishmen and Irishmen, pronouncing our war against the Southern States a wrong, a failure, and a ruin to our republican institutions, and asking its immediate discontinuance. This memorial is headed, and was circulated by Henry de Houghton Baronet. That is appropriate enough, for it speaks for British class interests. It is committed to Horatio Seymour. That too, is appropriate enough, for it speaks to American faction and sedition. But though the authorship and the trusteeship are apt, the memorial itself is not so. It is a piece of superlative impertinence.

The American people understand their own concerns. They want no foreign teaching. They can also manage their own concerns. They want no foreign advice. Their assurance is that this is a war for self-preservation. Their determination is that it shall be fought through until every hair's breadth of the republic is secure. That assurance and that determination are as much beyond the influence of the Old World as the sun in the heavens.

The English people—or, at least, the dominant classes of the English people—have chosen to take sides against our Government, and for the rebellion. In the beginning of the war, this was regarded with great regret by Americans, for they had no other than good feeling toward England. Honest and earnest efforts were made to change the English spirit. They failed. Our people realized the failure, accepted it, and resigned themselves to it. Since that time, they have been wholly indifferent to British sentiment. So far as respects the positive complicity of the British Government and people with the actual prosecution of the war against us, on the high seas, they have deferred the reckoning till they can give it their special attention. So far as respects the misrepresentation and contumely ceaselessly emitted against us by the presses most patronised in England, we care not. It is impotent. These gentry may befool themselves as they like, and rave as they please, within their own little limits. Our only demand is that they shall take it out by themselves. Let them keep their distance. Our people want none of their memorials. We mean our loyal people—these millions who are governing, and who will continue to govern this nation. In their name, we say to these intermeddlers: Back to your place.

Was there ever such impudence? We are told that "the Southern people are only following the precepts and example of your fathers and theirs." This hellish rebellion, conceived without the faintest semblance of a just cause, planned only for the behoof of human slavery, is styled the counterpart of that revolution of 1776, which was provoked, as all the world now agrees, by the most intolerable wrongs, and which from the beginning consecrated itself to the establishment of a Government founded on the eternal principles of justice and liberty. These people have the audacity to invoke the Declaration of Independence. That declaration sets forth that governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; it recognizes the right of revolution only "whenever government becomes destructive of those ends;" and almost the entire compass of it is devoted to a specification of "a long train of abuses and usurpations," against which all petition and remonstrance had been unavailing, and from which there was no escape but in breaking all connection with the British Crown. These Southern rebels have had no grievance, nor made an attempt to set forth any to the world; and so far from justifying their revolution on the ground that the Federal Government was destructive of liberty, they have, in the plainest terms, avowed that their object was to erect a Government, the corner-stone of which should be human Slavery. The comparison of this rebellion to the revolution is the foulest indignity to the memory of our fathers.

The memorial asserts that "the war has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and your inestimable right of habeas corpus." From Maine to Kansas, Copperhead stump orators are belching forth ranker abuse of the President than was ever before heard of in our political history, and we are told that we have no freedom of speech. Copperhead newspapers are strewing the land as thick as the leaves of Autumn with libels and provocations, and we are told that we have a free press no longer. One man in a million is refused the habeas corpus, on account of some flagrant act of hostility, and we are told that the writ has perished—told so by people who belong to a Government which has suspended that writ a dozen times during this century, and which did so for all Ireland only fifteen years ago, with the unanimous vote of Parliament, on the occasion of a rebellion that was but a musquito bite in comparison with the one now striking at our vitals. This is sheer insolence.

We are told that we may "find out, when too late, that the pillars upon which rests your republican form of government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins." This is the most insulting of all. It is arrogance in the shape of pity, impudence in the garb of hypocrisy. What do these people care about our "republican form of government," except to to hate it, and to do their utmost, as they have been for the last three years, to stab it under its fifth rib?

The memorialists are also exercised because we "have never been permitted as yet an opportunity of consulting in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the test issues growing out of it." Let them possess their souls in patience for three weeks, and they will be relieved. We intend, on the eighth day of November, to make known our "opinions and wishes about the war," in terms that cannot be misunderstood, even by the most perverse race of men on the face of the earth. Though it is said that there is a stupidity that baffles even the gods, there will be lightning next month that will strike some sense at least into the brains of those islanders. Let them squat in their fog, and bide their time.

The German Democratic Vote.

It is a matter of no surprise that the newly-arrived German immigrant is so beguiled by the word "Democrat." It is a name associated in his mind with determined struggles against arbitrary power; it is connected with long-continued contests in the history of his country against kingcraft and priestcraft; it has been baptized in heroic blood. All that there is most noble and free in the popular aspirations, is coupled with this name, so hated and despised in his Fatherland by the powerful and the rich.

When he arrives here, he hears at once of a powerful party, embracing many of the poor Irish laborers, called Democrats; he understands little of the questions at issue in our politics, and naturally he is immensely influenced by a name, and soon is linked in with the party, which he supposes to be the party of the People. The intelligent Germans, and those who have been the leaders of the popular movements in Germany, become almost uniformly Republicans and Unionists, on their arrival here; but the ignorant and the poorest are often drawn over by the Copperhead faction.

This ought not to be. There should be intelligent Germans who should go among their countrymen in the United States, and explain that the real party of progress and liberty, is the Union party. They should show them that the men in this country who correspond to Robert Blum and Garibaldi and Kossuth and other leaders and heroes of the popular party of Europe, are the anti-Slavery and Republican leaders here; that the true Democrat is the man who lives for universal freedom, and the equality of all men, before the law. The spurious Democracy of the Copperheads should be stripped off for them. They should be taught that men like Seymour and Vallandigham would gladly bring back the old rule of the haughty Southern aristocrats, who aimed at the servitude of all the laboring classes. The German immigrant would never be in favor of Slavery, and he should be instructed that the Copperhead-Democracy is an intensely Pro-Slavery faction. All the ideas of liberty and equality and fraternity, which have inspired the German Democrat, are here on the other side.

No one can appreciate, like a German, the fearful burden on popular liberties, on convenience of administration and individual comfort, which arises from a "Confederacy of Sovereign States." His people have experienced for centuries the misery of the Southern idea—the independence of petty States. He has read of and felt the incessant wars for boundaries between the little principalities; he has seen the means of the people wasted in the support of so many separate Governments; he has personally experienced the troubles which our forefathers so much dreaded in the oppression of the large States upon the small; he knows what frontier-tariffs and custom-houses, what separate militia, and separate laws, different taxes and different coinage, new police and distinct tyranny mean, between one "Sovereign State" and another in a loose Confederacy. He could understand well the fallacy of Stephens' specious letter, with which he is trying to drive a wedge into the Union Party of the North. No one can appreciate like a German, the value of a Union—a true and popular *Bund*. For centuries the great popular striving of Germany has been in vain toward this grand idea of a Union, which we, having accomplished, are now called upon to give up by the "Coward's Convention" of Chicago. None in this country have sacrificed more for this very idea, than have the patriotic Germans of Missouri.

All this ought to be made as clear as daylight to the hard-working Germans of this City. It should be demonstrated to them that the only hope of permanent Peace lies in the absolute victory of the Union, and that an "Armistice" and "Convention of the States," would probably make war chronic here, and bring the United States to the condition of Germany, in the matter of popular rights. We fear a large German vote here, for the Copperheads, merely from ignorance.

Immediate and earnest efforts should be made by our German Unionists to enlighten the masses of their brethren in New-York.

Cotton—The Tremendous Lever.

The speech of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, wherein he declared that "cotton is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny under Providence," has a singular illustration in the latest returns of the British Cotton Market.

During the first eight months of 1862, the British market was supplied with 2,208,783 cwts. of cotton. This had increased in 1863 to 3,174,282 cwts.; and in 1864, to 4,670,000 cwts. The supply has thus more than doubled in amount from 1862 to 1864. The value of the supply has increased from forty-six millions of dollars in the first seven months of 1862, to two hundred and twenty-one millions in the first seven months of 1863.

A little more than double the amount of cotton brought into the British market for the first seven months in 1862 was imported into the same market within the first seven months of the present year; but the value of the current year's importations was as nearly as possible five to one of those of 1862.

Where did the supply come from? In the first eight months of the past three years, Egypt, India and China supplied the British market as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Egypt.....	£2,372,755	£5,443,278	£10,192,905
India.....	4,883,899	11,950,999	17,816,147
China.....	8,302	994,425	4,216,584

It thus appears that while Egypt, India and China supplied cotton to the value of but $36,000,000 in the first three-quarters of 1862, they supplied cotton within the same period of 1864 to the tune of $160,000,000.

This rate of increase can probably be best appreciated by recalling the fact, that the most reliable economists were wont to value the increase of the supply of cotton in the Slave States of the American Republic at the average rate of about three per cent. a year, or about the same as the increase of the slave population. Taking Egypt, India and China in comparison with the cotton-growing States, we can see what the productive capacity of a free and slave labor system might be. We do not say that the comparison, in all its points, is perfect. But we have sufficient evidence in the baldest statement of the case to show, that the civilized world will be dependent upon *no* particular social or political structure—call it a republic or a confederacy—for the great staples of international commerce. It is well that the delusion should be exploded. Whether the test is applied at Shanghai or at Savannah—whether it be in the exchange of teas for calicoes, or cotton for corduroys—it is well that the question should be settled now, and for all time, that a political community—calling itself such—cannot obstruct the course of commerce, the interests of civilization, and the progress of the human race, by making "a tremendous lever" for its own selfish purpose, of *any* product of the soil. We see even in this bare three-years' experiment what has come of the "tremendous lever" of the Confederate conspirators. Its application has proved the social ruin of several hundreds of thousands of people in the revolted States of the Union. But its application has not essentially retarded the commercial prosperity of the outside world. Possibly, Mr. Stephens, whose statesmanship is so loudly bepraised on all hands, will begin to see this before Sherman has done with Georgia.

Davis and Stephens.—We have been favored of late with the views of both the rebel President and the rebel Vice-President. Jeff. Davis gave his views of the war, and Stephens gave his views on peace. Davis' speech was filled with complaints, and Stephens' letter is filled with demands. Davis could see nothing but darkness in the military situation; Stephens sees a "ray of light" in the "action of the Chicago Convention." Davis beat about him like a madman abusing everybody; Stephens is smooth, sophistical, plausible and inoffensive. The difference in the character and tone of the two utterances may be easily explained by the fact, that the one was an impromptu and heartfelt declamation, addressed to and for the benefit of the rebels of Georgia, while the other was meant for effect upon the people of the North.

The Election in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 15.

The members elected to Congress in this State are:

First District—Wm. E. Niblack, Democrat.
Second District—M. C. Kerr, Democrat.
Third District—Ralph Hill, Union.
Fourth District—John H. Farquhar, Union.
Fifth District—George W. Julian, Union.
Sixth District—Ebenezer Dumont, Union.
Seventh District—D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.
Eighth District—Godlove S. Orth, Union.
Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax, Union.
Tenth District—Joseph H. Defrees, Union.
Eleventh District—Thomas N. Stillwell, Union.

In 1862 but four Unionists were elected; now we elect eight. Capt. Farquhar has overcome a majority of 2,934 in the Fourth District, and goes in by about 100 majority. The gain in the Third District is nearly as great. Two years ago Voorhees had a majority of 2,461. He succeeds now by scarcely the odd hundreds he had then. The majorities against us is in the First and Second Districts have been largely reduced, but precisely how much we cannot say.

It would have been a great satisfaction to all loyal men if Voorhees had been defeated; but the Union people of Indiana have abundant cause for rejoicing that they have accomplished so much.

Correction.—The Citizens' Association has nominated as one of its candidates for Coroner Dr. Wm. O'Donnell, and not J. O'Donnell, as has been incorrectly printed.

THE NATIONAL ISSUE.

Appeal to Men Inclined to be Neutral—Letter from Prof. Mahan.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond—*Dear Sir:* In riding down in a Broadway omnibus, yesterday, I found myself *vis-à-vis* to one of your most wealthy citizens, well known for the elegance of his tastes, his courteous bearing, sumptuous style of living, and his intelligence in public matters, both at home and abroad. In the course of a short and often interrupted conversation, he said to me that Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan being equally indifferent to him, from an equal want of confidence, on his part, in their fitness for the Presidency, he should abstain from voting; and that he knew many persons of his way of thinking, who would do the same.

Now, though no politician, no party man, never having raised my voice to give a vote, nor to influence the vote of others, nevertheless, the declaration of this gentleman, on his own part, and that of his acquaintances, thinking as he does, is to me inexplicable, in a crisis like the one in which the country now finds itself. If ever there was a condition of things, in any land, to which the law of Solon—that pronounced the man, who, in a sedition, stood aloof and took part with neither side, to be dishonored and disfranchised—was applicable, surely it is the one in which we find ourselves at present. Try to blink this question as we may, to dodge it, to get round it, we are still met with the alternative, war to the bitter end, for national integrity, lasting peace and the future prosperity and freedom of myriads of the human family; or, an armistice, then disunion, then a chronic state of war without, with anarchy within, then military despotism, a worse, if worse can be, than Slavery of the white race and the general spread of that of the black.

That men, intelligent men, thinking men, who, in their way, intend well by their country, who have even given largely of their means to sustain the Government in the great struggle now going on, do not see this thing, is to me incomprehensible. Why, my dear Sir, to my apprehension, no sunbeam was ever clearer. That any one, who knows, as I do, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Bragg, Beauregard, and other officers of like stamp, in rebellion against their former sovereign, should believe that, whoever may be elected President, he can negotiate a peace with the South, on any other terms than those of separation, and yielding to demands that must degrade the loyal States in the eyes of the rest of the nations of the world, and does not see this, is more than incomprehensible. Who are these men? Are they low, shuffling, tricky party politicians, who are playing a miserable game for the spoils of party? No sir; no. They are rebels, it is true; determined, desperate rebels; but with all their sins, they are acting earnestly, in good faith, for they are, however wrong, men of integrity in their way; high-toned, honorable gentlemen, of sterling individual purity. Their past lives attest this of them. It is useless for men to deny it. It is narrated of Lieut-Gen. Scott, that, on some occasion, when Jefferson Davis was accused of dishonorable practice in his presence, he replied: "Sir, Mr. Davis is a gentleman, a malicious gentleman, if you please a malignant gentleman, but of the millions that may have passed through his hands, I do not believe that the least particle of their dust has stuck to his fingers." No, these men are not playing a mere pecuniary game, nor a paltry partisan game. Theirs is the game of Lucifer—Rule or Ruin. No one ought to know this better than officers who have served with them. No one better than they ought to know, that these men mean what they say, and that any attempt at diplomatic overtures, which are not based upon the acknowledgment of all that is claimed by the South, would be derided by these men, and will only subject those who make them to their contemptuous sneers.

What gentleman, who, like my friend in the omnibus, are for playing neutrality between those who are for war alone, and those who are for peace at any price, hope for, in the future, I am at a loss to conjecture. Before the rebellion we were a united, powerful nation, although with only an army of some fifteen thousand men, and a fleet of a few vessels. Peace with the South, and consequent disunion, would leave us impoverished in population and in wealth—even were the loyal States of the North, East and West to cling together—with the necessity of maintaining an army of at least one hundred thousand men, and a large fleet, on a peace establishment, to curb the restless, encroaching spirit which has ever animated the South; even if these could prevent collision between us. But it is useless to enter upon this theme, the consequences of which all who are not willfully blind, or for sheer party purposes, have determined to coalesce with the South against the loyal States, cannot fail to see for themselves.

That any man not blinded by party passion or sheer selfish hopes that peace, at any price to the nation, will at least secure to him his possessions, does not see that Jefferson Davis and those who follow his lead in the aspiration of founding a great empire, with Slavery as a basis, to be governed by an oligarchy more exclusive and arrogant than that of England, inasmuch as they will seek to sustain themselves by military force alone, having staked their all in this rebellion, and made up their minds to abide the issue, will not concede an iota that shall, in the least, mar these aspirations, can only be accounted for on the supposition of infatuation in some one idea, or of stolid indifference as to the result.

Peace! Who does not groan for peace? earnestly pray for peace? But who, that has studied this rebellion, that has analyzed the causes that led to it, that knows the feelings that actuate the controlling class in the South, that has personally known the leaders of the rebel army, is so deluded as not to know that there can be no peace until the loyal States or the South can dictate it from some impregnable vantage ground. Until that moment arrives, it must be war, war, war. To talk of armistices, to talk of cessation of hostilities, to talk of diplomacy as a step toward reunion, before that point has been reached, is to hold out worse than false hopes. It is to propose to the loyal States self-degradation, national and political suicide, come from whatever quarter it may.

The question has been often put to me by excellent loyal men: But in seeking to obtain peace in your way, would you ruin the South? My answer is unhesitatingly Yes, if it is necessary thereby to save the nation from dismemberment. But I am not very credulous on this ruin theory. Excellent loyal persons thought England ruined when Charles I was brought to the scaffold; others when James II. fled before William of Orange. All Europe thought France ruined when Louis XVI was guillotined, and all the nobles either shared the same fate, were murdered, or went into exile. Many excellent persons in Maryland, and in that happy *dolce far niente* class in it and Virginia, so felicitously described in *Swallow Barn*, by John P. Kennedy, whose lives are one long holiday that live in so many of the Sleepy Hollow nooks that are sprinkled, so plentifully, along the shores of the Elizabeth, the Nansemond, the James, the York, the Potomac, and the two sides of Chesapeake Bay, look upon Virginia and Maryland as ruined. And, as they view it, so they are. But there lies the fair portion of earth called by these names; the soil teeming with fertility; the interior of it inexhaustible in its mineral riches; its rivers alive with luxuries, both of fish and fowl, that epicures purchase at any price; its climate unsurpassed by that of Greece, in all that makes brilliant, versatile men; and now, with the burden, which their forefathers called a curse, partly lifted off, are they ruined? In ten years, how many of the names, even of these excellent persons, now groaning over this ruin theory, will be remembered? In ten years from now, what a glorious tide of prosperity may not be sweeping over this everlasting heritage of a swiftly flitting race. I would ruin the South as I would ruin Ireland, by unloosing the grasp of the English oligarchs upon her throat; as I would ruin England, by forcing this self same small, selfish fraction to do justice to the working classes, so long down-trodden. I would say to the few hundred thousand wealthy slave owners, your reign is over, and call upon the white non-slaveholding population to create for themselves and children, those institutions which, in the Free States, have raised the workingman to the intellectual and moral level that wealth once claimed as its exclusive domain.

Look at England; what is she now, and what might she not be now, as the Stuarts fell or rose? Look at France; what she was before her great revolution, what she is now, and what she might be now, had that great political flood not have swept away king, nobles and feudal institutions. Had she not then risen up, in her unexpected might, striking, like a young untrained giant, wild blows on the foes that sought to dismember her, where might she not now have been? No, I have no faith in any ruin theory but that of the necessary anarchy of dismemberment. That would be ruin. That would be woe. That would wring a wail from every patriot's breast, more heartrending than the cry that arose from the enslaved Jews, as they cast back their last glance on Jerusalem at the Babylonish captivity.

Think of this, ye gentlemen who are for sitting with folded hands, and exclaiming with notable equability, whilst this momentous question is pending:

"Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

Remember the declaration, that to whom much is given, of him shall much also be required.

Very truly yours, D. H. MAHAN.

West Point, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sketch of Hon. Andrew Johnson's Louisville Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

Andy Johnson, our next Vice-President, addressed, this evening, over two hours and a half, a large and most respectable and attentive audience. He spoke plainly and forcibly, dealt with facts and arguments in his usual powerful way. I present some of his telling points:

The great issue in the last result is, shall the institution of slavery control the Government of the United States, or shall the Government control it? Shall the Government control its institutions, or shall they control it? The disturbing and distracting question of slavery should have been definitely settled in 1820, but it was patched up then, and patched up in 1850, and in 1861 the Southern leaders would have no compromise about it, and designedly took a position which resulted in the defeat of the Crittenden compromise and the nullity of the Corwin amendment. All the talk of them and their Northern coadjutors, then and since, about compromise, has been sheer hypocrisy, a mere pretence to delude the people.

I say, let the Government go on, and slavery get along the best it can. Give me my country, and, if need be, let all else go. If slavery gets in the way, it must get out and go down. Let "niggers" go, if they get in the way of putting down treason. Before the rebellion, I was for sustaining the Government with slavery; now I am for sustaining the Government without slavery, without regard to a particular institution. Institutions must be subordinate, and the Government must be supreme.

Slavery is no longer a local, but an itinerant institution, going around just where it pleases. Slavery is demoralized and the slaves are becoming practically free. It is fast settling itself. Practical emancipation is the order of the day throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. As soon as law and order is restored and these States get out of the transition from slavery to freedom, black labor will be much more profitable to them than ever before. I pay my former slaves every week, and they work far better than they used to. Slavery is a slow, lardy, inactive, inert and wasteful system of labor. Black labor emancipated in all the Southern States, will eventually prove more profitable than it ever was while enslaved. These broad acres have been worked long enough by a few lords and great gangs of slaves.

Negroes, when freed, have got to work—must work; those who won't work will be subject to vagrant laws or an apprentice system, till they are educated to the idea that freedom for anybody of color simply means liberty to work, and to enjoy the productions of his labor. Let the negro have a fair chance and an equal start in the race of life. The talk about "nigger equality" is all humbug. I have seen more of it in the South than I have in the North. If the negro, as a free man, can compete with the white, he has a right to compete with him; if, after a fair test, he can't, he must give way to the white. In my opinion, freedom will not make negroes any worse, and will result in their advancement. I am for an aristocracy of labor, of intelligent, stimulating, virtuous labor; of talent, of intellect, of merit; for the elevation of each and every man, white and black, according to his talent and industry.

While in favor of the emancipation of the black, I am still more in favor of the emancipation of the white. There are far more whites than blacks to be emancipated. Thank God! the spell is broken, and we can now speak against slavery without being tarred and feathered. The decree has gone forth, and nobody, North or South, can stop it. The tyrant's rod will be broken, and all men will be free.

But the work is not yet completed; much remains to be done. We must come up to this question, and meet it at once; settle it now, and settle it definitely; in reconstructing, leave out this most and this only disturbing element. The basis and the living chord of treason in all the Southern States is the hope of a settlement by which they can hold on to the lingering system. The vitalizing chord of treason throughout the land is the hope of a settlement on the basis of slavery.

The *pseudo* Democratic party is the rebel party of the United States, composed in major part of the rebels and lurking traitors in our midst, who are as much engaged in the attempted overthrow of the Government as the traitors under Jeff. Davis. The point of its leaders and ruling members is power, and their intention is to give aid and comfort to Jeff. Davis & Co. and their armies. They are the allies and friends of Jeff. Davis, giving him all possible aid and comfort in keeping up the rebellion, in resisting the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the entire United States. Their platform looks one way, their ticket's head another, and their ticket's tail another.

I know Mr. McClellan well. He falls far below mediocrity, a very nice little gentleman. When you try to get hold of and grip him, he is so small you can't find him. He's so little there's no place to wrap him on. Whatever there is of him is nothing else but what Mr. Lincoln has made him. If any part of the war is a "failure," it is that part which was conducted by McClellan. Talk about failure now, when Gen. Sherman has penetrated the heart of rebeldom, and holds it in his grasp!

Mr. Lincoln has proved himself a patriot, above all party. Whatever he has done has been to defend and preserve the Constitution and the Government. If he has in aught violated the Constitution, he has done it on the principle of self-preservation, to save the life of the nation and rescue the Constitution itself from utter destruction. His sole object has been to save what his country's enemies would destroy. Nations, as individuals, may be justified in doing technically unlawful acts to save themselves. A man may be justified in committing murder to save his own life. Mr. Lincoln, as President and Commander-in-Chief, has done nothing that was not perfectly justifiable, and, in my judgment, constitutional. He has been strictly and eminently faithful to his oath of office.

Reflect Mr. Lincoln, and this diabolical, infernal, hell-born and hell-bound rebellion is well nigh at an end. It will carry terror and dismay into the traitors' conclaves and the traitors' camps. Jeff. Davis will stand more terrified than did Macbeth before Macduff. Our armies will be encouraged and inspired, and our nation will be redeemed and regenerated.

Fight Jeff. Davis and this rebellion to conquer rebellion, and best way to have peace is to conquer rebellion, and to arrest and hang traitors. Not half enough of traitors have been arrested. All arrested should be tried for treason, and, if convicted, hung. This Government can't live while traitors and treason are in the supremacy. Conquer peace, and unless the rebels come forward and acknowledge submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, confiscate traitor's property, and hang them for their treason. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

PONTIAC.

VINDICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Letters Concerning the Charge Against the President of Receiving his Salary in Gold.

THE CALUMNY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The following are the letters of Judge UNDERWOOD and Cashier LEROY TUTTLE, alluded to by Treasurer SPINNER in his communication to Gen. CLARK, published in this morning's TIMES, upon the subject of the President's salary:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 13, 1864.

Hon. F. E. Spinner:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of this date, that I would state the substance of a conversation with President LINCOLN on the occasion to which you refer, I reply, that in the early part of last summer, after the conclusion of some business at the Treasury, you desired me to take a little bag of gold over to Mr. LINCOLN, to whom it belonged, being the interest due upon Government bonds, in which you then told me the President had invested the most of his salary, permitting several instalments of interest to remain uncalled for, though he had been repeatedly notified, he paid no attention to the matter. I took the bag to the White House, saw Mr. LINCOLN, delivered your message, and counted the coin, amounting to something over $800. His reply was in perfect keeping with his character. He said he was in no immediate want of money; reckoned the Treasury needed it more than he did, and, therefore, wished me to take it back to you, that it might be used for the benefit of the country.

Pondering upon his noble example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, I obeyed him, and, as you remember, returned the bag with its contents to your custody.

How mistaken are his slanderers, in Mr. LINCOLN'S character and motives; but we who know him well would expect him thus to forget his own interests in his generous and disinterested labors for the public weal, and can only pity the poor and paltry imputers of sordid and mercenary conduct, which, judging from their own narrow and selfish souls, they really suppose characteristic of all humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: For your information, the following facts, derived from positive information, are given, relative to the payment of President LINCOLN'S salary and his investment thereof:

The first investment of the President was in $16,-900 seven-thirty bonds, which were deposited in the vault of the Treasury as a special deposit, in the Winter of 1862, and held as such until converted into the six per cent. bonds of 1881, in the latter part of July last.

The interest on the seven-thirty bonds was usually left uncollected long after due, and, in one instance, the interest was sent him in coin, which he returned with the message that he thought the Government needed the use of it more than he.

And on the 1st of August, 1863, a friend of the President came in the cash room with eleven Treasury drafts due the President, each draft being for a month's salary, making in all the preceding eleven months' salary, or $22,306 67, for which amount a loan certificate was given, payable in legal-tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable in like funds; and, seventeen days thereafter, another deposit of $3,874 73 was made for him, payable in like manner. Said certificates were presented for payment on the 18th of July last, (nearly one year after date of deposit,) by a friend of the President, who took therefor lawful money, and invested the same in United States stocks.

The present investments of the President are in United States stocks, upon which interest is payable, the same as to any private citizen; but, unlike citizens generally, he has not heretofore had his interest until long after it was due, and then it was always collected by some friend of the President, who said the President would never collect it himself. Aside from the loss of interest to the President by his neglect to collect it until months after it was due, the single transactions of the loan certificates, considering his uncollected salary for one year, and the difference between the five per cent. lawful money which he received, and the six per cent. in coin which he might and should have received, will show a loss to himself of at least four thousand dollars. Thus:

Interest on say $25,000 for uncollected salary, from August, 1862, to August, 1863, on which he might have had an average of six months' interest, at six per cent, in coin...	$750
Premium on coin, August, 1863, say forty per cent	300
Interest on $25,000 deposited August, 1863, upon which he might have had interest until August, 1864, one year, at six per cent, in coin	1,500
Premium on coin, August, 1864, say one hundred and eighty per cent	2,700
Total	$5,250
Deduct interest on say $25,000, Loan Certificates, from August, 1863, to August, 1864, one year, at five per cent., which he was paid in lawful money	1.250
Balance	$4,000

The facts herein given will be verified by the oaths of several clerks, should a sworn statement be deemed necessary to refute the willful falsehoods that the President receives his salary in coin, and that he has his funds invested in other than United States securities. Respectfully,

LEROY TUTTLE, Ass't Cashier.

Hon. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

Election Frauds Perpetrated by Gov. Seymour's Agents in the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The following statement is made by a reliable and loyal Union citizen of New-York, who is prepared to furnish the evidence necessary to substantiate it, if required:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1864.

I visited the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers a few days since, in my capacity as Commissioner for the election in the army, and found myself preceded by the agents of Gov. SEYMOUR. There I was informed by the officers of the regiment that these men notified the soldiers that they would take any votes they chose to send by them, and that those residing in locations which had not furnished their local tickets, could leave the inner envelop unsealed, and the person having the power of attorney could put the local tickets in, and seal it up for them. Before these papers had been taken away from headquarters of the regiment, and it was suspected that all was not right, when some of them opened their papers and found the Democratic tickets sealed up, in place of the ones originally deposited. I also ascertained that upon application of these SEYMOUR agents, the Major commanding the regiment detailed a Lieutenant commanding a company with his regiment to administer the oath to the voters, who did so administer the oath to about 400, of which number about 250 were for the Democratic ticket, mostly from the counties of Schenectady, Albany, Ulster, Schoharie and Green. This officer not being a Field officer, Adjutant, Captain or Commandant of a company *on detached service*, could not, under the Election law, legally administer the required oaths to the soldiers. His name will be furnished to the proper parties, and when proxies bearing his signature to the jurat, are presented at the ballot box, they will be challenged. Such votes, I claim, can be thrown out on this question of illegality.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

THE BALTIMORE ARRESTS.

By order of the Secretary of War, a large number of arrests were made yesterday in the city of Baltimore, of leading merchants and others, for aiding in blockade-running, and in furnishing stores to rebels. Among those arrested in Baltimore were the managing partners of HAMILTON, EASTON & Co., WARNEFIELD & Co., CHAS. E. WATERS & Co., and of four other of leading houses in that city, and over 100 clerks in their several establishments.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

It is believed here that the new Constitution has been adopted in Maryland by a small majority. The Maryland Brigade in the Fifth Army Corps gave a majority of 692 for it. Besides these troops, those in SHERIDAN'S army in Western Virginia and at Point Lookout have not been heard from.

STORIES OF REBEL DESERTERS.

The mail steamer *Thos. A. Morgan*, from the front, yesterday morning brought up a batch of thirty rebel deserters, who have come within our lines during the past week. They represent the same state of things in the Confederacy as has heretofore been reported—scarcity and high prices of provisions, dissatisfaction among soldiers, &c. They say, also, that the Confederate soldiers who are daily coming into our lines are not the only ones deserting the rebel cause; that many are leaving the army and going back to their homes, they being satisfied that the rebel leaders are so closely occupied around Richmond, in Georgia and other places, that they cannot spare men to look up stragglers and deserters.

EXEMPTED FROM DISMISSAL.

Surgeon SAMUEL A. SABINE, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, Series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence had been made in the case.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

The following amount of currency to the National Banks has been issued for the past week.....$1,861,200
Total to date.....55,376,730

NEW NOTES.

Notes of the denomination of $500 and $1,000 have been prepared and will soon be issued to the National Banks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

FROM SHERIDAN.

A gentleman, who left SHERIDAN'S army yesterday, reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. CROOK, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburgh.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury Department to-day sent off four millions and a half of bonds of the new loan, and will continue to forward them to subscribers immediately on the receipt of the certificates.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan for the last two days amount to $1,043,500.

SHIRKING CONSCRIPTS.

Many of the men recently drafted in Washington have run off or hid themselves. In view of this fact inquiries were recently addressed to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, who replied: "Drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not credited on the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed."

AFFAIRS WITH JAPAN.

Information has been received here from Japan that our claims upon that Government are in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled, the Japanese Government showing an amicable disposition to that end.

CAPTURE OF A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Watchful*, during September, at sea, by the U. S. schooner *Arkansas*. She pretended to be bound from New York to Matamoras, and having sprung aleak, (as her captain says,) was making for New Orleans for repairs. Her captain also represented that her cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum oil; but when the vessel was searched several boxes of arms were found, and the vessel was therefore seized.

MOSBY AGAIN.

The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Md., says MOSBY made a raid on the boats Saturday, capturing and burning four or five, and carrying off many mules and horses, and some prisoners. Many boats are there, but will not move until something be done by the military authorities for their protection.

Amusements.

The performance of VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera," last night, fulfilled all the pleasant expectations that were excited by the first, and somewhat hasty, though agreeable, representation. Signor MASSIMILIANI was in capital voice. Signor ZUCCHI never sang better. Signora BRAMBILLA was a dainty page—as neat and tempting as an Aldine edition. Signor BELLINI was admirable. Indeed, we have nothing but praise to bestow. The performance was in every way creditable to Mr. MARETZEK and his company, and will, we trust, be repeated.

To-night, GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be repeated, and on Friday, DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Poliuto" will be produced for the first time this season.

A Card from Mr. D. H. Devoe.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In justice to myself and friends, you will do me the favor to insert the following: As an agent I have for several weeks been engaged at this point in filling the quota of volunteers for different localities in the State of New-York.

Having occasion to visit the front, while there I suggested to New-York State officers that if they had not been credited to any locality in their State, they were entitled to be so credited, and to receive the bounty given by the locality to which they should be credited, unless there should be some order issued by the War Department against it. Gen. BUTLER took exceptions to this, and issued his order and manifesto accordingly.

Now, Sir, the facts in reference to the crediting of officers are these, as I understand them. Previous to that time, several hundred officers in and about Washington—some even in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office—had been credited and drawn their bounties, and officers' papers had been there indorsed as creditable, and the State Marshals had accordingly received them; and all this without any agency or procurement of mine. This had been going on for several weeks. No one deemed it unofficerlike or dishonest to receive such bounties, and men whose reputation for honesty is far superior to Gen. BUTLER'S, were of the number that did receive them; and it occurred to me that if the thing was to be allowed, the officers who were facing the enemy in the field were, above all others, entitled to such bounties.

The State is unquestionably entitled to credit for every man it sends to the field, whether he be an officer or a private. The right is manifest, but the expediency of allowing it is left for others to determine, and not me. By a recent order, I understand that hereafter no officer will be credited unless he belongs to some new organization, in which case it is allowed—a discrimination unjust, as it would seem to me, toward our veteran officers.

Now, you will perceive, Mr. Editor, that nothing was done on my part which was inconsistent with my duty as a citizen of the State of New-York. For crediting officers I am in no wise responsible. United States officials do that business, and not I, who have never secured any to be credited.

Gen. BUTLER falls into the error that I was desirous of filling up the quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which, of course, was a mistake, as its quota had been filled for a long time previous.

As to the remarks of your correspondent, they were evidently made without being personally acquainted with the facts. Yours, &c.,

D. H. DEVOE.

Large Union Mass Meeting.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Union mass meetings of the campaign was held last Monday evening in the hall corner of Broadway and 47th-street. The audience was addressed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL and Rev. W. H. BOOLE. The hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance.

The 90 Days Without Eating Case.

From the New-York Dispatch.

MR. FICHETTE'S LETTER—WHO WILL DOUBT NOW?—We have received the following letter from Mr. FICHETTE, which, we trust, will settle the doubt entertained by some in regard to the veracity of our statement:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1864.

EDITOR DISPATCH—DEAR SIR: Some time since, an article appeared in your paper relative to the extraordinary cure of me by Dr. ROWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, New-York, of sore throat and catarrh, which had nearly brought me to the grave. In a subsequent issue of your journal I noticed another article, from which I inferred that doubt had been cast on the veracity of your statement.

For the benefit of all concerned, allow me to say that the article is in every particular correct. For three months I was not able to eat meat, or bread, or any hard substance, all the nourishment I took being in liquids, when at last it was with difficulty even that I could swallow them. I had, and my friends had entirely given up all hopes of my recovery, as I had been treated and given up as hopeless by some of the most eminent physicians of your city and elsewhere. When I placed myself under Dr. Rowe's care it was with no idea of being benefited by him, but only to satisfy my friends. My throat is entirely well, and I am again restored to health, and have since the 1st of August, been attending to my business, which I had previously been obliged to intrust to the care of some one else. With many apologies for occupying your time,

I am yours, respectfully,
CHARLES H. FICHETTE.

NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.—"The Tailor Boy," or the story of Andy, will be published at Boston on Monday, the 24th, next to the "Drummer Boy," This is said to be the best of the "Boy" Books.—*Boston Transcript.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

Niblo's Garden.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
Mr. WHEATLEY finds pleasure in announcing his engagement of
THE GRACEFUL AND GIFTED YOUNG ARTISTE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1864,
when she will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE
in her singularly chaste and winning personation of
FANCHON, "THE CRICKET,"
—the Elfin heroine of Waldauer's great five-act play of that title—
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN,
and which has achieved, through its exquisite simplicity of story, its charming purity of sentiment, and its wild, wierd-like beauty,
AN UNPARALLELED POPULAR SUCCESS.

Fanchon, "The Cricket".....Miss Maggie Mitchell,
Supported by
A CAST OF ADMIRABLE POWER.
ACT 1—THE SHADOW DANCE.
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ACT 3—THE REVELATION.
ACT 4—THE PLEDGE.
ACT 5—GLAD TRIUMPH OF CRICKET.

For Coughs and Colds use Marshall's Pine Tree Tar Drops. Excellent.
Sold by Druggists.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.
Works corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

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TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
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The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 68 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

Fifty jars Snuff for sale at a bargain of first quality rose-scented Maccaboy, by
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st.

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Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st, Philadelphia, Penn.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; army and navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission, of Surgeon-General United States Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

At the Great Iowa State Fair Just Closed, the first premium for the best family Sewing Machine, and the first premium for the best machine for light and heavy work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Green-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Great Demand for White's Fall Style of HATS is a proof of their superior excellence. His large stock of LADIES' FURS are selling at prices that cannot fail to suit his fair customers.
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls. Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts.—BLACK OR BROWN. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BELDEN—PATTEN.—At Poughkeepsie, Oct. 17, by Rev. Henry Belden, of Brooklyn, Mr. WILLIAM BELDEN, of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE PATTEN, daughter of Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

GRENFIELD—STORMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Dr. Howland, JAMES H. GRENFIELD and MARY O., eldest daughter of Henry H. Storms, all of this City. No cards.

LANE—BUCK.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Buck, ALBERT S. LANE, of New-York, and CARRIA A., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

QUICKE—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, in the Chapel of Auckland Castle, England, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, Rev. CHARLES PENROSE QUICKE, Rector of Ashbrittle, in the County of Somerset, and ANNA MARY, daughter of Robert B. Minturn, of this City.

VAN WAGNER—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, ADRIAN VAN WAGNER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and JULIA S. CLARK, of New-York City.

DIED

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, in Pittston, Penn., WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, eldest son of James and Elizabeth Cunningham, of Irvington, N. Y.

CONNELL.—HELEN BARTLETT, youngest child of James S. and Margaret E., aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, from No. 5 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

DUNGLISON.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Oct. 10, SOPHIE, wife of William L. Dunglison, and daughter of the late Aristides Monges.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, THOMAS T., eldest child of Stephen and Jane A. Griffin, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, in Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Oct. 19,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOCELYN.—At his residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 10, CORNELIUS B. JOCELYN, M. D., son of Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 26 years.

Funeral at Springfield, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, Oct. 17, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Capt. William Johnson, of Hartford, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 West 42d-st.

LYNCH.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, suddenly, with disease of the heart, JAMES S. LYNCH, aged 51 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LONG.—On Sabbath, Oct. 16, after a short illness, JACOB A. LONG, aged 66 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 Perry-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 1¾ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Bronxville.

LEEDS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, JOHN W. LEEDS, Jr., aged 33 years, son of John W. Leeds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct 20, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Stamford.

MCKEWEN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct 18, ROBERT DOUGLAS, infant son of Robert C. McKewen, M. D.

PINKERTON.—On Monday morning, Oct. 17, MARY A. PINKERTON, daughter of James Pinkerton, Sr., in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from No. 11 Attorney-st.

SEARS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning Oct. 17, SUSAN T., wife of Hector Sears, and daughter of the late John Grantin, Esq., aged 41 years.

Funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Morris and Essex train leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday.

WILLETS.—At Manhasset, on Third day morning, Oct. 18, JANE P. WILLETS, daughter of the late Samuel Willets, of New-York.

Funeral from Friends' meeting-house, at Manhasset, Oct. 20, at 9 o'clock, and the interment from Friends' meeting-house, at Jericho, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be at Hicksville on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WILSON.—On Monday, Oct. 17, ANNIE M., wife of David W. Wilson, and eldest daughter of the late John Franklin, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 110 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WATSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, JOSEPH M. WATSON, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge F. and A. M., also the members of the Second Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 130 Madison-st.

The brethren of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are hereby required to attend the regular communication, to be held this evening, (19th,) at 7½ o'clock, precisely, at their rooms, O. F. Hall, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of our late brother JOSEPH M. WATSON, at No. 130 Madison-st. By order.

W. C. PECKHAM, M.
JOHN O. WATKINS, Sec'y.

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PART OF THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST MADE STOCK OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS EVER MANUFACTURED, IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS, BY LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & CO., AT NO. 374 BROADWAY, AT HALF THE PRICES ASKED BY THE RETAIL DEALERS.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hair-dressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair free.

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The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

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SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory 440 West-st.

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EXTRA HEAVY.
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Up stairs.

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WILLARD'S HOTEL, D. C., June 24, 1864.
EDITOR CHRONICLE: I deem it my duty to say publicly that Dr. Banning's Brace Truss has acted like a charm upon me, in the cure of a most perilous hernia, which, for years, resisted every reputed form of truss.
F. RUFF,
Conductor W. G. R. R. Co.

E. P. BANNING, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* I have worn your brace fourteen months, and am a rescued man. Several years of constipation, piles, nervous derangement and general debility are forgotten. I owe my life to your brace. God surely sent you to me in my utter extremity.
M. MCCONAUGHY,
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Millville, N. J.

E. P. BANNING, M. D.—*Sir:* After wearing your brace for one year the most extreme uterine and nervous weakness of ten years has vanished. I would not accept of the world full of gold in exchange for my brace.
Mrs. LUCRETIA LAMBERT,
Altowaystown, N. J., Jan., 1864.

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Has been made in the prices of all our goods, to conform to the recent heavy decline in the value of gold and exchange, presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers to supply their wants for the season.
We have a large and very choice assortment on hand of FRENCH CHINA and ENGLISH STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, BRONZES, PARIAN CLOCKS, VASES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
ALSO,
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS and GAS FIXTURES,
which we will offer on most favorable terms to buyers
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 448, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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300 LBS. BREVIER,
Cast by Bruce, Conner and White; all copper-faced, and nearly new. Also, 10 pairs second-hand cases, presses, &c. Apply at CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 22 Beekman-st.

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In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
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The Bell Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1864.

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A TOUR THROUGH ARIZONA. By J. ROSS BROWNE. (*Second Paper.*)
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MY SOLDIER.
EXPLORING THE MAGALLOWAY.
THE REAL COST.
THE DECLINE OF TRAGEDY.
LOST!
AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS.
MY REFUGEES.
THE CROW-CHILD.
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ILLUSTRATIONS.—Autumn Paletot—Under-sleeve—Corsage a Basque—Bolero Vest—Corselet and Collar.

CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME.

The present Number completes the Twenty-ninth Volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. At no time has the Magazine received a more liberal support, or more cordial approbation from the Public and the Press.

Arrangements have been made by which the Volume commencing with the next Number will contain the following series of articles:

"ARMADALE," a new Novel by WILKIE COLLINS.
"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND," a Novel, by CHARLES DICKENS.
"HEROIC DEEDS OF HEROIC MEN," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
"JOURNEYS IN ARIZONA," &c., by J. ROSS BROWNE.

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WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year.....$4
An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine*, will be supplied gratis to every Club of Five Subscribers, at

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REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

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For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys[1]s at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
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OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory; payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 21 West 30th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 8th-av., corner 25th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. J. E. ROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner of 21st-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $4,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN.—A MARRIED lady, of culture and refinement, living in an agreeable New-England town where constant communication by railroad is enjoyed, desires to receive into her family two or three children who, from loss or absence of parents, may require a mother's care. Refers, by permission, to Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No 51 East 21st-st., New-York. Address Box No. 225, Northampton, Mass.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 5 Broadway, corner of 26th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 862 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAHAN, No. 930 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

HENRY WHITALL, WITH HIS MOVABLE Planisphere, will be in New-York but a few weeks, and will freely serve teachers who wish classes in Astronomy. Address No. 96 East 16th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. H. D. LOCKWOOD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 823 Broadway. Evening instruction from 7 to 9 in Arithmetic, Penmanship and Book-keeping. Diplomas, certificates, &c., designed and filled.

WANTED—TO FILL TWO VACANCIES FOR boarders in a first-class young ladies' seminary in Brooklyn; terms reasonable. Address W., Box No. 168 Times Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars of the Principal.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 626.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MME. BLUCKER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 36 6th-av., announces to her pupils that she is now ready to resume her lessons.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 66 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 34th-st.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE—Term[illegible] per quarter. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, Conn.

MRS. L. W. WRIGHT'S ENGLISH AND French School is limited to a limited number of young ladies. No. 45 West 19th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. inst.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT DOUBLE Engine, just been overhauled; cylinder 7x15; price $1,000. Can be seen at the machine shop, No. 350 West 42d-st. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, NO. 168 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases, locates bunkers, &c.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a morning engagement in a private family. She teaches the English, in all its branches, music, German, and French. Private pupils attended to. Address MISS WALTER, Station A.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarlenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, desires a situation in a school or family to teach English, music or Latin; location not so much an object as a desirable home. Salary $200 with board. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

DAILY, MORNING OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience and the highest references, desires an engagement. The English branches, French, music, piano and harp, singing, and the rudiments of Italian. Address F. W. W., Box No. 3,393 Post-office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who is well qualified to give instruction in French, German, Latin, English and music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. Address Miss FRANCES A. EARLY, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL NEAR MADISON Park, a teacher, (lady or gentlemen,) to teach some young boys how to read and spell, every morning from 9¾ to 1¾ o'clock. Salary, 50 cents an hour. Address, with qualifications, PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for a school in Brooklyn. Address D. G., Box No. 156 Times Office, giving place of residence and qualifications.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting or daily governess, to teach all the English branches with French. References given and required. Address Box No. 797 Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH WRITing in a small French school for an hour or so in the forenoon. Address, with terms, &c., R. C., Station G.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 15 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to act as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 81 Franklin-st. N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSIAH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BONCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 3 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONELIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Deposits made now and until Oct. 20, draw interest from 1st Oct. Interest 6 per cent. SAMUEL NEWBY, Pres.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLIN, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Regis[illegible]ered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.
CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.
Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.
The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.
PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.
TRUSTEES,
Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. L. CUMMINS, Esq.
SOLICITOR,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. HOWES & MACY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.
MANAGER,
MR. JULIEN DEBY.
This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United State Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.
These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Pittsburgh, opposite Easton, and of double building double tracking, straightening, rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

DIVIDENDS.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1-64.
The Trustees of this company have declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent. for the month ending Oct. 15, and an extra dividend of One Per Cent., payable Nov. 15, to shareholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock. A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y,
No 206½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MEILHAT & CO., No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved—A. P. MEYLERT withdrawing from the firm.
A. N. MEYLERT will continue the business at No. 6 Wall-st., as banker and stock broker, under the same name, and will settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. P. MEYLERT will open an office in the same building, No. 6 Wall-st., in his own name, for the transaction of stock commission business. A. N. MEYLERT.
A. P. MEYLERT.

J. J. M'ERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, MR. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

PRINTING.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERRIS, No. 10 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., No. 107 Front-st.,
FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., No. 47 Water-st.,
SMITH FANCHER, Esq., No. 5 Water-st.,
C. HOWE, Jr., Esq., Brooklyn,
A. W. BAKER, Esq., No. 17 William-st.,
E. F. PATCHEN, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st.,
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway,
JNO. D. WING, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.,
ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
J. C. DAYTON, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company, for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at $5 per share.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.
ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.
All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.
FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits, *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,500,000.
SHARES 50,000, OF $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. A. SHREVE.....Oil City, Pa.
D. A. STEWART.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. WEIR.....New-York,
CONRAD REITER.....Venango Co., Pa.
OFFICERS:
President—BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—E. WESTERVELT.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—D. CORNELL.....Story Farm.
PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 14th inst, took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.
Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. D. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney
The office and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE,
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for a sufficient number of shares to pay off the balance due upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Allegheny River, opposite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more eligibly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good boring territory as upon this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive coopérage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

E. C. STEDMAN,
STOCK BROKER.
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE. Oil Stocks and Interests in private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 850 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for this new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 25th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¾ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 264, 266, 344, 653, 346, 367, 374, 290, 308, 107, 261, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital stock of the Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,118	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,075, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,175, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Battery-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$136
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. T. BELIN & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
KING SHUEY,
Capt. J. H. HILDRETH,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unsurpassed accommodations $80. No freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "COMMERCIA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE. No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.
The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, (BELFAST) AND LONDONDERRY—
From Pier No. 37 North River, CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FERGUSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 12. Saloon cabin, $120. Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COTE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP HECLA will discharge, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., and *Scotia* on THURSDAY, 20th inst. Goods shipped at Havre for transfer at Liverpool to *Hecla* have arrived per *Scotia*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 17 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. via Riverhead, Manhank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M. for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4:6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Mersey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features on these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 3 Broad-st., and at No. 149 West-st., New-York, and at No. 36 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M. instead of 5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.
Two 5-20 United States Bonds, of $500 each, Nos. 5,023 and 24,349; were mailed Sept. 15, at Hallowell, Maine, addressed to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, and they have miscarried or been lost. The public is cautioned against purchasing these bonds as payment has been stopped.
A. S. WASHBURN, Cashier.

$150 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM OPPOSITE Fulton Market, in Front-st., New-York, a CREAM-COLORED MARE, black legs and tail, mane nearly black, and interferes a little behind, with light wagon, no top, Jay & Son, makers. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the undersigned, at the ship-yard, foot of North 7th-st.
THOMAS STACK.
Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 4, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATES ONE AND TWO OF NATIONAL WHITE LEAD COMPANY SCRIP; one for 800 shares, issued to Robert Rowland, and two for 100 shares, to David Newcomb, transferred to W. Heese. Negotiations of same stopped. A liberal reward paid on return of same to RICE & SWIFT, solicitors for company, No. 200 Broadway.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, WHILE going from the Metropolitan Hotel to 23d st., in a 4th-av. stage, a gentleman's POCKET-BOOK, containing about $45 in money and some memoranda. The finder will please return it to F. H. CARTER, at Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, OCT. 15, A GOLD JOINTED bracelet, going from 18th-st., through 8th-av to 23d-st. to 6th-av., through 6th-av to 30th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 199 West 18th-st.

LOST—$3 REWARD—ON SUNDAY LAST, A large-sized WHITE POODLE DOG. Bring him to No. 41 West 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES bedding, looking glasses, &c., cheapest at W. SNEDEN, No. 273 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THE TURF.

THE TURF—TROTTING.
FASHION COURSE, L. I.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.
MATCH $1,000. MILE HEATS.
DAN PFIFER names b. c. BRUNO, in harness.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Bethune to Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, the Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots in both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 15, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
INCREASING FURORE
over the splendid performances of
JOHN E. OWENS,
A "JAM" EVERY NIGHT.
NOT EVEN STANDING-ROOM!
BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE DISPLAYS!
CROWDS TURNED AWAY!
To avoid disappointment, seats should be secured in advance. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby.....Mr. J. E. Owens.
The great Owens' speciality.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. Owens.
Pronounced by the best critics of New-York
"A REAL WONDER OF DRAMATIC ART."
Lovers of Comedy will bear in mind that all choice seats are bought up days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE,
BY TWELVE EMINENT ARTISTS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON HORSEBACK.
A new comic act by MM. SEAGRIST and AUSTIN
I AM HERE.
REAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG NICOLO.
New comic ballet pantomime,
LES QUATRE AMANT DUPI.
YOUNG CARPENTER, the Wild Horseman.
EATON STONE, the Rider of the World.
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
JESTERS—Mr. N. AUSTIN and Mr. JAMES COOKE.
Admission: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performances begin at 8.

WALLACK'S.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
THE COMPACT,
a genuine and triumphant success.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
Other novelties in preparation.
Due notice will be given of the revival of
ROSEDALE.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
DEPOT, Nos. 612 AND 544 BROADWAY.
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
THE TOWN EXCITED!
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED!
THE PRESS PRONOUNCE IT!
THE PUBLIC PATRONIZE IT!
SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HAPPY!
SIXTY THOUSAND PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO THE DELIGHTED PURCHASERS
OF
SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS.

In consequence of the
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
and the universal satisfaction given by
THESE GIGANTIC CONCERTS,
the Directors would respectfully announce that
THE SIXTH GRAND CONCERT
will take place
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,
WHEN
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARTISTS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD
will appear in a
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
The sale of Tickets will be continued daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at
Nos. 542 and 544 BROADWAY.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
FREE PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY
RENEWED.
PIANOS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, TEA-SETS, BREAKFAST-SETS,
SILVER WARE,
ICE-PITCHERS, COFFEE-URNS,
A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY,
among the articles
GIVEN AWAY
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY BY S. R. FISK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already been extensively read in the journals in which they were originally printed. The critics unanimously agree that this is the best adaptation of DICKENS ever presented, and the acting all that could be desired. The public have endorsed this verdict by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES during the past three weeks.
MRS. JOHN WOO

SOUTHERN NEWS.

How a Convention is Regarded—The Terrible Conscription in Virginia—Northern Cities to be Burned—That "Good News" from Head's Army too Good to be Known—Mouthings of the Rebel Papers.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

From the Richmond Examinsr, Oct. 14.

Future historians of America will pause, to dwell with incredulous amazement, upon the fact that, in this fourth year of the great war, certain parties in the North country proposed for solution of their troubles, a "Convention of all the States;" and further, that one, nay two, statesmen of the South received such project with favor and recommended its adoption—as if, in the midst of the Third Punick War, some maniac had proposed to settle the matter by a report of a joint committee of the Senate of Carthage and of Rome. The perplexed historians will strive to account for this phenomenon and explain it away, or make light of it; but all in vain. There stands the record—a great party at the North, lately the dominant party, and hoping soon to be dominant again, being assembled at Chicago, do solemnly announce that war having failed to subjugate the South, a convention shall be called of all the States, North and South, to settle their little differences! Let future ages make a note of that, and account for it as posterity pleases. * * *

A Southern man, Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, gives, or seems to give his assent, to the monstrous proposal, "To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers." Mr. STEPHENS, however, probably thinks it wise, with some politic view or other, to encourage the idea, knowing the thing to be impossible. Perhaps he supposes that the great reception and entertainment of the suggestion at the South might act favorably on the efforts of the Democratic party, that is, the peace party, at the North.

Possibly the same explanation may account for the letter of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, to the President, wherein he most warmly urges, or seems to urge, the President to meet this action of the Chicago Convention, "by declaring his willingness for an armistice and a convention of all the States, &c." "I think," says Mr. BOYCE, "that action (namely, the action of the Chicago meeting) demands a favorable response from our Government." And the honorable gentleman carries the joke so far, in his artful design of encouraging Yankee peace-men, as to effect a kind of enthusiasm for their noble idea of a convention. "Imagine," he cries, "the grand council of States in the act of convening, after the people everywhere in peaceful possession of their right to elect their ambassadors had done so. What a sublime spectacle! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times," &c.

Well, imagine it. Let us also try to conceive, if the human imagination can, this proposed august convocation. A very vast "wigwam," huger than the Coliseum, is erected with circling tiers of seats for myriads of spectators—for it is to be a highly imposing assembly; never was the like "in all creation," (a Yankee boast which this time will be true;) and as we have astonished mankind by our war, so we are to dazzle them by a peace which shall be the envy and despair of all nations. Of course there will be a mighty throng of ladies from the several States—for none have a deeper interest in the result, nor a more legitimate curiosity to behold so many men of immortal names assembled on the grandest occasion in history—up to this date. The solemn assemblage, pregnant with the destiny of a hemisphere, is opened. The heart of the vast multitude beats high, and its breath comes quick as the delegates enter. Arrive the representatives of South Carolina; they take their seats, with courteous greeting, beside the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts, and the Bay State has, of course sent her greatest men. There sits BANKS, late Commanding General at New-Orleans, in civil attire, for all swords are sheathed, or turned into plowshares or steel pens. At sight of *him*, perhaps, one of our Louisiana delegates cannot but think sadly of his house and plantation sacked and burned on Red River, and his children shipped off and landed, houseless refugees on the bare strand of Pascagoula, by order of that BANKS: but he represses such thoughts; they must not be indulged on this joyful day; for this, look you, is a day of peace on earth and good will unto man. On the same bench you recognize also the calm, statesmanship-like visage of SUMNER, who formerly, in the bitterness of his heart and soreness of his head, termed us Southerners, the "sum-total of all barbarism"—he is all smiles to-day as he looks on his Southern brethren, for he says within himself, now I know that the Lord hath delivered them into my hands. Behold also the lofty brow of mellifluous EVERETT, who conjured the very old women of Massachusetts, if they could do no better, to stab us with their knitting-needles: and BENJAMIN BUTLER, whose wholesome discipline tamed the spirit of the New-Orleans women, and put a bit between the teeth of the clergymen of Norfolk. And now all eyes are eagerly bent to gaze, as through another door file in the proud Virginians, holding their heads somewhat high at first; but soon they look more humble, when they find their allotted chairs beside the representatives of "PIERPONT" Virginia, (for this, you remember, is a Convention of all the "States,") Dr. BUCKRA and General HUNTER politely greet the gentlemen from the Eastern fragment of the Old Dominion; and as the last-named Commanding-General is announced, there is a movement among the Virginia ladies in the auditory; they begin to inspect curiously, through *lorgnettes*, the jewelry, which graces the arms and necks of the fair daughters of New-England, seated near by—and fancy that they recognize certain chains and bracelets. Some may even shiver and shudder, and hardly suppress a sob, when they see the man who burned their houses over their heads, and can almost fancy they hear again the roar of the flames bringing their roofstree crashing down upon the hearth. Delegates from HAHN's new "State" of Louisiana (some of them colored gentlemen) fraternally meet planters from the "coast," whose plantations have been leased to Yankee agriculturists. As Ohio representatives take their seats, spectators from Tennessee perhaps think upon JOHN MORGAN and his staff, with their heads cropped, in the prison dress of the penitentiary. Not a Northern delegate who enters but calls up to some Georgian or North Carolinian spectator the memory of desolated homes and murder-shrieks, rising from burning towns, and the wail of violated virgins tearing their hair, until, by the time the convention is called to order, the whole atmosphere seems laden with curses and lamentations, and the moan of a hundred thousand ghosts crying aloud for vengeance.

Then the parson rises to open the proceedings with prayer. But it is best to stop here, lest we verge on blasphemy—for what form of prayer will serve his turn?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE DEVASTATION OF THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.

SHERIDAN reports to GRANT that, in moving down the Valley to Woodstock, he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of GRANT, himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fall work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one that we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done—we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. *The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty, in finding there, here or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details.* Twenty men with plans all preconcerted, and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to coburb. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c. Let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New-York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous! It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, *we commend the matter to the secret deliberations of the Congress about to meet.*

THAT GOOD NEWS—WHY DON'T IT GET OUT.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.

There have been rumors circulating about the streets, and alluded to in the newspapers for at least a week, that there was intelligence at the war office from our Army of Tennessee which would cheer the hearts of our people beyond any that has reached them for a long time past, *could it only be made public.* It was added, that it could not be made public because the Yankees might thus get hold of it, and it was no part of our business to enlighten them on matters of such vital importance. So the news, whatever it may have been, was withheld, *and continues to be withheld to this day.* Why the Yankees cannot get hold of it without our assistance, we are unable to guess; and why they have not got hold of it, if it really exists, is a still greater mystery. Our opinion is, that they know fully as much about it as anybody in the Department of War, and that they would not be greatly enlightened by any revelation that department has it in its power to make. In the meantime, it would greatly cheer the hearts of all—citizens and soldiers, men, women and children—*to hear what it is that is so very good as to be esteemed too precious for them to share;* and we submit that, under the circumstances, with an enemy's army lying within a few miles, and consequently threatening to advance, *the stimulus of a little good news would not be utterly thrown away.*

We agree with the article of the *Enquirer* upon this subject published yesterday morning. If it had policy to keep back good news, when there can be no harm in divulging it. So far from doing so, every device should be used to spread it as fast and far as it can possibly go. It cheers the hearts of soldiers and people. It makes them ten times the men they were before. It adds energy, and gives impulse to the struggle for our rights, nay, for our own existence, in which we are engaged. Spread no false news, but when there is anything really good let it come out by all means, and be spread as far as it can be. *We have need of all the encouragement we can get,* and it is not wise to withhold anything that is calculated to encourage.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 15.

The late change in the control of the Conscription Bureau at Richmond has been valuable to the Confederacy. The Conscription Law is actually enforced in Virginia by Gen. KEMPER—it has been only half enforced hitherto in Virginia, and in no other State has it been enforced at all. It has been only another name for *Detail*—only a signal for shirking—for the manufacture of endless pretences—for "light duty," that is to say, for pay and no duty—for everything rather than entrance on duty. A new *régime* has been inaugurated in Virginia by Gen. KEMPER, and if a similar man could be found in every State, the world would be astonished to find that the "*exhausted South*" has a million of recruits.

At this period of the war it is useless to expect volunteers. It is useless to argue, to preach, to pray men to take upon themselves the duties of soldiers. The romance of the war is all gone long ago. Men apply the arguments and appeals to all others than themselves. To every one the operation of the law makes "a hard case." What is wanted, and what has been found, is the officer who can see the emergency in which the country now is, and who has the firmness to act accordingly to its wants.

The revocation of details was one of the wisest steps ever taken by the Government, as the law authorizing it was one of the greatest follies committed by Congress. The existence of such a power as that to detail, deprived the Conscription law of half its virtue. The appliances which could be brought to bear upon weak men in authority, even if they were not corrupt men, were such as to nullify the operation of the law. The only argument against the revocation of all details that we have heard, is that these detailed men are the producers of the country; that if the details are revoked we should all starve. Well, we had better starve than fall under the Yankee yoke. We had better starve than be overrun. We should starve all the same then, and starve as slaves, not as freemen; starve in the roads and streets instead of in our own houses.

But we shall not starve. Whether LINCOLN or McCLELLAN be elected, the war cannot last forever, nor are the men now going into the army the real producers of the country. Of all things, the South has men in most plenty. She does not suffer from exhaustion, though she does suffer from Mr. DAVIS. The enemy has been more encouraged by his speech at Macon than by the fall of Atlanta, and we would be proportionally discouraged if we supposed that his representations that two-thirds of the army was "absentee," and none but old men and boys left in the land, were correct. But these are only the views of an excited imagination. Due allowance is made for them in the South, where the President is well known. The enemy assumes them to be exact and official statements; let him be undeceived by the stern reality.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

LOMAX (excepting IMBODEN's brigade) was on the main pike, and ROSSER, commanding FITZ LEE's division, was on the middle road, parallel with the pike, near the base of North Mountain. Each division was driven back, and each lost some artillery. ROSSER's command fell back in good order. The enemy did not come further than Mount Jackson.

In the fight of Friday last, we learn that ROSSER fought CUSTAR's brigade. He captured fifty-six prisoners, nine forges, three wagons, three ambulances, and killed and wounded an unusual proportion for a running fight.

The Yankees told the citizens in the Valley that they would go back to HARPER's Ferry, and thence send off the army of the Valley, forwarding one corps to GRANT, one to Missouri, and another to Washington.

BEEF CATTLE.

From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

Nine hundred head of beef cattle passed our office yesterday morning, and we learn there is fifteen hundred more a short distance behind. It would not be prudent to say where they come from, but they were large and fat, and had very large horns.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.

Clinton Hall Crowded—Speech of A. J. Dittenhoefer and Others.

The Manhattan Union Club, advocating the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, held their second regular meeting last evening in Clinton Hall. The attendance was large, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, who, in a few remarks, pledged the club to the cause of the whole Union. After some excellent music by the Glee Club, Mr. A. J. DITTENHOEFER was introduced as the first speaker.

SPEECH OF MR. DITTENHOEFER.

We must choose between LINCOLN and McCLELLAN—JOHNSON and PENDLETON—between Baltimore and Chicago. LINCOLN and JOHNSON were both born in Southern States—McCLELLAN and PENDLETON both in Northern States. Baltimore is a Southern and Chicago a Northern city. We who have been denounced as a sectional party cheerfully support Southern men and build our platform in a Southern city, while our opponents, who have called themselves the national party *par excellence*, have constructed their platform in a *Northern* city, and mounted on it *two Northern* men. The party hostile to slavery nominates men born in slave States, while that which always favored slavery selects as its representatives men born beneath the free skies of the North. Our candidates are *Southern* men with *Northern* principles—their candidates *Northern* men with *Southern* principles. Our nominees reared amid slave institutions, knowing that slavery is treason, pronounce it the *weakness* of the Union, the *strength* of the rebellion, and that either the Union or slavery must be strangled; their party can ride into power only on the backs of slaves. The last slave will be followed by the last Democrat bewailing the loss of his power, and rather than do without power in the Union the Democratic party will do without Union itself. The Democratic party could not find a candidate in the Southern States outside of the rebel armies, for the reason that the loyal Southern men are all anti-slavery, and as the Democratic party is opposed to crushing the rebellion, if slavery be crushed with it, its candidates were taken from the Northern States, simply because neither LEE nor HOOD could yet spare any Southern Democrat from the Southern army.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON were both for many years of their lives workingmen. Appreciating the dignity and utility of labor, their efforts are directed to the elevation of the laboring classes by rooting out a system that consigns the laborer to hopeless slavery. McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, both sons of wealthy parents, labor in the interests of the man-owning aristocracy of the country. Their policy and efforts are directed to sustain an institution that sanctions the right of the capitalist to own not only the labor, but the *laborer* himself. LINCOLN and JOHNSON, from an humble origin, have raised themselves to be *masters* of the slaveholders. McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, from a lofty origin, have lowered themselves to be the *slaves* of the slaveholders. What a sublime commentary on the inestimable blessings of free institutions! A flat-boatman President—not because he was a flat-boatman, but because his mind was strong, his intellect was bright, his heart large and liberal; a tailor Vice-President—not because he was a tailor, but because merit, integrity, honesty and intelligence, fearlessness and fidelity to country are recognized and rewarded in men of the humblest origin. Workingmen, laborers, men of the North, granted that the candidates of both parties are equally in favor of the Union, yet the men who by their own vigor and strength of mind have raised themselves from humble positions high above their fellow men, and have always successfully discharged the duties imposed upon them, should be preferred to the candidates who, with all their advantages of wealth and education, have *failed* in whatever they have undertaken, and then seek to measure the extent of their failure by the achievements of others. Mr. LINCOLN has had years of experience in public life, and, in the midst of terrific storms, has safely steered the ship of the State. This man, it is insisted, shall be supplanted by McCLELLAN, whithout the slightest knowledge of the science of Government, whose mind has been trained to understanding military problems only, and whose only effort at success in civil life was as Superintendent of some Western railway, where, doubtless, he was first instructed how *not* to stand on the platform. If "the resources of statesmanship" are required, where are they most likely to be found—in the unexperienced LINCOLN, or in the entirely inexperienced McCLELLAN? It is notorious that every apologist for JEFF. DAVIS, every man who justifies the rebellion, or accuses the North of having provoked this infamous insurrection; that every Englishman, who, in the language of Mr. BRIGHT, has preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a free and restored republic, is now in favor of the election of McCLELLAN.

There must be "*something*" in McCLELLAN or his history, which, even long before his nomination, made his name a rallying cry for every American or foreign friend of the rebellion. That "*something*" is found in his military history and his antecedent career. If, as a General of the Union armies, he did not lose the confidence of the *friends of the rebels*, shall he now be rewarded with the confidence of the friends of the Union? WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, WICKLIFFE, the Richmond *Enquirer* and London *Times* demanded his restoration to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and now ask the people to elect him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Will any Union man assist in elevating him to this high, responsible and important position? Admitting, for argument's sake, that LINCOLN has not prosecuted the war vigorously, is it to be expected that the nominee of WOOD and the Seymours, the great *Retreater*, will prosecute it more vigorously? If the war, conducted by McCLELLAN for eighteen months, is a "failure," will it be less a failure when conducted by him entirely and exclusively? The choice then being between LINCOLN and McCLELLAN, can any one who desires the suppression of the rebellion, by force of arms, hesitate? But can the rebellion be suppressed in any other way, or rather, can the rebels be *coaxed* into submission? Assuming that they will be satisfied with less than an acknowledgment of their independence, then only by admitting and conceding that the rebels have been right, and we wrong, for the last four years, by acknowledging the *right* of peaceful *secession*, in defence of which monstrous heresy this war has been waged by the traitors. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the most conservative and moderate of all Southerners, demands this as *sine qua non* before any negotiation. Certainly the fire-eaters will not accept less. Can we afford to stop the war and make peace on this basis? It will sow the seed of future discord, disruption and war. Instead of a Union, a league of discordant States will exist, with diversity of institutions and resources. The several States will detect in every measure of the General Government some pretence of acts of favoritism, and will fly off from each other for every fancied or apprehended wrong, leaving the national name and credit uncared and unprovided for, and with right of secession acknowledged there will be no power to compel obedience. And Mr. STEPHENS sees in the Chicago platform "a ray of light" that illuminates the dark horizon of the South, in lighting up the way which the rebels must take to succeed in wringing from us an acknowledgment of this pernicious and suicidal doctrine. Will those who now cry for *peace, any peace*, because of their sufferings or privations, because of the draft, because of the loss of lives, property or fortune, find more stability, security or safety, in such a league as required by the most moderate of Southern men as a basis of peace? Will this be a peace? Will they consent to such a peace?

No other peace *will* be made if a "cessation of hostilities" is ordered and "the *ultimate* convention is called." Extinguish the "ray of light," and the rebels will be thrown into despair and dismay. Elect LINCOLN, and an impenetrable gloom will hang over the *slaveholding* Confederacy. Isolated from the world, with a bankrupt treasury, with blockaded ports, with a decimated and vanishing army, with a broken-hearted and despairing people, there will open before the eyes of the Richmond conspirators the vista of four long years of hopeless war with the vigorous, powerful and unexhausted North, without a prospect of a "cessation of hostilities," or of the "ultimate convention." Before this picture, as hard-hearted, headstrong, self-willed, and ambitious as they are, JEFF. DAVIS and his Confederates will shudder, recoil and fly away. Accepting the stubborn facts as they then will find them, with the instinct common to the brute creation, they will submit rather than attempt to dash out their brains against the stone wall built by the hearts and affections of the people around the Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. DITTENHOEFER's remarks, which were frequently interrupted by applause, the Glee Club sang "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." The next speaker introduced was Mr. GEORGE F. NOYES, who eloquently addressed the audience at some length. He paid a high tribute to the army and navy, severely criticised the conduct of Gen. McCLELLAN during his campaigns, and spoke of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion. Mr. NOYES was followed by Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, when the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Union Association.

A meeting of the Democratic Union Association was held last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Mr. JOHN PYNE was appointed as Chairman for the evening. After a short speech, he introduced as the first speaker of the evening,

HON. SANDFORD E. CHURCH,

Who said that although entirely unprepared, and much occupied with other engagements, he had consented to speak. What we now need is, an entire change of Government. He believed that four years more of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Government would ruin this country, and for that reason he would use his every effort to overthrow this Administration. Why is it, he asked, that we are no nearer a peace than when Fort Sumter was fired upon? Because the policy of the Administration was entirely wrong, and if it was continued, neither our children, nor our children's children would ever see this Union restored. The Administration had made many promises but had not fulfilled them. He spoke very bitterly against such portions of the Baltimore platform as demand the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the destruction of slavery, and characterized this as an abolition and inhuman war, and now that there was no longer any necessity for concealing it, it was so openly carried out. The Southern people had as good a right to overturn this Government as the Northern people, and when ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Administration sought to act against the Constitution, they stood in the same position as the people of the South. [Immense applause.] He did not believe it possible for twenty nor fifty millions of people to subjugate eight millions of people. We might destroy their armies and their navies and their arsenals and burn their barns, but then they would not be subjugated nor brought to terms of unconditional surrender. Such a thing had never been known in the history of the world. It would take more soldiers to keep these people in subjugation after they had been subjugated and their armies destroyed than were originally called out to suppress this rebellion, and that was a military despotism, and while we were waiting for that, all the people of the North would be under the iron heel of this despotism. If one were to visit the camps of our soldiers in the South, he would find thousands of poor, miserable, half-starved negroes, anxious to return to their old plantations and their old masters. If this war continued miscegenation would follow, and we would necessarily be obliged to take these blacks into our homes and families, for our good, though perhaps for their injury. Every intelligent Republican with whom he had talked acknowledged that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was incompetent, and that his course was wrong, and yet they sustained him. It was most astonishing. He could not see why any one could object to GEORGE H. PENDLETON; his actions and his records were the same as the records and position of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He wished a moment to look at the prospects of the contest. He believed in the power of the people. He knew the trickery and treachery which would be used by the Administration to deceive the poor man and cheat the soldier out of his vote. They would use their power and grind out their greenbacks, which, thank God, were worth only forty cents on the dollar, and which would be worth less if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was kept in power. But he believed the people would overthrow it all. He counted up the votes of the different States, and proved beyond all question of a doubt, that not only would GEO. B. McCLELLAN be elected, but he would also be elected by a fearful majority. He continued in this strain for some time, denouncing the actions of the Administration, and urging the people to do all in their power to alter it.

He was followed by Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, who spoke at some length, after which the meeting adjourned.

"The Strong Band."

A National Convention of the "Strong Band" has been in session at Clinton Hall for the past three days, attending to business of the Order. The following resolutions, offered by Gen. WILSON, of Illinois, were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this convention has witnessed, with the greatest satisfaction, the powerful, persistent and patriotic efforts of the present Administration for crushing out this rebellion, perpetuating the Union, and sustaining and enforcing the laws; and while we congratulate the country on the success that has attended those efforts, and the reasonable probability that they will soon finally triumph, we earnestly appeal to every loyal citizen to unite with us in an earnest and cordial support of those efforts.

Resolved, That we regard peace, at the expense of the Union and the supremacy of the laws, as the greatest possible national calamity; and those who are in favor of that measure, as traitors to their country, and unworthy the rights of freemen.

Resolved, therefore, That we earnestly recommend to all our comrades, in every section, and all other loyal citizens, to labor, with all the power of their mind and body, for the reelection of our present Chief Magistrate, and for the defeat and overthrow of the enemies and opponents of our country, assuring them of the same success that has attended the noble efforts of our comrades in the recent election in Indiana.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Leasing of Piers.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday sold at auction, at the City Hall, the use of five different piers on the North River, each for a period of ten years from the 1st of November ensuing. Four of the piers were rented out on leases, extending to next May, but the lessees relinquished their claims, to have an opportunity of bidding anew for the leases at the long term of years. The result will be highly favorable to the city, as the new prices are largely in excess of the old rates, and, instead of the city guaranteeing repairs, as heretofore, the lessees are to attend to them at their own expense, and also the dredging. This arrangement is an entirely new feature in such leases.

The first pier put up was No. 21, on the North River, which was leased last May for $5,500 per year; it brought $8,500 per year.

The pier foot of Watts-street, which has been used by the Corporation, and which will require a large expenditure to be put in proper condition for a steamboat landing, was secured by the People's Steamboat Company, at the high price of $10,000 per year. It is estimated that it will take $30,000 to repair the pier, and do the dredging necessary to enable the large Albany steamers of this company to land there safely.

Pier No. 45, North River, at the foot of Charlton-street, that is bringing $4,500 per annum, was struck off at $7,500.

Pier No. 46, North River, foot of King-street, which now brings $3,700 per year, sold for $9,300.

Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-street, now bringing $2,700 per year, was knocked off at $9,000.

At the increased prices, the revenue from the rental of these piers—those re-leased—will be almost 50 per cent. above the prices now paid.

Citizens' Association of the First Assembly District.

At a Convention of delegates of the First Assembly District held at No. 28 Greenwich street, in pursuance of a call made by the Citizens' Association of New-York, Mr. JAMES G. NOE of the Third Ward received the unanimous nomination as candidate for Assembly for the First Assembly District.

SAMUEL HOUGHTALING, Chairman.

LUKE KERRIGAN, EUGENE O'SHEA, } Secretaries.

Democratic Nomination for County Clerk.

The Mozart, McKeon and German Central County Conventions last night nominated unanimously WILLIAM C. CONNER for County Clerk, in place of BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, who declined. "Money makes the mare go."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNION MASS MEETING THIS EVENING.—The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Union Club hold their first mass meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening. As this club is mainly composed of veteran officers and soldiers, it is expected to be a grand reunion of all our citizens who have seen service. The stage has been decorated in an original manner, with military trophies, flags, &c., and the most eminent Generals now in this City will be present and address the meeting. All Union citizens are invited to attend.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—Our readers will notice that the boats of the Fall River Line are advertised to sail from and after to-morrow at 4 instead of 5 o'clock. The many changes made by the enterprising manager, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, are already apparent in the increased facilities afforded the patrons of the route. The steamers *Metropolis* and *Empire State* comprise the working line, and for speed, safety and comfort they are unsurpassed.

IRON-CLAD LAUNCH.—Light-draft monitor *Naubuc*, from PERRIN's Union Iron Works Yard, foot of North Seventh and Eighth streets, Williamsburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 11:30 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

NOMINATION FOR THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-JERSEY.—The delegates to the Democratic Congressional for the District, New-Jersey comprising Hudson County and the City of Newark, assembled at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress. After the organization the convention proceeded to make nominations [as follows, it being conceded that Hudson County was entitled to the nominee:—Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, Hon. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH and AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH. Gen. WRIGHT was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being as follows:—Gen. WRIGHT, 73 votes; Mr. RANDOLPH, 37 and Mr. HARDENBERGH, 7.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	209	200 Cleve. & Pitts s-d	100¾
40,000 do	209¾	100 Cl. & Tol., s-d...b10	109
1500 Erie R	98	100 Chi. & R. I. R	81⅜
1900 do	97⅝	100 Chi. & N.W.Fr	75⅝
100 do...b3	97⅝	100 P.Ft.W. & C	90⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R	122⅜	200 Cum. Coal	52¾
100 do	122⅜	200 do	52¾
100 do...b10	122⅜	500 do	53
200 Reading R	122	100 do	53¾
100 Mich. Cen. R	122¾	200 Cen. Coal Co	60
400 Mich. So. & N. I	67¾	300 do	59
800 do...b3	67⅜	200 Mar. Min. Co...s3	32½
200 Ill. Cen. R	118⅜		

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. W. H. Gregg:
DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.
It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.
RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS vote the same ticket when the merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE are canvassed; both unanimously in its favor. For sale by all grocers, at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 164 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A great reduction in the prices of English carpets, oil cloths, drugget, window shades, table covers, &c., at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Lowery.

[Advertisement.]
A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PERRY'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool—Capt. Crowley Mr. Langton.
In schooner Vigilant, from Nassau, N. P.—Mr. Gray, Capt. Gray, Capt. Welsh, Mr. Fennell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 14 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises. 8 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 28 | Gov. Island...11 17 | Hell Gate..12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship China, Cook, E. Cunard.
Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, —; Fannie, Smith, Philadelphia.
Ships Gorilla, (Br.,) Drysdale, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Trimountain, Stouffer, New-Orleans, Chas. Carver.
Barks Berths, (Hamb.,) Leebman, Bremen, Ganells & Meyer; Wilhelm, (Hanov.,) Stoke, Genoa, Ruger Bros.; Live Oak, (Br.,) Mitchell, Matamoras, E. A. Hassy & Co.; E. Wright, Jr., Minchen, Philadelphia.
Brigs Keoka, (Br.,) Brown, Demerara, J. Leaycraft; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodsden, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; John Leighton, Leighton, Alexandria, —; Orinoco, (Br.,) Elderton, St. John, N. B., D. E. De Wolf; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.
Schrs. Adele, Davis, Boston, G. Wheelwright & Co.; Hannah, Wall, Washington, L. Kenny; Emily, Hutchings, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Satella, Kelly, Alexandria, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Broadway, (Br.,) McKay, St. Pierre, Mar., D. R. De Wolf; Golden Eagle, Whittemore, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; R. H. Perkins, Lane, Gloucester, H. W. Louis.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 8, and Queenstown 9th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., 8:50 A. M., passed steamship Arabia, bound to Liverpool. 10th, lat. 51 34, lon. 14 56, passed a bark-rigged screw steamer, bound E. 17th, lat. 41 19, lon. 65 58, passed steamship Teutonia, bound W.; same day, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W.; same day, steamship Hecla, bound W.
Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 535 passengers to E. Cunard; was detained at Halifax 31 hours; left that place at 4 P. M. 15th. 9th, lat. 50 13, lon. 35 15, passed Br. ship Ailsa, bound E. 12th, lat. 45 15, lon. 55 40, passed Br. ship Kaffir, bound W.
U. S. steam transport Albany, Desiles, Morehead City, N. C., Oct. 14, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. D. reports the steamer Aphrodite a total loss.
U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Marshman, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
U. S. steam transport Detroit, Wilcox, Washington 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Washington, 56 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.
Hospital steamer George Leary, Deoning, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, with 228 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.
Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Santa Cruz 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.
Bark Jennie Ellingwood, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Casiner, Cold Spring.
Schr. Abm. Osborn, Perry, Albany for Stonington.
Schr. Vermilion, Davis, Fort Jefferson.
Schr. Wilson Crawford, Gray, Matamoras 36 ds., in ballast, to J. E. Eaton.
Schr. Vigilant, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Knowles, Nassau 15 ds., with salt, &c., to Hutchinson & Co.
BELOW—Bark Canada, of Yarmouth, N. F.; brig Ellsworth; schrs. Stephen G. Hart, of St. George, from Cape Breton.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamers North America, Scott.
Barks C. S. Brown, Xanthe.
Brigs Levant, Union, Ann. Romulus, Golene.
Schrs. Moonlight, Margaret Hunter.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—A telegram dated Sydney, C. B., 15th, states that during a heavy southeast gale on that day, barks Champion, of Eastport; Laura Rose, of Belfast; and brig Oneap, (new,) were all totally wrecked at Cow Bay. The latter was loaded with coal. The brig West, of Mystic, Conn., was driven ashore by the same gale, but will be got off.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. barks Amy, Port-au-Prara; brigs M. Shepard, Truxillo; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia; Edwin, Newburgh; Hockingham, Philadelphia; Ratadilm, New-York; schr. Marietta, New-York.
PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Arr. brigs Caprera, Richborn, Turk's Island; Golden Head, Packard, New-York; schr. Isaac C. Hertz, Gray, do.
Cld. brig O. C. Cleary, Parker, Matanzas; schr. Wm. Arthur, Alexandria; Ocean Ranger, Holland, Damariscotta.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 18—Cld. ship Antwerpen, (Belg.,) Rotterdam; schrs. Harmonious, Nickerson, Halifax; James H. Leguine, French, New-York; sloop Oak, do.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. ship Portland, (new,) Curtis, Newburyport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SCOTIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.
Arr. from New-York, Clara Baltyen, at Woosung.
Arr. from San Francisco, Poland, at Woosung; Ceres, at Hong Kong.
MEM.—The steamer Che-Kiang was totally burnt near Hankow.
The ship Belvidere, from San Francisco, for Hong Kong, was spoken Aug. 12, dismantled in a typhoon. She was rigging jury-masts.
At Loderham, Sweden, ship Linda, (of New-York,) ldg. for Australia, on the 23d ult., was totally destroyed by fire.

PETROLEUM

ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
SOME AS HIGH AS
TEN PER CENT. PER MONTH,
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PETROLEUM EXCHANGE
OF
RICHARDS KINGSLAND.
Office No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
Also, Maps, Prospectus and full particulars given.

ASTOR B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4079. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE FORREST RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

The Unsuccessful Expedition Against the Abingdon Salt Works.

A Correct Statement of its Inception and Failure.

OPERATIONS OF HOOD'S ARMY

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday night, Oct. 13, 1864.

THE FORREST RAID.

The cavalry portion of the pursuers of FORREST have just arrived, and, as I speak from experience, having witnessed the whole affair, from beginning to end, candor compels me to say that it was the most inglorious pursuit I have ever had to chronicle.

In my last letter, I gave you the complete history of FORREST's doings from the time he first crossed the river, up to when he tricked us so cleverly upon the 2d of October.

If you recollect, after leading ROUSSEAU astray, and compelling him to hurry his troops down to Tullahoma, he turned his whole force around, and made his appearance, upon the 2d inst., in the immediate vicinity of Columbia, at the same time sending his artillery and all other incumbrances to the rear, or at least, safely disposing of it, in some way.

At this time, FORREST had about four thousand men, the balance having been sent across the river with prisoners, with sick and wounded, &c.

Early on the morning of the 2d it became known at headquarters that the raiders had arrived at Columbia. The purpose of this was to make complete the destruction already commenced upon the Decatur road. He did not attack the garrison at Columbia, but made various movements around the fort and block-houses, his object being to destroy three large bridges at this point. Early on the same morning our forces under Gen. ROUSSEAU started, the command being eight thousand strong. The infantry comprised some of the best troops in the service, including the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Michigan, Eighty-third Illinois, Fifty-first Indiana, and other well-known regiments, under Gen. STEDMAN. The cavalry was composed of the Seventh Pennsylvania, Ninth Ohio, First Tennessee, Sixth Indiana, and detachments and squads of other regiments, under Gen. R. JOHNSTON, and the batteries of regular artillery under command of Lieuts. SPOONER and STEVENS, and a battery of volunteer artillery under Capt. MARSHALL. To make the march as rapid as possible, the infantry were transported in wagons.

We arrived at Columbia that night, encamped, and started again early the next morning. We were informed that FORREST, seeing that he could do no harm, had pulled up stakes the afternoon before. We now marched pretty rapidly, and reached Lawrenceburgh, ninety miles distant from Columbia, Wednesday night. Here we learned that FORREST's whole force had passed through there twenty-four hours before, and that he had encamped the night before at Lotterdale's Mills, a few miles distant, upon the Florence road. Our men and animals were much jaded, but we started off early the next morning, and arrived at Florence, Ala., Friday evening. Here we learned that most of FORREST's forces had crossed the river upon flatboats, but that there was still one brigade this side, about three miles from Florence, near some cotton mills at Shoals Creek. Gen. ROUSSEAU gave orders that our forces should immediately resume the pursuit, and sent the infantry and a portion of the artillery toward Cheatham's Ferry, in the direction the rebels had last been seen, while the cavalry and a section of artillery took the Waterloo road.

Our cavalry commenced skirmishing that night, and skirmished clear to Waterloo, occupying all day Saturday, during which time we lost one Lieutenant killed, and two privates wounded, and killed two rebels. During Saturday night the rebels scattered in every direction, although we believed we were cornering them, and on Sunday, finding no one to fight, the cavalry returned to Florence.

I do not know what to think or say, but these are the facts in the case. FORREST made good his escape, although the river was very high. If we had had a sufficiency of cavalry, we should have surely captured him; but of course we had to hold back for our wagons, which could not move so fast as the cavalry.

The worst feature of all is that such a large body of men should have accomplished so little. It is true, we drove him from the State and across the river. But there were two other commands in pursuit besides our own, all of which arrived at Florence a little too late. Gen. MORGAN we left at Florence for the time being, while Gen. WASHBURN's forces, I believe recrossed the river. The forces from this point left Florence last Monday at 12 o'clock, a portion of which, under Gen. JOHNSTON, arriving here this morning. Gen. ROUSSEAU will arrive to-night. One thing certain, although we failed in catching the man who has done us so much harm, nothing harshly can be said of our officers and men, who worked day and night, most willingly and most energetically.

All along the line of his routes, FORREST did a good business in conscripting and recruiting. For the past year there have become of age certain young men of Middle Tennessee, who were particularly anxious to get into the rebel army. A large number of these fellows have been engaged in the guerrilla warfare, and, as a general thing, were the authors of the multiplicity of murders and robberies which have taken place lately upon the Southern pikes. The exit of this class will do the State some service. Besides these, FORREST obtained quite a number by force, most all of whom, however, were unfriendly to our Government. These latter made it a business to stay at home, and talk against the Union, and only to assist the rebel cause by leading raiders and guerrillas. FORREST made a grab or two at this class, and succeeded in gathering quite a squad. As a general thing, the Union men made good their escape, or kept in their hiding-places, until it was safe to crawl out. It is estimated that, in conscripts and recruits, the raiders took with them about three hundred men and horses.

About three miles from Mount Pleasant, FORREST sent a squad of twenty men and a lieutenant to capture an old man and his three sons. The father and three sons, at the commencement of the war, were forced into the rebel army and served in the capacity of private soldiers until the fall of Donelson, when they were captured and sent North as prisoners of war. A short time afterward they were released, upon renewing their allegiance, and have since that time been known to be Union-loving citizens. It was about dark when the gang approached the house. They were perceived by one of the family, and in a moment the doors and windows were closed, and in the succeeding moment four of the raiders fell from their horses dead. The balance of the gang halted, but fired at the house. They had hardly discharged their pieces, when bang! bang! bang! bang! went four rifles, and four more of the gang *fell from their horses dead.* The balance of the party immediately galloped away. No one in the house was injured, although it was a rude log cabin, and besides the father and sons, contained seven women. As soon as the gang disappeared, the father and sons made for the woods in the rear of their cabin, and during the night brought up at Columbia, fifteen miles distant, and claimed the protection of our garrison at that place.

Between Columbia and Mount Pleasant FORREST sent out a squad to capture two young men, both of whom had been in the rebel army, but had deserted at the battle of Stone River, or shortly after, taken the oath of allegiance, and behaved themselves like good citizens. The rebels came upon them so quietly and so quickly, that they were made prisoners without a struggle. These young men also reported at the garrison at Columbia, and say that they were searched and left in the charge of one man, whom they knocked from his horse with their fists and made good their escape.

These facts not only go to show that the real Union men of Tennessee are men of pluck and reliability, but they prove beyond a doubt that one of the reasons for the late raid was for the purpose of perpetrating a remorseless and barbarous conscription.

All in all, if we must give the devil his due, Gen. FORREST conducted this last raid with less of his wild-beast notions about war than ever before. As I informed you in my former letter in regard to this officer, he tricked several of our garrison commanders, and actually frightened them out of their wits and out of their forts, by telling them that if they did not surrender he should fail to discover a white flag, and would not be responsible for the consequences. Those who abandoned their works without giving FORREST battle are severely condemned. Had they fought instead of surrendering, very little damage would have been done along the line of the Decatur road. Col. CAMPBELL, who surrendered eight hundred negroes and four hundred white troops, is being much censured. In my last, I just gave you the facts in the case, without criticising his conduct. It seems, however, that his fort was a strong one, well manned, and well supplied with provisions and water. A few days before the appearance of FORREST, Col. CAMPBELL took an officer upon his fort, and remarked that no force that FORREST or WHEELER could bring could dislodge him.

The following occurrence speaks for itself, but goes a great way against Col. CAMPBELL and others. Between the two great bridges at Elk River and Sulphur Creek are three block-houses, built to protect three small creek bridges. Two of these were commanded by Lieut. NIXON, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the other by Lieut. LONG, of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio. FORREST sent word to NIXON to come out and look at his forces. He did so. FORREST gave him ten minutes to surrender, saying that if he did not no quarter would be shown. NIXON surrendered both garrisons and both block-houses, and accompanied FORREST up to the block-house commanded by LONG, and urged the latter to acquiesce in FORREST's request, and thus save his garrison from slaughter. Lieut. LONG called NIXON a d—d cowardly sneak, and told FORREST that if he could take his block-house to pitch right in and do it. FORREST moved off with his whole command, and *never fired a shot.* He had in all probability entirely expended his artillery ammunition, and all of the infantry FORREST had could not take a block-house by assault.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE ABINGDON SALT WORKS.

Immediately after the defeat of the enemy and the killing of JOHN MORGAN at Greenville, the rebels retreated to Jonesboro, and crossed the Watauga River and took up the line extending from Carter's station to Kingsport, the larger portion of their force being posted at Zollicoffer. The same day they crossed the river they were reinforced by the Twelfth and Sixty-second Tennessee regiments and the Sixty-fourth North Carolina—the aggregate of these regiments amount to nearly seventeen hundred men.

From the return of MORGAN's force, which was at Greenville on the 1st of September, it was known that he had two small brigades, respectively commanded by Cols. SMITH and GIFTNER. SMITH's brigade consisted of two regiments—the First Kentucky Cavalry, 230 men; and the Second Kentucky Cavalry, 380 men. GIFTNER's brigade consisted of three regiments—the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, 590 men; the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, 500 men; and First Kentucky Mounted Rifles, 590 men. This was MORGAN's division. Besides, there was another large brigade, under Gen. VAUGHAN, consisting of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, 600 men; the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, 600 men; and the Thirty-first Tennessee Mounted Infantry, 784 men. There were two full batteries, respectively commanded by Capts. CLARKE, of Kentucky, and MCCLUNG, of Tennessee. At the time JOHN MORGAN was killed, you will perceive that the rebel force in East Tennessee was in the neighborhood of three thousand men.

Gen. GILLEM's success in routing the rebel forces, and killing their leader, gave rise to the desire on his part to destroy the extensive salt works near Abingdon, Va., which would have been a telling blow upon the enemy. Knowing, however, that though he might drive the rebels from their line on the Watauga, they would fall back and concentrate, and render it impossible for him to destroy the salt works, their great incentive for holding that part of the country, he determined to apply to Gen. BURBRIDGE, commanding the District of Kentucky, to cooperate with him from Pound Gap, and on the 10th ultimo he dispatched him to that effect. The same day BURBRIDGE replied: "If you will defer your movement one week I can concentrate enough cavalry to move through Pound Gap, and cooperate with you in taking the salt works. Can you take artillery with you?—my road will be bad." Immediately Gen. GILLEM dispatched as follows: "Can you move your cavalry through the Gap by the 15th? If so, what force? I can move with —— cavalry and —— artillery. Everything depends upon celerity." Gen. BURBRIDGE answered on the 11th: "I can be at Pound Gap with —— men on the 23d. Cannot concentrate sooner." Believing that the number of men proposed to be moved by Gen. BURBRIDGE more than necessary, and thinking that he might concentrate a smaller number sooner, Gen. GILLEM telegraphed at 8 P. M., on the 11th ultimo: "—— men is more than necessary. —— men will be ample. When could you have that number at the Gap?" * * * But on the 12th, Gen. BURBRIDGE dispatched as follows: "It will be impossible for me to reach Pound Gap before the 23d, owing to the difficulty of accumulating supplies. * * *" Gen. GILLEM replied, accepting Gen. BURBRIDGE's time, being convinced that it was the best plan that he could devise to accomplish the great object for which his command went into Tennessee.

The telegraph has informed you of the non-success of the expedition, although, as has always been the case, the gallant BURBRIDGE made a desperate fight for the possession of the works.

He met the enemy in superior numbers early on the morning of the 2d inst., about four miles from Saltville, and made a grand charge upon him, turning his right, and compelling him to fall back into his intrenchments. The enemy were under command of Gen. ECHOLS, MORGAN's successor, and had been reinforced by Gens. WILLIAMS' and DIBRELL's brigades, of WHEELER's command. For several hours the contest was warmly disputed, and Col. HANSON, commanding a brigade, pierced the enemy's centre, and carried a portion of the rebel works, and was himself mortally wounded during the operation. Upon all sides the affair bespoke success; but the limited supply of ammunition admonished us that we must be discreet in the use of the article. Whereupon, the line fell back, as a feint, when the rebels rallied in great numbers, and desperately contested the ground they had lost. It was at this time when our forces were compelled to exert their utmost, during which our ammunition became entirely expended, and no alternative presented itself but to fall back, which was done in good order. The loss in killed, wounded and missing upon our side will amount to four hundred, and the rebel loss is probably not in excess of this figure. Subsequently Gen. SHERMAN ordered BURBRIDGE to fall back to a safe position, which he did immediately.

This is the second time that our forces have come within an ace of capturing the extensive salt works near Abingdon, Va. A glance at the map will show its extreme distance from all bases of operations, and its capture depends almost wholly upon the rapidity with which we concentrate and move upon it.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Since my last letter giving you information upon matters in East Tennessee, Gen. GILLEM has had two fights, one of which lasted nearly all day. As yet I have heard no details of the engagement, but will transmit as soon as received.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been paid by the Government to the Union people of East Tennessee for supplies for Gen. GILLEM's force. In a multiplicity of instances, those having horses, grain, &c., to spare, refused to receive cash for it, preferring to have vouchers and promissory notes. This, however, is but one of the many proofs of the unbounded loyalty of that people. Col. SCULLY has charge of the funds, and gives neither vouchers or cash to rebels, but orders a portion of their horses, grain, &c., necessary for the existence of our troops, turned over to the regimental quartermasters.

In a letter sent to Gov. JOHNSON, some time ago, Gen. GILLEM says that the people, as a general thing, are more radically loyal than in any other place in the country. They are for the Administration and the Federal army, without an "if" or a "but," and are vehemently anxious for the speedy crushing of the rebellion and the *sure* punishment of traitors. The sufferings of the people of East Tennessee have been intense, yet they have been the last to grumble and the most quiet in their fault-finding.

Col. SCULLY, who has just arrived from Gen. GILLEM's headquarters, says that men, women and children are all made of the same stuff, and that where he found one rebel, he found ten devoted to the Union cause. A considerable number of the refugees, who for some cause or other have never been in the service, have returned, and are, in connection with many discharged soldiers, who have served three years, enrolling themselves into independent bodies, for the sole purpose of protecting the country and loyal people from guerrilla depredations and the like. About two thousand men east of Knoxville are thus associated and well armed.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Since the battle of the 6th, which was a smart defeat of a portion of Hood's army, nothing has been telegraphed to headquarters of interest. If you recollect, I wrote you privately that a portion of Hood's army had cut loose from communication, with the purpose of operating upon SHERMAN's rear. As soon as this became known, which was on the 1st of this month, Gen. SHERMAN sent several divisions north with orders to take up certain positions upon the railroad between Marietta and Resaca. On the morning of the 4th a large division of STEPHEN D. LEE's corps, under Gen. FRENCH, made its appearance at Big Shanty, and destroyed the only building there, burnt a small wagon train, and captured about two hundred men, whom they paroled. Gen. SHERMAN immediately placed a division each side of the Allatoona Pass, and each side of Kenesaw, to prevent the rebels from intrenching themselves, and started himself from Atlanta to superintend the movements.

The rebel division after tearing up about five miles of track near Big Shanty, and committing other depredations, started in the direction of the Allatoona Pass, and on the morning of the 5th met the column under Gen. SMITH, (SWEENY's old division,) when a battle immediately took place. Our forces had choice of ground and a large amount of artillery, and after a warmly-contested affair of several hours, the enemy were driven in great confusion from the field, with the loss of two hundred dead and six hundred wounded, all in our hands. We also captured two hundred prisoners, making the enemy's loss in all one thousand. Our loss was just eighty killed and between three and four hundred wounded and no prisoners. It was first believed that Gen. CORSE, commanding a brigade, was wounded, but he was not hurt at all, save a trifling scratch upon the cheeck.

The enemy retreated toward Dallas, upon the same road which SHERMAN marched to flank the Alatoona range. The rebels never can permanently exist in the neighborhood of Dallas, as there are very few farms there and nothing to eat. Both armies, during their stay there in June last, contributed to the desolation and destruction of that portion of Georgia, and the rebels will not again attempt to march upon the railroad.

While this was transpiring, WHEELER, who was on his way to join Hood's army, came in upon Dalton, and tore up a couple of miles of track. As soon as it was known that WHEELER had again made his appearance at that place, a portion of the forces at the tunnel started to reinforce the garrison at Dalton; but before they arrived, little WHEELER had made his exit.

To add to the ill luck which had come upon us temporarily, the three immense structures which respectively span the Oostanaula, the Etowa and the Chattahoochee rivers, were carried away by the tremendous storm of the 4th. To-day the rivers are up between here and Atlanta, and the road will be in running order soon. Nineteen trains started for Chattanooga to-day.

The first train since the Forrest raid left for Pulaski this morning. It will take several weeks to fully repair the bridges upon the Decatur road. Gen. THOMAS is still in the city, and will stay yet some time to perfect things in the Department of the Cumberland.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Sherman Occupies Lafayette—Hood Retreating Southward.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The latest news from Gen. SHERMAN'S army is that no enemy is in sight of his force. Small bodies, supposed to have been detached from Hood's army, are hovering around our front. HOOD, with the main body of his army, is supposed to be retreating southward. One of our army corps was at Lafayette yesterday.

From Sherman's Army—The Heroic Defence of Allatoona—Gen. Sherman in the Field—Incidents.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

IN THE FIELD, IN GEORGIA, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1864.

The defence of Allatoona will be celebrated in the history of the war as one of the bravest, noblest struggles in all the record. That this successful defence may be better understood, let me go back a few days in the series of events, commencing with the movement of Hood across the Chattahoochee on Sunday, the 2d inst.

Gen. SHERMAN knew the operations upon the following day; but not feeling fully satisfied of its nature, and having lost by the freshet, which nearly filled the banks of the Chattahoochie, both his bridges, he delayed moving his armies until Tuesday, when three pontoon bridges were laid down, over which the armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee were crossed and marched toward Marietta and south of that place. Beyond Marietta there had been no telegraph communication since Sunday, and no news had been received from Gen. THOMAS, who was sent to the north the week previous, with a strong force, to watch if possible to catch FORREST, who persisted in occupying a position threatening the Nashville and Chattanooga road. At the same time Gen. CORSE, commanding the Fourth division of the Fifteenth corps, was sent to Rome with instructions covering several contingencies.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

At the first intimation of the direction taken by HOOD, which was ascertained to be to Dallas, SHERMAN sent a message to CORSE by signals to Allatoona from Kenesaw Mountain, that he was to move at once with all his troops to Atlanta. Although Atlanta was situated at a redintering angle in our rear, and not so likely to be attacked as Rome, on the extreme flank, yet its position upon the line of the road, which at this point passes through a gap in the mountain range, made it of extreme importance. But this was not all. Long ago SHERMAN anticipated that he might yet be obliged to defend and maintain his hold upon Atlanta south of the Chattahoochie.

So long as the enemy were in possession of Atlanta, SHERMAN's line of communication was comparatively secure; but when Atlanta fell into our hands there was nothing to prevent the movement of Hood which has now been made. In this event it would be necessary for us to have a strong force in Atlanta, and to move back in order to protect our line of communication. Our friends at the North will already have seen the wisdom of the order of SHERMAN compelling the citizens to remove from Atlanta, and refusing to permit civilians to come to that city. The inforcement of these orders left us only our soldiers to provide for.

VALUE OF ALLATOONA.

In view of the future possibilities, there was concentrated a million and a half of rations at Allatoona. It now appears that some women in the place learned this and gave information to the enemy. So Gen. HOOD sends from Dallas FRENCH's division of STEWART's corps to surprise and capture the place. Here was a prize of priceless value to Hood, with but seven days' rations, and encamped in a barren country. If he could have occupied Allatoona with 10,000 men, such was the strength of the position, he could have held ten times his force at bay so long as the supplies held out. This might have necessitated the evacuation of Atlanta, and the costly fruit of the ablest campaign of this war, if not of all time, would have been wrested from our grasp.

But the same master mind yet held the threads of wool and warp in the hands. Tuesday saw three columns of troops with fifteen days' rations at their back, moving in converging lines through the thick woods, across swollen streams, surmounting rocky ridges, and all directed toward Dallas. Wednesday morning found STANLY with the Fourth Corps, resting his right upon Little Kenesaw, while COX with the Army of the Ohio, upon arriving at Marietta, was to be moved around Big Kenesaw toward Allatoona. STANLY was pushed forward amidst the pelting rain to Pine Mountain, which is situated in the centre of a right-angled triangle, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, (held by the rebels) and Allatoona being the three points.

SHERMAN IN THE FIELD.

About noon Gen. SHERMAN ascended Kenesaw. In the movements of large armies in a broken country like this, the General Commanding necessarily cannot direct personally the disposition of each body of troops. It will be found often that, even with the keenest foresight and most perfect knowledge, one line will overlap or fall far short of another; when the moment of battle arrives, a division which should be at a critical point will be far in the rear, and golden opportunities escape, or battles are lost. This campaign has witnessed many incidents of this kind, but here was one of the most sublime spectacles the world has ever seen; here stood the Commanding-General on the mountain top, signaling each army as it advanced, and there were no mishaps. From Pine Mountain to the south and east, there stretched one continuous line of battle. Meanwhile the Army of the Ohio, which had been the last to cross the river, had not yet reached Marietta.

It was past noon, and the fog, devoured by the sun's warm rays, disappeared from the forests and fields, revealing the Allatoona Mountains in the distance. Then for the first time were seen puffs of white smoke from one and anther fort which defend the pass and the town. Gradually the fire slackened and ceased in one and another, until it was confined to a single redoubt which covered the whole line of defence. Finally that ceased, followed by a column of black smoke rising to the left, where the bridge crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek was known to be.

THE BATTLE.

In agony of doubt, the signal station can be seen through the telescope, but no answer comes to the constant call from KENESAW. "If CORSE is there he will hold it to the last," says the General, "I know the man." And, thank Heaven, CORSE was there. He had received the signal message, and without a moment's delay had placed nine hundred men on board the cars and reached Allatoona before the attack. When summoned by FRENCH to surrender "in five minutes in order to save unnecessary effusion of blood" he replied, "I shall not surrender and you can commence the unnecessary effusion of blood whenever you please," and so the battle opened at eight in the morning, and waged hotly until two in the afternoon. Driven from one fort to another, until they reached their last defence, the brave garrison still kept the flag flying. CORSE was shot through the cheek-bone cutting off his ear, in the early part of the action. His men fought with fearful desperation. At one point fronting the fort the rebels charged frequently with the bayonet, and were met with the bayonet.

The enemy's artillery played into the fort with terrible effect, but our brave soldiers replied with shot and shell until the rebels were driven back with great loss. Beaten and disheartened, for they had information of the arrival of two companies of infantry sent forward the day before by SHERMAN from the garrison at Marietta, and fearing the flank movement of the head of STANLEY's column, then appearing at Pine mountain, they withdrew toward Lallie, leaving in our hands one hundred and fifty dead on the field, five hundred prisoners, four hundred stand of arms and three colors. The same night our cavalry brought in Brig.-Gen. YOUNG, taken prisoner on their retreat. He reports that Gen. SEXTON was killed and Gen. COCKRELL wounded, and that several Colonels were killed and wounded.

We lost some 600 killed, wounded and prisoners, out of a force of 1,700 men, consisting of infantry and one 6-gun battery. It was a hard fought battle, with severe loss on both sides. In an intrenchmen opposite our main fort, after the fight, there was found among the dead both Union and rebel soldiers with bayonets transfixed in each other. The town was destroyed by shot and shell. All the cavalry and artillery horses were killed, but the valuable stores were saved, the fort and pass were held.

The regiments engaged were the Fourth Minnesota, Eighteenth Wisconsin, Ninety-third, Ninth and Fiftieth Illinois, Thirty-ninth Iowa, and Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

All honor to the dead who died no doubtful death, conscious that liberty and their country owes them an eternal debt of glory. Brave Gen. CORSE! Brave soldiers who survive the battle, to receive from their fellow-men the laurel wreath of fame!

SOUTHWARD.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Guerrilla Attack on a Railroad Train—Hon. Montgomery Blair Missing.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The train which left here yesterday afternoon for Lexington, Ky., was fired into nine miles this side of Paris last evening by a band of guerrillas. The train was stopped and the passengers got out, when another volley was fired, slightly injuring one or two passengers. The train immediately put back, arriving at Covington at 11 o'clock last night.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR was among the passengers en route to Lexington, and has not been heard of since the attack.

Safety of Montgomery Blair.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR arrived safely at Lexington to-day.

Guerrilla Operations in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Capt. FREEMAN, representing himself as the commander of JESSIE's rear guard, appeared at Georgetown to-day.

Garrettsburgh, Kentucky, is in great excitement from the reports of the approach of the rebels.

Fight with the Guerrilla Jessie.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Capt. BELDEN, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, returned from Owingsville to-day, having encountered JESSIE at Mud Lick Spring, with 300 men. BELDEN lost one man killed, Lieut. DONSON and three privates missing. Rebel loss 8 killed and 12 wounded. We took 12 horses.

Rebel Generals for Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Four rebel Generals—JONES, of Virginia; BEALE, of Arkansas; TRIMBLE, of Maryland, and FRASER, of ——, passed through Boston to-day for Fort Warren.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Sailed to-day, steamer *Moses Taylor*, with a large number of passengers, including 300 disbanded California Volunteers, who reënlisted for active service. Arrived, Pacific Mail steamer *Sacramento* from Panama, with the passengers and mails that left New-York Sept. 29.

The Arctic whaling fleet continued to drop in one at a time.

THE WAR IN VERMONT.

St. Albans Attacked by British Guerrillas.

Three Banks Robbed and Five Citizens Shot.

The Raiders Pursued by Armed Citizens.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

A party of twenty-five armed men rode into St. Albans this afternoon, and robbed the three banks there of $150,000. It is supposed they were southerners from the border of Canada. Five citizens were shot, one it is thought fatally. Having accomplished their object the band left immediately for Canada.

LATER.—The man, MORRISON, who was shot through the body, has since died.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

An invasion of this town took place to-day. Some twenty or twenty-five armed desperadoes, supposed to be in the rebel employ from Canada, made an assault on the several banks about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of about $50,000, mostly in bills. The St. Albans Bank was robbed of between $70,000 and $80,000, and the Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Some twenty horses were also seized by the desperadoes and carried off. *Several citizens who resisted were deliberately shot.* Two were wounded seriously, and it is feared fatally, E. G. MORRISON, a contractor, and C. H. HUNTINGTON, a jeweller. Several others are reported slightly injured. The raiders threatened to burn the town, and *left in the direction of Canada.* A large party of armed citizens have gone in pursuit.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ST. ALBANS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The attack began about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The cashier of one of the Banks was locked up in his safe, where he remained a considerable time. The raiders came in the guise of travelers, and were roaming about the town some little time before the attack.

[St. Albans is a flourishing town in Franklin County, about three miles east of Lake Champlain, and twenty-three from Rouse's Point. It is the residence of Gov. SMITH, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. The Canada line is about ten miles west of St. Albans.—ED. TIMES.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Glasgow Captured by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Glasgow, in Howard County, was captured on Saturday by a large rebel force under Gen. CLARK. The place was held by six companies of the Forty-third Missouri, twelve months men, under Col. HARDING. They fought bravely for five hours, but were finally overpowered by superior numbers, and surrendered. The enemy had four cannon. The steamer *West Wind*, lying at her wharf, was sunk. The city hall and several other buildings were burned.

Ridgely, in Platte County, was entered by guerrillas Sunday night, and Smithville, Clay County, was burned on Monday.

THORNTON and THRAILKILL, notorious guerrillas, entered Platte County with a large force of rebels on Friday.

Business was suspended at St. Joseph and Kansas City. Leavenworth is being fortified.

The Paroled Garrison of Glasgow—Details of the Surrender of that Place—Movements of Gen. Price—A Fight with Jessie.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says that Gen. FISK returned this morning from a reconnoissance to Boonville.

The paroled garrison of Glasgow, between five and six hundred men, and two and three hundred citizens, who assisted in the defence of the place, (also paroled) arrived at Booneville Monday night, under an escort of 50 rebels, to protect them from bushwhackers.

The rebel force that attacked Glasgow, under Gen. CLARK, was fully 4,000 strong, while SHELBY, with some 2,000, shelled the town from the opposite side of the river. The rebels lost between two and three hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was thirty or forty.

Col. HARDING surrendered on condition that his men should be paroled and furnished an escort through the rebel lines; the officer to be permitted to wear their arms, retain their horses and other property.

QUANZELL and JACKMAN were with the rebel army with commands, they being recognized as Confederate officers. So is BILL ANDERSON.

PRICE encamped at Marshal, Lafayette County, Sunday night, and occupied the country between that place and Lexington. He is said to be greatly encouraged at the small forces to oppose him. He talks confidently of wintering in the State.

ANDERSON, JACKMAN, and others, have enlisted a large number of recruits in North Missouri. Charlton and Howard Counties have each furnished 1,000 Boone, 2,000, Randolph 1,000; Galloway and Monroe 800 each.

In addition to the recruits the rebels are constantly gathering arms from the captured garrisons, and their army is assuming alarming proportions.

The "Harmonious" Democracy—Peace Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

A Peace Convention met here yesterday with closed doors. Fifty delegates were present. WILLIAM M. CARNEY was chosen permanent chairman, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and the convention adjourned to meet to-day. It is understood that an independent Presidential nomination will be made.

The Peace Convention.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Peace Convention, to-day, discussed the report of the Committee on resolutions, which was adopted. The resolutions are for peace on the basis of the sovereignty of the States, condemn the action of the Chicago Convention, repudiate MCCLELLAN call for a Convention of the States to settle the difficulties. LONG and SINGLETON are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Hon. Secretary STANTON, Gen. MEIGS, the Commissary-General, and the Chief Medical Director, arrived this morning from the James River, and went to Norfolk.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Collector of New-York, with other distinguished visitors, were at this place this afternoon.

The mail steamer *Webster* arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon from City Point. No news.

Death of Col. Wells.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The death of Col. WELLS, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, is confirmed. His body will reach Boston to-morrow.

New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Union Convention of the Fifth District of New-Jersey nominated E. B. WARKMAN, of Jersey City, for Congress this afternoon, on the first ballot.

FROM HAVANA.

The Missing Steamer Roanoke—Her Probable Capture by Rebels.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* we have dates from Havana to Oct. 15.

We learn from a passenger per steamer *Columbia*, arrived to-day from Havana, that an organized plot for the capture of the steamship *Roanoke* existed and was publicly talked of in Havana; and further, that after securing her, the capture of the *Columbia* and the new steamer *Morro Castle* was the programme.

Important Rumors—The Roanoke Captured and Burnt.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

H. M. S. *Steady* reports that it was rumored that the *Roanoke* was captured by the rebel Lieut. BRAINE, who took her to Bermuda and landed the passengers. But he was not allowed coal or provisions. He then proceeded to sea and burnt the *Roanoke* off Bermuda, returning with the crew in boats. He was immediately arrested by the British authorities.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

A dispatch from a Harrisburgh correspondent says the official vote of 59 counties has been reliably tabled here, which show a Democratic gain of 16,000, and a Union gain of 2,916 over the Gubernatorial vote of 1863. The excess of these gains, 13,272, deducted from the Union majority of 1863, viz.: 15,325, leaves a Union majority of 1,922, with the Counties of Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming, and York yet to hear from officially.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 19—Midnight.

As far as returns are received, the *Inquirer* foots up 1,685 Union majority on the home vote. The *Press* thinks the complete returns will show a clear majority for the Union ticket on the home vote.

The *Age* claims nearly 2,000 Democratic majority on the Congressional vote, and several thousand additional on the county tickets.

The result is still in doubt on the home vote.

Later from Bermuda—Blockade-Runners at Wilmington.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty's steamer *Ready*, from Bermuda, reports the blockade-runners *Falcon*, *Owl*, *Hope* and *Helen* at Wilmington, loaded, and waiting an opportunity to run out. Also, the arrival at Bermuda, from Wilmington, of the *Lady Stanley* and *Let-Her-Rip*.

The "Sons of Liberty."

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The case of H. H. DODD, at Indianapolis, was concluded yesterday. The finding of the commission will not be published until submitted to the authorities at Washington.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

EDWARD EVERETT addressed a great Union meeting in Faneuil Hall this afternoon. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, Maj.-Gen. DODGE, and Senators ANTHONY, SUMNER and WILSON were among the distinguished persons present.

Prisoners of War.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY HELD AT CHARLESTON.

The following is a list of the officers of the regular army held as prisoners of war at Charleston Oct. 3. We are informed that they have applied to the proper authorities to permit the same number of officers of the Confederate service to go South on parole, that they may be exchanged for them:

Capt. Sam'l Selden, 1st Art.	Lieut. Wm. K. Smith, 18th Infantry.
Capt. W. B. Pease, 17th Inft.	Lieut. W. M. Raynolder, 1st Artillery.
Capt. V. K. Hart, 19th Inft.	Lieut. J. Egan, 1st Art.
Capt. M. A. Cochran, 16th Infantry.	Lieut. R. C. Gater, 18th Inft.
Capt. John Christopher, 16th Infantry.	Lieut. M. C. Causten, 12th Infantry.
Capt. T. Ten Eyck, 18th Infantry.	Lieut. H. Moulton, 1st Cav.
Capt. G. S. Pierce, 19th Inft.	Lieut. T. B. Dewees, 2d Cav.
Lieut. Wm. Nelson, 13th Infantry.	Lieut. C. L. Nogle, 2d Inft.
Lieut. E. S. Huntington, 11th Infantry.	Lieut. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cavalry.
Lieut. J. Kurtz, 6th Cav.	Lieut. R. B. Grey, 18th Infty.
Lieut. O. H. Nealy, 11th Inft.	Lieut. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. D. D. Vanvalzah, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. T. Kendall, 16th Inft.
Lieut. J. T. Markey, 16th Infantry.	Lieut. G. A. Rowley, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. W. M. Netterville, 12th Infantry.	Lieut. R. P. Wilson, 8th Cavalry.

Gov. Andrew in New-York.

UTICA, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gov. ANDREW's trip on the New-York Central Railroad is a great success, addressing immense gatherings at Albany, Rome and Utica, with great power, force and acceptance. At Rome he spoke to 5,000 in open air. Massachusetts may well be proud of her representative.

Convention of National Banks.

A general convention of officers, representing the National Banks throughout the country, was held yesterday, at the Astor House, one hundred and fourteen delegates being present. The principal business of the meeting was to permanently organize a committee to report on all questions affecting the interests of the National Banks, with a view a view to mutual protection.

After forming a preliminary organization, the following gentlemen were chosen permanent officers of the convention:

President, Hon. Judge Bacon, of Utica. Vice-Presidents—Mr. G. Stetson, Maine; T. Chase, New-Hampshire; Hon. J. Grinnell, Massachusetts; J. B. Bunce, Connecticut; Francis Skeddy, New-York; C. Segur, New-Jersey; A. B. Perkins, Pennsylvania; E. Bates, Delaware G. Adams, West Virginia; C. Buell, Ohio; E. Aiken, Illinois; M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind.; J. Bayley, G. H. Brittan, Missouri. Secretaries—E. D. Jones, St. Louis; W. H. Brawn, Philadel

SPEECH OF HON. SALMON P. CHASE.

Delivered in Odd Fellows' Hall, Covington, Ky., Thursday Evening, Oct. 14, 1864.

KENTUCKIANS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Four years ago I stood where I now stand, and spoke to an audience in this hall upon the issues which were then before the country. Then, as now, I advocated the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States, and I endeavored to show to my fellow citizens that the Republican plan—what we now know as the Union plan—for the settlement of the great controversy before the country, was the true plan. Four parties then claimed the suffrage of American citizens. One supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and asserted as their fundamental principle that slavery should be extended throughout the Union; not only that it should be secure in the States where it existed under local constitutions and laws, but that it should be carried beyond those limits, into all the territories of the Union; not only so, but that under claims of transit and reclamation it should be established practically in all the States. I endeavored to show you at that time that upon this platform there could be no peace. Another party supported Mr. DOUGLAS, and their theory was, that subject to the construction of the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and to the action of the Federal Administration, slavery should be disposed of in the Territories of the Union, according to the will of the inhabitants of those Territories. The objection to this theory, which I deemed to be insuperable, and which I then stated to you was, that under the practical operations of the Government, and under judicial construction of the Constitution by the Supreme Court, no practical liberty of choice was left to the people of the Territories. Another party, at which Mr. BELL and Mr. EVERETT were the representatives, took for their platform the simple motto, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. That title was a good platform, I fully conceded; but maintained that, as all parties claimed alike to stand upon it, it could not form any substantial issue before the American people. That, you know was, in fact, made by it, is plain enough, from the disposition which the rebellion has made of its candidates. Mr. BELL as you all know, is now among the rebels, and openly arrayed against the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the laws, while Mr. EVERETT in his vigorous age, (long may he live, the pride and ornament of his country,) upholds with all his energies the Constitution and the Union, and insists that throughout every foot of American soil, every constitutional law must be enforced by the whole power of the Government. [Applause.] Having considered these plans of settlement and shown them to be impracticable and defective, I invoked your attention to that proposed by Mr. LINCOLN and his friends. Its substance was simply this: That we should let slavery alone, in all the States which it existed, subject only and absolutely to the disposal of the people of those States; but that beyond State limits, where the Government of the United States and the people who make the Government, are directly responsible for the existence of slavery, there ought to be, and could be, no allowance of the institution. I endeavored to show you that acquiescence in that simple proposition would give peace to the country. Slavery, except by the free action of the citizens of the State, would be disturbed in no State where it existed; it would simply be excluded from the territories and portions of the country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States. In the States it would remain absolutely undisturbed. No guarantee of the rights of any State would be invaded or jostled. With this principle established, no just cause of complaint could remain. This I endeavored to show you on that occasion.

SECESSION.

The result of the election was what I predicted at the time. Mr. LINCOLN was chosen President of the United States. He was elected upon the platform of which I have been speaking. No sooner was the result ascertained, than it became evident that a very considerable body of the opponents of his election, and especially of the supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in the Southern States, and more particularly in the Cotton States, had made up their minds that unless their candidate could be elected they would break up the Union. South Carolina, almost immediately after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, passed, as you know, what she called an ordinance of secession. That example was followed by State after State; and the Senators of State after State left the halls of Congress, until, in February, 1861, a revolutionary Government was organized at Montgomery, with JEFFERSON DAVIS, who had just been a Senator of the United States, at its head. There was organized secession. I endeavored to prove to you four years ago that secession was revolution. Somebody, I remember, on that occasion, sent up a written question to the stand, and wanted me to say what, in my judgment, ABRAHAM LINCOLN would do in case any State should endeavor to withdraw from the Union. My reply was that I did not know what ABRAHAM LINCOLN would do, because he had not expressed himself on that subject; but that in my judgment there was no more acute utterance of Mr. DOUGLAS upon record, than that which he pronounced at Norfolk, in Virginia, when he declared that "against all opposition the Federal Union must be preserved." [Applause.] I did not doubt that Mr. LINCOLN would act in the spirit of that declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

I have no doubt, however, that when secession organized itself in Montgomery, the revolutionists thought they were going to have a peaceable time of it. They counted upon large assistance here in Kentucky; upon large assistance, also, from certain friends over the river, and especially on large assistance in the city of New-York. Unfortunately for them, soon after rebellion had thus organized itself, as I have just stated, it found itself, or thought it found itself, under the necessity of lifting its sacrilegious hand against the flag. The bombardment of Sumter united the whole people of the loyal States. You, in Kentucky, had a Governor who refused to furnish men. There was, also, a Missouri Governor who refused to furnish men to enforce the laws. But in due time, you disposed of your Governor, and the people of Kentucky responded to the call of the President. So the Missouri Governor was driven from the State disgraced, and the people of Missouri put a man in his place who kept his oath to the Constitution. Shoulder to shoulder since have Kentuckians and Ontoans stood upon many a field of battle, fighting for the Union of the States. Shoulder to shoulder have the men of Missouri and the men of Massachusetts fought on many a bloody field, for the supremacy of the Constitution and constitutional laws. The rebels were greatly disappointed. They thought the people were going to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the country. They did not realize that of all political sentiments, the dearest to every American heart is the territorial integrity of the republic, the indivisible unity of the country. [Applause.]

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

My fellow-citizens, what is our country? It is our common land, inhabited by *our folks*. We cannot go into any part of it where we do not find our own blood relatives. Every foot of the soil is consecrated by thousands of precious memories. We see WASHINGTON every where—every where the spirit and influence of JEFFERSON. One law, one people, one destiny, one glorious past, one glorious future. No American can ever consent that this great country shall be broken up and ruined. [Applause.] The rebels did not count on this. They thought that attachment to States was more than devotion to country. They forgot that States make country, and that country is just as much dearer than States as the whole is dearer than its parts. [Applause.] But then, fellow-citizens, arose a question for Mr. LINCOLN to determine. How shall rebellion be dealt with. Mr. LINCOLN thought the most conciliatory and lenient policy the best policy. Kentucky, you remember, assumed a position of neutrality, and that position was respected at Washington, until it became evident that neutrality must end in secession. Then WILLIAM NELSON—a glorious Kentucky name—marched a little band of heroes which he had organized, under the authority of the President, to Camp Dick Robinson, and saved the State. ROUSSEAU—another name dear to Kentuckians—organized his twenty companies at Louisville, and cooperated with NELSON. Thus, by Kentuckians was Kentucky saved. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN simply sanctioned this organization and action, and gave it such support as the law at that time allowed. It was the voluntary action of those gallant Kentuckians which kept the State from revolution and ruin. I happened to know a good deal about this matter. I was in constant conference with the Union men of Kentucky, and knew I that whereof I speak. All honor, then, to WILLIAM NELSON and LOVELL ROUSSEAU. Their can never be forgotten while patriotism and heroism are held worthy of remembrance. [Applause.]

SLAVERY OR UNION?

But not alone in Kentucky was the action of Mr. LINCOLN marked by this forbearance and patience. Every where he displayed the same spirit. It was only when events proved that it was impossible to get along with mild measures that he resorted to stronger measures. At length, it became necessary to touch the institution of slavery in the rebel States. That necessity, it became evident, was the main support of rebellion. Every body knows that under freed masters, every slave maintained a rebel in the field. Mr. LINCOLN saw there was no use in trying to put down rebellion with one hand and to hold up slavery with the other, and he did what any wise man would have done in his place. He struck the main prop of the rebellion. [Applause.] Some say Mr. LINCOLN had no business to strike slavery. Mr. LINCOLN did not want to do so. It became a question with him whether the Union or slavery was to be saved; and, when that question was made, he had no choice, and he did not hesitate. [Applause.] He gave the rebels fair warning, and plenty of time to repent and come back into the Union. They mocked at his warning and his invitation, and he struck their main stay. In my judgment he did right. [Applause.] There is, I suppose, no proposition better settled than this—that in time of war, he who controls and directs the military force of the nation, has the power to do whatever, within belligerent law, is necessary to the success of the war. The Constitution provided for raising armies, and made the President Commander-in-Chief. It gave to him, therefore, full power to take all steps necessary to the effectual prosecution of the war. The position has passed unchallenged, that in case of insurrection or foreign war, the institution of Slavery must be subject to such disposal as the national necessities shall require. In other words, that with a war Slavery must pass to the National Government. In my judgment, when insurrection gave the President power over Slavery, with the power came the duty to put an end to it. Mr. LINCOLN was bound to do that which was necessary for the salvation of the Republic. [Applause.]

An old Roman maxim declares that, "The safety of the Republic is the supreme law." There is no law—there can be no law—higher than the safety of the country. [Applause.] Whatever is necessary to insure the safety of the country, is right and it is to be done, and must be done. [Applause.] But we are not obliged to resort, to any extra constitutional views, for the Constitution, as I have said, provides for the case. When Congress authorized the raising and organization of armies for the suppression of the rebellion, the President, by its very terms became Commander-in-chief. The safety of the Republic is committed to him, and it is right,—nay more, it is his duty, to overcome and destroy whatever opposes itself to it. Under the Constitution he had authority to proclaim freedom to the slaves, and he simply performed a plain duty when he executed it. [Applause.]

Do the loyal men of the rebel States complain? I have seen many of them. In my position at Washington it was my duty to confer very frequently with them. I never yet found a single earnest loyal man from Louisiana, or Florida, or Texas, or Arkansas, or any other State in rebellion, who did not say "let slavery die that the Union may live. [Great applause.] My friend, Mr. MAYNARD, who will follow me, will tell you that that is the sentiment of the loyal men of Tennessee, and that their only regret is that the President did not include Tennessee in the proclamation; for had it been included one-half of the trouble that has occurred in Tennessee would have been avoided. [Applause.]

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

But gentlemen tell us the President has changed the object of the war. "We went with him," they say, "as long as he was conducting the war exclusively for the restoration of the Union; but now that he is carrying it on for the destruction of slavery, we cannot go with him. He has changed the object of the war." Now is this true? What was the object of the war? It was to bring back into the Union, as a loyal State, every State in which the standard of revolt had been raised. When every such State shall have received, one after another, to its place in the Union, the object of the war will be accomplished. Is that object changed? Not at all. But how and in what condition are those States to return? Must they not come back under such conditions as their loyal citizens approve?

Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation was right. It was a right means to a right end, and I stand by it. [Applause.] But if no proclamation had ever been issued, who supposes that the thoroughly loyal citizens of rebel States, who have felt the grinding despotism of the slaveholding oligarchy, would ask a Union with slavery? It was slavery which assailed the life of the nation. It was slavery which drove loyal citizens to caves and forests for shelter. When the Union armies came they brought deliverance from slavery. When the authority of the Union is restored, slavery dies by the decree of the loyal people. How many loyal men will you find in Louisiana who do not desire that slavery shall perish? They have adopted a Constitution within the last few weeks, and in it have abolished slavery. But gentlemen may say: "Oh, yes, that is true enough in Louisiana, but it was the armed force of the Union that put an end to slavery, not the free will of the people." How was it in Maryland? There was very little armed force there, and none at all exerted to control the perfect freedom of elections. And what have we heard from Maryland? A majority of 7,000 in the City of Baltimore for the new Constitution, with this clause, "From and after the adoption of this Constitution, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in Maryland." Why did Maryland do that? Because free from the yoke of the slave oligarchy, the people can decide for themselves whether it is for their interest to have slavery or not, and they declare it is not for their interest to have Maryland any longer a slave State, and decree that slavery shall exist no longer. They act with perfect freedom. In Louisiana, every loyal man acts in the same way. So will you find it through the South. Whenever they are ready to come back as loyal States, they will be ready to come back without a vestige of this institution. [Applause.]

Mr. LINCOLN, then, has not changed the object of the war at all. He prosecutes the war for the Union, just as before. He finds slavery in the way, and he thrusts it out of the way. [Applause.] And the loyal people, in the midst of whom the authority of the Union is restored, all say amen. [Applause] They want it out of the way; and they will have it out of the way. They themselves are putting it out of the way. There will be no slavery left to trouble this country any longer in the rebel States, when this war comes to an end. [Applause.]

IS THE WAR A FAILURE?

But these gentlemen tell us, "you are vastly mistaken about this war. You are not succeeding in it. You ought to have done a great deal more with the men and money furnished to you, than you have done." Well, I am not prepared to say that there is not some truth in this; but in every great war there must be mistakes; in every great war there must be more or less misapplication of the public funds; but if you have an honest man at the head of the Government, who does not want to make mistakes, and who does not want the public funds misapplied, is it not very certain that the more experience he gets, the less cause for complaint there will be? [Applause.] So I feel that henceforward, as things have improved with experience hitherto, so they will continue to improve, until there is nothing, substantially, to be complained of. But, they say "the war is a failure. You have been prosecuting this war for four years, and have failed." Well, as I have had occasion to say elsewhere, in the first place that we have not prosecuted the war for four years; from the time when that assertion of failure was made, until the end of four years, eight months remain; give GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, eight months, and there won't be a great deal of talk among these gentlemen about the failure of the war. [Applause.]

But it has been a failure so far? Kentucky was neutral when the war began. Is she neutral to-day? I know there is a good many in Kentucky who do not sympathize with the Administration. There are some, I am sorry to say, who sympathize with the rebellion, but the mass of the people in Kentucky are true and loyal men and women, and they have no more idea of deserting the old flag, than we in Ohio. [Applause.] You may have your choice about leaders—who shall uphold the flag; but then you have no difference among you as to the upholding the flag itself. Kentucky is safe. Missouri is safe, Maryland is safe, West Virginia is safe, and a large portion of East Virginia is safe. Tennessee is in the Union, and a large portion of Louisiana is in the Union, and our flag floats in every State where rebellion displayed its standard four years ago. [Applause.] There is, then, progress—decided, unequivocal progress. I shall never forget the state of things three years ago, last April, immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter. There was barely a regiment at Washington. Our troops were scattered all over the Union, and the greater part of our little army was in Texas, where it was surrounded by a traitor General, to the rebel authorities of that State. There was no army under the command of the President—no navy. Our ships had been scattered all over the globe. There were but few guns in our arsenals, and we had but small means to equip armies. If we had them. The railroad between Washington and Baltimore was in possession of the rebels. Baltimore itself was in possession of the rebels. They had seized the vessels in the harbor, and were preparing an attack upon Fort McHenry. We were beleaguered in the capital, with no way out, except through West Virginia or Pennsylvania. The Ohio River was closed. Every light of commerce along the whole coast, from the Capes of Delaware to the mouth of the Rio Grande, had been extinguished. Instead of the accustomed greeting to foreign commerce entering our ports, all was darkness on our coasts. All your forts were seized, with the exception of Fort Pickens and Fort Sumter. Fort Sumter itself fell. Such was the condition of things three years ago last April. Now, I have just told you what is the present condition. Is that a failure? When the great armies of the Union, and, what is better still, the mighty people behind them, are advancing, step by step, resistlessly, certainly, to the consummation of the great work of the restoration of the Union, are we failing? There is no failure here. What do you propose, who object to Mr. LINCOLN? Do you say: Give the power into the hands of a General who will do the work better? But what assurance have you of that? Conceding all you claim for him—for argument's sake only—see how he is hampered by associations, by circumstances. Even if his own heart were earnestly in his work, what can he do when he is required by the party he represents, as his first act, after election, to make earnest endeavors for an immediate cessation of hostilities? In that direction certainly lies failure. Three great armies are advancing. SHERMAN at the head of one, GRANT at the head of another, and SHERIDAN at the head of the third. They march toward the complete suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.] No failure there; but progress—a grand certainty of final success. [Applause.] But suppose you go to these armies and say, cease hostilities, lay down your arms, resort to negotiations—would that be success? Would not that be failure, complete and most disastrous? How, then, can these gentlemen who propose that we shall cease to fight for the restoration of the Union, and resort to negotiation, the result of which every child can see must be dismemberment—how can these gentlemen ask the American people to trust them to do better, when they propose to do nothing?

THE ELECTIONS.

The people seem to concur in this judgment. A few weeks ago Maine spoke, but Maine was a great way off in the East, and we scarcely heard the thunder of her voice. What she says, it was argued, is not of much consequence. Wait for the West. We were told that Indiana would condemn the war, and so would Ohio and Pennsylvania. Well, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have spoken. Do they say retreat, negotiate, or compromise? Do they pronounce the war a failure? Ohio gives from fifty to sixty thousand majority for a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] Indiana gives twenty thousand majority for the re-election of her tried and true Governor, who has been one of its staunchest supporters. [Applause.] And what says Pennsylvania? The opposition faintly claim that they have carried Pennsylvania on the home vote, but the latest intelligence we can obtain not only assures us of a Union majority of the home vote, but of a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand when the soldiers' are counted. We have elected the entire State ticket, have elected a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, and a majority in both branches of the City Council of Philadelphia. That will do for the present. In November Pensylvania must do better. Now, my friends, you may count every doubtful vote against Mr. LINCOLN, and still there are certain votes enough to elect him, with a handsome surplus. The result will prove, I think, that there are not many uncertain votes. As the tide rolls on, and as the earnest determination to preserve the Union becomes stronger and more earnest, you will find the people of the United States very nearly as unanimous as they were when the first gun was fired upon Sumter.

A WORD TO KENTUCKIANS.

Now, what I want to impress upon you, Kentuckians, here to-night, is this: Four years ago I pointed out a plan which I think all will now admit, would, if adopted, have led to peace. If it had not been for the insane determination of the slave oligarchy, to impose the institution of slavery, not merely upon the States in which it exists, but upon all the Territories of the Union, we would have had none of this rebellion and civil war. You, in Kentucky, would have been at peace. The people of every other Slave State would have been at peace. The plan offered was rejected, and we are involved in war. Now, let me say to you that, being involved in war, there is no way out of it, except by the complete suppression of the rebellion. No way but this one way, unless we are prepared to dismember the American Union;—and we will fight forever before we will do that. [Great applause.] There is no such thing; rely upon it, there is no such thing, as persuading our people to give up their country. They will not consent to see the sacred, venerable forms of our country hacked to pieces by rebel swords. [Applause.] So, then, you may count as certain that the country is to be preserved; and the only question is, will we be unanimous now? Will we profit by our past experience, and stand together now? Mr. LINCOLN is sure to be elected. [Applause.] Is it best for us to present the spectacle of a divided people? Will a vote against Mr. LINCOLN do any thing for the suppression of this rebellion? Every body knows it will not. Every body knows it; every rebel sympathiser, every rebel deserter, every man who by wants the cause of the country to fail, the stock-jobbers of New-York, who speculate upon the necessities of the people, in the rise of gold, every disloyal man of every shade of disloyalty knows it. Hence they are all against Mr. LINCOLN. Now, then, is it worth while to increase their number? Is it not a great deal better, inasmuch as Mr. LINCOLN is sure to be elected, is it not a great deal better, as a matter of mere common sense and calculation, to stand by him, and make the rebels feel that this is a united people, and that they are determined that Mr. LINCOLN shall finish the war which they began, by suppressing this rebellion. [Applause.]

Ask the men in the field; ask GRANT! He tells you if the people will only be united in this war, he shall find no trouble in the front. Ask SHERMAN, and he tells you the same thing. Ask nearly every officer in the army, and they will tell you, "What we want is a united people at the ballot-box; we will take care of the rebels, if you will take care of their sympathizers. Make your ballots tell, and our bullets will not fail."

Now, then, if the men who conduct the war are thus unanimous; if it is a plain, common sense statement, that in Union is strength, safety and speedy peace, why should not Kentucky stand by the Union, and not merely by the Union, but by the only man through whom alone, under existing circumstances, this Union can be preserved? [Applause.] I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say. Consider these things among yourselves. Determine for yourselves whether or not it is not better in every point of view for Kentucky and for Kentuckians to stand together with their brethren of Ohio, of Indiana, of Pennsylvania, and of all the other States which speak for Union and freedom, to be established and secured through the election of Mr. LINCOLN—a great deal better than to go off into an opposition where all they can do can avail them nothing, just nothing. [Applause.]

PERORATION.

Now, fellow-citizens, the time is short. In a very few days the issues of this election must be determined. I have already said how it is going to be determined. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, are to be the next President and Vice-President of the United States. That is the way. They will be supported, if not by the whole people, yet by such a body of the people that the power of the Government will come into their hands. The people will "rally round the flag." They will come to the rescue of their institutions. GRANT'S army, SHERMAN'S army, SHERIDAN'S army will be reinforced. The resistless march of the Union will prevail. *Rebellion will fail.* State after State will haul down the rebel flag. Over State after State will the old Stars and Stripes float once more, resplendent in their original glory, until, at length, over the vast extent of the Republic shall again be "seen the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, once more full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is it worth?' but every where spread all over, in characters of living light blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind over the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart, Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" [Applause.]

Vote of Thanks.

At meeting of the Union Batallion, held at the Committee Rooms, No. 654 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with emotions of the deepest gratitude of the late magnanimous conduct of the Democratic Central Committee, under the auspices of their distinguished chairman, the prince of Democrats, AUGUST BELMONT, in causing the firing of one hundred guns and other joyous demonstration in honor of our recent *Union* victory in Pennsylvania; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a body of young men, pledged to the support of the Baltimore nominee, hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the loyal and patriotic gentlemen to whom we are indebted for such an unparalleled act of courtesy, and express our grateful surprise at the auspicious occurrence of so unmistakable a presage of the approaching millenium.

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions be transmitted to that body.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1945, 2623, 597 2713, 2715, 2717, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733 2735, 2737, 2739, 4741, 2743, 2745, 2747.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2576, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2616, 3620, 2622. —*Part III.*—Nos. 2053, 2094, 1651, 2187, 1680, 1763, 1898, 273, 1998, 1026, 2412, 1957, 1905, 2547, 1438, 2585, 2603, 1049, 1975, 1541, 2173.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3465, 3417, 3697, 1411, 3367, 4213, 3360, 3343, 3905, 4011, 9803, 4093, 2774, 4411; 2747. *Part II.*—Nos. 4002, 3806, 4140, 4142, 4144, 4148, 4150, 4152, 4154, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4172, 4174, 4176.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 19, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	107⅛	600	Hud. Riv. R.			122
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81.....C.	105⅝	100	do.		b30	123
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107⅝	100	do.		b30	122⅝
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.	105	100	do.		b10	122
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	94	100	do.			121⅝
35,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99	200	do.			121⅝
64,000	do.	95	100	do.			120¼
1,000	Alt. & Ter. In.	82	700	Reading R.			120⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	100	do.			120⅝
600	Ch. & Alt. In. R.	50	200	do.			120⅝
1,000	Pen. Coal 1st M	100	100	do.			120⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s	62	400	do.			120⅝
100	Canton Co.	33	100	do.		s30	120⅝
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	108	500	do.			120⅝
10	do.	108	300	do.		b3	120⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	1¾	145	Ill. Cen. R.			118
50	do.	1¾	100	do.			117⅝
100	Atl. M. S. Co.	s30	100	do.			117
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	54	1100	Chi. & N. W.			40
200	do.	b10	54	300	do.		b30	40⅛
1200	do.	b10	54	100	do.			39⅞
500	do.		53⅜	300	do.			39⅝
600	do.		53⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.			74
100	Cen. Coal.		56	200	do.			73¾
100	do.		57	100	do.		b10	74
400	Mar. Mining Co.		33	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.			96¾
100	Cornake Iron M.		4	100	do.		b10	96
35	N. Y. Cen.		118	200	do.		s10	96
50	do.		117⅜	100	do.		b10	96⅜
100	do.		s10	117	100	Chi. & Alt. R.		81
300	do.		s30	116⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.		89
100	do.			117	50	do.		b30	89⅛
900	Erie Railway.			97⅛	100	do.			88⅞
100	do.		s30	96	100	do.		s10	88⅝
300	do.		s30	96⅜	300	do.			89
300	do.		s10	97	50	P., Ft. W. & C.			89
100	do.		b10	97⅛	500	do.			94
800	do.		b10	97⅜	200	do.			94⅜
500	do.			97⅝	200	do.			94⅝
400	do.			97⅞	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.			121⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	105¾	200	Hudson R. R.			121⅞
2,000	do.	105⅝	100	Reading R.			121
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	107⅜	100	do.		s10	120⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	94⅞	850	Mich. Cen. R.			121
5,000	do.	94⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.			65¼
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	N	100	Chi. & R. I. R.			89
20,000	O. & Miss. C.	74	100	Ill. Cen. R.			117¾
20,000	Am. Sold.	b3	208	500	do.			117⅝
200	Canton Co.		32	200	do.		s10	117¾
100	Camb. Coal Pr.		52	100	Chic. & N. W. R.			40
100	do.		b30	52⅜	100	do.			40⅜
100	C. B., & Q. R.		123	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.			74⅜
500	Erie R.			97⅜	300	do.			74⅜
100	do.		s10	96⅝	100	do.		b10	74¾
100	do.		s10	96⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts.			97
600	do.		s10	96⅞	100	Ft. W. & C.			46
2000	do.		s10	96⅞	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.			95
100	do.		s10	96	100	do.			95⅝
100	do.		s10	96⅛	100	do.			95⅞
400	do.			97	400	do.			96
5400	do.			96⅛					

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

2200	Erie Railway.			97⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.			117⅝
200	do.		b3	97⅞	100	do.		s3	117⅜
100	do.		s3	98	100	do.			117⅝
8000	do.		s3	97⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		c	74⅛
120	do.		c	98	100	do.		b3	74⅛
600	do.		b4	98	100	do.		b3	74⅜
1400	do.			98	100	Chic. & Alt. R.			84⅛
300	do.		b10	98	300	Central Coal Co.			69
600	Hudson R. R.		s30	121⅜	100	Cum. Coal.			43⅜
200	Reading R.		c	121	100	do.			58¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		s3	65¼	100	do.		b4	58
500	do.		b3	65⅛	100	do.		c	55
500	do.		b3	65⅜	300	Mariposa M. Co.			32⅛
100	do.		s3	65¼	200	do.		s3	32⅛
500	Quick. Min. Co.			78					

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

2700	Erie R.			94⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R.			118
1400	do.			97⅞	300	do.			117⅝
2600	do.			98	200	Cle. & Pitts R.		x-d	97
500	do.		s3	97⅜	200	Cl. & Tol.		x-d. b10	107
200	do.		s3	98⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.			90⅜
400	do.		s3	98⅜	100	Ohio & N. W. R.		b10	41
200	Hud. Riv. R.			122	4 m	Chi. & N. W. Pr.			74⅜
100	do.		b3	122	100	Pac. M. S. Co.			305
400	Reading R.			121	100	Cum. Coal Co.		b3	57
200	M. S. & N. I.			65⅝	100	do.			61⅜
300	do.		s3	66¼					

WEDNESDAY, Oct 19—P. M.

The Gold Room was less excited to-day than yesterday or the day before. The sales at one time were 1@2 ₱ cent. weaker than on Tuesday Afternoon, but ultimately closed at 208½ ₱ cent., as against 209 at 4 o'clock yesterday. Bills on London for the Cunarder *China*, to-day, closed 109@109½ ₱ cent. for Gold. The market for Money is easy at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, at call, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on good mercantile paper. The first payments on the New Loan are going on without the slightest disturbance to the general market.

On the Stock Exchange, the fight between the *Bull* and *Bear* party on the Erie stock, continues sharp and excited. The sales through the day show an extreme difference of 4 ₱ cent—to wit: from 94, seller ten days, to 98 ₱ cent., cash. The transactions at the Second Board this afternoon amount to 6,000 shares, between 97½@ 94 ₱ cent. cash, and seller's option ten days and after the adjournment, the cash price advanced to 98 ₱ cent. The contest on Erie has rather arrested the other New-York and Western roads, and our quotations at 4 o'clock show a general improvement over the same hour yesterday afternoon. The Railway list is firm, and the speculation appears for the day to have cut loose from the ups and downs in the Gold Room. The Government Stocks are steady in prices, but not active. Gold about 208½ per cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern..	65⅝	65⅝
U. S. 5-20's.....	107⅜	107¼	Illinois Cen.....	116⅜	117⅜
N. Y. Central..	117	117	Pittsburgh.....	97	97
Erie.....	96¼@97⅞	97⅞	Fort Wayne.....	95⅜	95⅜
Erie Preferred..	103	103	Rock Island.....	90¾	90⅜
Hudson.....	120⅞	121⅜	Reading.....	121	121
Canton.....	32⅜	32	Quicksilver.....	77⅜	77⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95⅛	94⅜	Cum'land Coal..	51¾	51⅝
Northwest.....	40	40⅜	Mariposa.....	32¾	32⅛
Ohio & M. Certs	34¼	34	N. West Pref....	74⅜	74⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The November half-yearly Dividend of the Union Bank is 5 ₱ cent., the Merchants' and Traders' 5 ₱ cent., and the Pacific 5 ₱ cent.:

Merchants'.....	112	Bank of N. Amer...	102
America.....	116	Metropolitan.....	112½
Tradesmens'.....	113	Corn Exchange.....	102
American Exchange.	117	Commonwealth.....	100
Pacific.....	153	Imp. and Traders'...	101
Bank of the Republic	98		

And the following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	114	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie 2ds, '59.....	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds	100
Erie 2ds, '81.....	103½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.	93¾
Erie 4ths, '60.....	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.	99
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77....	107	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	105
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F.....	119	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	113
Mich. Cen., New.....	123	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	112
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	87
M. S. & N. I. S. F....	105	Chic. & Pitts. 3ds....	96
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	100	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	92
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref....	82	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.	103
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82	Chi. & Alt. Income....	90

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at No, 52 William-street,

We notice with much pleasure the prompt delivery of the Bonds of the United States on the New 5-20 Loan, awarded on Saturday last. The First National Bank received this morning $2,000,000 of the award to the Bank and its correspondents, and other parties will no doubt be favored in like proportion to their early payments on the Loan.

Mr. E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary of the Petroleum Stock Board, has opened a general Stock office

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ½ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receiv subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUCHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

The receipts of

Cool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones in West-street, between Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the curb and gutter stones in West-street and intersecting streets, from Vestry to Hubert-street, be set and re-set where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Farley.

Resolution to rebuild the sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between the sewer in Eighth-avenue to a point two hundred and fifty feet west of Eighth-avenue.

Alderman Jones moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words, "City Contingencies," and insert the words, "sewers and repairing," etc.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, designating the place for holding the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend sections four hundred and five of chapter forty-eight of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine," relative to swine and neat cattle fattened at large in the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution designating the place for holding the Second Election District of the Tenth Ward.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of James Carey as a Commissioner of Deeds, and appointing William S. Munday in his place.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. H. & J. O'Brien to exhibit a sign across the sidewalk opposite their coal yard, numbers two hundred and twenty and two hundred and twenty-two East Fourteenth-street, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to P. Mechelson to display goods in front of his premises, number six hundred and thirty-one Eighth-avenue, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the election polls of the Eigth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, be held at number two hundred and eight East Thirteenth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Samuel Maycock to display goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and fifty-two Third-avenue, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Aldermanic District, be held in the following districts, at the places hereby designated, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

Fifth District, southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

Seventh District, Thirty-ninth-street, north side, eighty feet east of Second-avenue.

Eighth District, number one hundred and twenty East Fortieth-street.

Tenth District, southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-first street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to place two gas lamps in front of Evening School number Thirty-two, in West Thirty-fifth-street; and also two gas lamps in front of Evening School number Thirty-three, in West Twenty eighth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, with resolution that gas mains be laid in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gas Company, and lamps placed thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that the salary of the keeper of the Wood and Coal Department of the Fire Department be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Smith Barber, Esq., Treasurer of the Zion Church, situated at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, for the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty one dollars and thirty-two cents, the same to be applied in payment of assessments upon the property of the said church, for opening Madison-avenue, paving Thirty-eighth-street and constructing sewer in Thirty-eighth-street.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petition of mechanics employed in the Corporation-yard for an increase of wages, with resolution that the wages or pay of the mechanics employed in the Corporation-yard be increased to the sum of three dollars per diem, the same to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Eighty-fourth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, and lamps be placed thereon forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Subsequently reconsidered and concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to J. A. and W. B. Finn, plumbers and gas fitters, to erect a sign in front of their premises, number two hundred and seven Bowery, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the election poll of the Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward be changed from the southeast corner of Bowery and Bayard-street to number one hundred and twenty-eight Canal-street, until otherwise ordered.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Schedel & Neidlinger to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises southeast corner of First-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to M. Salomons to place an iron railing in his shop in Canal-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to re-no his warrant in favor of Henry and C. Ross, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the sum to be in full for loss of horse drowned from pier number fifty nine, East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Lynon for the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, being the amount of damage sustained by him by reason of his having fallen off of pier number fourteen North River, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the following-named places be designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Aldermanic District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

Thirteenth District at No. fifty-seven West Thirty-third-street.

Fourteenth District southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips with resolution that Pier No. 57, East River, be replanked forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is hereby directed to contract therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Geery for the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-six cents, as a donation to enable him to pay in part an assessment of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-two cents on his property in Canal-street for building a sewer in Canal-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Petition of laborers under Croton Board for increase of pay, with resolution that the pay of all laborers in the employ of the Corporation be fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Porter for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars, for loss of horse, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of clerks and assistant clerks of the various markets of the city for an increase of salary, with resolution that the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Fulton market, also the salaries of the Clerks of Catharine, Jones, Clinton, Jefferson, Gouverneur, Tompkins, Centre, Franklin and Union markets, be increased to the sum of $1,000 per annum.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. Rohn, for the sum of $72; in favor of the proprietors of Rubel's band, for the sum of $58; in favor of John Sating, for the sum of $20; in favor of Peter Heckman, for the sum of $10; and in favor of the proprietors of Wallace's band, for the sum of $58: and also in favor of Isaac M Phiffe, for the sum of $100: (Veteran Corps, 1812,) being for music furnished 4th July, 1863, the same to be taken from any unexpended balance in the City Treasury.

Laid over.

Report to Board of Aldermen, of Special Committee on Celebrating Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, respectively, for the amounts set opposite to their names, being for services, &c., rendered on the occasion of the late anniversary of our National Independence, and in full for the bills hereto annexed:

Hill's Brass Band	$73 00
Bohn's Brass Band	112 00
Wannemacher's Brass Band	192 00
Ruhtal's Brass Band	136 00
Doran's Fife's Band	46 00
Jaltort's Brass Band	29 00
Schirmiller's Brass Band	88 00
Eighty-fourth Regiment Brass Band	75 00
C. T. Gramlia's Brass Band	75 00
Meller's Brass Band	29 00
Caughdin's Brass Band	40 00
A. H. Leonard, flags	159 60
John McManee, coaches	312 00
N. & H. L. Conklin, coaches	24 00
Edward Van Raust, coaches	16 00
Edward W. Henry, stands	33 00
The World Company, advertising	74 00
New-York Daily Express, advertising	24 75
New-York Herald, advertising	36 80
New-York Ledger, advertising	21 05
New-York Dispatch, advertising	22 51
New-Yorker Journal, advertising	42 00
New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising	16 20
The Evening Post, advertising	17 60
The New-York Courier, advertising	17 30
New-York Atlas, advertising	22 68
New-York Times, advertising	21 50
Sunday Mercury, advertising	24 50
Henry Maier, ringing bell	3 50
Peter Heckman, ringing bell	10 00
A. Ewing ringing bell	7 50
James E. Aylife, ringing bell	20 00
B. S. Southwick, ringing bell	2 50
Wm. Bell, ringing bell	5 00
Jacob Dale, ringing bell	2 50
P. Hickok, ringing bell	2 50
Evening Post, advertising	17 00
Thomas P. Rogers, ringing bell	2 50
James McAdams, ringing bell	2 25

The whole account to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies.

By Board of Councilmen, October three, amended by adding, after the item, "James McAdams, ringing bell, two dollars and twenty-five cents," the following:

Bills of J. G. and I. Edge, for fireworks, as follows:	
City Hall	$1,5[illegible] 00
Tompkins' Square	729 00
Madison Square	771 00
Mount Morris	690 00
West Broadway and Franklin-street	350 00
East Broadway and Grand-street	621 00
Jackson Square	930 00
Forty-third-street and Broadway	768 00
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues	420 00
Liberty Square	422 00
Battery	554 00
Marion and Spring streets	423 00
Sand's, Kingsbridge Road and Tenth-avenue	495 00
Randall's Island	219 00
Monroe and Market streets	600 00
Union Market Square	286 00
Total	$9,974 00

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Col. J. Waldorff for the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished at the parade of the Eleventh Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Fifty-fourth, Seventh, Eighty-eighth Regiments, New-York Volunteers; also celebration on the Twenty-second of February, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution, that West-street, between Hoboken-street and Desbrosses-street, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution and ordinance to build sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a resolution of the Intalialian Telegraph Company, to place telegraph poles through the city streets.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of a paper to pay John Tyler for decorating Jefforson Market.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson was here called to the chair.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. Ann O'Neill, the fifty dollars donated to Michael Lynch by resolution of the Common Council, the said Michael Lynch having died subsequent to the passage of the aforesaid resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the same Infirmary, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said Church, for the work of paving Fifty-fourth-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, Aldermen McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Lake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, to be by him applied in the payment and release in full of the assessments imposed on the grounds of the said Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment, and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty six dollars, paid by them to release for assessment for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's office, and that the Comptroller be further directed to charge the sum so paid to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Tenth-street Ferry Company, for the sum of Forty-five dollars, being for passage of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York National Guard, on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Hayward for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, to be in full for the account hereto annexed, the same to be charged to the appropriations for City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Bill of Levi Goelte, amounting to eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for flags furnished for the use of the City Hall.

Which was ordered paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of enlarging the Mayor's office.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen—Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farly, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to furnish a suitable stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by inserting "at an expense not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars."

Alderman Jeremiah moved as a further amendment to the cost, "not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Groesbeck, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for extra services rendered in the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for the payment of the above sum, the amount thereof, viz., two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, is hereby appropriated.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long—13.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

MADAME L. MAS,

No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.,

WILL OPEN

FINE CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET

CLOAKS

On THURSDAY, 20th inst

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED IN BASQUES.
BASKQUINES.
SACQUES.
CIRCULARS and
JACKETS
In ESKIMO, CHINCHILLA, VELVET, EDREDON and CASTOR BEAVERS; also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BASQUES AND SACQUES, ALL SIZES.
PEYTON & JOHNSON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NOW READY. The largest and cheapest stock of Velvets, Ribbons, Silks, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Trimmings, Felt and Beaver Bonnets, Bloomers, &c., &c., exhibited this year.

We don't advertise about gold values, but the late foolish panic prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. Great reduction in prices. Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858,)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

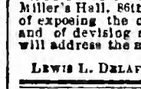
WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

KEEP OUT OF LAW.—WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, attorney and counselor-at-law, having had twenty-five years experience in full practice among the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, (where he still attends to business that will pay,) removed to this city one year ago, and having been idle most of the time, now proposes to make the profession of the law a business, as it is done in New-York, and therefore tenders his services to clients at one-half the statutory fees prescribed by the laws of this State; and refers to those for whom he has acted as counsel, viz.: Wm. McArthur & Co., S. A. Cowran, George Bulpin, Henry Robinson & Co., and Dundass J. Prall, Esq., New-York merchants. He is familiar with all branches of the law, and wants business. Office No. 23 Chambers-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FOR SALE—TWO IRON TANKS, TWELVE FEET long, five feet diameter; contain about 1,600 gallons each; also, five tons 18-inch boat-spikes, ⅝ square. Apply to A. E. WHITNEY, No. 126 Liberty st.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Millinery goods are delivered every day from the various auctions, and sold below the gold prices.

Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bonnets and Bloomers; also, job lots in Flowers and Feathers.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.

Notice the address.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.

A mass meeting of the above-Association, to ratify our Union nominations, will be held at their Headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
Hon. JAS. R. ALLABEN,
Hon. WM. CURTIS NOYES,
Hon. CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD.

Singing by the Anderson Union Glee Club.

All Union citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, NINETEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, without distinction of party, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Miller's Hall, 86th-st., west of 3d-av., for the purpose of exposing the corruption of our City Government and of devising means to check it. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEND FOR
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
SONG BOOK.

If you would have the best. Every piece written expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs.

Price 15 cents. $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

EVAN DALE,
THE POPULAR NEW NOVEL.
PRICE, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
A. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers,
No. 100 Washington-st., Boston, Mass

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—"COME RALLY, FREE MEN, RALLY."
"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AS THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
Price 30 cents each; $3 per dozen; mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—This splendid and interesting Magazine, with a host of useful novelties and superior attractions, should find its way into the hands of every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker in the land, and once enjoyed, will be found indispensable. November No. now ready.

NOVEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, containing many fashion plates, splendid engravings, five original stories, elegant designs for the Winter fashions, five full-sized patterns, household matters, and other valuable and interesting novelties. All for 25 cents.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Single copies 25 cts. Yearly, $3, with a package of one dollar's worth of new and fashionable patterns, or a large and splendid engraving of Washington as a premium. Office No. 39 Beekman-st., N. Y. Do not fail to see this model Magazine. Splendid Premiums, and liberal terms for clubs. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of the price. November No. now ready.

EXCELSIOR BOOK FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE or Cornet, contains Young Eph's Lament, Faust March and Waltzes, Dorah's, Kiss Waltzes, Lampasi's Ball, Finigan's Wake, Conscript's Waltz, Six different numbers, 50 cents; two numbers, 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 208 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children; she is very affectionate to them; or would do plain sewing; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 Broadway, between 30th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, pastry and game in all their branches; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., in grocery store.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT PERSONS, situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress and lady's maid; will make herself general useful; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes; best of city reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced seamstress as lady's maid; understands every style of hair-dressing; would like to travel; can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts. City references

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; understands his business, and refers to his last employer; no objection to make himself generally useful. Address G. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; good reference; understands cooking and pastry. Call at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as general servant; washes and irons well; does up stairs work; good references given; wages $6. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing a d ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED.—A LADY, GOING TO EUROPE, IS anxious to procure situations for her laundress, chambermaid and waitress, all of whom can be highly recommended. Call at No. 173 Madison av. between the hours of 11 and 1 Thursday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 100 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation. Is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can produce good city reference for the same. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 14 329th-st., in the store near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for three days at her present employers, No. 278 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 396 2d-av., near 23d-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 278 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent city references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; plain, poultry, game; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing; best city reference. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., in the milk store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has excellent city references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family. Best of references can be given by calling at No. 276 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED COOK, by a respectable woman; is a first-class cook; prefers to her last place of three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING a good social position, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and servants, a situation as housekeeper in city or country; unexceptionable city references given and required. Address, for one week, E. R. H., Box No. 3,218 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A faithful woman, who has lived with the most respectable families at present in the city, to whom she can refer for the best of testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen or heard from, for two days, by applying to W. V., No. 191 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer, and operates nicely upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 25 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork; can be well recommended from her last place. Call after 10 o'clock at No. 6 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 490 3d-av, top floor, between 35th and 36th sts., front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; she understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting for children, and all kinds of family sewing. Can sew on a machine. Can be seen at No. 163 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can give good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, CAPable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical, respectful and neat servant, highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing; would do chamberwork and take care of children; has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good meat and pastry cook; has no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; the best city references. Apply at No. 411 2d-av., second floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant and respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of sewing; best of references. Call at No. 12 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a family; can do all kinds of sewing; would do chamberwork and assist in care of grown children; can give five years' city reference. Can be seen at No. 176 West 32d-st., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING a good social position, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and servants, a situation as housekeeper in city or country; unexceptionable city references given and required. Address, for one week, E. R. H., Box No. 3,218 New-York Post-office

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WANTED—A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—RICHARD III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest news from SHERMAN'S army is embodied in a dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Oct. 18, which says SHERMAN has not yet come up with HOOD. Small bodies, supposed to have been detached from HOOD'S army, are hovering around our front. HOOD, with the main body of his army, is supposed to be retreating southward. One of our army corps was at Lafayette yesterday.

A gang of twenty-five armed men, probably from Canada, rode into the town of St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday afternoon, and robbed the banks of $150,000. Five citizens were shot, one of whom afterwards died. After the perpetration of the robbery, the ruffians left for Canada.

The British steamer *Steady*, at Halifax, from Bermuda, brings the important rumor that the missing steamer *Roanoke* was captured by the rebel Lieut. BRAINE, who took her to Bermuda and landed her passengers. Not being allowed to coal, he took the *Roanoke* to sea and burned her, returning with the crew in boats. He was immediately arrested by the British authorities.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was comparatively unexcited yesterday; the figures rather lower than at the close on Tuesday. The Railway Stocks were generally firm. A sharp contest going on in Erie Stock, with violent fluctuations in price.

Union meetings were held in the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards last night, which were well attended, and the most earnest purpose was exhibited.

The War Eagles of the Fifth Ward made a parade last evening and a good display.

Domestic Produce opened rather briskly at firmer prices, but generally closed dull. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in, and was irregular. Freights were quiet, with 418 vessels of all classes in port.

The Unionists of the Twenty-first Ward meet this evening at Ebbet Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, to ratify the Union nominations. Among the speakers announced are Rev. E. H CHAPIN, Hon. DAVID S. CODDINGTON, Col. VAN-BUREN and others. This, it is expected, will be one of the largest local gatherings that has yet taken place.

Major-Gen. DIX has issued an order, pursuant to instructions from the War Department, extending the furloughs of all disabled from hospitals in the Department of the East until the 12th of November.

The festival of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul is opened at the City Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the several Catholic churches. The purpose of the festival is to provide for the wants of the poor during the Winter.

The Fall River line of steamers will change their hour of sailing to-day, leaving their pier at 4 P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore.

In the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN, WILLIAM WAGNER and CHARLES TORNEY were brought up, charged with counterfeiting the postal currency. They were committed for examination. These are the parties arrested in East New-York by Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, of this city. The officers secured the dies, plates paper and material of the counterfeiters.

In the Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward, CHARLES A. LAMONT, one of the Union candidates for Assembly, was indorsed by the War Democrats.

The managers of that most excellent institution, the Union Home School and Fair, have opened a fair at Irving Hall, under the auspices of the churches, Public Schools and Fire Department of New-York and Brooklyn. The purpose is to secure funds sufficient to build a home for the orphan children of our volunteers. This charity appeals to all our citizens.

The Nominating Convention of the McClellan Union Committee met last night, and nominated JOHN KELLY for Sheriff, WM. F. HOWE for City Judge, and JOHN FOX for Supervisor. This convention then broke up in a row.

GEORGE FREEMAN, a wholesale fruit dealer in Washington Market, committed suicide yesterday, at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, by hanging himself in a cell. He attached one end of his handkerchief to an iron bar near the ceiling, and the other end he tied around his neck. He was found by the doorman thus suspended, and immediately taken down. Dr. KENNEDY, Police Surgeon, did all he could to resuscitate him, but without success. Deceased had for some time past been addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drink; and, at the instance of his wife, he was taken into custody by the Fifth Ward Police. An Inquest was held on the body by Coroner RANNEY, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated. He was thirty-seven years of age and a native of Ireland.

HENRY WENDELKE and CHARLES MILLER were arrested yesterday by Officer STAPLES, of the Fourth Precinct, charged on the complaint of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, of No. 88 Jones-street, with having passed on him one of the counterfeit Five-dollar bills of the bank of Lowville, Lewis County, New-York. When they were searched at the station-house a quantity of counterfeit money was found upon them. They were committed to the Tombs, to await an examination.

Mobile papers state that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been put in repair, and trains are running through to Meridian.

A letter dated at Marietta, Oct. 3, gives these items regarding the personal situation just previous to Hood's last "forward march:" "Brig.-Gen. John M. Corse relieved Brig.-Gen. Wm. Van Deveer of the command at Rome, last week. Brig.-Gen. Van Deveer assumed command of the District of Marietta yesterday, relieving McArthur, who goes to the Mississippi. Gen. McArthur is a Scotch nobleman, clever, amiable and 'very handsome,' as the ladies would say, and is, withal, 'a real military genius.' Veatch and Woods, are on the Sweeney Court-martial, now in progress at Atlanta. Thomas has gone to Chattanooga on business relating to military movements. Slocum commands the Twentieth Corps and the city of Atlanta. Howard is living in a wall tent at East Point, and Schofield is ruminating at Decatur.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 5th, arrived at this port yesterday. We have also received the mails of the *Damascus*, with dates to the 6th inst.

Yesterday the admirers of out-door sports availed themselves of the delightful "Indian Summer." Four games at base ball and cricket were played. The famous Atlantic Club defeated the Empire Club, by 15 to 7 runs. The Excelsior achieved a victory over the Newark Club, by 27 to 5 runs. Also a great fraternization meeting between cricketers and ball players took place at the New-York Cricket Ground, Bedford, L. I. In the forenoon twelve cricketers defeated eighteen ball players; in the afternoon ten base ball players victimized fifteen cricketers at base ball.

The Mozart (No. 2) County Convention met last night. Mr. GEO. C. GENET was elected Chairman. A ballot was gone into for County Clerk, and H. C. GENET received 50 votes, and W. C. CONNER 15. It was then discovered that a majority of the Convention was not present, and the meeting broke up in a row.

A General Convention of officers representing the National Banks of the several States met yesterday at the Astor House. Hon. WM. BACON was appointed President. The principal business of the meeting was the appointing of a committee to protect the interests of the National Banks, and take such other and further action as may be required under the General Banking Law.

The Presbytery of New-York met at the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, yesterday. Preambles and resolutions were offered by Mr. VAN DYKE, the former arraigning the late general assembly for its declarations in regard to slavery, the latter defining the duties of the Synod as to the political questions of the day. They were submitted to a committee, and a majority report made that further consideration of the subjects be indefinitely postponed. A minority report was made. Discussion upon them occupied the day, and will be resumed this morning.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Union Campaign Club held a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last night. It was emphatically a great loyal war demonstration in favor of the present Administration. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Col. VAN BUREN and other eminent speakers addressed the meeting.

Sherman in Georgia—Hood's Movement and Failure.

Gen. SHERMAN has been manœuvering for nearly six months to get into HOOD'S rear, or, in other words, to get south of him. The whole campaign which has just ended in the capture of Atlanta, consisted of a series of attempts on the part of the former to get between JOHNSTON and Atlanta, and Atlanta was not evacuated until he had actually succeeded in getting to the south of a portion of the rebel army. In short, if at any time during the first four months of the campaign the news had come that SHERMAN had fairly succeeded in putting the rebel forces between him and Chattanooga, the whole North would have been filled with rejoicing.

It was, therefore, not a little curious to witness the attempt of the Copperhead journals, a day or two ago, to cheat timid people into the belief that the news that "HOOD with his whole army was between SHERMAN and Chattanooga," was very dreadful, and such as to warrant the most dismal forebodings as to SHERMAN'S fate. That it did not produce greater effect on the public mind is, we think, a signal proof of the great gain in sense and judgment made by the mass of the people within a year or two. The absurdity of looking upon HOOD'S movements as anything but those of a desperate man, is apparent, in fact, on a moment's reflection. He and his "whole army" are not by any means so strong nor so formidable now as they were last Summer, when SHERMAN was driving them southward. They then had their own country behind them, clear communication with their base, and an abundance of supplies; and yet they were not only unable to give SHERMAN battle in the open field, but were unable to stay his progress behind fortifications. Since then HOOD has lost the Georgia militia, to say nothing of his losses by battle and desertion and disease; and it may be guessed what condition an army is in for an offensive movement, which, like his, has just failed in a defensive campaign on its own soil.

It must not be forgotten that HOOD has had during his late movement no base. He has no railroad to move along, and no means of procuring supplies, except by seizing whatever he finds on the line of march, or carrying them with him in wagons. The idea of subsisting an army of invasion in this way, in such a country as Northern Georgia and Tennessee, for anything more than a raid, was of course preposterous.

As to his getting on SHERMAN'S communications, this is not a difficult thing to do. Any General of ordinary ability can always reach an enemy's lines by hard marching and a little secresy. This is nothing wonderful or dreadful. The great problem of the art of war is not to get on an enemy's communications, but to *stay on them*, so as to completely stop his supplies; just as according to DICKENS, the great problem of social life is not to "come out," but being out to "stay out," instead of subsiding once more into obscurity. If HOOD could maintain himself on SHERMAN'S railroad, as GRANT has done on the Weldon Railroad, he would undoubtedly achieve a great success; but what sign has there been that he ever dreamed of anything of the kind? SHERMAN no sooner started in pursuit of him than he took to flight; and flight in a desolated country, with no better means of transport than a baggage train to rely on, is an exhausting process, even if he should succeed in escaping the necessity of giving battle.

It is hardly possible that either DAVIS or HOOD entertained the smallest expectation of permanently dislodging SHERMAN from Atlanta by the movement northward. They are much too shrewd for that. The most probable explanation of it is, that it was intended as a demonstration to divert attention from the recent reverses of the Confederacy; or, at all events, to satisfy the world that they were not so serious as they seemed; just as STUART was sent into Pennsylvania after the battle of Antietam in order to show that that action was not a defeat, and that it left the Confederate energy and enterprise unimpaired. And we shall see the shrewdness of it in a week or two. Just now the Confederate cause in Europe is in a bad state. The cotton loan is "heavy and declining," under the influence of the fall of Atlanta and SHERIDAN'S victories. But when the mail arrives with the news that "HOOD is on SHERMAN'S communications with his whole army," few people will stop to inquire into the circumstances, and there will be a prodigious outburst of jubilation in all the Confederate circles in London and Paris. Moreover, there was, we have no doubt, coupled with the desire of affecting the public mind abroad, the still stronger desire of affecting the public mind at the North, in preparation for the election; and in fact, the eagerness of the Copperhead papers to trumpet it abroad, as "bad news from the southwest," proves how anxiously the faction whose opinions they represent, are looking for a disaster to our arms and how much service it would do them.

The Rebels in Vermont.

The rebels are making *Canada* their base of operations for both land and naval raids. It is only a few weeks since a body of Confederates, from the British side, made their rush upon our vessels in Lake Erie, and captured a couple of small steamboats, which they burned; and this morning we are startled with a telegraphic account of an invasion and raid upon St. Albans, Vermont, yesterday, by a band of a score or more of armed rebel desperadoes from Canada. These Confederated ruffians shot several citizens of the town, wounding two seriously, and it is feared fatally—assailed three banks, and plundered them of a very large sum of money—supplied themselves with horses, and threatened to burn the town,—after which they left in the direction of Canada. A body of citizens quickly started in pursuit; but as St. Albans is only about ten miles from the Canada line, there is little doubt that the rebel ruffians escaped.

This is a very serious matter, and demands immediate and decisive action on the part of the British authorities in Canada—action of a very different kind from that which they have lately taken in cases of violation of neutrality. If they look with unconcern on such attempts, or act in a feeble manner, and permit the Provinces to become not only a general rendezvous for rebels, but the region from which armed Confederates can most conveniently make forays upon our commerce and into our territory, it will surely lead to painful and most undesirable results. It will be impossible, after such affairs as that of yesterday, to prevent the outraged people from pursuing their enemies across the lines.

We have had occasion heretofore in two instances to compliment Lord MONCK for the promptitude with which he gave our Government information of the designs of rebels in Canada upon our territory. He has now something else to do. He must take measures to catch and punish these assassins, thieves and banditti. They violated British law as well as American rights, and it behooves the British authorities to see that there is no humbug about this matter. We see additional ground of hope for this in the reported seizure, by the British authorities at Bermuda, of Lieut. BRAINE, the rebel pirate who captured and destroyed the American steamship *Roanoke*. This BRAINE, it will be remembered, is the ruffian who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* on this coast, and who was permitted to go scot-free by the British courts at St. Johns.

We are earnestly anxious for peace and amity with Great Britain and her Provinces, and it becomes the authorities, both Provincial and Imperial, to see that no such outrages as that of yesterday are permitted to disturb that peace and amity.

Relief for Copperheads—The Great Crisis Past.

The President made a most excellent speech, last night, from an "upper window" of the White House, to a body of Marylanders, congratulating them on the redemption of their State from negro slavery, by the vote of last week. After this he gave a few remarks upon national topics, and made a most important announcement, which will furnish great relief to all Copperheads, and ought to call out proclamations from Mayor GUNTHER and Mr. BELMONT for the illumination of the city. President LINCOLN explicitly and loudly announced that if he were not elected in November, *he would not usurp the reins of power* for another term. Will not the Copperheads breathe freer, sleep sounder, and look less haggard and wretched after this? It is this that they have been in mortal fear of for the last six months. They have talked about it all day and every day; dreamed about it every night and all night, and pondered over it on Sundays. It has interfered with their digestion; has made them bilious and atrabilious, and has brought some of them to the verge of suicide. All this misery has been for nothing. Like so many of the worst miseries of life, it has had a purely fictitious cause. President LINCOLN does not mean to usurp power, does not intend a *coup d'etat*, if not elected. He kindly says that he hopes the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness. And moreover, he further declares that instead of attempting to ruin the Government, if not elected, he will struggle, from the moment of his defeat at the polls until the moment he leaves the Executive chair, to sustain the Government, so that, "whosoever shall hold the helm for the next four years, shall start with the best possible chances to save the ship."

We confess we do not feel any special joy because of these declarations; for, after all, this is just what we expected. But, as we have already said, the Copperheads will be light-hearted to-day and henceforward; and if they have such a thing as gratitude in their livers, the least thing they can do is to vote in a body for President LINCOLN.

HISTORY AND FICTION.—During the great and terrible battle-march of Gen. GRANT from the Rapidan to the James, the fighting was so persistent, severe and bloody, that it almost seemed as if it must result in the annihilation of both the contending armies, and some one compared it to the fight of the Kilkenny cats, adding that the North would win, as its tail was the longest. This saying passed around, and has been credited to one person after another, till finally we see that Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, in a public lecture, has perhaps thoughtlessly attributed it to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT himself. Now, we do not believe that Gen. GRANT ever made such a remark. It is at once coarse and unfeeling, and is entirely unlike any of the remarks authentically attributed to the Lieutenant-General. We should be sorry to have it go into history, or to have it believed that it was an utterance of GRANT. Mr. ABBOTT is one of the historians of the war, and we hope he will be very careful in giving currency to anything derogatory to the dignity and character of the great leader of our armies.

A Singular Oversight.

As a general rule, what a man does or does not do in his own house, is not and ought not to be a matter of concern to anybody else who is not injured by it. But there are exceptions to this as to every other rule, and we cannot help saying that when a public man calls on his neighbors and followers to illuminate their houses in honor of what he alleges to be a political victory, he is bound to set the example himself, and prove his faith in his own words, by at least a display of light in his windows. This the public have a right to expect of him; for if those who call for illuminations, fail to illuminate themselves, if those who propose three cheers, refuse to lead the cheering themselves, it not unnaturally shakes the faith of the masses in human nature. If the practice became general, enthusiasm, which is perhaps the noblest of human emotions, would rapidly die out, and the very greatest occasions would soon cease to be marked by the smallest popular excitement.

And yet this is just the offence of which Mr. BELMONT has been guilty. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he called the other day for a general Democratic illumination, and for salvos of artillery, in honor of the great Democratic victories, which, according to him, had been won in Pennsylvania. Now, according to all well-established rules, he ought himself have been the first to light up. He is much better able to pay this tribute to the triumphs of his party with dignity and *éclat*, than two-thirds of his followers. Where they can only stick a tallow dip in the broken pane of a tenement house window, he can throw a whole mansion into a blaze of glory with any species of artificial light known to modern invention. And if he really believed his own "Order No. 1," he was bound to guarantee its authenticity to others by doing, at least, as much in honor of it as he asked them to do.

The public will, therefore, be pained and surprised to learn, that on the night on which Mr. BELMONT called on other people to illuminate, he himself took no part in it whatever. Not a ray of light flashed from his windows. We do not believe anybody else illuminated either, but then nobody else was called upon to do so unless he believed Mr. BELMONT'S order; while the latter was called upon whether he believed it or not. We hope that when the Democracy win another such victory as the last, and propose another such celebration of it, we shall have a different story to tell of the official head of the party.

The Federation of the British Provinces.

Our correspondent at Quebec sends a special telegram, announcing the agreement of the Federal Convention assembled there, on the essential points of an inter-colonial Union. The great question of a representation basis, it appears to us is "settled" in a way which will prove neither permanent nor satisfactory. They are to have a Lower House of Parliament, constituted on the principle of representation according to population. They are to have an Upper House, constituted by nomination of the Crown, with conditions attached to it which must make it, ultimately, a more dangerous instrument in the hands of an Executive than it was twenty-seven years ago. This proposed House of Lords was universally condemned in Lower Canada before the radical French Canadians rebelled in 1837. And the Liberals of both nationalities agitated until they secured an amendment of their Constitution, which gave them two elective Chambers, instead of one. They are now going back to the old system, under a provision which must ultimately make it more dangerous to popular liberty than ever. They propose to have seventy-six nominated legislators in their Upper House, distributed among the different Provinces, on a rule-of-thumb scale—the Canadas having twenty-four each, for the twenty-eight assigned to the maritime Colonies. This distribution of Senatorial power will have to be kept up according to the new Constitution. There will be no means of increasing the number, as in the case of the House of Lords, in the event of a dead-lock taking place between the Lower and Upper Legislative Chambers. The British Reform Bill of 1832 could not have been law to-day, if the power of increasing the number of "Lords" had not vested in the King and his advisers.

These Constitution-makers at Quebec are evidently doing, or attempting to do, things in too great haste. They cannot have the flexibility of the British system and at the same time a written Constitution framed on an absolute principle, as applied to the distribution of representative power. They are committing to-day in Quebec the same error that their predecessors committed twenty-seven years ago. When a deputation of well-meaning but ill-informed radicals went to Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD with a petition that they should be allowed to have in the colony "*a transcript of the British Constitution*," the ill-tempered and sarcastic Governor asked them if they wanted a State Church and a House of Lords. The poor petitioners had not considered these points. These delegates at Quebec have not, we fear, considered them either. They are dining and dancing and feasting together without stint. But we doubt exceedingly if the practical part of their task has yet been approached. And we doubt this all the more, from the fact that they are said to have resolved to put their crude scheme before the Imperial Parliament without submitting it to the test of a popular vote within the Provinces.

A RETREAT FOR LAME DUCKS AND LOOSE FISH.—It is curious that every officer, almost without exception, who is now opposing the Administration, from MCCLELLAN down to MCCLERNAND and MCCUNN, is one who has been sent from the service, either for incompetency or misconduct. Nowhere can you find an officer who has gained distinction for soldierly efficiency, on the side of the Chicago platform. Not a man of them is to be found in that neighborhood; but it is a regular Alsatia for military runagates.

THE GOLD-PAYMENT SLANDER.—The depth of infamy to which the Copperhead presses have sunk, by their contempt for the intelligence of the people, and their great straits for electioneering material, are all shown in the libel that has gone through them all that President LINCOLN has demanded and received his pay in gold. The charge was not only contrary to all that is known of the character and habits of Mr. LINCOLN, but involved a legal impossibility, as no law permits a distinction between him and other public creditors. The published statements of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the other officials, substantiating that he not only has not received his pay in gold, but has let his dues lie in the Treasury, undrawn, so that the loss to him in interest amounts to four thousand dollars, were hardly necessary. It was a calumny which all but the very meanest natures turned away from in disgust, and it only damaged its authors. Washington was traduced in precisely the same way. His biographer, Judge MARSHALL, in speaking of the attacks on his administration, says: "It was asserted that he had drawn from the Treasury, for his private use, more than the salary annexed to his office." The Copperheads of those days were like natured with our own. It is always so. "The worm will do his kind."

Obituary.

MAJ.-GEN. D. B. BIRNEY.

Notwithstanding the statement made some days since that a severe attack of fever had compelled Maj.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, Commander of the Tenth Army Corps, to leave his post with the Army of the Potomac, the announcement of his death in yesterday's TIMES took the country by surprise. Gen. BIRNEY, was a son of JAMES D. BIRNEY, the Alabama planter, who gave practical testimony of his hatred for slavery by freeing all his negroes, and who was some years afterward nominated by the Abolitionists as their candidate for the Presidency. When the war broke out, Mr. BIRNEY was engaged in business in Philadelphia as Mercantile Collection Agent. He had been a member of the Republican party from the date of its organization. All the military knowledge that he possessed he had gained while connected in the State militia, but promptly upon the inauguration of hostilities by the South, he set about raising the Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which organization he was named Lieutenant-Colonel. At the expiration of his term of service he determined to organize another regiment, and within a few weeks again left Philadelphia at the head of Birney's Zouaves, one of the largest regiments which have gone from Pennsylvania. The organization was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and Col. BIRNEY was soon after appointed Brigadier-General. The gallantry and bravery which he displayed during the Peninsular campaign, and the promptness and skill with which he handled his troops, secured his promotion to the command of the Third Division of the Second Corps in May last. His division performed its full share of service in the actions which forced LEE to retreat through the Wilderness, and which subsequently compelled him to fall back from the Rapidan to Petersburgh. In the march from Todd's Tavern to Spottsylvania Court-house, it occupied the right of the Army of the Potomac, and at the latter place, some days before the movement toward the North Ana, it distinguished itself and its determined Commander by carrying the whole line of rifle-pits in front of the rebel position—an exploit which doubtless hastened LEE'S retreat. Then, again, under Gen. BIRNEY'S leadership, the same division did its duty brilliantly and well in the crossing of the North Ana and the Pamunkey, and at Hanover Court-house and Bethesda Church. At Cold Harbor, May 31, BIRNEY'S division, which was on the north bank of the Totopatamoy, forded the creek, scaled the steep bank on the opposite side and carried the works held by BRECKINRIDGE, almost without firing a gun. Gen. BIRNEY has borne a prominent part in all the operations before Petersburgh and Richmond, and on July 23d Gen. GRANT promoted him to the command of the Tenth Corps in the Army of the James. A few days since he was taken sick with the premonitory symptoms of malarious fever, and there is every reason to believe that his vigorous constitution would have enabled him to resist the disease, had it not been for the exertions which he made upon the occasion of the rebel attack upon KAUTZ'S cavalry corps. Immediately upon receiving information of the disaster which had befallen this detachment, Gen. BIRNEY, as will be remembered, left his bed, and at the head of his division recovered and held all the ground that had been lost. The excitement aggravated his complaint, and a day or two afterward he was found to be so much worse that his removal to his home in Philadelphia became a matter of necessity, and there, as has already been announced, he died on Tuesday night. In him the army loses one of its best and bravest leaders, and our cause one of its most consistent and earnest defenders.

The Death of Gen. Birney.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Gen. COUCH, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah, has ordered the flags at half-mast on the 21st, and signal guns fired in honor of the memory of Major-Gen. BIRNEY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Frequent inquiries have been made at the Treasury Department, for several days past, to ascertain whether the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness was to cease at once. The decision of the Secretary is to exhaust all existing credits to disbursing officers of the Government by the payment of their drafts and checks in the usual manner; that is, a part cash and a part by certificates of indebtedness. All new credits made from and after yesterday are to be drawn against upon the cash basis. A balance of about twenty-five million dollars still remains undrawn under the old arrangement, and until this fund is used up certificates of indebtedness will be issued in the usual proportion.

PERSONAL.

Secretary FESSENDEN and SIMEON DRAPER, Collector of the Port of New-York, returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT'S army this morning.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury Department yesterday morning sent off four million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the new loan, and will continue to furnish them to subscribers immediately on the receipt of certificates.

GUERRILLAS.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, a detachment of two hundred Quartermaster's employes returned to Alexandria, bringing with them twelve guerrillas and a drove of horses, which the guerrillas had gobbled up and were endeavoring to take to EARLY'S army. No guerrillas have made their appearance on this side of White Plains for several days; but on Monday night a few were seen several miles above that point, from Manassas to White Plains. The Quartermaster's men have cut down all the timber on both sides of the railroad for a distance of half a mile, and destroyed everything that would afford the least shelter for guerrillas.

FROM CITY POINT.

The United States mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, arrived here this morning from City Point. Early yesterday morning the rebels opened a brisk cannonade on the left of our line which they kept up for some time. Fort Sedgwick and our batteries in the vicinity replied promptly. No material damage was done on either side, so far as reported.

A discharged soldier by the name of MCKEE, of the Fifth New York, died very suddenly on board the boat just as she was nearing the Sixth-street wharf. The Sanitary Commission has taken charge of the body.

The body of Sergeant HUNT, of the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York State Militia, recently killed in front of Fredericksburgh, was brought up in the boat. When Sergeant HUNT was killed, his furlough had expired, and he was to have been mustered out the following day.

SURRENDER OF A FRENCH DESERTER.

To-day, by order of the War Department, Private MORAN, alias Peter Morrow, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a deserter from the French navy, was surrendered to the French Legation, and committed to the old Capitol to await their orders.

HAS NOT RESIGNED.

The report in circulation that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, MAUSELL B. FIELD, has resigned, and that JOHN WILSON, of Chicago, has been appointed his successor, is without foundation.

TAKING THE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The New-York State Union Committee, at No. 6 Willard's Hotel, under the superintendence of C. H. SHANNON of the Committee, are busily engaged in taking the soldiers' votes in this vicinity. Over one thousand votes were mailed from that office to-day. All parties interested are requested to call and consult with the committee.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan for the past two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $1,028,000. The entire subscription is $54,000,000.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Views on the Maryland Election—A Word in Relation to a Supposed Threat—The Presidential Question and the Union.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

To-night the President was serenaded, and appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this district. I infer that the adoption of the new constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which, I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all the private loss incident to the measure; but it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the government.

Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again, if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if the nominee shall be elected he will at once seize control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I therefore say that if I live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected, therefore, in November shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost, that, whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage, shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship. This is due to the people, both in principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty; and in this, in office or out of it, I am resolved to stand by them. I may add, that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, and all their brave commanders.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.

The Scheme Determined On.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

After long discussion the Canadian Federation has been decided on. Its main principles arranged, only details await settlement. The great difficulty was the proportionate representation of the Colonies in the Upper House.

It is now decided that Acadia, viz.: Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, is to have 24 members, of whom 11 are for Nova Scotia and 10 for New-Brunswick, and three for Prince Edward's Island. Newfoundland is to have four, and Upper and Lower Canada 24 each. Total 76.

These are to be selected from among the existing members of the Upper Houses, by the Crown, which are to fill up vacancies occurring by death.

Representatives in the Lower House of the Federal Legislature is to be according to population, periodically rearranged.

The Constitution will be such that the chief power will reside in the Central Legislature. The Provinces will have few separate rights.

It is decided that the whole scheme shall be submitted to the existing Parliaments in all the colonies, without a direct reference to the people, which is a very summary measure, as none of the Parliaments were elected with reference to this question. It is believed that special sessions will be held.

The Local Legislatures will not necessarily be alike in their constitution. There is no decision as yet whether the Local Governor shall be nominated or elected. This point will likely be left to the Imperial Government.

It is believed that Ottawa will be the seat of the Federal Legislature. The Newfoundland delegates leave to-day; the others stay for a week to arrange details.

The only difficulty remaining is as to the constitution and power of the federal judiciary. The question as to the militia or army to be maintained by the colonies will likely be settled by convention with England.

Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD has been the leading man in the conference. His views have been adopted in almost all cases. Mr. GALT and Mr. CARTIER are also much looked up to.

Several grand entertainments await the delegates in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. The Governor-General and the Speaker of the Upper House give balls here. It is thought the whole scheme will be made public at the Montreal dinner.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

It is generally believed that the conference has settled of the Upper House. The property qualification is to be reduced one-half. The Acadian Provinces are to come in as a group, and have the same number of members as Canada. Newfoundland is to come in separately, with a less representation, the members to be nominated by the Crown. The whole House is to be limited to 70 or 80 members, and the first selection will probably be made from the present legislative councilors. The constitution of the Lower House will be considered to-night.

Important Military Order.

FURLOUGHS OF SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS EXTENDED TO THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER.

The following orders have been promulgated, by command of Gen. DIX:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 74.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the furloughs of all disabled soldiers given from hospitals in this department, are hereby extended until the 12th November, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. DIX.

By command of
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and A. A. Gen.
[Official.] E. W. HOOPER, Aid-de-Camp.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Continental.

The United States transport steamer *Continental*, Orenen Sumner, master, from New-Orleans Oct. 12, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning.

The following is a list of rebel prisoners captured in the Department of the Gulf, who came passengers by the *Continental*:

CAPTURED AT FORT MORGAN, AUG. 23, 1864.

Brig-Gen R L Page, commanding post.
Col Andrew Jackson, 1st Tennessee.
Capt J G Cowan, Post Ordnance Officer.
Capt Jas M Carey, 1st Ala Artillery.
Capt R M Campbell, 1st Ala Artillery.
Capt John T Calhoun, 21st Alabama.
Capt J V Gallmard, Engineers.
Capt W B Hughes, 1st Ala Artillery.
Capt F M Johnson, 1st Tenn Artillery.
Capt Clifton Smith, Asst Adjutant-General.
Capt Reuben B Thorn, Asst Inspector-General.
1st Lt P B Cozens, 1st Tenn Artillery.
1st Lt C L B Collins, 21st Alabama.
1st Lt T S Ferguson, 1st Ala Artillery.
1st Lt R Howell, 1st Tenn Artillery.
1st Lt J G Taylor, A D C.
1st Lt D M Upton, 1st Tenn Artillery.
1st Lt J T Whitehead, 1st Tenn Art.
2d Lt A Alsten, 1st Ala Art.
2d Lt H Austin, 1st Ala Art.
2d Lt W H Pierce, 21st Ala Infantry.
2d Lt P J Carthurs, 1st Tenn Artillery.
2d Lt H M Gazzam, 21st Ala Volunteers.
2d Lt A M Harris, 1st Tenn Artillery.
2d Lt W C Hallinguist, 1st Ala Art.
3d Lt William Knox, 1st Ala Artillery.
2d Lt W J Smith, 1st Ala Artillery.
3d Lt J B Curthers, 1st Tenn Art, A A Q M.
Coxswain L G Prechowski, Brigade Boat.

CAPTURED AT DIFFERENT PLACES, SAME DATE.

Col Robt J Barrow, 4th La Infantry.
Col A R Montgomery.
Brig Gen W E Anderson, Fla State Militia.
Maj J F Springer, Chief Secret Service.
Maj E B Pendleton, Com. Subsistence.
Capt John W Addison, 11th La Infantry.
Capt A H Parker, 15th Ark Cavalry.
Capt Hy Deatless, Prince's Cavalry.
Capt H C McIntyre, A Q M.
Capt Jesse Harwood, Home Guard.
Capt W B Jones, Homs G'd.
1st Lt James Battle, Gen Starges' Staff.
1st Lt Geo O Elms, Act Adj 20th La Infantry.
1st Lt J Vandry, Hughs' Battery.
1st Lt W C Wilkinson, Engineer Officer.
1st Lt W H Wheat, Brewer's Cavalry.
1st Lt C A Stayley, Home Guards.
2d Lt James Busted, Grumbly's Sharpshooters.
2d Lt Gab Gilley, 34th Texas Cavalry.
2d Lt F M Gorden, 15th Confederate Cavalry.
2d Lt R W Greenwell, 9th La Cavalry.
Lt J W Golden, 14th La Cav.
Lt W E Worten, 7th Ala Cavalry.
Lt W C Wilkinson, Engineers.
Lt J D Burke, 4th La Cav.

The steamer *Morning Star* regarding the safety of which some apprehensions have been felt, arrived at New Orleans, Oct. 11, having been detained by stormy weather.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEN. ASBOTH'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

CAMP SECOND MAINE CAVALRY, BARRANCAS, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1864.

On the 16th of September, all the available force of the Second Maine Cavalry, two companies First Florida Cavalry and two companies Eighty-Second United States colored infantry, temporarily mounted, left this place under command of Gen. Asboth, with the intention of making a raid into the interior of West Florida. They embarked here and landed at Du Pont, opposite Pensacola, and commenced the march inland. They met no rebel force until they reached Euchella, a town about fifty miles from the coast. Here the Second Maine Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Spaulding, surprised and captured a small detachment of rebel cavalry, twenty-five in number, who were there enforcing the conscription. Col. Spaulding was then sent with a small detachment of his command in another direction, with orders to rejoin the main body at Cero Gordo. The column then pushed on, crossed the Choctowatchie river at Cero Gordo and encountered the rebels in force at Marianna, the county seat of Jackson county.

The Second Maine Cavalry was in the advance, Major Cutler's battalion ahead. As they entered the town they were met by a volley from the rebel cavalry, which killed and wounded several. Among the former was Lieut. Ayer, Company I, Second Maine. The severe fire caused them to waver and fall back. Major Hutchinson's battalion was then ordered to charge, which they did, Majors Hutchinson and Cutler leading, and drove the rebels through the town. Charging down a street they found a barricade of wagons across it. Passing that, some over, some through, and others around it, they continued the pursuit, when all at once a body of militia, who were concealed in houses, churches and stores, opened a furious fire, and literally mowed down every officer and man at the head of the column. Major Cutler fell, badly wounded, his leg broken, wrist fractured, and with other wounds. Major Hutchinson was wounded in the foot and leg. Lieut. Adams was mortally wounded. Lieut. Moody was wounded in the thigh. About twenty privates and non-commissioned officers were wounded. Shortly after Gen. Asboth was severely wounded. His left arm was broken twice, and his jaw fractured by a ball entering the cheek. Capt. Young, Seventh Vermont, was killed.

Maj. Cutler, Lieut. Adams, and several enlisted men, had to be left at Marianna, being too badly wounded to bring away.

By this daring raid we have inflicted severe damage on the rebels, and have obtained a large supply of commissary and quartermaster's stores, arms, 200 horses and mules, 400 head of cattle, and about 1,000 contrabands.

Gen. Asboth was foremost in the fight, and went in regardless of rebel bullets. Had he not unfortunately been wounded, much more would have been accomplished. As it is, he has accomplished a great deal.

The most important of the prisoners are Brig.-Gen. Anderson, of the militia, and Col. A. B. Montgomery, a West Pointer, of the regular rebel army.

The large number of officers and men killed and wounded from the Second Maine Cavalry shows the part they bore in this action. Taking into consideration the fact that this was their first fight, and the advantage which the rebels had, they did nobly.

Lieut.-Col. Spaulding did not rejoin the command until it reached Cerro Gordo, on the return home, when he and his 10 men came in with 15 prisoners, 50 horses, several teams, and quite a train of cattle and contrabands, having been absent five days, and accomplished this without the loss of a man. J. S.

THE PRISONERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 11.

The United States transport steamship *Clinton*, Wm. H. Talbot, commanding, from Pensacola, Fla., by way of Mobile Bay, to United States Quartermaster, with the following passengers and Confederate prisoners, arrived here yesterday:

Capt. Frank G. Noyes, Chief Commissary, Gen. Granger's Staff; Charles Stevens, Chief Clerk to Commissary; Dr. Price, Mr. M. Duffy, sutler; Mr. M. McGill, Mrs. Ann Perrins, Dr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Furguson, C. Levins, Q. M. D.

Confederate Prisoners—Brig.-Gen. Wm. E. Anderson, Col. A. B. Montgomery, Capt. Jesse Norwood, Capt. J. B. Jones, Lieut. F. M. Gordon, Lieut. Capt. J. Staylis, Sergt. M. F. Hatton, Sergt. C. J. Tipton, and the following privates: Pitman, Baker, Thomas, Brett, Cranthen, Daniels, Ferdman, Whitehurst, Davis, Justace, Chasen, Tucker, Long, Hentz, Gammon, Bush, Blaney, Hotsfield, Pitman, Merlit, Winn, Murray, Haswood, Elmore, King, Abercrombie, Claydon, Symus, Brenn, Anderson, Shevir, Williams, Dimball, Greese, Nell, Neal, Rodack, Matthews, Dixon, Myrick, Baker, Pitts, Crane, Walker, Williams, Butler, Edwards, Gable, Belson, Skipper, Nell.

The prisoners were in charge of Capt. Parker, Seventh Vermont. These prisoners were captured by Gen. Asboth's command, now at Pensacola, in the late raid into the interior of Western Florida. They are mostly from Marianna.

GEN. A. L. LEE'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BATON ROUGE, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1864.

A division of cavalry started from this place on Wednesday evening, 5th inst., commanded by that gallant and brave cavalry officer, Gen. A. L. Lee, taking three days' rations.

They arrived at Clinton by daylight, captured the place by surprise, and took Lieut.-Col. Pinckney, who was acting as Provost-Marshal, one Captain, two Lieutenants and forty-three men. Mr. Fuqua, a lawyer, was also arrested, but put on parole.

They then proceeded to Greensburgh, captured that place, and destroyed all the Confederate Government property they could find, consisting of a tannery, with 2,000 sides of leather, which they burned, and took a large quantity of quinine and some other stores.

At this point the force was divided and sent to Amite Station and other places in the vicinity, but the main force proceeded to Osyka and captured the telegraph operator with important dispatches and thirty prisoners; destroyed 4,000 pounds of bacon, 12 barrels whisky, 100 cozen boots and shoes, large quantity corn and meal; they came down to Camp Moore, burnt all the Government buildings and other property, captured several prisoners, large amount of clothing and pieces of gray cloth.

The object of the expedition being completed, they returned to Baton Rouge Sunday morning, bringing with them about 150 prisoners, including a number of officers, two hundred horses and mules, a great many negroes who followed after them.

Two Confederates were shot in trying to make their escape after being ordered to halt.

Lieut. Earls, commanding independent scouts, captured a Major en route to Richmond with fifteen battle-flags, mostly taken in the Red River expedition, together with a large quantity of important dispatches to the Confederate War Office, and several prisoners, including a Commissary with the rank of Major.

At Osyka Gen. Lee obtained dates from Richmond to the 4th, claiming that a battery on or near the Weldon Railroad, which had been taken by the Federal forces previously, had been retaken with some loss.

Lieut. Earls also reports that the expedition from Fort Adams, of a force from Gen. Dana's command, had captured Woodville, Miss., and a number of prisoners.

It is reported that the rebels would not surrender to the colored troops, which resulted in many of them being killed.

THE BAYOU SARA EXPEDITION.

A letter in the *Times* from Morganza on the 9th, says:

Col. J. J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, with three regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and three sections of artillery, embarked here on the 3d inst., with orders to proceed to Bayou Sara, land his troops at that point, and, from thence send a strong party out on each of the roads leading to Clinton and Woodville.

This movement was made to create a diversion in favor of a force sent out by Maj.-Gen. Dana from Fort Adams toward the latter town.

Col. Guppey found a party of about 100 rebel cavalry at St. Francisville, which he dispersed, capturing two prisoners. He then sent detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery on each of the roads as directed, remaining with the rest of his troops at St. Francisville.

During the night of the 4th instant the enemy took up a position at Jackson, in front of Col. Haynes' First Texas Cavalry, who was in command of the detachment on the Clinton road, and immediately opened fire on his line with two pieces of artillery. These guns were silenced very shortly by our artillery, but not until they had killed one of our men.

Col. Haynes commenced his return march on the morning of the 5th, according to his instructions, the enemy following him closely, and attempting in every conceivable manner, except close fighting, to impede his march. It was evident, from the body of men operating, that the enemy were at least 800 or 1,000 strong.

The rebels thus annoyed the column during the entire march back to St. Francisville, where the whole command was again concentrated, and at once embarked for this place. Our loss was four killed, four wounded, and six missing. The rebel loss must have been considerable, as our artillary fire was very accurate, and several men were seen to fall from their horses while engaged with our cavalry. We captured six prisoners in all.

The officers who had the immediate command of the troops conducted their movements skillfully, and are not in the least chargeable for the loss we sustained, the lives and liberty of soldiers always being subject to the fortunes of war.

MOBILE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 12.

By an arrival from Fort Morgan we learn that the United States steamer *Sebago*, while on picket duty off Dog River Bar, a few days ago, was fired into by the shore batteries. One officer and two men were killed, and two others wounded.

From the Rio Grande.

MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 12,

Our Mobile files furnish us with the following remarkable additions to our news from the country from which our communications are "cut off." It is contained in letters from Brownsville to the Houston *Telegraph*, under date of the 1st September. He says:

The steamer *Arkansas*, captured by our forces, has arrived at this city.

Four or five hundred troops have arrived at Matamoras from Victoria, having been driven out by the French.

Cortinas sent some 800 troops down toward the mouth of the Rio Grande to attack the French. A fight took place. Results not important. Some five or six Mexicans killed and a number wounded. Heavy firing heard last night.

A growing coolness is apparent on the part of the Mexican authorities towards the Confederates, engendered no doubt by the late visit of the French representatives from the Admiral's squadron, and his friendly reception by Col. Ford and staff.

Our troops are in good health with a few exceptions. Several deaths have occurred. The Federals have not all left yet, but from appearances they are going.

The French are moving toward Matamoras in three columns. One from Monterey, one from Victoria, now at San Fernando, and one will move from the mouth of the river. Gen. Vidaurri is in possession of New-Laredo. The citizens have pronounced in favor of the French.

N. B., Sept. 2.—Cortinas has fled, and the French are in possession of the city.

[Nevertheless, we have news from the *Boca* to the 24th, informing us that up to that time Cortinas, and not the French, were in possession of Matamoras.—Ed. Pic.]

From Vera Cruz.

The French transport steamer *Allier*, Capt. Deslis, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning. She has on board 1,000 troops from Mexico for Brest, France, and touched here for a supply of coal and provisions.

From Bermuda.

Accounts from Bermuda to the 3d inst. represent that the yellow fever is still bad.

The blockade-runner steamer *Wild Rose* arrived on the 3d inst. from Wilmington, with 716 bales of cotton.

The *Banshee* sailed on the 30th ult. for Wilmington.

An Appeal to the Friends of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been built at Hart's Island, New-York Harbor, a library building, and an urgent appeal is now made for donations of miscellaneous books and periodicals, with which to supply the library for the soldiers at this post. All contributions addressed care of Mr. Drew, Adams' Express, New-York, will be forwarded to this library.

Maj. A. G. WELLS, President,
Maj. M. S. EWEN, Recorder,
Of Council of Administration, Hart's Island, New-York Harbor.

Card from William J. Howe, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—In your article of the 17th, headed "City Democracy," in mentioning the candidates for the office of "City Judge," you state, in reference to myself, that the *Atlas* alleges that "in all probability I shall decline in favor of Judge Russell."

I would respectfully now make public, that *I am* and will be a candidate from now until the close of the polls on the day of election, when, I am satisfied, from the assurances of my friends, and from an active canvass I have made, I shall be declared elected to the office of City Judge, by a large majority.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM F. HOWE.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $3; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 8th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter.—Styles suitable, No. 4 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents. Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

The President Petroleum Company.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the President Petroleum Company, in the Financial Column. This company ranks as A 1. Its capital stock is $5,000,000, in shares of $5 each. The lands of the company contain about 5,400 acres, thus possessing an oil-boring territory of over ten and a half miles in extent. Some of the first citizens of New-York and other States are taking stock in it, and to the capitalists and parties of limited means, the inducements offered are unsurpassed.

Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, are the agents of the enterprise. They are very obliging as well as reliable gentlemen, who are happy in dispensing information to inquirers, and those who propose buying stock, can, by application to this firm, obtain full particulars, and satisfy themselves of the solidity and brilliant prospects of the President Petroleum Company.—*Boston Evening Traveler.*

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is worth all other dentefrices.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

Niblo's Garden.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. WHEATLEY finds pleasure in announcing his engagement of
THE GRACEFUL AND GIFTED YOUNG ARTISTE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1864,
when she will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE
in her singularly chaste and winning personation of
FANCHON, "THE CRICKET,"
—the Elfin heroine of Waldauer's great five-act play of that title—
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN;
and which has achieved, through its exquisite simplicity of story, its charming purity of sentiment, and its wild, wierd-like beauty,
AN UNPARALLELED POPULAR SUCCESS.

Fanchon, "The Cricket".....Miss Maggie Mitchell,
Supported by
A CAST OF ADMIRABLE POWER.
Act 1—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 2—THE ST. AUDOCHE FESTIVAL.
Act 3—THE REVELATION.
Act 4—THE PLEDGE.
Act 5—GLAD TRIUMPH OF CRICKET.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.
Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 511 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 244 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and exceeses—new and reliable treatment—in report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

At the Michigan State Fair, Just Closed, the first premium for the best family sewing machine, and the first premium for the best machine work was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 769 Broadway.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 935 Broadway, near 22d st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

MARRIED.

BOGARDUS—CONTRELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, Alfred M. Bogardus and Sarah F., eldest daughter of John Contrell, Esq., all of this City.

BEDELL—FERRIS.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. E. N. White, Mr. Daniel S. Bedell of New-York, and Miss Jane E. Ferris, of the former place.

CLAPP—PALMER.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. James S. Bush, Edward T. Clapp, of Norwich, Conn., and Juliette R. Palmer, of Zanesville, Ohio.

FAIRCHILD—PARROTT.—At the M. E. Church in Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. Simmons, George W. Fairchild, of New-York, and Ellen A., daughter of Levi Parrott, Esq., of Bridgeport. No cards.

FORRESTER—CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. De Baun, Dr. James Forrester, Jr., to Maggie A. Christie, daughter of Henry Christie, Esq., all of this City.

GILLET—BOND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Benjamin I Haight, Albert A. Gillet, of Buffalo, and Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John J. Boyd, of this City.

MILES—COLEMAN.—At Bloomingrove, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. S. C. Hepburn, Charles E. Miles, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Fannie H. Coleman, of the former place.

NORVELL—GILLESPIE.—At St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Mr. Punnett, Joseph L. Norvell and Sallie, daughter of the late Capt. John E. Gillespie, all of Staten Island.

RIGGS—GOODRICH.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. N. H. Eggleston, Henry S. Riggs, of New-York, and Fannie F., daughter of David F. Goodrich, Esq., of Stockbridge. No cards.

SAMUELS—STEELE.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Capt. S. Samuels and Alice Steele, only daughter of Robert T. Steele, Esq., of Wilton, Westchester County.

SPRING—IRELAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Parson Brady Spring and Julia C., daughter of George Ireland, all of this City.

TITUS—PRATT.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. John Milton, Holmes J. Livingston Titus and Harriett L. Pratt. No cards.

WILLIAMS—McGOWN.—In the St. Paul M. E. Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, by Rev. Wm. Tunison, Charles Williams, Jr., and Clarissa Frances, youngest daughter of the late Simon R. McGown, all of the above place.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, from injuries received in the accident on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Oct. 10, James C. Bulkley, son of George Bulkley, of Southport, Conn., aged 23 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church at Southport, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The train for New-Haven that leaves 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M. will arrive in time for the services. A return train will leave Southport at 6 P. M. Friends and classmates are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be ready at the depot.

CONTRELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, after a painful and lingering illness, Julia Ann, wife of Charles C. Contrell, and daughter of Joseph Snyder, Esq., of Astoria, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without farther invitation.

FULLER.—Suddenly, at Honesdale, Penn., on Monday morning, Oct. 17, Martha Robins, widow of the late Thomas Fuller.

Her remains will be interred at Honesdale.

LYNCH.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, suddenly, with disease of the heart, James S. Lynch, aged 51 years, 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Washington place, Williamsburgh, L. I., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, in New-York, Joshua Robinson, of congestion of the brain, in the 33d year of his age.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, James Varnum, son of James W. and Margaret V. Underhill, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 13 East 22d-st., on Friday, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M.

WALTON.—At Tubby Hook, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Charles F., infant son of Alfred L. and Maria L. Walton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock.

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MEETINGS OF THIS CLUB
WILL BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
FRIDAY, Oct. 21,
THURSDAY, Oct. 27, and
MONDAY, Oct. 31.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, addresses will be delivered by
The Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Col. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, of Baltimore, and
The Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE,
Late Attorney-General of New-York.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
The Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and
His Excellency JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
The Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives,
will address the meeting.

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FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
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ALLAN COOPER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

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For Congress,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Chairman of Convention.

21ST WARD UNION MASS MEETING.
The Union citizens of the XXIst Ward will hold a mass meeting at Ebbett Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
Hon. DAVID S. CODDINGTON,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Hon. GUY R. PELTON, and others,
will address the meeting.
Seats reserved for ladies.
RICHARD KELLY, President.
JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Ex. Committee.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Congress,
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FOR MEMB

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DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys 8 at No. 1,344 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.
The second term of Miss L. A. CONNOR'S Select Classes in Light Gymnastics will commence at Trenor's Hall, No. 65 West 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.
The great advantage of this system to either sex is already acknowledged as the means of laying the foundation of perfect health and strength, besides affording a source of graceful exercise and amusement.
Classes for Ladies, Monday and Thursday, at 10½ A. M.; Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday, 7½ P. M.
REFERENCES.—Dr. Dio Lewis, Boston, Mass.; Rev. E. H. Rogers, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., New-York; Ralph Wells, Esq., New-York; Rev. J. S. Duryea, New-York; Rev. C. D. Murray, New-York; Rev. J. B. Burtis, New-York; Irah Chase, Jr., New-York; H. M. Pierce, Jr., President Rutger's Institute; Leverett Ranney, M. D., Rutger's Institute.

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French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 19 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

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Prof. J. O. FOX, A. M., Principal.

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JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 12th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAYAN, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 47th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

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MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

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BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKBRIDGE, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 336 West 20th-st., is now open.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

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A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who is well qualified to give instruction in French, German, Latin, English and music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. Address Miss FRANCES A. EARLY, Hartford, Conn.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., 841 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Loan and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling or writing receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 841 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A FFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED.—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 130 Broadway, upstairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reforma, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The nine regulated Pills will cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that secret and body destroying disease, secret habits! Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—A who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y

A NEW CONFIDENTIAL TREAMENT.—A cure warranted in twenty-four hours and upward, by the new treatment, in any case of scrofula, spermatorrhea, consumption, impotence, nervousness, paralysis, seminal weakness, discharges, eruptions, diseases of the rectum, bladder and urinary organs, and all female difficulty, at the HUMANE HOWARD INSTITUTION, No. 493 Broadway, second floor, New-York City. Patients treated personally or by letter.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.—ITS DISEASES and their PROPER TREATMENT. Addressed to both sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

LADY INVALID!—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, send a red stamp for the Ladies' Private Circular. It tells much you ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save your money—perhaps life. Remedial advice per mail. Address Dr. THEIRS, 1,217 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and sterility. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR Engine, just been overhauled; cylinder 7x15, price $400. Can be seen at the machine shop, No. 350 West 42d-st. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

WANTED—FOUR FORTY-INCH CYLINDER boilers, with return flues, thirty-five feet long, or as near this size as possible. Apply to E. B. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION REMOVED to No. 19 Couter Institute.—Dr. Colton administers the gas and guarantees to cause no pain in the extraction of teeth. Come to headquarters. Never had an equal.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5, Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.
To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbush, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbush, Henry Colin,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
1,000,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property now flowing, rank with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unnurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preservation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.
Can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, No 153 Broadway.

THE SMITH & FAIRMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 21 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.
The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ½ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN,
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

PETROLEUM STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH & EAST RIVER R. R. COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this company, held Oct. 18, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Francis Skiddy, William R. Stewart,
Moses H. Grinnell, Edward R. Phelps,
Thomas T. Davis, Theron R. Butler,
David Dows, Charles G. Cornell,
Thurlow Weed, John A. Cooke.
Charles Burkhalter, Augustus L. Brown,
John Butler, Jr.
Also for inspectors of election:
Cummings H. Tucker,
Henry W. Smith,
William R. Anthony.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, John Butler, Jr., was unanimously elected President. Charles Burkhalter Vice-President, William R. Stewart Treasurer, and James Waring Secretary, for the ensuing year. JAMES WARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, JOHN H. CONTOIT,
WILLIAM SMITH, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, JOHN A. MERRITT,
DAVID L. YOUNG, ELISHA BROOKS,
EBEN'R BEARDSLEY, HENRY WEIL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, JAMES D. FITCH.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected Pres. dent, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice President. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.
NORTH BANK—THE BILLS OF CIRCULATION of the North Bank of Boston will be redeemed at par by the Ninth National Bank, No. 263 Broadway, New-York. CHAS. G. NAZRO, President.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 8 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,..... $500,000
100,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., No. 107 Front-st.,
FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., No. 47 Water-st.,
SMITH FANCHER, Esq., No. 5 Water-st.,
C. HOWE, Jr., Esq., Brooklyn,
A. W. BAKER, Esq., No. 17 William-st.,
E. F. PATCHEN, Esq., No. 88 Wall-st.,
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway,
JNO. D. WING, Esq., No. 74 Beaver st.,
ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
J. C. DAYTON, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company, for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at $5 per share.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK..... $2,500,000.
SHARES $500,000, OF $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
BATEMAN OGE,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. A. SHREVE,.....Oil City, Pa.
D. A. STEWART,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. R. WEIR,.....New-York.
CONRAD REITER,.....Venango Co., Pa.
OFFICERS:
President—BATEMAN OGE,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—DAVID RICHEY,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—E. WESTERVELT,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—D. CORNELL,.....Story Farm.
PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 15th inst., took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.
Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney.
The office and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the sole amount of which is $2,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK..... $500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for sufficient number of shares to pay off the balance due upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Alleghany River, opposite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more eligibly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good farming property with this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive cooperage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6's OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

E. C. STEDMAN,
STOCK BROKER,
NO. 39 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE. Oil Stocks and Interests at private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 850 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of ¾ 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. Dodge, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 21, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-Y

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,a.8	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,072	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR..... (Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,779, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight is received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	600-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. Ducrenne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. HELLIS & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line, terms equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
PING SUEY,
Capt. J. B. Hilchard,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unsurpassed accommodations $80. No freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COFFIN, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
Nov. 16 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DA-LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
WM. WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russel, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $20—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barrow, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway
The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 39 North River, CALEDONIA Capt. Craig, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. Fairfairn, SATURDAY, Nov. 12. Saloon cabin $120; Intermediate, $80; fore cabin $1; steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP HECLA will discharge, under general order, at Canal Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., and Goods on THURSDAY, 20th inst. Goods shipped at Havre for transfer at Liverpool to *Hecla* have arrived per Scotia.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACALEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE!
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 82 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Bay Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3', 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Freight, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 8:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:30, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 55 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELTON, No. 2 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved—A. P. MEYLERT withdrawing from the firm.
A. N. MEYLERT will continue the business at No. 6 Wall-st., as banker and stock broker, under the same name, and will settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. P. MEYLERT will open an office in the same building, No. 6 Wall-st., in his own name, for the transaction of a stock commission business.
A. N. MEYLERT.
A. P. MEYLERT.

J. J. & H. MERIAN HAS ADMITTED AS a partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS K. BRETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail, also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 270 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK KEENAN, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman REALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to Bank streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging 10 Fifty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For flagging No. 1, Number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER. } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 17, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.
Payments therein can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.
A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 11, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will expose for sale at public auction, at my office, No. 561 Broadway, on the 21st day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described articles forfeited to the United States pursuant to the provisions of the United States Excise Laws.
3,300 cigars, one lot of tobacco, (fillers,) 1,750 cigars, one lot of leaf tobacco, 290 cigars, one lot of tobacco (fillers,) and 1,000 cigars. JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OSBORNE,
JOHN BEGG,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES REILY,
MICHAEL C. GRUSS,
JOHN BRUS,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. on, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at the office P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 10, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in such coin and funds as shall be current at the time of commencing on the first days of April, 1870, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the number and denomination of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the county Treasurer, at Mexico, at the Marine Bank in the village of Oswego, or at the office of DANIEL L. COUCH, in the city of Oswego, the amount of the bonds. Each proposal is to be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 2d day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
Pegged Bootees, of second quality, assorted regulation sizes.
Bidders will state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, how soon they can make deliveries and within what time they can complete the delivery of all they propose to furnish. A part of the supplies must accompany each proposal as security.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed best for the interests of the service.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Furnishing Pegged Bootees," and addressed to
COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT LAFAYETTE, No. 15 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York, Oct. 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
from the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

NOTICE.—SUITABLE TO THE PROVISIONS of the Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan [illegible] Company, sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned, will be received until noon on [illegible] next, for the sale to the [illegible] Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of seventy-five thousand dollars.
Also, for the sale to the Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-nine thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
Trustees.
BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1864.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, NO. 168 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases located in numbers, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
INCREASING FURORE
over the splendid performances of
JOHN E. OWENS,
A "JAM" EVERY NIGHT.
NOT EVEN STANDING-ROOM!
BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE DISPLAYS!
CROWDS TURNED AWAY!
To avoid disappointment, seats should be secured in advance. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
The great Owens' specialty,
THE PEDDLER'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
Pronounced by the best critics of New-York
"A REAL WONDER OF DR

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Veterans for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Largest War Meeting since April, 1861.

What the Soldiers Think of Gen. McClellan.

Speeches by Gen. John Cochrane, Col. Van Buren, and Others.

While the Peace Democracy have been proclaiming from Maine to California that the soldiers would vote for "Little Mac," let him stand on what platform he would, the soldiers themselves have published their declaration on the question in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and last night the soldiers of New-York, the veterans of many a campaign, gave voice, and told the country who they intended to vote for. The Lincoln Veteran Club, an association composed exclusively of officers and soldiers who have served during this war, and numbering 2,000 members, held their first grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening. No such meeting has been held in that hall since the campaign of 1860. In point of numbers, respectability and enthusiasm, it excelled anything that has been seen for years. It was a *war meeting*. The stage was not alone decorated with the favored banner of the Republic, but the implements of warfare, the cannon, the musket, the bayonet, and many a brave man who had used those weapons in support of that flag against the enemies of his country testified that the Lincoln Veterans meant war and no "cessation of hostilities" with armed rebels. Many of the most distinguished military men now in the city, numbers of eminent private citizens, and over one hundred wounded soldiers were on the stage. The audience, which filled the hall to suffocation, was plentifully sprinkled with the blue uniforms, and sunburnt faces of the heroes of the Potomac and Georgia. In the course of the address of Col. VAN BUREN, the question as to where Gen. MCCLELLAN was at the Battle of Malvern Hill was raised and referred to the veteran soldiers present. In answer they sang out in one voice, "Gunboat." "Gallant." To the credit of the Lincoln Veteran Club, it can be said that they convened last night an enthusiastic war meeting, which will thrill with joy the hearts of their comrades in the field. Their motto is,

"We vote as we fought, to sustain the Government and crush the Rebellion."

Dr. F. WILLIS FISHER, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The Veteran Union Club have deemed it incumbent on them to form their present organization to aid the Union cause and to use every honorable effort to secure the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [applause,] and REUBEN E. FENTON as Governor of New-York. Our advices from officers in the army are, "Take care of the ballots in the rear, and have no fear for the bullets in the front." [Cheers.] Our comrades in active service send us greetings of cheerful encouragement. From every indication, we can pledge the soldiers' vote of the Empire State as emulating, or even excelling that of their comrades of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

After inviting all soldiers or officers present to take seats upon the stage, he introduced Hon JOHN COCHRANE, who came forward amidst loud cheers.

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I had supposed when I first arose before you that I was to address an audience of civilians, but I find that I am speaking to veterans of the war—[applause]—soldiers, if not of the grand Army of the Potomac, yet soldiers of the great armies of the Union. [Applause.] I see no rawlevy before me to night; but I behold around me many a scarred cheek, the vestiges of many a well-fought battle. And I approach you here to-night, soldiers, in this great army of liberty, comrades in many a well-stricken field, where you and I, previous to this great campaign, have stood shoulder to shoulder fighting with the enemies of the Union. [Applause.] It is meet and proper that here to-night, at the first grand mass meeting of the Veteran Union Club, that I should address you from the mouths of these implements of war. I stand surrounded by its equipments. I bid you welcome here while we elucidate the achievements of the past, and look forward with confidence and hope to the exploits of the future. We stand here to-night beneath the folds of that proud banner which presided at the birth of this great country. We stand here to-night to cement the integrity of that Union transmitted to us by ancestors from whom by honorable descent we came. We stand here to-night illustrating in our own persons and by our own acts those great principles which ushered in this great Western Republic. We are engaged in a war for principle. The crisis had arrived—the conflict was to be precipitated here upon our soil as between principles—uppress mankind beyond the raging waters and the free American citizen. It is not now which is before us here. It is that which claims our attention. It is that in which our comrades at the front are engaged. It is that in which they look to you to-night for encouragement. Without your aid the armies of the Union shall be no longer triumphant. Fellow citizens, I am here this evening for no purpose of entertaining you with expositions of secrets or party doctrine. I am called here to preside at a martial meeting in the midst of civic strife. The ballot-box is now the implement of your liberty at home, as much as is the musket at the seat of war. The soldier appeals to you for support. It is by the continuation of your sympathy that victory in one place is to be construed into victory at the other, productive upon all sides, of that universal conquest in which we are hereafter to rejoice when we shall proclaim that the party of the Union, on the 8th of November, have achieved that victory which we have so long hoped and prayed for. [Applause.] You will bear with me, there are, but a very few moments, while I direct your attention briefly and I hope pertinently to the issue which has gathered us here this evening. It is no light affair for freemen to congregate to examine and discuss the principles which actuate them and those principles which support the armies of the Union. You have before you, placarded on every post—you are confronted to every direction with expositions of the Chicago Platform—a platform denominated that corporation of principles under which a great political party is waging an antagonistic war against you this moment. It is for you to determine what the principles of that platform are, lest peradventure you are receiving a parricidal hand against the very institutions in which you glory. Am I right when I assert that it proclaimed simply and purely of peace—an unconditional peace, which surrenders all that our armies have achieved—all that we of the Union ranks have contended for? There is not a person within the sound of my voice who will dispute the proposition, that as broadly and clearly, as unconditionally as peace can be articulated, so broadly and clearly is it expressed in every line of the Chicago Platform. It, then, I am right there, the next question which occurs is, upon what principles does its candidates stand. There never has been a doubt raised in respect to the attitude of the second figure on that platform, the candidate for Vice-President, Mr. PENDLETON. The question is whether the first figure, Gen. MCCLELLAN, is an advocate of peace—the principle of the Chicago platform, or whether in truth he stands upon a far different footing, and advocates a war doctrine. I don't intend, fellow-citizens, to detain you with an argument. He who would proclaim that all the arts of statesmanship known to civilized States must first be exhausted before recourse is had to war, is as clearly in favor of a cessation of hostilities as were they who framed the platform which declared in terms that there should be a cessation of hostilities. [Applause.] A cessation of hostilities is virtually a suspension of the war, and a suspension of the war, I need not enforce upon you, is a conclusion of the war. A conclusion of the war by a suspension of hostilities on the part of the Army of the North, the Southern army maintaining its warlike attitude, can have but one sign fcance—it means peace with a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Now, it is impossible that any gentleman should extricate himself from the totality which he is surrounded. Much as I respect him highly, as I honor the weight and the authority of the private character which is given to his sanction of that platform upon which he is placed—much as I may adhere to his military position elsewhere, it is not for you or I to entertain considerations of that description, when the insidulive throes which agitate our land proclaim the danger which menaces its life, and urges upon all its children to throw aside whatever of private inclination there may be, in subservicncy to the public good. [Applause.] They who surround him are men of the most decided peace proclivities, and no more can he escape their ruinous and deadly embrace than the girdled forest tree can escape the death which awaits it. [Applause.] There is but one line of demarcation in this conflict—all the citizens of these United States have arrayed themselves into two hostile bodies, divided by one and the same line—these bodies are waging mutual war with different implements. Peace in the Southern vocabulary has but one meaning, and that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is only by the recognition of the South, and they who use the term here use it as an extract from the rebel vocabulary. Then, fellow-citizens, if the peace of our adversaries at the North is the peace of the rebels at the South, you will see opposed here to those adversaries of the North are opposing but one wing of that great army of the rebellion which is aiming its parricidal blow at our nation. [Applause.] In the strict logical sequence of events, I am forced to declare to you this evening, that of those two great parties which divide these people, one is composed of the rebels at the South, acting in unison with the peace rebels of the North. [Applause.] We are told that the Union Army is inefficient—that it is a failure. A failure! Should this be entertained as a living fact, there can be no hope for success in this coming election. A failure, this war that has lasted now well nigh four years! A failure, those deaths that have been rolled up upon yonder record! A failure, those tears that have flowed like lava over this broad land! A failure, the sorrows of its widows and orphans! A failure, the wants and outcries of yonder enervated and disabled throng! A failure, these mutilated—these forlorn vestiges of those who have fought in many a dreary dismal fight. Forbid it Almighty God! [Great applause.] Let us in a brief review learn whether the Northern army ever struck momentous blows, and calculated upon failure. [Applause.] A rebellion embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude and twenty of longitude, and nearly twelve States of this Union, is divided in twain, and is gasping in its last agonies. [Applause.] Its seaports, numbering six in the inception, are limited to but one. Three-fourths of its whole original area is within the control of the proud flag of the Union. [Applause.] Two-thirds of their whole population restored to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and happy in their return. [Applause.] I think you have heard that down near Atlanta two regiments, one of Alabama and another of Georgia, threw down their arms and declared that the war of the rebellion was at an end, and that the rebel General addressed them with tears in his eyes, declaring that if they would remain until November, the Democratic victory at the North would accomplish all their purposes, and restore peace and disunion. [Applause.] The rebellion is in the agony of its dissolution. Oh! but say our adversaries, the rebellion is a success and the war a failure. These peace gentlemen declare that in the agony of death the patient is springing to life—they declare that the setting of the sun is but the evidence of dawning day, and the rebellion, which is now at its last, is in the full and robust panoply of manhood. These are the inconsistencies of those who are opposed to you—mark them and abide by the lesson they teach. [Applause.] Without alluding to the inspirations which surround us here, here are the implements of war, and floats this banner symbolizing all that is proud to us in the past, all that is dear of tradition, all that is hoped for in the future. Under it folds you, I and all of us stand here this evening, Americans, unconditional and without surrender, [applause] proclaiming to that ensign, wherever it floats, that let those fall who may, last will be those who are born under it colors—last will be those to whom it is committed. In all our vicissitudes here and hereafter may we trust to it—leave with it that affecting language of Scripture, "Thy people shall be our people and thy God our God." [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. COCHRANE'S speech, Capt WILLIAM W. DRAPER LEE, of the society, read a list of Vice-Presidents, who were unanimously elected. He also read the following letter from Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the meeting of the Veteran Union Association to-night. The memorable contest in which we are engaged, presents no incident more cheering to the friends of liberty throughout the world, than the patriotic spirit which the people have everywhere exhibited in the great sacrifices they have been called upon to make; and the brightest feature of this is the general support given by the soldiers of the army to the cause of the country and the Administration which represents it.

We cannot justify the destruction of a Government so magnificent as ours for any cause assigned as a pretext for this rebellion. The people must and will reject everything which pales to the success of the enemy, and make this grand calamity impossible.

The veterans of the army who have defended the integrity of the Union in the field, and now organize for the purpose of maintaining the civil side of the Government, have a double title to the chaplet of honors they have won. History presents no such record as this. The concurrence of such elements of power in support of such a cause, makes our success as honorable as it is certain.

If it is in my power, I shall seek an opportunity to meet the members of your association before the Presidential election is closed.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect, yours, &c.
N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Vols.

F. Willis Fisher, M. D., Gerard L. McKenzie, A. L. Curtis, H. L. Fericy, Chairman, &c., Veteran Union Club.

The Chairman introduced as the first speaker Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of the One Hundred and First New-York Volunteers.

SKETCH OF COL. VAN BUREN.

Col. VAN BUREN, in the first part of his remarks, passed in review the history of the country as it had been affected by the existences of Southern slavery from the formation of the constitution down to the beginning of the rebellion. He said that when men commenced in a cause of vice they did not know when it would end. The South having at last adopted the idea that slavery was correct, they said, let us have the best slaves, and as the white's made better slaves than negroes they wanted to introduce a system of white slavery. To sustain the theory the speaker read extracts from Southern journals. I think [the speaker said] the proposition has been proven that, not only in the South, but in the North, has the same party avowed its design, that when they procure the power, they will establish wherever that power extends chattel slavery among the white laboring population. Having arrived at this conclusion, the manner of procuring it must be through the dissolution of the Union. In order to accomplish that dissolution they found it nenessary in the first place to dissolve the very party they had formed. The party had become so strong that it was necessary to use the very power that formed it to destroy it. At their convention in Charleston the Southern division deliberately kicked the Northern Democratic party out of the convention. This party formed another Convention and made a nomination, and the result was exactly what was anticipated and intended—the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Having JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair at that time they knew they could not have a better time to accomplish their object than that. How is it that the Democratic party—no, not the Democratic party, for the brave and honored spirits of that party are now fighting in the Union ranks, [applause]—but how is it that those who call themselves the Democratic party, went to Chicago and there got down lower in the dirt than men ever got before, begging their masters to take them back into fellowship? I am getting down to the *small* things of the campaign—the platform and nominees of the Chicago Convention. [Laughter and cheers.] In the first place there was the platform and the Vice-President. I say in the first place, because a Democratic sheet—the *News* of this city—that long before the meeting of that convention, the platform and Vice-President were submitted to Gen. MCCLELLAN and ratified by him in letter and spirit. I am not going to say anything disrespectful of Gen. MCCLELLAN. They say "Little Mac" when they speak of him; they may excuse me if I say the same thing. They call him "the little Napoleon." Well, comrades, (turning to the soldiers on the platform) he is the *littlest* Napoleon I think I ever saw. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not intend anything disrespectful to Gen. MCCLELLAN, but I beg you will bear with me while I briefly review his military career. When you ask the partisans of Gen. MCCLELLAN what he deserves credit for, they will tell you he reorganized the Army of the Potomac. There are various kinds of organization, but there is one exceedingly pleasant mode of organizing an army, or anything else. After the battle of Bull Run, you well remember that this "hero of Western Virginia" was called, as the special protege of Gen. SCOTT, to the capital of the nation, and that he was received with universal regard. There was not a heart among the American people that did not beat responsive to that call. Never in history has a man had the same opportunity of raising to himself a monument that should have lasted while time endured. In the organization of the army, he appointed officers broadcast. Upon his recommendation a man was appointed to any office without question. Men say, "Why is he so popular with the army." Why he was served up for breakfast, for dinner, and for supper. It was "Little Mac" and the "Glorious Napoleon" everywhere. Any man could have been made popular by the same means. The army was organized into a compact mass, well armed and equipped and there at Manassas, behind earthworks and woodenguns, lay the enemy—less than 70,000. He was urged—nay, commanded to let his army march over that host. He waited; —had not the army thoroughly organized yet. The enemy stayed at Manassas till he got ready to leave, and then walked away with everything he possessed. A few days afterward a countryman came into the lines and told the Commander of the evacuation, and he went down then to find it so. He then chose another road to Richmond, and started on it with 145,000 of the finest troops the sun ever shone upon. I have seen other armies, but never one to compare with that glorious body of troops that went down to the Peninsula. He found about 13,000 of the enemy behind temporary and fortifications, though the enemy claimed only 7,000. In Richmond, when he landed on the Peninsula, the archives were recovered, and people were fleeing in all directions. Did he wait over Yorktown, as everybody expected he would do. Not he sir. A general officer said, "I can take it with my division; give me permission, and I will run over it. [Loud cheering.] MCCLELLAN replied. "General, you are a brave officer, but I cannot risk the lives of my men in such an undertaking." [Hisses.] There were, from first to last, under his command on the Peninsula 160,000 men. He brought away from the Chickahominy graveyard 102,000 fit for duty, and yet when he first go there he could not risk the lives of a division to run over Yorktown and march to Richmond. I have no doubt he was afraid of the lives of his men; the only question was, where his men were. After he determined not to take Yorktown, he commenced to dig, and dug them out like muscrats. Then came the battle of Williamsburgh. He was not there. It was fought and won by two divisions of the army. Did he push on toward Richmond? No. The army was recalled. It took him two weeks to move forty miles to the Chickahominy River. He placed the division of Gen. CASEY a mile and a half in advance of the main army, and it was nearly cut to pieces by the enemy, and the next day, in a communication, he charged the officers and men of that division with cowardice. Then came the battle of Seven Pines. His army defeated the enemy, and again the gates of Richmond were thrown open, and the inhabitants fleeing in dismay. Did he march then? Oh, no! Then came the seven days' battle. I want to see the officer or soldier that can point out to me when Gen. MCCLELLAN was during that fight. [Voices, "On a gunboat." Laughter.] He was seeking a place for the army to rest the next day. Then came the battle of Gaine's Mills. There he placed 27,000 troops upon one side of the river, while the main army was upon the other, and no communication between. Then the battle of Malvern Hill. The General was not in the very front, I believe, on this occasion. He was on a gunboat. [After Malvern Hill was won did he march to Richmond? No, he recalled his victorious army and took it to Harrison's Bar, and then conceived the original idea of delivering up his victorious army to its defeated enemy. Then he was ordered to come to Washington, and reinforce Gen. POPE in the defence of Washington. What was his reply? "Let POPE get out of his scrape the best way he can." I suppose soldiers will admit that one of the most disgraceful battles ever fought was that of Antietam. He sent in divisions separately, to be hacked by the enemy; and there was FITZ JOHN PORTER [hisses] with 20,000 men on the other side of the river, and he never crossed the river or fired a gun.

The speaker then reviewed the objections that were made to the prosecution of the war based upon the increased debt of the nation, and showed that the prices of gold and commodities were in great disproportion to the national debt. But he saw the prognostics of victory to the Union, both in our election and on the field. In conclusion, he called upon the women of America to do their duty in the present crisis, affirming that their influence was a most potential element to secure the triumph of our arms.

The Chairman announced that Maj.-Gen. SICKLES had expected to be present, but owing to a severe cold, he had been compelled to forego participating in the proceedings. The name of Gen. SICKLES was received with prolonged applause.

MR. MACDONALD'S Glee Club then sang two spirited songs, which were loudly applauded.

MR. A. D. MUNSON next recited: DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S poem, "Am I for Peace?"

The Chairman introduced as the next speaker, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, who addressed the audience.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. BOOLE.

Mr. BOOLE said that he should confine his remarks to a brief space. The cannons and bells before them were amiable peace-makers. By such the liberties of our Union were saved. [Applause.] People wanted to know how to take a short cut to liberty and peace. He said it was by electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. This proposition to come out of the war suddenly was not his doctrine alone, it was a doctrine that was sustained by others. GRANT, [applause,] FARRAGUT, [applause,] SHERIDAN [applause] and SHERMAN, who went it all the time. [Applause.] SHERMAN had been writing letters to the Mayor of Atlanta. He [Mr. BOOLE] only wished he would write a letter to our MAYOR. [Applause.] But this war, it is said, was cruel. If so where was it more sustained than in the houses of mourning. Did we ever think of the composition of the Chicago Convention? It was like the witches in "Macbeth" walking around the seething cauldron, and crying, "All hail MAC—CLELLAN—Thou shalt be King." But we were going on to victory, following up the example of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. We were going to use every instrumentality to carry this war to a successful conclusion. Who was it who led our armies into the war paths to the South, and had piloted our gunboats and had uncovered the depositories of our stolen arms? The negroes of the South of whom 200,000 were now standing between us and slavery, [applause] and yet there were men mean enough to go into the white home and demand that these soldiers of the Union should be remanded back to slavery. In the past we had bowed down to slavery, but God had brought war to save us, slavery had been severed from the body of our institutions, cast it down to hell and our body had been saved. [Applause.]

Mr. F. F. FENN, a Buchamp elector in 1860, in Texas, was the next speaker.

REMARKS OF MR. FENN.

He said he came from a State where there were no Copperheads. There were Union men—hunted and slain—it was true, and rebels in arms. The latter, if the choice were left them to have either Mr. LINCOLN or Gen. MCCLELLAN for President, they would be unanimously be for MCCLELLAN, "He had seen five thousand Union men escaping through the wilderness and arriving at Metamoras destitute. He had heard them tell their sad tales, and still more doleful tales of five thousand more who had not escaped, and three thousand who had suffered martyrdom. Over three hundred of them had been murdered in his county alone. The speaker spoke in glowing terms of the feelings that animated the Union refugees in Metamoras when they were expecting the arrival of Gen. BANKS off the Rio Grande. A flag which had been saved at Brownsville by a loyal citizen of Texas, when the rebels came there, had been raised again over Fort Brown when Gen. BANKS came there, and here was the flag now. [Pointing to a tattered American flag which hung over the platform, the allusion calling forth tremendous applause in the audience.] He alluded to the free Constitution of Louisiana, and saw in it the earnest of universal freedom in America, and the flag of our nation floating over us all. The loyal people of the South saw, through all their sufferings, the salvation of our country, and they were glad to make the sacrifices, if such was to be the grand result.

After a few remarks by Capt. J. ERHART, Assistant Provost-Marshal, the meeting adjourned.

Col. Hulpine Out of the Race.

HIS LETTER DECLINING THE NOMINATION FOR COUNTY CLERK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Sincerely grateful for the compliment you have paid me by tendering me your nomination for the office of County Clerk, I feel obliged to decline the honor of being your candidate, for the reason that, after careful examination and faithful effort, I can see no prospect of uniting the entire Democratic opposition upon my name, I, therefore, with many thanks, return to you, for disposition in some other quarter, the nomination you were good enough to give me, earnestly hoping that the success which would appear at least problematical with me may be secured by the substitution in my place of another candidate.

My only regret in the matter—and I mention it in this letter that it may be remedied if possible—is in connection with the vote of my kind friends and former associates in the army and navy, who in very many cases (as I am informed verbally and by private correspondence) have already sent their ballots in my favor, irrespective of party lines, the names being already in my possession of several New-York city regiments whose votes have been cast for me with the same unanimity which impels their bayonets against the enemy; and reliable intelligence having reached me that the vote of our New-York city sailors on different vessels of war at distant stations is also to be thrown in the same direction.

I thank the gallant officers and men of both branches of the service who have given me this last proof of regard and confidence, with a warmth of gratitude to which no words can render justice; and owe only to express the hope that this notice of my not being a candidate may reach them in time to give them another choice. I thank them with my whole heart, as does also that Milesian Orderly, whose name has been so widely connected with mine during the present canvass.

In conclusion, I would also desire to thank the greater organs of the New-York Press for the extreme kindness with which—also irrespective of party—my name was received on being brought before the public by your nomination. It shall be a source of pride to me while I live, that papers so widely differing in other points as the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World* and TIMES, should have been willing to indorse my very humble name as that of a proper candidate to be placed before the people of this county for their consideration.

Again assuring you of my thanks, believe me to remain your obliging friend and servant,

CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Messrs. George C. Genet, James Lynch, Hon. Luke F. Cozans, T. H. Ferris, Ignatius Flynn, Committee and John Pyne, Secretary, of the National Democratic County Convention.

County Convention of the War Democracy.

Pursuant to a call of the War Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, a convention of War Democrats met at Union Hall, 694 Broadway, Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the question of local nominations. On motion, GEORGE W. GLAZE, Esq., of the Twentieth Ward, was called to the chair, and HOWARD A. WHITFIELD and OSCAR WOODRUFF, appointed Secretaries. A pretty warm debate ensued upon the question of the choosing of candidates, in which Messrs. H. C. PAGE, of the Twenty-first Ward; L. B. BERNELL, of the Second Ward; A. F. LEARNARD, of the First Ward, GRANT, of the Third Ward; ROSENBACK, of the Twelfth Ward; and MCGRORY, of the Twelfth Ward; and others participated, and after a regular old-fashioned democratic scrimmage, the balloting resulted in the nomination of the following candidates:

For Sheriff, John W. Farmer; County Clerk, Jas. M. Thompson; City Judge, Orlando L. Stewart; District Attorney, Timothy Cronin; Coroners, Louis Naumann, William C. Gower, Alexander Wilder and Wm. Schilmer; Supervisor, Andreas Willman.

For Congress—Fourth District, Morgan Jones; Fifth, Eric E. Eleey, Sixth, Henry J. Raymond; Seventh, William Beardsley; Eighth, Robert B. Roosevelt; Ninth, William A. Darling.

For Assembly—First District, John Shipston. Second, John Scott, Third, Alfred G. Buell; Fourth, James B. Murray; Fifth, Charles T. Palmenius; Sixth, William Bleglan; Seventh, Thomas E. Stewart; Eighth, Jacob Seebacher; Ninth, Charles Lamont; Tenth, William Boles, Eleventh, Thomas H. Burley; Twelfth, Joseph A. Lyons; Thirteenth, James Mariner; Fourteenth, John W. Edmonds; Fifteenth, Thomas W. Van Buren; Sixteenth, William H. De Camp; Seventeenth, Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.

On motion, Messrs. H. C. Page, Geo. W. Glaze, H. A. Whitfield, N. P. Stanton, Charles Cray, Andrew Jackson, Meyer Eisemann, Thomas Wilson, A. N. Weller and Geo. F. Bigley were appointed a committee of conference, and to make the necessary arrangements for the canvass.

It will be seen that the War Democrats have made separate nominations for District-Attorney, for Congress in the Eighth District, and for Assemblymen in the Second and Eleventh Districts.

Federal Union County Convention.

A meeting of the Federal Union County Convention was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, Mr. ANDREW LEWIS was appointed Chairman, and Mr. T. H. BORLAND secretary. On motion the Convention went into ballot for candidates for county offices, which resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen: For Sheriff, John Kelly; County Clerk, A. Oakey Hall; City Judge, A. J. Russell. Supervisor, Andreas Willnam. Coroners, Messrs. Naumann Wilder, Schirmer and Rannay. On motion a committee was appointed to confer with the above-named gentlemen and inform them of their nomination, after which the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Second Assembly District.

In accordance with the action of the Union General Committee of Hope Chapel, the delegates of the Second Assembly District met last evening at the Hall No. 392 Pearl-street. At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order and Mr. DENNIS MCLAUGHLIN appointed President, and Mr. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Secretary. On motion an informal ballot was taken for member of Assembly, which resulted in favor of Mr. RICHARD KEYS, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting on Long Island—A Remarkable Trot.

FASHION COURSE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.—Match of $1 000, mile heats. D. PFIFER names b. m. *Lady Clifton* to 300 pounds, wagon and driver.

JOHN LOVETT named br. c. *Bruno*, full brother of *Brunetta*, in harness.

REMARKS.

Few, if any, trots of the present waning season have excited more excitement in the trotting circles than the above match between the well-known mare *Lady Clifton* and the green Hambletonian colt *Bruno*, who will be a four-year old next Spring. The age and trotting experience of the mare compared with the pretentions of the youngster, naturally induced her supporters to believe that her victory would be an easy one, but as will be seen by the appended summary, the result was one of the most remarkable results of the trotting season, and we are free to state that within our lengthened experience no such indomitable pluck, courage, endurance and speed has been evidenced by any rising four-year old. The triumph of *Bruno* is another great feather in the cap of Hambletonian. A reference to the description of the heats will show the extraordinary character of the contest, and the wonderful gameness displayed by the young Hambletonian.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Wednesday, Oct. 19.—Match of $1,000. Mile heats.

John Lovett named br. c. Bruno, in harness.....1 1
D. Pfiier named b. m. Lady Clifton, 300 lb. wagon and driver.....2 2

	TIME. Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	00:39	1:18	2:39
Second heat	00:40	1:19	2:38

First Heat.—Betting $100 to $40 on *Bruno*. After several attempts at scoring—a fair start was effected. *Bruno* taking a slight lead leaving the pole; at the turn he led half a length which he increased to two nearing the quarter pole. At the new stand the mare began to close upon him and reduced the gap to half a length at the half mile. *Bruno* however retained his lead to the three quarter pole where the pace took the mare off her feet, but she quickly got down again. There was no alteration rounding the lower turn, making the home stretch the mare broke badly. *Bruno* taking a strong lead, and trotting all within himself to the distance where he flagged from laziness, but a touch of the whip which he took without wincing or breaking, sent him home an easy winner by a length.

SECOND HEAT—Strange to say no great was the belief that the elder mare would beat the young Hambletonian colt that the betting was 100 to 75 on *Lady Clinton*—notwithstanding the fact that *Bruno* had already put in a heat easily. After innumberable attempts at scoreing—in which *Bruno* broke continuously, a good and even start was effected—in which *Lady Clinton* immediately took stead of two lengths—increasing it to three on rounding the turn—and at the quarter leading *Bruno* at least five lengths—the heat here seemed gone; but with wonderful pluck, courage and endurance, *Bruno* began to close the gap; passing the half mile, he lapt *Lady Clifton*; at the three-quarters he took the lead, maintaining it round the home-stretch turn into the straight run in, where the mare broke badly, then came again, and an exciting finish ensued; but the Hambletonian colt had the race in hand, and, without being troubled, won with the greatest ease by a length, in a truly remarkable race.

Fair of the Union Home School.

The managers of the above-named institution have opened a fair at Irving Hall, under the auspices of Churches, Public Schools and the Fire Department of New-York and Brooklyn, for the purpose of securing funds sufficient to build a home for the orphan children of our volunteers. This institution was chartered by an act of the Legislature, April 24, 1862, and has been in active operation over two years, during which time it has supported and instructed over one thousand children, and has now its rooms crowded with those little objects of interest, who still look to public generosity for their support. The institution is under the immediate supervision of a number of our most wealthy and respected citizens, which, in a great measure, accounts for its success up to the present time. It, however, needs constant effort to sustain such an undertaking, and this fair should receive the liberal support of the entire public. Independent of this, the fair is of itself sufficiently an object of interest to invite public attention, it really being only second in importance to the great Sanitary Fair of this city.

New-Jersey.

UNION MEETING AT PLAINFIELD.—The greatest gathering this town ever witnessed took place on last Tuesday night, on the occasion of the dedication of the Union Wigwam. The principal meeting inside the Wigwam was presided over by Judge J. E. CARY, of Plainfield, who, in a brief address, defined his position. For forty odd years he had been in political life, and this campaign was the first in which he had not supported the Democratic party. He could not stand on the Chicago platform, founded as it was in hypocrisy and fraud. He denied the right of those calling themselves Democrats to use the name in support of their treason. After a few eloquent remarks from the Judge, he introduced the speakers, EX-GOV. PIERREPONT, of Virginia, and Col. R. B. CARPENTER, of Kentucky, who delighted the audience with their able and masterly expositions of the issues of the day.

Outside meetings were addressed by Rev. Mr. ROGERS and Messrs. DAVENPORT and MERICH of Somerville, and other speakers. Delegations came from Elizabeth and Somerville in trains of ten and six cars, crowded inside and out, and hundreds were refused passage for lack of accommodation. They were received by the Young Men's Lincoln and Johnson Club, of Plainfield, and formed in line, and were escorted through the town with their innumerable banners, flags, lanterns, torches, &c., and the continual discharge of fireworks. Many Unionists got up an impromptu illumination of their residences, and the procession of half a mile in length was enthusiastically greeted along its entire route.

Full delegations attended from Roxbury and other places, and together with the crowds at and about the wigwam, it is estimated that 10,000 people were assembled. Copperheads were invisible, while all Union people were exultant and jubilant. The result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who organized the meeting. The wigwam is to be open every night until election, and young and old are all at work.

Evening Exchange.

$150 000 Amer. Gold	209⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	89¾
50,000 do	209⅜	400 do	89¾
10,000 do	209⅜	100 do	89¾
10,000 do	209⅜	100 do	89¾
200 N. Y. Central	113¾	200 do	89¾
100 Erie R	97¾	300 do	89¾
1700 do	97	300 do	89¾
1700 do	96⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	89¾
300 do	96¾	300 do	89¾
800 do	96¾	100 do	89¾
100 do	96¾	200 do	89¾
100 Rud. Riv. R	121½	200 do	89¾
1000 Reading R	120	100 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	74½
300 Mich. So. & N. I	64¾	100 do	74
100 do	64¾	100 P. Ft. W. & C.	94½
300 do	64¾	200 do	94¾
500 Ill Cen. R	117	100 do	94¾
100 do	116¾	200 T. H. & Alt. R. Pref.	73
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	98¾	400 Cum. Coal	51¾
100 do	99¾	100 do	51¾
300 Mar. Min. Co.	82	100 Quick. Min	77¾

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in the prices of English carpets, oil cloths, druggets, window shades, table covers, &c., at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A fine thing for the teeth, the fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay. Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Grigg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion; removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PERRY'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 19—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Harinett and infant, St. Louis; Charles W. Spohr, Brooklyn; G. Backman, New-York; Mrs. Jno. B. Sandy, Miss Sandy, New-York; J. S. Virtue, England; A. C. Clark, New-York; E. D. Huntly, San Francisco; Masters Harinett and Sardy, New-York; George Scott, Queenstown; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Satterlee, Miss A. M. Satterlee, Miss H. M. Arnold, Walter Satterlee, New-York; E. Baylis, Massachusetts, Miss Hughes and 4 sisters, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Pope, 8 children and servant, Miss Pope, Rev. Father De Smet, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Prenlis, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey and infant, Buffalo; V. Alvaris, F. C. Reed, Mr. Loker, A. Lovegrave, T. A. Vyse, New-York; N. Pyle, England; T. Marsh, New-York; J. M. Dowie, Liverpool; W. T. Tycos, London; M. A. Zabriskie, C. Todd, New-York; Mr. Corta, Paris; Thomas Lands, James L. Bowers, Liverpool; Edward Barnes, A. Whitworth, England; F. W. Lodge, London; A. de Evesza, Spanish Legation; James Crowdy, London; F. M. Nimbart, New-York; James Hodgson, R. M. Davis, England; Mrs. W. Williams, New-York; J. S. Perciva, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fernandez, Lisbon; G. L. Ronalds, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Griffin, London; Mrs. A. M. White, Miss White, Miss F. White, New-York; P. N. Merins, Panama; J. R. Scott, Mrs. Blunt and child, Mr. Schofield, Capt. Decam, P. B. Deanois, Jamaica; James Bachan, Glasgow. Mr and Mrs. Haines and son, St. Louis; Theodore Teare, Isle of Man.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT 19—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Mme. Isaac, 3 children and servant, E. Boas, wife and 5 children, A. Jervis, Wm. Schraubstadter, Ida Standa, child and servant, M. Juhl,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4080. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY!

Another Great Battle in the Valley.

Longstreet Whipped by Sheridan.

VICTORY WRESTED FROM DEFEAT.

The Rebel Attack at First Successful.

Timely Arrival of Gen. Sheridan.

THE REBELS THEN UTTERLY DEFEATED.

Forty-three Pieces of Artillery Captured.

Many Prisoners and a Large Number of Wagons Taken.

Gen. Bidwell Killed, and Gens. Wright, Ricketts and Grover Wounded.

The Rebel Gen. Ramseur Wounded and a Prisoner.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Thursday, Oct. 20—10.45 A. M.

A great battle was fought, and a splendid victory won by SHERIDAN over LONGSTREET, yesterday, at Cedar Creek.

Forty-three pieces of artillery were captured and many prisoners, among them the rebel General, RAMSEUR.

On our side Gens. WRIGHT and RICKETTS were wounded, and Gen. BIDWELL killed.

Particulars, so far as received, will be forwarded as fast as the operator can transmit them.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20—10:45 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Another great battle was fought yesterday at Cedar Creek, threatening at first a great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Gen. SHERIDAN, more splendid than any heretofore achieved. The Department was advised yesterday evening of the commencement of the battle by the following telegrams:

RECTORTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 19—4 P.M.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the valley, and is now going on.

(Signed,) C. C. AUGUR, Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.—6:40 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Firing at the front has been continuous during the day. The direction seemed at intervals to be to the left of Winchester, as if at Berry's Ferry.

No news from the front.

(Signed,) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.—8:45 P. M., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy attacked our army with great impetuosity this morning at daylight.

The attack was made on the left of the Eighth Corps, and was at first successful, they capturing some guns, prisoners and wagons.

Our line was reformed and heavy fighting continued through the day.

SHERIDAN was reported at Winchester this morning, and went out to the front.

The particulars received are not official, and are not favorable, though no serious disaster could have occurred without direct news from SHERIDAN.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

Matters remain in the doubtful state represented by the foregoing telegrams until this morning, at 9:30, when the following telegram was received, unofficially, reporting the great victory won by SHERIDAN'S army:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 20—9:30 A. M.

News from SHERIDAN'S headquarters at midnight is to the effect that the enemy surprised our forces yesterday morning, driving the command in some confusion this side of Newtown, capturing artillery and prisoners.

SHERIDAN arrived in the field reorganized our forces, drove the enemy beyond Strasburg, capturing, it is reported, forty-three pieces of artillery, one hundred wagons and ambulances, and some two thousand prisoners.

The rout of the enemy is said to be complete.

This is not official, but I think reliable.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

A few minutes later the following official report of his victory was received from Maj. Gen. SHERIDAN:

CEDAR CREEK, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 10 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight and my left was turned and driven in confusion.

In fact most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery.

I hastened from Winchester, where I was, on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles.

I here took the affair in hand, and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 P. M.

At 3 P. M., after some changes of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners.

I do not know yet the number of my casualities or the losses of the enemy.

Wagons, trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession.

They also burned some of their trains.

Gen. RAMSEUR is a prisoner in our hands, severely, and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of Gen. BIDWELL killed, and Gens. WRIGHT, GROVER and RICKETTS wounded.

WRIGHT is slightly wounded.

Affairs, at times, looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results.

I now occupy Strasburgh.

As soon as obtained, I will send you further particulars.

(Signed,) P. A. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

The battle was fought on the same day, 19th of the month, that witnessed SHERIDAN'S victory in September.

What the numbers were opposed to Gen. SHERIDAN are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor and success of the attack strongly indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond, with the expectation of fulfilling LONGSTREET'S boast to smash up SHERIDAN.

LONGSTREET was known to be in the Valley, and had assumed command of the rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

We have no additional particulars from the Valley; but all we hear is to the effect that SHERIDAN'S victory over LONGSTREET was most complete. The number of guns captured are understood to include the recapture of those which we lost in the morning.

The rebels are said to have continued their retreat rapidly up the Valley, being with their loss of trains and artillery in no condition to make a successful stand against SHERIDAN'S victorious troops.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Whereabouts of Price—Prospects of a Fight—More Guerrilla Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Dispatches from Gen. ROSECRANS say that Gen. PRICE'S main force is still east of the Blackwater River. This is regarded as favorable to the disposition of our troops, and increases the chances of Gen. ROSECRANS getting a fight out of the enemy.

Later advices from Danville state that no citizens were burned in the block-house at that place, as previously reported.

A scout from Randolph, Charlton County, returned to Macon yesterday.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Jefferson City, which says that the guerrillas, under TODD, entered the German settlement of Lafayette County on Sunday night, killed twenty-eight Germans, fired their houses, compelled the women to remain in them until the roofs were about to fall, when they were allowed to escape.

Gen. CURTIS is concentrating a large force in Kansas City, with which he will move against G n. PRICE.

Gen. JIM LANE has command of fifteen hundred Kansas Militia.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

No Rebel Force near Memphis—Chalmers Retreating Southward.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Steamer *Nannie Berch*, from Memphis, passed this point to-day, with 340 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. Business, which had been entirely suspended at Memphis, was resumed again, and the militia has been discharged, as the danger was believed to have passed. It was the opinion at headquarters that the rebels had no intention of attacking Memphis, that their presence beyond was merely designed to cover the march of troops into Kentucky. There was no rebel force within five miles of the city. When last heard of, CHALMERS was south of Hernando, retreating toward the swamps of Zallahotchie, and FORREST was en route for Meridian with his prisoners.

The Vote in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Official returns from Clarion County give a Democratic majority of 970. Democratic loss, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Adams County—official—Democratic majority, 411; Democratic gain, 183.

York County—official—Democratic majority, 2,608; Democratic gain, 231.

The Campaign in Connecticut.

GREAT MEETING AT NEW-HAVEN.

The Union gathering in New-Haven on Wednesday last was the largest political assembly ever convened in Connecticut. The entire day was given up to it. Early in the morning delegations from all the neighboring towns began to arrive, and at 11 o'clock a grand procession was formed.

Prominent in it were the Faculty of Yale College in carriages, followed by the Yale College Union Club, consisting of some 300 members. They bore numerous banners, among them was one having a picture of JEFF. DAVIS accepting a skeleton for a recruit, and taking children from their cradles for the same purpose, with the words:

"Jeff's Last Recruits."

Also, one banner with the words: "The Nation's Prayer—GRANT us Peace." They also had a large wagon, trimmed with evergreens, on which was a section of rail fence, mounted with a portrait of Old ABE.

The Second Ward Club, with a fine Club banner, made a fine display. They also bore a banner representing a copperhead snake being crushed beneath a large s one, labeled Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and having this motto—

"The Snake is Scotched."

They also had a wagon, which caused great merriment; and on its sign was a painting of a railroad train, entitled "The Chicago Line," with the following words underneath:

"Passengers are requested not to stand on the platform."—*Geo. B. McClellan.*

After them came a very large delegation from Derby, containing 163 carriages. A very beautiful and attractive feature in this line was a wagon filled with beautiful little girls, with a young lady, representing the Goddess of Liberty, in the centre, holding the flag—all dressed very prettily, and wearing the red, white and blue scarf.

The streets through which the procession passed were profusely and patriotically decorated. After it had completed its circuit, three meetings were organized upon the "Green." Thirty thousand people are estimated to have been in attendance. They were addressed by Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, of this city, Hon. R. H. DANA, of Boston, Col. NOBLE, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Vols., Judge FOSTER, Brig.-Gen. TERRY, Hon. H. C. DEMING, of Hartford, Hon. H. B. HARRISON, and others.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION AND CELEBRATION.—The annual Convention of the Sabbath School teachers of Essex County, N. J., was held at Bloomfield on Wednesday last. The Sabbath Schools of the township, nine in number, embraced the opportunity to show their strength, and early in the afternoon assembled in the public square to the number of nearly one thousand. After marching in procession around the square, they repaired to the Presbyterian church, which they filled to overflowing, hardly any room being left for outsiders. Spirited addresses were made by Rev. Dr. POSTER, of Williamsburgh, Rev. Mr. PARDEE, of this city, Mr. MOORE, of Jersey City, and Mr. SWENEL, of Newark. The singing was under the charge of Prof. W. B. BRADBURY, of this city, and was such as he alone is capable of eliciting from juvenile throats. In the evening the Sabbath school teachers elected the officers of their organization for another year, and listened to an eloquent address from Dr. POSTER upon the importance of their work and its rewards, while Mr. PARDEE gave both superintendents and teachers some practical suggestions regarding the manner in which they might render their labors most effective.

THE ST. ALBANS' RAID.

Capture of a Portion of the Raiders—Recovery of $50,000.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Eight of the raiders who entered St. Albans and robbed the banks and murdered the citizens, have been caught, and $50,000 recovered. They were caught at Stanbridge and Farnham, Canada East. The remainder have been seen on the road and will probably also be arrested.

The Capture of Nine of the Rascals Confirmed—$50,000 Recovered—Death of a British Officer.

ST. ALBAN'S, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Later advices from the parties who are pursuing the raiders, under Capt. NEWTON, Capt. CONGER and Lieut. STRAINHAN, confirm the news of the capture of nine of the freebooters and $50,000 of the stolen bank bills.

Considerable excitement still prevails, though all apprehensions of any further danger at present from the marauders is entirely removed.

Capt. NICKERSON, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, is garrisoning the border with 115 convalescents from the hospitals at Brattleboro.

Judge ALDIS, of the Supreme Court, has just returned from Montreal, where he has had satisfactory interviews with the Canadian authorities, and is now preparing the necessary papers to bring the captured raiders before our courts under the extradition treaty.

Maj. AUSTINE has dispatched Maj. J. L. BARSTOW to St. Johns, C. E., in order, if possible, to secure the arrest of a party of raiders who are approaching that place from St. Austead.

The banks of this place suffered severely, but the St. Alban's Bank announces that they will redeem their bills.

We learn that in a skirmish, last evening, at Freelisburgh, four of the raiders were captured.

WM. HUNT, one of the bailiffs of that municipality, fell mortally wounded while gallantly endeavoring to capture the raiders.

The provincial authorities of the frontier towns did everything in their power to accomplish the arrest of the rascals.

Six of the horses taken by the scoundrels have been recaptured.

Arrest of the Leader of the Bandits and Several of his Followers—A Part of the Booty Recovered—Active Co-operation of the Canadian Authorities in Making the Arrests—Particulars of the Raid by an Eye Witness.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Six of the bank robbers were arrested in Stanbridge about midnight, and about $50,000 of their booty was recovered. Three others were arrested at Freleighsburgh. They will be lodged in jail at St. John's, there to await a requisition from the United States authorities.

Major AUSTIN, Provost-Marshal-General of the State, arrived here this morning, and has assumed the direction of all military matters.

LATER.

ST. ALBANS, Thursday, Oct. 20—4 P. M.

Capt. CONGER'S party have just returned, and report that they caught the leader of the raiders at Stanbridge, and recovered $100,000 in addition to the $50,000 received this morning.

The Canadian authorities are still after villains, and there is a good prospect of the capture of the whole gang.

The Governor-General of Canada has telegraphed that he will respond to a requisition from the United States Government for the surrender of the robbers already arrested, and such as may be hereafter arrested.

The St. Albans' Bank lost $15,000; the Franklin County Bank, $8,500; and the First National Bank, $54,000.

DISPATCH FROM MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Immediately after the depredations in St. Albans, by the raiders, Gov. SMITH telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada, relative thereto, and messengers were sent to points to confer with officers of the Canadian Government.

It is worthy of mention that all communications, oral and written, on the subject, have been treated with great interest and kindness by the British authorities, and so far, every facility and assistance possible has been rendered our pursuing party to hunt down and capture the raiders. The communications of the Governor General to Gov. SMITH are papers worthy of that high official, signifying, as they do, an interest on his part equal to that of our own people, to have the murderers to a speedy retribution.

DISPATCH FROM BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The St. Albans Bank and the First National Bank of St. Albans will both redeem their bills, as usual. The recent robbery has not affected their solvency.

The Citizens to Organize for Defence.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Maj. AUSTIN has ordered the citizens of the frontier towns to organize themselves into home guards. Arms have been distributed to them, and they will shortly be prepared for any emergency.

Account of the Raid by an Eye-Witness.

The Troy *Times* of yesterday contains a graphic account of the raid into St. Alban's, by an eye-witness of the transaction, Mr. BALDWIN, conductor of the sleeping-car train from Rouse's Point to Troy. We make the following extracts:

THE STEALTHY ARRIVAL.

About a week ago, some strangers came to board at the American hotel and the Tremont in St. Alban's. One of them, calling himself Colonel, appeared to be a prominent one among them. He was a man of medium size, about thirty-five years of age, and appeared to have no other name than that of Colonel. Others of the party, who subsequently proved to be thieves and murderers, were habited in the uniform of United States officers, and all wore a sort of wrapper or cape, and each carried a satchel slung by a shoulder strap at the left side, after the manner of English sportsmen. There seemed to be no concert of action between any of these men—they said nothing to each other in public—no conversations ensued that would attract attention—to all appearances, they were substitute brokers, contractors or speculators, such as are often seen in frontier towns—St. Alban's being only sixteen miles from the Canada line. On Tuesday night, the strangers in the village were reinforced by others who arrived in the train from Rouse's Point, and new faces appeared at the breakfast tables of the hotels. On Wednesday morning, a further batch of conspirators arrived, till about thirty raiders had collected. And then the plot was ripe for execution.

HOW THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

At 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 19, St. Alban's was in a state of apparent quiet common to New-England towns. Our informant, Conductor BALDWIN, was standing on the steps of the American Hotel, just as the town bell rang out the hour of 3 o'clock, when he saw a man coming out of the door of the First National Bank, and as he did so a citizen on the steps knocked him down. A second was also floored; but the third raider had a pistol in his hand and the citizen retreated. The conductor thought the affair was the freak of some drunken men, but soon he saw symptoms of a disturbance at other points. Several men appeared to be rushing about with pistols, in parties of from five to ten. One of these gangs met a Mr. MORRISON and presented a weapon to him, demanding his surrender. He answered: "You are joking, boys." They fired and he fell, weltering in his blood. Our informant saw him throw up his hands and then sink on the ground, and then he realized for the first time that the village was attacked by an organized body of men, bent on pillage and regardless of human life.

BANKS ROBBED—PEOPLE SHOT.

Meanwhile the attack had been simultaneous on the large banks—the First National, Franklin County and St. Alban's. Parties entered each. When the Teller or Cashier, suspecting no evil, asked what they desired, the leader presented a pistol, with the exclamation, "You are my prisoners. If you move an inch, we'll blow you through." Others of the gang then went to the vault and drawers, and laid violent hands on all the specie, bills and other articles which they could find, and filled the side satchels which each wore, as before described. Of course resistance was useless, for the surprise was complete. At the Franklin County Bank, the raiders pushed the Cashier, Mr. BEARDSLEY, and one of the clerks into the vault and locked them up, and the prisoners were not released until late in the night.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Then commenced a reign of terror in the village. Plunder had been accomplished, and violence followed. The raid was brief, but the scene must have been terrible while it lasted. The thirty or more marauders rushed up and down the streets firing their pistols in every direction. Whenever they saw a citizen or group of men, they would aim in that direction. They had magnificent arms—seven-shooters—and as fast as one weapon was unloaded, they drew another and kept up the fusilade. Mr. BALDWIN says he can only liken the sounds to the noise of a Fourth of July morning in a large city. There was a continuous bang! bang! bang! Of course this reckless use of fire-arms could not continue long with nobody hurt. The Sheriff of the county soon fell; Mr. HUNTINGTON was shot while resisting the robbery of his store; a woman, whose name we could not learn, fell, and, more dastardly than all, as the guerrillas were leaving the town, they saw a little girl in the street, and wantonly killed her. And the bullets were flying around among the buildings in the Main-street, nearly all of which bear marks of lead. Windows were broken, blinds chipped and people wounded. It was a scene that beggars all description.

THE "CHIVALRY" AS HORSE-THIEVES.

Of course, the entire populace rushed into the streets. They had no idea of the cause of the disturbance—for they were engaged in their usual daily avocations, and the raid was "like thunder from a clear sky." The guerillas, as they rushed through the town, stopped all the citizens they met and gathered them in squads under guard of a few men armed with pistols—retaining them as prisoners on the common. Meanwhile, the remainder of the banditti started to secure horses. They took two from FIELD'S livery stable, five from FULLER'S, several from the American and Tremont stables, and a $1,200 span from Mr. CLARK, of Rutland—securing about thirty in all. Their adroitness in cutting off harness was marvelous; and the contents of the saddle-makers' shops soon enabled the villains to become cavalry, instead of foot-pads.

THREATS OF THE "CONFEDERATES."

Meanwhile their threats were terrible. "We will burn your d—d town," they said. "*We will treat you as the people of Atlanta were treated.*" They also said: "*We are coming back again, and will burn every town in Vermont.*" Their imprecations were of a blasphemous character. They claimed to be Confederates. Our informant does not think any of the men were Canadians. They all looked like Americans, and Southerners at that. These demons continued their infernal pistol-firing—killing a man named MORSE after they began to "take prisoners."

THE RETREAT.

All this was the work of twenty minutes. Conductor BALDWIN says he can scarcely realize that it all happened, and that so much was done in so short a time. The guerrillas having all secured horses and saddles, commenced their retreat. They abandoned the prisoners and rode off northward, firing their pistols as they proceeded. It appeared to be their intention to make an attack on the Missequoi Bank at Sheldon.

PURSUIT.

When the villagers became thoroughly aroused to what had happened, they acted in a manner worthy of their Green Mountain sires in the days of the Revolution. Capt. CONGER, with eight men, started in swift pursuit; twenty more followed in half an hour. People seized guns, pistols, cutlasses and clubs, and came out into the streets. Stores were closed—business was suspended. Everybody was wild with excitement. There was a Babel of suggestions, questions, incidents, escapes, comparisons of losses, and speculations as to the future. Telegrams were sent to Montpelier, and the citizens made preparations for home defence.

THE AUTHORITIES AROUSED.

The Legislature, which was in session at Montpelier, and the Governor, received dispatches from St. Alban's at 5 o'clock, announcing the raid. The former appointed a committee; the latter ordered two thousand stand of arms from the arsenal at Vergennes, and sent one hundred veteran reserves from Burlington; Col. BENTON and one hundred volunteers from Burlington and one hundred trusty firemen from Brattleboro. Gen. DIX, at New-York, was communicated with, and gave orders for prompt pursuit.

VERMONT UNDER ARMS.

Conductor BALDWIN left St. Alban's at 8 o'clock last evening—running slowly to keep out of the way of special trains filled with volunteers and arms. At Burlington the citizens were on guard to protect the town. They refused to allow the Lake boat "*Canada*" to land last night, until they found out whether rebels or Capt. FLEID commander her. During the afternoon, when the raid was telegraphed, the steamer "fired up" at Rouse's Point, and ran out into the lake, where she anchored, as a measure of precaution. At St. Alban's, "martial law" prevailed last night. It must be garrisoned by several hundred troops by this time, and the frontier is under arms.

Rebel Raid into Vermont—Great Excitement at the Capital of the State—Organizing for Defence—The Legislature Enlist as Soldiers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864—6 P. M.

For the last two hours the most intense excitement has prevailed here, in consequence of news received by telegraph of a rebel raid into the village of St. Albans. St. Albans is about sixty miles north of Montpelier, and connected with it by mail and telegraph. The Legislature, now holding its annual session here, had just adjourned for the day when intelligence of the raid was received. The first appearance of anything unusual was the sight of the messengers, clerks, and various officials connected with the two Houses and the State offices, hurrying with rapid steps from hotel to hotel evidently in great haste and perturbation. The news soon got abroad that the Governor had received dispatches saying that a rebel force was burning and plundering St. Albans, the village, by-the-way, where he has his own residence and home. It was about 4 o'clock, or a little after, when the dispatch was received, and in a very few minutes the two Houses, in obedience to the summons of His Excellency, Gov. SMITH, had assembled in the Representatives Hall. They communicated to the dispatches arrived, which simply states that a party of rebels had robbed the banks of St. Albons, and were murdering its citizens. The Governor furthermore communicated the intelligence that issued orders for two hundred soldiers of the Invalid corps stationed here and at Burlington, to go forward immediately, also that he had directed the citizens of Burlington (about thirty-five miles north of this place, and the largest and finest village of Vermont) to organize for defence. He furthermore added that he had ordered 2,000 stand of arms to be forwarded from Brattleboro, and had given authority for the immediate enlistment of a company here in Montpelier.

Under these circumstances, it may well be supposed there was a good deal of excitement. How great this rebel force might be was unknown. It might be large enough to advance, laying waste the finest portions of the State. The Legislature, considering that Gov. SMITH had taken prompt measures, resolved to do all they could to second his efforts. They adjourned their informal meeting, and I believe nearly all of them at once enlisted in the company gathered hastily here with the intention of moving forward to the scene of conflict. Up to 5 o'clock matters were in this position, and neither the Governor nor the telegraph operator could give any additional intelligence. The railroad trains were detained here, a portion of the soldiers of the Invalid Corps were hastened to the cars, and citizens of the town and members of the Legislature were in line, preparatory to as efficient organization as could be hastily made. The reasonable supposition was, that the wires of the telegraph had been cut by the raiding party near St. Albans, and the dispatches received were all that could be hurried through before the telegraph office was seized by the raiders.

At about 5 o'clock Gov. SMITH received further dispatches, stating that the raiding party was limited to forty men; that they had for some weeks been boarding at the hotels and boarding-houses in St. Albans; that having robbed the banks and murdered several citizens, they had taken horses wherever they could find them and made a hasty retreat. The Governor thereupon gave notice that the services of the citizens would not be required, and the hastily gathered company thereupon disbanded. Some of the soldiers have, I believe, been forwarded. The affair looks more like a robbery than a raid. It has, however, perhaps its origin among the rebel sympathizers gathered along the Northern border. It is still feared that it may be only the precursor of further outrages in northern Vermont, that is connected with a wide-spread conspiracy like that which came so near being successful on the western lakes.

The excitement still continues—7 P. M.—although less intense, by far, than two hours ago. Soldiers of the Invalid Corps are still in the streets, but citizens and members of Legislature, who an hour ago looked forward to going soldiers' duty, and perhaps joining in a bloody fray, are now gathered in groups talking over the excitement.

It is generally predicted now that an efficient militia law will be enacted by this Legislature in the course of the present session.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The numerous stockholders and others interested in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, will read with interest and satisfaction the annexed official report of the progress thus far made in the manufacture of the cable, and other arrangements necessary to insure success to the attempt soon to be made to connect Europe and America by telegraph, via Ireland and Newfoundland:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 12 St. HELEN'S-PLACE, BISHOPSGATE-STREET-WITHIN, LONDON.

MY DEAR SIR: As our work is now getting fairly under way, a few particulars as to what is going forward here, in addition to my weekly reports, which I trust you receive regularly, will doubtless be of interest to yourself and co-directors in America, as well as to the shareholders.

The covering of the dopper conductor, with its four layers of gutta-percha, commenced on the 19th of April, and has since then continued, slowly and with great care, being constantly under electrical tests, by the aid of apparatus, which, if it had been available when our former cable was constructed, would have caused the very best portions of it to have been utterly rejected.

The present core, however, even under these searching tests, shows a perfection of insulation in its worst parts, more than twice that of the high standard prescribed by the specification, and is undoubtedly the finest telegraphic core that has ever been constructed up to this period. Of this about 800 miles have at present been completed, or are in various stages of completion.

The homogeneous iron, which is a new feature in the construction of this cable, is, as you are well aware, provided by Messrs. WEBSTER & HORSFALL, of Birmingham. The total weight contracted for is 1,000 tons. The drawing of it was commenced on the 17th May last, and we have an agent on HORSFALL'S premises, who tests nearly every bundle of it for strength and elongation, and transmits his tests weekly to this office for examination. I also occasionally go down to Birmingham personally, and in addition to the contractors, have at Marden Wharf a man whose sole duty it is to retest the wire when delivered in London. I need not say that all the deliveries are fully up to the specifications, as every bundle that is even doubtful, is at once absolutely rejected. It is only fair to the wire-drawers, however, to say that they are striving to the utmost to do their duty, and that the rejections have been very few. Upward of 500 tons have now been delivered.

Large stocks are also now on hand of the Manila yarn, with which the iron wire is to be surrounded, and of the tanned jute, which forms the padding for the protection of the gutta percha core from injury from the compression of the external armor of the Manila-covered wire.

The deliveries of cases from the Gutta Percha Works to the East Greenwich Covering Works, commenced on the 21st of July, but a good deal of delay has necessarily taken place in commencing the last stage of the manufacture (that of covering the core with the external protection,) owing to the fact that a determination to omit no improvements that science and experience have suggested, the contractors have nearly remodeled the works at that place. All the covering machines have been taken down and reconstructed, and every appliance added which forethought and present knowledge can think of, for the security and preservation and testing of the new cable. Eight immense iron tanks have been constructed—one for each machine, so that the cable passes direct out of the manufactory into the water, and twenty-four other iron tanks have been provided for the preservation of the core during its progress through the factory into the covering machines—with special arrangements for applying a severe and special test to every joint before it passes into the covering machine.

Owing to the length of time which these various important matters have occupied, it was not until Thursday, the 1st of September, that a machine for turning out the completed cable was started; since then three other machines have got into full work, and a fifth machine will start before the end of the present week; the other three will afterward be speedily set going, and the cable will then be completed at the rate of about eighty miles per week—at present a little over 100 miles have been finished.

The *Great Eastern* steamship left Liverpool on the service of this company on the 11th of July, and arrived at Sheerness on Wednesday, July 13, where she now continues. The contractors commenced on the 10th of September to remove the floor of her upper deck—on the deck below which the iron tanks will have to be erected for storing the cable in water.

These tanks will be three in number, and their dimensions about fifty-nine diameter by twenty feet in depth. The iron plates for them are being rolled and punched by Messrs. WESTWOOD & BAILLE, who rivet them together on board, and who are bound to complete them not later than the middle of December. The first tank is to be ready by the middle of November.

The Government has appropriated two ships to the service of transporting the cable, as it is made, from the works at Marden Wharf, to the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness. These also will each contain three iron tanks, so that the cable will never be out of water for more than a few moments at a time, from its first commencement at the gutta-percha works, to its submersion in the sea. The contractors have in stock the tanks for these ships, and they will therefore only require putting together.

I am happy to tell you that as regards the portion of completed cable nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner in which it can be coiled and handled. It was thought by some that the advantage gained by the great strength of the homogeneous iron would be counteracted by its supposed hardness and springiness; but as regards the portion at present turned out, I can testify that this supposition is quite a fallacy, it lies as dead as a hemp rope in the coil, and has no spring whatever in it.

I trust the above account will be satisfactory to yourself and our Directors and other friends in America. They may be assured of one thing, without any doubt, namely, that we shall have a better cable than has ever hitherto been produced; and, if the opinion of those who should be most competent to judge may be relied upon, the *Great Eastern* is the proper ship for the work.

In the belief, therefore, that every known precaution and appliance in securing success has been and will be made available, we may more safely commit the great and hoped-for final result of our noble undertaking to the protection of that mightiest arm to which even the stormiest waves of the Atlantic are obedient. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

GEO. SAWARD, Secretary and General Superintendent.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

Great Meeting at Rochester—Speeches by Govs. Andrew and Brough—Immense Torchlight Procession.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

There has been an immense Union mass meeting here to-day, the largest political demonstration ever seen in Western New-York. A torchlight procession two miles long is now on the streets. There has been not less than fifty thousand people participating, and the eloquent speeches of Govs. ANDREWS and BROUGH and Col. TURNER demonstrates that the people hereabouts are resolved that the rebellion shall be put down, and the old Republic shall live.

Gov. Andrew in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864—9 P. M.

Syracuse is alive with bonfires and illuminations, and crowded with people. Gov. ANDREW is electrifying the people by the power and force of his addresses. He spoke an hour this afternoon, and speaks in Hanover square this evening.

Gen. Doblado.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Gen. DOBLADO, the distinguished Mexican commander, arrived in town this morning, and in company with Senor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, dined with the Secretary of State to-day.

DESPERATION OF THE SOUTH.

ARMING OF THE NEGROES.

Freedom to All who Fight for Slavery.

The Most Significant Sign of Weakness.

The following article, from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the letter of the rebel Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, which is appended, will attract very marked attention throughout the country:

CONSCRIPTING THE SLAVES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 18.

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States was first formally advanced by the *Enquirer* in the issue of the 6th inst. Since that time we have received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it. *We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition*, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again, requires that expression be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We, therefore, earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents as well as friends of the proposition.

The result of the late elections is still in doubt, and whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN will be elected, it is yet impossible to determine, but there is no uncertainty as to the question of carrying on the war. Whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN be the next President, the voice, and the almost unanimous voice, of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The duty of preparing to meet that issue, will be before the approaching session of the Confederate Congress; that body will have before it, for consideration, the ways and means, as well as of men as of money, for carrying on the war, on our part.

The war cry of the enemy, "*no parley with rebellion in the field—no compromise with slavery in the readjustment,*" fully informs our people that, in plain vernacular, the whites of these States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people, among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether ended by LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered.

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. *Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised.* Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us *to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property.* The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the heaven over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in the struggle. To have makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of our real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plow up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. *We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property*—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat, and every other property except slaves. *This very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom.* By conscripting the negroes, we show to the world the earnestness that is in our people; we prove to our enemies that at the moment of our supposed exhaustion, in the fifth year of the war, we shall meet them with larger armies than we have before raised; and we explode the false accusation that we are fighting for slavery, or a slave-holder's Confederacy.

There are those who doubt whether sound policy would trust negroes with arms. We are not of those who entertain any fears upon that subject. Drill and discipline makes valuable soldiers of Russian serfs, and brutal as those serfs. Between service with the Confederacy and with the Yankees, between living among us, with all their strong local attachments, and going among strangers, who are now openly buying and selling them to recruiting officers, our slaves will find no difficulty in choosing. And, when once it is understood that *freedom and a home in the South are the privileges offered by the Confederate authorities*, while the enemy extend the beggarly hospitalities of Yankee philanthropy, not only will desertion from our ranks be infrequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yankee armies will exchange services.

This subject addresses itself to the consideration of our people, at this particular time, with great force. The prospect of four more years of war are before our people; the enemy will not even "parley" with us without unconditional surrender, the fruits of which would be confiscation of all property, the degradation of the people, and the domination and tyranny of Yankee masters. There can be no reconstruction which does not embrace a surrender first, which will not permit confiscation afterwards, which does not insure enslaving the white, without freeing the blacks. If there are any weak-kneed people who imagine they can save their property by reconstruction, let them study the shibboleth of all parties in the United States—"no parley with rebellion in the field; no compromise with slavery in the adjustment." Unconditional surrender is first demanded before even a parley. We are to lay down our arms and submit to the kindness of the BUTLERS, GRANTS, SHERMANS and SHERIDANS; to the fate of New-Orleans, the condition of the Valley, the misery of Atlanta, and, after all that degradation, to give up all our slaves in the adjustment. If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, *but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law.*

Important Orders by Gen. Canby—The Rebel Governor and the Negroes.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 11, 1864.

The subjoined extract from a dispatch from HENRY W. ALLEN, styling himself Governor of Louisiana, to the rebel Secretary of War, is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, LA., Sept. 26, 1864.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR—The time has come for us to *put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier.* This should be done immediately. Congress should, at the coming session, take action on this most important question. The negro knows that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. *He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear.* We have learned from dear-bought experience that negroes can be taught to fight, and that all who leave us are made to fight against us. *I would free all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once.* They will make much better soldiers with us than against us, and swell the now depleted ranks of our armies.

I beg you to give this your earnest attention.

With assurances of my friendly regards and very high esteem, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor of Louisiana.

The class of persons to whom it refers will not be conscripted into the armies of the United States if they come within our lines. All will be freed, and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for themselves. If a draft should become

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," *give the date of this list*, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Elisabeth
Adams Mrs M J
Adams Miss Sarah
Ackerman Miss A
Allen Mrs Matilda
Allen Mrs P C
Aldrich Mrs E M
Alexander Mrs
Anderson Mrs M
Anderson Miss H
Anderson Mrs S D
Anderson Mrs H
Antoine Mme V
Anthony Mrs Har
Appel Mrs Catha
Auth Mrs Catha
Aul Mrs Barbara
Austin Mrs O E
Axson Mrs Jane

B

Bairs Miss Isab'la
Baker Mrs Amelia
Bancroft Mrs H M 2
Banks Mrs Mary
Barrett Mrs Cath
Blauvelt Mrs J J
Blake Miss Mary
Blake Miss Annie
Bogart Mrs Rd
Breckhalf Miss D
Bradshaw Mrs J W
Bradley Mrs Alice
Barlow Mrs E
Barlow Miss Frank
Barton Miss Lizzie
Barclay Mrs Sallie
Bascom Miss An'e
Burrett Mrs Margt
Bailey Mrs
Bacon Mrs Fran's
Bassett Mrs M E
Bate Mrs G M
Bearmot Matilda
Beattie Miss Kate
Beckett Miss Jen's
Belcher Mrs
Bubbs Mrs
Bellows Mrs G G
Bender Miss Katie
Benson Miss Ellen
Bently Miss Alm'a
Bennett Catharine
Bennett Mrs Car'e
Bentler Mme
Bernett Miss Eliza
Berrapee Miss A
Benson Mrs Ellen
Bigalow Mre J W
Billings Miss F C
Blizzard Miss A
Bler Mrs Emy
Brignolles Mrs M
Brindley Mrs
Bright Mrs M E
Brister Mrs Eliz'h
Brown Miss Julia
Brown Ellen
Brown Mrs Annpey
Brown Mrs F E
Brown Margret
Bolleyn Mrs
Boles Mrs Virginia
Boland Margret
Bogart Mrs Ann
Bolton Mrs Jane
Bonhoe Miss L
Donigan Mrs Jane
Donelly Mrs
Donoghue Mary
Dodez Mrs
Dodge Mrs Millie
Dollinger Mrs M
Dooley Bridget
Byron Margret
Byrnes Catherine
Blirthner Miss A
Brenson Mrs C
Burton Mrs F B
Bruer Mrs S V
Burke Miss Ann
Burk Mary
Buttmen Mrs
Byton Mrs Eliza
Bunby Miss M
Barnett Miss M J
Bush Annie
Bush Mrs C—3
Burnes Lydia A
Burns Miss Ellen
Burns Mrs Thos
Burns Sarah
Bruster Mrs Barah G
Bryan Mrs Allen P
Boulton Mrs M J
Peel Julia
Bowers Mary

C

Cadbury Miss Alice
Calvrell Mrs W B
Calvert Mrs M
Culbertson Mrs M
Campbell Miss E
Campbell Miss A M
Carey Mrs Oliver
Chapell Mrs Eliza
Chapin Mrs T—3
Chandler Jane S
Chandler Miss A
Clapp Mary
Clark Mrs E Jr
Clark Mrs Hattie
Clark Miss E A
Clark Miss Mary
Carr Mrs Margaret
Carvalla Ann
Catheater Mrs B G
Carpenter Mrs M A
Carlton Mrs T
Crocker Mrs Ellen
Cassel Richard
Chambell Mrs
Crawford Mrs N S
Chisholm Margaret
Chisholm Mrs E
Cochrane Mrs A
Cohen Mrs H
Colligen Mary
Coleman Mrs E
Coleman Margret
Collins Miss M
Conners Miss L
Connell Mrs Mary
Conorey Mrs Mary
Conant Miss E
Converse Mrs E J
Converse Miss S
Conger Mrs Agnus
Conly Mrs M
Conlon Catharine
Conlon Mrs G H
Conrad Mrs M
Olock Miss Mary J
Crockatt Mrs L
Conklin Mrs M
Cook Mrs
Cook Mrs S M
Cook Mrs E W
Cook Mrs Mary A
Cooper Mrs
Conning Mrs H A
Corbett Mrs M A
Corsforth Miss W
Cosgrove Bridget
Cosgrove Mrs
Costelloe Mrs J
Collier Ellen
Cowles Mrs M A
Crozel Mrs E C
Crouley Miss M
Cubberly Miss L
Cuddy Eliza
Cuiskidon Mrs A
Cullen Bridget
Cummings Miss A
Cummings Miss K
Curtiss Mary O
Curling Mrs M J
Cuzier Miss L S

D

Daily Emma
Daly Catharine
Dale Mrs Kate
Darey Miss Emma
Darey Mrs Anna
Darrel Mrs Anna
Dansbaner K
Davylle Mrs S A
Davis Miss C
Deves Mrs Julia
Davis Mrs S A
Davis Mrs Hattie
Day Mrs H H
Dean Mrs Mary
Delanchy Miss P J
Delahanty Mrs E
Deiterbeg Mrs S
Demburee, M A
Densmore Mrs A M
Dermott Mrs M A
Dorsay Mrs B
Dorsey Mrs E
Douglass Mrs M
Douglass Mrs
Douglass Mrs M
McCulloch
Douglass Mrs—2
Doyle Ellen
Dunn Miss C
Ducy Mrs B
Duffy Mrs A
Dunham Mrs W A
Dunivan Mrs
Dunn Miss Ann
Dunn Miss Ellen
Dunn Mrs M
Dunn Jane
Dunn Miss Kate
Dayre Mrs B
Drum Mrs Mary

E.

Easton Mrs B
Edward Miss J
Erebrorn Miss S
Ellinger Miss A
Emory Mrs
Enwright Mary
Enwright Mary
Evans Mrs H D
Ewart Miss Mary
Exiter Mrs Sarah
Eyre Miss Anne

F.

Fallon Bridget
Farrell Miss C
Fay Mrs C E
Fraley Mrs
Francis Mrs A
Franklin Mrs E
Franklin Augusta
Franey Mrs W
Flannagan Miss
Flanders Mrs M C
Frazier Miss C
Flynn Catherine
Frazier Miss J
Fry Miss Mary
Ferguson Mrs M
Ferguson Mrs G
Fernons Misses
Ferran Mrs M
Farris Mrs T Y
Fletcher Miss M
Fleht Miss Selia
Frekerson Mrs J
Finnegan Mrs A
Fisher Mrs S E
Foerster Mrs
Foley Mary
Fourush Miss H M
Foster Miss C
Fowler Amilea
Fowler Miss Julia
Floire Mary
Fulton Miss L
Fureen Mrs M Jr
Frys Mrs A W

G.

Gadding Mrs M
Gaine Mrs G
Gaine Mrs M C
Galin Mrs M E
Gallahar Catharine
Gallahar Catharine
Gasy Mrs C
Garissone Mrs M
Gandin Eliza
Graham Mrs C K
Graham Eliza
Grady Mrs Norah
Gannee Miss A
Granger Mrs A
Grant Mrs J G
Geoghegan Miss B
Garlies Mrs F
Gerner Mrs E
Glen Miss
Green Jane
Green Mrs M
Green Miss Susie
Gregory Mrs H M
Greenow Mrs Wm
Gilyard Miss S
Gibson Mrs E
Griffits Mrs
Griffin Mrs E P
Griffin Mrs Delea
Gossner Miss E
Gorbcutt Miss E
Gossman Mrs
Gorman Mary
Gould Mrs Joseph
Glossing Catharin,

H

Hall Miss Abbie L
Hall Miss Annie
Haly Mary
Hanna Miss M E
Hand Miss Lavina
Hamilton Miss A J
Hagan Miss Eliz'n
Haley Mrs Rosset
Halpin Mrs Brigg
Hayes Miss
Hayes Miss
Hayens Mrs Agnes
Harley Mrs
Havens Mrs
Harrell Minerva B
Harrison Mrs M A
Barron Mrs Em J
Harper Mrs Brid't
Hanch Miss
Haskell Miss L A
Haskel Eliza
Hayden Mrs Liz
Healy Mary
Heaney Mrs
Heaney Mrs Ann
Heaney Mrs Ann
Heaney Mrs Ann

3,000	C. R.&A.-20s	C.	107¼	200	do s10 119¾
2,000	do	s3	107	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 45
20,000	U. S.6s.10-40s	C	94⅜	300	Phila. Ft. W. & C. 94⅜
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		105¾	300	M. S. & N. I. 66
6,000	U. S. 6s.1Yr	C.	94⅜	100	do b60 66
20,000	do		94⅜	100	do 64¾
10,000	Am. Gold		207¾	100	do 64¾
5,000	do	s10	206¾	100	do b30 65
20	Cumb. Coal Pr		50¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. 116
100	do		50¾	100	do 116¾
500	do		50	300	do 117
20	Pacific Mail		300	200	Cleve. & Pitts 96⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		116¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R. 73¾
100	Erie R.		95¾	400	do 73¾
400	do	s10	96	50	Chi. & N.W. Pref. 73¾
200	do	s10	96¾	500	do 74
100	do	s30	96	500	do s10 73¾
300	do		95¾	500	do s10 73¾
100	Hudson R. R.		120¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R. 89¾
400	do		120¾	50	do 89
100	do	s10	120	100	C. B., & Q. R. 123
100	do		120	200	Canton Co. b3 31

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	34	300	Chi. & R. I.	93¾
10,000	do s60	33	100	do c	88¾
200	Erie Railway	98¾	300	do	89¼
200	do c	95¾	600	do s10	88¾
200	do c	95¾	300	do s3	88¾
1100	do	95¾	900	Chi. & N. W. R.	39¼
200	do	95¾	100	do s3	39¼
100	Hudson R. R. b2	120¾	400	do	39¼
200	do	120¾	100	do b10	39¼
200	do	120¾	100	do	39¼
200	Reading R. c	119¾	100	T. H. & Alt.	61
200	do	119¾	100	do s3	62
200	do s3	119¾	500	do s10	62
200	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	63¾	500	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	73
100	do	63¾	200	do	73¾
100	do	63¾	100	do b3	73¾
100	do b3	63¾	300	do	73¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.	116¾	100	do	73¾
500	do s3	116¾	100	do b10	73¾
200	do c	116¾	100	do s3	73¾
100	do b10	116¾	400	Cum. Coal	50
200	Cle. & Pitts. x-d s3	96	100	do s3	49¾
300	do s3	96¾	300	do	49¾
400	do s10	96¾	100	Quick Min. Co.	77¾
500	do s3	96¾	200	Mariposa M. Co.	31½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$16,000	Debt Cer.	94¾	400	Clev. & Pitts x-d	96
10,000	do b3	94¾	1000	do b3	96
400	Erie R.	96¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	89¾
600	do s3	96¾	100	do	89¾
200	do s5	96¾	100	do s3	89¾
300	do b3	96¾	100	do	89¾
200	do	96¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R. s3	40
600	do	97	200	do	40
100	do s3	96¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	74½
200	do	96¾	200	do	74¾
200	do s3	96½	600	do	74¾
500	Hud. Riv. R. b3	120	100	do b3	74¾
200	Reading R.	120	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
800	M. S. & N. I. A	64¾	200	Cum. Coal Co. s3	50
400	do s3	64¾	200	do	50
200	do	64¾	200	do b3	50
100	do s10	64¾	100	do s3	49¾
300	do	64¾	600	do	49¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning as though bad army accounts were in private hands—but before 11 o'clock the rumors were reversed, and soon the ultimate victory of SHERIDAN in yesterday's great fight was made public. The intermediate change in Gold was from 111 to 107½@106¾ per cent. The subsequent sales 107½@108¾ per cent. There was not much done in Exchange for Saturday's steamer. Most of the transactions on London are now settled on for Gold, and a decided preference shown to 3 days' sight bills over the customary 60 days' sight. The latter quoted 109@109¼ for Gold.

The Stock Exchange was steady in the forenoon on the Government list, including Treasury Certificates, but about 1 ℔ cent. lower on most of the Railways. After the adjournment, the news from SHERIDAN and the decline in Gold rather increased the disposition to sell on the Street and at the Open Board. In the afternoon, however, the feeling was firmer under a good demand for Erie and some of the Western Roads at the Second Board. There was a very decided recovery in Michigan Southern Common, and in Northwest, both Common and Preferred.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. There was a fair demand for the Railways after the Second Board, but the market at the later session of the Open Board was dull. Gold 208½ ℔ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s. 1881	105⅝	105¾	Mich. Southern	65¾	64⅝
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107¼	Illinois Cen.	117¾	116¾
N. Y. Central	117	116¾	Pittsburgh	97	96
Erie	97⅞	95¾	Fort Wayne	95¾	95
Erie Preferred	103	103¾	Rock Island	90¾	89½
Hudson	121¾	120	Reading	121	119¾
Canton	32	31	Quicksilver	77½	77
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94¾	Cum'land Coal	51¾	50
Northwest	40¾	39¾	Mariposa	32¾	32
Ohio & M. Certs	34	33¾	N. West Pref	74¾	74¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	112
America	130½	Nassau	10 5
Phœnix	100	Corn Exchange	102
Commerce	100	St. Nicholas	98
Ocean	90	Marine	148
American Exch'ge	117	Commonwealth	100
Bank of the Republic	98	Imp. and Traders'	100
Bank of No. Amer.	102		

And the following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113¾	Al. & T. H. 1sts	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref.	65
N. Y. C. Con.	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	82
Erie 1sts, 88	107	Chi. & N. W.	92
Erie 2ds, '79	116¾	Tol. & Wab. ext.	99½
Erie 3ds, 81	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F '85	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	110
Mich. Cen., New '83	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	102¾
Ill. Cen.	113		

The *Journal of Commerce* states that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. have transferred their London account, late with Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co. (dissolved,) to the Banking firm of Messrs. FINLAY, HODGSON & Co., a concern of very old and wealthy standing. The withdrawal of Mr. PEABODY and his large capital and experience, will doubtless induce a number of other changes in American accounts in London. The standing of the Joint Stock Banks drawn upon from this side may also lead to early changes, failing to stand the test of severe scrutiny in the present temper of England. The rapid expansion of the joint stock system has confessedly entailed financial disaster on British credit, and distrust even of the oldest and largest concerns of this character is pardonable in seasons like the present. The same liberty is taken with the private banking firms in the Foreign Exchanges on both sides the Atlantic.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $7,556,209 91; Customs, $191,000; Payments, $5,155,272 56; on account of Loan, $2,117,000; Balance, $31,982,440 03.

The following sales were made at ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., yesterday:

$68,000 6 ℔ cent. Virginia State Bonds, dated Jan. 9, 1853, and redeemable Jan. 1, 1887; interest in New-York, Jan. and July 1, $1,000 ..... 58, flat.

Shares.		Each.
30	Bank of Commerce, $100	104
10	Saint Nicholas Bank, $100	97
15	Long Island Gas Light Company, $100	27
37	New-England Porcelain Clay Company, $50	10¾
15	City Fire Insurance Company, $70	156
10	Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50	120
10	Continental Fire Insurance Company, $100	90¾
4	Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50	100
48	Home Fire Insurance Company, $100	190
48	Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100	110

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 5-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 36,500 bbls. Flour, 248 bbls. and 1,412 bags Corn Meal, 14,400 bushels Wheat, 26,510 bushels Corn, 865 bushels Oats, 71,412 bushels Barley, 2,461 bushels Malt, 7,000 bushels Rye, 1,168, pkgs. Provisions, and 575 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. at $10 75 for Pots and $11 75 @12 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and heavy; Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 36c.@49c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and irregular; Middling $1 15c.@1 18, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 120 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been quite dull to-day, at a reduction of 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 9,300 cols., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$8 60 for poor to choice; Extra State at $8 75@$9 25 for round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 70@$10 15 ℔ obl. Superfine State and Western.....$8 10 @$8 60
Extra State..... 8 75 @ 9 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 8 85 @12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands. 9 70 @10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..10 15 @12 50
Extra Genesee..... 9 30 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 9 40 @14 50

Southern Flour is in less request and cheaper. Sales since our last 1,100 bbls. at $10 75@11 75 for poor to good, and $11 60@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed to-day; sales 350 bbls Extra at $8 80@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $7 25 or Jersey, and $7 90@$8 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce, and desirable lots of Winter have been in more request for milling, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales 41,000 bushels, including Amber Kentucky at $2 20; do. Western at $2 15; Red Western at $2 10; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 98; Milwaukee Club at $1 97; Chicago Spring at $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand and dearer. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels, at $1 52 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, at steady prices. We quote Canada at 84c.@85c.; Western at 86c.@87c.; State at 85c.@86¾c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,500 bushels Western Rye at $1 42 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet yet steady, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@50c. for new, ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and rather heavy. Sales to-day 5 350 bbls., at $42@$42 50, closing at $42 12½ for New Mess, cash and regular way, and $39 for one year old Mess; $42 for Prime Mess, $40 for thin Mess, and $38@$38 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 210 pkgs. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@22c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in moderate demand, at $18 50@$23 75 for Extra Mess, $13@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$12 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Sales were also made of 130 bbls. Beef Hams at $25. Butter is quiet and heavy at 36c.@45c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@36c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 12c.@21¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co. notice thus: "The peculiar condition of the Butter market, noted in our last report, continues unchanged. Dairymen continue to hold back their supplies from the best market that has offered for years, in the hope for a better, while the mass of fine Butter that is accumulating at all points in this State, make an assurance of a heavy fall in prices as soon as the bulk of the crop moves. The Western Butters have been allowed to come forward freely, and the finer qualities have been used of late by shippers and dealers, in lieu of State dairies. An active competition has prevailed among city dealers for the little fair Butter arriving, at very irregular prices, but the amount of trade was unusually small for the season. Fine Butter from our State dairies would now be taken freely to a very heavy amount for shipment to both England and California—not at the ridiculous rates anticipated by most of our dairymen, but still at enormous comparative rates, that would enrich the farmer and relieve the country of the surplus stock, and give a healthy tone to the market for the balance of the season, while a longer persistence in the suicidal course of holding and accumulating stock will only aggravate the result.

A heavy stock of good to fine Western Butter is now on the market, with full daily receipts, while there is scarcely a sufficient supply received of fine State Dairy for the daily wants of the home trade.

The tone of the market at the close is peculiar, and indicates a determination on the part of receivers to meet the views of shippers and others, and restore again life and activity to this branch of the produce trade. The market closes dull and heavy at our quotations.

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℔ lb	—	@—	
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℔ lb	—	@—	
State—firkins—Yellow	45	@50	
State—half-firkin tubs—℔ lb	45	@50	
State—Welch tubs—℔ lb	40	@45	
Western firkins—Yellow—℔ lb	30	@34	
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins	38	@42	
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half tubs	38	@42	
Western firkins—Interior	27	@30	
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	28	@30	

Under the influence of a slight advance in the rates of sterling exchange in the early part of the week, and a rather favorable report from the English market, the transactions in Cheese were heavy, and the market active and excited.

A decline in the price of gold, however, checked the market, which is dull and heavy at a decline in prices at the close of the week's trade.

The receipts are now large and are daily increasing, as the bulk of the stock will probably be put on the market before the advent of freezing weather.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21	@22
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	19	@20
State Dairies—extra quality	18	@20
State Dairies—fair to good	16	@19
Western Reserve—good to prime	15	@18
English Dairy—Eastern	19	@21
English Dairy—Western	16	@19
Pineapple	22	@24
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@16

SUGARS—Are in moderate request, at about former prices. Sales since our last 340 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16¾c.@21c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 21c.@25c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 89,000 lbs., at 16c.@17c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 450 bbls. at $1 72@$1 73 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was very dull to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to 200 loads of Timber, at 30s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d. For London—40 tons Oil Cake, at 15s.; 180 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 1s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese and 250 packages Butter, at 30s. For Bristol—100 tons Oil and Tallow on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer—30 bbls. Beef Hams, at 4s.; and 600 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Antwerp—1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Oct. 22.	Quebec	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 26.	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26.	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washington	Oct. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Oct. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Oct. 29.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2.	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5.	New-York	Liverpool
City Manchester	Nov. 5.	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5.	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9.	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16.	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7.	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Oct. 11.	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Oct. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Oct. 13.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Canada	Oct. 15.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 18.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22.	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 26.	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29.	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Oct. 19.	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Oct. 22.	New-York	Havana.
Fanq Shuey	Oct. 22.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22.	New-York	Matamoras.
Gulf City Star	Oct. 22.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct. 26.	New-York	Havana.
Matanzas	Nov. 3.	New-York	Havana.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 24.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Nov. 22.	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Oct. 8.	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Nov. 14.	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hansa*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Kingston, Ja., per steamship *Montezuma*, close at 1 P. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Havana, per steamship *Liberty*, Pier No. 4, close at 2 P. M., on Saturday.

For Nicaragua.

The mails for Nicaragua, per steamship *Golden Rule*, Pier No. 29, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2, 3 and 8:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	8:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 8 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT
R. H. MACY.
"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
Notwithstanding the BIG RISE in gold during the last week,
THE PRICES OF OUR GOODS WILL NOT BE ADVANCED.
And we shall continue to close out our present stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
KID GLOVES,
And all other goods in our store at the
PRICES TO WHICH THEY WERE REDUCED
during the recent great fall in gold.
CUSTOMERS MAY RELY upon finding NO ADVANCE in our prices, however high the price of gold may be run up at the present time.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

MADAME L. MAS,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
WILL OPEN
FINE CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET
CLOAKS
On THURSDAY, 20th inst.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Millinery goods are delivered every day from the various auctions, and sold below the gold prices.
Inspect Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bonnets and Bloomers; also, job lots in Flowers and Feathers.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
Notice the address.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ilkts.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE MASTER Painters' Union, it was resolved that on and after this date, the wages be 30 cents per hour.
S. B. FURBUSH, Chairman.
GEO. A. BARNEY, Secretary.
Oct. 19, 1864.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIAL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
October 20, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:
Knapsacks,
Packing Boxes,
Drum-Sticks,
Shovel Twine,
Sewed Bootees, No. 6.
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver; the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish. The knapsacks to be delivered in army standard packing boxes.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for," (here state the name of the article bid for) and addressed to
COL. D. H. VINTEN,
Dep. Quar.-Mast.-Gen., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CHASE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
B. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of November, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.
As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as much as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hand for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:
"I, A— B—, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound gross weight."
To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.
——, ——."
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
Pegged Bootees, of second quality, assorted regulation sizes.
Bidders will state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, how soon they can make deliveries, and within what time they can complete the delivery of all they propose to furnish. A pair of the bootees must accompany each proposal as a sample.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed best for the interests of the service.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Furnishing Pegged Bootees," and addressed to
COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR housekeeper and seamstress, by an active, industrious English woman, one of the above situations. A lady, wanting a trustworthy person to assist her in overlooking her household and sewing, would find a quiet capable of the charge; reference to the lady with whom she has just left; would not object to leave New-York City. Address for one week E., Box No. 4,942 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT girls, Scotch; one as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; one as chamber and child's nurse; the other as waitress or chamber maid; competent of filling their situations; best of city reference from their last place. Call at No. 111 West —st., near Broadway, for two days, first door, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow lady, (a stranger,) a situation as housekeeper to a widower; no objection to educate and sew for the children; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call on or address M. W., No. 316 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, pastry and game in all their branches; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing. Inquire at No. 93 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best of city reference can be given. Call at or address No. 141 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and plain sewer; has no objections to travel with a lady; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 30 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and would assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 128 East 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to mind children and do plain sewing; or would do light housework in a small private family; has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 30th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, nor to go in the country. Call at No 412 3rd

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Foodles.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Coriolanus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

GODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

IRVING HALL—Fair.

GOV. MORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, will address mass meetings under auspices of National Union Executive Committee, at

Cooper Institute, Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.
Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 24.
Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Utica, Thursday, Oct. 27.
Watertown, Friday, Oct. 28.

Vice-President Hamlin will speak at Cooper Institute with Gov. Morton.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Sheridan, the gallant hero of the Shenandoah Valley, gives to the country, by virtue of his own brilliant genius, and the indomitable valor of his army, another substantial victory, more important, so far as the trophies of battle are concerned, than any he has yet won. On Wednesday morning at daylight, the rebels, under command of Longstreet, and strongly reinforced, made a surprise attack upon the left of the Eighth Corps, and succeeded in throwing it into confusion, forcing it back some distance, throwing the whole line into more or less disorder, and finally causing it to fall back on Winchester with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery. Gen. Sheridan, who was at Winchester, on his return from Washington, hastened to the battle-field, twelve miles distant, "took the affair in hand," as he tersely says, and by 1 o'clock had reformed his lines compactly, just in time to repulse, in good style, a second attack of the enemy. At 3 o'clock Gen. Sheridan took the offensive himself, made an impetuous assault upon the rebel lines, which soon gave way in complete rout, leaving many prisoners, forty-three pieces of artillery and one hundred wagons and ambulances in our hands. The enemy were pursued beyond Strasburgh, which town Sheridan occupied at night. The losses on either side are not yet reported. Gen. Bidwell, commanding a brigade in the Sixth Corps, was killed, and Gens. Wright, Ricketts and Grover were wounded, the first-named but slightly. The rebel Gen. Ramseur fell into our hands mortally wounded.

The St. Alban's raiders have come to grief. Having secured their plunder from the banks, they stole horses enough to mount the whole party, and beat a precipitate retreat across the Canada line, followed by a party of armed citizens. The Vermont authorities immediately communicated with the Canadian officials, and instead of finding an asylum in the Province, the raiders were promptly pursued by the officers of the law. The leader and several of his men were arrested, and a large portion of their ill-gotten booty was recovered from them. While making the arrest, a Canadian bailiff was killed. The Vermont State authorities have taken measures to prevent a repetition of this raid. It appears that the raiders entered St. Alban's in the guise of travelers, and planned the attack on the town with great care and deliberation.

The rebel papers, in admitting the defeat of their cavalry in Sheridan's spirited fight two weeks ago, asserted that their entire loss in killed, wounded and missing was only two hundred and fifty. But the truth always leaks out. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th gives the names of the killed, wounded and missing in one regiment and one company of another regiment—total, *one hundred and thirty-five*. That tells the story.

Richmond papers of the 18th have been received. They contain not much that is important in war news, though still claiming several mystical victories in the Valley. When they hear of Sheridan's last, they will sing another song. Hood, they assert, has already put his advance north of the Tennessee River. When they learn that Hood is rushing back into Alabama with indecent haste, they will curse louder than ever. As renewed and indisputable evidence of the failing fortunes of the traitors, read the articles advising the arming of negroes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold opened at 211 per cent. yesterday, and went down to 206¾ per cent. At 4 o'clock 208¼ per cent. The Stock Market about 1 per cent. lower on the Railways than on Wednesday.

Produce and Merchandise were generally heavy and drooping yesterday. The demand was quite limited for most articles. The Freight market was dull and tending downward.

Spirited Union meetings were held last evening in the Seventh Assembly District, the 8th, 11th, and 19th Wards, and also by the Manhattan Union Club. There is no flagging in the work.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to take action on the decease of Joshua Bates, the American member of the firm of Baring & Brothers, London. Remarks were made by Messrs. A. A. Low, John A. Stevens, James Brown, Denning Duer and Hon. S. B. Ruggles, after which resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and expressive of deep regret at his death, were adopted. Further resolutions were adopted, that a portrait of deceased be placed in the chamber.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, Wednesday evening, appropriations were made for salaries, &c., to the amount of $278,048 26.

The city railroad companies yesterday commenced selling tickets at the rate of one hundred for $5 13, the cents being the Government tax. The public convenience demands that all the companies should have down-town offices, and that each road should take the tickets of the others.

During the parade of the Fifth Ward Union Club, Wednesday night, an attack was made upon them, at Desbrosses and Varick streets, by a crowd of ruffians. A Mr. C. H. Townsend, a member of the club, was shot in the hand. He was taken to the Hospital; the wound is not dangerous.

On Oct. 10, the Louisiana Legislature elected R King Cutler as the successor of John Slidell in the United States Senate, by a vote of seventy-seven for Mr. Cutler, to seven for Judge Durell and twenty for Col. Bullitt. It also elected Charles Smith as the successor of J. P. Benjamin in the United States Senate, by a vote of sixty-three for Mr. Smith to thirty-four for Col. Bullitt and seven for Judge Durell. Mr. Smith is a carpenter by trade, and was compelled to flee from the rebels and take refuge in New-Orleans under the rule of Gen. Butler. He has been Sheriff of, and is now the State Senator from, his own parish. Mr. Cutler is a leading lawyer of New-Orleans, and has filled several important posts in the Parish of Jefferson. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention.

Two druggists of this City were yesterday complained of for having violated the statute in reference to the sale of poisons. In one case a young woman named Miss Ellen Hanley, residing with her parents at No. 535 Second-avenue, sent a child to the drug-store of Dr. Christopher P. Skelton to purchase six cents' worth of arsenic, on the pretence that it was wanted to kill rats. Neither the name nor residence of the child was taken by the Doctor, as the law requires. Miss Hanley received the poison, swallowed it, and died soon after from its effects. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide, and censured Dr. Skelton "for selling poison to a child contrary to law." He was held in $1,000 bail to answer. The other case was not fatal, but owing to the druggist having sold laudanum without a label, instead of paregoric, as a physician's prescription demanded, the life of a child was placed in jeopardy.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Mayor sent two messages to the Board of Aldermen, one transmitting a memorial and affidavits of a score of parties, representing that in December, 1863, they had paid for appointments in the City Inspector's Department. The messages and papers were reported to a special committee. The other was a veto of the resolution to alter the grade of 65th and 66th streets, because two-thirds of the property owners interested have not given their consent, as required by law. To the Board of Councilmen the Mayor sent a message vetoing the ordinance to abate the fees for capturing swine and cattle found at large. Councilman Hagerty offered a facetious resolution, permitting all places of amusement to have sign-boards on the railing of Union-square. This was lost, but a resolution by the same gentleman, requiring the removal of the sign placed there by the Italian Opera lessee, was adopted. Councilman Jacques presented a preamble and resolutions to have the Sixth and Eighth-avenue railroad franchises reverted to the city, as provided in their charters, by paying the companies the cost of the roads and ten per cent. additional. Referred. A report to appropriate the balance of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock authorized in 1860, was laid over. The amount is $234,000. Both Boards adjourned to Monday.

Gen. Banks and lady visited the Union Home School Fair, at Irving Hall, last evening. They were much gratified with the fair and its noble purpose. The General expressed his intention to be present with his staff this evening, when those present will probably hear from him personally.

The Jewish festivals of Shermene Artzaretti and Semechas Terah commence this evening, and will be observed with peculiar and appropriate ceremonies by the Jewish residents of this City.

R. E. Van Gieson, M. D., Assistant Surgeon on board the gunboat *Galena* during the Summer of 1862, writes a letter, which is published in the Newark *Advertiser*, giving a full account of Gen. McClellan's presence on board that vessel during the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. He was on board, Dr. Van Gieson says, on three different days, making a long stay each time, and also spent the whole night on board.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the rumor of the removal of Gen Warren from the command of the Fifth Corps is reiterated to-day. As most of his staff have left the army for the North, the rumor is now pretty generally credited.

Admiral Porter had a close interview with Gen. Grant, at his headquarters, on Monday. What's in the wind?

The numerous friends of Col. Tolles, says the Newark *Advertiser*, will be rejoiced to learn that his family have just received the most encouraging intelligence from him. The inflammation from his wound is much less than was anticipated, and his physicians have strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes an appeal from a number of loyal Southerners, addressed to Gov. Yates, and through him to the Governors of other loyal States. The appeal presents a touching picture of the miseries which the war has brought upon the South, and seeks to impress upon the loyal people of the North the duty of standing firmly by the principles of Liberty and Union at the coming Presidential election.

The St. Alban's Bank and the First National Bank, of St. Alban's, will redeem their bills as usual. The recent robbery has not affected their solvency.

The final arguments in the case of H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, were made on Wednesday. The finding of the Commission will, probably, not be published until it has been submitted to the authorities at Washington. The trials of Heffren, Bowles, and the other leading Sons of Liberty now under arrest, will begin at once.

Fernando Wood has accepted a nomination to Congress from the Ninth District.

The Desperation of Rebel Fortunes.—Nothing proves more clearly that the fortunes of the rebels are more desperate now than ever before, than the false hopes and false statements which have been entertained and uttered in regard to Hood's last movement. The condition of rebel public sentiment is now so gloomy, that their papers are resorting, with renewed vigor, to the old dodge of gross exaggeration and downright lying. They feel so greatly the necessity of throwing some gleam of light upon their failing fortunes, that the merest rumors—even their *hopes*—are printed as facts and sent forth, to cheer the despondent hearts of their people. All manner of concealment in regard to their reverses is now more uniformly resorted to than ever before, and you might as well expect the truth from the father of liars as from a rebel newspaper in these days. Witness their reports about Hood's attack on Allatoona. The bare, actual facts of their attack and repulse are first given, just as they reached us. But that would not do. The desperate rebels follow it up by a statement that after the attack by one division failed, a whole corps was brought up, the town carried by assault, and four thousand prisoners, with immense munitions of war captured. Our readers will remember the bloody repulse of the rebels by five regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, and their inglorious retreat afterward. So in regard to the capture of Rome. The rebels first reported that the city had been taken, and three thousand negro soldiers captured with it. What is the truth? Why, from their own sources we learn that Rome was *empty* when the rebels marched into it, our troops having been sent to the relief of Allatoona. Rome was not on our line of communication, and, therefore, it was not necessary to hold it. Again, with regard to affairs in the Valley. The rebel papers stoutly denied that they lost more than a dozen pieces of artillery in that whole campaign. Sheridan can show 35 in his actual possession—not to speak of the 43 he took on Wednesday last. But the truth, after a while, sometimes gets out through rebel sources. A "well-informed officer of Early's army," as the Richmond *Enquirer* calls him, in a letter deploring the utter uselessness of their cavalry, admits that Sheridan has taken *thirty-one* guns from them. This desperate shift of the rebel papers to sustain their rapidly sinking cause, will possibly help to sustain the hearts of their people a short time longer. But how will the miserable dupes feel when they discover that they have been made the victims of such an outrageous system of falsehood? Will they have halters long enough and strong enough to hang the villains who daily and hourly deceive them?

A New and Startling Development—The "Richmond Enquirer" on Arming Negro Slaves.

We publish an extraordinary article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, of this week, on the subject of arming the negro slaves of the Confederacy to do battle for its existence. This is the second discussion of the subject by the *Enquirer*, and it tells us that since it first formally and favorably advanced the idea of creating a negro army for the South, it "has received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it." It adds that the "planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army." It says there is in the South a "half million of fighting material which is property; shall we use that property for the common cause?" It argues that the "conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom, and the privilege of remaining in the States," and that "justice and sound policy demand that we make *free men* of those who fight for *freedom*." The whole subject is discussed at once with an earnestness, and absence of bombast, that shows it was intended to have a practical effect, and the closing words are these: "If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law."

Besides the favorable discussions of this policy in the rebel press, there has been published, by order of Gen. Canby, our Commander at New-Orleans, an intercepted letter addressed by the rebel Governor of Louisiana to the rebel Secretary of War at Richmond, urging the policy of "putting into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier." He takes the same ground as the Richmond *Enquirer*, both as to arming and freeing, or rather he was in advance of the *Enquirer* on both of these points, for his letter is dated the 26th of September, while the subject was not broached in the *Enquirer* until the 6th of October.

We confess that this development takes us by surprise. Few who knew the South in her old days of pride and chivalry—few who knew the unutterable contempt entertained by the dominant race for the humanity of the negro, could believe that anything whatever could ever reduce her to the adoption of such a policy as this, or even to its discussion.

Of all the signs of the fearful straights of the Southern Confederacy, of all the proofs of the desperation of rebel fortunes, this is by far the most striking and conclusive.

Moreover, it furnishes ground of justification of our own Government in its policy of using, militarily, the negro element of the South, as an aid in operating upon the rebellion. When our Government first proposed to use the negroes as soldiers, it was furiously denounced, on several grave grounds, both by the rebels and Copperheads. It was said to be atrociously cruel to arm an inferior against a superior race, as the former would indulge in general massacre, rape and arsun. It was said to be against the law of nations, placed on the same level with well-poisoning, and we were challenged to produce a precedent for it; and though last, not least, it was pronounced a "mean Yankee trick." No brave people, they declared, with a particle of self-respect, would consent to owe anything, not even the preservation of its Government, to a race which, from time immemorial, had been hewers of wood and drawers of water, for anybody who chose to catch and flog them.

We beg of the Southern chivalry to remember now their own doctrines, and to respect them. Let them consider for a moment what the consequences will be in case the Confederacy should be saved by the instrumentality of black soldiers. If the blacks should succeed in winning Southern independence, after the whites have tried and failed, it will be *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, a negro Republic. The negroes will carry off all the honors of the struggle, and will by every rule of law and justice be entitled to all the rewards of victory. For it must be remembered that if all the able-bodied blacks are put under arms, they will form not an auxiliary force, but the main army of the Confederacy, to which the white skulkers, patriarchs and boys, who are now nearly all that is left of the Southern white males, will be attached as a sort of reserve, and a very small one at that. Under these circumstances the gift of freedom to the slaves will be a ridiculous farce. They will laugh in the faces of the chevallers, at the mere mention of such a thing. To inform an army of 500,000 men who have been called into service as the last hope of a desperate cause, that they shall not be *paddled* any more on the bare back, that they shall not be robbed of their wages, that their mothers shall not be treated as cows nor their children as calves, would be simply a piece of wasteful and ridiculous excess. Whenever there is that number of able-bodied blacks under arms in the South, it will be wholly unnecessary to pass any act or make any appropriation toward bestowing their freedom on them.

Moreover, if they secure the triumph of the Confederacy, it will be by doing what the 6,000,000 of Southern whites have failed to do—conquering the North. Any body of men who succeed in doing this, will be inevitably masters of the situation afterward. The country they have saved will be theirs, by the laws of war, and every other law. The legitimate Government at Richmond will be a black government, and its members will be the most respectable body of men to be found anywhere.

There is also another consideration which ought not to be overlooked. Suppose, after the blacks are armed and drilled, and in the field, they should take it into their heads to choose which side they would fight on—what then? Suppose that this great host, after having discovered the secret of their strength, should remember their "paddlings" and "larrupings," remember their scared backs and stolen wives and children, and should for once find the savage instinct of hate hitherto kept down by the iron yoke of plantation discipline, swelling up within, and should rehearse the great Sepoy mutiny here under our eyes—what then? Three or four years ago there would have been plenty of people to tell us that the "love" of the slaves for their owners would prevent anything of that kind. But now we know better. The war has rudely unveiled the secrets of the prison-house. There is no telling what the future may bring forth, but it would certainly be one of the strangest and most striking events in history, and one bearing the strongest marks of providential retribution, if the final blow to the accursed Confederacy should come from the hands of its own slaves, armed and disciplined by itself.

Wednesday's Victory.

Gen. Sheridan, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, has won for the country another victory as signal as that which he won a month ago at Winchester, or that a few days later at Fisher's Hill, or that over the enemy's cavalry a fortnight ago. He has "settled" Longstreet as he had previously *settled* Early and "this new cavalry General" Rosser.

We have had official accounts of the retrograde movement of Sheridan in the Valley; and the rebels allege in their journals that the object of this movement was the reinforcement of Grant before Petersburgh—the Richmond *Whig*, of the 17th, stating definitely that "two corps (the Nineteenth and Sixth) of Sheridan's army have crossed to the east of the Blue Ridge, for the purpose of reinforcing Grant, either by uniting with his army, or by making a coöperative movement on Richmond from the North." Whether this speculation of the rebels was correct or not, they acted upon it; and Lee sent Longstreet with a force to attack Sheridan on his Northern march, and prevent his reinforcing Grant. Sheridan was temporarily absent from his command on Wednesday morning, when Longstreet got up with our army, and probably for want of an efficient and experienced head to our forces, the rebels at first gained a very marked success—turning our left, driving our troops in confusion for four miles, and capturing twenty pieces of artillery. About noon, however, Sheridan arrived on the field, "took the affair in hand, quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle," handsomely repulsed an assault, then took the offensive, "attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners."

We should like to know if the rebels intend to try anything further against Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

President Lincoln's Speech.

It was well enough, perhaps, for Mr. Lincoln, in the freedom of a serenade speech, to put his foot, as he did, on the imputation of the Copperheads that he intended, if defeated, to do what he could to ruin the Government before transferring it to his successor. Yet it is humiliating that the party hostility to him is so reckless as to prompt the President of the United States to deny publicly that he intends to be a perjurer and a traitor. The perversion of Mr. Seward's language, on which the charge was based, was outrageous. It had not the faintest shadow of excuse. It could only spring from a thoroughly vitiated and utterly reprobate party spirit. Mr. Seward's loyal meaning was patent; and, more than that, his argument was solemn truth, which every patriot should well ponder.

If Gen. McClellan is elected, it must of necessity place the Government in the most unfavorable of all conditions for the four months prior to his accession to office. Mr. Lincoln will have responsibility without power, official position without moral influence, an administrative charge and yet no available policy. Ordinarily the interval between the election of a new President and his inauguration is got over without any great inconvenience to the old Administration, even though the people may have declared against its policy. The public questions passed upon are not of a vital character, and their practical application can easily enough be kept in abeyance. But in the present election the issue is between policies that touch the very life of the nation. President Lincoln considers that the salvation of the Union depends on maintaining the war until the rebellion is crushed. Gen. McClellan was nominated on a platform which declares for an *immediate* cessation of hostilities, and he himself said, in his letter of acceptance, that the Union can be restored only by "a spirit of conciliation and compromise." The two policies are as wide as the poles asunder. The choice of the people between them must be sovereign and final. If they declare, as they would by the election of Gen. McClellan, that hostilities shall be changed for efforts toward conciliation and compromise, President Lincoln would have no right to frustrate that decision by pushing on the war until the fourth of March. If the people pronounce the war to be unnecessary and impolitic, it would be no better than public robbery to expend more treasure, no better than murder to sacrifice more lives, in its prosecution.

Yet Mr. Lincoln could not undertake to make terms with the rebels without a violation of what he considers to be the obligations involved in his oath of office, to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." It is the conviction of his inmost soul that such a policy would destroy that Constitution, and make an end of the Union. Neither would the rebels consent to treat with him except under preliminary recognition of Confederate independence. They would not treat even with McClellan himself, except on an understanding that the Federal Constitution had no longer any binding force upon them. Mr. Lincoln could make neither war nor peace. He would have no power either to keep the ship on what he deems the only track of safety, or to put it on the other track, which had been pronounced for by the people. And yet until the expiration of the four months, there could be no such thing as his relinquishing the helm to his successor. Who could say whither the ship would drift in that period? Certain it is, that Mr. Lincoln would, as he says, do his utmost that "whoever is to hold the helm shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship." His disposition admits of no reasonable doubt. It is his ability alone that could fail. No ability, held to such an extraordinary position, could insure safety. Possibly Mr. Lincoln's great practical wisdom, favored by fortunate circumstances, would somehow ward off the rebellion without counteracting the peace policy prescribed by the people. But it is too much to hope for. The dangers at best would be terrible.

Our only relief is in the assurance that the people will impose no such policy. Their original determination to put down this rebellion by the strong hand will be strictly adhered to, and the line of executive action will be maintained unbroken. That straightforward road is the only safe one.

The Vermont Raid and Lord Monck.—We are glad to see that the hope we expressed yesterday, as to the action of the Governor-General and other British authorities in Canada, in reference to the pirates who entered Vermont on Wednesday, is already realized. The leader and others of the banditti have been caught, and a good portion of their plunder recovered, through the exertions of the aroused citizens of Vermont, who seem to have pursued them across the lines, and who received the most active co-operation of all the British authorities. Half a dozen of the raiders have been lodged in a Canadian jail to await a requisition from the American authorities—the Governor-General promptly telegraphing that he will respond to a requisition for their surrender. Lord Monck, we are told, in all his communications upon the subject, exhibits an interest equal to that of the people of Vermont to have the murderers brought to speedy retribution.

We are happy to learn all this. It is nothing but justice, of course, but we are glad to find it so promply and manfully rendered. If it is carried out to the close, we shall have no more of these atrocious raids by rebels in Canada.

Hood's Political Failure.—It seems that the present, or rather the late offensive campaign of Hood was actually undertaken as a means of affording aid and comfort to the peace party of the North. Jeff. Davis, himself, confessed so in his speech delivered at Augusta on the 3d inst., just prior to Hood's advance. He said: "We must beat Sherman; we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and so strengthened, *we must push the enemy back to the Ohio, and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion* no puny editorial can give." The peace party must greatly grieve over the ill fortune which has befallen the army of Hood in its desperate effort to aid them. Their newspapers and speakers give abundant evidence of their disappointment.

Rebel Claws.—After Jeff. Davis had delivered his speech at Augusta, Gen. Hardee made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that Hood had told him that "on Tuesday, (4th,) he hoped to lay his claws upon the State road, and having once fixed them there, it was not his intention to let them lose their hold." What a pity it is that Gen. Sherman has so little reverence for rebel claws and rebel intentions.

The Sixth Congressional District.—A Union meeting is to be held this evening at the Bleecker Building, in the Ninth Ward, partly to ratify the nomination of Henry J. Raymond for Congress. The speakers who will be present are Hon. C. A. Phelps, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Judge W. R. Beebe and Mr. Raymond. It will be remembered that Col. Hawkins is also a Union candidate in this District; but we are assured that, so far as Mr. Raymond is concerned, there will be no difficulty in making such arrangements as will lead to the concentration of the vote of the District upon a single candidate.

Amusements.

The Opera.—"Il Poliuto" will be revived at the Academy of Music, this evening, with a very strong cast, including Mme. Zucchi, Signors Marini, Biliani, Bellini, and others.

At the Brooklyn Academy, "Faust" will be given, for the first time, by Maretzek's excellent company.

Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside visited the Broadway theatre last evening, and being recognized as he entered a private box, was received with hearty enthusiasm by the audience, who rose almost *en masse* and saluted him with cheers, the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.

In response to a very earnest call for a speech, the General rose and said that he could not resist responding to so flattering a compliment. He congratulated his hearers and all loyal hearts upon the glorious news from the Valley, and accepted it as an indication of the speedy triumph of the Union arms, and the restoration of peace.

Indiana Sanitary Fair.

Indianapolis, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The receipts at the Indiana Sanitary Fair, just closed, amounted to $40,000.

Letter from the Count Agenor de Gasparin on the Presidential Election.

TRANSLATED BY MARY L. BOOTH.

Valleyres, Sept. 25, 1864.

There are decisive hours in the history of nations. There are hours when mistakes become irreparable, and when good resolutions acquire a scope which exceeds all hopes. One of these hours is about to strike among you. In choosing Mr. Lincoln or Gen. McClellan, you will insure or endanger the result of the noble sacrifices accomplished during the last four years. Such is, at least, the profound and almost unanimous conviction of the friends that you number in Europe. Permit me to give you our reasons.

I feel the more at liberty to do this, inasmuch as your personal quarrels and party questions do not exist to us Europeans; we are interested only in you, in your great cause, in the principles which you represent. In this respect, our suffrage, wholly disinterested, has, perhaps, its value.

This said, I am about to place myself, successively, at the point of view of those who are anxious either for the maintenance of the Union, for the independence of the States, for respect for the Constitution and the laws, for the reëstablishment of peace, or for the abolition of Slavery.

I shall examine, from these different points of view, the Presidential nominations that have been made. I need not remark that, at my distance from you, I cannot know your exact situation at the moment when this letter reaches you. It may be that at that time, either military events, or the internal dissensions which at times break out among your parties on the eve of an election, will have placed in opposition to Mr. Lincoln other Democratic competitors than Gen. McClellan. In that event, my reflections will apply to them, and with tenfold force, for the adversaries of Mr. Lincoln could oppose to him no one who would have the just prestige of the conqueror of Antietam. Suppose in his place one of those peace-at-any-price Democrats who are stopped by no considération of shame or of patriotism, one of those friends of the South who are ready to sign cordially either the recognition of the Richmond Government, or guaranties of slavery, or the perpetual oppression of the free colored race, in what terms would it not be necessary to point out to your nation the danger, the lasting disgrace of such an election. But the greater would be the shame, the more probable would be the success. I like, therefore, to regard, among the possible candidates of the Democratic Party, only the most worthy, the ablest, the most important in all respects. These two names, Lincoln and McClellan, will remain, whatever may happen, the only striking and true personifications of the political contest that is about to open. Let us enter upon the subject.

I. THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

On this point the platform of Gen. McClellan does not differ from that of Mr. Lincoln. I add, at the risk of repeating myself, that if it should be dared to produce other platforms in which the so far advanced work of the reëstablishment of the Union should be rudely sacrificed, such an enormity would doubtless increase Mr. Lincoln's chances. Let us leave these and give our attention to the serious nominations. Now, here we meet perfect agreement concerning the end to be attained—the Union must be maintained.

The means alone differ; while Mr. Lincoln announces that the war will be energetically prosecuted, Gen. McClellan gives us a glimpse of an armistice and the opening of negotiations.

I understand the first policy. The incontestable exhaustion of the South leaves no doubt concerning the results that would thus be obtained. Perseverance, that American virtue, should be the motto of the North, as it is that of Gen. Grant. See what perseverance has already accomplished: through sometimes striking defeats, through offensive vicissitudes and momentary invasions that you have had to endure, you have always advanced, and what you have taken you have never lost. Perseverance has carried back your flag into all the insurgent States, without exception; perseverance has reconquered the Mississippi and New-Orleans; perseverance has taken Vicksburgh; perseverance has taken Atlanta; perseverance will take Richmond.

And it is proposed to you not to persevere!

It is not persevering to offer an armistice and to open negotiations. Upon what basis? The authors take care not to tell you, for they are anxious to trumpet loudly the word peace, without articulating the conditions of peace. These conditions will scarcely be found, and they will sit in vain for whole months around a green table, they will in vain convoke conventions—they will not discover the means of expressing at once what the North wishes and what the North exacts, of decreeing at once Union and Separation, Emancipation and Slavery, the affirmative and the negative.

But this is what they will succeed in doing. The insurrection was in its death struggle, they will restore it to life; it was without resources, they will restore its arms and credit: the army of Grant was at the borders of Richmond, they will withdraw it. I do not say that they will raise the blockade; that they will resuscitate, by the adoption of infamous compromises, the dying cause of Slavery. I should believe myself lacking in the respect that the character of Gen. McClellan deserves, should I suppose that he would welcome really, seriously, certain overtures. Notwithstanding, the mere fact of his election would have such a significance that he would be carried further than he imagines to-day. These popular impulses are terrible; the reaction once commenced in the direction of peace at any price, of the Union at any price, of concessions at any price, no one knows how far he will go. Pretensions and perhaps acts of cowardice will then ensue, the very thought of which causes us to blush for shame. Men will not fear, be sure, to propose, to discuss guaranties in favor of slavery.

In any case, the demoralization which now exists at the South, will be transferred to the North. The North will be given up to divisions, to intrigues; having no longer before it a simple and perspicuous end to pursue, it will imperfectly resist the fanatical unanimity of the South. It is the North that will appear to be conquered. It is to the North that the law will appear to be dictated.

And would the reëstablishment of the Union be thus effected? It is difficult to believe it. The South strengthened, snatched from the extreme peril which is pressing upon it; the South delivered from the armies of Grant and Sherman; the South suddenly recovering what it lacked, resources, prospects, enthusiastic encouragement—the South doubtless would not become more accommodating. It would refuse to return to the Union, or it would set such conditions on its return that it would be morally impossible for the conqueror to consent to wear this ignominious yoke. The South would gain what it is important to-day for it to gain—time, opportunities, material aid, alliances—and the change of position once wrought, the rôles once inverted, it would let fall all this parade of conferences, of conventions, of compromises, to affect definitely the attitude of an independent Power.

There, put to flight, you would perceive that you had let loose the prey while it was in your grasp; that you had abandoned your strong position of 1864, to take a very weak one in 1865. Then (I broach a hypothesis which I hope will never be a reality) you would be no longer what you are to-day. A great national effort is not thus suspended with impunity; a descent is not made with impunity into the suspicious path of compromise. After having discussed I know not what propositions on the subject of a savory, the North would have ceased to be the champion of a noble principle; it would have lowered itself, and he who lowers himself weakens himself. Those sympathies which make its power would be withdrawn or rendered lukewarm. It would lose at the same time its place on the fields of battle, and on the ground of justice and honor.

Gen. McClellan does not desire this, I know, and I know also that he runs a great risk of causing it. To strengthen the South, to weaken the North, to sacrifice in a day what has been bought with so much blood—this is not the way to reëstablish the Union. Why do not those who talk so much of Union and peace in their platforms tell us a word of the conditions of Union and peace? Because they cannot point them out without ruining their platforms. In order that these platforms may remain standing, they are condemned to keep silence on the only important question. On the day that they should write in them certain things, the South would be indignant, and the so-much-promised opening of negotiations would become impossible; on the day that they should dare to write in them other things, public opinion in the North and throughout the world would raise so formidable a protest that they could not even attempt to pursue by this path the reëstablishment of the Union.

II. THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATES.

This is the second pretension of the adversaries of Mr. Lincoln. They make themselves in opposition to him champions of the independence of the separate States. They do not wish a conquest to be made of the South, the South to be treated as a subjugated country; the South to be deprived of its constitutional rights, its free participation in the conduct of general affairs.

This would be admirable if Mr. Lincoln had not anticipated them on all these points. Yes the idea of conquering the South, of reducing the vanquished States to a provisionally inferior position, has had partisans in the North. Terrible plans have even been supported, tending to nothing less than the effacing of a vast dispossession in the South, and the substitution of one population for another. But who has combatted these propositions, not less insensate than barbarous? Mr. Lincoln.

He has done more; not contented with rejecting evil, he has accomplished good. He has not confined his own system to the vague declarations of a platform; he has converted it into practical decisions, which are already beginning to be executed. The rebellious States scarcely returned to the Union, the rebellious States regain the plenitude of their rights. Provided that they renounce rebellion and slavery (two words that mean the same thing,) they resume on the spot their former condition. They elect their legislatures, their former representatives to Congress, they choose their representatives to the President, in a participate in the election of the President, in a word, they find themselves again on a footing of absolute equality toward the States which they have so unjustly combatted. An admirable spectacle, and one which the world contemplates to-day for the first time—liberty survives civil war, and the Constitu-

Letter from the Count Agenor de Gasparin on the Presidential Election. (continued)

tion, which has been violated, is restored by the very hands which violated it.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only restored the Union, he has founded it anew. Before the war, the Union was a confederation of States, each of which could withdraw from it at will. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which no State can leave without committing a crime. Before the war, the Union was a pact, which each party could break at will. Mr. Lincoln has made it a law, which no one can violate with impunity. Before the war, the Union was a contract, which each party could annul at will. Mr. Lincoln has made it a fundamental law, which no one can touch without sacrilege. Before the war, the Union was a league, which each party could dissolve at will. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which no one can destroy without parricide.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew, he has founded it on the only solid basis, on the only basis which can assure its duration—on the basis of liberty. Before the war, the Union was a compact between free States and slave States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by liberty. Before the war, the Union was a league between white States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by equality. Before the war, the Union was a pact between masters, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by justice.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, he has founded it on the basis of Christianity. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the Gospel. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the fear of God.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty and Christianity, he has founded it on the basis of fraternity. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by love. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by charity.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity and fraternity, he has founded it on the basis of sacrifice. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the blood of martyrs. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the cross.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity and sacrifice, he has founded it on the basis of the resurrection. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the resurrection. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the resurrection.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity, sacrifice and the resurrection, he has founded it on the basis of the eternal. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the eternal. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the eternal.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity, sacrifice, the resurrection and the eternal, he has founded it on the basis of the infinite. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the infinite. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the infinite.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity, sacrifice, the resurrection, the eternal and the infinite, he has founded it on the basis of the absolute. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the absolute. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the absolute.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity, sacrifice, the resurrection, the eternal, the infinite and the absolute, he has founded it on the basis of the perfect. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the perfect. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the perfect.

Mr. Lincoln has done more; he has not only founded the Union anew on the basis of liberty, Christianity, fraternity, sacrifice, the resurrection, the eternal, the infinite, the absolute and the perfect, he has founded it on the basis of the divine. Before the war, the Union was a league between States, which could not last. Mr. Lincoln has made it a nation, which can only live by the divine. Before the war, the Union was a pact between men, which could not

tion emerges unscathed from the furnace of battle, stronger, purer, freed from a great stain. Usually, it is not slavery that perishes in these furnaces.

To-morrow, if the war should terminate under Mr. LINCOLN by the definitive triumph of the North, no military dictatorship would be founded; no grave usurpation would be found introduced into the Constitution; the gradual reduction of the army and the expenditure would be pursued; the primitive bias, that is, the reestablishment of the free and legal régime, so audaciously violated by the South, would receive its accomplishment. Under the Presidency of a General, would it be the same? Would not the idea of remolding institutions in a military direction, and of retaining a large standing army, be more likely to prevail? I know not. But it is allowable, at least, to put the question, and to manifest surprise at this transposition of parts, by virtue of which Mr. LINCOLN is found accused of tending to the oppression of the South, to the diminution of the general liberties—in a word, to dictatorship.

III. RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

These dictatorial tendencies have been already manifested, it is said, and the present President has several times adopted measures which were not strictly legal.

Mr. LINCOLN is not infallible. His acts are not all excellent, and he himself would be the first to confess it. But let me tell you the effect that is produced upon us, from our European point of view, by these partial errors, which I do not hesitate to acknowledge and regret.

Here is a government engaged in an armed struggle with the most formidable rebellion of which human annals make mention; this rebellion took its rise in a vast treason for which the way had been paved by a goodly number of those who were directing affairs at the moment when Mr. LINCOLN was elected. It had for its almost constant point of support complicities which betrayed to the South the secret of the operations meditated against it; at the moment when the South was most in need of efficient aid, there arose, now resistance to the conscription, then the hideous and bloody New-York riot, then manifestoes designed, as it seemed, to restore courage to the rebels, and announce to them that the war could not be sustained. Well, this Government, thus attacked, has not suspended for a single day the national liberties. We receive the American journals, and we know whether they are restricted in blaming, and in terms the violence of which at times confounds us, the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, his person, his intentions. Have not both Houses of Congress sat every year during long months, and have not their discussions taken place in broad daylight? Have the legislative assemblies of the separate States been subjected to an exceptional régime? Have the parties that divide America lost the right of convoking immense meetings, and of discussing there all the interests of the country? Have men ceased to speak, to publish, to organize? We Europeans have not perceived it.

Let us ask in what consists the *tyranny* of Mr. LINCOLN. Convinced that the complaints of his adversaries are not without foundation, we strongly approve of pointing out the evil, (it is always necessary to keep a good watch over liberty,) but we permit ourselves to add, never, in the memory of man, has any Government less abused measures of public safety. Those immense conflicts of public opinion that mingle with the noise of battles; that political existence that is maintained entire through an unexampled crisis; that supreme reign of the Constitution, the law, of liberty, which the extreme peril of the nation has not suspended—all these strike us with astonishment, and, I confess, with admiration. Is it fully certain that Gen. MCCLELLAN, if he had occupied Mr. LINCOLN'S place, would have confined himself like him to a few partial excesses of power? Is it fully certain that he would not have yielded to the temptation of saying, "Before everything, let us save the country; it is for the cannon to speak; for a time, the military power must rule; let us veil for a day or two the Statute of Liberty!"

Civilians are good at times, and I counsel America, if she does not wish to make acquaintance with and to enter a path where the peccadilloes of Mr. LINCOLN will soon seem very trifling to her, not to attempt at the present time presidencies of generals.

IV. THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

I have just written the holy word *peace*, and do not write it without emotion. God preserve me from ever uttering a single word that could impel to war! I hold war in abhorrence, and apart from that which defends the national existence against the enemy, without or within, I see very few cases in which war is not a crime.

But of the two candidates for the approaching Presidency, which is the champion of peace? This is the question; permit me to examine it:

To consider only the platforms, it is clear that Gen. MCCLELLAN represents peace. Did not some, who, indeed, go farther than he, talk of "peace at any price" in the bosom of the Chicago Convention? One thing, however, places me in doubt—the men who since the beginning unceasingly talked of peace, have been the great agents of war. Had it not been for the peace party, blood would not have flowed in torrents.

When the rebellion of the South—that criminal attempt without excuse and without pretext—occurred to protest against a regular election which seemed to threaten the future conquests of slavery, what was it necessary to do to prevent or promptly arrest the war? To discourage the South, to oppose to its taking up arms the unanimous indignation of the civilized world. The friends of peace then followed another course. They invented that exceptional measure which, on the morrow of the insurrection, transformed the insurgents into belligerents. The South was thus sustained and stimulated; it had ports for revictualing; it had the right to purchase arms; it found itself in a privileged position when no territory in rebellion had, until then, enjoyed. When, later and repeatedly, the South appeared bordering on discouragement, who cheered and replaced its weapons in its hands? Again the friends of peace. To hear them, the North was wearied—divided; the war could not long be prosecuted; the blockade was about to be raised; the foreign Powers were on the point of recognizing the South; it was only necessary to hold out a little while, to gain a few successes, to furnish to the friends of peace in America and in Europe time to conquer a miserable remnant of abolition prejudice.

At every new faltering of the South, came new promises of peace to produce their habitual effect, to perpetuate the war. And the war has thus lasted, thanks to the friends of peace; and now the South has spent its last dollar, called its last man into the ranks, and the same *pacific* cry still resounds—"Do not yield; we are preparing to recognize you; we are about to come to your aid!" The Government at Richmond knows that this is not a romance—that Government which has verified with bitterness, in its official documents, the series of disappointed hopes that has sustained its resistance.

Now, of all the means employed to prolong the war, the most powerful I dare affirm, is the appearance of a candidate opposed to Mr. LINCOLN. It is impossible to say more clearly to the South that before long, provided it succeeds in holding out, its situation will be totally changed.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN will have a meaning which no one will fail to understand. Everyone will know that the war is to be energetically continued to the end; that this war which aims neither at oppression nor conquest, will succeed in reestablishing the empire of the Constitution, and in destroying slavery. That the definitive victory may be delayed, that partial reverses may again occur, is evident; but it is not less evident that the North will advance as it always has advanced, in spite of delays and reverses; that it will advance without ever drawing back, and that it will attain the end.

The election of a Democratic candidate, whether it is wished or not, will have a very different signification. It will announce at least an armistice and the raising of the siege of Richmond. It will open to the hopes of the South chances ill-denied, and, therefore, the more perilous. One does not display peace before the eyes of a people, to withdraw it on the morrow. There will be a long interval of intrigues, of conventions, of discussions on compromises. During this time, the prestige of the North will diminish, simple affairs will become complicated, questions of principle will be effaced before questions of utility.

And will peace be reëstablished? It is not probable. I honor Gen. MCCLELLAN and his friends too much to believe that they will be willing to subscribe to the pretensions of the South. They cannot, they will not buy peace at the price of their honor; they will not sign the charter of slavery. Should they sign it, the war, adjourned perhaps, would be only the more terrible. It would break out afresh, this time inexpiable; for the cause of Abolition, at the point which it has reached, would not long resign itself to defeat. May God preserve the United States from this sinister pacification which would leave subsisting the true quarrel, which would leave alive the true enemy! The war, thus suppressed by a falsehood, would break out everywhere and on every occasion, as I need not demonstrate. Instead of war, you would have the *state of war*, the taking up of arms at every moment, the South and the North unceasingly on the alert, the necessity of great standing armies, and, in the end, the renewal of the present conflict in conditions a hundred times worse.

There is nothing so pacific on earth as firmness. We end questions only by resolving them. The South in rebellion has put the question of Slavery; it is necessary, it is absolutely necessary, that it should be resolved. Without this there will be patched-up reconciliations—there will be nothing in earnest. Among the American people—and this is to their honor—compromises negotiated at the expense of humanity and justice have never served and will never serve as a lasting basis of peace.

V. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

We accost here the fundamental difference that exists between the platform of Gen. MCCLELLAN and that of Mr. LINCOLN. The last platform is known; written in advance in the acts of the present President, it would not be possible for him to disavow it, even though he should have the weakness to wish to do so. In what, then, is Gen. MCCLELLAN distinguished from him? Concerning the maintenance of the Union he is quite as inflexible as Mr. LINCOLN. Concerning the return of the rebellious States to the Union, he would not succeed in being more conciliating; to suppress confiscations, to reestablish all rights immediately, to restore in full the political existence of the States, is to go as far as it is possible to go. There remains, consequently, a single article—the great one, that which caused the South to revolt, that which is at the bottom of the present crisis, that which constitutes its nobleness after having constituted its peril—the article of slavery.

The concessions of Gen. MCCLELLAN bear evidently on this article. To yield anything that Mr. LINCOLN does not yield, he must yield this. He avoides speaking of it, but his silence is an acknowledgment.

I cannot tell with what bitter sadness I trace these lines. What! so many sorrows wasted, so many sacrifices without result, so much blood shed in vain! An! we understood these sorrows so long as they promised to be fruitful. Amidst these ruins, these throes, a magnificent work was accomplished; a work of moral resurrection, of return to good, of uprising. We were not astonished at the sight of the misery that you endured; all progress costs tears, and it is well worth what it costs. But to have the tears without the progress, to arrest the painful effort of uprising at the moment when it is about to end, and to keep all of the crisis except the noble conquest which was on the point of crowning it—this is what we will accept at no price.

And let no one lull himself with illusions. It is everywhere repeated "Slavery is dead; whatever may be done, it will not rise again." Slavery dies hard. Why, then, if this question is decided in fact, does it constitute the great difficulty? Why does not Gen. MCCLELLAN accord himself the satisfaction of speaking of it, like Mr. LINCOLN? Why has not Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, who certainly does not lack sagacity, and who knows what progress sympathy for the South would make in Europe if Slavery were out of the question—why has he never uttered an official word that promises the abolition of Slavery, under any form whatever? Because the South still clings to Slavery to-day as on the day when it rose in rebellion.

I know not whether, in these times, when adroitness of language is carried very far, a formula will not be found that will seem to promise abolition, and will refuse, in reality, a formula that the North and the South may sign in order to constitute a state of *peace*. I affirm only that the present abolition, that the decisive acts of Mr. LINCOLN, that the bills passed by Congress, that the principles of emancipation clearly laid down for the Border States and for the Insurgent States—I affirm that all these would not be secured for a moment by the negotiators of the South. They would treat only on condition of the retraction of all these.

Would they treat? In truth, I believe too much in the patriotism of Gen. MCCLELLAN and of those numerous Democrats who defended, like him, the cause of the country before yielding to the recent impulse, not to put this question. In my opinion, the General would finally recoil from the disgust of such a negotiation. But by what right, in this case, would the United States have been disturbed? By what right would the military operations have been interrupted and obstructed? Would there not have been in this only a wretched competition, a deplorable party quarrel?

Parties! They disappeared in the midst of your national outburst. This was the beauty of this outburst. The South was not ignorant of it; besides, it had always numbered the reorganization of your Democratic party among its most wished-for victories. It counts, alas! on the political divisions of the North at least as much as upon the regiments of LEE. It depends only on the North forever to destroy these hopes—to cast a vote that would, perhaps, cause the defences of Richmond to fall. Why is not your first unanimity again found among you? A general outburst of the North, and all would be ended, and real peace conquered. The South would not be long in congratulating itself on this quite as much as you.

The Democratic party has just been recalled to life! Is there still a Democratic party? If the point in question is to dispute places, I grant it; but if it is to secure the ascendancy of principles, I deny it. No party among you maintains, to my knowledge, the anarchical right of secession, and transforms the Slavery Rebellion of the South into a struggle *for national independence*.

No party fails to recognize the consequences which the recognition of the South would involve in its train; none thinks of cutting in two the valley of the Mississippi, of founding among you permanent and endemic war, in the place of accidental war; none aspires to a situation in which armies would observe each other across an ideal frontier, and in which the South, become necessarily the *protegé* of a European Power, would introduce the daily action of the Old World into the affairs of the New.

Lastly, as to slavery itself, and although the Democrats are unhappily more disposed to yield on this point, no party, if I except your *Copperheads*, has remained a stranger to the teachings of these four years. What intelligent man in America does not now understand that slavery is the enemy, that nothing will be ended if an end is not made of slavery?

No important reason, therefore, hinders the Presidential election of 1864 from having a character of impulse, of powerful accord, and is some sort patriotic unanimity, which would insure, better than all negotiations, the completion of the war. Shall I confess it, we Europeans, strangers to your secondary quarrels, and who see only the great question, we have always believed in two Presidential terms for Mr. LINCOLN. The first, in our opinion, should resolve the military problem; the second, the political problem. It it not too much to maintain the same direction for eight years when the point in question is to subdue a gigantic insurrection, and to reorganize such a country as yours.

How forget, besides, that in calling to power a Democratic Administration, you will introduce intestine conflict, and, consequently, powerlessness, into the very bosom of your Government during the whole interval that will separate the coming election from the installation of the new President? These four or five months are of incalculable importance. What will the management of your affairs become, what will the direction of your armies become, suspended as it were between an expiring, disavowed policy, thenceforth without a prospect for the future, and a future policy as yet incapable of realization! JEFFERSON DAVIS will make a good use of these four or five months of contention, distrust and moral anarchy.

American patriots, you will set a noble example by immolating a little dissatisfaction, a few rivalries, even a few honorable preferences, in order to terminate gloriously what you have begun! See what results await you; they are present, before you, within your grasp.

Peace will be reëstablished. The natural outburst of the North, the national reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, is a heavy blow, under which the last resistance of an exhausted and discouraged rebellion will soon succumb.

The Union will re-appear stronger than it was four years ago, for it will have rejected from its bosom the malady that was consuming it. Slavery will have perished, you will have accomplished the greatest work of modern times, all who have a heart will applaud you for it, and God will shed upon you His best blessings.

Another marvel—your political liberty will have survived one of those crises in which everything usually perishes; you will have maintained your institutions, while purifying them; you can enter with manly resolution upon the progressive reduction of your army and your expenditures, and the loyal payment of your debts.

You will have grown in the struggle. Through sacrifices and sufferings the uprising will be wrought. You will be, as it were, surprised, on emerging from this long tempest, in which Slavery alone will have perished, to see what relief its disappearance will have brought to your general policy, to your internal existence, to the relations of the North and the South.

Yes, the South itself will experience unheard-of relief. Less guilty than unfortunate, it walked bowed beneath the weight of an accursed institution, and of those hereditary prejudices which it always engenders, to which we should ourselves be subject did we inhabit Virginia or Florida. The resurrection of the South by contact with liberty, the revival of the fine cultivation of the South, the invasion of the South by European immigration and capital, this is what we shall be permitted to see, after having seen the South resume all its constitutional liberties, on the morrow of its defeat.

Do you desire Union? Do you desire peace? Do you desire the abolition of Slavery? Do you desire the liberty, the greatness of the United States? Decide.

A. DE GASPARIN.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. F. B. CARPENTER'S picture, representing the Cabinet-meeting at which President LINCOLN promulgated for the first time his Emancipation Proclamation, is now on exhibition in this city. It will repay an examination. The subject possesses great interest, and will improve with the growing civilization of the age. Public virtue must always be satisfied with an act that contemplates the happiness of a down-trodden race, and no more fitting subject for the brush of an artist can be found than the illustration of those great principles of human freedom which, in this moment of intense conviction, have happily actuated the minds of some of our best and most prominent statesmen. The subject chosen by Mr. CARPENTER does not lend itself to any other treatment than that which he has bestowed upon it. The picture will be viewed with satisfaction by succeeding generations for its special merits of portraiture. When slavery has become a surprise and a horror to everyone in the land; when the Proclamation of President LINCOLN has passed into history as a splendid trophy of a sanguinary war; when the gratitude of a people that no longer knows a bondsman reverts to the heroes that made them glorious, then will such a canvas be gazed upon with respectful admiration, and the features that are familiar to us to-day be regarded as typical of a stronger race of men than the world can always claim for its leaders.

The scene chosen by Mr. CARPENTER is the Cabinet Chamber of the Executive Mansion. It is reproduced with scrupulous accuracy of detail, but without excessive elaboration. Mr. LINCOLN is seated at the head of a matter-of-fact table, and is surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, seriously disposed. The coloring is good, and the several heads are finely modeled. The flesh tints are free from the exaggerated pinkiness of the modern school, and have even in their freshness the mobility of life. Several of the portraits possess remarkable merits, notably those of the President, of Mr. SEWARD (who is speaking with much animation,) of Mr. WELLES and of Judge BATES. The entire series indeed may be regarded as a felicitous success. Industry and frequent intercourse with the personages represented could alone have secured the characteristic individuality of so many important actors. The artist, we learn, occupied an apartment in the White House during the painting of the picture, and had every facility for studying the subjects from the life. His success is unquestionable.

The painting will shortly be removed from the Crayon Gallery, where it is now on exhibition. It is to be engraved by Mr. RITCHIE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatche to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The miserable Copperhead calumny regarding the President's salary has already been fully exploded; but to make the documentary evidence absolutely complete, I subjoin the following letter from Mr. HAZARDING, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a communication on this point.:

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1864.

W. P. Fessenden, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me whether President LINCOLN has ever drawn his salary in gold, since the passage of the law making greenbacks a legal tender? Respectfully yours,

HENRY B. CHILDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 17, 1864.

SIR: Your letter making the inquiry "whether President LINCOLN has ever drawn his salary in gold since the passage of the law making greenbacks a legal tender," has been received.

By law, all warrants for the payment of moneys must be submitted to the Assistant-Secretary for examination, before they are signed by the Secretary, and all such warrants are examined by me before the signature of the Secretary is attached.

The President's salary is paid monthly, by warrant. All the warrants in favor of the President have been drawn in precisely the same form as the warrants to pay the soldiers, and all payments to the President have been made in precisely the same money as is paid to the soldiers.

I state, therefore, emphatically, that the President has never been paid in gold or silver since the suspension of specie payments; and, further, that there is no circumstance connected with any payments to the President from the Treasury that gives the slightest color to the charge that he has been paid in one kind of money and the soldiers in another. I will add that the President spoke to the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, about investing some surplus funds, and converting some 7-30 Treasury notes, for which he subscribed in 1861, and the whole matter was placed in my hands. A portion of the funds furnished me were certificates of deposits of moneys with the Treasurer of the United States at five per cent. interest. These were paid in legal-tender notes, or "greenbacks." Another portion was several Treasury drafts for his salary, also paid in legal-tender notes, which the President had allowed to remain undrawn for many months, thereby losing a large amount of interest, and by which the Treasury was benefitted.

When I called upon him to ask in relation to the character of the securities he desired, he replied, "Exercise your own discretion; I wish to put whatever I have to invest in the securities of the Government." I purchased at market rates bonds known as "1881s," had his 7-30 notes converted, and the whole amount now lies in the Treasury vault, no report having yet been made to him of my action, nor has he referred to the matter in any manner during the many interviews I have necessarily had with him since the date of our conversation above referred to in May or June last. I am Sir, very respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Acting Secretary.

HENRY B. CHILDS, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE DRAFT.

The subjoined correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Would you please to answer the following questions?

It is stated that many of the men recently drafted have failed to report, having run off or hid themselves.

Are such persons credited to the quota of the city?

Second. In case men drafted under the late call fail to report, will you order a new draft to supply the places of such deserters?

Very great anxiety exists among my constituents to know your decision on the above points.

Would you oblige by prompt reply?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. LLOYD.

The following is the reply of the Provost-Marshal-General:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1864.

Drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not credited on the quota.

A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

THEO. MCMURTRIE, Captain and A. A. G.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day:

JAMES KYLE, Company B, Second Artillery.

JOHN REDURAD, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue decided that:

"Deeds of partition between tenants in common, are not deeds or conveyances by which title to real estate is conveyed, nor does a consideration pass between the parties, but the object of the deed is simply to limit and define the rights of the respective parties; therefore, they are not chargeable with stamp duties."

Dispatches to the Associated Press

A SWISS CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The President has recognized JOSEPH NICHOLAS ADELRICH BENZIGER as Consul for the Swiss Confederation at Cincinnati, for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; also, HENRI ENDRES as Vice-Consul of the same Government at Chicago, for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Northern Illinois.

TRIAL OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH AIDING THE REBELS.

The trial of one hundred and fifty persons recently arrested in Washington and Baltimore, on the charge of furnishing goods to the rebels, commenced to-day before a commission, of which Gen. DODDLEDAY is President. The first case taken up was that of JOHNSON & SETTON, a business firm in this city. The principal witness was PARDON WORSLEY, a resident of Massachusetts when the war broke out, who testified that he was officially employed to discover blockade-runners, and also to obtain information in the Valley from MOSBY and other rebels. As a means to this end, he peddled goods among them; some of which he purchased from the firm, who were informed of his contraband trading, but not of the objects of it, nor that he was a detective.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.—It was OAKEY HALL, Esq., who was nominated for *District-Attorney* on Wednesday by the "Federal Unionists," and Mr. HENRY W. GENET was, at the same time, nominated for County Clerk, as will be seen per notice of the above party.

A Dispatch from Gen. Breckinridge—Ten Freight Cars Destroyed by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The *Journal* learns that Gen. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE telegraphs that Col. CHARLES S. HANSON, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the late campaign of Gen. BURBRIDGE, is doing so well that his recovery is beyond doubt.

On Tuesday morning a band of guerrillas attacked and destroyed a train of two freights on the Nashville and North Western railroad en route from Nashville to Johnsonville. The engineer was killed.

Gen. STONEMAN has been exchanged and arrived at Atlanta.

Gens. BLAIR, CUTT, and SMITH were among yesterday's arrivals at the Gait House.

Disaster to the Steamer Oriental.

HOLMES' HOLE via WOOD'S HOLE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The steamer *Oriental*, GARDNER, from New-Orleans, for Boston, ran ashore on the eastern edge of the Hedge Fence at 9 o'clock last night, and remained hard aground at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 19.

An entire change in the directorship of the Great Western Railway is announced. The new directors are as follows: THOS. C. STREET, of Niagara, M. P. P.; Hon. WM. MCMASTER, of Toronto; D. MCINNIS, of Hamilton, and CHAS. HUNT, of London, C. W.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, I made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargaining.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Second-hand Safes for Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, At NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

New Sewing Machines

To RENT AND FOR SALE. V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 488 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the readers of this "notice" cannot get a box of PILLS or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

Premature Decay of Physical Powers, arising from abuses and excesses—new and reliable treatment—in report of the Howard Association—sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

At the Michigan State Fair, Just Closed, the first premium for the best family sewing machine, and the first premium for the best machine work was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, M.D., gives the best Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 Broadway, N.Y.; 1509 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For Sale—An interest in a manufactory of light metallic machines, requiring but a moderate capital, and very profitable. Help and machinery in perfect order. Apply to JOHN JUST, No. 33 Spruce-st.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Bucskin Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $5. Boots of every description equally low.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls. Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BULL—UPHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the Alamson M. E. Church, by Rev. William P. Corbitt, Mr. ISAAC W. BULL, of Orange County, and Miss MARY, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Udell, Esq., of this City.

DEGROOT—ELTON.—At Elton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, HENRY F. DEGROOT and MARY ELTON, daughter of the late Robert H. Elton, Esq. No cards.

FAGIN—DYER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Lounsbury, ALFRED C. FAGIN and CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Wm. Coxe Dusenbery, Esq., all of this City.

JUDSON—ALLEN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, WILLIAM B. JUDSON, of New-York City, and HARRIET ANNA ALLEN, of Hackensack, N. J.

SYLVESTER—LESTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the residence of John Coger, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I., FERDINAND A. SYLVESTER, of New-York, and EMMA A. LESTER, of the former place. No cards.

LOTZ—SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., THEODORE B. LOTZ, of Flatbush, L. I., and GERTRUDE V., daughter of the late Charles Smith, of this City.

NORRIS—ROMANES.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., HENRY NORRIS and GEORGINA ROMANES.

TAYLOR—MERRER.—At Perth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. E. C. Taylor, ISAAC S. TAYLOR, son of the officiating clergyman, and EMMA J. MERRER, all of Perth. No cards.

WELDON—BAILEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, in the Church of the Nativity, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. E. S. Bailey and Rev. J. S. Hobart Brown, JOHN WELDON, Jr., of New-York, and Miss AVA BAILEY, of the former place.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, SUSAN MAY, infant daughter of Charles H. and Phœbe J. Atkins.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its parents, No. 383 Grove-st., Jersey City, this (Friday) afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock.

BERRIEN.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, EZRA N. BERRIEN, aged 74 years.

The funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, this day, (Friday,) Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the train that arrives at Stamford at 11 o'clock.

BOARDMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, CHARLES ISAAC, son of William and Anna S. Borden, aged 2 months.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

BULKLEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, from injuries received in the accident on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Oct. 16, JAMES E. BULKLEY, son of George Bulkley, of Southport, Conn., aged 23 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church at Southport, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The train for New-Haven that leaves 27th-st. at 11:30 A. M. will arrive in time for the services. A return train will leave Southport at 6 P. M. Friends and classmates are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be ready at the depot.

CONTRELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, after a painful and lingering illness, JULIA ANN, wife of Charles C. Contrell, and daughter of Joseph Snyder, Esq., of Astoria, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, FRANCES SUTHERLAND LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Edward Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Mr. Montgomery's,) corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., without further invitation.

PERRIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, in West Hoboken, N. J., HENRIETTE, wife of James Frederick Perrin, in the 62d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Frederick Perrin, of Brooklyn, Alphonse Perrin, of West Hoboken, and of her son-in-law, William Pollock, of Elizabeth, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, A. Perrin, Spring-st., West Hoboken, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 23d inst., without further notice. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 2½ o'clock, to convey friends coming from the City.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, JOHN RICHARDS, in his 81st year.

His funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 14 5th st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, JAMES VARNUM, son of James W. and Margaret V. Underhill, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 13 East 22d-st., on Friday, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 20, CLARA G., youngest daughter of Robert Walton, aged 14 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral service at the residence of her father, No. 384 Cumberland-st. this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, DANIEL WIGHT, of Troy, N. Y., aged 71 years, of serous apoplexy

His remains have been taken to Troy for interment, where his funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Oct. 22.

GLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The members will please meet at their Hall on Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our departed member, MICHAEL HENRY DALY. Requiem Mass at St. Paul's Church, 50th-st. and 9th-av.

JAS. P. TRAVERS, President.

CHARLES BRADY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS beg to inform the literary public that they have become the proprietors of the

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,

which will henceforth be published by them. The present editors,

Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.,

under whose control the REVIEW has gained new life and brilliancy during the past year, will continue to have the entire editorial charge of its pages. Letters relating to the editorial department may be addressed either to Charles E. Norton, Esq., Cambridge, Mass., or to the Publishers. Business letters should be addressed directly to the Publishers.

The price of the previously published numbers of the REVIEW will remain $1 25 each. Orders for the numbers of the present year will be promptly filled upon receipt. The October number, just issued, and containing Prof. Lowell's admirable paper, "The Next General Election," and other important and timely articles, will be mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of $1 25.

The prospectus and announcement of the features of the REVIEW for the year 1865 will soon be made. The present publishers will use their best efforts in co-operating with the editors to maintain the high character which the REVIEW has ever enjoyed.

The unsettled accounts of the REVIEW remain in the hands of its late proprietors, Messrs. CROSBY & NICHOLS, to whom payment should be made of all sums due prior to this date.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

CLOTHING.

PART OF THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST MADE STOCK OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS EVER MANUFACTURED, IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL, FOR THIRTY DAYS, BY LONGSTREET, BRADFORD & CO., AT NO. 374 BROADWAY, AT HALF THE PRICES ASKED BY THE RETAIL DEALERS.

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The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

Goldsmith

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.,
NO. 768 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—All who enter their names prior to Nov. 1, will be received for the ensuing term at one-half the regular charges.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
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OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College.

MISS JENNEDY'S
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Open Sept. 12.

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Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

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FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—M. A. GRIEUMARD, Institutrice, graduate de l'Universitie Imperiale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons, competent lessons in the French language. Please call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763. Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 982 Broadway.

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THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 45th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 3. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 16th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars of the Principal.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

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TEACHERS.

WANTED A CLASSICAL TEACHER FOR a school near city; interview Saturday; gentleman Latin, French and German; lady for English, French and several other teachers wanted; a French family near city; servant who can speak French. All who seek positions from J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A GRADUATE—A PRINCIPAL OF AN Academy for several years—a good disciplinarian and a successful teacher, would take charge of a classical school, or take an interest in one already established. Address X. Y., Station D, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A. and Surgeon Glover Perrin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Surgeon-General stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable pre-requisite to appointment.
There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

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WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
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MILITARY.—WANTED, NINE NAVAL VOLteer two-year papers; also, six four-year Marine Corps. Apply to THOMAS NEWTON, No. 6 Wall-st., first floor, rear office.

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The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILES. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

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HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE DEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 9 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

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Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
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ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT DOUBLE Engine, just been overhauled; cylinder 7x15; price $400. Can be seen at the machine shop, No. 350 West 42d-st. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

WANTED—FOUR FORTY-INCH CYLINDER boilers, with return flues, thirty-five feet long, or as near this size as possible. Apply to E. R. BENNET, No. 164 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
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ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company, for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at $5 per share.

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Secretary—E. WESTERVELT,.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—D. CORNELL,.....Story Farm.

PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 14th inst., took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.
Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney.
The office and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

E. C. STEDMAN,
STOCK BROKER,
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
Oil Stocks and Interests at private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¾ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 21 John-st., New-York, on, and after Oct 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. TOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. B. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom any information can be obtained on the subject.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par (55.)
In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested, a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 31, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIED-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.
CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.
Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.
The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.
TRUSTEES,
HON. DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. L. CUMMINS, Esq.
SOLICITOR,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. HOWES & MACY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.
MANAGER,
MR. JULIEN DEBY.

This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United State Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Best Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.
The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ½ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.
The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway. H. J. MESSENGER.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH & EAST RIVER R. R. COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of this company, held Oct. 18, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Francis Skiddy, William B. Stewart,
Moses H. Grinnell, Edward R. Phelps,
Thomas T. Davis, Theron R. Butler,
David Dows, Charles G. Cornell,
Thurlow Weed, John A. Cooke,
Charles Burkhalter, Augustus L. Brown,
John Butler, Jr.
Also for inspectors of election
Cummings H. Tucker,
Henry W. Smith,
William R. Anthony.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, John Butler, J

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
Ship.		
QUEEN—building	2,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	Grace.
ERIN	3,018	Howe.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,272	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,700	.....

Leave the Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Steerage ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Private ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	31

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR..... (building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,783, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL SEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 tons	800-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,200 tons	800-horse power
EUGENIE	(Building)	850-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	800-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,000-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $125
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. 18 & LIS & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship JAMES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 17 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
FUSO—SEELY,
Capt. J. H. Seely, U. S. N. R. S.
Will leave Pier No. 9 (old No. 3) North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unsurpassed accommodations $80. No freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROSWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geoage W. Cuccu, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEAMEN.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR. ..... JONES.
Nov. 14 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TIMLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master.
Will leave Pier ——— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DELANOING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
WM. WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Sapon, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway
The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. Lawrence, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov 9 at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—From Pier No 50 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt CHARLES, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FREEMAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 26. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship REGIA, Capt. MACALLAY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hampton, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wunneld at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7, 30, 8:30, 9, 3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
4 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Accommodation Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 1:30 A. M., and 4.6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.
A massmeeting of the above-Association, to ratify our Union nominations, will be held at their Headquarters, Twenty-first Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 445 4th-av., FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
Hon. JAS. R. ALLAIRE,
Hon. WM. CURTIS NOYES,
Hon. CHAS. P. WHITEHEAD.
Singing by the Anderson Union Glee Club.
All Union citizens are respectfully invited to attend.
THOMAS MURPHY, President
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS—TEN SIZES, for celebrations, decorations and victories. Lincoln and Johnson CAMPAIGN FLAGS, in any quantity, by the manufacturer, SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!
READ "THE CITIZEN"
of this week.
THE RAILROADS vs THE PEOPLE!
See "The Citizen" on the Laws regulating the City Railroads, and the violation of these Laws by the Companies.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF CORRUPTION BY CITY OFFICIALS.
Read "The Citizen"
FOR AN ARRAY OF PUBLIC ROBBERIES.
Poisoned water from City wells analyzed by the Sanitary Bureau!
And for a great variety of important and interesting matter,
READ "THE CITIZEN"
Published at the office of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, and may be had at all newspaper stands.

"MY LOVE IS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD;" "Not Just Before the Battle, Mother;" "I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best;" "Young Eph's Lament;" "Soldier's Happy Return," Mazurka. Each 30c., mailed. Musical instruments repaired. Send stamp for price list. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

EXCELSIOR BOOK FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE or Cornet, contains Young Eph's Lament, Faust March and Waltzes, Doran's Ass, Kiss Waltzes, Finigan's Ball, Finigan's Wake, Conscript's Waltz. Six different numbers, 65 cents; two numbers, 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—THE QUESTION is often asked, What are California diamonds? they are cut from crystalized quartz found in California; cut and polished to such a degree of brilliancy as to deceive the most expert judges of the real article; they are mounted in solid 18-karat gold by expert diamond setters. The designs taken from the most expensive diamond jewelry first introduced by me in 1849, and the immense quantities sold, attest their popularity.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO ECONOMISE IN BUYING a watch, go to the ORIGINAL L. JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway. Silver hunters, $2; do full jeweled levers, $25; the new filled gold case, warranted to wear like a solid 18-karat gold watch, $50. Every watch warranted by special guarantee.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—NEW and second-hand, diamonds, silver plate, old gold and silver, job lots of fancy goods, bought for cash at the highest valuation. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No 109 East 14th st., near 3d-av., New York. Cottages out

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Bead-street.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson river.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Third-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half each side of each of the avenues, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN N. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Cristato Medina," in Gunyaquil, in the Republic of Ecudor.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commisson within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 19, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.
Payments thereon can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.
A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of November, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give the regiment already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KELSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Commissioner Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. CODWISE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
THE COMPACT,
a genuine and triumphant success.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
In order to continue a system of
CHANGE AND VARIETY,
Mrs. Centlivre's glorious five-act comedy,
THE BUSYBODY,
will be performed on Monday evening next, for the first time in two years. The COMPACT will be repeated on Tuesday, the FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID on Wednesday.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7½.
INCREASING FURORE
over the splendid performances of
JOHN E. OWENS,
A "JAM" EVERY NIGHT,
NOT EVEN STANDING-ROOM!
BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE DISPLAYS!
CROWDS TURNED AWAY!
To avoid disappointment, seats should be secured in advance. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
The great Owens' sociality.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
Pronounced by the best critics of New-York
"A RELIABLE WORK OF DRAMATIC ART."
Lovers of Comedy will bear in mind that all choice seats are bought up days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY BY S. R. FISK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already been extensively read in the journals in which they were originally printed. The critics unanimously agree that this is the best adaptation of DICKENS ever presented, and the acting all that could be desired. The public have endorsed this verdict by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES during the past three weeks.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT CAST.
EVERY NIGHT ONLY.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE,
BY TWELVE EMINENT ARTISTS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON HORSEBACK.
A new comic act by MM. SEAGRIST and AUSTIN
I AM HERE.
REAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG NICOLO.
New comic ballet pantomime,
LES QUATRE AMANT DUPE.
YOUNG CARPENTER, the Wild Horseman.
EATON SISTERS, the Glider of the World.
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.
JESTERS—Mr. N. AUSTIN and Mr. JAMES COOKE.
Admission: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performances begin at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REhearsal No. 2 at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Subscriptions received at Schirmeberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway, and at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Situation in Virginia—Mythical Rebel Successes in the Valley—Hood's Movements—The Wilmington Blockade—Gen. Bragg Relieved.

From our Richmond files of Oct. 17th and 18th, we make the following extracts:

VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

The most important news from the lines below Richmond is, that on Sunday night the enemy transferred a heavy body of troops to the south side. Ten pieces of cannon went along with this column. To judge by past experience, this move portends some offensive operation against our right, on the south of the town of Petersburg, or it is a feint, designed to induce us to weaken our line fronting Fort Harrison. It has been Grant's practice only to move when about to attack. He moves and strikes without delay. But, twenty-hours having already elapsed since this last movement, and nothing having come of it, it may be he has tired of his old strategy and is about to try something new. It is also possible the movement was intended to meet some apprehended attack from us; for, be it known, since the recent occasion on which our troops swooped down on Kautz and Birney, and drove them from the Charles City road to Fort Harrison, the Yankees have not had an easy moment, so great is their dread of a repetition of the movement. This we know from Yankee deserters, and also from Yankee pickets, who do not hesitate to declare their apprehensions.

The complete and formidable character of our fortifications, running from a point opposite Fort Harrison north to the Charles City road, may have something to do with Grant's withdrawing forces from their front. He assailed them repeatedly and desperately last Thursday, and must feel convinced they are impregnable. This being the case, any advance on Richmond on the north side of the James must be by some route avoiding these works, which route can only be found by making a circuit of twenty-five miles. He must go back to Newmarket, and thence strike northeast across White Oak Swamp to the Williamsburgh road, at Bottom's Bridge. He is hardly prepared to make this trip.

As everything concerning the Yankees and their operations immediately in front of this city must be interesting to our readers, we may state that they have at length completed to their satisfaction the defences of Fort Harrison, and have thrown into it a garrison of 840 men. A number of guns have been mounted on the fort in embrasures, but they have not yet opened upon our lines. Every morning at sunrise they are discharged, for the purpose of keeping them in order and ready for use. Our men in the trenches, some 500 yards distant, watch the movements of the enemy in this fort with great interest, especially the firing of the morning guns.

It was reported yesterday morning that the enemy, on Sunday night, attempted to throw a pontoon bridge from Cox Wharf to the south side of the James, but were driven off by shells from our gunboats. Cox Wharf is immediately this side of Dutch Gap, and it is likely the enemy would desire very much to put a column across the river at this point, as by so doing they would menace the left and rear of the Howlett House Battery. We have no fear they will succeed in such an undertaking were they to attempt it. We have gunboats and other things which are all-sufficient to keep the waters clear between Dutch Gap and Richmond.

Butler's canal is believed to be progressing slowly. He has put to work on it some prisoners recently taken from us, in retaliation, he says, for our putting negro captives upon our fortifications. We think he will find our men neither willing nor efficient allies.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Passengers by last night's train from Staunton report that information had reached there of a fight which had occurred at Sickley's shop, beyond Fisher's Hill. A detachment of our men, having gone down the Valley to that point, were attacked by the Yankees, who, supposing that it was only a cavalry force, attacked them with some impetuosity. The horsemen fell back, and the enemy following, soon fell in with our infantry, who fell upon them with a vengeance, killing and capturing a very large number. It is said that out of one whole brigade of Yankees, only *twelve* men were left.

Nothing further concerning the two corps which had crossed the mountain at Chester Gap.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 17.

There has been another fight in the Valley, in which Gen. Early has been victorious. Sheridan having sent two divisions of his army through Chester Gap, to the east side of the Blue Ridge, Early attacked him near Fisher's Hill, routed his forces, and drove him through Strasburgh. At last accounts, Gen. Early's main force was at Fisher's Hill, three miles south of Strasburgh. Chester Gap is about eight miles south of Manassas Gap, and about eighteen miles east of Strasburgh. The fight occurred Thursday.

[The above is pure fiction. No such battle has taken place. The rebel resources for unscrupulous lying are becoming largely developed in this desperate strait of their fortunes.—Ed. Times.]

MOSBY ON THE GRAND ROUND.

Mosby is again on the grand round. Ten days ago he struck the enemy at Salem, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, whipping the Yankee troops, capturing their baggage and trains, and breaking up their railroad building operations. The next we hear of him is through the following official dispatch, from which it appears that he has suddenly manifested himself at Duffield, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We give the dispatch:

"Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, October 16, 1864.

"Hon. *James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:*

"On the 14th instant, Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Duffield, and destroyed a United States mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses.

"Among the prisoners are two paymasters, with one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars in Government funds. R. E. LEE."

GEORGIA.

MOVING INTO TENNESSEE.

(From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 18.)

The Montgomery *Mail* has received a special despatch from Talladega via Senatobia dated Oct. 10th which says:

It is reported here that the advance guard of our army under Gen. Bate has crossed the Tennessee at Gunter's Landing, and is on the march for Middle Tennessee. The remainder of the troops are believed to be rapidly following. Gen. Hood's headquarters are supposed to be at Cedartown, eighteen miles below Rome, on the Coosa. Gen. Beauregard will reach here to-night.

The pontoon train has been broken from the Chattahoochee and ordered forward to the Tennessee, and all mail matter and baggage directed to be sent in the direction of Tuscumbia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

It is well known that Gen. Hood is in the rear of Sherman's army, that no car has passed over the State road for ten days, and that Sherman's supplies are completely cut off by that route.

From the Montgomery Appeal.

A report has reached Newman, by couriers, that our forces have succeeded in destroying the railroad for seventeen miles about Big Shanty, and still held the road on Friday.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Oct. 9.

The operations of Wheeler's cavalry on the State Road have been active and successful; the capture of Dalton obstructs all transit; and the Yankee column *en route* from the Gate City to the Tennessee River, is supposed to be proceeding overland.

The spirit of our troops is said to be of the liveliest description. The line of march is cheered by beaming faces and joyous songs.

While Gen. Hood's army was overnight on the Villarica road, about ten miles north of the Chattahoochee, a fearful thunder storm swept over the country, destroying the bridge near Newman, dismounting the transportation, and seriously retarding military operations.

A stroke of lightning passed through the camp of the Thirtieth Alabama Regiment, wounding over twenty of its gallant members, and killing three.

When Sherman heard that Hood had left his front and gone northward, he crossed the river with two corps, and formed a line of observation at Vining's Station. Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty, with Stewart on the right, Lee on the left. Cheatham, commanding Hardee's old corps, was held in reserve.

From the Macon Intelligencer, Oct. 8.

Our latest advices from the Army of Tennessee are dated 3 o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 7, from which we learn that Lee's corps was occupying Allatoona Heights and Big Shanty. Hardee's corps, commanded by the gallant Cheatham, was advancing northward on the east side of the State road.

Our forces have effectually destroyed the W. & A. R. R. by taking up the rails, burning the timbers and tearing away embankments from the Kennesaw Mountain northwest nearly to Etowah.

A number of Yankees who were prowling in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, on Thursday, were captured by our forces, and when they were informed that our army was in possession of the railroad north of there, they were incredulous and perfectly astounded when they discovered the truth.

No reliable news of the position and condition of Sherman's army had been received at our army headquarters up to our last dates, though it is evident the Yankees are making a movement.

Our base of supplies are perfectly safe and convenient to the army.

From the Montgomery Mail, Oct. 8.

Up to yesterday there has been no fighting. The occupation of Rome, as we previously stated, was effected without a hostile meeting. The cash into collisions between reconnoitering parties, but these have been of the most part resulted harmlessly.

When Sherman learned that Hood had left his front and gone northward, he crossed the river with two corps and formed a line of observation at Vining's station. Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty, with Stewart on the right and Lee on the left. Cheatham, commanding Hardee's old corps, was held in reserve. On the 3d and 4th the two armies held this relation to each other, without the firing of a gun. On the 5th, Sherman withdrew and returned to Atlanta.

The enemy thus disposed of, our army set to work with axe and spade. It pretty effectually demolished the Yankees' cavalry in their front, and then entered upon the State road. From Big Shanty to the Oostenaula the scene is one dismal wreck. Those deep cavities among the Etowah Hills have been filled up by heavy timber, earth and stone. The mode of procedure is thus described by our correspondent: Whilst one detail is engaged in tearing up the track and burning the crossties, a second occupies itself with hewing heavy logs for the purpose of choking the gaps. These logs are thrust into the cuts, buried under a mass of dirt and rock, and so effectually destroying the line of travel. The Yankee mode of doing the same thing is not half so certain. We have decidedly improved upon their plan of operation.

The bridges on the State road are destroyed from Marietta to Dalton.

In Gen. Hood's battle order he says his word is "forward." He announces that Sherman has sent two corps to Chattanooga; that he will leave one corps to hold Atlanta, and that the residue of his army will not be a match for our incincible little band.

We have strongly fortified Kenesaw Mountain. Jackson hold Rome, and Wheeler had possession of Resaca.

From the Petersburgh Express, Oct. 15.

A gentleman who has received a letter from a friend, has kindly permitted us to make the following extracts:

The flank movement of Gen. Hood upon Atlanta has, so far, been completely successful.

The railroad from Big Shanty to Kingston has been utterly destroyed, and even the cuts have been filled up, and all the garrison along that line captured.

On last Wednesday, French's Division, of Stewart's Corps, made an attack upon Allatoona, which failed.

The whole corps subsequently went to his assistance, when the town was carried by assault, and four thousand prisoners taken, together with an immense quantity of the material of war.

Our army was on the Kingston and Rome railroad at last accounts.

Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood.

Slocum's Twentieth Army Corps now holds Atlanta. The rest of Sherman's army has gone up the road.

There is no cavalry whatever at Atlanta.

Gen. Gordon captured West Point the other day, taking fifty wagons in good condition, and the wrecks of a good many more. Ivanson's pickets are within one mile of the city, and will kill or capture every Yankee who ventures outside the main works.

A SHIFTING ACCUSATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 17.

Some days ago our city was gladdened by busy rumors of gratifying results in Georgia. The dispatches on which these reports rested were either private or press dispatches. Such as they were, the press here was desired to refrain from their publication, from prudential reasons. The officers connected with the War Department at the same time steadily declared that they had not been advised of the alleged news.

After awhile, the public became impatient, and some began to lecture the War Department for withholding the pleasing tidings which, despite the denial, they alleged to be within its knowledge. *It transpired in a few days, however, that the intelligence sent North by Sherman was incompatible with the reports over which we had been privately luxuriating.* Instead of holding the War Department vindicated—not for its previous concealments, for it had concealed nothing, but for its caution and accuracy—the very persons who complained of its alleged reliance, *now complain that it has deceived the people with false hopes!* Is there any such thing as candor or justice left among men? *Whatever important errors may have come to us, or gained circulation here*, the War Department is not in the least responsible, as the very charge of concealment alleged against it in the first instance sufficiently attests.

MOBILE.

From the Mobile Letter.

Major-Gen. Frank Gardner has been ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Liberty, and has left for his new command.

The same story of "all quiet in Mobile bay"—one monitor and three other Yankee vessels there remaining, as if in expectation of "something to turn up."

A wagon load of oysters made their appearance on Royal-street the other day, having been hauled thirty miles. Their appearance was highly welcomed by many *bon vivants*, who were selfish enough to enjoy a "dozen in the shell" at five dollars.

Yesterday the train brought down five hundred and fifty negroes, captured by Forrest at Athens, I believe. They were a fine body—clothed in Yankee uniform, blue jackets and blue caps—and a number of them diligently inquired about acquaintances here, and owners, for it seems some of them were owned in Mobile before they became Yankee soldiers. I have not ascertained what disposition will be made of them.

We have been favored with a taste of December weather; would gladly welcome it, as depriving us of the music of mosquitos, which is not welcome, if it were not for the lack of ine wherewith to make those cheerful fires, the glory of "days departed."

The Mayor of the city has got a supply of wood for poor families—an appropriation of $15,000 having been made for that purpose—which is disposed of by single load (half cord) at twenty dollars a load—the draymen, proving a very ungenerous class, charging five dollars a load for hauling it.

The theatre stands, as usual, on the corner of Royal and Conti-streets, with closed doors, "closed until further notice."

FROM WILMINCTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

From a gentleman just from Wilmington we learn that the blockade of that port is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and an unlimited force of gunboats can make it. They have now established two lines of picket boats in the offing to give the alarm of the attempted egress of blockade-runners, and as soon as the latter make their appearance, the boats throw up rockets and burn blue lights. The Yankee arrangements for blockading the port are good, and will hold so perhaps a month longer, when they will all be swept away by the rude blasts of Winter. The North Carolina coast is, in Winter, the most dangerous in the world; and when Winter sets in the blockaders must stand off to sea, or they will inevitably be blown ashore and wrecked.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

It is generally known that the large, three-funneled steamer *Condor*, from Halifax, N. S., in going into Wilmington, N. C., a week ago, was deceived by the wreck of the *Night Hawk*, and ran aground. It was in attempting to come ashore from her in a boat that Mrs. Rosa Greenow was drowned. The *Condor* has been slowly unloading under the guns of Fort Fisher, and a guard, as usual, has been kept on her at night. On last Friday night the Yankees made an attempt to board the *Condor*, to destroy her, but were gallantly repulsed by Lieut. Sowles, of Co. A, Thirty-sixth North Carolina troops, and a detachment of men.

As soon as the attempt was made, Lieut. Sowles communicated the fact to Fort Fisher, when her heavy guns burst forth to right and left of the *Condor*. The second shell fired to the left of the *Condor* struck a gunboat that had accompanied the boat party in, and so completely ruined her that she was run ashore on the south breaker of the bar and abandoned. The enemy set fire to her in several places, and before morning she was totally destroyed, her magazines having exploded and torn her to pieces. Since this occurrence, on Friday night last, there has been no sign of the enemy off the bar at night, and the fleet is pull down during the day.

MILITARY CHANGE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 18.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, hitherto Commanding-General, with his headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes at once to take command of an important military post in one of the more Southern States.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

ITS UTTER DEMORALIZATION AND DEBASEMENT.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, has a long editorial article deploring the miserable state of demoralization into which the cavalry arm of their service has fallen, and to prove it, publishes the following letter from a cavalry officer, whom it vouches for as well-informed. It presents a desperate picture. Our troops, who have caused this state of affairs, will read it with delight:

What our cavalry costs us is awful; the value of the barns burnt, the crops destroyed, the cattle killed or carried off, the horses stolen, the money (gold and silver) excuted from even the poorest of farmers, under the threat of burning their houses over their heads, the loss of material, and the far greater and more bitter loss of *morale*, such as is inflicted upon us by this unorganized demoralized and demoralizing *simulacrum* of cavalry, would pay for the organization, horses included, and the support of 6,000 cavalry for six weeks. It won't do to look for scape-goats in the shape of John Barleycorn and "a valley which is running with apple-brandy." I tell you, dear sir, *there is nothing running in this valley like our cavalry; the valley is now our valley of humiliation.* There was more brandy, and more drinking, and more good living in this valley in the glorious times of Jackson than there is now; yet he took, if I am well informed, a hundred and odd pieces of artillery from the Yankees. *In this campaign we have taken but ten pieces from the enemy, whilst the enemy has taken thirty-one from us*, which makes a balance of twenty-one against us. In Jackson's time what little we had of cavalry was *Ashbyes*, if I can so speak, and the Yankees had not yet turned out against us their well-equipped, well-organized, well-mounted, well-disciplined cavalry; that cavalry was then in course of formation. Since it has made its apparition on the seat of war, we all know what has happened; they have hearted the lion in his den; in the suburbs of Richmond, or two hundred miles from it, toward almost every point of the compass, they have fell on the lat of the land, and left behind them, mingling with the smoke of their camp-fires, by which were cooked the choice pieces of the poultry-yard, the larder and the grazing ground, the larger volumes of smoke arising from those fires, by which were destroyed private and Government property, barns and bridges, horses and depôts, villages and factories, to such an amount that the most obtuse Congressman must now see plainly that a cheap cavalry is a ruinous thing. Well, sir, you should see some of our cavalry brigades—it is a perfect mockery; they make even the Yankees laugh. Imboden's cavalry (as it is called) had better be presented with an unlimited furlough, for, without any traitorous design on their part, they give more "aid and comfort" to the enemy than traitors and Union men will ever be able to give.

"Why, the thing must be taken up in earnest, as, I hope, by this time everybody is open to conviction on the subject. As a general thing we have not kept pace with the Yankees in army organization, discipline and drill; in that way they have been gaining ground, inch by inch, upon us. We have opened a military school for their benefit; they have even learnt from us how to fight; could we but learn from them how to organize and keep organized, the next year could witness the end of the war, at least on our own territory. If two-thirds of our men are absentees, it is evident that the great question with us is, not how to call the men in, but how to keep them in. Many have deserted, not because of the fighting or the discipline, but in some regiments, to my certain knowledge, from the want of either. They said that the army was a humbug. *Disaffection and weariness are the fountain-head of desertion*, not cowardice; your true coward dare not desert; besides a coward amongst us is, to say the truth, a rare bird.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the reduction of the clerks in the Richmond post-office, because of their duties in the front, the delivery department will be open from 10 A. M. until 12 M., and from four to six P. M. Only three details are now allowed.

The *Examiner* of the 15th says, two hundred and seventy-eight Yankee deserters who came into our lines under the allurements of "Special Order No. 65" were started yesterday for a point within their own lines, through which they can pass and tread Yankee soil again.

Upwards of five hundred deserters have been disposed of in conformity with the stipulations of this order, and altogether it has had a most salutary effect in promoting and increasing desertions from the ranks of the enemy.

Mr. Archibald Pleasant fell dead on Main-street yesterday morning while walking to his place of business.

The Confederate Congress will assemble at Richmond on Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

The *Examiner* says: "The report of the capture of Rome, Ga., with 2,000 prisoners, &c., is not correct, and without foundation.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet--Election Preparations--Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Fifth Corps, Weldon Road, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

QUIETUDE OF AFFAIRS.

Everything has been extraordinarily quiet the past two days. Scarcely a shot breaking the unwonted silence along our lines. Even "Fort Hell" and its immediate vicinity has been enjoying a slumberous repose, and the pickets have had the benefit of an almost utter cessation of hostilities. That portion of our lines has been very active of late, and I heard a soldier, the other day, rather forcibly describe it as "the sore spot," and he remarked that "every now and then they pulled the scab off." I presume that now this irritable place can again be reported as in a fair chance of recovery. Some idea of the immense amount of ammunition expended by our troops before Petersburgh, can be gained, when I report what I learned recently from one of the Colonels in the Second Corps. He remarked that frequently pickets came in after their twenty-four hours in the trenches, with empty boxes, and that his regiment had expended twenty-five thousand rounds of ball cartridge during the past three months. I leave it to the reader to make up the total figures for the army.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton; the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden, and his son; Hiram Barney, Esq., Ex-Collector of New-York, and his successor, Simeon Draper, Esq.; Maj.-Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the armies of the United States; the Surgeon-General and Maj.-Gen. Meigs, paid a flying visit to Gen. Meade and the Army of the Potomac, yesterday. A special train brought the entire party from City Point, and after a brief rest at army headquarters, the distinguished visitors proceeded to Gen. Crawford's headquarters, (commanding Fifth Corps,) accompanied by Maj.-Gens. Meade and Hancock and their staffs. Owing to the want of time, an extended tour of our lines was abandoned, and the party confined their attention to the ground and scene of the late advance. The visitors seemed much interested in viewing this part of our extensive scheme of operations, and their attention was especially directed to the Weldon Railroad, and the fort commanding the position, "Fort Wadsworth," named after the lamented hero of the Wilderness. This fort deserved all the attention which it received, being one of the finest and most important of the many leading works on our lines. It is situated near Gen. Warren's headquarters, and is at present held by Gen. Crawford's division, (the Third.)

After a minute inspection of the fort and its surroundings, the visitors returned to Gen. Meade's headquarters, and soon after returned per train to Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point.

A CORRECTION.

My attention has been called to statements made injurious papers regarding the recent reconnoissance made by the Fifth and Ninth Corps. From these dispatches, the public have been led to infer that our advanced lines fell back, and that the movement was a failure. This is very incorrect. So far from our lines having fallen back, they were pushed on until our men had a complete view of the enemy's works, and then permanently established, and are still held, especially by the Seventh Corps and Third Division of the Ninth Corps. I make this correction because the statements referred to had evidently a political end to serve. Our lines from the Weldon Railroad are now complete, and rival their predecessors in front of Petersburgh in strength and beauty.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Election Commissioners from the different States are beginning to make their appearance among the troops. The States of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania are now in the field, and their delegates are busy distributing the ballots. The mode of recording soldiers' votes, as adopted by Naw-York, is universally commended, and it is to be regretted that this system is not more general. Every soldier from New-York receives two envelopes and a blank power of attorney. The smallest envelope has a blank form of an affidavit printed on its face, upon which the voter is sworn. In this the army voter places his power of attorney, properly filled up in favor of some personal friend at home, delegating to him the right of depositing the ballot attached. This is sealed and inclosed in the other envelope, and addressed to the proxy. By these means all trouble and excitement about polls is avoided, for the mail carries the vote, and no one here can interfere or learn the result. Some of the Commissioners have forgotten that they were inside of army limits, and subject to strict military law. One of these gentlemen has had his memory considerably refreshed, by being put under arrest for haranguing the troops. Discipline must be kept up, and such unwarrantable proceedings could not be tolerated. The Connecticut Commissioner, therefore, is now learning the benefits of a prudent tongue, under charge of the Provost-Guard at Gen. Meade's headquarters.

A SINGULAR CASE.

One of those extraordinary cases of want of attention and "red tape," came up lately. A poor fellow, named William Smith, appeared at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, under charge of a guard, and the papers accompanying him were covered with indorsements, asking information, and seemingly with little out a faction. Col. Locke, Adjutant-General of the corps, took the matter in hand, and finding that the unfortunate man had evidently been detained over his time, has determined to make an effort in his behalf. It appears that he is an imbecile, and consequently unfit for military service. He enlisted in May, 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves. He served with his regiment until the Reserves were detached from McDowall's corps, at Falmouth, in 1862, being unable to accompany his command, he was sent to the hospital. Since then his time has been spent at hospitals and convalescent camps. His term of service expired with that of the main part of the Pennsylvania Reserves last May.

Such, however, has been the process he has had to go through, that he has been constantly kept since in the hands of Washington Army Corps and Division Provost-Guards. His papers, covered with indorsements of inquiries, &c., have lately "come down," and there is a fair prospect of the soldier getting out of the service before the end of the war. No information concerning his ever receiving pay or clothing can be obtained from the records of the Pennsylvania Reserves. A medical board is ordered "to examine into, and report upon his case." He is still in the hands of the Provost-Marshal.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Fifth Ward War Eagles Attacked.

Wednesday evening the 5th Ward War Eagles, 100 strong, under their Marshal, Chas. H. Patrick, with banners, torches and uniforms, paraded their Ward, and made an imposing appearance. The line of march was crowded with citizens who cheered and waved their hats in approval of the demonstration. Several members of the Club were hit from showers of brickbats and other missiles, which were hurled at the procession by gangs of Copperheads, some of whom cheered for Jeff. Davis. Some person in the crowd upon the sidewalk fired a pistol at the procession, and the ball struck Mr. E. C. Townsend, who does business at No. 726 Broadway, in the back of the head, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous, wound. He was cared at the City Hospital. These cowardly attacks should be stopped by the Police. Please take notice, Mr. Kennedy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners of War from Richmond—List of the Officers.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Dictator*, Capt. Blakeman, has arrived in thirty-two hours from New-York. Oct. 18, off Penwick's Island, she passed the steamer *A. Hardee*, bound South.

The steamer *Suwanee*, Capt. Calhoun, in nine days from New-Orleans, has arrived. Oct. 18, spoke United States gunboat *Fort Jackson*, 55 miles S. E. from Cape Henry; all well.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, in charge of Lieut.-Col. J. E. Mulford, arrived from Aiken's Landing this afternoon, with 550 prisoners of war, paroled. The following are the names of the officers by this arrival:

J. F. Allison, Paymaster's Steward.
L. Bartholomew, Acting Ensign.
C. W. Buck, Acting Ensign.
L. G. Bitings, Acting Paymaster.
G. W. Brown, Paymaster's Clerk.
J. P. Cooper, 3d Assistant Engineer.
J. A. Conover, 3d Assistant Engineer.
H. W. Chambers, Master.
Wm. Cromack, Acting Master's Mate.
G. R. Durand, Acting Master.
J. B. Dick, 2d Assistant Engineer.
R. M. Clark, Acting Ensign.
G. A. Dean, 3d Assistant Engineer.
S. B. Elles, 3d Assistant Engineer.
H. W. Tentress, Acting Master.
W. H. Fogg, Acting Master's Mate.
Samuel Gauthier, 1st Assistant Engineer.
W. F. Goff, 2d Assistant Engineer.
E. L. Haines, Acting Master.
Jas. Hollingsworth, 3d Assistant Engineer.
Chas. Hickey, 3d Assistant Engineer.
J. Johnson, 2d Assistant Engineer.
H. W. Kitching, Acting Master's Mate.
John Lourie, Acting Ensign.
James Lockwood, 3d Assistant Engineer.
Thomas McElroy, Acting Master.
John McCormick, Acting Master's Mate.
James McCauley, 2d Assistant Engineer.
C. McCormick, 3d Assistant Engineer.
John Mee, 3d Assistant Engineer.
W. B. Newman, Acting Master.
G. H. Pendleton, Acting Master.
A. Pendergrast, Lieutenant Commanding.
C. W. D. Parsons, Master's Mate.
G. W. Pratt, Master's Mate.
A. D. Rensnaw, 3d Assistant Engineer.
W. R. Renshaw, Master's Mate.
C. W. Robinson, Pilot.
T. B. Stokes, Acting Ensign.
S. Strunk, Acting Ensign.
W. C. Williams, Pilot.
C. P. Western, Acting Master's Mate.
G. W. Burkett, Acting Assistant Paymaster.
B. H. Porter, Ensign.
E. G. Dayton, Acting Ensign.
M. W. Tillson, Acting Ensign.
W. B. Arrants, Acting Ensign.
J. H. Harmon, Third Assistant Engineer.
Andrew Stockholm, Acting Ensign.
T. Brown, Acting Master's Mate.
J. S. Ewan, Captain, 7th New-York.
D. C. Mopnihan, Captain, 164th New-York.
J. S. Baker, Major, 1st District of Columbia Cav.
S. M. Titus, Captain, 11th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Kell, Lieutenant, 67th Ohio.
G. W. Goler, Captain, 6th New-York.
J. M. Wilson, Lieutenant, 135th Pennsylvania.
J. A. Rowe, Captain, 99th New York.
A. D. Stowe, Acting Ensign.
E. H. Sears, Assistant Paymaster.
H. R. Stover, 3d Assistant Engineer.
C. A. Stewart, Master's Mate.
G. M. Smith, 3d Assistant Engineer.
G. M. Smith, Acting Ensign.
J. A. Strieby, 3d Assistant Engineer.
E. D. Smith, Paymaster's Steward.
K. Ware, Pilot.
G. E. Whitney, 3d Assistant Engineer.
G. L. Renney, Lieutenant.
S. W. Preston, Lieutenant.
E. T. Brower, Lieutenant.
R. L. Meade, Lieutenant.
George Anderson, Acting Ensign.
C. P. Hovey, Master's Mate.
E. T. Beardsley, Assistant Engineer.
H. C. Marion, 3d Assistant Engineer.
Frank Williams, Major 4th New-York.
W. S. Howe, Captain, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
B. D. Atwell, Lieutenant, 36th Wisconsin.
Enoch Stepler, Lieutenant, 30th New-York.
Luther Black, Captain, 144th Ohio.
R. L. Joselyn, Captain, 2d New-York.
W. A. Broughton, Captain, 16th New-York.
J. H. Burnham, Colonel 16th Connecticut.
C. C. Graves, Major, 1st North Carolina Vols.
F. J. Skeeles, Lieut., 17th Penn. Vols.
N. A. Chappee, Asst. Surgeon, 14th Illinois.
J. T. Harper, Asst. Surgeon, 13th Ky. Cavalry.
S. A. Cleary, Asst. Surgeon, 11th Michigan.
H. Hunt, Asst. Surgeon, 12th Ohio.
J. R. Turrow, Capt., 8th Ohio.
J. D. Hay, Lieut., 5th Pennsylvania.
G. Wuttenberger, Lieut., 5th Pennsylvania.
C. D. King, 35th Kentucky Vols.
L. C. Woodmen, Surgeon, 11th Michigan.
Wm. H. Erander, Surgeon, 30th Kentucky.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 1945, short causes, 2583, 2367, 2378, 2379, 2719. *Part II.*—Short causes, Nos. 2664, 2208, 2764, 2780, 2792. *Part III.*—2094, 1651, 2157, 1680, 1898, 273, 1026, 1908, 2547, 2603, 2173, 3593, 1407, 1912, 1914, 1742, 1920, 1905, 2047, 1922.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4213, 3343, 2747, 3137, 3303, 464, 4613, 4615, 4617, 4619, 4621, 4623, 4625, 4625½, 4627. *Part II.*—Nos. 4204, 4172, 3776, 4175, 4186, 4188, 4190, 4192, 4194, 4198, 4200, 4210, 4214, 4216.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	208¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	64¾
55,000	do	208¾	300	do s3	64¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer	74	100	Ch. & R. I. R. b3	99¾
100	N. Y. Central s33	116¾	100	do	99¾
1100	Erie R	96	200	do	89¾
100	do s3	96¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	39¾
100	do s3	96¾	100	do b3	39¾
200	do s3	96¾	100	do b3	39¾
1000	do	96¾	100	do	34¾
200	do s3	96¾	300	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	78¾
100	do s10	96¾	100	do s3	73¾
100	do s30	96¾	100	P. Ft W. & C.	94¾
200	do	96¾	200	do	94¾
150	Hud. Riv. R. b3	120¾	100	do b3	94¾
100	do s3	120	100	do s5	94¾
300	do	120	500	Cum. Coal	40¾
100	do b3	120	100	do	49¾
600	Reading R	120	300	do	49

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Green:

Dear Sir: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used Constitution Water, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I won't recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 29, 1863.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Household Convenience—Perry's Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Enchantress, from Key West—Mrs. Mary Jane Desesles, daughter and child.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 16 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises 10 47

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook 12 12 | Gov. Island.. 1 01 | Hell Gate.. 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br., Bridgeman, Liverpool.
Steamers John R Thompson, M. Kalg, Baltimore: L. Knox, Skelton, City Point, Va., C. C. Skelton: Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.
Bark Johann Marie, (Brem.,) Kutscher, Buenos Ayres, via Montevideo, Punch, Meinuke & Wendt.
Brigs J. W. Johnson, Foster, Barbados, P. T. Dwight: Ella, (Br.,) Cox, Arroyo and Naguabo, P. I. Nevius & Sons: Anna, (Br.,) Morrell, Clark, Boyd & Hincken; Handy, Ryder, Fortress Monroe, Morray & Nephew: Alice Maud, (Br.,) Price, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.: T. H. A. Pitts, (Br.,) Webb, Hermada, Middleton & Co.: Hase, Dawson, Washington, L. Kenny.
Schooners Mary, Sawyer, Pembroke, Simpson & Clapp: Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.: Laura Francis, Higgins, Alexandria, W. S. Brown & Co.: John Lenthall, Tuthill, Norfolk: Nicola, Chisham, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.: John F. Durfee, Davis, Newbern: Ann Cousins, Boston, T. M. Maynew: H. B. Metcalf, Hall, Washington, L. Kenny: Grace Girdler, Clark, Washington, Baker & Dayton: Racer, (Br.,) Vincent, Halifax, J. Leaycraft: E. Bement, Decker, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.: Jenny Lind, Cole, Shutes, C. L. Snow: John Snow, Cole, Shutes, C. L. Snow.
Sloops Caroline Maynard, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son: Deep River, Burley, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Hopkins, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Brig Harriet, (of Truro, N. S.,) Bartaley, Bonaire 25 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. Oct. 16, lat. 38 32, lon. 71, saw a large quantity of lumber, apparently not long in the water. Since the 8th inst. experienced heavy westerly winds.
Brig Margaret Ridley, (Br.,) Hartry, Bahia 43 ds., with rosewood to Napier & Welsford.
Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Layton, Port Morris, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Sons.
Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Key West 11 ds., with cotton, old iron, etc., to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy N. E. winds most of the passage. Antonio L. Lorenzo, seaman, died during the passage, of jaundice.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglas, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.
Schr. James J. Day, Chandler, Norwich.
Schr. M. R. Hickman, Nickerson, Stamford.
Schr. Express, Conant, Norwich.
Schr. Bengal, Gott, Willet's Point.
Schr. Goddess, Clark, Providence.
Schr Campbell, Soule, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Pe line, Sheffield, Rondout, for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo, America.
Ships Sagamore, Avenelr, Trimountain, Templar.
Barks Live Oak, Johanne Marie, R. Murray, Jr.
Brigs Bird of the Wave, Conquerall, T. H. A. Pitt, H. C. Bagley.
Schooners Thomas Winant, Margaret Platee, John Rich, Theo. Dean, John W. Ramsey, Moses B.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4081. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SENSATION.
THE ÆSTHETIC NEURALGICON.
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE DAY.
THE TALK OF EVERY SCIENTIFIC MAN.
From the New-York Express.
ÆSTHETIC NEURALGICON.

* * * Since the days of Hippocrates, we doubt if anything really so wonderful and comprehensive in its designs has been offered to the world, that will work such a possible revolution in the curation of disease as the massive and complex instrument which Dr Von Eisenberg, after assiduously toiling for upwards of 2 years, at an outlay of seven thousand dollars, has just brought to perfection, and which he has named Æsthetico Neuralgicon.

As a philosophical apparatus, it challenges the admiration of the world. Beautiful in construction, and complicated as it necessarily is, it aims at removing diseases which have, for the want of just such an instrument, hitherto been beyond the reach of the most astute skill of the most experienced professional medicin rs.

Before proceeding further, however, with our remarks upon this elegant and far-reaching, in its aims, apparatus, it would be only proper in us to attempt a description of it. The inventor, in constructing it, aimed to make it beneficial, practically invaluable in the uses to which it is to be applied—as a means by which all obstructions may be removed from, and curing those diseases which centre around, the organs of vision, hearing and breathing, and thus speedily and permanently restore to their normal condition those physical attributes, without which life is a burden and death a joyous relief—attributes which nature intended should be fully and harmoniously perfected in man.

It is particularly intended for the cure, by inhalation and otherwise, *spiritualized* medicines in pulmonary diseases coryza, chronic catarrh, bronchitis, stoppage in the nostrils, asthma, the unhealthy collection of mucus, which often induce throat and lung affections, or any other disease which primarily depends on absolute restoration to health by the formation of temporary and subsequently permanent mucous membrane lining. In this respect the instrument will be found really wonderful. We all know how impossible it is to check any disease of the lungs when once they become ulcerated. Could the ulcerated parts be clothed with some lining that would keep the oxygen constantly being inspired from eating into and thus consuming by extending the area of the parts ulcerated, the cure of *phthisis pulmonalis* would be within the range of certainty, and this, among other things, is the method which Doctor Von Eisenberg proposes to employ for covering the diseased parts of the lungs with a membrane which the eating atmosphere cannot affect. As we have hinted, he will, through this operation, so spiritualise his medicines that he can by their use at once master the disease. The medicines, instead of being taken in a-m at their crude state, will be presented in the form of exhalations, thus building up the strength of the sufferer and at the same time shielding him from the further inroads of the eating and spreading disease. So, also, in these instances where asthma, catarrh, oppressive breathing induced by foreign causes, will this instrument be found a necessity.

While with the pen it would be difficult to exp'ain, so as to be exactly comprehended, this wonderful apparatus, we may say that it will be found as valuable to sufferers as it is beautiful to the eye. It stands a monument to the happy gifts of genius which marks and governs the comprehensive powers of Dr. Von Eisenberg, not only as a practitioner of medicine in the specialities to which he has devoted his life, but as an inventor. As an alleviator of human ills we are prepared to accept the apparatus as without a parallel or a second in existence. For two years the doctor has, as we have already hinted, been patiently toiling to bring it to its present state of perfection; and privileged as we have been to visit his laboratory during the period of its construction, where we saw with what anxiety, skill and patience, each piece in the complex apparatus was put together, and each thoroughly tested in all its possible uses and relations, before it was pronounced perfect, we repeat that it is impossible to give an accurate verbal description of this machine. To have a perfect conception of it, it is necessary that the inquirer should visit the Doctor's laboratorium and consulting rooms. We will, notwithstanding this inability, make the attempt to convey something of an idea of it. On entering the consulting room of the doctor, the observer will notice, first, (for the machine is seemingly in three distinct pieces, although in reality all the parts are connected beneath the floorings) a shaft which appears to be the beam of a double engine, elegantly finished in silver, which, by pressure, produces an atmosphere entirely purified of all foreign or deleterious substances. This atmosphere is passed into a large cylinder constructed in the floor of the basement, which is sufficiently capable of receiving two hundred and fifty pounds of condensed air. From this cylinder the purified atmosphere is made to pass into a second large cylinder or chamber previously impregnated with hot medicated vapors. From this second chamber, by opening a valve, the air, now thoroughly medicated, is permitted to proceed to the operating room, where it is received into a second piece of mechanism, which presents the appearance of a triumphal arch supported by two hollow silver columns, into which the prepared air passes, into a third chamber of pure silver, built between the columns, and forming the crown of the arch, where it is again mixed with various medicinal preparations.

From this chest, the spiritualized medical vapor is passed, when required, through a second invisible channel to what appears to be the third machine or apparatus—a beautiful and elaborate instrument, consisting of not less than twenty-four magnificent crystal glass vessels, each charged with a different medical preparation. The largest of these vessels is capable of containing two gallons; four, one gallon each; ten receivers that hold each one pint; eight, one half pint each; and one vessel arranged with a neck like a douche, and with the single object in view of restoring health to the eye, that holds one pint; and another, similarly constructed, the end resembling similar to the mouth-piece of an ear-trumpet, which is used for the sole purpose of acting energetically upon the auric nerve. Beside these twenty-four vessels there are four others capable of holding one quart of fluid each, to which are attached very elegant velvet tubes, which are to be used as inhalers, so mechanically arranged that the patient, once he places one of them to his lips must inhale the medicament of the vessel to which the tube is attached. The peculiarity of these tubes rests in the fact that the sufferer is necessitated, however unaccustomed to their use, to in-breathe the medicine. He cannot refuse receiving into his throat and lungs a portion of the spiritualized matter with which each vessel is charged, and thus assist himself in forming, when necessary, a temporary and ultimately a permanent mucous membrane coating, and where it is most needed. These machines, we may add, have attached to them gauges or indicators, showing how much the patient consumes at each operation, thus graduating the necessary doses it may be considered advisable to throw into the system, or externally on the eye or the ear.

It is, of course, understood that the vessels are charged with different medicines—preparations not only for the eye and ear, but for the head, the nasal organ, the throat, the chest, and the lungs. Each is applied according to the nature of the disease and the progress of the patient toward complete restoration. It should be remembered that the leading object of the entire apparatus is to purify and spiritualize the medicines used, so that they can be profitably, directly and energetically enjoyed. This fact alone is worthy the consideration of the diseased.

There is yet another instrument connected with the apparatus, to which the Doctor has given the name *Respiro*. This instrument also, primarily intended for measuring the air capacity of the lungs, is the invention of Dr Von Eisenberg. By it he is enabled to diagnose or examine the chest and lungs; and by the arrives at an exact knowledge of the soundness of the respiratory organs. We had the pleasure of seeing the Doctor operate with his lung-master, and we say the results obtained, or in fact the information derived through it was not less exact than to the uninitiated it was marvelous. We advise persons troubled in any manner with their breathing to call on the inventor and test its accuracy.

As to the entire machine, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard it as a wonderful invention—one that, were it not so costly, we have little doubt would be adopted by every hospital and medical college in the country. We are satisfied it would well repay, even if he has to journey all the way from Europe, the scientific man to see and examine it. It is a marvel of mechanical complexity, and yet when its multiform uses are considered, of extreme simplicity and great beauty. That it will fulfill the expectations in every respect of the doctor, we have every reason to believe.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly advise a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. Von Eisenberg. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure, in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged, thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, and the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limit of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it, he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him,—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him,—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualised and etherealised medical preparations that will ever be invented. None less, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor with reason holds, an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been offered to the world.

"ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON."

The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine to restore the nerves that have, through disease, been shattered or impaired; and furthermore, that it is not a common machine, rudely constructed, but a machine devised on philosophical or æsthetical principles, which principles have been acquired, not by theory, or by guess-work, but from a thorough knowledge of the entire nervous system, acquired by experience and intense study of the nervous system, not merely on the gross or whole, but in detail.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases. All physicians admit this, and all profess at least, to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves; but this does not restore the nerve, it is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico Neuralgicon of Dr. Eisenberg not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is that it can be applied not on guesswork principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Additional Details of Sheridan's Great Victory.

Over Fifty Pieces of Artillery Captured.

Sixteen Hundred Prisoners Brought in.

The Rebels Driven From Fisher's Hill by Our Cavalry.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. RAMSEUR.

Gen. Grant Declares Sheridan "One of the Ablest of Generals."

The Telegraph Working to Atlanta.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Friday, Oct. 21—11:40 A. M.

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

CEDAR CREEK, Va.—11:30 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster, by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 P. M., by a left half wheel of the whole line with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor.

The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces.

This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the early morning.

At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in; also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear-guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded, among them Col. JOSEPH THOBURN, commanding a division of CROOK'S command, killed; Col. J. HOWARD KITCHEN, commanding a brigade, wounded; Col. R. G. MCKINZIE, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.

I cannot yet give exact details.

Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are coming in.

RAMSEUR, commanding a division in EARLY'S army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. GRANT'S appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Thursday, Oct. 20—8 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of SHERIDAN'S last victory. Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory stamps "SHERIDAN what I always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals."

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field.

All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM CITY POINT.

The Exchange of Naval Prisoners—Interesting Incidents of their Treatment—Bounty-Jumpers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

I had a very pleasant and satisfactory trip, yesterday, to Aiken's Landing, three or four miles above Deep Bottom. Dr. ALEX. MCDONALD, the efficient head of the United States Sanitary Commission here, having heard that a large number of our naval officers and men, returned prisoners from the rebel prisons, were at the above-named landing, and in want of many comforts, both of food and clothing, at once determined to go to their relief, and was kind enough to let me accompany him. At 9:30 A. M., within one hour of the intelligence first reaching him, the little boat *Gov. Curtin*, like an angel of mercy, was cleaving her swift way up the placid surface of the James, manned by a sufficient number of assistants, and loaded with blankets, shirts, drawers, stockings, shoes, wine, spirits, preserves, milk and every conceivable good thing, many of which some of the poor fellows had not tasted or used for fourteen months and upward.

The scene which presented itself, as we reached the spot, was one of the most soul-stirring I ever witnessed. There were some 200 prisoners in all. As we came alongside of the vessel containing them, they mounted the upper deck, and loud and repeated cheers rent the air. Suddenly we saw the rigging of the adjoining gunboats being manned, like bees swarming about hives, and, one after another, the gallant bull-dogs rang out such lusty cheers of welcome to their comrades as have seldom wakened up the sleepy echoes of the James. As a sort of bass accompaniment to the glorious music of a thousand loyal throats, came booming, every now and then, the deep majestic roar of some shell just shot from one or other of our boats further up the river, and sometimes bursting in the air in little balloon-shaped puffs of white smoke.

One of my first efforts, on getting among the gallant fellows over whose release we were rejoicing, was to use my limited time in getting as many names as possible, for I knew the joy I should be spreading among a large number of circles of families and friends. I did not succeed in getting as many as I wished, but such as I could obtain I have sent you. I also got another complete list of the names of the men of the Fifty-first New-York State Volunteers, who were captured on the 30th of September, and who are all now in the prisons of Richmond. I thought the publication of such a list might relieve many an anxious heart at home; for, doubtless, many may to this hour be looking upon loved ones as lost forever who are still living.

The story I obtained from these prisoners, in general, was nothing but a repetition of the sufferings and privations which have been so often published, to the disgust and indignation of every good and humane mind, no matter what its shade of political opinion. Even allowing that the rebel authorities are compelled, from lack of food and material for themselves, to deny our people the clothing and sustenance that prisoners of war should command—a thing not easy to believe, when we see the stalwart fellows that come into our hands from their own ranks—what sort of excuse can be made for the too well-authenticated fact that the scoundrels devote to their own use the aid sent from home to our suffering men? This damning fact has been repeated to me so often, in so many different shapes, and by gentlemen so evidently incapable of willfully falsifying, that it is quite impossible to discredit it. One of them, however, while descanting upon this and other shameful acts of the Confederate janissaries, begged me to state, as a matter of justice, that the treatment awarded to our prisoners in Columbia, S. C., is in marked contrast to the roughness and brutality practiced in other prisons of the Confederacy. I am glad to fulfill the request, in the hope that Columbia may shame some other places into an observance of a little of the rules of civilized warfare.

As a *bona fide* proof of how our men are compelled to live in the Libby, and which may be considered downright *luxury* in comparison with what they undergo elsewhere, here is a list of Libby rations which Lieut. S. W. PARSON allowed me to copy from his pocket-book, and this, mind you, is the living of an *officer*: 1½ pounds corn meal per day, varied occasionally with as much flour, instead of the corn meal; rice, 1½ ounces per day; salt, ½ ounce do.; soap, ½ ounce every twenty days; molasses, 1½ gills; tobacco, 6 ounces every ten days.

N. B.—The two last luxuries are administered when there is no damaged pork to be had.

I saw in the hands of two or three a chunk of the corn-bread which they were taking home as a show. In quantity it was no more than a very young child might require to sustain life, and in quality, it was as heavy as clay, and seemed as if nothing but an ostrich could digest it. One man also had a loaf of bread, no larger than a prize-fighter's fist, for which he paid a dollar, and which, I suppose, he is going to put in a glass case. It is certainly worth it.

One thing I was extremely glad to hear from these gentlemen, and that is, that the miserable rascals known among us as "bounty-jumpers," and who—tempted by the wily promises of JEFF. DAVIS—desert from our armies, for the purpose of getting back into our lines again and reenlisting, to get more bounty money, have a pretty hard road to travel. As soon as they get into the dominions of King JEFF., instead of finding him graciously sending them to where they can easily escape and get back among us, he puts them *to hard labor in the trenches*. Although this does not speak very well for JEFF'S character, every good man will rejoice at his sticking, in this instance, to his doctrine of repudiation; for if there is one man who demoralizes the army and deserves hanging more than another, it is the "bounty-jumper"—the wretch who enlists in the army merely for the purpose of obtaining the bounty, and then betrays his colors to go and repeat his rascality.

I send you a copy of the Richmond *Examiner, Sentinel* and *Dispatch*, of yesterday. They have nothing of especial importance, but are full of interesting and amusing matter as usual, particularly in their onslaughts upon "Beast Butler," and in their *joyful* comments upon the certainty of Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election. If any one in the North is still doubting the genuineness of JEFF. DAVIS' famous Macon speech, first published in the TIMES, these papers seem, at any rate, quite satisfied about it. "The speech," says the *Examiner*, "which President DAVIS, so unfortunately for the cause of the South, made at Macon, is giving the Yankees great comfort." The *Sentinel* also says: "As might be expected, the Yankee press is universally occupied by President DAVIS' regretable speech at Macon. They all republish it, and make the most of it in their comments." The *Sentinel*, in a long article calling upon the authorities to look after feeding the people of Richmond as well as the army, makes this remarkable confession: "Flour and corn are harder to be obtained here, in adequate quantities, than they are in many alpine towns, where the only approach is by a mule path. Hence, they command enormous prices; and hence the news goes out that Richmond, which has for time immemorial set the markets of Virginia, *values three or four hundred dollars as but the fair equivalent for a barrel of flour, and other things in proportion.* Is it a wonder that our currency depreciates?" I should think not.

I presume that our prisoners having been at last sent from Richmond, the grand exchange will take place to-day. We have had our *quid pro quo*, the rebel prisoners, ready and waiting here for nearly a fortnight.

Everything still remained quiet up to last evening, and the weather continues lovely, the moonlight, especially, being of tropical beauty.

J. R. HAMILTON.

PARTIAL LIST OF RETURNED NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN FROM THE REBEL PRISONS.

From the United States steamer *Southfield*, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864: Wm. B. Newman, Acting Master and officer; Thos. B. Stokes, Acting Ensign; George W. Pratt, Acting Master's Mate; Wm. F. Goff, Second Assistant Engineer; John A. Strisby, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. C. Williams, Pilot; George W. Brown, Paymaster's Clerk. Confined at Macon and Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Libby Prison, Richmond.

From the United States steamer *Underwriter*, captured at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1, 1864: Edward H. Sears, Assistant Paymaster; Wm. K. Engell, Assistant Master's Mate; John McCormick, Assistant Master's Mate; Chas. A. Stewart, Assistant Master's Mate; Daniel Ward, Assistant Master's Mate; John B. Dick, Assistant Engineer; H. K. Steever, Assistant Engineer; S. B. Ellis, Assistant Engineer. Confined at Libby, Macon, Kingston, N. C., and Charleston, S. C.

From United States Gunboat *Petrel*, captured April 22, 1864—Thomas McElroy, Acting Master, Kinsole Ware, Pilot, John H. Nither, Quartermaster.

Captured in assault upon Fort Sumter, Sept. 8, 1863, confined in Charleston and Columbia Jails and Libby Prison—Lieut. J. G. Renney, Lieut. S. W. Preston, (of Admiral Dalghren's Staff,) Lieut. E. T. Brower, (Marine Corps,) Ensign B. H. Porter, Acting Ensign E. G. Dayton, Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Harmony, Master's Mate C. S. McCarty, Master's Mate C. P. Hovey.

From the *Watertwitch*, captured in Ossaband Sound, Ga., and imprisoned five months at Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Libby—L. P. Cooper, Assistant Engineer, Isaac A. Conover, Third Assistant Engineer, James Hollingsworth, Third Assistant Engineer, Austin Pendergrast, Lieutenant Commanding, C. W. Buck, Ex-Officer, S. Genther, First Assistant Engineer, A. D. Stover, Acting Ensign, R. D. W. Parsons, Acting Master's Mate, C. P. Weston, Acting Master's Mate, L. G. Billings, Assistant Paymaster. Henry Wilson died at Richmond the 13th October.

From the *Montgomery*, captured off Georgetown, S. C., imprisoned nine and a half months, at Charleston, Macon, Libby, &c. George M. Smith, Acting 3d Asst. Engineer. George H. Pendleton, Act. Vol. Lieut.

From the *Satellite*, captured north of Rappahannock; fourteen months in Libby, Macon, Charleston, &c. Wm. H. Fosg, Act. Master's Mate. Isaac M. Jonnron, 2d Asst. Engineer. John Mee, 3d Asst. Engineer. Christopher McCormick, 3d Asst. Engineer. E. Robinson, Pilot.

From U. S. steamer *Rattler*, captured at Rodney, Miss., fourteen months in Libby, Mobile, Montgomery, &c. W. E. H. Fentress, Acting Master. Simon Strunk, Engineer.

From U. S. brig *Perry*, captured at Murrel's Inlet, S.C., eleven and a half months at Columbia, Georgetown, Charleston and Libby. George W. Bankett, Acting Assistant Paymaster; George Anderson, Acting Ensign; Wm. B. Arrante, Acting Ensign.

From the *Shawshead*, captured in James River, five months in Libby, Charleston, Macon, &c. Wm. Cromark, Acting Master's Mate; Wm. Rushmore, Acting Master's Mate.

From the *Columbia*, captured in St. John River, Florida, five and a half months at Macon, Savannah, Richmond and Charleston. Henry J. Johnson, Acting Assistant Engineer; Wm. B. Spencer, Master's Mate; Geo. E. Whitney, Third Assistant Engineer.

From the *Stockdale*, captured in Lake Pontchartrain, La., five and a half months in Libby, Charleston, Macon, &c. John Lowry, Acting Engineer; James Lockwood, Third Assistant Engineer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President for a Day of Thanksgiving—The Usual Last Thursday in November Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

President LINCOLN has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November for a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for, among other things, vouchsafing to us many and signal victories over the enemy, and recommending his fellow-citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, Union and harmony throughout the land.

THE PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us, with His guardian care, against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafed to us, in His mercy, many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Emily Souder.

Capture of Matamoras by the French.

The steamship *Emily B. Souder*, WINCHESTER, from New Orleans Oct. 14, arrived here last evening.

Matamoras was taken possession of by the French, on the 25th ult.

The schooner *Florence Berse* was boarded by rebels Sept. 22, off Texas Point, mouth of Rio Grande, run ashore and burnt at the same place.

Capture of Matamoras by the French.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The news of the capture of Matamoras by the French is regarded here as reliable. The Schooner *Neptune* arrived yesterday seven days from Matamoras, and brings the announcement that the French forces took possession of the town on the 26th of September. The Mexicans surrendered unconditionally. Gen. MEJIA was in command, and everything was quiet when the *Neptune* sailed.

RECAPTURE OF ALL THE BATTLE-FLAGS TAKEN BY THE REBELS IN THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

A division of cavalry started from Baton Rouge on the 5th inst., under command of that gallant cavalry officer, Gen. A. L. LEE. The object was merely a raid as far as Greensburgh and Osyka, by way of Clinton, Miss. After the capture of these places, with 2,000 sides of leather, a lot of quinine, 200 horses and mules and 150 prisoners, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain and two Lieutenants, and destroying 4,000 pounds of bacon, whisky, boots and shoes, and a quantity of corn meal, the force returned toward Baton Rouge. A part of the cavalry, separated from the rest by another road, and, with Lieut. EARLE commanding, suddenly come upon a rebel Major, en route to Richmond with fifteen captured battle-flags, mostly taken in the Red River expedition, together with a large number of important dispatches for the rebel War office. These flags are now at the headquarters of Gen. CANBY, who has, to-day, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.—The Major-General commanding has the gratification of announcing that the regimental flags lost, but without loss of honor, by the Union troops serving in the Department of Arkansas and the Department of the Gulf, during the past year, have all been recaptured when on their way to the rebel War Department at Richmond.

Such of them as belong to regiments that are still in service, will at once be restored, and the remainder will be sent to Washington, to be disposed of as may be directed by the Secretary of War.

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE.

The Passengers put on Board a Brigantine and Landed at Bermuda—The Steamer Burned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Oct. 21.

The brigantine *Mathilde*, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, reports that on the 7th, while on the passage from Bermuda to Halifax, was ordered to heave to by a steamer, which afterward proved to be the captured steamer *Roanoke*. Ninety-five passengers and the crew, including six women, were put on his vessel, and ordered to Bermuda, where he landed them, on Saturday. The *Roanoke* was afterward burned.

The fever at St. George was abating. It still raged badly at Hamilton.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon.

D. Mace named b. g. Commodore Vanderbilt.....reed forfeit
D. Pfiier named b. m. Lady Clifton.....paid forfeit

THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

There will be a great trot at the Union Course, L. I., to-day, between several fast and well known Brooklyn road horses, for a silver pitcher of $5 value. The owners of the several contestants having declined to trot for any money stake, the race promises to be unusually interesting, as there is no financial figuring about the matter—the Brooklyn owners of roadsters being intent on discovering which is the best roadsters of the City of Churches.

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY

ITS INSIDE COMMOTIONS.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE DISCUSSED.

Letters of Herschel V. Johnson and W. W. Boyce.

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS AT AUGUSTA.

The Condition of the Rebel Finances.

LETTER FROM EX-CONGRESSMAN BOYCE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a noteworthy letter from Hon. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, formerly member of Congress from the Richland District, dated Winnsboro', S. C., Sept. 29, and addressed to the rebel President:

WINNSBORO', S. C., Sept. 29, 1864.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

SIR: The Democratic party of the United States, in their recent convention at Chicago, resolved that if they attained power they would agree to an armistice and a convention of all the States, to consider the subject of peace. I think that action demands a favorable response from our Government. You are the only person who can make that response, because our Congress does not meet until after the time appointed for the Presidential election. If our Congress met in time, I should propose the action I desire taken to that body, and submit to its judgment my argument, but as that opportunity does not occur, I have no alternative but to remain silent, or address myself to you. I cannot consistently with my ideas of duty, remain silent. I therefore address myself to you. We are waging war to obtain a satisfactory peace. By a satisfactory peace, I mean a peace consistent with the preservation of our free institutions. By a satisfactory peace, I do not mean that cessation of hostilities which might, after a protracted contest, result from the exhaustion of the belligerents, whereby the sword would fall from their nerveless hands, their hearts a prey to the furies. Such a peace as that would be but a hollow truce, in which each party would be incessantly preparing for a new, final and decisive struggle. The peace which I mean is a peace which reconciles the interests and the feelings of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which restores harmony. Unless we can obtain such a peace as this, our republican institutions totter to their fall, and we become the subjects of a military despotism. Every Government must exist; this is the law of its being. If it is attacked by a great force it must bring a proportionately great force to its defence. If its form is such as not to furnish military strength to the fullest extent of its means, it must disregard that form. The republican form, especially the form of a Confederacy of free States, is not the best adapted for war. In fact, it is a peace establishment. *The form best adapted for war is a national military despotism. The Republic at war is gradually passing into despotism. As the war continues and the pressure of its enemy increases, this transition is accelerated. A Republic forced to the wall by a powerful enemy must end in despotism.*

[Mr. BOYCE then illustrates, by reference to the history of European nations, his remark that "no country can be free which has to sleep with her hand on her sword," and proceeds:]

But why resort to general reasoning and the condition of European nations to prove what I have asserted, when the proof stares us in the face in the example of our own country. We see it in every sight; we feel it in every emotion; we hear it in every sound. * * * We have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? *Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress—what greater power would you exercise than you do now? Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50 subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or lose one-third? Have we not seized all the railroads?* Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property, at our own prices, in our own money? Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? *Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home, to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus?* Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? *In short, has not the Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed, if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do?* I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. If you tell me they are necessary, I reply that is precisely my argument. My argument assumes and requires that necessity. *It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism.* I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise; but necessity compels the course they have taken. But I shall be told, perhaps, this necessity is limited to the war, and when peace returns we will go back to our old state of liberty. That depends upon the kind of peace. *A peace without reconciliation carries in its bosom the seeds of new wars. This armed peace and its offspring war would fasten upon us permanently a central military despotism.* It is common to hear it said that the United States have gone into despotism. If so, then it is a very sad truth for us, *for that would develop their maximum military power*, and would, of course, necessitate the same thing in the same way on our part. The truth is, we are vitally interested in the preservation of free institutions in the Northern States, because the people of the United States will not only make their institutions, but they will make ours. If they acquire their maximum military strength by going into despotism, we must do the same, just as if they were to originate new and overpoweringly destructive modes of warfare, we would have to resort to the same or be overwhelmed. Some persons of intelligence concede that the Northern people have gone into despotism, but ridicule the idea of such a calamity befalling us. To such I would reply, we are but human beings, not gods, and we are acted upon by necessity as other people. The truth is, that *the Government at Washington has not dared to exercise power on the grand scale that our Government has.* The Lincoln Government has not ventured to resort to an effective conscription; it has not resorted to taxation as we have; it has no tax in kind; it does not prohibit imports; it does not monopolize the exports; it does not rely on impressments. It plays the tyrant, but it hesitates to seize the sceptre.

I think I have established my proposition, that *our Republican institutions are lost unless we have a peace accompanied by harmony with the North.* The great question for us then is, how are we to obtain such a peace.

Before I consider this question, I would call your attention to this fact, that the peace we are to make with the North is to be made by us and the North alone. There is no probability of any foreign intervention; by that I mean any armed interference in our behalf. The peace between the North and the South, when it comes, must come then by the action of these parties alone. Foreign Powers will not interfere. The question then is, how are these belligerent States, now so fiercely engaged, to obtain this peace with reconciliation, which I have said is necessary to preserve their Republican form of government? It is a great question. I now approach it.

I admit in the first place that a successful military defence is indispensable. Without that nothing can be anticipated but utter ruin. But is this all? I think not. There is something over and above success in war. That is political policy. If Mr. LINCOLN remains in power, there is no hope of accomplishing anything by political policy. Mr. LINCOLN is the exponent of the fanaticism and hatred of the North. He holds power because he is the exponent of these sentiments of his party; in order to be master of others, he has to be their slave. He cannot be rational upon the subject of slavery, because he represents madmen; he cannot exercise what BURKE calls the truest political wisdom, magnanimity, because he represents malignants. Besides, Mr. LINCOLN is committed by his past career to the most violent course. If he had been a statesman when he became President, he could, by a wise policy, have restored harmony. But in that great crisis, when statesmanship could have accomplished so much, he used no efforts to harmonize, but yielded himself up a mere instrument of the foolish mob, as himself and his speeches made in the Winter of SEWARD, by his speeches made in the Winter of 61, showed that he comprehended the policy of conciliation, but just at the moment when it became necessary to put in force his fine maxims, he found no use for them. Mr. LINCOLN'S mode of carrying on the war, his emancipation policy, the license he gave his armies to commit the greatest outrages, shows that he relies on nothing but force. I confess, therefore, I have no hopes of Mr. LINCOLN as a pacificator. I should as soon have selected CHARLES IX. to pacify the Huguenots after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. But fortunately Mr. LINCOLN and those he represents are not all of the North. There is a powerful party there which condemns his policy. That party is rational on the subject of slavery. It represents whatever of amity or conservatism is left at the North. This party proposes that the war shall cease, at least temporarily, and that all the States should meet in amicable council, to make peace if possible. This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. I think our only hope of a satisfactory peace, one consistent with the preservation of free institutions, is in the supremacy of this party at some time or other. *Our policy, therefore, is to give this party all the capital we can.* You should, therefore, at once, in my opinion, give this party all the encouragement possible, by declaring your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States in their sovereign capacity, to enter upon the subject of peace. The theory upon which this party goes, is that we are willing to cease hostilities, at least temporarily, and meet in council to attain peace if possible. The theory upon which Mr. LINCOLN goes is, that there is no use to attempt any negotiation with us; that the sword is the only possible arbiter. Our policy is to show that the theory of the Chicago platform is the true one. To put this matter in another light, let us ask the question, what is the policy that Mr. LINCOLN wishes us to pursue? Of course he wishes us to verify his theory and falsify the opposite theory. He wishes us to treat the adherents of the Chicago Convention with contempt. He wishes us to be able to say to the Northern people, "now the Government at Richmond tramples upon your tenders of peaceful negotiation, McCLELLAN could accomplish nothing by negotiation, war is all that is left, don't remove me, I am carrying that on with especial zeal." When we know what Mr. LINCOLN wants us to do, then we know very certainly what he ought to do.

It may be said, the proposed convocation of the States is unconstitutional. To this I reply, we can amend the Constitution. It may be further objected that to meet the Northern States in convention is to abandon our present form of Government. But this no more follows than that their meeting us implies an abandonment of their form of Government. A Congress of the States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principles of State Rights

NEW BOOKS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. By ROBERT BROWNING, 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The warmth or devotion manifested by a sect, either in literature or religion, is generally in an inverse ratio to its size, and there exist, undoubtedly, the intelligent few to whom a new volume of ROBERT BROWNING will prove a dearer possession—a choicer treasure than even the similar present recently offered us by TENNYSON. The two poets are contemporaries, and started on the race for fame at a nearly corresponding period of their youth. BROWNING'S first poem, *Paracelsus* was given to the world in 1835, when he was in his twenty-third year, and so natural to him is the mode of expression adopted in his poetry, that succeeding years have done little to deepen the characteristics, or bring into more prominent relief the idiosyncrasies exhibited in his first work. In one respect the fortunes of the poets have been different, while half the writing world (especially the more juvenile portion of it) are weighing their syllables and measuring their versification, in the vain hope of reproducing the magic flow of TENNYSON'S heroic metre, or the wild and airy charm of his lyrics—BROWNING can scarcely be said to have found a single imitator. Though the style of no other writer presents so many obvious peculiarities, they are not for every one's use. His involved and cumbrous sentences are *double-shotted* with knowledge, reflection and poetical insight. Wanting these, the imitation would be mere blank cartridge, scarcely a passable echo of the original. BROWNING'S range has been a wider one than that of TENNYSON. Narrative poems, dramas, (three of which have met with favor on the stage,) lyrics, and pieces that come within no recognized arrangement, have all flowed freely from his pen, and attest a breadth and variety of power that has left undying traces in the minds of his readers, and has affected, in a manner we are yet too near to estimate, the national poetical literature of the age. It is a shallow aspiration that would desire to see the excellencies of BROWNING, cleared of his eccentricities and open to the current comprehension of all. The poet is homogeneous, and his radiancies and obscurities are all cognate in their origin. In much of his writings, ROBERT BROWNING is less a poet than a "subtle souled psychologist," flinging himself with all the resources of vast learning and creative art into attempts to reconstruct the mental processes of personages the most remote from ordinary comprehension or sympathy. Such are in the present volume—"Caliban upon Setebos, or Natural Theology in the Island," "A Death in the Desert," "Mr. Sludge, the Medium," and the greater part of his previous collection, *Men and Women*. Success in this field is not for the plaudits of ordinary readers; for them each poem wants a commentary, and is scarcely intelligible without. We do not believe that there are twenty people in New-York—and are not sure that there is *one*—who could at the first reading understand the drift of the author in the poem, "A Death in the Desert," or make out the machinery by which it is introduced, and apportion to each of the characters his share of the narration. Though nothing can be finer than the conception, or more vividly touched in single lines and epithets than the situation. Its subject is the aged apostle St. John dying in the desert, tended lovingly by disciples in the cool of a cave, and uttering a protest against the heresies of the time, while a wild Bactrian convert keeps watch, where "outside was all noon, and the burning blue." An author who designedly adopts this abstruse form for the communication of his ideas must necessarily be ready to relinquish the suffrages of the many; but there are indications in "Dramatis Personæ" of a capacity for clearer things, where the poet permits himself expression in his own person, instead of vivifying with strange speech the dusky spectres of past ages and remote countries. Some of the shorter poems are admirable in conciseness and strength, and are written in such excellent English as must disgust the painful students of the original Browningese dialect; and make them fear that their oracle is gradually coming down to the vernacular. That a really great poet may in time work himself clear of many willful obscurities, and so become more appreciated by the mass of readers is sincerely to be hoped. We give a short poem, severe in its simplicity, that all will appreciate, and which derives additional interest when the writer's relation to the highest woman's intellect of the century—his lately lost wife—is considered, alluded to at the end—

PROSPICE.

"Fear death?—to feel the *fog* in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe;
When he stands, the Arch-fear in a visible form,
Yet the strong man must go;
For the journey is done and the summit attained
And the barriers fall,
Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
The reward of it all.
I was ever a fighter, so one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and *forebore*,
And bade me creep past;
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
The heroes of old;
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold,
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
The black minutes at end,
And the elements rage, the fiend voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace, then a joy,
Then a light, than my breast,
O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest!"

N AND HIS RELATIONS. Illustrating the Influence of the Mind on the Body, the Relations of the Faculties to the Organs, and to the Elements, Objects and Phenomena of the External World. By S. B. BRITTAN, M. D. etc. New-York: W. A. TOWNSEND.

It is impossible to give in a small space any idea of this elaborate and carefully-prepared work. The title will show that the subject matter is as extensive as nature itself, and it is treated in a manner that shows the author sensible of its importance. Though his conclusions might not meet the acquiescence of every one, a reader of the book will fully credit his assertion that "the motive for its production was a rational, but intense, interest in whatever most deeply concerns the true nature and substantial progress of man." Dr. BRITTAN has for many years been an attentive student of psychological phenomena, and apart from the theories they illustrate, his work has great value and curiosity as a collection of remarkable cases in which the influence of mind on matter, and the preponderance of the spiritual over bodily power and force, is wonderfully exemplified. Some of the most singular facts, throwing light upon the mysteries of somnambulism, somniloquism, clairvoyance and prophetic intuitions, are related as occurring to the author himself, and are consequently described on accredited testimony. The marvelous agency known, for want of a more precise term, as magnetism, occupies an important place in the writer's harmony of the visible and unseen world; and his deductions, proving the Immortality of the soul and the indestructible nature of the "thinking principle" within us, from natural evidence alone, are of a nature to interest every one. A word must be said on the elegant style in which the book is produced. In good taste and mechanical perfection, it is one of the finest specimens of the art of book-making in America that we are acquainted with.

A NEW STORY BOOK FOR CHILDREN, by FANNY FERN. 12mo., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

"Little EFFIE," to whom this book is "affectionately dedicated," is fortunate in having a story-teller so graphic as FANNY FERN proves herself to be; and, through Messrs. MASON'S types, other boys and girls, without number, can partake of her advantages. The contents of the "New Story Book" are partly leaves from the daily life and more varied later experience of the Authoress, partly striking incidents in the youth of great men, &c., selected for the benefit of our rising generation, but all recounted in the straight-forward, direct, and thoroughly idiomatic English style, that has made the name of FANNY FERN a power in our social literature. There is no affected "writing down" to the juvenile comprehension, in this book, but the writer's strong sympathy with children enables her to choose such topics as she knows will please them, and discuss about them as naturally, on paper, as in actual *vivâ voce* intercourse. The pen has no benumbing effect on her, as it has on some fluent and eloquent people; she evidently gives it full scope, and follows where it leads. This sound sense and naturalness will recommend this book to the young people, and their elders who take it up accidentally, will rarely lay it down unread. FANNY FERN has "learnt in suffering," what she teaches not in "song," but in the most trenchant and genuine prose; and the earnestness of the writer enlists in her favor the fellow-feeling of all who admire independence of character in a woman.

THE TRIAL. MORE LINKS OF THE DAISY CHAIN. By the author of the "The Heir of Redclyffe." Two volumes in one. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

All who have made acquaintance with the charming family circle depicted in *The Daisy Chain*, will be happy to follow the fortunes of its members up to manhood and womanhood in *The Trial*. The work shows all Miss YONGE'S usual ability in the delineation of character and the art of imparting an interest to what, in less skillful hands, might be called the every-day incidents of life. The story is so arranged as to form a complete narrative of itself, or it may be regarded as a continuation of the former favorite work. Less distinctively "high church" in her books than Miss SEWELL, her principles are quite as decided, and Miss YONGE shares with that lady the confidence of large masses of readers who object to the modern novel with its exciting and sensational interests, but are sure of pleasant and instructive mental nutriment in her books, which are evidently the productions of a lady of refinement, cultivation and deep religious feelings,

The Railroad Oligarchy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article on the City Railroads has given pleasure to many readers; and the public is much indebted to you and the other journals which have protested against the last instance of irresponsible self-legislation by the city railroad companies. It is greatly to be desired that our citizens, without distinction of class or party, should unite to oppose the numerous and increasing usurpations of these corporate bodies.

CARL SCHURZ, in that very able and philanthropic speech lately reported in your columns, said most truly of the slaveholder's oligarchy, that it was all the worse for being a shifting oligarchy rather than a fixed aristocracy. The same holds good of our railroads. We should really be better off were the monopoly of our carriage-ways in the hands of an acknowledged aristocratical class, for, though such persons would probably consult their own interests before those of the public, as the railway companies do, they would at least take some steps to regulate and beautify the city, as the railway companies do not, but, on the contrary, disfigure and disturb it in every manner.

To *one* of your readers, the present development of the tramway system causes no surprise. It is no new subject to me. Years ago, when the press thought so little of the matter that I could only find one evening journal to publish my remarks, I warned the public against the inconveniences, injuries, and dangers, resulting from the unlimited multiplication of city railways. Eighteen months ago, I wrote a pamphlet to the same effect, which no newspaper, except the aforesaid evening journal, thought it worth while to notice. And now, when I read the complaints of editors, and correspondents, or see the people packed like pigs in the cars, I cannot help saying to myself, with a little malicious pleasure, "My dear fellow-citizens, you wouldn't listen to me because I keep a carriage, and live in a house of my own. You thought these railroads would only hurt the upper ten, and were rather a convenience to the million. Now you have the system in full swing. How do you like it?"

There is one evil, however, to which the eyes of the public are not yet fully opened, and on which I must say a few words—the great mischief which these railroads do in destroying the beauty of our streets and checking the progress of private architecture. Even artists sometimes fail to perceive this. Last Winter I was discussing this question with an eminent painter. "Do you think," said I, "a gentleman will build a beautiful house if next year a railroad may run through the street, and almost deprive him of access to his own premises?" "Well, then," said he, "let them build in the country." Exactly. This will be the result. Avenues of first-class houses will cease to be built. There will be no future Broadways or Fifth-avenues as the city extends itself. New-York will become a magnified Brooklyn, without a single street of beauty or interest throughout its whole circuit.

It is perhaps natural that the public should overlook this danger, in the face of so many more pressing ones which have multiplied with alarming rapidity in a couple of years. The upper part of Broadway has ceased to be a thoroughfare for private vehicles; the business of the merchants and carmen in the streets along the rivers has been seriously interfered with. In some places stores have been rendered untenantable, in others the very sidewalks are infringed on, the number of cars in some of the most frequented thoroughfares has been *reduced*, and now, finally, the companies raise their fare twenty per cent in defiance of law.

You suggest that the rich men, who met with no assistance from the general public, so long as it was supposed that they would be the only sufferers, should now be the special public champions against the companies. Allow me to say that this is neither fair nor feasible. The proper course is a combination of all classes, (last year the property-holders and carmen did combine against the Lexington-avenue road,) and the objects aimed at should be the following:

1. No more railroads should be allowed in the city, on any pretence; there are several too many now. And out of town, no railroad should be permitted in any street until its character has been partly determined by its building up; for the laying of a rail road track in an unbuilt street may make all the difference between a Fifth-avenue and a Mackereiville.

2. But how then to provide for the rush of travel? Let the existing companies provide additional accommodation. Let the tracks, if necessary, be doubled, (as has already been done on the Sixth-avenue,) and the number of cars doubled or quadrupled. Will the companies say they cannot afford this? It is not true; and even if it were, under the present system, they might do it cheaply by "dummy" engines, which would have the additional advantage of diminishing the street dirt.

3. The companies should not be allowed to take an inches private property without compensation. Neither in aristocratic England nor autocratic France, nor any country in Western or Central Europe, even Austria, has any power from the Government downward such a privilege in time of peace. It is an exercise of *despotic* power in the strictest sense of the term.

4. Lastly, the companies should be obliged to lay down rails of that form which will least interfere with the transit of other vehicles, instead of just the contrary, as they now do. CARL BENSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THE NAHOO.—The light-draught monitor *Nahoo* was launched yesterday about noon from the yard of W. PEIRCE, Esq., at Williamsburgh. Quite a number of distinguished persons were present, among them Admiral F. H. GREGORY, Capt. BOGGS and Chief-Engineer HALL. The launch passed off nicely, and the vessel entered the water amid enthusiastic cheering. The *Nahoo* was designed, with nineteen others, by Chief-Engineer ALBAN C. STIMERS, United States Navy. Thus far they have been failures. In the case of the *Nahoo*, she promises better success. Over one hundred and sixty tons of dead weight have been set aside, including the turret and its appurtenances. Much extraneous matter has been taken out of the vessel, the surface condenser has been removed and a jet concenser fills its place. The diameter of the screws have been increased, and the propeller well cut out" so that she will not drag so much water in her wake. A pilot house will take the place of the turret, and one 11-inch gun will be placed in pivot on the forward deck. The gun's crew will be protected by portable wrought iron shields. The *Nahoo* is of the following dimensions: Length, 225 feet; beam, 45 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 11 inches; tons, 614. She has two engines, built by DOBLAN & FASSON, Williamsburgh, with 30-inch cylinders, and 32-inch stroke of piston. She has two four-bladed screws, 9 feet in diameter, with 9 feet pitch. After launching, her average draught of water was ascertained to be 5 feet 7 inches. She was 3 feet out of water forward, two feet three inches aft, and two feet five inches amidships. This is better than any of them have done yet. In addition to the eleven-inch gun, the vessel will be fitted with WOOD'S torpedo machine. When complete for service, this vessel, as well as those which are being subjected to the same alterations, will be of some service, but nothing in comparison to their cost. It is expected to have her ready for sea by the first day of November, when she will be sent out to do duty. The *Cohoes*, building at the Continental Iron Works, and *Modoc*, building by J. S. UNDERHILL, will soon be ready to launch, which will complete all of the monitor iron-clads building in this immediate vicinity.

PERSONAL.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the time of holding the office of Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will expire, and Rear-Admiral H. PAULDING will be liable to be relieved, his term of three years having come to a close. The Admiral may well feel proud to look back upon the work he has accomplished in that time. His labors have been increasing and very arduous, and the good and faithful old officer is sadly in need of rest. He has secured a host of friends while he has been here, and all are loth to part with him. It is rumored that he will be relieved by Admiral R. H. BELL, now on his way from the Pacific squadron.

Circassian—Steamer, 7.—The supply steamer *Circassian*, Acting Vol.-Lieut. CHURCHILL Commanding, is expected to sail to-day for the South Atlantic Squadron.

Shawmut—Steamer, 7.—The new screw gunboat *Shawmut* has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to receive her armament and be put in commission. She was built at the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Navy-yard, and her engines have been put in at the South Brooklyn Iron Works.

Unadilla—Steamer, 5.—The gunboat *Unadilla* sailed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Sunday, 16th inst., for Hampton Roads and orders.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—Capt. REED WERDEN, Executive Officer of this yard, is now the Acting-Commandant; Acting-Master WILLIAMS is Acting-Executive Officer.

MAIL STEAMER FOR THE EAST AND WEST GULF SQUADRONS.—The naval, mail and supply steamer *Union*, acting volunteer Lieut. C. CONOR, will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday, Oct. 25. Persons who desire to forward letters, packages, and parcels to friends in these squadrons, will send them to CONOR'S Bureau of Naval Information, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York City, before Monday afternoon.

STROMBOLI TORPEDO VESSEL.—The torpedo boat *Stromboli* is now at the Secor battery yard, Jersey City, receiving her coat of mail. Visitors will not be allowed on board, by special order of the Navy Department.

Special Meeting—Chamber of Commerce.

THE DEATH OF JOSHUA BATES, OF THE FIRM OF BARING & BROS., LONDON.

On Friday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting with reference to the death of JOSHUA BATES, the American member of the firm of BARING & BROTHERS, London. The call for the meeting was read when A. A. LOW, Esq., presiding, addressed the Chamber, making reference to the high character the firm of BARING & BROTHERS bore at home and abroad, and to the long, honorable, and useful connection of Mr. BATES with it. He made handsome reference to the loyalty and patriotism of deceased during the present struggle, and deemed it eminently proper that some action should be taken on his death.

Mr. LOW was followed by JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., who paid a handsome tribute to deceased, when Mr. STEVENS offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber have heard with deep concern of the death of Mr. JOSHUA BATES, American partner in the house of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., London, and take it to be a proper movement to place upon record the esteem in which they held his character and their appreciation of the great services rendered by him for a long period of years to the commerce and Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the life of Mr. BATES, from the time when as confidential agent of the great American merchant, WILLIAM GRAY, of Boston, he was first brought into active and intimate relations with the leading banking houses of Great Britain and the continent, up to the close of his long, useful and honorable career (as senior member of the house of BARING BROTHERS & Co.) has shown the noblest traits, and that we claim him as a true representative of American mercantile character, and an example of the ennobling influences of American training and institutions.

Resolved, That the selection of Mr. BATES as umpire of the commission to settle unadjudicated claims between the United States and Great Britain, was evidence of the honor in which both nations held his ability and uprightness, and entitles his memory to more than the ordinary marks of respect.

Resolved, That this Chamber recalls with interest the eminent services of Mr. BATES, as partner of the house of Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co., to American commerce and finances on two memorial occasions:

First, when in the year 1838, at the instance of Mr. JAMES GORE KING, late President of this Chamber, the Bank of England, under the joint guarantee of BARING, BROS. & Co., and PRIME, WARD & KING, of New-York, sent to this country the sum of £1,000,000 sterling in gold to aid in the restoration and maintainance of specie payments throughout the United States—a financial measure marked by the most liberal and comprehensive sagacity and justified by its signal success.

Second, when, in October, 1839, a period of much commercial anxiety, the same firm, Mr. BATES being then one of the senior members, agreed to advance upon State stocks for account of several banking institutions in this city, in order to guard against future apprehended financial difficulties, which credit, though partially availed of, contributed largely to maintain public confidence.

Resolved, That this Chamber recognize with cheerfulness the long and able services given as fiscal agent of the United States, by the firm of which Mr. BATES was a member, and especially acknowledges the liberal, timely and valuable aid rendered to the Government in its large transactions during the present rebellion, to all of which Mr. BATES, as senior partner, gave his personal assistance and influence.

Resolved, further, That not alone or chiefly for what is already set forth, will the name of JOSHUA BATES be held in dear and grateful remembrance by all loyal Americans; for that in this our mortal struggle for national life, he has stood forth with a few around him, unwavering, unshaking, steadfast in his fidelity to his native country, unchilled and unseduced by aristocratic associations, or the blandishments of great wealth and power, a true supporter always of the integrity of the United States, and faithful to the cause of human liberty and progress among all nations.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, as were also the following, after remarks from Hon. S. B. RUGGLES and DENNING DUER, ESQ.:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President and Secretary shall be part, be named by the Chair, to take measures to obtain a portrait of Mr. BATES, to hang upon the walls of the Chamber.

Ordered, That as a further token of respect, the time and place of the birth, and the time and place of the death, of JOSHUA BATES, be entered upon the records of this Chamber.

Ordered, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the signatures of the officers of the Chamber, be forwarded to the relatives of Mr. BATES, and also to the firm of which he was a member.

Ordered, That the record of this day's proceedings be printed for the use of the Chamber.

DENNING DUER, GEORGE C. WARD and HORACE GRAY, Jr., were appointed to complete the committee, and the Chamber adjourned.

Jewish Festivals.

The last of the series of Autumnal Jewish festivals will commence this evening. It is a part of the festival of Succoth tabernacles, previously described in the TIMES. It is called Shermene Arisareth, and the institution will be found in Numbers xxix, 35.

Part of the liturgy of the day is a prayer for rain and a propitious season.

To-morrow evening commences the festival of Sinbhas Torah, rejoicing of the law. According to the regular service of the synagogue each Sabbath a *sedrah* or "section" of the law of Torah or Pantetauch is read, so that the whole five books of Moses are read each year, and with the new year the first book of Bertsheth or Genesis is commenced while the reading of the last section of Deuteronomy is reserved for this festival. It is customary on the eve of this festival to take out all the "rolls of the law" deposited in the Ark, and to carry them in procession round the synagogue, which is brilliantly lit up. In order to pay due honor to the law, both at the termination of its reading and at the commencement, two persons are appointed in each synagogue to fill the offices of Bridegroom of the Law and Bridegroom of the Beginning. The liturgy of the day celebrates the excellence of the law and the mission of Moses, and its festival is greeted with joyous demonstrations. With this festival the Autumnal festivals of the Hebrews are brought to a close. According to the teachings of the Jewish sages, the festival teaches this lesson: Rosh Hasanona (New Year) calls the Israelite to examine his past conduct, the Assareth Yermi Tershura, ten days of repentance, tell him to repent and amend his conduct, the Your Keppur (Day of Atonement) directs him to make his peace with God and his fellow-men, and when his mind is thus properly prepared, (Succuth,) or Tabernacles teaches him to rejoice in the belief of the Divine bounty, and Sinchas Torah seals his attachment and adherence to the law.

Grand Rally for the Union.

A large Union meeting was held by the Young Men's Central Committee on Thursday night, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. H. C. PARK presided, and introduced WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Esq., who delivered an address. Mr. PHELPS reviewed the rise and progress of the rebellion, and the course of the Government in quelling it. He denounced the Democracy as the peace party, and showed the audience that there could be no peace with the South except in the successful prosecution of the war. If it should be attempted to make peace by negotiation the South would demand of us that we should give up Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Tennessee. More than all that, they would demand the rendition of 300,000 colored men now bearing arms in behalf of freedom and the Union.

Mr. PHELPS' speech was was warmly applauded.

Mr. CHARLES J. GRADY, from Atlanta, Ga., was the next speaker. He related from his own experience many of the atrocities of the rebel leaders, and detailed the signs of exhaustion that the rebel Confederacy now exhibited. He also said that the only hope left to the South was a divided North. It was when they had hoped for, and the hope sustained them. With the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN that hope would fail, and the rebellion would fall to pieces.

Mr. GRADY was followed by other speakers, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall at the Central Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. If the weather is fine, The following is the programme:

PART I.
Park March.
1 Overture to Zampa ..... Herold.
2 Song, "Last Rose of Summer" ..... Bishop.
3 Amazonian Quick March ..... Michaelis.

PART II.
4 Presto March from "Athalia" ..... Mendelssohn.
5 Overture to "Yelva" ..... Riessiger.
6 Romanza and Polonaise from "Star of Seville". Balfe.
7 Selection from "Anna Bolena" ..... Donizetti.

PART III.
8 Quick Step, "The rFiend" ..... Rochkeller.
9 Polka, "Night Wanderer" ..... Strauss.
10 Recitative and Aria from Nabuco ..... Verdi.
11 Waltz, "Il Bacio" ..... Arditti.
National Pot Pourri.

Return of the Eighty-fourth Regiment New-York National Guard.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. CONKLING, now at Martinsburgh, Va., will leave for home on Friday morning, reaching this city on Saturday, the 22d inst. This regiment has spent its hundred days' enlistment in active service. During the past ten days it has, in conjunction with the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, the Eighteenth, Connecticut, and Second East Shore Maryland, been guarding the communications of Gen. SHERIDAN, as also the city of Martinsburgh, the great depot of the supplies for his army. Col. RUST, of the Thirteenth Maine, commands the brigade. Col. CONKLING will bring home 600 men.

SUICIDE BY POISON—A DRUGGIST CENSURED.—Miss ELLEN HANLEY, aged eighteen years, residing with her parents at No. 535 Second-avenue, died on Friday from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by herself for the purpose of terminating her life. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body. The testimony taken failed to elicit the cause that induced the young woman to commit the fatal deed. She had been in a depressed state of mind for two or three days. Deceased sent a small girl, named HENRIETTA SHERWOOD, residing in the same house, to the drug store of Dr. CHRISTOPHER P. SKELTON, No. 573 Second-avenue, to purchase six cents worth of arsenic, for the avowed purpose of killing rats. Neither the name or residence of the girl was taken by the druggist, as is required by law. When Dr. SKELTON delivered the poison to the messenger, he told her to be sure and give it to the person who sent her for it. When Miss HANLEY received it from the girl, she earnestly requested her to tell no one that she had procured the drug for her. She then swallowed the poison and died soon after. The jury in their verdict say "deceased came to her death by suicide by taking arsenic, and we further censure Dr. CHRISTOPHER P. SKELTON, of No. 573 Second-avenue, for selling poison to a child contrary to law." The Doctor was required by the Coroner to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment that the Grand Jury may find against him.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Mr. JAMES MULLIGAN had $100 in greenbacks deposited in a pocket in his shirt bosom. At mid-day, while engaged at his work in paving a cellar at No. 6 Dutch-street, one MICHAEL GILLEN came into the place, threw him down and forcibly relieved him of the above amount of money. GILLEN was arrested and Justice DOGAN yesterday committed him in default of $1,000 bail. Three dollars of the stolen money was recovered.

CHURCH ROBBED.—Two lads, named JAMES PLUNKETT and JAMES MATHEWS, were arrested on Friday by Officer LAWRENCE, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with entering a church in West Thirty-fourth-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of gas-brackets, door-springs, &c., of the value of $50. The accused both gave their ages at 15 years. They were committed in default of $1,500 bail each.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Davies and a Jury.

Henry C. Thacher vs. *Ashael P Squires.*—This action was brought to establish plaintiff's title to a large lot of dry cut meats which he had replevied, and $3,000 damages for their alleged unlawful detention. The defendant claimed that he was not the bailee of plaintiff, but that they were left with Charles Parker for inspection and storage, who was plaintiff's bailee, and of whom defendant received them, and to whom he claimed to be accountable for them.

All parties agreed that defendant offered to deliver them if plaintiff would draw his order on Parker, for them, or give him a receipt for them, but this plaintiff refused to do.

Plaintiff gave evidence tending to show that by the custom of merchants in that business in the City of New-York, the storer of goods was not entitled to their delivery without a written order being given for them.

The court charged the jury that if they believed Parker was the bailee, and if they found the usage as claimed by the plaintiff, the defendant was entitled to detain the goods, and could not be charged with damages.

The jury brought in a special verdict, in which they found a verdict for the plaintiff, and found what the value of the property was, when taken, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at six cents.

Mr. CHITTENDEN for plaintiff; Mr. PIERREPONT and Mr. STANLEY for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 21, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	105⅜	300	N. Y. Cen.....	116
2,000	do.....	105⅞	200	do.....s18	115⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20's.O.	107⅛	100	do.....s15	116
47,000	do.....	107⅜	100	do.....	116⅜
10,000	do.....New ies.	103⅛	100	do.....	116⅜
10,000	do.....	100	100	do.....s15	116⅜
50,000	U.S. 6s,10-40s.C.	94⅞	500	Erie Railway.....	96⅜
55,000	do.....	94⅝	500	do.....	96⅝
1,000	Va. State 6s....	50⅜	300	do.....b30	96⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s, 1ss. to Pac. R.....	68	100	do.....b10	96⅜
			300	do.....s15	96
5,000	Mo. State 6s.s30	60⅜	200	Hud. Riv. R.....	120
20,000	O. & M. Cer..O.	34⅜	100	do.....	120⅜
2,000	Erie 4th M.....	110	100	do.....	120⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs .	114	200	do.....	120⅜
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	94⅜	200	2d Sixth-Av. R.....	115
5,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	1200	Reading R.....	120⅜
5,000	To. & W. 2d M..	85	100	do.....s15	120
2,000	do.....	86	100	do.....s10	120⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	110	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	120⅜
5,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	110	400	M. S. & N. I.....	65
50	Cen. National Bk	104	100	do.....s10	65
50	Bk. of the Com'th.	100	200	do.....s10	64⅜
14,000	Am. Gold.....	208	300	do.....	64⅞
100	Canton Co.....	31⅜	200	do.....b30	65⅜
100	Cen. Coal.....	56	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	117
100	Am. Coal Co.....	73	100	do.....s10	117
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	47	300	do.....	117⅛
350	do.....	46	100	do.....	117⅛
800	do.....	46⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.....	40⅜
300	do.....	47	100	do.....b30	41
100	do.....	47⅛	400	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	74⅜
400	do.....	47⅜	200	do.....b10	74⅜
100	do.....	47⅛	400	Chi. & R. I. E....	96⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co...	77⅜	200	do.....s15	96⅜
100	do.....s30	77⅜	100	do.....b10	96⅜
100	do.....	77⅜	100	do.....	96⅜
50	Mar. Mining Co..	31⅜	25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	121⅜
500	do.....	31⅜	50	do.....	122
100	do.....s60	31	100	do.....	122⅛
100	do.....	30⅜	100	M. & P. Du C. R....	44
300	do.....s60	30⅛	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	95⅜
700	do.....s60	30	300	do.....	95⅜
200	do.....	30⅜	100	do.....b15	95⅜
300	do.....	30⅜	50	Alt. & Terre H....	60
100	do.....b10	30⅜	150	Chi. & Alt. R.....	82
100	do.....	30⅜	100	do.....	81⅜
350	Alt. M. S. Co.....	189	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref...	90
100	do.....b15	190			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 6s,'81....C.	105⅜	500	Reading R.....	121⅜
46,000	U. S. 6s,5-20's.C.	94⅞	1200	do.....	121⅜
1,000	do.....	94⅜	200	do.....s10	121⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	400	do.....s30	121⅜
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	34⅜	200	do.....s10	12.⅜
5,000	Am. Gold.....	208	200	do.....b30	121⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	48⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	121⅜
500	do.....	48	200	do.....b30	127
50	Pacific Mail.....	303	200	Ill. Cen. R.....	117⅜
200	Quick. Min	77⅜	100	do.....s10	117⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	117⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	40⅜
100	Hudson R. R.....	120⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. P b10	75⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.....	65	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	91
200	do.....	65⅜	20	Pitts. Ft. W. & C..	98
500	do.....	65⅜	400	do.....	95⅜
200	do.....	65⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C..	34⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	117⅜
20,000	do.....b3	34⅜	100	do.....s3	117⅜
100	N Y Cen. R....s10	117⅜	200	do.....s10	117⅜
300	Erie Railway...s3	97⅜	100	do.....b3	118
300	do.....	97⅜	200	do.....s3	118
1600	do.....	97⅜	100	do.....s3	117⅜
300	do s3	97	300	do.....s10	117⅜
1500	do.....	97	200	Cle. & Pitts. x-d ..	98⅜
300	do.....c	97⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.....	91
600	do.....cc	97	100	do.....	91⅜
200	do.....b4	97	100	do.....	91⅜
200	Hudson R. R...s3	120⅜	400	do.....	91⅜
100	Reading R.....	121	100	do.....b3	91⅜
200	do.....s5	121	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	40⅜
100	do.....	121⅜	200	do.....	40⅜
200	do.....s5	121⅜	200	do.....s3	40⅜
1 00	do.....	122	100	Chi. & N.W. Pref...	75⅜
800	do.....s3	121⅜	400	do.....	75⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	66	100	do.....	75⅜
200	do.....	65⅜	200	do.....s3	75
100	do.....	65⅜	200	do.....	9 75
200	do.....	65⅜	100	P. F. W. & C...s3	96⅜
400	do.....s3	65⅜	700	do.....	96⅜
200	do.....s3	65⅜	700	Cum. Coal.....	49
500	do.....	65⅜	100	do.....	48⅜
200	Alt. M. S. Co....b3	192			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Dubt Cer.....	91⅞	400	M. S. & N. I.... s3	65
600	Erie R s3	97⅛	100	do.....b3	65⅛
1200	do.....s3	97⅜	200	do.....	65
2000	do.....s3	97⅜	100	do.....b3	66
800	do.....s3	97⅜	100	do.....	66⅛
2100	do.....	97⅜	200	do.....b3	66⅜
200	do.....s10	95	200	Clev. & Pitts x-d	97
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	120⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.....	91⅜
200	do.....	120⅜	300	do.....	91⅜
200	Reading R.....	122⅛	200	do.....s3	91⅜
200	do.....	122	300	do.....s10	91⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R....s3	117⅜	100	do.....	91⅜
300	Chi. & N. W. Fr..s3	76	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	41
100	do.....	76	100	do.....	41⅛

FRIDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The additional and later dispatches to-day from Gen. SHERIDAN were received with heartfelt satisfaction on

sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in East Thirty-ninth-street, between the First and Second avenues, commencing at the crown of highest point of grade in said street, and running westerly to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in East One-hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third avenue to Mount Morris-square, also, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Sixth avenue; also, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that the Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to the Harlem river, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Henry K. Montgomery, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, for the sum of two hundred and three dollars and eleven cents ($203 11), with the interest that may have accrued on an assessment levied against the property of said Church (known as lot number two thousand five hundred and seventy-five, street number seventy, map number one hundred and fifty-five, Ward number one thousand two hundred and thirty-two, on the map for laying Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second street, confirmed February 19, 1858; also, for the further sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($375) together with the interest that may have accrued on an assessment for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, levied against the property aforesaid, known as map four thousand five hundred and four, block number ——, Ward number one thousand two hundred and thirty-two, the said amounts to be applied by the said Montgomery to the payment of the assessment aforesaid, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the amount of Donations, or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution, That the curb and gutter-stones in West-street and intersecting streets, from Vestry to Hubert-street, be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have the receiving-basins and culverts on West-street, from Vestry to Hubert-street, set on the proper grade of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. Ann O'Neill the fifty dollars donated to Michael Lynch by resolution of the Common Council, the said Michael Lynch having died subsequent to the passage of the said resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Infirmary, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of paving Fifty-fourth-street, from the Second to Third avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, ($6,450 40), to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessments imposed on the grounds of the Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment; and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, ($1,188), paid by them to release from assessment for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's office; and that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the sums so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Hayward, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, to be in full for bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Louis Goelz, amounting to eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for flags furnished for the use of the City, &c.

By Board of Aldermen, October ten, ordered to be paid.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause to be printed and published, in the German language, three thousand copies of the pamphlet entitled "Practical Directions for the Holding of Elections, and the canvassing of votes under the new election law, principally applicable to the City of New-York," &c.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at John Kearn's, number three hundred and five and a half Spring-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a gas-lamp be placed in front of the entrance of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, to be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—None.

Resolution, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have the receiving-basins and culverts on West-street, from Vestry to Hubert-street, set on the proper grade of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. Ann O'Neill the fifty dollars donated to Michael Lynch by resolution of the Common Council, the said Michael Lynch having died subsequent to the passage of the said resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacy B. Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Infirmary, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars, to enable him to pay an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of paving Fifty-fourth-street, from the Second to Third avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, ($6,450 40), to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessments imposed on the grounds of the Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment; and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, ($1,188), paid by them to release from assessment for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's office; and that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the sums so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Hayward, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, to be in full for bill hereto annexed, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Louis Goelz, amounting to eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, for flags furnished for the use of the City, &c.

By Board of Aldermen, October ten, ordered to be paid.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause to be printed and published, in the German language, three thousand copies of the pamphlet entitled "Practical Directions for the Holding of Elections, and the canvassing of votes under the new election law, principally applicable to the City of New-York," &c.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at John Kearn's, number three hundred and five and a half Spring-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a gas-lamp be placed in front of the entrance of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, to be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

The President called up General Order number four hundred and ninety-six, being a resolution that the persons employed in the Department of the City Inspector as bell-men, be allowed the same compensation as is paid to the sweepers employed in said Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—3 o'clock P. M.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Evening—PRESENTATION CONCERTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUSSLEWIT.

[illegible] Broadway)—MAGIC.

[illegible] EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and [illegible].

BOWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

HOPE CHAPEL—BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

GOV. MORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, will address mass meetings under auspices of National Union Executive Committee, at

Cooper Institute, Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.
Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 24.
Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Utica, Thursday, Oct. 27.
Watertown, Friday, Oct. 28.

Vice-President HAMLIN will speak at Cooper Institute with Gov. MORTON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Later intelligence from Gen. SHERIDAN has been received by the War Department at Washington, which shows the recent victory in the Shenandoah Valley to have been most complete in its results. By the most admirable strategy, Gen. SHERIDAN turned what bade fair to be an overwhelming disaster into a glorious victory. The attack on the enemy was made about 3 in the afternoon, by a left half wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy. The enemy made a brave and stubborn defence; but such was the impetuosity of the attack that they could not long withstand it, and they finally broke and fled, leaving, it is estimated, over fifty pieces of artillery in our hands. At least sixteen hundred prisoners were captured, and large numbers of wagons and ambulances. On Thursday morning, our cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill, which the rebels had been fortifying, and captured it. It was feebly defended by a small rear guard.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT expresses, in a dispatch to Secretary STANTON, his appreciation of the recent victory, and states that he had a saluts of one hundred guns fired from each of the armies before Richmond in honor of the event.

Seven hundred and seventy of the wounded have reached Winchester from the field. All the wounded that can bear transportation will be immediately forwarded to Martinsburgh.

The President, by Proclamation, appoints the last Thursday in November as a day of General Thanksgiving. This is the day usually appointed by the Governors of the States, and it will undoubtedly meet with even a more general recognition than usual this year.

The *Emily B. Louder* arrived from New-Orleans last evening, with dates to the 14th. There was no important news in the Department of the Gulf. It was reported by the schooner *Neptune*, which arrived at New-Orleans Oct. 13, that Matamoras was taken possession of by the French on Sept. 25. The report was generally credited.

The Canadian authorities are coöperating with ours in the pursuit of the scoundrels who plundered the banks at St. Albans, and there is a good prospect that they will all be captured.

From the West the news is much more favorable. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken the field, and will take the most vigorous measures to rid Missouri of Gen. PRICE and his army.

Definite intelligence concerning the fate of the missing steamer *Roanoke* is received at Halifax by the arrival there of the brigantine *Mathilde*, from Bermuda. The *Roanoke* was captured at sea by rebels on board, her passengers transferred to the *Mathilde*, which landed them at Bermuda. The *Roanoke* was afterward burned.

Richmond papers of the 19th are received, but they contain very little news. They are intensely anxious over the situation in Georgia, and print all sorts of ridiculous rumors, among others the capture of SHERMAN. If the rebels can learn the true state of affairs in Georgia they will be wiser than they now are.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room was quiet, yesterday. The price left off 208¼, the same as on Thursday. The Stock Market was higher on the New-York and Western Shares, and closed firm. Money, 7 ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 109@109¼ ₩ cent. for Gold.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. GEO. BRIETENBECKER, lately a cashier at the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris-street, entered that house, and commenced a quarrel with JOHN MADDEN, an employe of the establishment. For a time the two fought with their fists in a furious manner. Third parties eventually interfered and effected a separation. MADDEN meantime had received a black eye and several contused wounds on the face. When BRIETENBECKER attempted to get out of the house, he was pursued by MADDEN. BRIETENBECKER turned upon him, drew a pistol and fired three shots at his antagonist, but without hit ing him. One of the balls took effect in the forehead of TIMOTHY CAHILL, a waiter in the house, but fortunately it glanced off, inflicting only a flesh wound. BRIETENBECKER was arrested by Sergt. ROCKWELL and Officer HAY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, taken before Justice HOGAN, and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000. The accused claims that MADDEN was the assaulting party.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale yesterday. Prices generally favored buyers, though Wheat, Corn and Oats, having been scarce and wanted for home use, were quoted higher. The Dry Goods trade exhibited rather increased animation, and prices of seasonable fabrics more steadiness. The Freight engagements were extremely light.

An "Association for the Relief of Destitute Soldiers" has been organized in this city by a number of our wealthy citizens. It is intended to secure a home for such of our soldiers as are unable, from disability, to provide for themselves. A proper building will be secured at an early day, and it is contemplated to build at some future day one specially for the purpose.

The published report of the Treasurer of the New-York Metropolitan Fair shows the receipts to have been $1,340.050 37, and the amount paid out for expenses $163,378 47, leaving as the net proceeds of the Fair the sum of $1,176,671 90.

Dr. GEROK and Dr. SCHURTZ addressed a large number of German Unionists at No. 245 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening, at a meeting called to ratify the nomination of CHAS. A. LAMONT for Assembly. Both these gentlemen are eloquent and effective speakers and hard workers among the German element. The Citizens' Association of the Sixteenth Ward have indorsed the nomination of Mr. RAED for Assembly.

An attempt was made, some evenings since, to get up a meeting in the Third-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, to approve of the veto of Mayor GUNTHER of the resolution to illuminate the city because of our victories. At the first meeting two were present, and at the second four. The prospect of success thus looking somewat dubious, and rent and gas dues accumulating, the two *sins die*-ed.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has written a long and able letter in favor of Mr. LINCOLN'S reëlection.

A very interesting and well-contested game of base-ball was played at Princeton College, on Thursday, 20th inst., between the Junior and Sophomore classes, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 30 to 27.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that it has official returns from sixty-three counties, and these give Gov MORTON a majority of 24,989. It has computed the vote of the other counties from the best data, and makes the majority for Gov. MORTON 21,786. The official returns may vary these figures somewhat, but it does not believe that it can be reduced to 20,000.

Deputy United States Marshal BORST, of this city, and Detective G. F. HOTCHKISS, of Washington, reached here yesterday afternoon, having in custody Senorita ECKHARD, *alias* Lopez, and GEORGE W. SEIORIST, the latter the lad who was abducted on the evening of October 6 from in front of the Hippotheatron, Fourteenth-street. The details of the abduction, which created quite an excitement, have been published. The child, who is one of the Seagrist gymnasts, was found performing at the Canterbury, Washington, where was also the Senorita, who acknowledged having abducted him. A *habeas corpus* was taken out, but when served on Marshal BORST he was out of the district, and he refused to recognise it. The parties were committed to the City Prison, and the hearing will be had before Justice DOWLING this morning.

A very large and very enthusiastic meeting was held at Bleecker Buildings last evening by the Unionists of the Sixth Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND for Congress. Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, of Massachusetts, and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND addressed the assemblage.

Another monster Union meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER presiding. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq., Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, and Col. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, were the speakers.

The Fifth Ward Unionists had a large and spirited meeting last evening, as did those of the Ninth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

A large and enthusiastic McClellan meeting was held last evening in Brooklyn. The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost. Speeches were made by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON and Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON. A number of stands were erected in the streets around the Academy, from which addresses were made by many prominent gentlemen.

According to official returns of the Pennsylvania election, the Union majorities in 64 counties amount to 39,837, and the Democratic majorities to 39,813, giving a Union majority on the home vote, in these counties, of 24. Two counties remain to be heard from; and the reported majorities, if correct, give the Democrats a majority of 36 on the total home vote.

The Eighteenth Ward Union Association adopted the following resolution at their late meeting: *Resolved*, That in JAMES M. THOMPSON, particularly, the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward and of this city repose the most cordial regard and confidence. As a man, as a patriot and as a public officer, he stands without reproach. Upright, honest, energetic and capable, we congratulate the people upon the prospect of his election, and we exhort all good citizens to unite in his support.

There will be music in Central Park this P. M. commencing at 3 o'clock.

Capt. MILLS, of the Second Police Precinct, has been transferred to the Eighth, and Capt. DE CAMP, of the Eighth, has been transferred to the Second, both assuming command this morning.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment New-York State National Guards, Col. CONKLIN, is expected home to-day. It is an hundred days regiment, and numbers six hundred men.

The Southern Peace Principle.

None of the Northern "peace men," so called, can desire peace more strongly than we do, provided it does not endanger the nation. The man who wants this bloodshed continued one day beyond an actual national necessity, is a criminal before high Heaven. It is the solemn duty of every Northern man to understand precisely what this necessity is, and where it stops. To understand this, it must be known what the *Southern peace principle* is. Is it one that can safely be accepted?

We extract from the Richmond papers two letters on the subject of peace, one written by HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, formerly candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, now a State Senator of Georgia in the rebel Congress, the other from W. W. BOYCE, formerly Representative in our Congress, and now in the rebel Congress from South Carolina. Every thoughtful man will read them with great interest. The one comes from an original opponent of secession, belonging to the A. H. Stephens class of Southern public men; the other from an orignal advocate of secession, and always a disciple of JOHN C. CALHOUN. The one was a true representative of the Georgia, the other of the South Carolina, school of politics. Both productions are dispassionate and able; both express a most earnest desire for peace; and both come substantially to the same conclusion.

Mr. BOYCE, in his letter to JEFF DAVIS, says: "Our policy is to give this party [that of the Chicago platform] all the capital we can. You should, therefore, at once declare your willingness to an armistice, and a convention of all the States in *their sovereign capacity*, to enter upon the subject of peace." Mr. JOHNSON also goes for a convention, founded on the basis of State sovereignty, and sums up by saying: "The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President LINCOLN that 'we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government.'"

There is an absolute agreement in both with the position of Mr. STEPHENS that the basis of the convention must be the "sovereignty, the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States." Now it is precisely this stand of Southern peace men which makes it impossible for true national men of the North to meet them. To go into convention with them on this ground would require the sacrifice of the Union at the very gate. It is just as Mr. BOYCE says: "A convention of States in their sovereign capacity is *the highest acknowledgment* of the principles of State rights." We can make no such acknowledgment. It is incompatible with every principle of true nationality. It is not only contrary to the "more perfect Union" formed by our fathers, but to any Union worthy of the name. It would be restoring the old confederation, "a rope of sand," from which nothing was realized but weakness and endless confusion.

Even supposing that the result of the convention should be a return of the Southern States to the Union in its present form, the Union would have lost its vital national essence. "The highest acknowledgment of the principles of State Rights" would be making it, in very fact, the mere federation which Mr. CALHOUN contended it was meant to be. The national men of the country always have resisted, and always will resist, any such surrender of the essential principle of our Government. They mean to bequeath to their posterity the same national birthright they received from their fathers, and they will fight this war through to the bitter end rather than barter it away for the sake of peace. All other questions in controversy sink into insignificance before this. It is, in truth, the *only* vital concern at stake.

The Chicago platform declares for an "ultimate convention." It does not specify that this should be a convention under the Federal Constitution, and the fair inference from the silence is, that the same sort of sovereign States convention is meant by these Northern peace men that is insisted upon with such tenacity by the Southern peace men. It is the foremost offence of the platform—that which above all makes its acceptance by loyal men an absolute impossibility. In fidelity to the old Union, they can no more recognize this sovereign independence of the States, than they can the sovereign independence of the Confederacy itself.

If any Southern State sincerely wants peace with the Federal Government, the way is open. Its people have but to express, through their official organs, their readiness to submit to the Federal Constitution and the laws made in accordance therewith, to receive immunity and protection. The Government has neither the power nor the will to repel or to degrade a State in that attitude. It would in good faith and glad heart welcome any such State, and, in conjunction with Congress, would adjust all questions growing out of the war, concerning its people, in a liberal spirit. The only subjugation it seeks for is the conquest of rebellion. If the rebellion chooses to conquer itself, by converting itself into constitutional obedience, there is no longer either a war for subjugation, or any war at all.

The Soldiers' Vote.

No higher commendation of the Union cause could be given than the manifest fact that those who have suffered most for its principles, and who will probably lose most by its persistent assertion, are the most devoted to it.

The uniformly large proportion of *soldiers' votes* for the Union candidates is a very striking and consoling event in the present bitter struggle. If the war had been perverted from its legitimate objects; if it had proved "a failure," or if it were likely to be a profitless contest, who would be so apt to know this as well as the soldiers?

They have fought on for three long years against the jibes of all enemies of the Republic, whether native Copperheads or foreign haters of our country. They know better than all others both the temper and strength of the South. They were made up of men from all possible parties, and their judgment on the question now before the country must be both impartial and well-founded. That they should reject the Chicago platform with contempt and loathing is the most natural thing. It is the coward's proffer. It says to men who have left home and business and comforts, and who have borne heat and cold and wet and severe marching and wounds and incessant battle for three long years, who have never been discouraged or beaten in open fight; who have beheld their truest comrades—old friends, the tried sharers of many a combat and danger—shot down by their side; who have followed to their honored graves on distant fields many a companion—young men of such character and culture and value to the country as no wealth could measure; who have borne and suffered all this cheerfully for Liberty and Country—it declares to these men that all this is in vain; that this noble and priceless blood is wasted; that the war is not only a failure, but ought never to have been waged, and that the only thing now for them to do, is to own to their enemies they were all wrong, and accept peace on the terms of secession.

After a three years' campaign, which has gained more territory to the one side than did all NAPOLEON'S campaigns together to that conqueror; which has secured to the Union a river, which alone to possess, would be worth the cost of the war; which has rendered useless every port but one on the Southern coast, and has made the American name glorious through all history for countless deeds of heroism and valor—this platform has the unspeakable impertinence to tell the soldiers that "the war is a failure."

Even taking their own stand-point that the Union is broken irrevocably, and that the Southern Confederacy must be recognized, should we offer an armistice at this stage of the struggle, it would to all military men seem the height of folly. If there are to be two Unions and separate Governments on this continent, then we want for our Northern and Western Union all the territory we can get. We must fight still longer for boundaries and frontiers. To offer peace now, would leave everything in the direst confusion.

But the soldiers do not look at this struggle from the coward's stand-point. They mean to preserve the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

By one thing only might they be beguiled. Some of the Eastern regiments had, what seems to us, a strange infatuation for Gen. MCCLELLAN. The West never shared in this sentiment, which history will declare almost inexplicable, for this most unfortunate Commander. But many of our Middle States soldiers once felt it. When his name was adopted by the Chicago convention, they never had a doubt that he would deliberately, and with soldierly frankness, reject the platform, and if necessary, decline the nomination. Then, even if the Convention rejected him, they knew that considerable numbers in the Eastern States would nominate him by acclamation.

To their bitter grief and disappointment, they saw that the General suffered himself to be manipulated by the most unprincipled politicians and revolutionary demagogues that any country ever produced. They listened with shame to that unmanly, halting letter, where his better feelings cause him to say that he "could not look his companions in the face" if he adopted the principles of the Chicago platform, and yet in which he accepts the nomination it tendered. They felt bitterly the doubtful, unsoldierly, unpatriotic position in which their once beloved Commander was placed by his too facile disposition and by the arts of demagogues.

We have reason to know that some of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S most intimate and trusted companions-in-arms, broke friendship and parted with him when that fatal letter appeared. Still more did the common soldiers feel it. They could not understand it. They believed their old leader bewitched by politicians. But the American common man is intelligent. He soon saw that a man who could be thus managed and handled by such demagogues as WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM was not the man to command the armies of the United States in its struggle with this rebellion. The rank and file from that moment, with a few unreflecting exceptions, dropped Gen. MCCLELLAN. His hold was gone over the soldiers of the Eastern States.

The weakness he showed in that letter was the one they most dreaded if he should be President; for, with him in the White House, they saw the fearful peril of a disgraceful peace and the recognition of the Confederacy, or even of the absolute disorganization of the whole Union. The effect will soon be seen. On the Presidential election it will be found that the soldiers will vote for Mr. LINCOLN in the proportion of ten to one.

An Important Political Movement.

In our columns this morning will be found an important political document, in the shape of a call for a convention and mass meeting of "all of Democratic faith, who retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic party in the days of JACKSON; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe, ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago by the few, who, by threats of Northwestern revolt, forced upon the convention the degrading concession that 'the war,' so nobly fought by our brave army and navy, 'was a failure, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities;' who believe that 'the immediate cessation of hostilities' should begin with Southern traitors and not with Northern patriots; who believe that we should first exhaust the rebel armies before we attempt 'to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship;' who insist 'that the Union must be preserved at all hazards,' and are determined to preserve it whole and entire at any sacrifice and against all attacks from whatever quarter." The call is signed by a large number of the most respected and most prominent Democrats of this city, such as F. B. CUTTING, MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN A. DIX, A. T. STEWART, JAMES R. WHITING, WM. H. WEBB, D. S. CODDINGTON, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and others; and also by prominent Democrats of all the Eastern, Western, Central and Southwestern States, who "unite in the call in behalf of their respective States and organizations."

These patriotic members of the old Democratic party propose to hold a mass convention in this city, at mid-day of the 1st proximo, to "take such action as may be deemed best for the public interests."

This movement is one of great magnitude and respectability; and though it comes before the general public rather unexpectedly, it will undoubtedly receive a wide popular indorsement. There are thousands and tens of thousands of men in the land who were members of the old Democratic party, who are as staunch and true and all-sacrificing in their patriotism as the members of any other political party—as appears by the rolls of the army, the navy and the present civil administration, and by the career and conduct in civil life of large bodies and organizations of our citizens. It is well that they should concentrate their forces and their power, and bring them into efficient action at this crisis of the country.

SHERIDAN.—The city rang yesterday with the praises of SHERIDAN. They were recited in prose and chanted in verse. SHERIDAN'S doings, SHERIDAN'S sayings, SHERIDAN'S "style," were all the rage. He is deserving of all the praise that is given him. The way in which he "wrested victory from the jaws of defeat;" the way in which he repulsed assault; the way in which he assaulted; the style of victory he won; the number of famous victories he has achieved in one short month—all mark him as worthy of the remarkable eulogium of the Lieutenant-General in styling him "one of the ablest of Generals." NAPOLEON used to do such things as SHERIDAN has been doing during the past four weeks.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 21.

Col. CHARLES E. PHELPS, lately of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, and who was wounded and disabled in the battle of Hanover Court-house, was to-night unanimously nominated for Congress by the Union Convention in the Third District, in place of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, the present member.

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

(Continued from First Page.)

Why should the North fight us? Especially why should the thousands of professed constitutional men of the North lend their countenance and aid to our subjugation? We are struggling for principles which should be as dear to them as they are to us. Do they not see that our overthrow will be the downfall of constitutional liberty—fatal to their freedom as well as ours—the inauguration of an irresponsible and unlimited despotism? Correct ideas are slowly in their progress of leavening the mass of mind; truth is never trampled upon, when passion gains away. But the ultimate prevalence of the one, and the ascendancy of the other is only a question of time, and their end, peace. The light already begins to break in upon the thinking and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see this war is not waged to restore the Union in good faith—the Union of the Constitution; but either to secure disunion, by sowing impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence the Chicago movement. Hence the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God opened the light that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discern the volcano that threatens to engulf their liberty. Then they will consider negotiation not only politically but absolutely necessary. Then peace will come, predicated upon those principles so essential to both governments, and all our strifes and difficulties solved in conformity to the best interest of the parties. * * * *

The North can have peace at any moment. *All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us; or if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties.* We are willing, always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they fight us the war must continue. For what can we do but defend? *We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.*

Are our people prepared for peace upon these terms? It is an insult to ask the question, *unless, indeed, we suppose, contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government."* * * * * *

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

JEFF. DAVIS AT AUGUSTA.

We have already published brief reports of the speeches made by JEFF. DAVIS, and Gens. BRAUREGARD, HARDEE and COBB, at Augusta, Ga., on Oct. 3. The *Constitutionalist* of that city gives these detached reports, prefacing them by the statement—"Mr. DAVIS had to walk about twenty yards before he could get to the centre of the platform. He had scarcely alighted from his carriage when his pathway was beset by a throng of ladies, struggling to catch a glimpse of him or kiss his hand. Finally he succeeded in reaching the point aimed at, amid the vociferous cheers of the entire assemblage."

The President, on being introduced by Mayor MAY, amid enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GEORGIA: At the moment of leaving your State, after having come hither to learn the exact truth as to the late military operations here, I go away much more confident than when I came. I have been to the army and return imbued with the thought they are as fully ready now as ever to meet the enemy, and that if all who are absent will return, and those owing service will go, thirty suns will not set before no foot of an invader will press the soil of Georgia.

Never before was I so confident that energy, harmony and determination would rid the country of its enemy, and give to the women of the land that peace their good deeds have so well deserved.

Those who see no hope now, who have lost confidence, are to me like those of whose distorted vision it is said they behold spots upon the sun. Such are the croakers who seem to forget the battles that have been won, and the men who have fought; who forget that in the magnitude of those battles, and the heroism of those men, this struggle exceeds all that history records. We commenced the fight without an army, without a navy, without arsenals, without mechanics, without money and without credit. Four years we have stemmed the tide of invasion, and to-day are stronger than when the war began; better able now than ever to repulse the vandal who is seeking our overthrow. Once we imported the commonest articles of daily use, and brought in from beyond our borders even bread and meat. Now, the State of Georgia alone produces food enough not only for her own people and the army within it, but feeds, too, the army of Virginia. Once we had no arms, and could receive no soldiers but those who came to us armed. Now we have arms for all, and are begging men to bear them; this city of Augusta alone produces more powder than the army can burn; all things are fair, and this Confederacy is not yet, in the familiar parlance of the croaker, "played out," as those declare who spread their own despondency over the whole body politic. [Voice in the crowd, beyond doubt that of a Hibernian, "Three cheers for the Confederacy," which were vociferously given.]

From the accents of that voice, my friends, I see that you have come into this country for one that has itself lost its liberty, and you may well exclaim three cheers for the Confederacy, upon whose success now alone depends the existence of constitutional liberty in the world. We are fighting for that principle; upon us depends its last hope. The Yankees, in endeavoring to coerce the States, have lost that heirloom of their fathers, and the men of the South alone must sustain it.

Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and independent people in States that had the right to make a better Government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe upon the rights we had, and we only instituted a new Government on the basis of these rights. We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for inherent rights, and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given, and who would submit? From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain would cry out against such a peace with the murderers. The women of the land driven from their homes; the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the Yankee oppressor, and now biding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge. There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained; but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid. Would you see that boy, with a peach bloom on his cheek, grow up a serf—never to tread the path of honor, unless he light the torch at the funeral pyre of his country? Would you see the fair daughters of the land given over to the brutality of the Yankees.

If any imagine this would not be so, let him look to the declaration of Mr. LINCOLN—the terms he offers; let him read the declarations of the Northern press; let him note the tone of the Northern people, and he will see there is nothing left for us but separate independence.

Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home! That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized, and not till then.

We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence, and by fighting alone can independence be gained. Georgia is now invaded. She is calling for succor, and he who from Alabama, from Mississippi, from South Carolina, rushes to her aid—strikes when he strikes for her—a blow for his own home and family. Our Confederate States must lean one upon the other for mutual support. We are as the poet has said:

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

One part must rush to the support of the other. We must beat SHERMAN, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.

Words will not now avail. You must consult your heart; perform more than the law can exact; yield as much as freemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from taxes—indirect, it is true, but imposed by your rulers for twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights of men, you will start forward in the brightest of future.

On each of the former occasions, when I was in this State of Georgia, on my way to the army, that army was on the soil of other States, and it is only at this visit that this is the battle-field. I trust that this will not be long so, and that Providence may soon take the war beyond her borders. I trust too, that our hearts are fixed on following the enemy in his retreat, and then if negotiations come, they will come in such a form as alone we can entertain.

Till then we can have no peace, and yet does any one suppose this Government is anxious for war? Some have spoken of the Executive, and declared that Executive hardness and pride of opinion was opposed to any negotiations. Those who think so must imagine me more or less than a man. Do they not suppose I have wept over the wounded soldier borne from the field to tell of those who there lay lifeless; that I have not lamented the loss of property by our good and great men; that I have not mourned over the lives that have been offered up? My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time, I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than Independence. (Enthusiastic applause.) But do I expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed plause.) But do I expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed cheering.) Brave men have done well before, against greater odds than ours, and when were men ever braver? We will achieve it. How many sacrifices it may take I cannot tell, but I believe that a just God looks upon our cause as holy, and that of our enemy as iniquitous. He may chastise us for our offences, but in so doing he is assuring us, and in His good Providence will assist us and never desert the Right.

And you, my fair countrywomen, whose past gives assurance of what you will do in the future; you who have clothed the soldier and sent him forth to battle, who have hung upon the rear of the armies, and ever stood ready to succor the wounded; who have lined the wayside to minister to the feeble, and pointed the dying to Heaven. You, too, have done your duty. You have given up all. You have sent your fathers, your sons to the army, but you must do more. You must use your influence to send all to the front, and form a public opinion that shall make the skulker a marked man, and leave him no house wherein he can shelter. And you, young ladies, who are yet to marry, let me tell you that when the choice comes between a one-armed or one-legged soldier, and one who has grown fat on extortion at home, choose rather to cling to the armless sleeve.

There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly severe. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles; My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just; that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I indorse it in all its length and breadth, and depth.

"Besides, however, these forces, we have others. For this the Reserves have been organized, and on these and on the disabled soldiers, who, faithful to the last, will fight though they cannot march, the defence of the city of Augusta must rest. When your line shall have been completed, these forces can hold Augusta against any force but a large army, and when that comes, a large army will be at liberty to meet it, and such an army you shall have. (Great applause.)

"Some there are, too, who never set a squadron in the field, who yet proffer their advice. They can plan in their closets the campaigns of a General and write the State papers of an Executive. I do not gainsay their wisdom, but let them go to the front, and there give us the benefit of their services. (Laughter.)

Why criticise a General or rail at the Executive. They have ventured all, and everything they have is dependent on the result. Their honor, their reputation, their future is at stake. If you are assured of their good intent, their steady labor, their constant effort why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they err should they be treated with lenjency. In proportion as the Executive is purblind should criticism be friendly and error be pointed out calmly. So far as they fall short so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered, and you have cheered them because you respect those who have freely ventured their lives in your defence. One is Georgia's own son—the hero of many well-fought battles—you own good and true HARDEE. [Cheers.] HARDEE, who as a captain, proved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of duty to another, who leaving the army above, goes to make good the defence of Savannah against your foe.

The other, BEAUREGARD, [cheers] goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, asking no particular place, desiring no special command—but in the spirit that made a General a Corporal, go where I say, and so going I trust he goes not to bleed, but to conquer. [Great applause.]

With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of victory is now setting in our favor. FORREST has disposed of the enemy that held him in check so long, and is now going up the river, sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer.

Be of good cheer. In homely phrase, put your shoulder to the wheel, and work while it is day.

With this stirring peroration, and a few patriotic words as to the necessity of defeating the two main Yankee armies before the new levies could come in from the draft, and the duty of Georgia to feed the armies and helpless refugees, his Excellency brought his remarks to a close amid enthusiastic applause.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Secretary TREASHOLM has written a letter to the Commissioners to fix prices for four of the States of the Confederacy, which will be read with interest and, we hope, with profit. The chief cause of the depreciation of the currency is the distrust of Government securities; and the Secretary undertakes to show that this distrust is without reasonable foundation. He says:

"The entire public debt, funded and unfunded, was, on the 1st of July last, about $1,250,000,000. The expenses from the 1st of July to the 31st of December are estimated at about $325,000,000, making an aggregate of $1,575,000,000.

In this amount is included $250,000,000 of four per cent. bonds to be issued in place of a like amount of old currency funded under the act of Feb. 17, 1864; but a considerable portion of this sum will be returned into the Treasury under the TAX ACT; or, in other words, the whole sum produced by the taxation of the present year will be applicable to the reduction of this aggregate of $1,575,000,000. Let a liberal allowance, however, be made for opposite contingencies, and let the debt on the 1st of January, 1865, be set down in round numbers at $1,500,000,000; let the war be supposed to continue, and in its progress add $500,000,000 more to the national debt, making the aggregate finally $2,000,000,000. This would entail upon us an annual interest of $40,000,000.

Why should our ability to bear this burden be doubted? Before this war it was alleged, (and, in my opinion, with great truth,) that a sum fully as great as this was annually paid in tribute to the Northern States. Why should it not be paid with equal ease to our own Government, by whom it will be returned to us in the payment of interest?

It may be supposed by some that the magnitude of the debt, in proportion to our property, may lead to general insolvency and bankruptcy. Let us examine the grounds of this possible apprehension. If a planter, whose property before the war was worth $100,000, sell during its progress wheat, corn, &c., to the value of $100,000, and take Government bonds for the amount, how does it incur the risk of being ruined. And what is true of one citizen in this respect, or of one class is equally true of the whole community.

The alarm must arise from inattention to the important consideration that we are selling to the Government, year by year, only the surplus of our annual productions.

There is one way, however, in which the debt may be made oppressive, as the following transaction will show: The Government paid, on one occasion, $300,000 for certain supplies, and the party who received this sum bought with it, from a foreigner, $15,000 in gold, deliverable in England. With the $300,000 he obtained the foreigner then bought an equal amount of Government bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum interest.

It follows that, at the end of this war, for $15,000 thus acquired by the citizen, the Government will owe a debt of $300,000.

The citizen will receive annually $1,050 interest; the Government will pay annually $21,000. Had he, on the contrary, bought the bonds himself the $21,000 annually paid by the Government would have been received by one of its own citizens, and the country, as a whole, would have been neither richer nor poorer. I would earnestly press upon your consideration that, when traced through all their various ramifications, this is at last the uniform result of every case in which supplies are sold to the Government and property of any description is bought with the money to the exclusion of Government securities.

It should be borne in mind that we have now no commercial class in this country; that the banks have a limited capital of about $60,000,000, and, beyond this sum, have no power to purchase Government bonds. The great mass of our citizens, then, of every class, must combine and take Government securities, and nothing else, in exchange for Treasury notes, or the public debt must infallibly go abroad. There is no single class of our own citizens who have the power to purchase and no $1,500,000,000 of bonds. The question, then, is between public debt being taken by our entire population, of all classes, or by foreigners, in the manner and on the terms already indicated. Judging from present indications, there will be no difficulty in finding purchasers for our bonds among those who are seeking them abroad. Shall they be allowed to go abroad? There can be no escape from the ultimate payment of the debt; if held by foreigners, we could not evade it if we would; if held by our own people, we would not if we could; and under no circumstances, I trust, would a suggestion so dishonorable be gravely entertained.

The expenditures depend, in a great degree, upon the prices you shall fix. To you alone have Congress confided the power of exercising any control over this question; and through you may those engaged in furnishing supplies to the Government, and for the payment of whom the public debt is created, most easily and naturally learn how much better they are served when your moderation is restraining the public expenditures confines within more prudent limits the mortgage upon your estates, and with how much greater safety they may themselves become the purchasers of these mortgages than permit them to pass into the hands of foreigners.

"The whole question, complicated as it may at first appear, is perfectly simple, and lies in a nutshell. Congress has ordered the following expenditures to be made, namely:

For pay of the army	$75,000,000
For clothing, shoes, material, transportation, &c.	125,000,000
For provisions for the army	100,000,000
Total	$300,000,000

They have directed these expenditures to be paid for in Treasury notes, and in certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, and free from taxation; and for the security and ultimate redemption of the Treasury Notes, they have provided a taxable six per cent. bonds, which they direct me to sell for Treasury Notes.

If we suppose the purchases to have been made, and the community to be in possession of the $300,000,000 of Treasury notes, the next question is, will they pass them about from hand to hand in exchange or property at extravagant prices and are exchanged ally fall into the hands of foreigners and are exchanged by them for Confederate bonds, or will every citizen take the Government bonds himself? I have endeavored to prove that our true interest consists in following the latter course."

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC UNION CONVENTION.

Convention and Mass Meeting of the Democracy Opposed to the Chicago Platform.

All of Democratic faith, who retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic Party in the days of JACKSON; who will not consent that the cherished names and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a throne of seeing their country's flag lowered to a shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a shame

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

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MRS. N. F. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys 8 at No. 1,344 Broadway, near 26th-st.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The second term of Miss L. A CONNOR'S Select Classes in Light Gymnastics will commence at Trenor's Hall, No. 65 West 36th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

The great advantage of this system to either sex is already acknowledged as the means of laying the foundation of perfect health and strength, besides affording a source of graceful exercise and amusement.

Classes for Ladies, Monday and Thursday, at 10½ A. M., Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday, 7½ P. M.

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Open Sept. 12.

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Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 4.
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JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY NO. 6 EAST 28TH ST.—Classes in light gymnastics (Dr. Dio Lewis' system) for ladies, gentlemen and children, are now organizing for the season. Ladies and Misses classes will be under the able direction of Madam B. Hawley, who for many years has sustained the highest reputation as a teacher of Physical Education in the leading institutions in this City. For full particulars apply at the gymnasium.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheiner will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and teaching in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 960, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRALLAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

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MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MISS RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

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THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 336 West 20th-st., is now open.

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MRS G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 2nd day of Sept. 1864.

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NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS.—Wanted, a Baptist lady for vocal and instrumental music; salary liberal; an Episcopal gentleman for a Collegiate Inst. WANTED, a BOARDING-SCHOOL in this city for a lad of 12, and one within 40 miles for a boy of 16. Call at or address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 113 Broadway.

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A [illegible] LADY OF EXPERIENCE [illegible] to instruct in the higher [illegible] French. Address [illegible]

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Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it in secure from danger and imposition. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 13 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstructions from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Exhausted in most cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.—ITS DISEASES and their PROPER TREATMENT. Addressed to both sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SOMERSET, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, as stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LADY INVALIDS!—IF YOU WISH RELIEF, send a red stamp for the Ladies' Private Circular. It tells much you ought to know, exposes quackery, and will save your money—perhaps life. Remedial advice per mail. Address Dr. THAIRS, 1,217 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when all regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this company have declared the regular monthly dividend or One Per Cent. for the month ending Oct. 15, and an extra dividend of One Per Cent., payable Nov. 15, to shareholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 10 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Oct. 21, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of (4 per cent.) on the capital stock, including the Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of September next, inclusive. By order of the board.
S. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Sixth National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the profits of the Bank, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st November. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d prox.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI STATE BOND, ISSUED TO Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for sale. A bond of the above issue, for $1,000, which has been somewhat disfigured by the present owner's name having been stamped on it; $50 will be deducted from the market rates. Address J. S. T., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

METALS—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON of required at the lowest market rates, by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 210 and 212 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 6 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE SMITH & PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.

The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¼ per cent. commission, and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 265, 266, 3, 469, 470, 552, 346, 367, 370, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 10 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $500,000
100,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., No. 107 Front-st.,
FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., No. 47 Water-st.,
SMITH FANCHER, Esq., No. 5 Water-st.,
C. HOWE, Jr., Esq., Brooklyn,
A. W. BAKER, Esq., No. 17 William-st.,
E. F. PATCHEN, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st.,
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway,
JNO. D. WING, Esq., No. 74 Beaver st.,
ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
J. C. DAYTON, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company, for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at $5 per share.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK..... $2,500,000.
SHARES 50,000, OF $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. A. SHREVE.....Oil City, Pa.
D. A. STEWART.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. WEIR.....New-York.
CONRAD REITER.....Venango Co., Pa.
OFFICERS:
President—BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—E. WESTERVELT.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—D. CORNELL.....Story Farm.

PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 15th inst., took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.

Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney.

The office and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Bobeken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

E. C. STEDMAN,
STOCK BROKER,
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
Oil Stocks and Interests at private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 36th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,272	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,249	.....
ERIN	3,138	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,189	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,826	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16,
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobk Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (human line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR..... Knapp..... Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR..... Hepburn..... Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA..... Jayne..... Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR..... Bell..... Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR..... (midday.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,016, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ..... 3,724 tons ..... 900-horse power
EUGENIE ..... (Allantic) ..... 900-horse power
FRANCE ..... (Building) ..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ..... (Building) ..... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DECUESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BERLIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 17 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. John Hitchcock,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unexcelled accommodations $40. No freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Colvin, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3 North River.
Oct. 24 ..... OHIAN or EDEN ..... SANDS.
Nov. 3 ..... NORTH STAR. ..... JONES.
Nov. 14 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATKINSON, Master,
Will leave Pier ——— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 32 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Captain LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
WM. WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2? Broadway.
The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 37, North River, CALEDONIA, Capt. CAMPBELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FARQUHARSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 26. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACALLY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—BRITISH STEAMSHIP ERIN, GRACE, Commander, for Liverpool, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A. M. Letters received at the office of the subscribers until 11½ A. M. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to aviators. Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, good for three days.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., connect to Port Moomouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches run.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Clothing Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage in time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 14 Broadway, and at No. 118 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. and A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!
READ "THE CITIZEN"
of this week.
THE RAILROADS vs. THE PEOPLE!
See "The Citizen" on the Laws regulating the City Railroads, and the violation of these Laws by the Companies.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF CORRUPTION BY CITY OFFICIALS!
Read "The Citizen"
FOR AN ARRAY OF PUBLIC ROBBERIES.
Poisoned water from City wells analyzed by the Sanitary Bureau!
And for a great variety of important and interesting matter,
READ "THE CITIZEN"
Published at the office of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, and may be had at all newspaper stands.

SEND FOR
THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
SONG BOOK,
If you would have the best. Every piece written expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs.
Price 15 cents. $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

EVAN DALE,
THE POPULAR NEW NOVEL.
Price, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
A. WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers,
No. 100 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Single copies 25 cts. Yearly, $3, with a package of one dollar's worth of new and fashionable patterns, or a large and splendid engraving of Washington as a premium. Office No. 39 Beekman-st., N. Y. Do not fail to see this model Magazine. Splendid Premiums, and liberal terms for clubs. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of the price. November No now ready.

"BENEDICT ARNOLD AND HORATIO SEYMOUR.
THEIR IDENTITY OF VIEWS. WHO IS TO BE PRESIDENT?"
This very popular campaign document is obtaining a world-wide celebrity—passing to an extended number of editions. It is hard omely printed on fine paper, in form of a chart, for general reading and distribution, at only ONE DOLLAR per hundred. Patriotic citizens and dealers are solicited to send in their orders to the publisher, D. S. HOLMES, No 67 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or to the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Done on cards for display at one dollar per dozen; or 10c. each.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—"COME RALLY, FREE MEN, RALLY."
"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
Price 30 cents each. Super nonpareil, gilded free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—This splendid and interesting Magazine, with a host of useful novelties and superior attractions, should find its way into the hands of every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker in the land, and once entered, will be found indispensable. November No. now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling, sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
of MORGAN N. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid"
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 19, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.
Payment thereon can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.
A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Water Rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KUSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ONDYKE,
JOHN BEICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee
WM. JOYCE, } on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

SECOND HAND COUNTER WANTED.—Must be in Good order. Address, stating size, price, &c., box 4,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
THE COMPACT,
a genuine and triumphant success.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
In order to continue a system of
CHANGE AND VARIETY,
Mrs. Centlivre's glorious five-act comedy,
THE BUSYBODY,
will be performed on Monday evening next, for the first time in ten years. The COMPACT will be repeated on Tuesday, the FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID on Wednesday, Thursday—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. Friday—THE COMPACT. Saturday—THE BUSYBODY.
☞ Due notice will be given of the revival of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7½.
INCREASING FURORE
over the splendid performances of
JOHN E. OWENS,
A "JAM" EVERY NIGHT.
NOT EVEN STANDING-ROOM!
BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE DISPLAYS!
CROWDS TURNED AWAY!
To avoid disappointment, seats should be secured in advance. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
The great Owens' speciality,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle ..... Mr. J. E. Owens.
Pronounced by the best critics of New-York
"A REAL ROUNDER OF DRAMATIC ART."
Lovers of Comedy will bear in mind that all choice seats are bought up days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY BY S. R. FISK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already been extensively read in the journals in which they were originally printed. The critics unanimously agree that this is the best adaptation of DICKENS ever presented, and the acting all that could be desired. The public have endorsed this verdict by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES during the past three weeks.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY,
IN THE GREAT CAST,
EVERY NIGHT ONLY.

WINTER GARDEN.
A NIGHT OF MERRIMENT.
Clarks ..... as ..... Paul Pry
Clarke ..... as ..... Dromio

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1,
AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AS FOLLOWS:
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
42 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 ground do. do. do.
1 bag PICKINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U.S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14½ bales UPLAND COTTON.
79 do. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
6 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON,
CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 2 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
8 Packages UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twenty-first Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the

THE CAMPAIGN.

MEETING OF THE UNION VETERANS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Men, Women and Children Turn Out.

Speeches by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Colonel Matthews, of Maryland, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith.

Another mass meeting of the Union party, in which the returned veterans took a prominent part, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Central Union Lincoln and Johnson Club. The number and frequency of these gatherings in no sense weakens the enthusiasm felt by the people; but, on the contrary, the interest, as demonstrated by crowded audiences and unflagging attention, increases with each occasion—heightened in no small degree by the victories which give a text to every argument in favor of an uncompromising prosecution of the war.

At 7½ o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee, CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., called the meeting to order, with the cheering words:

Victory once more! Victory wrested gallantly from disaster! [Cheers.] Victory, unwillingly retreating, until her favorite came upon the field; then, as ever before, she was not wooed in vain by SHERIDAN. [Loud applause.] Thanks, a thousand thanks, to the brave army of the Shenandoah! [Cheers.] Every soldier in it is a hero, worthy of his commander, whom every loyal man ought to honor, and every loyal woman to love. [Prolonged cheers.]

The resolutions will now be read by the only United States District Attorney who had the nerve to hang a slave-trader—E. DELAFIELD SMITH. [Cheers.]

Mr. SMITH said that he might have had nerve to stand up in a court-room, but he could assure them he had not serve to stand up before this most generous and hearty welcome.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Union party in New-York approve the recent proceedings of the Union party at Cedar Creek, in Virginia.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the President and his Cabinet, for appointing and sustaining such embassadors of Union and peace as GRANT, FARRAGUT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic party would be the elevation of a defeated General to a position of command over his triumphant rival; would revive the hopes of rebels in arms; and would vitalize the intrigues of our enemies in every capital of Europe.

Resolved, That we congratulate our friends in Maine and Vermont, in Ohio and Indiana, upon their appropriate response to Union batteries on land and sea; and if our victories in Pennsylvania and Maryland depend upon soldiers' votes, we must remember that the nation itself relies on soldiers' arms.

Resolved, That REUBEN E. FENTON, in his protracted service on the Committee of Ways and Means and upon the floor of Congress,—in his active benevolence on behalf of the sick and wounded soldier,—and in his devotion to the Union cause, has manifested preeminent ability, statesmanship and fidelity. And we exhort the people of our State, for the sake of its peace and prosperity, to sustain Mr. FENTON and his associates on the State ticket.

Resolved, That we heartily commend to the suffrages of our immediate fellow citizens JOHN W. FARMER for Sheriff; ANDREAS WILLMANN for Supervisor; JAMES M. THOMSON for County Clerk, and the Union candidates for Coroners.

Resolved, That we adjure the supporters of our cause, from this day forth, to lure from argument to organization. Let the Unionists of the metropolis heal all differences—close up their ranks—present, like our brethren in the field, a united front—and spare no effort and no sacrifice for justice, liberty and nationality.

The resolutions were adopted with hearty acclamation.

The Campaign Club then entertained the audience, after which

SPEECH OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS was introduced and warmly received. He said: I am happy, under the favor of this energetic and patriotic organization, to have an opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens in so numerous, so earnest and so intelligent an assembly as meets to-night, to raise my voice in calling the attention of the all-powerful people to the situation of their affairs and the demands which our country makes upon them in their suffrages, not less strenuous, not less decisive than that which it calls for from its soldiers in the field. We are now, for the first time since the foundations of our Government were laid, holding an election in a country convulsed in civil war. We are to divide in the suffrage that portion of our people that maintain their organized loyalty to the General Government, while the rebellion has divided the forces of the nation in the field, to protect that Government against the armed enemies of all Constitutions and of all liberty. [Cheers.] We, as citizens in the exercise of this our duty, cannot but feel some of that constraint which attends us wherever we move in all the paths of life from the presence of this civil war; for when there is a civil war in a State, then all the people are parties to it. They who organize with arms to overthrow the Government are united in a clear and bold and intelligible purpose. They who are with the Government ought to be equally united, and in an equally clear, bold, intelligent purpose; and they ought to bring to the polls only those sufferances of opinion, only those diversities of judgment occurring in the same object and animated by the same spirit of maintenance of the Government and suppression of the rebellion. [Cheers.] But it was not necessary to say, in the face of circumstance, that is not the situation of the people who oppose the Government; that there is scattered throughout this State many a man who, in depositing his vote, means to help the rebellion and hurt the Government. We are approaching a time when all who love the country, its laws and constitution, wish to be instructed. At the last election we were constrained in our suffrages by the threat that there would come after the election a revolt against the decision of the people, if given in a certain way; that menace was fulfilled, and when the President took his place, one-third of the people were in arms against the Government. For three years and a half the President, the army and navy maintained our Government, and at this time the Constitution calls upon us to vote whether this war shall cease and the country fall, or the war proceed, and rebellion be crushed. The gravity of the issues presented were recognized by all. But what was involved? Our manhood and birthright were both involved; and the decision at the polls would be irrevocable. There might be tears and regret; but the voice of the people, if now declared for feebleness, would leave no door open for a return. How did it involve our birthright? Our birthright is not simply the area of territory, the glory of ancestral name, our pride abroad or safety at home! It is that form of Government capable of great national power, and also capable of the largest and firmest personal liberty. The virgin, Liberty, is ever watched by the two dragons—Anarchy and Despotism—each equally ready to devour her. The happy form of Government established by our fathers, in which little Rhode Island and powerful New-York were equally protected, was our birthright. It was this birthright which the South had sold for a mess of pottage and sought to destroy. The simple proposition put to us as to whether the war shall end, and when, and whether the Union shall be preserved at all hazards, is not the true question; the question is, now the war shall end; whether it shall end by the power of the Government being adequate to the enforcement of its authority and compelling the surrender of the rebellion. Our manhood was to issue. We might have been unable to defend our birthright, and we might have been in the hard fate which a brave nation sometimes suffers when it cannot stand up against its enemies. But is this our case? Will posterity say of us that we have not the strength to suppress this rebellion and preserve our birthright, if we had the manhood and the courage? No. There was not a man or a woman that would not say our failure was due to a want of spirit, of courage and of wisdom. A review of the situation showed us that everything which the ravages of war could do has been done on the territory of the rebels. We have taken possession of all their forts, conquered their great river, divided the territory between the Mississippi and the Atlantic; we have at every stage of the rebellion occupied the full military strength of the revolted population, and reduced it into two armies; and there has not been a moment that our military forces have not had the mastery of every jot and tittle of the military strength of the rebellion; never a moment in which JOHNSON, or BRAGG, or HOOD could stay or go any place, out where SHERMAN permitted him to go. [Cheers.] never a moment when LEE has been able to put out his head or hand in any direction, without a blow delivered instantly and efficiently by GRANT—[cheers]—a conclusive proof that we possess not only resources in men and means, but that they are under the management of successful Generals, who are masters of the situation upon every point of controversy. Now, upon this evidence of the undisputed condition of things, was not our manhood, in the preservation of our birthright, directly in issue, and would not the record be that our liberties fell and our birthright was squandered, not because of want of power, but because of politroonery, and the dissent and discord which divide men's minds? [Cheers.] In such a nation there could be no recovery. A brave man, pushed to the wall, may bide his time and revindicate his right; but the strong man who, with weapons in his hands, yields to a puniер power, yields for reasons and under influences that are a part of his nature, and never will do better. (Cheers.) Receiving the actions and declarations of the party of the Administration, Mr. E. showed that it had done everything to sustain our birthright and manhood; while the party of the opposition clearly discloses that they meant to surrender both. A careful reading of the two platforms proved this. That of Chicago declared that they did not mean to abolish or preserve the authority of Government by force, but that we must take from successful rebellion such a Constitution and such a Union as they choose to give us. Turning from parties to candidates, are the candidates on our side undecided or uncertain? Who doubts that ABRAHAM LINCOLN understands this birthright? Who doubts that ANDREW JOHNSON understands it? Who doubts that both have the manhood to defend it from foreign and domestic foes? The speaker then passed to a consideration of the military merits of a cessation of hostilities. If good in one part of the country, this cessation of hostilities must be a good thing all over. Suppose, then, that Gen. GRANT should say to LEE, let us have a cessation of hostilities. "Good for you," LEE would reply. "You go back to where you came from, and I will remain here. You are a greater than CÆSAR; for, whereas, his boast was, 'I came, I saw, I conquered,' you can say, 'I came, I conquered, and I surrendered!'" [Laughter.] And SHERMAN says to HOOD, "I want a cessation of hostilities" "Good for you," says HOOD: "I stay where I am, and you go where you came from. You are greater than ALEXANDER, for he, when he had conquered the world, could only breathe out his unsatiated ambition in childish sighs for other worlds to conquer. You, more rational, having conquered this world, wisely give it up, that you may have the pleasure of conquering it again." [Cheers.] FARRAGUT sends word to the conquered forts of Mobile: "I want an immediate cessation of hostilities." "Good Master FARRAGUT," replies the rebel Commander, "I see your game. You do not war for results. It is the carnage—it is the bloody cockpit—it is for wounds and destruction; and when all the excitement is over, you, like an accomplished Admiral, say, 'Set the cheesmen, and let us have the revel of war again.'" [Cheers.] That is the Chicago platform of "cessation of hostilities" as a war measure. [Applause.] It is as though they said to our soldiers: "Throw away your swords, while the enemy throw away their scabbards—then charge, and take their swords into your scabbards." No; all this was but flummery and nonsense. Either we are men, who will maintain our birthright, or cowards, who will surrender it. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN.

After a song from the Long Island Glee Club, Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN was introduced, and spoke with his usual ability and earnest eloquence:

On the 8th of November the American people would be called upon to determine whether the free institutions and government of the people should fall here and fall everywhere—fall now and fall forever; whether the old Union of these States, which our fathers have established at the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure and life, shall be dissolved; whether the nationality and integrity of the life of the nation shall be continued or preserved. This nation, for three years and upward, has been engaged in a hand to hand struggle with the rebellion, which has been seeking its overthrow and to establish a slave Confederacy upon its ruin. [Cheers.] We have administered, as we hope, fatal blows to the rebellion; but it is yet struggling for the mastery, and the question now presented by the two parties asking for the suffrages of the people is—shall this people condemn the war by their verdict as a failure, and demand a cessation of hostilities, with a view to stop the difficulties according to the Chicago platform; or, rejecting with disdain this coward proposition, demand that the Government push on the war with all the power of the nation until the rebellion shall unconditionally surrender. [Cheers.] There are only three reasons for ceasing the prosecution of the war: First—If the war is unjust on our part, or against the Constitution. Second—If the power of our enemy is so great that it is clear the object of the war cannot be accomplished. Third—If it is entirely apparent that all the great purposes for which we are carrying on this war can be obistned by a cessation of hostilities. The speaker examined these three questions and demonstrated that the war was one of self-defence; for the integrity of our nationality. Never was there a war so just, so holy, so necessary as that which the people are carrying on for the maintenance of free institutions and a republican form of government. Are we unable to accomplish the object for which the war is waged on our part? In other words, is it true, as proclaimed by the Chicago Platform, that the war is a failure? That is a military question, and we should feel satisfied to submit it to the judgment of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MEADE, FARRAGUT, and all the host of able commanders, who all concurred in assuring us that we were capable of speedily crushing the rebellion if we only persevered. [Great applause.]

Mr. TREMAINE was followed by Col. B. STOCKTON MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, and Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.

At one period the crying of a baby, which annoyed the audience, drew from the President the remark that, since the women and their babies had turned out, there could be no doubt as to the result. [Laughter and applause.]

UNION MASS MEETING.

Ratification of the Nomination of Hon. Henry J. Raymond for Congress in the Sixth District.

REMARKS OF MR. RAYMOND, RESOLUTIONS, &c

The Union citizens of the Sixth Congressional District held a mass meeting at the Bleecker Building last night to ratify the nomination of the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND for Representative in Congress from that district. The hall was densely crowded at an early hour, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Judge WATKEMAN presided, and introduced Hon CHARLES PHELPS, of Massachusetts, who addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of his speech, the Secretary read the following letters:

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

SIR: At an adjourned meeting of the Union Convention, of the Sixth Congressional District, you were unanimously nominated for Congress, and we, as a committee, were instructed to inform you of the fact, and to ask your acceptance of the same. Your long residence in the district, the oft repeated evidence of the confidence of the people in your political integrity in times past, the many important and honorable positions you have heretofore so ably filled, together with your present relations to the great Union party of the country, were considerations which had great weight in determining the choice thus made. And now sir, should you conclude to accept this nomination, the convention doubt not that the City of New-York will have at least one representative in the next Congress who will, by his voice, and his votes, sustain the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, as the signs of the times most clearly indicate, will be again called upon to preside over the destinies of our beloved country for the next four years.

J. WILSON GREEN,
DAVID R. JACQUES,
HENRY C. CARGILL. } Committee.

DITED NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination which you have tendered me, and return you my thanks for the confidence which it implies. If elected I will do my best to deserve it.

The position of Representative in Congress from such a district as this is always one of honor and responsibility. But in the present condition of the country the duties which it involves are of the gravest character, and I consider it a very high honor to have been called upon to undertake their discharge.

The war in which the country is engaged will, in my judgment, soon be closed. The reelection of President LINCOLN will convince the rebels that further resistance is hopeless, and will thus tend to what we all desire, a speedy, honorable and lasting peace. The right of the constitutional majority to rule will have been vindicated and established forever. The heresy that the States are sovereign and independent of the General Government, in matters expressly confided to its jurisdiction by the Constitution, will have been finally exploded. Slavery, which, from the beginning has been the bane and blight of the nation in all respects, material, political and moral, will have perished at the hand of its supporters, and that vast region comprising the fairest and most fertile portion of our country, hitherto closed by slavery, will be thrown open to the energy, enterprise and thrift which have made the comparatively bleak and barren regions of the North the home of wealth and culture, and in all the elements of happiness, the gardern of this Western world.

Upon the next Congress will devolve the solving of the many and complicated problems to which the close of the war will give rise. No graver questions have arisen since we became a nation. Upon the wisdom, the forbearance and magnanimity of that Congress will depend the fate of our Republic for all time to come.

I will endeavor, gentlemen, if elected, to meet these questions with fidelity to the principles of those I shall represent, and with practical regard to the best interests of our common country. I shall feel to a vigorous prosecution of the war. I shall now in rebellion whenever they shall lay down their arms, and renew their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and I shall advocate and support all measures of legislation, just in themselves, and calculated to secure equal rights to every section, freedom to every citizen, and the permanent unity and prosperity of the great Republic.

Permit me to add that, in accepting this nomination, I reserve the right to withdraw from the canvass whenever, in my judgment, and that of those from whom I receive this trust, the harmony of the Union men of the district can be promoted by such a step.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Messrs. J. WILSON GREEN,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
HENRY C. CARGILL. } Committee.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letters, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the best welfare and interest of our country, that the next Congress of these United States should be composed of the wisest and best Statesmen.

Resolved, That in the nomination of the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND as the Union Candidate for the Sixth Congressional District, we recognize a man who, if elected, will faithfully and eloquently do battle for the right, and prove himself a faithful representative of the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. RAYMOND was then introduced, and after the enthusiasm had subsided, he proceeded to say that he supposed, as he appeared before them as a candidate for their suffrages, it was his duty, or at least to his interest, to be a little modest; he had heard it said that that was the way to win popular favor. He could only do in their presence what he had done in his letter, repeat the promise to make it his duty, faithfully and honorably to work for the good of his country. They did not need any elaboration on his position. It had been his good fortune to be presented to them for their suffrages before. His profession as a journalist required him to state his opinion once in every twenty-four hours. As a journalist, he was obliged to tell the people everything that he knew daily. He should always stand firmly, while he could stand at all, on the great principles of the Union party, on the right of the majority to rule. The people elected the President of the United States in a constitutional manner. The people of Georgia, of Louisiana, went up unto the ballot-box to decide who should be President for the ensuing term. We took it for granted that they were as willing as we were to leave it to that decision. They had determined at the outset that if the decision went for them, they would abide by it; but if against them, they would not. It was the duty of the United States Government to put down that resistance to rightful authority. Suppose we had given up, what becomes of the principle that the will of the majority shall govern? What security shall we have that in the event of the disaffection of any State, they might not secede at will, and our Government become a farce. If there is to be any appeal upon that great question it must be upon the battle-field, and if successful, will they not try it upon every similar occasion. It was upon the issues thus raised that the people were called upon to take action in this Presidential election. They have met in convention. One at Baltimore, where they resolved unanimously that they would put down this rebellion by force of arms. The other met at Chicago, and there they resolved upon peace unanimously—that they would go for a cessation of hostilities against this rebellion. Not one solitary resolution do they bring forward to put down armed traitors. Is there reason to hesitate about our decision—should we have any doubt about putting down the rebellion? We must crush it so that it will never rise again—so that in the future the question shall never be mooted whether a legally-elected President shall rule the entire Union or not. As to the matter of failure, what do they call failure? Were we so exhausted that we were in danger of not producing enough to live upon—in danger of coming short of supplies? How is it, in that respect with the South? Compare our situation with theirs, and then what have our armies done? When we commenced this war, they had nearly everything up to the line of the Ohio. Our flag now flies in triumph along the Mississippi, in Tennessee, and far into Georgia. We have taken back nearly all the forts, arms, &c., which were obtained from us in the beginning. Let us, then, persevere in the path we are now treading, steep, thorny path, it may seem to be, the end is near. What do our Generals tell us, those who have carried the stars and stripes to the Gulf despite the efforts of the rebels? What does GRANT [cheers] say? "They have robbed the cradle and the grave." DAVIS said at Macon that two-thirds of their soldiers were absent from the army without leave. We should like to know how they are going to get them back. Did not this look like ending the war? All we had to do was to go on with the work, sustain the Government, and pronounce such a decision on the 8th of November as to leave no doubt in the minds of the American people of the sentiments of the majority and the result of this war. He believed ABRAHAM LINCOLN would carry every State in the Union. [Cheers.] He believed even New-Jersey would give her electoral vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. RAYMOND concluded his remarks amidst great applause, and after a song from the Glee Club, the meeting adjourned.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 21st.

FROM BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

The TIMES special correspondent with the Fifth Corps transmits the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

Nothing new. Everything remarkably quiet. Scarcely any firing from the enemy's batteries, but our artillery keeps up a desultory fire on the city of Petersburgh. A good deal of firing took place yesterday from Forts Monteith and Morton. The lines in front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps are utterly silent. G. F. WILLIAMS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is no truth in the statement published from a Richmond paper, that Gen. BUTLER has effected a resumption of exchange of prisoners, and that ten thousand had been exchanged under this arrangement. A number of exchanges of invalid prisoners have been made, but this is all.

UNION PROCESSION.

The Lincoln Club of this city turned out to-night in a magnificent procession.

HOW SOLDIERS VOTE.

Under the direction of Mr. C. H. THOMSON, the agent appointed by the Union State Committee of New-York to facilitate soldiers in voting, two Hospitals were yesterday canvassed for votes of New-York soldiers, to be cast Nov. 8th, with the following results:

	Unico.	Dem.
1st Hospital	160	2
2d "	73	9
Total	233	11

Union majority, 222.

U. S. CONSUL AT LEEDS.

WILLIAM H. RAYMOND, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed United States Consul at Leeds, England. The appointment is an excellent one, and in every way worthy of being made.

DEATH OF BISHOP W. J. BOONE.

Information has been received at the Department of State, from Mr. GEORGE F. SEWARD, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 17th of July, 1864, at that place, of the Right Reverend Bishop WILLIAM JONES BOONE, formerly resident at Charleston, S. C.

ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One Major HOGG, an unnaturalized Englishman, who is at present commanding the Second New-York Artillery, in Gen. GRANT'S army, has been making himself conspicuous, recently, by refusing facilities to the properly authorized Union agents in distributing votes in his command. In one instance, he went so far as to forcibly remove beyond his lines agents duly accredited, and it was only until appeal had been made to his immediate Commander, that the gentlemen were allowed to perform the duties on which they were sent.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Blockade-running across the Lower Potomac was not long ago extensively resumed; but within the last three weeks one of the Potomac flotilla, the *Yankee*, alone has destroyed thirty small boats found on the Virginia shore, and which had been used in the trade. Recently several runners have been captured.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission has constantly kept a large and well assorted stock of supplies in its storehouses in Martinsburgh and Winchester, and also in the store-wagons of its field relief corps accompanying SHERIDAN'S army. The officer having charge of the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah Valley left Winchester on Tuesday morning with a train of wagons filled with a stock for use upon the field. Last night and this morning further supplies, to the value of $10,000, and several additional relief agents were sent to Martinsburgh. The needs of those wounded in the recent fights have made heavy drafts upon the bounty of the Sanitary Commission, and the reports of its storehouses show a decrease of the stock on hand. Hence, an appeal is officially made to aid societies throughout the land to forward largely to the various branch depots of the Sanitary Commission.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be given here to-night, with the whole force of Mr. MARETZEK'S fine company. It is unnecessary to say more.

HELLER, the diabolical, gives his usual matinée this afternoon. Let none forget it. There is a thing of new musical dare, HELLER gathers to-markable magic in keeping up such remarkable attractions there.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—MATINEE TO-DAY.—There will be a grand hippotheatronic *matinée* to-day, at 2½ P. M., at which the same performance will be presented as at the evening performances, without curtailment. These *matinées* are largely attended by ladies and families, the elegant and refined character of the entertainments commending them to their patronage. This afternoon and evening are the last appearances of EATON STONE, the great bare-backed rider, who will be replaced on Monday by MELVILLE, the Australian equestrian, and his three sons as regnent stars.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

Rebel Accounts of Hood's Progress.

From Richmond papers of Oct 19 we make the following extracts:

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 19.

The Southern mail brings us some later advices of the situation in Georgia. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Appeal* says that Gen. BEAUREGARD and staff passed through Opelika, Ala., on the 8th, on his way to the Tennessee army, to assume the command. The *Appeal* says that it is able to state on good authority, that he will personally direct the movements and operations of the army until the Fall campaign shall have been fully closed.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 19.

The official intelligence from the seat of war in Georgia is of great interest. The State road from Resaca to Tunnel Hill has been utterly destroyed. This is the only line of railroad that connected SHERMAN'S army in Atlanta with his base at Chattanooga. SHERMAN cannot *begin to repair* the railroad without first marching to Chattanooga, because he has no rails in Atlanta, and we presume the destruction of the railroad implies the removal of the rails. He is thus forced to wagon his supplies after his army, which, marching upon the country roads, will prolong the time and force a consumption of his supplies. He will have to fight a battle, in all probability, before he reaches Chattanooga, and if defeated in the battle, with HOOD between him and Chattanooga, his army must be destroyed. With every allowance, therefore, for the uncertainty of battle, we cannot but regard the position of the enemy in Georgia as very perilous, and with every reasonable prospect of the total ruin and destruction of his army.

The garrison left in Atlanta may be strong enough to hold the intrenchments against assaults, *but if the main body of Sherman's army is defeated by Hood* there is no escape for the remnant left in Atlanta.

It is not proper to say where Hood's army is, or what its movements will be, but it has not merely torn up the rails, it has literally set down on the railroad, and must be defeated before the work of repairing can be begun.

Such is the condition in Georgia, where the enemy had full success, and where the rebellion had been pronounced *suppressed*. After fighting four months to get into Atlanta, SHERMAN is compelled to begin a new campaign to get out of the city. He captured Atlanta, and there is every prospect that Atlanta will capture his army. Such is subjugation, such is suppression of the rebellion! From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step, and SHERMAN took that step when he entered Atlanta without destroying the army of HOOD. The moment he changed places with HOOD, and from the besieger permitted himself to be besieged, that moment changed the whole aspect of affairs in Georgia, and offered the best opportunity for destroying the army of the enemy that has been presented during the war. No gunboats can help him, as was the case at Shiloh; no fortifications can protect him, as at Fredericksburgh; if he fights it must be when and where HOOD selects; if he does not fight, he must starve. We do not look for any great battle in Georgia. The best policy for HOOD is to avoid a fight, and to harass the enemy, exhaust his supplies, and demoralize his army.

The Macon papers contain the subjoined items:

I had a long conversation with a gentleman this morning, just from the army of Tennessee. He represents things as being all right about the army; that we have possession of the State road from Big Shanty to Altoona; that we have utterly destroyed this road for fifteen miles, filling up the cuts with rocks and dirt and brush, and spading down the hills, so that SHERMAN could not mend the road in fifteen days if he had possession of it. He represents the army as being in the finest of spirits, and increasing in numbers daily at the rate of from five hundred to a thousand.

The soldiers say they will be content with a handful of corn a day, if Gen. HOOD will only keep them going forward, and that they will whip SHERMAN if he dares to attack them.

It is said that Gen. HOOD has prohibited the sending of dispatches beyond his lines for the present.

It is rumored on the street that FORREST has captured SHERMAN, who was returning from Washington City. If this be true, the army of the Cumberland will be in a bad way—McPHERSON dead and SHERMAN captured—with the brains knocked out and the head cut off, what can the body do?

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register* of the 15th, contains the following:

NEAR BLUE SPRING, TWELVE MILES BELOW GREENEVILLE, Oct. 13, 1864.

I met the enemy this morning at Greeneville, killed and wounded many, captured two stands of regimental colors, together with many horses and small arms, and some prisoners. My loss slight. I regret to say that Col. ROWEN, of the Seventy-second Tennessee Regiment, is mortally wounded. I am now pursuing.

J. C. VAUGHN, Brigadier-General.

THE VERMONT RAID.

Prompt Action of the Canadian Authorities—Activity of the Police.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 21.

Information of the St. Alban's outrage was communicated to the Government yesterday. A number of detectives and a body of troops were immediately dispatched to the frontier, with orders to arrest the parties at all hazards.

The Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuses of Canadian hospitality. If the opportunity is afforded, an example will be furnished to prevent similar attempts in the future.

The police are on the track of the robbers.

One company of infantry and one of cavalry have been organized here. The raising of a battery is also contemplated.

The report of the raid in the Troy *Times* is greatly exaggerated.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

A DECIDED UNION VICTORY.

The Majority for the Union at Least Ten Thousand—How the Soldiers Vote.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Oct. 21.

We are as yet unable to get officially the returns from Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer and Wyoming Counties.

The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote, as far as received, at the Secretary of State's office: Union vote, 14,391; Democratic vote, 4,114. Union majority, thus far, on the soldiers' vote, 10,227.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Oct. 21.

The official vote in Mercer County shows a Union majority of 367; Union loss 112.

Wyoming County, official, Democratic majority 219; Democratic gain 180.

We have now official returns from 64 counties, in which the total Democratic majorities are 29,813, and the total Union majorities 39,837.

Jefferson and Forrest Counties are yet to be heard from. Jefferson is reported to have given 100 Democratic majority, and Forrest 40 Union majority.

Funeral of Gen. Birney.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 21.

The funeral of Gen. BIRNEY will take place this afternoon.

The remains will be escorted by the military detachment due to his rank, with a guard from the first troop of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, the General's personal staff, the Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, officers of the army and navy, the Masonic Order, the Bar of the city, the Mayor and members of the City Council, the Union League, &c. Gens. DIX and SICKLES are among the pall-bearers.

The flags of the public buildings, &c., are at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Canadian Conference.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 21.

It is reported that the conference has agreed upon the constitution of the lower house on a basis of representation, according to population, the total number of members to be 194.

The conference is now discussing the power of the General Government.

McCLELLAN MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The Academy of Music Filled—Speeches by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. John H. Anthon.

Last evening the Academy of Music at Brooklyn was filled to its utmost, with a very enthusiastic audience, who had assembled at the call of the Central McClellan Association, to indorse the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN for President of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and briefly addressed by DANIEL D. BARNARD, President of the Association, after which lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and a set of appropriate resolutions were read and approved. A very beautiful American flag, the campaign banner of the Association, bearing a portrait of Gen. MCCLELLAN and the words:

"For President, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,"

was then unfurled, and was greeted with hearty cheers.

The President then explained the objects of the meeting, spoke of the qualifications of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and paid a high compliment to HORATIO SEYMOUR, when three cheers were proposed for HORATIO SEYMOUR, which was feebly responded to. The President then introduced as the first speaker of the evening,

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON,

who said no more momentous questions than the ones now under discussion could ever be brought before the people; the questions whether liberty is to be sustained, nationality preserved and our national Constitution restored, these are the great and momentus questions, and on these he proposed to speak. Now in a moment of fearful war, when the national debt is so great as to almost threaten national bankruptcy, we are called together to ask whether this state of affairs can be altered. Now we find, after four years of fearful war, that notwithstanding the great waste of life and money, the Union is still divided, and our brethren of the South are determined that, though they may be exterminated, they will never be subjugated.

He was followed by the Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON, of New-York, who briefly and eloquently addressed the audience, and who was very well received. At the close of his speech he was greeted with three hearty cheers, and presented with a beautiful boquet. After which cheers were given for MCCLELLAN, and the meeting adjourned.

Fair in Aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Children.

The managers of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Children, are now holding a fair at Irving Hall to raise funds for this truly charitable and patriotic institution. It would be a reproach to the patriotism and benevolence of tNew-York if this truly worthy enterprise should fail for want of the cooperation of her liberal citizens. The rooms were visited last evening by Maj.-Gen. BANKS and lady, and Brig.-Gen. COCHRANE, who were received and entertained in a handsome manner by Mr. HUNTINGTON, Lee and the committee. Gen. COCHRANE made a few remarks in his usual happy vein, and expressed his fervent wishes for the success of the fair. To those who desire to pass a pleasant evening in delightful company, to enjoy excellent music and to invest their spare cash in useful articles, at reasonable prices, the fair for the soldiers' children is cordially recommended. The decorations of the hall are elegant, and the stalls well supplied with merchandise. The refreshment saloon is unusually well provided and attended. The Floral Temple, presided over by Mrs. DEVOE, is one of the chief features of the room, and the stall filled by Thirteenth Ward Primary School No. 4, is especially to be commended for the good taste displayed and the patriotism of its fair attendants. Miss KATE GAYNOR, Miss MARY RIGGS and Miss SWARTS.

The Home for Soldiers' Children already provides for 500 helpless orphans. They need help and confidantly appeal to the people to patronize their fair. It will remain open during the coming week.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	210¾	1100	Mich. So. & N. I..	66¾
10,000	do	210¾	3000	do b3	86½
80,000	do	210½	100	do b3	66¾
20,000	do	210¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R. b5	92
30,000	do	210½	100	do	92
40,000	do b3	210¼	200	do	91¾
10,000	do	210	200	P. Ft W. & C	97
10,000	O. & M. Cer	35	100	do	98¾
1000	Erie R	97¼	100	Cum. Coal	48¾
400	do	97½	200	do	48¾
500	do b5	97¾	100	do b10	49
3000	do b3	97½	500	do b3	48¾
400	do	97½	500	do	48¾
100	Rud. Riv. R	120¼	100	Quick. Min. Co b3	78
100	Reading R	122¾	100	Mariposa M. Co	31¾
100	do b3	122¾	100	do b3	31¾

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT, the most popular dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

SWEET SMILING FACES.—PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF CHARACTER:" Portrait of John Bull, and of an Insane Maniac—Facts about the Brain, with Illustrations—Portraits, Characters and Biography of McClellan, Fremont, Kennard, Allis, &c.—Brains of Criminals—Work and Wages—Nativity of our Population—Grapes for Disease, How to Eat Them.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS: "Popping the Question"—English and German Wives—How to Train Children—"Led, not Driven"—Serpent Worship—"More Dignity than Devotion"—A Future Life—Clerkships in Washington, in November double number *Phrenological Journal*. Newsmen have it. Sent by first postfor 20c., or $2 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and a man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live: and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any disease of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

November number of DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready; containing mammoth fashion plates, splendid engravings, five original stories, elegant designs for the Winter fashions, five full-sized patterns, household matters, and other valuable and interesting novelties. All for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 252 BROADWAY.—The thief is compelled to be his own informer. A. S. JEWETT, No. 27 Water-st. A perfect defence against burglars. JOHN RUNDERROW, Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS vote the same ticket when she merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE are canvassed; both unanimously in its favor. For sale by all Grocers, at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 164 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4081. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

The Complete Rout of the Enemy.

The Rebel Army Scattered in Confusion.

THE TROPHIES OF VICTORY

Ten Battle Flags and Forty-three Guns.

Three Hundred Wagons Captured and Destroyed.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. SHERIDAN:

CEDAR CREEK, VA.,
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1864—4 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left.

Fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other débris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from CROOK, eleven from EMORY, six from WRIGHT. From all that I can learn, I think that EARLY's reinforcements were not less than 16,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. SEVERANCE reports the arrival at Martinsburgh of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. CUSTER arrived this afternoon at Washington, with ten rebel battle-flags displayed from the railroad engines. E. M. STANTON.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. LEE.

The Rebels Yield to Retaliatory Measures—Our Prisoners Withdrawn from Work upon the Fortifications—The Rebels Relieved from Work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Dispatches from the front inform us that Gen. BUTLER has carried his point, and that the rebel authorities have dispensed with the services of the colored United States soldiers who were put at hard labor in their trenches. General BUTLER, it will be remembered, put an equal number of rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch Gap Canal.

Yesterday, Gen. LEE officially notified Gen. BUTLER that these negro soldiers had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond to be treated properly as prisoners of war. Gen. BUTLER at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further labor upon the canal, by the following official order, which was read to them from his headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND N. C.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD,
Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 134.—It having been officially certified by Gen. LEE, commanding the Confederate forces, that the prisoners of war of this army, put to work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, have been withdrawn, to be treated as prisoners of war, it is ordered that the prisoners of war of the Confederate forces set at work in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, shall be at once withdrawn, and sent to Point Lookout, to be held and treated hereafter as prisoners of war.

Numbers of these prisoners having certified in writing to the Commanding-General their desire to take the oath of allegiance, because of the inhumanity of the treatment of the Confederate authorities toward them, which application was declined lest it should be said that these prisoners took the oath of allegiance to the United States under duress, it is now ordered that so many of them as choose, after this order is read to them, be permitted to take the oath of allegiance and be sent North to be there found employment by the Government, as other prisoners of war have been who have returned to their loyalty to the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Official: EDW. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Upon the conclusion of the reading one-fourth of the prisoners stepped forward and availed themselves of the provisions of the last clause.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Reconnoissance of the Obstructions Below Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A daring reconnoissance took place at Mobile on the 10th. The dispatch-boat *Laura*, having on board several army officers, including GRANGER's Adjutant-General, proceeded through the obstructions in the channel and torpedoes to within three miles of Mobile, and steamed about in daylight. Not the least hostile demonstration was made by the rebels. On the 8th a gunboat was reconnoitering on the bank of Mobile Bay, opposite Navy Cove, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly opened fire. Three shots were planted fairly in the gunboat, but not much damage was done, and the rebels left before a response could be given. A heavy storm prevailed on the 8th, 9th and 10th in the Bay. A fishing party composed of officers of the Seventh Michigan were caught out in it, and the boat stranded on Sand Island. They could not get off for three days, owing to the storm continuing. Their sole subsistence were fish they drove upon the sand in the small inlet and caught with their hands. They were rescued by boats from the transport *Clinton*, all in an exhausted state. Two brigs which had been discharging coal were driven hard ashore, and one will be probably lost, and the *St. Mary* was driven ashore but got off without damage. Gen. GRANGER has gone to Pensacola. Gen. ASBOTH has returned from his expedition to Marianna to Pensacola, wounded in three places. He succeeded in capturing and destroying great quantities of rebel stores. Gen. BAILY, commanding Fort Morgan, is here. Scurvy has almost disappeared among our forces at Mobile. The onions, &c., of the Sanitary Commission are to be thanked for this. Brig.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON and staff arrived on the *W. R. Arthur* from Cairo last night. He proceeds to Key West, having been appointed successor of Gen. WOODBURY (deceased) in command of the District of West Florida.

The gunboat *Lafayette* was fired upon near Morganzia with musketry a few days ago, but no one was hurt.

Admiral FARRAGUT, it is rumored in the fleet, is to go to Wilmington or Charleston.

A rumor was received yesterday, through rebel sources, that Petersburgh was evacuated, and a severe battle in progress for the possession of Richmond.

Rebel stock is at a heavy discount. No business at all is doing here, owing to extremely severe regulations of Gen. CANBY. Boats cannot even land at Government plantations on the river to take on sugar, cotton, or produce of any kind. If there is not a change our merchants will be ruined.

The State Legislature has got well to work, but nothing of special importance has been communicated.

The *Champion*, from New-York, is considerably overdue at this port.

Nothing later from Mexico confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras by the French.

From New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst.

Matamoras dates of the 16th ultimo report that the city is in the hands of the Imperialists under M. JUAS, it having surrendered unconditionally.

The Mexican schooner *Julia* was lost in the Gulf about the 26th ult.

Business at New-Orleans had come to a stop, and will not be resumed until the "Trade Regulations" are removed.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Capture of Twelve of the Brigands—Counsel Retained for Them—Important Letter from one of the Party—He Claims British Protection.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Twelve of the St. Alban's, Vt., raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose.

There were twenty-three persons concerned, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000.

The Governor of Vermont has commissioned able counsel, who will take out the necessary extradition papers for those captured and forward them to St. Johns.

LATER.

The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*, published at St. Alban's:

Fears are entertained from the sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Alban's raiders that attempts will be made to rescue them.

Capt. DERRIVIER's troop of volunteer cavalry has been called out, and are now on duty guarding the jail.

Hon. J. J. ABBOTT has been retained, with Mr. R. LAFLAMME, for the accused, and we understand that the retainers have engaged Hon. J. H. CAMERON as consulting counsel.

Mr. DEVLIN has been retained by the Federal authorities.

We have just received the following letter from Lieut. BENNETT YOUNG, commanding the party of raiders on St. Alban's:

FARLINGHURGH, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 21.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Through the columns of your journal, I wish to make some statements to the people of Canada, regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States.

I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada.

I do not wish my name coupled with the epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people of Canada as to who we are and what caused our action.

I wish, also, to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken.

I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken from me, and I was started toward the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins of my horse, when three pistols were leveled at my head with threats to shoot the d—n scoundrel dead, if he moved.

Some Canadian citizens then spoke up and the Americans, seeing the bailiff, started with me toward him, two of them holding arms in their hands.

These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens.

The Americans came into this place and even beyond it, brandishing guns and threatening to kill some of us, even after we were in the hands of the English authorities.

Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that the people of Canada are not in the midst of war, and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his tyranny.

I am not afraid to go before the courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that the citizens of Vermont, and not my party, will be found to be the violaters of Canadian and English law.

Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression.

Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain, yours respectfully, BENNETT H. YOUNG,
First Lieutenant Provisional Army
Confederate States of America.

THE WAR IN VERMONT.

Additional Particulars of the Rebel Raid—Barbarities Perpetrated by the Robbers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

I closed my letter to the TIMES last evening while the excitement here in regard to the rebel raid into Northern Vermont was but little past its highest point. A company composed of the citizens of Montpelier, and members of the Legislature, had marched to the railroad depot, and were about to take the cars, but the order for their departure had been countermanded on the reception of additional intelligence. The fair inference for the first hour after receiving the first dispatch was, that the raiders were in sufficient force to take possession of the telegraph office, and cut off all communication. It is now affirmed, and published by the newspaper press of Burlington, that the break in the reception of intelligence was occasioned by the skedaddling of the operator at St. Alban's. Improbable as this story now appears, I knew of no other explanation that has been offered. By 8 o'clock, dispatches had been received here which did much to relieve the general anxiety. Precautionary measures were, however, taken lest the outrage at St. Alban's should prove to be a part only of a widely-concerted plan, parts of which were yet to be carried into execution. A night patrol was organized, and all the approaches to the Capitol were carefully guarded. Last evening and this morning only members of the Legislature and State officers, and others officially connected with State business or with the military organization, were admitted to the State-House or grounds around it. Later in the day the guard was removed. Trains of cars arrived from St. Alban's, and groups of citizens gathered around to hear from the lips of those who saw the raid or robbery, a recital of the circumstances. The main points of the narrative I gained from conversation with the Railroad Commissioner of this State, who came from St. Alban's a few hours ago. Lest the TIMES should have no correspondent at St. Alban's, I will briefly state facts, some of which may be in addition to the statements you may have received by telegraph or otherwise.

It was about half-past three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, when the affair at St. Alban's began. A group of citizens were standing upon the steps of the American Hotel of that place. Teams were fastened all along the sides of the streets, while their owners were in the stores and shops trading. It was a few minutes before the close of banking hours. Suddenly the group of citizens upon the steps of the hotel, were accosted by half a dozen ruffians, armed with revolvers. No one noticed from what point these ruffians came. They seemed to have met by agreement, and were on hand when first seen. They ordered the group of citizens to remain as they were, on pain of instant death. Several pistol-shots were fired as a means of intimidation. While this was going on, another party of ruffians was observed stripping the harnesses from the horses at the sides of the street, and preparing them for horseback riding. Another party guarded the street, and allowed no one to pass. Still another party entered the banks, arrested the bank officers in charge, and robbed the safes and vaults. A gentleman entered one of the banks to deposit $600 just at this time. One of the ruffians gave him a seat, and informed the gentleman that he would wait upon him, and did so, relieving him of the $600, notwithstanding his expostulations. Having taken the money from the banks, the ruffians could not content themselves without a joke. They accordingly led out one of the tellers to a place where he could be observed, and compelled him to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. In the course of the above proceedings, two citizens of St. Alban's were wounded by pistol-shots, one of them supposed to be mortally wounded. The party now said to consist of twenty-one or twenty-two individuals, then mounted the horses prepared for them and started northward. In about thirty minutes after their departure, Capt. CONGER, with forty mounted men, started in pursuit. They overtook a portion of the party just after they had crossed the Canada line, and, at last accounts, eight of the men and nine of the horses had been captured.

It was ascertained upon examination, that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been taken from the three banks robbed.

The robbers passed through the village of Sheldon, and it is supposed would have robbed a bank there, but for the fact that they were closely pursued by Capt. CONGER, and the additional fact, that word had been sent to Sheldon from St. Alban's, by express courier, taking a cross-road and getting in advance of the robbers.

The excitement at Burlington, last evening and last night, was, I learn, very great. A steamboat raid on Lake Champlain was feared, and, it may not be too much to say, expected.

The business of legislation is now resuming its wonted tone and interest here, and the excitement is dying away; yet a careful guard will be kept, and a company of minute-men will be on the alert for an indefinite period in the future.

I learn that Judge ALDIS, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, started for Montreal immediately upon the perpetration of the robbery. It was supposed he went to consult with the Canadian authorities.

As I am closing my letter I learn that Canadian authorities (I know not who) are here consulting with Gov. SMITH. PILOT.

Rumored Raid into Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 22.

It is again rumored that parties in Canada intend making a raid on this city.

It is understood that the news has been officially received here.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Price—Heavy Fighting on the Little Blue.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Friday, Oct. 21.

Gen. BLUNT has been stubbornly resisting the advance of Gen. PRICE all day.

BLUNT is falling back slowly, contesting every rod of ground as he retires.

The force of PRICE is estimated at 28,000 men.

Gen. CURTIS is concentrating his forces on the Little Blue River.

Gov. CARNEY has telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front.

Troops are going forward rapidly.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Heavy fighting has been going on all this afternoon.

The rebels attempted to pass around and envelope our left.

During this operation Gen. CURTIS dealt them a heavy blow.

The rebel loss is heavy, certainly heavier than ours.

Among the rebel killed to-day is the notorious TODD, of Missouri.

LATER.

No details of to-day's battle have been received.

Gen. PLEASONTON is pressing the enemy severely from the east.

Price's Movements—Gen. Rosecrans' Difficulties—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

It would seem humiliating to those who do not know all that may be known, to think that PRICE entered Missouri and has been through its southern and central districts without receiving any other check or hindrance than that he met with in Arcadia Valley; but those who are inclined to censure the military for not overhauling, capturing or punishing him, should stop and reflect upon the situation of affairs in the department before giving utterance to opinions unfavorable to our Commanders, or denouncing them wholesale, as is usual when immediate results of a successful character are not brought about. It must be remembered that the people failed to organize under Order No. 107, which called upon all loyal citizens to rally for home and State defence. Had they done so, a sufficient army would have been on the field to have held PRICE in check long ago, and thus enabled the veteran troops, now pursuing him, to have been thrown against his flanks instead of following in his rear as they are now doing, with the great disadvantage of operating against cavalry with infantry. PRICE has 15,000 mounted men, and he is flanked by a small army of guerrillas who scout, spy and perform every service for him that he requires. He has 300 wagons of ammunition. He is now in the richest part of the State feeding and plundering, and we are in obscurity here as to what our troops are doing against him. We know, however, that Kansas is in arms, that CURTIS' advance is at Independence, and that PRICE cannot enter Kansas, if such is his intention.

After the repulse of PRICE at Jefferson City, he struck for Booneville and has held it ever since. A part of his force, however, he has sent southwestwardly with plunder, it is supposed, and with the balance he is manœuvering to cover the former operation. He is taking, in a word, the old route of Shelby through Warrensburgh, and, except we hear in a very few days of his being overtaken by our main force, he will escape, carrying with him a vast amount of plunder, to say nothing of the éclat of his raid.

Much fault is just now found with Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, because PRICE was allowed to enter the State at all, or because he has not been captured. It is true, the situation is quite obscure at this time, but a few days must develope the true condition, and show what has been done and what remains to be done, to defeat PRICE.

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS has had great difficulties to labor under in this department, from the very outset. He found it rotten with treason and incipient rebellion; a powerful secret organization, having for its ultimate purpose the overthrow of the Government, doing all in its secret way to demoralize the public mind, and shake confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain itself. He had hardly assumed the duties of his position, and made himself acquainted with the outline of the field before him, when all the troops in the State were called away to swell the army penetrating Georgia. The militia was rotten to the core, and, to add to the perplexities of the situation, the department was merged into that of the Gulf, and Major-Gen. ROSECRANS obliged to report to Gen. CANBY, at New-Orleans.

The difficulty of maintaining law and order in the State will be fully appreciated, when the fact is stated that there were not troops enough in the entire department to stop the depredations of guerrillas, and before all could be raised, PRICE was here, at the head of 15,000 men.

I am reluctant to believe that the efforts already made to capture or scatter his army will fail. The plans for the campaign have been laid with consummate skill, as events will show; but all must fail if our cavalry force is not increased four-fold. This want has been felt from the first, and all that could be done to meet it Gen. ROSECRANS did. The plan will fail if PRICE is permitted to leave the State and carry off all the rich plunder he already carries with him; but it is simply due our military to say that their movements thus far have undoubtedly saved St. Louis and Jefferson City.

ABOUT THE ELECTION.

The order respecting the coming election is timely, and will prove effective. Loyal men are encouraged to take the ballot-box under their own supervision, and if they fail to do so, they can only have themselves to blame. The order simply assures the civil authorities that they shall be protected and maintained in the enforcement of the laws of the State, and says that rebels will not be permitted to vote. PRICE takes an interest in the Fall election, and has made public speeches in which he alluded to the necessity of the people helping themselves by carrying the election for MCCLELLAN. That is, he regarded that as one of the contingencies. I saw a private letter to-day from MARMADUKE, written in Arkansas before he left the State on his present campaign in Missouri, in which he wrote a friend that he was perfectly confident of success here, and that "we will surely elect our Governor." This shows that the raid of PRICE has for its object political more than military results.

THE NEW PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The death of Col. J. P. SANDERSON, Thirteenth United States Infantry, which took place on Friday last, made his first assistant, Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr., Provost-Marshal-General. Col. DARR, however, is announced as Acting Provost-Marshal-General, by Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, for he holds no commission in the army, having resigned his Colonelcy in Western Virginia when he was appointed Provost-Marshal-General, the first in the war. He served with ability and efficiency, and rendered incalculable service to the country. Col. DARR is a resident of Cincinnati and a Democrat, but of the same stripe as GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, ROSECRANS and others. For several weeks past he has conducted the affairs of his office almost exclusively, owing to the illness and total prostration of Col. SANDERSON, and there is little doubt but he will ably fill the place of that valuable and lamented officer. Col. SANDERSON sacrificed his health and life in the discharge of his duty, and has left a record behind him, in this State alone, which is sufficient of itself to entitle him to the lasting honor forever due a patriot. B.

THE ROANOKE.

The Particulars of the Capture and Burning of the Steamer.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The following is a statement of the capture of the steamship *Roanoke*, bound from Havana to New-York, by BRAINE and his associates, as gleaned by Capt. PEIPER, of the brigantine *Mathilde*, from Capt. DREW.

The *Roanoke* left Havana for New-York, on her regular day, and proceeded on her course until evening, in the usual manner, without anything remarkable occurring.

Capt. DREW retired to his cabin about 10 o'clock P. M. At that time a number of passengers were assembled aft, singing.

Suddenly, several men, armed with revolvers, entered his cabin, and in a moment he found himself hand cuffed.

Others of the party, meanwhile, adopted similar measures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in possession of the captors.

Only two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter of the *Roanoke*, who, offering resistance, was shot dead.

The captors having gained possession, at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the island, they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel, by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter—mostly Spanish.

The *Roanoke* had but little freight, but she had forty to fifty thousand dollars, partly in specie and partly in paper, on board. She also had but very little coal on board when the transfer took place.

After the *Mathilde* reached Bermuda with her passengers, a party from the *Roanoke* arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been set on fire and burned.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

The Militia Called Out—Dick Taylor Near with a Large Rebel Force—Forrest Reported at Bolivar.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th inst. says:

"The excitement has sprung out here anew, and the militia are again called out, in consequence of a large rebel force, under DICK TAYLOR, being near the city with the avowed intention of taking it.

FORREST is reported to have passed up to Bolivar with a strong force."

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Memphis dates of the 20th state that quiet has been restored in that city.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Sinking of the Steamer Dime—The Case of The United States vs. The Adams Express and American Express Companies.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *Dime*, W. H. CAFFERY, master, laden with private freight from Louisville to Nashville, was sunk on the Falls this morning. The boat is a total loss. Most of the freight will be saved.

Papers were filed in the United States District Court against the Adams and American Express Companies for a failure to stamp papers issued by them. The damages claimed against the former company are $156,000, and against the latter $20,600.

Capt. MCNAIR's guerrillas captured the steamer *Cottage*, Capt. DICKENS, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th inst.

From Little Rock, Ark.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., to the 15th instant, represent that all is quiet.

Gen. STEELE has a strong force under his command.

Scouting parties have had several skirmishes with the rebels south of Little Rock.

Quite a number of the enemy have been killed and wounded and several captured.

Some horses, mules, and wagons, have been taken by the rebels.

The steamer *Emma* was sunk above St. Charles, on the White River.

Death of Col. Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

THE TENNESSEE TEST OATH.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Tennesseans.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs. WM. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Baillie Peyton, John Lellyatt, Emerson Etheridge and John D. Perryman.

GENTLEMEN: On the 15th day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper manuscript, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracts from the Code of Tennessee, were laid before me.

The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows:

[The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Gov. JOHNSON, dated Sept. 30, to which it refers, together with a list of the counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee; also extracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice-President, qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and places of holding elections and officers of popular elections.

The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them, nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously.

Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Gov. JOHNSON, or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself.

Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do, in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

My conclusion is, that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as the convention and Gov. JOHNSON have initiated it, or to modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws the President is charged with no duty in the Presidential election in any State. Nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

The movement set on foot by the convention and Gov. JOHNSON does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the national Executive.

In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee.

I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one.

Gov. JOHNSON, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military Governor, it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more—but you object to the plan.

Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.

Do as you please on our own account peaceably and loyally, and Gov. JOHNSON will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power.

I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in strict accordance with the old code of the State, is not now a possibility.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against violence, I decline to interfere in any way with any Presidential election. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Oct. 21.

No engagement has yet taken place between the armies in Northern Georgia.

Gen. HOOD is reported moving rapidly down the Broometown Valley to Jacksonville and Talledega, where he will strike the railroad to Montgomery.

Gen. SHERMAN's army is stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, and is in hot pursuit.

The rebel army, however, has so much the start, and it flies so fearfully, that its capture is not assured.

A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day, and the wires are working through to Atlanta.

A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train-guard.

Otherwise, all is quiet along the Atlanta road.

The Rebels enter Mayfield, Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 22.

The rebels entered Mayfield, Ky., on Wednesday, burned the Court-House and committed many other depredations.

Maj.-Gen. Dana, Etc.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Maj.-Gen. DANA has assumed command of the Sixteenth Army Corp. His district includes West Tennessee and Vicksburgh. His headquarters are at Vicksburgh.

Lieut.-Col. HARRIS has been relieved of duty as Acting Mayor of Memphis, and ordered to report at Vicksburgh. Capt. RICHARDS, of the Twenty-second Ohio, has been appointed in his stead.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

The Victory above Strasburgh—Guerrillas

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Monday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Since the attack upon our rear while falling back from Harrisonsburgh to Strasburgh, there has been no regular fighting. The enemy's cavalry followed our rear closely, and fell into a trap, losing several hundred prisoners and artillery—the exact number of each you will have received official notice probably long before this reaches you. Bushwhackers and some small regular organizations belonging to the rebel army are constantly hovering about our flanks and rear. Yesterday Lieut.-Col. TOWLE, Chief Quartermaster of this army, was shot through the head and mortally wounded near Middletown. He was formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Corps. Dr. OGENSLAUGER, Medical Inspector of the Army, was shot through the lungs at the same time. His wound is probably mortal. Two troopers were killed, five wounded, and some sixteen or eighteen more were captured at the same time, together with a mail—the advance of a supply train which was strongly guarded by infantry. Some eight or ten men of the Sixth Corps were bushwhacked yesterday and the day before while out foraging. Several of and the men were seriously wounded. F. DICKSON and G. REED, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, were brutally murdered a few days ago on the Back Road, near North Mountain. Both had their throats cut. Quite a number of our men have been brutally murdered recently by the enemy. From Staunton to this point everything that can possibly be used for supplying an army has been destroyed. Hundreds of the citizens have taken the oath of allegiance, and are on their way to the North. E. A. PAUL.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

GEN. BLUNT ON THE WAR PATH.

Fight With the Indians on the Pawnee Fork.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE SAVAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

Your correspondent returned two days since from a fatiguing expedition after the hostile Indians, in which Maj.-Gen. BLUNT, with a small command, encountered and defeated a large body of the savages, and by his opportune movements, undoubtedly, prevented a scene of butchery on the Santa Fé road, and settlements contiguous thereto, similar to those lately enacted on the Platte Overland and Denver road.

As I wrote in my last, Gen. BLUNT left this post, Sept. 11, for a tour of inspection, with a small force consisting of about 250 Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and two 12-pound mountain howitzers. It was the General's intention to visit the various posts in this district, and at the same time organize a movement against the Indians, if any definite information could be obtained of their whereabouts. For the three weeks prior to this move, an ominous silence and ignorance prevailed in regard to the Indians. Another reason operated upon Gen. BLUNT for starting as he did: Maj.-Gen. CURTIS was at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, and organizing a force there, was about to move across the country toward the Smoky Hill River. If he met Indians, Gen. BLUNT deemed it likely he would also be in time to strike their rear or flank as they retreated.

At Fort Larned, the command was reinforced by two squadrons of the First Cavalry Colorado Volunteers, under Major SCOTT J. ANTHONY and Capt. HARDER. Capt. R. J. HINTON, Aid-de-Camp, was the only staff officer with the expedition. Capt. THOS. CONKEY, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded detachment, First Lieut. G. W. DE SAND, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry, was acting Adjutant, and Lieut. ENDICOTT, Ninth Battery Wisconsin Volunteers, had charge of howitzer section. It was determined at Larned, to move by what is known as the "Dry Cut-off" of the Santa Fé road, to the Arkansas River, near Mackey's old fort, and cross the river there to explore the valley of the Cimaroon River and of Crooked Creek, known to be a great haunt of the Kiowas and Camanches. The other hostile tribes, Cheyennes, Arappahoes, and a small band of Apaches and Sioux, roam upon the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. But all of the tribes frequent each other's country in common when necessity or pleasure induce the desire. It was supposed that they had gone that way to get out of pursuit.

As the Arkansas River dispatches were received from Gen. CURTIS announcing his arrival at Fort Riley, from Fort Kearny, after a thorough scout of the Republican, Solomon and Saline country, without discovery of Indians or of recent trails. The Santa Fé mail also brought news from Fort Lyon that Major WYNKOOP, First Colorado Cavalry, commanding there, had received information from some Cheyennes, pretending to be friendly, that a large body of that tribe, Arappahoes and Sioux, were encamped at Bunch Timbers, head waters of Smoky Hill, and that they had with them seven white prisoners.

Major WYNKOOP, having been lately reinforced by a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and a company of infantry, New Mexican Volunteers sent by Gen. CARLETON, determined to proceed to that point and endeavor to release the prisoners. He took 140 men and two howitzers. He reports that on arrival there he found the Cheyennes and Arappahoes in force; that he therefore made or his tened to overtures of peace, and agreed, on condities of their releasing the prisoners, to take such Chiefs as should be selected to Denver and endeavor to procure favorable terms of amity, Gov. EVANS being their Superintendent. It was ten days before the prisoners were released. They consisted of Miss LAURA ROPER, 16 years, captured from a farm near the Little Blue, KANSAS; a little girl named EWBANK, a family of which it was supposed all, except the mother, fortunately absent, were murdered. Eight of them were. Two boys were also restored. The other three were in the Sioux camp, some distance to the north and not under control of the Cheyennes. They promised to obtain their release, however.

Major WYNKOOP returned to Fort Lyon with a number of Chiefs, and proceeded to Denver. There it is to be presumed that Governor EVANS (commonly called by the Colorado soldiery "Grandmother EVANS) will patch up a peace, whereby the red devils will be fed this Winter, well clothed, and kept in condition for fresh atrocities in the Spring. It's all right, I presume, so long as some of the rascally traders and contractors, who more than any others are the cause of the outbreak, obtain a fat job, pocket a cool hundred thousand or two to divide among the Indian Bureau officials, and then take their rascally scalps out of harm's way.

Gen. BLUNT, on learning of this action of WYNKOOP's, determined to move in the direction of the head waters of the Smoky Hill, with the view of showing the savages what his ideas of peace were. He believes in making war earnestly. Old HARNEY's saying, that "kills make hice," as applied to Indians, is, of course, emphatic and true.

The expedition moved from the Arkansas River north on the 23d ult. After leaving Larned, we traveled with ten days' rations of hard bread and half rations of bacon, depending upon game, buffalo, &c. for the balance of subsistence. No corn was transported. On the 23d we marched thirty miles and bivouacked without fire. Just at sundown two Indians were seen leading ponies. Pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped. Two ponies were captured. At noon the pickets took a a half-breed Mexican Apache prisoner. He was the most wretched-looking specimen of a starveling that I ever looked upon. His story, as told in Spanish to one of our Delawares, was that he had been robbed by the Texan Camanches, got separated from his band of Apaches, and had been for eight days hunting them. He had seen our trail and followed upon it. He was detained a prisoner by the General's order. That night the guard reported that he was endeavoring to leave camp, being observed, and not stopping at the command, was shot. It is believed by our Delaware scouts that he was sent in as a spy, and being so wretched-looking it was expected our compassion would be excited.

At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 24th, march was resumed. At sunrise, the command reached the main Pawnee Fork, about sixty miles northwest of Fort Larned. Halting for breakfast, the men had just unsaddled, when information was received of the discovery of an Indian lodge at a short distance. The guard was ordered out, but before they reached the camp the the Indians had become alarmed, and were moving off. Eight warriors were in the lodge. Our men pursued furiously, but the Indians were well mounted, and fled in hot haste. The savages fled up the stream, our men following for several miles. At last they crossed, and were reinforced by a large body of warriors, who came from a camp, as we afterward found, about four miles from the point where the command stopped for breakfast. Our men, or at least those who were

best mounted, found themselves in a position of great danger. Only about 15 were still on the Indians' front. Lieut. DE SANO, officer of the day, was severely injured by a fall from his horse in the chase. Capt. HINTON took command, and sent back messengers to Major ANTHONY, who, with a portion of the Colorado Cavalry, had moved out on the sound of our first firing. Major ANTHONY crossed the creek, and joined the small force on the north side. To the west, the prairie was covered by Indians, and it was evident that we had stumbled on a large encampment. Our eager pursuit had led a small party at least seven miles. The position was one of danger and excitement. The Indian warriors were constantly reinforced, until there appeared in our front from four to five hundred warriors. All were splendidly mounted and armed, apparently with rifles and revolvers. Capt. FALLEAF, Delaware scout, who who had joined the chase with a few of his men, declared them to be Cheyennes and Arappahoes, in full force. BASCOM, the interpreter, was badly wounded in the pursuit. He shot two Indians in the *melée*.

When Maj. ANTHONY came up, the warriors were pressing Capt. HINTON and his small force closely. Several volleys were fired, and the Indians gave us a wider berth. Being at some distance from the main command, it was determined to fall back that way, both for the purpose of joining it, and of drawing the Indians into a fight. They are the best of warriors, pursuing a retreating enemy. As soon as we formed, and about-faced to return, we had a lively and most exciting exhibition of their peculiar tactics. Yelling, they circled nearly around us, at a distance of from fifty to two hundred yards, each warrior riding at the top of his pony's speed, circling to the left always, firing, and falling back to reload. The circle immediately near to us had about two hundred warriors in it, and about three hundred more reinforced them as need might be, while from the west, hundreds of others, mounted, or on foot, could be seen either hastening to the fight, or looking on as spectators. Our force consisted of about sixty men. We occupied the outer, falling back slowly, the rear or front platoon, as the need might be, facing about, or right or left, and by well directed volleys, checking the yelling devils' furious ride and attack. Many of them must have been killed and wounded, as we could see them fall, be put on ponies again, and carried to the rear. The scene was exciting beyond description. The writer has seen battles and skirmishes innumerable, participating in some, bushwhackers and regular forces, but of all the wild and furious scenes in warfare, he has yet witnessed, that of this Indian fight was the most furious and exciting. The wild uncouth figures, the fierce yells, the rapid firing, and still more rapid riding, with the superb horsemanship displayed by these red Cossacks, made a rushing panoramic picture, which memory will not soon loose.

These Cheyennes are no mean warriors. They are not to be despised—certainly not by a force as small as the one engaged on our side. We retreated in good order for two or three miles, when the report was circulated that ammunition was growing scarce. The order by countermarch became in danger of being a rout. By the strenuous exertions of the officers, the men were restrained till the main command appeared in sight, on the south side of the stream. Our main difficulty was to get across. The banks were narrow and abrupt. The Indians knew our object, and strenuously endeavored to prevent it. At every ravine they sought to cut us off, and when we made a stand they set fire to the prairie, so as to smoke us out. A severe check was given to them in the latter part of the fight, by the fall of one of the most prominent of their leaders, old FALLEAF took his scalp under a heavy fire. The dead brave was armed with spear, bow and arrows, and brace of revolvers. Another of the Indians made himself conspicuous by his dashing courage and daring horsemanship. Many of the men made especial attempts to shoot him, but seemingly he bore a charmed life. It made no difference to all appearance what part of the horse he rode on. The fabled centaur could not have been so completely identified with his animal as these Indians are with theirs. In riding the circle all of their body visible was one arm and leg where they hung on the off side. Under the neck, belly, between the legs, it seemed to make no difference whence they fired. I know that the balls or arrows came most unpleasantly close. Riding without saddle or bridle, lariat loose and trailing on the ground, guiding the ponies by voice and limbs, if one was dismounted all he had to do was to grasp the trailing lariat, and he was remounted quicker than it takes to tell the mode.

Our loss in the skirmish, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, was one man killed and six wounded. Twelve horses were either killed or wounded so as to be unserviceable. This, with the wounding of our interpreter in the chase, and another man missing, of whose capture and death there is little doubt, make our loss two killed and seven wounded. What the Indian loss might be we have no means of ascertaining, except from the fact that on the field and buried upon the line of retreat we found nine bodies, killed by our bullets. One of these was shot near the main command, leaving eight killed that we know of on the field. Between twenty and thirty dead ponies were found, and several more captured. Our Delaware scout, Capt. FALLEAF estimates the enemy's loss at not less than fifty killed and wounded.

The General, with the main body, had waited for about an hour at the camping point, and then commenced moving up the river. A short distance from camp, a party of about fifty Indians were seen moving from the South. Their advance was met by Lieut. DE SANO and others, returning from the first pursuit, and they claimed to be "good Indians," and wanted to see the "big Captain." They would not go down to the camp, so Gen. BLUNT rode out with a small party half way, and meet them. His intention was to take them prisoners, as he believed their presence and statements were only used as a blind. Before, however, he could accomplish this end, our skirmishers became visible, and the Indians broke and run, followed by a shower of bullets and a rapid chase. One was killed. It is believed that a leading Cheyenne Chief, known as "Stand-in-the-Water," was among these rascals. Their trick delayed the General some time, and our inability to send messengers to him, prevented his knowing the real state of affairs.

The moment the Indians saw the main body of our troops, the warriors drew off, leaving us to cross the stream without hindrance.

The Indians keep scouts on the high ground, and set fire to the prairie on the windward side.

By the time our wounded were attended, and our dead (a member of the Colorado First,) was buried, all but a small party, two miles distant, were out of sight. We camped that night near their encampment. From the appearances there, it was supposed that from four to six thousand had been encamped, evidently, only a short time.

It is believed that the two nations, or a large proportion of them, were working down to the vicinity of the posts for the purpose of capturing stock, marauding and plundering generally. In all probability they were the same bands with which Major WYNKOOP had been treating. They left their camp and retreated westward in great haste. We followed for two days, but our rations becoming exhausted and our stock worn down, were reluctantly compelled to return to Fort Larned.

The usual policy of feeding and fighting the Indians is about "played out" it is to be hoped. If none but those who cheat the Indian were to suffer, it might not be so undesirable. The scalp of an Indian commissioner, however *doleful* it might be to him, would be no very great loss to the country. It is reported here that a special agent is now at Leavenworth with a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods to be distributed among these same bands who, during the last two months, have held high carnival of murder and rapine upon our central frontier line. They are suffering now for food. Let them suffer. To starve them into submission is cheaper than to fight them. It is presumable, however, judging by the past records, that the policy of the Indian Bureau will be to hastily conclude terms and then go to feeding and clothing them this Winter, ready for devil's work in the spring. Even this would not be so suicidal, were it not that the actual fulfillment of the terms made with Indians is the last thing dreamed of by the hungry cormorant crew of Indian traders and agents. "A fat ration" is what they are after.

Enough else in illustration the Cheyenne story of what they are at war. By treaty the Government was to them $30 000 a year in goods. The usual place of distribution is Fort Lyon, where they have a reservation, upon which they refuse to live. Two years since, COLLEY, their agent, passed by Fort Larned with the goods. The tribe was then hunting about and east of that post. It is said to be optional with the agent to distribute some portion at Fort Larned. The Indians desired these distributed, alleging that the buffalo, &c., were east, and they could not go to Fort Lyon, nearly 300 miles west, after them. COLLEY refused. The Indians stopped the train. Col. LEAVENWORTH came down from Lyon, and induced them to let the train go on. That Winter they had to send to Lyon after a portion of the goods. The Winter was severe and they lost some 500 ponies by the trip. This added fuel to the flame. Last Summer Major COLLEY's son was at Fort Larned buying pelteries of the Indians and trading goods to them. The Indians declare these were the balance of their annual payment, of which they had taken only about $15,000 worth. They say the goods COLLEY traded were the same quality, in the same boxes, marked in the same manner. This is their story. It is so much like the usual mode of dealing with them by those placed in charge, that probably much of truth is in the story.

But this is only a pretext. SAVAGE, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, and the last one in all probability of Indian leaders who in point of ability and character will in any way emulate TECUMSEH, KING PHILLIP, LOGAN and BLACK HAWK, and who is the brain of the present combination, said at Fort Larned within the past twelvemonth—"The white man is my enemy. He drive me from my hunting grounds. He rob my people and the Indian die before him. I hate the white man. I know that he will finally conquer my people, but I shall kill him whenever I can, and fight him till I die. No white man is *my* friend." This declaration expresses the whole spirit of Indian war. They have become emboldened by the laxity in regulations and intercourse since the war. They feared the old regulars and despise the volunteers. So far as they have gone in the present war they must be emboldened. If they had enough to eat, that would continue.

Non-intercourse this Winter, careful management at the post, and in protection of the mails, etc., and then early in March when their stock is poor, move out with about four regiments of cavalry, and one of infantry to guard your supplies; each regiment having a different starting point, all converging; and with such force and two batteries of mountain howitzers, we can sweep the plains. The red Bedouins need a severe chastisement, and then you can take the balance, locate them on some reservation, say in the western part of the Indian Territory, and teach them something—all for civilization. They must be taught and dealt justly with while peaceable. When hostile, crushed. R. J. H.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Black Troops in Action—An Expedition into the Interior—Capture of a Battery by the Negroes—No Quarter to Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

I saw a great crowd around the Jail, and a troop of dusty cavalry were ranged along on the other side of the street. I wondered why so many people crowded the corners, and it was but a word to ask "What is all the fuss about?" "They have brought some prisoners from below!" It is very natural for a Yankee to ask "How many?" and the answer is sixty-two. So we begin at the end of the yarn to trace it out. These prisoners were routed by the black cavalry, in a brave little fight of twenty-five minutes, but none of them had been *taken* by them. The expedition went down the river several days ago, to Rodney, a dirty piece of rebeldom that needed sweeping out; so they landed at Grand Gulf, scouted around by Port Gibson, where they had a smart skirmish with the rebels, and on to Rodney, where the infantry and artillery had gone before them. A large amount of abandoned movable property was gathered-up; horses, mules, some hundreds of beef cattle, and prisoners also; while the rest of the force returned to Vicksburgh with the spoils, the cavalry went on to Natchez, and below. Landing below Fort Adams, they marched out as far as Woodville, and encamped for the night. Word was soon brought by a negro that a rebel battery was also encamped not more than three miles from them. Early in the morning, with a guide who knew every path in that region, the troops moved upon the enemy, who were about 200 in number. The Third United States Cavalry (colored) in the advance. One or two companies gained their rear, and charged simultaneously with those in front, with revolver and sabre, and in a few minutes the three pieces of artillery were captured, forty-six rebels were killed, and sixty-two prisoners were taken.

But the prisoners were *all* taken by the white cavalry, who came up just in time to see the rout, and to gather up the prisoners. Indeed the rebels ran directly to the white troops, as soon as they came up. There was no list of wounded on the rebel side. There were only the killed and the prisoners taken by the white troops.

The foolishness of inaugurating the policy of "no quarter for the nigger" begins to be apparent to themselves, but it will not be easy to stop a practice like this, even where the effort is faithfully made.

The officers of negro troops, having been so long exposed to the same perils with their men, will be poor teachers of mercy toward the bloodthirsty wretches who have shaken the black flag of the pirate at them for months. And rebels will have to beg for some time before the law of retaliation which they have provoked, will be set aside in their favor.

So soon as the rebels got a taste of the spirit of the black soldiers, they had the good sense to run with all speed to the white soldiers and surrender. In this dashing charge and its complete success, much is due to Major COOK's gallantry. He is one of the bravest and best officers in the service, and has taught his men to go in with spirit and courage wherever he leads, and *they do it*. The Third Regiment are well mounted and are an excellent body of men.

After the rout and capture of the battery, the guns were sent under escort to Fort Adams, and on the day the rear guard was attacked by the rebels from some other quarter, and one of the caissons was retaken. But as the main body of our cavalry also returned, they fell on this same body of rebels and took back the recaptured caisson, and might have routed the rebel force which had taken it; but seeing in the possession of the caisson evidence of the presence of artillery, the Union troops were cautious enough to allow of their ultimate escape, and were a little mortified to find that the sight of one caisson had so appealed to their prudence as to permit the escape of a force within their power. Instances of personal bravery, and even heroism, are worthy of record, as well as commendation. One black soldier was fairly cornered, but he knew better than to surrender. After his revolver had twice snapped and missed, he deliberately put it up, and drew his sabre. "*This won't miss fire*," said he, and dashing at the enemy, killed two of them, and cut his way out safely to himself. Not a man of the black cavalry was killed; but forty-six rebels lay dead on the field, victims of their own ferocious doctrine of "Death to nigger soldiers." It is Fort Pillow again, only the other side up, and it is *compelled* by the savagery of their foes.

Here is light on the foolishness of the "Peace-at-any-price" party, and the "Constitution-as-it-was" party. They mean by this the restoration of slavery. They mean nothing else. The Constitution with the abolition of slavery is *not* "the Constitution as it was" in their judgment, or *feeling* rather, and for this wish of theirs they are to risk the indorsement of the country next November.

Now, what if they get it, and the country seeks to settle down on this new basis, (or the *old* one to them,) and fugitive slave laws again shake the old broken manacles at 150,000 freedmen, armed, drilled, organized, and brimming with the gladness of their newfound liberty and the dignity of *soldiers* of the United States Army. They have a thousand leaders who already know enough of war to be skillful leaders of a reg ment, if not of an army. It would be simply turning upon the now torn and mangled South the exterminating fury of an army nearly as large as the whole South now holds together in arms against us, and before slavery could be reëstablished there would not be enough left of them to make it any object. Will the free North fight the freedmen in such devilish interest as this? If not, it is folly to vote for MCCLELLAN, who has *no* policy, (if it be not simply the policy of being President) unless it be to restore the old régime, with all its accessions of Southern power and policy too. "Peace at any price," is simply the worst and bloodiest war policy imaginable. It is giving up our only faithful friends in the South to the barbarism that has imposed this war upon us.

This question of emancipation is a question of the past. It is no more a *question*. The only question about it for the future is, "*how* shall it be secured?" This the Government *must* take care of, or the black soldiers *will*.

Every fight like that at Woodville tells *how* they will take care of it, and to elect MCCLELLAN in November, *is to refer this question to them*.

Elect Mr. LINCOLN and their emancipation is established, and they will soon, as willing and peaceful paid laborers, settle down upon the fertile soil of "the sunny South," to work out for this now blighted region a prosperity which it has hitherto never known. VETERAN.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Coming Election—Gen. Hooker—The Bank Failure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 17.

There is nothing new or startling in our local politics. Everything continues to look well, and to promise glorious results in future. I am inclined to raise my figures as regards the Union majority; but on the whole conclude to let the estimate remain at 25,000. Some of our friends are so sanguine as to expect 50,000. We may get it. It would reach 75,000, could our soldiers in the field vote. The Democrats show but little life and spirit, while the Unionists are all *Wide Awakes*. The results of last Tuesday have further depressed the spirits of our opponents, while they have correspondingly raised ours. All is jubilant expectancy of a glorious victory in November.

In this county the Opposition have just brought out their ticket. But it is of no use. We shall sweep everything by a decided majority. The northern part of the State will roll up a larger majority than ever before, or I am greatly mistaken in my calculations.

Gen. JOE HOOKER has been paying us a visit, and looking after military affairs in this part of his district. He went on 'Change on Saturday, and was most enthusiastically greeted by that patriotic body—our Board of Trade. In response, in the course of which he said:

"We are engaged in the work of suppressing a great rebellion. Up to this time it has been attended with good effects to the whole country. We have lost many valuable lives, but we have gained a name and a character which will be respected as long as time shall last. I feel proud that I have been permitted to take a part in putting down the rebellion. I prayed to God that He would give me valor and strength to act my part. I have done what I could do. I have never failed to attack the conspirators irrespective of orders or advantages. I will continue to do so wherever found, or with whatever odds, and, if I can't meet them in the field, I will do it at home. I expect to see the Union restored, and will take any responsibility to do it. This people will take care of what was left them by their fathers. They have not degenerated. The war is no failure. I do not think you need assistance here; but if you wish backers, you know where to find them. The elections last week struck terror to the enemy. The election in November will be a Waterloo to Copperheads and rebels. They relied on the peace party in the North. I felt astonished to see so many sympathizing with the rebels while traveling through the West. The Tories of the Revolution were respectable compared to the Copperheads of the North. The latter occupy much the worst position. I was a Democrat, and if they will interpret the Constitution as framed by its fathers, I am a Democrat still. But until they do this I am for the Union—through all time. I am glad to see the spirit displayed here. I knew it would be all right in Indiana, and it will be all right here in November next. When the long roll is sounded the camps spring to arms to repel the foe, and you have heard the roll in Indiana. We are fighting a common enemy. The newspapers say that the army will vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. I can't see it. The soldiers down there are as brave, as loyal and as devoted men as breathe in any land, and will see the Stars and Stripes waving over every inch of territory before they will listen to the cries for a "cessation of hostilities." Gentlemen, I thank you ten thousand times for your kind reception. I have endeavored to do my duty, and will continue to do so. In whatever place they put me I will be a team horse. If you have any riots here let me know; you will not want for a backer."

The General afterward visited Camp Douglas, reviewed the troops and inspected the prisoners. He expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of things in the camp.

Our hundred-day boys have returned from Missouri, their term of enlistment lengthened by one-half. They are entirely disgusted with the management of affairs in that department. The idea of placing HOOKER at Cincinnati, instead of some point where there is work to be done, is one of those enigmas of the war which have greatly puzzled loyal people.

Since the removal of Gen. PAINE from command at Paducah, the guerrillas, and the Chicago and St. Louis contraband traders are in clover again. The rebels are now regularly supplied with all needful articles, much to the profit of our "blockade-runners." Affairs appear to be managed, both by the Treasury and War Departments, on the Mississippi, in the interests of the contraband traders. If the commandant of a post interferes with them, he is nearly sure to be "relieved."

The draft is not completed in this county yet. But little was done last week, a respite having been given the delinquent sub-districts, in order to enable them to fill their quotas. Several have failed, and the draft has been ordered to proceed to-day. The entire deficit is only about 200.

There have been 200 more enlistments from among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas.

You may have noticed that you got what was intended to be a severe rap over the knuckles from the *Journal* of this city, on account of your criticisms upon our bank riot, and its suppression by the militia.

There were some circumstances connected with the bank riot in this city, which made the employment of the military quite natural. The military officers are located in the same building, and were in danger of sharing the same fate with the bank. And then, the first military check which the mob received was from a one-legged, unarmed Major (WILLIAMS,) who called half-a-dozen unarmed soldiers to his aid, and by a vigorous use of his crutch, drove back the crowd, and kept them at bay until relieved by the Provost Guard. Had the bank been fired, as the rioters threatened, several quartermaster's offices, commissary offices, &c., and more or less public property, would have been endangered, if not destroyed.

Our police force is very inadequate for ordinary purposes, and before enough could be concentrated to act with any hope of making an impression upon a mob, half of the town might be destroyed. I go for cold steel and cold lead, and that at once, in the case of riots. They have no claim to any other Anglo-Saxon usage. I would as soon try the persuasive effect of words upon a raging fire before calling out the engines, as to parley or use mild measures with a mob—especially an Irish mob. This as a general rule. In the case of our bank, the sympathy of the public is decidedly with the rioters, and the conduct of the bank officers is generally condemned. The directors were all very innocent of the condition of the bank, but all had very providentially withdrawn every dime of their deposits prior to the failure. This is the way Chicago banks fail generally, and I think the rule applies elsewhere as well.

His "Lordship," Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who is a notorious Copperhead, recently attempted to silence Rev. Mr. CRAYCRAFT, of Grace Church, Galesburgh, for uttering patriotic sentiments in a discourse to young men. They are a loyal people in Galesburgh, decidedly; and, though good churchmen, they do not propose to stand such nonsense, and an interesting imbroglio is the result, out of which the intermeddling ecclesiastic is likely to come out second best.

Quiet has again been restored in business circles, and trade has resumed its wonted course. The unsound banks having toppled over, those that remain possess public confidence. There have been but few failures, and those of no great account. The rise in gold has undoubtedly helped many over rough places.

The packing season opens dull and dubious. Operators are afraid to venture largely in the face of present high prices. The indications now are that the hog crop is decidedly short.

Gen. Hooker at Chicago.

Major-Gen. HOOKER was in Chicago Friday night, Oct. 14, and the people crowded upon him and at last captured him, when he gave his parole in these terms:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: That has happened to me to-night which has not occurred to me before during the progress of this war. I find myself captured. I am surprised and taken. Until my arrival here, I had not the remotest conception that my coming was to be made the occasion for such a demonstration. And, gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for it. What little service I may have been able to render to my country on the field, whatever of sacrifice I may have been called upon to make, are amply repaid by this manifestation of your confidence and approval. I am sure you do not expect a speech from me on this occasion. It is neither the time nor the place for such, and, above all, speaking is not my profession. But, gentlemen, I can not bid you good night without congratulating you upon the happy and promising auspices under which we meet. May we not trust that we stand upon the threshold of still greater triumphs, and are rapidly hearing the grand consummation for which our sacrifices have been made, and our blood been shed? In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the honor your demonstration implies, and bid you all a hearty God bless you. Good-night.

Personal.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at GUY'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864:

Charles C. Leary, John H. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mrs. E. C. and Miss Hall, New-York; H. Farnam and lady, Chicago, Ill.; Warren Faleon, Fort Lee, N. J.; C. M. Fisher, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. H. and Miss E. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; John Holmes, Pittsburgh; S. T. Bacon, George B. Woodruff, J. L. Tuffnell, M. Appleton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rootsson, New-Orleans; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island; W. Ernest, S. McDonald, Baltimore; A. Woff, E. L. Barclay and lady, Miss Susan Adams, California; Charles F. Hill, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Wilson, Harrisburgh, Penn.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

The Summer past has been hot and drouthy. Even, to-day, the thermometer has been to 94° in the shade, though the clouds are now gathering thick and black and drops of rain are falling. There has been more outcry for water in the city than ever I heard before—water for irrigation, I mean. Artesian wells, to bring water from the bowels of the earth, and dams and canals, to bring it from the Jordan River to slack the thirst of the soil in the parched city and vicinity, are freely talked of.

If either the wells or the long canals be successful, thousands upon thousands of acres may be brought into cultivation, and made to produce excellently which now bring nothing but occasional patches of sage-brush, rabbet-brush, grasswood, and bunch-grass, in the Spring. Now that high prices are the fashion for produce, there is a more general interest than usual awakened in the question of water-supply, and probably some permanent benefit to the community will result. Not only are the barren lands, which constitute more than nine-tenths of the surface of this valley, to be brought under the plough, if the water experiments prove successful, but the lands already cultivated will be doubled, some of them quadrupled, in value, for irregation is the most important item in a Utah farmer's labors. Plough the land, sow the seed, and give sufficient water, and a crop of from fifteen to fifty bushels, and in a few places, somewhat more per acre of wheat is much more certain than many things. For it is a fact, that land here which will not bring back your seed in corn, will produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre, so this may be reckoned a natural wheat region.

In order to meet the high prices of provisions, groceries, and clothing, one trade after another is either increasing its prices, or putting the old ones at a gold standard. The consequence is that many are leaving the city for the country, and those who remain, as a general thing, are not contemplating to make heavy "improvements" at present. So the prospect for the Winter is little business, and much suffering among the poor. The Mormon emigrants who are coming in this Fall will do well to look shyly on the city, and post off into the country, where food is abundant.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is now on his annual tour among the southern settlements of the Territory. The *Vedette* says he has gone to preach to the backsliders and the lukewarm, who may be taking too cordially to gold and silver digging.

The *Daily Telegraph* is out in an enlarged sheet. The present issue is in four pages of 16½ by 11½ inches each, with five columns on a page. Six pages of reading matter—two in long primmer, three in brevier, and one in nonpareil—is the daily amount of reading matter. The remainder of the sheet is filled with advertisements, and judging from their number, the paper seems to be well supported. But it has no rival, and that is a great thing.

Since the commencement of the *Daily Telegraph* the old *Deseret News* has brushed up wonderfully and now it promises to issue shortly a double paper, or rather two weekly papers—one freighted with *news*, the other with theology. But the price is six dollars in gold or its equivalent. Whereas the price of the *Daily* is two dollars in greenbacks. The proprietors will not make much out of the subscriptions.

Newspapers—Light Literature—A Novel Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

There are significant movements in the literary world of Salt Lake. The establishment of the *Daily Telegraph* seems to have stirred the other institutions to renewed life and energy, and the enlargement of that paper has helped still more to further the movement. The *Vedette* talks of enlarging, and the Deseret *News* proposes to issue two weekly papers—one devoted to theology, the other to news and literature. The *News* rejoices just now in new type, jet black ink, but not white paper yet. A new power press is also at hand; and, all things considered, that staid old weekly, which has always had a sober face of its own, is now furbishing up and bestirring itself a little, for fear of being left "nowhere" by the more vigorous young dailies.

There is one instance exceptional to the general "awakening," and that is the *Farmers' Oracle*—an agricultural semi-monthly, published seventy miles south of this place, by JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, at $2 per year. "JOE" finds that publishing an agricultural paper there at that price is a hard road to travel, and concludes to let the *Oracle* go under a little, till the people can better appreciate his efforts. But he evidently does not intend to part with the "good will" of the concern, for he intimates that he may resume, if a more propitious period for the undertaking ever arrive. "JOE" has some shrewd business notions. He issued his terms, "one bushel of wheat in advance, or two bushels at harvest." Delinquents are now informed that the "two bushels" are still expected. At this time two bushels of wheat are worth $13 in greenbacks, which is better than compound interest for "JOE." If his debtors will fork over. But the fact of his paper becoming defunct may be taken as an evidence that his delinquents "don't see it" in the same light as the editor does.

On the 1st of October it is expected that the *Peep o' Day*, a weekly magazine or light literature, edited by Messrs. HARRISON and TULLIDGE, will be published at Camp Douglas. This enterprise is considerably mixed. The gentlemen editors are "Mormons," the office of issue is "Gentile," and the whole institution is looked at shyly by the Mormon community. There is a general idea prevalent that the circulation will be only moderate. But, large or small, the originators seem to be determined to publish a paper.

As to the financials of Utah literature, the subscription to the dailies is $10 per annum each—so far too low, that there is a talk of both increasing that charge by one-half. The *Telegraph* has the largest circulation and the more extensive advertising patronage. On the other hand, the *Vedette* makes considerable capital of its locality; and further, the employes, being all volunteers, in the pay of Uncle Sam, it is fair to presume that they do not receive the otherwise usual "six bits" per thousand ems, which again, it is fair to presume, lightens the *Vedette* expense account accordingly.

The subscription price of the *News* is $6 per annum, for the last volume, in greenbacks, but for the next immediately ensuing, the same in gold, or its equivalent, which about doubles the price, virtually.

The *Peep-o'-day* is to be $1 25 for three months, in greenbacks—a price which will require economy to make the concern a paying institution.

There is considerable satisfaction manifested at the resumption of the mails eastward. As the Indian depredations appear to have been exaggerated, it is to be hoped that another panic will not occur on the route at present, but that so important a mail route will remain intact.

BRIGHAM, and a company of his adherents, are on a tour in Southern Utah. They will probably be back soon, as the Mormon semi-annual conference transpires in a fortnight.

Considerable interest has been excited here recently over the White-Field case. A Miss FIELD, an emigrant, and a Mr. WHITE, ditto, being the parties in question.

It appears that Miss FIELD looked upon Mr. WHITE as a friend, and in that relation accompanied him about the city searching for a situation as schoolmistress; that he, though not legally eligible, assumed to become a "friend that sticketh closer than a brother," and that in an irregular sort of way. Hence Mr. WHITE soon found himself charged before the Probate Court with "abduction." Chief Justice TITUS released him therefrom by writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for the prosecution again took the case into the Probate Court, when Judge TITUS a second time released WHITE by habeas corpus. Mr. WHITE is again at liberty, the Chief Justice evidently thinking there was "six of one, and half a dozen of the other."

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE CHATTANOOGA.—The launching of the United States frigate *Chattanooga* at the shipyard of Messrs. CRAMP & SON, which took place at noon yesterday, was an event of sufficient interest to draw a large number of persons to the scene. Not only was the shipyard crowded, but the wharves and the vessels lying in the vicinity were thronged for hours before high water. The *Chattanooga*, which is the largest vessel ever built at this port, was gaily decked with flags and streamers, and presented a splendid appearance. Very many ladies and gentlemen were on board, including officers of the navy and their families. Among the naval officers were Commodore TURNER, who with Mr. HOOVER, Naval Constructor at this port, has superintended the building of the *Chattanooga*. At 11:30 o'clock the vessel was "set up" and the remaining shores were knocked away. Soon after the forward block was sawed, but she showed no inclination to move, and it was a minute or two before there was any perceptible motion. Then the cry of "There she goes," was heard, and amid the cheers of thousands she glided slowly into the water. When she reached the middle of the stream, the anchor was dropped, and she was held firmly. The christening was done by Miss TURNER, the daughter of the Commodore, and was gracefully done. As the frigate lay in full view from the shore, her beautiful appearance was the subject of general remark. Her extreme length is 236 feet, breadth of beam 44, while the depth of hold is but 21 feet. When fully equipped, and having all her stores and coal on board, she will draw but 17 feet of water. She will have two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders, and eight boilers weighing about 200 tons. Her shaft is 80 feet long, and her propeller of four blades is 18 feet in diameter. She will carry 950 tons of coal, and it is estimated will consume six tons per day. As she was built for speed, it is expected that that she will make at least sixteen knots an hour. Her masts are ready to be put in her, and she can be rigged in a few weeks. The machinery will probably require a couple of months to put on board and adjust. The sides of the *Chattanooga* are pierced for twenty guns, which will probably be of 11-inch calibre.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 13.*

IRON-CLADS, VS. HEAVY GUNS.

The Results Arrived at in England—Guns Triumphant—Our Monitors Built on the True Principle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Iron-clad Plate-Committee, appointed by the British Government, to test the shot-resisting powers of various styles of armor for iron-clad vessels, have lately completed their labors. Their conclusion that ships cannot be made impregnable to modern ordnance, is fully sustained by the facts, however mortifying it may be, after they have, together with the ordnance authorities, spent nearly as much money as our Government has expended on our iron-clad fleet, in ascertaining a set of facts which were anticipated by nearly every engineer and artillerist.

The conclusion, however, might have been expected from the very nature of the case, viz.: That no vessel of the ordinary form, of any practical size, can be made impregnable or anything approaching it.

The *Warrior*, *Defence*, *Hector*, *Valliant*, *Achilles* and *Black Prince*, armor 4½ inches of solid plate, backed with 18 inches of teak. The *Minotaur*, *Northumberland* and *Agincourt*, armor 5½ inches of solid plate, backed with 10 inches of teak. The *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia*, *Ocean*, *Royal Oak*, *Royal Alfred* and *Zealous*, armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 8 inches of teak backing. The *Pallas*, armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 7 inches of teak, *Royal Sovereign*, (turret ship,) armor 5½ inches solid plate, with 17 inches teak backing. The *Prince Albert*, (turret ship,) armor same as *Warrior*. The *Research* and *Enterprise*, armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 6 inches of teak backing; the *Favorite*, armor 4½ inches solid plate, with 10 inches teak backing; the *Lord Warden* and *Lord Clyde*, armor same as the last, and, finally, the English *chef d'œuvre* the *Bellerophon*, have been, *seratim*, completely penetrated and smashed by experimental guns not more potent than those with which our iron-clads are armed.

About the first useful fact corroborated by the experiments of this committee, was that *thick wooden backing* is as essential to resist the impact of heavy shot as the iron plates themselves. Indeed, the experiments against the iron-clad batteries *Erebus* and *Terror*, as long ago as 1858, were conclusive on this point (see Sir H. DOUGLAS *Naval Gunnery*); yet the constructors of the mammoth *Minotaur* and class, committed the grave error of covering them with 5½ inch armor, backed with a thin layer of but 9 inches of wood. Experiments have proved this armor to be much inferior to the *Warrior's*. This error is, however, easily traced to the great clamor made by the iron men, SCOTT RUSSELL, FAIRBAIRN and HAWKSHAW against using wooden backing in iron ships—they constructed several targets, wholly of iron, which were promptly smashed, one after the other, and they were compelled to give up their plan. Again, the fact of the absolute necessity of thick wooden backing interposed between the armor and the hull, is a fruitful source of weakness in their high-sided vessels, as the heavy armor spread over their sides has to be sustained by long through bolts, and experience with French and English vessels has proved this to be a serious defect.

The "Iron Plate Committee" have certainly elicited enough information to warrant them in bringing their labors to an end; in fact, they could have done so with equal propriety a year or so ago.

Contemporaneously with this committee, the ordnance authorities, of course, carried on their experiments. Innumerable styles of projectiles, and rifling—large, medium, and small calibres, from the old 68-pounder to the 20 ton Armstrong, with charges of powder from the lowest to the highest, have been tried; and if there is one fact which has been more completely demonstrated than another, it is the fallacy of the favorite theory of the Shoeburyness artillerists, viz.: small bores and high velocities for guns to fight iron-clads. On the contrary, the opinion of the Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, in contradistinction to the above, of large calibre, large charges of powder, and comparatively moderate velocities, has been as forcibly established as the correct system on which to arm iron-clads, in order to inflict the maximum destruction on the iron sides of the foe. From the principles of mechanics it must be clear, that for a given projectile fired against an iron target to produce the maximum damage to the target, it must strike with a certain velocity, either above or below which the effect must decrease. If above, the perforation will, from the inertia of the parts adjacent to the mass struck, approximate to a clean round hole—such as the clean hole made by a pistol bullet fired at but a few paces in a pane of glass. To smash and tear is the desirable result, not to bore a hole such as Whitworth acquired so much notoriety for accomplishing.

The destruction of the 6-inch solid wrought iron French plate, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Messrs. PETIN & GAUDET, by one shot from the 15-inch service gun on Feb. 10, 1864—the effect of the shot from the same gun on the thick sides of the rebel iron-clads *Atlanta* and *Tennessee*, from which ordinary shot glanced like pebbles, and the recent extraordinary admission of Lord CLARENCE PAGET, from his place in the British Parliament, indorsing the American theory, that the calibre of guns has a great deal more to do with the power of a ship's armament than their numbers, thus acknowledging the whole policy of England with respect to naval ordnance to be erroneous, may be mentioned as confirmatory of the large-calibre and heavy-charge-of-powder-theory. If the original *Monitor* had been equipped, as she was designed to have been, with even a single monster gun, can any question but that the result would have been a speedy surrender to the Union flag.

The Britons are making a great time over the new experimental 13½-inch wrought-iron Armstrong gun, apparently forgetful that the success of such ordnance deals a death-blow to the aggressive power of their immense iron-clads. In a word, England has suddenly realized the large calibre American theory to be the correct one for naval ordnance, after spending millions in the fabrication of small calibres.

A brief recapitulation of the history of the English iron-clads may not be out of place in this connection.

The *Warrior* was built in reply to that challenge of the French Emperor—*La Gloire*. She is an iron vessel of enormous proportion, being upward of 400 feet in length, with a displacement of nearly 10,000 tons and a draft of water 27 feet.

The Admiralty were determined, at all events, to construct a vessel, which, whatever else might be her defects, would excel her rival in speed, hence, in order to accomplish this, they adopted, for obvious reasons, mammoth proportions, and only covered about one-half the vessel with armor which at best was just sufficient to keep out projectiles from guns then in service—the armor, in short, is just about extensive enough to protect the steam machinery.

The claim of the *Warrior*, then, to the title of iron-clad rests on the feeble foundation that her lofty sides are one-half covered with a thin layer of iron and wood, both ends are unprotected, and the rudder and stern post, in common with the whole family of English and French iron-clads, are liable to be shot away. The *Warrior* has the maximum steam power, viz., machinery and fuel which a vessel of her size and distribution of weight can carry, her speed attained at the measured mile, with perfectly clean bottom, boilers new and free from scale, picked coal and firemen, and in perfectly smooth water—conditions which never obtain in service—was a trifle over fourteen knots per hour. Ample experience warrants the conclusion that her speed will not be above twelve knots in the normal condition of service in smooth water. The speed of this vessel is the greatest attained by any of the foreign iron-clads. The *Warrior* and her mate, the *Black Prince*, were so severely and justly criticised in the theatre of the United Service Institution and elsewhere that no more of that class were laid down.

The system of covering but *one-half* the vessel was especially assailed, many of the critics apparently forgetting that, from the nature of the case, to cover the entire ship with a cuirass of the same weight, and at the same time retaining speed and qualities deemed essential, a very much larger ship was required. After the *Warrior* came the *Achilles*, almost precisely like the former, except that in addition to the central protection, a narrow belt of armor, extending a little above and below the water line, was carried entirely around the vessel. Next the *Defence* and *Resistance*, armored similarly to the *Warrior*, only about one half the size and of very low speed. Next, those an

land, it is more than probable that before long the American turret system will be firmly established and regarded as the most formidable feature of their iron-clad navy, of course under the name of "COLT'S system," a flagrant mechanical piratism. It is true, but it seems to be too much to expect of English candor, that they would acknowledge that the reconstruction of navies was dictated from this side of the Atlantic. We have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that it is a proof of the soundness of the plans adopted by our Navy Department, that they are also adopted by so many European Governments, after their practical operation have been accurately reported to those Governments by scientific officers delegated for the purpose and who observed for themselves.

The problem which fell to the lot of the Navy Department to solve at the beginning of the war, was to neutralize the aggressive power of the monster iron-clads foreign Powers were producing. By the adoption of one of two methods only could this have been accomplished. First, by constructing broadside vessels of the same power of battery, impregnability and speed, with consequently the same immense proportions and draft of water—in other words, to copy the English and French craft; for, of course, to cope with them, their natural antagonists, they must at least be their equals in the points above enumerated, and every one knows these could not be attained with smaller proportions. A type of iron-clad so erroneous in principle, that even their great advocate, Sir SCOTT RUSSELL, admits that in order to attain impregnability with the other essential qualities, there must be from 12,000 to 20,000 tons displacement.

The cost of the *Warrior, Bellerophon*, &c., is about $2,000,000 in gold, and with the high price of labor and materiel with us, this species of vessel would have cost from five to six millions each, or much more than the cost of the whole fleet of monitors of the *Passaic* class, to say nothing of the time it would have taken to build them—from two to three years at least. So then it is plain, that if this description of iron-clad had been decided upon, it would have been almost impossible to have had them built; and furthermore, it is difficult to conceive of a greater waste of public money, than to have commenced ships of a class useless to us for general naval purposes, and from their great draft of water, incapable of blockading or operating against the rebel ports in any way. In fact, if the Britons had presented us with their whole fleet of colossal iron-clads, of what possible use would they have been? They could scarcely approach within sight of our coast from Cape Henry down; and if kept in commission, would have taken a whole army of sailors to man them, to say nothing of their other expenses. The only thing which could have been done with them, provided we had a navy-yard with sufficient depth of water, would have been to have placed them in ordinary.

The second method open to the department was to adopt the system of ERICSSON, as the only one upon which iron clads of small size, light draft of water, impregnability and the power to use the heaviest ordnance, (as well as quickness of construction,) could be built. These vessels could be used against the rebels, as well as to protect our large harbors from foreign iron-clads, should that emergency arise. It requires but little ability to copy, and military science should seek rather to counteract than to blindly imitate. It must be apparent that we would have been in a sorry plight indeed, if the Government had imitated our trans-Atlantic neighbors. How different is the case now! It would be destruction to broadside-ships to bring them against harbors defended by small turret vessels; while the larger ones, from their greater speed, would render it impossible for them to escape.

It has been truly said that the use of the steam engine in war vessels—the iron clad and modern artillery have nearly annihilated the power of Great Britain, as far as we are concerned. The career of their own *Alabama*, has taught them what one swift, clean copper bottomed steamer can accomplish, and must also suggest the probable result with *fifty Alabamas* prowing the ocean. To neutralize the power of their fleets, is to disarm England and France for aggression on this continent, and thanks to the judgement of the Navy Department we are on the path to accomplish this before many months have passed away.

The charge frequently brought against the Department that they would neither examine or tolerate any plans for iron-clads but those of ERICSSON, is utterly without foundation. On the contrary, every design or model of an iron-clad sent to the Department has been thoroughly examined and considered.

Among the plans passed and built upon, may be mentioned the *Galena*, which was pierced through and through by ordinary shot, driving fragments of the iron armor within the vessel, dealing death and destruction in every direction—the *Keokuk*, which was speedily penetrated and sunk by the enemy's fire.

The *Ironsides*, a strong and substantial vessel, has been very efficient in many instances in driving the rebels from their guns, from the fact that she has been used in the sphere for which, from her number of guns, she was peculiarly adapted; but then this vessel could not exist many moments in combat with a *Monitor*.

FIFTEEN-INCH.

For Inspectors of Election.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1864.

GEORGE W. DAVIES, Esq:—For the information of Inspectors of election, and Postmasters, as to their duties under the provisions of the Soldiers' voting act, I herewith send you extracts from the circular issued by the Secretary of State:

"When any inner envelope heretofore described shall be presented to the Inspectors of Election, they shall examine the register of such election. If the name of the person signing the affidavit on the outside of the envelope shall be found on such register as a duly qualified voter, then said envelope shall be publicly opened by said Inspectors, and the votes or ballots therein contained shall be duly deposited in the appropriate boxes prepared to receive the ballots of voters, and the name of the absent elector (the soldier or sailor who signed the affidavit aforesaid) shall be entered upon the poll lists, together with the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls.

If such name shall not be found entered upon the register of electors of such district where such persons claims to reside, the Inspectors shall not open such envelope unless an affidavit be made by a householder of the district that he knows that said person, whose vote is so offered, is a resident of said district. If such affidavit be made and delivered to the Inspectors, then they shall open said envelope and deposit the votes and enter the name of the person voting, and the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls, the same as if such voter's name was on the register.

If the inner envelope, having on it the affidavit, and containing the ballots, shall have been opened or unsealed before the same shall have been laid before the Board of Inspectors of Election, the ballots therein shall not be deposited in any ballot box, but shall be rejected.

The affidavits on the envelopes, and the instrument empowering an elector to cast the vote of an absent elector, and all envelopes containing "Soldiers' Votes," *not opened* at such election, shall be kept and filed by the Inspectors of Election, in the same manner and place as the poll lists of such election are required by law to be kept and filed.

The citizens of the several election districts should see that the name of every person absent from the State, in the militia or naval service of the United States, and entitled to vote in their respective districts, is properly registered.

On receiving the letter at the post-office, he must sign and deliver to the postmaster or his deputy or clerk, a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify how many such letters or envelopes he has received, and give a general description of each."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

Hon. JOSIAH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has officially notified the Secretary of State that no stamp will be required on the power of attorney executed by the soldier, nor upon the receipt to be given to the postmaster by the electors who receive the envelopes containing the soldier's vote.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES PLACE,
Chief Clerk State Department.

Letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith to the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association of New-York.

The officers of this association, having addressed Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH a letter expressive of the objects which it seeks to consummate, have received from him the following reply:

NASSAU, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the present of your publications, and for the letter which accompanied them. To all the sentiments expressed in that letter I most cordially respond.

The constitution and objects of your association point to the real significance of the struggle. It is a struggle not for the restoration of the Union—not for the abolition of negro slavery—but for the rights of labor throughout the world, and for the form of government by which alone these rights can be preserved.

The slave-owner finds his natural allies in all who desire that the employer should be a lord and that the laborer should be a slave. He must find his natural enemies in all who desire that the laborer shall be a man.

Your association does well to assume the title Democratic. They alone deserve that title who really uphold democratic principles. It would be ill bestowed upon an oligarchy of slave-owners, though conspiring, like the reactionary powers of the Old World, with the most ignorant and destitute of the people for the accomplishment of oligarchial ends. It is by conspiring with the most uneducated part of the French peasantry that French despotism has succeeded in overthrowing French liberty, and crushing the hopes of the workingmen of France.

May the efforts which you are making to defence of our common principles be crowned with complete success. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

President and Secretary of the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association of New-York.

—Two Illinois regiments, located at Camp Butler, recently voted for President, with the following result:

Regiment.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Forty-seventh Illinois	291	15
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ill.	562	46
Total	853	61

LINCOLN'S majority, 792.

FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Proposal to Have a Convention is Received—More Men Wanted.

SHERMAN'S FATE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Oct. 14.

The uncertainty which hangs over the fate of SHERMAN, has not been permitted to be known to the people of the United States; the authorities at Washington keep from the public the fact that SHERMAN is shut up in Atlanta, with an army between him and Chattanooga. They publish bulletins to show that FORREST has broken the telegraph and railroads, and prevented dispatches from Atlanta from being received; they relieve public anxiety by war gazettes from STANTON, that THOMAS and MOSGAN and ROUSSEAU have cornered FORREST and driven him off; that the telegraph would be repaired to Altoona that evening; that SHERMAN was believed about to inflict some terrible blow upon HOOD. All such stuff is mere whistling to keep their courage up—the Washington authorities are waiting for something to turn up that may help them out. *Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman, than those reported already in Richmond, should Sheridan be withdrawn from the Valley by the necessities of Grant, should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House.*

The Washington authorities understand the business of manufacturing enthusiasm; the least success they magnify, by war gazettes, official bulletins, newspaper coresponcents; they fire a hundred guns throughout Northern cities, to keep alive the public spirit, and to encourage the faint-hearted; and they fire spotted salutes across our lines to encourage their own soldiers, as well as to depress and discourage our troops. This show of enthusiasm, these salutes of artillery, and these war gazettes have their effect, both on their people and armies, and upon our people and armies. However much we may ridicule this Yankee trick, it serves them a wise purpose, and our own authorities might, in this matter, take a lesson from the enemy. Instead of withholding from the press any dispatches announcing victories, for fear of informing the enemy, we would suggest that every assistance be given the press to publish and herald abroad the slightes triumph that attends our armies. It is believed that at present the situation in Georgia offers hopes of early and crowning triumph to our arms, that the enemy there are in a critical situation, and that without some error or blunder on our part, that SHERMAN must soon receive a blow that will inflict irreparable injury on the army in Atlanta. An official statement that the position in Georgia presents the most encouraging prospects, but that prudence requires the withholding of particulars, would satisfy the public and greatly embarrass the enemy. The opposition papers in the United States would spread such official statements before their readers, to counteract the outlettins that STANTON daily sends out, and which lately LINCOLN himself has thought proper to dispatch to SIMON CAMERON.

MORE MEN WANTED.

From the Raleigh, N. C., Confederate.

It seems to be regarded as an exhibition of personal unfriendliness, by all who are and have by any means kept out of the army, for any one to advocate a policy that shall place in the ranks, where they are so much needed, the thousands of able-bodied men who are occupying places that can as well be filled by those totally incompetent for field service. Those who have all along kept out of the war seem to be obvious to the fact that what our Generals need now to enable them to secure important and permanent victories, is more men. How are they to get them, except it be from the thousands of shade, office and detailed men, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," all over the land. It is not to impose hardships upon them that they are so called for, but to save their country and all they hold dear from overthrow and ruin. Could they look at it in this, the true light, surely they would need no propelling power to induce them to rush to the front and join our veteran troops in repelling the foe.

There is said to be from eight to ten thousand men, of conscript age, belonging to the State Government of North Carolina alone. There is, perhaps, an equal number in each of the State Governments of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Here, then, are thirty or forty thousand men, which, if added to LEE'S or HOOD'S army in the next thirty days, would enable them to sweep GRANT or SHERMAN before them as with a besom of destruction.

Besides these thirty or forty thousand men, there is, doubtless, a large number still, who are detailed for special duty, or for special purpose. Some of these details, as the Richmond *Dispatch* has observed, are absolutely necessary—the agricultural details, for instance. The army and the people must be fed; crops must be planted and gathered; yet we are satisfied great reforms might be made in this department, without reducing the supply of agricultural products, but greatly increasing the strength of the army. In some sections, we admit, too many men have been taken off—this is especially the case in our Western counties, where there are few negroes—but, in other sections, too many have been left, if the distribution of the burdens of war with impartiality be an object with those having authority, as we are sure it is.

Then there are the thousands of able-bodied men employed in quartermaster commissary (State and national,) tithing and even conscription departments, kept there in violation of law. Add to these the other thousands who, through the partiality or remissness of enrolling officers, are not forwarded to the army, and you swell the number to seventy-five, or it may be, one hundred thousand men, who of right belong to, and by wrong are withheld from, the active service.

Now, what could not be done, if even these, or half of them, were added to LEE'S or HOOD'S armies! That they are and will be needed, no one can doubt. The enemy there can be no question, will bring to bear his whole power during the remaining weeks of the Fall campaign. Already GRANT is being reinforced, and is moving for a vigorous assault upon our right wing that protects the Southside Railroad. SHERMAN will also be heavily reinforced, when he will make a desperate effort to penetrate still farther into Georgia and crush HOOD'S army. With their armies reoleinished, who fears the result? The crisis is upon us. Let State Legislatures, Governors and Confederate authorities look to it, that every available man be forthwith sent to the front.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The *Courier* gives the following summary of the operations at Charleston, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week—the four hundred and fiftieth and fifty-first days:

The enemy's rapid fire upon the city Wednesday night suddenly ceased about 10 o'clock. Our lookouts at the different posts and the guard boats report a very heavy explosion at that time on Morris' Island, which was unaccompanied by a shot, and is believed to have been the bursting of one of the enemy's big guns.

A young man who counted the number of shots during the heavy firing of Wednesday night reports one hundred and ten fired from nine o'clock in the evening to the hour of closing at ten o'clock. The observatory reports, from six to ten P. M., fifty-seven shots.

The enemy renewed their fire upon the city rather feebly Thursday morning. Some thirty-three shots were fired up to six o'clock Thursday evening. No further casualties were reported, but several very narrow escapes made. In one house, the family, but a moment prev ous to the entering of a shell, had retired to the dining-room, when the sitting-room was struck, making a complete wreck of the room and contents. A prayer-book, on a side table, appeared to be the only article that escaped destruction. It was opened at Psalm forty-ninth commencing with: "Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me. Deliver me from the workers of iniquity, and save me from bloody men."

Nothing of interest occurred during the day on the Island.

The enemy seem to have almost abandoned operations against Fort Sumter, only three shots having been fired at the fort since our last report.

Capt. SOULE returned by the Savannah train Thursday afternoon, from a flag of truce communication with the enemy, held Wednesday afternoon, at Port Royal Ferry. He was met by Col. WOODFORD, and exchanged letters and official documents.

No late Yankee papers were received.

Maj. LAMAR FONTAINE, of Gen. RODDY'S staff, captured on the 14th of December, 1863, was released on parole for special exchange, and accompanied Capt. SOULE to the city. He has been paroled to effect an exchange of Capt. HARRY WHITE, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Maj. FONTAINE, since his capture, has been confined at Columbia, Tenn.; Nashville Penitentiary; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Camp Chase, Ohio; Fort Delaware, from which last named place he was sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, and arrived there on the 28th of August. He states that about five hundred and forty-eight of our officers are confined at Morris Island, forty at Beaufort, and twelve have made their escape. Capt. HENRY BURT, Lieut. A. W. BURT and Lieut. BARNEMAN, of South Carolina, are among the prisoners on Morris Island. We learn that the exchange of naval prisoners will take place at Varina, and that one hundred and seventy-two naval prisoners leave here this morning for Richmond.

Two suspicious personages, giving their names as HENRY BUCKLEY and HENRY TILMAN, were arrested Wednesday night by the Provost Guard. They were taken to DRINKAN'S ship yard at a late hour. They are believed to be deserters trying to make their way to the Yankee fleet.

It is stated that all the Yankee prisoners now in this city will shortly be removed.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Legislature has adopted a series of resolutions affirming those passed in 1863 as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened.

1. That the resolutions above copied be, and the same are hereby re-asserted and re-adopted, as expressive of the feelings, sentiments, wishes and determination of this General Assembly at the present time and in the present exigency.

2. That in the military events of last year, no case for despondency is found; and that neither patriotism nor wisdom can tolerate any termination of the present war without the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States.

RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Savannah News.

We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the Alabama House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

"Mr. PARSONS' and Mr. HEAD'S resolutions in favor of opening negotiations for peace, and Mr. FANNIN'S in favor of a convention of the States, were postponed till Friday."

We had seen intimations that reconstruction or submission resolutions of some sort had been introduced by some recreant members of the Alabama Legislature, but the above is the first statement of the actual purport of the resolutions that we have seen in the Montgomery papers.

The Mobile *Register*, alluding to these resolutions, speaks of their movers as the representatives of a class generally constituted of those whose doorstones have not yet been darkened by the iron heel of war, and who, having large property not yet reached by the wave of invasion, are anxious for peace to save it from the engulphing process which has made stern patriots of so many of their countrymen. The defection and treachery of such men was to be expected. Says the editor:

Who ever thought, when we undertook this war, that every man was a hero and a patriot? Who expected that the cause would not have these dead weights of lukewarmness, selfishness and cowardice to carry? Nay, that there would not be renegades and deserters, and rebels running to the enemy, and betraying their kith and kin? We have had to travel the beaten path of human history, and these are but repetitions that find their counterparts in all the struggles of liberty.

While we write, we have not seen the resolutions which have raised such a storm in the Legislature. We cannot venture to comment upon them on hearsay testimony. Our only object is to show that however ill-advised and badly timed they may be, there is nothing in the circumstances of their birth to alarm or discourage the brave men and women of the South who have shown their determination to live free, or not live at all. In this land of their own. They cannot stay the determination of that class upon whom alone we can depend for success. They are but dust to be whirled from the chariot-wheels of a brave people rolling on to the accomplishment of their destiny. The day comes when the lukewarm, the backslider, the lalnter by the way, the renegade and the traitor will call upon the mountains to cover their shame and hide them from the glorious effulgence of an achieved and victorious independence. There are in the South, thank God, men enough who cannot afford to wear the chains of slavery on their free limbs and give their wives and daughters to be servants and toys to the naked and would-be Yankee master, for the asko of saving the property of soulless cowards, to maintain this fight to the end. The army is full of such men, and we bless heaven that we can say the vast majority you meet out of the army are of the same stamp. The exceptions, who would not only bow down themselves and kiss the rod that smites them, but would drag our heroes and patriots to their knees in the same bitter degradation, are but few. We would that they would pull up stakes and move with their cattle and household goods to the Yankees, whom they either love or fear. This is no country for such souls of putty. Let them seek a safe asylum and more genial society than that of a people passing through fire and water to attain a prize priceless in blood or treasure. We shall reach that prize without electioneering in the Alabama Legislature for McCLELLAN, or being beholden to his favor for it, if he chances to be elected President of the Yankee States. We shall reach it in spite of those at home who "cry peace, when there is no peace," and in spite of our enemies, Black Republican or Democrat, at the North.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Saturday says there is much unnecessary apprehension in the community that there is a reconstruction movement in the Legislature. This grows out of the number of propositions reported as looking to a peaceful solution of our difficulties. That of Mr. PARSONS, from the source it emanates and the fact with which it is advocated, is regarded as the most formidable. But no apprehension need be felt; Mr. PARSONS is in a woeful minority even among those supposed to be his sympathizers. He will be badly beaten whenever the vote is taken.

REBEL COTTON ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
SELMA, Sept. 22, 1864

(CIRCULAR)

All contracts which have been entered into by officers in this department, on behalf of the Government, for the importation of any description of army supplies or merchandise of any kind whatever from within the enemy's lines, and for which payment has been contracted to be made in cotton, are hereby annulled. Officers in this department are prohibited from contracting for the importation of stores or supplies of any description from within the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton. Hereafter parties who are by law exempt from military service to the Confederate States, may bring within the lines of this department articles of ordnance, medical, quartermaster and commissary stores, of such quality and description as are strictly suitable for army use and consumption. These parties immediately upon their arrival within the lines, with report to officers hereafter to be designated by orders from these headquarters, to whom they will exhibit certified invoices of the goods, together with the prices current in the localities, and at the dates of purchase as specified in the invoices. If, upon a thorough inspection, these stores are found to be of the description above specified, and the invoices are correct and satisfactory, the articles will be purchased by the Confederates, and upon delivery, will be paid for in cotton, at a valuation of fifty cents per pound, with an allowance to the parties of fifteen per cent. on invoice amount for cost of transportation, and permission will be granted from department headquarters to export the cotton thus received in payment of goods beyond the lines of the Confederate States Army at such points as may be designated by officers commanding in the front. In all cases full reports of the inspection of goods brought in must be forwarded to department headquarters, before orders will be issued from thence for the required amount of cotton. Hereafter no articles of luxury or merchandise of any description, not necessary and suitable for army use, will be permitted to be imported from within the enemy's lines into this department. The violation of this clause will render the parties violating it liable to arrest, and the goods found in their possession will be confiscated.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR.
(Signed,) E. SURGETT, A. A. G.
Official: N. T. N. ROBINSON, A. A. G.

EXEMPTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.—I. Generals commanding reserves in the several States will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and after inspection, forward to the camps of instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The Inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers. By order.

S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r-General.

Public Opinion in Europe.

The celebrated Austrian statesman, METTERNICH father of the present Ambassador of FRANCIS JOSEPH at Paris, was, during one of his visits to his chateau of Johannteberg, called upon by several eminent French journalists to declare which was the most potent quarter for swaying public opinion in Europe. "*Frankfort*," was the reply of the crafty diplomatist. "Frankfort," he added, "is the barometer of the public opinion of the world."

The following extract from the Frankfort journal *l'Europe*, of Sept. 15 last, is one of the most powerful corroborations on record of the prophetic soul of Prince METTERNICH, and while the London and Paris press are sadly blundering about American affairs, we find Frankfort, "the great barometer of public opinion in Europe," unwavering in its confidence in the final victory of our cause. The journal in question says:

"The nomination of McCLELLAN as candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention is altogether worthless, considering that no one outside of the Democratic party has taken part in these proceedings.

Now, we happen to have received information from the most trustworthy quarters which enables us to state, that the Republican party, though at present divided between LINCOLN and FREMONT, is still *the all-powerful, all-controlling* party in the United States, ruling supreme in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the local legislatures. And the world may rest assured that all differences of opinion will be merged, on the great solemn day of the Presidential election in November next, in the universal determination of Republicans of all shades and opinions, of wresting the country from perdition by casting their vote in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and thus assuring the salvation of America.

In the meanwhile one success after another crowns the Federal arms with victory. To-day we hear of the fall of Atlanta. To-morrow we shall hear of that of Mobile, and after to-morrow of the fall of Richmond. Thus the last bulwarks of the rebellion yield to the repeated attacks of GRANT and his army. Each day accomplishes its work slowly but surely, and "exchange," that anonymous and capricious creature, whose oracles rule the world, is of course bound to bow before the majesty of facts, and imperiously order the premium on gold to go down.

—A soldiers' vote for President was lately taken at the Hagerstown (Md.) Hospital, when 319 votes were recorded for LINCOLN and 27 for McCLELLAN.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Graphic Account of the Late Movements.

The following is a copy of a private letter written by a gallant young non-commissioned officer of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., IN THE TRENCHES,
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER: Late on the afternoon of the 28th September, the Tenth Corps left the Petersburgh front and during the night crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers on pontoons to Deep Bottom. The distance is about 20 miles, and the march with knapsacks was so severe that hundreds halted and straggled on the way. When we halted on the east side of the James, early on the morning of the 29th, only forty men and two commissioned officers of the Third Regiment were present. Heartily tired we threw ourselves upon the muddy ground and were allowed one hour, by the watch, for sleep. The men were then roused and told that twenty-five minutes remained in which to cook coffee and eat their breakfast. In half an hour the Second Division was advancing against the enemy toward the Newmarket road, which leads to Richmond. When we reached the turnpike (where the Second Corps was recently repulsed) the works had been carried by colored troops, and the slaughtered negroes lay piled in heaps in front of them. Our brigade was in advance of the division and the column at once proceeded up the road by the flank. We had marched several miles and were resting, when Gen. GRANT and Staff came up. The men sprang to their feet and cheered till they fairly raised the old fellow, cigar and all, from his saddle. The route was resumed, and five minutes later a couple of rifle balls whizzed by, announcing that we had come upon the enemy. The crash of artillery followed instantly from two heavy guns in front, and the shells tore through our ranks with awful effect. We were hurriedly deployed in line of battle by battalions across the road and ordered to charge. But meantime many of our men had fallen. I was struck once as a file closer behind the line to the left of the colors and close to them. Two successive shells burst among the heads of the color-guard, killing four and wounding as many more. On the left the enemy's shots, hurled with fearful accuracy and rapidity, were equally fatal. The color-sergeant dropped and one of his guard caught up the flag. We were ordered to move to the right. Terror-stricken by the howling of the fatal shells, the men had scattered and sought shelter behind the trees; for we were in the middle of a dense wood. I threw myself behind a log to avoid a passing shell and dropped into a nest of yellow-jackets. Of course they stung like blazes and brought me up in a jiffy. Finding that the left wing had become separated from the right, taking the officers with it, and leaving no one ranking myself who seemed disposed to command, I brought out the color-bearer and tried to rally our dozen remaining men around him. My first-mate Sergeant —— had already gone to the rear, wounded in the foot, and now joined us, and one of FOSTER'S staff riding up, ordered us to charge. The General followed and repeated the order. "But we have not men enough to protect the colors," we remonstrated, "the enemy's skirmish line may capture them." "Go on, I'll take the risk," he replied, and the next instant we were rushing forward, calling upon the Third to rally as we went. In company with the One Hundredth and Sixty-Ninth New-York we rushed out of the woods and up a hill in front, the rebels retiring. Moving gradually to the left we came upon Capt. W., his lieutenant and half a score of men. The whole division was now halted and formed in line on a road running parellell with the new rebel position. When everything was ready the Third Regiment posted between the One Hundredth and Seventeenth, and One Hundredth and Twelfth New-York, was found to number ten files (20 men.) Gen. FOSTER who was dismounted and led the charge in person, gave the command and the long line moved steadily to the front, over the protecting bank of the road and through the thin belt of pines that covered the space between it and the first ravine—Johnny Reb's shells at once began to crop amongst us right and left. With a trifling loss we reached the first ravine and descended its steep slope, over fallen trees and through thickset underbrush. We crossed the marshy ground below and slowly toiled up the opposite ascent. A burst of artillery from the right and front met us as we kept on over the level ground beyond. At a double quick we plunged into the second ravine, the battery on the right now enfilading the lines and shot and shell plowing through the ranks as we leaped and stumbled onward. Here a shell burst among our legs, there among a crowd of heads. Cheers and cries of agony and horror strangely mingled. Still the line toiled on, panting but resolute, up the second ascent, and hurrying over the level land, slid, rolled and tumbled into the third ravine, the din and fury of the enemy's fire increasing every moment, and casualties multiplying at every step. Death fairly reveled in that third ravine. Shells hissed and exploded about our ears incessantly, and crushed heads and mangled bodies thickly strewed our pathway. Again we struggled over fallen trees and through tangled brush, sinking almost knee deep in mud and water. A man walking on the same log with me had both legs carried away by a solid shot, and groaned awfully as he fell. We drowned his cries by hoarsely shouting "Forward!" The top of the last ravine was reached, and for a moment we paused to recover breath and gather strength for the last grand effort. Hundreds of men had already fallen, exhausted, by the way. Of the Third Regiment, only two sergeants, one private, the color-bearer and myself remained grouped around the colors. All others had been killed, wounded, or lost in the ranks of other regiments. Suddenly the order "Forward!" rang out in loud, clear tones from our leader. The answering cheer from thousands of throats seemed to shake the earth. A moment more and we were running through the corn-field under the most murderous, pitiless, storm of musketry, schrapnel, and grape and canister that I ever conceived of. The hissing and howling and screaming of the missiles, mingled with the shouts of the attacking party, the yells of the rebels and the groans of the wounded, were horrible beyond description. The leaves of corn, cut by the flying shot, floated before our eyes continually, and fell to the earth in showers. Many a poor fellow near me was struck the second time before he reached the ground with his first wound. We had passed a little log house, and were within forty paces of the abattis of the fort, when a whirlwind seemed to rush across our front. The line disappeared as though an earthquake had swallowed it. The fatal hissing increased in volume a hundred fold. Perfectly bewildered, those who remained standing halted. The ground was covered with our slain, and we had come thus far with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot. Every one recoiled, and FOSTER, who was still with us, ordered a retreat. The rebels stood in crowds upon the parapet of their fort, shouting at us in derision. I tried to bring down one of them, but my rifle missed fire. I never was so *mad* in my life. As I turned, a heavy piece of shell flattened my canteen, nearly knocking me off my legs, but doing no other injury. The canteen saved my left hip joint. Tired and angry as I was, I wouldn't have double-quicked a step in retreat to save a thousand lives. On looking round for our colors I thought I recognized them and their bearer twenty paces ahead, and satisfied of their safety did not hasten to overtake them. Nothing remained to be done but to get off the wounded. I found two of our wounded sergeants, one shot through the body and unable to walk. While getting him on to a blanket R. —— came up, and together we hugged him from the field, the rebs pegging away at us till the last. On reaching the road, we learned for the first time, that our colors were missing, probably captured. That has "stuck in my crop" ever since.

Out of forty with which we started, twenty-nine had been killed or wounded. We are told that GRANT ordered the assault merely to stir up the rebs and make them send troops to their left. He *did* stir 'em up, by thunder! Still, if we can gain a victory elsewhere by being thrashed here, Johnny may thrash us every day in the week if he can. While we were fighting, the first division of our corps went to within one mile and a half of Richmond.

In haste,
ED. K. W.

Sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Long before the hour for commencing the services on Sunday evening, a crowd of anxious expectants thronged about the doors, awaiting entrance to hear Mr. BEECHER'S second discourse on political topics. In a few minutes after the opening of the doors, pews, aisles and lobbies were densely crowded.

After the preliminary exercises, Mr. BEECHER announced as his text the words found in Luke xix., 41-44: "And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now are they hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about them, and compass them round, and keep them in on every side, and shall lay them even with the ground and thy children within them; and they shall not leave in them one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation." After a reference to the city thus doomed to destruction, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to say: The pending election even more than that of 1860 depends upon principle. If we go wrong, we lose everything; if right, we save everything worth saving. It is necessary for Christian men to understand the issues before the country, for unless the principles of truth and right are vindicated, we are in danger of making a peace which will be like a bean of living coals covered with ashes, ready to burst into flame at any moment. When this war broke forth it became necessary for every one, swept on by the great popular tide of feeling, to pretend at least to support the war. To seem to be lukewarm then was held a crime. But now there may be a greater crime than torpor was then—an unjust peace. To have peace when war was necessary would have been a crime—to have peace now would be a far greater one, until the great objects of the war should be accomplished. We must ask ourselves the question whether it be a genuine peace, or a mere sham, with no evils, such as caused the war, removed, with "the Union as it was," with all its attendant injustice and oppression. But you can't have four years of war, and still have things as they were. It would be a shame, utterly without excuse, for the North is right in this contest. It is in sympathy with the great principles of justice and humanity. And now, if we sneak back into a peace, with all the former evils unredressed, and the same evil men in authority, we shall be worthy only of the world's contempt and scorn.

The grand underlying principle of our political system is that each Government—State and National—shall be maintained intact in its appropriate sphere. Both are necessary to the perfection of our system. The Northern and Southern ideas in regard to this question are utterly antagonistic. The South maintains the absolute sovereignty of the State—the North the sovereignty of the National Government, and the subordination to its proper position of the State. It was slavery that gave rise to the divisions on this subject between the sections, and a shame indeed would it be to leave the solution of the question to our children, when we can far better decide it now ourselves. Referring to the course of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, he read the letter which he addressed to his friends in the North for their assistance, which seemed, he said, chiefly remarkable for its sadness of tone, and proceeded to meet Mr. STEPHENS' argument in regard to the heresy of State Sovereignty. I declare, he said, the doctrine thus enunciated to be monstrously false. I defy any man to prove that the States ever had a separate existence. During the colonial times they had no separate sovereignty. When the colonies broke from British dominion, they did not then claim separate existence, as quoted from JOHN ADAMS to show that Massachusetts, which was farthest advanced in the understanding of her true position as a State, sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to ask whether it would be best for her to set up a separate State Government. Does that look like sovereignty? It was argued in Congress that the people had a right to establish such a government, but the idea was declared monstrous. New-Hampshire followed with a similar request, and thus began to be developed the system of State Governments dependent upon a General Government. Then followed the suggestion to "form a more perfect Union"—not a league, mind, but a firm, well-established *Union*. The translation of the States was from the sovereignty of Great Britain to the Confederacy, and thence to the Union. They made war by the authority of the Union, and hence was made by the Union. The sovereignty of the State was never recognized. Why was this doctrine advanced? Was it because the South was oppressed and deprived of its rights? I know no better authority on this point than Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In his speech before the secession of Georgia he showed clearly that the South had no cause whatever for secession; that she had had everything she asked, and that the North, by the action of the General Government, had yielded to all their demands for the extension of slavery. And this is the man who has written this letter to prove the sovereignty of the States. And why is he so anxious to maintain this doctrine? It is wholly because slavery is dependent upon it. Now who is the white-livered scoundrel who will vote for such men? (Applause.)

Now, fellow-citizens, do you want a change in this government? That is the question to be decided in the coming election. If you want the government of your fathers, vote the Union ticket; if you want a new government, go with the peace party. If the South want peace, they can have it by submission and obedience, and they can't have it any other way. They have brought war and desolation upon the land, and now, through their Northern tools they are sneakingly crying for peace. They can have it only by submission to the Government.

The second great danger to the country is in the settlement of the Slavery question. On this point Mr. BEECHER reviewed the usual arguments in regard to the evils of the institution, and then said: Before the war, the Government could not interfere with slavery, because it was a local State institution. If it had attempted to transcend its powers in this respect, I should have resisted it. But this is now changed. When the South went to war, while they did not get rid of their responsibilities, they lost their privileges. Now the General Government is obliged to settle this question on general principles of equity and justice. An administration that leaves slavery as it was, will be no more free from responsibility in its guilt, than Pilate was of the death of Christ. I go for the utter overthrow and extermination of the institution. Mr. BEECHER closed with an earnest appeal to every voter to exercise his right in the interests of liberty and humanity.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace Commissioners in St. Domingo—Threats of Civil War in Venezuela, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

We have news from Monte-Cristi up to the 5th of this month, but there is little additional intelligence except that the five Commissioners sent by SALCEDO, the President of the insurgent Government, had arrived at Monte-Cristi on the 1st instant. A few other prisoners had been returned to the Spaniards. The yellow fever was still prevalent, and some officers had recently died of it, and others of dysentery.

From Venezuela the dates are up to the 24th of September, and it appears that order has been re-established in the States of Aragua and Guarico, the State authorities acting in unison with the General Government. However, that Republic was not entirely tranquil for the States of Guayana, which had accepted with repugnance the existing constitution, is now in open hostility with the Central Government, having published a Declaration of Independence, in which it dissolves its compact with the Venezuelan Union.

The Executive, as soon as it heard of the insurrection, declared a blockade along all the coast between "Boca de Vegres" and "Navios," including the delta of the Orinoco, and along the banks of that river up to Ciudad Bolivar.

Marshal FALCON has begun to organize his troops, having already collected three thousand men near his headquarters at Valencia, in the State of Carabobo. He has called upon various States for their contingents of militia, and the public forces intended to pacify the country will amount to 7,500 men.

The State of New-Barcelona, bordering upon that of Guayana, flew to arms at the first intimation of the revolt. Its President, Gen. FERMIN BELLO, was on the frontier with a force of 2,500 men. The insurgents nominated a Commissioner to confer with Gen. FALCON. It is reported that he demanded the separation and recognition of Guayana as a sovereign and absolute power, but this appears a perversion of the true tenor of that State's requirements, for we are told in the same breath that they acknowledge FALCON as President, but that they demand the cessation of any interference with the taxes, and oblivion, or rather ratification, of their recent acts.

With the exception of this beginning of civil war, the country is quite tranquil, while

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 23, 1864.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs that he pursued the flying rebels nearly to Mt. Jackson, and that the evidences of an entire rout were complete on every hand. The rebels took twenty-four pieces of artillery from us early in the morning, but SHERIDAN not only retook them, but added twenty-four more to them, and they are now at his headquarters. The Valley is strewn with arms and equipments thrown away by the enemy, and not less than three hundred wagons have been captured or destroyed.

Our special dispatches inform us that Gen. BUTLER has carried his point, and that the rebel authorities have dispensed with the services of the colored United States soldiers who were put at hard labor in their trenches. Gen. BUTLER, it will be remembered, put an equal number of rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch Gap Canal. On Friday Gen. LEE officially notified Gen. BUTLER that these negro soldiers had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond to be treated properly as prisoners of war. Gen. BUTLER at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further labor upon the canal. The oath of allegiance was then offered to them, when one-fourth of their number took it.

The Nashville *Union* of Oct. 19, says: "Gen. HOOD's army was at Somerville yesterday morning, evidently attempting to escape in the direction of Talladega, Alabama. FORREST's cavalry is covering his retreat. Heavy skirmishing occurred all day yesterday. HOOD has his whole army with him, and therefore the reports of an attack on Atlanta are without foundation. He will not fight as long as he can avoid it. Ten days will suffice to repair the railroad from here to Atlanta. HOOD's army is out of supplies, and can take no line to collect any, and his men are compelled to live on parched corn. SHERMAN has plenty of supplies for months. A foraging train of 1,500 wagons, which had been sent out a few days since, came in loaded yesterday."

Twelve of the St. Albans' robbers and murderers have been arrested in Canada. The leader of the gang claims to be an officer in the Confederate army, and writes a cool and impudent letter, in which he claims of his arrest upon British ground, intimating that it is a violation of British neutrality. The effrontery of the scoundrel who shot down the citizens of St. Alban's in cold blood is remarkable, even for such a villain. A strong effort, it is evident, will be made by those robbers and their Canadian sympathizers to escape punishment.

A daring reconnoissance took place at Mobile on the 10th. The dispatch-boat *Laura*, having on board several army officers, including Gen. GRANGER's Adjutant-General, proceeded through the obstructions in the channel and torpedoes to within three miles of Mobile, and steamed about in daylight. Not the least hostile demonstration was made by the rebels. On the 8th a gunboat was reconnoitering on the bank of Mobile Bay, opposite Navy Cove, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly opened fire. Three shots were planted fairly in the gunboat, but not much damage was done, and the rebels left before a response could be given. A heavy storm prevailed on the 8th, 9th and 10th in the bay.

GENERAL NEWS.

General business was devoid of animation on Saturday. Flour, Grain, Whisky, and the principal kinds of provisions were quoted firmer, but were lightly dealt in. Cotton and Wool were in request and steady. The movements in most other articles were unimportant. Freights were very quiet, with 398 vessels of all classes in port.

A very fine specimen of the American hoot owl, captured in New-Jersey, by Mr. CHAS. A. MILLER, bookseller of Nassau-street, was presented by him to the Central Park, on Friday.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward did not indorse Mr. LAMONT for Assembly, at their meeting on the 19th. The correction is made at the request of Mr. LAMONT. No candidate was indorsed at that meeting.

The case of the abduction of the boy gymnast, GEORGE W. SEAGRIST, by Senorela ECKHARD, came up before Justice DOWLING yesterday. The examination was adjourned until Monday, when a decision will be given.

It is understood that Mayor GUNTHER issued an order yesterday afternoon, suspending City Inspector BOOLE from office, but as it was late when the order was signed, it is probable that it will not be served on Mr. BOOLE till to-morrow, as his office is closed at 3 P. M. on Saturdays. The suspension is made by authority of section 21 of the Charter, which, among other things, provides that "the Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; and if not, then at the first meeting thereof." The reasons for the suspension are not definitely known, but will be given to the Common Council to-morrow. It is presumed that they are extravagant expenditure in street cleaning and non-compliance with the orders of the Commissioners of Health to remove the fat-boiling nuisances, and perhaps the recent allegations of fraud in disposing of appointments to office.

A rousing Union meeting was held Friday evening at Port Jervis. The Wigwam, holding 1,500 or upward, was crowded to its fullest capacity. Addresses were made by WM. E. ROBINSON and L. A. FULLER, Esqrs., of New-York.

Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ will address his German fellow-citizens at the Cooper Institute, in this city, on the 4th day of November next.

It has been stated that the St. Alban's raiders were probably bounty-jumpers and desertera from the States. The following telegram, sent by one of the gang to the notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS, is a sufficient refutation of this theory:

To Geo. N. Sanders, Ottawa Hotel, Montreal:
We are captured. Do what you can for us.
C. C. WALLACE.

Gen. OWEN and Maj. HARRY WHITE, made stirring Union speeches at a meeting in Philadelphia on Friday night. On the same evening, Gens. SICKLES and DIX, and Gov. CURTIN, were serenaded and made eloquent speeches.

An association for the relief of destitute soldiers is about being formed in this city, the special mission of which will be the assisting of discharged veterans, during the coming Winter, who are unable to provide for themselves.

The Nashville *Union* says the vote at the camp of the Eighteenth Ohio, at Chattanooga, amounted to one thousand and sixty-seven. The sixty-seven were Copperheads. The Twelfth Ohio Independent Battery at Murfreesboro polled 150 votes for the Union candidates and not a Copperhead. This is the more significant from the fact that this battery served two years in the Army of the Potomac, under the peace candidate McCLELLAN. The vote of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio, at Camp Brough, near Nashville, was 400 for the Union, and 100 for the Copperhead ticket. Reports made to JAMES C. WELMORE, Ohio State Military Agent, from twenty voting precincts in the Army of the Potomac, show that there have been twenty-six Union votes to one opposition. The Ohio soldiers' vote in Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany is 556, of which only seventeen are Copperhead. The voters represent seventy counties, and the vote is a good index of the Union vote in SHERMAN's army.

A refugee, just arrived at Cairo from Selma, Ala., says the rebels are manufacturing large quantities of heavy ordnance, using energy worthy of a better cause. He is well acquainted with the mechanics in Selma, and says they are mostly Union men, and would gladly leave if they could get away. They are working for $9 50 per day, while provisions and the necessaries of life are at enormous prices, as the following examples fully show: Flour, one dollar per pound; salt, one dollar per pound; muslins, five dollars and fifty cents per yard; thread, five dollars per spool; common shirting, three dollars and fifty cents per yard; bunches of cotton yarn, weighing five pounds, sixty dollars; black felt hats, one hundred dollars; and everything else in the same rate. He looks upon Selma and Montgomery as the very keystones of the Confederacy, as all iron and coal pass through these places, and all the ordnance and ammunition are manufactured there. Coal and iron are brought to Selma by transports, and thence shipped by the Montgomery and West Point railroad to different points. The navy-yard, under command of Commodore FARRAND, late of New York, has recently been removed from Selma to a point twenty miles from the Alabama river, on the Bigbee.

No other State election comes off before the general election in November, except in West Virginia, where there is to be an election on the fourth Tuesday of October, the 25th inst., for Governor and other State officers, and for three Representatives in Congress.

In regard to the recent robbing raid at St. Alban's, Vt., the Montreal *Witness*, a very fair and candid paper, says: "But for the tone of bitter hostility to the United States, which has so long characterized a portion of our press, and the marked sympathy with that tone of many of our prominent men, no such attempt as this on the Vermont Banks would ever have been dreamed of. The danger of fostering such raids by malignant abuse of the late United States Consul and everything American, has been pointed out over and over again, but in vain, and the attempts to seize vessels on Lake Erie, and to rob banks in Vermont are the results. Surely it is time to pause in our career of Americophobia. The prompt action of our Government in this St. Albans' raid, is worthy of all praise, and will, we trust, tend powerfully to give a new and better tone to its organs of the press."

The Nashville *Times*, of Oct. 19, says that several soldiers of the Forty-fifth Volunteers, now stationed at that place, called on it the previous day to state that, Governor SEYMOUR's Agent came out to their camp the other day to distribute McClellan Electoral tickets. Out of 336 soldiers he succeeded in getting two men to accept the Chicago Peace ticket. The others all told the McClellan-Seymour agent that they were for "ABE and ANDY." The regiment was raised in New York city.

The True Issue Before Our People.

A cotemporary intimates that the subject of slavery is entirely indifferent to the Union party, because not much is said of it in this canvass. There could not be a greater mistake. The course of the Union party from its origin as the Republican party in 1856, when it declared "Polygamy and Slavery the twin sisters of Barbarism;" during the canvass of 1860, when it established its protest against the extension of Slavery; through the immortal legislation of the years 1860–1864, whereby slavery was practically stricken down forever as a political power, and culminating in the Platform of 1864, which will be a Bill of Rights for humanity during many centuries to come, has been most honorable, and will win the everlasting gratitude of posterity. The Union party needs no explanation or defence in its most clear position on the subject of this great national evil.

It is true, not much is said of the matter in this election. But there must be common sense in all things. The subject of the wrong of slavery, or even of its extension or of any possible disposition of it in the future, is not now up before the people for decision. The moral sense and the judgment of the Nation—especially of the great farming class—has decided on this great Wrong once and forever. They believe it a wrong to the slave and even a greater misfortune to the master: they know it curses and impoverishes a country. In the light of the fearful barbarism shown by the rebels in this war and their most unblushing dishonor, even the most stupid of our population have come to see that Slavery is one of the greatest blocks in the path of civilization and humanity. They would not for an empire of territory, see it extended an inch on this continent. They hope, whether by gradual or violent means, to see it exterminated, so that it may sow no harvest of curses for their children and children's children. This is the sober, earnest view of the great mass of our rural population.

But the immediate decision of this question is not now before them. And though there can be no greater question than a question of Justice, yet it may be said that for this election, a greater topic even than Slavery is before the nation. The question which voters now must decide upon, includes Slavery and everything else; it embraces the destiny of both the black and white races. The matters to be decided are simply, "Shall we have a Convention of States, with its consequent revolution and anarchy; an armistice, with its necessary sequent, the independence of the Confederacy; 'a Peace which is no peace;' or shall we reassert the authority of the Constitution and the laws over the rebellious States?"

If the people decide in favor of the former, and elect GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as President, even Slavery becomes almost an inconsiderable evil, compared with the wider procession of evils which would march over our once happy territory: anarchy, civil war between five or six rival confederacies, lasting a century; bloodshed without limit; havoc, woe, and grief, such as no land has ever beheld; Slavery renewed in the Border States, followed by horrible insurrections; Slavery fortified and ten fold more barbarous in the Southern States; both negro and white perishing in the wars, lasting for generations.

On the other hand, if the Baltimore Platform be sustained by the people, and Mr. LINCOLN be elected, we see in the distance Union linked with perpetual Peace, and Liberty disenthralling both white and black, following in her blessed footsteps, a long future of justice and equal rights to all races and classes, and of prosperity and happiness such as the world has never seen.

SHERIDAN AS A HARDWARE MERCHANT.—The Southern Confederacy will soon be short of hardware if SHERIDAN remains in active business. His dispatch, published yesterday, says that fifty pieces of artillery were captured on Wednesday; but as this includes twenty of our own guns, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy in the early part of the day, it makes our actual gain thirty. Add to these the other thirty-five pieces he had captured from EARLY in the three preceding battles of the campaign, and it reduces the rebel artillery by sixty-five guns. Beside this hardware proper, he has taken between twenty and thirty caissons, and, it is estimated, over 12,000 small arms, in his month's campaign. Of articles seized by SHERIDAN that perhaps cannot be strictly classified as hardware, (to wit, rebel soldiers,) we shall soon know from SHERIDAN himself how near they are to ten thousand in number.

Resources Left to the Rebels.

The Richmond *Whig* proposes that the rebel Government shall employ secret emissaries to set fire to the principal cities of the North. Bands of their ruffians seem to be already engaged on the Canadian frontier in robbery and murder. There are one or two other little expedients for bringing the North to terms which the *Whig* seems to have overlooked, but which we do not object to mentioning. One is, the poisoning of reservoirs and wells. There are plenty of cutthroats who can be hired to do jobs of this kind all over the North, and the matter ought to be brought under the notice of the rebel Senate at that secret session which the *Whig* recommends for the consideration of the town-burning project. The subject is one well fitted for the deliberations of such an august body. The poisoning scheme has many advantages over the other. Hecatombs of "Yankees" might be killed in this way at a very small expense to the Confederacy. We think an appropriation of $10,000 in Confederate paper would probably cover the whole cost.

There is, beside this, the plan of private assassination, to which the *Whig* has not alluded, but which will probably come before the rebel Senate at its secret session. Bravoes might easily be hired to assassinate GRANT, LINCOLN, SHERIDAN, and nearly every other prominent or obnoxious Northern man, and we are satisfied they could be got cheap. We suggest poisoning as the readiest means, and the one least liable to detection. A cotton bond, laid out by Mr. BENJAMIN, in the purchase of a small parcel of arsenic or strychnine, and then judiciously mixed in the coffee of the "Northern Despot," and of his "minions," would send spasms of joy through the whole Confederacy. We should think the mere mention of such devices would open up visions of a glorious career for his "beloved country" to every true Confederate. With cotton, arsenic, strychnine, bowie knives, she may look forward to having the world at her feet. Wretched "lob-sided Yankees," "snivveling English Abolitionists," "wild and visionary Frenchmen," might possibly take exception to the new plan of disposing of the enemies of the South; but they could of course be silenced in the same manner. Let a Confederate diplomatist only get at their soup or their pudding, and they would rail no more.

The Franco-Italian Convention.

The European journals have arrived at the most opposite conclusions touching the objects and probable effects of this new and remarkable treaty, and yet its terms do not afford much scope for doubt. The Franco-Italian convention, the text of which has recently appeared in the *Moniteur* and in our own columns, is evidently a compromise. The French Emperor, on certain conditions, agrees to withdraw his garrison from Rome within a fixed period, and the Italian King, in order to rid Italy of these foreign troops, assents to the conditions specified. He promises to remove his Court and Government to Florence in six months from the date of the convention; he undertakes the liquidation of that portion of the Papal debt which belongs to those States of the Church lately annexed to his Kingdom; and he binds himself to protect the "Patrimony of St. Peter" from all external aggression.

These concessions have given great offence to the ultra-national party among the subjects of VICTOR EMANUEL, who regard them as a virtual renunciation of the claim of Italy to Rome; but, however objectionable, they had to be made, or NAPOLEON would have come to no terms of any kind. Had the Italian monarch been a free agent, he would no more have yielded these points than the most uncompromising of his censurers; yet if, by yielding them, he has insured the withdrawal of the French troops from the "Eternal City," must it not be admitted that he has conferred a great benefit on Italy?

The stipulation which binds him to protect the Papal territory from invasion, precludes, of course, all idea of any attempt, on his part, to take forcible possession of Rome, since it would be preposterous to suppose that, while engaging to shield His Holiness from the aggression of others, the King had reserved the right of becoming his assailant himself. But it does not by any means follow from this that all chance of recovering Rome is lost to Italy. Though neither the Italian King nor the Italian people can undertake the enterprise, the Romans themselves, after the departure of the French, will in course of time very probably set about the work of recovering its capital to their country. VICTOR EMANUEL, if bound to defend the Papal territory from foreign invasion, will certainly not be bound to shield the Papal Government from its own subjects, and if the Romans have only the spirit to conquer and disarm the mercenaries, who will then be sole guardians of the Pontifical throne, the residue of the business will be easy of accomplishment.

Hence it is evident that Italy will still have ground for hope, even should the provisions of the treaty be carried out. But this is somewhat problematical. Without the assent of the Pope that instrument must assuredly remain a dead letter; and we have the authority of the *Gazette de France* for asserting that he will not sanction it, and that Cardinal ANTONELLI has already addressed a note to the French Government, in which he pronounces it "a violation of international law," "at variance with the rights of the sovereign Pontiff," and "a patent of impunity to his enemies." Well, the protest of the Pontiff may seal the fate of the treaty, but it can hardly prove prejudicial to the interests of Italy; for after the condemnation uttered against the intervention policy of France, in the recent dispatch of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, NAPOLEON cannot suffer his troops to remain much longer at Rome—and, when they are gone, the Italian monarch will be in a far better position to discharge his duties to Italy than he would be in were he tethered by the obligations of the convention.

End of the Great Taeping Rebellion.

The Taeping rebellion in China is virtually at an end. Nankin, its capital, and the ancient capital of China, has been taken by the Imperialists, the rebel King has committed suicide, the bravest of the rebel chiefs have been slain or made prisoners, the remains of the rebel forces are no longer an army, but a fugitive, panic-stricken mob, without leaders capable of reorganizing them, and without spirit to renew the conflict.

Such is the pith of the intelligence received by the last mail from China, touching the finale of an insurrection that, for almost twenty years, has laid waste the "Flowery Land" with fire and sword.

The counsel of GOANON, who had paid a visit to the besiegers' camp, and reports of the wretched state of the garrison, roused the Imperialists to action, and encouraged them to attempt storming the city. On the morning of the 18th of July a mine was exploded near the east gate, which made a breach 120 feet wide in the outer wall, and immediately the assault commenced both by land and sea. The land forces were commanded by TRAN-KWO-THUN, brother of the viceroy; and the naval forces placed themselves under the conduct of Capt. ROWSE, of the steamer *Confucius*, a Yankee tar who chanced to be lying off Nankin at the time, and who rendered material aid to the Imperialists by engaging and silencing two batteries which the rebels had erected facing the river, and on which the besiegers' gunboats could make no impression. Meanwhile the attack on the land side was carried on with so much vigor, that ere noon the rebels had been driven from every part of the outer wall, and had to seek refuge within the inner fortifications. Here the Taeping soldiers made a desperate defence, but they were too weak to withstand long the superior numbers of the Imperialists, who, on the following day, became undisputed masters of their original metropolis.

But the glory of Nankin had departed under rebel rule. It had shrunk to less than half its former size. Its trade had died out, its opulence had vanished, its people had perished of hunger or fled away for safety, and the victors found no *loot* there, save the enormous gold seal of the Taeping Emperor.

The recapture of Nankin, the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace, will tend to promote the interests alike of native and foreigner. The affrighted inhabitants will return to their old abodes, the ruined cities and villages will be rebuilt, the peasant will resume the cultivation of the soil; the merchant and mechanic will reopen the shops, and agriculture, industry and commerce will once more shower their blessings on old China.

This is, certainly, a very pleasing prospect to contemplate. Nor is there any danger of its beauty being marred, save from one source—the arrogance of the Celestials. All the advantages obtained by the Europeans over the Chinese, and all the concessions exacted from the latter by the former, have been obtained and exacted, in great part, since the outbreak of the civil war, which divided and weakened the Empire. Distracted and exhausted, however, though it was, the Pekin Government defended itself with obstinacy against the attacks of the outside barbarians, and yielded up to them the privileges which they claimed with unmistakable repugnance. But the rebellion being now suppressed, the whole military force of the country available for another conflict with the intruders, and the native soldiery no longer ignorant of European mode of fighting, would it be at all surprising were the "Brother of the Sun and Moon," elated as he is by recent victories, to conceive the idea of attempting to expel the strangers from his dominions, and to strip them of those immunities which they wrung from him in the hour of his adversity? There exists an apprehension among European residents out there that sooner or later a general onslaught will be made on them, and that the overthrow of the Taepings will ultimately bring the calamities of war, instead of the blessings of peace, to the foreign traders. This alarming anticipation certainly detracts somewhat from the charms of the prospect which the return of tranquillity has opened up.

SOUTHERN "SUBJUGATION."—One of the arguments upon which the Opposition speakers lay great stress in the present campaign, is the impossibility, as they say, of "subjugating" eight millions of determined men.

The mistake these orators make is in supposing it is necessary for us to "subjugate" the rebels, in the European sense of that word. In the consolidated Governments of the Old World, where the central power appoints every prefect, and petty functionary and magistrate, no rebellion can be considered as subdued until the paramount authority of the sovereign is recognized in all these minute ramifications. But here the case is quite different. Under the Federal system, in most matters of local administration, the people of each district make their own laws and appoint their own officers. *The points of contact* between them and the Federal Government are very few, and the difficulty of maintaining the authority of the latter at these points is proportionally diminished.

If we destroy the *armies of the Confederacy*, we do all that is required. Everything else can be left to time and self-interest, which must control at the South as it does everywhere else. If we destroy the armies of the South, we *can disarm the South*, and when we have once done that, it will require but a comparatively small standing army to enable us to collect the revenues and enforce the decisions of the Federal courts. Acquiescence in all other matters may be left to time and the "sober second thought" of the people.

REBEL ELECTIONEERERS FOR MCCLELLAN.—A while ago the rebels sent JUBAL EARLY, as they proclaimed, to "stump Pennsylvania against LINCOLN." EARLY failed to come up to time. He unfortunately had a sudden attack of the *draftomania*, a disease which impels men to run away, and which the learned Dr. CARTWRIGHT, of New-Orleans, in his famous treatise, laid down as contagious, yet confined to the black race. In this last particular the Doctor was mistaken. It has lately struck the white race of the South, and has become prevalent. JUBAL was taken one fine morning, and so did not stump it. The generals, not being able to canvass for MCCLELLAN on our ground, the shift now is to make the jailers do it on Southern ground. Sick Pennsylvania soldiers, lately returned from Dixie, testify that offers of permission to return North have been made to sick soldiers on condition that they would vote for McCLELLAN. A soldier in Montgomery County, who was taken prisoner last March, deposes on oath, that being sick in the General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond, he was waited upon by the director of the hospital, and was told that he would be allowed to return home "if he would promise to vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN at the approaching election," and that "all the prisoners of said hospital who promptly and positively said that they would vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were not paroled, but remained in said hospital."

This certainly is an ingenious way of improving MCCLELLAN's desperate chances; but it is hard upon our gallant boys to have to choose between such a cruel alternative as MCCLELLAN or starvation. It is, literally, electioneering with a vengeance.

THE UNPATRIOTIC PARTY.—In every possible way, and on every possible occasion, the Copperhead faction are exhibiting their total and shameless want of anything like patriotism. Thus the *Express*, of this city, opens an article upon the murderous raid of rebels into Vermont from Canada, in this delightful style: "That New-England should thus be made to feel a slight touch of the horrors of war, and to have commended to her own lips the poisoned chalice, of which Pennsylvania and other portions of the North, territorially contiguous to the rebellion, have been obliged occasionally to quaff, naturally enough excites the most intense disgust, on the part of the New-England edited (Administration) presses of this city." Only the other day, the *News* expressed its satisfaction with the proposed policy of the rebels of arming their black slaves for the invasion of the North, and now we have the above in reference to the rebel raiders. These Copperheads would undoubtedly welcome foreign intervention in our affairs, and would cheer a foreign army if it landed on our soil. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Letter to John B. Haskin—A Bid for a "Cessation of Hostilities."

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, just received by Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of the New-York Democratic Executive State Committee:

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no professions of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration, by all means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of the people; and no man would deprecate more heartily or oppose more persistently the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.

I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting upon no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government upon its old foundations, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, yours, etc.,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

HON. JOHN B. HASKIN, N.Y.

Obituary.

COL. JOSEPH THORBURN.

This brave officer, who fell in the battle of Cedar Creek, commanded, by virtue of his rank, a whole division in the Kanawha Army Corps, under the impetuous CROOK. He entered the service as Colonel of the Third Western Virginia Infantry, and through nearly all the arduous campaigns of that department he has held a brigade, and many a time, by his valor in battle, has won the star which has never yet glistened upon his shoulders. Hisreward now is a laurel wreath on his victorious brows. His memory will be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

COL. CHAS. E. LOWELL.

Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, is also reported killed in this battle. He was a graduate of West Point, and held a commission as Captain in the Sixth Regular Cavalry, serving with that regiment during the Peninsula campaign. He organized and led his regiment to the field, a portion of it being the celebrated California battalion. For a long time he did efficient service in the front of Washington, but latterly he has commanded a brigade of cavalry in SHERIDAN's army. He was a singularly modest young officer, but likewise one of the most faithful, brave and competent that ever drew a sword. Quick, genial, accomplished and young, the country mourns a choice spirit gone.

—In reply to a gross personal assault by the Buffalo *Courier*, Gen. WOOL writes:

TROY, Oct. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the Troy Daily Times:

I thank you for the Buffalo *Daily Courier*, of the 11th inst., which contains an infamous article in which my name is freely used. The writer is too much in the habit of lying to claim notice, further than that you will say that the article referring to *myself is utterly and wantonly false.* It is not the first time that the writer, who favors conspiracy and treason, has published similar articles concerning me. I expect no favors from such men, nor from traitors to the Union. I will give these Copperheads something more to chew over in a day or two.

Truly yours, JOHN E. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL presided at a monster Union meeting in Troy on Thursday evening.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

Imperial Designs, England Wanting to Maintain a Large Force in Canada—Proposed Independence of the Northern Confederation—Dinners and Balls to the Delegates to the Conference—Opinions of the Leading Men of the Colonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

In a letter from Montreal, I expressed the conviction that Imperial influence would be exerted in favor of the confederature, in order that the United Colonies might support a larger army than they were disposed to do while separate. I was rather surprised at an editorial remark of the New-York TIMES, in which this was written of as a new idea. It may be news to the American public to learn that the British Government desire the Canadians to arm and drill from 80,000 to 100,000 men. It is not news to Canadians. Why, three years ago, Col. LYSON was sent out here expressly to frame a militia bill for Canada, which was to be, and really was, strongly pressed upon the Canadian Parliament. The Parliament, however, declined to pass it, not seeing the necessity for raising an army of 100,000 troops, which the bill provided for. Several feeble attempts have since been made in the same direction, but equally in vain. To prove, however, that the idea is not abandoned, I take the opportunity of quoting a speech made on the 15th instant at the dinner given to the delegates to the Quebec Intercolonial Conference. Col. JERVOIS, responding to the toast of the Army, after the customary remarks about the excellency of the British force, proceeded as follows:

But while speaking of the army of the empire, he (Col. JERVOIS) might also say a word about *that other army we might hope to see one day belonging to the United Provinces of British North America.* Of course it was not to be expected that colonies like Nova Scotia, or New-Brunswick or Prince Edward Island should maintain armies on the footing of European States. *But we could and did expect that each one would willingly put forth a portion of their strength for their safety and protection; and he sincerely believed it was the wish and intention of those who had most influence in their councils that this should be done.* [Cheers.]

This is the tone of every Imperial officer, from the Governor-General downward. There is, however, not the slightest danger that the desires of the Imperial authorities will ever be fully carried out. The fate of Col. LYSON's measure will be the fate of every similar plan, because the Canadians feel, *firstly*, that in equipping their 25,000 well-drilled volunteers, they have done as much as Great Britain ever did; for, with ten times the population and fifty times the means, Britain never raised 250,000 equally well-trained militia; and, *secondly*, that to train an unnecessarily large body of men, who would probably be commanded by Imperial officers, and subject to Imperial influence, would be to needlessly menace their powerful and irascible neighbors, with whom it is their interest and desire to live on terms of continued amity. It should, however, be borne in mind that, although I deny that Canadians are so devoted to the "monarchical principles" on which it is ostentatiously said the new Federation is to be based, as to be willing to maintain an immense standing army in time of peace; yet, at the first threat of war, they would raise a large force and do their best to defend their country against aggression.

In a previous letter I endeavored to trace out a plan by which it would be possible to avoid the risk of quarrel with England and the United States as well. It was, that the States and England should jointly guarantee the independence of the Canadian Federation. Many of the best thinkers of this colony strongly favor this scheme, and several journals, especially the *Free Press*, a leading paper published at London, C. W., openly advocate it. The advantage to Canada is, I take it, quite obvious. The chief advantage to the United States would be the security of her northern frontier in the event of a European war, which would obviate the necessity for constructing costly defences along the St. Lawrence and the interior coast line, thus leaving the energies of the Federal Government free to meet the enemy in other quarters.

Since my last letter, the delegates to the conference have danced at a ball given by the members of the Cabinet, and eaten of a dinner given by the Quebec Board of Trade. They have, however, let the public know but little about their proceedings. At the dinner mentioned, all the delegates from all the colonies spoke strongly in favor of a union, if the details could be arranged. Hon. Mr. TUPPER, the chief delegate from Nova Scotia, said, "all believe the time had come when it was desirable to choose a sounder and more judicious system for the British North American Provinces." Hon. Mr. TILLEY, the leader of the New-Brunswick delegation, "hoped for the best; and with the intelligence with which the conference was composed, he trusted they would overcome all difficulties; and that they would soon meet in Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa to consummate the union." Hon. Mr. CARTER, the principal delegate from Newfoundland, "expressed the wish that we might one day be united in one common country under a scion of the Royal family; and it was his belief now that the wished-for union was not far distant. [Cheers.] There were, of course, many things to be arranged; but he nevertheless hoped they would be in a position to announce a successful result to their respective constituencies."

Hon. Col. GRAY, of Prince Edward Island, spoke of the desire of that little colony "to be to the other provinces what Rhode Island was to the other States of the American Union." But you will observe that no details are yet known. One newspaper, professing to have accurate information, is contradicted by another, which learns so and so from most authentic sources. The conference will certainly sit another week, and I have little doubt that so great an extension of the time originally thought of is caused by the serious difficulties that have arisen.

You will at once see that we have two great difficulties to overcome before we can form a satisfactory confederation. First, we have the difficulty arising from locality. These British Colonies stretch a thousand miles from east to west, but they are, in places, not a hundred in with. In one spot, indeed, about 200 miles below Quebec, Maine stretches up to within twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, and the United States thus have Canada as it were, by the throat. Enthusiastic Canadians never cease to blame Lord ASHBURTON for the treaty he made which settled thus their boundary line. Our position is thus similar to that which the United States would occupy if the South were to establish its Indo endence, and Pennsylvania to belong to the Confederate republic. No wonder you fight to prevent such a state of things. We only fight against this disadvantage.

Secondly, we have the difficulty arising from race. The French and English races are almost like oil and water. Here are a million of the French race, clinging like grim death to their mountains and their impoverished valleys, a million of British in the maritime provinces, and another million of the Anglo-Saxons located on the fertile lands of the west. The French are Roman Catholic, and the English, Protestant; the French have one system of law, the English another. The French wont move into the plains, or, if they do, they are sure to come back in their old age, bringing their sheaves with them. The English, naturally enough, avoid the sublime but stingy mountains. The English want to improve the French from off the earth; to unteach them their language and distinctive habits. The French, with the stubbornness of the older race—(older at least in Canada)—wonder what the deuce the English are about, and will have none of their ways. The geographical difficulty is great enough to daunt most people; the genealogical problem is still harder to solve. It may not prove impossible, however, to unite these discordant elements, especially as, disconnected, all the provinces feel their weakness, and their sense of insecurity may prove, at least for some generations, a powerful band. At any rate, the chief men of all parties, in all the colonies, are taking the old adage for their motto:

"Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt: magnæ discordiâ dilabuntur."

The Confederation of the Colonies Decided Upon—Details of the Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Men determined to carry their point are not usually deterred by small difficulties. The delegates to the Quebec Conference found serious obstacles in their way, and so great did these appear, that many thought they would not succeed in agreeing upon a plan under which all the British colonies in this region could unite into one confederacy. The chief cause of quarrel was as to the representation of the several colonies in the Upper House. The American

precedent seemed to dictate equality among all the colonies in this respect. The small size of the maritime provinces rendered this, in the eyes of the Canadians, impracticable. At length it was agreed that the representation should be:

	Members.		Members.
Upper Canada	24	Nova Scotia	24
Lower Canada	24	Prince Edward's Isl'd	24
New-Brunswick	24	Newfoundland	4
Total			76

The practice has been in Canada, to elect the members of the Upper House; in most of the other colonies, to have them nominated by the Crown. It is proposed that the latter course shall be followed in the new Federal Legislature; the Senators, or Lords, or whatever else they are called, to be selected, in the first instance, from among the existing members. Of course there will be a great many honorable persons snuffed out by this arrangement, but that cannot be helped.

The representation of the colonies in the Lower House is to be based, to a considerable extent, on population. The numbers will very likely be about as follows:

Upper Canada	80	Nova Scotia	23
Lower Canada	65	Prince Edward's Isl'd	6
New-Brunswick	18	Newfoundland	8
Total			200

The qualifications of members for the Upper House has been made as low as $1,000 in real estate, probably because the lower provinces have few able men with more than that amount of real property. The proposed qualification for the Lower House is not yet known; very likely none will be required; but a considerable qualification may be required of the electors, in accordance with the views entertained by the Duke of Newcastle, late Colonial Secretary.

The question of the power of the Federal judiciary remains as yet undecided. It is expected that as Lower Canada has made some important concessions on her side, in other matters, some concessions will have to be made to her in this, by limiting their powers considerably, especially in civil matters.

It is believed that the Governors or Chief Magistrates of the separate Provinces, will be appointed by the Federal authorities.

The new constitution, it is thought, will have to be ratified by the existing Parliaments. It is true they were in no one case elected with a view to decide upon this question, but it is believed it would be better to act without expense and delay which would certainly attend an appeal to the people. It is thought that special sessions will be held in each Province in reference to the matter, or that, in any case, the sessions will be held early in the year, so that the matter may be presented to the Imperial Parliament at its next session, and pass into law for the colonies on the 1st of January, 1866.

Thus quickly and quietly have been laid the foundations for a new and powerful Northern State on this continent. The population of the future Confederacy is now nearly as follows:

Canada	Upper	1,600,000
	Lower	1,200,000
Nova Scotia		320,000
New-Brunswick		260,000
Prince Edward's Island		90,000
Newfoundland		130,000
Total		3,600,000

This is equal to the population of the thirteen colonies when they made their Declaration of Independence, and, judging by the past, there seems no reason why the increase of the new Confederacy should not be similar to that of the old one. In such a case, its population would be 10,000,000 by the end of the century—in a little more than a single generation!

The Confederation of the British Provinces.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows:

The Governor-General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and be advised by a Cabinet under the British Parliamentary form of Government.

Members of the Upper Chamber are to be appointed by the Crown for life.

Members of the Lower House are to be elected for five years.

Representation is to be adjusted every ten years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of each Province is to be appointed by the Governor-General of the Confederation, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet.

The Constitutions of the local Legislatures are to be determined by the existing Parliaments, without regard to uniformity.

The Finance Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each Province.

The Armistice.

NEWTON, N. J., Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Concede that McCLELLAN is all that his friends claim, as a patriot Union man, &c., &c., yet, if elected, he would, by his letter of acceptance, be bound to negotiate. To negotiate and call a convention of States, an armistice of at least nine months must be declared for, if they should follow our Constitution, a convention could not be convened sooner, and then by all rules of international law, (see what WHEATON says) Neutral Powers could rightfully open the blockade, and during this time the rebels could recuperate. Our recognition of them by opening negotiations would give England and France the long-coveted opportunity of acknowledging their independence, forming treaties, &c. Having thus gained his point, DAVIS would break off negotiations, and if we resumed hostilities, we should have to fight England and France also. It is clear that if McCLELLAN be elected, and attempt to carry out the programme of his letter, (and much more of the Chicago platform,) the destruction of the Union would be inevitable, unless we could defeat England and France also. R.

The English Appeal.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of this morning, contains an "Appeal for Peace" from HENRY DE HOUGHTON, Baronet, said to have been signed by 350,000 names, and addressed to GOV. SEYMOUR, of this State.

By referring to your paper of May 7, 1864, you will find a list of the members of the "Southern Independence Association." The twenty-second name on that list is *Sir Henry de Houghton*, Bart.

This peace address has originated from this association, who have been aiding the rebels by loans, blockade-running, and by furnishing them with munitions of war; and now deepairing of their loans, like some of our Democratic leaders here, they come out in an appeal for peace and separation, and refer us to the time when we were struggling for our independence in 1776.

I would refer these English sympathisers to a case of later date—the rebellion in India in 1857. During its existence these English friends *thought* the duty of their Government was to crush it by *blowing away* rebels from the cannon's mouth, and this atrocious act was justified by the London *Times*, and a large majority of the English press and people. In this country we have not yet arrived at so high a *state of civilization* as to justify such an act.

NEPTUNE.

Changes of Heart.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Copperheads seize upon the name of every person who has heretofore at any time voted with us, and now intends voting against us, and parade them as great conversions, it may now be amuse to give them a brief list of changes the other way in a little town like Saratoga Springs. You know very well how ze ous EX. M. C. GRISSON BRIGGS of your city has been in the service of SEYMOUR & Co; he was the leading spirit of the Troy Constitutional Convention two years ago, and went SAYMOUR blind. I am authorized by him to say that now he is heart and soul for Old Abe, and he is here at work with his coat off, and will soon return to your city to do good service in his ward. JOSEPH MCDUFFEE, a former partner and ardent supporter of DOUGLASS, this Fall leaves the Copperheads and goes in for the Union. HENRY MCGUIRE, for a long time and until very lately connected with the editorial department of the *Raleigh Atlas*, and *Saratoga Republican*, is on the stump for the Union ticket. Judge WARREN, GIDEON MCDANIEL, Robert McDonnell, Thomas McDonnel, Geo. S. Lester and many others whose names I dare not use, formerly and until lately leading Democrats, are working hard for the Union cause. Saratoga County is good for 1,800 Union majority.

Yours, P.

THE COOPER UNION.

Reopening of the Classes—Organization and Course of Study—The Advantages Offered to Working People.

The classes of the Cooper Union for 1864-5 were recently opened to the public; and it is a gratifying evidence of the increasing desire for education among working people that the number of applications for admission was largely in excess of previous years. Last year 1,281 pupils were admitted to the free night classes; this year the number is 1,557. In addition to these, there were 159 applications for admission to the free school of art for females, and 105 to the free chorister class—making the total number of applications to all the classes of the Union, 1,821.

The organization of this institution is eminently adapted to the wants of the working people of our City. It is the most practical People's College in the country. The course of instruction embraces only those branches of study which the artisan and the mechanic require to fit them for eminence in their respective callings. The languages are not studied, though it is designed, we believe, to add French to the course at some future time. The following is the present

COURSE OF STUDY:

1. Algebra.
2. Geometry.
3. Logarithms and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.
5. Differential and Integral Calculus.
6. Mechanics.
7. Natural Philosophy.
8. Elementary Chemistry and Chemistry Applied to the Arts.
9. Analytical and Organic Chemistry.
10. Architectural Drawing.
11. Mechanical Drawing.
12. Drawing from Copy.
13. Drawing from Cast.
14. Drawing from Life.
15. Perspective.

The full course of study, embracing all of the above named subjects, requires five terms for its completion; and the medal of the Cooper Union will be awarded to those who have successfully passed through it. Pupils who have successfully completed the study of any particular subject will receive diplomas certifying to the fact. For a full Mathematical course five terms are required, but only three evenings of each week are occupied. For a Chemistry and Natural Philosophy three terms, and but two evenings per week; for a course in Architectual or Mechanical Drawing three terms are required, and but two evenings per week; for a course in Perspective and drawing from copy, cast and life, three or four terms are required, according to the ability of the pupil, and but three evenings in each week. At the end of each term an examination of each class is held, and to those pupils who have been regular in attendance and pass the examination creditably, a certificate of the first, second and third grade is awarded.

SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The studies for the year 1864-65 are distributed upon the following scheme: Section A, of the classes in Architectural and Prospective Drawing, and Sections A and B, of the class in Mechanical Drawing, are for advanced pupils only. On Monday, Natural Philosophy, Architectural Drawing, Section A, Mechanical Drawing, Sections A and C, Analytical Geometry, Drawing from Copy, Sections C and E, Drawing from cast; on Tuesday, Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms and Trigonometry, Elementary Chem., &c., Diff. and Int. Calculus, Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing, Sections B and D. Architectural Drawing, Section B. Drawing from Copy, Sections D and F. Drawing from Life On Wednesday—Algebra, Geometry, Logic and Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Analytical and Org. Chemistry, Mechanics, Perspective, Sec. B. On Thursday—Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms and Trigonometry, Elementary Chemistry, &c., Diff. and Int. Calculus, Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing Secs. B and D, Architectural Drawing, Sec. B Drawing from Copy, Secs. D and F. Drawing from Life. On Friday—Natural Philosophy, Architectural Drawing, Sec. A. Mechanical Drawing, Secs. A and C. Analytical Geometry, Drawing from Copy, Secs. C and E. Drawing from Cast. On Saturday, Perspective, Sec. A.

The term commenced on the 1st inst., and will end on the 1st of April. The hours of recitation are from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M., and no pupil is, under any circumstances, to be admitted after the former hour, except by special permission of the clerk. No expenses whatever are incurred by the pupils, except those for the purchase of text-books and drawing materials. Each applicant is permitted to pursue the study of any subject or subjects taught in the school, provided he is sufficiently well advanced in the preparatory studies.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUPILS.

The pupils for the present are distributed as follows: Mechanics, 5; differential and integral calculus, 13; analytical and descriptive geometry, 24; plane and spherical trigonometry, 55; geometry, 66; algebra, 237; natural philosophy, 239; elementary chemistry, 97; analytical and organic chemistry, 26; mechanical drawing, 312; free hand drawing, 334; architectural drawing, 113; perspective, 36.

THE DRAWING CLASSES.

It appears from the foregoing classification, that free-hand and mechanical drawing are the favorite studies at the Cooper Union. The reason is that a proficient draughtsman can always command a remunerative situation. A young man who had lost his right hand, took a course of lessons at the Cooper Union, and in a short time became an accomplished draughtsman, and obtains constant employment, although laboring under the disadvantage of having only his left hand to work with. The drawing rooms or studios of the Cooper Union are in the upper part of the building. They are convenient and well arranged, the disadvantage of having to work by gaslight being in a great measure obviated by the skillful disposition of the burners. The jets are provided with suitable tin shades, so arranged as to cast a suitable light on the objects to be copied. In some of the rooms are placed long tables, suitable for mechanical and architectural drawing; in others are arranged busts and plaster casts. One room is devoted to drawing from life, the models being usually selected from the class.

THE ART SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

One of the most interesting and useful departments in the Cooper Union is the School of Design for Women. This department, say the Trustees in their report, was "established and is maintained by the Trustees for the primary object of affording free instruction in the arts of design to women, who, having the requisite natural taste and capacity, intend to apply the knowledge acquired in the institution to their own support, either by teaching or by pursuing art as a profession. It is not, therefore, designed for the rich, but as it is an advantage to the school, both in point of income and refinement, that pupils who are able to pay should be admitted, the trustees have decided to admit amateurs to the extent of one-third of the whole number of pupils. But, in order that people in moderate circumstances may avail themselves of the great advantages of the school, the rates have been extremely moderate, viz.: one dollar and fifty cents per week for instruction in drawing, and two dollars per week for instruction in pastel, water-color or oil-painting. Pupils will not be received for less than ten weeks, and the fees must be paid in advance. As many pupils have heretofore been admitted as free pupils, whose means amply justified the small payment required from the amateurs, the trustees are constrained to ask such pupils to remember that each paying pupil secures the admission of two free pupils, and that the usefulness of the school will be greatly extended, if all who can and ought to contribute to its support perform their duty. Any pupil who can afford to pay and does not do so, actually deprives three poor and deserving girls of admission to the school, and the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood in a respectable and useful sphere of life."

The course of instruction in this department includes drawing from the flat, from casts and from nature; wood and copper engraving and lithography; designs for manufacturing; painting in pastel, water-colors and oil; and other useful and ornamental branches of art. The drawings are the property of the pupil; but every free pupil is required, on quitting the school, to leave one specimen of her work for the permanent gallery of the department. The demand of designers and engravers is unusually large this year; and many of the pupils of the school earn a comfortable livelihood by the practical application of their art, even while receiving instruction. A bequest of five hundred dollars from the late ROBERT C. GOODHUE has been applied by the trustees to the purchase of models for the school.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

An attractive feature of the Union is the free picture gallery, which is open to the public day and evening. The gallery contains at present nearly four hundred pictures; and of this number more than half belonged to Mr. THOMAS J. BRYAN, who, dissatisfied with the lighting of the gallery, has presented them to the Historical Society, to be removed to their hall as soon as they provide a suitable place for them. In reference to this matter the trustees say:

"It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the public will soon be compelled to go elsewhere in order to get admission to a free gallery of art, as it is very doubtful whether in any other institution it will be possible to reach the same class of visitors so effectually; and to the working classes, a free gallery of art is of more consequence than to the rich, who have abundant opportunity to cultivate a taste for art, while to the working classes this gallery alone has been accessible. The trustees have no more interest in this question than any of their fellow-citizens, but it is not wrong for them to suggest, that whoever will contribute to provide a permanent free gallery of art in this institution will be doing a great service to the public, and entitle himself to be called the friend of the working classes, who, too poor to buy pictures, are created rich enough to take in all their beauty and worth."

During the year 1863 the gallery was visited by 161,913 persons, 17,048 having visited it in the month of June. The average attendance on other months was 14,009. The number of visitors during the past month was 18,111—an average of 606 per day.

THE READING-ROOM.

The reading-room occupies the entire floor of the second story of the building. It is open, free to the public, from 8 every morning until 10 every night. It is supplied with one hundred and sixty newspapers, foreign and domestic, and one hundred and ten magazines. The liberal advantages thus freely offered to the public are well appreciated. The number of visitors to the reading-room during the month of September was 18,925, making an average of 700 per day.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Free Chorister Class this year promises to be very successful. It is limited to ladies and boys, and meets on Mondays and Thursdays for the former, and on Tuesdays and Fridays for the latter, at 4 P. M. Eighty ladies have already been admitted, and about twenty-five boys. Applications will be received for both classes during the present month only, and the trustees are especially desirous that the boys' class should be filled.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

On the 1st of November the Trustees will organize a school in practical chemistry, which will meet from 9 A. M. till 12 M. The laboratory has been fitted up at a very heavy expense during the vacation, and nothing that has been found wanting has been left unsupplied. A very fine mineralogical cabinet has also been added to this department.

Dred Scott—An Important Point Overlooked in the Trial of his Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 13th inst., in an obituary of the late Chief-Justice TANEY, states that SCOTT, by the decision of the court, lost his freedom by being taken from Illinois into the Territory of Wisconsin, and thence again into the State of Missouri, and was legally remanded to slavery.

The point is this: SCOTT having been carried from Rock Island, in Illinois, to Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi, he was yet in the Territory of Wisconsin, and entitled to all the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. The "opinion" of the Court, of which forty pages out of sixty were occupied with the argument, that Congress could not constitutionally establish such a line as the "Missouri Compromise Line," (the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill had already declared the act "inoperative,") and the further argument that the normal condition of the African in the Louisiana Purchase was slave, consequently, DRED, at Fort Snelling, being in the limit of that purchase, the condition of slavery attached anew if he had before become free; or rather, the court in Missouri did not admit that, under the circumstances, the residence at Rock Island, although in Illinois, did not change the status of SCOTT. The Territory of Wisconsin, by act of Congress, lying west of the Mississippi, embraced what is now the States of Iowa and Minnesota, together with a large portion of the present Territory of Dacotah. The act was prior to SCOTT's leaving Fort Snelling. On the admission of a State from the Northwest Territory, the *remainder* territory was erected anew into a Territory, with appropriate name, from time to time, and was declared possessed of "the same rights and privileges" as those that it had before, and pertained to the organic law of the Ordinance of 1787. Thus the chain of title was as consecutive and perfect as in land descents. The late Chief-Justice in that decision frequently admits the validity of the Ordinance of 1787. By these several repeated acts of Congress, SCOTT at Fort Snelling was as absolutely under the inhibitions of the Ordinance of 1787, as ever attached to the north bank of the Ohio. But SCOTT's counsel did not insist this point, and Judge TANEY did not refer to it. It was not thought of. Men eminent in the legal profession are since surprised at the existence of such facts.

It may not be irrelevant in this connection to allude to the two decisions of the late Judge MCLEAN, when on the Supreme bench of Ohio, where the question at issue was on the provision of the Ordinance touching the navigable waters running into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. He decided that the ordinance was paramount to the State Constitution. A. P.

How to Avoid the Use of Lint.

No. 155 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To my great surprise, I have just heard that our army surgeons still adhere to the old use of lint in bandaging wounds, while this is already abandoned in Europe, and supplanted by the effective and simple use of *charcoal*. The practice is this: Every soldier has in his knapsack a small wooden box of charcoal, and in case of any wound, immediately bandages it up with a rag or his handkerchief, and not unfrequently marches right on again. But in serious cases—even to amputation—the surgeon simply bandages the limb up with the larger quantity required, which stops the loss of blood and the setting in of corruption or mortification immediately and effectually, and afterward washes off easily, without sticking or intricating into the wound. I must here say that soft wood charcoal is preferable to hard wood, but any will do nevertheless.

I need not pray you to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities, for who more gladly than you will do it in this, our bereaved country.

Your obedient servant, J. E. EREUND.

The McClellan Party and Free Speech.

The loyal citizens of the town of West Farms, attempted to hold an outdoor meeting in the village of Fordham, on Monday evening, of this week. Able speakers and a fine glee club were in attendance. The presiding officer called the meeting to order within sight of the residence of Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, whose influence as a retired national lawmaker, might be supposed to be wholesome among his neighbors; within sight also of the Catholic Theological Seminary, generally supposed to inculcate obedience to authority, if not to law.

After a patriotic song; Judge VAN COTT, of this City, began an able address, which was soon drowned by drunken shouts for MCCLELLAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gov. SEYMOUR, and the College. Although the disorderly element was, numerically, insignificant, it was so vociferous and rowdy that the Judge was forced to retire. Another song followed without disturbance, when Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, well known to all present as a gentleman possessed of rare power of eloquence, endeavored to soothe and hold the Copperheads in check. It was of no use. In a few minutes he was forced to retire, to the great mortification of nine-tenths of those in attendance before the little but noisy gang of hired disturbers of public meetings and of the public peace.

This meeting, composed in the main of loyal, law-abiding citizens, was thus broken up by a small company of lawless, boisterous men—for the most part the hired tools of shrewd traitors, too cowardly and prudent to lead themselves. Fortunately for the cause of public order, tangible acts of violence were perpetrated, which will in all probability enable the good people of Westchester County to smoke out some of the skulking demagogues who have so often incited similar disturbances; and we trust that, as a result of the proceedings which we are informed are to follow this disturbance, the leaders and their hirelings will find they are making a grand mistake.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Three Hundred and One Union Majority on the Home Vote.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Oct. 21.

We have now official returns from every county in the State. The three counties not official in our list yesterday, have since been received. Forest gives 13 Union majority; Jefferson, 202 Copperhead, and York, 2,808. Adams is 411 Copperhead instead of 365, Fulton 288 instead of 290, Clarion, 968 instead of 986, Cambria, 1,043 instead of 1,070, and Westmoreland 1,474 instead of 1,478. With these corrections the vote foots up as follows:

Union	197,392
Copperhead	197,001
Union majority	391

These figures are made up from the published official returns in each county, and are no doubt correct.

It must be borne in mind, however, that there is, strictly speaking, *no official return of the home vote.* The return judges met on the Friday succeeding the election to receive the home vote, but adjourned as required by law, for a week, to await the returns of the soldiers' vote; and in all cases they abstained from adding up or making any return of the home vote. The published figures are the additions of the local newspapers, only.

There is, therefore, no official return of the home vote, and, in the nature of things there can be none. The official vote of the State will not be known until the soldier's vote is counted.

There can be no doubt, however, that the State is ours on the home vote. The majority is small, but it is larger than that given to HARRISON in 1840, or that given to Gov. JOHNSTON in 1848.

A dispatch from Brownsville received yesterday evening, conveyed to us the exceedingly gratifying information that SMITH FULLER is elected over JOAN L. DAWSON in the Twenty-first District by 100 majority, counting in the soldiers' vote. This is a glorious victory, Mr. FULLER is a staunch Union man, and JOHN L. DAWSON one of the worst Copperheads in Pennsylvania.

The soldiers' vote also elects A. A. BARKER, Union, in the Cambria District; WM. H. KOONTZ, Union, in the Somerset District, and J. R. TEARSE in the Eighth District, which gives us 17 members certain; and we still have hope that it has elected KETCHAM in the Luzerne District. But 17 out of 24 members of Congress will do.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Union Convention, held at Hackettstown, N. J., selected J. T. JOHNSTON as their candidate for Assembly in the Second District. Mr. JOHNSTON's antecedents are all Democratic. He is now an able supporter of the Union cause, and a vigorous and dashing writer on the political topics of the day. The Union men in the district can elect their popular candidate if they do their whole duty.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for New-Orleans—Hon. B. A. Chadwick, C. C. Hawkes, O. K. Dunning, wife and servant, Major John Henry and wife, Miss Henry, Mrs. S. H. Wood and son, W. R. Whittaker and wife, J. C. Morris, wife and child, A. P. Comstock, Miss Cornelia Alderly, Col. McLellan, M. V. Hubert, J. Meyer and wife, John Abendroth, John A. Peel, Mrs. M. V. Herbert, L. Castera and wife, Miss M. Robinson, Miss M. Taylor, W. P. Moore, Mrs. W. P. Moore and servant, Mrs. A. L. Gurley, Mrs. C. Stewart, G. Searing, E. C. Mongin, Malcolm Sinclair, Julius Wolf, B. O. Mesritz, Mrs. Whitmore and infant, Master Whitmore, Miss Lizzie Stearns, C. C. Nauck and wife, Mr. Wilson and wife, Miss C. Barber, M. T. Hewitt, A. Fauve, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fish, Mr. Morehead, P. H. Marrow and son, Mrs. R. Richard and servant, Mrs. R. McMahon, Jas. Horan, Henry Serrot, Chas. W. Sanders, Geo. Heller, E. H. Beaumont, C. B. Conn, H. Kattiere, Edgar Hart, N. B. Cripps, E. Kenan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon rises. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island.. 2 50 | Hell Gate.. 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willett, Washington, James Hand.

Ship Charlamagne, (Br.,) Bellamy, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Bark Reckabite, (Br.,) Leeman, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros & Colley.

Schooners Kate McLean, Hallock, Baltimore, E. H. Kreemer; Americus, Walters, Fortress Monroe.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Hepburn, New-Orleans Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Suwo Nada, from New-York Oct. 5, also steamship Empire City, Oct. 15, passed a side-wheel steamship, with two smoke-stacks; same day, off Carysfort light, passed another steamer, both bound S. Oct. 20, lat. 34 31, lon. 75 24, spoke schr. Titania, of Philadelphia, for Philadelphia; appeared to be repairing sails; wished no assistance. The Morning Star has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Roanoke Island Oct. 17, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Fenwick's Island, saw steamer City of Bath, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Bolger, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Washington 56 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Beaver, (of Mootego Bay, Jam.,) Warren, St. Marca St. Domingo, 25 ds., with logwood, fustic and honey to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. weather during the passage; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras; sprung head of mainmast and foretopmast; lost foresail and mainsail, split sails, etc.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy Brewer, Providence.

Schr. Maria Lane, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. San Luis Cunningham, Newport.

Schr. J. B. Bleeker, Nash, Stonington.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Smith, New-London.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Virginia, Hammond, Chatham, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, Erin, Hansa, Britannia, Liberty, Penn Shuey, Guiding Star.

Steamers Virginia, Golden Rule, Thos. A. Scott, Rebecca Clyde; gunboat Circassian.

Ships Antarctic, Cyclone.

Barks Emily, Morning Star.

Brig Fredonia.

Schooners Hattie Coombs, Belmore, A. P. Cook.

Spoken, &c.

Mary E. Fish, No. 4—pilot-boat, Oct. 15, lat. 36 43, lon. 72 31.

Neptune—brig, steering S., no date, lat. 32, lon. 75 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. steamer Franconia, Halifax; brigs Newbury, Glace Bay; Abby Thaxter, from Elizabethport.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22—Arr. schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Jacobson, Port Spain.

BANGOR, Oct. 20—Arr. brig Cosmus, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 21—Went to sea, ship Village Belle, for Londonderry.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 21—Arr. schr. Hattie Ryan, from New-York.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 20—Arr. brig Vincennes, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Below, brigs Anna Welsh, [illegible] Ids. from the West Indies.

SALEM, Oct. 21—Arr. schr. Minnie Cobb, Pograham, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ARR. at Halifax, Oct. 20, brig Allandale, McBurne, New-York.

At St. Marcs, St. Domingo, Sept. 27, brigs Medel, from Bangor, disch.; Aftos, for Boston, do.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

President Petroleum Company.

We understand that the subscription list of this company is very near full, and but a few shares are yet to be had, the prospect being that none will be for sale after the 1st of November. We find, on looking over the Prospectus, that its list of subscribers is composed of some of our most influential citizens, and promises to be one of the greatest successes of the day.

We would advise all persons wishing to make investments to call on the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., where they can obtain pamphlets and all information necessary. See advertisement in our columns.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!

Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me. No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Address to Smokers.—POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum manufacturers, removed from Broome-st. to No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—ROWLAND.—In the Congregational Church at Wilton, Ct., on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. S. G. Willard, assisted by Rev. F. Nye Harvey and Rev. Eldridge Mix, LEWIS JUDSON CURTIS, of Norwalk, Conn., and Mrs. ELIZABETH M. ROWLAND, of Milton. No cards.

WILLIAMSON—DE BAUN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., and Miss KATE DE BAUN, all of New-York. No cards.

☞ New England papers please copy.

DIED

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM H., youngest son of George H. and Mary S. Ball, aged 23 years, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 141 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 17, CATHARINE GODFREY, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days. Also on Saturday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH GODFREY, aged 2 years, 9 months and 16 days, daughters of Joseph and Matilda Godfrey.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M., from their late residence, No. 201 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday, Oct. 21, BRIDGET, wife of Charles Fitzpatrick.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John Fitzpatrick, and son-in-law, John P. Duffy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Cornelia-st., to St. Joseph's church, 6th av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, FRANCES SUPHERLAND LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Edward Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Mr. Montgomery,) corner of 35th-st. and Madison av., without further invitation.

LOGAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, DAVID LOGAN, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 325 Madison-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MANN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Oct. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM MANN, aged 57 years, a native of Warwickshire, England, during many years a resident of New-York.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, THOMAS B. NELSON, son of the late Thomas S. Nelson.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, EDMUND M., eldest son of the late Edmund M. Young, in the 19th year of his age.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
Doors open at 7, lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door during Wednesday. A few platform tickets at No. 121 Nassau-st.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST,
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near Division-st. Rev. G. A. PEARNE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Subject in the morning—*Illustrations of the Benevolence of God.* Subject in the Evening—*Peter's Fall and Recovery.* Prayer services after evening preaching. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the third in a course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—"*Characteristics of the Resurrection Body—With what Body do they Come?*"

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.) Rev. J. B. C. BERNARDY will preach his first sermon in that church on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening services Sundays and Thursdays, at

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

☞ Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	105¾	100	Erie Railway.....	97⅛
5,000	do.....	105	100	do.....s15	96⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	105⅜	200	do.....s10	97
2,000	do...New iss.	100	200	do.....s7	97
5,000	do.....do	89⅞	200	do.....b1	97⅛
5,000	U.S.6s 1 yr. C...	94⅝	400	do.....	97⅛
2,000	do.....	93	200	do.....	97⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	34½	100	Erie R. Pref.....	103
20,000	do.....	34⅝	150	Hud. Riv. R.....	120⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	110	20	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	70
15,000	To. & W. 2d M.	86	50	Chl. & Alt. Pref...	90
4,000	Cl. & To. S.F. B.	106⅝	900	Reading R.....	122
25,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102⅜	200	do.....s10	122
25,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	200	do.....b30	122⅛
1,000	Ch. & Alt. In. B.	90	200	do.....s30	122⅛
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	94	300	do.....	122
26,000	Am. Gold.....	210	100	M. S. & N. I.....	86
200	Canton Co'.....	33	700	do.....	85⅜
300	Cen. Coal.....	56⅜	600	do.....	85⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	48	100	do.....b15	85⅜
300	do.....	47	10	Sixth-Av. R.....	115
400	do.....	47⅛	1000	Chl. & N. W....b10	40⅛
500	do.....	47⅜	300	do.....	40⅜
600	do.....	47½	100	do.....b3	40⅜
200	Mar. Mining Co...	31⅜	250	Chl. & N.W. Pref.	74⅜
500	do.....s30	31	400	do.....	75
500	do.....s60	31⅛	100	do.....b30	76⅛
100	do.....b10	31⅜	30	Chi. & R. I. R....	91⅜
300	do.....b3	31⅜	100	do.....b10	91
100	Atl. M. S. Co.....	190⅜	100	do.....	91
100	do.....b10	190	100	do.....b30	91⅜
12	N. Y. Cen.....	118⅜	200	Chl. Bur. & Q. R..	125
700	P., Ft. W. & C....	96	200	To. & Wab R.....	63

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$6,000	Debt Cer.....	94⅝	200	Chl. & N. W....s10	40⅛
200	Erie R.....	96⅞	400	do.....	40⅜
1700	do.....	96⅝	100	do.....b10	40⅜
2100	do.....	96⅜	500	do.....b3	40⅜
600	do.....	96⅝	100	Chl. & N.W. Pr....	74⅜
500	do.....s6	96⅜	100	do.....s3	74⅜
200	do.....s3	96⅜	100	do.....s10	74⅜
200	do.....s3	96⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.....	48
200	do.....b4	96⅞	100	do.....s3	48
200	do.....b10	97	200	do.....	48⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R...s3	120⅜	400	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	120⅜	100	do.....	48⅜
400	Reading R.....	122	100	do.....b3	49
100	Mich. Cen. R....s10	121⅛	700	do.....	49
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	85⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	31⅜
200	do.....s3	85⅛	100	do.....	31⅜
200	do.....b4	85⅜	100	do.....	31⅞
100	do.....b3	85⅛	200	do.....s3	32
200	Cl. & To. 2d M....	107⅜	100	do.....	32
200	Chl. & R. I. R...b3	91⅛	100	do.....	32⅛
300	do.....	91⅛	100	do.....	32⅜
300	P., Ft. W. & C....	96			

SATURDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced after the early sales, to-day, to 212¼@213¼ per cent. The speculation on this upward turn had no apparent support from War news. The Street was unusually free from rumors. The export demand for this day's steamers amounts to $405,806; making for the whole week $625,000. The Customs demand through the week was larger than the previous week or two, but scarcely equal to the disbursements from the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Stock Market was rather spiritless on the Railway speculation, and dull for Governments. The prices of yesterday, however, were fairly supported, and closed as follows at 2 o'clock, there being no Second Boards on Saturday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	105¼	105¼	Mich. Southern..	66⅛	65⅛
U. S. 5-20's.....	107⅜	107⅜	Illinois Cen.....	117⅜	117⅜
N. Y. Central...	117⅜	117⅜	Pittsburgh	96⅛	96⅛
Erie.....	97⅞	97⅞	Fort Wayne.....	96⅛	96⅜
Erie Preferred...	104	103	Rock Island....	81⅛	81
Hudson.....	120⅜	120⅜	Reading.....	122	122
Canton.....	31⅜	31⅜	Quicksilver.....	77⅛	77⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94⅛	94⅜	Cum'land Coal.,	48	49
Northwest.....	41	40⅝	Mariposa.....	31⅛	32⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	34⅛	34⅜	N. West Pref....	75⅛	75

There was nothing done in City Bank Stocks. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	115	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '74.	120	L. & W. Bonds.....	110
Erie 1sts, '68.	107	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	110
Erie 2ds, '79.....	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	110
Erie 3ds, '83.....	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	84
Erie 4ths, '80.....	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	108
Erie 6ths, '89.....	110	Chi. & R. I. 2ds.....	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts...	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	106⅜
Had. R. 2ds, S. F '85...	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	112
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	107	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.	103
Mich. Cen., New 1sts...	126	Chi. & Pitts. 6ths.....	80
Chi., S. & Quincy.....	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G.....	60
M. S. & N. I. S. F....	109	Chi. & Alt. 1sts.....	104
Illinois Cen., '76.....	114	Chi. & Alt. Income....	89
Al. & T. H. 1sts.....	101		

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $786,511, against $1,139,703 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	622	$159,714	417	$203,731	1,151	$319,785
Mnfs. Cotton..	42	13,430	109	28,696	101	52,781
Mnfs of Silk..	217	90,797	35	27,553	142	154,513
Mnfs of Flax	848	141,296	319	77,925	376	86,434
Miscellaneous.	43	38,965	54	21,862	53	18,918
Totals.....	1,772	$437,142	984	$359,369	1,823	$803,428
		359,369				427,142
Total entered.....		$796,511	Total marketed			$1,230,570

Fire in Boston.

BURNING OF THE STABLES AT THE RIVERSIDE TROTTING PARK—LARGE NUMBER OF VALUABLE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 19.

The extensive stables at the Riverside Trotting Park, in Brighton, owned by B. S. Wright & Co., of Boston, were entirely consumed by fire at about 11 o'clock last evening, and a large number of the most valuable horses in the country perished in the flames. There have been several trots at the Park within the past few days, at which some of the most noted trotting horses were competitors, and many of these, which were being kept temporarily at the stable, were either burned to death or so seriously injured by the fire that they cannot survive, and be of any service.

The stable was new, having been built during the past year, and comprised twenty-eight large stalls, together with numerous spacious apartments for the storage of hay and grain.

The fire was first discovered bursting from the top of one of the horse stalls, and over which hung a lighted lantern. The flames communicated at once with the hay lofts, and the whole structure was soon in a blaze, and beyond the power of being saved.

About eighteen horses were burned to death. Among the most prominent of those that perished was the famous *Bills of Hartford*, widely known all over New-England and the New-York courses, owned by Mr. H. C. Beckwith, of Hartford, Conn. The *Bills* was a competition in a race yesterday, and made the best time that has been made in this vicinity for a long while. *Lady Litchfield*, another horse of great renown, together with her running mate, both of which were brought here by Mr. Beckwith, were also burned to death, and the horse *Prince*, which is extensively known as one of the best trotters in the country, was also badly burned inwardly, and will probably die.

Beside these superior animals Mr. Beckwith also loses a large number of fine harnesses, blankets and other equipments, for the splendor and magnificence of which he is noted among all sportsmen. It is regarded as a low figure when his loss is estimated at $20,000 or $25,000, on which there is no insurance.

Several valuable horses owned by a Mr. Osgood, of New-York, together with harnesses and equipments recently purchased at great cost, were also consumed. Among his horses were *Buchanan* and his running mate, both of whom were burned to death, and the horse *Pat*, which was alive last night, but it was not thought he could survive.

John E. Maynard, proprietor of the Revere stables in Bowdoin-square, lost about $6,000 in the burning of *Meg Kimball* and *Young Sutton*, also a number of blankets and other horse gear of considerable value.

The horse *Grey Eagle*, owned by Charles Blanchard, of New-York, and for which $4,000 has been refused within two days, was burned to death. *Rapid*, who won a five mile race yesterday, was also consumed. The latter horse was owned in New-York, and had been entered by Dan Mace.

Stephen White, of Cambridge, well known as the Superintendent of the track, lost a great number of fine silver [illegible] harnesses, and also a large stock of blankets, robes, &c.

Messrs. Wright & Co., the proprietors of the stable, also lost a number of horses, but none of them of any considerable note. The loss on the stable will be about $3,000.

Among some of the most prominent horses which were in the stable, and were saved by great exertions, were *Sorrel Dan*, which escaped with a scorched tail, and *Harry Clay* and *Daniel Lambert*, the two latter being taken out without being injured.

Several of the men were employed about the stable, and who were most active in saving the horses, were seriously burned. The boy known as Tom, who had the care of *Prince*, started out of the stable with his horse as soon as the flames were discovered, but in the excitement and confusion went to the wrong door, which he found fastened, and in returning was obliged to pass through a dense flame and smoke. He was burnt so as to almost defy recognition, but it is thought he will recover. The horse, however, which he so bravely led through the devouring element, will probably die.

Another young man, known as "Deaf Joe," who had care of the horses "Pat" and "Buchanan," both of which were fatally burned, was terribly scorched in his endeavor to save them, but will probably recover. Several others, who were prominent in their efforts to rescue the horses and save the property, were also badly burned.

The total loss in stable, harness, equipments and horses by this conflagration is estimated at not less than $75,000 or $100,000.

Escape of Ten Rebel Prisoners from the Elmira Camp.—The Rochester *Express* of yesterday says: "Last Thursday night ten rebel prisoners escaped by burrowing under several of their own tents, near the fence, and then directing the line under the fence. They were about five weeks in the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it in haversacks, and throwing it into the sinks. The affair was very ingeniously managed, and the runaways have not been recovered, being doubtless concealed in the vicinity by Copperhead friends. Two rebel prisoners were released last week by taking the oath of allegiance as prescribed."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Oct 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City Manchester	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Bidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana.

For Nicaragua.

The mails for Nicaragua, per steamship *Golden Rule*, Pier No. 29, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....1:30, 2, 20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPENED
THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

NOVELTIES PER STEAMER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
OCTOBER 24th,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
PARIS NOVELTIES,
EMBRACING
PLAIN AND
FANCY SILKS,
SATINS AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
(SUITABLE FOR STREET AND EVENING COSTUME)
BLACK TAFFETAS,
"DRAP DE FRANCE,"
"CRYSTAL."
FAILLE, MOIRE, FRANCAIS & CO.,
THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
"PONSON,"
AND
"BONNAT,"
IN ALL THE
VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS,
"PINS" PLAIN
PLAID, AND
DEMI DOUBLE
IRISH POPLINS,
ALSO,
THE LATEST STYLES IN
SILK, CLOTH,
AND VELVET
CLOAKS, BASQUES,
AND CIRCULARS,
(SOME BEING EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF THIS HOUSE,)
AT AND UNDER GOLD PRICES!
CANAL COR. MERCER STREETS.

PARIS DRESS GOODS,
AT LESS THAN GOLD VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, LARGE
ADDITIONS TO THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCKS
OF
MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN, PLAID, CREPE AND CHINE POPLINS,
SCOTCH WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
BARATHEAS AND ALPACAS.
An endless variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, and
FANCY FLANNELS.
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,
PLAIN AND PLAID FLANNELS,
PRINTS, &c.,
AT AND UNDER PRESENT MARKET PRICES.
OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY SUITABLE
FOR
LIGHT AND DEEP BLACK.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN GOLD VALUE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
BROCHE, and
GRAY BORDERED PAISLEY,
PLAID AND STRIPED
WOOL SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

SASH RIBBONS,
TARTAN PLAID RIBBONS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
TARTAN PLAID SILK VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' FELT, BEAVER AND
SILK HATS,
SELLING 20 PER CENT. BELOW GOLD VALUE.
THOS. & J. G. JOHNSON,
No. 356 Canal-st., cor. Wooster.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street,)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window Shades and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-street.)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A NEW AND
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SHAWLS,
JUST OPENED,
Many of the styles
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS, &c., &c.
The largest and cheapest stock up town.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
A large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
10 CASES PRINTS,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS, 23 cents.
5 CASES DUTCH PRINTS, at 25c.
10 LOTS RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, from auction, at 44 and 50 cents.
ALL OUR LARGE STOCKS OF DELAINES reduced to 3c. and 3c 6d.
300 MORE OF THOSE LARGE AND HEAVY BLANKETS, at $10 and $11.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,
CIRCULARS AND SAQUES,
in the
GREATEST VARIETY
of
STYLES and MATERIALS,
UP TOWN,
and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
LOWER THAN ANY CLOAK STORE
IN THE CITY.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.,
We are
RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION
Large additions to our
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AND AT PRICES
MUCH BELOW COST OF
IMPORTATION.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as housekeeper, or attend an invalid lady. Address Miss HARKNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A FULL SUPPLY OF HELP, MALE OR female, for all kinds of work, in city or country, now on hand, at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., anxious to obtain situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who understands his business; has best city and country reference; no objection to city or country. Address H. Y., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not,) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 I last 27th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK, NO Irish need apply. Best of reference required and personal interview with last employer. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at office of BEN. HOLLADAY, No. 48 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; AN EXPERIENCED man with first-rate references. Address, stating name, from what country, if single or married, and references, Box No. 4,675, Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIenced man—good and ready penman—is wanted in a domestic goods commission house. Address with references, M., Box No. 4616, Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Spragne, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—M. A. GRIBAUMARD, Instituteur, graduate de l'Universitie Imperiale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons, competent lessons in the French language. Please call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this well-established school boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Two vacancies are open. (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152, or come and see.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 550 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowell's, No. 543, Corwin's, No. 960, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Mandegal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 337 and 339 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TING,
No. 923 Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Bergee, No. 836.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—MOUNT Vernon, N. Y. The Fall and Winter term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN GIVE THE highest testimonials as to ability, &c., would like to give music lessons or instructions in the higher English branches, as an equivalent for her board. Address, for three days, TEACHER, care of Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 57 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbess, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bembeimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbess, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bembeimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE SMITH & APPMELER GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.
The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers a per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 41 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 62 William-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4 up one flight over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Oct 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	96	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR.....Bonnell.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 15 North river, 31 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,000, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,934 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,624 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, including table wine).....$125
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. La Massaike, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. Vail,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
Will leave Pier 14, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under contract of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 26.....HENRY CHAUNCEY.....SATURDAY.
Nov. 4.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....THALEPHON.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
Worthington, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Darling Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. Lawrence, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 3 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt. Cann, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. Fairfra, SATURDAY, Nov. 26. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Pay the in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. Mackay, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $90, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"Prayer for Peace," "Where God and the Angels Are," "Onward and Upward," "Meet, Oh Meet Me in Heaven," "We will Keep a Bright Lookout," "Come, Sign the Pledge," "Happy Festal Eve," "The Nation's Prayer," "The Union must Stand," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "Happy is the Ones Are We," "God Save Our Nation," "We will Love our Sunday School," "There is a Land of Love," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Land to Sight," "Be in Time," &c., &c. 3 cents each; 30 cents per dozen, mailed free. 10,000 sheets music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
M. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hicksville and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3., 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:30 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:27 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:25 P. M. and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. run through to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the finest, strongest, most commodious and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10. Landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al. to me directed, I shall odor for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, or in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND,
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegany County, Md., called "Ingon George's Creek, in Allegany County, Md., called "Mt. Clare," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 11½ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.
Terms of Sale—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.
Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 25-HORSE ENGINE AND TUBULAR boiler, in first-rate order. Inquire of W. H. SMITH, No. 276 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.
Office of Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st.,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of November, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865: notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.
As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hand for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:
"I, A— B—, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department, of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York city, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound gross weight."
To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——, ——,"

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, and by L. H. CONKLIN, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the under-signed.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court house, in the City of Oswego, on the 2 day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, October 25, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:
Knapsacks,
Packing Boxes,
Drum-Sticks,
Shoe-Thread Twine,
Sewed Bootees, No. 8.
Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver; the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish. The knapsacks to be delivered in army standard packing boxes.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he, or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for," (here state the name of the article bid for) and addressed to
COL. D. H. VINTEN,
Dep. Quar.-Mast.-Gen., U. S. A.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Foreign Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

Quartermaster's Office United States Army, No. 1? State-st., New-York, Oct. 21, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, 25th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles, viz.:
English Refined Iron, ⅝-inch, per ton.
Sheet Iron, from No. 10 to No. 18, per pound.
Charcoal Iron, No. 16, for flanging, per pound.
Gas-pipe, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch, per foot.
Flat Iron, 1¾x⅜ to 6x2½ inch, per ton.
Square Iron, 1, 1¼ and 2 inch, per ton.
Round Iron, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inch, per ton.
Steam Water Cocks, with screw, shanks and unions, ⅜, ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Bibs, with screw shanks, ⅜, ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Straight Cylinder Cocks, with unions, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Gas Service Cocks, ⅜, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inch, each.
Gas Service Cocks, with unions, ⅜, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch each.
Round Way Service Cocks, ⅜, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Oil Cups, with cocks, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 4 inch diameter of bore, each.
Oil Cups, double, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 4 inch diameter of bore, each.
Steam Whistles, with valve arrangement, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inch diameter of bore, each.
Globe Valves, ⅜, ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Bends, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Elbows, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Tees, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Crosses, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Unions, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Return Bends, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Coupling Nipples, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Reducers, from ½ to 2 inch, each.
Tents and Bushings, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Reducing Crosses, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Checks and Valves for Gas-pipe Flanges, each.
Check-valve Screws, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Expansion Joints, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Sleeves, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Boiler Iron, ¼, 3-16, 5-16 ℔ lb.
Antimony, ℔ lb.
Block Tin, ℔ lb.
Rivets, ⅞ and 1¼, ℔ lb.
Sheet Brass, No 17, ℔ lb.
Locomotive Head-lights, each.
Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of expense, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Persons may offer for any articles of the list. Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offers should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE.—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken, at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLAND, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
For over 60 specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE H. KEYS

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson street.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and seventy-five, bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lot known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the l

THE CAMPAIGN.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

The Union Men Muster in Force to Hear from the Loyal West.

Speeches of Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Vice-President Hamlin.

The announcement by the Chairman of the National Central Committee, that Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, whose labors and deserved personal influence have done so much to secure the late brilliant and encouraging results in that State—covering all lovers of the country, and discouraging the Copperheads—would address the citizens of New-York, drew an immense gathering to the Cooper Institute last evening. The worthy Governor's appearance on the stand was greeted with a burst of enthusiasm, which was prolonged for several minutes. He was accompanied by Vice-President HAMLIN, who was also honored with warm applause, and by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who opened the proceeding by saying:

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have at last fallen upon the era of victories. [Cheers.] After a long time of unsuccessful experiment, our Government has found out who know how to do it, and has found out, moreover, means to get rid of Generals whose sole object is "how not to do it." [Applause and laughter.] And we have had in quick succession brilliant victories, insuring success to the Union cause in the field—first of GRANT and then of SHERMAN, and now of the gallant BAYARD of the war, PHIL. SHERIDAN. [Loud cheers.] But of all these victories and all the other victories won from the beginning of this great contest until the present time, none has been more brilliant, none more useful to the Union cause, than that which has been achieved in the State of Indiana on the 12th of this month. [Applause.] I have thought, therefore, that I should confer a pleasure upon you, the Union citizens of the City of New-York, by inviting, in my official character, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the gallant leader of that great contest to address you on the issues which have proved so victorious there. [Cheers.] Without any further remarks here, I beg leave now to perform, the very pleasant duty of introducing to this audience Gov. MORTON, of Indiana. [Tremendous applause, and three hearty cheers for Gov. MORTON.]

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I needed any inspiration aside from the cause upon which I propose to address you, it would be furnished by the reception which you have given me to-night; and this reception gives me joy, because it is indicative of the enthusiasm and determination which pervades the citizens of New-York in regard to the approaching election. I have just emerged from an arduous and exciting canvass in the State of Indiana, and I come here not by my own volition, to obtrude myself upon the attention of the people of New-York, but, as you have been informed by Mr. RAYMOND, upon invitation, it having been supposed that I might be in some degree able to do a little good in attempting to present before you the issues that are to be settled in the approaching election. We have the same national questions in Indiana that you have, in New-York. We have, besides these national questions, questions of State policy, of a local character, with which you have nothing to do, and to which I shall not, of course, allude to-night, but shall confine myself (for I am to be followed by your distinguished Vice-President, Mr. HAMLIN—cheers) to an examination of the issues that are presented for decision at the approaching election. And in the first place, we have but two candidates for the Presidency—Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN—and we have to decide between these two men. There is no third candidate, nor is there any middle position or middle ground for any man to occupy; and no man can excuse himself now for taking a position of neutrality, except upon the ground that he has not got any opinion upon the subject, one way or the other. [Laughter.] You are called upon to vote for MCCLELLAN or for LINCOLN. Not for these men; for if ever there was an impersonal contest in which men are of little importance and principles are everything, it is this contest. [Cheers.] It is not a question whether Gen. MCCLELLAN is a great general, possessed of lofty and exalted military genius; or, on the other hand, whether Mr. LINCOLN is the greatest statesman of the age, or his administration free from error. These are not the questions to be decided by you. But the question to be regarded by you, is in regard to the adoption of the one or the other policy, as presented by the two candidates. [Cheers.]

I shall have very little to say of Gen. MCCLELLAN to-night. So far as his statesmanship is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to talk about. [Cheers.] What I mean to say is, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has no political record whatever. Whatever he has and is, be it greater or less, is entirely of a military character, and not political. If he has ever made an adventure in the field of politics, I presume we would have to refer to the letter which he addressed to Mr. LINCOLN in 1862, when still in the field. That, perhaps, must be termed *political*; because I know at the time it was not considered *military* by good judges. [Laughter and cheers.] It was considered somewhat novel for a general in the field, and one who was not doing very well at that, to be drawn aside from his duties, to write a letter of advice to his superior and commanding officer, the President of the United States. [Applause.] Whatever there is of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Mr. LINCOLN has made him. (Cheers.) Mr. LINCOLN found him the superintendant of a western railroad at the beginning of the war; he appointed him a Brigadier-General, he then made him a Major-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States; and whatever prominence or position Gen. MCCLELLAN has, he owes it entirely to the partial kindness and confidence reposed in him by Mr. LINCOLN. (Cheers.) I shall not occupy your time to-night by discussing the question as to what was his success as a military man. I presume that those of you who have kept pace with the current views of the last few years, have made up your minds on that subject. I will remark that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S reputation is of a peculiar kind; it does not consist so much of what he has done, as of what he would have done, if he had been let alone by the President and Secretary of War. (Cheers and laughter.) His reputation is not of that character which springs up spontaneously from the facts of history, but is one to be made out by elaborate and ingenious argument.

But I come to the question of the two policies represented by these two candidates; and this is the important question for us to decide; which of these two policies we shall support. And on this decision, in my judgement, rests the life of the nation. There never was an election, in this country or any other, where so much depends upon a single result as depends upon the approaching election. We must examine Gen. MCCLELLAN and his policy from several stand points, as well as Mr. LINCOLN'S. In the first place we are enabled to determine what Mr. LINCOLN'S policy is, from two or three considerations. We can determine what his policy in the future will be, by looking at the history of his administration in the past. As he has been engaged in prosecuting this war for the suppression of the rebellion for the last three years and a half, as he has indicated no change of policy, no change of purpose whatever, we may from this history plainly infer what his policy will be in the future. Again, we can infer Mr. LINCOLN'S policy from the character of the men who sustain him. [Applause.] They are the men who have sustained the Government from the beginning of this war. They are the men who have endeavored to sustain the financial system of the Government, to hold up the arms of those who are in authority by every honorable and legitimate influence, which they could exert. These are the men who are now rallying around Mr. LINCOLN. And, again, we can deduce the policy Mr. LINCOLN from the platform which was laid down by the party which placed him in nomination; and from the character of the men supporting him we deduce his policy—a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, [cheers,] and to compel the rebellious States to return to their allegiance and obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. [Cheers.] This, in short, constitutes his policy, and now we come to the consideration of the policy as presented by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and we can arrive at that also by the same method of deduction. In the first place, let us examine the character of the men who are supporting Gen. MCCLELLAN, and have placed him in nomination. We find that they are the men who opposed this war from its very beginning. They are the men who have steadily asserted the doctrine that the Government had no power to coerce a State, they are the men who have constantly declared that whenever a State assumes to secede from the Union, the Government has no power to restrain or prevent that act of secession; and we find PENDLETON, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, [hisses,] acting as a representative, an exponent of this body of men from the very beginning. They are the man who have steadily opposed recruiting and filling the ranks of the army. They are the men who have done all in their power to sour and divide the people and incense them against the Government. They are the men who have steadily made predictions of failure in regard to our finances—who have told the people in New-York and everywhere else that this nation would shortly be stamped in irretrievable bankruptcy. They are the men who have done all in their power to paralyze their Government; by dividing the people, by sowing dissensions among them, and thus indirectly, or I might say directly, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. These are the men who are supporting Gen. MCCLELLAN; and when these men rally to his support, we may infer that they expect him, if elected, to pursue the same policy in the future that they themselves have pursued in the past, and that they are now advocating. We are able to deduce Gen. MCCLELLAN'S position from another fact:—from the great favor with which his nomination has been received throughout the rebel States. If you will go into the rebel armies you will find that they are all in favor of the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN. What is the reason for that? Not because they expect him to prosecute the war vigorously, as Mr. LINCOLN has done, but because they believe he will not prosecute the war against them, but will yield to them. Look through the rebel newspapers at Mobile, at Richmond, and at Charleston, and you will find that they all have high hopes of the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN, believing that it will bring to them that success which they now despair of achieving. In the City of Indianapolis there are about 5,000 rebel prisoners confined, and if you go among them you will find every man clamorous for the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and not one for Mr. LINCOLN. [Applause.] But, again, we can deduce the policy of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the character of the convention which placed him in nomination. That convention, my friends, was a vast assemblage of men from every State in this Union, not excepting, I am informed, the rebel States themselves. [Cheers.] There were many speeches made in that convention, many in the streets of Chicago, in hotels, at the court-houses, and at the various city halls, during the progress of that convention; and you may read those speeches through, made in and out of that convention, and I defy you to find, in any one of them, a single sentence that, even by indirection, casts any reproach upon this rebellion. [Cheers. "That is so."] You will find our own Government denounced most profusely, until the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate was exhausted. You will find Mr. LINCOLN denounced as a usurper, and as having been guilty of all the crimes in the calendar; you will find the vilest maledictions hurled at all the people of the North, but not one word against JEFF. DAVIS or the rebel Government, the arch criminals, who have shed the best blood of the land. [Cheers.] Now, if the men who composed that convention had entertained any hatred of this rebellion, any feeling in favor of its suppression, that sentiment would, in some way or other, have found an utterance, some man in an unguarded moment would have given vent to his feelings; but we find no such expression on the part of any one in that convention. On the contrary, we find much sympathy for the rebellion. There was no feeling in favor of its suppression, but a deep and powerful longing for its final success. Now, who composed that convention? Why, the men of whom I spoke a few minutes ago. And there were other elements there to which I have not referred—the Sons of Liberty! [Laughter and cheers.] I call them by the name they give themselves, the Sons of Liberty, a secret, oath-bound conspiracy against the Government of the United States, with which we have had much trouble in the State of Indiana. We have recently learned who is the Grand Commander of that Order—CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM! [Hisses.] It has never been denied by him, though charged upon him for four months past, and I suppose never will. It transpired in the recent trial in the City of Indianapolis, that he was the Grand Commander of that Order throughout the United States; and he was not only the commander of the Chicago Convention, but he defeated the second resolution—the material and controlling plank in it. The business of the Chicago Convention was first discussed and marked out in a secret convention of the Sons of Liberty, which met on the Friday, Saturday and Monday before that convention. These are the men who have placed Gen. MCCLELLAN in nomination, and in this point of view, when I look at the character of the men who have nominated him—leaving the platform entirely out of view—I am prepared to say, as VALLANDIGHAM has said since that convention, that the private, personal influence of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or, if you please, the letter written by him, is of no consequence whatever, and is to be left entirely out of view. Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot escape from the conditions imposed by the platform upon his nomination at Chicago,—cannot, as his candidate receive its formal indorsement and give a formal acceptance, claiming and receiving the votes of the party upon it, and after his election repudiate its policy and carry on one entirely different from it. He cannot do that if he would. It would be a breach of the commonest principle of good faith, a breach of that good faith without which no combination for good or for evil can ever succeed—that principle of good faith which binds the followers to the chieftain when he marches to the crusade, or that leads the banditti, who follow their chief, when he goes upon his tour of plunder. Gen. MCCLELLAN must be true to the men who support him, and he cannot if he would escape from them. We have had an example in this country of a President who tried to repudiate the policy of the men who brought him into power. I believe JOHN TYLER repudiated the policy of the Whigs who elected him in 1842. He threw himself into the arms of the Democratic party, and he went out of office without a regret, without a friend, and without the respect of any man, so far as I know. The platform, however, which was laid down at the Chicago Convention establishes or defines the political existence of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said in the speech to which I have before referred and which he made at Sydney, Ohio, that the letter of Gen. MCCLELLAN was of no importance whatever. He said that the platform of the Chicago Convention was the law of his political existence, from which he could not get away if he would—and this is the way in which it is understood throughout the whole country, Gen. MCCLELLAN stands on that platform. He accepted the nomination of the party that made that platform. He took it without repudiating the platform. He claims to be their candidate, expects to receive their votes, and if elected, will undoubtedly carry out their policy. They have tolerated him, it is distinctly understood, in writing a letter which is partly at variance with the platform, treating and considering it upon their part as a mere stratagem in politics—a thing which is advisable for the purpose of securing the votes of a portion of the Democratic party, who are still in favor of the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and also for the purpose of securing the votes of that portion of the party who believe with FERNANDO WOOD in the sentiment as expressed by him to your own city, that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be their agent, and their creature, if elected. I would say of FERNANDO WOOD that he sometimes expresses himself with a frankness and a boldness which would do credit to many politicians, who affect to despise him, if they would but follow his example. In that speech he frankly avowed the fraud which was intended to be committed upon the American people—a peace platform and a peace candidate for Vice-President, and then putting men upon that platform who claim to be War Democrats for the purpose of carrying the other wing of the Democratic party. (Gov. MORTON here read the extract from FERNANDO WOOD'S speech, in which he asserted that Gen. MCCLELLAN would in the creature of their vote, and as such would not do otherwise, if he would, than execute the voice of the party which had placed him in power.] This is a frank and fair confession of the whole scheme and platform, a peace platform and an unconditional and an immediate abandonment of the war, a candidate for the Vice-President, who, as early as 1860, avowed the right of secession, and has stood upon that doctrine ever since, and who has refused to give aid and comfort in carrying on the war from that time until this, and who has steadily denied the power of the Government to prevent a State from seceding. Gen. MCCLELLAN has written a letter, which makes him apparently and possibly a war candidate, and FERNANDO WOOD tells the people of New-York, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has substantially told the people of Ohio, perhaps in more disguised terms, that this letter is compatible with sound policy for the purpose of success, and that if Gen. MCCLELLAN is elected, the Chicago platform will be the law of his political existence. I, therefore, pass the letter of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as of no importance whatever. We are to look to the platform—to the character of the men who have placed him in nomination. We are to look to their antecedents, more even than to his. We cannot conceive that these men have intended to abandon their policy—the resolutions to which they have committed themselves, their prospects and their reputations, by the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN, —but that they have permitted him to place himself in the position that he has as a matter of political strategy, for the purpose of securing success. I know it is claimed in the City of New-York that the Democratic party is in favor of the prosecution of this war, and the suppression of the rebellion. But one thing I can tell you, that the politicians of this city and State when they went to Chicago, at least in public, have never uttered one word in favor of the prosecution of this war or the suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.] However, they may talk here—there they were dumb upon that subject, and the open advocates of peace said all that was said, and made all the arguments that were made, and they made the platform—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM himself, the Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty, drafting the material parts of the platform, which were adopted without a change as it came from his pen. What are the principles of this Order of the Sons of Liberty, of which VALLANDIGHAM is the Grand Commander, and which has adherents even here in the City of New-York? It has three fundamental principles. It advocates first, the right of absolute secession—the right of any State to withdraw from the Union at her own sovereign will and pleasure, without consulting the Government of the United States, or without consulting any other State; and, of course, as the State has this right, there is no power in the Government to prevent the exercise of the right. This is the main principle of the Order. The second is, that the sovereign States have assumed to exercise the right of secession, the Union is thereby wholly destroyed, that there is no longer any Government of the United States; the Mr. LINCOLN, in consequence of that fact, is an usurper, and is entitled to no respect or obedience as the President of the United States. The third principle of the Order is the oath required of every member of the Order to obey the commands of the Grand Commander without hesitation or delay, all State or national authority to the contrary notwithstanding. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to issue an order to any member of the Order in the City of New-York to assassinate me he would be bound by his oath to execute the order, without asking a single question. I now wish to speak of the CHICAGO platform, and I will first speak of the general idea running through it, and that is the doctrine commonly called the States Rights doctrine—that doctrine which has bloomed into open and belligerent secession—that doctrine which was advocated by JOHN C. CALHOUN, which was called the Nullification doctrine in 1832, and which became absolute secession in the Winter of 1860 and the Spring of 1861. This doctrine, in the form of States Rights doctrine, runs through this entire platform. You find politicians in New-York and everywhere advocating what they call the sovereignty of the States. They speak of our Union as a compact between States, and assert that the States have formed a certain political partnership which they are at liberty to dissolve at pleasure—that any one of the partners can withdraw from the firm at pleasure, and that the Government of the United States is not a government formed by the people as one people and as a nation, but that it is a Government formed by the sovereign States, in their municipal and corporate capacity. This is the States Rights doctrine, the doctrine of original sovereignty and independent States. There are two or three considerations to which I will call your attention, in order to avoid all confusion upon this subject. You need but refer to our own Revolutionary history, and you will understand that there never was any foundation for what is called the doctrine of States Rights or the original sovereignty of the States under our present Constitution. We had, before our present Constitution, a revolutionary form of government, what was called the Government of Confederation. That Government was formed by the State Governments from the colonies. It was not formed by the people of the colonies as one people, as one nation, but was formed by the Government of the colonies, and such Government had a certain number of delegates, and those delegates coming together constituted a Government, or the Congress of the Confederation. This Government of the Confederation could not act upon the people. It only acted upon the States. For example, if they levied a tax, that tax was apportioned among the several States. Say that they apportioned $100,000 to the State of New-York. The Government of the Confederation could not collect it directly off each man, but they simply made a requisition for that amount upon the State Government and required that Government to go on, assess and collect this tax in its own way. That Government might probably choose to acquiesce or delight refuse, and the fact that a part of the States did from time to time refuse to furnish men and money to the Government as they required, rendered the government of the Confederation a failure, which made it necessary to form a new government, a government to be formed directly by the people, acting directly on the people and not through the intervention or medium of States. That was the way in which the Constitution of the United States was formed, and it begins, "We, the people," not "We, the States." It was not formed by the States, but it was formed by the people of the several States, as the people or the nation, constituting one great aboriginality, and acts directly upon the people of the States, but not through the medium of the States. [Applause.] That was the history of the Government so far as the old States were concerned; and now we come to the history of the new States. Politicians will talk about the original sovereignty of the States, and about these States being remitted back to their original rights. This is the common language employed by them. Just consider this for a single moment in connection with the State of Indiana, from which I come. Indiana was carved out of what was called the northwestern territory—territory which was ceded to the Government of the United States, and belonged to that Government as a matter of property. It was controlled by a territorial Government, organized under a law passed first by the Congress of the Confederation and afterward re-enacted by the first Congress under our present Constitution. The State of Indiana might have been territory still if it had not been for the action of the General Government. The people of this territory were under the control of the National Government, but in 1815 Congress passed an act authorizing the people of the Territory of Indiana to come together in convention and form a State Constitution for the purpose of submitting it to the Congress of the United States with a view to its acceptance and the admission of the territory into the Union as a State. They did so; their Constitution was received and considered by Congress and was accepted, and then the territory of Indiana by act of Congress, by virtue of a national act, was formed into a State, and came into the Union as a State, but as a mere offspring of the General Government had no original sovereignty or State character. (Applause.) Talk about remitting her to her original rights and condition! You must remit her back to her territorial condition for her State character and her State powers are derived, not from her condition beforehand, but from the absolute gift and action of the National government in creating her as a State. And the condition of Indiana is the condition of the new States of this Union—eighteen new States that but are the springs of the general government—that were formed into States by the general government; that might have been formed into States or not according to the will or pleasure of that General Government. And yet politicians impose upon the people of the country, and to prepare them for secession talk about the original sovereignty of these States, remitting them back to their original rights, and about their reclaiming and resuming their rights whenever, in their judgment the Constitution of the United States has been broken and infracted upon. But enough upon that point. The main question in the platform of the Chicago convention to which I propose to call your attention is to be found in the second resolution; and, that we may have a clear understanding of its language, I will read it:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, during the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

There are two propositions enunciated in this resolution. First, that the war for the restoration of the Union is a failure, and that I pronounce an absolute and shameless falsehood. [Great applause.] It is an insult to our gallant army and to every man who has been engaged in fighting for his country, and it is an insult to the memory of the gallant men who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, or who have perished in the hospital. I say it is an insult to the memory of these men. It is saying to them or it is saying to their survivors that all you have done—all you have accomplished—has been a failure and is unsuccessful, and therefore this war should no longer be prosecuted. The next proposition that is enunciated in this resolution is that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities for the purpose of calling a convention of States, with a view to an adjustment upon the basis of the Federal States—with a view to a settlement or a compromise. That Mr. VALLANDIGHAM drew that plank in the platform it will not for a single moment be denied, and he also expounded it. He expounds this plank in the platform as requiring an immediate and unconditional abandonment of the war. He has said upon several occasions that there should be no more civil war; that there should be no more conscription, no more taxes, no more putting men into the field. Now, there are others who claim that this plank does not require the absolute abandonment of the war, and that it only calls for an armistice and a suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of entering upon negotiations for a peacable result to the war for the suppression of the rebellion. This is the construction given to it, especially by those who claim to be War Democrats, and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is immaterial, my friends, which one of these considerations you adopt, because both lead to the same result. If we abandon the war, as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM construes the resolution to mean—if it is to be abandoned to-morrow—the result is, of course, the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the dissolution of the Union, the disintegration and the absolute breaking up of this Government and nation. Let us consider the question, supposing it to call not for the particular abandonment of the war, but to call for an armistice and a suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of negotiation. How are we to get an armistice? An armistice is a suspension of hostilities for a certain time, and all our military operations, whether upon the land or the sea, must be suspended in the meantime. The rebels say they will not ask for it. They spurn the idea of asking for it. We must humbly beg the Government of the rebel States to suspend hostilities for a time, that we may attempt negotiations for the purpose of fixing upon the terms of peace.

Now, let us consider the effect of a proposition of that kind upon our Government. In the first place, if our Government were to make a proposition for an armistice, it would be an insult to the army, and one that never would be forgiven. It would be saying to our gallant army, all the victories you have achieved, all the dangers you have encountered, all the hardships you have endured, amount to nothing; for we are compelled to ask the rebel Government for a suspension of hostilities. Look at it in this view. Suppose Mr. DAVIS should telegraph to President LINCOLN, asking for a cessation of hostilities for ninety days, with a view to settling on terms of peace, what would we say? We would say, with joy, that they cannot maintain the rebellion, and Mr. DAVIS is trying to make a way of escape for himself and his friends. We would conclude that they could carry on the rebellion no longer, and that they were trying to make the best terms they could. That is what we would say. Now, let us reverse the matter, and say it is us who ask for a suspension of hostilities. Why, they would well say that we cannot carry on the war any longer, and the independence of the Confederacy must be acknowledged. So the people and the army will be demoralized, and our cause will be lost by the mere making of that proposition. The mere asking for it would be absolute ruin and dishonor to us. [Applause.] Besides that, it would compromise us with all Europe. If we enter into diplomatic relations and open negotiations with this rebel Government, I ask you, gentlemen, can we complain if France and England do the same thing? [Cheers.] If we recognize the strength of the rebel Government as being such that we were compelled to negotiate with it, and ask for an armistice, then, according to national law, every other Government is at liberty to recognize it at once, and that armistice would be followed by the recognition of the rebel Confederacy by every Government in Europe within thirty days. [Cheers.] And this thing is perfectly well understood by the friends of the rebellion. It is a device of the enemy, knowing that our Government would be compromised before every nation in Europe, and the rebel Government acknowledged by every Power. But look for a moment at some other considerations in relation to the proposed armistice. An armistice would be a concession on our part, that we are prepared to make peace on terms of recognizing their independence. If we suspend hostilities for thirty days, never will they be resumed. They call upon us to seek a union by calling a convention of States. Now it is said by some Democrats, that if this convention of States should fail to agree on terms, we can then resumes hostilities. How long would that take? Suppose we suspend hostilities for thirty days. Commissioners are appointed and meet; they finally agree that a convention of States shall be called, in which all the States shall be represented, both loyal and rebel States. Then we have to have some day set for the election of delegates. That takes time. Then they have to meet at some point named. Then their deliberations commence, it may extend for weeks and months. And during all this time the rebellion is recovering its strength and obtaining renewed life. And suppose, after all this time, they say, "We reject all your propositions; we will have nothing less than absolute independence!" What shall we say? Can we resume the war after that time? Is there any intelligent man who can say so. I say no. [Cheers.] Then the proposition on our part, to have a cessation of hostilities, is equivalent to saying we are willing to make peace on the condition of recognizing your independence. [Cheers.] But there is another point of view in which to examine this matter. Eleven States have attempted to go out of the Union; they have formed a government; they have given it constitutional form, in a Senate and Lower House, and have a Supreme Court of the Confederacy. Now, this Congress of the rebel Confederacy, in due preliminary form, on three several occasions, by joint resolution, have proclaimed to all the world that they will never come back voluntarily into this Union, that they will never make peace with us except upon the condition of recognizing their independence. Mr. DAVIS, the President of that Confederacy, has upon four or five occasions given utterance to the same sentiment; and but six weeks ago appeared a letter of President Grant, signed by the Secretary of State, declaring that he would receive no propositions to treat,—he would not even receive them—except upon the preliminary condition of recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. Now it, after we have been thus informed by the rebel Congress and the rebel President, on three or four occasions, as to what they will and what they will not do, we still go on and ask for an armistice, for the purpose of negotiating, will it not be said by all the world that "we are prepared to negotiate upon the terms they have laid down in advance?" [Cheers.] There are a great many who entertain the idea that we can compromise this thing. They talk about the beauties of peace. I know how it is in Indiana, and I suppose it is the same here. Their orators come before the people and talk about the horrors of war, the loss of the best blood, the mountains of debt; tied up, our heavy taxes; and they say we could have peace at any time; that Mr. LINCOLN could make peace if he would only do it; that this thing could be compromised at any time upon fair and honorable terms; but he stands in the way of it, and therefore it is necessary to change the Administration. And many well-meaning men, many truly loyal and patriotic men, have been misled by this cry of peace and prospect of a compromise. Let us for a moment analyze this proposition of compromise. Let us suppose an armistice has been granted; that commissioners have met on the part of our Government and of the rebel Government, so as to arrange terms of peace; that they have called a convention, and that the delegates are assembled. For the sake of argument, we suppose all this has been done; and now the question comes up in regard to the terms. We say to the rebel commissioners: What terms do you now require to induce you to come back? Bear in mind that we have ceased to try and compel you—we are now trying a compromise to coax you back—so tell us what terms you require to induce you voluntarily to come back and have the Union restored as before. They will say: "The first condition we require at your hands is that you shall assume and pay our war debt." We say: "That would not be honorable for us; we cannot do it." They will say, in reply, "Do you think we will come voluntarily back to the Union, and help to pay your war debt, while ours is left unprovided for? This debt belongs to us; it represents our money, or property; the loss we have sustained in prosecuting this war. Our war debt must be provided for and put upon the same footing as yours, or we will not voluntarily come back into the Union." What shall we do? We are determined to have peace. We have ceased now to attempt to coerce and bring them back by force; and we must say, "for the sake of peace, we will agree to pay your debt. Take up your State stocks and issue stocks of the United States for the whole thing. Are you now prepared to come back?" They say "No, we have one condition you must grant. Our wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of our soldiers are unprovided for. Therefore you must put our soldiers, their widows and orphans upon the same footing as yours." We say, "Can you ask us to provide for those who have been shedding our blood, the blood of our brothers and children and fellow-citizens?" They will return the former answer: "Can you expect us voluntarily to come back into the Union to compromise this thing, and thus be liable to provide for your soldiers, their widows and orphans, while ours are left unprovided for? This is a condition that cannot be waived." But as we have ceased to try and have peace in any other way, we agree to that also. Having done that, we say to them, "Now you will come back without further conditions." They say, "No, not yet; you must pay all damages; you have set free two millions of our slaves; you have laid waste thousands of our farms; you have made the great mass of us paupers; you must pay these damages and make us whole, or we will not come back into your Union." [Cheers.] We say, in reply, "We cannot assume the payment of these damages; it would be incalculable as the sand upon the sea shore." They say, "Very well; you are now presenting us with inducements to come back; and we say, unless you pay these damages we will not come back." I suppose, as we have agreed to everything else, we will agree to that. And then we say, "Now surely you will come back!" But no. They say: "We have one condition more, more vital than all the rest; it is that you shall acknowledge and place in your Constitution the principle of the right of secession." [Cheers, and cries of "Never, never, never will we do that!"] They say: "We went out upon that principle; we went to war upon that principle; we have shed your blood and ours upon that principle, and we will not now voluntarily come back and concede that it was wrong; you must, as a preliminary and inevitable condition, recognize the principle of the right of secession and place it in your Constitution." Mr. PENDLETON steps forward and says: "I agree to do that; I always recognized that." [Laughter and cheers.] He could well say that, so far as he was concerned. It was no hardship whatever. [Cheers.] We would say, in reply to that, "We have been contending against that principle; we deny the right of States to secede from the Union, we insist that we are a nation, not composed of sovereign and independent nations; we deny that New-York is a nation by herself; that Indiana is a nation by herself; *but we claim that these States are component parts of one great nation.*" [Tremendous applause.] Well, then, they will say, "That is an end to this negotiation. As we went out upon that principle, as we have settled it with our bravest blood, as we have brought desolation and the ravages of war upon our land, we cannot come back and acknowledge that that principle is wrong. We will not enter into the Union, unless you acknowledge our right of secession, upon which ground we made this war." We could find many advocates for this, and it would be hardly worth while to dispute it, after having granted the rest; and so we recognize the right of secession in the Constitution. And now peace has been restored; they have returned to the Union; and I appeal to you, men of all parties, what have we accomplished? You will say, we have restored peace! Oh! we have done nothing but to destroy and dissolve this nation. [Applause.] After we have made peace on these terms, here comes Abolition Ohio. Ohio says: "I never have agreed to these terms. I never was willing to pay their war debt, or to pension the widows and children of rebel soldiers. I wanted to fight the thing out; but you voted me down. You have forced me into a union with rebel States, upon their terms. I have always opposed the right of secession; I have shed my best blood against that right; but you have now recognized it and written it down in the Constitution; and I will avail myself of it, to walk out of the Union and leave you to pay these debts. [Cheers.] Michigan says the same thing, and Iowa and Indiana—and State after State, taking advantage of this principle which has been incorporated into the Constitution, withdraws from the Union, until it crumbles into pieces, the utter ruin of a nation that was once the admiration of the world. [Applause.] I appeal, to-night, to the intelligent gentlemen of all parties, if this great question can be compromised upon any other terms than those I have spoken of. [Cries of "No!"] If we should go into a Convention of States, I ask it we will not here to submit to these conditions in order to restore the Union by a compromise. You can bring them back upon no condition that does not involve the absolute destruction of this nation. [Cheers.] There is but one way to preserve this nation, and that is to suppress this rebellion by force of arms—[great applause,]—to compel the inhabitants of these rebellious States to return to their allegiance and obedience to the Constitution. We have no choice but this. We are engaged in a deadly conflict, in which we must either conquer or be conquered. [Cheers, and cries of, "We'll conquer."] There is no way out of it by compromise or negotiation, as I said before, that does not involve the destruction of the nation. It is not a question of peaceful remedies. It is as if two men, each armed with deadly weapons, were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict: the one can only save his life by taking that of the other, and we can only preserve the life of this nation by absolutely suppressing this rebellion. [Great cheering.] And we can suppress this rebellion—[cheers]—there has never been a doubt about it. There is but one thing that can prevent us from suppressing this rebellion, and that is our own party divisions and dissensions in the North. If we fail, we fall a victim, not to the arms of the rebel Confederacy, but to our own insane and foolish divisions and quarrels. And, my friends, these are the last hope of this Confederacy. They have long since despaired of achieving their independence by force of arms. We have gradually circumscribed the area of their territory. We have recovered more than two-thirds, nearly three-fourths of it from them. Their resources are theoretically weakened and exhausted from day to day. In the language of Gen. GRANT, they have gone to the cradle and the grave for the purpose of recruiting their armies. [Cheers.] They are wasting away, while ours are being filled up and strengthened; and as I said before, we can suppress this rebellion, and *we will suppress it*, [great cheering,] unless we are prevented from so doing by traitors in our own midst. [Cheers.] Another appeal which is made to the prejudices of the people and for the purpose of dividing them, is the constant reiterated assertion by demagogues, by those who are seeking to mislead them, that this war is carried on and prosecuted for the purpose of abolishing slavery. The men who make this assertion know that it is utterly and absolutely false. They know that for the first eighteen months of this war, it was carried on by Mr. LINCOLN with the hope and expectation of suppressing this rebellion without hurting slavery. It was carried on under the auspices of Gen. MCCLELLAN himself. But Mr. LINCOLN at length found out (and a great many found it out about as soon as he did,) that slavery was the strength and the vitality of this rebellion—that, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, we must put down slavery. [Great applause.] And we are now prosecuting this war not for the purpose of putting down slavery, but we are putting down slavery for the purpose of prosecuting this war. [Cheers.] And there is one great satisfaction in connection with this thing, and that is, that the path of duty, and the path of safety, are entirely consistent with the paths of honor. Mr. LINCOLN found out, as we all know, that slavery was supporting this rebellion; it was performing all the labors of the rebel camp—driving their baggage-wagons, building their trenches, and performing all the labor of the camp and the march, as well as raising provisions for the support of the rebel army, and for the families at home, while their masters had gone to war. It became, therefore, not only a matter of importance, but of necessity, so far as it could be done, to withdraw from this rebellion that support which was furnishing it with labor and with sustenance. It was done on precisely the same principle upon which we destroy their crops in the field to prevent their gathering them—the same principle upon which we would destroy their steamboats and their railroads for the purpose of preventing the transmission of supplies. Slavery was destroyed upon this principle precisely—the principle upon which SHERIDAN has destroyed their granaries in the Valley of the Shenandoah. We have taken their crops and their horses and their mules, and everything that would contribute to carrying on this war. Slavery was broken down on the same principle and in the same way, and there was as much right to do the one thing as the other. Politicians would concede the right to take their horses and mules, the right to destroy their railroads and their growing crops—to take and destroy every species of property except that of slave property, there being but one thing exempt in their eyes, and that is, the right to take their slaves. [Cheers.] Now, my friends, I am speaking longer than I intended. I have but a few words more to say. As I remarked before, we can suppress this rebellion, if we are true to ourselves and our principles. We must stand by the army. [Cheers.] The army is our only salvation. [Cheers.] We cannot compromise this thing; we cannot settle it by mere talk; we can only settle it by breaking down and destroying their military power. We must rely upon the army; and if we but stand by the army, it will stand by and preserve itself. [Cheers.] The army has always been true to us. It has done its duty upon all occasions; and we have now the most glorious, the most gallant army that the world has ever seen. [Great cheers.] Go to the survivors of this army, go to your hospitals, go to those gallant men who have lost a leg or an arm, or who have been maimed and shattered for life, and ask them how they vote,—these men who have suffered everything but death,—who have lived in the mud and the rain, without a tent, and often without a blanket, who have lived upon hard-tack, spoiled meat, and sometimes upon parched corn, and you will find that they go unanimously for the Government and against all propositions for an armistice. They are in favor of the absolute suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. [Cheers.] They are not the men, my friends, who have murmured; they are not the men who have complained against the Government. Who are the men who have complained, who have stirred up animosities against the Government? ("The Peace Democrats") Yes; they are the men who have staid at home, who have lived upon the fat of the land, who have enjoyed the luxuries of city and country—these are the men who have done the murmuring and made the complaints. [Applause.] The men who have fought your battles, who have been maimed, who have lost their health, never to be recovered, who have endured all the hardships that men can endure and live—these are the men who have never murmured, and are not murmuring to-day, but are becoming more steadfast and devoted to the Government. Then, my friends, stand by this army, fill up its ranks, care for its sick and wounded. The Sanitary Commission has done great good. It has saved thousands of lives, and restored to health many who would otherwise have died. It has given comfort and consolation to the dying in the last hour. You have given your money freely in New-York to the Sanitary Commission. None of you are poorer for what you have done; it is the best investment you have ever made; and as you have done in the past, so do in the future. Give more freely as the war goes on. Our soldiers must be sustained, and the families they have left at home must be cared for. Nourish them and provide for them. Let no wife, no mother, no aged parent suffer in a land that is overflowing with abundance and wealth as ours is. [Great applause.] When you have given all that you have given, when you have given half of what you are worth, aye, all that you are worth, what, still, is your sacrifice compared with that of the man who leaves the comforts of home and goes to the field to fight for his country. They have no more at stake than we have. They enjoy the comforts and luxuries of home, the society of their families, as much as you enjoy yours; and they left all this for the sake of their country. It is our duty, therefore, to stand by and protect all those that they have left behind them. Let me exhort you to stand fast by your principles; stand fast by the army; stand fast by the Government; stand fast by the old flag; and, I believe, that God will stand fast by this nation. [Great and long-continued cheering.]

EX-GOV. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was then introduced, and made a short, witty address, which was well received. He was followed by Rev. Dr. KING, of the Forty-third-street Methodist Church.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4082. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

The Rout and Demoralization of the Rebel Army.

CAPTURE OF BATTLE-FLAGS AND GUNS.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Wagon Trains.

[No official intelligence from the Union armies has been received later than the following dispatch from the Secretary of War.]

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. SHERIDAN:

CEDAR CREEK, VA.,
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1864—4 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left.

Fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other débris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from CROOK, eleven from EMORY, six from WRIGHT. From all that I can learn, I think that EARLY's reinforcements were not less than 16,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. STEVENSON reports the arrival at Martinsburgh of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. CUSTER arrived this afternoon at Washington, with ten rebel battle-flags displayed from the railroad engines.

E. M. STANTON.

Sheridan's Use of Cavalry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in Wednesday's battle at Cedar Creek, furnishes the most striking illustration we have had during the war of the legitimate use of cavalry, and the results achieved on that occasion vie with the finest historic performances of that arm.

NAPOLEON observes that the two main functions of cavalry are to operate on the morale of an enemy by turning his flank, and to follow up a victory by a pursuit that turns defeat into rout. SHERIDAN's disposition of his horse in masses on either flank is in accordance with the finest examples in military history, and the pursuit of the once broken rebel line matches the most brilliant exploit of MURAT or of SEIDLITZ.

The grand charge made at 4 o'clock by the divisions of CUSTER on the right and MERRILL on the left, is described by eye-witnesses as magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at the trot, and doubled up both flanks of the rebel army, pushing its broken and dislocated fragments across Cedar Creek. With this achievement, an ordinary General would have remained satisfied; but not so SHERIDAN, an old dragoon himself, and knowing all the secrets of what Marshal SAXE called the dôme of moment. Two brigades, DEVIN's, of MERRITT's division, and WEM's, of CUSTER's division, were promptly thrown across the creek. Clearing the bridges at a gallop, under severe artillery and musketry fire, they impetuously charged the rebel infantry brigade, which had been left to cover the trains and held a strong position, deployed on the crest of the hill, south of Cedar Creek. This force was captured and scattered, leaving the whole rebel army train a prize.

The rebel infantry were already whirling through Strasburgh, and the pike, for four miles from that point to Cedar Creek, was blockaded with artillery wagons, ambulances, &c. Our cavalry accordingly had now nothing to do but deploy as foragers and secure the rich spoils their valor had won. What these are the country already knows through Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatches; and when it is considered that this splendid prize was taken by a force not exceeding five hundred men, we may well exclaim with Marshal SAXE, "There is no telling what cavalry can accomplish."

Re Joicing Over Sheridan's Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The TIMES special at the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps, sends the following through this bureau:

WELDON RAILROAD, Friday, Oct. 21.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed last night along our lines on the receipt of the news of the glorious and unexpected victory of Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN. Bands were playing until a late hour, and repeated cheers could be heard from time to time with hearty emphasis by the brave "vets" of the Army of the Potomac. All hail to the gallant Army of the Shenandoah and its brilliant Commander.

Of late the lines of both armies, the besieged and the besieging, have been comparatively silent. Nothing but the occasional crack of a picket's rifle, and the deep-mouthed voice of a mortar or columbiad, ring out on the air, serving only to make the succeeding silence still more monotonous.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM CITY POINT.

Spirited Cavalry Excursion—Capture of Guerrillas, Contrabands, Stores, Wagons, &c.—Interesting Conversations With Refugees—Ruthless Desertion of the Rebel Government—Jeff. Davis Backing Down on the Colored Soldier Question.

CITY POINT, Va., Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Another spirited cavalry excursion has just taken place from here into the rebel country, to the east and southeast of City Point, and comprising the space between the south bank of the James and running out toward the Blackwater. I mentioned in my last that the guerrillas in that region had become troublesome enough—in cutting our telegraphic wires, &c.—to render it necessary to send out a cavalry force to scare them off. Since then the marauders have not only cut wires, but taken down several telegraphic poles, necessitating another and still stronger hint to mend their manners.

On Sunday, the 16th, at 9 A. M., a force of cavalry, consisting of the Sixth Ohio and a portion of the Fifth United States, left City Point under the command of Capt. J. W. MASON, accompanied by Lieuts. KANE, CHURCHILL and TAYLOR. They went in the direction of Fort Powhatan, which they left at 11 o'clock the same night, and proceeded to Cabin Point, which they reached at 1 A. M. on Monday. Here the column divided: the greater portion, under Capt. MASON, going by the telegraph road on to Spring Grove, while the remainder, under Lieut. KANE, proceeded by way of Phillips' store, down to within a mile of the Blackwater; the whole command meeting again at Surrey Court-house at 10 A. M. the same day. Here the column again divided one squadron going to Bacon Castle, the other to the right, leading from Surrey Court-house to the Blackwater—the whole returning to Surrey Court-house by 1 P. M., after sweeping the surrounding country.

They left the court-house again at 3 P. M. of the same day, taking three different roads toward the direction of Cabin Point, where they all met together at about dusk. Here they passed the night, after throwing out their pickets. On Tuesday morning early, Capt. MASON sent out two parties again, by different roads, under Lieut. CHURCHILL and Sergt. BURNS, of Company K, Fifth United States Cavalry, and, after sweeping the country of all guerrillas, the whole party got back to City Point at 10 P. M. of Tuesday. They had traveled, altogether, over one hundred and twenty miles, captured two hundred head of cattle, two hundred head of sheep, nineteen guerrillas, thirty contrabands, beside carts, wagons, &c. The chief part of their mission was, however, to let the people round about us know that they would be held responsible for any depredations among the lawless folks they are in the habit of harboring, and that if we are compelled to send an expedition among them for the third time, it will be this time to make a perfect desert around us. It is to be hoped that they will take counsel among themselves, and not force our Commanding General to reduce them to such extremities.

Refugees keep pouring in among us from Richmond. I yesterday saw and conversed with three large families of women and children who had sought refuge here; and last night three very well-informed gentlemen came in, having managed to escape from Richmond the day before. The account the latter give of things in that city is the most clear and circumstantial I have heard for a long time. They assured us that deserters are coming, or preparing to come away by whole battalions. The feeling of indignation against the rebel authorities for the wholesale conscription going on, and especially for the manner in which they are forcing "detailed" men and real exempts into the lines, is getting beyond all bounds. The Tredegar battalion has lost one-half of its men, and there are whole regiments that have to be watched, lest they should desert to a man. So ruthless was the grasp of the despotic leaders upon the people, during the grand excitement about a month ago, that even the hospitals have been cleared of men, and the halt, the wounded and sick sent to do hard duty.

These men speak knowingly, for they were themselves forced into the ranks, and know the feelings of the people, both military and civil. GRANT's proclamation, they say, is now perfectly understood everywhere, and thousands would have availed themselves of it before now, had any chance of escape presented itself. When asked as to the truth of the statements in the rebel newspapers, respecting our men deserting in numbers also to the rebel lines, they emphatically pronounce it a base falsehood. In the whole of the last month, for instance, they declare that there have not been a dozen deserters from our lines to theirs, and when they get hold of these rascals they are at once sent to Castle Thunder, or put to active service, in spite of JEFF. DAVIS' kind promises beforehand.

Gen. BUTLER has succeeded, pretty speedily, in bringing the Richmond authorities to their senses respecting the use of our colored soldiers in their trenches. Before my informants came away, *they saw our colored troops being marched back again from the trenches.* One of these gentlemen also informed me that it is impossible to give an idea of the horror entertained by the bravest rebel soldiers against meeting their colored foes in battle. He said he was lately conversing with an officer—a friend of his, whose name he gave—upon this subject, and that the officer, as brave a man as any to be found in arms, declared that if they were assaulted by white troops he would stand as long as breath was in his body, but if he had to meet *colored troops*, he, for one, would just get out of the way as quickly as he could. And this, they assert, is the *prevailing* feeling throughout their army, both officers and men. This idea they attribute to the instinctive feeling that while among white men they could expect kind treatment, in conflict with the blacks all idea of quarter from one side or the other would be utterly useless.

My informants said that the folks in Richmond don't seem to have the slightest fear of our taking that city by assault, but that they are already fully alive to the fact that it must succumb as soon as we have cut their railroad communications, which they daily expect us to do. There are very few supplies in Richmond. The following current prices of some of the leading necessaries of life, which I obtained from one of the ladies, would seem to establish the truth of this statement: Candles, $15 per pound, or $2 50 a piece; beef, $3 50 to $5 per pound; children's shoes, $60 per pair; barrel of flour, $375: lard, $11 per pound; sugar, $15 per pound; coffee, $15 per pound; butter, $12 per pound; potatoes, $10 per peck; pork, $12 per pound; commonest calico, $14 per yard.

When, after looking at this frightful scale, it is remembered that a workingman's wages is only from $8 to $10 and $12 per day, it is evident that his piece of pork, for himself alone, costs him the whole of a day's wages; and the very pertinent question comes up—How do these poor people manage to sustain their families?

All remains quiet, up to this hour of writing, along our lines; but the utmost activity continues in view of the grand results not long hence to startle the nation. The weather, too, continues very favorable for our operations.

J. R. HAMILTON.

List of Prisoners Captured Sept. 30, 1864, Belonging to the Fifty-first N. Y. S. Vols., Infantry, and Now Confined in Richmond.

Maj John G Wright.	1st Lieut F E Woldron, Co H.
Adjt Schuyler J Murden.	2d Lieut J Loghran, Co H.
2d Lieut J Carbery, Co A.	1st Lieut W Caldwell, Co I.
Lieut H Groenemeyer, Co B.	Lieut. Martin Witbeck, Co I.
1st Lieut S M Pooley, Co D.	Capt G W Whitmore, Co K.
1st Lieut W T Ackerson, Co F.	Lieut C W Hoyme, Co K.
1st Lieut P H Sims, Co G.	Thos L Farmer—wounded.

COMPANY A.

Sergt James S Snook,	Victor Guddo.
Corp Thomas Mullen.	John Nicholas.
William Cole.	John Ryan.
Edward Dalton.	Thomas Short.
John Dunn.	Anson Sehocan.
James McDonald.	Martin Stapleton.
John Hogs.	Frederick Wiper.
Martin Highland.	Henry Wertz.
Wm Jackson.	Patrick Walsh.
Wm Jewett.	Jacob Zune.
Matthew Kennedy.	John Henry.
John Kenoedy.	Joseph Farrell.
Thomas Kelly.	Asa Aldrige.
Frederick Genewick.	John Thompson.

COMPANY B.

Corp Patrick Rafferty.	John S Downing.
Corp Elanson K Feed.	Owen Flanegan.
Corp David A Butterfield.	Peter Falmer.
Corp Edwin Diefendorf.	Jacob Haver.
Corp Wm Willaner.	Peter Niesen.
Conrad Floyd.	Joseph Liepe.
Albert J Conroy.	John H Polhamus.
James H Caughey.	Charles W Smith.
Abraham Sruss.	Wm Wheeler.
Francis Cotec.	Samuel Winn.

COMPANY C.

Sergt Thomas Glenn.	James Lynch.
Sergt Thomas O'Brien.	James Leonard.
Sergt Daniel Delaney.	James Martin.
Corp John Higgins.	Patrick Evoy.
Corp John Norman.	John McGuire.
Corp James McDermott.	Austin Moore.
Corp Geo Degan—wounded.	Dennis McElear.
Potter Burton.	John C. Hickey.
Julius Granger.	Clark Royal.
Michael Grady.	Charles H. Vanderburgh.
John Knein.	Adolph Werker.
Joseph Klein.	George Wilson.

COMPANY D.

Sergt Henry Baker.	Henry Hencke.
Sergt Ichiel Dubois.	Henry Hearn.
Sergt John Lasserselles—wounded.	Michael Joyce.
Corp Wm Trahey.	John McGuire.
Andrew Anderson.	Mitchell Monnay.
Andrew Senoyt.	William Murphy.
John Doons.	James Neary.
John Dougherty.	Vincent Potturino.
John Eldred.	Batista Renfan.
John Folen.	Frank'n Thompson—wounded.
John Flonegan.	Joseph Wenak.
Barney Currey.	—— Welsh—wounded.
Joseph Funck.	

COMPANY E.

Corp Edward J Owens.	George White.
Joseph Legan.	James Prior.
Thomas Curley.	Carl Burger.
Martin Breetley.	Oscar Latour.
Sylvester Jacobk.	Martin Snyder.
George H. Aviland.	Emanuel Miorr.
Daniel Desmond.	Nelson T. Fuller.
John Hart.	Charles E. Newcomb.
Christian Batterman.	John Roash.
Michael Wallace.	Wm. P. English.
George Wilson.	

COMPANY F.

Serg Henry T Darley.	John Everling.
Serg John S Franklin.	Valentine Fisher.
Corp John F Collins.	Leopold Friedlman.
Corp Wm H Nodine.	James Gill.
Corp Charles Miller.	Eugene Herrich.
Corp George Greim.	Michael King.
Henry Eckbohl.	George McKillop.
James Bremer.	John McCormac.
Herman Bornbush.	Edward Masterson.
Jacob Brightefer.	Frederick Steiner.
Jonas C Butler.	George Sinser.
John Bota (wounded.)	Philip C. Sheridan.
Edward Callahan.	Daniel Slatery.
Joseph Conghlin.	Samuel Suntopierre.
George Cole.	Adam Spent.
Patrick Conley	Charles Wezelin.
Wm Drayton.	Andrew Wood.
Francis Day.	John Weber.
Wm Davis.	

COMPANY G.

Corp Adelbert Tromsn.	Robert Hipson.
Corp Robert H Walpole.	James Killday.
Corp Francis Helpenny.	Philip McKeon.
Corp Stephen Kennoth.	Patrick O'Neil.
Corp Thos Carrell.	Henry Playford.
George Bennett.	Theodore Rose.
Alex Campbell.	Simon J. Smith.
Christopher Coffee.	Henry Smith.
Wm Donaldson.	Thos Shaughessy.
John Dieckman.	James Thomas.
Wm Dick.	Albert Walpole.
Henry Gallagher.	Jerry Wiggins.

COMPANY H.

Sergt John E Gibbs.	Pierre Marria.
Corp John Fitzgerald.	John Mara.
Corp Patrick English.	Jas McClelland.
Corp Peter Hughes.	David Nethercoat.
Corp John Gregg.	Nicholas Marsh.
James Burns.	Marcus Meyunes.
Henry Blowick.	Nicholas Goodman.
Wm Emerson.	Owen Farley.
Asa D Hayward.	Barton Sullivan.
Joseph Tronillia.	Dennis Driscoll.
Joseph Ryal.	Wm McDonald.
Joseph Caldwell.	D C McDonald—wounded.
Joseph Lyons.	James Davis.
Charles Hall.	Thos A Decker.

COMPANY I. [illegible]

Serg Henry Fowlett.	John Johnston.
Serg Albert J Davey.	John Limmerick.
Corp John Scheitner.	John Milton.
Corp Henry Chamberlain.	David Middleton.
Corp John S Fahor.	—McKinley.
Corp Jeremiah M Davis.	Wm E Murray.
Samuel Butterworth.	Geo N Hays.
Michael Burns.	Rodney Fresho.
James Buchanan.	John Smith.
Wm Conaley.	John Stevens.
Fernando D Curtis.	Addison W Vanderwoort.
Joseph Clark.	Kelley M Vandervoort.
James Emerson.	Latton Washburne.
Charles Gray.	James Webb.
John Gray.	John Brown.
Benj E Hawkins.	

COMPANY K.

Corp Charles Voppel.	Joseph H Clark.
Corp Cornelius Dixon.	Samuel Vezean.
John Roney—wounded.	Peter McCarty.
Horace Pitcher.	Frank McCarty.
Henry Bremer.	James Nolan.
Ferdinand Hoelder.	Thomas Welsh.
Wm Anderson.	George Machold.
Henry Schneider.	Andrew Gunther.
Richard Coleman.	John Regan.
John Gomec.	John Quinn.
Joseph Hanschel.	Daniel O'Connell.
Charles Bustian.	James Cassin.
Wm Dunn.	Hanson Thomnson—wound'd.
John McBride.	John McMonagle—woun'd.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Colored Prisoners of War—The Rebels Yield to Retaliatory Measures—Our Prisoners Withdrawn from Work on the Rebel Fortifications—The Rebels Relieved from Work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

It will be remembered that about a week ago Gen. BUTLER received positive proof that a number of our prisoners of war were placed by the rebels at hard work in the trenches, long hours and scanty rations being the order of their day, and also that an equal number of Confederate prisoners of war were sent to work at Dutch Gap, after due notice had been given to the rebel authorities.

To-day Gen. BUTLER was officially informed by Gen. LEE that the men had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond, to be treated properly as prisoners of war.

Upon receipt of this official announcement the prisoners were removed from the Gap and brought to headquarters, where the following order was read to them:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND N. C.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD,
Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 134—It having been officially certified by Gen. LEE, commanding the Confederate forces, that the prisoners of war in this army, put to work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, have been withdrawn, to be treated as prisoners of war, it is ordered that the prisoners of war of the Confederate forces set to work in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, shall be at once withdrawn, and sent to Point Lookout, to be held and treated hereafter as prisoners of war.

Numbers of these prisoners having certified in writing to the Commanding-General their desire to take the oath of allegiance, because of the inhumanity of the treatment of the Confederate authorities toward them, which application was declined lest it should be said that these prisoners took the oath of allegiance to the United States under duress, it is now ordered that so many of them as choose, after this order is read to them, be permitted to take the oath of allegiance and be sent North, to be there found employment by the Government, as other prisoners of war have been who have returned to their loyalty to the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Official: ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

As the reading of the order was concluded, the men's faces (before lowering with moody expectation of other punishment to come) lengthened considerably, and above a fourth of the number stepped forward and availed themselves of the last clause.

They have been wonderfully fortunate during their stay in the canal, none of them having been struck, one only stunned, while the shells burst freely about them, causing much dodging by day and disturbing their rest by night.

The company from the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh U. S. C. T. guarding them were not so fortunate, some of them having been wounded.

Everything has been very quiet on our lines until this afternoon, about sunset, when we astonished the rebs (and some of our own men, too, who were not posted) with a shotted salute in honor of SHERIDAN's victory in the Valley, the enemy responded feebly, but were evidently bewildered, and in expectation of an attack, our men favoring such an impression by their lusty cheering.

H. J. W.

GEN. SHERMAN.

No Engagement Yet—Hood's Movements—Sherman Stripped for the Fight, and in Pursuit.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Oct. 21.

No engagement has yet taken place between the armies in Northern Georgia.

Gen. Hood is reported moving rapidly down the Broomestown Valley to Jacksonville and Talledega, where he will strike the railroad to Montgomery.

Gen. SHERMAN's army is stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, and is in hot pursuit.

The rebel army, however, has so much the start, and it flies so fearfully, that its capture is not assured.

A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day, and the wires are working through to Atlanta.

A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train-guard.

Otherwise, all is quiet along the Atlanta road.

A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Price's Army Defeated and in Full Retreat.

Gen. Pleasonton's Cavalry in Hot Pursuit.

Capture of a Large Number of Prisoners and Three Guns.

Movements of Gen. Price—Heavy Fighting on the Little Blue.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Friday, Oct. 21.

Gen. BLUNT has been stubbornly resisting the advance of Gen. PRICE all day. BLUNT is falling back slowly, contesting every rod of ground as he retires. The force of PRICE is estimated at 28,000 men. Gen. CURTIS is concentrating his forces on the Little Blue River. Gov. CARNEY has telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front. Troops are going forward rapidly.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A dispatch from Gen. CURTIS, dated Kansas City, at 6 o'clock last night, says:

"I have been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed around my flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. I have heard firing in the east, and just received a messenger from Gen. PLEASANTON, who is fighting on the other side.

A fire at Cairo last night destroyed the house-furnishing store of HARRELL BROTHERS and one or two other buildings. Loss $25,000; insurance $5,000 to $10,000.

Leavenworth papers, of the 20th, furnish the following:

Gen. BLUNT, with two thousand cavalry and four howitzers, entered Lexington on Tuesday. On Wednesday, PRICE attacked him with an overwhelming force, and, after a sharp fight, drove him from the city. Gen. BLUNT fell back to the Little Blue River, fighting desperately and retarding the advance of the enemy. On Thursday and Friday, skirmishing continued between the Little and Big Blue. Yesterday something of an engagement seems to have occurred between the main forces of PRICE and CURTIS, but the locality of the battle is not known, nor has anything been received at headquarters here since CURTIS' dispatch of last night. BLUNT lost about fifty men in the fight of Wednesday.

Gen. PLEASANTON is believed to be cooperating with CURTIS and ROSECRANS, and A. J. SMITH is near by.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The fight yesterday between the Little Blue River and Independence was a very gallant affair. We fought PRICE's entire army for five hours. McLEAN's Colorado Battery silenced the rebel guns.

Col. HOYT made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the Fifteenth Kansas. The Second Colorado lost sixty killed and wounded. Among the former is Major SMITH commanding the regiment. Our total loss was over 400. We evacuated Independence, falling back to the Big Blue. The militia have arrived. This morning we hold the line of the Big Blue.

Gens. CURTIS, BLUNT, and DOESTLER, were on the ground.

About 10 this morning, Col. JENNISON, with the Fifteenth Kansas and several guns, was attacked at Byron Ford by a heavy column of the enemy. At about 2 in the afternoon the rebels forced the ford, JENNISON falling back towards Crestport and the State line.

Col. MOONLIGHT went to his assistance. Both commands got separated from the main force. A portion of the Kansas militia fought near Picknow's Mills, but were compelled to retreat, and, falling back to Shawneetown, the main body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where their headquarters now are. They occupy intrenchments, and are in good spirits.

Cols. JENNISON and MOONLIGHT and Major HART, with Gen. CURTIS' body guard, fought the enemy until some time after dark, driving them four miles, over an open prairie.

Our loss was inconsiderable; that of the rebels more than 400. We captured 150 stand of arms, and took prisoner the rebel Capt. VAN VALKENBURG, brother to the New-York Congressman.

JENNISON and MOONLIGHT are at the State line. PRICE is at Wagon Farm, moving rapidly in three columns at Sundown.

A message has been received from Gen. PLEASANTON, stating that he was pressing PRICE with twenty thousand men, he had fought them on the field of yesterday, drove them from Independence, and pursuing them sharply. PRICE is heading for Kansas and may cross the State line in his retreat. We move to Olathe soon. Our rear had a sharp skirmish with the rebels at the Big Blue this evening, capturing 14 and killing 1.

KANSAS CITY, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A general battle has been fought and a victory won. PRICE's whole army is reported retreating rapidly South. Our cavalry is in hot pursuit, altogether, with PLEASONTON's force, numbering 1,500 men only. The enemy may strike for Fort Scott, but will be too closely followed to do much damage. PLEASONTON closed yesterday's battles at Independence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road. Skirmishing continued for several hours when the whole force advanced, and heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. An artillery engagement succeeded, our infantry meanwhile slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back.

PLEASANTON then came in on our left, and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rout of the enemy.

When our informant left the front, our whole cavalry with arms in vigorous pursuit, the infantry following them.

Gen. BLUNT had command of the volunteer force on the left, and Gen. DOESTLER that in the centre, composed of militia, who behaved gallantly.

The Second Colorado Volunteers, Col. FOAD, in the thickest of the fight, made several brilliant charges.

Gen. DOESTLER, Gov. KRARNEY and Gen. CURTIS were constantly with the advance.

Our loss was not heavy; that of the rebels, from the number of dead and wounded left on the field, must have been very great.

ARKANSAS.

All Quiet.—Gen. Steele's Forces.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., to the 15th instant, represent that all is quiet.

Gen. STEELE has a strong force under his command.

Scouting parties have had several skirmishes with the rebels south of Little Rock.

The steamer *Emma* was sunk above St. Charles, on the White River.

Guerrilla Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A freight train of thirteen box cars of army supplies was thrown off the track on the Nashville Railroad, near Woodburn, by guerrillas belonging to the rebel Gen. LYONS' command. The cars and freight were burned, and the railroad obstructed thereby during yesterday.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Reported Surrender of Cortinas to the Imperialists—Intelligence from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 22,
VIA CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Swico Nada*, from New-York, and *Alliance* from BRAZOS SANTIAGO, arrived yesterday.

The *Alliance* brings intelligence that CORTINAS surrendered his forces, &c., to the Imperialists, and accepted a Brigadier-General's commission in MAXIMILIAN's army. MEJIA commands at Matamoras. The *Alliance* brought five refugees from Mexico. They wrote very complimentary letters to Col. DAY, commanding United States forces at Brazos.

Gen. DRAYTON has superseded Gen. FORD at Brownsville in command of the rebels.

The iron-clad *Lafayette* was fired upon by musketry by guerrillas, at Ratcliffe Point, ten miles above Morganza, on the 20th. No damage was done. The guerrillas dispersed when a few shells had been fired.

There have been frequent raids on the east bank of the Mississippi. The rebels endeavored to cross two thousand head of cattle to the west side, to prevent capture. One hundred and fifty head stuck in the mud. The gunboat *Fort Hindman* gobbled half of them up.

An expedition, under Col. MCELER, was sent to Jackson Point, fifteen miles from Fort Adams, to prevent the passage of more stock.

Cotton and molasses, nothing doing. Middling cotton, $1 25.

The trade restrictions continue so that nothing can come in. Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order regulating payment for plantation labor.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst.

Matamoras dates of the 16th ultimo report that the city is in the hands of the Imperialists under M. JUAS, it having surrendered unconditionally.

The Mexican schooner *Julia* was lost in the Gulf about the 20th ult.

Business at New-Orleans had come to a stop, and will not be resumed until the "Trade Regulations" are removed.

THE ROANOKE.

The Particulars of the Capture and Burning of the Steamer.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The following is a statement of the capture of the steamship *Roanoke*, bound from Havana to New-York, by BRAINE and his associates, as gleaned by Capt. PAIPER, of the brigantine *Mathilda*, from Capt. DREW.

The *Roanoke* left Havana for New-York, on her regular day, and proceeded on her course until evening, in the usual manner, without anything remarkable occurring.

Capt. DREW retired to his cabin about 10 o'clock P. M. At that time a number of passengers were assembled aft, singing.

Suddenly, several men, armed with revolvers, entered his cabin, and in a moment he found himself hand cuffed.

Others of the party, meanwhile, adopted similar measures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in possession of the captors.

Only two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter of the *Roanoke*, who, offering resistance, was shot dead.

The captors having gained possession at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the island, they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel, by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter—mostly Spanish.

The *Roanoke* had but little freight, but she had forty to fifty thousand dollars, partly in specie and partly in paper, on board. She also had but very little coal on board when the transfer took place.

After the *Matilda* reached Bermuda with her passengers, a party from the *Roanoke* arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been set on fire and burned.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Capture of Twelve of the Brigands—Counsel Retained for Them—Letter from one of the Party—He Claims British Protection.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Twelve of the St. Alban's, Vt., raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose.

There were twenty-three persons concerned, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000.

The Governor of Vermont has commissioned able counsel, who will take out the necessary extradition papers for those captured and forward them to St. Johns.

The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*, published at St. Alban's:

Fears are entertained from the sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Alban's raiders that attempts will be made to rescue them.

Capt. DENNISTON's troop of volunteer cavalry has been called out, and are now on duty guarding the jail.

Hon. J. J. ABBOTT has been retained, with Mr. R. LAFLAMME, for the accused, and we understand that the retainers have engaged Hon. J. H. CAMERON as consulting counsel.

Mr. DEVLIN has been retained by the Federal authorities.

We have just received the following letter from Lieut. BENNETT YOUNG, commanding the party of raiders on St. Alban's:

FREDERICKSBURGH, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 21.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Through the columns of your journal, I wish to make some statements to the people of Canada, regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States.

I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada.

I do not wish my name coupled with the epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people of Canada as to who we are and what caused our action.

I wish, also, to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken.

I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken from me, and I was started toward the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins of my horse, when three pistols were leveled at my head with threats to shoot the d—n scoundrel dead, if he moved.

Some Canadian citizens then spoke up and the Americans, seeing the bailiff, started with me toward him, two of them holding arms in their hands.

These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens.

The Americans came into this place and even beyond it, brandishing guns and threatening to kill some of us, even after we were in the hands of the English authorities.

Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that the people of Canada are not in the midst of war, and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his infamy.

I am not afraid to go before the courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that the citizens of Vermont, and not my party, will be found to be the violaters of Canadian and English law.

Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression.

Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain,
yours respectfully,
BENNETT H. YOUNG,
First Lieutenant Provisional Army
Confederate States of America.

Thirteen of the Raiders in Jail—They are Confident of Being Released.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Oct. 23.

Thirteen of the rebel raiders are now in the jail at St. Johns, Canada. They are mostly young men, and claim that they are in the Confederate service. They are confident they will be released.

Two of them claim to have Captains' commissions. A small quantity of Confederate money was found on them. Their examination before Judge COURSOL will commence at St. Johns to-morrow morning. BERNARD DEVLIN, an eminent counsellor of Montreal, will conduct the case in behalf of the United States Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Copperhead press, acting upon the principle, doubtless, that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, continue to reiterate their statements respecting the increase of the public debt, but with this difference—they have increased the amount from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of this malicious ignorance, the following data are given for their information:

The public debt on the 7th March, 1861, (the day on which Mr. CHASE entered upon the administration,) was:

Funded	$59,992,887 64	
Treasury Notes outstanding	16,462,411 64	
Total debt 7th March, 1861		$76,455,299 28
On the 1st July, 1861	$90,867,828 68	
Four months—115 days	14,412,529 46	
Increase per diem	$125,330 60	
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 1st May, 1863, 22 months—669 days	$876,221,899	
		$1,300,913
Increase per diem		
Increase from 1st May, 1863, to 30th April, 1864, 12 months—360 days	$569,615,276	
		$1,915,989
Increase per diem		
Increase from 30th April, 1864, to 30th September, 1864, 157 days—5 months	$299,158,711	
		$1,905,469
Increase per diem		
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 30th September, 1864, 1,187 days—39 months	$1,865,105,988	
Average increase per diem since 1st July, 1861		$1,571,198

It will be observed that in the general average of the increase of the debt, the first four months of the rebellion are not embraced; if they were thrown into the term, the effect would be to reduce the per diem increase of debt to $1,443,562, but these first 118 days are rejected because their expenditure bears no tolerable proportion to the rate of increase after the 1st July, 1861.

The long periods of 22, 12 and 5 months, are taken because they respectively represent the fairest examination of the subject. The first of these periods covers the time during which it was customary among the opponents of the Administration to put the daily expenditure at three millions a day. The two later periods of 12 and 5 months embrace the time in which they have stated the increase of debt at four millions a day. For these estimates they have no data whatever, and only a single item of conjecture—the floating debt, as it is miscalled, meaning the accruing debt, not ascertained or not brought into the department for settlement.

It is true, for instance, that on the day previous to the periodical payment to the army, so much as is then due on this account is not embraced in the official statement of the debt for that day; in like manner and for the same reason, the claims maturing for army and navy supplies of all kinds are not embraced before they are officially known. Yet so much of such claims as are ascertained, either upon settlement in the war and navy departments, or drawn for by them in advance, whether paid or not, invariably goes into the Treasury statements made public by the Secretary, and appears there either as bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or unpaid requisitions. At all events it is clear that as such claims do not stand long unsettled, those of, say our first period, must appear in the second, and those of the second in the third period, which we have taken in our statement of the average per diem increase of the debt, leaving of this unknown, unsettled or unmatured debt no more than shall have been accruing within the last period of five months, for which fifty millions would be an excessive allowance.

The total debt, thus understood, was, on the 30th of September, 1864, $1,855,973,716, or may be stated at $2,000,000,000, and no more, if made to embrace the conjectured amount not made known on that day. Of this known total the amount bearing interest was $1,487,671,814, at an average rate of 5⅝ per cent. The amount of the debt, without interest, was

FROM GEORGIA.

The Condition of Affairs at Atlanta—The Order Removing Civilians—Cases of Extreme Hardship.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

Atlanta, with its capacious storehouses groaning with the weight of Government stores; its ancient wooden edifices and decrepit shanties removed from the outskirts of the city, where now are numerous barracks filled with soldiers; its old wells cleansed and fitted once more with the almost forgotten rope and bucket, and made to satisfy the thirst of an army; and with its streets alive with crowds of men and a thousand wagons, presents an appearance which, could the old residents be permitted to return, would perhaps convince them that Gen. SHERMAN understood what he was about when, in his characteristic order, he informed them that they were seriously in the way of his plans, and that they must remove.

The orders regulating the removal of civilians from army limits have been faithfully executed, and, for the most part, obeyed with an unusual degree of promptness. The great majority of citizens moved to the Northern States, only about one-third preferring to join their friends and relatives South. During the ten days' truce, no restrictions were placed upon parties desiring to reach the rebel lines at Rough-and-Ready Station, distant about twenty-five miles southward. They took with them baggage to any extent they desired. The exiles were only debarred from removing large quantities of subsistence, which they had accumulated in anticipation of a long siege. An officer of the Subsistence Department was assigned to the duty of paying for all supplies, thus providing the people with ready money for their movable property left in Atlanta.

Most of the able-bodied men are evading the order by enrolling themselves among the employes of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments. From necessary causes the order operates harshly upon the aged, of whom there are many whose children are in the rebel ranks, and who are thus shorn of all power to support themselves when cut adrift from their present homes. This class beg earnestly to be exempted from the order, pledging to avoid calling upon the Government for support; but no distinction is made. From the imperative dictates of military necessity, all not of the army must leave its vicinity. Although reason tells us that Gen. SHERMAN is right in his assertions and conclusions, as expressed in his orders and letters upon this subject, our sympathies—we cannot deny it—are strongly enlisted in behalf of the aged and helpless, many of whom cannot be held responsible for the crime of treason; and we wish that some way could be devised to smoothe the roughness of the road through life which they must now follow among strangers.

Providence seems to have ordained that marked advances in civilization must begin amid the carnage of the battle-field. True to this belief, our armies have marched on to higher and nobler destinies, destroying in their paths, as all armies must destroy, only to purify and reinvigorate. Many suffer, but the good of the whole is at the end. Whether the night of adversity be long or short, there can be no doubt of the dawn of a glorious day. The traditions of the past and the hopes of the future have crystallized in the American heart the fixed resolve of *one Union, one country*, and *one destiny*. No human power can stay that destiny any more than it can stay the "Father of Waters," as it rolls from its loyal source through treason's domains unmolested to the sea.

In the accomplishment of this destiny, war is now a fixed fact. In its wake follow woes, terror, bloodshed; but in the end is perfect peace and higher civilization.

"The wretch
Plunged knee-deep in whirling drift of snow,
Cannot believe in Summer, yet it comes
With all its singing birds."

The sufferers in this war discern but the overwhelming misery of the present; yet the future will come with a glorious Union more perfect than ever before.

Atlanta, from position and advantages, cannot lose in the future, whatever be the lot of other cities. Under the auspices of a Union, with reopened trade and travel, a few years will place it in size and importance far beyond any point it has yet reached. Then its returning inhabitants, if true to their country's laws, will find themselves none the losers by the army's temporary occupation of their property.

The city is under complete military organization. Commissaries and Quartermasters transact their duties in the business parts of town, while General's, with their headquarters, occupy the fine residences around; Government shops are being established and foundries reopened under the patronage of the ordnance and quartermaster departments.

The fire-engines are in charge of soldiers, a company to each engine, who are drilled to the duty of being the watchful guardians of the storehouses from the ravages of fire.

No especial movement seems yet developed in Gen. SHERMAN'S division, though constant alarms are being given by the prowling rebels in our rear who threaten danger to our communications.

Ample forces have been sent to threatened points near Elk River, and at exposed bridges. The line is believed to be secure from serious interruption.

HUGUENOT.

FROM NORFOLK.

A Race Between Iron-Clads—A Refugee from North Carolina—Cruelty of the Confederate Military Authorities—Scarcity of Food in Petersburgh and Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

On Saturday last an interesting event occurred in these waters, being nothing less than a trial of speed between the new class monitors *Saugus*, Capt. CALHOUN, and *Canonicus*, Capt. PASSOTT. It was the first race that ever took place between two iron-clads, and was, I understand, ordered by the NAVY Department, for the purpose of testing the powers of these two ships, which are universally recognized as the best of our monitor vessels. The two vessels have recently been undergoing some slight repairs at the Gosport Navy-yard, and it was intended that the race should extend from the buoy off the Portsmouth Naval Hospital to Sewall's Point and return, a distance of sixteen miles; but, on the passage down the Elizabeth River, the pilot of the *Saugus* misdirected the course of the ship, and she was compelled to make an entire circuit before she could be put on her course again. Meantime the *Canonicus passed* far ahead. The mishap to the *Saugus* necessitated the abbreviation of the race to the return trip only, the two vessels starting fairly and evenly. The distance run was exactly 8 1-10th miles, and was made in sixty-four minutes, being something over eight *knots* an hour. Both vessels came out even, there being no perceptible difference between them as they passed the buoy, which constituted the goal. Your correspondent was on board of the *Saugus*, and experienced the pleasure of a trip on an iron-clad. The water in Hampton Roads was quite rough, and the decks of the two vessels were constantly washed with water. The buoyancy of the *Saugus*, rising and falling with the waves, was remarked by all. The average pressure of steam on the boilers of the *Saugus* was twenty-five pounds only. Considering that the two vessels were launched a year ago, and that they have been in service about eight months, accumulating grass and barnacles, which will make a difference of two or three miles an hour, the time made on the race was exceedingly good.

A refugee named WHEELER, from Guilford County N. C., came within the lines to-day, and tells a sad tale of the suffering of the people in his State from the cruelty and despotism of the Richmond Government. One instance which he gives is almost too horrible for belief; but I have no doubt of its truth, as it is corroborated by the testimony of others. It is well known that so constrained are the rebel authorities for men, they have revoked all details, and are calling in everybody to fight in the ranks of the army. Nearly all who have been thus far exempted, now endeavor to escape the conscription, and resort to the woods and bushes to escape the conscripting forces. Hundreds of refugees and deserters are thus hid in the old North State. Recently, in Randolph County, old men, from 60 to 80 years of age, were arrested and subjected to inquisitorial punishment—such as being tied up by the thumbs, feet, &c., for the purpose of compelling them to disclose the whereabouts of their sons and other relatives, and in one instance a woman was tied up by the waist for three hours to compel her to disclose where her husband was. He had been in the service, but deserted six months ago. The poor woman knew nothing relative to him, and was kept suspended so long that upon cutting her down her injuries were found to be of such a nature that she died from them.

I was much amused yesterday to read in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *News*, that the "stories about any want of provisions in Richmond," are false, and that they are known to be such by well informed persons in the army. Probably fifty women and children have come to Norfolk within the last two weeks from Petersburgh and Richmond, and if their statements are worth any thing the greatest destitution prevails in those cities. Starvation is literally at their doors, and the authorities are now doing what they never did before, freely giving passes to all non-combatants who desire to leave and come within our lines. It is as well known to "well-informed officers in the army," that destitution and suffering exist in Richmond, as that LEE'S army confronts GRANT before the rebel capital, the secesh correspondent of the secesh *News* to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not place any stress upon the fact, as far as it relates to crushing the rebellion; and only refer to it as instancing the desperate nature of the position of the Democrats North, who thus deliberately falsify the condition of affairs at Richmond, conditions admitted in the rebel papers themselves, for the purpose of injuring the Union cause, and the prospects of our arms in the minds of the people.

The oath of allegiance is being administered to the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. A considerable number of disloyal persons, who have resided in our lines since the Federal occupation, some of whom have even been led by the Government—prefer to go South to taking the oath. It is a gratification to know that we are able to exist without them. K.

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

Union Meeting at Yale—The Grand Mass-meeting in New-Haven To-day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

It has been customary in the past for Yale College to abstain from any active participation in political affairs. Embracing among its students residents of all sections of the country, and representatives of every shade of opinion, it has been held advisable in ordinary times to moderate any intensity of political feeling among the students, and to devote the influence of the tranquil old college to the simple pursuit of learning. But the interest in public affairs is so deep, and the conviction of the magnitude of the questions at stake in this election are so universal, that the general feeling could not be repressed. A Union Club has been organized. Its object is to strengthen the loyalty of the college to the Union, and as a means to that end, to give the votes and influence of the college, as far as possible, to the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. It is composed of undergraduates from all the departments of the University. I should estimate that there may be a hundred McCLELLAN men in the college, including in this term the legal, medical, theological and scientific departments, as well as the academic. The residue are for LINCOLN; and I should think that the ratio is about seven for LINCOLN to one for McCLELLAN. It is also a noticeable fact that the greatest number of McCLELLAN men in any one class are in the Freshman class, while their number decreases regularly as the classes advance, the Seniors having the fewest. So much for the influence of education.

The first public meeting of the club was held last night in the hall of the Society of the Brothers in Unity. National flags, which always produce such a pretty effect, were tastefully disposed around the room. The spacious hall was crowded. The seats were filled, and the floor even was covered with recumbent students. Mr. J. A. BEAT, of the Senior class, presided. He introduced a series of resolutions, admirable in their composition, and thoroughly loyal in their import, which were received with enthusiasm and unanimously passed. They are quite long, and I only insert the two in conclusion.

Resolved, That Yale cannot qualify her loyalty nor prove false to her history; that the nationality, to whose creation she lent her bravest and choicest spirits, who cheered WASHINGTON with their steadfast devotion, whose Government she has helped to establish and administer, whose Constitution she has helped to frame and expound, and whose Union she has illustrated with her learning and eloquence, she will never desert nor betray; that their glory is her glory, their history her history, their fate her fate; that her venerable traditions, the sentiments of her honored Alumni, the teachings of her respected authorities, and the intelligence and patriotism of her youngest sons, assert her unwavering attachment to the great principles at stake; and that we will never stigmatize our own brethren, fallen in the fight for their country, as useless sacrifices or misguided suicides, or brand a "failure" their heroic triumph; but that we solemnly declare that, though low may be their bodies on all our consecrated fields, their memories shall be blessed and enthroned within our love forever.

Resolved, That Yale stands firm by ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON; that she recognizes in the one the sagacious, sincere and prudent President, of unquestioned integrity, and unshaken faith in popular rights and their speedy success; and in the other, the able representative of the true Democracy, the incorruptible Senator, the inflexible patriot; and in both, the defenders of the original and necessary principles on which the nation was built, and on which alone it can survive, and therefore pledge them our influence and votes, while we appeal to the young men of the land to beware of slightingly their lives with the mildew of disloyalty, and to bravely forecast with us the coming time, when any implication of guilt will work a social and political taint; and when, insurrection suppressed, her borders free of a foreign despot, the Great Republic shall rise imperial, grounded on the will of a free and loyal people, and uncursed by the sigh of a slave.

After the passage of the resolutions, letters were read from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, W. M. EVARTS, Dr. J. P. THOMPSON.

After these letters were read, HENRY B. HAMSON, Esq., of New-Haven, the valedictorian of the class which graduated here in 1846, addressed the club in a speech of considerable length. It was distinguished by singular clearness and seriousness, and the keen lucisive logic of the address was embellished by brilliant scholarship, and a manly eloquence. I have heard no speech in this campaign which could equal it in the first requisite of a political address—the power of connection.

Prof. NORTHROP followed in a short speech. His appearance was the signal for a storm of applause, which was repeated with interest at his conclusion. It was capital, of course. He never fails to speak well; and the manliness with which he has disregarded that false sentiment, which seeks to debar those who are placed in charge of the instruction of young men, from exercising any influence upon them in regard to the correct principles of government, will but serve to heighten the universal respect in which he is held by all connected with the college.

Great preparations have been made, and are now progressing, for an enormous Union mass meeting here to-morrow. It is to include almost all this section of the State. It is confidently expected that if the weather is pleasant it will surpass anything of the kind which has happened here of late years. The faculty of the college have voted to dispense with the noon recitation to-morrow, and allow the students to join in the procession. I am informed that a part, if not almost all of the faculty, will participate in it also. Any person who has ever been connected with this college knows that recitations are omitted, and permission is given to students to join in political processions, for no trivial causes. Such can estimate the importance which is placed upon this election by the educated men of the country. Yale is loyal; and it will make manifest to-morrow, by public demonstration, the abhorrence which it feels at the atrocious principles of the Chicago platform. JUNIOR.

The following is the letter of Mr. EVARTS, referred to above.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I am glad to hear that the students of the ancient University to which I owe so much, and toward which I feel so great an attachment, are so nearly united in sentiment on the principle and, as I think, the only question before the country. I wish the people at large, and their guides and leaders, had been able to settle upon the grand yet simple basis of common action in support of the Government, which you have adopted, and which, as you express it, "unites all those who, differing heretofore, are satisfied with the basis of the INTEGRITY OF THE UNION."

In small things and great, in private discussions and public and popular agitations, it is a prevalent, almost an universal, source of error and weakness, to waste reason and passion, and divide counsel and energy, upon difficulties and perplexities which belong to the past, or are yet in store for the future. What unhappy and matter influences inflamed political differences in the Union and under the Constitution, into a sectional hatred of the Union, and an aristocratic conspiracy against the Constitution, and pushed this hate and treason into armed revolt from the Union, and implacable war against the Constitution, and at whose hands all this blood is to be required, are questions upon which, however clear the answer may seem to you and to me, we must expect men to differ, and which we may leave free to speculation. So, too, what obstacles, political, social or personal, may thwart and impede the pacification of the revolted region, the conciliation of the discontented population, after the war is over and arms have yielded to law, and whether or no they will "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship" for their removal, are premature questions, and their solution will give no aid in the present and pressing controversy, which is wholly of arms and war.

The political and military resources of the rebellion are combined and wielded with one purpose and to one end, the dismemberment of our country and the destruction of our Government. If this purpose and this end are gained, the lines of our habitations are to be drawn anew and our necks to be bent to that form of government, which the few swimmers in the vast whirl of anarchy may choose to impose upon us.

If the political and military power of the Government is not kept firm and true, steady and incessant to the work and the result of destroying the armies of the rebellion and dispersing its political organization, the rebellion will succeed and our disaster will be complete. I distrust any argument and dread any action which seeks to separate the Government from the Administration in the very pinch and stress of this mighty struggle, and dream of upholding the Government by overthrowing the Administration! Those who please themselves with this whimsical patriotism, have notions far different from mine as to the inexorable conditions of human affairs, which bind conduct and consequences together, quite independent of the puny wills of the actors. The struggling bound over that goes for "an immediate cessation of hostilities" with the rapids above Niagara, *may* resume them; but it will be at the bottom of the fall.

I rejoice, therefore, to see that the students of Yale have had the sagacity to touch the very marrow of this controversy and lay it bare of all past and all future complications. I rejoice to assure you that many thousand political opponents of the Administration, in this city and in this State, are preparing to take the same ground and swell the moral force of the coming election, whose political result is already assured.

I have, Sir, in this letter respected the diversity of sentiment among you on political questions, and have put my views, such as they are, upon considerations which would govern my action in the pending canvass, were I an opponent, instead of being a friend and supporter, of the Administration.

I am, with cordial sympathy for your objects and sincere approval of your manner of carrying them out, your friend and servant, WM. M. EVARTS.

Mr. JOS. A. BEAT, President Union Club, Yale College.

A Great Union Meeting—Enthusiastic Outpouring of People—The Speeches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

That was a splendid gathering of the people of New-Haven County, which, on the 19th inst., responded to the invitation of the Union State Committee to meet in mass meeting upon New-Haven Green. Never—even in the days of log cabins and hard cider, or in those other days when glorious old HARRY CLAY was our leader—have so many people met together in this State, and, in the opinion of many, the number has never been exceeded in New-England, save by the Bunker Hill Monument procession.

Of course, in such a gathering the red, white and blue was everywhere present. Each club, most of the teams, and the vast army of the people united to honor the occasion with display of the loyal colors. The route of the procession was so adorned by them that no guide-post or printed programme was needed to indicate it, and, in brief, the city was, in a sense, in a blaze of red, white and blue.

Near the head of a procession embracing large delegations from every town in the county, from the rich fields of the Farmington Valley, and from the adjacent city of Bridgeport, marched the Union Club of Yale College—indeed, I might have well nigh said the students of Yale, *en masse*, for a Copperhead is seldom found among them—escorting their venerable ex-officers, President DAY and Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., together with most of the college officers. Near them marched a large body of the clergy, and other prominent men of the city, marshaled by Professor ALEX. TWINING. Of the banners and their inscriptions, I may not speak in detail. They were all in good taste and to the point. The procession was a full hour and a quarter in passing a given point, and must have embraced nearly eight thousand people. At its close, all were invited to collations provided by the ward clubs, or by individuals, some individuals taking entire town delegations in charge, and after feeding the six or seven thousand people who responded to the invitation, enough remained unused to have fed a second division of the grand army of the Union of equal size.

Dinner over, speaking commenced from three stands previously provided. At the main stand Ex.-Lieut.-Gov. H. J. RAYMOND, of your city, was introduced by Hon. N. D. SPERRY, of the National Union Committee, and welcomed by the cheers of the audience, to which the band responded by "Hail to the Chief." From this stand, the speaker addressed an acre and a half of thinking people, in an effective manner, being followed by WM. E. ROBINSON, Rev. Dr. PARTON, and others. From the second stand Col. WM. B. WOOSTER, of the Twenty-ninth (Colored) Connecticut Volunteers, Dr. WM. C. DOANE, of Washington, together with home speakers, addressed an audience no less extensive or intelligent. At the third stand, Brig.-Gen. O. S. FERRY made the leading speech, followed by Hon. O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, SAML. L. WARNER, of Bridgeport, and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., of Bridgeport. Besides the four or five acres of auditors, surrounding these several stands, the green was alive with a crowd passing from stand to stand, and the whole scene was that of a carnival.

For this great success, thanks are first due to the irrepressible enthusiasm of the Union men of the county, in response to whose demand this meeting was called, and after them, to the State Committee, Messrs. N. D. SPERRY and J. J. JAQUES, who have endeavored to give organization to this popular demand. In this endeavor they have been ably aided by Hon. BENJ. NOYES, late State Bank Commissioner, who acted as Chief Marshal of the day.

The county gathering thus successfully carried through came to a fitting close in the evening by a city meeting in our largest hall, addressed by Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, and by our own eloquent fellow-citizen, Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON.

The gathering, with the similar one lately held in Windham county, affords substantial evidence to our Copperhead managers that the people have decided upon their early political burial. Put Connecticut down as good for her last Spring's majority on the 8th of November next. QUINNIPIACK.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

Great Union Demonstration in Gloversville, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Our village was yesterday enlivened by a grand Union mass meeting. Early in the afternoon a large crowd collected around the platform, which had been erected in an open area, but immediately upon the appearance of the speaker the rain began to fall, obliging an adjournment to the Congregational Church, which was soon filled to overflowing. Here the audience were both convinced and highly entertained by an hour and a quarter speech from Gen. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Rhode Island, as also by the somewhat shorter one of Col. WILLIS, of this State. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Another spirited meeting was held at the same place in the evening. In the absence of Judge BARNEY, of Indiana, the regularly appointed speaker, Gen. VAN ZANDT again took the floor and again delighted his hearers by his sound and witty remarks. He was followed by JOHN S. ENOS, Esq., a native townsman, who was also warmly applauded. The speeches of both afternoon and evening were interspersed with appropriate music from the Gloversville Brass Band and Johnstown and Gloversville Glee Clubs. The day ended in finding everybody in the best of spirits, except the Copperheads. And here allow me a word by way of contrast, in regard to the Copperhead meeting in this place. They are held not out-of-doors, for the air is too pure; nor yet is a church, they have no claims on the sanctuary; but in a second-hand billiard room, where every Friday night the foul breath of treason, mingled with the fumes of bad rum from a bar close by, ascend as incense to the Demon of Discord, whom these venemous reptiles have made their god.

The Presidential Campaign at East New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

EAST NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

This quiet town appears to have its quota of Copperheads and rebel sympathizers. On Saturday (last) evening I came here to attend a Union meeting. Being a stranger, I was at a loss where to look for our friends and their headquarters. A glance at the public houses showed "McCLELLAN" uppermost. Passing along the road the first thing that attracted my attention was a Chicago platform meeting, in the open air, alongside the railroad, on what is called the common or square. Here the Copperheads were blazing away with a big gun, then a band of music played Lanagan's Ball, and such other *national* airs of the party. Their speakers' platform (the Chicago) was illuminated with colored lanterns, and a bonfire near the crowd threw light upon the orators. A sickly rocket was now and then discharged, to the infinite delight of the urchins on the ground. There was no enthusiasm which came from the heart. A feeble shout was occasionally given to vary the monotony of the proceedings, which were exceedingly dull and stupid. The speakers, of course, abused our brave soldiers now in the field, ridiculed the President of the United States, sought to create a bitter feeling against the Government of their country, but said not one word against JEFF. DAVIS, nor denunciation of the slaveholders' rebellion. Not one of them spoke as if he was a citizen of the United States.

O, my country! Shame on any man claiming to be an American, who speaks against the rights of the absent soldier or sailor. To hear these Copperheads denounce the army, one would think that his neighbor had lost or forfeited his citizenship by entering the service of his imperiled country. What a pity it is that Copperheads are compelled to remain North where they do not belong. Let the Government, when next it makes an exchange of prisoners, send a Copperhead South for a Union soldier to come North. It would be an excellent arrangement. It would give relief to Union men, and afford the rebel sympathizer an opportunity to show his fellow-feeling for treason in the land where JEFF. DAVIS and the devil dwell and work together.

Leaving the traitors' meeting in disgust, I crossed the road and accosted two ladies, and questioned them as to the place of the Union meeting. I was directed to a German hotel, about a quarter of a mile distant. Arrived here, I saw the proprietor. "Sir," said I; "is there to be a Union meeting in your house to-night?" At the same time I looked around the bar-room and saw a small bill placarded on the wall, announcing a Union meeting on the common. But no names appeared, to indicate what kind of a Union meeting it was to be. It did not mention LINCOLN or McCLELLAN, and was intended to deceive. It was a lure, in fact, to get Union men to a Copperhead meeting, but it did not succeed. The landlord replied to my questions, "No, but there is one in the square." "That," said I, "is a McClellan meeting; I want to find the Lincoln Union meeting." "We are no Lincoln here," said he with malignance beaming in every feature. "But you keep a public house," said I, "and I came for information." "Well," he responded, apparently ashamed of his conduct, "you will find it at Turn Halle, over the road." A short walk brought me to Turn Halle, and in the hall-room I found assembled an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. The Union citizens were entertained with music by a glee club, composed of young ladies and gentlemen, and vigorous arguments by capital speakers. Dr. ROBINSON, of New-York, made a stirring appeal to the loyal men and women to stand by their country, and omit no effort to promote the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Mr. HOSIE, of Brooklyn, made a speech in which he showed that the conduct of Gen. McCLELLAN had invariably caused disaster to the noble army under his command, and to the cause of the country. The military career of McCLELLAN, and the platform upon which he stood, and of which he was a representative, was evidence that he was unfit to be President of the United States. The people, said the speaker, have already decided as to their choice, and on the eighth day of November next, if they are living, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will be triumphantly elected to the two highest offices in the gift of the American people.

Messrs. MADDOX, Union candidate for Congress, and McDIARMID, Union candidate for Assembly, in the district, were also present, and entertained the meeting with speeches in relation to the affairs of the country, and of the attempts of Copperheads and traitors to revolutionize the Government, in order to get into power. The speeches of the various speakers were applauded most enthusiastically. The Union men are sanguine of success at the ensuing election, and calculated to elect their local candidates. They are wide awake, will work diligently, and hope to crown their labors with a large vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON and MADDOX and McDIARMID.

One pleasant feature of the Union meeting was the distribution of campaign documents, which were brought there by Mr. EDWARD M. SEIDMORE, President of the Seventh Ward Union Association of New-York, who is on a tour of observation and encouragement among Union men near New-York. The best missionaries for home discussion are these documents, and they are appreciated wherever distributed. The National and State Executive Committees, which have published these papers for the gratuitous use of the people, have been the means of enlightening the minds and converting many of the wavering to our side. May they continue their good work until ignorance is banished from the land, together with traitors and Copperheads. E. M. S.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY FUNERALS.—The remains of Capt. JOHN W. SWIFT, late of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, were yesterday consigned to their last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery. The religious ceremonies were held in the Fleet-street Methodist Church, which was filled with relatives and sympathizing friends, together with members of the Forty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V., and John D. Willard Lodge F. & A. M., to which deceased had formerly been attached. A company of the Fifty-second Regiment National Guard escorted the remains to the grave. Capt. SWIFT died in hospital at Bermuda, Va., on the 1st inst., from wounds received in the assault upon the enemy's works at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29. The body of private SAMUEL J. LUSK, of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., was also conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, and consigned to its last resting-place. The funeral ceremonies were held at the house of his mother, No. 377 Carlton-avenue. A large number of persons were present, including Franklin Engine Company No. 3, of which deceased had formerly been a member. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by a company of the Fourteenth Regiment. The deceased was killed in front of Petersburgh, on the 28th of June inst.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 149, of which 26 were men, 29 women, 45 boys and 49 girls. The principal diseases were consumption 22, convulsions 12, croup 9, scarlet fever 7, marasmus 9, yellow fever 1, diarrhœa 5, cholera infantum 2, diphtheria 5, typhus fever 4, bronchitis 2, small pox 1, typhoid fever 2, &c. Under one year of age, 31. Natives of United States 105, Ireland 26, England 14, Germany 3, Prussia 1, Scotland 3, West Indies 1.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, Oct. 24.—Nos. 57, 115, 116, 36, 43, 44, 50, 51.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—No. 599. *Part II.*—Nos. 2626, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2640, 2642, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2670, 2672, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2690. *Part III.*—Nos. 273, 1680, 1026, 1965, 2173, 389½, 1467, 1912, 1914, 1922, 2577, 2607, 2611, 2484, 2374, 208, 2747, 2743, 1995, 2585.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3465, 3417, 3697, 2747, 3393, 4623, 3343, 3785, 1077, 4197, 4529, 4629, 4631, 4635, 4637. *Part II.*—Nos. 4172, 3776, 4004, 3978, 3232, 4220, 4224, 4226, 4228, 4230, 4282, 4234, 4236, 4238, 4240.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 22, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	103½	100	Erie Railway		97¾
5,500	do	103	100	do		98
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	107¾	200	do		97
2,000	do New iss.	100	200	do		97
5,000	do	99⅞	200	do		97¼
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99¾	400	do		97⅝
5,000	do	95	250	do		97⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	34½	100	Erie R. Pref.		103
20,000	do	34¾	150	Hud. Riv. R		120½
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	110	20	Alt. & T. H. Pref.		70
15,000	To. & W. 2d M.	98	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref.		90
4,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	106½	200	Reading R.		122
17,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102½	200	do	s10	122
15,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	200	do	b30	122¾
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st P.	90	300	do	s30	123¼
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	300	do		122
10,000	Am. Gold	210	100	M. S. & N. I.		96
100	Canton Co	32	700	do		65¾
100	Cen. Coal	56½	600	do		66¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref	48	100	do	b15	66¾
300	ce	47	10	Sixth Av. R		115
400	do	47¼	1000	Chi. & N. W	b10	40¾
200	do	47¾	300	do		40¾
800	do	47½	100	do	b3	40¾
100	Mar. Mining Co	31¾	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref.		74¾
500	do	s30	50	1400	do		75
500	do	s60	31¾	100	do	b30	75¾
100	do	b10	31½	30	Chi. & R. I. R.		94¾
600	do	b3	31¾	100	do	b10	91
100	All. M. S. Co		100¾	100	do		91
200	do	b10	100	100	do	b30	91
12	N. Y. Cen		119⅜	200	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.		120
700	P., Ft. W. & C		96	1000	To. & W. R		53

OPEN BOARD—12 P. M.

$6,000	Debt Cer		94⅞	200	Chi. & N. W	s10	40¾
2,000	Erie R	b3	95¾	400	do		40¾
1,000	do		96⅝	100	do	b10	40¾
2,000	do		96⅝	500	do	b3	40¾
600	do	c	96⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr		74¾
500	do	s3	96¾	100	do	s3	74¾
31	do	s3	96⅞	100	do	s10	74¾
500	do	s7	96⅝	200	Cum. Coal Co		48
2000	do	b4	96⅞	100	do	s3	48
200	do	b10	97	200	do		48¼
200	Hud. Riv. R	s3	120⅜	400	do		48¾
100	do		120⅛	100	do		48¾
400	Reading R		122	100	do	b3	49
100	Mich. Cen. R	s10	122½	700	do		49
500	Mich. S. & N. I. R		65¾	200	Mar. Min. Co		31¾
300	do	s3	65¾	100	do		31¾
500	do	b4	65¾	100	do		31¾
100	do	b3	65¾	300	do	s3	32
200	Cl. & To. 1st d		107¾	100	do		32
200	Chi. & R. I. R	b3	91½	100	do		32¼
300	do		91⅝	100	do		32½
300	P., Ft. W. & C		96				

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Am. Gold		213	1000	Mich. S. R		65¾
45,000	do		213¼	300	do		65¾
10,000	do	b5	213¼	100	do	bnw	65¾
25,000	do		213½	200	do		65
100	Hudson Riv. R	s10	121⅜	100	Rock Island R		91¾
300	do		120⅜	200	do		90¾
400	Reading R	s3	121⅜	200	do		90¾
200	do	s3	121⅞	100	do	b3	90¾
300	do		122	100	do		90¾
100	Erie R		96⅞	100	do		90¾
600	do	s3	96¾	300	do	b5	90¾
200	do		96⅝	800	Northwest'n R		39¾
100	do		96⅝	100	do		39¾

800	do		96⅝	100	do		74¾
300	do		96⅝	200	do	b3	74¾
200	do		96⅝	200	do		74¾
300	do	b5	96¾	100	Fort Wayne	s5	96
100	do	b10	96¾	300	Alt. & T. H. Pref.		71
1100	do		96¾	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C		34¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R	s3	117¾	800	Mar. Min. Co		33
100	do		117¾	100	do	s10	33

MONDAY, Oct. 24—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again active in the Exports of Domestic Produce. The new and important staple of Petroleum and the staples of Tobacco and Cheese constitute the leading items at present. The receipts of Wheat continue comparatively light, and the probability is that the larger business of the season will be pressed upon the Canal near the close of navigation. There is some increase in the Export of Gold, because of the derangement in the London money market, but the amount is only about one-half the weekly shipments this time last year. Whatever the financial difficulties on the other side may be, it seems quite probable that the remittances from this side, owing to the greatly reduced engagements of our Importers, will for some time continue moderate. The fresh Import entries are light, while the Export movement of Produce is largely in advance of the Fall of 1863.

The sales of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, last week, from store, were on a fair scale. The reaction in Gold is inducing somewhat larger purchases of Goods for the Winter trade. The general trade of this City, however, and also speculation on the Stock Exchange, feel the hesitating influence of the pending Presidential election. The chances are that anything like very decided activity will be postponed for another fortnight.

The market for Stocks was very dull at the close of the week. It will be noticed in the annexed table, that the course of prices on the Railway list is considerably against the Western Roads, as compared with Saturday week. Among the Eastern Roads, there continues to be a strong and undecided contest on Erie Shares, and much steadiness in Philadelphia and Reading. New-York Central neglected, and Hudson River 2½ ₩ cent. lower.

The first payment of $20,000,000, and a considerable portion of the second installment (not due till the 31st inst.) on the New Loan, have been met without disturbance to the Money market. The balances in the Treasury stand $9,000,000 higher than at the close of the previous week; but these will soon be reduced by disbursements near the close of the month. The Government balances in the National Banks growing out of the New Loan, have already been drawn down quite considerably. The First National paid $2,500,000 on Saturday. The price of Gold is four per cent. lower than at the close of the previous week, having in the meantime advanced from 217¼ to 223¼, and as suddenly declined to 206½ per cent., leaving off at 213¼ per cent. on a fresh rise on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Gold Coin	217¼	@223¼	@206½	@213¼
U. S. 6 ₩ cents., 5-20 years	108¼	@107¾		
New-York Central	119	@117¾		
New-York and Erie	98¼	@98	94¾	@96¾
Erie Preferred Shares	108	@103		
Rock Island	95¾	@90¾		
Michigan Southern	69¾	@67		
Michigan Central	122	@120¾		
Toledo	114¾	@107		
Illinois Central	121	@117¾		
Hudson River	123¼	120¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101¾	@96¾	ex-d	

Glasgow	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Eldon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.
Matanzas	Nov 3	New-York	Havana.

For Nicaragua.

The mails for Nicaragua, per steamship *Golden Rule*, Pier No. 29, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P. M
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ARGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

AND FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, DASQUINES

AND SACQUES,

ARE NOW COMPLETE, AND EVERY LADY IN WANT OF A WINTER GARMENT WILL FIND AN ASSORTMENT TO SUIT ALL, MUCH UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 475 BROADWAY.

(Late Charles Street & Co.)

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

S. JONES.

No. 316 Canal-st.,

Has in stock, and is prepared to show ladies visiting his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,

in Circulars, Sacques, Paletots, and Basques,

made of material such as

BLACK BEAVER IN VARIETY OF QUALITIES, Colored Chinchillas, English Whitneys, and Melton Cloths, at the lowest prices,

OR LOWER THAN GOLD VALUE.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street.)

Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

ALSO,

A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES,

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window Shades and Fixtures, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-street,)

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A NEW AND

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH SHAWLS,

JUST OPENED,

Many of the styles

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,

RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,

PLAID SHAWLS, &c., &c.

The largest and cheapest stock up town.

M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)

A large assortment at retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

20 CASES PRINTS,

WARRANTED FAST COLORS, 23 cents.

5 CASES DUTCH PRINTS, at 25c.

10 LOTS RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, from auction, at 44 and 50 cents.

ALL OUR LARGE STOCKS OF DELAINES reduced to 33c. and 38c. ed.

200 MORE OF THOSE LARGE AND HEAVY BLANKETS, at $10 and $11.

M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)

UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,

CIRCULARS AND SAQUES,

OF THE

GREATEST VARIETY

of

STYLES and MATERIALS,

UP TOWN,

and

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

LOWER THAN ANY CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.

M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

M. GREGG,

No. 19 8th-av.,

Has a choice selection of Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, Circles, in Velvet Cloths, &c., &c.

Also,

A fine assortment of Silk Cloaks for Winter wear, of the latest styles.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW PLAID, BROCHE AND PLAID BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,

LINE OF FASHIONABLE PLAID SILK VELVETS.

UNION ROYAL AND PLAIN SILK BONNET VELVETS,

Every shade—$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and upwards.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS—Cheap.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.

ALEXANDRES KIDGLOVES, warranted—20 per cent. below regular prices.

NEW CLOTH AND CASHMERE GLOVES—Cheap.

ALSO FULL LINE OF SONTAGS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, READY MONDAY.

Our Trimming Department is replenished with many new and unsap novelties.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF FELT, BEAVER AND STRAW BLOOMERS, BONNETS, TURBANS, CAPS, &c., &c., IN THIS CITY.

We have all the fashionable shapes in Felts, at 20c., 25c., 38c., 75c. and $1 each—Beavers at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upwards.

Straw Stock clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

NO. 274 BOWERY.

Invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent STOCK OF CLOAKS,

BASQUES,

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS

AND JACKETS,

manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at twenty-five to forty per cent. less than Broadway and Canal st. cloak-stores.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES.

Also,

An attractive stock of new Shawls, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of Long and Square, Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, Merlin and Woolen Shawls.

Also,

An Immense Stock of New

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

purchased chiefly at auction, very much under the cost to import.

BLACK SILKS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2, worth from $2 to $3.

COLORED SILKS at $1, $1 20, $1 50 to $2 50, worth from $1 50 to $4.

FRENCH MERINO, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2 20.

PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS AND BOMBAZINES,

at all prices, from 62c. a yard up.

FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2. Sold recently from $1 50 to $3.

NEW AND CHOICE DELAINES at 37½c., 40c., and 45c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.

SAXONY PLAID VALENCINES at 45c., 50c., to 65c., a yard.

MERINO PLAIDS, (all wool,) at 75c., 80c., and 90c., a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.

100 dozen CLOTH GLOVES, (ladies' sizes) at 5s., 6s. to 8s. a pair.

A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES at $1 and $1 25 a pair.

LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, (select colors equal to Bejous' or Alexandres') at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.

Also,

Purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

consisting of

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLINS,

TICKINGS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS, &c.

10-4 BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $9 50, and $11, worth $12 and $13 50.

SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c., 28c., 30c., 31c. to 50 cents a yard.

TICKINGS at 28c., 33c., 45c., to 87c.

PRINTS, full madder colors, warranted at 25 cents.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT KINZEY'S

EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE.

CONTINUATION-SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK AT PANIC PRICES.

$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, WOOLENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE,

STORE TO LET.

LOTS OF SETS COLLARS, VAILS, LACES, etc.

LOTS OF FELT BLOOMERS, 25c., 50c.

LOTS OF RIBBONS AND VELVETS.

10,000 YARDS TRIMMINGS

AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR,

FROM 1c. PER YARD UP.

GOODS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, MUST BE SOLD

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 15c. a 20c.

LOTS OF SILK LINED GLOVES, 25c., 31c.

LOTS OF MERINO LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c.

LOTS OF LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, 30c., 40c.

LOTS OF LINED MERINO GAUNTLETS, 25c.

LOTS OF LADIES' GLOVES, from 10c. UP.

LOTS OF GENTS' LINED GLOVES, 20c., UP.

LOTS OF FINE GLOVES AT HALF-PRICE.

LOT OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1.

WOOLEN GOODS 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

WOOLEN HOODS, 25c., 50c., 75c.

SPLENDID NUBIAS, 75c.

SPLENDID SONTAGS, $1.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, $1 50.

CASHMERE SCARFS, 25c., 35c., 50c.

SILK SCARFS, 25c., 50c., 75c.

10,000 PAIRS FANCY WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c.

LOT OF LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 20c.

LOT OF ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c.

LOT OF LADIES' HEAVY WHITE HOSE, 25c.

LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 35c.

LOT OF GENT'S WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.

LOT OF HEAVY HALF-HOSE, 20c., 25c.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RUSH, MONDAY, 10 A. M.

BEST WILLIMANTIC COTTON, 10c.

BEST 200-YARD CLARK'S AND COATS', 12c.

JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 5c.

JOB LOT OF BASTING COTTON, 1c.

BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.

WORKING-COTTON, 2c.; HAIRPINS, 2c.; BOX BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.; CROCHET BRAIDS, 1c.; SEWING-SILKS, 1c.; LADIES' PAGES, 3c.; MACHINE TWIST, 10c. SPOOL; COMBS, 3c.; SKIRT AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c.

GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.

LOTS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE, VERY LOW.

W. M. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,

Between 21st and 22d sts.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,

NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,

Corner Pearl-st.

White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,

LADIES' MERINO VESTS,

COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,

SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,

made to order, or ready made.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MME. HUERSTEL

HAS OPENED HER

PARIS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

CLOAKS, DRESSES, AND PARISIAN CORSETS.

AT NO. 59 BLEECKER-ST.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.,

We are

RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION

Large additions to our

STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

AND AT PRICES

MUCH BELOW COST OF

IMPORTATION.

M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, FOR RICHNESS AND STYLE THEY ARE UNSURPASSED. A GREAT VARIETY OF BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.

No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS,

IN LONG AND SQUARE.

A fine assortment in the different colors.

J. RUSSELL.

No. 262 Wooster-st., 2d door below Amity-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Plaited Skts.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Laces and embroideries reduced below gold value, consisting of a complete assortment of the following choice goods, bought expressly for city retail trade:

Real point lace collars, sets and handkerchiefs.

Real thread laces, collars and sets.

1,000 guipure lace collars, $3—worth $1 50.

Paris embroidered collars, sets and handkerchiefs.

Black thread and pusher lace veils, coiffures, barbes, points and shawls.

Black guipure thread and French laces.

800 pieces real and imitation Valenciennes laces.

Valenciennes lace handkerchiefs, all prices.

Hemstitched and tape-bordered handkerchiefs.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 639 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can, undoubtedly, purchase the cheapest goods in the City. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen sts.,

5th block east from Bowery.

FLUTING! FLUTING!—FLUTING DONE AT the shortest notice, in the best manner, and at the lowest prices, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., and 154 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH FLUTING—(EXCLUSIVELY) AT Mrs. GOLDEN'S establishment, No. 18 Amity-st., one block and a half from Broadway—Nos. 127 and 129 Bleecker-st., below Wooster; and No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All dress materials punctually fluted in an unsurpassed manner.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter Millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, bonnet and hat frames, at SIMMONS', 697 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or care children, sewing, &c., by a very neat and intelligent girl; is experienced and of the most kind and pleasant disposition; has the privilege of staying with the lady in whose family she has lived several years until she procures a situation. Wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; no objection to travel; would do light chamberwork or take care of grown children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 135 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN FOR an excellent Dutch cook and child's nurse; also over one hundred experienced American, English, Irish, Scotch and German servants, cooks, nurses, waiters, laundresses, highly recommended. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable and reasonable girl; is very experienced and a most valuable servant, having lived nine years in one family, to whom she refers. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, in a gentleman's family, anywhere around Brooklyn Heights, by a most competent and responsible woman: is a thoroughly experienced and economical kitchen servant; refers to her last place. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, of middle-age, as nurse and seamstress or housekeeper; is thoroughly competent and a person of religious principles; excellent references. Apply at No. 256 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, near Tillary-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has 10 years' reference from her last place; would go as children's nurse. Can be seen at No. 192 Grove-st., room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; understands hair dressing; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR, a situation in a private family, to go out by the day; can cut, baste and button-hole boys and ladies' under-clothes. Send note for Miss GARM, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG RESpectable American lady, as nursery governess, who understands the care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a respectable family. Can be seen for three days at the Stevens Hotel, or at No. 3 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; the best of city references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 225 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; is a first-class laundress; she can give the best of city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 7th-av., corner of 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to wash and iron; no objections to go in the country, nor a genteel boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a small family; would assist with the washing, and is an excellent baker; good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, by calling at No. 94 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 61 East 22d-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl with good references, in city or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; as any not so much looked for as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; no objection to help in washing; understands French, English and American cooking in all their branches, has best references. Call at No 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, and would do plain sewing; unexceptionable city reference given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or would mind children; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 130 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable widow woman, whose baby is six weeks old; the best of city reference. Call at or address No. 17 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as seamstress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has city reference. Call at No. 5 Rector-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY of respectability, as housekeeper and companion, or would give instruction in English and music. Address, for two days, M. S., No. 58 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, to take the entire charge of the dining-room in a private boarding house, by a young woman. Apply at No. 102 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a respectable young German woman, in the above capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 Bleecker-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL ABOUT 15 years of age, in a private family, to assist in care of children, or to do light waiting. Can be seen, for two days, by calling at No. 91 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork, fine washing or waiting, or taking care of children, or any kind of housework. Call at No. 75 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, with five years' reference; knows all kinds of fine lace washing, French fluting and crimping; takes modest wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress; is a Protestant; good city reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a few doors from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 259 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good meat and pastry cook; is willing to do washing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as thorough waitress or regular chambermaid; would wait on a lady or mind children; no objection to a boarding-house; wages $5. Call at No. 192 East.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a Protestant girl with good city reference. Apply at No. 260 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing; the best of reference. Call at No. 82 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY GIRL, WILLING AND obliging, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; a good washer and ironer; or as general servant; good reference given; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; is willing to do fine plain washing; good city reference. Call at No. 141 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl a situation as child's nurse, has a good education, is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHwoman a situation as housekeeper, or attend an invalid lady. Address Mrs HARKNESS, Brooklyn Postoffice

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children. Please call at No. 394 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 39 West 28th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-Houses and hotels, can be supplied with good servants, from all nations. Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; is a good careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; is of a willing and obliging disposition, can produce good city references from last employer. Address F. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; understands his business; refers to his present employer. Address T. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his man as coachman; he will be found competent and trustworthy; can be seen at his present employer's until suited. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 or 4 and 6 o'clock, at No. 14 West 23d-st., or address a note to D. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in a private family; is perfectly acquainted with the business, also with the city. Address JOHN BURNS, No. 11 West Washington-place, the residence of his present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHly competent man; thirteen years' experience with horses, etc; will give the best reference from last employer as to capability and character. Address J. M. B., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND A good driver, if required, by a young single man; is fully conversant with the management of horses and harness; is willing and obliging, and has respectable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, thoroughly competent, and can be highly recommended by his present employer, Geo. W. Hatch, Esq., No. 111 Broadway. Address COACHMAN, care of Mr. Halliday, No. 72 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's farm, by an experienced German, or as conductor, or collector, or porter. Best references. Apply corner of Broadway and 37th-st., milk depot, after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE (Scotch); the man as gardener, and wife as cook and laundress; thoroughly understand their business; respectable references. Call for, or address for a week, GARDENER, Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a sober, honest young man; perfectly understands his business; has good city reference. Call at R. CAMPBELL'S, harness maker, No. 50 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant man as waiter; understands his business and has good city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who understands his business; has best city and country reference; no objection to city or country. Address H. Y., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands baking, to assist in washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 45 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK. NO Irish need apply. Best of reference required and personal interview with last employer. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at office of BEN. HOLLADAY, No. 58 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must understand plain cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 157 Allen-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, with references, Box No. 5,534 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; AN EXPERIENCED man with first-rate references. Address, stating name, from what country, if single or married, and references, Box No. 4,655, Post-office.

AT NEW-YORK MERCANTILE AGENCY, Wanted, book-keeper, dry goods and grocer salesmen; other situations open; respectable men can find employment by calling. Office Marble Building, No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 6.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIenced man—good and ready penman—is wanted in a domestic goods commission house. Address with references, M., Box No. 4616, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY PERson to take a baby to wet nurse to her own residence. Call at No. 138 East 86th st., first floor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTability, wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Carte de visite exchanged. All communications kept sacredly confidential. Address "CONFIDENTIAL," Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE.—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken, at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 324 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

NEW STYLE OF COMBS FOR SALE.—Brushes refurnished; broken combs, opera and eyeglasses, parasols, fans and jewelry repaired at "Combs store," No. 347 Broadway, and 177 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

STOVES AND A DESK TO BE SOLD cheap. Three first-class house or office stoves almost as good as new. Call and examine at Hart ett's Sewing Machine and Needle Depot, No. 442 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM—"PRAYer for Peace," "Where God and the Angels Are," "Onward and Upward," "Meet, Oh Meet Me in Heaven," "We will Keep a Bright Lookout," "Come, Sign the Pledge," "Happy Festal Eve," "The Nation's Prayer," "The Union must Stand," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Sister Little Children to Come unto Me," "Happy Little Ones Are We," "God Save Our Nation," "We'll Love on our Sunday School," "There is a Land of Love," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Land in Sight," "Be in Time," &c., &c. 3 cents each; 30 cents per dozen, mailed free. 10,000 sheets music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five (165), each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this establishment school boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Two vacancies are open; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152, or come and see.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 550 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 562 Broadway. No. 50 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERNET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 441 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 120 West 4th-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—The Bushbody.

WINTER GARDEN—Comedy of Errors.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 536 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

IRVING HALL—Fair.

HOPE CHAPEL—Bohemian Glass-Blowers.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No official intelligence from the field has been received since the dispatch from Secretary Stanton, dated Saturday, the 22d. Gen. Sheridan announces that he pursued the flying rebels nearly to Mt. Jackson, and that the evidences of an entire rout were complete on every hand. The rebels took twenty-four pieces of artillery from us early in the morning, but Sheridan not only retook them, but added twenty-four more to them, and they are now at his headquarters. The Valley is strewn with arms and equipments thrown away by the enemy, and not less than three hundred wagons have been captured or destroyed.

Gen. Butler has carried his point in respect to the use of colored Union prisoners of war in the rebel trenches. Gen. Butler, it will be remembered, put an equal number of rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch Gap Canal. On Friday Gen. Lee officially notified Gen. Butler that these negro soldiers had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond to be treated properly as prisoners of war. Gen. Butler at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further labor upon the canal. The oath of allegiance was then offered to them, when one-fourth of their number took it.

Twelve of the St. Alban's raiders, including the leader, have been arrested in Canada. The leader claims to be a Confederate officer, and claims that the neutrality of British soil was violated by his capture.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a rise in the Gold Room on Saturday to 213¼ ₱ cent. The Stock Market was unusually dull. The market steady for Money at 7 ₱ cent., at call. Treasury Certificates, bearing 6 ₱ per cent., 94¼@95 ₱ cent., which terms afford money lenders, other than on call, about 11 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

There will be a grand mass meeting of the German Unionists this evening at Cooper Institute. Eminent speakers will be in attendance. Our loyal German citizens are determined to exhibit their strength to-night, and it is expected that the meeting will be one of the largest held at the Institute.

A meeting of the Veteran Union Club will take place this evening, at their headquarters No. 710 Broadway. Officers and soldiers are particularly invited to attend.

Mr. Carpenter's picture of the President signing the Proclamation of Emancipation, will remain on exhibition till the 31st inst., after which it will be removed to Boston.

A report comes by way of New-Orleans, that Cortinas has surrendered to the Imperialists, and accepted a Brigadier-General's commission in the army of Maximilian.

The Postmaster-General, in an order dated the 22d inst., has directed the Postmasters of this State to use the utmost diligence in delivering the envelopes containing soldiers' ballots to the persons addressed. The Postmasters are further required to notify persons to whom such packages may come, and who fail to take them out the day after receipt.

An immense gathering of Union men was drawn to the Cooper Institute Saturday evening, by the announcement that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, would speak on the great issues of the day. The Governor made an eloquent and forcible address, which drew forth the frequent applause of the audience. Vice-President Hamlin and Ex-Gov. Wright also addressed the meeting.

Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second Police Precinct, while attempting to arrest a deserter last evening, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was attacked by a gang of rowdies, brutally beaten, and afterward stabbed in the cheek. His wounds are considered dangerous. During the affray he drew his revolver and fired two or three shots. One of the balls took effect in the abdomen of a girl, aged 15 years, named Jane Beirne. The wound will doubtless prove fatal. The deserter made his escape.

The British American Confederation.—We published yesterday very full reports from our own correspondent, respecting the progress of the Federation scheme. It seems to us that the whole project, if it can be got into a workable shape, will be of an exceedingly Conservative, if not Tory, character. A Governor-General or Viceroy, nominated by the Crown; four Lieutenant-Governors for the two Canadas, Acadia and Newfoundland, nominated by the Viceroy; a general Parliament, with 200 elected members in the lower branch, *sitting five years*, and 76 nominated or Crown members in the Upper House, retaining their seats for life, a system of ministerial responsibility similar to that of the mother country. Such are the leading features of the proposed Colonial Union. We have before pointed out in these columns that a fixed number of "Lords" in the second branch of the Legislature cannot possibly work without bringing the two Houses, sooner or later, into collision. The rate at which changes could be introduced in such a House, as it is proposed to make this legislative council, would probably not exceed two members a year. Vacancies by death, on the average, would probably be represented by this number. And that would be all the safety-valve the Constitution would furnish. Upper Canada, we see, is to be well represented in the Lower House of the Federal Legislature, so that she will have no longer reason to complain that one-third of the people have practically had no representation in the Provincial Parliament.

The War and the Christianity of the Land.

It is a most significant thing that the religious and moral element of the nation is precisely the element which is strongest for war. The fact is indisputable. It is not only manifest to every man within his own sphere of observation, but it has its official proof in the emphatic resolutions, approving the war, which have been adopted by nearly every great ecclesiastical organization, with entire, or almost entire, unanimity. It found an irrepressible utterance in the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the other day, in Worcester, the largest religious association in America, when this fact being announced that out of more than one thousand missionaries abroad there was not one who was not sustaining the cause of national unity and human freedom, with sympathy and prayer, the great gathering of four thousand clergymen and laymen from all parts of the North, united to a man in a regular vote that the Government must be sustained and the rebellion crushed. There are about one hundred and fifty religious newspapers in the loyal States. Nine out of ten of them are outspoken for Lincoln. There are about twenty-five thousand clergymen in the loyal States; of this number there are probably not five hundred who are not for the reelection of our President. Of course, an absolute unanimity, with human nature as it is, must be impossible. There are some minds so curiously made up that even the grace of God cannot prevent their sticking, limpet-like, to the past. There were Tory clergymen in the revolution—and godly men too. There were bishops in England who clung to the slave-trade to the last, and who, on the episcopal bench in Parliament, voted against Wilberforce's resolution, that the slave trade was "inconsistent with justice, humanity and sound policy." There are ministers of the gospel, and even doctors of divinity, here in the North, who worship slavery even after it is dead, as the priests of of Isis did their sacred crocodile. Such exceptions are always sure to exist, but the anomaly is rather mental than moral. It has little moral consequence. The fact still stands, that the whole force of the religious and moral sentiment of the country is on the side of the Baltimore platform, and against that of Chicago.

This is a tremendous power. What ever the combinations or the wiles of politicians, it is the sober thoughtfulness of the religious element that, more than any other, gives public opinion its final direction. Politicians may overbear it for a time. They did so in 1854, when, against the protest of thirty-five hundred New-England clergymen, and of one hundred and fifty of the most prominent of the clergymen of this city, they repealed the Missouri Compromise. The remonstrance was that the act not only opened the door to an unrighteous extension of slavery, but that it would "produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agitation and perilous dissension." The majority in Congress turned a deaf ear. They repealed the compromise at the bidding of the slave power, and the result was a train of consequences that led straight to this bloodiest rebellion the world ever saw. Unfit as it is for preachers of the gospel to mingle in the ordinary political broils of the day, yet when vital principles are involved, when the life of the country is at stake—in these great junctures, when passion and prejudice should be hushed and calm discretion rule the hour, it is every way meet that Christian ministers who are isolated from the political arena, whose calling it is to study those great principles which are the only true elements of national, as well as individual safety and prosperity, should speak, and boldly too. They have spoken most nobly for the Union, and have everywhere found a response in the Christian sentiment of the people.

How are we to account for this extraordinary accord in the support of this war by men who preach a religion of peace? If President Lincoln has, as his opponents say, kept the country in this sea of blood without necessity or reason, how should it happen that the very class of the community which is trained to have the greatest abhorrence of blood, should be the very class that most unitedly sustain him? Has some sudden blindness seized them, that they can no longer distinguish between good and evil? Are their hearts turned to murder, that they should cling to the dripping sword, rather than accept the olive branch? The religion of this land is no such mockery. It sustains this war, because it has always been accustomed to estimate law as the vital force without which no Government, either human or divine, can exist, and because it well understands that force alone can save law when law is defied. It discerns that there is no such thing as compounding with rebellion without sacrificing law, and that all the peace that could be gained by any of the Niagara-Chicago devices would only be a delusion and a snare. It yearns for peace with an intensity nowhere exceeded; but only for that true and solid peace which a vindicated Constitution alone can give. Moreover, it has the heart to abhor slavery as it deserves. It finds a joy in the prospect of the absolute and final destruction of slavery, and has been drawn with all the greater confidence to Mr. Lincoln, because he has not spared that accursed source of all our woes. Every moral consideration is on the side of the war; and it is this which imparts an irresistible strength to the war party. The loyal sentiment of the land has much to do with this persistent fighting of rebellion to the death, but the loyal conscience of the land more yet.

The Cavalry and Our Recent Victory.

The very suggestive letter we quoted on Friday from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th, fully justifies all we have said of the respective merits of the rebel cavalry and our own. The truth evidently is that the rebel horsemen have become a band of roving thieves and guerrillas, have lost discipline and organization, and are no sort of match for the splendid body of hardy, disciplined and well-armed cavalry which Torbert and Custar command. In the battle of Wednesday last they did not even bring any cavalry into action, though they might have proved of very great service to them. They were, doubtless, so used up by the drubbing administered to them a fortnight before, as to be incapable of making an appearance. On the other hand, the triumph of our arms, which was really achieved by one man's genius and resolution, was greatly aided by decisive charges in flank by the splendid cavalry which Sheridan commands; and after the decision of the battle our horse pursued the enemy with great energy. The rebels have nothing, as the *Examiner* admits, which can now stand against them.

We have been patiently disciplining and mounting a most formidable arm of cavalry, while the rebels have let theirs become nearly useless. We shall see now, as we have not seen in this war, the power of horse in deciding a battle. We shall observe the contrast between the effects of license and of discipline.

Gen. Sheridan is essentially a cavalry General. He has all the dash and brilliancy of such an officer. He can use this mobile and trenchant instrument as no one of our officers has shown himself able to do. He has it, too, in such a condition of effectiveness as no General of the National Army has before enjoyed.

These victories of the Valley, as the English journals have justly observed, are the first in the war which have been followed up; and this is entirely owing to the effectiveness of this movable branch of the service. We never had cavalry before which could be trusted to pursue. Perhaps we never before had a first-class cavalry General.

How far this brilliant victory at Cedar Creek will affect the immediate campaign is not now clear. It would seem, if Lee has detached any considerable body of men, under Longstreet, for this movement to aid Early, whose organization has been thus summarily broken to pieces, his army must be so weakened as to give Grant a great advantage in his movements to the left, and that the result of the wild fight in the Shenandoah may be the occupation of the Southside Railroad. We do not believe the exigencies of our campaign will permit any very extended movement on the part of our army along the Shenandoah Valley.

But we do expect now some superb dashes of cavalry on all the communications of Richmond, and even on Lynchburgh itself, with immense destruction of rebel supplies. And we are delivered from all anxiety about the Upper Potomac in case Gen. Grant should recall any of Sheridan's corps to the work about Richmond.

If they be taken together Gen. Sheridan's recent victories are the most brilliant of the war. He is the young Murat of our history, perhaps even with more power of moving masses than that famous officer possessed. In looking forward to the splendid career before him, we will only express the hope, that for the sake of a reputation which will be the treasure of his countrymen, his words may be as modest as his deeds are brave, and that his bulletins, like those of a true soldier, shall always *understate*, rather than overstate his truly brilliant successes.

Richmond and the Food Question.

It is important that we should analyze with great care the evidence of Southern journals touching the question of supplies. They have frequently good reason for seeking to deceive the outside world on this point, beyond all others. In a singular article, however, which we reproduce to-day from the Richmond *Sentinel*, we find a series of admissions which go far to prove that there is, at this moment, something approaching to actual famine in both Richmond and Petersburgh. The journalist endeavors to condemn, with as much earnestness as he can command, the absolute military law which requires that the provision markets shall be under military control; that the army must be fed *first*, and the people *second*. He puts the point with logical impressiveness, as well as with pathetic earnestness, when he says: "It is contended that the army must be *first* fed; but yet it is evident that *all* must be fed." Nothing, surely, can be clearer than this—if there is to be any but a military population left in Richmond and Petersburgh, "*all must be fed.*" It seems, however, by the rebel reasoning, that the effect of giving the military this right of preëmption over the populace is, that only the rich portion of the latter get anything like a regular supply. And this they get solely by setting the military law at defiance. "Men must eat," observes this practical philosopher. Hence, if private consumers cannot get a wagon for transportation purposes, they will find a mule-cart. If they are forbidden the railroads, "the wits of the ingenious are thereby but quickened for evading the prohibition, *and it is evaded.*" Moreover, he takes heart of grace, to tell the Military authorities that, after all they have done to cheat the common people of their grub, and "after all they can do, the agents of the Government cannot avoid *dividing the food of the country with the non-producers.*"

Meanwhile, in spite of these and other protests, it would seem that the Confederate military agents have things very much their own way; for, it appears that about four hundred dollars is the price of a barrel of flour, and that other things are in proportion. "Hedged up," says the *Sentinel*, "and cut off as Richmond is—cribbed, cabined and confined, money can buy but little here. Flour and corn are harder to be obtained here in adequate quantities than in many Alpine towers, where the only approach is by a mule-path."

We presume that although this confession tallies neither with the reports of the rebel correspondents of the British press, nor with the reports of rebel organs published in New-York, it contains more essential truth than they do. The Richmond rebel, it is easy to see writes under a stern sense of the approach of absolute want. His compeers, writing from beyond the limits of the Confederacy, are the subjects of no such terrible inspiration. They may with safety aver that Richmond and its surroundings realize the richness and abundance of an Egyptian Goshen; but the Richmond editor cannot hide his contortions sufficient for this, and thereupon we should suppose his statements to be in the main trustworthy.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

Gov. Morton had a splendid reception from as many of the Union citizens of New-York as could get into Cooper Institute on Saturday evening last. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the Governor was received with the utmost enthusiasm. His speech, which was stenographicaly reported in our issue of yesterday morning, was worthy of his reputation—clear, strong, and argumentative. It was an admirable presentation of the whole subject at issue in the Presidential canvass. Its exposition of the Chicago platform, and its exposition of the essential treason which lurks under the proposition for a cessation of hostilities, were especially cogent and convincing.

Gov. Morton has a fine presence, a strong, clear voice, and a manner of speaking indicative of great earnestness and sincerity. His style of political discussion is argumentative, and admirably calculated to influence the judgments and action of honest and right-minded men. He speaks at Newark to-night, after which he will traverse the interior of this State, and return through Pennsylvania to his own State. He regards the work of the whole campaign as substantially over in Indiana, and, of course, has no doubt as to the result in November.

German Emigration to America.

For many years the Governments of the German States have looked with apprehension on the steadily increasing exodus of their laboring classes to America. They have long foreseen that a movement which, at first was felt as a relief to an over-populated country, would eventually become an exhausting drain upon their military resources. Yet they were powerless to check the movement. Summary laws against emigration would have provoked revolution at once; and in spite of numberless restrictions and vexatious regulations, designed to throw obstructions in the way of the emigrant, and to make leaving the country as difficult as possible, the stream of emigration grew in volume from year to year. In vain the Government employed newspapers and book-makers to depict the horrors of American society, and the dreadful fate that awaited the too-confiding wanderer who trusted his life among the wilds, the beasts and savages of the Western world. Some of these attempts were exquisitely ludicrous; and had they been credited, no German who valued his life a penny would ever have ventured to set foot in such a land of horrors as America was represented to be.

But the strong common sense of the German peasantry, aided not only by misery at home, but by letters and remittances from this country, was proof against these attempts on the part of their Governments to retain them on their native soil. From every kingdom, duchy and principality, from every German province of the Austrian Empire, swarms of emigrants crowded from year to year toward the great seaports, where they embarked for the land of promise in the West. The disastrous termination of the revolutionary movements of 1848, followed by the rigorous oppressive measures of the several governments, had given an impetus to emigration which nothing short of absolute prohibition could put a stop to; and this was a measure which even Prussia shrank from adopting.

When the Southern rebellion broke out, it was hoped, by the German Governments, that the prospect of being obliged to serve in the Union armies would keep their subjects at home; and several journals ventured to express the conviction that a few months would witness not only a cessation of emigration, but the return of large numbers who had already settled in America. These hopes were doomed to disappointment. To the surprise of all Europe, the German peasantry continued to leave their quiet and peaceful homes for a land where civil war was raging on a scale hitherto unknown in the annals of man. Many of the remote interior towns, which had scarcely felt the influence of the New World before, began to send forth their stalwart sons and buxom daughters to seek their fortunes in America. The drain upon the population has never been so great as at the present time. As an example of this, it has been stated that in an interior district, when the contingent of recruits was recently called out, the military authorities were dismayed to find that out of thirteen hundred of the male population, of the proper age for service, not more than ninety-six, on examination, were fit for military duty.

The correspondent of an English paper, in noticing these remarkable developments, says that the German Governments are at their wits' end to find a remedy for the rapid depopulation of their States, and that, in the absence of immediate relief, they please themselves with the idea that in time they will be able to apply to the United States the principle of nationality, which has worked so admirably for them in their quarrel with Denmark. They profess to regard their emigrating subjects as German colonists, who, at no very distant period, will invoke the aid of the Home Governments for protection against Yankee tyranny; thus giving to Germany a controlling influence in the New World. Why not? An Austrian Prince occupies the Imperial throne of Mexico, and Germany has plenty other royal scions who could be spared, at no great sacrifice, to take charge of the fragments into which they hope the United States will fall.

It is rumored, however, that the prospects of a practical application of the principle of nationality to this country being somewhat too uncertain even for German hopes to hang on, the authorities in "Fatherland" are about to institute new and more vigorous measures to prevent the further depletion of their territories by emigration. What these measures will be is not yet apparent; but it may be safely predicted that they will prove no more effective than those of former years.

The Controlling Issue.

The Copperhead managers have labored more or less from the beginning to keep the real issue of peace or war with the rebels in the background, and to engross the public mind with bugbears of their own creation, or with personal defamation of President Lincoln, or with questions of no vital account one way or the other. It is curious to observe how difficult they find the work. If they start a bugbear like that of "miscegenation," for instance, it subjects them to such derision that they are quickly glad enough to get clear of it. If they concoct a calumny against Mr. Lincoln, like that of his demanding his salary in gold, it is exposed, and they only get contempt for it. If they try to take issue on any of the incidentals of the war, as, for instance, bad management in the field, or the enlisting of colored soldiers, or the system of conscription, or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, or the making of paper money legal tender, they get no substantial benefit from any of them. They soon tire of each as bootless, and then desperately fill its place with a new one.

It is evident that they themselves have been getting conscious of the futility of all such shifts. In fact, at the Chicago Convention they were pretty much prepared to drop them altogether, and to fight the Presidential campaign fairly through on the main issue. The convention unanimously adopted a platform which was a positive and distinct committal to "a cessation of hostilities," another name for peace outright. Had it not been for the subsequent capture of Atlanta, and the successes in Virginia, beyond all doubt this canvass for McClellan would have been conducted openly and directly on the actual dividing line between the two parties. McClellan himself, in his letter of acceptance, had to yield to the force of these events, and to do his best to cover up the real issue. But that was six weeks ago. During October thus far, or until the brilliant affair of Wednesday last in the Shenandoah Valley, the Union armies had gained no striking successes, and consequently the Copperhead organs have been again beginning to show themselves undisguisedly for the peace policy. This was particularly obvious in their praises of the Stephens letter. Though that production was charged to the full with the rankest disunion spirit—though it set forth doctrines which would not only destroy the old Union, but would make all future Union, in any just sense of the word, impossible—yet it was hailed by these Copperheads.

The people have come to understand thoroughly that this election is to be decided on no other question than whether the war against rebellion is to be continued. The last doubt of it has been dispelled by the thorough discussions of the canvass. The supporters of McClellan may as well recognize the fact, and meet the decisive issue without further reserve. The time has passed for gaining anything by evading it. Let them meet it squarely, so that at least it shall be said of them that they fell like men.

Natural Coincidences of Opinion.—The Richmond *Sentinel* expresses the utmost satisfaction that the "home vote" in Pennsylvania has "gone for the Democrate by some thousands." It likewise rejoices that this political victory cannot be reversed by the soldiers' vote, since the election commissioners found it impossible to communicate with more than a section of the army. This Richmond rebel has penetration enough to see that an anti-administration vote in the loyal States has within it the essential elements of a Confederate victory. He has sense enough to see, also, that the Union soldiers, where they have the opportunity of voting, will not give their support to a party which declares the war a failure. It is of the greatest consequence, indeed, to Jeff. Davis and his cause, that no army vote whatever shall be taken. And hence the importance which the rebel organ attaches to the assumed fact that Mosby's guerrillas prevented the vote of Sheridan's force from being recorded, thereby—as it fancies—preserving Pennsylvania to the rebel allies.

It becomes the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to observe that Jeff. Davis and his minions gather up new hope from every one of these returns which show a gain for the Chicago Democracy. There is no evading this fact. It is as well established as that there is actual rebellion in the land. "The McClellan men," the *Sentinel* loudly shouts, "will not give up the campaign on account of this preliminary battle." Certainly not. Why should they give it up, when such good cheer comes to them from Richmond? If they are not inspired to new efforts by the brave commendation they receive from Davis' oracles, we know not what will inspire them. It is a common cause, and mutual cooperation is demanded.

Purpose of the Vermont Raid.—The Montreal *Witness*, an able and intelligent friend of free government on both sides of the line, in speaking of the rebel raid into Vermont, remarks that it is the aim of the rebels operating in Canada, to involve Canada, and through her Great Britain, in a war on behalf of their Southern friends. We have no doubt that this statement is made with a knowledge of the facts, and we have no doubt of its truth. Jeff. Davis said in one of his late Georgia speeches that there was now no prospect of foreign intervention in behalf of the South; and as things have lately stood, that is perfectly correct. Nevertheless, if he could succeed in producing such embroilments as that of last week along our Northern border, there is no telling what would speedily be the result.

The leader of the St. Alban's bandits, a fellow named Young, has published in the Canada papers a letter under his own signature, in which he claims to be a "commissioned officer of the Provisional army of the Confederate States," and evidently wishes to make it understood that he was commissioned for the special work to which we are alluding. The ruffian actually talks with an air of injured innocence, and in reference to the pursuit of his gang across the lines by the citizens of Vermont, whom he had assailed, has the insolence to say: "Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression."

The likelihood is, however, that these rebel emissaries will altogether fail in their effort to involve us in a foreign war at this moment. The Canadian authorities have thus far done their duty, both to the satisfaction of the authorities and people of Vermont, and to the authorities and people of the United States generally.

Interesting and Entertaining from Mexico.—There is a fine dash of variety to-day again in the news we get from Mexico. Sometimes, no doubt, there is a slight sacrifice of what may be called strict accuracy to picturesqueness of effect. But the variety is there. A few weeks ago Gen. Cortinas, commanding the Republican forces on the Rio Grande, was in Texas, had captured Brownsville, raised the American flag on the ramparts, and promised well to lend a stout hand to us in closing up the rebellion in this country. He didn't do any of these things, as it afterward turned out, although he may have intended to do them all. Now, to-day comes a report of Cortinas, which may be equally one of anticipation. We are told by way of New-Orleans that Cortinas has surrendered to the French, and become a Brigadier-General in Maximilian's army. We should have expected that a Major-Generalship would have rewarded such service.

A Hard Case.—Our correspondence from Missouri, published yesterday, mentioned that Gen. Sterling Price, who is now raging and ravaging through Southern Missouri, killing Union citizens, burning towns, and playing havoc generally, takes a great interest in the forthcoming elections, and has made public speeches in his travels through Missouri, in which he alluded to the necessity of the people helping themselves by carrying the election for McClellan.

We appreciate the great difficulty which the old General finds in stumping his beloved Missouri for his favorite candidate. In order to succeed, in order to secure for himself the privilege of electioneering and of free speech in a State where, but a few years ago, he ruled paramount as a politician, he has had to bring with him a bodyguard of fifteen thousand men—has had to make a long journey from Southern Arkansas, and has had to make several stiff fights. It is too bad that Rosecrans should be trying to interfere with his efforts in the politico-military line. The President ought to give McClellan command of the Department of Missouri, to operate against old Price.

The Votes of Soldiers.—In order to insure to New-York soldiers the right of voting by proxy at the coming election, the Postmaster-General has issued an order directing the Postmasters generally throughout the State to see that the envelopes containing the ballots are delivered with the utmost dispatch. If these are not taken out of the office on the day of receipt, the Postmaster is ordered to find out the person to whom they are addressed, so that he may call for them without delay.

Negro Soldiers as Prisoners of War.—Gen. Butler's latest application of the law of retaliation has been followed by practical and satisfactory results. Gen. Lee had a number of negro troops, that had fallen into his hands as prisoners of war, put to work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer. Gen. Butler made his Provost-Marshal take evidence as to the facts, and on finding them proven, he at once ordered a number of rebel soldiers to be put to work on the Dutch Gap Canal, within range of the rebel fire. The expedient worked like a charm. Lee has released the negroes from the trenches at Fort Gilmer, Butler has released the rebels at Dutch Gap. We presume the dignity of the Confederacy is sustained.

Meeting in Orange County.

Correspondent of the New-York Times.

Goshen, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A very large Union meeting of the people of Orange county was held at this place to-day. Not less than five thousand persons were present. Judge Gridley presided, and speeches were made by Henry J. Raymond of New-York, Burtis G. Noble, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, and Waldo Hutchings, of New-York. The first named speaker reviewed somewhat in detail the speech made by Gov. Seymour on the same spot day before yesterday, and Mr. Noble kept the audience in a roar of laughter by his wit and humor. The meeting was decidedly larger than the Democratic gathering held on Thursday for which preparations had been made by the whole of the present month. Orange County is thoroughly aroused, and there is an excellent prospect of electing Mr. Murray, the Union candidate for Congress, against Mr. Winfield the present member.

THE STATE RIGHTS DOCTRINE.

Comments on the Letter of A. H. Stephens.

LETTER OF MAJOR-GEN. HITCHCOCK.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a statement in the recently published letter of Mr. STEPHENS, which needs contradiction, and yet I meet with no contradiction of it in the various comments upon that letter which have fallen under my eye, although the statement touches a point of vital character in the history of our country.

Mr. STEPHENS, as the Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States of the South, may feel bound to assert what he does in his letter, on the point to which I refer; but how he can protect himself from the accusation of having made a willful misstatement—except on the plea of downright ignorance—it is difficult to perceive; and ignorance, in his position, is not be supposed on the point referred to.

Mr. STEPHENS, in defence of the State Rights doctrine, so-called, asserts not only the original independence of the States, as a doctrine recognized in the Confederation under which the independence of the country was achieved, as established in the treaty of 1783, but he asserts, in addition, that the same doctrine was recognized in the formation of the present Constitution of the United States.

It is with regard to this latter assertion that the statement of Mr. STEPHENS needs correction. This is an old question, as I am well aware, and nothing new can be said about it; but something true can be asserted of it, in direct contradiction of the statement of Mr. STEPHENS.

In the first place, the original Colonies were in no sense free as independent States under the English Government; but when they threw off their dependence upon England, and the Confederation was formed, the original Colonies may be said to have asserted some of the elements of what is now claimed as the State Rights doctrine, though by no means to the extent subsequently claimed. But now comes the important consideration, that the present Constitution of the United States grew out of the fact, practically demonstrated, that in the Confederation the Colonies had set forth certain prerogatives or privileges, the exercise of which tended directly to the destruction of the Confederation. It was precisely because the Confederate system implied, or was based upon, if you please, too much State independence, that the whole country became aware of the necessity of establishing a constitutional Government, the direct effect of which was to correct the evils inherent in the confederate system; and, perhaps, no man in the United States is better acquainted with this fact than Mr. STEPHENS himself, though, situated as he now is, he finds it expedient to deny it.

There ought to be nothing better known in our country than the facts and the principles they involve, just set forth in the brief statement above. If any proof were wanted to show the wisdom of our fathers in repudiating the Confederate system, it may be seen in the monstrous fruits now exhibited in this country in the war of the rebellion, which is professedly based on what is called a State Rights doctrine—the right of secession—by which the people of one or more States, having solemnly entered into a compact, contract, agreement, or whatever it may be called, claim the right, on their own motion, to abrogate their own deliberately-assumed obligation.

The absurdity of this claim, most assuredly was never more clearly made visible than in the inaugural address of our Chief Magistrate, who, in view of the State Rights doctrine, asks the pertinent question, which answers itself: *How can a Union be formed upon disunion principles?* It remains for the present generation to give to posterity the final proof that our fathers were indeed wise in substituting a National Union in place of that rope of sand, a confederate system, which the southern portion of the country is disposed to reestablish, but which, if it could be done, would necessarily destroy the Republic, by plunging it into anarchy and endless civil war.

As between the two parties in the North, one of which is practically working for the South, and the other for the maintenance of the Union, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing the most earnest hope I am capable of forming, that the people of the country will adhere to the present Chief Magistrate, as the representative of all the good to be looked for in a government of this country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. E. A. HITCHCOCK.

Amusements.

A singularly effective performance of DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Poliuto" was given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. The work has always been a favorite with our public, and at one time (when Mmme. CORTESI was here,) excited a genuine furore. It deserves the same fate now, for the singers are as good as they ever were, and so far as the prima donna is concerned, Signora ZUCCHI will certainly compare favorably with any of her predecessors. The earnestness and intelligent freedom of her rendering of the difficult rôle of *Paulina* are in fact perfect. The enthusiasm of the audience was absolute, and manifested itself in tumultuous and almost frenzied outbursts of applause. The extraordinary vigor of the representation has become a matter of town talk, and had it taken place in any European opera house, there cannot be a doubt that "Il Poliuto" would again renew its early triumphs. There are few works in the repertoire whose salliencies in the way of melody are more grateful. The plot, too, is simple and affecting, lending itself readily to situations of great emotional interest, and to scenes where a brilliant display of numbers and costumes is not superfluous. Long before the opera found its way to our stage, the choruses were known to our musical societies, and thoroughly appreciated. They are extremely interesting, and are superbly interpreted by Mr. MAETZEK'S forces. The entire performance, indeed, was all that could be desired. Signor MASSIMILIANI has never been heard to such decided advantage as in the *rôle* of *Poliuto*, and Signor BELLINI, although a little hoarse at the beginning of the evening, rapidly recovered himself and sang with his customary excellence. We look forward with much pleasure to the repetition of this opera to-morrow night.

FLOTOW'S "Martha" will be given this evening with Miss KELLOGG and Mlle. MORENSI, Signor LOTTI and Signor SCIARI, in the principal *rôles*.

An acceptable addition to our regular places of amusement was made on Monday night by Mr. Artemus Ward, a lecturer and writer of comic repute, who convulsed the town last year with a series of queer advisements anent a lecture which we did not have the good fortune to hear. Subsequently, Mr. WARD made a trip to California, and returned by the overland route, taking the Mormons on his way. The sketches and observations thus obtained are turned to pleasant use in his present entertainment. The former have been enlarged into a score of panoramic views, and the latter into an explanatory lecture. Mr. WARD'S establishment is at Dodworth's Saloon. It has been fitted up tastefully, and at a considerable expenditure of time and money; and, as we have before remarked, furnishes a pleasant addition to our places of amusement. The manner of the lecturer is better, perhaps, than the matter of his lecture, but both are thoroughly droll, and an hour of incessant laughter will undoubtedly reward the visitor who drops in at No. 806 Broadway. Mr. WARD is possessed of an admirable gravity. The cause of laughter in others he does not laugh himself, but awaits with diabolical deliberation the seeded opportunity for riveting his jokes. He does so with surprising presence of mind, and is utterly indifferent to the convulsions which he occasions by the operation. There is an undercurrent of fact in the entertainment which will add to its popularity. Indeed, we heartily commend Artemus Ward to our readers. The panoramic pictures are well-painted specimens of this style of art. They have been executed by Messrs. HILLIARD and MAYNER.

There are several important changes in the theatrical announcements to-night. Mr. FOSTER'S season at Niblo's came to an end on Friday. On Saturday Mr. WHEATLEY repeated his performance of *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons." It gave abundant satisfaction to a large audience, but was not so successful with the critics. Somebody is to be pilled—probably Mr. WHEATLEY. For our own part, we were satisfied with an effort which, if conventional, was at least better than we have seen for many years. Mme. MEDORA SCHELLER was the *Pauline*, and played with much sweetness and propriety. The lady makes rapid progress, and bids fair to become a natural and charming actress. Mr. BURNETT (badly dressed) and Mr. BECKS supported Mr. WHEATLEY. All the other members of the cast were drawbacks to the gentleman. To-night, at this house, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL commences an engagement, playing, as heretofore, *Fanchon, the Cricket*, in the play of that name. At Wallack's Theatre the "Compact" will be given twice during the week, the other evenings being devoted to familiar and favorite works. To-night the comedy of the "Busy Body" will be revived at the Winter Garden. Mr. CLARKE plays for the last time in the "Comedy of Errors;" also, in "Paul Pry." The "School of Reform" is underlined for to-morrow night. At the Olympic Theatre, "Martin Chuzzlewit" will be continued for one week longer, after which a combination programme will be adopted, leading to the comedy of "Time Works Wonders," and two specialties called respectively "Dominique" and "Marguerite's Colors." Mr. HOLSTON, we are glad to hear, is able to resume his duties, and Miss NEWTON, an English actress of repute, will speedily make her *début*. At the Broadway Theatre there is no abatement in the enthusiasm which for the past eight weeks has attended the representations of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS. The pieces are still the "Victims" and the "People's Lawyer." At Barnum's Museum the principal attraction is the new play of "Paul's Return." In the afternoon, the "Prisoner of Spielberg."

At the Hippotheatron there will be a varied and excellent programme of equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic feats. The great Australian rider, Mr. MELVILLE, is now the principal star here. At HELLER'S Salle Diabolique the new mephistophelian mystery is attracting attention.

We notice with much pleasure that the Theatre Francais will open for the season on Saturday next. M. JUIGNET has made important additions to his company, and promises us—as the earliest novelty—GEORGE SAND'S present sensation, "Le Marquis de Villemer."

The Victoria Regia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to call the attention of all lovers of natural beauty, to the superb specimen of that wonderful tropical plant, the Victoria Regia, now exhibiting near the Central Park, corner of Eighth-avenue. It seems to me that every man, woman and child should make it a point to see it. It is said that no complete specimen, if any, of this magnificent production of the Amazon region has ever before been seen among us. The cultivator has spared no pains and expense in bringing it to perfection. Indeed, we may rank him almost as an artist, not only in the loving devotion he has shown in producing so rare a specimen of floral beauty, but in the highly tasteful *setting* he has given to this brilliant *Kohinoor* of flowers. In a large basin, whose rim is bordered with a luxuriant growth of climbing and hanging water plants, lie nearly twenty immense circular leaf-discs, whose edges, turned up in the manner of a dish or tea-tray, gleam with the richest veining of green and purple. One of these immense leaves is turned over on its face, showing the under side with its strangely beautiful anatomy of rich lake tints, and here and there you get glimpses of the huge rope-like and bristling stems, half emerging from the water. The buds partly appearing above the water have a strange fascination; cased in their rough prickly purple sheathings, they suggest some living sea creature asleep in its native element. And the flower—but we shall not describe its wonderful beauty. The public must go and judge for themselves, for nothing like it has ever been seen in our cold North. You are transported into fairyland and giant-land. It is like an inflorescence of all the richness and large bountiful growth of the tropics. It is the crowning beauty and wonder of the most southern South.

Let me conclude by saying that the conservatory in which it is to be seen, though small, is of itself worthy of much study for the tasteful and artistic style shown in the selection and arrangement of the various rare plants which adorn its interior.

AN ARTIST.

ASTORIA.—We are pleased to see that the Union men of Astoria are at work with a zeal which bespeaks success. Club meetings are held every evening. Public meetings, addressed by our best speakers, every Tuesday evening. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, our District-Attorney, speaks to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. We bespeak him a full house.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—JAMES MAGUIRE is the Democratic candidate for election to Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts.

—Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, is spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Third District of Massachusetts, now represented by Mr. RICE, (Union.)

—The Suffolk (L. I.) *Herald*, recently a McClellan paper, has abandoned the discussion of political topics.

—Hon. GEO. W. SUMMERS and Judge JACKSON head the Democratic electoral ticket of West Virginia.

—Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM (Union) delivered forty speeches during the late Ohio canvass.

—The Chicago *Tribune* states that ALEXANDER STAINE, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Illinois, recently said that "Five hundred thousand soldiers had gone to h—ll." It is not at all likely that Mr. STAINE will receive a majority of the soldiers' vote.

—Col. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, has at last taken the stump for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Col. SEYMOUR is a thorough Peace man.

—Gov. MORTON lately made application to the War Department for an extension of the furloughs of the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers until after the Presidential election.

—Eighteen Ministers of the Gospel were elected to the Legislature at the late election in Vermont.

—The loyal men of New-Jersey, temporarily residing in Washington, have formed a Union Association, which now numbers upward of one hundred and fifty members.

—The living Ex-Governors of Massachusetts will vote for President next month as noted below:

For Lincoln—Ex-Gov. LINCOLN, Ex-Gov. EVERETT, Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Ex-Gov. BANKS.

For McClellan—Ex-Gov. GARDNER.

—The following Democratic nominations for Congress have been made in Massachusetts:

Second District—JAMES M. MAGUIRE.

Seventh District—THEODORE H. SWEETSER.

Ninth District—NATHANIEL WOOD.

These districts are certain to give overwhelming Union majorities for years to come.

—Union nominations in Sullivan County:

Sheriff—ELIAS CHAMPLIN.

Member of Assembly—HENRY M. EDSELL.

Superintendent of Poor—CHARLES FOSTER.

Coroners—AMOS M. MONTGOMERY, ABRAM S. EICHENBRECH, LEROY M. WHEELER.

Sessions—GEORGE H. SMITH.

GOV. MORTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, will address mass meetings under auspices of National Union Executive Committee, at

Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 24.
Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Utica, Thursday, Oct. 27.
Watertown, Friday, Oct. 28.

Vice-President HAMLIN will speak at Cooper Institue with Gov. MORTON.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale. WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

President Petroleum Company.

We understand that the subscription list of this company is very near full, and but a few shares are yet to be had, the prospect being that none will be for sale after the 1st of November. We find, on looking over the Prospectus, that its list of subscribers is composed of some of our most influential citizens, and promises to be one of the greatest successes of the day.

We would advise all persons wishing to make investments to call on the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., where they can obtain pamphlets and all information necessary. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents table sealed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

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To Rent AND For Sale.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp! Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

The Wisconsin State Fair, just closed, awarded the first premium for the best sewing machine, for family and manufacturing purposes, to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. Never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—TURNER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, JAMES A. BENEDICT and S. EMMA, daughter of D. H. Turner, Esq.

DODD—IRWIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. A. Wood, of Geneva, N. Y., CHARLES E. DODD and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Andrew Irwin, all of this City. No cards.

FARNHAM—MORSE.—On Saturday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, BELA M. FARNHAM and Miss LOTTIE, eldest daughter of D. P. Morse, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SPOFFORD—WATSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Lurgan Church, by Rev. Thomas Hall Beeton, assisted by Rev. J. A. Bain, Rector of Donnelmey, JOSEPH D. SPOFFORD, Esq., New-York, and MARGARET, eldest daughter of Francis Watson, Esq., Lakeview Lurgan. No cards.

TAYLOR—THAYER.—At Boston, on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. E. E. Hale, JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE M. THAYER, of Boston.

VALENTINE—COFFIN.—At Union Vale, Dutchess Co., on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. A. D. Traver, of Poughkeepsie, CHARLES A. VALENTINE, of Amenia, and HARRIET M., daughter of Alex. H. Coffin.

DIED.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM H., youngest son of George H. and Mary S. Ball, aged 23 years, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 141 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COFFMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, Mrs. JANE COFFMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 194 Waverley-place, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

DORETUS.—In Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Oct. 22, JOSEPHINE TITUS, only daughter of George and Ann Eliza Doremus, and granddaughter of the late Conklin Titus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 100 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday, Oct. 21, BRIDGET, wife of Charles Fitzpatrick.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John Fitzpatrick, and son-in-law, John P. Duffy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Cornelia-st., to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 23, HANNAH, widow of Thomas Green, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 Strong-place. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

LAFARGE.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, JOHN A. LAFARGE, eldest son of the late John A. Lafarge.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 363 3d-av. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, NEHEMIAH MASON, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 296 Jay-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MALLABY.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, at Glen Cove, L. I., THOMAS MALLABY, Jr., son of Rev. Thomas Mallaby, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mineola Station to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York—Long Island Railroad, foot James-slip.

MANN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Oct. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM MANN, aged 47 years, a native of Warwickshire, England, during many years a resident of New-York.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, THOMAS B. NELSON, eldest son of the late Thomas S. Nelson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the late residence of the deceased, No 42 Remsen-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINS.—On Sunday, Oct. 23 of a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINS, wife of the late Nathan Robins, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ROSSIER.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, in the 26th year of his age, HENRY C. ROSSIER (RUSSEL).

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 130 Prince-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

YEAKS.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, MARCY, wife of William Yeaks, aged 60 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 257 West 17th-st., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains on Tuesday morning for interment.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, EDMUND M., eldest son of the late Edmund M. Young, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Oct 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without farther notice. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION
NOW READY.

From the Reader, well known as an English Literary paper of high character.

"Haunted Hearts" is a very winning * * * The diction is as pure as that of any English novel. There is a great charm in the character of Angie, the village belle, whose willful coquetry shades beautifully off into high and pure feeling under the influence of sorrow and repentance.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The entire novel is superior to anything the author has yet produced.

HAUNTED HEARTS
has been published in three different forms already in England.
New edition now ready at all the bookstores.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

MONDAY, THE 24TH,
will be published, a large edition of
THE TAILOR BOY.
It is a splendid story, elegantly illustrated and will undoubtedly have an enormous sale. Price, $1.
Every bookseller will have it.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publishers.

GET THE BEST.

J. C. BUTTRE'S series of large portraits on steel, tastefully illustrated with battle scenes, &c. President A. Lincoln, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Major-Gen. J. C. Fremont and Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, are ready. Others will be published soon. Price, $1 each—sent free by mail.
Address J. C. BUTTRE, Publisher, No. 48 Franklin-st., New-York.

SWEET FACES—PHYSIOGNOMY OR "SIGNS of Character"—Portrait of John Bull, and of an Insane Maniac—Facts about the Brain, with Illustrations—Portraits, Characters and Biography of McClellan, Fremont, Kennard, Allis, etc. Brains of Criminals, Work and Wages, Nativity of our Population, Grapes, for disease—How to eat them.

Our Social Relations, "Popping the Question"—English and German Wives, How to Train Children. "Led, not driven." Serpent Worship, "More Dignity than Devotion." A Future Life, Clerkships at Washington, in November Double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20c., or $2 a year. By Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hair-dressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color: will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office. Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair free.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SHAKER FLANNEL,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE!
A REAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of this Salve over all other healing remedies. It reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic; heals old sores, wounds, burns, scalds, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Only 25 cents a box. By mail 12 cents extra.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. ROWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
and by all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
The Bell Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS
Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

DEPOT FOR S. G. WELLING'S
DYSPEPSIA TABLETS,
No. 571 Broadway,
Up stairs.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal, and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
NEW STYLES,
Very large, two, three, four, five, six and seven dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 standard works half calf at half price. 10,000 magnificent photographic albums at our price. 100,000 books chemistry medicine, &c., at your price. 500,000 scrap prints, stereoscopic views, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT & BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information unrivaled; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE GERMAN UNIONISTS OF NEW-YORK.

A grand German Union Ratification Meeting will be held under the auspices of the CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE of the
GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of the City and County of New-York, on
MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of
Abraham Lincoln, for President of the United States,
Andrew Johnson, for Vice-President of United States,
Reuben E. Fenton, for Governor,
Thomas G. Alvord, for Lieutenant-Governor,
Abram J. Dittenhoefer, for Elector,
Andreas Willmann, for Supervisor,
Dr. Louis Naumann, for Coroner,
and all the other nominees on the State and County tickets. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Gov. EDWARD SALOMON, of Wisconsin,
Hon. F. HASSAUREUCK, of Ohio,
E. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Esq., and
Dr. FRED. SCHULTZ, of New-York.

All Union men, in favor of freedom against slavery, and against any compromise whatsoever with rebels, and for an energetic prosecution of the war, until the last vestige of this infamous rebellion is extirpated, are cordially invited to be present.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Abraham J. Dittenhoefer, M. C. Handschug, Dr. C. Kessman, Adolphus Lange, Gustavus Levy, E. F. Lueder, Henry Richard, Dr. Geo. Schwarzenberg, Geo. F. Steinbrenner.
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER, Chairman.
EDMUND EHMACK, Secretary.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

A meeting of Union Citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, to ratify the nomination of
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
for Congress, will be held on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1864,
at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 47th-st.
Addresses by
Gen. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas,
Lieut.-Col. Stewart L. Woodford,
Hon. Abram Wakeman,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. Chas. S. Spencer,
Rev. W. H. Boole,
Abram J. Dittenhoefer, Esq.,
And others.
Singing by the UNION GLEE CLUB.
GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, 19th Ward,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
W. E. FABOR, 12th Ward, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS "UNION WAR EAGLES."
"GENERAL COMMITTEE," BROADWAY AND 23D STREET.

The Special Committee of the above Committee have designated WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, for a GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION and demonstration of all the Union organizations of New-York and vicinity.

All Union Clubs, Loyal Leagues and Ward Associations are invited to send one delegate each to meet with the above Committee, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, 1864, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the above parades. By order,
E. C. LEE,
JOHN COOPER, Jr.,
SAMUEL COX,
H. G. CARTER,
H. C. PARKE,
} Committee of Arrangements.
E. C. LEE, Chairman, No. 184 3d-av.
JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander.

ANOTHER GUN FROM THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.
EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
FENTON AND ALVORD.

A public meeting of the above association will be held at "Headquarters," corner Broadway and 23d-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES, Rev. LUCIUS H. KING, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Capt. JOEL B. EBHARDT, WM. M. PEEBLES, Esq.

All Union citizens of the Eighteenth and adjoining Wards, are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies. A fine band of music will be in attendance.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
HENRY BEENY, } Vice
THOS. J. HALL, } Presidents.
WM. DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.
WM. E. OPDYKE, }
G. JOS. RUOS, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door during Wednesday. A few platform tickets at No. 121 Nassau-st.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION,
MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS'
NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type Founder.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.

The room of the Club, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be open on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 24 and 27. Documents will be ready for distribution, and the Executive Committee will be in attendance to enroll members.

Members of the Club are requested to be present, and young men generally are invited.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, President.
J. W. CROMWELL, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
HEADQUARTERS COR. BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held at the above headquarters on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The meeting will be addressed by
JOSEPH ROXIE, Esq.,
Brig.-Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.
Hon. ABM. WAKEMAN,
and other eminent speakers.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-First Ward Union Association, held on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at headquarters XXIst Ward Union Reading-room No 435 4th-av., Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union voters of the XXIst Ward hereby most cordially and heartily ratify the nomination of WM. E. DODGE for Congress, and commend him to the support of the electors of the Eighth Congressional District without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the great financial interests of the City of New-York demand that the most strenuous efforts should be made by all good citizens to elect WM. E. DODGE to Congress, as he is the only candidate from this city who is thoroughly identified with, and can represent in Washington the public credit of the banks and savings banks: whilst, at the same time, his past life has proved him to be alike honest, sagacious and able in monetary matters.

Resolved, That we recognize in William E. Dodge, a self-made man, and a tried and liberal friend of the workingman; and that the interests of labor as well as of capital, call for united effort on the part of the whole community to secure his election.

Resolved, That relying upon the well-known devotion of William E. Dodge to the

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable to Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5-20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.

FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 60 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOSTER, J. H. CONANT,
W. P. DOWELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom full access and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.,
John R. Rhodes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS, (¾ per cent. commission allowed.)
LITTLEJOHN & CO.,
No. 3 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

OFFICE OF THE MENOMEE MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved: That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par (25).

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OSAGE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 280 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stacks, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. F. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 27 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MAIL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Bank will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 M. Poll open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. By order of
R. W. R. PEARSALL, Cashier.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.
SECURITY BANK—THE BILLS OF CIRCULATION of the Security Bank of Boston will be redeemed at our office, Security National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.
CHAS G. NAZRO, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY—Appointed by United States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8—Broadway Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to [illegible] No. 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAR, Secretary.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 9,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, un surpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

THE SMITH & APPMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.
The transfer books will close on the 26th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ½ per cent. commission, and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS.
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.
FOR SALE.
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Hyad Farm Oil Company.
All the desirable monthly dividend Oil Stocks. Also, Lands on Cherry Run Oil Creek and Allegheny River.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No 61 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City, and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DAVIS, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF SCIOTO AND HOCKing Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds (Junior Mortgage) are hereby notified that the Trustee will be prepared, at the office of the subscribers, on the 1st of November, 1864, to affix the coupons necessary to the exchange of the bonds, and to pay the said bonds, as agreed upon and in pursuance of the decree of court.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND OIL LANDS WANTED—By capitalists, who will purchase a large amount in Penn, Pleasants or Virginia.
S. COCKCROFT, Real Estate Office, No. 168 Broadway.

PETROLEUM OILS.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered this week. Apply to M. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.
CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.
Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.
The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.
TRUSTEES,
HON. DUDLEY B. GREGORY,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. L. CUMMINS, Esq.
SOLICITOR,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. HOWES & MACY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.
MANAGER,
MR. JULIEN DEBY.

This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United State Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 26th of October, instant, until the 26th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock. A. M.
H. C. LADE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Sixth National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the profits of the Bank, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st November. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
B. A. SMYTHE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 14-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,
Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1864.
CITIZENS BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Bunley and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio, running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot ground, depots, machine shops, engine houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court. Appraised at $125,000.

Also—at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 20, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND,
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
160 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the reasons of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegany County, Md., called "MT. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 119¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.

TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.

Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 331 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.
T. E. TAYLOR,
J. H. TAYLOR,
May 2-1awfm M6 WM. H TAYLOR. } Administrators.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of carriages, all work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.
N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 89 Mount Pleasant-av., No. 338 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY TO buy children's clothing is at HALPERN'S, Cooper Institute, on 3d and 4th ave., between 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase Grecian Ionic unfinished mantels is at A. KLAHER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th st., near 2d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First Avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half, and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, East from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 19th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The details of the sale of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller,
AUGUSTUS PUDDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership of T. F. WELLS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. WELLS.
JAMES L. HARWAY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. T. F WELLS, the business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who only is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. JAMES L. HARWAY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 19, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payments thereon can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.

A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next. THOMAS H. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamberlain's Room of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McCARTH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. CODYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON RO

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,218	Grace.
ERIN	2,168	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,872	Brooking.

PENNSYLVANIA ..... 41, North River, as follows:
Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Nov. 5
LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Henburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
CANADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the Saxon made 1,785, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,224 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. 18ELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL.

Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COLLINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 24 ..... OCEAN QUEEN ..... SEABURY.
Nov. 8 ..... NORTH STAR ..... JONES.
Nov. 24 ..... COSTA RICA ..... TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELLEVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHARLESTON, LANDING AT HAVANA.
The new Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Bursal, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 29
CITY OF GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... SATURDAY ..... Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$36
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	3?
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—from Pier No 3 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, SATURDAY, Nov. 26. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to D. & C. MACDONALD & CO., No. 9 Bowling-green.

FOR NIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The CARD Steamship EAGLE, Capt. MACKAY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80 gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLAND, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st. New-York.
For over 60 specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Booksbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Libraries for sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hempstead, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA
Reciprocal, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
6 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6.22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 78 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:16, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. Donan, Philip Stern, Joseph Stern and Salomon Nordlinger, under the firm of DONAN, STERN & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of Distillery and Yeast Manufacturing will be conducted from this day on by S. Donan and Salomon Nordlinger, under the firm of DONAN & NORDLINGER, who likewise liquidate all the affairs of the old firm.

SIMON DONAN.
PHILIP STERN.
S. NORDLINGER.
JOSEPH STERN.

OFFICE OF MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved.—A. P. MEYLERT withdrawing from the firm.

A. MEYLERT will continue the business at No. 6 Wall-st., as banker and stock broker, under the same name, and will settle the affairs of the late firm.

A. P. MEYLERT will open an office in the same building, No. 6 Wall-st., in his own name, for the transaction of a stock commission business.
A. N. MEYLERT.
A. P. MEYLERT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of Miss Jane McCollick.
JANE McCOLLICK.
WILLIAM H. COHEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of COHEN, COOK & CO., and will continue the business, and settle the outstanding matters of the old firm, at the old stand, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. COHEN,
FRANKLIN P. COOK,
SEAMEN LICHTENSTEIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. G. NORWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. G. NORWOOD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. G. NORWOOD.
TALLMADGE NORWOOD.
J. N. T. LEVICK.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1864.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer. By J. E. COOLEY, Rock Trade Salerooms, No. 488 Broadway.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25,
AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Valuable private library of miscellaneous and theological books. Catalogues now ready, and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
a large collection of books.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS, FROM PHILADELPHIA, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 Johnson.—The attention of amateurs and florists is particularly called to this sale. It will comprise the finest selection ever offered in this city. The plants are from the well known establishment of Mr. Andrew Eyre, Philadelphia, are from 1 to 15 feet in height, fully and of fine shape, being well set with flower buds, will amply repay the cost to the purchaser in one season.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at Charlestown, Mass., the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and at the places hereafter, ship timber, on account of storage and changes.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1, AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AS FOLLOWS:
CAPTURED BY U. S STEAMER CLYDE.
43 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
115 round do. do. do.
1 bag PICKINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U.S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14⅝ bales UPLAND COTTON.
73 do. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.
CAPTURED BY U. S STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 3 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
8 Packages UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

LARGE SALE OF
WINDOW PICTURE AND
PHOTOGRAPHER'S GLASS.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864,
At 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 109 Wall-st.
Without regard to weather,
20,000 Boxes of superior French Window and Photographer's Glass, of assorted brands, viz: A D Q, P C P EXPEAWH—H B & H. Sizes from 8x8 to 36x50 inches, both single and double thick: all in fine order. The importation of Messrs. Heye Bros. Terms at sale. Catalogues now ready.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-first Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of NOVEMBER next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUPE HORSE AND VICTORIA.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT LADIES' SADDLE-HORSE
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON MONDAY, 24T INST., AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. AT THE STABLES,
NO. 40 WEST 16TH-ST.

The above valuable horses, vehicles, harness, saddles, &c.
AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BLACK HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years old, believed to be perfect in every way; a very fine horse.
AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BLACK LADIES' SADDLE HORSE, 15 hands, 9 years old, a perfect saddle-horse, and has been driven by a lady to a ladies' phaeton the last two seasons at Newport. Also, an elegant Victoria, built by Brewster; Bald with, used but a little. Also, an elegant ladies' saddle and bridle.
Also, AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BROWN HORSE, 6 years old, 13¾ hands, perfect in every way. Sold as he has lost his mate. Can be seen at the stable, No. 40 West 18th-st.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS.
55 BEEKMAN-STREET.
J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock,
a general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SKATES, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country buyers.
ALSO,
700 dozens WHIPPLE & PEMBERTON CAST STEEL FILES.
ALSO,
1,000 dozens CITY MADE BRUSHES.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, executor of Martin Mantin, deceased.
STOCKS AND BONDS.

10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	par $180
58 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co.	par 50
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	par 25
80 shares United States Ins. Co.	par 50
$3,000 1st Mortgage Hudson River Railroad Co.	

REGISTERED BONDS.
$1,000 2d Mortgage Registered Coupon Bonds
Also—50 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co. ..... par $50

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of Solomon Faunlog, Esq., one of the oldest and best reputed manufacturers in the city, who is retiring from business, at his warerooms, No. 50 Canthrine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock.
GEORGE COOK will sell as above viz: Superb parlor suites, in muslin, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in hair-cloth and other coverings; superb rosewood etageres, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, fancy tables, encoigneurs, shaving-stands, book-cases, library tables, extension dining tables, work-tables, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve; and the well-known reputation of Mr. Faunlog is a guarantee that the goods are of the best quality. Catalogues on Monday at the warerooms, or at the office of the auctioneer, GEO. COOK, No. 141 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., formerly belonging to Hackaliah Brown and others, by order of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, viz.:

RYE NECK—About 93½ acres of land, situate on Rye Neck, Westchester County. This property is one of the most desirable in Westchester County for gentlemen's country seats; bounded on the one side by Long Island Sound, and on the other by Milton Harbor, it has a water view unsurpassed by any other in the county, and to those fond of fishing, yacht ing and bathing, it offers inducements rarely met with. The land is high and the soil good. There is on the property an abundance of forest and shade trees.

ALSO,
A fine farm of about 120 acres, situate on the road leading from Milton to Rye Station. There is on the property a dwelling-house, barn, and other outbuildings. This property comprises several choice building sites, having fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country.

ALSO,
17⅞ acres, situate on the road leading from Milton to Rye Station, and extending to Rye Creek. This plot is high and very desirable for those wishing a country residence. The property will be sold in plots of from 4 to 20 acres.

Copies of plans may be had at the office of the auctioneers one week previous to the sale.

There being seven trains a day each way between New-York and Rye, renders this property very desirable for those doing business in the city and wishing country residences.

Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERIOR GRAND ACTION AND BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson silk, figure, elegant carved rosewood centre and card tables, very superior rosewood grand action and boudoir piano-fortes, made by M. P. Richards & Co., of Hamburg; pier mirrors, walnut library book-case, marble mantel clocks, rosewood and mahogany parlor tables, settee and lounges, mahogany extension table, side-board dining chairs, mahogany, walnut and iron bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing and other bureaus, service linen damask covers, toilet tables, a large number of spring, hair and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of French china, cut glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, curtains window shades, together with the kitchen utensils.

The house will be open for exhibition on Tuesday, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved city property at public auction, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 25,
at 12 o'clock M., by
A. JOURNEAY.

Six three-story high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown stone basements, located on north side of 125th-st., 100 feet wide; between 2d and 3d avs., 16.8x40; 16⅝ half the block. The houses are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, water closets, &c., and finished over, in the immediate vicinity. The property is desirably located and worthy the attention of parties seeking pleasant residences. Terms at sale. Maps, with further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 25th, and WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 10½, o'clock each day, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., large and valuable invoice of Carrara marble statuary, for parlors, gardens and halls, among which is the finely executed
GROUP OF CUPIDITY,
STATUE OF HOPE, STATUE OF IGERIA,
LIFE SIZE STATUE OF MADONNA,
and other particularly worthy of the attention of connoisseurs in art.

Also, numerous beautiful figures, groups, vases, &c., the whole forming one of the most attractive sales ever offered.

The above is now on exhibition, with catalogues.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture 7¾.
MONDAY, (first time this season,) Mrs. Cenlivre's standard Comedy, the
THE BUSY BODY.
With elegant and appropriate Scenery, by Isherwood, and a very strong cast.

Marplot ..... Mr. Lester Wallack.
Sir Francis Gripe ..... Mr. John Gilbert.
Sir George Airey ..... Mr. Charles Fisher.
Sir Jealous Traffic ..... Mr. Mark Smith.
Charles ..... Mr. Whalen.
Whisper ..... Mr. Browne
Thomas ..... Mr. Pope.
Patch ..... Miss Mary Gannon.
Miranda ..... Miss Madeline Henriques.
Isabinda ..... Mrs. Jennings.
Scentwell ..... Miss Green.
Waitress ..... Miss Carman.

Tuesday, (6th time) THE COMPACT. Wednesday, FOLLIES OF A NIGHT, and MY LADY'S MAID. Thursday—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. Friday—COMPACT. Saturday—THE BUSYBODY. ROSEDALE is in active preparation.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the triumphant engagement of
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
On MONDAY, Oct 24, Mr. CLARKE will appear in his immeasurably comic personation of
PAUL PRY,
the inquisitive hero of Poole's celebrated comedy of that title, after which he will appear for positively the last time this season as
DROMIO,
In Shakespeare's charming creation,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS
TUESDAY, Oct. 25, will be produced Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
In which Mr. CLARKE will essay the character of Bob Tyke.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S SUCCESS
HELLER'S SUCCESS
IS ENORMOUS.
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
ARE STARTLING.
And his Fantasia on the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
IS ENCHANTING.
The new programme attracts
TIGHTLY JAMMED HOUSES.
In the course of the entertainment will be Introduced, every evening during the ensuing week, a
SOLO ON THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA,
BY
Mr. A. SEDGWICK,
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURING
JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION
DEPOT, Nos. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT,
THE TOWN EXCITED!
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED!
THE PRESS INDORSE IT!
THE PUBLIC PATRONIZE IT!
SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HAPPY!
SIXTY THOUSAND PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO THE DELIGHTED PURCHASERS
OF
SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS!

In consequence of the
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
and the universal satisfaction given by
THESE GIGANTIC CONCERTS,
the Directors would respectfully announce that
THE SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
will take place at
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
WHEN
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARTISTS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD
will appear in a
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

The sale of Tickets will be continued, daily from 8 A. M., to 10 P. M., at
Nos. 542 and 544 BROADWAY.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
FREE PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY RENEWED.
PIANOS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS,
SILVER CASTERS,
ICE-PITCHERS, COFFEE-URNS,
A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY,
among the articles
GIVEN AWAY
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.
TICKETS ONE D

ORATION BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Why He Supports the Administration.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, delivered an oration upon the political situation, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday last. It is characterized by all the eloquence and finish which mark the productions of its distinguished author.

Mr. EVERETT referred in his exordium to the sense of responsibility under which he labored in addressing his fellow-citizens at this crisis, and, after sketching the position of parties briefly, alluded to the charge against the Administration that it was alike unable to carry on the war or to make peace. He denied the assertion and showed that the progress which has been made during the war, the admirable manner in which the finances have been conducted, and the successful management of the diplomacy of the country. It could not have been expected that such vast operations could have been carried on without mistakes, of which Mr. EVERETT says:

"Those in carrying on these vast operations, diplomatic, fiscal, military and naval, or either element, at home and abroad, when, of necessity, so many subordinates are employed, and responsibility so much divided, nothing has been left undone that ought to have been done, and nothing done that ought not to have been done, would be too much to expect of men of governments. Errors in both kinds, we are bound to believe, have been committed. Journals that daily comment with unsparing severity on every member of the Administration, tell us that the liberty of the press is gone.

Orators who denounce every measure of the Administration with the utmost vehemence, assure us that the liberty of speech has departed. Intercourse with the enemy, scarcely disguised, is kept up from Baltimore, the public mails to Europe (witness the shameful disclosures made by Mr. LINDSAY in the British Parliament) are laden with treasonable correspondence; hundreds of persons walk the streets of New-York, well known to the Government to be plotting the ruin of the country, and meet at their hotels in the evening, and agree that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is trampled under foot; the draft necessary to recruit our armies are resisted with all the dread accompaniments of mob violence, —pillage, murder and fire,—and when a few persons suspected, often guilty, of overt acts of treason, are arrested and sent to a fortress, the country rings with a clamor against dungeons and bastiles. These accusations refute themselves. They are the dangerous arts with which party seeks to make "political capital" out of the exigencies, the dangers and the sufferings of the country.

Mr. EVERETT lastly set at length upon the futility of throwing the administrative powers of the Government into abeyance for four months, which would take place, if the Administration should be defeated at the coming election. Besides, 200,000 colored soldiers must be disbanded and their places filled by white men. Mr. EVERETT stated that it would be impossible for a friend of Mr. WEBSTER to join the modern democracy, with their State-rights principles, however he might admire the democracy of Gen. JACKSON. He briefly reviewed the "disastrous measures of the Modern Democracy," as he expressed it, and proceeded.

But it is said that a change of Administration is necessary because Mr. LINCOLN cannot bring the war to an honorable close. He insists upon a condition—the abandonment of slavery—to which it is said the people of the South will never agree, and which interposes an insuperable obstacle to pacification. But I find no foundation in fact for this assertion. Some of the last utterances even of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS authorize a very different conclusion. "We are not," says he, "fighting for slavery. It never was an essential element in the controversy. You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was offered some use to them; they were of none to me." This language of the head of the Confederate Government, uttered in the presence of his Secretary of State, who confirmed it by the figures showing the accuracy of Mr. DAVIS' calculation, certainly negatives the idea that to insist on the abandonment of slavery is to throw an insuperable obstacle in the way of peace. On the other hand, the really insuperable obstacle, according to Mr. DAVIS, is insisted upon by Gen. MCCLELLAN as resolutely as by Mr. LINCOLN.

The General, in his letter of acceptance, very properly says: "The re-establishment of the Union, in all its integrity, is and must continue to be the condition of any settlement. * * * The Union must be preserved *at all hazards*;"—and this idea is repeated in the same letter in several forms. Now, it is well known that the Confederate Government has on all occasions avowed its unalterable determination to insist on separation and independence. Mr. DAVIS, on the occasion just referred to, said, "The war must go on till the last man in this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right of self-government. We are not fighting for slavery, we are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we *will* have." If any reliance can be placed on Mr. DAVIS' opinions, it is the "Union at all hazards," not the "abandonment of slavery," that is the insuperable bar to negotiation. It is said that Mr. LINCOLN's policy threatens the subjugation of the South—a measure not possible, and if possible, barbarous and unchristian. I am not aware that Mr. LINCOLN has ever made such a threat; or, if he has used language that sounds like it, I presume that it was intended to go no further than the proclamation of the political and military power of the rebels.

Between that and the acknowledgement of their independence, there is of course no middle term. He certainly has not used language stronger than Gen. MCCLELLAN, who, in a memorandum addressed to the President, on the 4th of August, 1861, stated very justly that, "The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged, namely in this, that the purpose of an ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest it has become necessary to *crush a population, sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike, to constitute a nation.* We have not only to defeat their armies and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength, as will convince our antagonists, and especially those of the governing class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. . . . The contest began with a class, now it is with a people, our military successes alone can restore the former issue."

This change of issue from a *class* to a *people* who are to be "crushed," is ascribed by Gen. MCCLELLAN to the reverse at Bull Run. It was, therefore, of course not produced by the Emancipation Proclamation, which did not appear for more than a twelvemonth afterward. This disposes of the objection to Mr. LINCOLN's policy, so often urged and so much insisted upon, that by changing the issue he had united the South.

The asserted inconsistency with regard to slavery is shown by Mr. EVERETT to be the necessary progress forced by events. When the attack was made on Sumter, there was not a man of reflection in the United States, North or South, who denied or doubted that, either as motive, pretext or rallying cry, slavery was the cause of the war. But an attempt was made to convince the European public that slavery had nothing to do with the war.

Nay more. Perceiving that the Government of the United States (not yet availing itself of the rights which the law of nations accords to belligerents, and willing still that the rebellious States should return to their allegiance without paying the penalty of their madness and folly,) had not only made no demonstration against slavery, but disclaimed all wish to do so, even the anti-slavery sentiment of Europe was so strongly misled, as to withhold its sympathy from the North in a contest which, as I have just said, in every stage, from its inception, and throughout its progress, had been exclusively caused by slavery, either as motive or pretext.

Thus then a desolating war was waged for eighteen months against the constitutional Government of our country, at a cost of a thousand millions of treasure and a hundred thousand lives. On the part of the United States, the object of the war was declared to be to restore the authority of the Government throughout the Union. On the part of the Confederates it was notoriously waged, after thirty years of agitation, for the sake of causing a rupture of the States, and establishing a new slaveholding Confederacy. While the non-interference with slavery, the cause or pretext of the war, by the Government of the United States, produced not the slightest effect in the way of conciliating the rebels, whom it left in the undisturbed possession of what they regard as a chief source of strength in carrying on the war, it was rapidly losing us the sympathy of Europe where their emissaries did not scruple to adduce this very non-interference as a proof that "slavery had nothing to do with the contest." Without gaining anything by forbearance at home, we were allowing the tide of public opinion to run against us abroad, and materially increasing the danger of hostile intervention, on the professed grounds, that it was required by the interests of humanity, and that slavery had nothing to do with the struggle.

It was under these circumstances that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, felt himself warranted in drawing this new weapon from the armory of the public law. Congress, in a law, had declared that slaves, being employed in the war, that it strengthened the rebels with the physical power of 600,000 able-bodied men, inhabitants of the South, and owing allegiance to the United States, that besides the employment of one-half of this number in direct military service in forts, field works, and general camp labor, it released an equal number of white men from agricultural labor and other domestic employments at home, thus increasing to that extent the force of their armies, while in many cases, the slaves themselves were actually armed and accompanied their masters to the field; considering further that it had been shown by the experience of eighteen months' war, that the apprehension of a servile insurrection, so generally entertained, was groundless, considering that the continued forbearance of the United States toward Slavery was weakening us in that public opinion which is the ultimate ruling power in the civilized world, and in various ways aiding and strengthening the cause of the rebellion abroad, the Government of the United States, warranted by clear principles of the law of nations, and in the exercise of the paramount right of a belligerent in a just war, declared, by the President's proclamation of the 23d of September, 1862, that, after the first day of January next ensuing, the slaves in States then in rebellion should be free, and that compensation should be made to loyal citizens.

Such is the history of these proclamations. I am not pledged to their defence. My opinion of such a measure was informally asked in advance, by a member of the Cabinet, and I expressed in my reply, a doubt of its policy, though I added that I had no doubt of its constitutionality. I did not regard it as a measure of great practical importance. I considered slavery as doomed, as Mr. SPRAGUE warned his fellow-citizens it would be by the operations of the war, and by what parties or instrumentality, or in what precise form, provided it was constitutionally done, was of no great moment. I have no belief, however, that the measure has had the slightest effect in increasing the difficulty of pacification. The governing class will hold out for independence, till their military power is crushed. When that is done, the masses will rise and demand peace.

I will add that it is very doubtful whether any act of the Government of the United States was necessary to liberate the slaves of a State which was in rebellion. There is much reason for the opinion that by the simple act of levying war against the United States, the relation of slavery was terminated, certainly so far as concerns the duty of the United States to recognize it, or to refrain from interfering with it.

While, therefore, I think nothing can be clearer than that the Administration is, in its emancipation policy, in the exercise of an undoubted right on the clearest principles of the public law, I have no belief that by adopting that policy it has increased the difficulty of an honorable pacification. Conservative men of all parties have, with the best intentions, as it seems to me, acted under great misconceptions in this matter. The idea that the foundations of the Union rest on slavery, and that it is at all events, and under all circumstances, and to the end of time, to be cherished and preserved, is quite a recent idea. The fathers of the Republic knew nothing of it. They, with one accord, South as well as North, regarded slavery as an evil forced upon the country in its colonial state, and temporarily tolerated.

Mr. EVERETT then delineates the successive steps by which the modern notions of Slavery were diffused throughout the South, although the slaveholding class comprises only 1,500,000 or 1,600,000 persons, allowing a family of five to every person of that class. Formerly many of the most enlightened citizens of the South regarded slavery as an unmitigated evil. They did so even before it had wantonly involved them in the measureless calamities of war. It is not in human nature that the masses of the people should carry on a ruinous war forever to gratify the pride, the temper, the ambition of a few political and military leaders, or the governing aristocracy to which they belong. Why, then, should we overturn the Administration of our own Government in the crisis of the struggle, in order to bring in successors who will offer to those leaders new guarantees on the subject of slavery? with the assurance beforehand that the offer will be rejected.

The cry of 'the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, is thus noticed by Mr. EVERETT:

Much is said about restoring "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and as far as I have been able to penetrate the real intentions of the Chicago Democracy, it is to make overtures of peace on that nominal basis, with new guarantees and new compromises on the subject of slavery. Have those who favor such a policy well considered what the Union was and the Constitution is, in this respect? A little impartial reflection on that subject will show that it is by no means at the North that the departure from its spirit, nay, its letter, has taken place. I do not refer to the extreme opinions uttered by ardent men North and South, but to legislative acts and official measures. While the Government of the United States is not chargeable with the smallest violation of the Constitution or the slightest departure from the spirit of the Union, (but very far the contrary in respect to slavery,) both have been wholly disregarded and set at naught by the slaveholding interest. I have not time, at this late hour, to go into this discussion at length, but I will state a few propositions which, as I think, defy refutation.

First—By the wise and good men of the South as well as the North, who framed the Constitution, slavery, as I have already stated, was considered and habitually declared to be a social, political and moral evil, forced upon us by the Colonial Government, of which it was both the interest and duty of the country to rid itself as soon as possible. For this reason they would not allow the word "slave" to find a place in the Constitution, in order, as was urged by Mr. MADISON, that they might not seem to recognize such a thing as property in man.

Second—It was universally believed at that time that slavery could only be kept up by the African slave-trade. Several of the States had already prohibited it, and the Constitution made provision for its final prohibition in twenty years, which actually took place.

Third—Cotemporaneously with the formation of the Constitution, slavery was by the ordinance of 1787 prohibited in all the territory then belonging to the United States, under circumstances that exclude the idea that any difference of policy would be pursued in territory hereafter to be acquired. This prohibition was accompanied by the clause for the extradition of fugitives held to labor, from which the word *slave* was carefully excluded.

Fourth—As a compensation for allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be added to the representative numbers, (an arrangement which has almost always secured to the slaveholding States the control of the Government,) it was provided that direct taxation should be assessed on the same principle.

Such is the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," in the intention of its framers. What have they since become—what are they now? In answering these questions, Mr. EVERETT briefly adduces the aggressions of slavery, summing up as follows:

In the face of these facts, which prove that before 1861 every principle with respect to slavery, on which the Union was established and the Constitution framed, has been violated, and every compromise disregarded, set at naught, defeated, reversed, till at length a civil war, such as the world has never witnessed before, is waged against the Union. In further defiance and outrage of those principles, and in order to effect its utter overturn and destruction by force of arms, we are now called upon to overthrow the Administration and restore the Democracy, in the vain hope of bringing the men who, for selfish and ambitious purposes, have waged the war, back to the Union, which they tell us they loathe, by new guarantees and further compromises.

Mr. EVERETT concludes as follows:

Such are my views of the question which the pending election presents to the people of the United States. They have decided the course which I have felt it my duty to take. If ever there was a time, when, laying aside all other feeling, especially every thought of party or self, it is our duty to look exclusively to our beloved and bleeding country, that time has come. I need not say to you, my friends, that no one, in a sphere of private influence, has labored harder than I to avert the catastrophe. Thinking that I saw, in the violent agitation which prevailed between the two sections of the country, the gathering of a storm but too likely to burst and desolate the land, I spared no pains to turn aside the peril.

After the sectional warfare of opinion and feeling had reached a dangerous height; anxious if possible to bring a conservative and conciliating influence into play, feeling that there was yet one golden cord of sympathy which ran throughout the land, in the hope of contributing something, however small, to preserve what remained, and restore what was lost of kind feeling between the two sections of the country, I devoted the greater portion of my time for three years to the attempt to give new strength in the hearts of my countrymen, to the last patriotic feeling, to which they seemed to beat in entire unison—veneration and love for the name of WASHINGTON, and reverence for the place of his rest. With this object in view, I traveled thousands of miles, by night and by day, in midsummer and midwinter, speaking three, four and five times a week, in feeble health, and under a heavy burden of domestic care and sorrow, and inculcating the priceless value of the Union in precisely the same terms from Maine to Georgia, and from New-York to St. Louis.

In the Spring of 1860, for the same motive, but with the extremest reluctance, I allowed my name to be placed on the Union ticket, and in my letter of acceptance I painted, in the strongest language I could command, the horrors of civil war, and the duty and necessity of conciliation. Pursuing this policy to the last, I gave my humble support to all the healing measures which were brought forward in the Winter of 1860–61. Every sentiment which I uttered on these occasions was received with approbation by the entire conservative press of the country, Whig and Democratic, and now, because I support the Government in a righteous war of self-defence—a war marked, on the part of the enemy, with every character of treason to the Union and of violence and cruelty to the Union men of the South—I am daily taunted with inconsistency, by writers and speakers, who concurred with everything I wrote and said in favor of peace, and now think themselves defamed if any doubt is expressed of their sincerity in urging the prosecution of the war till the rebellion and "the people" waging it are "crushed."

But no! Fellow citizens, the contest could not be avoided. The political and military leaders of the South were determined to bring the controversy to the dread arbitrament of arms. Providence is putting our patriotism to this austere test, to see if we have the virtue to sustain that grand nationality, to which our fathers placed the seal of a crowning victory, at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781. That it is our duty to do so, was the sentiment of every loyal heart, when the blow was struck at Sumter, and the country, as one man, sprang to the defence of the Union.

Need I remind you how, for the second time in our history, and on the twice consecrated 19th of April, the pathetic glory was reserved to Massachusetts, of shedding the first blood in the sacred cause. Never was a grander movement in the annals of our race, than when, trampling party in the dust and forgetting all that divided opinion on measures or men, the citizens of the loyal States, remembered only that the flag of that Union "which makes us one people," had been traitorously stricken down, and that ambitious men, marching through the bloody portals of rebellion, were striving to rend in sordid tatters the seamless garment which enfolds our beloved country.

The cause is as sacred now as then, and the dearer for the precious blood shed in its defence. We knew no party in '61. Can we not again rise above it in '64. Shall we, in the face of the world, as the struggle is drawing to a close, paralyze the only arm which, by a constitutional necessity, can wield the power of the State? The eyes of the nations are upon us. I am well persuaded that we have not a sincere friend in the civilized world who will not deplore the overthrow of the Administration; and however parties, led by mistaken opinion, interest or passion, may differ now, I am equally persuaded that in after years, coming generations, South as well as North, nay, the South still more than the North, will recognize the justice of our cause, and that the South will date her own regeneration from our success in this struggle.

Mr. EVERETT occupied one hour and forty minutes in the delivery of his address, to which the vast audience listened with profound attention throughout. When he had taken his seat, the Chairman arose, and remarking that having met for the purpose of hearing Mr. EVERETT, and having accomplished that purpose, he proposed that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. EVERETT, for his able, accomplished and patriotic address. The proposition was adopted by a unanimous aye. Nine tremendous cheers were then given for Mr. EVERETT, followed by three for President LINCOLN, and the immense assembly dispersed.

THE TENNESSEE TEST OATH.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Tennesseans.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs. WM. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Ballie Peyton, John Lellyett, Emerson Etheridge and John D. Perryman.

GENTLEMEN: On the 15th day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracts from the Code of Tennessee, were laid before me.

The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows:

[The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Gov. JOHNSON, dated Sept. 30, to which it refers, together with a list of the counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee; also extracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice-President, qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and places of holding elections and officers of popular elections.] The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them, nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously.

Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Gov. JOHNSON, or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself.

Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do, in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

My conclusion is, that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as the convention and Gov. JOHNSON have initiated it, or to modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws the President is charged with no duty in the Presidential election in any State. Nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

The movement set on foot by the convention and Gov. JOHNSON does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the national Executive.

In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee.

I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one.

Gov. JOHNSON, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military Governor, it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more—but you object to the plan.

Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.

Do as you please on our own account peaceably and loyally, and Gov. JOHNSON will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power.

I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in strict accordance with the old code of the State, is not now a possibility.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against violence, I decline to interfere in any way with any Presidential election. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Tennessee and Mr. Lincoln.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE TEST OATH.

On Oct. 15 Mr. JOHN LELLYET, of Nashville, waited upon Mr. LINCOLN, and, on behalf of the MCCLELAN electors of that State, submitted the protest against the test oath, regarding which document so much has been said. The protest, after touching upon some minor points, says:

But we protest still more emphatically against the most unusual and impracticable test oath which it is proposed to require of all citizen voters in Tennessee.

The oath is as follows: "I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies; that I am an active friend of the Government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present rebellion against the Government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies and of all armed combinations in the intrest of the so-called Confederate States; that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations or peace with rebels in arms, until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union; and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever constitutional way may be asked for the attainment of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily, and without mental reservation. So help me God."]

A citizen qualified to vote, and whose loyalty cannot be "disproved by other testimony," is to be requested to swear first, that he "will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against all enemies." This obligation we are willing to renew daily. But this is not yet deemed a sufficient test of loyalty. He is required to make oath and subscribe to a mass of vain repetitions concerning his activity as a friend of the Union and the enemy of its enemies—concerning his desires, his hopes and fears—and that he finds it in his heart to rejoice over the scenes of blood, and of wounds, of anguish and death, wherein his friends, his kindred, his loved ones are slain, or maimed, or made prisoners of war—whereby the land of his birth or adoption is made desolate, and lamentation and mourning are spread over the whole nation. While all the civilized world stands aghast in contemplation of the unequaled horrors of our tremendous strife, the citizen of Tennessee is called upon by her Military Governor, under your authority, to swear that in these things he finds occasion to rejoice! As if this were still not enough, the citizen is further required to swear to the indefinite prolongation of his war as follows: "That I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the National Union;" until, in brief, the war shall be at an end. Now, we freely avow to Your Excellency and to the world that we earnestly desire the return of peace and good-will to our now unhappy country; that we seek neither pleasure, profit, nor honors in the perpetuation of war; that we should feel bound as Christians, as patriots, and as civilized men—that we are bound by the oaths we have taken—to countenance and encourage any negotiations which may be entered into by the proper authorities with the intent to restore peace and union under the Constitution we have sworn to support and defend. We should be traitors to our country, false to our oaths—false, indeed, to the primary clause of the oath we are now discussing—to oppose such negotiations. We cannot consent to swear at the ballot-box a war of extermination against our countrymen and kindred, or to prolong by our opposition, for a single day after it can be brought to an honorable and lawful conclusion, a contest the most sanguinary and ruinous that has occurred mankind.

Mr. LINCOLN's note, addressed "To whom it may concern," he then quoted, and the protest proceeds:

This is certainly a proposition to treat with rebels in arms—with their chiefs. Are we now to understand by this proclamation of one acting under your authority, and himself a candidate for the second office, that even the above proposition is withdrawn—that you will henceforth have no negotiations upon any terms but unrelenting war to the bitter end? Or are we to understand that while you hold this proposition open, or yourself free to act as your judgment may dictate, we, the citizens of Tennessee, shall swear to oppose your negotiations?

In the next breath the voter who has already been thus far qualified, is required to swear that he will "heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends." Adopted by whom? The oath does not say. We cannot tell what measures may be adopted. We cannot comment upon the absurdity of the obligation here imposed without danger of departing from that respectful propriety of language which we desire to preserve in addressing the Chief Magistrate of the American people. But this is the clause of an oath which the candidate for the Vice-Presidency requires at the lips of the loyal and qualified voters of Tennessee, before these citizens shall be allowed to vote for or against you and himself at the coming election!

For these reasons, and others which, for the sake of brevity, we omit, we solemnly protest against the interference of the Military Governor with the freedom of the elective franchise in Tennessee. We deny his authority and yours to alter, amend or annul any law of Tennessee. We demand that Tennessee be allowed to appoint her electors as expressly provided by the Federal Constitution, which you have sworn to support, protect and defend, in the manner which the Legislature thereof has prescribed. And to that end we respectfully demand of you, as the principal under whose authority this order has been issued, that the same shall be revoked. We ask that all military interference shall be withdrawn so far as to allow to the loyal men of Tennessee a full and free election. By the loyal men of Tennessee, we mean those who have not participated in the rebellion or given it aid and comfort, or who may have complied with such terms of amnesty as have been offered them under your authority.

Mr. LELLYET describes his interview with the President as follows:

"I called upon the President to-day and presented and read to him the above protest. Having concluded, Mr. LINCOLN responded: 'May I inquire how long it took you and the New-York politicians to concoct that paper?'

I replied: 'It was concocted in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee outside of Nashville, but not with New-York politicians.'

"'I will answer,' said Mr. LINCOLN emphatically, "that I expect to let the friends of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN manage their side of the contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it in my way."

"'May we seek an answer in writing?' I suggested.

"'Not now. Lay those papers down here. I will give no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead. You have my answer.'

"'Your answer then is that you expect to let Gen. MCCLELLAN's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it in your way?'

"'Yes.'

I then thanked the President for his courtesy in giving us a hearing at all, and took my leave.

Judge MASON, of this city, was present at the interview, to whom I refer in regard to the correctness of this report. On stepping outside the door of the Executive Mansion I immediately wrote down the President's emphatic response, and submitted it to Judge MASON and another gentleman who happened to be present, and they both pronounced it accurate.

FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Scarcity of Food in Richmond—The Army to be Fed First—The Rebel Capital Hedged Up and Cut Off—Northern State Elections from the Southern Point of View.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 19.

We have in this immediate vicinity a vast army and a vast city population to feed. The cities of Richmond and Petersburgh and the army of Gen. LEE are supplied from the same sources. It is conceded that the army must be *first* fed; but yet it is evident that all must be fed, and that all *are* fed. A consumption probably as large as that of LEE's army, is constantly going on in its immediate presence.

This being the case, the supplies required for the cities need not be ignored, and ought not to be, in the plans of the Government. Nothing, in point of fact, is gained for the army by doing so. The agents of the Government may appropriate to themselves all the railroad transportation. They may buy up and impress the horses and wagons and the other transportation of the country. They may do all this, in order to supply the army, that is to say, to procure supplies for one half of the aggregate consumption of this vicinity. But what is the consequence? *They do not thereby rid themselves, of the presence and competition of private consumers.* On the contrary, they make it more keen and active; *for men must eat.* Hence, if these cannot get a wagon, they will send a mule-cart. And if forbidden the railroads, the wits of the ingenious are thereby but quickened for evading the prohibition, and it is evaded. After all they have done, and all they can do, the agents of the Government cannot avoid dividing the food of the country with the non-producers.

They may, however, put the latter to immense inconvenience and loss. They may require them to move, by means that elude a careless observation, by the very scraps and refuse of transportation facilities, as large an aggregate of supplies as the Government agents collect with the choice and monopoly of the cardinal means of transportation. And this day this is being done. *In some way—no one can tell how—there is brought into Richmond and Petersburgh as large an amount for private use as is brought by all the railroads and canals and wagon trains, for the use of the army.*

But this private transportation is effected at an immense charge. It requires much money, much time and trouble, and much ingenuity, to get in these private supplies. It is like running the blockade; and the natural consequence is, we have to endure blockade prices. Nothing less than a blockade price will avail to surmount the multiplied difficulties. The people are thus enormous sufferers, without any corresponding advantage to the supply department of the Government. The latter has no greater supply of food at its command. The people are not excluded from the market; they are only overwhelmed in their approach to it with difficulties that benefit nobody, that certainly do not benefit the Government, while they grind the faces of the poor with the terrible prices that prevail in consequence, and make even the rich tremble with apprehensions of distress.

What is the remedy? A plain one, plain as the path to the corn-crib. The Government should not monopolize the transportation. Suitable accommodation should be afforded to supplies for private consumption. This should be done systematically, and as matter of wise calculation. Agents should be appointed to repair to proper points, purchase articles of necessity at the lowest price, and furnish them to the people at cost and expenses.

The relief to the people would be incalculable. It would give them heart and give them strength to endure the war, through the new lease of life which it seems to be taking. How would it affect the Government?

In the first place, it would sustain the Government by sustaining the people. In the next place, it would sustain the Government by improving the currency. Money is valued by what it will purchase. But *hedged up and cut off as Richmond is—cribbed, cabined and confined—money can buy but little here, for the reasons we have stated. Flour and corn are harder to be obtained here in adequate quantities than they are in many Alpine towns, where the only approach is by a mule path.* Hence they command enormous prices; and hence the news goes out that Richmond, which has for time immorial set the markets for Virginia, values three or four hundred dollars as but the fair equivalent for a barrel of flour, and other things in proportion. It is a wonder that our currency depreciates? Could any other result follow? But open the way to market to us. Let agents bring in supplies, and furnish them at the lowest rates; and forthwith money will become valuable, and will be appreciated, because it will again have become a purchasing power. The benefit to the Government cannot be calculated.

OUR STATE ELECTIONS.

THE REBELS WORKING FOR MCCLELLAN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 18.

The telegraph at the North has got so in the habit of telling falsehoods about "victories" and "defeats," that its talent for misrepresentation is almost as available for the contests of politics as for those of war. Instead of the tremendous wave of Republicanism, that swept mountain high as we were taught, over the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the first State is now believed to have gone for the Democrats, while in the others the Republican majority, at the last election, has been enormously reduced. Not so much to boast of, after all.

Pennsylvania, on the home vote—that is to say, the vote of the home-stayers—has gone for the Democrats by some thousands. The army vote is to hear from. Upon this the LINCOLN men have been making large calculations; but they are doomed to a very material disappointment, at least in part, by a fact that affords a singular commentary on the assurances they have been reiterating to the people that "the rebellion is everywhere on its last legs." LINCOLN has three armies in the field—GRANT's, SHERMAN's and SHERMAN's—and yet, *urgent as he was to poll the votes of his friends in the camp, the commissioners found it impossible to communicate with two of these armies; the defeated, crushed out, annihilated "rebels" having cut communication with them.* Hence the Pennsylvania home vote will be qualified only by the vote of GRANT's army, whatever that may be. This result, in a State that gave LINCOLN a majority of nearly 60,000 over all others, (268,080 for LINCOLN, 208,412 for all others,) is not very exhilarating.

The election for Congressmen has probably resulted in gains for the Lincoln men; at least, they affirm it to confidently that it must stand so until the figures decide. They claim the defeat of COX and LONG in Ohio, and VOORHEES, in Indiana, is in dispute.

On the whole, the McClellan men will not give up the campaign on account of this preliminary battle. Their leader is less hurt than in the fight which preceded Malvern Hill, which, we believe, is claimed by the Federals as a victory, and which enabled him to telegraph soon after—on a Fourth of July—that he was "safe." We expect to hear of brisk electioneering between now and the 8th of November.

Maryland gives considerable assurance of having defeated the fraud attempted upon her people in the matter of a new constitution. The counties are voting so heavily against it, that already its friends are looking to the army vote as their only hope."

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of JOHN H. MASS, a boy aged 13 years, residing at No. 29 West Tenth-street, who was run over and almost instantly killed by car No. 121 of the Seventh-avenue line, on Saturday evening. The deceased was riding on the front platform, and when in Thompson-street, near Amity, he either fell or jumped off, and a wheel passed over his breast. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

[Advertisement.]

SWEET SMILING FACES.—PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF CHARACTER:" Portrait of John Bull, and of an Insane Maniac—Facts about the Brain, with Illustrations—Portraits, Characters and Biography of McClellan, Fremont, Kennard, Allis, &c.—Brains of Criminals—Work and Wages—Nativity of our Population—Grapes for Disease, How to Eat Them.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS: "Popping the Question"—English and German Wives—How to Train Children—"Led, not Driven"—Serpent Worship—"More Dignity than Devotion"—A Future Life—Clerkships in Washington, in November double number *Phrenological Journal.* Newsmen have it. Sent by first postfor 20c., or $2 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Grigg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland,* and *Retention of Urine,* and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my division have been cured by it, and I will recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GRAVEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYS Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 5 08 | Moon rises..12 39

SIGNS WAVER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 53 | Gov. Island.. 3 42 | Hell Gate.. 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 23.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport North America, Marshman, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babidge, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Martha Washington, ——, New-Bedford, having ship Rio Grande in tow.

Ship Carolina Magnus, Ashley, London 47 ds., in ballast to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Sept. 14, in the month of the English Channel, spoke a bark who reported having spoken the privateer Tallahassee the same day. 2d inst., on the eastern edge of the Banks, saw the deck of a ship which had been burnt. The C. M. experienced heavy westerly winds.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool Sept. 7, with indse. and 170 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Rio Grande, Perry, New-Bedford, in ballast to Ruger Brothers. Was towed to this port by the steamboat Martha Washington.

Bark Trevalora, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, Alicante Sept. 4, passed Gibraltar Sept. 7, with wine, &c., to Walsh & Carver. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark C. B. Hamilton, (of Portland,) Seymour, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Caharita, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Patterson, Savanna la Mar 25 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Had heavy northerly winds most of the passage. 12th inst., lat. 24, lon. 78, exchanged signals with Br. bark Dr. Hunter, from Jamaica for Liverpool. Left no vessels.

Brig Sitka, Brown, Lingan 19 ds., with coal to F. Talbot.

Brig Eunice, (Br.,) Monroe, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D R De Wolf.

Schr. Thrasher, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Derickson, St. Martin's 21 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Bennett, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. John Falkenham, Cutler 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E Arcularius, Jackson, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Dragon, Peterson, Lingan 19 ds., with coal to Ives, Belcher & Co.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4083. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian at Father Point, and the New-York at this Port.

SEMMES, THE PIRATE, AGAIN AFLOAT.

Seizure of a Spanish Steamer by the Niagara.

CONTINUED COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Progress of the Danish Conference.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *New-York* from Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Arabia* at Queenstown Oct. 9, at 6 A. M.

The *Industry*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Oct. 10.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Oct. 24.

The steamship *Belgian* from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The steamship *City of London* reached Queenstown on the night of the 12th inst.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* has arrived off Shoreham with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade-runner.

The ship *Southern Rights*, of Richmond, Me., was captured Aug. 22, by the pirate *Florida*, and released under bonds.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PEACE ADDRESS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the address, with three hundred thousand signatures, recently sent to Gov. SEYMOUR from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South.

The *Times* says the address signed by these three hundred thousand gentlemen can effect just nothing, and thinks the only solution of the question is continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe on its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the *Times* cannot doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

The *Times*, in a leader on the intelligence by the *Arabia*, says:

"At this moment all the Northern accounts must be received very cautiously. Every incident in the field is, if possible, made to serve the purpose of the Government party in the Presidential election, and if the brightest account is believed for a few hours, the object is gained."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* says: "The Lord Chancellor and the commissioners who will be appointed by Her Majesty, assemble in the House of Lords on Thursday next, the 13th, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament until Nov. 11. There seems to be misapprehension in the public mind, and erroneous statements have appeared in several papers in reference to the duration of the present Parliament. It was begun and holden on the 21st of May, 1859, and will not legally expire until the close of next year. According to the usual practice, the dissolution will take place next Spring, and the new Parliament assemble in November following for a short time, and then adjourn to February or March for the transaction of general business."

MULLER'S TRIAL.

The *Observer* says:

"There is every probability that MULLER will take his trial at the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to open on the 24th inst., as in reply to a communication from the Solicitor to the Treasury, the solicitor for the prisoner has stated that he will be quite ready for his defence by that time. The prosecution will be conducted by the Solicitor-General, Mr. GIFFORD, and Mr. BEASLEY on the part of the Crown. Mr. Sergeant PARRY, is specially retained, with Mr. METCALF and Mr. BESLEY for the defence. MULLER being entitled to be tried by a jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners, will, it is understood, avail himself of the privilege. It is currently rumored that such a constitution of the jury is one of the grounds upon which he places his reliance for acquittal."

The London *Star* says:

"Paragraphs have appeared in several papers stating that it had been definitely settled that the trial of MULLER would take place at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. This is incorrect. It is by no means certain that the trial will then take place; and neither Mr. BEARD nor the committee having charge of the defence, have authorized the statement. The *Times* of Monday said that MULLER depended chiefly for his acquittal on obtaining a mixed jury of Englishmen and foreigners. Of course, the absurdity of such a statement is plain enough, since it is not likely that even if MULLER depended on such a thing he would make it known. We believe that the German Legal Protection Society has resolutely set its face against affording any newspaper any information as to the course which is being taken in respect to the trial."

THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

Commercial affairs continued to be the principal topic of discussion.

The depression in commercial circles shows no diminution, and business, especially in cotton, is almost at a dead-lock, and prices continue to fall.

The additional failures which have taken place include LOUIS SPEITZ, large cotton dealer in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to £220,000 sterling; Messrs. HIRE, MILNER & Co., cotton brokers in Liverpool, with considerable liabilities; and Messrs. BERRIVE & Co., merchants in London, whose liabilities are small.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 12th inst. showed great subsidence, and there was consequently more steadiness in the funds. The minimum rate of the bank was nine per cent.

The *Times* says:

"Mr. W. S. GROVES, a merchant in London, committed suicide recently. The evidence at the inquest showed that he had sustained very severe losses in connexion with America, and his partner being at present in New-York, while alone here the trouble had preyed upon his mind in a most distressing manner. His principal transactions were on the Corn Exchange."

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The half-monthly settlement in the Confederate Loan exhibits a strange anomaly, the price in London being 55, in Manchester 50, while at Liverpool, owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 64.

FRANCE.

A telegram from Toulon, of Oct. 9, says:

The Mediterranean squadron returned to Toulon this morning.

A telegram from Algiers, of Oct. 5, says:

On the 2d LACROIX's column defeated the insurgents of Bou Stade; and the Aumale division under Gen. JOLIVEY, repulsed an attack of 1,500 insurgents commanded by the uncle of BEN HAMZA. The French had eighty-six killed. Gen. DAUMONT commanded operations on the 2d.

Advices from Cabul, of Sept. 7, announces that that MAHAMMED KHAN had assumed the government at Tunisian. AFZUL KHAN had been thrown into prison, and his fortune, amounting to 2,500,000f. confiscated.

The Government of Morocco has ordered the Tangier Custom-house to pay the indemnity of 125,000f. claimed by France for the assassination of a French subject.

A telegram from Paris of Oct. 10, says:

Senor CALDERON COLLANTES died yesterday.

The *Patrie* says that Russia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower on the 12th inst., and the Rentes closed at 65f. 15c.

Le France says that the insurrection in Algeria is spreading, and the natives there appear to be obeying a summons to a holy war.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "Uneasiness in commercial circles has been increased by a statement which appeared in the papers that the demand for gold at the Bank of France is increasing, and that 6,000,000f. were withdrawn during the last two days of the week. Commercial failures are likewise spoken of."

In the Paris Corn market there was a rise of 75 centimes in the price of the sack of wheat, but was not maintained. Prices are nevertheless steady.

All eyes are turned toward England, which is regarded as the great regulator of the corn markets throughout Europe.

The Paris Flour market was dull. Flour with six marks was quoted officially at 48f. 75 centimes the sack.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday. Rentes closed at 65f. 45 centimes.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna of Oct. 8 says: "It is stated on reliable authority that the conference in Prague in reference to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein, will shortly continue its deliberations, in which both Saxon and Bavarian Plenipotentiaries will take part."

The Oesterreichische *Zeitung* says:

"The reduction of the Austrian army is a positive fact. In Venetia alone the reduction will amount to 15,000 men. All soldiers on furlough will leave Venetia at latest on the 13th."

The reports of a Ministerial crisis are considered premature, but it is believed that Count RECHBERG will tender his resignation, on account of complications in the foreign policy.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

At the Peace Conference a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question. Minor questions were also arranged, and there only remains now the drawing up of the Treaty of Peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that there are good grounds for believing that representations have been made at Vienna and Berlin, by England and France, with respect to the unwarrantable pretensions of the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries on account of the blockade during the war, and a Paris paper professes to know that concessions have been made to the Danes in the conference, and that a larger portion of North Schleswig than expected, will be incorporated with Jutland.

The Copenhagen *Faedrelandit* says:

"The conclusion of peace is near at hand, Denmark having consented to fix, at a round sum of 9,000,000 rigsdalers, the share which the Duchies are to have in the public property of Denmark. The amount is consequently to be deducted from the portion of the Danish public debt which, it had been arranged, should fall to the charge of the Duchies."

A telegram from Vienna says:

"The ninth sitting of the Conference took place Oct. 1b. It daily becomes more apparent that the negotiations, which are being vigorously carried on are taking a favorable turn."

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Oct. 10, says: The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have abandoned their intention of visiting Nice. They will proceed to Switzerland, and will return to Berlin on Dec. 22.

Herr VON BISMARK is expected here from France on the 28th.

Baron BUDBERG arrived here yesterday, and proceeds to-morrow to Darmstadt, to join the Emperor of Russia.

A ROYAL MEETING.

A meeting between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia was about to take place at Darmstadt.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. LIMAYRAC, opposes the views of extreme parties, who see in the Convention the fall of the temporal power and the abandonment of Rome. M. LIMAYRAC says: The Convention will be executed in letter and spirit. Thinking otherwise, the ultra-Italian press grievously insult the King of Italy, as do the clerical press of the Pope.

SPAIN.

The *Noticias* of Oct. 7 says: "It is asserted that at a Council of Ministers, held yesterday, the recall of Admiral PINZON was decided upon. Measures were also adopted for the future command and destination of the Pacific Squadron.

A telegram from Madrid of Oct. 9 says: "The Central Committee of the Progresista party have sent in their resignation, on account of their abstinence from politics in the approaching elections no longer appearing necessary.

A general meeting of the Progresista party will take place on the 16th.

Queen CHRISTINA will leave for the Asturias on the 13th."

BRAZIL.

The *Brazil* and *River Plate Mail*, says:

Owing to the war in America, several wealthy Southern planters purpose settling in this country; some have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from South Carolina is expected to arrive here with a capital of 250,000 patacoons. All these parties intend to locate in Santa Fe. In a few years time the lands in that province will be worth as much if not more than those of Buenos Ayres.

TURKEY.

A financial crisis is reported at Constantinople. Interest had been raised to 14 per cent., and money was not obtainable at that.

NEW-ZEALAND.

It is officially announced that the New-Zealanders have unconditionally submitted to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. They were permitted to return to their lands, a small portion of which only will be forfeited.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Shirtings and Mule Twist dull. Indigo quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d. Discounts unchanged. Freights declining.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Cotton—New Oomrawuttee, 595r. Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d. Discounts, 7 to 9 ₩ cent.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Aug. 22.

According to the latest intelligence received here from Japan, the state of affairs had become more complicated. There was a prospect of hostilities in the Straits of Shinonoseki. An attack on Prince NAGATO's fortifications was expected.

Tea and silk active. Exchange on London, 6s. 7½d. Freights dull.

CANTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Tea unaltered; total export to date, 45,150,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 9¾d.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Advices from New-Zealand indicate the possibility of peace. The rebels are suffering from want of food. No further military movements have taken place. The shipments of gold during the month amount to 16,500 ounces. Trade dull.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PER THE NEW-YORK.

The *Times'* City Article of Tuesday says:

"In the Stock Exchange, and among the classes immediately connected with it, increased agitation was manifested on Monday during the earlier hours, and at one moment there was a further heavy decline in Consols, and also in foreign Securities. But transactions then almost entirely ceased, and there seemed to be few persons compelled to sacrifice their holdings on such terms, and a rally ensued. Consols closed at 87¾ ⅜ths.

At the Bank the discount demand was again very large, and in all exceptional cases 10 ₩ cent. was charged.

The Bank of Holland has informed the directors of the different credit and finance companies at Amsterdam and elsewhere that it will not discount any bills drawn by foreign companies upon them. The Bank does not wish to increase the rate of discount, and apparently adopt this method as a more direct means of putting a stop to the recent unlimited fabrication of questionable paper.

The sum of £113,000 was taken to the bank on Monday.

In American Securities the only material movement was a rise of 2 per cent. in United States Fives.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. E. LAZARD, of Moorgate-street, London, a French merchant, rather largely engaged in foreign exchange and banking transactions. His direct liabilities are stated to be about £200,000, and it is to the fact that about £120,000 of these are on cotton bills from Havre, that the present difficulty is to be attributed. In a circular he states that he has not the slightest doubt but that the liquidation of the estate will prove favorable.

In addition to his direct liabilities, his name is upon bills negotiated for £300,000, but these, it is supposed, will be duly provided for.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

Although prices have not permanently rallied to-day, there has been more tendency to steadiness in the various markets than was observable yesterday or Saturday. Consols closed at 87¾ ⅜ths.

The discount demand at the Bank was again, to-day, very large.

In the Stock Exchange, the Consol settlement was effected to-day, and the amount of stock delivered being rather large, the rate for advances was 8 ₩ cent.

The Confederate Loan is 4 ₩ cent. lower, at 50 to 52, although before the close of business it was understood that Southern reports had arrived of Gen. SHERIDAN having been arrested in his course of victory, and driven back by the Confederates across the Shenandoah.

French Rentes, 65f. 45 centimes.

The following three Greek houses have suspended: Mr. S. P. LASCARDI, Messrs. MAVROGORDATO & Co., and Messrs. GLARCOPIDI. LASCARDI's liabilities, £40,000; the other two about £20,000 together.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Oct. 10 and 11.

Market much depressed, and sales for the two days do not exceed 6,000 bales. 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices in buyers' favor.

COMMERCIAL PER BELGIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 13.

COTTON—Sales for four days, 14,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull, with a decline of 3d.@1d. ₩ lb.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is dull, with a declining tendency, and quotations of Goods and Yarns are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull, and quotations are barely maintained. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and downward; Red Western, 7s. 4d @8s.; White Western and Southern, 8s. 3d.@9s. Corn easier; Mixed, 37s. 6d.@38s.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally quiet and steady. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard quiet and steady. Butter steady. Tallow dull.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Sales small at 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive. Rice—No sales. Linseed flat at a decline of 1s. Linseed Oil dull. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum declining; Crude, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 11.

American Spring WHEAT 1d. per cental dearer. FLOUR in limited request and unchanged. INDIAN CORN, being in rather large supply, lost the advance noted on Friday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.

Market steady at last Monday's rates.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, OCT. 11.

SUGAR extremely dull at 6d. to 1s. decline. COFFEE firm. TEA flat. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firmer. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet, but steady. TEA steady. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Consols close at 88@88¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad, at 51½ discount; Erie Railroad, 41@42.

LATEST MARKETS.

(*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 14—P. M.

COTTON—Sales of the week 24,500 bales, including 3,250 to speculators and 5,400 to exporters. The market is irregular and dull, and the quotations of the week have receded 2d. ₩ lb. on American, and 1d.@2d. ₩ lb. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 5,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following almost nominal quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	27d.	24d.
Mobile	26d.	23½d.
Uplands	26d.	23d.

Stock in port 382,000 bales, including 11,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14.

Consols close at 88¼@88¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £8,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were Illinois Central Railroad shares, 51½@52½ dis.; Erie Railroad 41@42.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 13—P. M.

Capt. SEMMES, accompanied by eight officers of the *Alabama*, and one hundred men, has left the city to be transferred with guns, &c., to the steamer *Ranger*, recently lying at Madeira.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha," in whatever language it may be presented, returns always pleasurably to its permanent place in the public affections. It holds its own with a rare tenacity. The story, perhaps, has much to do with this. It is lively, somewhat piquant, and illustrated by a quartette of nicely-balanced characters who reflect many moods of musical sensibility, and give Herr VON FLOTOW a corresponding number of opportunities for displaying the felicity of his invention. The latter is never overtasked, and hence "Martha," with many peculiar merits in the way of instrumentation, is never overstrained in the matter of melody. Beginning with the airiest of court-embroidered coquetry, there lain the later parts a good, stout, honest texture of domestic earnestness, and the two, deftly interwoven, form an article that is at once elegant and comfortable. As *Le Follet* might say: "The opera is a specimen of fine needlework and good taste."

Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. MORENSI, Signor LOTTI and Signor SUSINI were the interpreters of this work last night, and their efforts were rewarded with complete success. "Martha" will undoubtedly form one of the most popular operas of Mr. MAERTZEK's lighter *repertoire*.

We desire to call particular attention to the repetition of "Il Poliuto" to-night. The work was produced on Friday with a cast that impressed us as being perfect. Only at rare intervals in any opera-house can such an admirable representation be expected. The prima donna, Mme. ZUCCHI, was grand beyond even the promise of her previous efforts, and Signor MASSIMILIANI displayed very high qualities as a singer and an actor. The *ensembles* were rendered magnificently, and the whole performance has to be recorded as one of the best we have had in this city for many years.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Reported Rebel Invasion against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 24.

The *Journal* says the rebel Gen. LYON has five hundred men under his command, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland River is supposed to indicate an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte.

Four regiments of rebels are reported at Centreville, Hickman County, but to whose command they belong is unknown.

Scouts report FORRASER again crossing the Tennessee River below FLORENCE, Ala.

A force of four hundred rebels was at Owensboro on Friday.

A guerrilla leader, calling himself COL CHENOWITH, was in Henderson, Ky., on Friday. His band committed but few depredations.

It is thought that the several outlaw bands scattered along the Ohio River, between the mouth of Salt River and Evansville, will number 2,000.

Retreat of Price.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Oct. 24.

A courier just from the front reports that PRICE is in full retreat, and closely pursued by our forces. When the courier left, the enemy was twenty-five miles south of here.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sailed, steamship *Sacramento*, BRADBURY, for Panama, with $770,000 in treasure for England, and $470,000 for New-York.

The demand for money is light. Business has improved.

The political feeling between the two parties in the State is intense.

Mining stocks are better.

A whaler has arrived from the Arctic regions, bringing 1,150 barrels of oil.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Wednesday, 26th. *Part III.*—Nos. 1975, 1680, 1026, 1908, 2173, 1914, 1924, 2611, 2480, 2374, 288, 2743, 1998, 2189, 2251, 1003, 1649, 2137⅜, 2587, 2514.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3417, 3747, 3393 4197, 4637, 4009, 3781, 2783, 3305, 3795, 4345, 3367, 4017 4639, 4641. *Part II.*—3376, 3978, 516, 4242, 4244, 4246, 4248, 4250, 4252, 4256, 4258, 4260, 4262, 4264, 4266.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Grant Visits the New Lines—How the Soldiers Will Vote—Union Ballots in Demand.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.

The TIMES' special correspondent with the Fifth Army Corps transmits the following to this bureau:

WELDON ROAD, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Gen. GRANT made an informal visit to the new lines established on our left, by the recent advance. The Lieutenant-General, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. MEADE, Brig.-Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. CRAWFORD, of the Fifth Corps, made a detour of the lines; starting from the "Brick" or "Yellow House," riding rapidly along the lines of intrenchments, and visiting each of the principal forts along the line. On reaching the lines of the Ninth Corps, the cortege was met by Gen. PARKE, commanding, and the ride was resumed and continued until they again reached the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. It being unexpected, scarcely any demonstration was made. The Generals and their staffs were in fatigue dress.

The second bulletin from Gen. SHERIDAN was received at sunset, and the news was received with renewed enthusiasm. The deeds of the glorious Army of Western Virginia renew the ardor of the troops, gives them fresh spirit, and urges them on to fresh efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. When the Army of the Potomac strikes its next blow, it will be both powerful and decisive.

The New-York soldiers are going for the Union ticket. The Michigan boys are shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of the Empire State. The Pennsylvania troops keep "well closed up" in the rear. A heavy majority may be reckoned on for the Union nominees from this army. *Send along your ballots, they are wanted.*

Everything remains very quiet at present, the old routine of picket firing still continues.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Rebel Account of the Late Victory—Refugees—Rebel Iron-Clads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 22, 1864.

Not having been able to procure a Richmond paper to-day, I send on a copy of the only article of interest I found in a copy of the *Sentinel* I borrowed, their account of the fight in the Valley.

Yesterday the inhabitants remaining in a collection of small houses near our picket line on the right, called Darbytown, were collected to the number of about seventy, women, children, and one or two old men, and sent down the river to be placed across the lines at Suffolk. They were in a most destitute condition, all their male relatives being in the rebel army, and consequently dependent entirely on our army for support. For these and other reasons of a military nature, it was thought best by the Commanding General to provide for them in the manner above stated.

This morning the rebel iron-clads in the James River, which have been saucily asserting their control of the liquid highway, were opened upon by our batteries, and after a pretty severe cannonade, at which some of their guns on shore assisted, were driven up the stream in the wake of their wooden vessels, it is supposed somewhat damaged.

No other event of importance has transpired, and, with the exception of the shelling at Dutch Gap, everything is perfectly quiet. H. J. W.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

The Fight on the 19th.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 22.

There was a great interest felt yesterday to hear from the Valley, as rumors of a serious disaste to our troops was prevalent on the streets.

We learn from a gentleman who left Staunton yesterday morning, and who had conversed with officers wounded in the battle, that on Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. EARLY attacked the enemy at Cedar Creek, two miles and a half north of Strasburgh. He completely routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps, and drove them through Middletown, five miles north of Strasburgh, capturing all their guns, thirteen hundred prisoners, camp equipage, &c.

The enemy were then reinforced by the Sixth Corps, when EARLY fell back to Mount Jackson, twenty-four miles south of Strasburgh, bringing off with him 1,300 prisoners.

He brought off his own artillery, though it is believed he abandoned that captured by the enemy.

So far from sustaining a reverse, he routed two army corps, and only fell back when the enemy were reinforced by a full corps of fresh men. The enemy are reported to have suffered heavily in killed and wounded, while our loss is reported to have been small.

The enemy did not attempt to follow when our troops fell back.

Orders were received last night to have transportation at Staunton this morning for thirteen hundred (1,300) Yankee prisoners, to be forwarded South.

LATER—Since writing the above, official dispatches have been received, which state that Gen. EARLY attacked SHERIDAN's camp on Cedar Creek, before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps and drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off, and the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked Gen. EARLY, causing his line to give way.

On the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery.

Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances.

Our loss in killed and wounded was less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry is reported to be very badly demoralized. He did not pursue.

His loss was very severe.

Gen. RAMSEUR was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

[There appears to be some discrepancy relative to the number of cannon lost. If we captured 16 and lost 30 the net loss would be 12. The artillery, we understand, was captured by the enemy's cavalry.]

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY OF THE 13TH.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of the 19th thus alludes to the fight on Thursday, the 13th:

"We have authentic accounts from the Valley. The affair at Strasburgh occurred on Thursday.

Our army advanced a mile or two beyond Strasburgh, and found the enemy in force on the north side of Cedar Creek. After shelling their camps for a short time, they threw THORNTON's division of CROOK's corps across the creek. GORDON and EXSHAW attacked them and drove them back handsomely, killing and wounding some 50 or 75, and capturing about as many prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded was about the same. Lieut. S. L. FRANCE, Adjutant of Acting Brig.-Gen. CARTER, of the artillery, was wounded severely, but not dangerously, in the thigh; the thigh-bone was chipped, but not broken. On Friday the enemy had a small force of cavalry in the village of Strasburgh.

Prisoners report that the Sixth Corps was at Front Royal. The present position of our army it is unnecessary to mention. We infer that the enemy have not crossed the Blue Ridge, as was stated—the only movement eastward being that of the Sixth Corps to Front Royal.

YANKEE DEMONSTRATION TOWARD WELDON.

The Goldsboro' *Journal* learns that on Sunday last a body of Yankee infantry, at least 1,000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, advanced from Suffolk toward Weldon, and drove in our cavalry pickets near Blackwater or Franklin.

Advancing a few miles further, they discovered a force of our infantry in their front, commanded by Col. ARMISTEAD, and beat a hasty retreat back to Suffolk. In the skirmishing which occurred on their advance, we lost one man killed and two or three wounded, belonging to Capt. TATE's company, Sixth Cavalry.

We have not ascertained the Yankee loss.

Below Richmond, we had nothing of interest from either side of the James yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 25.

EXEMPTED FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers are exempt from being dismissed from the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases, viz: Surgeon GEO. M. RAMSEY, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. TIMOTHY CRANNEY, One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers. Lieut. FRANK W. FOOTE, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, heretofore published, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dimissal, he having been previously honorably discharged the service of the United States.

LIABLE TO DISMISSAL.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen days from this date, they make satisfactory defence to the charges against them: Second Lieut. JOSTUS SEIBERLE, Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery; Capt. JAMES T. HALL, Second New-York Mounted Rifles.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The following is the vote of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment New-York Volunteers: LINCOLN, 285; MCCLELLAN, 9. FENTON, for Governor, 294—a unanimous vote.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. HOYT, commanding, voted for National, State and local officers before leaving for the front. The poll stood as follows:

Union	481
Dem.	77
Union majority	204

The ballots were forwarded by mail through the proper agencies to the several proxies designated by the voters.

NEW-YORK REGIMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, organized under the late call for 500,000 men, Col. WM. W. HOYT commanding, passed through this city to-day, on their way to the front. Prior to their departure by transport, the regiment was paraded in front of the White House, and presented to the President of the United States by the Colonel, in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. LINCOLN was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and replied to the greeting which met him as follows:

SOLDIERS: I am exceedingly obliged to you for this mark of respect. It is said that we have the best Government the world ever knew, and I am glad to meet you, the supporters of that Government. To you who render the hardest work in its support should be given the greatest credit. Others who are connected with it, and who occupy higher positions, their duties can be dispensed with, but we cannot get along without your aid. While others differ with the Administration, and, perhaps, honestly, the soldiers generally have sustained it; they have not only fought right, but, so far as could be judged from their actions, they have voted right, and I for one thank you for it. I know you are en route for the front, and therefore do not expect me to detain you long, and will therefore bid you good morning.

The President retired, and the regiment gave him three cheers heartily and enthusiastically. Col. HOYT is an old soldier, having served since the commencement of the existing rebellion in the army. His regiment is raised chiefly in Steuben and Alleghany Counties, and will, with its gallant Colonel, be heard from in the coming campaign.

A COMMITTEE FROM NEW-JERSEY.

An active committee from New-Jersey are here, successfully engaged in looking after absent Union voters from that State. A close canvass reveals that, with little extra effort, the electoral vote of New-Jersey will be certain for LINCOLN, and against the "Jersey exile."

SAFETY OF THE NIPHON.

Richmond papers of the 17th instant published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States Steamer *Niphon*. Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER telegraphs to the Navy Department that he has received letters from the *Niphon*, dated the 18th, which make no mention of any casualty to her.

COMMITTED TO THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON.

R. H. ROSSER and JAMES ROGERS, of MOSBY's battalion, being sent from Harper's Ferry as prisoners of war, were committed to the old capital prison. LEWIS BENEDICT and JOHN A. WASHINGTON, of MOSBY's battalion were also committed. Capt. CAREY, Co. A, Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, was committed to-day.

PREPARING FOR AN EXCHANGE.

Our military authorities have forwarded to the Confederates a complete list of all the rebel prisoners now in our hands, and blank books have been forwarded to the South to receive the names of all the Union prisoners in rebel prisons.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New York soldiers are reported to-day:

H. C. Drew, Co. M, Sixth Artillery.
Chas. Brownsick, Co. G, Sixty-first Infantry.
Michael J. Sherman, Co. G. One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.
John F. Bell, Co. I, Eighth Artillery.
Louis Harberman, Co. H, Sixty-first Infantry.
Edwin Green, Co. D, Ninty-third N. Y. Infantry.
Silas Ritter, Co. H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.
Monroe A. Terry, Co. C. First Cavalry.

GEN. HUNTER.

It is understood that Gen. HUNTER will be ordered to the command of the Tenth Corps, lately commanded by Gen. BIRNEY.

THE TREASURY REGIMENT.

Register COLBY has presented the Treasury Regiment (an organization made up exclusively from employes in the Treasury Department) with their regimental colors. The flags were presented by the ladies connected with the department as clerks, and Mr. COLBY, in their behalf, accompanied the presentation with a neat and appropriate speech, which was handsomely responded by Col. WILLETT for the regiment.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been made during the week ending Oct. 22, 1864:

The First National Bank of Genesseo, Ills.	$100,000
The Keystone National Bank of Erie, Pa.	150,000
The Eliot National Bank of Boston, Mass.	500,000
The Conn. River Nat. B'k of Charlestown, N.H.	100,000
The Farmers' & Mech. Nat. Bank of Philada.	2,000,000
The Philadelphia National Bank of Penn'a.	1,500,000
The Pennsylvania National Bank of Philada.	350,000
The Nat. B'k of the Northern Liberties of Phila.	500,000
The City National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.	480,000
The Corn Exchange National Bank of Philada.	500,000
The Kensington Nat. Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000

The following Banks have been made depositories of public funds during the past week, and financial agents of the United States:

First National Bank of Newtonville, Mass.
First National Bank of Bryan, Ohio.
Merchants' National Bank of Lowell, Mass.

The following amount of currency has been issued to National Banks for the week ending Oct. 22: $1,148,300. Total to date, $56,656,630.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan for the week ending Oct. 22 was $3,327,650.

THE PROPERTY OF EX-SENATOR POLK.

The United States Court here has vacated the decree of confiscation against the property of ex-Senator POLK, late of Missouri, in favor of loyal parties who held the same under deeds of trusts made to secure debts contracted long since.

EFFICACY OF THE MEASURES AGAINST GUERRILLAS.

Since the clearing of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad of woods and underbrush by the Quartermasters' men, and since the plan of sending out safety-guards of secesh citizens of Alexandria upon each train, has been adopted, there has not been a guerrilla seen on the road; and, of course, depredations on it have ceased entirely.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.

THE GUNBOAT NIPHON SAFE.

The Richmond papers of the 17th, published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer *Niphon*. Admiral PORTER, to-day, telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the *Niphon*, dated the 18th, so the publication is undoubtedly untrue.

TRIAL OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The trial of Messrs. JOHNSON & SUTTON, dry-goods merchants of this city, arrested several days ago charged with selling goods to the blockade-runners, was resumed to-day. The prosecution having been closed, the counsel for the defence produced witnesses to-day, who testified to the loyalty of the firm. The trial will continue several days, and will be followed by the other firms arrested in this city and Baltimore.

CAPTURE OF A GUERRILLA.

A rebel named JOHN A. WASHINGTON, one of MOSBY's desperate guerrillas, was captured near Rectortown, Va., on Saturday. A number of dispatches are said to have been found on him when captured. MOSBY's and WHITE's gangs of guerrillas are again hovering around in Fairfax, London and the adjoining counties. Yesterday a number of MOSBY's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from this city. Two of them were captured and brought in.

DRAFT IN WASHINGTON RESUMED.

The draft was resumed in this city to-day, to fill the deficiencies existing in the quotas of the various Wards. Among those drafted was the doorkeeper of the Presidential mansion, who makes the fourth *attaché* of the White House who has been drafted within the past two months.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to $729,450.

MAJOR-GEN. CUSTER.

Gen. CUSTER has been promoted to be a Major-General, in consideration of his brilliant services in the Valley. This was announced to Gen. CUSTER at the War Department to-day during the presentation of the flags captured by SHERIDAN's forces in their late victory at Cedar Creek, and was received with loud applause by the large crowd assembled to witness the presentation.

CONDITION OF GEN. RICKETTS.

Gen. RICKETTS is reported to be in a very low condition to-day. The ball, which entered his right breast, and passed through his lungs, was extracted this morning from near the shoulder-blade. His right lung is much inflamed, and it is feared that internal bleeding has commenced, caused by the cutting of an artery.

GEO. H. PENDLETON IN NEW-YORK.

Serenade at the New-York Hotel—He Makes a Speech.

Hon. GEORGE H. PEN

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rally of the War Democracy.

The War Democracy of the east side of the town met at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Saturday evening. H. C. Pans, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee, presiding. There were a goodly number present, including a number of Democrats who did not like the Chicago platform, but had not yet made up their minds to vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, because they had belonged to their party so long. Before they left, however, very many of them, from the rays of Union light afforded them by the speakers, were ready to shout for the Union nominees.

TIMOTHY CRONIN, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, was the first speaker, who ably discussed the issues involved in the canvass. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Hon. THEODORE R. WESTBROOK, of Ulster County, a life long Democrat and formerly Representative in Congress from this State, followed in an eloquent address, creating great enthusiasm. His demolition of the Chicago platform was complete, and his eulogy of the past traditions and glory of the Democratic party, contrasted with its present humiliating attitude, was emphatic. His review of the successes of our army and navy were conclusive.

Hon. EPES E. ELLERY, Union candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, being discovered among the audience, the Chairman called on him to come forward, and he was warmly greeted by those present. Mr. ELLERY, in a few but comprehensive remarks, expressed his views, and returned his thanks for the compliment.

The call for the convention and mass meeting of the Democracy opposed to the Chicago Platform, to be held at the Cooper Institute in this city on the 1st of November, was read, and received with long applause; and, with repeated cheers, the meeting adjourned.

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, as reported to Inspector BOOLS, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Oct. 22, 1864:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

	Number.
Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	36
Complaints for which no cause existed	
Notices for Abatement served	127
Nuisances abated under notice	203
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	91
Loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	185
Dead Horses removed from the City limits	87
Dead Cows removed from the City limits	6
Dead Goats removed from the City limits	4
Dead Hogs removed from the City limits	5
Dead Dogs and other Small Animals removed from the City limits	63
Number of barrels of Offal removed from the city limits	6,400

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC, SEIZED, OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS.

	Pounds.
Beef	1,200
Veal	400
Fish	200
Tripe	80
Sausages	15

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—The matter of improved dwellings for the laboring classes and the poor is attracting an attention which, it is to be hoped, will result in good. The manner in which many of the inhabitants of the city live is revolting and seems incredible. The *Citizen*, in a recent number, says that a medical gentleman connected with the association visited a tenement-house forty feet front, in which one hundred and thirty-four families were living. Is it right to say living? Should it not be written that one hundred and thirty-four families were dying beneath that roof? Can the children in this crowded house stand any chance for their lives? Another party tells of visiting a room about twelve feet square, with a bedroom attached, in which he saw at one time no less than thirteen individuals, all breathing the same impure and unwholesome air, while the stench from the accumulated filth in the yard below was intolerable. The family residing in these "apartments" (?) consisted of a widow with a daughter over eighteen years old, and three sons, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and eight years, and all occupying the same bed on the floor. The widow took in lodgers, and in one corner of the same floor lay two sisters, who paid two shillings per night for their bed, such as it was, and in another corner lay the niece of the widow, a married woman, while the dark room was occupied by a man, his wife and three children. Beneath these apartments was a damp cellar, "with ground for the floor," where about a dozen "boarders," men and women, lay like pigs in a sty, and the family who tenanted them consisted of five individuals, making seventeen in all!

INSPECTION OF THE CITY REGIMENTS.—The annual Fall inspection of the city regiments commenced yesterday with the inspection of the Seventh and the Eighth. Both regiments were out in force, and were most creditably passed upon. The other regiments will be inspected as follows: Tuesday, Oct. 25.—First Regiment, Tompkins-square, 10 A. M.; Third Regiment, Tompkins-square, 12 M.; Ninth Regiment, State Arsenal, 10½ A. M.; Thirty-seventh Regiment, State Arsenal, 11 A. M.; Fifty-fifth Regiment, State Arsenal, 12 M. Wednesday, Oct. 26.—Second Regiment, Armory, Seventh-street and Hall-place, 7 P. M. Thursday, Oct. 27.—Fourth Regiment, City Armory, 9 A. M.; Fifth Regiment, Washington-square, 10 A. M.; Sixth Regiment, Washington-square, 11 A. M.; Twelfth Regiment, Washington-square, 12 M.; Eighty-second Regiment, Washington-square, 1 P. M.; Seventy-first Regiment, Washington-square, 1½ P. M.; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Washington-square, 2 P. M. Monday, Oct. 31.—Seventh Regiment, Washington-square, 10 A. M.; Twenty-second Regiment, Washington-square, 11 A. M.

THE $50,000 ROBBERY IN BOSTON—INVESTIGATION BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.—An investigation was commenced yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, in the case of Mr. JOHN B. MANNING, of the firm of MANNING & DA FOREST, brokers of No. 19 Wall-street, who was arrested a short time since on suspicion of having been in some way connected with the $50,000 robbery of Treasury notes, stocks and bonds in Boston, on the 25th of August last. Mr. GEORGE W. RILEY, of the firm of BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., testified to the theft as charged in the complaint. THOMAS H. CORWIN, clerk to per ALEXANDER MATHEWS, at No. 222 Greenwich-street, testified that he received a $100 Treasury note (7 3-10) from Mr. MANNING. The note was taken at the bar on a Saturday evening. On the following Monday witness went to the Sub-Treasury Office to get it changed. He was there told it had been stolen. He then went to MANNING'S office. The latter looked at the bill, and remarked there had been such bills stolen, and declined to purchase it. The investigation stands adjourned until this afternoon.

THE INCENDIARY FIRE IN DUANE-STREET—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Fire-Marshal BAKER was engaged yesterday afternoon in investigating the case of the alleged incendiary fire on the premises No. 149 Duane-street, on Sunday afternoon. The affidavits of Officers FIELD and GUNSON, of the Fifth Precinct, were taken. It was their opinion that the fire was incendiary. A brace and bit, with which the hole was bored through the wooden partition leading from the hallway into the store of LEAHY, commission merchant, were found in the room of THOMAS B. BOYD, who occupied a room on the same floor. Other facts and circumstances connected with the fire, pointed so strongly toward Mr. BOYD as the incendiary that, by direction of Marshal BAKER, he was arrested, and Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs in default of $2 500 bail.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.—We are requested to state that Marylanders residing in New-York and vicinity, who may desire to unite in a celebration of the accession of the State of their former residence to the great family of free States, will learn of an opportunity to do so by sending their names and address, without delay, to the care of Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, No. 161 East Broadway.

FLAG-RAISING AT WESTFIELD, S. I.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, at G. A. COLE'S, Amandale, for the purpose of raising a Union flag, and to start a Union club. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and over 100 signatures were obtained, many of whom were formerly old leaders of the Democratic party. It was resolved that they meet every Saturday evening until election.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 24, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	105¾	
500	do	106	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20's, C.	106	
	new iss	100	
50,000	do...New iss	100	
5,000	do	100	
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	112	
500	U. S. 10-40s	96	
1,000	do	94¾	
2,000	U. S. 5-20's, C.	94¾	
1,000	do	94¾	
50,000	Corp. Stock, N. Y. 6-10s, Acc. & Oct.	106	
11,000	do	97	
5,000	do	97	
10,000	do	97	
2,500	B. N. Y. & E. R. 1st	97	
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	97	

100	Quick. Min. Co	75	
100	do	75	
100	Am. & T. H. Pref.	75	
	Bud. Stg. R.	121	
	do	120	
	do	120	
	do	120

DRY GOODS.

CARBY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 473 BROADWAY.—(Late Charles Street & Co.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. (cor. Grand-street.)

Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.

ALSO,

A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES,

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window Shades and Fixtures, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-street,)

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)

A large assortment at retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES!!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)

UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street.)

RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

Including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

NO. 274 BOWERY,

Invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent

STOCK OF CLOAKS,

BASQUES,

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS

AND JACKETS,

manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at twenty-five to forty per cent. less than Broadway and Canal st. cloak-stores.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES.

Also,

An attractive stock of new Shawls, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of Long and Square, Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, Berlin and Woolen Shawls.

Also,

An immense Stock of New

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

purchased chiefly at auction, very much under the cost to import.

BLACK SILKS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2,

worth from $2 to $3.

COLORED SILKS at $1, $1 20, $1 50 to $2 50,

worth from $1 50 to $4.

FRENCH MERINO, choice colors, at 50 cts to $2.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $1 20.

PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS AND BOMBAZINES,

at all prices, from 60c. a yard up.

FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2.

Sold recently from $1 50 to $1.

NEW AND CHOICE DELAINES at 37½c., 40c., and 45c.

BALMORAL SKIRTS of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.

SAXONY PLAID VALENCINES at 45c., 50c., to 65c., a yard.

MERINO PLAIDS, (all wool,) at 75c., 80c., and 90c., a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.

10-dozen CLOTH GLOVES, (ladies' sizes) at 5s., 6s. to 8s. a pair.

A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES at $1 and $1 25 a pair.

LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, (select colors equal to Bajeta' or Alexandres') at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.

Also,

Purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

consisting of

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLINS,

TICKINGS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS, &c.

10-4 BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $9 50, and $11, worth $12 and $13 50.

SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c. to 50 cents a yard.

TICKINGS at 28c., 33c., 45c., to 60c.

PRINTS, full madder colors, warranted at 25 cents.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW PLAID, BROCHE AND PLAID BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

LINE OF FASHIONABLE PLAID SILK VELVETS.

UNCUT ROYAL AND PLAIN SILK BONNET VELVETS,

Every shade—$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and upwards.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS—Cheap.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.

ALEXANDRES KID GLOVES, warranted—20 per cent. below regular prices.

NEW CLOTH AND CASHMERE GLOVES—Cheap.

ALSO FULL LINE OF SONTAGS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

READY MONDAY.

Our Trimming Department is replenished with many new and cheap novelties.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF FELT, BEAVER AND STRAW BLOOMERS, BONNETS, TURBANS, CAPS, &c., &c., IN THIS CITY.

We have all the fashionable shapes in Felts, at 20c. 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1 each—Beavers at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upwards.

Straw Stock clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA-STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crapes, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., &c., mailed gratis on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; the other a plain cook, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or laundress alone, in either city or country, with good reference. Call for two days at No. 68 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN FOR an excellent English cook and child's nurse; also over one hundred experienced American, English, Irish, Scotch and German servants, cooks, nurses, waiters, laundresses, highly recommended. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses, understands making shirts and all kinds of family sewing, will be found competent and obliging; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at 58 12th-st., between 5th-avenue and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A COMpetent woman, with excellent city references, in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 35th-st., in the rear, near Sixth-avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one as child's nurse and chambermaid, the other as waitress or chambermaid; competent of fulfilling their situations; best of city reference from their last place. Call at No. 111 West 35th-st., near Broadway, second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in the city, and can show good recommendations from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family, or institution; is fully competent to take charge in either capacity; is fond of children. Can be seen, or addressed, as at No. 143 West 46th-st.; references unexceptionable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and chambermaid; a person who thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 89 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, cutting and making boys' clothes, either by the week or month. Apply at No. 86 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, understands all kinds of family cooking, desserts and pastry, and is a first-class baker; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook, understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game and pastry; an excellent baker; would assist in the washing if required. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant nurse; is capable to bring it up by hand, or invalid nurse; a good seamstress and fond of children. Reference given. Call at No. 3 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, who is perfectly competent, a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of young children; is obliging. Call at No. 89 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of pastries, jellies and fancy dishes, and the French and American styles of cooking. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 126 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, can cut, fit and do all kinds of family sewing. Call in Eleventh avenue, second house from 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid; city reference given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 182 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid, and do fine washing and fluting, or plain sewing; the best of city reference. Can be seen at the dry goods store corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; bakes excellent bread and pastry; will assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 99 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; good city reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., first door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; perfectly understands the business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of city reference. Call for two days, at No. 110 West 18th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in private family as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; also fluting. Call at No. 255 7th-av. Best city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to do housework; city reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 196 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference; understands her business. Call at No. 111 20th-st., cor. 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 490 Sixth-avenue, between 29th and 30th streets.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 23 University-place, near 10th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-RATE laundress. Family and gentlemen's washing done in the neatest style; also ladies' fine laces and fluting. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, to do general housework or to take care of children; is strong and able to work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PERson wants to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 75 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 164 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen to-day, (Oct. 25,) at No. 89 University-place, corner 12th st. Very best of city references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately arrived in this country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 209 1st-av., between 3d and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 58 East 35th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS by a person who is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; wishes work by the day or month. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as parlor maid; the best of city reference from her two last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a Protestant young woman; understands her business in all its branches; French fluting, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Has two years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress, has no objection to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging, can produce the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waitress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good city references. Call at No. 252 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, understands cooking all kinds of game, soups and pastry, has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on the bottle; has no objection to travel, and has the best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 6th av., between 21st and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, who has lived for a number of years in her last place, a situation in the city or country; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, A LARGE NUMBER of experienced cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses; girls for housework, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., want situations for the city or country, at RAYMOND'S No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, is an excellent baker, making bread and pastry; is a good washer and ironer; can be well recommended. Call at No. 189 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has 10 years' reference from her last place; would go as children's nurse. Can be seen at No. 105 Grove-st., house No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month; would take a situation to wait on an invalid lady and sew; would go to the country in either capacity; references given. Call at No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, the other as laundress; both understand their business well; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French finding; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 467 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a young woman, who is fully competent of the business; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 263 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 22d-st.; second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as a first-class cook, with good city reference. Apply for two days at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse, and do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference. Call at No. 129 West 24th-st. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress; the best of city reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse, and to assist in chamberwork; best city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 3d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; country or city. Good reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid, by a competent young woman, a Protestant, with good references. Apply at No. 129 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as minding children, or assisting in chamberwork. Has good city reference. Call at No. 207 1st-av., bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter and chambermaid. Call at No. 8 West 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant as first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; also, tend dairy; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and sewing machine; would assist with children or up-stairs work; is a Protestant; good city reference. Call at 110 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as English governess to children or ladies' companion; terms moderate; references given. Call or address, any morning this week, Miss YATES, 225 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young, healthy, married woman, in a respectable family. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., for two days, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; understands fluting; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 402 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good city reference. Call at No. 212 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 119½ East 27th-st., near 3d-av. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper, to take full charge of a house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 80 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would mind children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general work; no objection to go to the country; has good references. Call at No. 375 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 150 east 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has excellent references. Can be seen, for two days, at 334 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; is an experienced infant's nurse; no objection to the country; has good references. Call at No. 37 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 St. Timothy-place, 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take to family sewing, can do all kinds of work very neat and reasonable. Call at No. 353 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY of respectability, as housekeeper and companion, or would give instruction in English and music. Address, for two days, M. E., No. 56 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse, and is willing to assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 19th-st., between Sixth and 7th avenues, first floor, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 302 West 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children. Please call at No. 394 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 124 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No. 59 East Broadway

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and assist in washing and ironing, best of city references given. Call at 436 3d-av., room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day. Address No. 149 West 13th-st., near 7th-av

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economically employ first-rate faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 64 6th-av.

A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to make a few engagements to go out by the day; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; city reference. Call at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the crockery-store.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROughly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses, also cloakmaking, will go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the millinery-store.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing houses and hotels, can be supplied with good servants, from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 17 4th-av.

A FULL SUPPLY OF RELIABLE HELP, Male and female, of all nations, now on hand, at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., anxious to obtain situations, either in city or country.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 30 YEARS OLD, who has served out his time in the army, a situation in a wholesale or other house, in any capacity where he can be of most benefit to his employer; can carry enter or counter; can cut good stencils, and produce good reference for honesty and sobriety. Address, for one week, M. P. R., No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man, as coachman; family small; is a good groom and careful driver; city and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man. English, who is truly versed in the cultivation of all sorts of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a first-class grape grower and a good landscape gardener. Address H., for three days, at Flemming & Davison's, No. 57 Nassau-st., or by letter to J. BAE; to be seen from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his man as coachman; he will be found competent and trustworthy; can be seen at his present employer's until suited. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 or 4 and 6 o'clock, at No. 14 West 23d st., or address a note to D. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable single young man; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of city references from last employer for capability and character. Address J. F., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced private Protestant waiter, accustomed to live in a first-class family; is sober, reliable and trustworthy; is a good market man. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address H. H., Madison-square Post-Office, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, in city or country; can take charge of a small garden; can milk if required; references unexceptionable. Call at, or address M. GALE, No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's farm, by an experienced German, or as coachman, or as collector, or porter. Best references. Apply corner of Broadway and 37th-st., milk depot, after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, who understands his business; can give good reference from his last employer. He can be seen at any time; is willing to make himself useful. Address Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of a butler; can give the most unquestionable city references. Call or address No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a person who has had several years' experience in this city; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call at or address J. D., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; has good city reference from last place. Address J. O., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the best of city reference. Address Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of city references. Address J. R., Empire Market, corner of 28th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; can produce best city reference. Can be seen at No. 1,110 Broadway until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN; as coachman and gardener; good city reference. Address THOS. Box No. 201 Times Office, or Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man; fourteen years' experience with horses, &c.; will give the best reference as to capability and character. Address J. M. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who understands his business; has best city reference; no objection to city or country. Address H. H. C., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; good reference. Address T. O. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; can give very good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has first-class city reference. Call at No. 339 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; six years' reference from his last place. Address C. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER married or not, for Vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 East 27th-st.

WANTED—HOUSE SERVANTS—A GOOD cook and an experienced waitress, at No. 11 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn; Scotch, English, Welsh or German preferred. Apply personally, between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—AN OFFICE LAD, IN A COMMISsion house; one living with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 2,013 City Post-office, giving name, reference and age, in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF two little boys; she must be able to sew well, and bring satisfactory reference. Call at No. 105 5th-av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COACHMAN; must understand the care of a cow; good reference required. Apply at Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO GROOM and drive horses, and ready and willing to make himself generally useful on a small place. Apply at Room 44, No. 111 Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE HOUSE OR STEAMboat painters, at thirty cents per hour. Apply at once to WOODS & BROTHERS, No. 2-13d-av.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERienced man—good and ready penman—is wanted in a domestic goods commission house. Address with references, M., Box No. 4616, Post-office, New-York.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues, Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 30 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 22d-st

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE,

No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. J. H. TYNG,

No. 273 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing 1,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship and Book-keeping, No. 456 Broadway. The regular charges for tuition will positively be resumed November 1st. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one half the usual rates, with the privilege of continuing as long as until March 1st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 16 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and leucing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 163, Crowen's, No. 513, Corwin's, No. 908, and Mitchell & Belknap's, No. 585 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and E. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN DESIRES conversations in the English language with one or two young ladies, in exchange for Italian, Spanish or French languages. Only true ladies need answer. References given. Address CONVERSATION, Station D.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—The Compact.

WINTER GARDEN—The School of Reform.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

IRVING HALL—Fair.

HOPE CHAPEL—Bohemian Glass-Blowers.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 22d acknowledge a defeat in the Shenandoah Valley, and say they lost twenty-three guns, besides those they had taken at first, and about one thousand killed and wounded, with a few prisoners.

The steam gunboat *Jason*, from Bermuda 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday. She reports that the pirate Braine and his associates, who captured and burned the steamship *Roanoke*, were on trial, and that the court had refused to bail them. The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda.

Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department the capture of the steamer *Nundo*, a blockade-runner of 600 tons. Her cargo consisted of 550 bales of cotton. The capture was made by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*.

An arrival from the Army of the Potomac reports that heavy firing was heard nearly all Saturday night toward the James River, apparently from our gunboats. The enemy shelled the working party at Dutch Gap most all day Saturday, but without effecting any damage.

The United States transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., at 1 o'clock, Friday, Oct. 2, consigned to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived at 6 P. M. yesterday. On Wednesday, Oct. 19, a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston, S. C., including schooners laden with ammunition and subsistance stores. Their destination was unknown. Schooner *Chrysolite*, from Philadelphia, for Washington, with Government coal, foundered on the 9th inst., off Chincoteaugue Shoals. Capt. Sheppard and crew were picked up and taken to Port Royal, S. C., by schooner *David S. Siner*, and arrived on the 16th inst. We are indebted to Purser Ely, of the *Arago*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Oct. 12, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown Oct. 14, arrived off Father Point yesterday. The news by these arrivals is five days later. The most portant item is the reported departure of Capt. Semmes, the notorious pirate, from Liverpool, with eight officers and one hundred men, for Madeira, there to ma, the steamer *Ranger*, which has been lying there some time. The United States steam frigate *Niagara* had arrived off Shereham with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockake-runner. The ship *Southern Rights*, of Richmond, Me., was captured Aug. 22, by the pirate *Florida*, and released under bonds. The commercial depression in England still continued, and more failures were reported. Uneasiness was also felt in French commercial circles. The Confederate loan was quoted at 55.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room advanced yesterday to 216@217 ₱ cent. The Stock Market was livelier on the Railway list, and steady for Governments. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers.

The Cattle market opened yesterday extremely dull, and continued quite inactive during the day. The rocks at Forty-fourth-street indicated a supply of about 3,800 fresh cattle. There were, besides, between two and three hundred State cattle. The number was considerably less than last Monday, but the market was decidedly slower, and prices declined about 1c. on the average. The cause of this depression is attributed, in part, to the surplus supply of last week; the weather, also, was warm and unfavorable for butchers. The market was really overstocked, and some bullocks were driven out to graze. Medium to good steers sold at 12½c.@17c. ₱ lb. for the estimated dressed weight, while a few prime beeves brought 18c. Nearly 1,700 were sold at Bergen. Sheep have declined in price, medium selling at 7c., and some choice ones as high as 8½c., live weight; lambs from $3 to $6 50 ₱ head.

Influenced by the rise in Gold yesterday, the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise attracted more attention, and were generally quoted much firmer. The freight market was quiet and unsettled.

The Nashville *Union* of Oct. 21 says Sherman's advance encamped on Tuesday night on the Coosa, near Glen Wilie, eight miles west of Rome. He is pushing on, by a route parallel with that of Hood, and a few miles to the east of him. No fighting of consequence had taken place.

James Norris, the last of the Port Jervis counterfeiters, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. Prisoner is a well-dressed, intelligent-looking young man.

A grand mass Union meeting takes place at Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday of this week, which promises to be a fine affair. Among the speakers engaged are Hon. H. J. Raymond, Brig.-Gen. O. S. Terry, Gen. Cochran, Gen. E. W. Gantt, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and others.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Republican Union, of New-York, was held last evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Gen. L. Cutler and Dr. Snodgrass, of Maryland, spoke and was very well received. When, after cheers for Lincoln and Johnson and the Union, the meeting adjourned.

The Veteran Union Club held a meeting last night at their rooms, No. 710 Broadway, the President, Dr. F. Willis Fisher in the chair. Speeches were made by Capt. Smith, of Illinois, and others. The Veterans will hold their second grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 3d of November next. One of the most distinguished Major-Gen. ials now in the United States service will sp ak upon that occasion, and the navy will be represented by one of our brave Admirals and a delegation of tars. The military display and the decorations of the hall will be unusually splendid and well worth going to see.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, as Mr. James S. Phelps, of Kentucky, was coming out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel with two ladies, he was attacked by Wm. A. Glass, of No. 251 Fifth-avenue, and severely assaulted with a cane. Mr. Phelps, to protect himself, drew a six-barreled revolver and fired two shots at Gloss. He then threw the revolver at his assailant and retreated into the drug store of Caswell, Mack & Co., situated under the hotel. Gloss meantime drew a one barreled pistol and fired at Phelps. He then picked up the revolver which Phelps had thrown at him and pursued him into the drug-store, where he fired another shot at Phelps. None of the shots took effect. The head of Mr. Phelps is very badly cut, and he was otherwise injured seriously. The affair originated in a quarrel which took place some time since, when Glass was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. It is supposed that Phelps had informed the authorities in regard to him. Both parties were arrested and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precioct Station-house.

Coroner Ranney yesterday commenced an inquest at St. Luke's Hospital on the body of Jas. E. Bulkley, one of the victims of the accident which occurred on the New-Haven Railroad, in the vicinity of Seventy-sixth-street, on the morning of Monday, the 10th inst. The testimony in the case is very voluminous, and from present ineicatione the case is far from being completed. Six witnesses were examined yesterday, among whom were the Superintendent and Civil Engineer of the Harlem Road. Their evidence tended to show that the practice of running a large train with two locomotives was unsafe; that the train on which the accident happened consisted of eleven passenger cars, one baggage car, and was propelled by two engines. Other witnesses testified that the defective rail, which was the cause of the accident, had been laid down about ten months, and that it was an original defect in the iron or in the manner in which it had been rolled. It is also in evidence that the train was behind time four or five minutes, and a few blocks above where the accident occurred, they were running down at the rate of 35 to 40 miles per hour. The further hearing of the case has been postponed until 3 o'cloch P. M., on Saturday next, at the same place.

Osborn E. Bright, Esq., of this city, delivered an eloquent address last evening before the Fifth Ward Union Club of Brooklyn. Union Hall, the place of meeting, was crowded to excess by an intelligent and appreciative audience, many of whom were ladies.

The annual Fall inspection of the city regiments commenced yesterday. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments were inspected, and they made a fine and creditable appearance. The other regiments will be inspected during the week.

The County Volunteer Committee are now recruiting with considerable success. The bounties now offered by the County are, $300 for three years, $200 for two years, and $100 for one year men, and the Government bounty is the same, which makes just double that sum paid to each volunteer. The Government is paying no hand-money, but the county is paying for a three years' recruit, $60, for a two years' recruit, $30, and for a one year recruit, $20.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen received two messages from the Mayor, one vetoing the resolution to contract with E. Jones & Co., for the Corporation printing at present prices, and the other giving notice of the suspension of the City Inspector and the reasons therefor. The latter message was referred, and a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation as to "the power of the Mayor to suspend the head of a department and the power of the Common Council in regard to the same." Preceding the Mayor's messages a communication was received from Mr. Boole, in reply to the Mayor's letter in regard to alleged frauds by the former in making appointments, was read, referred and ordered to be published (see official.) A preamble and resolution by Alderman McKnight, relative to the demise of ex-Alderman Peter Mitchell, who died on last Saturday, were adopted, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, and the Board adjourned. The Board of Councilmen, did nothing but concur in the action regarding the death of ex-Alderman Mitchell. The Aldermen adjourned to 1, and the Councilmen to 2 P. M. Thursday.

In the last installment of prisoners sent down the James River for exchange, the rebels included six colored sailors, an indication that negroes are hereafter to be recognized as prisoners of war.

The different trades of the city hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute this evening, to indorse the principles of the Citizens' Association and prepare for the Charter election. Speakers from all the trades of the city will address the meeting. It is expected that this will be one of the largest meetings yet held by the Citizens' Association. The meeting has reference to the Municipal Government only.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of German Unionists was held last night at Cooper Institute. Dr. Kessman presided, and eloquent addresses were made by Gov. Salomon, Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, R. Wall of Fernback, and the meeting broke up with cheers for Lincoln, Johnson, Fenton and Alvord.

The Confederates and Neutrality.—If we interpret aright the item of news received from Bermuda by way of Halifax, it would seem reasonable to expect that the British authorities may in time become tired of their Confederate friends. The pirate Braine and his companions, who repeated the tragedy of the *Chesapeake* in a milder form on board the Havana steamer *Roanoke*, have been put on trial, and the Bermuda court has refused to bail them. Fourteen of the bank robbers who profess to hold commissions from Richmond to invade Vermont by way of Canada, are also in jail at St. John's, in Lower Canada, with some prospect of their being brought to trial, not as Confederate soldiers, but as common thieves and murderers. These are signs of improvement in British Colonial life.

The Mayor and the City Inspector.—The Mayor has suspended Mr. Inspector Boole from office. That is, he has suspended him as far as the City Charter and various amendments thereto will permit. The Mayor contends that the Charter of 1857 gives him the amplest power of suspension. Mr. Boole and his friends contend otherwise. They say that the amendment act of 1863 provides that Heads of certain Departments—among which the City Inspector's Department—shall only be subject to removal under conditions which are not embraced in the Mayor's lists of causes. Between these interpreters of the Charter and its amendments, Mr. Solicitor Whiting appears and says that the Mayor has the power of suspending Heads of Departments, but not of removing them. If Mr. Whiting is right in this interpretation of the law, the Mayor's power of suspension is sustained.

The causes advanced by Mr. Gunther for the suspension of the City Inspector, include malfeasance of office, in various shapes and degrees—contracts assigned to special favorites, manure undersold, names of officials on the pay-roll of an imaginary character, general neglect of duty. To these charges Mr. Boole makes a reply, in which he makes, naturally, a general denial of the allegations of his accuser. We cannot presume to form an opinion as to the merits of the case as it stands to-day. Either, we should not have a Mayor capable of making such charges without the strongest affirmative evidence, or we should not have an Inspector against whom such imputations could be made with the remotest chance of their being brought to proof. As the case stands now, it is a fearful libel against the Corporation of New-York—whichever party is in the wrong—or right of it.

The Transcendent Issue.

The great decision is to be made two weeks from to-day. The fate of the American Union will then be settled. It is almost impossible to realize that an issue of such tremendous moment is so close upon us, and dependent upon the little act of dropping one bit of paper into the ballot-box rather than another. We naturally associate the settlement of the destiny of a great nation with mighty convulsions, or with the long operation of some silent influence. It is something new that it should turn on so simple and brief an act as casting votes, between the rising and the setting of the sun.

This is now the absolute fact in respect to the grandest nationality the world has ever seen. The vote of the 8th of November will settle the fate of this Republic, because it will settle whether the national principle which holds it together is or is not to be maintained. There is no way whereby this principle can be maintained except by war against rebels, its enemies. The choice lies between giving rule to the party which is for such war, or to the party which has declared itself against it. If the former keeps the rule, the war will be ended before the next Presidential term expires, in the complete overthrow of the rebellion, and the settlement for all time that the Federal Constitution is in very truth what it declares itself to be, "the *supreme* law of the land," to be interpreted and executed solely by public officers appointed under its own regulations. If the latter takes the rule, the war will be brought to an immediate close, and it will be left to civil discussion whether actual repudiation of the Federal Constitution shall be confirmed, or merely the right to repudiate; or, in other words, whether the independence of the Confederacy shall be recognized, or the Union be reconstructed on Confederate principles. This is but a minor question—a question of manner rather than of result. Shall the Union perish by the quick dividing stroke, or by a deadly agency of slower operation?

It is certain that the Confederates will not return to the Union under any peace policy, without a reserve to themselves of the right of future peaceable secession. Their foremost peace advocates have declared this in the most unequivocal terms. There is no possibility of meeting the rebel leaders on peace ground short of that mark. The leaders of the Peace party here in the North themselves acknowledge it, by disclaiming all right of coercion. To abandon the war at this stage, is to surrender that right, and to remit the Government to a condition of mere trusteeship, revocable at any time at the pleasure of any State. Such a Government has no element of stability. It would quickly meet the fate of our old confederation, shaped after the same principle. To adopt it, would be to make the breaking up of the Union a mere question of time, and would settle our national fate just as inevitably as if we were to recognize the Confederacy to-morrow.

Of course, the opponents of the present war Administration do not generally acknowledge that any such result would come from their success. But they do not say what result would come from it. They shun, as much as possible, all reference to that matter, and devote themselves to assaults upon President Lincoln, and to producing discontent with the war. Their conduct of the canvase has done absolutely nothing to develop whether the Confederates can be induced to return to the Union at all by a discontinuance of the war. On that vital point they have nothing to show, and for the simple reason that there is nothing to show that would make in their favor. Further than an ousting of President Lincoln and a "cessation of hostilities," they are without policy or programme. To the clearest demonstration that the national authority, without which no nation can live, is at stake, they uniformally avoid all definite answer. They have a few incoherent generalities about maintaining the Union, but not the least semblance of a practical measure calculated to insure it. Party success is their sole aim. Beyond that, they desire nothing, seek nothing.

Even if there were definite plans for the restoration of the Union through peace, they can rest only on theory, and ought not to be trusted. There is a "logic of events" in great national junctures, before which all preconceived designs are nothing. The Confederates schemed to take their States out of the Union without serious war, and were sure they would accomplish it. But, once practically engaged in the movement, they found themselves borne, in spite of themselves, into the most terrible war of modern times. Every calculation was foiled, every theory scattered to the winds. Had they foreseen what they were coming to, they would have wooed destruction itself sooner than have undertaken this business of secession. Precisely so will all Northern theories and plans for a restoration of the Union by negotiation fail. The peace movement once prevailing, it would sweep on, bearing down everything in its way, to any extent of disorganization. Whatever the South demanded would be yielded to them. Even their Confederacy itself would probably be recognized, if that were the only alternative to the resumption of a war which had been pronounced a "failure." It is the height of presumption for any man who professes to be for the Union to trust its fortunes to what he merely hopes and supposes would result from a peace policy. Considering the almost infinite interests at stake, we might well call it an absolute infatuation.

The safety of the Union can be secured only by maintaining the principle of national authority. The Union party alone holds firm to that principle; and war is the only instrumentality by which it can be vindicated and secured. Shall the Union party prevail? Shall the war be maintained? These are the questions that will be determined two weeks from to-day. All that constitutes the real life of the nation depends on the decision.

English Discourtesy.

No two communities can be long in friendly relations without mutual respect. For years before the present war between the North and South, the want of mutual respect, and of a proper courtesy of manner between the two sections, was preparing both for a more violent collision.

The Southerners did not respect the mass of Northerners whom they met in Washington, and perhaps with sufficient reason; they held them as timid, cowardly, and money-loving, and they regarded the great majority of the Northern population as utterly given up to lucre and trade. They believed the North destitute of personal courage, and they despised us. These feelings were continually expressed both in private and in public, with all the coarseness of the slaveholders' civilization. The insults, abuse and violence to which such sentiments directly led were a natural introduction to war. The last things which communities forgive to one another are, as with individuals, insults to personal feeling.

On the Northern side, no doubt, our violence of expression on the wrongs of slavery—the contempt we all felt for the supposed impractical character of the Southerner, and the disgust we expressed at his bluster, under the mistaken idea that it concealed cowardice and unmanliness—all these feelings, uttered by ten thousand tongues through presses and platforms, prepared the way—had there been no greater causes—for the final and bitter collision of the two sections. Words of contempt and discourtesy cannot be sown in these days, between two high-spirited peoples, without bringing forth a harvest of hate and wrath. Nations, like individuals, are foolishly sensitive to bitter words. There is no forerunner, so sure of a terrible war between two peoples, as international bickerings passed to and fro by the press and by public orators.

This is well understood in Europe. Whatever contempt the English journalists or the English people may feel for the French nation, or for Frenchmen individually, they are careful to disguise it in time of peace under a manner of courtesy and propriety. No one ever hears of an English orator, on the hustings, speaking contemptuously of the French. The journals touch lightly and respectfully on the errors and sins of France. They know that a certain decency and decorum are indispensable in speaking of the great Nation so near to them. Least of all do they venture to criticize contemptuously the personality of Frenchmen, or to throw bitter insults against the prominent French statesmen and Generals. They know the sensitiveness of the martial race over the Channel; they understand the military power which France can wield, and though they may criticize with English bluntness, yet they always do it with a certain respect. They understand how fierce a fire in Europe, the bitter words of orators and journalists might eventually kindle; and yet the true feelings of the upper and middle classes of England toward the French court and the French nation—as any one can see from such an honest book as Kinglake's—are of the most supreme contempt and the most bitter insular prejudice. But the nation has the art and the wisdom to conceal these feelings in their public utterances.

They are equally careful with the rest of Europe, when no approach of war lets loose the savage English dislike and contempt of foreigners.

Toward this country, for many years, the English press and public men have pursued a very different course. They were not near enough to feel any dread of America; they thoroughly disliked many characteristics which they supposed peculiar to our civilization, and they did not hesitate to express these feelings on all possible occasions, in the most bitter and offensive manner. The comments of British statesmen and newspaper writers, during this war, upon our public men, our President, our armies, our individual peculiarities, our manners and morals, both public and private, have been in a tone such as they would never allow to themselves in speaking of those of any European people, unless they were just on the point of falling into a war with such a people. They have been simply insulting. The general tone has been the *haut en bas* tone—a kind of supercilious looking down on an inferior and ill-bred race, in their domestic squabbles beyond the Atlantic. Whatever could most wound the pride or rankle in the sensitive feelings of a high-spirited population like ours, has been repeatedly and skillfully uttered. Words of contempt and insult, which inevitably breed mutual dislike and hate, have been widely and freely scattered.

It is idle to say that these offensive and discourteous utterances have not expressed the feelings of the British people. We know that a press so powerful and wealthy as that of London, must in the main convey the sentiments of England, or it could not continue to exist.

Nor have the orators or statesmen of Great Britain, who have spoken so bitterly against the Free States, been among the least influential or distinguished. The insulting tone of the English press and platform, no doubt, represents the prevailing English feeling. If it continue unchanged in the future as it has been manifested during the last three years, it must inevitably breed war. Such words as British writers and orators now so freely scatter, bear harvests of armed men. No two nations can live in amity who thus lose respect for each other. There must be mutual courtesy and a certain decorum of manner to one another, or good relations are as impossible as they would be between two individuals in similar circumstances.

The Rebels in Missouri.

The embroilment in Southern Missouri is evidently about to be brought to a headway. Price and his powerful force of 15,000 mounted Western men have had pretty much their own way for two months. There has been no successful resistance made to his march from the Southern line of the State to the Missouri River, and thence westward to the Kansas border. At Pilot Knob he was stoutly held at bay for a time by Gen. Ewing; at Jefferson City, the capital, he found the fortifications so strong that he thought it indiscreet to make an assault; and at Lexington Gen. Blunt fought him with vigor on Wednesday last. But with these and lesser exceptions, he has, in more than one sense, carried everything easily before him. He has ravaged and plundered everywhere, and the Union people have suffered untold horrors. Thousands of them have been rendered homeless by his cruelty; thousands upon thousands of them have fled before his advance, and hundreds of them have been killed in cold blood. The most undesirable region in the whole land to live in, during the last two months, has been the southern half of the State of Missouri.

It is not greatly to be wondered at that Price for a time enjoyed this sort of success. He made a rapid advance from Southern Arkansas into the State when we had but very few troops in it; and the few we had were at outposts where they could offer no effective resistance. By spreading his men over large surfaces, by quick marching, and by well-ordered and well-executed combinations, it was not difficult, under the circumstances, to do all that he has done. What has been gained by it all to the Confederate cause, it is hard to see, unless, indeed, the Confederate cause simply represents general havoc and anarchy. Price, indeed, threatened to take St. Louis, which was a very wild threat; and he had some hope of taking Jefferson City, which would have enabled the bogus Gov. Reynolds to rule in the State capital for a few days.

After Price had entered the State, Gen. Rosecrans did the best that was possible. He got together all the local detachments and militia possible, and as soon as he received the reinforcement of Gen. A. J. Smith's corps, he started westward in pursuit. There was cooperation with the Kansas troops under Gen. Curtis; and on Wednesday last the latter had a preliminary fight, which was continued on the two or three subsequent days at Independence, near the Kansas border, with additional forces. According to telegrams of yesterday, a general battle had been fought and a decided victory won, and the dispatches of this morning confirm the statement that Price was rapidly retreating southward. If this be correct, he will probably push down through Southwestern Missouri, a region with which he was very familiar two years ago.

It is probable that the real object of Price's movement was a diversion, to prevent the sending of Union troops to Tennessee and Georgia. It partook of the nature of a great raid, and was well calculated for this purpose.

It is notable how large a number of well-known and famous names have turned up among the Union Generals in Missouri operating against Price in this raid. There is Gen. Rosecrans, there is Gen. Curtis, the hero of Pea Ridge; Gen. J. Smith, the hero of the Red River and of Fort de Russey; Gen. Blunt, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Jennison, and others. The two Senators of Kansas are in the field, and on the staff of Gen. Curtis.

The Latest Peace Address from England. The European mail which arrived yesterday, brought us, among other curiosities, the following from the leading article published in the London *Times* of Oct. 12:

"In three weeks more than three hundred thousand gobd people have given their names to an address entreating the Federals to let the Confederates alone and part in peace. Nearly half of the signatures are Irish, obtained through the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood. There is nothing new in the address, nor need there be, for all that was wanted was to express the natural feelings of almost every Englishman at the successive stages of this miserable affair."

How "the natural feelings of almost every Englishman" have come to be expressed through the influence of the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, is not altogether clear. But it may be so.

The Railroad Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to ask a few questions touching the railroad imbroglio, and if I do not understand the matter will you please to correct me?

1. Did not the several Railroad Companies, with one exception, the Fourth-avenue, receive their charters with the express understanding that they should carry *the people* any distance within the city limits for five cents, forever?

2. Did not many of *the people* earnestly remonstrate against laying the tracks, on the ground that their business as cartmen and hackmen would be seriously injured thereby; and old they not finally yield their objections for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, including their own wives and families, in consideration of the promised conveyance for five cents?

3. Have these Companies not been making any money for all these years they have been enjoying this valuable charter, and have they not conveyed *the people* like pigs in a pen?

4. Shall wealthy corporations be permitted to force *the people* to pay their paltry tax of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of a valuable charter, which is *to last forever*, because their expenses have a little increased for a few months?

5. Did they not post up a misstatement in their cars, when they said they were empowered to increase the fare one cent, by the United States revenue laws?

6. Have they not justly forfeited their charters many times during the period they have enjoyed them.

Yours respectfully, C. H. DIXON.

Railroad Accidents.—A correspondent has writen to us to suggest to the Railroad Managers the propriety of having solid iron bars along all those portions of the Fourth-avenue where the embankments are high, and along through the deep rock-cuttings. To this an engineer would answer, that there is nothing to improve the safety of a really sound rail of ordinary construction, if it is fastened to sound sleepers on a well ballasted track.

THE CENTRAL WEST—ITS VERDICT AND OPINIONS.

Verdict of the Election—Causes of Opinions the West—Fatal Position of the Democratic Party—Its Views False and Suicidal—McClellan Repudiated in the West—Tendency of Western Opinion—Next Congress.

The Heights, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Time is fast verifying my assertion in the Times, on the nomination of McClellan, that he would not receive an electoral vote from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean. There is still room for a casuist to claim Kentucky and Missouri, but probably the election will show him on what slender foundation the claim is made. The verdict of the West in October is emphatically for Lincoln, and will be much more so in November. In Ohio there was little excitement, and in most of the counties no need of much effort. The majority in November will be overwhelming, and so it will be in most of the Western States. The great struggle in Ohio and Indiana was for members of Congress. There was great feeling against many of the Democratic members, on account of their open and shameful betrayal of the opinions and interests of their constituents. Most of them had got in, in 1862, without the least suspicion on the part of the people, that they could go against the war or the Administration. This was particularly the case with the Cincinnati members and those of the river districts above. Several of these men had been on military committees, urging volunteers to the field. When Long made his speech in Congress, and he, Pendleton, White, Voorhees and company, voted against war measures, it was astounding to the great body of the people. What had happened that a War Democrat of 1862 should be a Peace Democrat of 1863? But this was, as the pilots say, the *chute* the party took, and a bad fall it was.

There is in all parties a tendency to extreme opinions. This tendency is not checked in minorities. On the contrary, having survived absolute destruction, the leaders generally glory in their opinions and mislead enough followers to keep up an organization, till they are destroyed. This was the case with the Tories of the Revolution, and with the old Federalists in 1814-'15, and will be the case now with the Democratic organization till it is totally destroyed. After the election of 1860 I stated in the Times that the Breckinridge wing, although small in numbers, contained the real leaders in the West, and would take command of the party. This they have done. Events show you that it is the extreme leaders, in 1860, the men who maintained the sovereignty of the States and the conservation of slavery, who now control the party, made the Chicago platform, and utter their doctrines in every Democratic press. The nomination of McClellan they only submitted to be, cause they had the platform, and felt justly that if they elected him, they could control him. The Chicago Convention, in its leading elements, did not differ politically from a convention of Southern rebels. This is well understood in the South, and well understood in Europe. Fortunately, it is just as well understood by the great body of the people.

This tendency to extremes in the Democratic party of the West has only been fully manifested since 1860. We have some of the most signal examples of this in notable public events. One of them was the speech of Vallandigham in Congress, in which he pointed out the expediency of making four confederacies! of which the Northwest was to be one! The next was the nomination of Vallandigham in Ohio, when he was a convict for treasonable practices! The next was the speech of Long, justifying the treason of the South, and its indorsement by Pendleton. Recollect, that if McClellan were elected, and die, this Pendleton would be your President. Then came the Chicago Convention, and the demand for the "immediate cessation of hostilities," which every man knows would be yielding everything to the rebels. Lastly, you have the great organizations of Knights and Sons of Liberty, which embraced one-third of the Democratic party in the West. The object of this Order was to resist the draft, and you would have seen a civil war in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, on the 16th of August, but for the efficient measures taken by Gen. Heintzelman to destroy the scheme in the germ. Hence the arrest of Dodd, the proof against him, and his flight.

This treason of the leaders, and the extreme opinions uttered by their presses, have made a great reaction in the West against the Democratic party, and that reaction will flow on till the party is utterly destroyed or reorganized on a new basis. The consequences you see in the elections, and they will not be any better for Democracy in the future. McClellan is a dead weight on his party in the West. Never was a man nominated for the Presidency who personally received so little support. Scarcely a cheer is heard for him; never any serious defence. The people feel in their hearts that his nomination is, in every respect, monstrous; the example dangerous; an example which even ancient Rome never set, till she had been five hundred years a Republic. What madness, history would say, could have induced a young Republic to put at the head of their affairs a mere military politician, only forty years of age, in time of war? A naked military demagogue, without one qualification of a statesman, civil or military, moral or intellectual. If such a thing *could* happen, in this enlightened nation, the days of the Republic are numbered. Hence it is McClellan is repudiated in the West.

The course of the war in the border States of Kentucky and Missouri is such that it is impossible to predict political events in them; but I think they will go, with the great family of Western States, for Lincoln, for the war, for freedom, and the unconditional conquest of the rebels. Exclusive of these, however, the Western and Pacific States give ninety electoral votes, which, with four of the New-England States, make a majority of the Electoral College. You are aware that the Constitution does not require a majority of the electors of all the States (supposing the rebel States are still States,) but a majority of all whom the certificates of election prove to be appointed. This makes unnecessary any question which may be raised as to the status of the rebel States. I mention these things to show how utterly hopeless is this Chicago adventure, and how useless is a Democrat c canvass in New-York. The fact is a Democrat c canvass in New-York. The fact is, *the Democratic party has committed suicide*, and it ought to be buried at the cross-roads. Let every young man, ambitious of political honor, take care how he associates himself with the Democratic party of 1864. Its name in future time, will be odious in the ears of the people.

The Congressional elections in the West may

be of the utmost importance; for, we have the Senate, and if we get two-thirds of the House of Representatives, we can control the Government in any contingency whatever. We can propose amendments to the States—by two-thirds—which, if in accordance with public opinion, will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, and then we can complete the anti-slavery and anti-secession revolution without any disturbing questions in regard to constitutional powers. In the next Congress, we must gain twenty-two members, to get two-thirds. We have gained one in Maine, eleven in Ohio, four in Indiana, two in Pennsylvania, and we count on three in Illinois, one in Wisconsin, and expect New-York and New-Jersey to give us three. This will give us a gain of twenty-five, and will be amply enough for the purpose. In Ohio, there are only two districts in which the soldiers vote will be necessary to complete the expected majority. We need not disguise to ourselves the fact that this great war and mighty crisis will not leave the country as they found it. It is a revolution, and we must shape that revolution to good and salutary ends. If there is an Achon in the camp, a cancer on the body politic, we must destroy it. If there are defects in the Constitution, we must amend them. We must remember that we are fighting for the rights and liberties of mankind, and we must make the noble structure of the Republic so strong and durable, that, in the language of Mr. ADAMS, it shall "bear the test of time, of talent and of human scrutiny."

The skies look bright. The nation, I think, is saved. Let it be made a certainty on the Ides of November. Let the patriot soldiers not have died in vain. Let the great civic triumph of the people proclaim this successand be their memorial forever!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GERMAN UNION MASS MEETING.

Immense Crowd at the Cooper Institute.

THE GERMANS FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

Speeches by Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, Fred. Hassaurek, and R. Weil.

Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last night by our German fellow-citizens, who, with their wives and daughters, assembled en masse to testify their devotion to the Union, and express their determination to uphold the free institutions of their adopted country. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Orlando P. Stewart, A. J. Dittenhoffer, C. S. Spencer, David R. Jacques, R. A. Chittenden, Henry Reichardt, Fred. Kuehne, William Ruttnaff, Benjamin Lehmaier, &c., &c.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by PHILLIP FRANKENHEIMER, Esq., who, in a few pertinent remarks, nominated as Chairman Dr. CHARLES KESSMAN, whose election was greeted with loud cheers.

Dr. CHARLES KESSMAN, after making suitable acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by choosing him President, pointed out the remarkable fact that the entire Liberal press of Germany and the masses of the people were strongly in sympathy with the loyal Government of the United States, while the reactionary papers and the aristocracy sided with the rebellion and the slavedrivers' oligarchy. This ought surely to be sufficient to guide the action of the German citizens here; and no greater slander was perpetrated than the assertion by the New-York *Express* and *Staats Zeitung*—[groans]—that the Germans had gone over to the Democratic party. Conservatives supporting the Democratic policy should not forget that a great body of the Democrats, particularly in the Western States, were bound by a solemn oath to acknowledge the right of secession, the dissolution of the Union, and the sanctity of the commands of their leader, VALLANDIGHAM, even if such commands were in violation of existing State and Federal laws. Conservatives should remember that Democrats have threatened to plunge the North into civil war, making the streets of our city flow with blood in case LINCOLN was reelected. These were the same threats uttered by them when the first draft was approaching, and New-York well knows, at her cost, that these threats were no idle ones. The 8th of November would prove that the Germans, whose fatherland sends such treasures in men and money to the support of this holy war, were massed on the right side of the question. After paying some suitable tribute to the candidates of the State and county ticket, Dr. KESSMAN closed his remarks.

M. GUSTAVUS LEVI then, in behalf of the committee, proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are inflexibly attached to the Union of the United States under all circumstances and conditions, and that we recognize in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and the principles declared in the Baltimore platform, the only means of procuring the same.

Resolved, That our most fervent and heartfelt thanks are due and are tendered to our noble soldiers and sailors for their glorious and heroic achievements in the field and on the sea.

Resolved, That our most profound gratitude is also due to the Union men of Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, who, by their sleepless vigilance and unflinching energy, gained the recent elections, and whose example will be a beacon-light to all who sustain the Union cause.

Resolved, That in the glorious results of the recent elections we recognize the loud and unutterable determination of the American people to re-elect on the 8th of November ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, the representatives of Union and Liberty.

Resolved, That the German Union men of the State of New-York will follow the bright and glorious example set by their friends in the said States, and will labor with unflagging zeal and energy to overthrow and overwhelm with a disastrous defeat the Northern friends of the rebellion.

Resolved, That it is the first and highest duty of the people of the several States to encourage and sustain the Government in all its efforts and measures to preserve the Union and overthrow the rebellion.

Resolved, That, therefore, the German Unionists of New-York will use all honorable means to elect Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON and Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, and the other candidates on the Union State ticket, and thereby retire from public office and relieve from the burdens of government those officers and their *friends*, who, in July, 1863, sanctioned, if they did not instigate, murder and arson in the streets of New-York.

Resolved, That we cordially and cheerfully indorse and ratify the nominations on the county ticket; that we will with all our power and with all our influence labor for its entire and complete success, that it is of the utmost importance, and absolutely necessary, that the large German population be represented in the City and County Government; and we hereby deliberately declare that the interests of Germans could not be intrusted to other hands and more honest men than ANDREAS WILLIAM and LOUIS NAUMANN.

Resolved, That we confidently trust that the victory which we will gain on the 8th of November will mark a new era in the history of the Republic, and that on that day will forever be destroyed the hopes of the rebels South South and North, who contemplated and labored secretly for the overthrow of the sovereignty of the people, but for the perpetuation of Slavery and the enslavement of all working men.

The reading of the resolutions were frequently interrupted by uproarious applause and cheers.

The chairman introduced, as the first speaker, Gov. SOLOMON, of Wisconsin, who, after the enthusiasm which greeted his appearance had subsided, addressed the audience as follows:

ADDRESS, OF GOV. SALOMON.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: The work which is before us is an earnest one, and therefore it needs that we should speak an earnest word in relation to it. The time in which we live is an earnest one, and weighty and earnest are the things that we have to accomplish. There is no greater contrast than that which exists between slavery and freedom, and there is nothing more inconsistent, both in the laws of nature and in the history of our country, than that slavery and freedom can exist together. And that, in such a condition of affairs, one or the other must be the victor, is a self-evident fact. Slavery born from a tender plant in the South, gradually grew and increased in magnitude until it threatened the safety of this country and the life of the republic. The question now is, whether slavery or freedom shall conquer. Until four years ago, when the hydra-headed monstrosity first showed its venomous visage, slavery was always prominent and victorious. The compromise of 1850 was one of the evidences of its supremacy. The Missouri Compromise was another. These were adopted by the people, because the nation desired peace, and did not desire to arouse any discordant feelings between the different States. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill was another manifestation of the fact that slavery was the victor. Everything was conceded for slavery, and yet it was not satisfied. It panted for the life of the nation! In 1860, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN [cheers] was elected President, then the Southern lords and barons, the *minority*, arose and said that the majority should not rule; we will not yield to them. Then began the war between aristocracy and democracy, the battle for life and death between freedom and slavery, between barbarism and civilization. The question is not now whether this war shall continue, but whether we shall enter into a compromise with rebels, and bow our heads in submission to the people who demand that their minority shall rule over our majority. Let us examine for a moment the principles of that party which calls itself Democratic, and as we judge men by *their* deeds and principles, so we may judge political parties by *their* deeds and principles. Look at the Chicago platform and you can discover for yourselves what the principles of this party are. They demand the Union and the Constitution as it was in the past. But, my friends, do not be deceived: this party is Democratic only in *name*—their principles are not. [A Voice—"They are Copperheads."] What were the Southern rebels when they seceded? Were they not all Democrats? Who were the President of the United States and Cabinet when the first gun was fired upon the American flag on the 4th of February, 1861, when the Convention assembled in Alabama to make a new Constitution, not for the Union, but for secession? Were they not all Democrats? JAMES BUCHANAN and his clique, what were they but Democrats—Democrats who then had command of the rudder of the nation? When the war began, and for about a year and a half afterward, it is true we heard but little of the Democracy. And why? Because the enthusiasm of the people was so great for the furtherance of the war, that the members of that party *feared* to utter anything derogatory to the integrity of the Union. And only when the country had bled, when our fields were covered with the dead and wounded, when MCCLELLAN conducted the greatest army the world had ever seen not to victory but to months of inaction, (groans) did the Democratic party begin to speak. And what were the sentiments they uttered, what were the ideas they breathed forth? Opposition to the government, to the administration, to the war, and whenever they believed that opposition would aid and comfort the South, then did they recommend these hostile views. They were against the draft, they got up riots, they formed conspiracies and endeavored to incite revolutions against the government. To judge them by their deeds, then, we have but little to recommend them. Let us now see what their platform, as enunciated in Chicago, has to say for itself. The second paragraph of that document says: "In the opinion of the people of the United States, the war has been a failure, and that because it was a failure, it is necessary that an armistice be ordered so as to have a convention of States, and there adopt some plans for compromise." Do you, my friends, know what that section of the Chicago platform means? Have you an idea of its great import? It is nothing less than a confession by the people of America that they are unable to conquer and subdue the rebels, that this war has been a failure, and that we cannot carry on this war. One of the first and most important principles of Democracy is, that the majority shall rule and the minority shall yield to them. The principles of the present Democratic party are contrary to this; they demand the minority to govern and the majority to yield. Now, what will come of this armistice or convention if it is ordered. Let us suppose that MCCLELLAN is elected President and PENDLETON is chosen Vice-President on the 8th of November next; let us suppose further, that he has been inaugurated, that the condition of affairs is the same as now, that our armies in the field are on the same footing as at present, what will be the first step taken? In accordance with the platform which he is bound to obey, an armistice will be negotiated between him and JEFFERSON DAVIS, having for its prime object peace. It will be necessary to get the latter's consent in this case. Of course MCCLELLAN will not go down to Richmond himself. He will send emissaries there, and whom do you suppose he will send there? Will it be GRANT, SHERMAN or SHERIDAN? [Cheers.] Will it be our next Governor, FENTON? No, none of these; but he will select men who have always sympathized with the rebels, and such persons as VALLANDIGHAM [groans] and GEO. H. PENDLETON will be the messengers to the South. Now, suppose these men have arrived before JEFF. DAVIS, and have sent their cards to His Majesty. How will he receive them? How will he welcome men whom he and his followers have accused of waging a war of oppression against them the past four years? As a matter of course, he will receive them in no very friendly manner. Such a man as PENDLETON, whom you will remember said in 1861, when the war broke out, that if the North and South cannot agree, then I am for peace, not for war—we will let the South go—we will bid them a kind farewell—would be most suitable to offer the rebels a welcome, and to sue at the feet of JEFF. DAVIS for peace and compromise. But, to be serious. Remember that these acts will be the result of the voice of the majority, a plain confession that we cannot subdue the rebels; and in what manner do you suppose JEFF. DAVIS will receive such requests. He will say we cannot have peace until you withdraw your troops from our soil, for how can the people of Georgia, Louisiana, Carolina, and the other Southern States vote on the question of peace, when hostile troops occupy the land. He will say in regard to our blockade, if you desire that my vessels should cease their depredations upon yours, you must withdraw your ships from our coasts. On no other conditions will JEFF. DAVIS grant an armistice. But I hear my Democratic friends say we will agree to no such conditions, we will not withdraw our soldiers, or destroy the blockade, and if JEFF. DAVIS will not agree to our conditions we will carry on the war. How absurd! You say you wish to carry on the war when your platform loudly denounces it. Have you not said over and over again that this war is unconstitutional, unlawful, and now will you thus carry on this war? No, you cannot carry on this war; if you will act as cowards toward the South by begging for a compromise, you will be too cowardly to carry on this war. Peace at every sacrifice is the prime object of your platform. You cannot have anything else but a constitutional armistice, for you have always cried out the constitution. But how can you call a constitutional convention? The speaker then referred to the constitutional manner of calling a convention of States by the petition of two-thirds of the Legislatures, and then proceeded to ably review the letter of acceptance of MCCLELLAN, and of the importance of the next election. He then referred to the history of Germany, where they always fought in vain for freedom, and now had they come to a country where they expected freedom to find Slavery? They should remember the importance of the great contest before them, of the claims which posterity had upon them, that they should take care to hand down a free country to their children, not one cursed with slavery and lorded over by the aristocracy. The speaker was very eloquent and logical in his remarks, and at the conclusion of his address the audience fairly rose *en mass* in their seats and cheered lustily for some moments.

SPEECH OF HON. F. HASSAUREK.

Hon. FRED. HASSAUREK, our Minister to Central America, being introduced, amidst loud applause, remarked in substance as follows:

After paying a warm compliment to the eloquence of Gov. SALOMON, the speaker called the attention of the audience to the theory of the European aristocracy, that a republic could never exist, had been given the lie by the condition of the United States in former years. It has been the beacon of the poor, oppressed millions of Europe. Shall this beacon go down? No, never! We declared at the outbreak of the war that its sole object was the re-establishment of the Union and the majesty of the laws. If we fail, should we not justly be the butt of the whole world? When Mr. LINCOLN was elected, the Southerners had the majority of the Congress, of the Supreme Court. Mr. LINCOLN did all in his power to pacify the South. The Fugitive Slave Law was executed where it had never been done by BUCHANAN, yea, even a peace convention was in session, just as the Democrats wished now, but the South rejected all. Have we any guarantee that the South will accept a peace? If they do, why have they seceded. We are unconditionally for the Union and peace, but we are also for war so long as a rebel is under arms. If the rebels really want peace, let them lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance. They committed the first offence of high treason, they have to make the first steps toward restoration. There was but one lasting peace possible. Experience has taught that the South always threatened, and the North always bowed, and history has taught that no peace is possible while slavery existed. The speaker in very forcible language reviewed the letter of MCCLELLAN, which he characterized, like the man, as two-faced. Mr. LINCOLN, with the energy ascribed to him by the Democrats, had made but one fault, and that was that he kept Gen. MCCLELLAN so long at the head of the army. [Laughter.] As to his alleged arbitrary arrests, could he do otherwise when the enemy was at the gates of Washington, than to keep the spies from getting out? The only fault he committed in this respect was that Mr. LINCOLN did not hang a few of the traitors. Who had reason to complain at that? The Democrats or their opponents? The Democrats argue that the Emancipation had thrown the free negroes into the North to the detriment of white labor. But it was not so. The negro was just as much attached to his home as the whites, and he remained where he had been child, youth and man, and it was a proof that to-day many negroes were working on the same plantation on wages, where they had been toiling as slaves. The question at issue was not the social relations of the negro; this was left for future action. It is argued that the war has thrown us into a mass of debt, inflated currency, and increased the value of gold. We were able to pay our debt, redeem our paper money, but not if the great rivers were in the hands of an inimical nation. The Germans had come into this country from a sense of liberty; they were bound to carry it out. This same sense made to-day a President out of a rail-splitter, and a Vice-President of a tailor. True to this spirit, they would vote as became freemen at the next election, and posterity would approve of their patriotism.

SPEECH OF RAPHAEL WEIL, OF GERNSBACH.

Mr. R. WEIL, of Gernsbach, spoke next. In his usual witty style. His address was full of scorching, but witty censure of the Democratic German press, which had in their several papers called Mr. LINCOLN, a an ape, a Nero, a Caligula and other nicknames. Mr. WEIL's speech was full of [illegible] and bon-mots, which can only be relished when in the true Teutonic language, and delivered in Mr. WEIL's humoristic style of oratory.

The meeting then adjourned about midnight, with lusty cheers and hearty exclamations for Union, LINCOLN and JOHNSON, FENTON and ALVORD.

OUR ELECTION ABROAD.

Mr. Laboulaye on the American Crisis.

The distinguished French professor and political philosopher, M. EDOUARD LABOULAYE, who, by his lectures in Paris on our Constitution and form of Government, has shown his thorough knowledge of the American system, and who, moreover, during this whole struggle, has exhibited the warmest interest in our success, has written a letter containing his views at length on the bearings of the forthcoming Presidential election. He opens by remarking that "there are critical moments in the life of nations, when the course that is taken decides their future; the greatness and liberty of the nation are at stake; an instant of weakness and all is lost; an instant of energy, a last effort, and all is saved. It is in one of these crises that the United States is involved. The Presidential election may insure the triumph or ruin of the North. According to the name that shall be drawn from the popular urn, America may regain peace and become the model of free countries, or she may fall into that incurable anarchy which has made the Spanish Republics the prey of wretched despots, the laughing-stock and plaything of Europe."

He then goes on at great length to discuss the issues which underlie the present struggle against rebellion—with which issues, in all their relations, every intelligent man in the country is now thoroughly familiar. Of the feelings and interests of the leading powers of Western Europe, he remarks:

"England would perhaps applaud the rending surrender of America, which would deliver her from the only rivalry that she dreads; would restore to her the dominion of the seas, and would give her the South as a colony, and, as it were, *tête-de-pont*; but England is the country of WILBERFORCE; she has not dared make war for the maintenance of slavery; and what England has not dared do, no one will do. From the first moment, I apprised the South that it would never surmount the moral reprobation of Europe, and that not a prince would dare brave public opinion. I will go further to-day, and will say that every day brings more clearly to light the interest that all the European Powers, a single one excepted, have in the maintenance of the Union. The traditions of 1781 are reawakening, and, save a few finical and chimerical politicians, no one in France doubts that it is to the interest of the country to maintain the policy of LOUIS XVI. and NAPOLEON. The Union is the first need of America; but it is also one of the greatest interests of France. This is the price of the liberty of the seas, and without the liberty of the seas the independence of France and that of Europe are equally menaced."

For the rebellion, this intelligent observer sees no prospect of success, and as to the duty of patriotic people, his voice is at once decided and sagacious:

"Abandoned by Europe, hemmed in and conquered gradually by the North, the South is condemned to exhaustion; it must yield, and this moment cannot be far off. Let the North persist in the policy followed by Mr. LINCOLN; let it, pliant on all else, maintain at any price his two conditions—the *re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of Slavery*, and the South will be forced to bow to necessity.

What matters, it will be said, the opinions of Europe? America united will care little for the old Continent. Perhaps it will soon have accounts to settle with those who have laughed at its divisions.

Be it so, leave aside public opinion, although, like justice, it is easier to brave it in words than to escape its strokes. But there is a tribunal which none can flee; it is conscience. On the day when peace is signed, what will the North think of itself, and how will it judge itself?

I say nothing of the confessions that will come from the South, and that will prove that if the North had made a last effort, all resistance would have been conquered, and the Union reëstablished on the foundation of liberty and equality; but after the first festivities and the first rejoicings of peace, what will be its reflections? And then what sadness and humiliation will ensue! How it will feel the truth of that great saying of FRANKLIN, "Those who sacrifice liberty to obtain a momentis security, deserve to obtain neither liberty nor security." Yes, it will say, the war was hard, the sufferings were extreme, the treasury notes were consuming private fortunes like the public treasury, but in the midst of these calamities we were fighting for a holy cause, we were giving our blood for liberty. Religion, the country, but their hope in us. The evils were doubtless great, but all these evils would have been cured by victory; with it the republic would have regained its greatness and prosperity. But what this lame pence will never cure is the leprosy of slavery—what it will never efface is that black spot which sullies our continent. For four years we need the rock of Sisyphus suspended; for want of a last effort, it has fallen back and crushed us. Henceforth we must live in perpetual contradiction to the Gospel by compounding with injustice, and all this to leave to our children what we have received from our fathers, an incurable evil that will destroy the republic and liberty.

Anxieties, regrets, remorse—this is all that will be given by this compromise which the Democrats glorify in advance, and which they present as a claim to confidence to the misled people whose suffrage they demand. But, however shameful this compromise might be to the North, would the South accept it? I dare affirm that it would not. If Gen. MCCLELLAN prevails, this will be his first disenchantment, and the first punishment of his party. An aristocracy few in number, and firmly united, feels its strength and knows how to choose the favorable moment. What will the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN signify, if not that the Democracy is wearied, that its efforts have failed, that it wishes for peace at any price. Everything is extreme in democracy, weakness as well as strength, self-abandonment as well as heroism. A democracy that desires war no longer will accept any conditions, reserving the right of execrating on the morrow those who have asked it. It is certain that the South will profit by this advantage, and that it will seize again in an hour that supremacy which four years of war have caused it to lose. Either it will not return to the Union, or, if it returns, it will be only in appearance, constituting for itself a separate position, proposing the exclusion of New-England, or that strange system of two republics, independent internally, and representing without by the same President; in a word, the sovereignty that will be recognized by treating with it, the South will maintain, and will cause to triumph. The true President of the Union reconstructed by the Democrats will not be Gen. MCCLELLAN, but JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Will the American Democracy suffer itself to be again seduced by a party that for thirty years has always misled it? Is it so much in need of and thirsting for peace that it is ready to sacrifice to it the interest, the honor, the future of the country? Among this people, which for four years has done such great deeds, will the Democrats succeed in gaining a majority that will break with a glorious past and accept the shame of a compromise? Will it disavow the noble soldiers who, amid their sufferings, only ask to continue the war. And is it about to dismiss GRANT, MEADE, SHERMAN and FARRAGUT, to offer to the admiration of America the patriotism of men resigned in advance to the supremacy of the South, or to separation? If America has come to this, how much has it degenerated! In its history it would find different examples and different memories. From 1776 to 1781, what miseries did not the revolutionists suffer—soldiers without bread and without shoes, a worthless paper currency, towns burned, fields laid waste, yet notwithstanding, except a handful of Tories whom shame followed even into the grave, who ever proposed to treat with the enemy? The armies of 1864 are neither less brave nor less patriotic than the armies of the Revolution. Success is almost certain, victory assured, and the North is finally on the verge of a glorious peace. And is it at this moment that the American people will listen to men who propose to abdicate?

No, I will never believe that a generous nation, which has already more than once astonished Europe by its energy and perseverance, will miserably yield to discouragement, when with a last effort it can crush the rebellion. The hope of the enemies of the great Republic will be disappointed. Rejuvenated by victory, strengthened by trial, America will expel slavery from the world, and will give an example still greater than that of the War of Independence. Twice it will have secured the triumph of liberty—political liberty in 1776, civil liberty in 1864. Neither Greece nor Rome have left memories so great.

Old friends of the United States, be not astonished at the warmth of my words. The world is justly responsible, and the cause of America is that of liberty. So long as there is on the other side of the Atlantic a community of thirty million men, living happily and peaceably under the Government it has chosen, with the laws that it makes itself, liberty will radiate on Europe as from a shining beacon; America, rid of slavery, will be the country of every ardent soul, every generous heart. But if liberty is eclipsed in the New World, darkness will ensue in Europe, and we shall see the work of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and HAMILTON spit upon and trodden under foot by a school, that believes only in strength and success.

This is why we await with impatience the Presidential election, praying God that the name that shall be drawn from the urn may be that of the honest and upright ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for this name will be a pledge of victory, the triumph of justice and right. To vote for MCCLELLAN is to vote for the humiliation of the North, the perpetual maintenance of slavery, and the assumption of the great Republic. To vote for LINCOLN is to vote for Union and for liberty.

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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe the best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

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Cheapest Store in the City to Buy China and Glass is at HARLEY'S, Cooper Institute, on 3d and 4th avs., between 9th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. Never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BEAUVAIS—ACKERMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Spring Valley, N. Y., by Rev. John Lillie, LEWIS D. BEAUVAIS and LISSIE, daughter of David D. Ackerman, Esq. No cards.

BENT—MAGILTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. James Harper, WILLIAM J. BENT and MAGGIE, daughter of the late Thomas Magilton.

FELT—WHITTEMORE.—At New-Preston, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Henry Upson, Capt. WILLIAM K. FELT, U. S. V., and FANNIE, daughter of D. C. Whittemore, Esq., of same place.

HERBERT—BARNES.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, Lieut. GEORGE R. HERBERT, of Brooklyn, N. Y. and MARY A. BARNES, of the former place. No cards.

VAN RIPER—ACKERMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Spring Valley, N. Y., by Rev. John D. Brock, FRANK B. VAN RIPER and ANNIE S., daughter of David D. Ackerman, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BOGGS.—At Whitestell, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 23, of consumption, MARIE E., eldest daughter of S. W. and Maria Hulbert.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHAPIN.—At Rochester, on Sunday morning, Oct 23, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE CUMMINGS, widow of the late James Cummings, of this city, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Washington-square, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

DENIGAN.—At Jonesboro, Ga., on Thursday, Sept. 1, JAMES WORTHINGTON DENIGAN, third son of James Denigan, of Petersburg, Va., and grandson of the late Robert Mail, of New-York.

New Edinburgh and Glasgow papers please copy.

DUNHAM.—In Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Oct. 22, JOSEPHINE TITUS, only daughter of George and Ann Eliza Doremus, and granddaughter of the late Conklin Titus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 100 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

DERRING.—Suddenly, at Carrollton, La., on Sunday, Aug. 28, ROGER M. DERRING, M. D., Assistant Surgeon 9th U. S. Cavalry Brigade, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Also, suddenly, at Pensacola, Fla., on Saturday, Oct. 1, his brother, HENRY LIVINGSTON DERRING, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon, attached to U. S. steamer *Genesee*, formerly of Boston, Mass.

When urged by his brother Surgeon to go home, his patriotic reply was, "No, I am needed here, and will die at my post."

EVANS.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct 22, JOSHUA D. EVANS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at North Orange depot on the arrival of the above train.

EARNEST.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 24, of consumption, MARY C., daughter of James and the late Sarah A. Earnest, aged 20 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 23, HANNAH, widow of Thomas Green, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 Strong-place. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

HORNBOSTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 23, of diphtheria, FREDERICK, son of Frederick and Helene Hornbostel, aged 5 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 450 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

KINGSBURY.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 23, LUELLA GEORGINE, youngest child of J. A. and E. Kingsbury, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 83 Sussex-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MALLABY.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, at Glen Cove, L. I., THOMAS MALLABY, Jr., son of Rev. Thomas Mallaby, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mineola Station to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York—Long Island Railroad, foot James-slip.

PATTERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 24, NELLIE, daughter of T. H. and Sophie D. Patterson, aged 8 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 201 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

PAYNE.—Killed on Saturday, Oct. 1, before Richmond, Va., Corporal WRIGHTS PAYNE, 139th Regiment N. Y. V., youngest son of James S. and Jane F. Payne, aged 21 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Smithtown, Suffolk County, L. I. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8 A. M.

ROBINS.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, of a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINS, wife of the late Nathan Robins, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SNOW.—In Detroit, Mich., on Friday, Oct. 14, Mrs. THEODOSIA SNOW, relict of the late Mr. Ralph Snow, of Northampton, Mass., in the 91st year of her age.

☞ Northampton, Mass., papers please copy.

WOODHULL.—At Wading River, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 20, BETSEY F., wife of Frank S. Woodhull, and daughter of the late Noah H. Weightman.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, EDMUND M., eldest son of the late Edmund M. Young, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Oct 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED, FROM THE AUTHOR'S ADVANCE SHEETS.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

A NOVEL.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON,

Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "The Outcasts," "Three Times Dead," "Lady Lisle," etc.

Price 75 cents.

This splendid novel, which has had an unprecedented success, running through the "*Temple Bar Magazine*," is issued here in book form, simultaneously with its publication in Europe, the subscribers having purchased the advance sheets from the author.

AT A COST OF $2,000.

The following novels by Miss Braddon have recently been published:

THE OUTCASTS; or, The Brand of Society. Price 75c.
THREE TI

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 6.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 256, 287, 300, 332, 336, 403, 420, 423, 479, 491, 495, 495, 503, 508, 547, 630, 631, 655, 706, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 932, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1249, 1263, 1276, 1288, 1379, 1396, 1402, 1453, 1505, 1531, 1668, 1711, 1850, 2515, 1901, 2011, 2015, 2310, 2313, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETZELIS, Att'y, } Trust'a.
N. A. COWDREY,

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 8th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
J. W. B. DOUGLAS, Cashier. C. DARLING, President.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. F. DURNELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. TOWLES,
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 133 Broadway, from whom all desired information can be obtained on the subject.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres. Isaac Bemhelmer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemhelmer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40 NATIONAL LOANS,
(¾ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

OFFICE OF THE MESQUITA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late Incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 209 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $3. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek Co's., Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 78 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, 30-Av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHAYIAM HAKS, New-York, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL RELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 194 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 1 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

NORTH BANK.—THE BILLS OF CIRCULATION of the North Bank of Boston will be redeemed at par by the Ninth National Bank, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
CHAS. G. NAZRO, President.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SCBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and save the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion: while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE SMITH & ARMELEE GOLD COMPANY,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.

The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¾ per cent. commission: and buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS.
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.
FOR SALE.
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
All the desirable monthly dividend Oil Stocks. Also, Lands on Cherry Run Oil Creek and Allegheny River
WAGSTAFF & GUETCHIUS.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

1,000 SHARES OF THE VERMONT Quartz Mill Gold Mining Company's stock for sale; the ore is very rich, yielding one thousand dollars to the ton: sold in lots of any number of shares to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 1 Cortlandt-st.
H. MEACHAM, Agent.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the election of TRUSTEES, at the office of the Company, No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY of November next. Polls open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROS., DENTISTS—HAVing disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 268 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to extract teeth positively without pain by the use of nitrous oxide. Full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25. Silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents. no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

COLTON-DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE Original Introducers of the Nitrous Oxide, who guarantee to extract teeth without the slightest pain. Gas made fresh daily. Office removed from Bond-st. to No. 13 Cooper Institute.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLARD, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
For over 60 specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 64 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. REYS

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOFA AND SIX CHAIRS OF carved mahogany; very good articles. Call at Dodsworth's Studio Building, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 78 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Oct. 21, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 4 (four) per cent. on the capital stock, including the Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of November next inclusive. By order of the board.
S. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALsell Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 29th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
R. A. SMYTHE, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and rails, the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $2,500,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 55 gravel cars, 51 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 26, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
300 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Narraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Heall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell, at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegheny County, Md., called "MT. LEE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Hamilton, deceased, and containing 104¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Veins" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.

TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.

Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS J. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney.
Sept. 13-law10w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE.—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken, at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., by J. Everdell, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Five Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No 105 East 18th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON for sale, at the lowest market rates, by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 228 Water-st.

A MECHANIC WOULD LIKE TO MEET with a lady or gentleman, willing to dispose of left off clothing, to make over for his family of young children. Address ECONOMIST, Box No. 154 Times Office.

NEW STYLE OF COMBS FOR SALE.—Brushes refristled; broken combs, opera and eyeglasses, parasols, fans and jewelry repaired at "Comb-store," No. 847 Broadway, and 177 66th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

FOR SALE—BOOKSTAND CORNER OF BROADway and Fulton-st. will be sold cheap. Apply for information to JAMES KANE, No. 128 Nassau-st.

A SAFE WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE—Fair value will be paid for a good one. Address P. A., Box No. 168 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(IXth and XVth Wards)
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE! Fireworks. Torches, Lanterns, Flares and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH BEEDY, No 34 Maiden-lane.

HOTELS.

VACANCIES FOR A FEW FAMILIES AT the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 24th st. Price for permanent board, man and wife, from $25 to $35 per week; single room and board, $12; transient, $2 per day.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEport CRACKERS, in tarrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class GROCERS. SOMETHING NEW. TRY ONE TO-DAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach street.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-two and ninety-four and one-half, and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Seventeenth-st., to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement, New-court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 15, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission was in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are therefore notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the commission, "Senor. Cirisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister Resident and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 19, 1864.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payments thereon can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.

And duction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting Allen, to make such other arrangements to give the said regiment a cordial welcome, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAILOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BEICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O'GROSS,
JOHN BIGG,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER.
Councilman COOK,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
CITY—building	3,412	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	Grace.
ERIN	3,318	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	.....

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $115 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR.....Building.....Saturday, Dec. 24.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Guide* is 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....Building.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....Building.....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, TONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. L. VAILL,
Will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 5 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. CAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 south-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Watson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct 29
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80
First Cabin to London	$85
First Cabin to Paris	$95
First Cabin to Hamburg	$90
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	$35
Steerage to Paris	$40
Steerage to Hamburg	$37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 25 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 30 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FRASER, SATURDAY, Nov. 23. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $80; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $35, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACLEAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 292 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—THE GRAND Division of Eastern New-York, Sons of Temperance, will commence its annual session on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 197 Bowery, in the Hall of Harmony Division. Officers and members will please be punctual.

JOHN DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hemestead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James' Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Fe brosse-st. at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:10. Landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. Donan, Philip Stern, Joseph Stern and Solomon Nordlinger, under the firm of DONAN, STERN & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of Distillery and Yeast Manufacturing will be conducted from this day on by S. Donan and Salomon Nordlinger, under the firm of DONAN & NORDLINGER, who likewise liquidate all the affairs of the old firm.

SIMON DONAN.
PHILIP STERN.
S. NORDLINGER.
JOSEPH STERN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., has this day been dissolved, by the withdrawal of Miss Jane McCollick.

JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of COHEN, COOK & CO., and will continue the business, and settle the outstanding matters of the old firm, at the old stand, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. COHEN,
FRANKLIN P. COOK,
SEAMEN LICHTENSTEIN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership of T. F. WELLS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. WELLS.
JAMES L. HARWAY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, New-York, Oct. 22, 1864.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. T. F. WELLS, the business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who only is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. JAMES L. HARWAY.
St. James Hotel, New-York, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. G. NORWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. G. NORWOOD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

A. G. NORWOOD.
TALLMADGE NORWOOD,
J. N. T. LEVICK.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1864.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 312 6TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st. A new class for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day to those who wish to learn quickly.

WM. B. DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 50 West 14th-st. Days and Evenings of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMON Council are requested to meet in Room No. 6 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the funeral of PETER MICKLE, late Alderman of the Eighth District.

By order of the Committee.
PETER McKNIGHT, Chairman.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1, AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AS FOLLOWS:
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
42 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 round do. do. do.
1 bag PICKINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U.S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14½ bales UPLAND COTTON.
19 do. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 3 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
8 Packages UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

LARGE SALE OF
WINDOW PICTURE AND
PHOTOGRAPHER'S GLASS.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864, At 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 109 Wall-st. Without regard to weather,

20,000 Boxes of superior French Window and Photographer's Glass, of assorted brands, viz: A D Q, P C P E X P & A W H—H H & H. Sizes from 6x8 to 36x50 inches, both single and double thick; all in fine order. The importation of Messrs. Haye Bros. Terms at sale. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb Fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE,
ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods.

The goods are now on exhibition at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-first Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of NOVEMBER next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and condition will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, Pres't dent.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, executor of Martin Mantin, deceased.

STOCKS AND BONDS.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.....par $100
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co.....par 50
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....par 50
80 shares United States Ins. Co.....par 25
$3,000 1st Mortgage Hudson River Railroad Co.
REGISTERED BONDS.
$1,000 2d Mortgage Registered Coupon Bonds.
Also—50 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....par $50

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer. By J. E. COOLEY, Book Trade Salerooms, No 498 Broadway.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25,
AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.
Valuable private library of miscellaneous and theological books. Catalogues now ready, and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
a large collection of books.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., formerly belonging to Hackaliah Brown and others, by order of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, October 25th at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, viz:

Rye Farm—Among 200 acres of land, situate on Rye Neck, Westchester County. This property is one of the most desirable in Westchester county for gentleman's country seats; bounded on the one side by Long Island Sound, and on the other by Milton Harbor, it has a water view unsurpassed by any other in the county, and to those fond of fishing, yachting and bathing, it offers inducements rarely met with. The land is high and the soil good. There is on the property an abundance of forest and shade trees.

ALSO,

A fine farm of about 120 acres, situate on the road leading from Milton to Rye Station, and extending to Rye Creek. This plot is high and very desirable for those wishing a country residence. The property will be sold in plots of from 4 to 50 acres.

Topographical maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers one week previous to the sale.

There being seven trains a day each way between New-York and Rye, renders this property very desirable for those doing business in the city and wishing country residences.

Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-s.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 47 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Executors, the entire furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson satin and rep, ebony and gilt centre table, fine rosewood 9 octave piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant satin and lace curtains, fine walnut library bookcase, library table, richly carved walnut library suite in cloth, Axminster and brussels carpets, fine walnut extension table, fine rosewood bucket, dining chairs, fine walnut French bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, wardrobes, bedding, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen and pantry ware, royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, French china and cut glass, together with the kitchen utensils.

Also, a full-size oak billiard table, complete—Phelan's patent.

All the bronze gas fixtures throughout the house.

The house will be open
FOR EXHIBITION
ON
WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.,
by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME SUPERIOR GRAND ACTION AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in rich crimson damask, elegant carved rosewood centre and card tables, very superior rosewood grand action and square piano-fortes, made by M. Knabe & Co., of Hamburg; marble mantel mirrors, walnut library bookcase, marble mantel clocks, rosewood and mahogany quartet tables, sofas, sofa bedsteads, fine ivory extension tables, sideboards, dining chairs, mahogany, walnut and iron bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing and other bureaus, several fine mahogany secretaries, toilet tables, a large assortment of spring, hair and cotton mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a large assortment of French china, cut glass, &c., Turkish and English carpets, curtains, window shades, together with the kitchen utensils.

The house will be open for exhibition on Tuesday, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF CHOICE PARLOR, sitting room, dining room, bedroom and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, silver ware, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 11½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 721 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a large and valuable assortment of really good furniture, from a family declining housekeeping, comprising rich rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and silk damask, rich carpets, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, two piano-fortes, one rosewood with cover, hall table, together with bedding, chamber furniture, &c., &c.

Also, property of Internal Revenue Officer, several articles of good furniture, clothing, bedding, &c., &c.

WM. JARVIS, Auctioneer.
CAMELIA JAPONICAS, FROM PHILA- DELPHIA, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st.—The attention of amateurs and florists is particularly called to this sale, as it comprises the finest selection ever offered in this city. The plants are from the well-known establishment of Mr. Andrew Parker, of Philadelphia, are from 2 to 3 feet in height, and by kind of fine blooming well set with flower buds, will amply repay the cost to the purchaser in one season.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—BY A. D. GALE, No. 44 Dey-st.—Second fall trade sale, 700 cases prime goods, in general variety, THIS DAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY,
DOORS OPEN, 7½; OVERTURE, 7¾.
Tenth night of the very attractive play,
THE COMPACT,
with its beautiful scenery, costumes, appointments and music.
Wednesday—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and MY WIFE'S MAID. Thursday—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. Friday—COMPACT. Saturday—THE MUSEBODY. ROSEDALE is in active preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
NOW "THE" FASHIONABLE RESORT.
NINTH WEEK
of the inimitable
JOHN E. OWENS,
Ninth week of the popular ovation to his surpassing genius. Two-thirds of the seats in the theatre are daily sold before noon, and within fifteen minutes after the doors are opened the house is densely crowded
WITH THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
The most eminent celebrities of the town,
AUTHORS, EDITORS, ARTISTS AND ACTORS,
have paid willing tribute to Owens' fame, and pronounced his personations
FAULTLESS TRIUMPHS OF COMIC ACTING.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1864.
FIFTIETH NIGHT
OF
SOLON SHINGLE.
FORTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF JOSH BUTTERBY.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S SUCCESS
HELLER'S SUCCESS
IS ENORMOUS.
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
ARE STARTLING.
And his Fantasia on the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
IS ENCHANTING.
The new programme attracts
TIGHTLY JAMMED HOUSES.
In the course of the entertainment will be introduced, every evening during the ensuing week, a
SOLO ON THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA,
BY
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS TUESDAY, AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE!
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE WORLD-FAMED GREAT AUSTRALIAN RACE-BACKED RIDER,
JAMES MELVILLE,
who, with his talented family,
SAMUEL, FRANCIS and GEORGE,
have been engaged for a brief period, at an ENORMOUS EXPENSE, to appear in their
WONDROUS EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
with his wonderful mare "May Fairy," who has been around the world with him.
MAN AND STEED ALIKE UNRIVALLED.
Second appearance of
M. DUVERNA,
the renowned Contortionist and Boneless man, who created so great and intense an excitement at Niblo's Garden.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON HORSEBACK AND TIGHT ROPE.
YONNG NICOLO on the Flying Trapeze.
NEW POLISH ENTREE OF TEN.
New comic ballet pantomime.
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
No advance of prices. Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performances begin at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
SECOND NIGHT.
Engagement of the gifted young favorite,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will render
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
her exquisite personation of
FANCHON THE CRICKET,
in Waldamer's great play of that title.
Fanchon.....Miss Maggie Mitchell
(originally personated by her)
Landry, } Twin brothers.....} Mr. J. W. Collier
Didier, }
Father Barbaud.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Old Fadet.....Mrs. Farren
Madelon Calliard.....Mrs. Skerrett
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
SCENERY, COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.

GRAND FAIR AT IRVING HALL
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
NOW OPEN.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND ENGAGED.
FRUIT, FLOWERS, FINE ARTS AND BEAUTY.
THE UNION HOME TABLE.
Contributions from our Merchants.
SOCIETY TABLES,
filled with choice articles from the Churches, Public Schools, and Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn.
STAMFORD TABLE,
NORWALK TABLE,
SING SING TABLE.
REFRESHMENTS ON A GRAND SCALE.
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
By permission of P

SUSPENSION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

Message of Mayor Gunther to the Common Council.

The following is Mayor GUNTHER'S message to the Common Council, giving his reasons for suspending the City Inspector from office, and following it is the order of suspension served on Mr. BOOLE:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Acting by authority vested in me by the city charter, as mayor of the City of New-York, I have this day suspended from office FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, for the following causes:

1. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, neglected to accept or to bring before the Common Council the written proposal of one G. E. WINANTS, offering to remove, free of cost to the city, its dirt, ashes and garbage, and by contracting to remove the same without the authority of the Common Council, has caused a loss to the city of about $188,000.

2. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has allowed the claims of great numbers of persons to be charged on the pay-rolls of his department, who never have performed any service, and these persons have been paid out of the City Treasury.

3. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has so negligently conducted the business of his department that the names of eighty-eight persons are found on these pay-rolls of his department who either had no existence, or could not be satisfactorily identified by the City Inspector, and that warrants have been drawn thereupon from the City Treasury.

4. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, expended during the first year of his administration the sum of about $800,000 for work, that under his immediate predecessor cost the city but $414,000.

5. That the manure of the streets, which in the year 1863 brought into the treasury of the city the sum of $42,000, through mismanagement and neglect, netted last year but a fraction over $10,000.

6. That during the months of July, August and September last, the cost for cleaning the streets of the city amounted to $261,000, or at the rate of $964,000 per annum, for sweeping alone; and further, that this expenditure is incurred without the authority of the Common Council, and in opposition to the mode contemplated by the Legislature.

7. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has appointed officers under salary without the authority of an ordinance of the Common Council, and that such officers draw compensation from the City Treasury, contrary to the express provisions of the charter.

8. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has either connived at the sale of offices in his department, or neglected to investigate into the charge, when the facts were presented before him, that such sales were made in his department.

9. That the said F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector, has made sales of manure, or entered into contracts for the removal of manure and street dirt, without the authority of the Common Council, and contrary to the provisions of the Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 22, 1864.

F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector:

SIR: You will please take notice that I this day suspend you from the office of City Inspector of the City of New-York. A communication containing the cause of such suspension I herewith inclose, which I shall transmit to the Common Council at its first meeting.

Yours, &c., C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York.

Letter from Inspector Boole.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I perceive that His Honor the Mayor has renewed his puerile attacks upon me, by transmitting to you the most ridiculous charges in relation to the selling of positions in this department. In his communication, he assumes the truth of these charges, by stating that they *show* that positions were sold, and that the charges are *substantiated* by the affidavits accompanying them. The most cursory examination of the affidavits would show any one possessed of common sense, that see only foundation for imputing me is the alleged assertions of persons charged in them as being engaged in the perpetration of a swindle, and had the Mayor not been actuated by a *cowardly* and *contemptible* vindictiveness toward me, most disgraceful in the Chief Magistrate of this great city, he would, as he could have easily done by an examination of the pay-rolls on file in the Comptroller's office, have first satisfied himself whether the parties alleged to have paid for situations, were ever placed on such pay-rolls or ever received one cent from the City Treasury as employes of this department.

That such was not the fact would have been shown conclusively by such examination.

Not satisfied with his attacks upon me personally, he has permitted his bitter enmity and malice to urge him to assail and endeavor to ruin the characters of gentlemen connected with my office, who would be ashamed to be guilty of the littleness of which he has shown himself capable.

Those gentlemen have for years occupied positions of trust and responsibility under the City Government, and as is well known to most of you, bear characters far above suspicion in everything affecting their integrity.

What the Mayor's object is in continually annoying me with these false and groundless charges, is best known to himself. Perhaps it is in revenge for my persistent efforts to induce him to perform his duty in the protection of the public health, and my being compelled in self-defence to show the public upon whom the blame should rest. Perhaps it is because I was one of a Committee of citizens who requested the Common Council to pass a resolution directing an illumination in honor of the great and glorious victories achieved by our gallant soldiers and sailors, and which resolution the Mayor vetoed rather than illuminate his own house for victories gained over those who had his heartfelt sympathies.

Perhaps it is because he wishes to obtain possession of this Department and place it in the hands of his own creatures, so that he may use it for the same base purposes to which he has already applied the high position he now holds.

Whatever his object, I defy him and his creatures, or rather his insignificant, those of whom he is the creature, to prove one iota reflecting upon the honesty and efficiency with which the affairs of this department have been conducted either by myself or my subordinates. I court—nay, demand—as a matter of justice both to myself and the gentlemen he has maligned, an immediate and rigid investigation into the charges made, and am ready to produce all the books and papers of this department, and any other evidence in my power which may be deemed necessary upon such investigation.

It will then be shown that all the attacks upon me and my subordinates are incited, not by a desire for the public good, for the charges can easily be proved to be without foundation, but by the malignant hatred toward myself of parties whose own records are not pure, but who deserve the scorn and contempt of every honest man in the community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE MAYOR AND CITY INSPECTOR MUDDLE.

Letter from Mr. J. R. Whiting on the Power to "Suspend" and the Power to "Remove."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

His Honor C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: As a citizen and a taxpayer, I addressed you a note on the subject of the expenditure of the public moneys under the City Inspector's department. You will remember that I had the honor of a personal interview with you shortly after your election, and after congratulating you, as I sincerely did on your victory, ventured to suggest that you would be obliged to take on courage, and that if you accomplished anything in the way of reform, it might be necessary for you to become a martyr for the public welfare.

I confess your answer at the time gave me no encouragement that you were prepared to stand guard over the public treasury, where alone you could be of great service.

Although I had no encouragement then, the receipt of your memorandum of the three months' administration of our fiscal affairs connected with the City Inspector's department, gave me a ray of hope that if you could have some encouragement you would promptly act to head off, at least, if not to put down, the "extravagance and corruption" spoken of in your letter to me under date of the 6th inst.

Under this flickering ray of hope I wrote you the letter of the 5th inst., and, to avoid any unnecessary delay in taking prompt measures, caused to be prepared the paper sent you, forming the reasons of an act which I believed you intended to adopt—that of the suspension of the head of that department.

In your note of the 13th, giving me reason to believe you intended action in the matter, saying, "I like to put up the bars as I go along," it occurred to me that you fail able to put the bars up, although I did not see much use in putting up the bars after the cattle had escaped.

You say, "When I have a document signed by leading members of your profession, I shall consider myself sufficiently fortified to proceed." I suppose you mean by this, that if the leading members of the legal profession express a favorable opinion upon the subject of your power to suspend, then, and not until then, will you take such action. The section twenty of the charter of 1857 declares that "the Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation may each be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs." Section twenty-one: "The other heads of executive departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, &c.; the Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation; which suspension, and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council in session; if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen, under the charter, have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation."

Thus you will see that two powers are conferred upon the Mayor, first the power of "suspension" and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen the power "to remove." The Board of Aldermen could remove without your consent by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected.

It is said that your power of suspension is taken away by the laws of the State, Session Laws of 1863, chap. 68. That act declares that "such heads of departments (meaning the City Inspector among others) shall hereafter be "removed" from office only for the causes and in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller of said city.

The power to "suspend" and the power to "remove" are, as you will see, essentially different. They are lodged with different persons. The act of 1863 simply takes the power of "removal" from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and places it with the Governor. The power of "suspension" remains untouched, and your reasons for suspension are now to be sent to the Governor instead of the Common Council. The matter appears to be very plain.

Of course persons, especially lawyers and judges, may and probably will differ upon the construction of these statutes, but to a plain man of good common sense—as it is conceded you are—if any mistake shall be made, it can be productive of no injury and may be corrected by the City Inspector if he should prefer judicial immunity from official turpitude.

You will remember that when DRACO administered the affairs of Athens he caused his laws to be written so fine and hung them up so high that his subjects could neither read nor see them. It seems we have fallen upon worse times, when the laws are so ambiguously penned, that before a public functionary can understand the plain letter of a law he must be fortified by the leading legal members of the legal profession.

Whether your Honor shall ever get the leading members to agree I am sure I do not know, and if your Honor's action depends on that, I shall at once give up the matter in that direction.

Yours, very respectfully, J. R. WHITING.

Evening Exchange.

$13,000	Amer. God....	216⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R.....	121⅜
20,000	do.....	216⅞	100	do.....b3	121⅜
300	Erie R	97⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	119⅝
300	do.....b3	97⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	99
200	do.....s3	97⅜	600	Ch. & R.I.R.....b3	95
600	do.....	97⅜	100	do.....	94⅝
100	Reading R.....	122⅞	100	do.....	94⅞
300	do.....b3	123	900	do.....	95
300	do.....b10	123	300	Chic. & N. W. R....	41⅝
300	do.....s3	122⅝	100	Chi. & N.W. P...b3	76⅜
1000	do.....	122⅜	100	do.....	76⅜
100	Mich. So. & N. I...	66⅜	300	do.....	76⅜
300	do.....	66⅝	100	P. Ft. W. & C.....	98
200	do.....s3	66⅜	200	do.....b3	98
400	do.....	66⅜	100	Cum. Coal.....	81⅜
400	do.....s10	66⅜	100	do.....	81⅜
200	do.....b3	67	100	Mariposa M. Co....	84⅜

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

Sozodont, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, "Sozo, to preserve, and "Odontes," the Teeth—Sozodont, a preserver of the Teeth. For beautifying the teeth, invigorating the gums and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 8, 1863

DR. WM. H. OSBUN—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLORY'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES.

Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. G. L. & J. B. KELLY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PERRY'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, vocal, spinal, uterine and abdominal weakness treated by E. P. BANNING, M. D., at No. 22 Bond-street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 24—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—E. F. Schramme, Johannes Heineken, Theodore Lulling, Mr. and Mrs. Spangenberg and son, G. Putnam, T. Hayer, Edward and Henry Emmet, Mrs. Talent Morgan, T. L. Moss, John Babb, M. G. Leuder, Mrs. M. G. Ferry and 3 daughters, Miss F. Chappottin, Carl Schmidt, Wilh. Staeckel, Miss Regina Kuip, Mr. and Mrs Buresch and 3 children, Miss Catharina Weuer, Miss Phina Gerdemann, Miss Bertha Langstadt, Carl V. Holleufer, Gustav Erlenkoter, Miss Elise Wilking, F. Reinhard, Joseph Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Hecker and 2 children, L. Fabens, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Huck, and 2 daughters, Hugo Heyn, E. Feldman, Hugo Fischer, Mrs. Marie Bollman, A. Oschtering, Gustav and Christian Fultze, Louis Bastin, G. Butterweeke, Miss Minna Fulze, Peter Tier, Louis Hass, P. S. Lingenfelder, C. Mehoff, John H. Luers, A. Nieman John Heinrich Muller, Cornelius Zimmerman, Caroline Herrensohmidt, Bernhard Lauchner, Miss Christian Ebert, W. Dieckmann, Mrs. Margrethe Hattfeld, A. Hollebold, F. Post, John Schleicher, Miss Ellen M. Bicke, Carl Knorvier, John Bruising, Samuel Cannale, Francis Alend, Alexander Otte Kircher, Mrs. Maria Downs and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gleeson, John E. Petersen, Wallace Legge, Mrs. Marie Guiscetti and daughter, Miss Pequion and Horinda Guiscetti, Mr. Kraihhaus, Joseph Labay, Leon Dressan, Maximilian Fehler, John Hartman, Nicolas Reuter, John Dewar, Mrs. Anna Bair and daughter, Miss Elise and Charlotte Ledig, August Auch, Fan Simpolis, John Volkel, Spiro Titos, Miss E. Heyer, Otto Gast, Leopold Belmonte, Matthew Haeslo, Here Aubert, Jacob Delbig, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Miss Barbara Merrick, John Trioh, U. Heyer, Miss Hisca Collmann, Miss Helena Zellmann, Miss Amalia Schmidt, Carl Windick, Ludw. Bessing, Hermann Brandt, Miss Helena der Scheer, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and three children, Miss Tamma Fansen, E. Matter, Mrs. Genoveva, Wetter and 4 children, Mrs. Julie Grassin and daughter, Mrs. Laura Dohler and 2 children, Miss Catharina Geisler, Miss Christina and Anna Halwitz, August Seebert, Miss F. Schomburg, Victor and Jacob Aeker, Miss Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. Fuschelt, Ludw. Eckard, Franz Hildendorf, E. Seipheimer, Thomas Kraft, Johannes Peyfang, Michael Scharpf, H Sanders, Miss Rosine Ebert.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. C. H. Van Wyck, Col. M. S. Littlefield, Col. Hartwell, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, Lieut.-Col. E. C. Geary, Dr. Tremor, Major Ang. Vignos, Major B. R. Corwin, Major Hart, Captains L. F. Sheldon, Wm. Speir, M. E. Davis, Murray, I. Friedle, Sears; Lieuts. Dewhurst, G. W. Williams, Hart, E. L. Burges, J. F. Shafer, J. C. Sprague, A. W. Keene, B. F. Buckley, W. T. Consent, C. L. Randell, C. Scholl, A. Osterhall, Tompkins, C. F. Richards, J. Mitchie, J. W. Kingsbury, Judge Fraser, Mr. H. Stearns, H. J. White, U. S. N., A. A. Engineer Bremer, U. S. N., H. Ankers, C. L. Weeden, Engineer D. Everett, U. S. N., Mr. Tappan, Jackson, Dr. Samuel W. Crawford, Alexander Worrall, Mr. Savage, J. Williams, J. W. Shappard, M. Stetson, B. Darlington, J. R. Smith, T. P. Kelly, W. B. Earle, H. M. Sandford, T. Brown, Capt Kempton, ——Goadby, Mr. J. M. Sinn, Goodyear, Vanderhurgh, E. D. Hutchinson, J. Arnold, J. Ackley, B. Hickey, A. B. McGregor—and 189 others in steerage.

In bark Voyager, from Montevideo—Allen F. Hall, Alphonso Forrest.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 07 | Moon rises. 1 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate.. 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Lavinia, Davis, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Elan, (Br.,) Richmus, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo and St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Sybil, (Br.,) Sawyer, Havana, W. W. Russell Bros. & Co.; Irma, (Br.,) Cummings, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Clio, (Br.,) Stanley, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Magnet, (Br.,) Corybee, Halifax and Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; A. C. Merryman, Grey, Key West, Benner & Brown; Pirro S., (Aust.,) Guerini, Smyrna, Holmboe & Balchen.

Schooners Whitaker, Binkley, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Antietam Wase, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Baron de Castine, Johnson, Boston, Peck & Church; John Crockford, Jones, Washington, L. Kenny; Onward, (Br.,) Wickwin, St. John, N. B., D. E. De Wolf; J. Fonger, Jr., Crowell, Washington, S. W. Lewis & Co., Yorktown, Woolom, Baltimore, A. Abbot, Newport, Turner, Berrie, Md.; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, A. Abbott, Albert Mason, Brown, Fortress Monroe, Beasley, Smith & Co., Starlight, York, Elizabethport.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Bremen,) Wenke, Bremen, via Southampton Oct. 12, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 247 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th and 14th inst., lat. 50, lon. 19, passed steamship Borussia, for Southampton. 16th, at 7 A. M., lat. 50, lon. 27, passed steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; same day passed Mr. ship Ward Chipman, steering E. 23d, experienced a hurricane, beginning at S. E., and going around by the eastward to N. N. W., and lasting seven hours.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gaisden, Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 21, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Chrysolite, from Philadelphia for Washington, with Government coal, foundered on the 23d inst., off Chincoteague Shoals. Capt. Sheppard and crew were picked up and taken to Port Royal by schr. "David S. Siner," arrived there on the 16th.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Fairoloth, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ceres, (late prize,) Post, Hartford, in ballast to master. Art 23d.

Ship Hemisphere, of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool 51 ds., with coal and 43 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 9, lat 51 10, lon. 11, Lawrence Clark, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Ship Westone, (new, of Hamburg,) Ohnard, Bath, Me., 3 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had westerly winds; 1,183 tons burden.

Bark Voyager, (Br., of Barnados,) Wylie, Montevideo Aug. 20, with hides, etc., to master. Sid. in co. with Bk. bark Evelyn, Milman, for Liverpool. The brigantine Sarah Starr, from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool, put back to Montevideo, leaky, and was about to condemned. The ship Union is still in Montevideo, discharged, and will probably be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

Bark Prinz Oscar, (Swed.,) Oberg, Gottenberg 37 ds., with iron, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Rapidan, Gardner, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Bark Sacramento, Hussey, Schooner Pond, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready.

Bark Dresden, (of Boston,) Read, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to C. O. Duncan & Co.

Brig Blue Wave, (Br.,) Coffill, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

BELOW—Ship Sandusky, Liraken, from Cardiff.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

The steamer A. H. Bowman, while lying at the dock foot of Catherine-slip, sunk at 12½ o'clock last night.

Sailed.

Steamers Golden Rule, for San Juan, Nic.; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; City of Richmond, Detroit, New-Jersey, Cumbria.

Ship Great Republic.

Barks Resolution and H. E. Spearing.

Spoken, &c.

J. H. Burnett—schr., from New-York for Porto Rico, Oct. 18, lat. 37 08, lon. 69 41—had lost her mainsail.

Lincoln—Br. ship, from Loodon for Calcutta, 43 ds. out. Sept. 14, lat. 12 07 S., lon. 35 05.

Prince Alfred—bark, from Gottenberg for New-York. Oct. 22, 40 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Relief—brig, from Gottenburg for Boston, Oct. 16, lat. 42 29, lon. 65 23.

W. M. Williams—bark, from Matamoras for Liverpool, Oct. 10, lat. 41 30, lon. 59 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 24—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Enoch Train, from Liverpool; bark Tabon, Jones, New-York. Sld. U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, on a cruise.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24—Arr. schr. Golden Eagle, Whittemore, and Clara L. Scull, Scull, New-York.

Cid, schr. Engineer, Willard, Antigua; Petrel, (Br.) Shanks, San Andreas; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24—Arr. U. S. ship Ino, from Hampton Roads; steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, New-York; experienced heavy weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—Arr. steamers Helen Getty, from Fortress Monroe; E. C. Knight, Gallagher, New-York; bark E. Wright, Jr., Lincoln, New-York; brig William Cleary, Beaufort. Below, bark Commerse, Robinson, New-Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—Arr. steamer America, from Nicaragua.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Aug. 20, ship Young Eagle, Walker, from Cardiff for Callao, to sail Aug. 21: Br. bark Medora, Freebody, from Liverpool for Boston, to sail Sept. 1; from Buenos Ayres, Hamb. brig Palma, for New-York in a few ds.

Sld. from Cienfuegos Sept. 29, brig J. R. Nevius, Freeman, for New-York.

[PER BELGIAN.]

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 14

Arr. from New-York, Max & Emil, and Hattie Baker, at Gibraltar; Mercara, at Belfast; E. W. Stetson, at Deal.

Arr. from San Francisco, Anne Catherine, at Deal.

[PER NEW-YORK.]

Arr. New-York, Sept. 21, steamer Teneriffe, at Teneriffe; Oct. 8, America, at Brenda.

Arr. from Boston, Sept. 28, Robert Wing, at Madeira. Sld. for New-York, Sept. 23, Cossack, from Zante.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

paying from 1 to 10 per cent. per month, viz.:

MANHATTAN. NOBLE & DELAMATER,
AMERICAN, NOBLE WELL.
KNICKERBOCKER, WESTMORELAND,
CHERRY RUN, OSBORN FARM,
MAPLE SHADE, MILLER FARM,
NEW-YORK & PENN. WALNUT ISLAND,
N. Y. & ALLEGHANY, RYND FARM,
CLIFTON, ALLEGHANY,
BERGEN, BLOOD FARM,
ALLEGHANY RIVER, CONSOLIDATED,
CENTRAL, SUCCESS,
HAMMOND, OCEANIC,
SENECA RESERVATION, PITTS. & OIL CREEK
McKINLEY, VENANGO,
ENTERPRISE, GERMANIA,
UNITED STATES, WATSON,
GREAT WESTERN, BECCA,
OHIO RIVER, BUCHANAN FARM,
COLUMBIA, HIGH GATE,
VIRGINIA & OHIO.

DIVIDENDS ADVANCED on Stocks Purchased, and

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED for several New Companies now forming, at ONE-HALF the par Value, at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE OFFICE OF RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000

100,000 Shares, at $20 Each.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full-paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expenses of the Association. The property secured for the company consists of about 7,000 acres, all in fee. There is between thirty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Spring Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Virginia, about twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road, and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River, by the railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of the property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonuses, for leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on these lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the Shareholders' Committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of choosing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.



BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,

ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

Warranted accurate and durable. Call or send for circular. Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.



HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

In general use by the United States Government.

Every scale warranted.

HOWE BOOMER, No. 194 Broadway New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom were referred sundry charges of malpractices in the Department of the City Inspector, including particularly a communication from the Mayor, transmitting certain affidavits, made by persons who claim to have paid money, or other valuable consideration, for the purpose of obtaining subordinate positions in the said Department, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of investigating the charges obtained in such affidavits. His Honor the Mayor, and all other persons interested in the question, are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN HARDY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN D. OITIWELL,
Special Committee.

CHOICE PETROLEUM STOCKS.

7,000 SHARES GERMANIA COMPANY,
5,000 SHARES HIGHGATE COMPANY,

in lots to suit purchasers, and confidently recommended. These companies have just declared their first regular dividends. Their properties are of genuine value, selected with care by leading German capitalists, and their large yield of oil is sold in Europe at the highest rates.

E. C. STEDMAN, No. 30 Broad-st.

GRAPERIES FOR SALE.—A LARGE Grapery and strawberry-house near the city for sale at a low price—an unusual opportunity for a hot-house gardener. Apply immediately, in person or by letter, to ERASTUS NEAL, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

BOTTLES, BOTTLES, BOTTLES.—Wanted 10,000 dozen wine, cider, porter and ale bottles, for which the highest cash price will be paid; also, for sale Willis & Gall's Philadelphia Brown Stout in hogsheads, at the Golden Ale depot, No. 63 Liberty st. PIERCE SKEHAN.

WANTED—BY A LADY, THE LOAN OF $60, OR an energetic person with capital, to enter into partnership with a first-class entertainment. Address A. B. B., 131 Bleecker-st., top floor, or call and walk up.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

TEAS

TO CONFORM TO THE

GOLD STANDARD.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE

WHOLESALE STOCK OF TEAS

OF

$500,000

AT RETAIL,

BY THE

POUND OR BOX,

AT

LOWER PRICES

than any other importer will sell by the cargo.

THE COMPANY ARE NOW SELLING

OOLONGS at 60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.

MIXED—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.

GREEN TEAS—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1; very best, $1 20.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; very best, $1 20.

YOUNG HYSON—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the best, $1 20.

UNCOLORED JAPAN—Good, $1; very good, $1 10; the very best, $1 20.

HYSON, IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER—The best, $1 20.

☞ County Clubs can order by these prices and have the packages marked to each party, and all safely packed in 40-pound boxes, or a single individual in 20-pound boxes. They can be sent by express to collect on delivery, by the party ordering paying all expenses of collections, return of money, &c. Ground Coffee ordered should be in separate boxes, at 25 cents, 35 cents and 45 cents per pound.

Towns in which clubs have not been formed had better form them at once.

ALSO,

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

COFFEE,

BY THE

POUND OR BAG.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NO. 45 VESEY-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

TEAS

TO CONFORM TO THE

GOLD STANDARD,

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE

WHOLESALE STOCK OF TEAS

OF

$500,000

AT RETAIL,

BY THE

POUND OR BOX,

AT

LOWER PRICES

than any other Importer will sell by the cargo.

THE COMPANY ARE NOW SELLING

OOLONGS at 60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.

MIXED—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the very best, $1 15.

GREEN TEAS—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1; very best, $1 20.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; very best, $1 20.

YOUNG HYSON—60, 70, 80 cents; good, 90 cents; very good, $1; fine, $1 10; the best, $1 20.

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NO. 45 VESEY-ST.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing the scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satisfied in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pale, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong. the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Compounded from pure vegetable extracts and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and end with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy. $2 a b

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4084. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Columbia, S. C.

His Views of the Copperhead Plan of Adjustment.

Rebel Victories to Insure the Election of the Peace Candidate.

REBEL REVIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Further Accounts of Sheridan's Victory

We have received full files of Charleston papers as late as Oct. 14, and Richmond papers to Oct. 21. They furnish us some interesting extracts, which throw additional light upon the state of affairs in the South.

JEFF. DAVIS AT COLUMBIA.

HIS VIEWS REGARDING A CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* gives the following detailed report of the speech delivered at that place on Oct. 4, by JEFF. DAVIS:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: Your Mayor has welcomed me to your home. I receive his greeting with that gratitude which one only feels when he hears expressed the language of commendation from those whose silence would have made him realize that his conduct had been bad indeed. If, in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, to secure the possession of which, and to transmit which to us our fathers of the revolution shed their blood, South Carolina, who has stood for thirty years in the vanguard, should give him who asserted these rights no word of well done, he might turn convinced that he had failed as a public servant to perform his mission, and as a man had proven unable to cope with the responsibilities of his position. Therefore it is, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Columbia, that I feel heartily grateful for the welcome received at your hands.

South Carolina has struggled nobly in the war and suffered many sacrifices. There is, indeed, no portion of our land where the pall of mourning has not been spread; but I thank the Giver of all Good that our people still remain firm there, above all other places. I am told there have been none to waver and none to doubt. It often happens that at a distance from a scene of action, men, who if present could easily measure it, magnify danger, until at those become despondent whose hearts, if actually stirred by perils, would no sooner think of shrinking from the prompt performance of duty than the gallant sons of Carolina, whose blood has so generously flowed on the many battle-fields of this war. But if there be any who feel that our cause is in danger, that final success may not crown our efforts, that we are not stronger to-day than when we began the struggle, that we are not able to continue the supplies to our armies and to our people, let all such read a contradiction in the smiling face of our land, and the teeming evidences of plenty which everywhere greet the eye; let them go to those places where brave men are standing in front of the foe, and there receive the assurance that we shall have final success, and that every man who does not live to see his country free, will see a freeman's grave. [Applause.]

There are those who, like the Israelites of old, are longing to turn back to the flesh pots they have left; who have thought there still may have been some feasible mode of reconciliation, and even be willing to rush into a reconstruction of the Union. Such, I am glad to know, do not flourish on the soil of South Carolina. Such cannot be the sentiments of any man in the Confederate States, if he will only recollect that from the beginning down to the present hour, *your Government has made every effort within its power, to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance*, and since then to obtain every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves, based on a recognition of our independence. First, we sent commissioners to ask on what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public paper our desire for peace. Insolently our every effort has been met. The Vice-President of the Confederate States was refused a passport to the North, *when his object was negotiation*—that means by which all wars must be terminated. The door was rudely shut in our faces. Intervention and recognition by foreign States, so long anticipated, have proved an *ignis fatuus*. There is, then, but one means by which you can hope to gain independence and an honorable peace, and that is by uniting with harmony, energy and determination in fighting those great battles and achieving those great victories, which will teach the world that we can defend our rights, and the Yankee nation that it is death to invade them. (Applause.)

With every Confederate victory, our stocks rise in the foreign market—that touchstone of European sentiment. With every noble achievement that influences the public mind abroad you are taking one step forward, and bringing foreign nations one step nearer your aid in recognizing and lending you friendly intervention, or no intervention, the Confederacy can sustain itself.

Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to have speedy civil is to whip them? And you can whip them, if all the men capable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their country, *before the veteran troops of the North receive the fresh increment which is being gathered in the Northern States.* Now is the good and accepted time for every man to rally to the standard of his country, and crush the invader upon her soil; and this, I believe, is in your power. If every man at to bear arms will place himself in the ranks with those who are already there, we shall not battle in vain, and our achievements will be grand, final and complete. Is this a time to ask what the law demands of you—to inquire whether or not you are exempt under the law, or to ask if the magistrate will take you out of the enrolling office by a writ of habeas corpus? Rather is it not the time for every man capable of bearing arms to say: "My country needs my services, and my country shall have them!" When your heroic fathers, the Whigs of the Revolution, fought in that war which secured your birthright, their armies were not gathered by asking who can be forced into the field, but "Who are able to fight?" No man was too old and no boy too young, if he had the physical capacity to enter the ranks of the army. In the days of the Revolution, the boy left his paternal roof only to return to its blackened ruins. He grew to manhood among its struggles; and may not your country claim similar services from the youth of the present day? Like them, you must emulate the glory of your sires. Say not that you are unequal to the task, for I believe that our people are even better than were our honored ancestors. They have fought more and bloodier battles, and there are fewer who are lukewarm in the cause now, than existed in the days of the Revolution. What a glorious reflection it is, that wherever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just there do you find every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened, as it were, by vicissitudes, and every woman ready to share her last loaf with the soldier who is fighting for our rights.

A plan of negotiation has been offered for consideration—a plan of negotiation by States. Well, it is not easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr. Lincoln has said that he will not negotiate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty contrary to the Government they have instituted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves and turn over your leaders—as they call your humble servant—to be punished, then you will have permission to vote together with your negroes upon the terms under which Mr. Lincoln will be graciously pleased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplates such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was north of the dividing line. He is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now periling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for no guarantee is of the widow and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

I have just returned from that army from which we have had the saddest accounts—the Army of Tennessee—and I am able to bear to you words of good cheer. *That army has increased in strength since the fall of Atlanta.* It has risen in tone; its march is onward; its face looking to the front. So far as I am able to judge, Gen. Hood's strategy has been good, and his conduct has been gallant. His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy. *He hopes soon to have his hand upon Sherman's line of communications, and to fix it where he can hold it. And if but a half—nay, one-fourth—of the men to whom the service has a right, will give him their strength, I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat. I therefore hope, in view of all the contingencies of war, with all the confidence which I found in the army, that within thirty days that army, which has so beautifully taken up its Winter quarters in the heart of the Confederacy, will be in search of a crossing on the Tennessee River.*

That our army retreated far was but a natural precursor of that despondency which spread itself over the country; but as I approached the region occupied by our troops the hope increased, until at last I found in the army the *acme* of confidence itself. Gen. BEAUREGARD, so well known to you all, is going there with a general command, which will enable him to concentrate all the troops that can be made available for the public defence. I, therefore, say be of good cheer, for I hope that brighter intelligence will soon reach you. [Applause.]

But, my friends, if it be otherwise—if we suffer reverses it is what is to be expected from the fortunes of war. It is the fate of all human designs. In that event we shall have reason to anticipate from all brave men a conduct becoming the occasion, and shall look to you to redress your misfortunes, to rise in the face of disaster, and resolve to succeed, determined that you will live or die free. [Applause.]

Your brave sons are battling for the cause of the country everywhere; your Fort Sumter, where was first given to the breeze the flag of the Confederacy, still stands. The honor of the State has not been dimmed in the struggle, and her soldiers will be sustained by the thought that when they are no more, South Carolina will still retain that honor with which she commenced the war, and have accumulated that greatness and glory which will make her an exemplar of all that is chivalric and manly in a nation struggling for existence. You who have so long been the advocates of State Rights have never raised a clamor against the laws which seem to invade them, and I think, for obvious reasons, you are not like those new-born lights who, perhaps, are just beginning to appreciate the great principles of that creed. You saw laws passed which were necessary to make those States which are in cooperation effective for the good of the whole. You understood the nature of the compact entered into by the sovereign States, and you have not been fearful that the agent created by yourselves was likely to turn against that Government for which he and you had been so long struggling. Understanding the means of preserving your State Governments, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breathe the pure air of State sovereignty. Then you have had no difficulty in the organization of the three forces incident to military service. You are in that condition in which your defence must depend upon what does not belong to the active forces of the country. Your battles are fought on other fields. You have on the coast some necessity for what is termed an active army, and should it be incumbent upon you to furnish troops from your reserves, you have no constitutional scruples, like Gov. STRONG, of Massachusetts, against marching your militia from the borders of the State, to fight the battles of the cause in which you are engaged. I honor you for it. It is needless for me to argue questions here which have been discussed elsewhere, for here I am among the disciples of him from whom I learned my lessons of State Rights—the great, the immortal JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Among those to whom we are indebted in South Carolina, I have not yet alluded to that peculiar claim of gratitude which is due to the fair country-women of the Palmetto State—they who have gone to the hospital to watch by the side of the sick—those who throng your wayside homes—who have nursed as if nursing was a profession—who have used their needle with the industry of sewing women—who have borne privation without a murmur, and who have given up fathers, sons and husbands with more than Spartan virtue, because they called no one to witness and record the deed. Silently, with all the dignity and grandeur of patriotism, they have made their sacrifices—sacrifices which, if written, would be surpassed by nothing in history. If all the acts of heroism and virtue of the women of the South could be transmitted to the future, it would present such a record as the world has never seen. All honor, then, I say, to the ladies of the Palmetto State. Their gallantry is only different from that of her sons in this, that they deem it unfeminine to strike; and yet such is the heroism they have displayed—such the noble demeanor they have exhibited—that at the last moment, when trampled upon and it became a necessity, they would not hesitate to strike the invader a corpse at their feet. [Applause.]

It is scarcely necessary for me, at a time like this, to argue grave questions respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to have faith and confidence, and to believe that every faculty of my head and my heart is devoted to your cause, and to that I shall, if necessary, give my life. Let every one in his own sphere, and according to his own capacity, devote himself to the single purpose of filling up and sustaining our armies in the field. If required to stay at home, let him devote himself not to the acquisition of wealth, but to the advancement of the common cause. If there is to be any aristocracy in the land after this war, I hope it will be an aristocracy of those men who have become poor while bleeding to secure our liberty. (Applause.) If there are to be any peculiarly favored by public opinion hereafter, I trust it will be those men who have longest borne a musket and oftenest died upon the battle-fields. If there is to be any young man shunned by the young ladies when he seeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who has grown rich by skulking.

And with all sincerity, I say to my young friends here, if you want the right man for a husband, take him whose armless sleeve and noble heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to his country, rather than he who has never shared the toils, or borne the dangers of the field. If there still be left any of those military criers who have never spoken of our Generals but to show how much better things could have been managed, or of our Government, but to find fault with it, because it never took their advice—in mercy's name, let these wise men go to the front, and aid us in achieving our independence. With their wisdom and strength swelling our armies, I should have some hopes that I will not be a corpse before our cause is secured, and that our flag would never trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously above the roar and smoke of battle.

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee, "Be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson." Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, therefore, let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. *Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the Peace-party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate. But whether a peace candidate is elected or not, Yankee instinct will teach him that it is better to end the war, and leave us to the enjoyment of our own rights.*

Prayerful for your welfare, confiding in the army of the Confederate States to do that which soft words can never achieve, and in the hope that God will preserve the little ones of all brave men who are in the field, or who are going to it, and trusting that in the future, under brighter auspices, it may be my fortune to meet the good people of Columbia, I wish you all *for the present* farewell. (Applause.)

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

A VICTORY AND REVERSE IN ONE DAY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 22.

A remarkable battle has been fought in the Shenandoah Valley. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, our army attacked the Eighth and Nineteenth Army Corps of the enemy, on Cedar creek, about three miles out from Strasburgh, carried their position by storm, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded, captured thirteen hundred prisoners, eighteen pieces of artillery, all their camp equipage, wagons, &c., and drove the remnants of the two demoralized commands to Middletown, about two miles beyond. Here the Sixth Corps of the enemy was intrenched, and EARLY determined to complete if possible his victorious work, now that the tide of battle seemed turned in his favor. Such glorious results as the complete and unequivocal defeat of the main body of the enemy, and the capture literally of almost everything they had, might well have been dazzling, after the season of defeat in which our arms had well nigh begun to droop. But there is work in a victory, and in this it was crowded heavily upon the energies of our men to render the first triumph of the day quite decisive. When our troops came before the breastworks of the enemy near Middletown, they went forward with all the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it is possible for victory to inspire men; but they had done enough for the day—enough physically and morally—but neither they nor their officers knew it; and however much they may have been restored by their triumph, they lacked, unfortunately, the inspiration that would warn them to go no further. They charged the enemy's works, *but were repulsed.* Nothing daunted, they charged again, but were once more turned back. A third time they went full tilt against the foe, and again they were repelled. They began to find out, too late, they had been carried too far; it was evidently impossible for their jaded columns to push through that fresh and unexcited line. And when they withdrew it was with that sort of despair which makes the heart sick. The enemy made a demonstration in pursuit, and they retreated from the field they had so gloriously won. The enemy's cavalry alone pursued over Cedar Creek, their infantry remaining behind. All of the camp equipage captured on the creek in the morning was retaken by the enemy, and at Strasburgh, the captured artillery becoming, by the demoralization of the drivers, mixed up in the street with some ten or twelve pieces of our own, the whole of it was abandoned. The prisoners we had taken—the most useless and unacceptable of our captures—were alone left to us as trophies of the morning. By night our army was in Newmarket, worn with fatigue and encumbered and mantled with the results of the day's operations, but growing cheerful by degrees, and sanguine of "better luck next time."

Our loss in men was not heavy. In this respect, there is some consolation in knowing that the enemy suffered by far the heavier. In the morning's operations, the slaughter of the enemy is represented as having been very great.

Official dispatches received yesterday state that Gen. EARLY attacked SHERIDAN'S camp, on Cedar Creek, before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and drove the Sixth Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off; but the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked Gen. EARLY, causing his line to give way.

On the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery.

Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery, and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than 1,000. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small.

The enemy's infantry is reported to be badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very severe.

Gen. RAMSEUR was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF EARLY'S DEFEAT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Yesterday morning it was rumored that the Cannonading which occurred the previous evening along the whole length of GRANT'S lines, was nothing more than a "shotted salute" in honor of another victory of SHERIDAN over EARLY. The rumor grew as the day advanced, and by noon assumed startling proportions. It was stated that a well-known citizen, who happened to be in Fort Gilmor when the cannonading commenced, had reached the city with the following statement: That when the firing was at its height, Gen. LEE rode in haste to Fort Gilmor, dismounted, and ascended the parapet (a very unwise thing for Gen. LEE to do, and very unlike him,) to discover, if possible, the meaning of a bombardment so sudden and unheralded. He could make nothing of it. When the cannonading ceased, and the pickets of the opposing armies resumed their accustomed colloquies, GRANT'S pickets stated, in substance, that SHERIDAN had whipped EARLY, and taken all his cannon, some thirty pieces.

Such was the story on the streets. The authorities professed to have no information whatever on the subject, and the firing on GRANT'S lines was attributed to the opening of batteries which enfiladed our works in front of Fort Harrison. Still the rumor grew, and gained credence by expression, until at last the evidence from many sources was too strong to admit a doubt that GRANT'S pickets had told the truth, in part, at least. EARLY has been defeated, but the disaster is not so great as the public, unenlightened by correct information from the proper sources, has been led to believe.

It appears, from all we can gather, that on Wednesday morning EARLY attacked SHERIDAN, drove him two or three miles to a second and stronger line of works, which we assaulted, and would have carried, had not the enemy's well-trained and superior force of cavalry again repeated one of those flank movements from which we have already suffered so much. EARLY was compelled to retire, with the loss of most of his artillery and artillery horses, but with a comparatively small loss of prisoners. He fell back to Fisher's Hill, it is said, in good order: but there is little hope of his holding it, if it be true that the position is in itself so untenable that JACKSON always avoided it, and all his artillery is gone.

One scout represents that EARLY, previous to the flank movement of the enemy's cavalry, captured eighteen guns, but subsequently lost these and 12 additional pieces. It is said that he captured 1,200 prisoners.

In the absence of official intelligence, this is the best account we can give of the affair. Before going to press we shall doubtless receive some authentic particulars—two whole days after the fight occurred, and that, too, when the telegraph reaches Newmarket, which is only a few miles from Fisher's Hill.

LONGSTREET IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, OCT. 18, 1864.—GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—By Special Orders No. 248, Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET resumes command of his army corps.

The undersigned congratulates his gallant officers and men on the restoration to them of their gallant leader, with whom are associated so many of the proudest recollections of this corps.

In parting with them for a new command he desires to express his thanks for their ready support, his high commendation for their gallantry and fortitude during the past unexampled campaign, and his best wishes for their future fortune and prosperity.

(Signed,) R. H. ANDERSON, Lieut.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—The undersigned, with deep and grateful emotions, resumes command of his Army Corps.

Although separated from it since the first action of this eventful campaign, the history of your share in that campaign is not unknown to him.

He has marked with pride and pleasure the success which has attended your heroic efforts under the accomplished commander who has so worthily led you.

Soldiers, let us not go backward! Let the First Corps be always true to itself. We have in the past a brilliant, an unsurpassed record. Let our future eclipse it in our earnestness for glory, our love of country and our determination to beat the enemy.

(Signed,) J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen.

THE SITUATION.

THE NORTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 21.

The lines below this city are as monotonous as ever. Heavy shelling of Dutch Gap continues, and it is pretty evident that GRANT is really waiting on BUTLER. It is fair also to infer that LEE would not waste powder and shell in order to retard work on this canal, unless he expected some serious demonstration of the enemy to follow its completion. Evidence is yet wanting to show that the canal will prove a success after it is opened. Should it do so, a combined land and naval attack will at once ensue, and our men will be treated to a full dose of enormous "lamp-posts" from the Yankee gunboats.

LATER.

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the firing at Dutch Gap canal was heard yesterday with unusual distinctness. About five o'clock in the afternoon a very heavy fire was opened from the batteries at Fort Harrison upon our lines. It continued about an hour, and then stopped suddenly.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

It was stated very confidently, yesterday morning, that a heavy fight was going on near Petersburgh. Passengers who came over in the evening train denied this statement, and reported all quiet, except the usual picket-firing along the lines. The Petersburgh paper states that, day before yesterday, there was some little activity on our extreme right, but nothing of moment occurred. It is thought, however, that the enemy are getting ready for another move in that direction, and that it may take place at any moment. Lieut.-Gen. R. H. ANDERSON has been assigned permanently to the command of BEAUREGARD'S old corps. As yet, GRANT has given no sign of going into winter quarters. Perhaps he expects to winter his mongrel hordes in Petersburgh and Richmond. One R. E. LEE, we are told, objects. Our great guns keep shelling the enemy in his lines around the Cockade City.

THE VALLEY.

CROOK declares he whipped EARLY'S cavalry last Saturday. At the same time we took 75 prisoners, and killed and wounded the same number of Yankees. SHERIDAN swears that in the late fight with EARLY, not HALF NINE of his infantry were engaged, and all as to despise our cavalry, which, he says, have so often been beaten by his cavalry that they are worthless. All the world knows that no reliance whatever can be placed in a man who burns the houses of widows and orphans—an act which, in itself, is a confession of his inability to whip armed men. Unable to defeat us, he tries to starve us out. If SHERIDAN is to be believed, EARLY has run clear away to Lexington, which, to speak mildly, is anything but a fact.

The Yankees also say they surprised MOSBY'S camp at Piedmont, and captured four guns, some prisoners, &c. This is news to us. If true, *it is high time we were erecting an artillery foundry in the Valley. We are tired of capturing guns from Grant, only to send them across the Blue Ridge.*

LATER.

Persons who came down on the Central train last evening say that Gen. WALKER has arrived in Staunton, and from him it was ascertained that EARLY was at Fisher's Hill, *and a battle was confidently expected to take place yesterday.*

CHARLESTON

The enemy keeps up his fire upon Sumter and the City of Charleston—mere barbarity, which does not affect the military situation one particle. We may soon expect to have our eyes turned from Charleston to Wilmington. *Porter's fleet ought to have reached its destination some days ago.*

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 21st has the following official dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War: Gen. BRACKENRIDGE reports that his scouts on the night of the 16th burnt the railroad bridge over Mossy Creek. Before daylight on the 18th the enemy hurriedly evacuated Bull's Gap, retreating towards Knoxville, their Yankee sympathizers [illegible]

R. E. LEE.

MORE PIRATES AFLOAT.

The Tallahassee and Edith Escape from Wilmington.

Arrival of Blockade Runners at Bermuda and Nassau.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

By the steamer *Mavrocordatos*, we learn that the blockade-runner *Little Hattie* had arrived at Bermuda with six hundred bales of cotton; and that the *Hope*, with one thousand five hundred bales, and the *Falcon*, with seven hundred bales, had arrived at Nassau, all from Wilmington.

The *Mavrocordatos* also reports that the pirates *Tallahassee* and *Edith* left Wilmington on the same night with the *Little Hattie*, on a raid.

The *Colonel Lamb*, steel-plated blockade-runner, sailed from Halifax this evening.

The Pirate Semmes.

In connection with the report in yesterday's European news that SEMMES had left Liverpool, with eight officers and one hundred men, to take command of the steamer *Ranger*, recently lying at Madeira, the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"The destination of the *Laurel* is rather mysterious at present; but, as far as the customs bill of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz., Nassau, Havana and Matamoras. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature, that no belligerent State would have the slightest doubt as to its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. But the *Laurel* must not be supposed to be intended for a cruise; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw-steamer, of which Capt. SEMMES is to take command. This vessel is supposed to be a new screw-steamer, which was lying at Madeira on the 3d inst., and was there known under the name of the *Ranger*."

The London *Herald*, of the 12th, says:

"We have reason to know that Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, is aware of Capt. SEMMES' departure.

LATER FROM BERMUDA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Roanoke—Liberation of Braine and His Associates.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Oct. 25.

The steamer *Mavero Cordatos* arrived here last night, seven days from Bermuda, with the passengers of the captured steamer *Roanoke*.

We are indebted to Mr. D. P. BURDON, a passenger, for the following additional particulars:

After the *Roanoke* left Havana, her engines were stopped to receive passengers approaching in boats, which afterward proved to be Confederates under Capt. BRAINE and Lieut. PARA, of *Chesapeake* notoriety.

After the capture, BRAINE proposed to Capt. DREW to bond the vessel for $50,000 in gold, payable in Bermuda, BRAINE to keep the cargo. Capt. DREW, of course, refused to accede to this.

The *Roanoke* arrived off Bermuda on Thursday night quite out of coals. She received a little from a vessel. Nothing special happened until Friday, when her passengers were taken off by the *Mathilde*.

The *Roanoke* had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, segars and sugar.

BRAINE and his associates were all liberated. Capt. DREW and his crew left for New-York in the schooner *Hound* on the 17th instant.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

More Murders—No Confirmation of the Rout of Price's Army.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The dead bodies of Major WILSON, Third Missouri Militia, and six of his men, captured by the rebels at Pilot Knob, and given up to a guerrilla band for execution for the alleged killing of some rebels in Arkansas last Summer, were found in Franklin County yesterday. WILSON'S body had several holes in it. A rebel Major and six privates now in Alton Prison as hostages for WILSON and his men, will doubtless be shot in retaliation.

There is nothing later from PRICE. Headquarters here have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence, and the routing of the rebel army.

Gen. ROSECRANS' depot of supplies at Warrensburgh is garrisoned by a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Col. MOORE, of the Thirty-third Illinois.

Our Cavalry Damaging Price's Rear—The Fight of Sunday—Prisoners Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The *Democrat's* Warrensburgh special says Gov. HALL has arrived here from Independence with a small escort, under Capt. FOSTER. He thinks our cavalry are damaging PRICE'S rear considerably. PRICE is moving through Kansas, but is sprinkling the road with the blood of his best men.

Our loss in Sunday's fight was about 250 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was much greater. We took between 400 and 500 prisoners.

Deserters from PRICE are coming to this point in considerable numbers.

From Arkansas and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Gen. MAGRUDER has left Camden and is rapidly marching toward the Red River.

Only about 2,000 rebels are left between Saline River and Camden.

Gen. HERRON is at Little Rock, on an inspecting tour through Gen. CANBY'S department.

Great activity prevails in military matters, indicating a movement to intercept Gen. PRICE.

All soldiers suffering from chronic diseases are being sent North on sixty days' furlough. Nearly 500 have already been sent North.

The War In Tennessee—Forrest Concentrating at Jackson.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that the rebel FORREST is concentrating a large force at Jackson, Tennessee, and that a merciless conscription is being enforced in the country adjacent to Memphis.

Col. HAGE'S command, defeated at Eastport, has returned to Memphis. It is stated that HAGE is not to blame for the disaster, as he simply obeyed orders.

The Gallant Dead.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The body of Brig. Gen. BIDWELL, who was killed during the recent great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, arrived here this evening. He was an old and respected resident of this city. His remains will lie in state in the City Council chamber. Preparations are making for a grand funeral.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Jefferson county, official, gives a Democratic majority of 202.

The official total Democratic majorities on the home vote foot up 40,020, and the Union majorities 39,567; excess of Democratic majorities 153. With Forrest county to hear from officially. It is reported to have given 13 Democratic majority.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM ATLANTA.

Sherman's March Northward—The Safety of Atlanta—Andersonville Prison.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

After one month of absolute rest the Army of the West is again stirred to its mightiest to the effort of another campaign, the nature and duration of which can only be wildly guessed at. Yesterday, Gen. SHERMAN moved his headquarters to follow the army which very suddenly broke camp in the neighborhood of Atlanta, and left, some by cars, and a corps or two in marching order, for the rear, or Chattanooga, which, by an extraordinary and wholly inexplicable movement of the rebel forces, is now made "the front."

Owing to interruptions in our rear, we have had no mail for nearly a week, and from similar causes, the telegraph has failed to furnish the usual news. It is pretty evident, however, that HOOD has recrossed the Chattahoochee, and succeeded in throwing his entire army between us and Chattanooga, or so near our communications as to render his dislodgement the prime necessity of the hour.

Gen. SHERMAN left, expressing his intention to punish the enemy severely for his temerity. There is a pretty well authenticated statement that Rome has been given up by its garrison. In fact our scattered garrisons must be concentrated to resist this movement, whatever may be its character.

Gen. SLOCUM is in command of Atlanta and defences. These latter are strong enough to baffle an army of fifty thousand men. There seems to be no intention—not the slightest disposition, to yield this point, or any gained during the campaign of the past five months. If HOOD will go to our rear, our army has only to about face, and he is between two fires, and shut off from his communications. The complexion of the movement is decidedly dark for the hopes of the rebellion. It would not do for them to leave Gen. SLOCUM with a powerful force, such as he now commands, in the heart of their country, unopposed by a corps of commensurate size.

At the present time of writing, a force of the enemy hold Big Shanty, which is directly on the railroad. There is no probability of their remaining in that position longer than to-night or to-morrow. It may be a week before secure communication is established.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

The horrors of this detested locality are not at all exaggerated in your descriptions heretofore published and extensively commented upon. All that you say, and much more of, if possible, greater cruelty, is daily affirmed to me by citizens of Atlanta and vicinity, who have seen what they relate. In conversation with those who were not at all friendly to our cause, the dark crimes that are daily perpetrated by the Confederate authorities at Andersonville, have been fully admitted and even denounced. This by men who would excuse and apologize for their friends, if they could. The thing is too open—too well known to admit of any disguise. That thirty-five thousand defenceless human beings have been all Summer penned up in an area of filth and scorching heat—that from that number hundreds die daily of miasmatic fevers and starvation, and were not buried, but allowed to rot in great charnal ditches or open sepulchres, in plain sight of the imprisoned multitude—that their infernal tormentors, knowingly permitted the accumulation of pestilential filth in the prisoners' quarters, even indulging in out-spoken surmises as to the number of deaths probable to ensue from given quantities of refuse matter left upon the grounds these are facts which are generally known in Georgia, and need not the testimony of released prisoners to establish. No time should be lost to accomplish the liberation of all of our brave men incarcerated in Southern prisons or penned up in their deadly prison inclosures. It is a duty, the importance of which is second to no other, even at this time when so many issues are at stake.

RUGUENOT.

Particulars of the Situation of Sherman's and Hood's Armies.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, THURSDAY, Oct. 20.

If you want news of great particularity as to the relative positions of SHERMAN and HOOD, I have scruples against advising you to inquire within. As the chances of a grand battle with HOOD'S army, the same being nicely sandwiched between two of our armies, each larger than the lame Texan's whole host, recedes day by day, we begin to lose interest in the affair. We know how much damage has been inflicted; we know that we can get to Atlanta before HOOD if he turns that way; we know that troops, new and old, are pouring in here with rapidity and body, hardly excelled by the gathering of the hosts last Spring; we hear from the Gate City every day, from officers and men whose furloughs were burning their pockets, and who were not to be intimidated by a day's march of twenty-one miles, for which distance there is a gap in the railroad to Atlanta; we have seen, and consequently know very positively, that the troops here have pushed to the front, and are now in communication with SHERMAN; we know that HOOD can get away if he wants to, and that he has such a desire; and the result of all this knowledge is to detract from the relish for the latest rumor from the front.

SHERMAN holds Ship's Gap and Snake Creek Gap in the mountains bounding southeast from Dalton, and at last advices had his headquarters near there. It is not probable that he will attempt a bending pursuit of the enemy, and his army could not be very well supplied if he went very far or very far. He is now occupying a position which will prevent, at present, any further raids, in great force, on his communications, and it evidently behooves him, since the enemy disdains to cover Southern Georgia, to make such disposition of his army as to prevent the repetition of an attack in the rear. HOOD'S army will not grow fat, either from high living or merriment over their grand effort, but it will require close watching hereafter. It can only return to its position south and west of Atlanta by a long detour through a country not overstocked with supplies. And it is no empty vaunt to assert, by the time they get quietly settled again, that the railroad to Atlanta will be in running order once more.

AFFAIRS ABOUT ATLANTA.

An officer, who left Atlanta three days ago, has given me the status of affairs there. The garrison—which is sufficient to make a prolonged resistance to HOOD'S whole force—have been working day and night on fortifications, and have completed three new lines inside the outer line, which was designed for a large army. The last or inner line is drawn close around the heart of the city, inclosing all munitions and supplies, and could be held to the last extremity. Rations are abundant, including sugar and coffee, enough to last — or — days. Forage is scarce, and the public animals are somewhat stinted in their provender, but enough to keep them in tolerable spirits is gathered from the adjacent country.

The rebel cavalry, it is not known in what force, hovers south and west of the city, enacting the role assumed by the Twentieth Corps, in SHERMAN'S movement on Jonesboro—that is, standing ready to occupy the city whenever the outwitted Yankees have the goodness to retire. If they had taken Atlanta as we took Jonesboro, an evacuation might possibly have come up for consideration. But notwithstanding the Atlanta garrison is in a measure isolated in that there is no newspapers, and is regaled with reports that Bridgeport is burned and Nashville in the possession of the enemy, there is not much danger of its exploding magazines and flying by daylight, until hard tack is all gone, mules all consumed, and old boots and harness deprived of their illegitimate succulence.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD.

Trains run now from Resaca to Atlanta. The seven miles destroyed about Big Shanty by the enemy have been fully repaired. There now exists an interval of twenty-one miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, including one small bridge, which must be rebuilt. A large force is engaged in replacing the track, a task which will be accomplished within two weeks at the outside. The damage to the large bridges from the recent freshets has been repaired. Supplies could be transported around the gaps if necessary.

HOOD REFUSES AN INVITATION.

When HOOD was nearing Dalton, Gen. SCHOFIELD received a dispatch from SHERMAN directing that the way to East Tennessee be left open to the former. The disposition was made, but the polite proffer was disregarded.

CHATTANOOGA

Is literally overflowed with recruits. The late draft seems to have been decidedly successful in reinforcing the armies; certainly not less than two thousand arrive here each day.

The Attack on Resaca—How it was Defended—The Rebels Don't Shoot McClellan Men.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

RESACA, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

Immediately after the fight at Allatoona, your correspondent left with the Twenty-third Corps for Rome, where SHERMAN'S army was concentrating and a fight expected. Upon reaching Kingston I ascertained that communication was open from Resaca, twenty-three miles above, and at once started for the place by rail, intending to send letters and rejoin SHERMAN'S army at Rome.

The town of Resaca lies in a bend of the Oostanaula River, which, at high water, is unfordable, and about two hundred yards wide. The wagon bridge had been carried away by the flood, and the only communication between the two banks was over the trestle-work of the railroad bridge. A range of hills creeps up from the river on both sides of the railroad, intersected by gaps. Upon these hills the rebels had built forts commanding the bridge and railroad approaches to the north, but weak upon their southern face.

Lieut. R. WINSOR, Eighth Indiana Battery, commanding garrison of artillery, has had charge of the defenses since June, and greatly improved the natural strength of the position. Fort Philips, on the left of the railroad going north, has been thoroughly built, strengthened with heavy timbers, surrounded with rifle-pits and palisades, with embrasures for twelve guns, the gunners protected by sand bags, and the position very difficult to storm. Forts Lane and Braden, on the right, are on prominent elevations, but less important, in fact, being mere redoubts. Lieut. WINSOR, however, had constructed rifle-pits and palisades around them, and getting a detail of thirty-six men from the Eightieth Ohio, had thoroughly instructed them in artillery practice, so that when the time came they proved efficient for the defence of this important point.

The garrison consisted of the Eightieth Ohio, Col. METHAM; Fifty-sixth Illinois, Col. HALL, and two companies of the Tenth Missouri, numbering six hundred men. They at once took to the rifle pits and skirmish-line, and bullets whistled over the ears and after hill-climbers, but with no injury. The skirmishing was getting savage, and our three pieces of artillery belching fire at the main body of rebels on the hills, and dropping shell into their column, when a flag of truce approached from the rebel line, with the following demand:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

To the Officer Commanding the United States Forces at Resaca, Ga.:

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXAMINATION IN THE SHOOTING CASE AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—The parties to the Fifth-avenue Hotel shooting affair, which has been previously reported, were before Justice LEWBIN yesterday at Jefferson Market Court. Both parties complained against each other, and charges each other with an assault with intent to take life. Mr. JAS. S. PHELPS, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, charged that he was assaulted and beaten by WM. A. GLASS, of No. 251 Fifth-avenue, and shot at by him with a pistol. Mr. GLASS made a similar complaint against Mr. PHELPS. Nothing appeared in evidence showing the cause of the disturbance. The parties are brothers-in-law, and there was a feud of long standing existing between them. They both stated themselves to be natives of Kentucky, and commission merchants. Mr. GLASS is 36 years of age, and resides at No. 251 Fifth-avenue. Mr. PHELPS is 38 years of age. He is temporarily stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Both pleaded not guilty, but were ordered to and hall in the sum of $1,000 each. WM. BARBOUR, of No. 11 West Thirty-second-street became security for Mr. GLASS, and Mr. STETSON LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, became surety for Mr. PHELPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—Supervisor BLUNT is making active preparations for recruiting with a view to prepare for any future demand of the Government. The bounties paid by the County Committee are as follows: three-year recruit, $300; two-year recruit, $200; one year recruit, $150. Adding the Government bounties, which are double the county bounties, the amount received by recruits is nearly equal to the sum paid while the last quota was being filled.

GENEROUS DONATION.—The Mariner's Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of $10,000 to the Mariner's Family Asylum, Staten Island, from the estate of the late JOHN ROSE, by the generosity of his brother, CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq.

THE CASE OF MR. A. J. HAND.—We learn from Mr. G. W. BLUNT that A. J. HAND, one of the parties who gave information to Consul DUDLEY at Liverpool, regarding the rebel rams, to whose case we called attention a few days since, has secured a position in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CASTLE GARDEN LIBRARY.—The Committee has received from Secretary WELLES, of the Navy, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, per GEORGE KELLOGG, Esq., and City Inspector BOOLE, several copies of reports of their respective departments, for which they tender their best thanks.

MOVEMENT OF REGULAR TROOPS.—The Seventh United States Infantry Regiment, encamped at Fort Schuyler, is under marching orders to go to the front, and will embark for James River to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 2626, 2632, 2634, 2640, 2642, 2643, 2650, 2652, 2656, 2664, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2690, 2621. *Part III.*—Nos. 1975, 1026, 1908, 1914, 2611, 2480, 268, 2743, 9981, 2189, 2137½, 2514, 2689, 1884, 2717, 8851, 2623, 1340, 2537, 2285.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3393, 4147, 3795, 4649, 3809, 4187, 3137, 1677, 4643, 4647, 4640, 4657, 4653, 4655. *Part II.*—3776, 516, 4189, 4268, 4270, 4272, 4274, 4276, 4280, 4282, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4294, 4296.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Seagrist Abduction Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the application of Francis Seagrist for the custody of George Winfield, alias Seagrist.—Justice CARDOZA yesterday morning released the Senorita Eckhardt and the boy claimed by her as her child. Immediately afterward, Senorita Eckhardt was served with a writ of habeas corpus, requiring her to produce the boy before Judge LEONARD, at the Supreme Court, Chambers. The return of the Senorita to this writ set forth that the boy, George Winfield, was her own child, but that she had been compelled, through inability to support him, to leave him in the Boston Poorhouse. In the traverse, Mr. Seagrist claimed that he had taken the boy from the poorhouse, and had him regularly apprenticed by the Probate of Boston. His Honor adjourned the case until to-morrow morning, and in the meanime directed that the boy should remain in custody of Mrs. Sutton, the wife of the Warden of the City Prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 25, 1864.

$5,000 U. S 5-20s. R.	100	600 Reading R.	123
10,000 U.S. 6s 5-20's C.	107⅛	100 do.	830 122⅜
15,000 do.	107	100 do.	810 123
35,000 do. New iss.	100	1300 do.	123⅜
2,000 U. S. 10-40s C.	92⅜	100 do.	810 123⅜
1,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10s, Apr. & Oct.	106⅜	100 do.	123⅜
4,000 U.S.6s,1 yr. C.	94⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125
45,000 do.	95	200 do.	125⅛
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81.	106⅛	30 do.	126⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s.	60⅜	50 do.	126
5,000 do.	60⅜	1500 M. S. & N. I.	67⅛
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	35⅛	800 do.	67⅜
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	118	400 do.	67⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	114	200 do.	b10 67⅝
5,000 do.	115	100 do.	b10 67⅞
4,000 C. & N.W. Int'M.	94	100 Panama R.	264
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	104	400 Ill. Cen. R.	130
50,000 Am. Gold.	218⅜	200 do.	b15 219⅛
30,000 do.	218⅜	100 do.	830 219⅜
1,000 do.	218	550 do.	810 220
20 Am. Ex. Bank.	118	100 do.	120⅛
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.	90	500 do.	120⅜
53 Del. & H. C. Co.	170	300 Cleve. & Pitts.	99
10 Penn. Coal Co.	148	30 do.	99⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	52⅜	50 do.	99⅝
300 do. b10	52⅜	200 do.	100
600 do.	52⅜	200 do.	99⅞
200 do.	52⅛	1000 Chi. & N. W.	42⅜
100 Canton Co.	33	400 do.	42⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	78⅛	200 do.	b10 42⅛
100 do.	78⅛	40 do.	42
100 do.	78⅜	300 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	77⅛
100 Mar. Mining Co.	34⅜	100 do.	b10 77
300 do.	33	1200 do.	87 77
200 do.	34⅜	1000 do.	77
300 Atl. M. S. Co.	19⅛	400 Clev. & Tol.	110
100 N. Y. Cen.	120⅛	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	96
200 do.	120	100 do.	95⅞
300 Erie Railway.	97⅜	300 do.	95⅝
1800 do.	97⅜	1000 do.	b30 95
100 do.	97⅛	500 do.	95
200 do.	97⅜	50 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	132⅛
100 do.	97⅜	150 do.	132
100 do.	97⅝	100 do.	131⅝
650 Erie R. Pref.	103⅜	100 do.	131
600 Hud. Riv. R.	122	200 M. & P. Du C. R.	48
100 do.	121⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅛
100 do. b30	121⅜	600 do.	98
50 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	71	100 do.	97⅜
500 Alt. & Terre H.	53	100 do.	97⅛
100 Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	89	100 do.	b30 96⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	106	800 M. S. & N. I.	66⅜
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C.	107⅛	200 do.	66⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	60⅜	400 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	98
5,000 do.	60	100 do.	97⅞
100 Quick. Min.	s3 79⅛	100 Hudson R. R.	121
15 Pacific Mail.	314	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	100
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	42
300 Erie R.	97⅛	100 do.	b30 42⅜
800 do.	97	400 Chi. & N.W. Pr.	76⅛
100 do.	s15 96⅞	100 do.	76⅜
100 do.	s20 96⅞	100 do.	76
1300 Reading R.	123⅜	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	95
200 do.	s30 123	200 do.	94⅜

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & Miss. C.	s3 35⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	95⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 120⅛	100 do.	s3 95⅛
100 Erie Railway.	97⅛	300 do.	95⅜
100 do.	c 97⅛	100 do.	95⅜
400 do.	97⅛	300 do.	b3 95⅝
400 do.	s3 97⅛	100 do.	s3 95⅝
200 do.	b3 97⅛	200 do.	b30 95⅝
100 do.	b3 97⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R	s3 42
800 do.	s10 97⅜	300 do.	42
500 do.	s3 97⅜	200 do.	42⅛
600 Hudson R. R.	121⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	48
300 do.	s3 121⅜	300 Chi. & N.W. Pref.	76⅞
500 Reading R.	s3 123⅜	100 do.	s3 76⅞
200 Mich. Cen. R.	126	100 do.	s3 76⅞
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	109⅜	50 T. H. & Alt. R. Pref.	72
200 do.	109¾	100 P., F. W. & C.	98
600 do.	b30 110	200 do.	s3 98
200 do.	s3 109	300 do.	98⅛
400 do.	109	200 do.	s3 98⅜
900 M. S. & N. I. R.	67⅛	100 Atl. M. S. Co.	b3 191⅛
300 do.	c 67⅜	100 Cum. Coal.	62
400 do.	c 67⅜	300 do.	b30 51⅜
400 do.	s3 67⅜	100 do.	b3 52
300 do.	b3 67⅜	800 do.	51⅜
400 do.	s10 67	200 Cen. Coal Co.	58
100 do.	s10 67⅛	100 do.	b3 58
300 Ill. Cen. R.	67⅜	100 Mariposa M. Co.	34⅛
200 Cle. & Pitts.	129⅜	100 do.	b3 34⅜
200 do.	100	100 do.	34
400 do.	100⅜	100 do.	33⅜
	101	100 do.	b3 33⅜

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & Miss. C.	s3 35	100 Chic. & R. I.	94⅜
200 Erie R.	97⅜	200 do.	94⅝
200 do.	b3 97⅜	100 do.	94⅝
400 Reading R.	123⅜	300 do.	s3 94⅜
100 do.	123⅜	300 do.	s30 94⅜
300 M. S. & N. I.	66⅜	200 do.	94⅜
100 do.	s3 66⅜	200 Chic. & N.W.R.	41⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R.	129	700 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	41⅝
100 do.	s3 119⅜	400 P. Ft. W. & C.	s3 97
700 Cl. & Tol.	108⅜	100 do.	b3 97⅜
300 Clev. & Pitts.	99⅜	100 Pac. M. S. Co.	316
100 Quick. Min. Co.	79⅜	100 Atl. M. S. Co.	191
100 Mar. Min. Co.	34	100 Cum. Coal Co.	b10 51⅜

TUESDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Gold Room was again advanced this forenoon to 217¼@218¼ ₱ cent., but the upward speculation flagged for want of new buyers, and the business of the Room for the day was moderate. Exchange on the Boston mail continued dull, most of the business with the Brokers being done for Gold at 1¼@1½ for Sight bills on London, and 109@109¼ for 60-days' Sight. The export demand for Gold is inconsiderable. The price appears to be kept up in the Gold Room by the mere force of speculation, unsupported by either Export or Custom-house demand, or any adverse news from our armies. The number of operators selling *short* for a future decline is considerably diminished, and there is no immediate motive with the other party to make Gold scarce for cash delivery.

After regular 'Change hours, the Gold Room suddenly gave way 2@3 ₱ cent. from the morning quotations, and there was quite an eagerness to sell about half past 3 o'clock. There was no news made public to account for the turn in feeling. The sudden change is rather confirmatory of the foregoing explanation of the market for a day or two past, to wit that prices were put up *to sell on*, and when after a day's trial, the buyers could not be found at the advance, the combination broke down and began to sell upon each other. Neither the general trade of the City, nor the Corn Exchange has actively responded to the rise in Gold above 200 ₱ cent. Indeed trade is again reported generally dull.

The spirit of the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was fairly kept up at the early Board to-day, but in the afternoon there was an indifferent market for most of these stocks, and some yielding in prices from the advance of Monday night. The rise on Pacific Mail and some of the other Miscellaneous shares is supported, and the Government Gold-bearing stocks, and also Treasury Certificates, were quite steady. Large sales were made of the new 5-20s at par.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways left off dull, but with no anxiety on the part of sellers to press their offers.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106	Mich. Southern	66⅛	66⅛
U. S. 5-20's	107⅛	107⅛	Illinois Cen.	119⅛	119⅜
N. Y. Central	120	119⅜	Pittsburgh	98⅜	99
Erie	97⅛	97	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Erie Preferred	103⅛	103⅛	Rock Island	94	94⅛
Hudson	121⅜	121	Reading	122⅜	123⅛
Canton	32⅛	32½	Quicksilver	78⅜	78⅜
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	84⅞	Cum'land Coal	59¼	61
North'west.	41⅛	41⅜	Mariposa	34	34
Ohio & M. Certfs	35¼	35	N. West Pref.	76⅜	76⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Merchants'	112	American Exc'nge	118
Mechanics'	110	Bank of No. Amer.	100
Union	116	Hanover	109
Tradesmen's	113	Metropolitan	112
State of New-York	110	Fourth Exchange	102
Commerce	100	Fourth National	90
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F. 1sts	94
N. Y. Cen. '76	122	L. & W. Bonds	105
Erie 1sts, '68	108	Del. L. & W. 1sts	106
Erie 2ds, '79	115	Tol. & W. 2ds	85
Erie 3ds, '83	117	M. & P. du C.	108
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Erie 5ths, '82	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Buff. N. Y. & E.	107	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Illinois Cen.	115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Mich. & No. In. G.	60
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Prf.	85	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	Alt. & G. W.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F. In. B.	100		

The telegraphic news from England this morning to Friday, 14th instant, via Quebec steamer, leaves the rate of interest at the Bank in London somewhat in doubt. The terms in the open market were equal to ten per cent., but there is no item of intelligence indicating a change in the Bank rate above nine per cent. Failures in trade continue to be reported; the Liverpool cotton speculators being the heaviest sufferers.

The Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, has already placed nearly the whole of the New 5-20 Loan, to which it subscribed on the 11th inst. The Bank has for sale bonds of the denomination of $100, and a few of the $500s and $1,000s. This Bank, we take leave to add, has been quite active in the distribution of the Popular 7-20 ₱ cent. Currency Loan, and this good service is still continued.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $692,751 03; Customs, $146,000; Payments, $3,510,493 92; on account Loan, $162,000; balance, $31,981,938 52.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ½ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 26,494 bbls. Flour, 187 bbls. and 778 bags Corn Meal, 74,258 bush. Wheat, 65,200 bushels Corn, 136,901 bushels Oats, 33,419 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Malt, 7,200 bushels Rye, 2,476 pkgs. Provisions, and 715 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $11 for Pots and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 36c.@39c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and buoyant; Middling, 81 23@81 26, chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 650 bales.

FISH—All kinds have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., but closed tamely and heavily. Sales since our last amount to 16,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 25; poor to choice Extra State at $9 55@$9 80; also, for delivery first half of November at $9 75, and first half of December at $10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$9 25
Extra State	9 35	@ 9 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40	@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75	@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 80	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 90	@14 75

Southern Flour is active and firmer to-day; sales since our last 1,750 bbls. at $10 80@11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 600 bbls., Extra at $9 30@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $7 25 for Jersey, and $7 90 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 800 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited, but prices have been quoted firm.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, and purchased at higher, but irregular prices. Sales 31,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 33, Red Western at $2 15@$2 25; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 15; Milwaukee Club at $2 13, Chicago Spring at $2 07 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at a further advance of about 3½c. ₱ bushel; sales since our last, 63,000 bushels, at $1 to for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in active request, at higher and rising prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91c. cash, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 35,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 90 ₱ $1 96 ₱ bushel. Rye and Malt are inactive and unsettled

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive to-day at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in more demand and held more firmly.

LEATHER—Is in very moderate request at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 12½; Porto Rico, 75c.@90c.; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Resin (nominally) at $6 50@$8 ₱ bbl.; Tar, at $14@$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair demand and advancing, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 35@$1 37; No. 1 Lard at $1 60@$1 90. Crude Petroleum at 46c.@48c.; Refined Petroleum at 82c.@85c., free, and 67c.@69c., in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TUCKER notices thus: "The market during the past week opened heavily under a declining gold market, but again closes with much buoyancy, under the two-fold impetus of an advance in gold to 217, and the reported stoppage of the 'Noble' Well, which has hitherto supplied fully one-twelfth of the entire product of the country. The movement at the close has been chiefly in Crude and Free Refined. The former had declined to 41c. and the latter to 77c., but has subsequently advanced to 46c. for Crude and 81c.@82c. for Free. Bonded Oil fell at 62c.@63c. but closes with much strength at 66c.@70c., the latter price for the 'Oleaphene' brand. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1st:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	13,324	699,161	552,425
Export of Petroleum, bbls.	13,418	452,719	352,558
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1		148,707	116,218

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.—*Week ending October 24.*—After several weeks of prostration, the market has aroused. The transactions have been as follows: In Sperm parcels amounting to 1,630 barrels at 200c. ₱ gallon, all for manufacturing. WHALE—Transactions embrace the following sales: 300 barrels Northern, at 140c., and 70 barrels Humpback, South Sea and Blackfish, at 135c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Whalebone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 24, 1864	55,535	66,342	608,900
Same time last year	56 659	57,848	436,100

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales today 11,800 bbls., at $43@$43 75, cash and regular way, closing at $43 37½ for New Mess, cash, and $39 50@$44 for one year old Mess; $42 50 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime; also $33 75@$41 for new Mess, deliverable by Nov. 4 and 5, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 220 pkgs. Lard is improving; sales 3,150 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in fair demand at $10@$24 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.; 50 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25. Butter is in request at 38c.@46c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 13c.@22c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, at $13 50@$15 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 380 hhds., including Cuba, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, at 21½c.@25½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 97,000 lbs., at 16c.@17½c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market for this staple has fluctuated considerably since our last report, owing to the variations in the Gold market. On Tuesday the demand was brisk for all kinds, and 17½c. was readily obtained for strictly Prime in hhds. On Wednesday the market fell off considerably, and 16½c.@16¾c. was all that could be obtained for the choice of the market. During Thursday and Friday the demand was very light, and prices were nominal. Yesterday there was a better feeling prevailed, and prices advanced to 16¾c.@17¾c., and some were demanding more, but we quote Prime Eastern or City at 17c., and Western at 16¾c. The arrivals from all points are very light, as is also the stock now on hand. The decline in the price of Resin has caused Soap stock to be somewhat neglected by manufacturers, and the price of Grease is nominal. We quote Yellow Grease at 14c.@14½c.; White at 15c. As we close our report there appears to be a firm feeling throughout the market, and holders are firm at our quotations. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 11¾c.; 1863, 12¾c., ₱ lb."

TEAS are in rather more demand and holding firmly.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at $1 73½c.@$1 76c., closing heavily at $1 73½c.@$1 74c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 2,000 bushels Wheat, at 1d.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 5s.; 110 hhds Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 600 bbls. Apples at 4s., with 1,500 bxs. Cheese and 340 bxs. Bacon, at 20s. For London, 40 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 2¾d., and 50 pkgs. Butter, at 40s. For Bremen, 600 hhds Tobacco, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 300 cases Tobacco, at 17s. 6d., and 400 tons Cedar at 22s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.

Aldermen Jones, McCool, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley and Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition of Canal-street church for remission of taxes. Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition for a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from four hundred and seventy-five feet east.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the Treasurer—

Petition and remonstrance of owners on Fifth-street, east of Bowery, against paving said street with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McKnight—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Madison-street, from Jackson to Seammel street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jones—

Petition of G. L. Purdy, for an extension of time for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward, be held at the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council, the owner of the premises now selected for the polling place having declined using it for the purpose of holding elections therein.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the poll of the Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward, be removed from the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, to the southwest corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with Maurice J. Power and Daniel Draddy, monumental sculptors, for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried in the lot in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, that was presented to the Corporation of the City of New-York by the Trustees of the said cemetery; and that the said monument be constructed in accordance with the plan and specifications attached, provided the said contract shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose, twelve thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be lighted with gas, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River, on the pier, for the purpose of accommodating the public having occasion to cross the ferry to Randall's Island, the same to be done forthwith, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Fourth Election District in the Seventeenth Ward be held at number thirty-three Second-avenue, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward be held at the house of John Deinhardt, corner of Sixty-sixth street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward be held at number two hundred and twenty-two Sixth-street, in place of number eighty-nine Avenue D.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Election poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at number three hundred and seventeen Hudson-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Ferdinand Kanzla to place a pole in front of his premises, number eighty-one Spring-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built on Fifty-fifth-street, between the Second and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the flagging and sidewalks on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, between the First-avenue and a point about two hundred and seventy-five feet east of First-avenue, be repaired and relayed where necessary, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-first street, from First to the Second-avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying order therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair Centre Market, and a part of the sidewalk in front of the Second Precinct Station-house, in Mulberry-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to M. W. Hawkins, to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number one hundred and fifty-seven Chambers-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots between fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth-streets, Lexington and Fourth-avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Election Rollof the Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward be held at number thirty Madison-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the poll of the First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number two hundred and seventy-seven Mott-street, until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That John Rogers be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the city and county of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Louis Goette for the sum of forty-two hundred dollars for silk colors furnished to New-York City Regiments as per bill annexed, and charge the same to the appropriation for city contingences or any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for services, &c., rendered to the committee appointed to celebrate the Fourth of July:

W. R. Whitford, for ringing bell	$12 25
W. G. Wilson	2 50
Sunday Times, for advertising	21 75

and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

AN ORDINANCE,

TO AMEND SECTIONS SEVENTY-ONE, SEVENTY-TWO AND SEVENTY-THREE OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section One. Sections seventy-one, seventy-two and seventy-three of article six of chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, are hereby amended, and shall read as follows

Section Seventy-one. There shall be ten clerks in this Bureau, who shall be respectively known as First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Clerks in the Receiver of Taxes, and who shall perform such services as may be assigned them respectively by the Receiver of Taxes.

Sec. 72. The Receiver of Taxes shall receive in full for all services performed by him, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum. The Deputy Receiver of Taxes shall receive the sum of four thousand dollars per annum. The First Clerk shall receive the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. The Second Clerk shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The Third Clerk shall receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth Clerks shall each receive the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 73. There shall be two officers in this Bureau, who shall be respectively styled the Messenger and Assistant Messenger to the Receiver of Taxes, who shall each receive such salary as is now fixed by the ordinance of the City to be paid to

five hundred and two, being a resolution, that a cross-walk be laid in front of the school in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Coor, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order number four hundred and ninety-three, being a resolution that the four hundred and ninety-three directed to erect a temporary Street Commissioner be directed to erect a temporary building for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number two, on the ground formerly used by said company, as they find it impossible to procure a temporary location elsewhere;

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty—1.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and thirteen, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and the remaining half by the property-owners benefited thereby, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Jaques—2.

Council man Russell called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-one, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and vesel, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in First-avenue, between eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Kepper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Coor, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number two hundred and fifty-three, being a report of Committee on Law Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Townsend, Dyett & Morrison, assignees of John H. Hillier, for the amount of the two judgments in the Supreme Court against the said John H. Hillier: one for two hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-six cents, in favor of Samuel Stockwell, entered the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the other for two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, in favor of James P. Foster, entered the fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and amounting together to four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety cents, with interest upon each judgment from the day of entry thereof, to the date of his warrant, in full of all claims and demands of the said John H. Hillier, and of the said Townsend, Dyett & Morrison, as his assignees, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for indemnity against the costs and expenses of the two actions in which said judgments were recovered, such warrant to be drawn by the Comptroll r on his being furnished by the said Townsend, Dyett & Morrison with proper acknowledgments or satisfaction of said judgments, duly executed, so that the same can be discharged of record.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—11.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster Heffernan, Ryan McGrath—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number one hundred and eighteen, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Nugent, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being amount paid by him in error on lot number Sixty-one (Ward number,) in Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was lost for the want of requited number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Hagerty.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

The President called up General Order number four hundred and eighty-two, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, as a donation, the amount to be paid to the Treasurer of said fund by the Comptroller, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain, the sum to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty—2.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number four hundred and ninety-seven, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, to connect with sewer in Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Hagerty, Jaques—3.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Monday, twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Jewa	Oct 25	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Oct 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washington	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cela	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Oct. 29	Quebec	Liverpool
Damascus	Oct 29	Quebec	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Salem	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Bidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Nov 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton.	New-York.
Belgian	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.
Matanzas	Nov 3	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
George Cromwell	Nov 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Nov. 1	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Dec. 8	New-York	Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Quebec will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Teutonia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for New Orleans by the *Morning Star* will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M and 3 P. M.
Long Island	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 PM P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	6, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can, undoubtedly, purchase this cheapest goods in the City. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces, at 1.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen sts.,

5th block e st from Lowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS. FOR RICHNESS AND STYLE THEY ARE UNSURPASSED. A GREAT VARIETY OF BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.

No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 473 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway.

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Skfs.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries, made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

FLUTING! FLUTING!—DRESSMAKERS and ladies generally can have their fluting done, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and at the lowest prices, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. We have experienced hands and an improved method for doing fluting, in a very superior manner without any danger of injuring the materials. Cut this out for reference.

FRENCH FLUTING—EXCLUSIVELY! AT Mrs. GOLDEN'S establishment, No. 18 Amity-st., one block and a half from Broadway—Nos. 127 and 129 Bleecker-st., below Wooster; and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All dress materials punctually fluted in an unsurpassed manner.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter Millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, jockey and turban hats, at SIMMONS', 697 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to do the fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; both are competent; best of city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; the other a plain cook, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, who can take the entire charge of a child from its birth, or would take charge of two or three grown children, in city or country; is a good seamstress, and can give the very best of references. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as seamstress, she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer. Also operates nicely upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced and competent person as infant's nurse; understands the care of grown children and understands hairdressing, and is a good seamstress; would have no objection to wait on a lady or go traveling. Call at No. 172 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker, has the best of city reference, no objection to short distance in the country. Call at No. 109 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and willing to travel; has had nine years' experience in the above capacities; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also, cutting and making boys' clothing, either by the week or month. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best city reference given.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN OF good experience, a situation in a gentleman's family as cook; one who understands her business perfectly; can have the best of city reference from the last lady she has lived with. Call at No. 120 West 40th-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also embroidery; willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 207 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as parlor maid; the best of city reference from her two last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 East 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, the other as laundress; both understand their business well; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 1 East 41th-st., corner of 5th-av., in the candy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or first-class laundress; can get the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 28th st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at No. 257 West 32d-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objections to a hotel or boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 128 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; is an excellent baker of all kinds of pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 74 1st-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to obtain work by the day or month; will take home washing to her own house; can give best of city reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands making butter; has no objection to the country; good reference; her employer can be seen. Please call at No. 75 Allen-st., 3d door from Grand.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS having the best city references, a situation in a first-class private family. Call at No. 317 Madison-st., first floor, next door to the public school; no objections to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable woman, as wet-nurse; has a child about [illegible] BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR GOOD English and Scotch Protestant cooks; will assist with washing if required; also, four competent Protestant nurses and seamstresses and six laundresses; fully understand their duties and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and have good reference; also, smart chambermaids and waitresses for private families, hotels and boarding-houses; a large number of smart, tidy girls for general housework and girls lately landed. Employers in want of such can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, Protestant and others, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S, Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also a good colored cook and chambermaid and waitress on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ECOnomical person, to cook, wash and iron; understands meats and poultry; is a good baker; or would do housework of a small family. Call at No. 491 9th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 383 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young woman; or as chambermaid and fine washer; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; no objections to the country; best city reference given. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, with good references, who can do all kinds of sewing, and would assist in taking care of children or light chamberwork. May be seen at No. 25 9th-av., corner of West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A LARGE NUMber of first-class servants, for the city or country; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses laundresses, girls for housework, &c. RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable woman, who has had several years' experience in some of the first hotels in the city. Address or call on R. M., for two days, No. 46 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook or to do housework; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call for two days at No. 112 19th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; would assist in the washing; best city reference. Call for two days, at No. 161 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid or nurse; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress and lady's-maid; can cut and fit perfectly; is a good hair dresser; unexceptionable city references. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle Protestant man, as coachman and groom; has the best of city and country references from his late and former employers. Address G. P., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; would go to the country; city references. Call at No. 411 21-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL, WHO worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well, wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of city reference. Apply at No. 372 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, TO DO plain chamberwork or take care of children; can be seen for two days at her employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WASHING AT her own home; can flute and polish; has the best city references. Address LAUNDRESS, Station F Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; understands French fluting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 61 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city reference, if required. Call at No. 372 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Call at No. 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employment, No. 17 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a very competent young woman, that can take the entire charge of a dining-room. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook for a private boarding house; understands her business thoroughly, well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended woman as cook and laundress; does up linen in a style; understands domestic poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to mind children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 622 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or as nurse and seamstress, a five years' reference. Call at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in the country or city. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, SOME family or a gent's washing, by the dozen or monthly; good references given. Call, or address a note to MRS. KELLY, No. 261 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and nurse; good city references; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse, and is capable to take care of the child from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th st., three doors from 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, to do general housework or to take care of children; is strong and able to work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 121 East 2-th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter and chambermaid. Call at No. 8 West 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper, to take full charge of a house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 30 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 St. Timothy-place, 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good city references. Can be seen two days at No. 102 14th-st., between Sixth and 7th avenues, first floor, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small family, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 17 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 108 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to mind children; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 622 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or as nurse and seamstress, a five years' reference. Call at No. 350 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in the country or city. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and nurse; good city references; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse, and is capable to take care of the child from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th st., three doors from 6th-av., New-York.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small family, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 17 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 108 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged widow lady (a stranger) a situation as housekeeper in the family of a widower or bachelor. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station G, for one week.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children. Please call at No. 394 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 124 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen at No 50 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and assist to washing and ironing; best of city references given. Call at 436 3d-av., room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at present employer. No. 17 West 19th-st.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROughly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses, also cloakmaking, will go out by the day; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the millinery-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 307 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained cooks and reliable servants for every description of housework, for city or country. Also, coachmen, waitermen, &c.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the days Address No. 139 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man in city or country, as coachman, groom, &c.; can take charge of a garden, and can milk, if required; can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; ten years' testimonials of ability and good character given, if required. Call or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as waiter in a private family, with good city reference; understands his business thoroughly, and can make himself useful if required; no objection to the country. Address to C. R., No. 50 Vandam-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, a German, who thoroughly understands green and hothouse grapery, flowers, vegetables and all sorts of fruit; a first-class place required. Apply for three days to H. J., gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a married man; understands the business as above; has the best city reference; no objection to city or country. Address R. J., at Mr. P. Trainor's harness-store, No. 764 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's farm, by an experienced German, or as conductor, or collector, or porter. Best references. Apply corner of Broadway and 37th-st., milk depot, after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; can give the best of reference as to sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Campbell's stable, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent single man, of long experience with horses, &c; will make himself useful; the best city reference. Address A. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUAtion, by a married man of small family; understands his business well; will make himself useful if required; city and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man, to make himself generally useful; is a good coachman and groom, and willing to help in a garden; would take a place as porter in a hotel. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, in a private family; will be disengaged in a few days. Call at the residence of his present employer, No. 11 West Washington-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business; best of city reference. Address C. B., No. 311 4th-avenue, at Mr. BEDELL'S office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN OF LONG EXperience, a situation; can give the best of city reference. Address R. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as groom; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Address G. R., 46 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk in some mercantile or wholesale warehouse; can produce most satisfactory testimonials. Address F. L. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STRONG BEER or ale brewery, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address R. D., 76 Ann-st.

HARDWARE OR GROCERY.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation in a wholesale hardware or grocery house; has until recently been employed in an insurance office in New-York; best city references furnished, and will accept of moderate compensation to begin with. Address LIBERTY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not,) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 1 av. 27th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN IN A wholesale clothing house a rare opportunity is offered to men of established ability; salary $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Address Box No. 5,135 Post-office.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN A LAW OFFICE. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,629 New-York Post-office. References required.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Apply at Room No. 6, No. 132 Nassau-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon, Paul's Return. Evening, Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—The Follies of a Night.

WINTER GARDEN—The School of Reform.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Martin Chuzzlewit.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

IRVING HALL—Fair.

HOPE CHAPEL—Bohemian Glass-Blowers.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By an arrival at Halifax, intelligence has been received via Bermuda, of the escape of the pirate *Tallahassee* and a sister vessel called the *Edith*, from Wilmington. When this occurred is not stated, but the report wears the air of probability. If true we shall soon hear of these vessels committing further depredations. The arrival of several blockade runners, laden with cotton, is also reported at Bermuda and Nassau, but no dates are given.

By the arrival of the steamer *Mavero Cordatos* at Halifax from Bermuda, we receive additional particulars of the seizure of the *Roanoke*. It appears that after leaving Havana she received on board a number of passengers who approached in boats, and who turned out to be Confederates under Braine and Parr. After the capture, Braine proposed to the Captain of the *Roanoke* to bond the vessel for $50,000 in gold. The proposal was declined. Braine and his associates, who were placed on trial at Bermuda, have all been liberated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-Room was further advanced by the speculators for the rise yesterday to 218 ℔ cent., but after a dull demand through the day the price went down after 3 o'clock to 215 ℔ cent. Stocks dull on the Railway list at the close of the day. Governments steady. Money easy at 7 ℔ cent.

The demand for Produce yesterday was fair, and prices were firmer, in view of the steady rise in gold. General Merchandise was held with more confidence, but was not freely dealt in. The Freight market was dull and unsettled.

The supply of Live Stock is large, being for the week ending yesterday, 6,479 beef cattle, 113 milch cows, 1,953 calves, 23,840 sheep and lambs, and 19,704 swine, making a total of over fifty thousand animals for slaughter. The cattle market has been well supplied, though the receipts are considerably less than the previous week. The Forty-fourth-street transactions have been slow, and prices have declined on the average about ½c. ℔ lb., the falling off being greatest on the lighter grades. Prices have ranged from 7c. to 18c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight—medium to good selling at 12½c.@17c. The market closed dull yesterday, and some stock is held over. A large number of beef cattle are reported as held over at Albany. Sheep are selling lower, prices varying from 6½c. for thin lots, to 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good to choice animals. Receipts of hogs are very large, and the market is active, prices ranging from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th October, arrived here yesterday. Her news is anticipated by the *New-York*. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool Oct. 12, via Queenstown Oct. 13, also arrived last evening. Her news has likewise been anticipated.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Purdy offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Comptroller had invited a committee from the Citizens Association to confer with him with regard to the City and County appropriations for 1865, directing that a like invitation should be extended by the committee on Annual Taxes. Which was laid over. The Board passed over the Mayor's veto of the resolution to hire the Medical College in East 13th street for military uses, and adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M., when Superintendents and Commissioners of Election will be appointed.

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of this State, has sent his resignation to Gov. Seymour. His reasons are that, as he is a war man, he does not represent the peace principles of those who elected him.

A dispatch from Washington, received in this city, announces the unconditional release of Messrs. Simen, Frank & Co., and their acquittal from all suspicion of complicity in the transactions which caused the arrest of Baltimore merchants last week.

The examination of the Vermont raiders is going on at St. John, C. E. Their cause is under the management of the notorious George N. Sanders, who say that they belong to some of the first families of Kentucky, and were formerly connected with Morgan's band. St. John, where these scoundrels are on trial, is one of the oldest French settlements in Canada. It is a village of some 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the Richelieu River, about ten miles north of the line, and thirty miles from St. Albans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, ranking among the leading papers of the country in point of enterprise and influence, has adopted the process of stereotyping its forms. The *Commercial* is the first paper out of New-York to adopt this important improvement in the newspaper publishing business.

The St. Alban's Robbers.—It appears that the horde of ruffians now at St. John, are under the special patronage of George N. Sanders. The text of the report is noteworthy. He is "managing their cause." No one should be in haste to disturb this arrangement. It simplifies the case exceedingly, to have Sanders vouch, as it seems he is prepared to do, for the good standing of these miscreants as commissioned soldiers of Davis' Confederacy. And if he can persuade the Canadian authorities that organized gangs of burglars may appear in this way at any point on the frontier with duly attested proof of their "belligerent" character, he will probably help to bring to a solution at once the simple question whether the Province can afford to become their base of offensive operations. Much more satisfactory than a surrender of these ruffians under an extradition claim would be to find the Canadians manly and honest enough to assert the authority of their own municipal law. With Mr. Sanders as a witness, they may do this, in preference to giving up the so-called refugees as murderers and burglars. But in any case, the Provincial authorities should not forget what is due to themselves. They have an opportunity of showing that they desire to live on terms of friendship with this country. If they are wise they will show it.

The Pendleton Folly.

The October elections have awakened the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency to the necessity of making some sign again. When put on the peace platform, he was all cock-a-hoop for peace. Atlanta fell, and for six weeks he didn't peep. Not even a wink could be got from him, indicating whether he would stand, and how. But the October elections have come like three buckets of water upon him. He fluttered—after a little, pecked at Haskin then pecked at Ward, then turned tail for New-York, and here we have him.

The serenade speech which Mr. Pendleton, delivered at the New-York Hotel, is about the most pitiful exhibition we have had in this campaign yet. Does this man take our people to be idiots? Does he fancy this election to be a mere child's game of push-pin? What we want to know is his position on the great question of peace or war with the rebellion that seeks to break up our country. Is that position the same that, for four years, he occupied in Congress? What explanation has he to make of that Congressional action? His published letter to Haskin does not satisfy us. It was only just such a profession of high regard for the Union and the Constitution as can be found in the last speeches of Judah P. Benjamin and John C. Breckinridge in the United States Senate. His published letter to Woon does not satisfy us. It is only a claim that he "voted *against* no bill which was confined simply to the object of supplies for the army and navy." The complaint is, that he did not vote *for* them; that he faithlessly dodged every one of them which did not contain some item that would serve him as a pretext for a direct negative. In his New-York Hotel speech, it was hoped that he would try to clear his Congressional record. A pamphlet made up of his votes, as appearing in the *Congressional Globe*, had been given him for that purpose. What does he do with it? He looks it over and finds a typographical error in a certain date, seizes upon it, and, in his speech, takes up and dismisses the whole subject with these words:

"On the seventh page of that pamphlet I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th July, 1864. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. From this specimen of fraud and forgery, I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole *fabrication*."

What sort of cowardice is it that can thus palter on a question that has to do with the very life of the nation? What sort of mendacity is it that can thus style votes taken word for word from the official paper of Congress, wholly a fabrication, because of error in a single unimportant date? He might a thousand times better have kept an absolute silence than thus insult our people and degrade his own manhood.

What is wanted of Mr. Pendleton is a denial of his votes in Congress. Those votes are matter of record, and are well understood. To deny them effects nothing. He can make nobody believe him. What is desired is a plain specification of the practical policy he intends to carry out if he becomes President. Should the Chicago ticket succeed, it may be he, and not Gen. McClellan, who will be inaugurated President on the 4th of March next; or he may become President on any day of the four years afterward. No man's life is certain for an hour. As for Gen. McClellan, we know that he has no policy, and will have none, except what is imposed upon him by the schemers around him. Are we or are we not to understand that, as President of the United States, Mr. Pendleton would hold, in principle, what he declared in his seat in Congress, that "the whole scheme of coercion is *impracticable*; it is *contrary* to the spirit and genius of the Constitution," and that he would send Franklin Pierce and Millard Fillmore and others to negotiate an armistice with the rebels, in accordance with the resolutions presented to Congress last February by his colleague, Alexander Long, for which he, with twenty-one others, voted. If he has adopted any different principle or measure it is incumbent upon him to make it known. It touches the vital interests of the country, and equivocation concerning it is a crime.

It is almost beyond belief that there should be politicians who believe that a Presidential election can be managed in this terrible crisis of the country by a little trickery of speech on the part of candidates. Never, in our national history, have the people been so thoroughly aroused to earnest thought and act. They know the vast interests at stake, and will choose their ballots as for their very life. Candidates who, at this hour, undertake to win their confidence by falsehood or palterling, can get nothing but indignation and scorn. The Chicago nominees will wake, two weeks from this morning, wiser and sadder men.

August Belmont Confident of McClellan's Election.—A special from Washington to the *Herald* says: "It is a subject of much comment in political circles, that Mr. August Belmont, who has hitherto been extremely cautious about risking anything upon the Presidential election, *is now offering to bet heavily upon the election of McClellan.*"

This little bit of information has not yet reached the "political circles" of this city. If Mr. Belmont is really anxious to "bet heavily" on the election of McClellan, he can be very promptly accommodated. Further information on this subject will be furnished him on application.

Jeff. Davis at Columbia.

Successive files of papers from different parts of the South bring us more and more of the remarkable speeches which the President of the Southern Confederacy delivered during his late tour into Georgia, and which have been first given to the country in the columns of the *Times*. Thus, on the 7th current, we were the first to give Jeff. Davis' astounding and desperate speech at Macon, which we procured by telegraph from Washington at some expense; but which our cotemporaries copied next day without credit. On Saturday last, we published Davis' more moderate but not less interesting speech at Augusta, which our cotemporaries published the following Monday; and to-day we give the highly important speech which Davis delivered at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

In this speech Davis discusses both political and military matters. At Macon, he scolded his own people like a fishwoman; at Columbia, he abused the Northern people like a blackguard. He said:

"Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or *do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them?* And you can whip them, if all the men capable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their country, before the veteran troops of the North receive the fresh increment which is being gathered in the Northern States."

At Macon, he seemed to have the most dismal idea of rebel prospects; at Columbia, he talks with defiant and insolent confidence. At Macon, he alleged that "two-thirds of his troops were absent from the ranks, mostly without leave"—in other words, were deserters. At Columbia, he said it was a "glorious reflection that wherever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just there do you find *every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened, as it were, by vicissitudes.*" There is some discrepancy in these statements; but how can you expect a rebel to be logical or truthful?

In reference to negotiations for peace, Jeff. Davis can see no hope in them. He condemns, on his own account, the proposed Southern plan of negotiation by States, and says that the terms of our Government are inadmissible. He shows that we have rejected his offers for negotiation, and is kind enough to state incidentally the ground upon which he proposed to open them. He says he has "tried every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves, *based on a recognition of our independence.*" Jeff. Davis thus convicts himself of laying down at first an ultimatum which he knew would necessarily be rejected by the North.

These speeches of the rebel President furnish an excellent means of guaging the temper and purpose of the rebels at this time, and show the people of the North clearly the work they have to do.

The Tallahassee Again.

It has been represented of late that the port of Wilmington was now so effectually blockaded, that the entrance or exit of Confederate cruisers or blockade-runners was impossible. We have news, however, this morning from Halifax that the pirate *Tallahassee*, which has been lying in the harbor of Wilmington since she entered it on the 25th of August last, at the close of her month's disastrous depredations upon our commerce, has again succeeded in eluding our blockaders and making her escape to sea. Her purpose, we are told, is to make a *raid*. The *Tallahassee*, it seems, was accompanied, and is to be aided, by the *Edith*.

We suppose, now that the *Tallahassee* is fairly on the high seas, that there is little likelihood of our catching her. We shall doubtless hear of her presently, burning and destroying our ships, and having prayers read aboard thrice a day, and occasionally four times. Nevertheless, the duty is upon the Navy Department to "try, try again" to catch the pirate. It is not out of the range of possibility that we may succeed.

Beside the *Tallahassee* on our own coast, the European news yesterday had the statement that the pirate *Florida* had captured and bonded an American ship; and that Capt. Semmes had left Liverpool, with eight officers and one hundred men, to be transferred to the steamer *Ranger*, a large and very swift vessel, recently lying at Madeira. The bark upon which Capt. Semmes left British shores had a cargo of large guns, small arms, ammunition, &c., which were intended to be transferred to the *Ranger*. We suppose that our cruisers on the European coast have been apprised of these facts, and will take steps accordingly.

With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of the *Tallahassee*, we may say that we do not believe Confederate pirates and blockade-runners will ever be effectually prevented from running in and running out there until the place, or at least its outer defences, are in our hands. It has not been concealed for sometime that our Government is seriously intending to try its power against Wilmington, and we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possessed by the enemy on the subject. It were well the Government's purpose in the matter were quickly carried out. If the Halifax news of the escape of the *Tallahassee* be true, who can tell what the delay in attacking Wilmington may have cost us?

We have so often shown the value of Wilmington to the Southern Confederacy, that everybody, including the Navy Department, must be familiar with the facts. Wilmington may be said to furnish a double prop to the rebellion; it has a value of two kinds, and aids them at once in two ways,—in what may be called a defensive and in an offensive way. It is the port of entry for military supplies of all kinds to the Confederacy for the use of their army; and it is the point from which pirates like the *Tallahassee* issue forth to assail our commerce.

The Roanoke Pirates and the Border Thieves—Their Game.

It is well that the public should be amply apprised of every scheme set on foot to bring the United States into collision with foreign Powers, at the present crisis. Certainly, the British neutrality practiced at Bermuda and the Bahamas is not much to brag of. But we are disposed to throw whatever discredit we can upon the telegram relating to the capture of the *Roanoke*, which we publish this morning as the latest received from Bermuda, by way of Halifax.

We must ask our readers to compare with to-day's dispatch that which we published yesterday relating to the *Roanoke* affair. The dispatch in yesterday's news purported to have been founded upon a report brought direct from Bermuda to Halifax by Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Jason*. The *Jason* left Bermuda on the 17th, and at that date, according to her report, the pirate Braine and his associates had been put on trial, and bail for their appearance had been refused by the court.

To-day comes the report, also from Halifax, that the steamer *Mavro Cordatos*, had arrived there on Monday night with the captured passengers of the *Roanoke*, seven days from Bermuda. This vessel, therefore, must have left Bermuda on the same day as the *Jason*, yet she reports that the whole of the pirates had been liberated—neither the formality of a trial, nor the question of bail having been apparently before the Colonial Court.

We do not think that intelligent readers, whatever may be their opinion of British neutrality, will accept the latter statement as one entitled to instant credit.

In the first place, such a disposition of the case would give good promise for future operations of the same kind on the high seas. In the next place, it would afford an indirect pledge that the same immunity from punishment awaits the St. Alban's murderers. And more important still, whatever promises to create complications tending to bring about hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, is a subject of intense hope in disunion circles, North and South. From the beginning of this war, no subject has engaged the attention of rebels and rebel sympathizers so much as this of goading the Government of the United States into reprisals for acts of hostility committed outside of its own territory. No branch of the public administration has been beset with this insidious mode of attack as the Department of State has been. It has often been all but an impossible task to reconcile, with a full assertion of the obligations of neutral Powers toward the United States, the maintenance of pacific relations toward supposed friendly Powers. It has only been done by persisting in a liberal interpretation of neutral rights and international covenants; by patience, even temper, firm, yet conciliatory diplomacy; and still more than all, by refusing to be diverted from the straight and immediate path of duty which the Government has marked out for itself: that of putting down this great rebellion.

These ruffians, in jail at St. John, Canada, if they have any such commission, or cloak for a commission, from the Confederate authorities, as they claim, made their descent upon St. Alban's for a bigger stake than the contents of the village banks. They went there, as they made their previous attempts on the Upper Lakes, to see what could be done toward bringing the Powers on the two sides of the line into collision. That is their last card. We think it will not succeed. The Colonial Governments of Great Britain may fail to recognize what is their own interest in these cases—may wink at a violation of their own municipal laws, or may forget the duty they owe to a friendly neighbor. Our Government, for *its* part, will deal with but one belligerent at a time. Hasty retribution may be needed where the days of a Government are determined by a thousand accidents which may any hour arise. A slower and surer method is open to the enduring Government of this Republic.

Jeff. Davis' Candidate.—The Copperheads who have been arguing that it is the great desire of the rebel leaders to secure the reëlection of President Lincoln, will please to read the speech of the chief rebel, Jeff. Davis, which they will find in the Times of to-day. Davis urges his subjects to renewed efforts to plant the rebel banners on the banks of the Ohio, and adds: "Let fresh victories crown our (rebel) arms, *and the Peace party, if there be one at the North, can elect its candidate.*" Thus among those who advocate, by words and by arms, the election of McClellan, is the chief conspirator of the great rebellion, Jeff. Davis.

The Rebel Agents in England.—The Charleston *Courier* has a correspondent in London who appears to devote himself much to taking a view of things in a personal aspect. We gather from his last letter, among other points, that Mr. Mason's table in Upper Seymour-street, London, is loaded with invitations to dinner from Bishops and leading statesmen. Prof. Maury represents the Confederate Navy, but as he has no navy immediately at his command, and as Capt. Bulloch and Commodore Barron are on hand for practical duties. "Mr. Maury's influence is more beneficially exerted among the scientific men of England." His health is bad, "but he is *so much* of a savan" that he will be scientific. Mr. Henry Hotze is editor of the *Index*, chosen thereto because he is a Swiss by birth, and takes naturally to the advocacy of the peculiar institutions of the South. Mrs. Greenhow (that *was*) has been almost of use enough to the Confederacy in London to entitle her to be classed as "an official." Prof. Bledsoe, of the Virginia University, is also in London, and "much is hoped from the influence of his master mind." Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool merchants, "are characterized by patriotism," Messrs. Crenshaw & Co., of the same place, "are among the most liberal and patriotic in the land," and the name of Mr. W. S. Lindsay all Confederate children "should be taught to love."

Amusements.

Academy of Music—The repetition of "Il Poliuto" last night fulfilled all the expectations that had been formed of its excellence by the previous performance. The work was received with positive enthusiasm, due not merely to the popular merits of the music, but to the singular vigor with which it was interpreted. Mlle. Zuocchi's superb style is heard to the best advantage in the *rôle* of *Paulina*, and her voice has never revealed itself in such abundance and beauty. The success is due largely to this lady, although in the *finale* to the second act Signor Massimiliani fairly divides the honors with her. Signor Bellini, too, contributes in no small degree to the effectiveness of the cast, which is in all respects equal to anything we have ever had here.

To-night, "Faust."

Gen. Tom Thumb and family have really taken passage for Liverpool in the steamer *City of Washington*, which sails Saturday of this week. They continue at the Museum up to Friday night, after which they retire for ever from public life. The crowds of visitors at the Museum are immense in the afternoons, but mornings and evenings there is plenty of room.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic.—The organization of this flourishing society varies this year in no essential respect from that of last season—Messrs. L. B. Wyman, A. Cooke Hull and A. V. B. Van Dyck being unanimously reappointed as its officers, while Mr. Theodore Eisfeld is engaged as the conductor. The orchestra has been greatly enlarged and much improved, a better balance being clearly observable between the wind and string instruments, whose contests for the supremacy in former times were not always pleasing to the ear, nor creditable to the society. Two rehearsals for the first concert have been already given, the attendance being such as only Brooklyn can afford at such occasions. The orchestra selections are Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Berlioz's overture, "King Lear," and Wallace's "Maritana." The third rehearsal will be given on Wednesday afternoon and the concert on Saturday night. On these occasions Miss Adelaide Phillips will sing and Mr. Schreiber soloize on the cornet. Mr. Gottschalk has promised to be present, if his other engagements will permit, and will, with Mr. Geo. Wm. Warren, play the "Andes." In consequence of the rebellion, the rise in gold and sundry other causes, the cost of season tickets has been advanced to six dollars, and seats will be reserved in the dress-circle of the Academy for such persons as prefer the worst part of the house, and are willing to pay half a dollar extra for the reservation. The membership is larger than ever, and there is every reason for anticipating a successful and agreeable season.

Subscription Opera in Brooklyn.—On Saturday night "Faust" was given at the Brooklyn Academy, by Maretzek's troupe. The largest and most brilliant audience we have ever seen was gathered on this occasion, and the receipts were not far from $3,500. In consequence of exertions made by Mr. Wyman, Mr. Pierson and other prominent citizens, a subscription list for a regular season has been opened at the Academy, and thus far does well. The love of operatic music and scenic display has always been a feature of Brooklyn society, but the possibilities of gratifying the desire has never before been attainable on the other side of the river. The consequence has been, that botched operas have been produced before empty benches, until manager and public became reciprocally disgusted. This season all that is changed; a better understanding exists between the high contracting parties, and there is every probability of a really brilliant season at the Brooklyn house.

NATURALIZATION.

Unprecedented Rush for Papers—Naturalization of Discharged Soldiers—The Law of the Case—Twenty Thousand Votes Added to the County Vote.

The rush for naturalization papers this season is unusually large, even for a Presidential campaign. The Judges of the Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas have their hands full with the work of transforming aliens into full-grown citizens, at the rate of nearly five hundred per day. This unprecedented rush is partially owing to the fact that large numbers of foreigners, who have refrained from taking out their papers from a dread of making themselves liable to a draft, have come to the conclusion that the conscription will never be enforced in New-York, and that they may as well have their share of the fun of electing a President.

About five per cent. of the number who take out their papers are

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS,

who have received an honorable dismissal from the service of the United States. An erroneous impression prevails in some quarters that the act of Congress allows alien soldiers who have served one year in our army to vote, without being naturalized. This is not the case. The law only permits them to be naturalized without a previous declaration of intentions, and without requiring a five years' residence. The following is the section:

And be it further enacted, That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been, or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States, previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien, shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid. Sec. 21, Chap. 220, Laws of the 37th Congress, 2d Session, page 597, approved July 17, 1862.

At the commencement of the present term, the question came up as to how far this act applied to the navy. Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, was inclined to the opinion that the act had reference to the naval as well as to the military service; but this view of the case was not concurred in by the other Judges, and the language of the act has been construed to include only soldiers.

ANOTHER INDUCEMENT

to take out naturalization papers at this season, is the fact that political organizations are willing to pay the required fees, in the hope, of course, of a grateful remembrance at the polls. The fees amount to about three dollars and a half for each person, an insignificant sum, but one which our thrifty foreign friends are very willing to save. The way this is generally done, is for any organization to deposit a sum with the Clerk of the Superior Court, to pay the fees for all persons whom it brings up for naturalization. A great saving of time is effected by this mode of procedure.

NATIONALITY.

The majority of the persons who are taking out their papers this Fall are, of course, Germans. They are mostly well-to-do mechanics. The Emerald Isle contributes a nearly equal share of naturalized citizens. Here and there among the crowds that jostle each other in the different court-rooms, you may see an Italian or Frenchman; but the proportion of these to the whole number is very small. Most of the persons naturalized appear to be men of intelligence, who will make respectable and useful citizens.

THE NUMBER NATURALIZED

this Fall, it is estimated, will reach 20,000 to 25,000. This immense number of new voters will take part in the coming election, and will share with the native born citizens the responsibility of deciding the important questions on which the fate of this great country depends.

The Funeral of Col. Thoburn.

Wheeling, W. V., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The funeral obsequies of the late Col. Thoburn, commanding a division in the army of West Virginia, Capt. Bass, A. A. G. of Gen. Crook's Staff, and Surgeon Jenkins, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, took place at the Capitol, where they had been lying in state this afternoon. The exercises were the most solemn and impressive. The *cortège* was the largest ever witnessed in this vicinity, it being over a mile in length. Among the distinguished officers in attendance and officiating as pall-bearers were Maj.-Gens. Heintzelman and Kelly, and the members of their respective staffs. The city was draped in mourning, and business entirely suspended, the citizens turning out *en masse* to do honor to the gallant dead.

The Resignation of Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, M. C.

To the Democratic Citizens of the First New-York Congressional District:

I have this day forwarded to the Governor of the State my resignation as a member of the Thirty-eight Congress, to which your vote elected me.

I respectfully submit to you the considerations which have made this action a duty, equally to you and to myself.

As I was elected by a strict party vote, and did not receive in the canvass any Republican support whatever, and as I am conscious that the truly representative relation between yourselves and me has been lost, in the loss of your approval, I feel in honor bound to restore into your hands the trust you confided to me.

My labors as your representative, during the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, were given to the support of the Government. Throughout the session I favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the authority of the Government should be re-established over every part of the United States. I favored and supported the measures introduced by those who were empowered to conduct the Government up to March 4, 1865, and who were acting in obedience to their official oaths "to discharge their duties to the best of their abilities." Throughout the session I was opposed to the taking of any steps to a peace calculated to weaken the national authority, or that required negotiations with men in rebellion who had not laid down their arms.

Were I to remain in Congress during the session to commence in December next, I should persistently adhere to these same principles and to this same action.

I am now convinced, though with much regret, and have now to acknowledge my conviction that in all these respects my conduct is, and would continue to be, disapproved by a large majority of those who elected me.

That you may have the opportunity to put in my place one who will more truly carry out your views, I have resigned my seat.

In the future all my efforts from the position of a private citizen will be directed to the support of such men and such measures as I shall consider best calculated to sustain the honor of my country, to develop its unparalleled resources, and to perpetuate our beneficent institutions.

HENRY G. STEBBINS.

New-Brighton, Oct. 24, 1864.

General Sherman and the Presidential Election.

No. 17 West Twenty-first-street, New-York, Oct. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Having noticed in the *Herald* of the 20th of September last, the subjoined paragraph, I transmitted it to Gen. Sherman, with the remark: "I feel that an expression of opinion by you contradictory of the inclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance." I give you his reply, marked with all the elevation of his noble character. You will be so kind as to make it public.

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

"But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from Gen. Sherman, containing the following words, or words to this effect: 'I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army'—the laurelled army of Atlanta—'would vote for Gen. McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting.' This report we give as one known to us to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy."

Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, Kingston, Ga., Oct 11, '64.

My Dear Sir—There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me cut from the New York *Herald* of September 20. I never thought, said or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every one hundred" votes in the army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could. With respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

John C. Hamilton, Esq.

The Private History of the Chicago Convention—Letter from Mr. Vallandigham—The Part He Had in It.

Sherman House, Chicago, Oct. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York News:

In the *World* of the 20th, I observe an article, copied from the Albany *Argus*, relating to Judge-Advocate Holt's "Great Copperhead Conspiracy," and which contains the following:

"Mr. Vallandigham was in a miserable minority in the Chicago Convention. He sought to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was beaten two to one. He led the opposition to McClellan, and after his letter of acceptance threw up his engagements to speak."

Now, I have refrained in every speech, except the first—and I have made many in support of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President—from any allusion to the private history of the Chicago Convention, and did not propose to refer to it further till after the election. But I do not choose to suffer the foregoing to pass unnoticed even now. It would be difficult to compress more misrepresentation, in a small way, within the same compass.

1. Mr. Vallandigham was *not* "in a miserable minority at the Chicago Convention," and no one knows it better than the man Cassidy, who wrote, and Marble, who indorses the statement. The latter I hand over to Ex-Mayor Opdyke for judgment.

2. Mr. Vallandigham was *not* "beaten two to one" for the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. Through the artifices of Cassidy, Tilden and other New-York politicians, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, received twelve votes to his eight for that post, but Mr. Guthrie was himself afterward emphatically repudiated by the convention when presented by "the ring" as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Vallandigham wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago Platform, and carried it through the Sub-Committee and the General Committee, in spite of the most desperate, persistent opposition on the part of Cassidy and his friends, Mr. Cassidy himself, in an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes.

3. Mr. V. did *not* "lead" the opposition to McClellan," but confined his efforts almost exclusively to the question of platform. He did, indeed, vote against Gen. McClellan on the first, but for him on the revised ballot, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous; whereupon Cassidy threw up his hat and shouted, and he and all his fellows proclaimed Vallandigham a very proper man.

4. As to engagements to speak in support of the Democratic candidates, Mr. V. has fulfilled as many as any Democratic speaker in any State, and is now here, in Illinois, on the same errand; and, without immodesty, he may say that he has accomplished quite as much of good for the cause as Cassidy and his *Argus*. The people lack "confidence" in Cassidy.

5. The secret of this and similar assaults on the part of a certain class of New-York politicians is that they cannot "use" Mr. Vallandigham. Of one thing further let them be assured—*neither can they kill him.*

6. As to the charge of "conspiracy" set forth in Judge Advocate Holt's pamphlet, and the eleven specifications summed up by Mr. Horace Greeley, I have only to say that so far as I am concerned, they are absolute falsehoods and fabrications from beginning to end. They are false in the aggregate and false in detail. More than that, they are as preposterous and ridiculous as they are without foundation; and all this Mr. Judge Advocate Holt, Mary Ann Pitman and Mr. Horace Greeley very well know.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

City Politics.

NOMINATION OF BEN. WOOD FOR CONGRESS—HE DECLINES.

The Nominating Convention of the Fourth Congressional District met last evening at the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets.

Upon the first ballot the Hon. Benjamin Woon, member from the district during the last two Congressional terms, received a unanimous and enthusiastic re-nomination. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Woon and inform him of the action of the convention. While the committee was absent on this mission, the convention remained in session. On the return of the committee, it was announced by the chair that Mr. Woon had declined becoming again a candidate. Another ballot was then taken, which resulted in the nomination by acclamation of Morgan Jones, Esq., who had already been put forward by another wing of the city Democracy.

☞ We make the following extracts from Mr. Woon's letter:

"The compliment you extend to me in this tender of renomination is enhanced by the circumstance that its acceptance would insure my reelection. Is that its acceptance would insure my reelection. Is that its acceptance would insure my reelection. Is

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

THE QUESTION OF AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It does not appear that any official information touching the reported proposal made by Gen. HARDEE, commanding at Charleston, looking toward a general exchange of all the prisoners in his hands, has yet been received by the authorities here. HARDEE is understood to have in his department between twelve and fifteen thousand men, brought to Charleston after the breaking up of the great prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., but lately transferred to Columbia, S. C. The relief of this number, embracing about one-third of the aggregate of Union captives in rebel hands, would carry joy to thousands of Northern homes, and it is hoped it can be effected without sacrificing the position held by the United States Government in regard to the cartel, the provisions of which have been most perfidiously violated by the rebels.

It is proper to State that the status of negro prisoners is not the only point on which the Government takes issue with the Confederates. They owe us, to-day, not less than thirty-five thousand prisoners; that number of their paroled men having been by by them declared exchanged long ago without any equivalent rendered us in return. The rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Mr. OULD, has himself acknowledged that they owe us something like twenty thousand. They owe us more, by at least fifteen thousand, as I have already stated; but why don't they deliver up the twenty thousand, which OULD admits to be now due us? These are serious points, and it will not do to yield them; but if the exchange spoken of by Gen. HARDEE, can be effected outside of these considerations, it will assuredly be a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

GUERRILLAS STILL AROUND.

MOSBY's and WHITE's gang of guerrillas are again hovering around in the adjoining counties of Fairfax and Loudon. On Sunday a number of MOSBY's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from Washington, two of whom were captured and brought in.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

We have been assured by Dr. MCDONALD, Chief of the Postal Money-Order Bureau, that the money-order system will certainly be put in operation on the first of next month.

CAPTURE OF AN AID TO GEN. LEE.

On Saturday last, Capt. J. A. MCPHERSON, of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Warrenton, Va., captured Lieut. B. R. TURNER, an Aid to Gen. LEE, and a man who gave his name as Capt. D. R. MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, also; but who is believed to be Capt. CHAPMAN, of MOSBY's command. The prisoners have been sent to this city, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

A DINNER TO GEN. GRANT.

Admiral PORTER is to give a grand dinner to Gen. GRANT and other officers to-morrow, on board his flagship, in Hampton Roads.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Satisfactory explanations having been made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the discontinuance of the suits commenced against the express companies for omitting to stamp receipts.

FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived to-day from City Point. All was quiet at the front.

A soldier named LYNCH, of the Sixty-third New-York, was shot on Friday for desertion. He had been once pardoned for a like offence.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Two men were captured, on Saturday, in the vicinity of Warrenton, by Capt. MCPHERSON, Sixteenth New-York, who represented themselves as Lieut. H. B. TURNER, Aid to Gen. LEE, and Capt. D. H. MAGUIRE, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, but it is believed he is Capt. CHAPMAN, of MOSBY's guerrillas.

MONEY ORDER POSTAL SYSTEM.

It is understood that the money order postal system will certainly go in operation on the first of the month.

TRIAL OF THE CONTRABAND TRADERS.

The trial of JOHNSON and SUTTON, contrabandists, was concluded this afternoon. The Judge-Advocate, in his address, stated that the firm has made a fortune by fraudulent practices and should be severely punished. The decision is not yet known. The case of HAMILTON, EASTER & Co., of Baltimore, will come up to-morrow.

Henry Winter Davis in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Under the auspices of the Union League, National Hall was crammed this evening, to hear an address from Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS. He spoke for two hours, and was at times very enthusiastically cheered. The meeting was immense. Thousands were unable to gain admittance. The Union cause is onward. C. W.

DOBBS FERRY AWAKE—LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.—Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Hon. M. D. MOORE, of Brooklyn, and Chas. C. NORTH, Esq., will address the citizens of Dobbs Ferry this evening.

Obituary.

COL. JAMES REDFIELD.

It will be learned with regret by the many friends of this gallant officer in this State that he fell, while fighting at the head of his regiment, in the last battle at Allatoona Pass, Oct. 5, 1864. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in the State Senate of Iowa, to which office he had been elected by an overwhelming majority; but impelled by his patriotic and chivalrous spirit, he threw all his energies into the contest. He was largely instrumental in raising the Thirty-ninth Iowa Regiment, which he has led through nearly all the hard campaigns of the Western army. He was severely wounded at the battle of Parker's Cross-roads, where his conduct won him the highest admiration of his fellow officers. His last fight was at Allatoona Pass, Georgia, where, under the brave Gen. CORSE, FRENCH's division of Hood's army was repulsed with great slaughter.

Col. REDFIELD was born in Clyde, Wayne County, in this State, March 27, 1824; he graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1845; afterward studied law, and for some time was in the office of the Secretary of this State, and finally removed to Iowa, about ten years since, where he has been extensively engaged in land operations. Of rare powers of speech, engaging manners, and cultivated tastes, which gave additional charm to his manly and soldierly character, his death will be deeply mourned by his friends, and will prove a loss to his adopted State.

Great Mass Meeting at Paterson, N. J.

A grand mass meeting of the loyal people of the northeastern counties of New-Jersey will be held at Paterson on Thursday, the 27th inst.

There will be a grand industrial procession, representing the different trades, &c., in the afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The following distinguished speakers have consented to address the meeting, commencing at 2 o'clock:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York.
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. RICHARD A. DANA, of Massachusetts.
Hon. JAMES A. BAYARD, of New-York.
Hon. PARKE GODWIN, of New-York.
Maj. L. R. PANGBORN, of New-Jersey.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., of New-York.
THEO. LITTLE, Esq., of New-Jersey.

In the evening there will be a torchlight procession. Come one, come all—men, women and children.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The assets of this company are nearly two millions of dollars. Organized in 1850, with a capital of a hundred thousand, it has steadily progressed to its present monetary importance; and its new building in Broadway, between Liberty-street and Maiden-lane, now being completed, is one of the handsomest in the city. Its receipts last year were more than $750,000. The policies of the company are incontestible after five years for any errors, omissions or misstatements in the application, except as to age, and the directors have a personal pecuniary interest in the judicious management of its affairs.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of COOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment o these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

President Petroleum Company.

We understand that the subscription list of this company is very near full, and but a few shares are yet to be had, the prospect being that none will be for sale after the 1st of November. We find, on looking over the Prospectus, that its list of subscribers is composed of some of our most influential citizens, and promises to be one of the greatest successes of the day.

We would advise all persons wishing to make investments to call on the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., where they can obtain pamphlets and all information necessary. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

This is to certify, that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills, as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven pills according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. MRS. M. B. THOMPSON.
Richmond-st., four doors below Hanover.
Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office, No 10 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
For sale at Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, and by Druggists everywhere.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing.
RESTORES GRAY HAIR WITHOUT DYEING.
A Sure Preventive of Baldness.
1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
IT IS NOT A DYE,
Nor does it require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect healthy state of the scalp, by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores them to their original vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other hair preparations, and the *only known restorer of color and perfect hair-dressing combined.*
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and at HEMBOLD'S DRUG-STORE, No. 594 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST,
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE NO. 531 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

New Sewing Machines
To Rent AND For Sale,
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 466 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!
Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 44 per box or pot.

Two First Premiums for the best Doubles Threaded Sewing Machine, and for the best machine work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at the great Pennsylvania State Fair, just closed.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, I.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free. 741 Broadway, N.Y.; 1039 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Fireboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cheapest Store in the City to Buy Chian and glass is at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, on 3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings. Never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents Black or Brown, reliable, inimitable. Hair Cutting, styles suitable. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAY—EADIE.—In Brooklyn, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. A. Eimendorf, D. D., WILLIAM H. DAY and MATILDA G., daughter of John Eadie, Esq.

ELLERBY—WALBRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. JOHN ELLERBY and Miss FANNIE E. WALBRIDGE, both of this city.

FISHER—HYDE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., Rector, JESSE FISHER, of Brooklyn, L. I., and FANNIE J., eldest daughter of Hunson H. Hyde, Esq., formerly of Bridgeport, Conn. No cards.

INGHAM—DASSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Hugh Carpenter, Capt. JOHN M. INGHAM and MATILDA F. DASSALL. No cards

MICHEL—JOLIDON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, Mr. ALBERT MICHEL, of Switzerland, and Miss CELESTINA JOLIDON, of France. No cards.

WESTON—INGERSOLL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. SAMUEL S. TOOMBS, of Brooklyn, and Miss ANNIE JOHNSTON, youngest granddaughter of Mr. Robert McBriar, of Brooklyn.

VAN RENSSELAER—TAYLOR.—At St. John's Church, Govanstown, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. W. T. Johnston, J. J. VAN RENSSELAER, Surgeon 86th N. Y. Vols., and FLORENCE, daughter of C. R. Taylor, Esq., of Baltimore County.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Catasaqua, Penn., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, M. D., of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, at the house of Justus K. Earle, Esq., No. 115 Waverly-place, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CAVAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, ALEXANDER CAVAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Academy-st., South Bergen, N. J., at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 27th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, FRANCES E., wife of James W. Collins, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 32 Commerce-st.

CORWIN.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, ELI H. CORWIN, aged 55 years, 6 months and 22 days.

EVANS.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 22, JESSE D. EVANS, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Scotland-st., Orange, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at North Orange depot on the arrival of the above train.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son Abel, and of his brother, John H. Corwin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, John Corwin, No. 45 Grand-st., Newburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

DONLEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, WM. DONLEY, aged 68 years, of paralysis.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Pike-st., on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 1½ P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FARNES.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 24, of consumption, MARY C., daughter of James and the late Sarah Ann Farnes, and granddaughter of Joseph Manning, Sr., aged 20 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at Rev. H. Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

KELLS.—On Monday, Oct. 24, at Petersburgh, Penn., MARGARET KELLS, of Harlem, N. Y.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

HOFFMAN.—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 21, CHARLES E. HOFFMAN, in the 74th year of his age.

PATTERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 24, NELLIE, daughter of T. H. and Sophie D. Patterson, aged 6 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 201 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, of consumption, SOLOMON V. ROGERS, aged 42 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Fort Green-place, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROBINS.—On Sunday, Oct. 23, of a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINS, wife of the late Nathan Robins, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SEYMOUR.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 23, in the 76th year of her age, MARY, wife of Andrew Seymour, formerly of this city.

WALDRON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Edmund and Ann Eliza Waldron.

Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie this day for interment.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RUNNING TUMOR BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
THE HEALING POWERS OF SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED.
THE CASE OF MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW, No. 83 West 45th-street, New-York.

This is to certify that I have been laboring under a disease supposed to be liver complaint for a great many years. There was a hard swelling in my side, which became quite large. The doctors called it a tumor. After some time it broke, and continued running for fourteen years, sometimes discharging a thin watery matter, and at other times green bile. I had the best medical attendance in New-York, and my physicians all told me tha the ulcerous hole in my side must not be healed, or the discharges from it stopped, or I would soon die. My physicians gave me calomel or mercury, until my mouth became very sore, and several times I was salivated as badly as any one could be without dying under the process. No one could be tortured more than I was, and live through it. Within the last year, my strength began to fail more than ever; my blood seemed to stop flowing, my pulse at times ceasing to beat for fifteen or twenty seconds at a time. My skin and the whites of my eyes were as yellow as saffron. I knew not what to do, and my doctors acknowledged that they could do no more for me. I was unwilling to try what are called "Patent Medicines," for I thought that I had nearly all the best physicians in New-York to attend me, and if they could not help me, no one could. At this time, when I had begun to despair, a friend of mine brought me a *Sunday Mercury*, in which I read the certificate of a wonderful cure of Consumption, the patient having been confined to her bed, and apparently in the last stage of the disease, and yet was cured by Dr. Schenck. I would have considered this as trickery or deception, had it not been certified to by many respectable persons, with the indorsement of Rev. Dr. Dowling. This gave me encouragement, and I was impatient for a consultation with Dr. Schenck, having to wait for Tuesday, one of the days of his regular attendance to patients in this city. It was about the last of July, 1863, when I called on Dr. Schenck, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st. He said he understood my case, and gave me all three of his medicines—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills—and within nine days there was a great change in my feelings. The hole in my side discharged more than ever: still I felt better, and began to entertain hopes of a cure. I could feel the Pulmonic Syrup operating through my blood. The Seaweed Tonic seemed to act on my stomach in an indescribable manner; but in a very short time it gave a ravenous appetite; but not until I had taken only a box of the Mandrake Pills. No one could believe that any human stomach could contain such an enormous quantity of corruption as I discharged. It seems that for nearly two weeks nothing but green bile and unhealthy matter passed my bowels. My complexion changed, my skin began to look clear, and, to my great astonishment, I found the tumors healing up. I did not know what to think of that, as they came told me that if the ulcers healed my death would be the immediate consequence. I longed for the next Tuesday to see Dr. Schenck. He said I was doing well, and that I would soon be as well as ever; and, thanks to kind Providence, this promise has been fulfilled. This day I feel as well as ever I did in my life, although it is only three months since my case appeared to be desperate. All who knew me are astonished at the change. The running ulcer of so many years' continuance is entirely healed, and I have no more of that dull, heavy, sleepy feeling which I used to experience almost without intermission. I rise in the morning without having a bad taste in my mouth or a furred tongue, and I always have an excellent appetite for my breakfast. I am satisfied that no one can speak too highly of Dr. Schenck's medicines and their extraordinary effects. For my part, language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I feel that Dr. Schenck's medicines, by the providence of God, have been the means of the restoration of my life, for which I shall ever be thankful.

Several of my friends, through my recommendation, have been using Dr. Schenck's medicine for consumption and other diseases of that kind. All of them have been greatly benefited. I make this public statement, in order that the thousands who suffer from diseases similar to mine may be induced to try Dr. Schenck's invaluable medicines. Do not think as I did, that if your doctor cannot help you no one can. I would advise every consumptive person to go and see Dr. Schenck, and follow his prescriptions. Take his advice at least, if you do not take his medicines. It is encouraging to hear the people conversing in his rooms, and describing the benefit they have received from his treatment. Their looks show that they have no deception in them. They are anxious for help, and are being helped. I wish all who are afflicted as I was to call and see me, for I feel that I can satisfy every one of them that this statement is not exaggerated. I relate all the particulars, because I know that many are like what I was—fanatical. I have requested a number of my friends to append their names to my statement, in order that no person can entertain any reasonable doubts on the subject.

Mrs. MARY BARTHOLOMEW.

We, the undersigned, friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Bartholomew, who gives the above certificate, have known her for many years, and do certify that the statements made by her are entitled to full credence, and that the account is not at all exaggerated. Scarcely any person who knew her three months ago would recognize her now—such is the alteration in her appearance.

ROCKWELL BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 38 West 45th-st.
CAPT. A. CHAMBERLAIN,
No. 38 West 46th-st.
MRS. N. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
No. 83 West 45th-st.
FANNY W. HUSSEY,
No. 83 West 45th-st.
E. M. HUSSEY,
No. 83 West 45th-st.
MR. and MRS. S. SCHOFIELD,
No. 83 West 45th-st.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be only found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, $1 25 per bottle, or $6 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

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THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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A NEW BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
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FREE GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
A thoroughly exhaustive work upon this important subject, by S. M. Johnson. A large octavo volume, handsomely bound in cloth, price $3.
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Citizens of Sandwich Islands, by A. J. Cartwright, draft of W. B. Neson, master of ship Ann, Honolulu, through Dr. Bellows	1,330 00
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Wm. H. Huntington, Paris, by J. M. Huntington, Norwich, Conn. (additional)	100 00
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24—Proceeds of Fair held by Little Daughters of Mrs. W. H. Stewart	5 25

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

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POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
Meetings of this Club will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
THURSDAY, Oct. 27, and
MONDAY, Oct. 31.

On Thursday Evening, Oct. 27, addresses will be delivered by
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
His Excellency JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio,
Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

On Monday Evening, Oct. 31,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq.,
will address the meeting.

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J. D. STEELE, President.

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U. S. 5-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d av.

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There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion, while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its products.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $5 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

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1,000 shares Empire Petroleum Company.
1,000 shares Second Farm Oil Company.

At the above named Petroleum Stocks. Also, Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Allegheny River.

WADSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October

CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

in first-class Companies for sale, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., W. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 265, 268, 359, 459, 514, 563, 567, 571, 630, 638, 767, 847, 876, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
D. HEVENER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

All such notes standing on the books of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof. All notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1864.

CITIZENS BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF SCIOTO AND HOCKING Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds (Lapier Mortgage) are hereby notified that the Trustees will be prepared, at the office of the subscribers, on the first of November, 1864, to affix the coupons necessary to the extension of the time of payment of said bonds, as agreed upon and in pursuance of the decree of court.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

1,000 SHARES OF THE VERMONT Quartz Mill Gold Mining Company's stock for sale; the ore is very rich, yielding one thousand dollars to the ton; sold in lot of any number of shares to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 1 Cortlandt-st.

H. MEACHAM, Agent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of Nov. next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAGIC OIL COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the election of TRUSTEES, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY of November next. Polls open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,

and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

ALMY & CO.,

CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,

NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.

FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.

IN SHARES OF $5 EACH. PAR VALUE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Pithole and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES converted into 6s of 81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 850 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular

7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2.50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 25th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MANNING,
W. S. COWLES,

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, No. 152 Broadway, from whom full circulars may be had. The stock is now selling at par.

NOBLE AND DUBLEMAIR ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office, 52 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares, Par Value $5. $500,000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bernheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Colin,
Isaac Bernheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.

The only other, not stockholder in the above-named road, fully aware of its real value, which is not shown by its present market price, will be to meet with one of those who have like private views, and consult upon a subject of importance to us as stockholders. With a surplus on hand of $150,000 on the 1st of January, with earnings since that show an increase fully justifying a dividend on the common stock—with the market price of which cases of its bonds far below those of other roads whose earnings are less than those of this road—with a net 8 per cent every month upon the road as to depreciate the value of it for the use of those who are its owners, take some united action upon the subject.

By addressing Box No. 616 New York Post-office, such action by a meeting or otherwise, as a majority may suggest, may be brought about.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE

7.30 PER CENT. AND 10,40

NATIONAL LOANS,

(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 15th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co. vote at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $5. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well located, a 12 stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.

JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equities in Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the Company, will be held at their office, 30-av., between 65th and 66th-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR INSPECTORS for the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

COMMISIONER for NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Regis'ered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.

CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.

Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.

The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)

VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.

TRUSTEES,
HON. DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. T. CUMMINS, Esq.

SOLICITOR,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

BANKERS,
MESSRS. HOWES & MACY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.

MANAGER,
MR. JULIEN DEBY.

This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United States Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, mars and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, by the Government Ex. at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange place, N. Y.

JOSEPH TROUT, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $2,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government taxes, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 17th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.

A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 3d prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Bull Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Phil'adelphia Bank Building, Philadelphia, on and after 20th inst.

G. E. FRYER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 30 prox.

R. A. SMYTHE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 14-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,

Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. ELY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., has this day been dissolved, by the withdrawal of Miss Jane McCollick.

JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of COHEN, COOK & CO., and will continue the business and settle the outstanding matters of the old firm, at the old stand, No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. COHEN,
FRANKLIN P. COOK,
SEAMEN LICHTENSTEIN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership of the WELLS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. WELLS,
JAMES L. HARWAY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. T. F. WELLS, the business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who only is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. JAMES L. HARWAY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. G. NORWOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. G. NORWOOD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

A. G. NORWOOD.
TALLMADGE NORWOOD,
J. N. T. LEVICK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TERRY, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE & CO. is dissolved. PHILO E. DOOLITTLE withdrawing. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of TERRY, DAVIS & CO. By consent they alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE.—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken, at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 258.—2. A REward of $100 for one hundred dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery to any of the United States military authorities of Capt. WM. H. VALIANCE, late Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, who escaped from custody on the 24th inst.

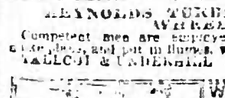
By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams of water, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL No. 170 Broadway N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c. J. ANDREWS, 3 2 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Sent by express by mail, send 25 cents.

MEDICAL.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city for consultation, well fished Mantels best Anthracite Mantel Manufactory, No. 130 East 14th-st., corner 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVERplated white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.

ROBERTS & CO., No. 332 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CULVER HOT-air furnace, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A SAFE WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE—Fair value will be paid for a good one. Address P. A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1, AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

AS FOLLOWS:

CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
42 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 round do. do. do.
1 Bag PICKINGS.

CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.

CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14½ bales UPLAND COTTON.
79 do. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.

CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.

CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 3 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.

CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
7 Packages UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-first Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 38 WILLIAM-ST., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Docks, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of NOVEMBER next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids in any form whatever, by, or made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-room, No. 60 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE,

ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,

SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,

SUPERB CUT AND ENAMELLED GLASSWARE,

ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods

The goods are now on exhibition at the sale-room. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Being the entire stock of Solomon Fanning, Esq., one of the oldest and best reputed manufacturers in the city, who is retiring from business. His warerooms, No. 220 Chatham-st., on THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock,

GEORGE COOK will sell as above, viz: Superb parlor suites, in muslin, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany sus'ain hair-cloth and other coverings; superb rosewood etageres, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, fancy tables, extension dining tables, work-tables, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, and the well-known reputation of Mr. Fanning is a guarantee that it is one of the best quality. Catalogues on Monday at the warerooms, or at the office of the auctioneer, GEO. COOK, No. 141 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 24th-av., three doors below 20th-st.

Executor's sale of household furniture, viz: Velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood sofas, in crimson plush; rosewood reception chairs, in yellow figured brocade and brocade window curtains, gilt frame oil-paintings, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood ball-stand, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, rosewood dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., by order of Executors, the entire furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich crimson satin and reps, tapestry and velvet carpets, fine pier and mantel mirrors, decant satin and lace curtains, fine walnut library bookcase, library table, richly-carved walnut library suite in cloth, ormolu bronze clocks, &c.; black walnut extension table, fine rosewood bunet, dining chairs, fine walnut French bedsteads, mirror backs, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sideboards, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, French china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils.

Also, a full-size oak billiard table, complete—Phelan's patent.

All the bronze gas fixtures throughout the house.

The house will be open

FOR EXHIBITION

on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.,

by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers.

No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERIOR GRAND ACTION AND GOLD BRILLIANT PIANO-FORTES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson silk reps, elegant carved rosewood centre and card tables, very superior rosewood grand action and boudoir piano-fortes, made by H. Reichels & Co., of Hamburg, pair of mirror mantels, with brackets, marble mantel clocks, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas and lounges, easy chairs, tables, sideboards, dining chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, wardrobes and other fine walnut bedsteads, silver plated ware, china, glass and crockery, fine mahogany secretaire, toilet tables, a large number of spring, husk and hair mattresses, feather and pillows, a large assortment of French china, cut glass, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, curtains, window shades, together with the kitchen utensils.

The house will be open for exhibition on Tuesday, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THIS DAY, Wednesday, 26th October, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., large and valuable invoice of Carrara Marble Statuary, for parlors, gardens and halls, among which is finely executed

GROUP OF CHARITY.

STATUE OF HOPE, STATUE OF EGERIA,

LIFE SIZE STATUE OF MADONNA,

and others, particularly worthy of the attention of connoisseurs in art.

Also, numerous beautiful figures, groups, vases, &c., the whole forming one of the most attractive sales ever offered.

THE FINE STATUARY WILL BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The art public is particularly desired to examine this collection, as it will be found worthy of consideration and attention from the most critical.

J. COTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE PARLOR, dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, silver ware, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a large and valuable assortment of really good furniture, from a family declining housekeeping, comprising rich rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and silk damask, rich carpets, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, two piano-fortes, one rosewood French top billiard table, together with bedding, clothing, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Also, by virtue of Internal Revenue Officer, several articles of good furniture, clothing, bedding &c., &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, OCT. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.—Executor's sale—Elegant household furniture, large French plate mirror, piano, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, etageres, rosewood centre tables, lounges, pier glass and mantel mirrors, damask and lace curtains, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, French china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils.

Also, a full-size oak billiard table, complete—Phelan's patent.

All the bronze gas fixtures throughout the house.

The house will be open

FOR EXHIBITION

on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.,

by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers.

No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERIOR GRAND ACTION AND GOLD BRILLIANT PIANO-FORTES, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved r

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,812	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,277	Grace.
ERIN	3,013	Trowse.
LOUISIANA	2,700	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,700	Brooking.

PENNSYLVANIA—Breaking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Trowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Breaking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec 17.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
NOVA SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$192 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR	Hibbling	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 34 Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,476, the *Day Star* 2,775, and the *Suwonada* 1,785, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(About)	900-horse power
FRANCE	Building	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	Building	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$435
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. LESLIE & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VANCE,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passage accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished. Passage, first-class, $—
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 56 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKERPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YARUMA,
George W. Coffin, Commander,
Will leave Pier 42, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ED. ADAM, HENNEKEN & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MISSOURI,
WATKINSON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 54 North-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class steamboat 48 inch beam CHAMPION, DAVID G. LEAK, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
D. S. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Rossell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Oct 29
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—
From Pier No. 3, North River. CALEDONIA, Capt CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FARRAR, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23. Saloon cabin, $120. Intermediate, $80; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, from Liverpool, will commence discharging under general orders, at Pier No. 47, North River on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $—, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
EE. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports of the Department of State from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Speonk at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:45, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 6:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:45 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
6 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:20 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMODORE KELLEY,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and fast boats ever built in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st, Boston.
M. G. SIMONS, Agent,

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Cat-kill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. CLENDENIN'S, No. 3 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and deliver free. Furniture in suites.

FOR SALE—SOFA AND SIX CHAIRS OF carved mahogany; very good articles. Call at Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 26th-st. and 5th-av.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLARD, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
For over 60 specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st, and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

DENTISTRY.

COLTON-DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THE Original introducers of the Nitrous Oxide, who guarantee to extract teeth without the slightest pain. Gas made fresh daily. Office removed from Bond-st. to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY, wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Cards device exchanged. All communications kept sacredly confidential. Address "CONFIDENTIAL," Box No. 49 Times office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom were referred sundry charges of malpractises in the Department of the City Inspector, including particularly a communication from the Mayor, transmitting certain affidavits, made by persons who claim to have paid money, or other valuable consideration, for the purpose of obtaining subordinate positions in the said Department, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of investigating the charges obtained in such affidavits. His Honor the Mayor, and all other persons interested in the question, are respectfully requested to be present.
JOHN HARDY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN D. O'TOWELL,
Special Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 19, 1864.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.
Payments therefor can be made between the hours of A. M. and 2 P. M.
A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the last day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next. THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON for sale, at the lowest market rates, by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 Water-st.

THE TURF.

RACING.
HOBOKEN COURSE, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864—Purse of $500—mile heats—1½ o'clock P. M. E. Snedecor names b. f., 3 years, by imp. *Scythian*. Dr. Rogers names s. f., 3 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Purse of $500—four mile heats—E. Snedecor names g. c., 4 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Dr. Rogers names b. f., 4 years, by imp. *Neptune*. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-street at 11:45 A. M., direct to the grounds. Return at 6½ P. M.
J. M. FRANCIS, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to Bear Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Jefferson to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson river.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth. One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth. One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth. One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Forty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
JOHN MARIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 19, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are therefore notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Señor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the above months remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the fifth inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman DAVIDAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall, every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL MURPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Open 7½; overture, 7½ o'clock.
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT,
And
MY WIFE'S MAID.
THURSDAY—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.
FRIDAY—THE COMPACT.
SATURDAY—THE BUSY BODY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1864.
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT
OF
JOHN E OWENS
AS
SOLON SHINGLE,
Which continues to attract with constantly increasing interest
THE ADMIRATION OF THE TOWN AND
THE APPLAUSE OF THE PRESS.
FORTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF VICTIMS.
☞ The public are again assured that notwithstanding the success of this delightful comedy, it must soon be withdrawn for the purpose of producing
MR. OWENS IN A NEW CHARACTER.
To avoid disappointment,
SEATS MUST BE SECURED DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S SUCCESS
HELLER'S SUCCESS
IS ENORMOUS.
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
ARE STARTLING.
And his Fantasia on the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
IS ENCHANTING.
The new programme attracts
TIGHTLY JAMMED HOUSES
In the course of the entertainment will be introduced, every evening during the ensuing week, a
SOLO ON THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA,
BY
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

GRAND FAIR AT IRVING HALL
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
NOW OPEN.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND ENGAGED.
FRUIT, FLOWERS, FINE ARTS AND BEAUTY.
THE UNION HOME TABLE.
Contributions from our Merchants.
SOCIETY TABLES.
Filled with choice articles from the Churches, Public Schools, and Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn.
STAMFORD TABLE,
NORWALK TABLE,
RING SING TABLE.
REFRESHMENTS ON A GRAND SCALE.
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
By permission of P. T. BARNUM, Esq.
BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS BY MAXIMILLIAN.
OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
The first concert of the season will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be procured from the Orderlies of the various companies only.

CARPENTERS PAINTING.—"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."—Positively the last week. Corner of Broadway and 8th-st. Open day and evening.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE—DAY AND Evening.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts at all hours.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and being on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., of sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private nature. In years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take the risk. Make money and time to restore you. Those who have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The Principles of the Association Indorsed.

Last evening a mass meeting of the different grades was held at Cooper Institute to indorse the principles of the Citizens' Association. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. THOMAS WHITEHEAD elected chairman. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and approved, after which the President addressed the meeting as follows:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of indorsing the principles of the Citizens' Association, and to adopt such measures as will remove from office such corrupt officials as now fill our municipal offices of New-York, and to elect good, competent and honest men to fill their places. I will not, however, detain you for other gentlemen are present who are more familiar, and can do the subject better justice than I can. I have, therefore, the pleasure of introducing to you, as the first speaker of the evening,

MR. BARTLETT,

who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: A cordial invitation from your committee to address the meeting to-night briefly on behalf of the Citizen's Association for the purpose of stating the origin, object, what has been, and is proposed to be, achieved by this body in the future, has led me to put my remarks in writing, that I may not unnecessarily trespass upon your time, and yet may touch upon the more important of the topics pertaining to the movement inaugurated by the Association I have the honor to represent. The Citizens' Association of New-York was formed during the month of January, 1864, by a number of our best known and most highly respected citizens, whose characters alone are a guarantee of the objects sought. These men had long felt that our City Government had ceased to secure to the people the great ends intended, and had become only an instrument in the hands of designing politicians to fill their pockets and advance their own interests, to the neglect of the welfare and interests of the community. Looking out upon the ever ceaseless, throbbing life of the metropolis, they discovered four great evils overshadowing all; their blighting influence falling silently but surely upon 10,000 homes and hearts. And first the great physical evil. With streets uncleaned and suffocating from the poisonous effluvia of decaying garbage and refuse matter; with four hundred butcheries and fifty fat establishments; with sewers choked and the gangrened foetid water, where the live vermin crawled in their filthy slime, throwing off the noxious gases which the next moment are sending disease, fever and death through the lungs and vitals of some wife or child of the honest toiling mechanic; with an annual hecatomb of more than ten thousand lives offered up as a sacrifice to official corruption and incapacity, it was felt—aye, what heart touched with a throb of humanity would not feel?—that unless averted by wholesome sanitary regulations, thoroughly enforced, the time was not far distant when pestilence, like the great plague of London, would stalk abroad through our streets at noonday, and naught be heard save the wail of the dying and the hoarse rattle of the death-cart. To alleviate this terrible weight of human suffering so far as private enterprise might avail, unaided by official sanction or support, the Citizens' Association, at a great expense and with much effort, have organized the Sanitary Board or Board of Health. Secondly. The great financial evil. $15,000,000 taxation in a single year! This is the burden the Citizen's Association found resting upon the people of this City for the current year, after the most faithful exertion upon their part at Albany during the past winter, and after reducing the greedy demands of the Common Council even then more than $2,000,000. This $15,000,000, pressing upon the daily labor of at least ⅓ of the population of our City, and robbing them of their hard earnings to pay for the rapacity, prodigality, and wholesale prundering of the City revenue, on the part of men selected to expend the money of the people for the good of the people, and watch faithfully over its proper and economical use. The Citizen's Association of New-York saw such facts as these glaring them from the Boards of our Legislative and financial officers. $1,000,000 in three years for repairs upon four Wharves and Piers, while each lease contains, or legally should contain, a provision that all repairs during the term of lease be made by and at the sole expense of the lessee. The result of this enormous expenditure is alive of rotten wharves and piers extending on either side of the city—a disgrace to the civilization of our Nineteenth Century. Pier No. 1, East River, has been leased by a politician for ten years, without paying a cent's revenue to the city. Rows of tenement houses, fine residences and country seats are now being built by politicians, who six years ago went into office bankrupt from the expenses of their election. Judgments piled up on Mayors amounting to $890,000, and the cry is "Still the come!" A large proportion of the claims upon which these are founded are clearly fraudulent, and the legal officers who are paid for defending the city are too often linked in with these same claimants, and judgments helped on with a speed astonishing to those who know the delays of the law in other matters. Eight men were engaged ten days in counting votes at the last Chamber Election. The dinners for these men was only $1,300, or $16 21 for each dinner. Good dinner that, my friends, at your expense! Elections, funerals, reviews, victories, defeats—everything, anything, must furnish dinners, wines, cigars, kid gloves and the *et cetaras* to these invaluable, profound, immaculate city guardians. The city pays FERNANDO WOOD for a small room No. 115 Nassau-street, $3,000, worth about $500. License Bureau—a man was paid $2,400 whose office was never recognized and who never did anything. The City Chamberlain received $55,000 to $60,000 per annum for doing what any bank could do better, and give thousands of dollars for the privilege.

8 Justices,	$3,000	$24,000 00
8 Clerks,	2,000	16,000 00
16 Constables,	12,000	12,000 00
8 Interpreters,	700	3,500 00
		$56,700 00
8 Judges	$5,000	$40,000 00
Clerks, &c.		
		$75,000 00

Are our District Judges so wise and impartial, so moral and often in social standing that they should command higher pay than Judges of our Supreme Courts or Court of Appeals? In fact, are these fountains of Justice so pure that so heavy a tax should be laid upon the people to sustain them? Many of them will compare well with their Arkansas brethren of similar calling. Cost of Health officers at least $50,000, forty-four Wardens and assistants, do nothing but draw pay. Also, Health Commissioners and Board of Health. There are twenty-two distributors of the city ordinances. Law requires it to be done by the police. But our authorities demand special corps of employers. Twenty-second District, at $200 per day, $13,772 per year; and to add to the sublimity of the imoudence, $500 has recently been allowed for coach-hire, for these Mandarins to ride, as they dissominated these sage decrees. Thirty-nine ball-rings (three to a tower,) at $1,000 per annum. Courthouse cost over a million, and nice fair to cost three. It is, in political phrase, "a fat goose." Harlem Bridge, with its Superintendent, a *york butcher!* But enough. These show the nature of all. To retain, by all possible means available, the reckless expenditure of the public moneys, the Citizens' Association have organized the Legal Board and Board of Civil and Topographical Engineers. Third, the domestic evil or markets. Our markets are monopolies, few and inconveniently situated for the great masses of the people. Speculators and middlemen control the prices, and whether gold rises or falls, the mechanic must pay the hard earnings to these Shylocks their unjust extortions. The Citizens Association will labor unremittingly to establish convenient markets throughout the city where the farmer may sell and the consumer may buy, and monopoly in food be stripped of the protection it now enjoys through the connivance of a corrupt municipal Government. Fourth—The Educational Evil.—Politicians have already seized upon our public schools, and are endeavoring through the patronage afforded in the selection of trustees, to turn these nurseries of our liberties to their own vile purposes. Teachers who seek to do the fair thing are sought to be intimidated; taxes are levied upon them, and if they remain true to their duty and unpliable, they are turned out to make room for those who are but too willing to comply. Flagrant abuses of this kind have already come to light. Enough to arouse the indignation of every honest citizen. The Citizens Association has already organized a Board of Education, to examine into these abuses and expose those school officers who have prostituted their responsible positions to party purpose, and brought disgrace upon one of our best, and in times past, purest institution. It will continue to labor through the selection of pure and well qualified men for the guardians of our schools to remove those stains in future time. With a very recent period another great evil has cut from those other great abuses, and the result of the same corruption and inefficiency on the part of our city officials. It is the Railroad evil, and is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the community. The streets of this city are a common franchise. They belong to the people for their use and benefit. Many of the more numerously traveled thoroughfares have been taken possession of by the Railroad Companies without compensation to the people, while the privilege is worth millions, and would gladly be paid for at that rate by a fair competition. The agreement entered into between these several Railroad Companies and the Common Council regulating them in the case of the Second, Seventh and Fourth-avenue Roads to such fare as the Common Council may prescribe, and in the case of the Sixth, Eighth and Third-avenues to Sixty-first-street, to five cents fare. The Government levys a tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts upon these roads, and immediately they raise their rates of fare to six cents. The tax would amount in all upon these roads to about $42,000, while they collect $350,000. And this in the face of the enormous profits annually accruing to at least three-fourths of all the roads in the city. It is, perhaps, a small item to the rich man, but the laboring man has burdens enough now to bear, and appeal to the Common Council and the judiciary seems utterly in vain. Men are rejected from the cars who refuse to submit the *extortion*, and even *violence* and even bodily harm find no redress from those who fatten upon the spoils of office and grow rich from monopolies, gained through corrupt officials. Its aim has been to harmonize all interests of society; to unite capital and labor in a solid and substantial union, and combine their potent forces to promote the highest and best interests of society; to do *entire justice* to all classes and interests; to appeal to the best and highest interests of all, and to refrain from exciting in any way the passions of men. In short, to promulgate peace on earth and good will to men. To secure these great objects an entirely new course must be pursued. And first it was decided to ignore politics and politicians in all municipal matters—an honest public-spirited city government was the thing sought for. These principles must be maintained. The city can be redeemed on no other. No selfish or partisan motives can find a place in this movement. All who work in it must work for the good of the cause. The Central Association—the men who planned the work and have toiled for months and spent their time and money freely—laid down at the beginning a fixed principle as the basis of the whole structure, which was to have no connection with politics or politicians, or political parties. They will adhere to this principle firmly, and earnestly labor to discharge their duties. Relying on all well-disposed citizens to cooperate sooner or later with them, every partisan and office-seeker who appears in the movement from time to time will be dropped as an enemy to the cause of the people—the people who have been bought and sold for years. If it takes ten or twenty years to consummate the work, it will be carried on. The Central Association simply presents its views for the approval and adoption of the people. It seeks no control or power in any way beyond that which justice and truth carry with them, and voluntary cooperation claims. All measures in harmony with these views will be earnestly supported, and those not in harmony will be opposed. Wire-pullers and seekers of self-aggrandizement will find no advantage in spending their time and energies in the movement. It was not personal considerations that carried WASHINGTON through the work he performed for his country. That name, which will descend through all time, and is uttered in all languages over the whole earth, let us show we really love it, by faintly, at least, emulating the unselfish nature of, his great heart, as we contemplate this sublime and great model human progress is certain; it advances under laws as fixed as those which hold suns and planets in their respective orbits. Only three hundred and seventy-two years ago COLUMBUS discovered America. Five hundred years ago castles filled with robbers, under the name of Barons and their retainers, crowded every hill-top in Europe, and human liberty and private rights were unknown. Under this law of human progress, New-York will sooner or later be redeemed. When the people of New-York at large understand the great objects of the Citizens' Association, they will cordially indorse and support them, for the people hunger and thirst for the triumph of these principles, which may now be briefly stated, as the objects we desire to accomplish, viz.: The election of honest and capable men to fill our municipal offices, without distinction of party, sect or position, thereby securing an economical, efficient, public-spirited City Government, which will give the people: First—A reduction in taxation; Second—A sanitary system adequate to the security of the city from pestilence, and avoidable disease and death; clean streets, effective sewers, and well ventilated and more comfortable homes; Third, cheap and convenient markets, with the absence of speculators and middlemen; Fourth—Public schools free from the baneful influence of politicians. Patiently, through months of earnest labor, the Citizens' Association has endeavored, by ward organizations, by the free distribution of thousands of documents treating upon these subjects, by the active exertions of its agents among all classes, by aiding the great trades of the city to hold meetings in this institute and the various wards to discuss these principles for themselves, to bring the 50,000 workingmen, the capitalists—all classes—into sympathy and earnest cooperation with this great movement. Like all efforts directed against long-organized and chronic abuses, its progress has necessarily been slow, and many obstacles have been, and will continue to be encountered. But your presence here to-night tells us that the right chord has been struck; that the great trades—the workingmen of New-York—are with us in the work, and that so long as we are true to our aim, and hold ourselves high above the political atmosphere that now surrounds our city, you will take hold with us and do your part toward the regeneration of our city. To one and all then we say welcome! There is work enough to do. Go into your various ward organizations and take hold with a hearty good will. Get your armor on and be ready for the charter election. If your ward association are drowsy wake them up. If you find persons who have crept in under guise of our high principles, make the place uncomfortable for them, either let them renounce their logic or the association. Above all, be not disheartened. If you find no organization in your ward, organize one yourselves. The Central Association will stand by you, efforts and aid you. We do not flatter, we do not fawn! You have had enough of this. You are men. You know your rights. Come and join us. Cooperate with us and secure them. You know the issue. The battle is before us; fill up the ranks; drop all minor differences and labor for your interest and our interests. Redeem this city from its present misrule and a prouder monument is yours for the present and posterity than the Pyramids of Egypt.

The President then introduced as the next speaker

MR. P. C. BAKER,

who said the grand object of the Citizens' Association was to disconnect from politics, municipal and local governments. It was not necessary that the incumbent of an office in this city should be either a Democrat or a Republican. On State matters or national questions, the Citizens' Association proposed to leave it to any man to vote as he pleased; but in regard to city and local matters, all that we needed was the best man, no matter of what party. This was the object of the Citizens' Association. It was not proposed to go into the next election, but the Association would reserve themselves for the Charter election in December; that would be their peculiar function for it would be a family matter, a home matter. But in the next election it was hoped that at least the citizens of this city would have an opportunity to vote for competent and honest Assemblymen. No one could doubt that such men were needed in Albany. The City of Baltimore had paid for one of the finest parks in the country by revenue derived from the sale of railroad franchise, the Legislature of the State gave them away for nothing. Wealthy men in this city complained and groaned over the taxes, yet what did they do to lessen them? Nothing but talk about it. They were too purse-proud to attend such a meeting as this, or to take part in such an organization as this association. He (the speaker) did not care if they were taxed within an inch of their lives so long as they would not take part in practical movements for reform. And these rich men put their taxes off on the producers; they made it up in rents, which the poor and middle-classes paid. Was it not worth while, instead of confining themselves to old party lines and blindly voting the party ticket, for the working-men to look at local matters only in reference to the qualification of the candidates. It was a matter as vital as important to the interests of this city as the present war was to the interest of this country. And for one say that we were too weak, that it was no use to struggle. We must persevere in our efforts. We must work, and not be discouraged if we do not succeed at first, but keep on until this city is purified from its corruptions.

MR. WITTENBECH said: If you had a servant in your family, and you find that he had robbed you you could dismiss him at least. This was the position of this city to-day, and they were robbed by the public servants, and the Citizens' Association proposed, with the aid of the people, to turn them off. The speaker said that he was ashamed to say that he himself had voted the strait party ticket for years. He was 50 years of age now, but he had shaken off party boods and was a free voter for none but good men. Now was the time to bring up such an army at the next election as to make the thieves who ruled this city howl.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned,

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The mail steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. PORTER, from Baltimore, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were the following officers: Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY and Aid-de-Camp, and Señor Don M. ROMERO, Minister from Mexico.

Forty-eight deserters and prisoners from the rebel army arrived at Fortress Monroe from Gen. BUTLER'S army, last evening. They have taken the oath, and are going North.

Loss of the Schooner J. P. Johnson.

CHATHAM, Monday, Oct. 24.

The schooner *J. P. Johnson*, of Jonesport, from New-York for Portsmouth, with coal, went ashore on Nauset Beach on Saturday night, and became a total wreck. Crew saved. Sails, anchors &c., also saved.

Sale of Blooded Horses.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The sale of blooded horses to-day, belonging to the estate of the late WM. MCDONALD, was very largely attended. The famous *Flora Temple* was sold to GRENVILLE F. BRETTON, of New-York, for $9,000.

THE ST. ALBANS' RAID.

The Trial of the Vermont Raiders.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The trial of the Vermont raiders at St. Johns was to have begun yesterday, but their counsel were absent, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day. The magistrates have taken the deposition of Mr. Bisnor, the teller of the St. Albans Bank.

GEORGE N. SANDERS MANAGING THE CASE OF THE REBELS—THEY BELONG TO "THE FIRST FAMILIES OF KENTUCKY."

ST. JOHN, C. E., Tuesday, Oct. 25—9 o'clock A.M.

Nothing of special importance has taken place in regard to the St. Albans, Vt., raiders since my last account.

The raiders are understood to have engaged as counsel Hon. J. J. ABBOTT and Messrs. CAR and LAFLAMMES, of Montreal, and Hon. J. H. CAMERON, of Toronto.

The examination is conducted with closed doors, only the counsel and reporters of the press being admitted.

The notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS is here, managing the cause of the rebels. He says they belong to the first families of Kentucky, and formerly belonged to JOHN MORGAN'S forces.

This raid, he asserts, is only the first of a series of plundering expeditions soon to take place on the frontiers of the lakes. Had he known before of this affair, he would have prevented it, as it was conducted on too small a scale.

F. G. JOHNSON, Queen's Counsel of Montreal, is here, as counsel for the Canadian authorities.

Additional Particulars of the Outrage

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from St. Albans, Vt., under date of Oct. 22:

The St. Albans' Bank and the National Bank continue their business as usual. The former, according to last accounts, has recovered all its lost funds except $23,000, which is more than balanced by a reserved surplus fund of $30,000. The Franklin County Bank redeems only at its counter bills in the hands of holders before the raid.

The attack was well planned to take the town by surprise. Tuesday is the market day when the country people bring in their produce to sell, and when the streets are full of people. The next day, Wednesday, is uniformly the dullest day in the week, and but few persons are in town. At the time of the attack few people were in the streets. A few ladies were "shopping" and a few men were standing upon the sidewalks. The affair was commenced shortly after 3 o'clock, and completed within half an hour, and the raiders had left the village. The traces of horses attached to wagons were cut, and where a collar was hard to come off over a horse's head, it was left on.

In one place the raiders claimed to be acting under the orders of Gen. EARLY. In revenge for SHERIDAN'S burning buildings in the Shenandoah Valley. In another they said: "We are here by Gen. Hood's command—remember Atlanta." Neither of these pretenses is true. The leader of the gang is believed to have been connected with the outrages tried at Halifax and the attempts upon the Maine banks. CLYDE, and another fellow by the name of WALLACE, were the leaders, and in their previous visits to the town the former had stopped at the Tremont House, and the latter at the St. Alban's House. WALLACE called himself LEE. "CLYDE" is believed to have been Lieut. YOUNG, and has been residing recently at Clifton, C. W. A note signed by one of the gang, directed to a friend in Clifton, indicates that he has been playing between Clifton, Toronto and Montreal. The leaders are believed to be desperate villians, while quite a number of those of the gang are inexperienced young men who have been residing in Canada West and Montreal. They were told by CLYDE and WALLACE that the expedition they were upon "would oblige GRANT to make a great diversion of his troops from Richmond." These young men had probably at some time been in the rebel service. They were either deserters, tired of the war, or perhaps had taken the oath of allegiance and got into Canada, where they were penniless. CLYDE had been at St. Albans several times before. He last came into town on Tuesday before the affair. He has stated that he well knew that there were no means of defense—not a gun or a pistol in the village. To illustrate the character of CLYDE, it is said that when at the Tremont House a lady in an adjoining room opened her door one day to let the smoke from her stove pass off. CLYDE opened his door at the same time, and was heard reading the Bible to his companion for half an hour. The lady remarked that those young men were probably theological students. This fellow, coming under an alias and with such artifices, boasted that he was bullying SHERIDAN and SHERMAN "carrying on war." In the course of their hasty retreat from St. Albans to the Canada line, they dropped bank bills and papers with which their pockets were filled. Among them was a "high-falutin" address to the people of Vermont, in the style of Southern chivalry, threatening to burn all the villages and rob the banks. Immediately on getting into Canada, they abandoned their horses and scattered in different directions to avoid detection. After their arrest, they boasted that they were safe, and made no secret of what they had done. They declared their intention to have been to set fire to Gov. SMITH'S house, on the hill, and to sack and set fire to the village while the people were gone up to quench the flames. This project was abandoned, because they thought the banks would be closed in the confusion, and plunder was preferred to arson. The affair was mainly planned in Canada West and Montreal, although the robbers claim to have had confederates and advisers in the City of New-York, as they boasted after their arrest.

So far as any legal question may be supposed to be involved—in fact, there can be none, for there was no semblance of "carrying on war"—it is, that these men were carrying on war, and so justified in killing, burning and robbing as a military necessity. In fact, they came to St. Albans by twos and threes, in the ordinary dress of travelers, stopped at the different hotels, talked with the citizens about politics and the price of gold, were good Union men, passed under aliases, attracted no attention, and no one supposed there were dangerous characters in town until pistols were presented at the heads of the cashiers and tellers of the banks, and the money demanded. An illustration of this is given in the affair at the Franklin County Bank. The leader of this gang entered the bank, stood at the counter, talked with one of the merchants of the village about politics and gold, and exchanged a little gold with another citizen with the bank. While this conversation was going on, the three confederates entered the bank, and two of the citizens of St. Albans, supposing them to be persons having business transactions with the bank, went out.

The moment they were gone the leader locked the door on the inside, and a pistol was presented at the breast of Mr. W. BRADSLEY, the cashier. At first, not a word was spoken. The cashier supposed the man to be deranged. The leader then said: "We are Confederate soldiers—we have come to 'do' your bank," threatening the cashier with instant death if he moved or made the least resistance. Of course resistance was out of the question, as there were four persons standing with drawn pistols in each hand. The bank was then robbed, and this was the style in which they "carried on war."

It is fortunate that Judge A. O. ADAMS, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, was in the village at the time of the raid. Decision and proper legal measures were imperatively demanded. Within two and a-half hours of the affair Judge ADAMS was on his way to Montreal, where he arrived at midnight. He immediately called on the American Vice Consul, DAVID TORRANCE, and with him went to see Mr. LAMOITE, Chief of Police, and by the advice of Mr. LAMOITE, to Judge COURSOL, whose jurisdiction in criminal matters extends over all the Canadian counties bordering on Vermont. Judge COURSOL was waked up at 2 o'clock at night, and he acted with great promptness and willingness. The Judge has an executive police of eighteen or twenty men under his control, stationed at several points from St. Johns eastwardly. Judge COURSOL gave directions to have the police force under his command, the best in the city, Mr. O'LEARY and Chief Constable MCLAUGHLIN accompany Judge ADAMS to St. Johns. Judge COURSOL and Mr. LAMOITE also engaged to go by the next train to St. Johns and give further directions to the police stationed there and along the frontier. Judge COURSOL also said that the moment the telegraph offices were opened in the morning he would telegraph to Lord MONCK, Governor-General of Canada, at Quebec, for instructions in the matter. He did so, and immediately received the gratifying dispatch to arrest the robbers with the utmost promptness, and use it necessary, the military as well as the civil force. The arrests which have been made in Canada have been made either by the police force thus acting under Judge COURSOL, or by skilled and active citizens of the towns near the border, acting under the directions of local magistrates. Justice KEZR, at Frelighsburgh, has been active in the matter. The Vermont citizens acted entirely under the direction of the Canadian authorities. Directions have been given that all the persons arrested should be taken to St. Johns, which is situated at the mouth of Lake Champlain, about twenty miles from Montreal, and about the same distance north of Rouse's Point. It was expected that still others would be arrested, before the Thursday night there was intelligence of several who were traversing the muddy roads about twenty miles east of St. Johns. Affidavits, complaints and warrants have been issued against all these men in Vermont, in due form of law, and application has been made to Judge COURSOL under them for the arrest and delivery of the robbers. Judge ADAMS himself is my authority for the account of the prompt action of the Canadian authorities.

The case of the raiders is expected to come before Judge COURSOL, at St. Johns, on Monday. Hon. ANDREW TIERCY, of Woodstock, Hon. LUCIUS B. PEARL, of Montpelier, and Hon. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, will probably appear for the State of Vermont at the hearing. Judge COURSOL is a gentleman of high standing, legal learning and great conscientiousness, and will, without doubt, see that justice is fearlessly and impartially administered. He is compared in manliness with the Gazelle of the Peninsula of Canada. The action of the Canadian authorities throughout has been most prompt and so far entirely satisfactory. It is gratifying to perceive that it has had a most happy effect in allaying the excitement and fury that existed on the Vermont frontier. Perhaps it is fortunate for the robbers that they were enabled to escape over the line, for if they had been seized on this side within twelve hours after the outrage, probably not a man would have escaped with his life. Judge ADLIS directed that our men should act under the lead of the Canadian authorities, and nothing has been done which was not entirely satisfactory to the citizens of Canada.

The course of proceedings will be that, if the men are identified and the facts proven, the raiders will be held, and a requisition will issue from the British Legation at Washington upon the Canadian authorities for their delivery to the Vermont authorities, when they will be held for trial for murder and robbery, probably before Chief Justice POLAND, at a time to be decided on. There is some fear that when the case is reported by Judge COURSOL to Governor-General MONCK, it will be referred to Attorney-General CARTIER, and to the Home Government. Under the latter supposition, the men will be retained in custody until a decision is rendered. If the raiders are not delivered up to our authorities, it is impossible to predict the results which will follow. If murder, robbery and arson, under the appellation of war, are to be allowed, with Canada as a base of operations and safe refuge, retaliation will follow, and serious complications with Great Britain will ensue.

PARTICULARS FROM TORONTO.

From the Toronto Globe.

We are indebted to the kindness of the American Consul for the following additional particulars: "There were twenty-three persons concerned in this robbery, and the amount taken from the banks is $223,000, a portion of which, though the exact sum is unknown, has been found upon some of those arrested. The rumor of the shooting of the girl is untrue, as also that any one has been shot on this side. MORRISON died yesterday morning. The necessary papers for the extradition of the twelve captured in Canada have been sent to St. Johns.

Just previous to the attack on the St. Albans Bank, Mr. BISNOP, the Assistant Cashier, was sitting at a table by a window counting money, and noticed two men, who eyed him closely, pass by. Shortly after this, two men entered the bank; he went toward the counter to ask their business, whereupon each man presented a brace of revolvers at his head, and informed him that he was their prisoner. On the right of the public office, close to the counter, was the open door of the directors' room, to which, though much surprised, he sprang. He gained it, and had almost succeeded in closing the door, when the two men sprang over the counter and presented the pistols again at his head, and he was informed that if he made any resistance or noise, his brains would be blown out. They then told him they had come for the money of the bank, that there were seventy of them, and that the whole town was under their control, and asked for the gold, to which he replied he had none in the bank. They refused to believe this, and again threatened to blow his brains out, upon which he informed them that there was some silver, and at their demand he opened a safe in which it was kept, and pointing to it, told them that it was there. Immediately they proceeded to pull out the bags, but finding them too heavy to carry away, contented themselves with filling their pockets. Three others had by this time come in, and the outer door being locked, one of them guarded it, while the other ransacked the large safe, which always stood open during business hours, filling their barversacks, vest pockets and boots with the money they found. There was one drawer, however, which they could not open, and to all this they demanded from the Cashier the key. He had none, but told them it was a private drawer. They once more threatened to shoot him, and had their pistols cocked at the whole time. Finally on his telling them they could break the door open if they wanted to, they did so, but finding in it nothing but private papers, left them. While this was going on, the handle of the outer door was turned by some one, and the guard opening it, found a merchant outside, who wished to pay a note. He was seized by the collar, and his money demanded. On his pleading that he was a private citizen, and did not understand what they meant, they compelled him to hand to them the money he had brought to pay the note. Again, the handle of the door was turned, and a merchant's clerk, who had come in for the purpose of making a deposit, was pulled in, and compelled to disgorge. About this time, Mr. BISHOP heard some pistol shots fired, and looking out of the window, saw men on horseback galloping in the street. Upon the discharge of the pistols, three of the robbers went away, leaving two to guard the men in the bank. After a few minutes, one of these left speedily, followed by the last of them, who retreated backing out of the doorway. As soon as they were gone, the cashier locked up the bank and left. MORRISON was shot by the raiders dead.

The Toronto *Globe* remarks: Our special telegraphic dispatches this morning, give additional particulars of the Vermont raid, and announce the arrest of fourteen of the desperadoes who were concerned in it. Already, it appears, the Canadian Government have been notified by telegraph, that the papers demanding the extradition of the persons arrested are on their way. It is possible that the plea may be set up for them that, in penetrating robbery and murder at St. Albans, they acted as belligerents. A remarkable letter, which will be found among our dispatches, from the leader of a gang who styles himself a commissioned officer in the provisional army of the Confederate States, seems to set up this plea. But, until other evidence is forthcoming, we must refuse to believe that the Confederate Government could deliberately have sanctioned so wanton an invasion of the neutrality of our soil, as would be implied in the fitting out of an expedition in Canada under Confederate officers, to make war on the unsuspecting citizens of the towns along our border. In all probability it will be established that the St. Albans raiders were a gang of mere vulgar robbers, instigated to the outrage by the hope of booty alone, and they will at once be handed over to the United States authorities, to suffer the penalty of their daring crime.

Evening Exchange.

$125,000	Amer. Gold	213⅝	1400	Reading R	122¾
10,000	do	213⅝	700	Old Southern b3	66
20,000	do	b3 213⅝	700	do	s3 65¼
2,000	do	213⅝	300	do	65¼
25,000	do	213⅝	100	do	s2 65⅝
10,000	do	s3 213⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R	118½
10,000	do	s3 213⅝	600	Ch. & R. I. R	94⅛
10,000	do	213⅝	400	do	s3 94
100	N. Y. Cen. R	115⅛	300	do	s10 94
2700	Erie R	s3 56⅛	100	do	94
400	do	b55 56⅜	600	do	s30 94⅜
200	do	b3 56⅜	100	do	s3 94⅜
100	do	b5 56⅜	100	do	s3 94⅜
100	do	b3 56⅜	100	do	s10 94⅜
500	do	56⅜	300	P. Ft. W. & C	97
100	Bud. Riv. R	120⅜	100	Cum. Coal	50⅜
100	do	b4 120⅜		Sales of Gold after the call at	212
100	do	b3 120⅜			

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—All who would avail themselves of the half prices, are notified that their names must be entered prior to Nov. 1. Lessons may be extended to March 1.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 3, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GARDO—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, last, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. W. L. LEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HYATT'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Dry-rotted Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, vocal, spinal, uterine and abdominal weakness treated by E. P. BANNING, M. D., at No. 22 Bond-street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES

FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,

Manufactured by

G. L. & J. B. KELTY,

No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Cakes for breakfast are not enjoyable unless accompanied by KENT'S EAST INDIA CURRIE. The latter is sold by all grocers, price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S, no other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

No house is secure without it—no house can be robbed with it. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects each window and door. Six years' experience without a failure. E. HOLMES, No. 25 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 25—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—O. G. Meyer, W. F. Meyer, C. F. E. Meyer, F. F. Hoffmann, O. R. Vogt, Minna Mish, Adelaide Anna Mish, Mathilde Luchting.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises,..... 6 22 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon rises 2 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 33 | Gov. Island . 5 12 | Hell Gate.. 6 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Jarman, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers J. Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia; Alida, Lenny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand, Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.

Barks Ettha, (Br.,) Grafenader, Venice, ——, Warden, Jay, Philpot, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; Flora, (Aus.) Hansen, Pernambuco, French, deinker & Wendt; Trajan, Sleeper, Gibraltar and Malaga, J. S. Ingraham; Arcadia, Cole, Prayer, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs E. Miller, (Br.,) Crowley, Nassau, E. Mitchell & Bertram; Eliza, Br.,) Gayle, St. Johns N. F., James Hunter & Co.; Water Lily, Tilton, Rio Grande do Sul, J. Bento & Co.; Jane, (Br.,) McLellan, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners J. Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alethea, (Br.,) Jones, Matanzas, A. Burtis; Kate, (Br.,) Goodsell, Aspinwall, via Mayaguez, J. Douglas; Brilliant, Merrit, New-Haven; Esquimaux, Briggs, Providence, H. B. Hackett & Son; Harriet, Dyer, Gloucester, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mabel Hall, Hall, Gloucester, W. S. Brown & Co.; E. K. Hammond, Lawrence, Gloucester, ——; Kate Brigham, Plaster, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Chara, Patterson, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; N. Chase, Doane, Turks Island, J. Douglas; Whistler, Prasbury, Taunton; S. G. Mills, Latcham, Berlin, A. C. Haven; Restless, Devine, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Thomas Page, Frazier, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Jabez L. White, Davis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Ellicott, Duncan, Ponce, P. R., Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool 11th, and Queenstown 12th inst., with mdse. and 725 passengers to Williams & Guion. 14th inst., lat. 50 57, lon. 19 50, saw a large paddle-wheel steamer, bound E.; same day, saw ship Marianne Nottebohm, bound E. 21st, lat. 43 37, lon 56 25, saw ship Gertrude, bound E.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 11 ds., with mdse. and 370 passengers to Herman Koop.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Oct. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 444 passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Kepler, (Hamb.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 31 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had one birth and six deaths; five of the latter were infants.

Ship Belle Wood, (of Liverpool,) Freeman, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. and 437 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had one death and one birth.

Ship Sandusky, Linekin, Cardiff 42 ds., with coal to Sturgis, Clearman & Co. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship London, Moore, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 14, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Nesmith & Son.

Bark Talisman, (of Liverpool,) Raffle, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phippe & Co. Oct. 15, Sandy Hook bearing N. W., 450 miles distant, saw schr. Lima, steering S. The T. has been 35 ds. N. of the equator.

Bark Return, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kellum, Cronstadt 76 ds., with rags to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Barx Atalanta, (Russ.,) Bogemann, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 261 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steves, Hillsboro 20 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Sea Bird, Steves, Hillsboro, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Bertha, (Han.,) Gerdon, Archangel 74 ds., with tar to order. Had very bad weather on the passage.

Brig Lyra, Bray, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to G. H. Trumbull.

Brig Saxon, (of St. John, N. F.,) Green, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene.

Brig Mazarlan, Terry, Glace Bay, with coal.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Horton, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf. Had heavy W. and N. W. winds the whole passage.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Banfield, Horton,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4085. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT AND RICHMOND.

Beauregard Assumes Command in Alabama.

The Miserable Failure of Hood's Offensive Operations.

Sherman's Line of Conquest Clear to the Gulf.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

RICHMOND.

It is not impossible that the statement of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, in his recent public speech at Jacksonville, may prove true, "that he thought he might safely say, from some letters which he had been permitted to read, officially, that Richmond would be in our possession before the 5th of November." Gen. GRANT himself, however, indulges in no flatulent prophecies.

PETERSBURGH.

Rumors have again been rife in Washington today of the evacuation of Petersburgh. This is a slight anticipation of what it is hoped will soon be a glorious fact.

BEAUREGARD AND THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

It is stated positively that BEAUREGARD has taken personal command of the rebel Army of the Southwest, now in Alabama. This is not merely an inference from the language of his address of the 17th instant, on assuming command of the Middle Division of the West, in which he informs the army he comes to share their struggles and privations, and strike a blow that shall bring success to their arms, &c., but reaches the Government directly. This change could only have arisen from the conviction that Hood's operations are as miserable a failure as we know them to be. Whether BEAUREGARD will be able to do better than HOOD remains to be seen; but one thing is clear, that the offensive movement from which the rebels hoped, and JEFF. DAVIS promised so much, has come to nothing. SHERMAN is out of Georgia, it is true; but this is only because he is following up the rebels in Alabama. All the damage the railroad suffered between Chattanooga and Atlanta, it is understood, will be repaired to-morrow.

From present indications it seems to be the rebel aim to take up a front in northern or central Alabama, covering Montgomery, Mobile, etc. This practically opens up SHERMAN'S line of conquest clear to the gulf. Considering the thrashing the rebels have got in the valley, PRICE'S fizzle in Missouri, and the failure to dislodge our forces from Atlanta, it does not appear that the ambitious rebel campaign in favor of their Northern Copperhead sympathizers has produced any results calculated to give the smallest comfort to either wing of the party it was designed to serve.

GEN. RICKETTS IMPROVING.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that during yesterday, last night and this morning Gen. RICKETTS has shown signs of improvement. He is more comfortable to-day than he has been, and his wound has not produced the unfavorable results which were much feared at first. The severe ride of forty miles in an ambulance to which Gen. RICKETTS was obliged to submit, after being shot, irritated his wound so, that when he arrived in Washington he needed rest as much as medical treatment. He is now considered out of danger.

CAPTURE OF GEN. DUFFY.

Passengers who arrived here this morning on the Western train, report that last evening a body of rebel guerrillas made a descent upon some of our troops stationed six miles beyond Martinsburgh, and captured Gen. DUFFY and staff. The full particulars of this affair had not reached Martinsburgh when the train left there.

GEN. WOOL IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL was here to-day. His late powerful letters sustaining the Administration, and urging the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN, have attracted much attention in political circles.

VOTE OF THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The TIMES' correspondent, "Leo," sends the following from City Point: "A careful canvass of the votes of the soldiers from the State of New-York, belonging to the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, shows that seven out of ten vote for LINCOLN, and eight out of ten vote for FENTON. The votes of the New-York troops have generally been taken, the ground having been very thoroughly canvassed."

WHAT IS IT?

The McClellanites, at their meeting in the Sixth Ward of this city last evening, displayed bunting with insignia so closely resembling the rebel flag, that if it be not in reality, loyal men would like to know what it is.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

GEN. SULLY'S REPORT.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* this week publishes a very lengthy report of Gen. SULLY of his Northwest Indian campaign. He says he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route. He reports that all the country in the vicinity of Little Missouri River is broken, and forms excellent protection in every part for small bodies of Indians to torment an emigrant train; and there is certainly no safety in traveling over it until the Indians are exterminated. The Santees on the Mouse River are almost starving, and want to give themselves up.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the U. S. steamer *Colus* of the blockade runner *Hope*. She was built in England for FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., by the celebrated ship builders JONES, QUIGGIN & Co. She is a paddle-wheel steel steamer, 280 feet in length, 30 feet beam; has five water-tight compartments, and draws 11 feet of water. She is a powerful steamer and is reported to be one of the best and most costly vessels built for blockade-running. She flew the rebel flag at Cork. On board is a valuable assorted cargo.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are announced:

Maj. John Garrett, Sixty-ninth New-York, for disobedience of orders.

Surgeon A. F. Steele, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, for absence without leave.

First Lieut. Patrick McKinna, Seventy-third New-York, sent to Blackwell's Island, for petit larceny.

First Lieut. Edmund Pendleton, Third United States Artillery, for absence without leave.

First Lieut. H. L. Pike, for desertion.

Capt. J. F. Mail, Second New-York Mounted Rifles; Lieut. Graham, Thirtieth New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Peddington, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, all for absence without leave.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The dismissal of Major GANSTER, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is revoked and he is honorably dismissed.

THE TRIAL OF HAMILTON, EASTEN & CO.

The trial of HAMILTON, EASTEN & Co., of Baltimore, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, was commenced to-day. PARSON WORSLEY was the principal witness for the Government. The evidence was pretty much the same as that against JOHNSON & SUTTON. After his testimony, the trial was postponed until Friday, to enable the defence to procure their witnesses.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7:30 loan reported to the Treasury Department on Monday and Tuesday amounted to $657,700.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

The Examination at St. Johns.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. JOHNS, C. E., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

St. Johns, an ancient provincial village, two thirds populated by Canadian French, and dating its earliest settlement about the same time as Albanys New-York; is at present a grand centre of attraction, from the fact of its being the place where the examination of the St. Albans raiders is held. With a population of four thousand, which would have been greatly increased had not the terminus of steamboat navigation on Lake Champlain been removed from here some years since to Rouse's Point, it is still a considerable village and is the shore town of the district of Iberville, which includes some five counties in this vicinity.

The preliminary proceedings upon which the prisoners are to be brought up for examination commenced at the Court-house yesterday, before Hon. C. J. COURSOL, of Montreal, Presiding Magistrate, EDWARD CARTER, Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal, assisting. The Canadian Government have also on hand, for counsel, T. G. JOHNSON, Q. C., of Montreal. For our own Government, have thus far appeared, B. DAVLIN, of Montreal; Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington; H. G. EDSON, JASPER RAND, MYRON BUCK, E. A. SOWLES, D. R. BAILEY and J. H. DEWEY, of St. Albans. The proceedings yesterday consisted of the identification of the prisoners and the preparation of papers. Several witnesses from St. Albans easily identified a large number of the prisoners.

The following is a complete list of the prisoners: Bennett H. Young, George Scott, Samuel Gregg, Squire Sevis, Caleb M. Wallace, Dudley Moore, Charles M. Swager, J. McGroty, James Doly, S. E. Lackey, C. P. Bruce, S. R. Collins, Marcus Spurr.

This morning a large number of witnesses from St. Albans, including the cashiers of the banks, were taken into a room where the prisoners had been all brought in for the purpose of identification. Some twenty witnesses were examined, almost all of whom identified eleven of the party as being engaged in the robbery, murder and arson at St. Albans. I was present during the examination for identification. The prisoners are all goodlooking young men; the oldest not over 27. They are of average height, jolly, and seem to have no concern about the result of the hearing. During the earlier part of the forenoon they amused themselves in their cells by singing "Annie of the Vale" and kindred melodies. The witnesses identified all of the freebooters arrested but two. YOUNG, WALLACE, COLLINS and SCOTT changed their positions several times, in order, it is supposed, to confuse the witnesses, but they were speedily detected. Hon. J. J. ABBOTT, ex-Solicitor-General, and Mr. CARR, a leading attorney of Montreal, are active in looking after the interests of the Confederates. They have retained as counsel Hon. J. HILYARD CAMERON, of Toronton, who has no superior as a well-read and clear-headed practitioner in Upper Canada. In addition, the notorious GEO. N. SANDERS is here, managing the rebel interests. He is looking in most prime and adipose condition. He insists that the raiders were all regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, and are of the first families in Kentucky. Capt. YOUNG, the leader, who is recognized by several Burlington gentlemen as having been in that place on the day of the Union State Convention, is a smooth-faced young man of twenty-three, who is perpetually on the "grin," showing an amazing development of front teeth. He has a good head, and seems capable of devising just so bold and hazardous an undertaking as he has but recently completed. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had just completed his theological studies.

SANDERS confidentially told an old Douglas friend of his last evening that if he had known of this affair beforehand he should have discountenanced it, because it was projected on too small a scale. He added, however, that it was but the first of a series of piratical expeditions which would be now made into the frontier States, which would result in Buffalo being in ashes, Western New-York depopulated, &c., &c.

Another of the raiders was arrested by Chief of Police LAMOTTE, in Montreal, last night in a room on St. Dominique street, St. Lawrence Suburbs. He at first brandished a pair of revolvers, and threatened to shoot any one dead who should arrest him. But Chief LAMOTTE, with the most imperturbable coolness, easily took him into custody. He had with him $10,000 in bills of the Franklin County Bank. He reports that he received the money Saturday evening in St. Johns from a raider concealed in that town. He hired a cart to take him to Languell, where he crossed the St. Lawrence during the night in a skiff, two of the Government detectives being close upon his heels.

A hearing took place in regard to changing the place of examination to Montreal. The counsel for our Government oppose it on the ground of the additional expense to us, as well as the undue pressure which will be brought against our cause in Montreal. Judge COURSOL, who is a gentleman of high standing in his profession and of noble family, being a son-in-law of Sir E. P. TACHE, the Canadian Premier, has thus far conducted the hearing with great courtesy, ability and impartiality, and will doubtless do nothing that will gravely prejudice the interests of the American authorities.

Depositions are now being taken, and as soon as they are completed and the proofs of identification, &c., are returned to the Quebec Government, the Governor-General, unless other legal proceedings will intervene, will doubtless instruct Attorney-General CARTIER to deliver them up to the Vermont authorities. But the general supposition here is, that the prisoners' counsel intend making a vigorous defence, and that weeks may elapse before a final decision is reached.

Sergeant WILSON, of the Montreal Water Police, left here this morning for the line, to pick up stragglers and suspicious characters.

ASHBURTON.

FROM SANTA CRUZ.

The Florida—An American Vessel Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, dated Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canaries, Sept. 10. He says that on the 20th of August an American ship approached the anchorage of Fayal, making a signal of distress. I at once sent an officer and boat's crew to her relief. She proved to be the American ship *Expounder*, of Boston, from Akyab, bound to Falmouth, England, for a cargo of rice. The crew had been constantly at the pumps. For three weeks they had been on an allowance of fresh water, and dependent upon having showers for a supply. On anchoring, though reported perfectly, she was subjected to an absurd quarantine of three days, in which, of course, the *St. Louis* was included.

The *Florida* arrived at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe on the 3d of August and obtained a full supply of coals and provisions, and left after staying twenty-four hours. She discharged one officer who was an invalid and one of her men, a New-Yorker, who said he was the only American in her crew.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Exciting Reports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 17, via CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Letters have been received here from prominent rebels in Richmond, stating that the archeves and other Government property were being secretly removed to Lynchburgh.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations outside of our lines by order of the rebel Government. They state that the negroes are to be used into the rebel army.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

SHERMAN PRESSING HOOD.

Beauregard's Address on Assuming Command.

Sherman Still Pressing Hood.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch says: SHERMAN is at Gaylesville, near Cook River, pressing HOOD, who is retreating toward Gadsden. HOOD will be compelled either to move north to the Tennessee River, or south to Jacksonville. His army is reported to be destitute of shoes and food. The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be completed by Thursday.

From Chattanooga.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Advices received here announce the capture of Capt. MCMANUS, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, a citizen of Reading, and of Capt. HALE, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, while on the way from the front to this place. Both are excellent officers.

Yesterday a party of a thousand prisoners came in from Atlanta, where they have been since the taking of that place.

BEAUREGARD IN THE FIELD.

His Address to the Army and to the People of the Military Division of the West.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The following address of BEAUREGARD, on assuming command of the Army of the West, has been received at the War Department:

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST, Oct. 17, 1864.

In assuming command at this critical juncture of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generous support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause. The noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve. The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired by these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of SHERMAN still defiantly holds Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the surrounding States to speak the word, and the work is done. We have abundant provisions. There are men enough in the country liable to and able for service to accomplish this result. To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go see to it that none remain who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour. To those soldiers, if any, who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battlefield, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands, in response to this appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted. My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully and with good heart to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen—respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil. The security of your wives and daughters from the insults and outrages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field. We cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond. Full of hope and confidence I come to join in your struggles, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Sherman's Pursuit of Hood.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 21.

HOOD'S army is now far down the Broomtown Valley, on the way to Jacksonville, Ala., the terminus of the Talladega and Montgomery Railroad, which, in future, is to be the base of supplies. SHERMAN'S force passed through Dirttown yesterday in pursuit; but how far he can go I cannot conjecture. He can obtain all the forage he wants for his horses and mules, and if he has sufficient wagons to carry provisions, he can move to Jacksonville without difficulty.

If HOOD had his whole force with him, consisting of the corps of G. D. LEE, (formerly POLK'S,) CHEATHAM'S, (late HARDEE'S,) and STEWART'S. There are embodied in these organizations 171 regiments of infantry, averaging 150 muskets each, or 25,650 men in all. He has with his infantry forty-eight pieces of light artillery and about 800 artillerymen. In addition there are about 5,000 cavalry covering his retreat, making in all an effective force a little over 30,000, and to collect these he has drained the Gulf States—there being not 12,000 men of all arms elsewhere, between the Grand Pedee and the Mississippi. These figures are correct, or as nearly so, as they could be made, without a consultation of the regimental morning reports.

Before Dalton, which is manned by a garrison of some 600 negro troops, there were two corps; while LEE'S force was kept ten miles in the rear, to watch SHERMAN.

Col. JOHNSON, commanding at Dalton, made a surrender which was disgraceful in the extreme. He could not have held the post long, it is true; but a check of three or four hours would have been invaluable to SHERMAN. Beside, the rebel leaders refused to recognize the negroes as prisoners of war, but offered to parole the white officers, if the place were surrendered without a fight. HOOD, however, told him that if compelled to take the place, he would show no quarter. JOHNSON surrendered, without firing a gun, to save himself. Now when the Colonel entered the service, he knew that the rebels would not recognize the negroes as prisoners of war; and when he went into that service, he should have been resolved to take all the consequences. If he was not prepared to share the fate of his men, he should have remained at home. In deserting his negroes, and carrying them to worse than slavery, he acted the part of a coward.

Whatever may be the final result of HOOD'S flank movement, one thing is certain—he entirely failed in his purpose of breaking SHERMAN'S communications to a degree that would compel the evacuation of Atlanta. Ten days from the 17th will see them all right, and trains running again from Nashville to Atlanta. The garrison at the latter place had fifty days full supplies when HOOD commenced his movement to the north.

The rebel leader, owing to the situation of the country, may get his army away without a fight; but he failed to accomplish what he set out to do, and the hopes of the rebels in the East, will have vanished. JEFF. DAVIS' prophesy will be unfulfilled, and the despondency which the assurances given by the rebel press had partially relieved, will return with fourfold force.

HARRIS the rebel Governor of the State, who kept the executive government of Tennessee under a Sibley tent for a long time, has at length hidden the archives, and gone to the field as volunteer aid to Gen. HOOD.

The rebel sympathizers here have lost all heart, since the elections last week; they say the game is up, and LINCOLN will be elected. The intelligence of the political victories for the Union party reached HOOD'S army on the 16th, and I have it from one who was a prisoner, and escaped, that the leaders were even more chagrined over the defeat of MCCLELLAN than over their own failure to compel the evacuation of Atlanta.

P. S.—SHERMAN is pursuing HOOD yet, and there are some indications of the rebels making a stand at Blue Pond. Our army is in good spirits, and all they ask is for HOOD to stand and fight them.

When the rebels demanded the surrender of Resaca, it was refused by Col. WEAVER of the Seventeenth Iowa, who commands the post. They sent a line of skirmishers to attack our works, and they advanced under the rallying cry of "Hurrah for MCCLELLAN." But they failed, just as Little MAC will.

The Surrender of Dalton.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Oct. 18.

The surrender of Dalton is no longer a matter of conjecture. Col. JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth Colored, surrendered that post and garrison on the 13th. As there has been a good deal said in reference to Col. JOHNSON'S conduct by officers in this city, on lager-beer, billiard and minstrel duty, we deem it proper to depart from our usual custom by discussing, briefly, the terms of the surrender and the circumstances under which the town was turned over into the custody of rebels.

Owing to the inefficiency of the Georgia home-guard cavalry, the scouts failed to notify the Colonel commanding that an infantry force was in close proximity to Dalton, and thus the Colonel's own infantry skirmishers were the first to develop the strength of the enemy, about 1 o'clock of the 13th, when he received the following brutal order from Gen. HOOD. Let officers and soldiers of the army, and the Government mark the language of the last sentence:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 13, 1864.

To the Officer Commanding United States Forces, Dalton, Ga.:

SIR: I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post under your command, and should this be acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If this place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

Upon the receipt of this, Col. JOHNSON responded that he would not surrender, and skirmishing immediately ensued. Another demand was made, with an equally emphatic response. That, in the meantime, the enemy had buzzard's Roost, a division of cavalry on the Cleveland Road, and a line of battle ranging from Tunnel Hill Road to the Spring-place Road. When the skirmishers had developed the real condition of affairs, JOHNSON then sent one of his officers to the rebels, proposing to evacuate, if he could be satisfied that HOOD had ten thousand infantry and a battery of artillery. The result of this message was an interview between Gen. HOOD and Col. JOHNSON, in which the former coolly informed the latter that he could not return to the fort, and that he could surrender or suffer the consequences. Seeing that the enemy had two corps, with another in supporting distance, JOHNSON surrendered. He could not have resisted more than fifteen minutes against their artillery and infantry. When such men as JIM STEDMAN indorse their conduct, it is high time that gentlemen in safe places should talk less with their mouths. Col. JOHNSON and his officers have been paroled, and are now on their way to Nashville, to report to Gen. THOMAS, when Col. JOHNSON will ask for an investigation. The latter has been in the war for three years, and his record does not need what we here see proper to say in his defence. Seven hundred and fifty muskets against twenty thousand men, with thirty pieces of artillery, is too much for a sensible man to carry.

The President Thanks Gen. Sheridan.

The following is a copy of a letter from the President to Gen. SHERIDAN, which was read on Monday to every regiment in the command:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

To Maj.-Gen. Sheridan:

With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of Oct. 19. Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Unionism in New-Hampshire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

Immense meeting. Processions coming in from twenty miles round. Addresses of great force and power delivered by Prof. PATTERSON, Col. HOWE, Dr. DOANE and Gov. GILMORE to a gathering of 7,000 in the open air. Addresses also made in the Town Hall. The Granite Hills are echoing the shout of LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Republican Nominations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Republicans of the Third District have nominated ALEXANDER H. RICE for reelection to Congress.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, Mr. W. CLAPP, Jr., editor of the *Gazette*, has been nominated for State Senator.

Railroad Accident—Lex Talionis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

An accidental collision of a passenger and a freight train near Shepherdsville this morning, disturbed the Louisville and Nashville railroad so that the up train was two hours and a half behind time this afternoon.

Passengers confirm the reported crossing of the Tennessee river by FORREST, below Florence, Ala., and say six rebel regiments are reported at Centerville.

On account of the capture of the Totten Hospital mail by guerrillas, under a notorious woman named SUE MUNDY, and the murder of the mail carrier, four guerrillas, who called themselves Confederate Captains, all of whom were recently captured on the Cumberland River, were yesterday taken from Exchange Barracks here and shot in retaliation for the aforesaid murder.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 24.

Six more of the Arctic whaling fleet have arrived.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* from Oregon and British Columbia, brings nearly $300,000 in gold.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver's Island has passed resolutions favoring a federal union with British Columbia.

The news from the mines is generally favorable.

The overland mail is now coming regularly. We have New-York dates to Sept. 26.

The Nicaragua steamer *America* arrived yesterday morning with passengers that left New-York Sept. 24.

The Prize Nunda.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The British prize steamer *Nunda* from Wilmington for Nassau, which was captured October 21 by the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, when 160 miles from port, arrived here to-day in charge of Acting Ensign HOPKINS and a prize crew. Ninety-eight that were fired at her before she surrendered. She has a cargo of 500 bales of cotton. Thirty-five bales were thrown overboard during the chase of 5½ hours. She is a side-wheel iron steamer of 620 tons, and draws seven feet of water.

Fire on the Lake.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

At about 6 o'clock this afternoon the propeller *Kenosha*, of the Grand Trunk Line, plying between Chicago and Sarnia, was discovered to be on fire while alongside the elevator, to save which and the neighboring buildings she was cut adrift, and is now floating down the river in full blaze. Nothing of value could be saved.

The Provincial Conference.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Conference is proceeding satisfactorily. The financial questions have been settled. The Conference will adjourn this week. All the arrangements will be embodied in a bill to be submitted to the different local Legislatures.

The Capture of Col. Duffe Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A young man, who left Martinsburgh at 2 o'clock to-day, had heard nothing of any attack upon a train, as mentioned in the *Star's* report, and the latter is, probably, unfounded.

No Signs of the Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Oct. 26—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 15th, and Queenstown dates of the 16th inst.

Weather fine.

Death of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Moglie.

DANBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Lieut.-Col. WM. MOGLIE, of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, died here to-day.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

A Detailed Account of Operations During the Day—The Surprise—How it Occurred—The Skedaddle—Check—Panic Among the Non-Combatants—Arrival of Major-Gen. Sheridan—The Effect Upon the Troops—The Final Success.

[The letter of our Special Correspondent with Gen. SHERIDAN'S army has been delayed for several days in transmission, but it will be found interesting as a graphic account of the great victory in the Valley.]

STRASBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

The battle of *Cedar Run*, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864, will be recorded in history as one of the most remarkable that has thus far taken place in this rebellion. My dispatch during the action, and letter forwarded just after nightfall, necessarily not only contained many inaccuracies as to facts, but were imperfect in other respects.

As I had unusual opportunities afforded me for witnessing the contest at different points, I therefore shall attempt a record of the whole scene, giving such additional particulars as may be recalled at this more peaceful hour, and such as have been communicated to me by others whose statements I deem reliable.

The enemy, reinforced by a portion of LONGSTREET'S command, it was believed for several days previous to the 19th, that they were preparing to make a desperate attempt to crush the army of the Middle Military Division under the command of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN; indeed positive orders had been issued by JEFF. DAVIS to EARLY, that the Union army in the valley of Virginia *must* be crushed at all hazards—else the rebellion was a failure. Extensive preparations had been made to meet this terrible onslaught by the construction of earthworks at every practicable point, with the same obstructions in front; pickets were strengthened and frequent reconnoissances were made. Our line practically extended from the Little North Mountain on the right, near Snyder's Gap, southeasterly to near Front Royal, thus following the general direction and course of Cedar Creek, and protecting every avenue of approach on front or flanks. At several points the enemy "felt" our lines on the mornings of the 17th and 18th, and in one instance captured or dispersed, on the right, a squad of twenty of the First Connecticut Cavalry, under Maj. MARCY, a majority of whom subsequently escaped, and returned to camp. At about 2 o'clock A. M. Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., a similar demonstration was made on the right, and at about the same hour AYRES'S division, now commanded by Col. POWELL, was attacked near Front Royal by a considerable force of cavalry and infantry. The firing soon ceased, and the army was not aroused from its slumbers, because the impression prevailed that the enemy were only *feeling* our lines. At a little later hour, not far from 4 o'clock A. M., picket firing commenced in front of the Nineteenth Corps, on the right and near the Manchester and Sharpsburgh pike; brisk at first, for a few minutes, then it almost ceased; a few minutes elapsed when firing was heard in front of Maj.-Gen. CROOK'S, Kanawha Corps, (sometimes called the Eighth,) advanced division, (the First, Col. THOBURN,) to the left of the pike, and half a mile more advanced than the Nineteenth Corps' front. Almost simultaneously with this rapid firing commenced along the whole line, and heavy volleys of musketry were poured in upon the left of Gen. CROOK'S whole command, the the Second Division of which occupied a line of works to the rear and right (nearer the pike) of the First Division. Prisoners captured during the day state that KERSHAW'S rebel division of infantry and one brigade of cavalry, crossed Cedar Creek at about midnight on the night of the 18th inst., at two points, the principal force being massed opposite the left of Gen. CROOK'S command, and very near the advanced pickets. A dense fog enveloped the whole surrounding country as if in a mantle, which enabled the enemy to make the movement unperceived. Some of the pickets allege that they were regularly relieved by rebel officers and men dressed in our uniform. Others were quietly captured, the fog being so dense that one man could not see another at a distance of ten feet. Whether these statements are wholly true or not it is not material to inquire here. No doubt the facts will be ascertained in the proper quarter, and due punishment meted out for any neglect of duty. One thing is certain; the command of Gen. CROOK was taken *entirely by surprise*; so complete, indeed, was it, that few or no men were in the line of earthworks; in fact, they could have made but a poor defence had they been there, for a galling fire was poured in upon their flank. The panic that followed it is impossible to describe. Officers present at the time can give only a meagre account of it. They heard the whistle of innumerable bullets, the yelping of the enemy, but could not see exactly where they were, or from what point attacked. Some of the officers made an attempt to resist the attack, but the few men who participated were nothing as compared with the attacking force, and the enemy still pressed on. The fight soon merged into personal encounters *within our own works*, and there were many of the enemy who then and there drew their last breath. Col. THOBURN, who commanded the First Division at the extreme left of the chain of earthworks, made a futile attempt to rally his men. Each individual acted, for once, upon his own responsibility. A majority took to flight, while a few made strenuous resistance against great odds, and sold their lives dearly. Of the latter class was Lieut. BOYLE (a very powerful man,) of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, who stood by his guns amidst a shower of bullets, cutting every man down who came within reach of his sword, until, finally, a rebel soldier came up from behind, and knocked his brains out with the butt of a gun. Once in possession of the left, the guns in position there were turned and used upon the camp of the Nineteenth Corps, and increased, if such a thing were possible, the confusion. This occurred just at daybreak. The guns in battery in front of the Nineteenth Corps were trailed in the direction from whence the balls seemed to come, and were rapidly fired, evidently with but little effect, so far as checking the enemy was concerned, but added to the general confusion. At this moment, I reached the works in front of the Nineteenth Corps, and never will the scene there be effaced from my memory. The members of the Kanawha Corps rushed through the Nineteenth Corps camp like wild men; the officers of the Nineteenth made frantic efforts to arrest the flight of badly scared men and animals (horses and cows, with which the troops were well supplied,) dashing through the half-formed lines, rendering the officers' duties exceedingly difficult; but in the face of a murderous flank fire several officers succeeded in getting the men into something like order, and a rapid fire was opened upon the enemy. The fog still hung like an impenetrable veil over all surrounding objects, and with shot, shell and bullets whistling and screeching through the air, the bellowing of cows, neighing of horses, interspersed with stentorian commands given by officers to men who were beyond all control, it is not to be wondered at that even the strongest-nerved man felt as if the rebellion was giving some awful death-gasps. At the height of the din a flock of birds swooped through the sulphurous smoke several times and seemed to be delighted with the turmoil.

At this time an exciting scene was transpiring a few hundred yards in the rear of the Nineteenth Corps' camp, near Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters. The enemy had advanced their right rapidly, and reached the vicinity of Middleburgh, having a strong skirmish line near and almost parallel with and on the easterly side of the Winchester and Strasburgh pike, and were sending a perfect shower of missiles into the vicinity of headquarters' camp, wounding one or more men belonging to the Fourth New-York Cavalry, Maj. SCHWARTZ, the Commanding General's body guard, the Sixth Corps' hospital camp, and acres of ground in the vicinity of headquarters, upon which trains were packed and troops were quartered. The Sixth Corps, in camp to the right and rear of the Nineteenth, was turning out as the general stampede of trains, horses, cows, panic-stricken soldiers and non-combatants took place; at this time, too, the fog increased the bewilderment of everybody. The Sixth Corps was hastily formed, and marched by the flank in divisions to the left and rear of headquarters and toward the pike, and halted in column by division. In executing this movement it was necessary to pass through the train. Some of the teamsters, more scared than others, attempted to "double up," while a few became frantic and made an effort to flank the corps; but fortunately in this movement they were promptly checked by persons in charge of the train, in which work a number of the Sixth Corps officers rendered important assistance, and prevented a panic in this department. As it was, only one of the headquarters' wagons was left behind; the Eighth Corps' wagons and ambulances and some belonging to the Nineteenth, were captured as a matter of course. The fight, such as it was, had been going on for about an hour; old Sol had just begun to penetrate the fog, and the Sixth Corps formed in column by division, as before stated, just behind a roll of land near the pike, and was awaiting the onset. The enemy by this time had forced back what of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps that obstructed their passage, and parting with some friends in the Sixth I rode aside to look at the reception awaiting the now exultant enemy, as soon as they showed themselves in front of the Sixth. All eyes and hearts were centered upon this corps, as their last hope; this gallant band of brothers, the heroes of many a hard fought field were the last reliance. SHERIDAN had been called away two days before to Washington; he had not yet returned, and the crisis had come, when, in a few minutes would be decided the fate of this army and possibly the campaign. The enemy were exultant; they had captured 21 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, a score or more of wagons and ambulances, and a retreating and partially demoralized enemy was flying before them. Imagine with what impetuosity they moved up the rise of ground in their advance directly in front of the Sixth Corps. EARLY, who was in command of the rebels, it may well be surmised by this time had sent off a dispatch to JEFF. DAVIS communicating the glorious news: "The enemy's works on Cedar Creek have been carried by storm." "21 guns (perhaps, failing to count, he ought have said 45) captured, several thousand prisoners captured, (he will correct his report to-day by saying *hundreds*, if he is an honest man!) and "ambulances and army wagons without number;" "fearful slaughter of the enemy," &c., &c., &c. What could a single corps, numbering perhaps 12,000 fighting men, expect to do in front of such a foe, 30,000 strong, under the circumstances? What they *did* do history will record to their credit; and the enemies of the Union will long have cause to remember the fact. The Sixth at first checked the onward march of the enemy—the enemy rallied, and with cheers made a terrible onset, when the First Division gave way, and the Second, under the gallant GETTY, met them with sheet after sheet of lead, and charged the haughty foe. The slaughter was appalling; the enemy's triumphant march through our camps had been checked, giving the Nineteenth time to reform, as well as a portion of the Eighth Corps. This accomplished, the Sixth gradually retired to a new position. While the Sixth moved into position, Gen. TORBERT sent the First Division of cavalry, Gen. MERRITT, to look after the left flank—the enemy at Front Royal having been held by the Second Division, Col. POWELL. A portion of the Second Brigade of this division, Gen. DAVIS, was detailed as provost-guard to stop stragglers. It is stated by officers who were there, that the stragglers began to arrive in Winchester at about 8 o'clock A. M.—a distance of thirteen miles. There was obviously a necessity for reliable troops in the rear. Such determined stragglers were never seen before. The Third Division, at first on the right, was subsequently sent to the left—the enemy having threatened that flank by KERSHAW'S Division and some cavalry. On the right, CUSTER'S Cavalry, the Third Division, protected the flank for a while against ROSSER'S (rebel) Cavalry, when he too was ordered to the left to resist what appeared to be, and in fact was, an effort to turn our left. The enemy had tried our centre, and were met by the Sixth Corps; he had tried our right, and was met by the Nineteenth Corps and CUSTER'S Cavalry; he was now trying our left, and had been repulsed. Notwithstanding this, the men, starting out of camp, (all except the Sixth Corps and cavalry,) leaving tents and camp equipage behind, were dispirited, and there was a feeling of despondency; even the veterans of the Sixth commenced dropping out. The hour of 10 o'clock had arrived, and Winchester, to outsiders, seemed to be the only halting place, when all of a sudden—no man present will ever forget the moment—cheers were heard in the rear! What was it? queried every one; reinforcements? No. Cheer after cheer filled the air, and all eyes were turned to the rear. Stragglers were seen to turn about and move to the front as if danger threatened them. The mystery was speedily solved: "Glorious PHIL. SHERIDAN," as the soldiers call him, mounted on a favorite horse, now almost jaded, hove in sight, and hearing of the contest, he started from Winchester, with an escort of 275 men, and when first seen near the field he had less than thirty men with him, so rapidly had he traveled. Riding through the fields to the left of the pike he passed along in front of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps. Such cheering, such wild enthusiasm I never heard or had any conception of before. Talk of popular favorites—SHERIDAN was the most popular man in the world at that moment; his presence inspired confidence more than what he said. Riding along the line, recognizing the greeting he

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS. From the *Saturday Review*. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It is a little remarkable that the present hard-headed and matter-of-fact age, should have witnessed the resurrection of that older type of desultory literature, the Essay, in which, with an easy familiarity reminding one of the *Spectator and Tatler* days—the author discusses some topic generally of manners, minor morals, or any subject of temporary conventional interest. The writers of the *Saturday Review* were among the most potent agents of this revival, and the volume before us contains some of its best specimens. There is the charm of intercourse with an intelligent and well-bred gentleman to be derived from every page of it, rather than the impression made by great thoughts nobly expressed. The writer rather comments upon views and sophisms than advocates them. His philosophy does not go deeper than the ordinary man of the world's view.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, September, 1864, New-Haven.

This valuable periodical appears promptly with this month. Prof. W. E. EVANS, of Marietta College, contributes an interesting paper on the *Action of Oil Wells*. He thinks it certain that the principal supplies of petroleum are not diffused between the planes of stratification, but are collected in cavities more or less sunken in the strata, whence it is less liable to be carried away by running water. Prof. E. B. ANDREWS showed, in an article published in the *Journal*, July, 1861, that it is common to find large quantities in places where there are marks of disturbance and displacement of the rocks. Prof. EVANS thinks that the cavities have probably been caused sometimes by uplifts and sometimes by erosion and the dissolving action of water; but whatever may be their origin, he says that they are not usually of great horizontal extent. He states that it is seldom that two neighboring wells strike oil at the same depth, whether the strata be horizontal or dipping. That it is one chance out of many to strike oil at all, even in neighborhoods where it exists in abundance. The drill, as it enters the cavity, sinks variously from four or five inches to as many feet, sometimes sticking fast, as if between the oblique sides of a narrow fissure. But there are facts connected with the history of oil wells, particularly their intermittent action and their interference with one another, which serve to show the existence, in many cases, of systems of these cavities connected together by channels of communication more or less free, running sometimes along the strata and sometimes across them. The productiveness of a well, the Professor remarks, depends on its entering either one of the main reservoirs, or some of its important connections. Many other curious facts, which will attract the attention of those who are interested in these oil wells, are mentioned in the course of this paper. Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., sums up briefly some facts which he has gathered regarding the new Almaden Quicksilver Mines, during his visit to the Pacific Coast. Among the other articles of general interest which are contained in this number of the *Journal* are the following: "Barometric Indications of a Resisting Aether," by PLINY EARL CHASE; G. W. HOUGH on "Cataloguing and Charting Stars; H. GIBBONS on "Springs and Streams in California," &c. In the miscellaneous scientific intelligence we note the important announcement of the discovery in the High Sierra of a peak which it is supposed will overtop Mt. Shasta itself. Prof. BREWER, who makes this announcement, reports that Mr. KING, who is assisting in the geological survey of California now in progress, on July 6 ascended a peak over 14,000 feet high, and from it observed five more peaks, equaling it in altitude, and two even still more lofty. The highest of these Mr. KING started to attempt to reach about July 6, and the scientific world will look with interest for the result of his exploration. These grand elevations lie between the heads of King's and Kern Rivers, somewhat north of the end of Owen's Lake.

LIFE OF JEAN PAUL FREDERIC RICHTER. Compiled from various sources, preceded by his Autobiography. By ELIZA BUCKMINSTER LEE. Third edition, 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This tasteful volume forms a companion to, and, indeed, is an indispensable portion of TICKNOR & FIELDS' elegant edition of JEAN PAUL'S writings in English, an enterprise that we are happy to see is proceeding successfully, to judge from the best evidence that can be given—the continued appearance of new volumes. Twenty-two years ago Mrs. LEE first offered doubtfully to the reading world a Life of RICHTER. His name was then suggestive of but few associations to the English reader, the world of fine thoughts and glowing emotions that his works offer was a sealed book to most. Gradually, through the exertions of CARLYLE and others, the veil was lifted, and thousands gladly drew inspiration from their pure founts. Every increase of knowledge about the man only tended to add to the appreciation of Mrs. LEE'S memoir, and it has now an allotted place of honor, from whence there is no likelihood of its removal. A noble head of RICHTER accompanies the volume, and is enough of itself to cause a desire for intimacy with its contents.

LINDISFARN CHASE—A Novel, by T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. 1 vo. New-York.

In his present work Mr. T. A. TROLLOPE, deserting the scenes and characters rendered familiar to him by a long residence in Italy and reproduced in his former novels, introduces his readers to a quiet English circle of society, such as is found nestling under the shadow of a cathedral in a provincial town near the Southern coast. The resemblance of the locality to those, so often selected for description by namesake and relative, Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, will strike every one, and the clerical status of several of the *dramatis personæ* also contributes to the general similarity between the works of the two writers. There are, however, essential points of difference growing out of these separate individualities, easily recognizable, though "Lindisfarn Chase" relates to the fortunes of two young ladies, who may claim the name of heroines. As a delineator of English girlhood, Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE ranks far above his brother, and, indeed, every novelist of the day. Mr. T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, on the other hand, excels in description, and the true character and expression of English scenery is very cleverly conveyed in many well-written passages of his book. It must not, however, be supposed from this that the elements of a human interest are wanting to his work. The plot is well developed, showing a more careful constructive skill in its arrangement than is now often met with. The incidents turn on the embarrassments arising from the sudden appearance of unexpected claimants to property, and the chain of events by which in the end justice is done to all. The dialogue is spirited and vivacious, and the entire book is free from the taste for the morbid details of the lower strata of English life [illegible] out unpleasantly in ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novels. His brother bids fair to prove a formidable rival.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Gen. Custer upon Peace Propositions.

Gen. CUSTER, the well-known cavalry leader, has written a letter upon the Peace party, which has the ring of the true metal. We make the following extract:

"I am a peace man, in favor of an 'armistice' and of sending 'Peace Commissioners.' I desire an honorable and lasting peace. Such a peace can only be secured by the acknowledgment of our Government, supreme and entire. It must embrace all the States, and must possess self-sustaining powers; in other words, the decisions of the General Government, as affecting individual States, must, in all matters of national concern, be final, admitting of no appeal. The Peace Commissioners I am in favor of are those sent from the cannon's mouth. The only armistice I would yield to would be that forced by the points of our bayonets, whose object would be to afford the opportunity for an unconditional recognition of the supremacy of the Federal Government. This appeal must first come from the rebels; otherwise it will be a practical admission on our part that we are the vanquished party. To me it seems like madness to think of proposing an armistice, particularly at the present time, when success is everywhere attending our arms, and the rebel conspiracy is about to crumble to pieces. As well might the Commanding General of a victorious army order his columns to suspend their attack at the moment the enemy's lines are giving way, that a flag of truce might be sent to inquire if it was necessary to continue the battle to obtain a victory. The General who would be guilty of such conduct would be cashiered for cowardice and treachery; and that Government which would ask for, or *allow*, an armistice, when situated as our Government is would not be entitled to the respect of other nations, nor to the support of its own people. Our cause was never so promising, nor our success more certain than at present. Let the men be hurried to the front to fill our ranks, as they have been for the past few weeks; let public confidence be commensurate with our successes in the field. And finally, let the people, at the proper time, speak in such tones as will guarantee to the soldiers in the field a full and hearty support, and thereby contradict the statements of those who would have us believe that at home we are looked upon as 'marauding hirelings, employed in a war of pillage and subjugation.' Let the public sentiment be the echo of that which is found in the heart of every true soldier in the army, that we are fighting for human rights and liberties, for the preservation of a free people, a free Government, and, having secured these privileges to ourselves, we desire and intend to transmit them unsullied and unimpaired to those who shall come after us in all future time."

Gen. Custer in Newark, N. J.

From the Newark Advertiser, Oct. 24.

Brig.-Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER, commanding the Third Division of cavalry in Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, was in this city yesterday, the guest of Mr. WILLIAM D. RUSSELL. Gen. CUSTER visited Washington on Saturday, having in charge ten battle-flags captured from the rebels in the battle of Wednesday last, and subsequently came to this city to spend a few hours with his wife, who has been staying here for several days past. He left again for Washington last evening, and will return to his command to-day.

Gen. CUSTER represents that the victory of Wednesday was the most complete and decisive which has been achieved in the Shenandoah. Before the charges of our cavalry the rebel forces were scattered in utter confusion, throwing off everything that could impede their flight. CUSTER'S division pursued the enemy from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening, driving them into the fields and mountains, capturing whole companies at a time, and putting hundreds of the fugitives *hors du combat*. Our men fought as they never had fought before, feeling that the annihilation of the enemy depended upon their blows.

"In the early part of the day, however, all the advantages were with EARLY, and had he been content with capturing our guns and eight hundred prisoners and driving our army from its position, his victory would have been one of the most signal of the war. But when he undertook to pursue with the force at his command, he invited the very disaster which befell him. His advance on Tuesday night was made with great secrecy and caution; his men were stripped of their canteens and put in light marching order, and by dawn on Wednesday morning were massed in battle order inside of our lines, with nothing whatever to obstruct their progress on our encampment. Their captures of men and cannon were all effected before sunrise. Letters written by some of EARLY'S officers after his movement commenced, and captured by our forces, expressed fears of the result, characterizing the movement as mad and perilous, and likely to lead to the complete destruction of the enemy in the valley.

The enthusiasm of our men after the defeat of the enemy is described by Gen. CUSTER as magnificent, and their confidence in SHERIDAN is so great that an army one-third larger than ours cannot now stand before them. It is generally believed by our officers that there will be no more serious fighting in the valley, it being impossible for the Richmond authorities to reinforce EARLY'S wasted columns, now scattered in disorder along the lines of retreat.

Gen. CUSTER states that the cannon captured by our forces numbered over fifty; he counted forty-nine at SHERIDAN'S headquarters on Friday night, and several pieces had not yet been brought from the field. Gen. CUSTER'S division captured forty-one pieces and several battle-flags, including the headquarters-flag of Gen. RAMSEUR which bore the inscription, "*On to Victory*, presented by Mr. W. T. THRELKIN." Gen. CUSTER also captured a large number of wagons, with many horses, mules, &c. It is a curious coincidence that the rebel Gen. RAMSEUR who was killed was a classmate of Gen. CUSTER at West Point. Before his death, RAMSEUR sent for the latter, and the two, thus strangely brought together, reviewed in the presence of death, the reminiscences of their cadet life.

Our losses in the fight of Wednesday, as near as had been ascertained when Gen. CUSTER left the front, were about four thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was some six thousand, and as stragglers are brought in, will probably be found to be greater.

Gen. CUSTER, who, at the outbreak of the war, ranked as First-Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment Cavalry, and has now probably the stars of a Major-General within his reach, is only twenty-four years of age, and a splendid specimen of the finished soldier. He speaks in the highest terms of our New-Jersey soldiers in the Valley, and especially commends the Third cavalry, which he says have achieved a better reputation considering the time they have been in service, than any regiment in that department."

Presentation of the Captured Flags to the War Department.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 25.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Gen. CUSTER had an interview with the Secretary of War, and said that he had been ordered by Gen. SHERIDAN to turn over to the department the flags captured in the recent battle at Cedar Creek, and to present to the Secretary of War the men who had captured them. The following were the flags presented:

Flag of the Second South Carolina Regiment, captured by Col. GEORGE M. LOVE, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York Volunteers. Flag of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, captured by Sergt. DAVID H. SCOFIELD, Fifth New-York Cavalry. Flag of the Fourteenth Georgia Infantry, captured by Chief Bugler T. M. WELLS, Sixth New-York Cavalry. Flag supposed to be Gen. RAMSEUR'S headquarters flag, captured by JAMES SWEENY, First Vermont Cavalry. Flag of the Eighteenth Georgia Infantry, captured by private ULRICH CROOKER, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. A battle-flag, captured by Capt. EDWARDS, First Vermont Cavalry, entrusted to the care of Corp. JOAN WELCH, Fifth New-York Cavalry, in consideration of the fact that WELCH recaptured from the enemy the flag of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Infantry, which had fallen into the hands of the rebels in their morning attack. A battle-flag captured by Corp. DANIEL P. REIDIE, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Secretary inquired of Corp. REIDIE if the staff to which the flag was fastened, and which bore the appearance of having been hastily made, was captured with the flag. The Corporal replying in the negative, the Secretary asked now it happened that the staff was not captured with the colors. "Why, sir," said the Corporal, "he tore the flag off the staff when I came close to him, and I took it away from him." "Did he skeedaddle?" inquired the Secretary. "He did, sir," was the prompt response. "and I kept the flag." Flag of the Twelfth North Carolina, captured by Sergt. E. D. WOODBURY, First Vermont Cavalry. The staff upon which this flag was fastened had evidently been a very excellent jointed fishing-rod, and admirably subserved the purpose to which it had been applied. A battle flag captured by private IRA HOUGH, Eighth Indiana Infantry. A flag captured by private JEREMIAH PARKS, Ninth New-York Cavalry, a youth not yet eighteen years of age, and who has not yet been in service two months. The Secretary expressed the hope that before the war terminated PARKS would win a Major-General's commission.

SWEENEY, who captured the flag, supposed to belong to the late Gen. RAMSEUR'S headquarters, is not yet eighteen years of age. His explanation to the Secretary of the capture was very amusing—"Me and another one of the boys," (said he,) "saw an ambulance, and ordered it to halt. Says the driver, the General ordered the ambulance to go on." Says I, 'what General?' Says the driver, 'Gen. RAMSEUR.' Says I, 'that is the very man I am looking for.' So the other boy and myself took Gen. RAMSEUR, the Surgeon, the ambulance, the driver, and the horses." Gen. CUSTER explained that the boy had on a gray jacket when he made the capture, and had thus misled the driver of Gen. RAMSEUR'S ambulance. The Secretary said that he would like to see the "other boy," who SWEENY stated was Corp. FRED. LYONS, First Vermont Cavalry. Secretary STANTON then returned to these soldiers the thanks of the Department and of the Government for their gallantry in this great and brilliant battle, stating that each of them would be furnished with a medal in commemoration of their bravery; "and," said he, "to show you how good Generals and good men work together, I have already appointed your commanding General (CUSTER) a Major-General. Gen. CUSTER," he continued, taking him by the hand, "a gallant officer always makes gallant soldiers."

This announcement was received with tremendous cheers by the large number of persons who had assembled in the audience room of the department to witness the transaction, while the gallant-hearted looks of Gen. CUSTER, as he bowed his thanks for the unexpected promotion, showed that his modesty was equal to his courage.

Gen. Butler's Orders.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, BEFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES: The time has come when it is due to you that some word should be said of your deeds.

In accordance with the plan committed to you by the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies, for the first time in the war, fully taking advantage of our facilities of steam marine transportation, you performed a march without parallel in the history of war.

At sunset of the 4th of May, you were threatening the enemy's capital from West Point and the White House, within thirty miles on its eastern side.

Within twenty-four hours, at sunset on the 5th of May, by a march of a hundred and thirty miles, you transported thirty-five thousand men, their luggage, supplies, horses, wagons, and artillery, within fifteen miles of the south side of Richmond, with such celerity and secrecy, that the enemy were wholly unprepared for your coming, and allowed you, without opposition, to seize the strongest natural position on the continent.

Seizing the enemy's communications between their capital and the South, you held them till the 26th of May.

Meanwhile, your cavalry under Gen. AUGUSTUS V. KAUTZ, cut the Weldon road below Petersburgh twice over, and destroyed a portion of the Danville Railroad; while the colored cavalry, under Col. ROBERT M. WEST, joined you by a march from Williamsburgh across the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing.

From the 12th to the 16th of May you "moved on the enemy's works around Fort Darling, holding him in check while your cavalry cut the Danville road—capturing his first line of works—repulsing with great slaughter his attack which was intended for your destruction.

Retiring at leisure to your position, you fortified it—repulsing three several attacks of the enemy—until you have made it strong enough to hold itself.

Fortifying City Point, Fort Powhattan, Wilson's Wharf (Fort Pocahontas,) you secured your communications and have practically moved Fortress Monroe as a base within fifteen miles of the rebel capital—there to remain till that travels.

Reëmbarking after you had secured your position, with nearly your whole effective strength under Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, you again appeared at White House within forty-eight hours after you received the order to march—participating at the memorable battle of Cold Harbor with the Army of the Potomac, where the number and character of your gallant dead attest your bravery and conduct.

Again returning in advance of that Army on the 15th of June—under Gen. SMITH the Eighteenth corps captured the right of the line of defences around Petersburgh and nine pieces of artillery, which lines you have since held for three months.

On the 16th of June a portion of the Tenth Corps, under Brig.-Gen. ALFRED H. touched itself upon the enemy's communications between Richmond and Petersburgh, and destroyed miles of the road and holding it cut for days.

The Tenth Corps, on the 14th day of August, passing the James at Deep Bottom, under Major-Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, by a series of brilliant charges carried the enemy's works near New-Market, and, two days later, another line of works at Fussell's Mills, defended by the best troops of Lee's army, bringing back four guns and three battle-flags as trophies of their valor.

Again crossing the James on the 29th of September, with both corps, with celerity, precision, secrecy, and promptness of movement seldom equaled, with both corps in perfect cooperation, you assaulted and carried at the same moment—the Tenth Corps and the Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY—the enemy's strong works with double lines of abatis at Spring Hill, near Newmarket, while the remaining divisions of the Eighteenth Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Ed. O. C. WARD, carried by assault Battery Harrison, capturing twenty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, the strongest of the enemy's works around Richmond.

The army thus possessed itself of the outer line of the enemy's works, and advanced to the very gates of Richmond. So vital was your success at Battery Harrison, that on the 1st of October, under the eye of Gen. LEE himself, massing his best troops, the enemy made most determined assaults upon your lines to break it, and were driven back with the loss of seven battle-flags, and the almost annihilation of a brigade (CLINGMAN'S.). After a week's preparation massing all his veteran troops on your right flank, on the 7th of October the enemy drove in the cavalry with the loss of some pieces of horse artillery, but meeting the steady troops of the Tenth Corps, were repulsed with slaughter, losing three Commanders of brigades killed and wounded, and many field and line officers and men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Such is the glorious record of the army of the James—never beaten in a battle—never repulsed in an assault by a larger portion of its forces than a brigade.

All these triumphs have not been achieved without many loved and honored dead.

Why should we mourn their departure? Their names have passed into history emblazoned on the proud roll of their country's patriot heroes.

Yet we drop a fresh tear for the gallant Gen. H. B. BURNHAM, a devoted soldier leading his brigade to the crest of battery Harrison, where he fell amid the cheers of the victorious charge. In his memory Battery Harrison will be officially designated Fort Burnham.

Of the colored soldiers of the Third Division of the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps and the officers who led them, the General-Commanding desires to make special mention.

In the charge on the enemy's works by the colored division of the Eighteenth Corps at Spring Hill, New-Market—better men were never led—better officers never led better men. With hardly an exception, officers of colored troops have justified the care with which they have been selected. A few more such gallant charges and to command colored troops will be the post of honor in the American armies. The colored soldiers, by coolness, steadiness and determined courage and dash, have silenced every cavil of the doubters of their soldierly capacity and drawn tokens of admiration from their enemies—have brought their late masters even to the consideration of the question whether they will not employ as soldiers the hitherto despised race. Be it so; this war is ended when a musket is in the hands of every able-bodied negro who wishes to use one.

In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to name, yet justice requires special gallant mention is noticed.

Maj.-Gens. ORD and BIRNEY receive the thanks of the Commanding-General for the prompt celerity of the movement of their corps—both in time and manner, thereby securing thorough cooperation although moving over different lines. Their active promptness cannot be too much commended as an example in other operations. To be able to move troops in exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable.

Gen. ORD received a severe wound while directing the occupation of a captured redoubt.

Brig.-Gen. STANNARD is particularly distinguished for his gallantry in leading his division in the assault until he lost his arm. The Commanding-General takes pleasure in recommending Gen. STANNARD to promotion for meritorious services.

First Lieut. C. W. COOK, Twenty-first Connecticut, Acting Aid to Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, has special mention for distinguished gallantry, and is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Connecticut for promotion.

All Commanders of divisions and brigades acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Commanding-General in the fight. The manner of the march of some of their columns can and will be improved.

[Here follows mention of numerous individual instances of gallantry.]

The Commanding-General is quite conscious that in his endeavor to put on record the gallant deeds of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the James, he has almost of necessity, because of the imperfection of reports, omitted many deserving of mention; yet, as these gallant men will on other occasions equally distinguish themselves, they can then take their due place in their country's history.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: ISRAEL SEALY, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Ninth Congressional District.

An enthusiastic and spirited meeting was held on Monday evening last, at corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, to ratify the nomination of WILLIAM A. DARLING, Esq., for Congress. The large hall was crowded to overflowing with an intelligent and attentive audience, among whom were many ladies. The meeting was called to order by Col. GEORGE E. VAN BRUNT, who nominated HENRY J. HADDEN, Esq. for President of the meeting. Mr. W. E. PABOR then nominated a long list of Vice-Presidents, among whom we noticed the following names:

Charles E. Jenkins, Shepard Knapp, Libbeus B. Ward, Solomon L. Hull, Christian Schaefer, Amor J. Williamson, Wm. J. O'Bryan, Ira O. Miller, John Gray, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. A. Freeborn, Fred. Kapp, Jacob Vanderpool, Park Godwin, John Cecil, Wm. A. Dooley, Jas. Cushing, jr., A. M. Binninger, Malcolm McGregor, H. P. Allen, J. H. Bates, John Sessions, D. E. Garr, Hugo Wessendonck, Christian Schwartz, Patrick Fitzgerald and Dr. F. A. Thomas.

The President then introduced Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who read a long series of resolutions indorsing the National and State tickets, and recommending Mr. DARLING, the nominee for Congress, as a worthy, capable and upright man, and eminently fitted to represent the people of the Ninth Congressional District in the next Congress. The resolutions were loudly applauded, and the name of Mr. DARLING was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD was then introduced and delivered a most eloquent speech, in which he urged that the maintenance of the old Union in its territorial integrity is essential to the preservation of our national existence. He proved this by showing that successful rebellion would offer overpowering temptation to baffled ambition and defeated minorities, to appeal from the ballot-box to arms in any government that should arise from the ruins of the present one. Upon the preservation of our Union depends the preservation of all the political rights which our Constitution and form of government have hitherto secured to us. We now enjoy free speech, a free press, a free worship, and the unquestioned rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the anarchy of disorganized government, these rights would be endangered and eventually lost. The only way to preserve the Union and to preserve these rights is by force of arms.

Col. WOODFORD was frequently applauded during his eloquent speech, and before he had concluded, WM. A. DARLING, the candidate for Congress, entered the room, and was received with great demonstrations of applause, the men cheering and clapping their hands and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

Gen. E. W. GANTT, of Arkansas, then delivered a very forcible and argumentative address, after which Mr. DARLING was introduced, and delivered a brief speech, which was received with loud cheers. Rev. W. H. BOOLS and Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN also addressed the audience briefly. The Glee Club sang several songs during the evening and a brass band discoursed excellent music.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

Where the Boards of Registry Meet.

The following is a list of the places where the Boards of Registry in the different Wards meet. They sit *next Tuesday and Wednesday*. Every loyal citizen should see that his name is properly entered:

The following are designated as the places in each election District in the several Wards of this city, at which Elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

October 17, 1864.

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..34 Greenwich st.	4..13 Depeyster st.
2..52 Greenwich st.	5..101 Broad st.
3..116 Greenwich st.	

SECOND WARD.

1..61 Ann st.	2..18 Burling Slip.

THIRD WARD.

1..160 Greenwich st.	3..256 Greenwich st.
2..106 Barclay st.	4..2 Hudson st.

FOURTH WARD.

1..11 Jacob-st.	5..45 James-st.
2..265 William-st.	6..61 Cherry-st.
3..13 New Bowery.	7..48 Catharine-st.
4..67 Cherry-st.	

FIFTH WARD.

1..50 Leonard-st.	5..67 Hudson-st.
2..119 West Broadway.	6..355 Greenwich-st.
3..153 Franklin-st.	7..51 Beach-st.
4..140 West Broadway.	8..74 Watts-st.

SIXTH WARD.

1..3 Chambers-st.	5..62 Centre-st.
2..6th Ward Hotel, cor. Centre and Reade sts.	6..57 Baxter-st.
3..26 City Hall Place.	7..10½ Mott-st.
4..72 Elm-st.	8..86 Elm-st.
	9..97 Baxter-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

1..21 Henry-st.	7..1 Montgomery-st.
2..144 Cherry-st.	8..S. E. cor. Montgomery and Monroe sts.
3..80 Henry-st.	9..285 Henry-st.
4..48 Monroe-st.	10..376 Cherry-st.
5..50 Pike-st.	11..279 Monroe-st.
6..173 Madison-st.	

EIGHTH WARD.

1..34 Wooster-st.	7..95 West Houston-st.
2..66 Thompson-st.	8..140 Varick-st.
3..534 Broome-st.	9..180 Varick-st.
4..52 Dominick-st.	10..203 Varick-st.
5..492 Greenwich-st.	11..305½ Spring-st.
6..106 Wooster-st.	12..359 Hudson-st.

NINTH WARD.

1..672 Greenwich-st.	7..36 Fourth-st.
2..462 Hudson-st.	8..21 Ninth-av.
3..Bleecker Buildings, cor. Bleecker and Morton sts.	9..636 Hudson-st.
4..12 Christopher-st.	10..4 Bethune-st.
5..13 Seventh-av.	11..733 Greenwich-st.
6..48 Hammond-st.	12..S. W. cor. Washington and W. Tenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

1..Tenth Ward Hotel, Broome and Forsyth sts.	2..66½ Orchard-st.
2..96 Eldridge-st.	4..53 Essex-st.
	5..101 Hester-st.
	6..128 Canal-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1..141 Attorney-st.	9..Union Hall, cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
2..229 Stanton-st.	10..185 Lewis-st.
3..273 Stanton-st.	11..89 Av. D.
4..S. W. cor. Stanton & Goerck sts.	12..215 6th-st.
5..79 Houston-st.	13..336 8th-st.
6..28 Av. C.	14..121 Av. D.
7..77 Av. C.	15..410 10th-st.
8..At the house of John Landers, cor. 3d-st. and Av. B.	16..395 East 12th-st.
	17..214 11th-st.
	18..201 Av. C.

TWELFTH WARD.

1..At the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and 96th-st.	4..At Jas. Hope's, cor. 125th-st. and 3d-av.
2..At the house of John Hare, 3d-av., bet. 86th and 87th sts.	5..At the house of Adam Lilian, cor. Broadway and Manhattan-st.
3..At the house of John Halloran, 114th-st. & 3d-av.	6..At the house of Thos. Fenton, 161st-st. and 10th-av.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1..142 Delancey-st,	5..7 Goerck-st.
2..30 Attorney-st.	6..34 Mangin-st.
3..37 Willet-st.	7..3 Hester-st.
4..232 Delancey-st.	8..55 Cannon-st.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1..86 Marion-st.	6..174 Grand-st.
2..21 Prince-st.	7..200 Mott-st.
3..179 Elizabeth-st.	8..122 Mott-st.
4..42 Prince-st.	9..147 Mott-st.
5..16 Marion-st.	10..215 Hester-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1..124 Amity-st.	6..7 West 11th-st.
2..N. E. corner Sullivan and Bleecker sts.	7..N.E. cor. Washington-pl., near the Univers'y,
3..196 Mercer-st.	8..4 East Houston-st.
4..129 Waverley-place.	9..76 4th-av.
5..115 11th-st.	10..44 West 13th-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1..72 7th-avenue.	6..200 W. 17th-st.
2..102 7th-avenue.	7..105 9th-avenue.
3..159 7th-avenue.	8..91 10th-avenue.
4..189 7th-avenue.	9..163 9th-avenue.
5..504 8th-avenue.	10..434 W. 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1..233 Bowery.	11..145 East 11th-st.
2..161 E. Houston-st.	12..53 Av. A. cor. 4th-st.
3..161 Suffolk-st.	13..5 Av. A. cor. 1st-st.
4..32 2d-avenue.	14..258 East 13th-st.
5..107 5th-st.	15..142 Avenue A.
6..12 Stuyvesant-st.	16..94 Avenue A.
7..105 East 12th-st.	17..137½ 3d-venue,
8..208 East 13th-st.	18..185 and 187 2d-st.
9..208 1st-avenue.	19..117 Av. A, S. W. cor. 8th-st.
10..113 East 11th-st.	

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1..63 Union-place.	8..S. W. cor. of 1st-av. and 16th-st.
2..28 East 19th-st.	9..228 East 18th-st.
3..70¼ W. 24th-st., S. E. cor. of 6th-av.	10..S. W. cor. of 22d-st. and 2d-av.
4..N. W. cor. of 15th-st. and 3d-av.	11..N. W. cor. 23d-st. and 1st-av.
5..N. E. cor. of 17th-st. and 3d-av.	13..S. E. cor. 20th-st. and 1st-av.
6..347 2d-av.	
7..279 2d-av., S. W. cor. of 24th-st.	14..S. E. cor. of 23d-st. and Avenue A.
	15..Not yet designated.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1..Garvey's, cor. 4th-av. and 42d-st.	6..N. E. cor. of 3d-av. and 53d-st.
2..N. E. cor. 2d-av. and 45d-st.	7..Ho. E. Parsells, 61st.-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3..S. W. cor. of 50th-st. and 4th-av.	8..S. E. cor. of 85th-st. and 3d-av.
4..N. E. cor. of 2d-av and 49th-st.	9..S. W. cor. of 82d-st. and 3d-av.
5..3d-av. cor. 50th-st.	

TWENTIETH WARD.

1..206 W. 27th-st.	8..525 8th-av.
2..283 10th-av.	9..255 7th-av.
3..357 9th-av.	10..312 7th-av.
4..256 W. 38th-st.	11..343 7th-av.
5..430 10th-av.	12..191 W. 33d-st,
6..196 W. 27th-st.	13..393 7th-av.
7..402 9th av.	14..439 7th-av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1..S. E. cor. 28th-st and 2d-av.	8..120 E. 40th-st.
2..137 E. 28th-st.	9..120 E. 33d-st., S. W. cor. 3d-av.
3..N. E. cor. 31st-st. and 2d-av.	10..S. E. cor. 4th-av. and 31st-st.
4..S. E. cor. 34th-st. and 2d-av.	11..N. E. cor. Madison-av. and 27th-st.
5..S. E. cor. 2d-av and 35th-st.	12..1,146 Broadway.
6..503 2d-av., cor. 36th-st.	13..57 W. 32d-st.
7..39th-st., N. side, 80 feet E. 2d-av.	14..S. E. cor. 8th-av. and 39th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1..492 9th-av.	9..E. S. of 12th-av. bet. 48th and 49th sts., 50 ft. N. of 48th-st., on 11th-av.
2..At the house of Dan'l Ferber, 442 W. 42d-st.	
3..193 West 42d-st., between 8th & 9th avs., N. S. of 42d-st.	10..649 9th-av., 25 ft. N. of 50th-st., on W. S. of 9th-av.
4..226 West 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at National Hall.	11..At the house of A. Hind, 687 9th-av.
5..Corner of West 45th-st. and 9th-av.	12..Southwest corner of 59th-st. & 8th-av.
6..Southeast corner of 9th-av. and 46th-st.	13..Northwest corner of 8th-av. & 53d-st.
7..161 West 46th-st., bet. Broadway & 8th-av.	14..Broadway, between 54th and 55th sts.
8..Northeast corner of 8th-av. & 47th-st., between 47th & 48th sts.	

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 2630, 2624, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2722, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2736, 2740, 2742. *Part III.*—2351, 2611, 2480, 268, 2743, 1998, 2137¾, 2514, 2689, 1884, 2717, 885, 2623, 1340, 2526, 2630, 1753, 2572, 2677, 2715.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4197, 3785, 3417, 3795, 3809, 4187, 1077, 4643, 4647, 4625, 3367, 4641, 4657, 4659. *Part II.*—3776, 4176, 4004, 4298, 4300, 4302, 4304, 4306, 4308, 4312, 4314, 4316, 4318, 4320, 4324.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

The World Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Opdyke vs. *Manton Marble and Others.*—Since the motion for a discovery in this case, the complaint has been served, joining Judge BARNARD and L. L. M. BARLOW as defendants. Certain interrogatories were then propounded to MARBLE, from whom it appeared that BARLOW owned one-eighth of the paper. To his answer to these questions, MARBLE attached his correspondence with plaintiff's counsel on the subject. Plaintiff's counsel appealed to the Court, yesterday morning, for an order striking out this correspondence as irrelevant, and requiring MARBLE to appear before a referee and testify as to the ownership of the paper. His Honor denied both motions.

Alleged False Imprisonment and Personal Injury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn.

Santiago Castro agt. *Edward Laffey, impleaded &c.* This was an action brought by Castro, a native of the Island of Cuba, against Laffey, proprietor of a seamen's boarding house at 14 Monroe street New-York, and Henry F. Salter, master of the ship *America*. The action proceeded against Laffey alone, as Salter could not be found.

It was proved, by the testimony of the plaintiff, that he was senior member of the firm of James S. Castro & Co., grocers and ship store dealers No. 8 San Selmo street, West Regulas, in the Island of Cuba. That in January 1863 he took passage at Havana in the steamer *Antonia*, with some merchandise, on a speculation to Nassau. That 150 miles from Nassau the *Antonia* was captured as a blockade-runner, and all found on board brought to the city of New-York, in the month of March; at New-York he was discharged, after examination, and taken to Laffey's boarding-house. A few days afterward, finding himself without means, he requested Laffey to find a vessel bound to Havana, and ship him on board, in any capacity so that he might reach his home.

Mechanics'.....	2,000,000	Mech. Association...	300,000
Republic.....	2,000,000	Chatham.....	450,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	Pacific.....	422,700
Park.....	2,000,000	People's.....	412,500
Phenix.....	1,000,000	North River.....	400,000
Union.....	1,500,000	Citizens'.....	400,000
Shoe & Leather....	1,500,000	Marine.....	400,000
National.....	1,500,000	Oriental.....	300,000
Importers'.....	1,500,000	Grocers'.....	300,000
Mer. Exchange....	1,235,000	Atlantic.....	300,000
Ocean.....	1,000,000	Chemical.....	300,000
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	East River.....	206,525
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	Dry Dock.....	200,000
Nassau.....	1,000,000	Greenwich.....	200,000
Broadway.....	1,000,000	Bull's Head.....	200,000
City.....	1,000,000	County.....	200,000
North American ..	1,000,000		
Hanover.....	1,000,000	Tot. 24 small Bks	$10,291,725
Corn Exchange....	1,000,000	Add 28 large.....	6,895,037
Market.....	1,000,000		
		Total 52 Banks.	$69,186,762

Tot. 28 large Bks $58,895,037

The recent discoveries of Petroleum in West Virginia, similar to the Oil wells of Western Pennsylvania, have induced the organization of a number of joint stock Corporations for practically developing this new field for wealth. We know but little personally of their respective merits, but take leave to refer to the prospectus of the Astor Petroleum and Land Association, advertised in this paper, and embracing about 7,000 acres of Oil producing lands in the Counties of Wert and Calhoun, and in the Kanawha Valley in West Virginia. The pamphlet and maps can be had at the office for original subscriptions of Mr. RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine street.

The following Auction sales of Stocks were made to-day by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co.:

$4,000 Michigan Southern Sinking Funds	$107
2,000 Rock Island mortgage	104⅛
2,000 Rock Island Bridge, 10s	105
5,000 Atlanta and Great Western, 7s	93⅝
1,000 Hudson River 7s '67	104⅝
155 shares Terre Haute and Richmond	160
25 Shares Metropolitan Gas	125
60 shares Manhattan Gas	190
50 shares American Telegraph	141⅝
4 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad	277
20 shares Ætna Fire insurance	100
25 Lorillard Fire Insurance	125⅜
5 Market Fire Insurance	137
20 Corn Exchange Insurance	90
3 Long Island Insurance	164
3 Washington Insurance	145
10 Goodhue Insurance	94⅜
4 Firemen's Insurance	120

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-day, October 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. A variety of securities will be offered. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,479,614 24; for customs, $751,400; payments, $2,475,897 41; on account of loan, $84,000; balance, $30,985,655 35.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 5-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 72 bbls. Ashes, 5,563 bbls. Flour, 551 obls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 13,650 bush. Wheat, 27,722 bushels Corn, 69,062 bushels Oats, 26,418 bushels Barley, 1,193 bushels Malt, 7,308 bushels Rye, 571 pkgs. Provisions, and 234 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $11 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 562 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 30c.@39½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and buoyant; Middling, $1 23@$1 25, chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales.

COAL—Is in moderate request at irregular prices. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 25,000 tons were quietly disposed of at $8 80 for steamboat, $7 80@$7 87½ for Lump, $8 55@$8 95 for Grate, $8 00@$9 10 for Egg, $9 75@$10 for Stove, and $8 50@$8 55 for Chestnut, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. The prices realized to-day show a partial advance of from 30c.@$1 ₱ ton, as compared with the prices obtained at the sale in September.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., but was more sought and firmer toward the close. The receipts were light, and the available supply was moderate for the season. Sales since our last amount to 14,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 05@$9 20; poor to choice Extra State at $9 30@$9 80; also, for delivery in November and December at $10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 65 @$9 20
Extra State	9 30 @ 9 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40 @10 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, sh'g brands	10 25 @10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70 @12 75
Extra Genesee	9 80 @12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 90 @14 75

Southern Flour is less active to-day; sales since our last 950 bbls. at $10 75@11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 525 bbls., Extra at $9 25@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $7 90 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely purchased at a partial reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing rather buoyantly. Sales 101,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 46; Amber Western at $2 30; Red Western at $2 13@$2 23; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 17½; Milwaukee Club at $2 15; Chicago Spring at $2 05@$2 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at a further advance of 2c. ₱ bushel; sales since our last, 49,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 62 for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91c.; Western at 91½c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@91½c. nash, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 5,500 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Rye and Malt continue inactive and unsettled.

HAY—North River is in request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive to-day at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate demand at $2 25 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including New-Orleans at 65c.@$1 15; Porto Rico, 75c.@90c.; Cuba Muscovado, 73½c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $12@$16 ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand and advancing, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 34@$1 36; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 46c.@47c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@ 81c. free, and 65½c.@66½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 400 bbls Western at $50 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but at easier prices. Sales to-day 6,650 bbls., at $43@$43 75, cash and regular way, closing at $43 25 for New Mess, cash, and $40@$41 for one year old Mess; $42 50 for Prime Mess, $42 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime; sales 43 62½@$43 75 for new Mess, deliverable by Nov. 5, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 16½c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21½c. for Hams, sales equal to 300 pkgs.; also, 150 boxes long cut Hams, deliverable in January at 18c., and 10,000 lbs. Pickled Shoulders at 17c. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,500 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@24½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in demand at $10@$24 for Extra Mess, $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 530 bbls.; 55 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25. Butter continues in request at 38c.@46c. for poor to prime State, and 10c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 13c.@22c., the latter for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in demand, at $13 50@$15 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in request, at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 670 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16¾c@21c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 21¾c.@25½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 113,000 lbs. at 16¾c.@17¼c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 76 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@32c., and 162 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@ 28c. ₱ lb. Market quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at $1 73c, @$1 74c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and heavy, with 380 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 tons Oil Cake at 5s; and by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 20s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bu. Wheat, at 23d., and 20 tons Provisions, at 20s. For Bristol, 400 bbls. Oil Cake, at 20s. For Bremen, 50 hhds. and 500 cases Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. respectively; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 1s. 9d.; 50 casks Ashes, at 17s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chlpp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Masterson was called to the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in answer to the charges made by His Honor the Mayor, relative to the alleged malfeasance in the City Inspector's Department.

Alderman Ryers moved that the communication be referred to the special committee having that subject in charge, and that it be printed in all the corporation papers.

Which was concurred in.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property-owners on Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, to have said property flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property-owners in Fifty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, to have sunken lots filled.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of the Demilt Dispensary, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his third quarterly report.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in double form.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, suspending F. I. A. Boole from the office of City Inspector.

Alderman Jones presented the following resolution in connection therewith:

Resolved, That the (Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to give his opinion as to the power of the Mayor to suspend a head of a department, and the power of the Common Council in regard to the same.

Which was adopted.

The communication was then referred to the Special Committee having that subject in charge.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution that the printing and indexing of the Common Council be performed by E. Jones and Company.

Which was received and printed at length in the minutes and published in all papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Twelfth District of the Eighth Ward be held at number three hundred and sixty-seven Hudson-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

That Thirty-seventh-street, between Park and Madison avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Fox—

That the poll of election for the First Election District of the Third Ward be held at number seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom, and for his own inscrutable purpose, has called from among the living our late associate, Peter Mitchell, Esq., Alderman of the Eighth District—a man possessed of these sterling qualities that are ever recognized as the index of a nobleness and simplicity of heart and truthfulness of purpose which unfalteringly advance in the path of honor, rectitude and propriety, regardless of the calumnies of detraction, or the flattery of sycophants; and

Whereas, Our late associate was highly distinguished for quality of temper and worth of heart, truthfulness and honesty in action, always governed by the desire to discharge his duties in a manner that seemed best calculated to advance the interests of his fellow men, and wise and provident legislation to serve the cause of society and self-government; and

Whereas, His sudden and unexpected demise has produced a universal feeling of poignant and heartfelt sorrow among all to whom he was known, and particularly among the members of the Common Council and his more immediate associates, the members of this board; it becomes their painful but imperative duty to bear testimony to his worth as a citizen and services as a legislator; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Ex-Alderman Peter Mitchell, we recognize the truth of the decree "that all men once must die," the good and the great, the unjust and the faithless, the lettered and the unlettered, that this fearful doom none can evade. Let us then hope that when we are called on he has been called, that our record may meet with the same general approval as that of our deceased and lamented friend.

Resolved, That we truly tender our sincere condolence to the afflicted family of the deceased, not in the emptiness of words, but in the outpouring of nature, that we commend them to the care of the God of the fatherless, who will ever prove their protector and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be duly attested and presented to the family of the deceased.

Alderman McKnight moved that a Special Committee of five members from each board be appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently appointed Aldermen McKnight, Shannon, Chipp, Kelly and Jones such committee, on the part of the Board.

MOTIONS.

Alderman McKnight moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of laying a track of bridge stone from the house of Engine Company Number Seven to the Third avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of paving East Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McKnight here renewed the motion to adjourn, out of respect to the memory of the late Ex-Alderman Mitchell.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1864. Two o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Haverty, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McCrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

The minutes of the meeting, held October twentieth, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Charles Byers and Thomas McMahon to erect a stand in Burling-slip, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That the pay of Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby increased to four dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause all necessary repairs to be made to steam engine of Engine Company Number Five forthwith.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance, October twenty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the poll of election for the First Election District of the Third Ward be held at number seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the election poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward be held at number three hundred and seventeen Hudson-street.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution relative to the death of Ex-Alderman Peter Mitchell.

Which was concurred in.

The President appointed Councilmen Joyce, Koster, Healy, Heffernan and Gross a Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen, to act with a like Committee of the Board of Aldermen in making arrangements for the funeral of Ex-Aldermen Mitchell.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock, P.M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Tentonia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	Oct. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]

Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 6	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana,

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Quebec will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Teutonia* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P. M.
East Mail ..... 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ..... 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

LECTURES.

CHICAGO—THE LAST DITCH.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7. Tickets to be had at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Mathews & Miller, No. 767 Broadway; and A. M. McFarland's, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

Tickets admitting by 3d-av. door, 25 cents, to be had only at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 48 Beekman-st. Platform, 50 cents.

MRS. CORDELIA A. PHILLIPS WILL deliver a lecture in favor of Lincoln and Johnson, and an original poem, entitled "The Union Shall Live," at the Academy, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27. Lecture begins at 8. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

"THE QUEENS OF SHODDY."—MRS. ELLETT will read at Clinton Hall, Room No. 5, on FRIDAY, at 8 P. M., "THE QUEENS OF SHODDY," —a Poetical and Political Satire. Tickets 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; chest and reply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY. (No. 858.)

Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Fine-ands Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Notions, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

FRENCH FLUTING—(EXCLUSIVELY) AT Mrs. GOLDEN'S establishment, No. 18 Amity-st., one block and a half from Broadway—Nos. 127 and 129 Bleecker-st., below Wooster; and No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All dress materials punctually fluted in an unsurpassed manner.

ALL THIS WEEK—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter Millinery will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, jockey and turban hats, at SIMMONS', 697 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can, undoubtedly, purchase the cheapest goods in the City. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,

5th Block east from Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken. at No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1864, operations under the

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

will commence in the United States.

LIST OF THE LETTERS

upon which Money Orders can be drawn are posted at the General Post office and at the different stations in this city.

Money Orders can only be obtained at the General Post-office, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., and will be drawn upon any

MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICE

for sums of one to thirty dollars.

Rates of commission charged for Money Orders:

On orders not exceeding $10 ..... 10 cents.
On orders over $10, and not exceeding $30 ..... 15 cents.
On orders over $30, and not exceeding $50 ..... 25 cents.

No single Order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars. Parties desiring to remit more than thirty dollars to any one address must procure additional Money Orders. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster

STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

At a general meeting of the saloon passengers held on board the National Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Louisiana*, B. F. Brown, Esq., of Boston, in the Chair, and G. A. Whitehorne, of New-York, as Secretary, the following resolutions were carried by acclamation:

Resolved, That we tender, before separating, our unanimous and most cordial thanks to Capt. Frederick Grogan, for his uniformly kind and courteous bearing on all occasions. Early and late on deck, at short intervals visiting every part of the ship, his conduct has evidenced, in a high degree, the fullest capacity for the important position he so ably fills. Bring the most unqualified confidence and respect of his passengers; thus making the trip a pleasant recollection of personal intercourse to all on board. The passengers wish him most heartily all success and all happiness.

Resolved, That the subordinate officers, stimulated by his example, have spared no pains to mitigate the many inconveniences incidental to a voyage across the Atlantic at this period of the year; and the passengers' thanks are particularly due to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Train, who has been ever on hand, with kind words, and still kinder action, to promote every scheme to pass the time happily.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published.

G. A. WHITEHOUSE, Secretary.

Oct. 25, 1864.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 68 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., of J. Eversdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 16th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THE HYDROPULT—FOR SALE AT NO. 251 Broadway, New-York. Also, old ones made new by repacking and attaching new hose. By

L. ROOD, General Agent.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET IRON for sale, at the lowest market rates, by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 218 Water-st.

POLITICAL.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE. Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,

REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, NO. 756 Broadway.—Ladies will please bear in mind that they may secure their lessons at half prices by entering their names prior to Nov. 1.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 34th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 4.

Address, for catalogues,

Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

No. 823 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.

No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. J. H. TYNG,

No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, Belgian coating $6.00. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship and Book-keeping, No. 756 Broadway. The regular charges for tuition will positively be resumed November 1st. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, with the privilege of continuing lessons until March 1st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

THE CHEAP BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys and girls, pleasantly located in Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York; $4 a week pays tuition, washing, ironing, board and pew rent. Winter Term commences Nov. 2. References given and required. Address, immediately, S. STANTON, Cross River, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEment house on West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; neighborhood very good; house four-story, brown-stone front. 14.8x55 feet; lot 16.8x92.8. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 940 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 962 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAHAM, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—MOUNT Vernon, N. Y. The Fall and Winter Term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,

JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Bogee, No. 825.

FRENCH LITERATURE, RHETORIC, GRAMMAR AND CONVERSATION.—Prof. L. MARLEZIEUX, from the University of Paris, No. 81 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $350. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 14th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

WOODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

HOPE CHAPEL—BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 2$ cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest intelligence from the Union armies indicates a most cheering and hopeful condition of affairs in every portion of the vast theatre of war. We have no great movement to record; but there are signs that active operations will soon be resumed at different points. Important movements, the nature of which will be made apparent in a short time, are said to be in progress in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Gen. SHERMAN is reported at Gaylesville, near Cook River, pressing hard after Gen. HOOD, who is retreating toward Gadsden. His army is said to be suffering for lack of supplies. Gen. BEAUREGARD has assumed command of the rebel Military Division of the West, and has issued an address to his army, in which he boasts of his ability to drive SHERMAN out of Georgia. He appeals to the people of the surrounding States to give him their support and confidence.

There is nothing of special importance from Gen. GRANT.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Market was firm and on the advance yesterday, and money easy. The Gold Room speculation, after falling to 212¼, recovered to 214¾ cent. Mr. ROBERT H. BERDELL, merchant of this city, has been made President of the Erie Railway Company, in place of the late NATHANIEL MARSH, the President *ad interim*, Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, declining further service.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were on a less extensive scale yesterday. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tallow, Whisky, Petroleum, Cotton and Wool, favored buyers early in the day, but closed more firmly. The auction sales of Dry Goods were rather spiritless, only the more desirable fabrics having been competed for any way briskly, and at satisfactory prices. Freights were dull.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Harrisburgh, Oct. 25, states that the figures made up from the published official return, in all the county papers of the State, make the home vote as follows:

Union	197,392
Democratic	197,001
Union majority	391

Forest, official, gives 13 Union. Jefferson gives 202 Democratic. York, 2,808. Adams, 411 Democratic, instead of 365. Fulton 288, instead of 290. Clarion 968, instead 986. Cambria 1,043, instead of 1,070. Westmoreland 1,477, instead of 1,478. The soldiers' vote so far reported at Harrisburgh will make the whole majority in the State approximate 15,000.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, in the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, have completed their voting papers and sent them North. There were 107 votes for Mr. LINCOLN and 6 for McCLELLAN.

The Ninth and Sixteenth Ward Unionists had a fine meeting last evening, with good speaking and an abundance of enthusiasm. A mass meeting was also held at headquarters, No. 654 Broadway.

City Inspector BOOLE has replied to Mayor GUNTHER'S note suspending him from office in a sharp and defiant epistle. He declares his intention to take no heed of the notification, but to continue on with his duties as heretofore.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the Metropolitan Police District have transmitted to the Board of Supervisors their estimate of the expense of the New York and Brooklyn force for 1865 as follows: General expenses, $77,700; New York Force, $2,218,056 56; Brooklyn Force, $426,842 88; alterations, additions, &c., to New York Station Houses and House of Detention, $22,000; total, $2,746, 599 44.

We publish in another column the places for holding the polls and also for registering the names of voters. The Boards of Registry meet next Tuesday and Wednesday for the last time. See to it that all Union voters are registered.

Two men, named PATRICK COLEMAN and PATRICK CONLAN, were arrested yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOULDER, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of having robbed Mr. MARTIN FEELY, who is a member of the Board of Councilmen of the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., of $4,500 in bank bills. Mr. FEELY came to the city for the purpose of buying goods. CONLAN is an acquaintance of his, and on Monday night, the two, accompanied by the prisoner COLEMAN, went out to look at the city. The Councilman stayed at CONLAN'S house during the night, and slept in the room with the prisoners. In the morning he awoke to find all his money gone and himself alone in the room. Justice DOWLING committed the accused to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail each. None of the money has been recovered.

The investigation in the case of JOHN B. MANNING, the Wall-street Broker, who is charged with having passed some of the $100 Treasury notes that were stolen at the time the office of Messrs. DREXWYER, SWEET & Co., of Boston, was entered and robbed, in August last, of $50,000, was continued, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. The testimony taken, went to show that two of the stolen notes were passed by MANNING to certain persons in this city, on the evening of the 8th inst., but thus far the prosecution had failed to show that he had knowledge that the notes in question were a portion of those stolen in Boston. The examination will be resumed this afternoon.

The floating hospital-ship *Florence Nightingale*, at anchor during the Summer in the lower quarantine, has been brought up to the Erie basin, Brooklyn, the season being sufficiently advanced as to render her further presence there unnecessary.

The Veteran Union Club will hold a meeting at their rooms, No. 741 Broadway, this evening.

Capt. GEORGE G. BELLOWS, CYRUS GRIFFEN, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the assemblage. Returned officers and soldiers are especially invited to be present.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to investigate the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector. Aldermen HARDY and EYRES were present. A number of parties were in attendance to give testimony. The Mayor was not present, but sent word that he would be represented by Ex Judge WHITING, who, it was stated by Mr. WM. B. RANKIN, was unable to be present, having had but very short notice of the meeting, and desired a postponement. Mr. J. D. WILLIAMSON, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, made a like request, desiring time to prepare evidence. The Committee acceded to the requests, and adjourned to 1 P. M. on Saturday. They are to hold a private meeting in the meantime to decide upon the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted, which will be made known immediately to the counsel of the parties concerned, and to the public on Saturday. The Committee have employed a short-hand writer, and will publish a full account of the investigation in the Corporation papers as rapidly as it progresses.

The trial of Capt. RODMAN'S twenty-inch gun, yesterday, at Fort Hamilton, was an entire success. Three shots were fired. At the last discharge the piece was loaded with 100 pounds of powder and a ball weighing 1,080 pounds. The projectile was thrown a distance of about three and a half miles, without the slightest strain to the gun.

WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke last evening at Cooper Institute on the subject of the next Presidential election. The hall was well filled. Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER and other gentlemen spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. FRANK, will arrive to-day from Washington. Three years ago to-day this gallant regiment left the city 1,000 strong; they return with but fifty members, a brave but shattered band. They will have a public reception this afternoon in front of the City Hall, when Judge DALY will deliver the address of welcome.

The editor of the Suffolk *Herald* desires us to say that his paper never has been a McCLELLAN organ—though the contrary was reported.

Several depositions were taken at St. John relative to the recent Vermont bank robbery, and others were taken yesterday. The prisoners have all easily been identified, and if they are committed, the trial will probably be transferred to Montreal.

A dispatch from Quebec, dated yesterday, says: "The conference is proceeding satisfactorily. The financial questions have been settled. The conference will adjourn this week. All the arrangements will be embodied in a bill to be submitted to the different local Legislatures."

Mr. JAMES O. BENNETT has been nominated as a candidate for Assembly by the Citizens' Association of the Twentieth Ward, Eleventh Assembly District.

McClellan as the Candidate of the Rebellion.

"Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the Peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate." Such are the words of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebels in his last speech. "Hurrah for McCLELLAN!" Such was the cry from HOOD'S soldiers in the late attack upon Resaca. So the arch-rebel invokes fiercer fight to help the Chicago nominee, and so the rebel rank and file shout his name as their battle cry.

Was there ever such a thing before? A traitor summoning his followers to fresh victories in the name of a loyal man, and rebels plunging into the fight with that name for their watch-word. How comes it? Is JEFF. DAVIS repenting? His speeches never contained more emphatic assertion that the Confederacy can and will gain its independence than during his last Southern tour. His reverses, instead of inclining him to submission, have only goaded him to new defiance. There is no change in JEFF. DAVIS that prompts him to hail the prospects of McCLELLAN. He does it without taking one step toward the old flag—nay, he does it when impelling his cohorts to a yet more desperate charge to bring that flag to the dust. There can be but one explanation—it is that what helps the election of the Chicago nominee, helps rebel independence.

What a position for Gen. McCLELLAN! We hear of URAGA and CORTINAS, and other Mexican generals, deserting their flag and going over bodily to the service of the enemies of their country, and stigmatize it as the lowest depth of unsoldierly baseness. But is it? If a soldier is to serve an enemy, is it not a little less unmanly to do it under the flag of the enemy, openly taking all the responsibilities and perils of that service, than under his true flag? There are living officers who testify that when McCLELLAN ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill, whence Richmond might have been taken, to Harrison's Landing, the gallant KEARNY, the very soul of courage and honor, used these words: "I, PHIL. KEARNY, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond! And, in full view of the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason." Whether KEARNY was or was not right, we cannot tell. But suppose KEARNY was right, and that, of the two alternatives, treason was the actual cause, would not the crime of McCLELLAN have been one shade lighter had he actually gone from his gunboat, through the smoke of our victorious artillery, into Richmond, and put his sword at Gen. LEE'S service?

Gen. McCLELLAN still retains his commission as Major-General in the National Army. He knows, and every man knows, that it is impossible that he should ever again perform in this war one jot of the service incident to that rank. If he is made President, he will be obliged by the Constitution to give up his military commission. If Mr. LINCOLN is made President, Mr. LINCOLN, as a supporter of the war, will be morally disabled from giving active command to an officer who had permitted himself to be thus used by the party opposing the war. Yet in the face of this glaring fact, Gen. McCLELLAN somehow reconciles it with his self-respect to keep his commission. His taking pay for impossible services is but a slight matter. It may, perhaps, become *his* personal manhood to do that. But we confess that, with the utmost stretch of our imagination, we cannot conceive how, with those national stars on his shoulder, he endures this conjuring up of "fresh victories" in his name by JEFF. DAVIS, the would-be assassin of the nation. If he is the loyal soldier he ought to be, the very thought of this would curdle his blood.

It may be said that the fault is that of his position. But who compelled him into that position? Is he a puppet? Is he a slave? Has he not volition of his own? He occupies the position with his own full consent. He took it willingly, we think we may say gladly, and even though the rebels, through their organs, had distinctly declared how much they hoped from it. And at no time since has he shrunk from it, though every day has afforded new proof that it inspires them with fresh ardor, and is contributing greatly to strengthen and uphold the rebellion. McCLELLAN, in voluntarily standing where he does, personally assumes all the incidents of his position. He makes himself guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the flag which he professes to serve.

It matters not one rush whether this be his primary motive or not. Nothing is gained for McCLELLAN by saying that his object is to become President, and that he has no desire to help the rebellion. The question is not what the desire is but what the effect is. The fact stands out unmistakably that the rebellion is helped by his effort for political advancement. JEFF. DAVIS himself probably would not have gone into the rebellion could he have become President of the United States. Is that any justification of his crime? How then is it any excuse for McCLELLAN that he would not help the rebellion but for his desire to become President of the United States? What business has he with such unhallowed ambition?

We don't wonder that the soldiers, even those of his old political faith, spurn him with indignation. It is not in a true soldier's nature to have confidence in the favorite of his enemy. Every McCLELLAN shout that comes to him from the rebel lines must set his heart like steel against voting for that man to control the loyal armies of his country. He will no more vote to please rebels than fight to please them. The fact that McCLELLAN calls himself a soldier is to him no inducement for accepting the rebels' choice. His very respect for the uniform makes him all the more repel the man who dishonors it.

New Way to Pay Public Debts.

There is something both touching and instructive in the rapid progress which the rebels are making in knowledge of finance. The state of mind in which the war found them with regard to the art of raising revenue was primitive in the extreme. Most of their newspapers seem to have been possessed with the notion that human nature was to be changed for the special benefit of the Southern Confederacy, and that men would lay aside some of the most prominent characteristics of human nature in order to help the rebellion along. When the public first began—and it began very soon—to give signs of preference for gold over Confederate paper, the wrath of the press was very great, and one Richmond editor gravely urged that anybody detected refusing Confederate notes, or making a discount on them, should be hanged as a traitor.

This sage suggestion was unhappily not adopted; if it had been, we should probably have witnessed the financial collapse much sooner than it really came. The public instructors got over their fury rather rapidly, and instead of threatening the people, who would not take the paper at par, proceeded to publish "appeals" to them. But appeals, of course, gradually lost their power, if they ever had any, and the preachers and hearers have at last fallen back on the plain, naked, unvarnished truth. We have before us an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 5, which at last makes this acknowledgement:

"Money has ceased to be a standard of value to the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce that even the stringent orders of the War Department, forbidding detailed farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in eatables, or a small fortune in Treasury notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers an immense premium on all taxes paid in kind, by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose at the highest market rate. It floods the country with certificates of debt."

As to the remedy for this horrible state of things, it asks very piteously:

"Is Mr. TRENHOLM'S policy limited to persuasive advertisements and urgent appeals to the people to favor this loan and take that paper? No one knows better than he does that in finances, above all, there is but one motive that regulates its movements, and that is interest. What we want is not a Sangrado to bleed us to death, but a steward who shall make the most of our estate."

Of course, Mr. TRENHOLM knows all about it perfectly. And we are glad to be able to answer the *Enquirer's* inquiry, and state that Mr. TRENHOLM'S policy is *not* "limited to persuasive advertisements or urgent appeals." He, as well as the rest of the Confederate community, has given up long ago placing the smallest reliance on persuasion in any shape, and has fallen back on

"The good old rule, the simple plan—
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Having the fullest appreciation of the strength of self-interest in all pecuniary transactions, he seizes everything he can lay hands on; and those who have anything to be seized, do their best to prevent him. In this way the faculties of both the people and the officials are sharpened, and their energies quickened; and we have no doubt that if they keep up this quarrel a little longer, they will both reach such a pitch of "cuteness," that the Yankee peddlers will have to look to their laurels.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY WITH AN ILLUSTRATION.—The last mail from Europe brought us a somewhat pointed and painful illustration of the theory of State Sovereignty, in the case of a commonwealth, venerable by age and illustrious by the antiquity of its dynastic inheritors. The sovereign principality of Lichtenstein, one of the "Powers" of Europe, has ceased to exist in a state of independence. It had a territory of sixty-four square miles. It had a high-spirited population of over seven thousand souls. It had a representative voice in the Federal Diet. It had a guaranteed existence from the Congress of Vienna in 1815. It had the privilege of contributing to the German army a force of ninety full privates and one drummer. But failing in the exercise of this latter privilege, on the technical point of whether the people or the Sovereign should provide for the military items in the budget, a secession feeling arose, and incontinently, the sovereign State of Lichtenstein merged its sovereign existence in that of the Empire of Austria.

Thus one of the earliest examplars of State sovereignty in Europe has ceased to be. Many will hear of the fact not without a pang. The State of Lichtenstein was by no means as large as Georgia; but it struck upon the same fatal rock—that of maintaining a native army—and striking upon that rock, its only remaining hope lay in a formal resignation of the rights and dignities of absolute sovereignty for a cheaper, if not more honorable state of existence.

State Rights.

Those who defend secession as but the assertion of one of the undoubted rights of the States, also oppose the war as destructive of these rights. Their theory seems to be, that there can be no security for local independence, no safety for the small States against the violence or intrigues of the large ones, unless the right of withdrawing from the confederation at pleasure is conceded by the central government. The truth is, however, that there are no more formidable enemies of States' rights than these same Secessionists; no doctrines from which the weak States have so much to fear, as from them.

The theory of the nature of our Government, which converts it into a voluntary alliance of several independent Powers, from which every member can withdraw at pleasure, does not, in reality, afford to any one State one particle more strength or security than can be enjoyed by any small European Power which chooses to make friends with a large one, or with several large ones. The condition of Connecticut or of Delaware, in our own confederation, is very much, according to the States' Rights doctrine, what that of Sweden or Denmark can be whenever either of these Powers succeeds in entering into an alliance with France and England. These great Powers, under such circumstances, would be bound by a moral obligation of the strongest kind, to succor, help and deliver their weaker friends, if menaced, as Denmark has lately been, with destruction; but it is an obligation which they need not fulfill unless they please, and the result is, as we have lately seen, that it may be absolutely worthless when it ought to be of the greatest value. Until, in short, some great change occurs, either in the nature of man, or in the mode of applying the moral law to international obligations, treaties will continue to be held as they are now, the loosest and least sacred of all human contracts. They are notoriously broken, without any sense of wrong or discredit, by all nations, whenever convenience, or policy, or suspicion, or passion, may call for it.

So that—and this is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind—if the Constitution of the United States be simply a compact, and not the organic law of a National Government, armed with power to enforce obedience to its dictates, the sole protection for these "rights," on which the weaker States have to rely, is that on which Denmark or Holland or Turkey has to rely—the mercy, or pity, or good-will, or convenience of the strong. There is something extraordinary in the fatuity of those who maintain that the Constitution is the only safeguard of our liberty, and the only shield of the smaller States against the violence of the larger ones, and yet argue in the same breath that no State is bound to submit to the Constitution one minute longer than it pleases. "The Constitution," says Gov. SEYMOUR to New-England, "is the only thing which protects such little States as you are from conquest or oppression at the hands of Ohio or New-York;" and then he goes on to abuse those who maintain that Ohio or New-York may not throw the Constitution overboard whenever they please. This is very like reassuring a little man, by informing him that the courts and the police would protect him as long as the thieves and assassins chose to submit to them.

If we admit the secessionist doctrine as regards the right of coercion—that is, concede to every State the liberty of withdrawing from the Union at pleasure, by denying that anybody has a right to prevent her—we should like to know in what the value of the Union, as a means of security to the small States, consists. If half a dozen of the Southern States may set up as a Southern Confederacy, whenever they please, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against New-England, and if the Western States may follow their example, and set up a Western Confederacy, and New-York and New-Jersey and Pennsylvania may set up another, whenever the humor seizes them, the benefits which the New-England or any other small States derive from the Union, are somewhat problematical. The very possibility of such a contingency, to say nothing of their actual occurrence, would, if it were recognized as possible, at once force the weak States to rely on the same means of safety as small European Powers,—on alliances with their big neighbors, or on their jealousy of one another, or on the maintenance of small armies, to be lent like that of Sardinia, during the Crimean war, in the hope of receiving a similar favor in return, in case of need. It would, in short, plunge us at once into that struggle of arms and intrigue to maintain "the balance of power," to which most European countries have owed centuries of war, the loss of their liberties and the burden of enormous debts.

In short, unless the Constitution be in fact the "supreme law of the land," not a treaty—to be enforced against all [illegible] equal to the avowed term of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S [illegible]

tionary combinations, of whatever proportions, by the whole force of the country, the notion that it protects any State or States in the enjoyment of their "rights," is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. The "States' rights" doctrine is utterly inconsistent with the belief that the Union is of any greater value than an ordinary alliance, offensive or defensive, and as such dependent for its continuance on the whims of the parties. If you concede to every man in the community the privilege of disobeying the law at pleasure, he will laugh at you if you remind him of the protection he receives from it. A statute which prohibits violence as long as nobody wants to commit violence, may be a very good specimen of legislation, and entitled to the veneration of posterity; but, certainly, nobody would rely on it to protect him from robbery or murder, or ascribe his safety, as long as he was safe, to its operation.

ASTOUNDING INSOLENCE.—The Copperheaded idea that the soldiers of the Republic will vote for the Chicago platform is a very odd one. That all the degenerate elements of society in civil life should vote for it—that all deserters, skedaddlers, bounty-jumpers, sneaks and malcontents should vote for it—is according to the eternal fitness of things. But that the brave men confronting the enemy should sustain the coward's platform—that the victorious regiments who have borne our flag over half the Southern Confederacy, conquering and to conquer, should vote themselves and their deeds a "failure"—that the army which has the rebellion by the throat should ask JEFF. DAVIS for an armistice—that the host holding high and *ultimate* convention in the heart of Georgia and in the heart of Virginia should adjourn to jangle about another ultimate convention—were rather anomalous.

Let not the Copperheads insult these gallant and patriotic soldiers by asking their votes. Let them not add insult to injury by saying that they will get them.

DAVIS' PROGRAMME.—The remarkable speech of JEFF. DAVIS, at Columbia, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, deserves more careful study by those who would comprehend the real feelings and purposes of the rebel leaders at this crisis, than anything heretofore uttered by any other man. Unlike his speech at Macon, it was evidently carefully prepared, and was characterized by a cool desperation the very opposite of the hot and furious passion of his first Georgia speech. The military programme which he announced is the *necessary* programme of the rebels in the Southwest under their present circumstances. They were to make an incursion northward and assume the offensive, because they *must* do so. We possess the great strongholds and control the great water-lines of the Southwest, and as it is impossible to drive us from these by direct assault, the only alternative is to try and force their evacuation, by making desperate efforts to strike northward with an army. Hence after asserting that his western army has increased in strength since the fall of Atlanta, that it has risen in tone, that its march is onward and its face to the front, he says that HOOD'S eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy; and further on adds, "I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners *on the banks of the Ohio*, where we may say to the Yankee, 'be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson.' Within the next thirty days, much is to be done, for upon our success much depends." HOOD and BEAUREGARD are now struggling to carry out this programme, but their success thus far certainly does not hold out much prospect of ultimate success.

DAVIS' political hopes are proclaimed with equal plainness; and his military policy is confessedly intended to forward his immediate political ends. He has adopted the policy of the offensive and of aggression, at this moment, that he may operate upon the Northern mind as regards the Presidential election. He knows that disaster to our arms strengthens the prospect of the Cowards' Platform. He knows he must help to justify the Chicago declaration that the war is a "failure." Hence, in his desperation, he calls upon the rebels in the field to struggle for success, *that so the Peace Party of the North may be enabled to elect its candidate.*

We think it probable that both the political and the military purpose of JEFF. DAVIS will be utterly blasted before a fortnight.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Nomination of S. F. Gilbert, Esq., in the Fourth District—His Declination.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

S. P. Gilbert, Esq.:

SIR—As officers of the Fourth Union Congressional Convention it becomes our pleasing duty, under resolution of that body to inform you, that you were unanimously chosen as their nominee to represent this district in the National Councils.

The Convention, impressed with a sense of its duty to the country to present for popular suffrage only such men as have been identified with its efforts to suppress the rebellion, feel especial gratification in offering to the consideration of loyal men a citizen noted alike for the virtues of private and the courtesies of public life. The perilous position of our distracted country at this critical juncture of its history, renders it incumbent on every patriot to exert to the utmost his energies to secure in public positions true men, steadfast in their faith in the perpetuation of the Union and the Government.

Confident in your fidelity to all trusts committed to you, of your abilities to discharge the duties of the office for which you have been nominated; conscious also of your devotion to the dearest interests of our country and its hopes, the convention is gratified in having selected a candidate who will command a most united and unwavering support.

We have the honor to be, with high respect,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Chairman of the Committee.
D. J. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MR. GILBERT'S RESPONSE AND DECLINATION.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

Pierre C. Van Wyck, Chairman, and D. J. Oakley, Esq., Secretary:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 17th inst., tendering to me the nomination of the Union Convention for the office of Representative in the next Congress of the United States, for the Fourth District of this city, at the ensuing election.

I fully appreciate the compliment the gentlemen of the convention have paid me in this nomination; for never in the history of this nation have greater energies and vigilance been required of the representatives of the people than will be demanded of the members of the next Congress.

I have a firm trust in the ability of the Administration to conduct the affairs of the nation successfully, both in the council and in the field; and I look forward to the avowed term of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with an abiding faith that the dark clouds which now lower over this people will roll away, and be followed by the sunshine of peace—the dawn of a new era of prosperity and happiness. I regret that I cannot permit my name to be put in nomination as your Representative. My health is unequal to the exacting and unequal to the duties of Representative of this city in the Congress of the United States. I beg leave to tender to you, Sir, my thanks for the courteous terms in which you have conveyed to me the wishes of the Convention. Yours very truly,

S. F. GILBERT.

The new French Minister to this County.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 8th inst., contains a decree by the French Emperor, from which the following articles are taken:

ARTICLE 3.—M. MERCIER, our ENVOY extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, is named embassador to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, in place of M. BARROT, who is raised to the dignity of a senator.

ART. 7.—The Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD, our Minister plenipotentiary to the Prince of Hesse, is named our envoy extraordinary and Minister to the United States of America, in place of M. MERCIER.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson's Speaks.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say, in general answer to the numerous invitations to address Union meetings in this and other States, and in apology for the encouragement given, that having been prevented for two weeks from speaking, my plans have been thereby deranged, and my expectations disappointed. In resuming, it is the advice and request of the State Committee that I speak in the interior of this State, at places named and published, until the day of election. This arrangement, I regret to say, prevents a response in person to numerous most generous and flattering invitations, at points where I desired to speak, and which, under other circumstances, I should have accepted with alacrity and gratification.

Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

Our Soldiers and Sailors and Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

President LINCOLN having ordered a General Thanksgiving on the last Thursday of November, it being on the 24th, I have thought it only proper that something should be done for the Army and Navy on that occasion, not only to aid them in keeping the day properly, but to show they are remembered at home. My proposition is to supply the army and navy in Virginia with poultry and pies, or puddings, all cooked, ready for use. This seems to be a big undertaking, but I do not see any difficulty in carrying it out.

My idea is this: there will be about 50,000 turkeys—say of eight pounds each, and 50,000 pies, or their equivalents, required to feed the soldiers and sailors on that day; let, then, every one who could afford and is willing to send and prepare such articles do so, and make up, a barrel or box of them well packed; have them ready for shipment in this city from the 18th to the 20th of November; they can be sent (freight free) to the Army and Navy of the Potomac so as to be distributed the day before Thanksgiving.

It would be a grand sight to see that army of brave men, loyal to the flag, feeding on the good things of the land they have fought for, whilst the miserable traitors, if they still hold out, are crouched behind their defences hungry and starving.

Please ask the loyal newspapers to give this idea circulation, and if it takes I am ready to do my best with others to put it through. G. W. B.

Little Jersey All Alive for the Union.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25, 1864.

There was an immense demonstration in favor of the Union, the country and the candidates of liberty, at Princeton, New-Jersey, last night. A large audience was present to hear that distinguished advocate of freedom and constitutional rights, Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, who, in a speech of unequaled power and eloquence, convinced, persuaded and charmed the inhabitants of this centre of education and intelligence. He was followed by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., of your city. The occasion was one of great interest, and surely presages the victory which is in store for Governor NEWELL and the Union cause.

The Idea.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in his last letter published in your paper of Tuesday, the 25th, says: "The skies look bright. The nation, I think, is saved. Let it be made a certainty on the idea of November." He refers, I suppose, to the day of the Presidential election, Nov. 8. Other writers besides your correspondent have spoken of this day as the "*Idea* of November.

If is a small matter, to be sure, but accuracy, even in the smallest matters, is better than inaccuracy. The "Idea of November" will be Nov. 13, not Nov. 8. H

Position of Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

HE DECLARES FOR MR. LINCOLN.

In a speech which he delivered at Frankfort, Illinois, a few days since, Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD used this unequivocal language:

"When the war broke out I was in a condition to be of immediate service to that country which had educated me, and to which I owed all I had or could hope to be. I was in the regular army. Many of my associates and I parted company then. Many of them became traitors. For me, my platform was then, ever has been since, and is now, the Union—Undivided Nationality at whatever cost and at all hazards. When I was afterward in command in Missouri, I told the rebels there that the soil of Missouri belonged to the United States and not to Missouri, and though it may become necessary to kill every rebel on that soil, and destroy every dollar's worth of property, of every name and nature thereupon, it must be done, and the soil preserved to the Union in which it belonged. Such was my platform then—such it is now. The Federal Union must be preserved in its integrity. We hear, now-a-days, a great deal said about the Constitution. Let it be revered. Touch it not without good reason. But may not this sacred instrument be changed, if need be, to save the life of a great nation?

We have now at the heads of our armies Generals who are able to command them. At the head of the nation we have a man who has all the while through these stormy seas, steadily, honestly and faithfully held the helm straight on to the shores of Union. The clouds are now breaking and we can see—in the distance, to be sure, but still we can see—through the opening in the clouds, the green shores of peace and Union, whither we are bound. All we want is to keep steadily on. Give our armies the men they need, be united in their support, keep the same honest man, with his firm and steady hand at the helm, and all will be well."

Union Conference Committee in Sixth District.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Union Conventions of the Sixth District, met last night at No. 654 Broadway. Various propositions were discussed in the endeavor to unite the strength of the Union party upon one of the two candidates in nomination for Representative in Congress from that district, but no method for effecting unity of action was agreed upon. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has accepted the nomination of Elector-at-Large upon the Union ticket, for the State of Massachusetts. The following is his letter:

SUMNER STREET, Sept. 30, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your official letter of the 19th, informing me that I was, with entire unanimity, and by acclamation, nominated to the office of Elector at Large of President and Vice-President of the United States, by the Republican Convention assembled at Worcester on the 15th. Having signified in advance my willingness to be placed in nomination, I need only now state that I accept it with thanks to the Convention for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

I remain, dear Sir, with great respect, very truly yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. A. H. RICE, President of the Convention.

GEN. WARREN.

His Return to the Army of the Potomac.

NEAR PETERSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 24.

Gen. WARREN has returned and assumed command of the Fifth Corps. Gen. CRAWFORD, who acted as Commander during the absence of the Corps Commander proper, has resumed control of all his division. Immediately after arriving, Gen. WARREN rode along the line, inspecting the fortifications with the critical eye of an engineer.

Weeding Out Supernumeraries.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday has the following:

"Arrangements are being made to weed out the supernumeraries in this army. They have no more on their minds, nor conquests to make. The object is to make them responsible for a musket and sixty rounds of cartridges, which they will be expected to use the first chance. It is astonishing how many men are absent from their regiments on detached service. They would almost make a division, if present together."

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY—WHAT ARE THEY?

An October Scene—Insecurity of Trade—The Final Issue—Slavery—Secession—Battle—Lincoln must be Re-elected.

THE BARCHES, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

The bright light of an October sun has replaced the heavy clouds and falling rain. The deep verdure of Summer still remains, with only here and there a leaf changed. A green tree, seen from my window, is indeed changed, and exhibits the most brilliant and variegated colors, and here and there a maple or dogwood does the same; but they are rare exceptions to the deep mass of living green which the meadows and the hillsides show. I am so great a lover of Nature, that I could almost envy a life in those grand forests of the Mississippi, described by the imagination of CHATEAUBRIAND in his stories of the Natchez. We Americans are getting too fond of cities and factories. We are getting prematurely old. We forget

"That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away."

Can it not be that this great war is meant to break up, if possible, the universal devotion to trade, and give to some part of the nation, at least, more annobling ideas? Can the young men who have gone to the battle-field ever forget that there are ideas and emotions far higher and nobler than any which trade supplies?

But, amidst these Autumnal scenes—this magnificent display of nature—I hear the voices of orators, who, in town and country, are calling to political action. The voice of ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE calls from the banks of the Ohio; the voice of the gallant LOGAN is shouting over the prairies of Illinois; and MORTON and CHASE are driving the conspirators of Indiana to their dens. Over the hills of the Hudson, and along the Valley of Genesee, you hear many and familiar orators calling upon the people to decide great and solemn issues. What are they? We should not blink anything. Party cajolery is altogether out of place. The whole destiny and character of the nation is at stake. On what? Apparently on a choice between LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN. And certainly it does depend on that. But the men have really little to do with it, except that Mr. LINCOLN has some solid qualifications for the Presidency, while MCCLELLAN has not a conceivable particle of qualification for such a place. The only part he has taken in public affairs is that of a military man, and in that has proved a stupendous failure. That ought to end his canvass. But let that pass. What are the issues before the American people? They are grand, vital, fearful issues, and let no man, whatever his opinions, attempt to cover them with the verbiage and double meanings of party pleaders. Let us state them fairly, and meet them fairly.

The first issue is, shall slavery or freedom prevail on this continent? This is the first issue, because all men are now agreed that slavery was the cause of the war; and, if so, the Union cannot be restored till either slavery is destroyed, or it prevails over the whole continent. I need not ask whether it is right or wrong, or what will become of the negro. Let that be left to moralists and philanthropists. I ask, what is necessary to the freedom and the perpetuity of the Republic. And that is, that slavery shall perish. JOHN STUART MILL, the English philosopher, says: "The skillful and pertinacious resistance which the slaveholders have made only proves how formidable a power of evil they will be, if allowed to establish themselves as a nation." Exactly so. Shall we permit such a demon of evil to grow up in the midst of our nation? Shall we suffer it to strangle and destroy all that is pure and noble in our own country, and then spread over this whole continent, burying deep in dark iniquity the hopes of all hoping nations? Never! It must perish. If an amendment of the Constitution is necessary, we must amend it. It provides for its own amendment, and the most inveterate Conservative cannot object to that. The nation which sustains slavery must die, and the nation which voluntarily sustains it is a pirate, worthy of a pirate's death.

Secondly—Shall the Constitution be so construed that a State may secede from the Union when it pleases? Logically, it may do so, if the construction of State sovereignty put upon the Constitution by the so-called Democratic party is to prevail. I know very well that the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution prohibits all State sovereignty, and that no such thing exists. I know that the old articles of Confederation, made in July, 1778, declares the "Union shall be perpetual." I know that JAMES MADISON wrote long letters to explain away his 1798 resolutions. But what will all this avail me, if the majority of the people put in power men who construe the Constitution as JEFFERSON DAVIS does? What will be the worth of my opinion, or even of JAMES MADISON, or of any words of the Constitution, if the rights of the States are to be construed to include the power of secession, and disunion? Alas! nothing. A Constitution is not what it says, but what the Administration of the Government construes it to be. Hence, if the people want Union and Freedom, they must put men in the Administration who construe the Constitution to mean Union and Liberty. And will that be GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, in the hands of VALLANDIGHAM, and VORHEES, and WOOD, and JEFFERSON DAVIS? Everybody knows MCCLELLAN is a weak man. Can he be anything more than a tool in the hands of these men? Let the question of secession be decided by the people. The "Constitution as it is" can never be restored. It was construed by PIERCE, BUCHANAN, and DAVIS, and FLOYD, to mean secession and slavery. That kind of Constitution can never be again. Let us meet this issue at once and kill secession dead.

The *third* issue is the ISSUE OF BATTLE. Shall we conquer, *or surrender?* All idea of peace with the rebels, without conquest, is moonshine. *There is nobody to make peace.* Our Constitution has given no power to treat with an insurrection. Neither President or Congress are empowered by the Constitution to treat any part of the people in arms against the Government, as anything but an *insurrection*. If the President attempts to negotiate with the rebels, it is an usurpation. He has no such power; and DAVIS says, as testified by both JACQUES and BENJAMIN, that he has no power to negotiate, and would not if he could. Yet right in the face of the Constitution, and of the repeated declaration of the rebel Government, the Chicago Convention demands a "cessation of hostilities," and by that convention was MCCLELLAN nominated, and on that declaration he stands. What he says about carrying on the war is mere stuff. Can he carry on the war with the Chicago Convention about him? Hear the Richmond *Examiner*, of Sept. 8: "Every defeat of LINCOLN's forces, even holding them at bay, ensures to the advantage of MCCLELLAN, or rather to that of the dexterous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the desired capital." How well they understood his character. A puppet in the hands of dexterous manipulators. And who are these manipulators? The agent of the ROTHSCHILDS—a fine leader for the Democratic party. A broker and Jew takes the place of JEFFERSON and MADISON. Oh! Democracy, hast thou come to this! A crier of "O'clos" to lead the Democracy, and a General who staid months in front of wooden guns at Manassas, for a candidate! But we must take things as they are.

Shall we surrender? In the very hour of victory, when perfect and overwhelming success is at our door, shall we go back? We must go back if we elect MCCLELLAN. He is a puppet in the hands of his manipulators. Who shouted loudest for MCCLELLAN when he was nominated? The rebel army! Do you doubt it? Then ask the soldiers and officers from the front. They are the proper witnesses of that. There is unquestionably a correspondence between the rebels at Richmond and their Copperhead friends. The whole thing is perfectly understood. The last and only hope of the rebels is just what the Chicago Convention asks, "a cessation of hostilities," and if MCCLELLAN is elected, they expect that, at his hands, as much as they expect the sun to rise! Is it not awful to think of, that any political party in this country can give encouragement to rebels? That the defeat of our arms is success to them! And, as Mayor GUNTHER truly says of a large part of the party, "they cannot rejoice in the victories of their country!" I thank Heaven there is no prospect of their success, but rather that the victory of the ballot-box shall consign them to an infamy as lasting as it is deserved.

Such are the great and solemn issues of the day. Let us meet them like men who are fighting the battles of ages, for all that is dear in the memory of the past, and all that is hoped in the anticipated glory of the future. Let LINCOLN be reelected, not by a bare majority, but by an overwhelming force of public opinion. Let the war be continued till the last rebel has laid down his arms and slavery and secession be consigned to the bottomless pit of perdition. Then the Republican Empire will rise to a grandeur unknown in the world. Then will freedom prevail. Then will posterity rise up and bless the generation which saved the nation and saved the hopes of mankind.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our friends in Brooklyn have an unusual musical treat in store for to-night. Mr. MARETZEK's company will perform in the Montague-street house the tragic opera of "Il Poliuto." This fine work has created a genuine sensation in New-York. It is admirably rendered by Mme. ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI. These artists indeed have never been heard to such advantage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—It would be difficult to find a better sample of the modern domestic drama of Germany than that furnished in the piece called "Fanchon," now being played at this establishment. Of the value of that drama—which, having few teachers and no followers, can hardly be called a school—we can say nothing; but in briefly glancing at its elements, we cannot refrain from acknowledging that there is at least some significance in a movement which resolutely discards the sensation theories of the day and supplies their place with something human. The Germans have borrowed from the French as largely as we have done, but they would seem to have wearied of the practice. Their best dramatists now obtain the material of their plays from a simple source of nature, and although it may not be the kind of nature that is most interesting to us, it is yet better than the horrid vagaries to which their stage was so long—and ours still is—a prey. A German play—to speak generally—consists of a slight rustic story, with one strongly marked eccentric character, a great deal of love, a little superstition, and a single grain of the feeblest fun—the latter warranted not to explode. The lesson inculcated is always a kindly one; the sympathy it excites is for the oppressed of fortune and faith; the warning it utters is to beware of prejudice; the corollary—be just and virtuous and you will be happy. This, of course, is nothing more than what is usually included under the generic name of poetic justice. It is the duty of all art to teach the same lesson, but the new generation of German writers teach it somewhat differently to their predecessors. Instead of the giddy follies of city life, they give us the quiet intensities of rustic isolation,—seeking truth where wells may yet be found, and not where sinks only prevail. All absolute returns to nature are beneficial. They are seldom in vain; but as in life we find the quiet of the farm-house somewhat tame after the gaieties of the saloon, so in the drama the peasant is apt to be dull when he takes the place of the peer; but the change is none the less heedful, healthful and good.

The plot of "Fanchon" is exceedingly slight. It eludes analysis, yet the play is long and interesting. There is, in fact, but one character—the heroine whose names gives the title to the play. *Fanchon* is surrounded by picturesque scenes and encompassed by trying situations. She is an outcast—the goddaughter of a witch, and suspected of an inheritance of the black art. The peasants throw stones at her, and she retaliates with her tongue, which is hardly less damaging. In this way she becomes isolated. As boydenhood changes to maidenhood, the warmer impulses of a true nature become manifest. The contempt of the world distresses her. She feels that she is misunderstood, and yearns for some one who can read her aright. The effort to find this some one gives us the story of the play; the rebuffs, generally cruel, and always exhibiting the senseless cruelty of prejudice, are its most touching incidents. In the end *Fanchon* is, of course, triumphant. She marries the proudest and richest youth of the village.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, who plays the leading character, is a little lady of extraordinary vitality. Her lightness of foot and activity of body are wonderful. By nature, too, she has a charming voice, and an eminently emotional disposition, both of which enable her to impart the prettiest sort of pathos to almost every womanly suggestion of sensibility. In the more vehement passages of the play she lacks power, and in the last act, repose. She is, in fact, nothing but the "Cricket" who hops about in a most extraordinary way, and is amusing mainly from excess of activity. Whatever the cause, she is certainly amusing. We know of no actress who could render the part so adequately. The merits of the performance are unquestionable. For this reason we shall not hesitate to speak of its defects. Prominent among these is the habit of using the nose as an organ of speech. In pointed passages of the dialogue, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL condescends to the most vulgar of colloquial style. There is nothing in the text to indicate it as *Fanchon* was acquainted with the Bowery, or that she habitually slept in a bunk, or was addicted to running with the machine, yet her enunciation is that of a slogg-jawed, broken nose Mose. It raised a laugh, and being intended for that purpose, was an unworthy artifice. In this instance, and in subsequent instances, there was a marked tendency to over-do the thing. Whenever, in short, Miss MITCHELL seemed to think she ought to *act* she was bad, and whenever this impression did not overwhelm her, she was good. Nothing could be more quaint than her shadow-dance of the second act, or more touching than her subsequent explanation of it. There were personal inspirations, but elsewhere any one could see that her general acting idea of the character was borrowed. The "flow-like gambols" of *Topsy* were to be witnessed in every scene where extravagant eccentricity had a chance of displaying itself. Hence while accepting the merits of the representation we cannot recognize them as the results of art. Miss MITCHELL has remarkable qualifications, but they have not been improved by the "starring" experience of the past three years.

With a little self-discipline she can readily deserve the position which she has already obtained, and this, whilst it will secure it to her forever, will also entitle her to the almost unqualified praise of the critic. At present the favor which she enjoys is the fickle thing of an hour and of one piece.

"Fanchon" has been placed upon the stage in a creditable manner. It is generally well acted—the only exception being Mrs. FARREN, (*Old Fadet,*) whose sepulchral tones were ridiculous, and whose general style is unmeritorious and intolerable.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE, who for the last few months has been filling the air with pleasantness and making the loud laughter of the town hold both its sides, suddenly essayed last night a part which called into exercise far different, higher and more delicate functions of his art. Most of the great comedians have been fond of stepping across the line which divides comedy and tragedy. Mr BURTON was especially so, and cherished to the last the gay delusion, of which frequent failure in such raids could not wholly disenchant him, that tragedy and not comedy was his forte. The critics of olden time differed widely as to whether GARRICK was greatest as a comedian or tragedian; and if Mr. CLARKE play other parts with the same power and pathos he exhibited last night, those of our day will find a similar difficulty of decision with regard to him. Mr. CLARKE has shown that highest attribute of art, the power to keep an audience moving between a smile and a tear. His warmest admirers were surprised by the depth and beauty of his pathos in the character of *Robert Tyke*. The difficulty of finding an artist with the genius to embody, even tolerably, a character like *Tyke*, blending tragedy and comedy, and abounding in contrasts, more than to its quaint old-fashioned character and stiffness of movement, is due to the fact that the "School of Reform" is now so seldom played, unless an artist like Mr. CLARKE starts it from its slumber. It belongs rather to the closet than to the stage. EMERY it was whose genius first gave life to this creation, and in this country the character derived its best and only real illustration from the late LYSANDER THOMPSON, with whose name it has been since associated. We doubt, however, whether either of these great artists ever carried out the conception of MORTON with greater fidelity or power, or blended earnestness and devilry with happier effect. Mr. CLARKE's earlier scenes were marked by all that mixture of boldness and cunning which belonged to that ruffian school of stable followers and cock-fighters of the time in which this comedy is laid. His make up was a study, and he seemed to infuse into every movement and look—into his whole being—the spirit of low villainy, as in *Toodles*, he does the spirit of drunkenness. In no other character has he exhibited so strongly that plastic sensibility which is the gift of nature, and which enables the actor to live and feel himself the person he represents during the whole scene. The drama abounds in striking situations. Indeed they are too thickly clustered with each other, and in some instances are unnatural and forced. The happiest is in the equivoque scene between *Tyke* and *Ferment*, which is worked up with great spirit and ingenuity. Nothing could be finer than CLARKE's start of conscious guilt when *Ferment* says "I apprehend you." It was in the subsequent scenes, however, where some of the most powerful passions of the heart have to be portrayed, that the audience found their greatest surprise. Even Mr. CLARKE's most enthusiastic admirers could hardly have been prepared for the wonderful power, which, in the closing scene of the first act with *Lord Avondale*, and in that in which he discovers that it is his father he has robbed, held the audience breathless and harrowed with emotion. The stage has not seen for a long time a more appalling picture than that in which CLARKE, after the description of his father's supposed death, falls senseless to the ground. The contrast, too, in the last act, when *Tyke* becomes the joyous rustic once more, was, like the gay music after a funeral, bright and cheerful. We have rarely seen a more complete and admirable representation. The audience was most enthusiastic, summoning Mr. CLARKE before the curtain at the close of every act. For the rest, Mrs. CHANFRAU was a pleasing *Mrs. Ferment*, and Mr. CHESTER, as *Lord Avondale*, acted with good judgment. A considerable sprinkling of the liquid from which the character derives its title would have been of service to Mr. ANDREWS, who played *Admiral Turregon*. He was dull and flat. The stage management was slow, and delayed the movement of a piece sufficiently sumbrous of itself. Mr. CLARKE's *Tyke* was a genuine artistic triumph, and will hold the boards, we presume, for many nights to come.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

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For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

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For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

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Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, sore throat, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggist store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Two First Premiums for the best Double-Threaded Sewing Machine, and for the best machine work, were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at the great Pennsylvania State Fair, just closed.

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DIED.

BRAGAW.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, ELLEN BRAGAW, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Corner of Sneedwick-terrace and Broadway, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Catasauqua, Penn., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, M. D., of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, at the house of Justus E. Earle, Esq., No. 113 Waverly-place, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CAVAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, ALEXANDER CAVAN, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Academy-st., South Bergen, N. J., at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 27th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CORWIN.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, ELI H. CORWIN, aged 85 years, 6 months and 22 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son Abel, and of his brother, John H. Corwin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, John Corwin, No. 45 Grand-st., Newburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

CODWISE.—At Sharon, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, DAVID CODWISE, in the 84th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at Sharon, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DUNLEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, WM. DUNLEY, aged 68 years, of paralysis.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Pike-st., on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 1½ P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DOREMUS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, CLARA JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of A. H. and E. A. Doremus.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at her late residence, No. 455 West 44th-st.

ELLIS.—At Parkersburgh, W. Va., on Monday, Oct. 24, of typhoid fever, MARCELLUS ELLIS, of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of 116th-st. and avenue A.

FISHER.—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Mrs ELIZABETH P. H. FISHER, widow of George Fisher, Esq. late of Oswego.

LOCKWOOD.—At Brooklyn, E. D., MARIA, wife of Samuel Lockwood, in the 64th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MEAD.—At Base Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 20, Private SIDNEY M. MEAD, Company E, First New-York Mounted Rifles, second son of Sarah E. and the late Henry W. Mead, of Brooklyn.

MACDONOUGH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, ELIZABETH ROACH, wife of Wm. Macdonough, Sr., in her 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 197 Monroe st., at 12 o'clock noon, Friday. Services at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I.

REBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, of consumption, SOLOMON V. ROBERTS, aged 42 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Fort Green-place, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

STEPHENS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, ELIZABETH STEPHENS, youngest daughter of Nathan and Caroline R. Stephens, in the 20th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 240 Washington-av., near De Kalb-av., former residence, No. 241 Union-st., Brooklyn. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SPEAR.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, EDWARD, son of Alva Spear, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 34 East 32d-st., this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SEYMOUR.—In Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles S. Wade, on Sunday, Oct. 23, MARY, wife of Andrew Seymour, formerly of this city, in the 70th year of her age.

STOW.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday evening, Oct. 23, MARY WILEY BALLARD, wife of Joseph W. Stow, and daughter of the late William C. and Rebecca Ballard, of this city.

☞ Iowa papers please copy.

VAN WYCK.—At his late residence, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, on Sunday, Oct. 16, RYNIER SUYDAM VAN WYCK, in the 53d year of his age.

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I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN,
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IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEPOT FOR S. G. WELLING'S
DYSPEPSIA TABLETS,
No. 571 Broadway,
Up stairs.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SAVE LABOR!! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS.
TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 273, 275, 711 and 713 Broadway, and corner 13th-st. and 4th-av.—NEW YORK.

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 337 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 91 BOWERY.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRADY'S "MERCURY" STORIES."

NOLL DARKER;
OR,
THE GHOST OF BLACK ALLEY.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Those who have read "Good for-Nothing Dick," "Scotto the Scout," "Capherine," and other popular tales from the pen of the same celebrated author, need no word of commendation of this new tale to induce them to hail its appearance with extreme delight. Suffice it to say, that "NOLL DARKER" is a romance of the first-class, and is a worthy predecessor of the series of brilliant tales by the best writers of the age, which will characterize the series known favorably as the "Mercury Stories."

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
NO. 22 ANN-STREET, N. Y.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER,

with a double number, now ready, containing Portraits Characters and Biographies of leading men. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and much other matter, to be found in no other publication. It is handsomely illustrated, with ninety-six columns. Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents, or $2 a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
NOVEMBER, 1864.

The ATLANTIC for November is now ready. The following is the

LIST OF CONTENTS.

LEAVES FROM AN OFFICER'S JOURNAL. By T. W. HIGGINSON.
RICHES.
THE VENGEANCE OF DOMINIC DE GOURGUES. By FRANCIS PARKMAN.
LINA.
CHARLES LAMB'S UNCOLLECTED WRITINGS. IV. By J. E. BABSON.
TO WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.
HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS. X. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
THE NEW SCHOOL OF BIOGRAPHY. By GAIL HAMILTON.
THE LAST RALLY. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
FINANCES OF THE REVOLUTION. By GEORGE W. GREENE.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO: A PROPHECY. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.
SEA-HOURS WITH A DYSPEPTIC. By JOSEPH DANA HOWARD.
THE TWENTIETH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

TERMS OF THE ATLANTIC.

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The American News Company Agents for New York.

JUST PUBLISHED

One vol. 8vo., 505 pages—cloth. Price, $5. OUTLINES OF SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS, by Dr. G. H. B. Macleod, (Glasgow.) BAILLIERE BROS, No. 520 Broadway, New-York. Sent free by mail, on receipt of the price.

A NEW MAGAZINE
FOR
THE YOUNG FOLKS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
respectfully announce that they will shortly begin the publication of a new Monthly Magazine, entitled
OUR YOUNG FOLKS,
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
☞ Several of the most popular American and English writers have been secured as regular contributors, and the editorial conduct of the Magazine will be in the hands of two well-known authors.
A full announcement of the names of the Editors and Contributors, together with the features of the Magazine, will be given in the PROSPECTUS, which will be issued in a few days.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail "C. O. D." or by express, "C. O. D." or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

POLITICAL.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

JOHN WHITE, Esq.,
ISAAC DAYTON, Esq.,
W. CARLOS MARTYN, Esq., and
WM. T. B. MILLIKEN, Esq.,
will address the Union citizens of the Xth Ward at
BUNK'S HOTEL,
No 274 Grand-st.,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
Singing by the Glee Club.
THOS. C. THORNTON, President.
WM. BOECKEL, } Secretaries.
E. H. LAWRENCE, }

TWENTIETH WARD,
UNION MASS MEETING.

There will be a Meeting of the Union citizens held at the 20th Ward Union Headquarters, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27. Seats reserved for ladies.
The following Speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. WILLIAM E. PECK, of Conn.
Captain GEORGE F. AYRES,
Rev. JAMES PORTER,
JAMES G. McADAM, Esq.
The Anderson Union Glee Club will be in attendance.
JOHN ORTIGIES, Sec'y. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Pres't.
Next meeting will be held Thursday evening, November 3.

UNION RALLY!
XIXTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the Union citizens of the XIXth Ward to ratify the nominations of
WM. A. DARLING,
For Congress.
WM. H. DECAMP,
For Assembly.
And the Union County Ticket, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1864,
AT DINGLEDEIN'S,
3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts.
Addresses will be delivered by
HON. DAVID R. JAQUES,
COL. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD
ROBERT M. POER, Esq.,
And others.
MR. DARLING will be present during the evening.

NINTH WARD.
UNION ASSEMBLY RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT BLEECKER BUILDING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock.
For Member of Assembly, 6th District,
CHARLES T. PULHAMUS,
For Member of Assembly, 7th District,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Col. A. J. HUDDART, THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq.
Col. CHARLES T. PULHAMUS and J. WILSON GREEN, Esq.
Union men from the 5th and 7th Assembly Districts are invited. Seats for ladies.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION RALLY.
A ratification meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Union Association will be held at the headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the Union are invited.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Gov. JOHN BROUGH, of Ohio,
and others will address the meeting.
HOOPER C. VAN VORTS, President.
THOS. LITEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

"Once More into the Breach."
THE FOURTH GRAND LOYAL MASS MEETING,
under the auspices of the
MANHATTAN UNION CLUB
will be held on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 28,
AT CLINTON HALL, (Astor-place.)

All citizens who will not submit to see their country humbled before a vanquished foe; who repel, as an insult alike to patriotism and to common sense, the unmeaningly devised Chicago platform; who

FINANCIAL.

MAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NORMAN, Secretary.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 44th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.
20,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
A. B. SELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on the entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM
☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY
Dividends are for sale at
NICOLAY'S,
PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 5-20 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. ex. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ½ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.
The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delamater, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Highgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FINANCIAL.—ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS against the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.—ORDNANCE AND NAVY accounts, vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 3, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November next, after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor from Park Bank.

WANTED—CLAIMS AGAINST HENRY ROBINSON & CO., by JOHN CLARK, No. 648 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE.
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Allegheny River.
Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region. WAGSTAFF & GUETCHIUS.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 5th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DONLEY, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes,

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.
The advertiser, a stockholder in the above-named road, fully aware of its real value, which is not shown by its present market price, wishes to meet with some of those who have like interests, and consult upon a subject of importance to all stockholders. With a surplus on hand of $264,000 on the 1st of January with earnings since that show an increase fully justifying a dividend upon the common stock—with the market price of all classes of its bonds far below those of other roads whose earnings are less than those of this road—with agents who so represent every accident upon the road as to depreciate the value of our stock, let us who are its owners take some united action upon the subject.
By addressing Box No. 610 New-York Post-office, such action, by a meeting or otherwise, as a majority may suggest, may be brought about.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)
In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested: a 12 stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's. Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 66th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 2d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 29th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
M. A. SMYTHE, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence with two acres prime garden land, only 35 minutes from James-slip and 25 minutes from 34th-st. ferries, and five minutes' walk from railroad depot at Flushing, Long Island. The house is two stories, 36 by 34, with wing 16 by 32, in perfect order and with every convenience—gas, bath, hot and cold water, 11 feet ceilings, elegant marble mantels, &c. The grounds are embellished with fine shade and fruit trees, grapes, and all varieties of small fruits. Barn, carriage-house and hennery. A most complete establishment. Will be sold at a bargain, and possession given Nov. 10. Apply to
PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and complete places on Staten Island, on high ground; large and elegant mansion, decorated and finished with good taste; approached by macadamized avenue; vinery, conservatory, green-house, large and roomy coach-house and stable for 10 or 12 horses, cow-shed, &c.; extensive and fine views obtained from the mansion and all parts of the grounds; large vegetable and fruit garden and numerous old shades. Possession at an early day. Most of the furniture can be bought if wanted. Price $40,000, including 20 acres of land. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet; house contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A DESIRably-located brick house, with splendid river view, nine rooms, within five minutes' walk of steamboat and railroad, situated on Grove-st., second house from Main-st. Price, with oil-cloths, matting, gas-fixtures, stair-carpet and new Stewart's cooking stove, $7,500. For further information apply at the house, or to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH one or more acres of land, at English Neighborhood, N. J.; 45 minutes from City Hall by either railroad or steamboat; house well built, two stories, 24x35; grounds contain 75 choicest kinds of young fruit-trees, 40 grape-vines in bearing, berries, currants, &c., in abundance. Price about $3,500. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY house, high-stoop, basement, brown-stone, in East 53d-st., in perfect order throughout. Immediate possession can be given. Price $11,000; a large portion of the purchase money can remain. Belgian pavement, sewer, &c., in street. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to JAMES POLLOCK, No. 17 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER lands, mostly white pine, a large rafting stream through it, extensive saw-mill, two stave-mills, excellent facilities to market, in good running order and full operation, for sale on most reasonable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 316 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE BROWN stone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27½x82 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27½x125 feet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 82 South-st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 22x50, lot 22x100, black walnut stairs, and all modern improvements, for sale, on South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, 125 feet north of Lafayette-av.; fifteen minutes' ride from Fulton ferry. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN. Must be sold.

A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE FOR $1,550, with five rooms; $150 cash, and $25 quarterly till paid. Also, a good corner store for $2,800; about $200 cash and $150 quarterly. A good place to open a grocery, drug store, shoe, hardware, furniture, or variety store. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 17th-st., upper corner of 6th-av., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$3,000—CENTEEL GOTHIC COTTAGE, BARN, and one quarter acre of land at Metuchin, near depot; said house is two-story and attic, contains 9 rooms; built in 1861. WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 20x50; lot 100 feet. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 296 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN brick house and lot No. 58 West 27th st., near the 6th-av. It has just been put in complete order, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to T. C. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK AVENUE LOTS.—SEVeral entire fronts on the new avenue above 110th-st., which has recently been added to the Central Park. Full particulars given by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements, in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a four story brick house and lot on 28th-st., near 8th-av.; size of house, 25x50; size of lot, ⅜ the block. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone front house on Lexington-av., in perfect order, 12.5x80; lot 12.6x100. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 6th-av.; high stoop brick house, 48th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class brown-stone front house, newly furnished; immediate possession given. Apply to H. DAY, No. 36 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY RESidences for sale, located in New-Jersey, from 2 to 30 miles distant. Prices $1,200 to $20,000 each. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE, CERTIficates for 3,500 acres Wisconsin lands, in various localities, at a very low figure. Apply to
A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT, WITH FACTORY BUILDing and steam power thereon, No. 9 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av. The property would be sold with or without the machinery. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS house, No. 911 Madison-av. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE residences on 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per MORRIS and ESSEX RAILROAD.—Families wishing permanent board will find desirable rooms, on reasonable terms, in a house pleasantly situated near churches, schools, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot. Fourteen trains daily. Apply or address SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. E. MICHART, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., No. 4,736 Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. S., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—ELEgant large room and closet (water, gas, and fire) to let to gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman only; price $30 per week; brown-stone house, and first-class. Address S. TROWBRIDGE, Box No. 419 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN SIXTEENTH-ST. AND Amity, west of Broadway, rooms on second floor, well furnished, for three or four persons, without board. Address BOX No. 145 Times Office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, WEST SIDE, near 15th-st., handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, will find a desirable home in a family, at No. 257 West 38th-st. Terms moderate. References required.

WANTED—APARTMENTS, THREE OR FOUR rooms unfurnished, by a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet house, with a small family; rent not to exceed $300. Address Jo A. D., Box No. 161 Times Office, to-day.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE A PARlor and bedroom, without meals, in the vicinity of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address Box No. 831 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A respectable private family, not above Union square. Address R. de B., Box No. 147 Times office.

TO LET.

TO RENT.
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 66 West 33d-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., AND IMmediate possession given. The brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated on the 2½ acre lot, corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to GEO. BARRELL & SONS, 68 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND A SECOND FLOOR NEAR BROADWAY—Room lighted, front and rear, ceiled and newly painted; one to ten horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, either tenement or private, value $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for house in Brooklyn; value $4,500; balance cash. Principals address G., Box No. 173 Times Office.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPing by a gentleman, wife and one child, consisting of two or three rooms on second floor, with water; rent $200. Address Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM Nov. 1 to May 1, in a good locality, either in this city or Brooklyn. Answers will state rent, size of house, &c. O. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED ABOVE 23d-st. Terms must not be more than $35 a month. Address, stating full particulars, Box 6,358 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1,
AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AS FOLLOWS:
CAPTURED BY U. S STEAMER CLYDE.
62 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Hogshead do. do.
1 bag PICKINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U.S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14½ bales UPLAND COTTON.
79 do. SEA ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 3 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
8 Packages UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of securities THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-st.
The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including New-Amsterdam, Brevoort, Rutgers security scrip, Stuyvesant, Germania, Relief, Gebhard, Atlantic, International, Bowery, Phenix and Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Companies' stocks. Also, Phenix Bank and United States Telegraph stocks. New-York and New-Haven, Raritan and Delaware Bay, and Grand-street and Forty-second-street Railroads. City of Rochester bond, and United States 7.3-10 Treasury notes, &c., &c.
☞ REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 50 Liberty-st., great sale of the most superb Fancy Goods, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE,
ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and a large variety of other elegant Fancy Goods.
The goods are now on exhibition at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 5 Pine-st., by order of C. Johnson, Esq., administrator of estate of the late C. D. March: About 480 bottles of choice old Madeiras and sherries, viz: Cavallinlo, pints and quarts, 1835; Kemble, 1818; Lenox, 1820; Porpoise, 1819; Noble, grape-juice, 1834, 1835; Clarissa, 1835; old brown sherry. No other wines admitted. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, in front of their store, a splendid silver-grey horse, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and under saddle. Also, a one or two-seated wagon nearly new, and in good order. Also a complete harness, nearly new. Also a chestnut horse 15½ hands high, 8 years old, kind in all harness, and can trot inside of three minutes. Sold only for want of use. Also, a set of light harness, in good condition.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, pier mirrors, pianofortes. Also, a splendid collection of oil-pain tings, by celebrated masters. B. P. FAIRCHILD will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 A. M., at No. 269 West 21st-st., all the rosewood, bird's-eye walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, rosewood piano and stool, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, &c.; also kitchen utensils, &c.; also a fine collection of oil-paintings, by celebrated masters. Sale positive.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR Hotel, Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture, two Piano fortes, French plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Rich Carpets, Bedding, Clothing, Sewing-Machines, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, &c. This day, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 734 Broadway, the largest stock of new and second hand Furniture that has been offered this season. N. B.—Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE.—THIS 27TH day of October, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at auction the balance of catalogue and goods remaining uncalled for of last two days' sale of
STATUARY, MARBLE FIGURES, GROUPS, VASES, &c., &c.
THE BALANCE OF FINE STATUARY FIGURES WILL BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Will-ughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Rosewood pianos, bookcases, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, hatstands, pier-glasses, velvet and Brussels carpets, stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTO

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,229	Grace.
ERIN	3,018	Fowse.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,508	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	.....

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Fowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $126 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
ARABIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers carrying the United States Mail.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will call as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR.....(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 1,000 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,140, the *Day Star* 2,700, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The OLD WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 3.....HENRY CHAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 22.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATMOUGH, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, J. Bell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct 29
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *City of Limerick*, and has arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 3 North River, CALEDONIA, Capt Craig, SATURDAY, Oct 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. Fraser, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23. Saloon cabin, $120. Intermediate, $90; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, from Liverpool, will commence discharging, under general orders, at Pier No. 47, North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Consignees will please send their permits on board, and attend to the receipt of their goods. WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports of the Department of State from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8, 30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2 20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, etc.
6 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 8:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:32 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:35 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEHAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fussett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Alleghany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Heald and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Alleghany County, Md., called "Mt. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 113½ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres on the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.

TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with security or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.

Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 111 State-st. Albany, on or before the 30th day of November next—being the third day of May, A. D. 1865.
myS-law6mTu JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in wheels everywhere. Address TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TURF.

RACING.

HOBOKEN COURSE, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864.—Purse of $500—mile heats—1½ o'clock P. M. E. Snedecor names b. f., 3 years, by imp. *Scythian*. Dr. Rogers names s. f., 3 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Purse of $500—four mile heats.—E. Snedecor names g. c., 4 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Dr. Rogers names b. f., 4 years, by imp. *Scythian*. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-street at 11:45 A. M., direct to the grounds. Return at 6½ P. M.
J. M. FRANCIS, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half, and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK ROSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BEICH,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK ROSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN PRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERMAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS F. URMAN,
Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPH of the season achieved by
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
AS
ROBERT TYKE.

The management desires to call special attention to this magnificent piece of character acting, which on Tuesday evening created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED
in theatrical experience in New-York
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION, and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS,
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Robert Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most cherished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement, and maintained to the close of the play, an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.

TO-NIGHT
he will appear again in the character of
ROBERT TYKE,
In Morton's great Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
and also in his intense y funny rôle of
PAUL PATENT,
In the lively Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY,
received nightly with shouts of laughter and delight.
FRIDAY—The special bill, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND; Clarke as DE BOOTS and TOODLES.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S SUCCESS
HELLER'S SUCCESS
IS ENORMOUS.
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
ARE STARTLING.
And his Fantasia on the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
IS ENCHANTING.
The new programme attracts
TIGHTLY JAMMED HOUSES.
In the course of the entertainment will be introduced, every evening during the ensuing week, a
SOLO ON THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA,
BY
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 27.
The celebrated Irish vocalist,
Mrs. O'NEIL (late Miss Annie James.)
distinguished for her brilliant execution in Italian music, and admitted by the Irish press to be the worthy successor of CATHARINE HAYES in the rendering of her native melodies, will make her FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mr. W. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist.
Mr. J. O'NEIL, Accompanyist.
Tickets to be had at Pond's, Beer & Schirmer's, and Niblo's Saloon.

GRAND FAIR AT IRVING HALL
IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL
FOR THE
ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
NOW OPEN.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND ENGAGED.
FRUIT, FLOWERS, FINE ARTS AND BEAUTY.
WILL SELL OUT ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, and close on Monday,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE
GRAND CLOSING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1864, at 7½ o'clock
THE HOPKINS ORPHEONISTS FREE CHORISTER SCHOOL, BROOKLYN,
Assisted by Mme. De Lussan, Soprano; Mr. M. Barrisch, Tenor; Mr. Denison, Baritone; Mr. Eugene Trastour, Pianist; and Orchestra.
Director.....Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS

CARPENTER'S PAINTING.—"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."—Positively the last week. Corner of Broadway and 8th-st. Open day and evening.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.

The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Loan and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance selling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which by all married ladies, or those of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail with full instructions, address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

MANUFACTORY AND MERCHANDISE.—FOR SALE—A business in successful prosecution for the past 10 years, located in New-York. It is in all respects desirable for parties with the requisite capital and capacity, and can be conducted with as little risk and means as any business of the same magnitude. Stock will be sold at cost and less, as the present owners retire.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS,
No. 132 Broadway.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, as fissure, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and natural. No. 64 Fifth-avenue, between 13th and 14th-sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and sure, as no interruption to business or change of diet is necessary. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the hab

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

(Continued from First Page.)

Division Cavalry had lost several horses, and officers and men were nearly exhausted; several other batteries were similarly situated. The Third Division of Cavalry was at once sent to the right; the Nineteenth Corps was also massed there; the Sixth remained in the centre, and the portion of the Eighth remaining on the field was placed on the left of the pike, flanked by MERRITT'S cavalry division, and the offensive was at once taken. Desperate was the struggle, and many a gallant spirit yielded up his life in the patriotic work on that field; but humanity was benefited by the sacrifice—civilization and republican institutions received another prop. The enemy pressed the right; the Nineteenth was massed in a piece of woods, ready for the struggle. The crisis, as it appeared to every one, had arrived, when it was to be decided whether or no the Army of the Middle Military Division—hitherto successful—should be disgracefully defeated and compelled to fall back to Winchester discomfited by the rebels under EARLY. The enemy pressed forward, and were met with several deadly volleys from the Nineteenth; the men behaved gallantly. Gen. SHERIDAN was with them to give encouragement by his presence. They fired several deadly volleys into the ranks of the enemy, killing them by scores. The advance was made by the whole line; the tide was turned, victory still was within our grasp. In a brief space of time despondency and despair disappeared and the army advanced. MERRITT, on the left, with the Michigan Brigade and Second Massachusetts Cavalry, charged KERSHAW'S division; a repulse did not dishearten the men; again, they charged and drove KERSHAW'S division five miles across the creek and up the sides of Massanuttin Mountain, and held the position. Here it was that Col. LOWELL, commanding brigade, in a charge made with the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, received his death-wound. At an early hour in the forenoon, he received a shot through the right arm and breast, (flesh wound,) which knocked him insensible to the ground; but upon rallying he thanked God that his life had been spared, referring feelingly to his wife, but refused to go to the rear, when urged to do so by those around him.

THE FINAL ADVANCE AND VICTORY.

Just as the sun was setting behind Little North Mountain in the western sky, CUSTER, who, since the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN, was authorized to act according to his judgment in any emergency, seemed to realize that the hour of triumph had arrived, and by one single dash opened the way for the final success attained. The Nineteenth Corps had forced the left of the rebel infantry back, and was steadily advancing; the Sixth in the centre and Eighth on the left pressing forward with the general movement. At this moment ROSSER'S rebel cavalry, who had been driven back several times, again threatened our right flank, when CUSTER sent Col. PENNINGTON, commanding First Brigade, to drive him back with the Second Ohio Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. PURINGTON, First Connecticut, Capt. FRENCH, and Second New-York, Major HULL, with PEGRAM'S (Second United States) battery. ROSSER was forced to retire precipitately across Cedar Creek at Cupp's Mill, about three miles westerly from the Strasburgh pike; and here Gen. CUSTER, young as he is, displayed judgment worthy of a NAPOLEON. With his whole command he threatened ROSSER; PEGRAM'S battery fired vigorously, and the advance cavalry used their carbines freely. It was a critical moment. Our infantry was advancing, and MERRITT had driven the enemy on the left; a rebel battery near where army headquarters were located in the morning, was a tempting prize; CUSTER considered a moment, as if in doubt, whether to force through ROSSER'S command and attempt to capture prisoners and artillery across the creek in their retreat, or to capture the battery near headquarters, or effect a crossing between ROSSER and the main column. The question was partially solved by the battery referred to falling back. CUSTER, quick as thought, withdrew all of his force from Cupp's Ford, except the First Connecticut, and ordered his whole command to move toward the creek as rapidly as possible, and at the same time the First Connecticut received orders to make a formidable demonstration to hold ROSSER, in which the regiment was entirely unsuccessful. CUSTER, with his practical eye, saw at a glance that the important moment for a dash had arrived. Hastily calling in his command he started with the First Vermont Cavalry, Col. WELLS, and Fifth New-York Cavalry, Major KNOX,—the balance of the command, except the First Connecticut, following as closely as possible. With this small command he pushed through a rocky ravine, striking Cedar Creek at a blind ford, but little more than one-fourth of a mile west of the pike. CUSTER and WELLS at the head, crossed with the First Vermont, and Major KNOX with the Fifth New-York, following. At a distance of less than half a mile from the Creek, PEGRAM'S infantry was found drawn up behind a stone wall to receive them. Skirmishers were hastily deployed from the First Vermont; the Fifth New-York in column, by squadrons, formed on the left. The rebel artillery could be heard rumbling over the pike—it was too great a prize to be lost. "Charge! Charge!" faintly screeched out CUSTER, and the small but gallant band did charge successfully, dispersing the enemy and not stopping for prisoners. On the command dashed, striking the pike about one mile south of Cedar Creek. It was now dark, but at a glance it was seen the pike was full of artillery, horses, men, and wagons. Col. WELLS dashed forward to beyond Strasburgh, cutting off by this movement *forty-five pieces of artillery*, ambulances, wagons, caissons, horses, soldiers, &c., &c. The soldiers surrendered quietly generally, and only asked to have their lives spared—so much does conscience haunt even the poor traitors in the ranks of the rebel army. The scene that followed must be imagined, for it cannot be pictured in the mind of the reader. As I have said before, the Michigan brigade, Col. KIPP, had forced KERSHAW'S command across the river on the left, capturing many prisoners, and in fact dispersing the command. DAVIN'S brigade—a portion of it was a detached service—the First New-York, a portion of the Sixth and Twenty-ninth New-York, pursued the enemy directly up the pike; but the rapid movement of CUSTER gave him the advance, and his command, or rather the First Vermont and Fifth New-York, captured a majority of the guns. MERRITT'S division captured several battle-flags, seven or eight pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. CUSTER'S division recaptured a flag belonging to the Fifteenth New-Jersey Infantry, which was taken in the morning, and also several battle-flags and prisoners. The First Vermont alone captured more prisoners than there are men in the regiment. The infantry moved forward to the Creek, when they were ordered to occupy the same ground as they did the night before. A glorious victory had been achieved under the most adverse circumstances. Cheers upon cheers made the welkin ring, as the troops reoccupied their camps again. The tents and camp equipage of the Nineteenth and Eighth Corps were, of course, gone, and dead bodies of comrades and rebels were stumbled over in the dark; but victory had perched upon their banners and there was a general rejoicing. The troops were duly notified at a later hour of the captures made, and as the glad tidings were announced in the different brigades, again the wild huzzas were heard in turn throughout the whole corps; and although the men had fought all day, without scarcely a mouthful to eat—the rebels not having the good manners to wait for them to get breakfast—and many a companion had fallen, still, while lamenting the dead, all were joyous, and even contented to sleep without blankets or other covering in the cold night air, for a victory had crowned their labors.

The cavalry kept up the pursuit to Tom's Brook, six miles south of Strasburgh, when men as well as horses gave out and rested for the night. This morning I rode over the whole extent of the battle ground. And while having cause to mourn the death of many personal friends, at the same time I feel that they have not yielded up their lives in vain. LOWELL, THORBURN, TAYLOR and others—personal acquaintances, have fallen: but the people will honor their memories. Gen. BIDWELL, a few minutes before receiving his mortal wound from a piece of shell, was cheerful and hopeful of the final success of the Union cause, and was ready to sacrifice his life in case fate willed it. Capt. TAYLOR, in command of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was also one of Nature's noblemen. He died as he had lived, a true patriot. As he was moving into position where he received his death wound through the body, grasping my hand he uttered a brief farewell, and in ten minutes afterward had fallen—another victim of the fiends in human shape who are at the head of this rebellion. For a few moments he conversed with those about him, gave directions to have his body immediately interred on the field, and words for his dear wife and children, and expired. He was buried as requested, so that the rebel fiends would not despoil his body. Col. THORBURN fell just in the edge of Middleburgh, while attempting to rally his men in the morning. He belonged to the First Virginia Volunteers, and commanded the First Division of the Eighth Corps. Lieut. W. B. ROSS, acting Adjutant of the Fourteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, was killed near the pike, a short distance north of Middleburgh, and was interred near the spot where he fell. Riding up to ascertain his name, a shell struck almost in the centre of a group of twenty persons standing around his body, but fortunately it did not explode.

The pike from Cedar Creek to Fisher's Hill, or Round Top, is strewn with the debris of the rebel command. Here a wagon, there a dead traitor or a horse. Guns and accoutrements are to be seen on either hand. Several thousands have already been collected, but more remain on the roadside. The original Bull Run skedaddle did not begin to compare with the panic that existed in EARLY'S command after nightfall. The men, generally, when they found our cavalry were in pursuit, threw away their arms, and fled in every direction. Many fled across the Shenandoah to Massanutten Mountain, where hundreds of them have been picked up to-day by detachments of cavalry.

It is worthy of remark that since Gen. SHERIDAN has been in this department he has made an average capture of two guns per day, enough muskets, wagons and accoutrements to supply a corps, horses enough to mount a division, cows enough to supply New-York City with milk, and destroyed enough to sustain the whole rebel army three months.

E. A. PAUL.

A RIPE OLD AGE.—Prof. CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., of Rochester, reached the advanced age of 80 years on Tuesday last. Prof. DEWEY graduated at Williams College in 1806, and was tutor and professor in that institution from 1808 to 1827. In the latter year he took charge of the Berkshire Gymnasium in Pittsfield, Mass., which was for many years a celebrated and successful school for boys. In 1836 he removed to Rochester, and was principal of the Collegiate Institute there until 1850, since which time he has filled the chair of chemistry and the natural sciences in the University of Rochester. During most of the period from his graduation until 1850 he was professor and lecturer on chemistry and botany in the Medical College at Pittsfield, and for a part of the time in the medical school of Woodstock, Vt. Prof. DEWEY retains his faculities of mind and body in a remarkable degree, and is in better health now than for some time past. His eightieth birthday was made the occasion of a family gathering and the offering of the congratulations of many of his fellow-citizens. Thousands of Prof. DEWEY'S pupils, scattered over the whole Union, will hear with pleasure of the vigor and health which attends his advanced age. During the past year some of Prof. DEWEY'S college pupils have presented to the Alumni Hall of Williams College a fine portrait of their former instructor. The donors of this portrait were Hon. E. C. Benedict and Hon. D. D. Field, of New-York; Hon. Emory Washburn, Hon. Homer Bartlett, Judge Charles A. Dewey and Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, of Massachusetts; Hon. A. C. Paige, of Schenectady; and Rev. Dr. E. P. Swift, of Pennsylvania.

THE LARGEST GUN IN THE WORLD.

Successful Trial of the Twenty-Inch Rodman Gun at Fort Hamilton.

The grand test of the twenty-inch Rodman gun at Fort Hamilton yesterday proved to be an entire success. At the hour announced, 12 o'clock, for the first loading of the heaviest piece of ordnance in the world, the parapets of the Fort were thronged with distinguished officers and ladies and gentlemen all anxious to witness the trial of the great gun. Considerable delay was experienced in the proper adjustment of the piece, as it was not until half past two o'clock the first discharge, a blank cartridge, of one hundred pounds of powder was fired. The concussion following the discharge was slight, and the recoil of the gun much less than was anticipated. The piece was next loaded with a charge of fifty pounds of powder and a thousand pound shell. The time taken in loading was about half an hour. The second trial was as successful as the first, the ball, in consequence of considerable depression of the gun, striking the water at a quarter of a mile distance recocheting several times. The gun, on examination, being found to have received no strain, preparations were made for the final test. At 5 o'clock the piece was again loaded with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder and a ball weighing one thousand and eighty pounds—one of the largest ordnance projectiles ever cast. Owing to the rather impromptu arrangements for raising the ball, it was found to be anything but an easy task to adjust it. However, at the hour mentioned, the piece was loaded, and everybody stood clear for the last grand trial. The gun was raised to an elevation of twenty-five degrees, and the discharge was deafening. The ball was twenty-four seconds in the air, and fell at the distance of about three miles and a half. Considerable applause followed the final shot, and all concerned in the management of the piece were warmly congratulated. The following are the dimensions of this last great achievement of Capt. RODMAN: Weight of gun, 116,497 pounds; length, 21 feet; bore, 20 inches; usual charge of powder, 100 pounds; average weight of ball, 1,000 pounds. Previous to the trial of the gun, the revenue cutter *Bronx*, Capt. MARCEL, arrived at the Government dock, having on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Prominent among the latter were Gen. DIX, Gen. HAYS, Gen. DYER, Gen. SMITH, Commodore PAULDING, Commodore WISE, Commodore RODGERS, Maj. VAN FLEET, Capt. RODMAN and PETER COOPER. During the afternoon an elegant collation was served on board the cutter, and to the music of the Fort Hamilton Band the guests joined in a dance on the deck.

The City Inspector and the Mayor.

A DEFIANT RESPONSE.

The following is City Inspector BOOLE'S reply to the order of Mayor GUNTHER, suspending the former from office:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: I have received a note from you, dated the 22d instant, whereby you undertake to suspend me from the office of City Inspector, together with certain charges upon which you assume to base your action. Your unremitting persecution of me as a public officer is difficult to explain. To be sure, at the last canvass for the office which you now hold, and which, in the general opinion of the public and the press, you eminently disgrace, I was your opponent for the suffrages of the people, and you received a majority. According to well-established usages between rival candidates, the excitements, the feelings and passions, if any existed during the campaign, terminated as I supposed, shortly after the result. Such, so far as you were concerned, was certainly the case with myself. But you, forgetful or ignorant of the ordinary courtesies observable in such relations, concluded, it seems, to act far differently. Even before you are installed into office, you prepared yourself, to persecute your rival by secret and unworthy means, and, by what dishonorable means I know not, created an espionage over this department, and, to subserve your base ends, secured in your interests one of my subordinates, on whose treacherous statements you communicated to the Common Council charges against me, of which, heedless of the commonest courtesy, you did not first give me any information, or opportunity to refute or explain.

This last act on your part is not only an outrage upon me, but a wilful violation of your duty, and of the City Charter, for which you ought to be impeached and removed from office. In any matter within your cognizance, where the Charter of the city or the laws confer upon the Mayor power or jurisdiction over this Department or its head, I shall be ready and zealous to give assent and govern my action accordingly; but when, in derogation and in defiance of the laws you assume powers you do not possess, and which—according to the published letter of JAMES R. WHITING—you have admitted you knew you did not possess, I defy your malignity, laugh at this miserable exhibition of your acknowledged impotency, and hold you up to public scorn.

So far as the continuance in the performance of the duties of my office is concerned, I propose to take no more heed of your notice of suspension than the community has of your theory that "patriotism is enlightened self interest," or of your fraudeul patriotism, exhibited in your veto of resolutions of the Common Council, authorizing the city to be illuminated in commemoration of the brilliant victories recently achieved by the gallant armies of the nation.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

A Pittsburgh Official Robbed of $4,500.

TWO MEN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH THE THEFT.—PATRICK COLEMAN and PATRICK CONLON, of this city, were arrested yesterday by Capt. JOCARAN and Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on the charge of having robbed MARTIN FEELY, a Councilman of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. It seems that Mr FEELY was in this city for the purpose of purchasing goods. On Monday night last he took a stroll around town, with $4,500 in bills, on various banks of the city of Pittsburgh, in his pockets. CONLON, who is an acquaintance of Mr. FEELY, took him to his residence, where he staid during the night. COLEMAN accompanied them, and the three slept in one bed,—Councilman FEELY, as the testimony shows, was placed in the middle. In the morning the latter was awakened by some one fumbling over his clothes, when he discovered COLEMAN'S hand in his pocket. An examination of the pockets showed that the sum of $4,500 was gone. Both CONLIN and COLEMAN ran away as soon as FEELY discovered them in the act of stealing. When the prisoners were brought before Justice DOWLING they were committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail each, for trial. None of the money was recovered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE $50,000 ROBBERY IN BOSTON—FURTHER EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF MANNING, THE WALL STREET BROKER.—Yesterday the examination in the case of JOHN B. MANNING, the Wall-street broker, who is charged with passing some of the $100 bills stolen from Messrs. BERWSTER, SWEET & Co., of Boston, in August last, was continued before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. THOMAS R. MCNELL, keeping a restaurant at No. 203 Washington-street, was examined. He testified that Mr. MANNING, or a man in his company, called at his place on the evening of the 8th inst., and presented a $100 Treasury-note, and asked witness to give him small bills for it. Witness said he would do so if the bill was all right, and afterward he changed the note. ANDREW F. HEISER, bartender in the saloon of ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, No. 222 Greenwich-street was examined and testified that on the evening of the 8th inst., a man whom he identified as Mr. MANNING, came into the bar-room, and asked him to change a $100 Treasury note. Not having the money witness referred him to THOMAS H. COGWIN, also employed on the premises. COGWIN soon after gave MANNING the change for the $100 note. It was subsequently discovered that the names on this note had been erased. The investigation will be continued to-day.

ROBBED BY HIS ROOM-MATE.—WM. J. MARSBY, an Englishman, aged 29 years, was arrested by Officer LANE, of the Fourth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen $230 in bank bills from his room-mate, ALFRED F. ETHERIDGE, of No. 56 Catharine-street. It is alleged that the accused was the only person who had access to the room, and that he knew where the missing money was kept. ETHERIDGE was absent from the city at the time the theft was committed. Justice DOWLING locked the accused in the Tombs to await his trial.

STABBED DANGEROUSLY IN AN AFFRAY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a party of friends, among whom was JOHN GLYNN, residing at No. 39 Monroe-street, and PATRICK RILEY, of the same street, became involved in a quarrel near GLYNN'S residence. During the altercation GLYNN was dangerously stabbed in the left side with a knife, alleged to have been in the hands of RILEY. The latter escaped, and is still at large. GLYNN was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN IN CUSTODY.—Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made the arrest yesterday of CHARLES O. BROCKWAY, *alias* BROOKS *alias* WILLIAMS, a young man who was indicted for robbery some time since, and now rearrested on a bench warrant. It is stated that the prisoner had drugged a man named JOHN BROUGHTON, residing at No. 306 Mott-street, and robbed him of $1,700. The accused was committed for trial by the District Attorney.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTION OF MANSLAUGHTER.—ROBERT GEINLINTON, tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions on the charge of killing THOMAS MCGRATH in a fight by stabbing, on the evening of the 25th of July last, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

NATURALIZATION IN BROOKLYN.—The City Court will remain open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day until Saturday next, the 29th inst., for the purpose of issuing naturalization papers. Thus far 1,200 persons have been naturalized, of whom 750 were granted on the ticket of the Chairman of the regular Democratic Committee of Kings County.

Evening Exchange.

$80,000	Amer. Gold....	214¾	300	Rock Island R.....	94
10,000	do.....b3	214⅜	160	N. W. Pref.....	77¾
10,000	do.....	214⅜	100	do.....	77⅜
20,000	do.....s3	214⅜	160	Fort Wayne.....	99⅜
60,000	do.....	214⅜	100	Chi. & Alt.....	85
124,000	do.....	214	160	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr..	98⅜
100	N Y Cen. R.....	113⅛	105	do.....	89
1000	Erie R.....	95⅜	100	Al. T. H..... b3	55⅜
100	do.....b3	96⅛	10,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	3⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	121⅛	1,000	Cumb. Coal.....	69
400	Mich. S. R.....	67⅜	300	do.....	53¾
100	do.....s3	67⅜	100	do.....b3	53¾
700	do.....s3	67	100	Mariposa M.Co....	3⅛
300	do.....s10	67	1300	Reading R.....	126⅜
200	do.....	67	600	do.....s3	126⅝
600	do.....b3	67			

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

PEARS and SOZODONT—greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "BALM of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. R. GARGO—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. L. HEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 44 Cliff st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, vocal, spinal, uterine and abdominal weakness treated by E. F. BANNING, M. D., at No. 22 Bond-street, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PEARL'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 25—*In steamship City of London, for London*—Miss M. A. Dye, Rev. W. G. Morehead and lady, Miss Jane E. Burke, Miss Louise Strickland, John Litchworth, A. Werner, Samuel Carnock, Jas. Michael, Geo. Bowden, John M. Boshard, A. Pauel, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. E. Boddy and 2 children, Carl Schestlin, H. De Lowch, H. Saul, Michael Kennedy, Wm. E. Shilley, Miss E. M. H. Ryder, Geo. W. E. Davis, Joseph Trouncer, John West, Morris Esrum, George Stanton, Wm. Booth, Gabriel Rendzen, H. Rodgers, John Hughes, Alfred Bouken, Thos. Gibson, Mrs. Hiranke, P. Blackie, Ruth ——, A. Simmons, Joseph Dolphin B. Hawkins, Lewis Levy, wife and child, Alfred Prince and child, W. Bertram, Wm. Harrison, Henry Hawkins, Jos. Knott, Mrs. Miller, John Peterson, John Price, Valentine Chelmic, Mrs. Brouse, Michael Kennedy, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 25—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Miss R. A. Mooneypenny, Miss Mary Crooks, Miss H. A. Palmer, Miss G. Gillam, Miss Agnes Martin, Miss E. M. Martin, Miss Tighlind, Miss Beardsall, Miss Hagan, Miss Clarke, Mrs Drug, Mrs. Sills, Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Collo, Mrs. C. B. Brant, Mrs. P. A. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Mary de Kantzon, Mrs. D. M. Karney, Miss N. Karney, Miss B. Karney, Capt. R. Dearborn, Capt. Mc. Clure, Messrs. Moen, Hogan, J. Patrochi, L. Bernasconi, H. A. Bromley, Robert Moffit, Bourland, Charles Waite, H. Marshall, Carleton, Michael Duffy, Fitzgerald, Townsend, and 408 in the steerage.

OCT. 26—*In steamship Celia, from London.*—Mrs. and Miss Thomas, P. and G. L. Rowe, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Walden, Mr. Bauer, Dr. Constantine, Miss E. Harman, Misses E. and C. Dickinson, George Dickinson, Mr. Hood, Mr. Ghall, Mr. Klaraner, Mr. Scripps, Mr. Cotton, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Vetter, Mr. White, Mrs. Koen, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Ernst, Miss Julia Tittman, Miss Francis, Mr. Duncan, Miss Steger, Miss Madina, Miss Geunge, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fleming, Miss Hofner, Miss Waters, J. P. Bates, G. H. Hutchings, J. Sullivan, J. G. Sullivan, Mrs. Bush, John Bush, and 416 in the steerage.

In steamer Petrel, from Beaufort, N. C.—George F. Leslie, H. Knabel, C. W. Smith, J. F. Robertson, J. Tooley, Andrew Collins, Lieut. Charles Bellows, P. T. Dodge, C. W. Wood, James Moore, C. H. C. Parker, C. H. Costigan, James Dougherty, R. C. McIntyre, George Morrell, Thos. S. Lane, James Keaton, W. Costigan, Jennie F. Leslie, Eliza T. Perkins, Charles Perkins, Laura Perkins, A. Perkins, Nancy E. Perkins, John Langhton, James Hume, Col. Rich, Dr. A. T. Wright and daughter, A. Martin, John Worse.

OCT. 25—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Mr., Mrs., Master and Miss Whitehorn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Marcus, B. F. Brown, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Innis, Mrs. Gilian, Miss Seawright, Mrs. Clark, Miss Strengant, Miss Griffiths.

In ship Southampton, from London—John and Amelia Levi, Margaretta Fredericks, Sylvester Luse, Michael Langfeld, and 90 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 24 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon rises. 3 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 17 | Gov. Island.. 6 06 | Hell Gate.. 7 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Heela. (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Yuaoo, Couch, Havana, Ludlam, Heinsken & Co.; Joe. (Br..) Cunningham, Matamoras, J. R. Eaton, Jr.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia; Vineland, Hughes, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Underwriter, Balnson, Philadelphia, Charles Carow; J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cow Bay, W. & A. Nelson; Universe, (Br.,) Hutton, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) Wood, Marseilles, D. R. De Wolf; Burns, Sherman, Fortress Monroe, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Buenul, (Chil.,) Bickford, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Eva, (Br.,) Kidd, Shanghai, J. O. Jewett & Co.; Herman & Molly, (Hamb.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Groseniich, Demerara, Willet, Rowe; Waverley, Small, Palermo, via Bangor, Breit, Son & Co.; Avoseita, (Br.,) Ingham, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; C. Knight, Fanning, Calais, J. Boynton's Sue; Fanny, (Br.,) Chisholm, Tabasco, Wilson & Camman; Ney, McKay, Washington, E. H. Kreemer; Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Moncton, D. R. De Wolff; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) McNab, St. Pierre, Mar., D. Star.

Sloops Phenix, Shepard, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Newport; Mary Gray, Havens, Uncasville.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Hilliors, London 7th, and Queenstown 12th inst., with mdse. and 496 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Oct. 16, lat. 51 16, lon. 21 48, saw Br. ship Lizzie Holmes. 21st, lat. 45 27, lon. 52 46, saw Br. bark Stella, from Antwerp for New-York. 23d, off Sable Island, saw brig Champion.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 58 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steam transport Diamond, Mulliner, Washington 39 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Southampton, Whiting, London 30 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 20 ds., with mdse. and 145 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Arrived on the Bar 25th.

Ship Victory, Thomas, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 297 passengers to David Orgen. Has had some heavy weather. Oct. 23, in the Gulf stream, had a heavy gale from E. to E.S.E., during which split sails, etc.; was compelled to lay to 24 hours under bare poles.

Ship F. P. Sage, Stevens, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Lat. 43, lon. 63, spoke a U. S. ship, cruising; supposed to be the Sheppard Knapp.

Ship Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. and 254 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. and 341 passengers (all well) to Williams & Guion.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Crawford, Tileston & Co.

Ship David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal and 35 passengers to Smith & Dunning.

Bark Anna Delius, (Norw.,) Iverson, Hamburg Aug. 23, with mdse. and 165 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had heavy W. and N.W. winds. Had 3 deaths and 2 births.

Bark Gleam, (of London,) Cameron, Shanghai May 22, passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 17, St. Helena Sept. 2, with teas to Dennistoun & Co. Had heavy northerly gales in the North Atlantic.

Bark Sovereign, (new,) Wormwood, Kennebunk 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Hope, Huntley, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Manilus, Norton, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Roamer, Tracey, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Triad, Mitchell, Cutler 8 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Bon Pere, (Fr.,) Piguenais, Pasquet, N. F., 26 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Omaha, (of East Machias,) Robinson, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Milliken, Sydney, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Mr. Lawrence.

Brig Foster, Tracey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crossley, Addison 4 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Crowley, Jonesboro 4 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ophir, Urann, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Okolono, Thacher, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Cabot, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Lebanah, Wall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Biggins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. Ensling, lawyer, Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, Conaseet, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Jane, Pinkham, Elizabetnport, for Boston.

Schr. Mora, Champlin, Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Gaze, Hopkins, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Robert Smith, ——, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. Butman, Sparks, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown.

Schr. A. Crandall, Barber, Bridgeport.

Schr. Roundbrook, Perry, Rockland.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Stewart, New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Dickinson, Portland, stone.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Davidson, Cornwallis.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Idaho, Westcott, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Springhok, Haskell, Machias 3 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Alfred F. Howe, Ellis, Bangor, for Newburgh.

Schr. Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Oct. 25—Br. steamship Iowa.

26th—Steamships Columbia, for Havana; Hecla, for Liverpool.

Steamers Thorn, Tillie, Baltimore, George Leary, Connecticut, Vineland, E. S. Terry.

Barks Florence Nightingale, Del. Resolution, Etha, and Buenus.

Brigs Foster, J. Truman, J. M. Corning, Jane, Water Lilly, Clio, Warden Law.

Schooners S. Aumack, Mr. Tibbetts, C. W. Beatty, W. Henry, J. L. Hess, M. Rodgers, Flora, Kate Bigham.

Miscellaneous.

St. PETER'S, Oct. 25—The schr. Newfoundland Packet, from Boston for Sydney, C. B., went ashore in St. Peter's Bay on the 23d inst., and became a total wreck.

Spoken, &c.

Astronom—ship, from Bremen for Baltimore, Oct. 18, lat. 42 30, lon. 60 40.

Enoch Train—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, 24 ds. out, Oct. 14, lat. 42 50, lon. 51.

Frank Herbert—schr., from Sydney, C. B., for New-York, Oct. 25 lat. 41 55, lon. 66.

Frank Flint—ship, bound W., Oct. 19, lat. 43 48, lon. 59 37.

Marion—ship, bound W., was seen, Oct. 20, lat. 40 50, lon. 64 27.

Wocusta—bark, bound W., was signalized, Oct. 10, lat. 45 40, lon. 40 18.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 26—Arr. barks Melbourne, from Archangel; Acacia, from Bonaire.

26th—Arr. steamer Scotia, Yarmouth, N. S.; barks Oraville, Cardiff; Lochiel, Picton; Merewich, Malaga; brig Stockton, Pictou.

Below—Bark Agnes Frazer; brig Elsie, and 2 ships, unknown.

BATH, Oct. 26—Sld. brigs Sucker Webb, Greenleaf, Key West; Yango, Washington.

BANGOR, Oct. 22—Arr. brig Monica, Grant, from Matanzas. Cld. brig Nuevitas, Wright, St. Croix; schr. Allen Perkins, do.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25—Arr. bark Delaware, Steed, Demerara.

26th—Transport Gen. Meigs, New-York.

PHILMDELPHIA, Oct. 26—Arr. brig Foster, for Philadelphia; schrs. Only Son, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Gardiner; John Wesley, Higgins, Providence, for Wellfleet.

27th—Arr. schrs. Jacob Kienzle, Lake, and Redwing, Wood, Philadelphia, for Boston; Julia A. Rich, Leland, J. Tinker, McDonald and Eveline, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for do.; Alfred H. Partridge, Rose, Fire Island, for do.; Undine, Baker, Portland, for do.; Jane, Russell, Elizabethport, for Salem; Malabar, Welch, New-Haven, for Portsmouth.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 24—Sld. Henry Gibbs and Adrian, New-York.

PORTLAND, Oct. 25—Arr. bark Ada Carter, Remsey, Picton, N. S. Cld. brigs Hattie E. B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4086. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS!

Arrest of New-York Voting Agents.

Soldiers Proxies Forged by Gov. Seymour's Appointees.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE RASCALITY.

Forged Votes by the Box Full.

Full Confession of One of the Parties.

The Testimony Damning and Conclusive

The Parties to be Tried by Military Commission.

A Gigantic Scheme of Fraud Defeated.

More of Gov. Seymour's "Friends,"

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Astounding discoveries have been made by the Government of intended frauds in regard to soldiers' votes; the grounds of the confidence of leading Democrats of being able to carry New York are now understood. A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has been brought to light, carried on by agents here and at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry and in the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate supervision and direction of the leaders of the party in that State. Several of these agents have been arrested and are now in jail, and others will be arrested as fast as proof can be collected and proper provision can be made for their trial.

A military commission has already been ordered, and will meet to-morrow morning in Baltimore, under the Presidency of Gen. DOUBLEDAY. In the trial of two of the leading actors in this conspiracy who are known to have been in direct and constant communication with leading officials and members of the Democratic State Committee in New-York, the testimony in their cases, which I have seen and read, is full, direct and conclusive. It will leave not the slightest doubt that a gigantic conspiracy has been at work for months in maturing and executing a plan for defrauding the soldiers of their votes and for overwhelming the suffrage of citizens at home by the forged votes of thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers who have fallen in battle, or died in the hospitals, or who have never existed. In some cases sealed envelopes containing LINCOLN ballots have been opened and McCLELLAN ballots have been substituted, but the main reliance of the conspirators has been on the forgery of signatures of pretended soldiers to papers, transmitting McCLELLAN and SEYMOUR votes.

Men now in custody have been actively engaged in this business for weeks, and, as one of the parties involved declares, forged ballots of this kind have been forwarded in dry goods boxes-full, to the headquarters of the conspiracy, and New-York and Albany. Judge HOLT, the Judge Advocate General, has had the papers laid before him, and has prepared a brief report on the subject. He pronounces the crime thus committed to be one of the most serious character, and it will be dealt with as such by the Government.

The court-martial which meets to-morrow (Thursday) for the purpose of trying the parties already arrested, will make short work of the case, and the Government will not hesitate to carry into effect whatever sentence they may pronounce. Other parties implicated will be sent before them as rapidly as possible, and all the agents in the affair are under the vigilant surveillance of the Government.

You must not be surprised if these disclosures and arrests should touch some persons high in official and political authority in New-York. Among other things discovered in this city was the headquarters of a set of gentlemen, busily engaged in filling up commissions of agents, signed in blank by Gov. SEYMOUR, and some of the parties involved themselves hold commissions from them.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Some days since it became apparent that the Copperhead managers in the State of New-York had conceived and were executing some system of frauds, by which they expected to carry the State at the Presidential election, by overriding the will of the loyal voters. Measures were immediately taken to discover the nature and extent of their frauds, and in a short time the authorities had in their possession evidence sufficient to justify the arrest of two of the Copperhead State agents, who were carrying on their operations in Baltimore and Washington. Yesterday, the Secretary of War issued an order directing the Military Commission, of which Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President, to immediately proceed with the trial of EDWARD DONAHUE, Jr., and M. J. FERRY, who were held as prisoners at Baltimore. The Court met, this morning, at Barnum's Hotel. Col. JOHN A. FOSTER, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, acting as Judge-Advocate. ALEXANDER N. HARVEY, Esq., of Buffalo, was present, to watch the proceedings and to assist in eliciting the character and ramifications of the alleged frauds. The prisoners being arraigned, the following charges and specifications were read, to which they were required to plead:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST EDWARD DONAHUE, JR., AND MOSES J. FERRY.

Charge—Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the service. Falsely personating and representing officers and soldiers in the United States service, and in such assumed capacity, falsely and fraudulently signing and forging names of officers and soldiers in such service. *Specification*—In this, that said EDWARD DONAHUE, Jr., and M. J. FERRY, being ostensibly authorized as the agents of the State of New-York for the purpose of receiving the votes of the soldiers of the United States, electors of the State of New-York, at the general election to be held on the eighth day of November, 1864, did falsely and fraudulently personate the officers and soldiers who have been, or now are, or who purport to be, in the military service of the United States, and did falsely and fraudulently sign and forge, and also caused to be signed and forged to the blanks issued under and pursuant to Chapter 253 of the laws of the State of New-York, passed April 21, 1864, entitled "An act to enable qualified electors of the State absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States, in the army and navy thereof, to vote," names purporting to be the names of officers, and soldiers in the service of the United States, and qualified electors of the State of New-York, and absent therefrom; said blanks being issued under said laws and intended to be used for the purpose of transmitting the vote of the soldiers signing the same to his proper attorney, to be used at the general election to be held in said State on the 8th day of November, 1864. All this being done by the said DONAHUE and FERRY with the intent and for the purpose of having such blanks so signed, used as and for the act and deed of the officers and soldiers whose names purported to be signed thereto, and in fraud of their rights as such electors; all this at the cities of Baltimore and Washington during the month of October, 1864."

The Judge Advocate, after reading the charge and specification, called upon the prisoners to plead. Mr. FERRY stated he plead guilty to a part of the charge and specification; he had signed some papers, but not all with which he was charged. Upon being informed that he could plead the exact facts, and understanding the nature of his plea, Mr. FERRY stated he desired some time to recruit his health and to obtain counsel. He named a gentleman in Baltimore, who was sent for. DONAHUE then objected to be tried by a military commission, and also to being tried separate from Mr. FERRY. He then plead not guilty to the accusation, and asked delay in order to obtain counsel. He desired REVERDY JOHNSON to be sent for, but he not being in the city he asked a sufficient delay to enable him to send to Albany. The court complied with this request, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. DONAHUE then telegraphed to Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, New-York, and to PETER CAGGER, at Albany, with the expectation that one of those gentlemen will be present to act as his counsel.

LEO.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

After the adjournment of the Military Commission this morning, Mr. M. J. FERRY, the most respectable of the two prisoners put on trial to-day, stated to the Judge-Advocate that he desired to make a confession of all he knew in connection with those fraudulent and forged papers. His request was complied with, and his confession was written out in the usual form of questions and answers. When he had concluded the court reassembled, and Judge-Advocate FOSTER made to the court a statement embodying the facts confessed by FERRY, which I have thus condensed:

CONFESSION OF M. J. FERRY, THE STATE AGENT OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of ORVILLE K. WOOD, of Clinton County, New-York. It was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette-street, Baltimore. I am, and have been for the past two years, the agent of the State of New-York, appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New-York. I first saw WOOD on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after its local ticket. We talked about the way in which votes could be taken. It was agreed that we should sign the names of officers and soldiers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in. I made out such papers. I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them. I cannot tell what names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but DONAHUE signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed. That package contained over 200 that DONAHUE had signed. The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named STEPHEN MAXSON. He is from the western part of the State of New-York—I do not know from what county. He is not in the service; he is a State agent. I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but DONAHUE and myself when MAXSON first proposed to forge papers. There was a man named G. M. BUNDY in my office. He is now in New-York. Also, a man named H. NEWCOMB. I never saw him until he came there. He is a lawyer in Albany. Part of the forged papers were made in my office and part brought there. They were usually brought in a bundle tied up. I do not know who brought them. I had no letters from PETER CAGGER except what were found in my desk. I never knew of any correspondence on the subject with Gen. FARRELL, the Commissary of Subsistence, except the package which you have. The package contained a lot of blank envelopes and powers of attorney, with a letter from Gen. FARRELL, marked "confidential," which contained a list of names of residents of Columbia County. I did not let any one know that I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parts of the State to be mailed. A young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them over to Washington. I am not certain whether he did or did not say anything about there being some men over there who could attend to these matters. I do not know how many forged papers were sent off, but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full. I do not recollect hearing them talk dispiritingly, but they talked quite jubilantly. I sent the forged papers to Gen. FARRELL, with the following letter:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: If you are energetic, you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time. They are all on the square—the same as the blacks get theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. ED. DONAHUE said send this on to you, and I have done it. Truly, yours,

DEMOCRAT.

P. S.—They are all soldiers—companies and regiments all O. K. Of the rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them, send them back.

M. J. FERRY, No. 85 West Fayette-street, Baltimore.

HENRY NEWCOMB, implicated by FERRY, has also made a complete and full confession. The Judge-Advocate was understood to present a plea of guilty on behalf of Mr. FERRY, and to ask on his behalf the clemency of the court.

The court accepted the plea of the prisoners and thus closed the case, leaving DONOHUE to be tried separately as he desired. Developments made to-day show these frauds to have been carefully and skillfully contrived, and that they have been carried through with the most reckless disregard of law. The disclosures also connect leading and influential men of the State of New-York with these attempts to tamper with the ballot boxes, but I am not now at liberty to give their names, fearing that they might through such information, escape arrest and consequent punishment.

The court charged with the labor of investigating and passing upon these frauds is a tribunal of more than usual intelligence, vigor and experience. It will do its entire duty, and do it promptly fearlessly and well.

The honest electors of the State of New-York have escaped an extensive and fearful fraud, a fraud in keeping with the proclivities of the party in whose behalf it was initiated, but one that, if unexposed might have subverted the honest will of the people, and left the State and the nation at the mercy of those who would make peace with rebellion, and fellowship with traitors.

Thank God for the decree that assures us that crime cannot long go unknown and unpunished.

LEO.

From Washington—Further Arrests—A Number of Parties Implicated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Col. NORTH, New-York State Agent in this city, together with all his assistants and clerks, were, between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, arrested by the military authorities, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, upon the charges of forgery and fraud, in obtaining and preparing soldiers' proxies and votes, to be used at the coming election in November. It is also stated that large quantities of proxies have been manufactured, purporting to represent the names of soldiers, but which in reality are fictitious, or contain the pretended signatures of men who have died long since in the field and hospital. It would be improper at this time to mention the details or the witnesses by which this infamous plot was discovered. But these and other parties arrested elsewhere, will be at once brought to trial and summarily dealt with.

The Frauds on the New-York Electors in the Army.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It is alleged that extensive frauds have been discovered in this city and Washington, on the part of some of the Commissioners of New-York State to receive and forward the votes of soldiers. Two State agents, N. J. FERRY, of Canton, St. Lawrence County, and EDWARD DONOHUE, of Albany, have been arrested, and were brought for trial this morning before the Military Commission of which Maj.-Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY is President, and Col. JOHN A. FOSTER, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, Judge Advocate.

On the conclusion of the reading of the above charges, FERRY plead guilty to a portion of the charges, and said he signed the names of some. In answer to Judge-Advocate FOSTER, who stated that his pleading to the charge should be either general or special, he said he desired to have counsel. He was informed that he could send for any person he should choose as his counsel, and immediately sent for a lawyer of this city. DONOHUE plead a general denial of the whole affair, and wanted to be representec by counsel from Albany or New-York. He said he thought the matter belonged to a civil tribunal instead of a military. He requested to know if REVERDY JOHNSON was to be had, as he was confident he would defend him. Gen. DOUBLEDAY and Judge Advocate Gen. FOSTER said they had no objection to postpone the case as the prisoners had no counsel, in order to allow them to obtain it, and accordingly adjourned till Friday, at 10 o'clock.

DONOHUE then telegraphed to PETER CAGGER and SANFORD E. CHURCH, notifying them of their arrest, and desiring them to obtain counsel for them immediately.

It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic National and State nominees have been forwarded from here by express. Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Commission, with letters, etc., involving parties in New-York.

Important additional disclosures are expected to morrow. Some letters and documents will be adduced of great importance. It is understood that the fraud was discovered by a Clinton County agent of the Union Committee, who called upon FERRY to make certain inquiries. FERRY mistook his political character, and discovered the matter to him. When, after obtaining a full knowledge of the facts, he communicated the matter to Gen. WALLACE, when the parties were arrested.

Arrest of New-York Election Agents.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch, addressed to the Executive Department here, was received this afternoon:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1864.

MOSES J. FERRY, State Agent at Baltimore; EDWARD DONAHUE, Jr., of Albany; PETER KIRBY, of Lewis County; and Dr. JONES, of New-York City, Voting Agents, have been arrested by the Provost-Marshal, who has also closed the New-York State Agency. (Signed,) STEPHEN MAXSON, Surgeon-in-charge.

GOV. SEYMOUR is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been forwarded to him.

RICHMOND.

Important Events at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

News of the highest importance is hourly expected from the Army of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Francis Rawdeickl, Co. B, 7th Infantry; George F. Tanner, Co. K, 1st Artillery; Orrin Mayo, Co. D, 5th Artillery; James Vanderwerken, Co. E, 46th Infantry; Hester Rusbeck, A, 10th Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

IMPROVED MANNERS OF GUERRILLAS.

Since the clearing away of the timbers above the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the adoption of the plan of sending out rebel sympathizers on trains as safely-guards, not an accident has occurred, and not a single guerrilla has been seen on the line of the road.

The War in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

To-day's Nashville *Despatch*, reports that the rebel Gen. LYON crossed near the mouth of the White Oak Creek.

A Huntsville dispatch says that no rebel force had passed over the Whitesburgh and Warrenton road. Tuesday night a soldier of the Forty-fourth United States colored infantry, who had escaped from Hood's army says a part of Hood's forces, he thinks LEE's corps, are making for Whitesburgh.

A Clayville dispatch says: "The Captain of the gunboat *Gen. Thomas* reports when coming up the river having seen picket and post fires from the mountain tops toward Guntersville and opposite Deposit. The only troops he saw were cavalry. A Federal soldier—a prisoner since the attack on Dalton—who escaped, has arrived at Clayville. He reports that he left the main force of Hood's army Tuesday morning, 28,000 strong, at Warrenton. He understood the rebels intended crossing the Tennessee in the vicinity of Guntersville.

FORREST is reported to be threatening Paducah with a large force. Our military circles are on the alert for its defence.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mutual Arrangement to Alleviate Their Sufferings.

Correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee.

Supplies to be Forwarded to Prisoners North and South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It will gladden the whole country and carry joy and heart's-ease to hundreds of thousands of homes to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners, it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus far alleviated, and they made as comfortable as it is possible for men in captivity to be. The agreement, looking to this beneficent end, has just been concluded between Gens. GRANT and LEE, and only awaits the settlement of practical details to take immediate effect.

The proposition, be it said to the credit of the rebels, came from themselves, and was first made in communication under date of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. OULD, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner of Exchange for the United States. Mr. OULD's communication in substance recited that as there is a prospect of a large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming Winter, it is desirable that each belligerent, without being freed from the obligation of feeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish their own captives in the other's hands with such additional comfort as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates; they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to Gen. GRANT, who replied in a communication to Gen. LEE, under date of the 18th inst., accepting Mr. OULD's proposition, and stating that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be agreed upon that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

Gen. LEE, on the following day, Oct. 19, replied to Gen. GRANT, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and stated that he took it as an acceptance on the part of Gen. GRANT of Mr. OULD's plan. He suggested further, that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco; and proposed that an officer from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the arrangement.

On the following day, Oct. 20, Gen. GRANT rejoined, stating that Gen. LEE had rightly understood his former communication in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. OULD's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well-being of our prisoners, as well as those of the rebels. "It is," declared Gen. GRANT, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." Gen. GRANT, moreover, requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying this purpose into effect.

This communication closes all of this interesting correspondence between Gens. GRANT and LEE that has so far taken place, and thus the matter now rests. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible promptitude, so as to permit this beneficent measure to take immediate effect.

It is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should be in such hands as those of GRANT and LEE, whose practical wisdom and humane disposition cannot be doubted.

There are at present insuperable obstacles in the way of an exchange of prisoners; obstacles rendered insuperable by the violations of the cartel on the part of the rebel authorities; but there is no reason why these technical differences should be allowed to stand in the way of the comfort, well-being and even the life of those in bonds; we are sure that, if the relatives and friends of those in Southern prisons can be assured of the faithful observance of the benign provisions of the convention just concluded by Gens. GRANT and LEE, it will modify their anguish at the continued captivity of those they love, and whose release on terms of justice and honor the Government finds it impossible to effect.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Hopeful Aspect of the Field—The Failure of Hood's Movements Against Sherman's Communications—Hood in a Worse Position than Ever—The Situation Before Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The military situation presents to-day, over the whole field, the most satisfactory and encouraging aspect. In the West, the offensive movement designed to dislodge SHERMAN from Atlanta has ended by depriving the rebels of all foothold in Georgia. The closeness with which SHERMAN followed up the aggressive movement of the rebel force, completely frustrated their designs against his communications all the damage from which has now been repaired. But it did more than this. The tenacity with which SHERMAN clung to the rear of HOOD, made it impossible for him to retrace his steps, and has compelled BEAUREGARD to seek safety for his army, by drawing it into Central Alabama. This throws him off eccentrically from all connection with the main rebel army in Virginia, puts into the hands of SHERMAN the control of all the communications between the rebel army in the East and the rebel army in the West, and opens up his triumphal lines of conquest clear to the Gulf.

This vaunted campaign which, according to the JEFF. DAVIS programme, was to have turned our position in Georgia to a Moscow retreat, stands to-day demonstrated a miserable failure. It not only has brought the rebels no advantage, but has placed them in a much worse position than when HOOD held a front south of Atlanta with open communications with LEE.

The situation before Petersburgh and Richmond is really hopeful. Gen. GRANT, far from lying idle during the past few weeks of seeming inactivity, has been steadily pushing forward his lines of circumvallation and contravallation, working with fatal pressure on the vital arteries of Richmond.

A member of the Southern Express Company at Petersburgh, who has just arrived within our lines, states that the express agent at that point was last week notified that the agency at Petersburgh must be broken up, as there would be no further use for an express office there. The employes were politely invited to enter the army instanter. I am further informed, by the same authority, that Petersburgh is for the most part evacuated, and that Gen. LEE has materially contracted his lines, and that they expect the city to fall at the first serious move by Gen. GRANT.

GREAT FRENCH UNION MEETING.

Unanimous Ratification of the Union Platform.

Responding to a call issued by the committee, a large assemblage of our most enlightened French citizens gathered last evening at Hope Chapel, to indorse the principles enunciated in the Baltimore Platform, and ratify the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. The enthusiasm evidenced on this and various other occasions by the French residents of the metropolis, gives ample proof of their unfeigned devotion to the cause of Union, and of their determination to eradicate the curse of slavery from the soil of their adopted land. The hall being completely filled at 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES VILLA, who nominated for Chairman, Mr. PELLETIER, and for Secretary, Mr. VICTOR FAIDER, which nominations were ratified. The chairman, after a few preliminary remarks, which were loudly applauded, introduced to the audience Mr. VICTOR FAIDER, who proceeded, in substance, as follows:

CITIZENS: A certain philosopher, who framed a code of laws, therein decreed that any man who abstained from taking part in the political battles of his country, should be punished with the severest penalties. He was right, citizens; for when a country is in danger, to stay in the background is to commit a crime. I think that we must not render ourselves liable to any such impeachment, and should commence by examining the question we have before us for discussion. Some four years ago, we elected a President, and now believe that it is most consistent with the good of humanity to renominate for four years that old rail-splitter, or rather that old slavery-splitter. [Great applause.] The Democratic party, however, would have no vote for McCLELLAN. Now, come, let us see upon what grounds they argue that our cause is not a holy one. They say that the war is a failure and that we commenced the strife with the South. Why, we had a most constitutional election, some four years since, the vote was legally polled, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was duly elected President. And then, what did the South do? Did the Secessionists await LINCOLN's inauguration? On the 18th of December, they declared, at Charleston, that they seceded. On the 15th of January, Florida and Tennessee withdrew and by the 1st of February all the now belligerent States had seceded; and LINCOLN had not even then been inaugurated. And yet McCLELLAN, in his letter of acceptance, says that the war was *commenced* for the maintenance of the Union! Did not the South *first* insult that glorious flag of liberty, equality and fraternity? [Great enthusiasm.] And that wrong must be avenged, and we must continue this war and crush the South! [Applause.] They argue that this Administration is an arbitrary and violent one. I should rather say it had been too lenient. [Applause.] Has Mr. LINCOLN done anything unauthorized by Congress? Has he taken upon himself to violate the habeas corpus writ unjustly? Pray, does it not state in the Constitution that it may be suspended in time of rebellion? I should like to know what time we are living in. Speak of the liberty of the press. We read in the Democratic journals that Mr. LINCOLN is an idiot, an assassin; Mr. BUTLER a beast, such as never existed in the days of Rome, and they actually say that freedom of the press does not exist. [Laughter.] Speak of the abolition of slavery: thrice has Mr. LINCOLN endeavored to do away with it. He first wished to indemnify the slaveholders; then he declared that on conquered territory all slaves should be free; finally, he issued his proclamation. They declare that the country is bankrupt. After this, the greatest of wars, we owe $1,800,000,000, and the wretched partisans of the South exclaim that for such a paltry sum the United States will be bankrupt. When we entered upon this war we had no cannon, no guns, no men—and now, behold, we have given birth to a grand and admirable military organization! [Applause.] Some will tell you that all this is worthless. A few days since a European soldier said that no nation in Europe could bring together, feed and drill such an army as SHERMAN's! [Cheers.] When France had on its hands billions of assignats, what happened then? Not one cent was paid;—and are now the citizens any the less prosperous? And you may glance at our little wretched debt and exclaim in horror, if you dare! They ask what have we done. Have we not shielded from the eyes of foreign nations the sight, the brutal sight of men, women and children dragged forth and sold in the public squares at Washington, as though they were cattle? [Cheers.] Have we not wrested from tyrants miles of territory once cultivated by shackled laborers, but which cannot henceforth be tilled save by freemen. [Great applause.] They argue that the war has not progressed. That was when McCLELLAN was looking at the Quaker guns at Manassas, or treading the deck of the gunboat *Galena*. [Laughter.] We are now victorious and have reached the very heart of secession. All the Southern ports, save Wilmington, are ours, and yet we have not progressed! Thus, citizens, we review in vain all the reproaches with which the Administration is assailed, and find no grounds for any one. We may still hope for victory. We may all assist in the reconstruction of the grand old edifice of Union, which will be rid of that stain of slavery. We will then turn to old Europe and cry to our brethren, who are yonder in the majority, and say: Let the old French population arise, overwhelm all obstacles, and firmly establish a new form of government. Then will we, from the other shores, hand in hand with our foreign brethren, give birth to true democratic principles and stand united against all. [Loud and continued applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Mr. LOUIS CEHEN, whose remarks, illustrative of the progress of the human race, the ever increasing influence of liberty upon the welfare of humanity, and the true theory of Republicanism, was loudly applauded.

The Chairman stepped forward and introduced Mr. CHAS. VILLA, who stated that he had received a letter from Gen. CLUSERET of the *New Nation*, setting forth that serious indisposition had prevented his attendance. Gen. CLUSERET's letter was an ardent appeal to all patriotic citizens to enlist in the ranks of Republicanism and sustain ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sworn foe of slavery. The principles enunciated in the letter having been indorsed and loudly applauded by the assemblage, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

The Provincial Conference.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It is reported that the Conference has selected Ottawa, for the capital of the United Provinces, Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada, and Quebec for Lower Canada.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

PRICE'S ARMY HARD PUSHED.

The Rebels Again Defeated Near Fort Scott.

Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell Taken Prisoners.

1,500 Rebels and 12 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The *Democrat's* dispatch from Leavenworth says: PRICE has been driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by our cavalry. We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL, and several pieces of artillery.

Gen. ROSECRANS was at Little Santa Fé, twelve miles south of Kansas City, with his infantry, on Tuesday night.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The following is derived from an entirely reliable source. Our forces have been driving PRICE rapidly since Sunday, and at last accounts he was twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Fort Scott, and his army routed and dispersed.

On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing one thousand five hundred prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery.

Among the prisoners are Maj.-Gen. MARMADUKE and Brig.-Gen. CABELL, several Colonels and other officers.

PRICE was again attacked yesterday morning a short distance north of Fort Scott, and driven pell mell in a southeasterly direction. He burned 200 wagons yesterday, to prevent their being captured.

Nothing is stated about the loss of either side; but there seems to be no doubt that PRICE's army is completely demoralized and scattered.

The telegraph is working to Fort Scott, but nothing has been received in regard to to-day's operations, except that our forces are still in vigorous pursuit.

Gen. STEELE, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting PRICE's entrance into Arkansas.

Guerrilla Operations in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 27.

Dispatches in the border papers say that a train from Fort Smith was attacked by bushwhackers south of Fort Scott, sixteen men killed and a part of the train burned. About 1,500 refugees accompanied the train.

About 100 guerrillas, under Capt. TAYLOR, entered Maramouton, a few miles from Fort Scott, at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and murdered Col. KNOWLES, BROWN, HAWKINS, MCGONIGLE, CHADWICK and STOUT, who were on route North, and old Squire REYNOLDS and two other citizens, and burned two stores and churches and several dwellings.

The Federal loss in the battle of the 23d was 75. The wounded were sent to Leavenworth on Monday. The rebels were chased all Sunday night. Constant fighting with their rear guard was kept up. At daylight they made a stand, and were handsomely whipped again.

Most of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law is abolished and business is resumed.

Five hundred rebels under Lieut.-Col. MCDANIEL crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on Monday going north. A strong force has been sent after them.

Advices from the Upper Missouri say that Gen. SULLY has gone into Winter quarters at Fort Sully. The Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Campaign in Connecticut.

Rousing Demonstration in Bridgeport.

Twenty Thousand Union Men in Council—Fairfield County Awake—Immense Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The most magnificent political celebration ever known in the State of Connecticut was held to-day in this city. It was expected to be a grand affair, but it has exceeded all our expectations. "Old Glory" triumphantly floats from thousands of places. From flagstaffs, across the streets, from windows, and from the hands of earnest men and fair women. It has been a great gala day for the supporters of "Honest Abe." The decorations exceed anything of the kind ever before witnessed. The Sterling Hotel was decorated by the proprietor's son, GERARD WILSON, with a flag from every window, and many other attractions. The procession was some five miles long. New-Haven, Norwalk, New-Canaan, Stamford, Darien, Newtown, and nearly every town in the county was represented. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., raised the tallest liberty pole in New-England. He was bound to get the Stars and Stripes as near heaven as he could. To-night his immense factory is illuminated from top to bottom. It is a splendid sight.

Hon. LEWIS B. CAMPBELL and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND made two powerful and impressive speeches. To-night Franklin Hall is crowded to overflowing. Gen. O. S. FERRY and Gen. E. W. GANTT are speaking. The enthusiasm of the people is beyond anything we have ever known in any campaign. Heads up—skies bright. We will give you a good report Nov. 8. The "Coppers" are squelched.

F. W. SMITH, Jr., Ex-Com.

Union Gathering at Philadelphia—Speech of Hon. S. P. Chase.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 27.

There was a brilliant and enthusiastic meeting this evening at the Union League Hall, on the occasion of an oration on the great issues of the day, by the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE. The spacious hall, notwithstanding a rainy evening, was crowded to overflowing. The hall was handsomely illuminated, and the League house opposite was also gay under the effulgence of many jets of gas.

The distinguished speaker captivated his audience. After he had concluded his remarks, quite a number of gentlemen who voted with the Democrats at the recent election, pressed forward to shake hands with him. The evening was one that will make an entertaining page in the history of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Columbia County—Up-hill Work for the Copperheads.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a slim audience at the City Hall, this P. M. Great efforts have been made by the Democracy to make a grand demonstration. The result of their efforts is [illegible] the extreme to the friends of "Little [illegible]" this county.

W. L.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*Advertised Letters*," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for all advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Mrs W P
Adams Mrs F
Adams Mrs Kitty G 2
Allen Caroline
Allen Mrs Emily
Allen Mrs S A 2
Allen Mrs Clara G
Alburtis Mrs
Alcock Mrs Annie
Alford Mrs M A
Abernethy Jane
Alconbrock Mrs Miss Armisty
Alexander, Miss Francis W
Anderson Mary V
Anderson Mrs Susan D
Anderson Miss Agnes
Anderson Miss Rebecca
Armstrong Mrs Mary
Andrews Carrie R
Atkinson Mrs Mary
Atwell Mrs Rev E H
Austin Mrs Lydia B

B

Backus Mrs Gerrid T 2
Beardsley Mrs Barbard
Bagrott Miss Nora
Bagr Mrs Mary
Barker Kitty
Barton Mrs Theodore D
Barker Mrs Matilde
Bartman Mrs Maria A
Baker Sarah H
Baker Mrs Mary
Baker Miss Bella
Baldwin Mrs Geo W
Balcantine Mrs S
Bandormaeches Mrs
Blaney Mary A
Blake Mrs Caleb C
Bradley Mrs Lizzie
Brannon Ada
Barnett Miss Elmira J
Barnett Miss Jennie
Barrows Mrs Daniel
Bailey Miss C
Barker Mary
Barry Mrs
Bassett Miss Maria A
Bradstill Miss Mary
Barry Mrs Isabella
Becker Miss Susan
Bensill Mrs Jas H
Benlan Mrs H W
Bennetts Miss Jennie 2
Berkery Mrs W
Beal Mrs Franz F
Breese Miss Helen
Brennan Mrs Wm J
Brennan Mrs Mary Jane
Bowers Mrs Barbara
Boycan Mrs Anna
Boyle Mrs Johanna
Brandon Mlle Ernestine
Broomhead Miss Lillie
Brittian Mrs Ellen
Briquett Mrs E
Brisbane Mrs Sarah A
Broadhead Mrs Elizabeth
Buckam Miss Mary
Bullard Miss Lucy
Bullock Mrs A M
Bunn Mrs Edward
Burbles Mrs Ann
Burns Miss Annie
Burns Mrs Ann
Burbridge Miss
Butler Miss C
Brown Mrs Mary A
Brown Miss Julia
Brown Miss Lottie
Brown Mrs Jas A
Brown Mrs Clias
Brown Mrs Sarah
Brown Miss Katie
Brown Mrs George
Brown Miss Louisa
Brown Miss Annie
Brown Mary
Brown Mrs Thos
Bruce Miss Janet
Bryant Miss Eden
Byrows Mrs Thos

C

Cahn Mrs Adaline
Caine Mrs Thomas
Callinan Mrs
Caldwell Mrs W S
Cameron Mrs
Canitee Mrs A
Cannagan Mme Celine
Carney Mrs
Crabtree Miss Lotta
Carmers Mrs Bridget
Carolin Mrs Annie
Carter Mrs G L
Carlton Miss Libbie
Carr Mrs Walter S
Carr Mrs
Cargroll Catharine
Carroll Miss Mary
Cary Mrs C H
Cary Miss Elmer
Carty Mary
Cassidy Miss Catharine
Cary Mrs Mary W
Chester Miss Mary
Clark Mrs Henry
Clark Miss L K
Clark Mrs Fanny M
Clary Miss Eliza
Claypool Mrs Capt Chas
Cherry Miss P
Child Mrs Edward
Cheyne Mrs
Clinton Miss Mary
Clifton Miss A
Cliff Mrs G W
Clifford Camille H
Clifford Miss Lottie
Cochran Mrs Jas A
Cochran Miss
Jennie
Coddington Miss
Alice
Coddington Mrs
W R
Cohen Mrs Caddie
Cole Mrs William
Collins Hannah W
Collar Mrs
Colley Mrs Charlotte
Conley Mrs Margret
Conolly Miss Emma J
Connor Mrs Rose
Cromwell Mrs Catharine
Cronan Mrs Cath
Cook Mary B 2
Cartricken Mrs
Corcoran Mrs James
Cox Mrs Edwin
Cox Mrs
Crow Mrs Cathren
Crook Miss Amelia
Crowell Mrs Maria
Crowley Margret
Corcoran Mrs Kate
Crowley Mrs Mary
Cullen Miss Mary
Cullen Mrs
Cullens Mrs
Cummins Mrs Margret
Cunningham Miss Emma J
Curran Miss Cath
Cusack Miss Anne
Cullen Mrs
Cullen Mrs
Gunther Mrs Mary

D

Daly Mrs
Daly Mrs Margret
Dacon Mrs Maria
Day Mrs Margret
Davies Mrs T E
Daly Lizzie
Deake Mrs G B
Deem Miss Mary
Dean Miss Maggy 2
Dean Mrs Maria
Degnhans Mrs
Dowling Mrs A W
Debbins Miss
Weatlhie P
Dellinger Sarah
Denarge Elizabeth
Demiger Mrs R A
Dean Mrs John
Dennis Mrs Julia A
Desmond Mrs
Devine Mrs Ellen
DeWolf Miss Jane
DeAcry Mrs Annie
DeOrsey Mrs Annie
Miss
Dibble Mrs Emma
Dinsmore Lizzie
Dix Mrs
Donlon Miss Cath
Dougherty Cath
Dougherty Miss
Douglass Mrs
Duffy Mrs Annie
Dunn Mrs Mary
Dunn Mrs Cath
Dufree Isabell
Dutch Miss May

E

Eaton Miss Ella
Earl Miss Louisa
Kingsl Mrs Louisa 2
Ellis Miss Adda
Ellis Miss Mary K
Elwood Mrs Maggie
English Miss Alice
Emerson Miss
Abigal
Eny Miss Mary
Every Lucretia

F

Fuller Annie E
Fale Mrs Samuel
Fanning Mrs Margret
Fagan Miss Wally
Farrell Miss Hester
Faligan Miss Anna
Flanagan Miss Mary
Flamita Miss Annie
Franklin Mrs W H
Francois Mrs Charolina M.
Franklin Mrs Mary A
Freedman Mrs Libby
Falling Mrs Johanna
Feeland Miss F F
Feldman Miss M
Ferguson Mrs E B
Fleming Miss Cath
Fleming Miss Elvira
Fleming Maggie
Feeley Mrs Bridget
Fletcher Mrs Louis
Fler Miss Charlotte
Finnegan Mary
Finnerty Miss
Fisher Mrs Elizabeth
Fisler Miss Julia
Fisk Miss S S
Fitzgerald Mrs Eliza
Fitzgerald Mrs Jas
Fitzgerald Mrs Mary
Fitzgerald Mrs Julia A
Fitzgerald Mrs Mary G
Fitzgerald Mrs E D
Fitzgerald Mrs Mary
Fitzgerald Mrs Mary
Fitzgerald Mrs Mary

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68 ..R.	117	100 N. Y. Cen.....	119⅜
5,000 U.S.6s, '81....R.	106	100 do.....s15	119⅜
20,000 U.S 6s,'81....C.	106⅞	100 do.....b10	119⅜
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20's, O. new iss.....	100¾	1500 Erie Railway.....	97
2,000 do.....s10	100¾	500 Hud. Rtv. R.....	121¾
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Ins. Ser. C & Oct..	103⅛	2000 Reading R.....	126
60,000 U.S.6s, 1 yr., C.	96	1200 do.....s10	126
61,000 do.....	94⅞	4300 do.....	126⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s	60	2200 do.....b60	126⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R....	86	200 do.....b10	126⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R.....	85	200 Chic. & Alt. R.....	83
80,000 C. & M. Cer....	35⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R....s30	125
10,000 do.....	35⅞	100 do.....	125⅛
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I....	104	500 M. S. & N. I.....	67⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	114⅜	500 do.....	67⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	94⅜	1500 do.....	67⅛
2,000 To. & W. 3d M..	87⅛	100 do.....s10	67⅛
2,000 Cl. & To. S.F.S.	106⅛	200 do.....	68
1,000 Mar. 1st M. B ..	83⅜	500 Cleve. & Pitts.....	100⅜
600 Am. Gold.....	216	100 Chi. & N. W.....	42⅜
10 Del. & H. C. Co....	175	100 do.....b10	43
100 Cum. Coal Pr. b10	54	1300 do.....	43
400 do.....b10	53⅞	200 do.....	43⅜
1200 do.....	53⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	78⅜
100 do.....s10	53⅜	100 do.....	78⅜
500 Quick. Min. Co....	80	200 do.....b10	78⅜
500 do.....b60	81	200 Clev. & Tol.....	109⅜
100 do.....b10	80	500 Chi. & R. I. R....	98⅜
500 Mar. Mining Co..	34	200 do.....	98⅜
50 Pac. M. S. Co.....	325	100 M. & P. Du C. R....	67
100 Au. M. S. Co.....	190	300 P., Ft. W. & C. b10	100
100 do.....	189	500 do.....	99⅜
100 Cen. Am. Transit.	90	1000 do.....	100
800 Consolidation Coal Co. & M'd.....	55	100 do.....s10	100
100 Smith Parmelee Gold Co.....	8	150 Alt. & Terre H....	56
		100 do.....	56⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s ..R	100	2000 Reading R.....	126⅜
15,000 U. S 6s, '81..C.	105⅞	200 do.....s15	126¼
14,000 do.....	106	400 do.....	126
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107¼	2000 do.....	126¼
3,000 do.....	107⅛	100 do.....s30	126⅜
5,000 do..New iss.	100¾	200 do.....s30	126⅜
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N. Aoril & Oct..	108⅛	300 do.....s30	126
1,000 do.....	108¼	200 Ill. Cen. R.....	123
4,000 do..... small	108	100 do.....	121⅜
2,000 U. S. 10-40s..C	94⅜	400 do.....	121⅜
28,000 U. S. 6s, 1Yr..C.	95	200 do.....	121⅜
3,000 do.....	95¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	126
500 Cum. Coal Pre ..	53	200 do.....	126⅜
200 do.....	52⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R....	69
400 do.....	52⅜	100 do.....	68⅜
1000 do.....	52⅜	200 do.....s10	68⅜
100 Quick. M. Co.....	80⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. R....	43
100 Pac. M. S. C.....	325	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	78⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	120	500 do.....b10	77⅜
400 do.....	120⅜	50 do.....b30	79
100 do.....s3	120	200 do.....	77⅜
100 Erie Railway.....	97	100 Chi. & R. I.....	98⅜
300 Hud. Riv. R.....	122⅛	300 do.....	98⅜
100 do.....	121⅝	300 do.....s10	98
100 do.....	122⅜	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C..	99⅜
200 Alt. & T. H.....	56⅜	100 do.....s30	99⅜
50 do.....	57		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

540 N. Y. Cen. R.....	120	200 Ill. Cen. R.....c	123⅛
900 Erie R.....	97⅜	200 do.....s10	122⅛
1900 do.....b3	97⅜	200 do.....	122⅜
300 do.....s3	97⅛	100 do.....b5	122⅜
100 Hudson R. R...b3	121⅜	100 do.....c	122⅜
1000 Reading R.....	126⅛	200 Ch. & R. I. R.....	98⅛
500 do.....s3	126⅛	100 do.....b3	98⅜
1400 do.....	126	900 do.....b3	97⅜
500 do.....s3	126	200 do.....	98⅜
200 do.....s60	126	200 do.....c	98⅜
2200 do.....	126⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.....s3	43⅜
1900 do.....s30	126⅜	300 do.....	43⅜
1200 do.....	126¼	400 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	78⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.....	100⅜	100 do.....s3	78⅜
200 do.....s3	100⅜	250 do.....b4	78⅜
300 do.....	101	1000 P. Ft. W. & C....	100⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	127	200 do.....	100⅜
200 M. S. & N. I.....	68⅛	200 do.....s3	100⅜
900 do.....	68⅜	200 do.....b3	100⅜
200 do.....s3	68⅜	100 do.....	100⅜
500 do.....	68⅜	50 T. H. & Alt.....	57
1100 do.....	68⅜	300 do.....	56⅞
400 do.....s3	68⅜	500 T. H. & Alt. R. Pref.	74
200 do.....b3	68⅜	900 Cum. Coal.....	53
200 do.....b3	69¼	200 do.....b3	53
200 do.....	69	200 do.....	53⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co..s3	53⅜	100 do.....s3	52⅜
800 do.....	53¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen.....s30	121	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	77⅜
100 Erie R.....	97	100 do.....b3	77⅜
200 do.....s3	97	20,000 O. & Miss. C....	35⅜
200 Reading R.....s3	126⅛	10,000 do.....s3	35⅜
200 do.....	126⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C....	100
100 do.....s3	126⅜	200 do.....s3	100
800 Mich. So. & N. I.s3	68⅜	200 do.....	100⅛
100 do.....	68⅜	200 do.....	100⅜
400 do.....b3	68⅜	50 do.....	99⅞
100 Hudson R. R....s3	122⅛	300 Cum. Coal Co.....	52⅛
200 Mich. Central R..	126	200 do.....s3	52
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	121⅛	200 do.....	52
100 do.....	121⅜	210 Mariposa M. Co b3	33
200 Chic. & N. W....s3	42⅜	100 do.....	33
50 do.....	42⅜		

TUESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

There is a large amount of Money seeking employment to-day in Government Stocks and Treasury paper in the absence of a sufficient demand from the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. at call to absorb the balances at Bank and on the Street. Some of the leading Brokers get Money at call as cheap as 6 ₩ cent., but as a rule lenders prefer to purchase Governments paying Gold Interest or Treasury Certificates in Currency at discount, to accepting less than 7 ₩ cent. The business in the various descriptions of Government paper at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street to-day is reported heavy in amount, and at an improvement of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. over yesterday's sales. There is not much done in Mercantile paper, or against the competition in the open market of the Public Securities of the United States, nor is there any considerable amounts of paper offering on the Street. The Fall engagements of the Merchants are running out, and new undertakings are made with caution. Most of the purchases of the Importers and Domestic Commission and Grocery houses are made cash, or equal to cash on 30 days settlements.

The Gold Room was under less excitement to-day than customary. The speculation ran between 214½@216¼ ₩ cent.; the quotation at 3 o'clock being about 215¼ ₩ cent. Bills on London for Saturday's steamer are quoted 109@109½ for Gold at 60 days, and 110½@110¾ for sight. The inquiry is still quite moderate, creating no marked export demand for Gold. The Customs demand this week is fair.

The Stock Exchange shows a decided activity to-day, and a very large business was done in some of the Railways, and liberal bids made on others without bringing forward free sellers. The feature of the day's business at both sessions of the Board is the rapid advance on a very large demand for Philadelphia and Reading Stock. The price opened at 126 ₩ cent., and left off 130½ ₩ cent., after a business of 30,000 or 35,000 shares. The stock had previously shown much firmness for several days, and the market moved up with ease on the appearance of several large orders to buy from influential quarters. An impression was made in the Board this afternoon that the Management in Philadelphia, yielding to the known wishes of their heavy shareholders, will make a more liberal division of the profits of the road this Winter than last. The dividends are usually paid in January, but the next Dividend may possibly be declared in advance of the usual time.

The general market, with few exceptions, was firm throughout the day, and closed in the afternoon about as follows, as compared with 4 o'clock yesterday. The later sales at the Evening Exchange will be reported on another page of this paper.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106	106	Mich. Southern..	67⅛	68⅛
U. S. 5-20's.....	107¾	107⅝	Illinois Cen.....	121¾	121⅝
N. Y. Central..	120	120⅝	Pittsburgh	100⅜	100
Erie	97¼	97	Fort Wayne.....	99⅜	99¾
Erie Preferred..	103¾	103	Rock Island.....	96⅛	96
Hudson.....	121¾	122⅜	Reading.....	126⅛	130⅜
Canton.....	32¾	33	Quicksilver.....	79⅛	80
Treas. Cer., new 6s	95⅛	95⅜	Cumberland Coal..	53⅜	52⅜
Northwest.....	42⅜	43	Mariposa.....	34⅜	34
Ohio & M. Certfs.	36¾	36¾	N. West Pref....	76	78

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'.....	112	Commerce	100
Mechanics'.....	110	Ocean.....	90
America.....	135	American Exchge..	116
City.....	155	Bank of No. Amer..	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Hanover.....	100
Mechanics & Trad'rs.	120	Metropolitan.....	111
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange.....	103
State	114	Commonwealth.....	100
Importr. & Traders..	103	Fourth National.....	90
Central National....	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s.....	111	Terre H. 2ds.....	85
Erie 1sts, 6s.....	108	Terre H. Income...	80
Erie 6ths, '69.....	110	M. S. & N. I. 1sts..	90
Erie 8ths, '78.....	110	N. West. Int....	100
Buff. & Erie.....	107	N. West. firsts.....	94
Hudson firsts.....	108	Del. L. & W. 1sts....	110
Hudson seconds.....	116	Del. L. & W. 2ds.....	110
Mich. Cen., '55 '62....	125	Wab. 2ds.....	87⅛
Mich. S. 2ds.....	104	Prairie du Chien.....	108
Mich. S. Goshen.....	97	Tol. S. F.....	106
Illinois Cen. 7s.....	114	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	113
Alton S. F.....	100	Ft. Wayne firsts.....	111
Alton 1sts.....	105	Ft. Wayne seconds....	100
Ohio & Miss. 1sts.....	94	Ft. Wayne thirds.....	85
St. Paul 1sts.....	90	Peninsular.....	85

The following official correspondence repeats and makes final the decision of the Treasury Department that the outstanding 7-30 ₩ cents. of 1861, due 1st October, 1864, are *not* receivable for Customs. Although certain Wall-street parties have attempted to speculate upon the chances of turning this paper into Gold through the Custom-house, we have never, for a moment, entertained the belief that it could, or would, or ought to be done. Mr. Secretary CHASE removed all doubt on the subject to the satisfaction of the holders of the 7-30s more than a year ago, since when about nine-tenths of them have converted their Notes into the Gold-bearing Stock of 1881.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1864.

SIR: If having been represented to the Secretary that there is an impression obtaining that a decision is about to be promulgated by this department, to the effect that the old 7.30 notes will be received in payment of duties, he directs me to transmit the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, and to add that that decision is final. Very respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary.

To JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 1864.

Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., New-York:

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of September 21, in which you suggest, on behalf of yourself and clients, that the question whether the notes of the issue of 1861, known as Seven-thirties, are receivable for duties, be referred for decision either to Judge BETTS of the United States District Court, or to the Attorney-General. In the discharge of my official duties I have already found it necessary to examine and consider fully the subject here presented, and have formed and repeatedly expressed the opinion that these notes are not so receivable.

The question being therefore decided, in so far as its decision rests with this Department, I must decline giving my assent to the proposed reference.

Respectfully,
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receives subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 9,793 bbls. Flour, 196 bbls. and 1,105 bags Corn Meal, 31,823 bush. Wheat, 46,102 bushels Corn, 47,254 bushels Oats, 81,378 bushels Barley, 1,400 bushels Malt, 22 570 bushels Rye, 498 bbls. Provisions, and 784 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at $11 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in demand and steady, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 30c.@39½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand at uniform rates; Middling, $1 23@$1 26, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 240 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, partly on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 28,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 25; poor to choice Extra State at $9 45@$9 90; also, for delivery in November and December at $10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 35@$10 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....	$8 75	@$9 35
Extra State.....	9 45	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands.	10 35	@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	10 80	@12 75
Extra Genesee.....	9 95	@12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....	10 00	@15 00

Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last 1,700 bbls. at $10 80@11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 750 bbls., Extra at $9 45@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $7 90 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at a further advance of about 2c. ₩ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales 76,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 34½@$2 35; Red Western at $2 28@$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 18; Chicago Spring at $2 11@$2 13 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at a further advance of about 1c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 68,000 bushels, at $1 02½c@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02¼ for Mixed Western, ₩ bush. Oats are in moderate request, at steady prices. We quote Canada at 90c. @91c.; Western at 91½c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@91½c. cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 17,300 bush. els Barley at $1 91 for Canada West, and $1 70 for Canada East; 7,000 bushels Western Rye at $1 03; 700 bushels Malt at $2 10 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request at $1 25@$1 35 for Governmental and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull to-day at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in less request, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 15; Porto Rico, 75c.@90c.; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are selling slowly, including Rosin (nominally) at $22@$25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $12@$16 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and advancing, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 34@$1 35, No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 60c.@ 62c. free, and 64½c.@65½c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was depressed and lower early in the day, but attracted more attention at firmer prices, toward the close. Sales to-day 12,300 bbls., at $42@$43 26, cash and regular way, closing at $43 for New Mess, cash, and $40 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime; also $43 50 for New Mess, deliverable all November, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales equal to 290 pkgs. Lard is less active; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., at 20c. @22½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in good demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.; 150 bbls. Beef Hams were sold part at $25. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 14c.@22c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARR & Co. review, thus:

The week's Butter market opened with a little more firmness, owing to a small advance in Gold, and more favorable advices from the California markets, but any attempt at an advance in rates was promptly checked by the withdrawal of buyers. We note sales of some heavy invoices of fine State Dairy, for California, at 48c. ₩ lb. English shippers are still compelled to be out of market, the present market prices being totally out of reach for their trade, although our latest English advices show a good demand for fine American at 110s.@112s. ₩ cwt. Farmers and dairymen still continue to hold back their stock for prices the market is unable to sustain, leaving the demand for consumption and shipment unsupplied, while the stocks of Butter continue to accumulate enormously in every dairy district. The whole trade is at present characterized by doubt and uncertainty, and dealers of all classes and consumers of Butter buy carefully and sparingly for their immediate wants. An advance in the rate of Gold to 240 may possibly sustain present quotations, but without such an advance the chances are again strongly in favor of another heavy decline in prices just as soon as the stock is moved; present prices will only then be maintained by holding back half fine dairies of Butter until the next Spring's weather shall change Butter to grease. A scarcity of fresh pail Butters caused the few receivers of that stock to put the price at 60c. ₩ lb., but the attempt only partially succeeded. A few packages are carefully selected at 60c., while the stock is accumulating, and is offered at from 48c. @50c. The market closes quite unsettled, and with a tendency to lower prices. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails ₩ lb.....	45 @50
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails ₩ lb..	45 @55
State—firkins—Yellow.....	45 @48
State—half-firkin tubs ₩ lb.....	45 @50
State—Welch tubs ₩ lb.....	40 @45
Western firkins—Yellow ₩ lb.....	30 @34
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins.....	40 @45
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half tubs.....	40 @45
State firkins—fresh.....	45 @50
Western firkins—Inferior.....	27 @30
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors.....	26 @30

The demand for Cheese in the early part of the week was quite active for export, owing to a continuance of favorable advices from England, and an advance in the rates of Sterling Exchange. Toward the close, however, the Government was low, and the market fell and heavy at lower prices. The stock on this market is now quite large, and constantly accumulating; while the farmers and proprietors of cheese factories having cheese on hand, show considerable anxiety to have their stock. The tendency to lower prices appears to be quite decided. We quote:

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....	21 @22
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good.....	19 @20
State Dairies—extra quality.....	18 @20
State Dairies—fair to good.....	16 @19
Western Reserve—good to prime.....	15 @18
English Dairy—Eastern.....	19 @21
English Dairy—Western.....	16 @18
Pine-Apple.....	22 @24
Orange County—fat skimmed.....	15 @16

RICE—Has been in fair demand, at $13@$15 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 710 hhds., including Cuba, &c., 16c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 21¾c.@25¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 16c.@17¼c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 600 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 265 tons Logwood, at 6s.; 156 casks Tallow, at 6s. 3d.@7s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese at 20s., 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., 302 tcs. Beef 1s. 9d., 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. For London—5,000 bags Coffee at 20s., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Apples at 5s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives 93; Reading Railroad, 764; Morris Canal, 97½; Long Island Railroad, 40¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69¼. Gold, 216. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAMBER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Wednesday, October 26—4 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met this day, pursuant to the following published notice, and for the purpose therein stated:

CORPORATION NOTICE—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom were referred sundry charges of malpractices in the Department of the City Inspector, involving particularly a communication from the Mayor, transmitting certain affidavits, made by persons who claim to have paid money, or other valuable consideration, for the purpose of obtaining subordinate positions in the said Department, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of investigating the charges contained in such affidavits. His Honor the Mayor, and all other persons interested in the question, are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN HARDY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN D. OITIWELL,
Special Committee.

Present—Alderman John Hardy, Chairman, and Alderman Lewis R. Ryers.

Mr. J. B. Auld—I appear on behalf of the Mayor to inform the committee that the Mayor desires to be represented by Judge Whiting as counsel.

Mr. William B. Rankin—Judge Whiting requested me to say that it would be impossible for him to be here to-day. He is now engaged in the trial of a cause. He authorised me to say that if the committee would adjourn, he would be present at any time on twenty-four hours' notice.

The Chairman—The Chairman would state, on behalf of the Special Committee, that immediately on these charges being presented to the Common Council, they were referred to this committee, and the committee, impressed with their importance, called a meeting for the earliest hour practicable. The clerk was directed to notify the Mayor, City Inspector, and all persons supposed to be specially interested. If the persons preferring these charges wish delay, I, for one, see no objection to it. But the committee wish to give the persons against whom these charges are brought the earliest opportunity of meeting them.

Mr. Rankin—I do not appear in the case. I know nothing of the charges, more than I have read in the Transcript, and, as a matter of course, would not like to go on and conduct this investigation in the absence of Mr. Whiting.

Mr. Thomas N. Carr—I would state that when I left Judge Whiting, he stated to me that it would be necessary for him to be out of town to-day. I had no knowledge of this committee meeting to-day, until between the hours of eleven and twelve, and I was not aware that the witnesses had been requested to attend. I regret to find that there should have been any cause whatever to investigate the charges against the City Inspector and his department. The witnesses are most anxious to have this case examined into, particularly since the appearance in the public prints of the City Inspector's last letter. I can only express my deep regret that Judge Whiting is not present. I should prefer the proceedings would go on, but in deference to Judge Whiting's request, probably it would be better to defer it to some early period. It is a matter of last importance to the reputation of officials high in office to be stained with a crime such as they are charged with at the present time. If they are innocent of that crime, the public should know it; if they are guilty they should be punished, and I am confident that Judge Whiting is anxious to be present at the earliest possible moment. I am willing to have this case postponed, but hope it will be to as early a day as possible.

Mr. Rankin—I will state that Judge Whiting says he will be ready at any time on twenty-four hours' notice.

Mr. J. D. Williamson—I would say on behalf of the Citizens' Association that we had seen nothing of the meeting of this committee until 12 o'clock to-day in the Transcript.

The Chairman—I am informed by the Clerk that a notice of this meeting was published in the daily papers of yesterday, both morning and evening.

The City Inspector—In behalf of the City Inspector's office we have no lawyer. I would like to place in the hands of the committee some affidavits, and also some papers of the office, which can be done at this time as well as any other. However, I do not insist on proceeding at present. I suggest this only as to time.

The Chairman—I would ask Mr. Williamson, whether the Citizens' Association make the request that they be represented by you?

Mr. Williamson—They have.

The Chairman—As counsel on their behalf?

Mr. Williamson—As counsel. Mr. Sands sent down that word to me. They will have counsel at the next meeting of the committee.

Alderman Ryers—I would ask you if there is any information which you expect to obtain between now and to-morrow that will assist you in the investigation as the representative of the association?

Mr. Williamson—Yes, sir; we have a large mass of evidence that we will have to have time to prepare.

Alderman Ryers—It is not presumed that we will complete our work to-day even if we commence. Each witness will have to be examined; and unless you think it is very important, immaterially so, and that you require additional evidence, we would prefer to go on with the investigation to-day.

Mr. Williamson—You have a large mass of evidence and of witnesses, and you will not be able to get through in a week. I want to notify all these witnesses to be present until they are examined.

After consultation,

The Chairman—The committee have considered the proposition made that an adjournment take place. The committee, as you see, are not fully represented to-day, and the two that are present, cannot agree upon a plan of conducting the investigation. They, therefore, propose that the three meet to-morrow, and determine upon what plan they will proceed, and then they will meet on Saturday, at 1 P. M., and proceed with the investigation. The plan will be announced at that meeting. My colleague suggests that the counsel be notified of the plan to-morrow, by written notice.

The chairman called the roll of witnesses, and notified all to be present on Saturday next, at 1 P. M.

The committee then adjourned.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

CARRY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Baggues, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Ribb.

Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries carried privately.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, as situation as general seamstress and to wait upon an invalid lady; is an excellent cutter and fitter, a beautiful fine sewer; will be found kind and obliging; can give 12 years of the best reference regarding character and capability. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY of good education and respectability, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid lady, or to take entire charge of a child; can sew, and would make herself otherwise useful if required; the best of references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 34 Vandam-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. A respectable young girl accustomed to family sewing; also, an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, or would take the work home, if required; would engage by the day, week or month. Call this week at No. 415 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a hotel or dining-saloon; can serve French and American dishes; first-class pastry cook and soup maker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 232 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTTBLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family, to do up stairs work, or to take care of children. Has the best of city reference if required. Can be seen at No. 109 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of references; can be seen for two days, at No. 105 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would do the housework of a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; also a pretessed laundress; understands fluting; has the best of reference from highest families. Call at No. 255 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Scotch woman; one capable of taking care of a child from its birth, or of attending to an old lady; best of references given. Apply at No. 113 Macdougal-st.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day washing and ironing and housecleaning; can be well recommended. Call at No. 105 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing; an excellent baker; makes pastry; or as general servant; wages $8. Call at or address No. 192 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL WITH excellent city reference, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid; takes the entire charge in a private family or boarding house, wages $8. Call at No. 191 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOman, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in some respectable family. Inquire at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PERFORMING, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

ART-GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARVIN CHUZZLEWIT.

KELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of Articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country will be rejoiced to learn that an agreement has been entered into between Gens. GRANT and LEE which will greatly alleviate the sufferings of Union prisoners in the South. By the terms of this agreement, the details of which have not yet been definitely settled, we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates; they, in return, being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. It is proposed that an officer from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the arrangement, and that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar and tobacco.

The Government has just discovered an atrocious and startling system of frauds designed to cheat the people of the State of New-York out of the results of the legitimate voting on election day. Several so-called "State Agents" and "Voting Agents" appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, have been arrested in Baltimore and Washington, charged with having prepared fraudulent proxies, filled them up and forged the names of officers and soldiers to them; also, signed them with the names of soldiers long since dead, or out of the service, and using also fictitious names of soldiers for the same purpose. Four parties have been arrested in Baltimore and several in Washington. One of the parties arrested in Baltimore, M. J. FERRY, an agent of the State of New-York for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, has made a free confession of his part in the transaction, from which it appears that thousands of these votes had already been circulated, and that the crime is barely discovered in time to thwart its consummation. The guilty parties are being tried by a military commission and their punishment will be sure and speedy.

PRICE is at length meeting with rough treatment from the combined forces of PLEASONTON, BLUNT and CURTIS. On the 25th, he was attacked some distance southeast of Fort Scott, in which he lost 1,500 prisoners and twelve pieces of artillery. Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL were captured on Wednesday morning. PRICE was again attacked, and driven pell-mell south of Fort Scott. Gen. STEELE was concentrating at Fort Smith to contest PRICE'S retreat into Arkansas.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Canada* arrived yesterday at Halifax, bringing two days' later news from Europe. The report that Capt. SEMMES had left England in the blockade-runner *Laurel*, is denied by the owner of that vessel, who ridicules the idea that the little steamer *Ranger*, of less than one hundred tons burden, is to be converted into a privateer. A report is current that JULES GERARD, the African explorer, has been drowned. Financial affairs in England continue in a very unsettled state, and several additional suspensions are reported. The Confederate loan experienced a slight improvement on the receipt of the *Persia's* news, which was considered unfavorable to the North. The Spanish steamer captured by the *Niagara* had been released. There appears to be some prospect of a speedy peaceful settlement of the Danish question.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a large business, yesterday, in Government Securities and Railway Shares, the general market being firm. Very heavy transactions occurred in Reading Shares. The market for Money is easy; the Gold Room 214½@216½ and free from excitement.

The work goes on most vigorously. Last evening the Union Associations of the Eighth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards held spirited meetings at their respective headquarters. The Veteran Union Club rallied at No. 710 Broadway, the "Liberty Boys" were out in force at Yorkville, and at Cooper Institute there was another mass-meeting, the Hall being crowded to its capacity.

On the evening of the 2d November, the Manhattan Union Club, composed of young men, and a most active and valuable organization, have a grand torchlight procession. This Club has no party connections whatsoever, and its members no political aspirations. The members are at work most effectively and enthusiastically for the Union. Young men are invited to enroll themselves as members, at No. 5 Clinton Hall.

An improved inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise; Breadstuffs, Cotton, Butter and Cheese were firmer. The changes in other articles were not important. The auction sales of dry goods passed off rather more satisfactorily, in the instance of really desirable fabrics. The freight market was quiet.

At a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, held Oct. 26, the nomination of ANSON HERRICK for Congress, was repudiated, the Congressional Convention of the Ninth District directed to meet Oct. 30, and nominate another candidate. The reason assigned in the resolutions was the opposition Mr. HERRICK has shown to regularly nominated Democratic candidates in other districts.

The Forty-fifth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, now stationed at Nashville, Tenn., and consisting exclusively of Germans, have sent their votes to OSCAR HOOPER, of this city, who formerly served as Captain in this regiment, showing a total of 380 votes for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. Mr. CHARLES VILLA was elected President, and Mr. PELLETIER Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. VICTOR FAIDER, LOUIS COHEN and other prominent gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Aldermanic Committee on Retrenchment and Reform have decided that, in investigating the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector, each of these officials shall be allowed one counsel each, and that all evidence must be presented through the medium of the respective counsel.

Hon. DAVID A. MASON, of Newton, a well-known lawyer, and one of the prominent Democrats of Massachusetts, has come out publicly for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

The editor of the Toronto *Evening Journal*, A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Esq., is on a visit to the Eastern States and to this city. The *Journal* is one of the few Canadian papers which have steadfastly defended the American Union throughout its great struggle for existence, and in this, as well as in its general management, it has exhibited a marked ability.

Rebel papers report that Gen. STANDWAITE attacked "the enemy" at Cabin Creek, in the Choctow Nation, on the 16th ult., and, after fighting seven hours, defeated them, capturing 250 wagons &c.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian*, of Friday, states that the extensive Government wagon shops in that place were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss was very heavy. Most of the machinery used in the works and a large quantity of lumber were burned. The buildings covered almost an entire square.

Besides Maj.-Gen. RAMSEUR mortally wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, the rebels had Gen. BATTLE and Gen. CONNOR, of South Carolina, put *hors de combat*. The latter was wounded in the leg.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN will address the Union men of Morrisania to-night.

Hon. JAMES R. WHITING and Major EDMOND J. PORTER will address the citizens of Rye, Westchester County, this evening, at the Armory, at 8 o'clock, on the momentous issues involved in the approaching election.

Col. WASHBURNE is pushing vigorously the work of contesting the election of DAN. VOORHEES to Congress in the Seventh District of Indiana. The proof of fraud accumulates daily, and it is said that a mass of evidence will be presented in support of WASHBURNE'S claim to the seat that will carry certain conviction with it that VOORHEES owes his certificate of election to the most unblushing frauds.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum, yesterday, and adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Board of Councilmen received the Mayor's message containing the charges against the City Inspector, and referred it to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. BRIEN, HAGERTY and HOUGHTALIN. A resolution to strike out the item of $300,000 for cleaning streets from the general appropriation ordinance, was laid over. The retraction is designed in pursuance of a request of the Comptroller, to enable him to straighten his accounts, the Supervisors having declined to levy the $300,000, because it has been found impossible to make a contract for the work for that sum. A resolution by Mr. BRANDON was adopted, making the benefits of the Family Aid Fund extend to the families of the one hundred days' men, that full period of time, whether the time of the volunteers is now expired or not. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday.

The Young Men's Central Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club held a grand meeting at Cooper Institute. The Hall was crowded to its utmost with a very enthusiastic audience. A fine band and glee club were in attendance. At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, the President of the club, after a short speech introduced as the speaker of the evening Gov. BROUGH of Ohio. The Governor made a long and patriotic speech, which was listened to attentively to its close.

The New Conspiracy Against Our Soldiers.

The party of the Copperheads, so far as it has been able, has precluded the soldiers who are devoting their lives to their country, from the elective franchise. In every State where it had the control of the Legislature, Indiana, Illinois, New-Jersey and Delaware, it has thwarted every attempt to secure to them the exercise of the first right of American freemen. This was sufficiently base. But intelligence from Washington concerning the conspiracy to falsify the votes of the soldiers in this State displays a depth of villainy in the Copperhead managers beyond all previous conception. We could hardly believe it if it did not come so authenticated as to exclude all doubt of the actual crime. It remains only for the particular details to be exposed by the court-martial already at work. Very full details of the facts as developed yesterday, will be found in this morning's TIMES.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, with the leaders of his party, did his utmost to frustrate every measure enabling the soldier to vote, and interposed his veto against the first bill of the Legislature, on the ground of its infringement of the Constitution. To obviate his objections, an amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the people, and adopted by them with an overwhelming vote. Thus shut off from all chance in that direction, of defeating the measure, his next resort was to insist that the soldier should not deposit his vote directly, but confide it to a proxy, and to attach to the bill many other peculiar restrictions and obstructions. For the purpose of avoiding his veto, the loyal members of the Legislature gave the bill the shape that suited him. Of course, it is impossible to prove that his deliberate design, in insisting on that peculiar shape, was to defraud the soldiers. It is enough to know that it has been converted to that end by the agents sent out under his authority. Under cover of this peculiarly framed law, a work has been commenced by his emissaries of substituting McCLELLAN votes for LINCOLN votes in the sealed envelopes actually received from the soldiers, and to fill other envelopes with the same kind of votes in the name of soldiers who were dead, or who had never existed. This crime is immeasurably beyond the other of denying the soldiers their electoral rights, for in that case they would be simply robbed of their rights, while in the other those rights would be turned against them and made the medium of the most atrocious perversion of their real sentiments. Loyal soldiers who wish to support the Government would a thousand times sooner forego voting altogether than be falsely made to contribute to the election of a man whose success they believe would bring the Government to ruin.

We tell these conspirators to beware. No position, either official or social, will much longer shield this high-handed violation of the laws from its due retribution. Of course the plotters of this iniquity will deny their guilt. There is no more limit to their audacity than to their perfidy. We have just seen the amazing hardihood of VALLANDIGHAM. In face of the fact that five letters, written and signed by him as Supreme Commander of the Sons of Liberty, were produced at the late Dodd trial in Indianapolis, and identified as his penmanship by his intimate friend, GEORGE E. PUGH, and in spite of the clearest and most conclusive evidence that this secret order is a traitorous organization, he yet has had the assurance to aver, in a public communication, that all the charges against him are "absolute falsehoods and fabrications from beginning to end." He might as well deny his own identity. Unconscionable mendacity is one of the satanic means systematically plied by these men to carry out their purposes. They lie for their own concealment just as unscrupulously as they belie the Government.

We believe that investigation will develop that these attempted frauds upon the soldiers are part of the system by which this same secret order of traitors are operating in New-York. It was testified in the Dodd trial, that there were associations in connection with that order in this State, and that they numbered twenty thousand members. The order in the West plots open outbreaks, and a general insurrection; but here they dare not, at least since the experience of the last year riots. But what can they be engaged in, unless in endeavors to defeat the popular will in the coming election? This atrocious scheme of defrauding the soldiers of their votes, requiring as it did great minuteness of detail and secrecy of operation, would be just in their line. The character of Gov. SEYMOUR is by no means such as would protect him from suspicion of affording any facilities within his power to any scheme, however flagitious, calculated to defeat President LINCOLN. The investigation, which will be pushed forward with all possible vigor, will soon disclose all.

A Grand Victory for Humanity.

There is joyous news in our columns to-day—news which will carry relief to tens of thousands of brave men suffering under anguish as great as mortal can endure—greater, in fact, for thousands of them have succumbed under it;—news which will bring relief to hundreds of thousands of the immediate relatives and friends of the sufferers;—news which will give a sense of relief to the millions of this broad continent, who have been horror-struck at the long continued and fearful atrocities of the rebels committed upon our prisoners of war in their hands. A plan, originally at the instance of the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has been agreed upon between the Union and Confederate military authorities, (Gens. GRANT and LEE being the chief correspondents,) by which *our Government is permitted to send necessary supplies of food, clothing and medicines to the starving, naked and sick brave men* whom the fortunes of war have placed in the power of the rebels. In return for this, our Government is to permit the rebel authorities to purchase abroad such proper supplies as they may desire for the use of their soldiers who are prisoners in our hands.

We suppose that the gross number of prisoners on both sides rises over *one hundred thousand*—about forty thousand of whom are Union soldiers in rebel hands, and the remaining sixty thousand are rebel prisoners in our hands.

It is three years ago, or shortly after the first prisoners were taken in this war by the rebels, that we began to get authentic reports of the maltreatment of our men in the South. We all remember the cruelties practiced upon those captured at Bull Run, and how the blood of the Northern people almost ran cold at the recital of tales coming in many instances from those who had been the sufferers, and in whose faces, and upon whose persons were the indubitable signs and marks of the truthfulness of their narrations. Time passed on, and the prisoners on both sides increased in number, the preponderance being for a long while with the enemy; and with the growth of time, grew always the evidence of the barbarism, or rather the savagery, or rather the devilry of the rebels. Horror was piled upon horror, and continually they were spread over a larger surface and applied to a greater number of individuals, till Libby and Belle Isle were magnified into Americus and Andersonville—till the sacrifices of our men were measured not by tens but by hundreds a day—till the volume of horrors swelled into that terrific, thrilling and authentic record styled "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the Hands of the Rebel Authorities, being the Report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, with an Appendix containing the Testimony;" and the accuracy and truthfulness of which was certified by the venerable Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, by Dr. DELAFIELD, by Judge HARE, by Mr. WILKINS, and Rev. Mr. WALDEN, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

Thank Heaven! there is now hope that at last these inhuman horrors are about to be closed. We are rejoiced that Mr. OLCOTT took the initial step, and we trust our authorities will see to the speedy consummation of the beneficent measure.

MAYOR GUNTHER IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Mayor GUNTHER has achieved the distinction of a favorable notice from the British journals peculiarly and malignantly Anti-American in their sympathy. His letter discouraging emigration is highly spoken of in such circles as are most closely allied in interest and feeling with the rebels. In reproducing it in England, the rebel organs are careful to point out, on GUNTHER'S authority, that the British workman who comes here, instead of earning five shillings for his day's labor, really earns but two shillings. It is considered highly gratifying, moreover, that the Chief Magistrate of the first city of the American Union should have vouchsafed his testimony in so open and explicit a manner. In short, GUNTHER has done what he hoped to do; he has lent a hand to the foreign foes of our country, and they acknowledge it gratefully.

Pendleton.

We have heard, on very good authority, that a select meeting of Democratic politicians was held, a few evenings ago, in this city, at the house of a prominent Copperhead, to consider the propriety of requiring Mr. PENDLETON either to write a good rampant war letter, expressing his "views," or to withdraw from the canvass. Since this gentleman's selection for the Vice-Presidency, he has proved nearly as great a nuisance to the Democratic party as the bull in the china shop to the proprietor of that establishment. They have so far failed in getting him to write a letter with any meaning to it, or which gives the public any clearer idea of his opinions about the war, than it had already. The recent epistle, in which he avowed his attachment to the Constitution, throws about as much light on his political position, as an expression of admiration for the planet Mars. A man may adore the Union, as everybody knows, and yet refuse to fire a shot or spend a cent to save it. It is now generally admitted that his speech the other night, at the New-York Hotel, was not a success. His sole reply to the charges made against him of hostility to the war, hostility to the army, and sympathy with the rebellion is, that the printer made the mistake of substituting "June" for "Jan." or "January." This is fearfully "smart," but smartness is hardly the quality most needed in a Vice-President of the United States.

We are firmly of opinion, however, that there is no use in holding meetings about him. He is a hopeless case. He will not write a letter of acceptance, and he will not withdraw. We presume he has nothing to say about himself which the public does not already know; and there is really no good reason for his withdrawing, which did not exist before he was nominated. He has not deceived anybody about his opinions. The convention knew what they were in September, as well as they know now. He is a peace man, opposed to the war, and denier of the right of coercion; or in other words, affirms the right of each State to leave the Union when it pleases; precisely the same doctrine which was and is held by BRECKINRIDGE, recently the incumbent of the office for which Mr. PENDLETON is a candidate, and now a general in the rebel army. The rebellion found BRECKINRIDGE Vice-President, and like Mr. PENDLETON he thought, we believe, the revolted States acted unwisely in seceding, but like Mr. PENDLETON, he thought the attempt to bring them back by force was outrageous and unjustifiable, and it was for this reason he joined the insurrection and entered the rebel army. Mr. PENDLETON has not followed the same course, simply, we presume, because he is less ardent and bellicose; but he has served the same cause in Congress full as effectually, and with considerably less risk to himself, than BRECKINRIDGE in the field. To be sure, neither of them has done the Government much damage, but this was not for want of will. It will certainly be a great triumph for the South if they can see two of their warm partisans twice during the struggle presiding over the Senate.

SANDERS AND THE BANK ROBBERS.—Among the reports of the St. Alban's outrage will be found an intercepted telegram directed to GEORGE N. SANDERS, in which one of the robbers practically admits that SANDERS had been forewarned of the burglaries. A sort of partnership, in fact, is set up between the thieves and the Niagara peace negotiator. This accounts for the statement made in a previous report, that SANDERS had gone to Lower Canada, and was at St. John, along with the captured gang, "managing their cause."

THE COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.—There is probably little ground for the report of the conference proceedings in Quebec, which announce the selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government for the new Union. Such reports are frequently inspired by interested persons. The Queen, six years ago, selected Ottawa as the capital for Canada. But it is a most unlikely place to be chosen as the capital for the whole of British America.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—DONIZETTI'S "Il Poliuto," the greatest success of the season, will be produced for the last time, with CAROZZI, ZUCCHI, MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI and others, in the cast. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

To-morrow, Saturday, a matinée will be given, when the ever attractive opera "Faust" will be performed.

The Vermont Raid.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Eight depositions were taken at St. John yesterday. The option of transferring the prisoners to Montreal, was left to Hon. IRA EDWARDS, who acts for the United States.

The St. Alban's Outrage.

The Toronto, Canada, papers publish some additional items of news respecting the progress of the trial of the border thieves at St. John. The Toronto *Globe* of Wednesday has the following dispatch:

"Two depositions were taken to-day—slow work. Messrs. ABBOTT and KERR appear for the prisoners. All of them were identified, although others were mixed with the prisoners at the time. One witness made the mistake of identifying a Montreal policeman as a raider. The depositions will occupy to-morrow, and perhaps Friday. If committed, efforts will be made to have a public trial here. The charges are murder, robbery, attempted arson, &c. The prisoners are in good spirits, and are well treated. I heard them singing. There is no danger of their escaping the military guard and police at St. John. Quite few strangers but those engaged in the case. The Confederate SANDERS, and Mr. DAY of the London *Herald*, were present.

A man with $10,000 was arrested in Montreal last night. The money he got from raiders in St. Alban's. He will be sent out to St. John to-morrow.

Col. ESTAMINGER has command of the Government police along the stations to look after crimps.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the Fifty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., distinguished for the last three years as one of the best disciplined, hard-fighting and enduring organizations in the army, arrived in this city from Washington. Although it was the general desire of the veterans to avoid a public display, still the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., were out in full force, under command of Col. BURNHAM, to receive them. The complete ranks of the Fifth Regiment presented a striking contrast to those of the Fifty-second, of which but thirty-five of the original thousand strong remained. Early in the afternoon these heroes of many battles were drawn up in line in front of the City Hall, and were formally received by their military escort. Judge DALY delivered the speech of welcome. He spoke in eloquent terms of the honorable record of the regiment; the faithfulness with which they had served the republic, and tendered them the thanks of their fellow-citizens. In conclusion he presented a beautiful wreath, bearing the inscription "Welcome Home Fifty-second Regiment." The officer commanding responded, saying that his command had always endeavored to do their duty in whatever position they were placed. He referred to the battles in which the regiment had been engaged, and trusted that its record was a sufficient guarantee of its patriotism and the services it had rendered the country. At the conclusion of his remarks the volunteers gave three cheers for the city, when the ceremonies ended.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Havana—Later from Mexico—The Capture of the Roanoke.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

We have no news from Mexico since my last per *Columbia*, and from Santo Domingo we have only had the Spanish steamer *Mulatico*, which arrived on the 16th, four days from Monte Christi. The Havana papers have given no news in reference to her, and we are all much surprised; and it seems significant that—by the several steamers which have arrived since we were told that the Commissioners of SALCEDO, President of San Domingo, had arrived at Monte Christi on the 1st instant—We have received no news of their conferences, &c. Few believe in the existence of any such Commissioners, although their names, &c., were given, and which I transmitted to you some time since. Certainly, the situation of the Spaniards there is by no means a pleasant one. In Spain there is a great outcry against the whole affair, and the army finds still greater opposition in the weather, climate and topography of the country, and the number and persistency of the so-called "rebels."

The Spanish mail packet arrived last night, from Cadiz, bringing news from Madrid to the 28th ult. By her arrival Señor LOZANO, who takes command of the naval forces in the waters of Santo Domingo. Also, Señor GRANDALLANA, who relieves Señor SIBILA, second in command of this station. The Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, so hated by the Spanish nation, arrived at Vitoria at 6½ P. M., on the 27th, en route for Madrid. It is reported that all was quiet, and that no demonstrations were made against her, but many fear that this is but the calm that precedes the storm, and that even her life may be attempted, as it was in 1854, on her arrival at Madrid.

There have been many changes in the Governments of the Provinces of Spain since the accession of the present Ministry, which is said to be in favor of the cordial coöperation with France, against which the Progressistas, or Liberal party, are bitterly opposed, and it is said they are forming a resolution, aided by England, to overthrow NAVAEZ.]

The Captains of H. C. M. men-of-war *Hernan Cortes, Macanedo, Borja* and *Juan del Austria* have, in the name of the officers of the naval division of Santo Domingo, presented Señor SIVILA, their late chief, an ebony box with ornaments of gold and precious stones, and which contains the belt of a Commander of a fleet, or badge of office, adorned with anchors, &c., of massive gold.

The steamer *Zephyr, alias France*, from Galveston, brought 1,080 bales of cotton, and did not see a single United States vessel during the trip. I am told the engineer has been dismissed for having purposely disarranged the machinery, as she did not at any time make more than eight knots during the passage.

The *Corsica* also sails to-day, and many believing the *Roanoke* to have been captured by piratical passengers, give her the preference over the *Havana*. The consignees of the *Roanoke* gave passages to 32 passengers. Only six passports were obtained at the United States Consulate.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Roanoke's Disaster—Blockade-Runners at Nassau, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1864.

The fate of the *Roanoke* steamship is still unknown to us here, the only intelligence that we have on the subject is that derived from the steamship *Corsica*, which, on arriving at Nassau, found there a steamer, the *Virginia*, which had lately arrived from Bermuda, in which latter island the report was current that the *Roanoke* had been captured and the passengers had been landed by means of boats on the above-named island.

With regard to the steamship *Virginia* here mentioned, in the Nassau *Guardian*, of the 12th, is the following paragraph:

"Amongst other steamers which have arrived, we must mention the propeller *Virginia*, Capt. MOORE. It left London on the 11th of last month, stopping at Terceira and Bermuda. It entered at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, having made the voyage from the last-named port in 72 hours."

Some hesitation is still entertained as to the report from Bermuda, inasmuch as the United States Consul there, in letter after mentioning the rumor, expressed doubt as to its correctness. One thing, however, is considered beyond all doubt, and that is, that it has been captured by Confederates disguised as passengers. It appears that a design has been entertained for some time to seize one of the New-York steamships, but various impediments had occurred in the meantime. I have been assured that the Confederate agent here was consulted, and he decidedly disapproved of such doings. As PIERRE SOULE was then here en route for Vera Cruz, his opinion was asked, and he also reprobated the scheme, but was inclined to think it allowable by the laws of naval warfare.

As for the reception of such objectionable passengers, the Acting Consul is entirely free from the least shade of reproach, for, as always, he exercised great vigilance and care in countersigning the passports, there were but few passengers as is usual at this season, and one individual giving rise to suspicion, he was at once ignored the oath of allegiance. But at the last hour over thirty persons presented themselves to purchase passage tickets, and in the hurry of business the agents for the *Roanoke* overlooked the fact that their passports were not countersigned. Several of the merchants here had freight on board; one house having three hundred boxes of sugar, and another about $30,000 in greenbacks. Of course a great deal of the property belongs to Spanish subjects and could not, under any code, be liable to seizure.

The Nassau papers give us a list of the blockade runners which, on the 16th inst., arrived there from Wilmington. They were the steamers *Floris, Falcon, Helen* and *Elya*, and also the *Fox*, from Charleston. The *Falcon* is a propeller, with three chimneys. Amongst the passengers was the Confederate Commodore, PEGRAM. Another steamer, the *Syren*, had arrived from Charleston at the beginning of the month, as had also the *Hope*, which is a fine vessel, 300 feet long, and measures 900 tons. After leaving port she was chased by a Federal cruiser, which fired balls and shell, one of the latter penetrated into the steerage, and was found buried in a bale of cotton, but did not explode.

By the *Hope* we learn that the steamers *Ella* and *Wando* of Nassau had arrived at Wilmington; also, that the *Lynx*, with 650 bales of cotton, was fired at and sunk, the crew escaping with $5,000 in specie. The steamer *Night Hawk* was captured, burnt and abandoned, the Captain and part of the crew being made prisoners. The *Lady Sterling* was captured near Wilmington. She sailed from Halifax with a cargo of lard.

The famous little steamer, *Will-o'the-Wisp*, had arrived at Nassau in a very damaged state. She left that port for Wilmington, was delayed by bad weather, and then discovered by a cruiser. In escaping one of her wheels broke, and, at the same time, another cruiser loomed in the distance, which soon proved that its guns were well served. To complete her mishaps, a heavy sea struck her, leaving two feet of water on the deck. A way was opened for the water, and the pursuers distanced, although her harbor of refuge was not reached before the bursting of a flue rendered one boiler useless.

LARA.

UNION MASS MEETING AT BLOOMFIELD.—Major JAMES HAGGERTY will speak at the Wigwam in Bloomfield, N. J., this evening. COURTLAND PARKER, Esq., of Newark, has been invited to be present, and will doubtless speak.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. R. E. Fenton on Municipal Reform, &c.

The following correspondence explains itself

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton:

SIR: As a public man, observant of the interests which pervade all sections of our State, you have doubtless become aware of a strongly-developed sentiment in this city in favor of municipal reform, although a conviction of the absolute necessity for such reform may not have been forced upon your attention.

On the approach of an important election, in which your name is mentioned for the office of Chief Executive of the State, it is important to the welfare of our citizens, and of especial interest to that portion of them actively engaged in urging the work of practical reform in our Municipal Government, that your views in relation to these matters should be made known to the community. For the attainment of this object, we would respectfully solicit your views upon the following questions:

1. Either through mismanagement or from a defect in the organization of our City Government, our taxes have reached the alarming amount of $15,000,000 for the present year, for which extraordinary outlay the community receives a return utterly disproportioned to the burdens unnecessarily imposed. It is believed that with much less than the amount of the present tax the affairs of the City can be administered satisfactorily to the public, and with a promptness and efficiency at present almost unknown. It is also believed that with the coöperation of the Executive and Legislative branches of our State Government, such changes can be made in our organic law as will prevent a recurrence of these abuses. We respectfully ask of you, whether in the event of your election we may rely upon your coöperation in aiding to effect these changes, and in the removal without unnecessary delay of official delinquents upon the presentation of full proofs of their delinquency?

2. For years past the interest of the city, and, in many instances, the convenience of the community, have been made to suffer by legislative grants of railroads to private individuals; and to such an extent have these special grants been bestowed that our public streets have become more the property of private companies and speculators than of the people themselves, and as we are again threatened by this same class of men with renewed applications for further grants of a like nature to the next Legislature, which, if successful, will result in additional loss to the city and inconvenience to our people, it is all important to us that your views should be known upon the subject, and that whether, in the event of your election you will unite with the people in their effort to put a stop to the further increase of an evil that has already spread its injurious effects over the city without compensatory benefits to the community?

We shall be pleased by an early and full reply to the above, and remain your obedient servants,

WM. E. DODGE,	ALEX'R T. STEWART,
PETER COOPER,	ADAM W. SPIES,
WM. OOTHOUT,	JOHN J. SPIES,
W. E. DODGE, Jr.,	JOHN MULHAN,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	W. B. VERMILYE,
R. D. LATHROP,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
C. H. LUDDINGTON,	DAVIS COLLAMORE,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,	ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
Gen. WM. HALL,	

MR. FENTON'S REPLY.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 24, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th ult., inclosed by R. B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., under date of the 11th inst., came duly to hand.

I have from time to time noticed the fact that the expenditures of the City of New-York were rapidly increased, and that complaints were made of an unnecessary amount of taxation. My position and pursuits, however, have not been such as to lead me to a careful examination touching the abuses of such increase of expenditures, or the reasonableness of the complaints.

I hold it to be the duty of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to exercise a watchful care over the interests of the people, and to protect them from unnecessary burdens.

It will certainly give me pleasure in the event to which you refer to coöperate with the legislature in all reforms tending to the diminution of the public burdens, and a more strict accountability of all public officers.

Any public officer who is unfaithful to the trust reposed in him should be held strictly responsible, and the power of removal whether it rests with the people, the Legislature, or the Executive, like any other duty, should be fearlessly discharged.

I have not had occasion to examine with any degree of care the questions relative to railways in the streets of your city. I am, however, prepared to say, that no rights of the municipality of the City of New-York, or any other city, to franchises or other property, should ever be taken from them without full conviction that the paramount interests of the public demand it. In short, in my opinion it is the duty of those representing the people to guard and protect all their interests from invasion.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

Messrs. ROOT. B. ROOSEVELT, WM. E. DODGE and others, City of New-York.

The Battle of Cedar Creek—Fair Play.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. E. A. PAUL, published this morning, does great injustice to Brig.-Gen. THOMAS DAVIS, and demands a correction.

Gen. CUSTER was *not present* in the charge referred to, in which the large captures of guns and other material were made. That charge was made by Gen. DAVIS with his own brigade and a part of the First Vermont and Fifth New-York Cavalry of Gen. CUSTER'S division. As commanding officer of the forces engaged, Gen. DAVIS might have claimed to turn in *all* the property captured by the troops under him as made by his command. But with characteristic generosity he allows the guns and other property seized by the First Vermont and Fifth New-York to be retained by them and turned in to the credit of their division and its Commander.

Gen. DAVIS crossed the creek by the bridge in the face of a murderous fire. Gen. CUSTER crossed to the right of the bridge, and after taking one gun that had been very troublesome to Gen. DAVIS'S column, returned to camp, while the further pursuit (for three hours, until 11 P. M.) and important captures were conducted by Gen. DAVIS.

It is painful at the moment when for the first time our splendid cavalry are enjoying due public appreciation, to be compelled by an explanation like the above to rebuke the assumption by one officer (and for him by your correspondent) of praise that both know to be justly due to another. Very respectfully,

R. S. W.

The City Railroads and their Fares.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning, myself, wife and sister, took the Seventh-avenue cars, below Twenty-third-street, for a ride down town. The conductor demanded, and took of me eighteen cents fare for the three. I paid for all. I contend that all he could legally take is fifteen cents, and three-eighths of one cent for fare for three persons; but conceding that the exact change cannot be made, the railroad companies cannot legally take over sixteen cents fare for three persons; or two persons, eleven cents instead of twelve; or for four persons, twenty one cents instead of twenty-four, and so on. Probably the best way for the City Railroads would be to direct their conductors to take fares in that way, when two or more persons pay together; otherwise, persons may bring the test into the courts with disastrous consequences to the companies.

There is a principle involved in these over charges, by our City Railroad Companies, which the people in this city ought not to overlook.

The following will show my plan:

2 persons to pay 11 cents, instead of 12 cents, as now.
3 persons to pay 16 cents, instead of 18 cents, as now.
4 persons to pay 21 cents, instead of 24 cents, as now.
5 persons to pay 26 cents, instead of 30 cents, as now.
6 persons to pay 31 cents, instead of 36 cents, as now.

Oct. 26, 1864. JUSTICE.

French Opinion on the War Now.

From the Paris Debats, Oct. 12.

The Government of the Confederate States has just called under arms all able-bodied citizens from the age of 18 years to 50. It is difficult to decide what such a step must prove—the heroism of the South or its exhaustion. It must conquer or die. That is the extremity to which it is now literally reduced; or, rather, if it is thought that no success up to the present time has saved it, the situation of the Confederate States will be more correctly deemed by saying that *they must perish, even after a victory!*

HOW THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS ARE VOTING.—The following are some of the results of recent voting in New-York regiments in the Army of the Potomac:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
50th New-York Engineers, Co. G	81	3
50th New-York Engineers, Co. E	53	4
50th New-York Engineers, Co. officers	41	13
50th New-York Engineers, Co. officers	508	37
188th New-York	93	11
11th Battery	285	9
112th New-York	481	77
189th New-York		
Total	1,572	154

In the One Hundred and Twelfth mentioned above, 248 votes were given to Mr. FENTON, for Governor, and none to SEYMOUR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Convention of Governors—More Resolutions—Sheridan's Victory.

A CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on Monday, the 17th inst., Gov. WILLIAM SMITH, presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of council, the following, among other views, were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments, whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops; and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And Whereas, The public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave-owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they should fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who may happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency President DAVIS, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, to be laid before the respective bodies.

The Richmond *Whig*, commenting upon this action, says:

"The Governors of several of our States have been in consultation in Georgia, and have agreed in making a number of recommendations to Congress, the Confederate Executive, and the Legislatures of the several States, the adoption of which, it is thought, will promote the cause to which each of the States has so vital an interest. There does not appear to have been any discord or diversity of opinion in this conference; and, indeed, it may be said there is no difference among our people, except in some matters, as to the wisdom with which the means placed at the disposal of the authorities are employed. The paramount question with all—the one question—is, how can the power of the Confederacy be most efficiently and successfully employed for the defence and deliverance of the Confederacy? All agree that its entire military resources, to the last man and the last dollar, if needed, must be thrown into the struggle. No one thinks of turning back, or so much as looking back, till the work is finished. No one dreams of any adjustment that would compromise our independence. Liberty or death is the language and the purpose of all. With such a resolve animating the whole body of our people, armies, authorities and citizens, subjugation is impossible."

The *Sentinel* says:

"In another column we publish the resolutions adopted at a conference of the Governors of a number of the Confederate States. The unified resolve of the Governors to use every effort to increase the effective force of the army; to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the discharge of their duties; to consider the interests of all the States as identical, and to favor the sending of State troops beyond the State limits when their services are needed; to favor stringent laws for the arrest by the State authorities of stragglers and deserters, will be greeted with popular acclamation.

The determined resolve which they declare for themselves and their constituencies "to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt," is an exhibition of the spirit proper to their high positions, and shared by our people throughout the country. The Governors also recommend to the Confederate Government to send all able-bodied civil employes into the field, and to dispense in a great measure with provost and post-guards. They further propose a course of action in reference to slaves near the enemy's lines, and the employment of slaves in the Confederate service, which is eminently proper, and in accordance with a growing sentiment among the people.

On the whole, we trust, this conference of the Governors will be productive of much good.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

EARLY'S DEFEAT OCCASIONED BY THE DESIRE OF HIS MEN TO PLUNDER THE CAPTURED CAMPS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.

From officers of Gen. EARLY'S army who came down with the Yankee prisoners captured at Cedar Creek we gather some particulars of the late fight in the Valley. On Tuesday, the 18th, EARLY lay at Fisher's Hill, with two corps of SHERIDAN'S army in his front, on the north side of Cedar Creek. Another corps, the Sixth (WRIGHT'S old corps,) was between Middletown and Newtown. SHERIDAN himself was at Winchester, and his cavalry a little withdrawn from the front. The two corps on Cedar Creek were heavily fortified on the left (looking toward Middletown) of the turnpike, but their works on the right of the road were incomplete.

This being the situation, EARLY determined to attack, and, if possible, to surprise the force on Cedar Creek. Accordingly on Tuesday, at nightfall, he marched out of his works at Fisher's Hill to the stone bridge which crosses the little stream at the foot of the hill. Here his army was divided, the larger column moving to the right of the turnpike, the lesser to the left, the object being a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the enemy. In order to flank the enemy's works on the right (their left) of the road, it was necessary to march the larger column through a narrow pass in the mountains, where two men could not walk abreast. Thus, marching in single file, the whole night was consumed before the large column found itself in proper position to make the attack. Meantime the column which had moved to the left, having a good road to march on, arrived at its destination much sooner than that on the right, and the commander, impatient of delay, ordered the assault some ten or twenty minutes before the other wing of our army was ready to cooperate. But for this the capture of prisoners would have been very much larger. As it was, the enemy were taken completely by surprise; two divisions stampeded without firing a gun, and not one of the eighteen captured cannon was discharged. The whole camp, exceedingly rich with spoil, was captured, and this abundant booty seems to have had much the same effect on EARLY'S men that the fat camp of Shiloh had on BEAUREGARD'S. Many of them lagged behind in order to plunder, and those who pressed forward at EARLY'S order cast many a lingering look behind.

The enemy attempted once or twice to make a stand, but were driven in utter rout to Middletown, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and dying, with countless guns, knapsacks, blankets, &c. SHERIDAN, returning in hot haste from Winchester, threw forward the Sixth corps to the relief of the shattered Eighth and Nineteenth, just as EARLY was in the act of withdrawing his exhausted men from Middletown. At the same moment he hurled his cavalry upon both our flanks. Our line gave way, and the turnpike being crowded with cannon, they were abandoned. The retreat continued rapidly to Cedar Creek, two miles from Middletown, and there ended, the enemy being too much worsted to make a vigorous pursuit.

Our principal loss was in cannon. We lost a number of prisoners, but they consisted almost without an exception, of wounded men and a few lieamsters and cannon drivers. The enemy were roundly thrashed, and they know it. The sudden reverse in our fortunes is attributable to the over-eagerness of pursuit, the exhausted condition of our men, the want of discipline in a portion of our cavalry, and last, but not least, the allurements of the enemy's rich camp. We attempted to do too much, that is all. If we had withdrawn at 2 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock, the victory would have proved one of the most brilliant that has ever been achieved in the Valley. EARLY'S men by no means feel defeated, as SHERIDAN may discover before very many days. Gen. RAMSEUR was mortally wounded, and has since died in the enemy's hands. The gallant Gen. BATTLE, of Alabama, was wounded in the leg, and is now in Richmond. Fifteen hundred prisoners, taken in this battle reached the city yesterday morning, and four hundred more are said to be on their way.

EARLY RAPIDLY RECOVERING FROM HIS DISASTER.

From the Richmond Examiner Oct. 24.

In the condition of news, we are compelled to give a place in these columns to the election bulletins of Secretary STANTON and his model General, SHERIDAN. But there is enough intelligence among our readers to distinguish the outlines of truth through all their glaring colors. Nobody in fact does—because nobody need—feel discouraged in the least by the news of another SHERIDAN victory in the Valley. We have become accustomed to the chances of war, and especially when they appear in the form of reverses in the Valley. JACKSON endured many, EARLY endures more. But neither sustained any decisive defeat. The present, it is true, forms one of a rather long series. But it is not half so bad as Winchester. Then STANTON and SHERIDAN told the world that EARLY'S army was destroyed, and that he would pursue the scattered fugitives to Lynchburgh or Richmond. Yet EARLY gave him battle in a few days. After each of the successive fights the same story was repeated; always EARLY has lost his last cannon—yet he has fifty pieces more to lose. In the meantime no solid result is obtained. SHERIDAN never gets as far up the Valley as HUNTER—indeed his tether is no longer than MILROY'S. He has forty thousand men; he has ten thousand picked cavalry—this is the official admission. Yet that great army has been held through the campaign, in two counties of Virginia. Here, in this month of October, the whole plan of his operations has to be changed. He has been compelled to abandon the road to Lynchburgh, which runs up the valley; he must come over to the plains of Piedmont, form a new base, and advance on Gordonsville. To accomplish this purpose, he fortifies a position near Winchester, so the a fragment of his army may hold EARLY in check and keep him out of another invasion, while his main body crosses the mountain. But before he is ready, that beaten EARLY, that dispersed army, whose sole remaining cannon was last seen "flying over Rude's Hill, twenty-six miles off, on a keen run;" those troops which had ceased to exist, except in the shape of deserters and fugitives in the mountains, that army suddenly attacks him, SHERIDAN and his forty thousand, captures the entire artillery and cam, of two corps, routs those two corps, seizes and sends to Richmond fifteen hundred and sixteen prisoners; while four hundred more are on the way. Now, may it not be doubted whether SHERIDAN is, indeed, "Master of the Valley," when "no army at all" can do that to him in the midst of his fortifications?

It is true that a very complete victory was lost in he pursuit of too much. The Confederate force attacking was but 10,000. The infantry it attacked numbered 30,000, with 11,000 excellent cavalry on their flanks. We lost most of our captured cannon in a defile, and 23 pieces of our own. But we lost few or no unwounded prisoners, except the teamsters and cannon drivers, while we have and hold 1,900 unwounded prisoners taken from the enemy. We have and we hold them. Our retreating troops left miles of dead and wounded Yankees behind them, and the enemy, who brags of the "most splendid" victory, did not pursue.

Clearly the victory is not so entirely conclusive as the Yankee readers of SHERIDAN and STANTON suppose, or is the campaign in the valley a finished thing. Either EARLY and his army can support a superhuman amount of beating and cannon taking, or SHERIDAN is a liar. His master at Washington has some percention of logic and the cohesion of words—he feels the necessity of accounting with the public for the discrepancy of his bulletins, and of showing how an army that has been so often cut to pieces could come together again; how a General who has so often lost all his cannon could still have fifty pieces more to lose. His key to the riddle is the supposed arrival of LONGSTREET in the valley—LONGSTREET and his whole corps, artillery included—that was the party who broke idose at Cedar Creek. But it is a public fact that LONGSTREET commands his corps on the lines of Richmond, EARLY fought the battle; fought it without reinforcements—fought with the same army and the same cannon which have held SHERIDAN and forty thousand veteran troops in constant business for half a year. Perhaps he may give more business yet to-do—perhaps he may fight him many times again. Apple brandy is a deeper drink than "sherris-sack," after all. *He has not been a lucky General*, but his defeats in the latter half of the campaign are more easily forgiven than the glorious opportunities lost in its beginning, for he has one quality of a commander, that *he recovers from a disaster with amazing rapidity.*

NAMES OF UNION PRISONERS TAKEN AT CEDAR CREEK.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 21.

Fourteen hundred and sixty Yankee prisoners, captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, arrived in the city yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, from Staunton. This number includes thirty-four officers, whose names are as follow:

Capt. James Gillies, Assistant-Quartermaster.
Capt. J. A. Kance, 7th Indiana.
Capt. Martin Kuhn, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. Jas. Crane, 5th New-York Heavy Artillery.
Capt. C. W. Underhill, 114th New-York Infantry.
Capt. W. W. Moorman, 22d Iowa.
Capt. J. McDowell, 160th New-York.
First Lieut. H. F. Brewerton, 6th U. S. Artillery.
First Lieut. A. F. Coombs, 93d Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. H. Van Der Weyde, A. D. C. to Gen. Wheaton.
First Lieut. G. H. Putnam, 176th New-York.
First Lieut. P. G. Knapp, 12th Maine.
First Lieut. J. C. Poindexter, 8th Indiana.
First Lieut. W. D. Hoff, 15th Virginia.
First Lieut. H. Skinner, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
First Lieut. C. Davis, 24th Iowa.
First Lieut. R. W. Davis, 22d Iowa.
First Lieut. Geo. H. Cady, 5th New-York Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieut. W. McNally, 5th New-York Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieut. F. H. Chase, 12th Maine.
Second Lieut. F. R. Carpenter, 8th Vermont.
Second Lieut. J. Boyle, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Second Lieut. F. W. Kraft, 128th New-York.
Second Lieut. P. Smith, 8th Indiana.
Second Lieut. J. Armstrong, 128th New-York.
Second Lieut. E. B. McPherson, 8th Indiana.
Second Lieut. A. P. Kirkham, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieut. R. W. Wiley, 110th Ohio.
Second Lieut. A. C. Lynch, 5th New-York Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieut. R. Smith, 14th New-Hampshire.
Second Lieut. Thos. Conner, 9th Connecticut.
Second Lieut. John L. Irwin, (Chaplain,) 14th Virginia.
Second Lieut. J. W. Barclay, 14th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. William H. Havens, 2d Connecticut Cavalry.

Lincoln or McClellan—Note from Dr. Orestes A. Brownson.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You are aware that I am one of those supporters of the Government who were opposed to the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN for reelection, and sustained the nomination of Gen. FREMONT. Gen. FREMONT having withdrawn, there are now only two candidates in the field, and we are forced to choose between the candidates of Baltimore and those of Chicago. As the choice between these is virtually a choice between Union and Disunion, and as I am a Union man, and opposed to any compromise or armistice with rebels, I wish to say through your columns to such friends as I may still have, that if I am able to leave my sick room, and attend the polls, I shall cast my vote for the Baltimore Convention. I cannot vote for a peace ticket, for this war has cost me too much for me to be willing it should end till the rebellion is put down and the authority and majesty of the Government vindicated. Whatever may be my opinion of Mr. LINCOLN, I shall in the only alternative left me vote for his reelection, for he is pledged to continue the war till the Union is restored, and I know where to find him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
O. A. BROWNSON.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader, and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment o these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

President Petroleum Company.

We understand that the subscription list of this company is very near full, and but a few shares are yet to be had, the prospect being that none will be for sale after the 1st of November. We find, on looking over the Prospectus, that its list of subscribers is composed of some of our most influential citizens, and promises to be one of the greatest successes of the day.

We would advise all persons wishing to make investments to call on the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., where they can obtain pamphlets and all information necessary. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.

THEY ARE THE BEST,
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE NO. 537 BROADWAY.

New Sewing Machines

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.

Works corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

Address to Smokers.

Poilak & Son Meersch. Manuf'a, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Low Pressure Steam Heating.

BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 189 Centre-st.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!

Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 62 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Two First Premiums—for the best Double-Thread Sewing Machine, and for the best machine work—were awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, at the great Pennsylvania State Fair, just closed.

Cheapest Store in the City to Buy China and glass is at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, on 3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checkers, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 780 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for Sale—CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARGAR—PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. D. Burchard, LOUIS J. ARGAR and SARAH P., daughter of Francis Patterson, Esq., all of this City.

BOUVIER—EWING.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 27, JOHN V. BOUVIER, of New-York, and CARRIE M., daughter of Robert Ewing, Esq., of Philadelphia.

CURTIS—ROWLAND.—In the Congregational Church, at Milton, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. S. O. Willard, assisted by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, and Rev. Eldridge Mix, Lewis Judson CURTIS, of Norwalk, Conn., and Mrs. ELIZABETH W. ROWLAND, of Milton. No cards.

CLARK—MILLER.—At Christ Church, Trumbull, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. J. F. Blake, Rev. HENRY J. CLARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY E., only daughter of George A. Mallette, of Trumbull, Conn.

CHAMBERLIN—CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Central M. E. Church, New York, by Rev. H. P. Fox, WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN and ANGIE A. CARPENTER, only daughter of Charles R. Carpenter, all of this City.

FRANKLIN—WINDLE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Coxe, EDWARD C. FRANKLIN and MARY A., daughter of the late W. B. Windle.

HAMILTON—VALENTINE.—At the Church of Transfiguration, Tuesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Haughton assisted by Rev. Dr. Cameron, of California, JAMES W. HAMILTON and SOPHIE D. VALENTINE, eldest daughter of Lemuel Valentine, all of this City.

PARKER—DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George F. Seymour, of St. John's, GEORGE C. PARKER, of Matthaven, and MARY E., daughter of John J. Davies.

PRATT—BIRD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, by Rev. Mr. Jaggar, Capt. JOHN F. PRATT, Jr., 35th N. Y. Cavalry, and Miss MINNIE F. BIRD.

WOOD—VOSE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, REDNER R. WOOD and EMILIE N. VOSE, of this City.

WOEBINNO—PLUM.—On Monday, Oct. 24, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. T. W. Geissenhainer, LOUIS C. WOEBINNO, of this City, and HUBERTA PLUM, of Barmen, Prussia.

WALKER—HULIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Charles E. Knox and Rev. Geo. H. Hulin, JAMES HAMILTON, son of Abraham Walker, and MARY LOUISA, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Bloomfield, N. J.

DIED

BALLOU.—In London, Thursday, Sept. 29, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Leonard S. Ballou, Jr., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, John W. Halsted, Esq., No. 196 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

BERRIEN.—At Kiosico, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, RICHARD P. BERRIEN, formerly of New-York City, aged 85 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst., from his late residence, at Kiosico. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. The Harlem train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8½ A. M.

GODWISE.—At Sharon, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, DAVID GODWISE, in the 84th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, at Sharon, Conn., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DORENUS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, CLARA JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of A. H. and E. A. Doremus.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at her late residence, No. 455 West 44th-st.

DONNON.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, JAMES DONNON, a veteran of the War of 1812, aged 76 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, 68 Grove-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ELLIS.—At Parkersburgh, W. Va., on Monday, Oct. 24, of typhoid fever, MARCELLUS ELLIS, of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of 116th-st. and avenue A.

FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. H. FISHER, widow of George Fisher, Esq., late of Oswego, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, MARIA, wife of Samuel Lockwood, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 South 10th-st., corner of 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MACDONOUGH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, after a short illness, ELIZABETH ROACH, wife of Wm. Macdonough, Sr., in her 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 197 Monroe-st., at 12 o'clock noon, Friday. Services at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I.

PERRY.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 27, ADDIE R., daughter of Samuel and Adeline Perry, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 206 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, Mrs. ANNA RAND, widow of Silas Rand, aged 94 years.

Funeral service will be held at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. R. D. Van Deusen, No. 262 West 54th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

STERLING.—At Mobile, Ala., on Thursday, Oct. 6, of congestive fever, ROBERT STERLING, son of the late Frederic A. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 37 years.

SCHMELZEL.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 27, JOHN B. SCHMELZEL, aged 74 years and 12 days.

His friends, and the friends of the family, and those of his brother George and son George J. Schmelzel are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 314 West 23d-st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M. No special invitations will be sent.

UNDERHILL.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Mrs. ALCHEA V. UNDERHILL, wife of John B. Underhill, in the 70th year of her age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS THAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE SERIES,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,
Embracing 500 remarkable
POEMS, BY THE MOST POPULAR POETS,
Exhibiting the Spirit of the People,
NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE NEW VOLUME,
PERSONAL AND POLITICAL BALLADS,
IS ESPECIALLY PIQUANT AND
APROPOS AT THIS TIME.

32mo.....$1 25

SONGS OF THE SOLDIERS,
LYRICS OF LOYALTY.

Each.....$1 25

Uniform with the above,
REBEL RHYMES AND RHAPSODIES,
32mo.....$1 25.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER,
with a double number, now ready, containing Portraits Characters and Biographies of leading men. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and much other matter, to be found in no other publication. It is handsomely illustrated, with ninety-six columns. Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 20 cents, or $2 a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

D. APPLETON & Co.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
Have Just Published
A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
SECRET SESSIONS
OF THE
CONFERENCE CONVENTION
FOR PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C., IN FEBRUARY, A. D., 1861.
BY
L. E. CHITTENDEN,
one of the Delegates.
1 vol. 8vo., cloth; 626 pages. Price $5.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS!—YOU CAN get them by mail "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

A CARD.

A. RAYMOND (late Rogers & Raymond) having completed his stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING for the present and approaching seasons, would draw the especial attention of the public to two points in the business character of the old-established house, of which he is now the proprietor, viz., the superior quality, style and variety of its assortment in every department, and the fair and reasonable prices affixed to them. In consequence of the MATERIAL DECLINE IN GOLD, the Fall and Winter stock, consisting of a superb line of overcoats and oversacks, gentlemen's business and dress clothing of the very latest styles, school, dress and fancy clothing for boys, a large assortment of boys' overcoats, and a choice selection of furnishing goods, are offered at such REDUCED RATES as to afford unequaled advantages to purchasers.

A. RAYMOND,
(late Rogers & Raymond,)
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
Opposite the *Herald* Office.

Approval is the universal testimony of persons who have used and experienced the benefits of
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
ever offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, the nicety of its composition, and its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it the most desirable article for the toilette and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office. Advice as to treatment of the hair free. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st, formerly No. 11 Wall st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer TECTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty collars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 11th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

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FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM
☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 59 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY Dividends are for sale at NICOLAY'S PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 59 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

200,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 5,200 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McGee Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, un surpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st.

H. J. MESSINGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

Will buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. 20 BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 1-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81,
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTED,
Also, Gold and Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¼ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 1st, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delemater, Dalzell, McKibbeny, McClintockville, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Hishgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 59 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 163 Broadway, Oct. 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST, NEXT, from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 2 to 2 P. M.

WALKER S. T. JONES, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.

FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 340 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.

Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. AUTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....263 Fourth-st.
STEPHEN H. BAASDALE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 61 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

CHOICE PETROLEUM STOCKS.
5,300 SHARES OF GERMANIA CO.,
4,000 SHARES OF HIGHGATE CO.,

In lots to suit purchasers, and confidently recommended. These companies have just declared their first regular dividends. Their properties are of genuine value, selected with care by leading German capitalists, and their large yield of oil is sold in Europe at the highest rates.

These shares are as safe for investment, and as cheap for speculation, as any Petroleum Stocks offered in the New-York market. E. C. STEDMAN,
No. 30 Broad-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of

W. H. ROBBINS, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES.

can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 163 Broadway, from whom if ceases and any information can be obtained on the subject

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.

The advertiser, a stockholder in the above-named road, fully aware of its real value, which is not shown by its present market price, wishes to meet with some of those who have like interests, and consult upon a subject of importance to us as stockholders. With a surplus on hand of $294,000 on the 1st of January, with earnings since that show an increase fully justifying a dividend upon the common stock—with the market price of all classes of its bonds far below those of other roads whose earnings are less than those of this road—with agents who so represent every accident upon the road as to depreciate the value of our stock, let us who are its owners, take some united action upon the subject

By addressing Box No. 610 New-York Post-office, such action, by a meeting or otherwise, as a majority may suggest, may be brought about.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
1.20 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, N. Y.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1864.

CITIZENS BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE,
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
1,000 shares Highgate Oil Company.
1,000 shares Bergen Coal and Oil Company.
1,000 shares Consolidated Oil Company.
1,000 shares Story and McClintock Company.
1,000 shares Northern Light Company.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region. WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.

CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.

Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.

The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.

TRUSTEES,
HON. DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. L. CUMMINS, Esq.

SOLICITOR,
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

BANKERS,
MESSRS. HOWES & MACY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.

MANAGER,
MR. JULIEN DEBY,

This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United State Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 20 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. F. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
HON. ROGER A. PRYOR.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be enlitled,

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the Banking room, No. 194 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.

A. BOODY, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.

H. A. SMYTHE, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

B. MURRAY, Cashier

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Oct. 21, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 4 (four) per cent. on the capital stock, including the Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after FRIDAY, 1st of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of November next, inclusive. By order of the board.

S. CHANDLER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALzell Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 24th inst. G. E. FRYER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER,
President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 14-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,

Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 30 acres, with a good house, outbuilding, fruit, &c., &c., 20 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Also a store and a few acres of land. Also some small farms without improvements. For particulars, inquire of J. BONNEL, at No. 36 Beekman-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock on Saturday, at other times at Summit, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY House, high-stoop, basement, brown-stone, in East 53d-st., in perfect order throughout. Immediate possession can be given. Price $11,000; a large portion of the purchase money can remain. Belgian pavement, sewer, &c., in street. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to JAMES FOULKE, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE BROWN-stone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27½x123 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27½x135 feet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 23 South-st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 22x50, lot 22x100, black walnut stairs, and all modern improvements, for sale, on South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, 125 feet north of Lafayette-av.; fifteen minutes' ride from Fulton ferry. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

Must be sold.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Valuable Real Estate at Hackensack, N. J., by order of Court, to close the estate of Abraham H. Berry, on the 25th of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. One parcel, containing about five acres of land, running from the main street to Hackensack River; has been a business stand for seventy-five years, and is the best business location in the county; has docks, warehouses and barns on the premises. It is also admirably calculated for the site of a fashionable hotel or large Summer boarding-house, with water front for boat and bathing-houses. The fishing in the river, and gunning in the vicinity is unsurpassed. The balance of the estate consists of about fifty lots, suitable for persons doing business in this city, who are desirous of securing a good and healthy location AT A LOW PRICE, within one hour's ride of New-York, by railroad. All the property is within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. Hackensack is noted for its beauty, healthfulness, churches and schools. The property is in the upper part of the village, and is the most desirable ever offered for sale in the place.

Maps can be seen by applying to JOSHUA A. CLARK, No. 108 Warren-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. T BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—West side Park-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Two four-story extra first-class houses, 24x62, lot 105 feet, brown-stone; ashlers 24 inches wide, extra thick, built chiefly by day's work, including carpentry, plumbing, painting, &c.; ebonite, rosewood and oil doors on first floor; black walnut stairs from basement to attic inclusive; walnut wainscoting from basement to second story; dumb waiters to attic; elegantly carved marble mantles; walnut and oak dining-room mantels, richly carved and variegated; large and beautifully furnished butler's pantry; laundry, separate from kitchen; two bathrooms and three water-closets; dry, and perfectly ventilated cellars, each three sidewalk vaults and larders; heavy corinthian portices; walls extra thick; all the floors of two thicknesses of narrow pine flooring; built and finished in the best possible workmanlike manner throughout; style and beauty of architecture unsurpassed; and are substantially duplicates of one adjoining, built for advertiser's occupancy. R. W. MILBANK, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., or No. 32 Front-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 576 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $5 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

DWELLING AND LARGE PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The four-story high-stoop first-class dwelling and plot located at the southeast corner of Atlantic and Powers sts., and running through to Pacific-st.; measuring on Atlantic and Pacific sts. each 100 feet, and on Powers-st. 190 feet, embracing within its limits a great variety of the choicest fruits, berries, shrubs and flowers, affording an opportunity to the purchaser to have, on his own grounds, and in the heart of the city, the comforts and advantages of a country seat. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to WM. MORGAN, No. 50 South-th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence with two acres prime garden land, only 50 minutes from James-slip and 25 minutes from 34th-st. ferries, and five minutes' walk from railroad depot at Flushing, Long Island. The house is two stories, 36 by 32, with wing 16 by 32, in perfect order and with every convenience—gas, bath, hot and cold water, 11 feet ceilings, elegant marble mantels, &c. The grounds are tastefully finished with fine shade and fruit trees, grapes, and all varieties of small fruits. Barn, carriage-house and hennery. A most complete establishment. Will be sold at a bargain, and possession given Nov. 10. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and complete places on Staten Island, on high ground; large and elegant mansion, decorated and finished with good taste; approached by macadamized avenue; winery, conservatory, green-house, large and roomy coach-house and stable for 10 or 12 horses, cow-shed, &c.; extensive and fine views obtained from the mansion and all parts of the grounds; large vegetable and fruit garden and numerous old shades. Possession at an early day. Most of the furniture can be bought if wanted. Price $40,000, including 20 acres of land. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn 11 feels, with store on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 151 feet; house contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 20x50; lot 100 feet. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 210 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEment house on West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; neighborhood very good; house four-story, brown-stone front, 16.8x55 feet; lot 16.8x98.8. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$6,400.—FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot, No. 123 Amity st.; lot 100x13, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear; cash $1,400. Apply to G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—One or two 4 story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, on 34th-st., near 5th av., to first-rate order: they can be purchased with or without furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK AVENUE LOTS.—SEVeral entire fronts on the new Avenue above 110th-st., which has recently been opened to the Central Park. Full particulars given by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE, CERTIficates for 3,000 acres Wisconsin lands, in various localities, at a very low figure. Apply to A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 20 acres at Rockwood, 14 acres near Elizabeth, 10 acres at Metuchin, 50 acres near Yonkers, Farms, country seats and cottages wanted on the Morris and Essex and other railroads. GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 161 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, either tenement or private, value $6,000 to $11,000, in exchange for house in Brooklyn, value $5,500; balance cash. Principals address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOT, WITH FACTORY BUILDing and steam power thereon, No. 9 East 15th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av. The property would be sold with or without the machinery. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS IN the vicinity of Manhattan-square, (the new botanical garden for the Central Park,) between 77th and 81st sts. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st

FOR SALE.—PLOTS OF LOTS FOR FASHIONable residences on the new avenue recently added to the Central Park. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS House, No. 11 Madison-av. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE residences on 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, EXHIBITIONS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class brown-stone house on a corner in 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel, and having more room than they desire, would rent the third floor to single gentlemen, without meals, for the Winter. The house is handsomely furnished, and has on the floor four large and two dressing rooms, all light, with hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c. House heated by furnace. Price $1,500 to 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom and basement. Night-bell and other conveniences expressly adapted for this occupation. Apply at the Janitor's office.

STEADY POWER AND A SECOND FLOOR NEAR BROADWAY—Room lighted, front and rear, ceiled and newly painted; one to tan horse. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A FURNISHED house in Rye, one hour's ride from the city by cars, 8 minutes from the depot, contains 9 rooms, and will be let to a good occupant for $25. Address NORRIS.

TO LET—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family, without board, to gentlemen; near cars and stages. Apply at No. 458 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD N

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,812	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	Orace.
ERIN	3,013	Frowse.
LOUISIANA	2,185	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,152	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,012	

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Frowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
CANADA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
GUIDING STAR	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
GUIDING STAR	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Dec. 24.

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N.Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Summada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,724 tons	1,200-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,724 tons	1,200-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $50
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 1 P. M.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished. Passage, first-class, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 89 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Will SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
From Pier No. 2, North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
O. W. CHAPMAN, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 43, North River.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....Jones.
Nov. 11.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, David Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	32
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $95. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlantic*, which vessel sailed from London on the 15th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Erin*, and arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of demurrage under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bonds.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—
From Pier No. 3 North River.
CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 29.
BRITANNIA, Capt. FARAIRA, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.
Passage to Glasgow, $120. Intermediate, $80; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, from Liverpool, will commence discharging, at her general order, at Pier No. 47, North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods. WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 71 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
MASS MEETING, FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
Union Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway
Gen. EDWARD WIGHTMAN, U. S. A.,
Hon. C. S. SPENCER,
F. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.,
A. J. PLUMB, Esq.,
will address the meeting. Seats for ladies. Singing by Mozart Club.
R. C. PARKE, President.
T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
G. GITCHARD, } Secretaries.
M. A. TYLER, Chairman of Committee Public Meetings.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE.—Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
No. 31 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Fort Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
9:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA
reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 8 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany and Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 8:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Fifty-second-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, by which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for each that passes inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-ave.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ATTENTION! MERCHANTS, BANKERS, LAWYERS AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.—We are prepared to furnish substitutes for one, two or three years at short notice and very low rates.
WASHBURN & WORRALL,
No. 266 Broadway, up stairs.

PROVOST DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York, Oct. 27.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WOODWARD & PRIEST, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due by or owing to said firm will be settled by RICHARD F. WOODWARD, who will continue business at the same place.—Dated Oct. 27, 1864.
RICHARD FREDERICK WOODWARD.
JOSEPH PRIEST.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TERRY, DAVIS, DOOLITTLE & CO., is dissolved. PHILO E. DOOLITTLE withdrawing. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of TERRY, DAVIS & CO. By consent they alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. ENDERS, No. 308 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FOR SALE—PRIVATELY—A NICE SUITE OF rosewood parlor furniture, at No. 178 McDougal-st. No brokers need apply.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DAVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 7, 1864.

THE TURF.

RACING,
HOBOKEN COURSE, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864—Purse of $500—mile heats—1½ o'clock P. M. E. Snedecor names b. f. 3 years, by imp. *Scythian*. Dr. Rogers names ch. f. 3 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Purse of $500—four mile heats.—E. Snedecor names ch. c. 4 years, by *Gray Eagle*. Dr. Rogers names b. f. 4 years, by imp. *Scythian*. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-street at 11:45 A. M., direct to the grounds. Return at 5½ P. M.
J. M. FRANCIS, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Merton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach street.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying flagging walks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1, All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Albert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from that date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador are therefore notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter, addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BELCH,
Committee on Donations and Charities

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman BEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS E. TAILFAN,
Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE SPECIAL BILL.
On THIS EVENING, (Friday,) devoted each week to the GREAT COMIC SPECIAL BILL.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will appear for the forty sixth time in his great role of
DE BOOTS,
in the charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
which, on each reception, is received with renewed demonstrations of delight.
One hundred and twelfth night in New-York alone of
CLARKE'S TOODLES,
which has awoke more joyous laughter, and afforded more genuine delight to
INNUMERABLE THOUSANDS,
than any performance of modern times.
SATURDAY—A great laughing bill. Clarke as PAUL PRY AND JACK SHEPPARD, with other entertainments.
MONDAY—Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear as
ROBERT TYKE,
IN THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
Pronounced by the press and public the genuine DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
of the season.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S SUCCESS
HELLER'S SUCCESS
IS ENORMOUS.
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
THE PRANKS OF HIS RED SPIRIT
ARE STARTLING.
And his Fantasia on the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
IS ENCHANTING.
The new programme attracts
TIGHTLY JAMMED HOUSES.
In the course of the entertainment will be introduced, every evening during the ensuing week, a
SOLO ON THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA,
by
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
SEVENTH CONCERT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
A PRESENT WITH EVERY TICKET.
Office for sale and distribution,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

CARPENTER'S PAINTING.—"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."—Positively the last week. Corner of Broadway and 8th-st. Open day and evening.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway. Without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, formerly the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st., Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Denial of the Report that Semmes was Again Afloat.

Financial Disturbance in England---Failures and Suspensions and Suicides.

Slight Improvement in the Confederate Loan.

Release of the Spanish Steamer Captured by the Niagara.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA HEARD FROM

Probable Speedy Settlement of the Danish Question.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *Canada*, Capt. HECKLEY, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here at 11:15 o'clock this morning. She has forty-two passengers for Halifax and seventy for Boston. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 11:30 P. M. on the 14th inst.

The *Canada* experienced strong winds from the northwest, with heavy cross seas, and a violent northwest gale on the 24th. Oct. 17, lat. 51°, lon. 54°, exchanged signals with the Inman steamer bound east.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Spanish steamer, name unknown, from Antwerp, came to anchor off Shoreham, Sussex County, on the 11th of October, in charge of the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, which vessel had seized her on suspicion of having a cargo to run the blockade. The *Niagara* was in the company of the steamer at Shoreham.

The steamer *Sacramento* was also off New-Haven on the 12th inst., proceeding down the channel.

THE RUMOR ABOUT SEMMES.

The owner of the blockade-runner *Laurel* publishes a letter denying the statement that Captain SEMMES had sailed in his vessel, as stated, and ridiculing the idea that the little steamer *Ranger*, of less than one hundred tons, is to be manned and armed from the steamer *Laurel*, and converted into a rebel cruiser.

DEATH OF JULES GERARD.

It is reported from *Africa* that JULES GERARD, the explorer, was drowned while crossing a river.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

JOE COBURN, accompanied by his friends, had personally demanded from the stakeholder the stakes for the intended fight, on the ground that he was at the place fixed for the fight while MACE failed to appear.

The stakeholder explained that COBURN could have no claim owing to the non-fulfilment of the conditions as to referee, and unless some mutual agreement could be come to the affair was a draw. COBURN expressed a wish to fight, but only in Ireland; or, failing that, in Canada.

MR. GLADSTONE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been making additional speeches in Liverpool, Manchester, and other parts of Lancashire. He hints at prospective reform measures. He deplores the continuance of the American civil war, and expresses great sympathy for the American people. He felt, however, that they should be left to settle their own affairs, but confessed that he always had strong doubts of the practicability of reducing to subjection any large portion of a country that manifested a determination to separate.

THE FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE.

Financial affairs in England continued to be much disturbed, but the funds show an improvement and a better tone. The demand for discount was active, but the rate remains nominally nine per cent.

The additional suspensions include BROWN, BROTHER & Co., produce brokers in London, with liabilities amounting to £160,000.

H. LENTAIN, woolen warehouseman, London.

EDWARD COMBS, merchant, London.

JESSE & BROTHERS, of Preston.

N. H. WILLIAMS & Co., of Manchester, and others.

Another London corn merchant, Mr. A. DOSSER, has committed suicide in consequence of his embarrassments.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of seventeen million francs. Owing to this heavy decrease the Bank, on the 13th, advanced its rate of discount from seven to eight per cent.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

Engagements between the French troops and Arab insurgents in Algeria on the 29th and 30th of September, resulted in 800 Arabs being killed and wounded, and over 100 French soldiers.

THE BOURSE.

The Paris Bourse was heavy on the 14th inst. The Rentes closed at 65f. 15c.

HOLLAND.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of interest one per cent.

ITALY.

The National Bank has raised its rate of discount to nine per cent.

INDIA.

[*By Telegraph from Suez.*]

BOMBAY, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Shirtings and twist dull. Cotton flat, and 30 rupees lower. Exchange 2s. 1 15-16d. Freight for cotton to Liverpool, 60s.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

There is nothing doing in cotton goods. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d. Seed freights to London, 77s. 6d.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount to twelve per cent.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 15, 1864.

The steamship *Persia* reached Liverpool this afternoon. Her advices are generally regarded as less favorable for the North, and caused a decided improvement in the Confederate loan, which closed at 62 and 64.

THE CAPTURED SPANISH STEAMER RELEASED.

The Spanish steamer captured by the *Niagara* is believed to be the *Cicero*n, which left Antwerp on the 9th inst. for Cadiz. She was stopped on the 10th, off the Isle of Wight, by the steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, who brought her up and anchored her off the coast until the night of the 12th inst., when the vessel was released, and proceeded on her destination, which is reported to be Matamoras.

THE FLORIDA.

The rebel cruiser *Florida* was spoken Sept. 2, in lat. 44° N. long 24° W.

REDUCTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

A material reduction in the British army is rumored for next year.

WAR IN JAVA.

Advices from Batavia announce that the Dutch were engaged in war with the natives of Java.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

The London *Times*, of to-day, has an editorial favoring the proposed confederation of the British-American Provinces, on account of the powerful military State which the American Union has become.

NEW PHASE OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* says: "Should peace be concluded in accordance with the preliminaries at present under discussion, the present order of succession would be withdrawn, and Prince FREDERICK of Hesse would be heir to the Throne of Denmark, and not CHRISTIAN IX."

COMMERCIAL PER STEAMSHIP CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Oct. 15.

The weekly Cotton market was forwarded per steamship *Belgian*.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is very dull, and prices of Cotton goods and Yarns are declining.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market has been generally dull with a downward tendency. Messrs. CORNFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR has a downward tendency. WHEAT inactive with a decline of 1d. per cental on the week; Red Western 7s. 3d. @ 7s. 6d.; Red Southern, 7s. 10d. @ 8s.; White Southern, 8s. 3d. @ 8s. 6d. per cental. CORN inactive with a decline of 3d. @ 6d. per quarter on the week; Mixed, 27s. 6d. @ 27s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market has been generally dull. Messrs. CORNISH, BROTHER & Co. and others report: BEEF dull and prices easier. PORK quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD firm and steady. TALLOW dull and easier. BUTTER buoyant for fine qualities.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES quiet and steady for Pots, but Pearls are dull and almost unsalable. SUGAR dull, but prices steady. COFFEE heavy, with a downward tendency. RICE inactive. LINSEED dull and declined 9d. @ 1s. LINSEED CAKES quiet at £10 5s. LINSEED OILS dull at £36. RESIN very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE downward. PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a dull market for Petroleum; sales at 1s. 10d. @ 2s. ₰ gallon for Crude.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet at £7 for rails and 52s. 6d. for Scotch pig. SUGAR very dull and declined 6d. @ 1s. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES still declining. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 63s. 6d., with small sales. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined, £17 ₰ ton; Crude, 2s. @ 2s. 0½d. ₰ gallon. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL firmer with an upward tendency. TALLOW dull at 41s.

Consols closed at 88¾ @ 88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market has ruled steady during the week. United States 5-20's 44½ @ 44¾, ex-dividend; Illinois Central Railroad 52 discount.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and quotations remain unchanged, although a rather better tone prevails.

BREADSTUFFS—Market quiet.

PROVISIONS—Market dull.

PRODUCE—Market quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet; Crude 1s. 10d. @ 1s. 11d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Consols closed to-day at 88¾ @ 88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Erie, 40¾ @ 41¾; Illinois Central, 50¾ @ 51¾ discount.

VERY LATEST PER CANADA.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton yesterday, the 15th.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 16.

Bourse closed firmer; rentes closed at 65f. 20c.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 16, } VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Vienna Conference met yesterday, the 15th. It is believed that peace between Denmark and the Allies will soon be concluded.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Monster Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club bring out the People.

Speeches of Gov. Brough, of Ohio, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, and Others.

The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club held another immense mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, President of the club, presiding. The audience crowded every available space in the building, and it is no exaggeration to say that thousands went away unable to get in. Many ladies and veteran soldiers were present. Mr. SPENCER called the meeting to order, and said:

The last convulsive struggle of the drowning man—the last desperate, reckless effort—the last unscrupulous villainy—the last card—and it has not won. The court-martial in session at Washington, under the presidency of Gen. DOUBLEDAY, suspends the trials of the Baltimore blockade-runners, transfers its sitting to Baltimore, and arraigns before it for prompt punishment fraudulent forgers of dead soldiers' votes for McCLELLAN, [hisses]—of votes for McCLELLAN feloniously fabricated by the thousand, packed up in dry-goods boxes and directed to the cities of New York and Albany. [Cheers.] The votes are seized, the criminals are in custody, [great cheering] the fraud is defeated. What an unparalleled infamy is this attempt to strike an assassin-traitor blow at the heart of our country in the hallowed and immortal names of those brave soldiers who have died in the arms of glory that the nation might live. [Applause.]

The President then introduced the Glee Club, who sang several songs in their best manner. When the songs were ended Mr. SPENCER rose and said: The month of October, in the year 1862, witnessed the signal defeat of the party of the Administration in the State of Ohio. Emboldened by this success the Grand Commander of the "Sons of Liberty," an organization of traitors who outraged Liberty by claiming her as their mother, became more virulent in his treasonable denunciations of the Government and of the war, until the public safety imperiously demanded his arrest. He was arrested, tried, convicted, expatriated, sent among his friends beyond our lines, was kindly received by them, left from a Southern port, reached the Bermudas, then Halifax, then Windsor, opposite Detroit, in Canada West, where he immediately set up business as a first-class martyr. His confederates in Ohio, assembled in Convention, nominated him for Governor, and defiantly threatened to elect him and bring him into the State at the head of a hundred and fifty thousand armed men. Bad passions were inflamed; danger menaced the friends of the Union assembled in convention; they deliberated; they sought for the man for the crisis; they found him, an unambitious gentleman, long time in private life, of strong intellect, of unsullied virtue, of purest and most devoted patriotism, JOHN BROUGH. He breasted the storm, he canvassed the State, he won the fight. He received more than one hundred thousand majority. [Cheers.] He entitled himself to be called the great Vallandig—HAMMER. He has entered upon the duties of his office. He has discharged them well, and he came here to-night to speak to you fresh from the scene of a new triumph, which has aroused the efforts of the loyal men of his State at the late election—fresh from a beautiful view of the last sunset, of "Sonset Cox." Ladies and gentlemen of New-York, welcome the Executive of the elder sister State of the great West. I have the honor to introduce to you His Excellency JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

Gov. BROUGH then stepped forward amid loud and long-continued applause and cheers lasting for several minutes.

SPEECH OF GOV. BROUGH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been greeted so cordially and so earnestly, I return you my most cordial thanks. I do not attribute it to any personal efforts or any services that I have rendered my country; on the contrary, I receive your greetings on behalf of the noble State that I have the honor to represent. [Applause.] I am one of her own sons, born upon her soil, and intend, God willing, to lay my bones there. [Applause.] I own she is worthy of your encomiums, and for her I return you my assurance of gratitude. I see that some of our brethren on the other side are claiming that we of the State of Ohio have given them a little victory, not quite so much of a majority as I had the honor of receiving a year ago. Well, my friends, it is not every one that has the honor of running against VALLANDIGHAM. [Laughter.] On Thursday last, we had returned, as one of my officers telegraphs me, fifty-five thousand votes cast by the soldiers of Ohio, and upon that figure the Union State Ticket had the very lean, miserable majority of forty-eight thousand [Applause.] So that, taking that vote and adding it to the home vote, we have a majority in the October elections of seventy-six thousand. [Cheers.] We are not proud of it, but would like to see you beat it in New-York. We intend to do better in November, and, if you intend to beat Ohio, then just mark your figure at *one hundred thousand*. Now I spoke that by mistake, for I am one of the humblest, if not the smallest of her citizens, [laughter] and I consider that I have a right to represent her, having grown up with her growth and strength. But I came to speak upon more important matters. Having been addicted to public speaking for thirty-five years, I never felt more embarrassment than to-night. I can say that I am rude in speech, for we Western men have a way of taking matters in a direct form, and that style of expression may not be exactly suited to this audience; but, such as it is, I propose to address you, according to the best of my ability. [The speaker then said he might be lengthy; when he got to talking he forgot time; that he was like the man who went into the barn to thrash, and when asked why he did not go on faster, said he had not got the hang of the barn yet, but he (the speaker) thought he would soon get the hang of this barn, and guessed they would not talk about his threshing slowly. [Laughter.] There is, of course, but one topic which the American people are desirous of hearing discussed; there is but one great question before them at the present time, as indicated in this rebellion, and it is the question of all questions, the most important and most vital one that ever was brought before a people on the face of the earth; the most important one that has been addressed to us since the days of the revolution, for it is literally a question of life and death. You may strip the issue of all the various appliances that have been gathered about it, narrow it down to a single sentence, and it presents to-day the question of Union or disunion, the life or death of this Government. There is no other issue now, we are not called on to consider any other. We are approaching, as I hope and believe, the end of the rebellion inaugurated by traitors and ambitious demagogues, and thrust without cause or justification upon the people of this country for the destruction of the best Government in the world. The time for writing the history of this rebellion has not arrived, but by and by when that history is written you and your posterity will read upon its page this one great truth, that independent of all reasons assigned and all causes given by the rebels themselves, or those claimed by us, you will find that there lies beneath another and greater one, viz.: ambition for empire, and a disposition to change this Government into one more suited to the taste of those engaged in the work. They are attempting to destroy that great principle which has shown forth and illustrated our history for the last century, viz.: that the foundation of the Government is laid in the hearts of the people. We talk about slavery being an element or rather a cause of this rebellion, it is only an instrument. In one sense it may be said to have been an element; it has an education of its own, it has educated Southern men so that they are desirous of destroying every other form of Government except their chosen one. Slavery has been made an agent in the process of this rebellion; it was made an element to retain the political power of the country until the preparations were made to overturn the Government by force of arms. I do not purpose to enter upon a history of this rebellion, further than to illustrate this single point—the determination to destroy the Government. Therefore, we of the North are not really guilty of one drop of blood that has been shed. It was almost impossible, when the rebellion broke out, for the North to realize that such a thing had come to pass. We had been yielding and giving up to the men of the South for the last thirty years in all the demands they could make upon us; we had been going on in the ordinary course of life, supposing they were tending to their own concerns; when they made demands we yielded everything they could desire and when at last they raised the red hand to strike, it was almost impossible for us to believe that such an event really existed. The theory that the South put forth as long ago as the year 1830, was that every State was a sovereign and independent nation of itself; that every State had the right and power to dissent from the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted, and to nullify them whenever the people saw fit to do so. In '32 they made an experiment with that little pestiferous State, South Carolina, to nullify the laws of Congress; but that experiment was made at a very unfortunate time, for there happened to sit in the Presidential chair an old man from Tennessee, named JACKSON. It was understood, in the first place, that he was a man for war, when war was necessary; and, in the second, that when he pledged himself to a thing, he generally carried it out. He illustrated the adage, that "the pen is mightier than the sword," for he crushed out the notorious act by a paper proclamation, and if such a man had sat in the Presidential chair in '60 this rebellion would have been crushed, or at least postponed. JACKSON told us in his letter of 1835, that the attempt of the South to destroy this Government by using the right of nullification or secession was laid aside for a time, and anon it would appear and another attempt would be made by using the institution of slavery either as a pretext or for the purpose of uniting the people of the South in rebellion, how what lay at the bottom of all this. These men discerned that, notwithstanding our the equal compromises of the Constitution, the political power must at no distant day fall from their hands; they saw that the North, given to free labor, where churches and schools abounded, where man stood forth in his noble character as a free man, grow up; they found out that population would would take away from them political power and plant it in the great West and Northwest. The institution of slavery is opposed to everything looking toward freedom of action, of thought, of principle, everything looking toward science and industry take wings and flee away. The South saw that notwithstanding they had by the constitution an equality of political power given them—three votes for every five slaves—they would not be able to hold it or have any political power in the nation, much less control its destiny. The men of the South ruled this country, with one or two exceptions, for a long time. It is true that a few Democrats from Northern States were elected, but they were not to put their hands upon slaves during the whole time. I have a right to speak of such things, for I stand here as a man who never has been anything but a Democrat, and never expect to be anything else to my grave. Hence, with JACKSON, it was the party of my principle through all its labors, until in 1856 they asked me to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN, when I turned away. I voted for DOUGLAS with no hope of averting this rebellion, for it would have occurred under DOUGLAS as well as under LINCOLN, but as I was a Democrat under JACKSON, so in 1861 I never stopped to ask who was in the Presidential Chair, but went home to my Government and took my position there. [Applause.] What was it to me who sat in the Presidential chair? what was it to me who ruled this country so long as he was looking to its preservation? Over thirty years ago the doctrine was brought forward that no Free State should be admitted into this Union unless a Slave State was admitted to balance it in the Senate of the United States. In the early history of the Government your fathers regarded this institution as a very as an unmitigated evil, as a wrong that had been thrust upon us by the old Government, and which, in due time, would pass away, leaving us as they intended we should be, a nation of freemen, and freemen only. [Cheers.] So long as the Southern people were inclined to keep this institution as a domestic one, the North let it alone. The principal of the Democratic party was non-interference with slavery where it exists under the permission of the Constitution. The Whig party was literally the same. We bought Louisiana and Texas and gave them to the South for slave territory. We agreed upon the Missouri Compromise, and afterward they demanded its repeal, and that slavery might go into every State to be acknowledged and protected as property. We struggled for four days in the Cincinnati Convention against the efforts of Southern men demanding the right of taking slaves into the Territories, and under the threats that unless it was conceded they would secede from the Convention, and from the Union. The speaker reviewed at length the course pursued by the Southerners in the successive conventions. There sat recently in Chicago a convention of men, who formed a platform, and over that convention presided a very distinguished Governor of a very large State of the Union. Now, my friends, if you are suited with the gentleman who rules the State of New-York, I have nothing to say but that I do not admire your taste. [Applause.] The Union party is composed of about two-thirds of the old Democratic party, and to compensate for that, about two-thirds of the old Silver-Gray Whigs went over to the Democratic party. The speaker referred to certain Ohio Democrats running for Congress in 1862, and pledging to support the war; but when elected voted otherwise. PENDLETON and LONG, however, were exceptions, as they never pretended to be war candidates. Those men so pledging themselves had deceived their constituents, and he thought he knew of a Governor of a State that ought so be loyal who deceived the people in the same way. [Applause.]

Gov. BROUGH continued his remarks until a late hour, and concluded amidst great applause.

Mr. SPENCER announced the speaker for the next meeting, and the band played some patriotic airs, while the audience dispersed.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2624; and Short Causes—2080, 2378, 2379, 2719, 2780, 2773, 2774. *Part III.*—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3785, 3817, 3795, 3809, 1077, 4647, 3367, 3465. *Part II.*—3776, 3124, 4336, 4338, 4340, 4344, 4348, 4350, 4352.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	216	50	Mich. Cen. R		125⅜
10,000	do	215⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R		121⅝
300	Erie R	96⅞	100	do	b3	121⅝
200	do	b3 96⅞	500	do	s10	121⅜
100	do	s3 96⅜	100	do		122⅛
300	do	s5 96⅜	500	do		122
200	do	s4 96⅜	400	Pittsburgh		100⅝
100	do	96⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R		95⅞
150	do	b10 96⅜	100	do		95⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R	b3 122	300	Chi. & N.W. Pref		77⅜
100	do	121⅜	200	do		78
100	do	s3 121⅜	100	do	s10	78⅞
1660	Reading R	131	100	P. Ft. W. & C	b10	100⅛
200	do	s3 131	100	do		100⅜
600	do	b3 131	300	Cumb. Coal		52
100	Mich. S. R	68⅜	100	do		81⅞
600	do	68⅜	200	do	b3	52
100	do	b5 68⅜	100	do	s10	52
200	do	b3 68⅜	200	Quick. Min		80⅜
200	do	s3 68⅜		Gold sold after the call at		216⅛
100	do	b3 68⅜				
500	do	68⅜				

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

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[Advertisement.]

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Gold, Holland, &c. New style Shade Fixtures at reduced prices. C. L. & J. S. KELTY, No. 360 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—Miss Justina Lay, Natividad Calm. Mrs. F. Inma and 3 children, Mrs. J. Downs, G. Belmacourt, lady and 3 children, Mrs. M. Anthony, F. Izsat, J. P. Tyrrel, R. Bueata, M. Guerra, P. Y. Alfan, Jas. Howard, J. C. S. Jorge, Segismundo Carrasa, R. O. Williams, P. Troias, C. H. Sanford, D. Pino, Y. Tolon, O. Tongued, C. Johnson, H. O. Hanson.

In ship Patrick Henry, from London.—Mr. George Probst and John Nolan.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 25 | Sun sets..... 5 03 | Moon rises. 4 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 01 | Gov. Island.. 6 50 | Hell Gate.. 9 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia. ——; John R. Thompson, McKay, Baltimore, ——; Anthracite, Shropshire, Philadelphia, Kerkpace & Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia. J. N. Briggs.

Ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, Panama, Merchant & Stanner.

Schrs. New-York, Seabury, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Matilda, (Br.,) West, Carthagena. M. J. de Pamareji; R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; C. Pendleton, Church, Washington, J. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Bates, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Washington 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Pepper, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, in ballast to master.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, City Point 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 25th inst., at 10 A. M., passed a schooner with foremast gone about 30 feet above deck; was steering for Cape May.

Steamer No. 21, (new,) Brown, Mystic, was towed to this port by the steamtug Adelia.

Steamtug Adelia, ——, Mystic, having the steamer No. 21 in tow.

Steamer America, Vernon, Philadelphia, to master.

Ship Northampton, (of Bath,) Morse, Liverpool Sept. 2, with salt to Duncan & Kendall. Is bound to Bath; put into this port for repairs. Sept. 30, lat. 36 15, lon. 36 19, passed the wreck of a brig; had both masts gone; also bulwarks and stern; was lumber laden, and had been abandoned some time. Oct. 23, lat. 38 10, lon 67 27; had a hurricane from N. N. E. to N. N. W.; split and lost close-reefed topsails, foretopsail, staysail, carried away main shrouds, and started chain plates and bolts; stove cutwater; sprung the tiller and underhead, &c. Oct. 24, lat. 39 10, lon. 69 53, passed Br. bark with Lisbon Union down; blowing a tremendous gale at the time from N. E., and our mainmast being in a crippled condition, could not heave to for him.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, Loudon Sept. 1. Passed Falmouth 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Off the mouth of the channel sprung the mainmast head and started the foremast head. Had continual westerly gales the entire passage. On the Banks the trussed-trees broke down forward; lost the foretopgallant mast; during the passage, lost and split nearly two suits of sails.

Ship Moro Castle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Ross, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to E. A. Hussey. Oct 23, 240 miles E. S. E. from the Highlands, had a severe hurricane, beginning at S. W. and going around by the E. to N. E., which lasted 12 hours; lost 3 topsails, foresail, foretopgallantsail and fore staysail; stove bulwarks, shifted cargo, &c. Morning of 27th, saw a bright light E. S. E. from the Highlands, about 40 miles; supposed it to be a vessel on fire.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool Oct. 1, with mdse. and 291 passengers to Williams & Guion. 7th, lat. 50, lon. 26 10, saw ship Queen, from Liverpool. 13th, lat. 45 20, lon. 46, spoke ship Sargent, from Liverpool.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 109 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. 1 birth on the passage.

Ship St. Paul, (Fr.,) Piquenois, Cape Rouge, N. F., 26 ds., with fish to Roich & Girardin. Had very bad weather the whole passage.

Ship Geo. Peabody, (of Boston,) Paine, Manilla June 4, with sugar, hemp, etc., to order. June 11, Wm. Johnson, seaman, of New-York, died.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Castner, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar, etc., to Benner & Brown. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Bark Carlotta, (of Turk's Island,) Williams, Glace Bay 19 ds., with coal to Dallet & Bliss.

Bark Fighting Joe, (new,) Bartlett, Rockland 5 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Milwaukie, (of Boston,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Had very heavy weather; lost foretopsail. 12th inst., off Halifax, saw a schooner-rigged steamer, painted lead color, going toward Halifax, supposed to be a blockade runner.

Brig Martha, (Br.,) Holmes, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with lumber and fish to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Isola, Brewster, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to B. P. Sbeeman.

Brig Dolphin, (of St. John, N. F.,) Davis, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Matilda, Norwood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Cornwallis,) Card, Bonaire 26 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Sld in co. with bark Arcadia, for Boston.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne,) Coumans, Lingan 23 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Charles Edward, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Van Cleaf, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Marblehead, Cooper, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr Union, Dennison, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Carroll, Middletown.

Schr. Oliver Spann, Brown, Hartford.

Schr. Angler, Cesse, Wareham, with wood.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Nash, Willet's Point.

Schr. Hannah D., Baker, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. A. Heaton, Ryan, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Clark, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Sedgwick, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bri Hart, Cook, Whitehall, for Addison.

Schr. E. Wright, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida, Knapp, Haverstraw, for Providence.

Schr. Justina, Gregory, Elizabethport, for Belfast.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamers Joe Melville, E. C. Knight.

Ship Universe.

Barks Hemmal, Alice Ward, Houston, Sema.

Schooners Red Jacket, Francis Barritt.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Alice Ward, Douglass, hence 27th inst., for Valparaiso, returned for more ballast, the vessel being too crank to proceed.

Domestic Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Below, ships Saranak, Rowland, Liverpool; Westmoreland, Dean, do.; brig G. N. Nevius, from Cienfuegos, Spuds, Light Ship.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—Arr. brig Samuel Throop, McClellan, Troon; Thames, Hubbard, Picton; schr. Georgie Deering, Rukham, do.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. ships Mozart, from Guttenburg; Eliza McLaughlin, from Newport, Eng.

Foreign Ports.

Halifax, Oct. 27—Arr. 26th, schr. Hero, Crowen, New-York.

Sld. 26th, steamer Col. Lamb—blockade-runner.

Castine, Oct. 24—Sld. bark M. R. Potter, Tapley, Matanzas.

At Glace Bay, Oct. 9, brig Kennebec, for New-York, to sail next day.

[PER CANADA.]

Arr. from New-York, Oct. 8, Bella Maria, at Gibraltar; 13th, Belfast and Zephyr, at Flushing; E. W. Stetson, at Gravesend; Southern Belle, at Bristol; 14th, Alhion, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, Oct. 13, Wisconsin, from Liverpool; 14th, Cynosure, from do.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.

Arr. from New-York, Marion, at Deal; Elizabeth, at Flushing; Zephyr, at Antwerp; Stoeremunde, Pudston, Energy and Chancellor, at Liverpool.

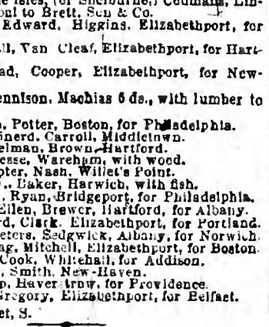
Arr from St. John, Edith, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Margaret, from New-York, for Liverpool, put into Fayal Oct. 2, with loss of mainmast, &c.

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NEW-YORK & PENN,	WALNUT ISLAND,
N. Y. & ALLEGHANY,	RYND FARM,
CLIFTON,	ALLEGHANY,
BERGEN,	BLOOD FARM,
ALLEGHANY RIVER,	CONSOLIDATED,
CENTRAL,	SUCCESS,
HAMMOND,	OCEANIC,
SENECA RESERVATION,	PITTS. & OIL CREEK
McKINLEY,	VENANGO,
ENTERPRISE,	GERMANIA,
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4087. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT BALTIMORE.

THE PARTIES ON TRIAL.

The Frauds Deliberate and Unblushing.

Evidence Entirely Conclusive.

Forgery Admitted by the Prisoners.

How Votes were Manufactured for McClellan and Seymour.

Implication of Democratic Politicians

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

The military commission to investigate the alleged frauds in taking the vote of the soldiers from New-York was resumed to-day.

DONAHUE was brought into court about 1 o'clock. He had no counsel, but proceeded to his own behalf to object to the jurisdiction of the court.

The prisoner pleaded guilty of his having signed certain blanks with the name of C. S. ARTHUR, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and no others, and as it did not appear that he was an officer of the State of New-York or of the United States, there was, he contended, no crime committed.

The Judge-Advocate said the prisoner first wishes to object to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the offence charged is one that should be tried not by a military, but by a civil court. In the second place, pleading to the merits he pleads guilty of having signed certain blanks mentioned in the act referred to in the name of C. G. ARTHUR, Captain and A. A. G., but that he is not guilty of having signed any other officer or private's name. He claims that this signing, not having specified the regiment of the officer, and it not appearing that there was any officer of that name in the volunteer service of the State of New-York, did not constitute a crime; that such votes were on their face illegal and could not be received. It is but fair to state that the Government claims that the accused has forged the names of soldiers and of other officers, specifying regiments. It will therefore be necessary for the Government to go into proof on that point. The President of the court would decide, first, the question of jurisdiction.

Judge Advocate—In my opinion the court has jurisdiction of the case for the reason that the crime, as alleged, was committed by the personating of soldiers now in the volunteer service of the United States, and signing their names to election blanks for the purpose of defrauding soldiers of their votes. The offence is not one against the State of New-York. To constitute a crime against that State the offence must be committed within that State. This crime was committed within the State of Maryland. If the State of New-York were to attempt to punish it, it would not be known in what court to try the prisoners. The crime was not committed in that State; consequently the State of New-York could have no jurisdiction. On the other hand, it is not a crime against the State of Maryland. It is neither the common law crime of forgery, which requires that it should be for the sake of gain or money; nor is it a statutory crime in Maryland. It is not a crime against the civil laws of the United States. It is not a common law forgery. In the United States, hence, if a military court have no power to try the case, it cannot be tried at all. The act of the State of New-York, entitled 'an act to enable qualified electors of this State absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy, to vote,'" is only intended to be a law in time of actual war, when *quasi* military law is the law of the land. This crime goes directly to the efficacy of the service. The deprivation of a soldier of his right to vote, the knowledge that he was defrauded of it, would have a demoralizing effect. If his false vote be received at the polls, his true vote, when presented afterward, will be rejected.

The very foundation of the Government which guards the rights of the citizens as electors, is by that act attacked, and the only mode in which the offence can be furnished, is by the military authority. The offence is, to a great extent, a violation of General Order No. 265, which commands officers to take measures to secure freedom and fairness of election, and to see that it shall be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline. What greater attack on good order and military discipline than this? The court decided that it had jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. ORVILLE K. WOOD, of West Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., was then sworn on the part of the Government, and testified in substance as follows:

Resides at West Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y.; is a merchant; came to Baltimore as the agent of the Union Committee of his county to assist in procuring soldiers' votes in this city; visited Fort McHenry, and there met Capt. MCDERMOTT, of the Ninety-first New-York, and several soldiers from Clinton County; stopped there two or three days; in conversation with Capt. MCDERMOTT, in relation to the voting of soldiers, he remarked that there had been some "checker playing," and his suspicions were aroused; visited Newton University Hospital, and from what he heard there suspected that something was wrong; went to the office of the State agency, No. 85 Fayette-street, and there met Mr. FERRY; asked him how things were getting along, giving him to understand that he (Wood) belonged to the McClellan party; FERRY desired to know if he had a commission from Gov. SEYMOUR; he told him that he had not, but he represented his county committee. Mr. FERRY desired to see his commission. He said he had none; but he had a list of the soldiers of his county which appeared to satisfy Mr. FERRY. He told Mr. FERRY that he came to Baltimore to get the vote of the Ninety-first New-York. He was informed that it had been. MCCLELLAN received 400 votes and LINCOLN 11. He expressed surprise at the small number of votes polled for LINCOLN, when Mr. FERRY said that, when Union votes comes into that office, they were all right when they went out, and that they were doing more here than he thought of.

The accused objected that it was he, and not Mr. FERRY on trial.

The Judge Advocate replied, you and FERRY are jointly tried.

Accused—I am here on trial and Mr. FERRY is not, and I submit to the Court that I should not be held responsible for the action of another.

The president said the accused had a right to object.

The Judge Advocate said the acts and admissions of one conspirator bound the other, provided it was proof of the conspiracy.

The court was cleared. On reopening, the evidence was pronounced admissible.

Witness continued: Mr. FERRY remarked, "There is a great deal more being done than you think of." He then said to witness, "You have your county lists?" I answered that I had a portion of them. Said he, "That is all we want." Said I, "How?" He replied, "I have got a nigger here who signs these papers, and you need not go further." I said that was a good point gained, and would save a great deal of trouble. Witness then left the office, agreeing to call again in the afternoon. Accordingly called. At that time there was a clerk sitting in the office behind the register book. Witness remarked that he did not want his handwriting to appear in any of his county votes. FERRY said, "You can take the clerk's place and copy there, and I will put him on your list." Witness accordingly went to work. Witness here pointed out the book and the place where he copied these names. FERRY took his list and witness went to work with the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry; the lists that witness copied were signed "C. G. ARTHUR;" FERRY added the words, "Lieutenant-Commanding," witness thinks, and on some of them, "Captain and A. A. G.;" witness desired to send a few of these papers to New-York, but FERRY objected as it was necessary to wait for DONOHUE, who was in Washington, and said he would telegraph him; he (FERRY) then telegraphed to DONOHUE at Washington to come on at once, and he said that when DONOHUE came he would have these fixed for the witness, and could then send them on.

It should be explained here that the soldiers' power of attorney contains blanks for the insertion of four names: that of the voter himself, the person authorized to receive the ballot, the witness to the affidavit, and the officer before whom it is made. It appears to have been so explained that a different person filled each blank.)

Continuing his evidence—Mr. WOOD said that on Saturday afternoon last he met DONAHUE and EDWARD NEWCOMB, also of Albany, at Ferry's office. Considerable conversation ensued about the latters telegraphing to Washington for DONAHUE to come to Baltimore. DONAHUE said he was on the eve of starting to City Point, as he had received a pass, &c., from the War Department. The party then separated for the night, all having agreed to meet the next morning and fix up papers enough to keep FERRY at work. In a conversation before separating one of them said that things were going on all right and that there were about twenty men in Washington operating on the work. DONAHUE said that they were sending them off in dry goods boxes full. Witness met them again Sunday morning. All were present. NEWCOMB sat at one end of the table filling out the descriptive portion of the power of attorney. DONAHUE was writing the names of the officers who purported to take the affidavits. NEWCOMB wrote one name in the blanks and DONAHUE another, generally the last.

The Prisoner—Do you swear that I wrote a soldier's name?

Witness—I do.

Several blanks were produced, all bearing the signature of "C. G. ARTHUR, Captain and A. A. G." as the officer to whose presence the affidavit was made, and the signature of the witness affixed; full sets of powers of Attorney blanks, all filled and ready to be deposited in the ballot-box as soon as a ticket was inserted; one package of 30 in which names had been forged, was identified by Mr. WOOD as the work of DONOHUE. Among the names fraudulently inserted were those of Lieut.-Col. MURPHY, of the Ninth New-York Artillery, and Capt. SMITH, of the Ninety-third New-York. The witness continuing, said thirty of the proxies were from Clinton County; a package of fifty-five was to be sent to Gen. JAMES FARRELL, Commissary-General of Subsistence, State of New-York.

Mr. FERRY remarked while writing that DONOHUE had a letter from Gen. FARRELL inclosing a list of soldiers who resided in his county, and that he had fixed fifty-five proxies, which were ready to be forwarded to FARRELL. DONOHUE said he would make out FARRELL'S, and send it together with what FERRY had prepared.

The following is a letter from Gen. FARRELL, found in the office of the State agent:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

Edward Donahue, Jr., Esq., Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed in this package you will find tickets; also a list of names of the actual residents of Columbia County, now members of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment. With my best wishes for your success, I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. A. FARRELL,
Commissary-General.

The following is the list of names referred to: John Foxerty, Joseph Scutil, THOMAS Lanigham, Levi Geron, George W. Whitman, Edward Gallaghan, all of Hudson; James Van Deusen Livingston, James Moore, Cornelius Stickette, Charles Huddleston, Wm. Park, Joseph Moore, John H. Smith, Edward Roberts, Seth J. Plass, Wm. H. Bunt, George Elting, Thomas S. Johnson, Charles S. Hondk, Wm. Lundeman, W. W. Dyer, James H. Plass, Virgil Ham, John Becker, Gilbert Van Deusen, P. Fitzpatrick, David Jennings, Freiln Wheeler, James Fitzgerald, James Decker, Thomas Ward, Dennis Sheahan, W. C. Noock, C. H. Ferris, W. H. Hart, Wm. Park, Wm. Conlan, Thomas Dorsh, all of Greenport; Andrew Miller, of Hudson; Wm. C. Meline, Charles John Burrett, all of Hudson.

The examination was resumed.

Mr. WOOD said that two soldiers came into Mr. FERRY'S office, signed powers of attorney, each placed the Union electoral and Democratic State tickets in their envelopes, but FERRY abstracted the Union ballots, and put in those containing the names of the McClellan electors.

On Thursday WOOD went to the Provost-Marshal, Col. WOOLEY, informed him of what was being done. The office at No. 85 West Fayette-street was then visited, and DONOHUE and FERRY, with the books, papers, &c., arrested.

The books, &c., of FERRY and DONOHUE were then exhibited to the court, including a number of letters, among which was the following, found in a package of 55 votes addressed to Gen. J. A. FARRELL, Hudson, N. Y., with the words: "New-York State Agency, 85 W. Fayette-street, Baltimore, Md.," printed on one corner, and the letter was marked "Personal." It will be perceived that it is in answer to the letter above.

NEW-YORK STATE AGENCY, BALTIMORE,
No. 85 WEST FAYETTE STREET, Oct. 22, 1864.

To Gen. J. A. Farrell:

MY DEAR SIR: I send with this note a number of ballots for your county. I have made out a number from the list you sent me. I also send a package from Mr. FERRY, State Agent, and you will find a note from him explaining things. I guess you have enough; fearing that you have not, I inclose envelopes and powers of attorney, worded. You can fill them up for Columbia or any other county. You can fill them up as well in your county as we can here. If you want names of enlisted persons, ascertain them from the Supervisors' list of any county. In haste, your friend, E. D., Jr.

You can procure large envelopes for attorneys names at Albany. Put in some good names for attorneys."

A roll purporting to be a list of sick and wounded soldiers, under treatment at Jarvis Hospital, in this city, was shown. It contained about 400 names.

Mr. WOOD testified that FERRY remarked in answer to a question that "dead or alive, they all had cast a good vote."

The following was among the papers found on the person of the accused from the Sheriff of Albany, New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 14.

E. Donahue, Esq., Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: Your telegraph of the 10th, and also your letters of the 10th and 11th inst., came to hand in due course of mail. I answered your telegraph by sending ED. NEWCOMB, and you have of course, got the answer before this time. *How do you like it?* I saw Mr. CAGGSA and showed him your telegraph. He does not want to spare BARNEY. If you want more help, I will send some one. As to sending the proxies, you had better send them by Mr. WALLACE. He always calls at the State Agency when coming this way. Send them as fast as you can get them; first to me. All is well here, and we are confident of complete success. It is unnecessary to say that all here have entire confidence in your skill and abetting, and hope you will like your help. Please keep me advised. Yours. H. CROMDELL.

The following from DONOHUE to E. NEWCOMB was also read:

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR ED.: I arrived here yesterday morning, and to-day I have called upon CAGGSA, CROMDELL, WAVERMAN and others. They are well satisfied with our efforts in the cause. I am to be sent away again on Wednesday afternoon. I do not know where I am to be sent, I will ask that you be attached to my personal staff. I have told CAGGSA that you were a good man. Remain about Baltimore and Washington until you hear from me or Sheriff CROMWELL. See what you can, and advise our people here. In haste, your friend, DONOHUE.

On the conclusion of the reading of the letters, the examination of the proxies, &c., the examination of WOOD was resumed.

Witness said: NEWCOMB remarked, in FERRY'S office, that it would take the Abolition papers three months to discuss frauds when the election was over. When he arrived in New-York he intended to call at the *World* office and give them some points. All were telling their achievements in fraud at the ballot-box. DONAHUE boasted of having done sharp tricks in his district. In Albany he could always secure any majority that was necessary for his candidate. He used "marrow-fat tickets," which consisted of a number of ballots folded together, which would become separated on being forced through the aperture of the ballot-box. He was inspector of elections, and always had sharp clerks. They made the poll-books containing names of voters tally with the tickets when counted, by quickly writing down the number of names to correspond with the number of tickets in the marrow-fats.

The prisoner objected in the detailing of what he said about himself; it had nothing to do with the case under consideration.

The Judge-Advocate argued that it was necessary to prove the spirit that prompted the forgery with which the prisoner was charged. It should be shown that he had engaged in similar practices before.

The court decided that the evidence was admissible.

DONAHUE, the prisoner, cross-examined the witness, who, in answer to his questions, replied substantially as follows:

DONAHUE signed the names at the request of WOOD, to be sent to D. R. PARSONS, Clinton County, N. Y. Had seen DONAHUE sign several powers of attorney. In some of which the blanks were all filled, and in others only partially. So he supposed that when Capt. MCDERMOTT told him at Fort Henry that there had been "checker playing" with the soldiers' vote, that foul play was going on somewhere, and he determined to ferret it out.

The Judge-Advocate here exhibited to the court eighteen completed proxies signed "C. G. ARTHUR, Captain and A. A. G." and thirty-five signed "C. T. ARTHUR, First-Lieutenant Company 1, Ninth New-York Cavalry." DONAHUE admitted that he had written the name, but disclaimed having anything to do with affixing rank and title of the 35, which had been done by FERRY. Other packages were furnished with other forged signatures.

The records of the War Department were searched to find the names of the "signers," but without success.

The following dispatches from the WAR Department were also received as evidence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. L. Wallace, Baltimore:

First Lieut. D. CHESTER WALKER, Ninety-first New-York; Maj. JOSEPH M. MURPHY, Seventh New-York Artillery; Capt. W. H. LEE, Ninety-first New-York, and Maj. W. G. DENELOW, Ninety-first New-York, in the United States service, as per latest reports, were filed. There is no Capt. H. SMITH, of the Ninety-first New-York, so far as the records here show; nor is there a Capt. N. CARR, A. A. G. The foregoing is sent at the request of S. S. BENEDICT, Treasury Department.

(Signed,) THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G.
(Official.) THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

Honorable Secretary of State:

No record of C. S. ARTHUR, Ninth New-York Cavalry. Neither does the name appear as Captain and Acting Adjutant-General. *Telegraphed to Gen. Wallace Oct. 24.*

EDWARD NEWCOMB, of Albany, also an agent from New-York, and a party to the fraud, was sworn, and his evidence was substantially as follows:

Am a resident of Albany and an attorney-at-law by profession. About three weeks since I received a communication from Gov. SEYMOUR empowering me to go to Baltimore and Washington to assist in taking the votes of the soldiers of New-York. On arriving in Baltimore I reported at the office of the State Agent, Mr. FERRY. I was acquainted with him and his business. I proceeded to Fort McHenry and Fort Marshall, and procured some of the votes of the soldiers at those places; I took altogether about 300; only about 50 of the votes were sealed up, the balance all being open for the purpose of the county ticket being inserted by the committee in New-York; I met DONAHUE on the day he reached Fort McHenry, and daily thereafter for three days; I next saw him on the following Thursday in Washington, where we both remained till Saturday, and then came to Baltimore together; on arriving here on Saturday evening we went immediately to the State Agent's office; there found FERRY and WOOD. After conversing a short time went to my hotel." On Sunday morning, he (NEWCOMB) went again to the State Agency and DONAHUE, WOOD and FERRY were all busily engaged writing out powers of attorney and soldiers' proxies. DONAHUE had a large pile on the table in front of him, being placed in alternate layers of blanks and envelopes. He first filled the blanks in power of attorney, and then filled in blanks in envelope to correspond. In some cases they would write a soldier's name and add the words "His mark." He had also seen him put in officers' names. The whole of the vote was prepared, except the ticket with the names of candidates. At DONAHUE'S request he filled in dates, &c., of power of attorney, and affidavits to which DONAHUE had signed names. He had seen a list of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment, from which names were being prepared; they were principally for Columbia County.

In answer to questions by DONAHUE, NEWCOMB replied that he was sent to Baltimore to assist him (DONAHUE) in taking votes at Forts Marshall and McHenry. Envelopes containing powers of Attorney, were kept open to allow local county tickets to be inserted. He had no tickets but those containing the names of the McClellan electors. At Fort Marshall he told the the soldiers there that he took nothing but McClellan votes. All the soldiers were given to understand that he took nothing but McClellan votes.

The examinations were concluded at half-past three o'clock, and the court took a recess until five P. M.

On the reassembling of the court, the Judge-Advocate said he would show evidence of the authority under which the prisoner had acted. The commission stated that EDWARD DONAHUE was empowered to take the Democratic votes of New-York soldiers, and was signed by HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York.

With this the case was closed on the part of the Government.

The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say, when he addressed the Court, stating that he had not signed the name of any officer in the service of the State of New-York or of the United States. The only name he did sign was C. S. ARTHUR, A. A. G., who had no existence, as it had been proved that there was no such person. He alluded to the laws of New-York in relation to election frauds, and argued that he should be tried there if he had committed any offence. Whenever he had gone to collect the soldiers' votes he always announced that he only desired those of Democrats. It was in true that in some cases an envelope containing a vote had been left open at his request. However, this was done by the representatives of both political parties, in order that the tickets of the several counties to which the voters belonged could be placed therein when the ballot reached its destination. In the case of the Ninety-first New-York Regiment, he took all the vote to New-York himself the power of Attorney he had thus signed would not be received by any judges of election in New-York, because there was no such commissioned officer in any of the regiment belonging to that State. What he had done was foolishly done, and without any knowledge or idea of the consequences. He appealed to the court to view his case with leniency. He was a young man, and it was the first time he had ever been in a court of justice in any cause. His family felt deeply his position, as also did his wife, to whom he had but recently been married. He had for the past five years been in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad Company. No question had ever been raised as to his honesty, integrity or respectability. He was no politician, and had no desire to be one. Concluding, he appealed to the mercy of the court. He was visibly affected, appearing to realize for the first time the dangerous situation in which his acts had placed him.

The Judge-Advocate then addressed the court as follows;

It appears in this case that the defendant, DONAHUE, Jr., a young man connected with the New York Central Railroad—a road to those who live in the City of New-York almost synonymous with treason—has for the past two or three years been engaged in one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on this nation—a fraud which, if it shall be successful, will, in my opinion, have produced a disruption of our entire country, and our war for the preservation of the Union will be practically at an end and futile. It appears, from the evidence of the two witnesses produced before you, that on one occasion, when a Republican happened to hear something that was said by one of the State Agents of the State of New-York, that frauds were being perpetrated, went to the office of the State Agent in this city, and found him willing and ready to make false votes, and prudently representing himself as one of the party they were working for, he gained their confidence, and was allowed to see the working of their party. It appears that the regular blanks for soldiers are forged. The names of the officers purporting to swear the soldiers are written out by one party, and the name of the soldier who casts his vote by another, and a third fills up the blanks. These are then left, either sealed or unsealed, with the electoral ticket of the party which they represent; and, as the first witness testified to you, several dry-goods boxes full of such votes have already left the City of Washington. At that time, it will be borne in mind, that EDWARD DONAHUE was in Washington. He comes to this city. How is this statement as corroborated with that of his accomplice, WARD NEWCOMB, and of the first witness, Mr. WOOD? Was it they who induced him to commit this fraud, or did he them? Does Newcomb say that Wood asked him—or was it DONAHUE who asked him to write these letters? He did. DONAHUE in full blast writing as fast as he could, sometimes the name of a soldier, and sometimes that of an officer, sometimes giving one rank and sometimes another; the other one filling up their names; and still a third, one the full blank. Thus the persons around this table, in the course of Sunday afternoon, filled up the number of nearly a hundred, and if three persons could, in one afternoon, manufacture some one or two hundred such fraudulent votes, what could not twenty men similarly employed for two weeks effect? The enormity of the fraud is appalling. Here is a fraud that may well call for the infliction of the severest penalty known to the court. The most sacred rights of the brave men who are absent from their homes periling their lives in the face of the enemy to uphold our liberties, are imperiled, and fraudulent votes are sought to be given against the cause for which they have been periling their lives. While they are absent in the field, these plotters at home seek to cast the ballots of these brave men without their consent, and while they cannot be present to speak for themselves, or defend their rights. This prisoner, who, though one of a numerous family of children, cannot show that he has even one brother in the field, upholding the flag of the country, is here proven to have conspired with others to defraud our brave soldiers of the exercise of the sacred elective franchise. A crime so enormous as this calls for a vigorous punishment, and I do not hesitate to say merits the extreme penalty of death.

During Col. FOSTER'S address the prisoner was evidently more than ever impressed with a sense of his critical position, and at the conclusion left the court in charge of the guard in a manner strikingly in contrast with the defiant air with which he entered it.

The court-room was now cleared and the Commission proceeded to deliberate upon the case. Of course, its decision cannot be known until after it has been passed upon by the President. The Commission occupied only about an hour in coming to a decision, when the doors were reopened, and the court adjourned.

The Voting Fraud on the New-York Soldiers.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 28.

A telegram from Washington received here today says that the State Agency and Medical Department are again in operation, but that the Voting Commissioners' rooms are still under guard. MAXSON, who is implicated by FERRY in his confession about the soldiers voting frauds in Baltimore, is here, and publishes a card in which he says that he had not been in Baltimore for two weeks before FERRY'S arrest, and that there is not one word of truth in his statement so far as he is concerned.

Gov. SEYMOUR is still absent in the western part of the State.

Card from Gen. Farrell.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 28.

So far as the confession of M. J. FERRY, contained in the New-York papers of this morning, refers to me, in any respect, connecting me with alleged frauds of forgeries in regard to soldiers' votes, it is an unmitigated falsehood.

I have never received any of the papers, or the letter mentioned by FERRY, nor have I any knowlege or information about them; nor have I ever had any communication with FERRY, or heard of him until his pretended confession appeared in the public prints of this morning. JAMES A. FARRELL,
Commissary-General of Ornance,
New-York State.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamships Suwo Nada and Atlanta.

The *Suwo Nada*, from New-Orleans Oct. 22, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having experienced heavy gales all the passage.

The steamship *Atlanta*, Capt. RENNINGTON, from New-Orleans Oct. 18, also arrived at this port yesterday morning after a rough passage.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LOUISIANA BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 22.

The following extracts are taken from the interesting report of the Board of Currency, which was yesterday submitted to the General Assembly. They will be read with interest:

Speaking of the Bank of Louisiana and the Merchants' Bank, the report says that they have gone into liquidation, by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

The Crescent City Bank made a similar response, but it gave the Board pleasure to state that this bank has succeeded in arranging its affairs in so satisfactory a manner that their indebtedness has been reduced from $408,070 77 to $185,153 22 since the 6th of September ult., and their notes have advanced from 40 to 80 cents on the dollar in that time.

With reference to the Bank of New-Orleans, the board says, it should be stated that the officers steadily neglect to provide means for the redemption of their circulation, either in legal-tender or notes of the city, and their notes are now worth only 45 cents on the dollar. The State Treasurer holds $33,580 of their notes.

With the foregoing exceptions, all the banks have sent regular reports, properly authenticated according to the requirements of the law. These reports have not been published on account of the imperfect organization of the board, and from the fact that the banks have been doing little or no business except to retire their circulation. Another reason was found in the fact that a "Financial Commission," appointed by Major-Gen. BANKS, has been engaged in examining into the condition of the banks and other corporations of the city. These reports, together with lists of the actual stockholders, are on file in the State Treasurer's office, and are open to the inspection of the public.

The Board calls special attention to the misnagement and present condition of the Southern Bank, which, on the 18th of September, 1861, refused emphatically to suspend specie payments, when all the other banks were forced to yield to the public and official pressure that was brought to bear upon them. All the liabilities of this bank, existing at that time, have been paid in specie, and it is now entirely free from all obligations except a small remnant of circulation, say about $13,000, which has not been paid only because it has been inaccessible, and which amount is provided for by an equal amount of coin in the vault of the bank. Such rare instance of careful management would seem to make this public mention an act of simple justice.

With reference to the other banks which are redeeming their issues in lawful money of the United States, the board doubts not the wisdom and discretion of the General Assembly will enable them to reach such conclusion as shall contribute to the maintenance of law, while they have a careful and studied regard to the interest of all concerned.

In seeking this end it should be remembered that the banking system of this State had no superior, possibly no equal, on this continent.

The report goes on at great length to advocate a liberal policy to these banks—one of simple justice to all parties, and shows the injury which would result from any other course of action. It then continues, it will be observed, that the status of the Louisana State Bank must be materially affected by the amount of Confederate notes which they hold to the credit of the State Treasury. What the application of law might require in the premises does not belong to the official functions of the Board of Currency, but the board has serious doubt whether the history of the means by which that money was left in the vaults of the bank will show that there are equitable reasons why the bank should be compelled to make the amount good in currency.

It should be stated in this connection that this same claim was made upon the bank during the administration of Gen. SHEPLEY, late Military Governor; but on presentation of the facts in the case, the claim was relinquished, and with the advice and consent of Gen. SHEPLEY and the other military authorities, the Confederate money was invested in cotton within the Confederate lines on military occupation, with the understanding that when the cotton should be realized the bank's indebtedness to the State should be paid in currency. Accordingly the aforesaid Confederate money is no longer in possession of the bank, but instead of it are the proper permits issued by Gen. SHEPLEY for bringing the aforesaid cotton to market. The varying issues of military campaigns in this department have not yet afforded opportunity to bring in this cotton, and, therefore, the amount of Confederate notes has not been replaced by lawful currency.

A PRIVATEER.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct. 22.

Intan arrilde yesterday we alluded to the *Ike Davis*, and mentioned that since she left here with an assorted cargo and passengers and arrived at Bagdad, mouth of the Rio Grance, she had not been heard of. Such is not the case. When the vessel arrived at Bagdad she discharged her cargo and took on ten passengers, who paid their fare to New-Orleans in gold. Just as the steamer was leaving the harbor, ten passengers overcame a crew of 30 men, and the vessel, in the hands of her captors, was taken back to Bagdad and then proceeded to Brownsville, where she was at last accounts being fitted up as a Confederate gunboat. She is very fast, and, it is said, will make 18 knots, but this is probably an exaggeration. How much damage the pirate will do on Gulf commerce remains to be seen, but we are justified in indulging in the idea that she may possibly prove a scourge, as even our best line steamers cannot run away from the *Ike Davis*.

COTTON BURNING.

From the Picayune, Oct. 15.

Under date of Saturday last, our Baton Rouge correspondent writes: "Nearly five hundred bales were destroyed last night. Last night the Federal pickets saw a number of armed rebels outside, but it was too late to hunt them up, as the sun had set before a force was at hand to follow them.

This morning we have news that Lieut. BROWN was in command, and last all the cotton within easy reach of the Federal lines was destroyed. These incendiaries visited, during the night, Mrs. ADAMS' Bayou Sara road, Mr. SHEPPARD'S, Clinton road; Mr. PRATT'S and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S, Comite road; and several other places, and burnt every bale they met with, no matter to whom they belonged, whether friend or foe.

It is calculated that nearly five hundred bales were consumed in the immediate vicinity of Baton Rouge. We are sorry to say that several worthy ladies have by this wanton act of destruction been reduced to hopeless poverty.

MILITIA ENROLLMENT.

Gen. HOUGHTON has issued an order directing "an enrollment to be made forthwith, by the Provost-Marshals of the several parishes, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within their respective parishes, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty."

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Reconnoissance in Force of the Rebel Position.

The Works Strong and Well Manned.

AN ATTACK ON HANCOCK REPULSED.

Nine Hundred Prisoners and Seven Wagon Trains Captured.

THE REBEL GENERAL DEERING KILLED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—9 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

Dispatches from Gen. GRANT, received this evening, inform the department that an advance in force, for the purpose of reconnoissance, was made yesterday by WARREN and HANCOCK. In the evening the enemy attacked HANCOCK vigorously, but were repulsed. The purpose being accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the advanced positions to which they had been pushed, to nearer to their line of former occupation. The telegrams of Gen. GRANT give all the details received:

CITY POINT, Oct. 27, 1864—9 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydton plank road with Hatcher's Creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's Mill; thence to the south bank of Hatcher's Creek to the point above-named. At every point the enemy was found intrenched, and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive pickets and cavalry inside of the main works. Our casualties have been light, probably less than two hundred. The same is probably true with the enemy. We captured seven loaded teams, on their way from Stony Creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge, and seventy-five to one hundred prisoners.

On our right BUTLER extended around well toward the Yorktown road, without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon to-morrow, in hopes of inviting an attack.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Oct. 28, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack on Gen. HANCOCK, now that a report has been received, proves to be a decided success. He repulsed the enemy and remained in his position, holding possession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. Orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Second Corps before the attack was made. We lost no prisoners, except the usual stragglers, who are always picked up.

Our captures for the day on the south side foot up nine hundred and ten.

The rebel Gen. DEARING is reported killed.

Gen. MEADE, in his report, says: "I am induced to believe the success of the operations, which was most decided, was mainly due to the personal operations of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK and the conspicuous gallantry of Brig.-Gen. EGAN."

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Reports from Gen. SHERMAN to six o'clock this evening indicate that the rebel army is again threatening demonstrations against Tennessee, but there is no reason to doubt that SHERMAN and THOMAS will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place.

The reports from Missouri and Arkansas concur in stating the defeat of PRICE, with heavy loss.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. PLEASONTON'S PURSUIT OF PRICE.

Price has but One Gun Left and no Ammunition.

The Rebels Flying in all Directions.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 28.

Official dispatches from Gen. PLEASONTON give the following further information in regard to his operations against PRICE. He marched 92 miles in two days, and fought during the last 32 miles. His force was less than 6,000, while PRICE'S was fully 25,000. PRICE has but one gun left and no ammunition, he having blown up his train. He also burned four hundred wagons to save them from capture. We have 2,000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms. Gen. FAGAN is reported killed. PRICE'S army is completely disorganized and flying in all directions.

From Gen. Sherman's Army.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Oct. 28.

The guerrillas threw a train off the track three miles beyond Adairsville yesterday, killing one man and wounding eight. The guard having rallied, the enemy were driven off without making any captures of persons or property. The road is completed to Atlanta. Trains left this morning for that point.

The Funeral of Gen. Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL, late Colonel of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, killed at Cedar Creek, took place this afternoon, in the College Chapel, Cambridge. The attendance was larger and the exercises impressive and solemn. Col. LOWELL was appointed a Brigadier General shortly before his death.

The West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, West Va., Friday, Oct. 28.

The election throughout the State yesterday passed off quietly, and the entire Union ticket is believed to have been elected. Gov. A. J. BOREMAN had no opposition, and is reelected by a heavy vote. Returns from six counties give HUBBARD (Union) for Congress over 1,200 majority. The Legislature and local officers are largely Union.

The Vermont Raid.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 28.

The proceedings in the case of the Vermont raiders have been transferred to Montreal. The prisoners arrived last night and are now in jail here. This removal was made secretly, to avoid excitement. One deposition was taken yesterday. Further proceedings have been postponed until next week on account of the Catholic holidays.

Maryland Democratic State Nominations.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

The Democratic State Central Committee and Convention have placed the following ticket in the field:

For Governor—Judge E. F. CHAMBERS.
Lieutenant-Governor—ODEN BOWIE.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—W. P. MACKEY.
Attorney-General—J. NEVITT STEELE.
Comptroller—A. LINCOLN JARRETT.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CURIOUS MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA.

The Legislature at Issue with the Governor.

Late Mobile and Richmond papers contain the following:

ALABAMA.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Alabama Legislature has recently been convened in special session, under the call of Gov. WATTS. It does not seem to have accomplished the business for which he called it together. Among other business which was not in accordance with the Governor's wishes, was the introduction of the following resolutions by a Mr. PARSONS:

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and the friends and supporters of his Administration, have declared that negotiations for peace cannot be entertained except on a basis of a restoration of the Union in its territorial integrity and the abolition of slavery, and that the existing war must be prosecuted until the men of these Confederate States are compelled to submit to these terms, or are subjugated, and if necessary to secure this end, exterminated, their lands confiscated, and their women and children driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth, and

Whereas, The reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the office of President of the United States is advocated by many, if not all of his supporters upon these grounds, and that there is no other way to terminate the war, insisting that there is no disposition on the part of the people of these States to enter into negotiations for peace, except on the distinct admission of the separate independence of these States as a basis; and

Whereas, At a recent convention held in the City of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willingness, if successful, to stop fighting and open negotiations with us on the basis of the Federal Constitution as it is, and of the restoration of the Union under it. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That we sincerely desire peace. If the aforesaid party is successful, we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said convention—our sister States of this Confederacy being willing thereto.

The correspondent of the Mobile *News* writes from Montgomery, under date of Oct. 8:

"Well, the agony is over, the assembled wisdom of the State have had their extra pow-wow, and have adjourned. A little after 9 o'clock last night the august body closed its session, and retired to rest upon the laurels of their brilliant campaign. The Governor, in convoking the Legislature, set forth in strong terms the defenceless condition of the State, and his want of power to avail of the abundant material for the purposes of the defence which might be brought into service. He suggested means which he thought would accomplish the desired end. The Legislature neither adopted the Governor's suggestions, nor substituted any of their own. After squabbling for a couple of weeks over several propositions, they incontinently abandoned their posts and left the State to take care of itself. With inimitable *sang froid*, before adjourning, they appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency and say that "having finished the business before them, they respectfully inquired whether he had anything further to communicate." Whereupon his Excellency said he had somewhat more to say, and briefly dispatched a message to them, restating what he had called them together for, and saying they had utterly failed to do what, in his judgment, was necessary to be done. The parting words of the Governor were not very graciously received; some belligerant members grew eloquent in their denunciation of his lecture, and it was proposed to return the obnoxious document to the Executive, endorsed in a black envelope, significant of the wrath of the House. Upon calling the ayes and noes, it was found that the House was without a quorum, whereupon it was thought best to adjourn. Thus ended the extra session without the passage of any law looking to the better protection or defence of the States against the common enemy. The stupid resolutions and speeches of the reconstruction, State-negotiating members, have been published for the encouragement

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Type in the Field—A Visit to the Picket Line—The Enemy's Works on the Eidar Road.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON ROAD, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

I suppose it is pretty well conceded that there exists a certain quantity of curiosity in the composition of every man that will at times lead him to risk his personal safety to satisfy it. It is this feeling that makes people climb up the icy steps of Mount Blanc, or induces them to put on those cumbersome dresdnoughts and venture beneath the Falls of Niagara. No doubt many of our volunteers shoulder the musket and face the perils of the battle-fields, just to see how a battle *is* fought, and how they themselves will feel while helping to fight it out. Curiosity has, from time immemorable, been considered the exclusive property and failing of those dear delightful little bodies, who play such havoc among us men, but I believe that the Lords of Creation are at times guilty of curiosity as the much abused "weaker sex." Of course, many will exclaim that ambition has often as much to do in urging adventurous spirits to do and dare as the more ignoble motive, and that it would be base calumny to ascribe so vepial a motive, for the actions of a LIVINGSTONE, or a Bueron, in plunging into the wilds of Africa. But I have always been impressed with the idea that curiosity had as much to do in giving us those wondrous books of tropical wanderings as anything else. But enough of this; no doubt the reader is puzzling his brains and spoiling his coffee in wondering what all this exordium is coming to. Patience, reader, and I will tell you.

Yesterday, while riding along the lines of the Second Corps, and watching with interest the precision with which our artillerists plunged their bursting shell right into the enemy's earthworks, and seeing with a laudable pride the dust fly at each successive discharge, I accidentally came across an old employé of the TIMES, who had exchanged his peaceful "shooting stick" for the sword. While exchanging with him the courtesies of the day, I became possessed with an insatiable longing to visit that *terra incognita*, the advanced picket line, there to witness the effects of our cannonading, and to catch a nearer glimpse of the rebel lines.

A word was sufficient, and Lieut. BEERS and my self, the next minute, were crossing the breastworks and running down the ravine in front. Pushing through the *chevaux de frise*, we soon found ourselves in the cutting through which the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad used to run, but which now is a mass of rifle-pits and "gopher" holes, at present disused and falling into decay. Here was where the army lay massed on that eventful night when "the mine" was fired, and that dreadful scene of carnage "in that crater" was contemplated. By the side of the road, a miserable little stream pushed its faltering way, blocked by heaps of sand and misled by dark-looking pits: now almost a ribbon, again a deep pool. Broken trees encumbered the path, and over and again a large toad or little field mouse made way for us.

Away down in that deep cut it seemed awfully lonesome. Behind us, our white line of breastworks, and their gleaming rows of *chevaux de frise* appeared as though they were gazing away off to the dim distance beyond, and it made one feel as though he was shut out from the outer world. Looking back down the road, I could see, under the shade of a persimmon tree, the solitary gun that keeps watch and ward over the road—its line of fire raking the road, and making it fatal for the enemy to attempt to advance upon our lines by that route.

Just as we came under the guns of "Fort Morton," and were turning to our left, intending to push through the narrow cutting in the bank, a piece was fired from the fort above, the shell flying over our heads with the shriek of a demon, and enveloping us in the smoke of the explosion. It is a very startling thing, to have a gun fired suddenly behind you, and you involuntarily dodge. At all events, I did so then; and, although I did not think of looking at my companion, I make no doubt he dodged likewise.

Following my guide, I soon found myself threading the intricacies of a "covered way," and managed by keeping constantly near him, not to lose sight of him, although it was very difficult, owing to the sudden and repeated turnings in the excavated path. At one of these turnings we came upon the grave of one "S. MARKHAM, Forty-fourth New-York." Here the gallant fellow calmly slept, his last sleeping-place carefully niched into the side of the bank, and his requiem the whistle of the bullet and the howl of the shell. I could not help remembering the gallant and heroic Forty-fourth New-York when they were leaving the Empire State for the seat of war in 1861. Every man a representative from some county or ward. They had a peculiar name, too; one that was a watchword in those early days. "The Ellsworth Avengers" were a crack organization, and ranked high with the leading regiments from New-York. It only seems like yesterday when these splendid regiments sprang up like magic, and the "Scott Life Guard," "Advance Guard," "National Zouaves," "Duryea's" and "Hawkins' Zouaves," marched with bounding step to that undefinable and far-off place, the seat of war. But I am forgetting myself and must come back.

After making as many tacks as a schooner would against a head wind in the Sound, we at length reached a deep gully, and right before us was the entrance to the ranges of rifle-pits. Here we saw a singular freak of both a shell and its victim, a tree. The shell had struck a large pine some sixty feet from the ground, cutting it completely off. The top, in falling, instead of coming down helplessly and ignominiously with a sudden crash, majestically turned a complete somersault, and there it stood, stuck, inverted in the wet sand, its limbs firmly planted, and as rigid as a rock.

Now that we had reached the head of the stream already spoken of, we found a deep miry pool, the water stagnant from a mill-dam. Here the men were busy washing clothes; meanwhile the rebel bullets were harmlessly whistling over their heads. But they knew that it was impossible for anything in the shape of rifle-balls' to hurt them, so they soaped and mussed, rubbed and scrubbed away as unconcernedly as the most inveterate Biddy. It looked queer, to say the least of it, to see these men vulgarly washing dirty clothes on the outer line of our siege operations. One would imagine that the hands that were working out this great problem would refuse to do such work, and that in such a place you would find none but heroes. These men, sunburnt and rusty, were making history, and an entire world was looking on, anxiously awaiting the result of their toils and perils, and yet I found some of them calmly and leisurely "doing up" their week's washing. None the less heroes, however, for all that.

But I had not much time for reflection, for the Lieutenant could not see anything of interest in a group of prosaic men washing. Springing up the bank, and calling upon me to follow, he started to enter the pits, and I incontinently followed him.

Imagine an irregular and jagged ravine running in crooked lines along the face of the hill upon which our leading forts are built. The sides of this gorge are scooped out in all sorts of shapes. Bomb-proofs, gopher holes, shelves for tents, and unique fireplaces, (only to be seen in an army,) compose the banks, and you fancy that a family of Brobdignag sand-martins have taken possession, and are living happily. Not a bit of it. These are dwelling-places and shelters for those heroic men, who are doing more to end this war and secure peace than all the peace parties you ever heard of. Here the pickets slept, sat and rested, while in "reserve." Above, a deep cutting pierced the bank, through which you entered the pits. Pushing on over a mass of chips and stones, you at last find yourself in a long range of works built the height of a man's head, with fascines, logs, bags of sand, and stray boxes and barrels. Behind this bank were scattered a handful of men, rifle in hand, watching at their "sight holes," and every now and then taking careful aim, and blazing away. There, wearied by continual firing, lay sleeping in the hot noon-day sun, stretched out in utter recklessness of pa[illegible] and bursting shells. One can hardly believe that men could sleep in such a place, but so it was. Some of the men were busy cooking coffee or frying meat—one I saw had a most appetizing plate of beefsteak and onions—and others again were reading and enjoying themselves.

I noticed one peculiarity that was common among them. Every man's face was blackened with burnt powder, and their clothes were well sanded by lying all night firing at the enemy's lines. Brave, hardy, yet simple and innocent souls they seemed.

We received, on first entering the "range," a friendly caution from one of the men not to show ourselves just there, as "a sharpshooter was in a tree out there," pointing over the pits as he spoke, giving us further information "that he was death on shoulder straps." I thought this pleasant intelligence for my companion, but he seemed accustomed to such things and did not mind it. My appearance caused every one to turn round and stare at me, for it was an unwonted sight to see a civilian in the trenches. If I had been JEFF. DAVIS himself the boys could not have appeared more surprised, and considerable comment was made upon my temerity.

After proceeding a short distance, with no other incident than a few sudden, quick runs, as we came from time to time to exposed portions of the line, we reached a position not over sixty yards from the rebel works. Lying down here, I took a peep through the queer little holes used for firing rifles from. Across a stubble-field you could see the line of works that shielded the enemy's pickets, and there you can catch a glimpse of something black moving along the bank, and now a rifle goes off just beside you, and a faint little cloud of dust rises on the bank where the moving object was last seen.

Away off to the left stands a tree, in which sits concealed the sharpshooters about which we were warned on entering the pits. You look earnestly at the tree, and you fancy that you can see the fellow as he crouches amid the branches. But then a puff of smoke, ten feet below, shows you that you are mistaken, and a bullet whizzing over our heads tells us that the marksman is a good one.

It was our fortune to be in the trenches while artillery practice was resumed, and it was astonishing how accurate long practice and patience had made the aim and range from gunners. Standing with my back leaning against the breastworks, I watched the first shot behind us. By-and-by a little bag of sand was removed in front of one of the guns, a short pause for sighting the piece, a sudden puff of smoke, and then the peculiar rushing sound of the flying projectile, next the deafening report of the gun and a long wailing and lingering scream, followed by the dull "thud" of the shell striking the work, and soon after the low boom of the explosion. Casting your eyes over your shoulder, you can see the cloud of sand, and see a few men scattering for shelter.

Again and again was this repeated, until I fairly tired of it, and was just wishing for a change, when the mortars opened and gave me the very thing I wanted. It did not prove very entertaining, however, for the bombs at first were aimed for the rebel picket line, and not accurate enough, the two lines were so close that fragments came flying back into our pits, proving anything but pleasant visitors. I can testify to the security afforded by at least one of the gopher holes while this part of the performance was proceeded with. The men declared that they could see the bombs mount in the air, but I "couldn't see it," although I make no doubt the soldiers' more practiced eyes were able to grasp them as they rose.

The enemy's works seem to be very strong ones, and the *chevaux de frise* is the most scientific I have ever seen. A row of posts are planted in the ground, and stand breast high. To these are fastened long poles, through which are thrust pointed stakes. The boys called them "hay-rakes," and as usual, the nickname is a good one. Behind these structures rise the works which were blown up by the mine in July, and which the rebels are industriously endeavoring to repair, but they make very slow work of it. Occasionally I could catch glimpses of men cautiously crawling along past an open space, sordening themselves from the fire of our sharpshooters. While we were in the trenches, the rebels turned out a dozen or two of cattle to graze outside their works. Our artillery opened fire upon the unfortunate brutes, and soon scattered the herd.

On inquiry I learned that the enemy very seldom ventured to fire any of their heavy guns, for no sooner did they do so than one or two entire batteries opened from our side and soon silenced them. A feeling seemed to greatly prevail among the officers and men that Petersburgh would soon fall into our hands, and I was informed that a signal officer, whose name I will not mention, but who is thought a shrewd officer among that intelligent class, has offered to wager a large bet that we will be in Petersburgh before next week. A rumor also prevailed that Gen. GRANT had beside fixed our occupation of the beleaguered city before November. At any rate, it is safe to say that if we do not gain Petersburgh during the ensuing fortnight we will be in possession of at least as important a position.

Among the novelties in the way of tents, I noticed that the men lying in camp along the main works had ingeniously contrived to make use of the rear bank of the trenches, and had dug into the ground, and with the aid of their shelters had found very comfortable and material edifices (with basement story) that greatly mitigated against the inclement nights that are now prevailing. Altogether my visit to the trenches was of great interest to myself, and the spice of danger that accompanied it rendered it more fascinating. If my rambling and gossipping description of my experiences have interested the reader, my journey was not in vain.

GEO. F. WILLIAM.

Fifty-first New-York City Veterans.

OUR OLD COMPANIONS—THREE YEARS OF GOOD SERVICE—TWELVE THOUSAND MILES TRAVELED, FIFTEEN STATES MARCHED OVER—BATTLES EVERYWHERE—ROANOKE, NEWBERN, BULL RUN, CHANTILLY, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, ANTIETAM, FREDERICKSBURGH, VICKSBURGH, JACKSON, WILDERNESS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, COLD HARBOR AND PETERSBURGH.

This war-worn old city regiment, whose first three years have expired, is now just entering a new term, under peculiar circumstances, with most of its command in captivity, and the remnant in camp south of Petersburgh, near Poplar Grove Church. Our readers will remember that the main body of the Fifty-first, officers and men, had the misfortune to be taken by the rebels, Sept. 30, on the extreme left, on or near the very ground we now hold. Casual mention has been made of them in the correspondence from the front the last few days; but their career has been too marked a one, and must be run over from the beginning.

The Fifty-first New-York Volunteers are a part of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, were recruiting in New-York and Brooklyn cities in the Summer of 1861; were known as the "Shepnard Rifles," (from ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, a valued friend of the regiment,) and started from here in October '61, under Colonel, now Gen. FERRARO, as part of BURNSIDE'S North Carolina expedition. After a dangerous seavoyage, they were first under fire at Roanoke, February, 1862; fought with spirit and coolness from the first, and the next month were in the battle of Newbern; in these engagements losing, in killed and wounded, some twelve officers and one hundred and fifty men. (The Fifty-first has always lost heavily in officers.)

Ordered north in July, the regiment (we skip rapidly over many of its journeys, stoppages, and even some of its fights, as space forbids describing them,) took active part in the second Bull Run. In the battle the second day, Aug. 30, they rendered important service in defending our artillery and trains on the retreat, and saving them. The regiment lost ninety-two men in this fight. Col. FERRARO having been promoted, Lieut.-Col. R. B. PORTER was now commissioned as Colonel.

Pretty soon followed the battle of Chantilly, which was fought in a heavy rain. Soon again the night engagement at South Mountain. In these they lost 35 men. A few days subsequently found them in the thickest at Antietam, (Sept. 17, 1862,) charging the well-known and hard-contested stone bridge. Several efforts to get the bridge had proved futile, when about 1 o'clock, according to orders, Col. PORTER led the attack, with the cry of "Charge the bridge." It was taken after a sharp conflict. The regiment lost 100 men here. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania, same brigade, deserve equal mention in taking the bridge.

Their campaign in all the latter of this Summer, (1862,) and during the Fall and early Winter, made the regiment hardened soldiers. They were on the march, fighting, advancing or retreating, for nearly four months, with seldom any intermission. It was life on the ground in earnest, sleeping on the ground where night overtook them, and up and on again the next day, with battle or pursuit every week, and often men falling by the road from utter exhaustion. Thus they promenaded, by rapid marches, amid heat, dust, rain or snow, crossing mountains, fording rivers, &c., often without food to eat or water to drink, all those parts of Stafford, Culpepper, Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, and the other counties in Virginia; and of Frederick and Washington Counties in Northwestern Maryland, which formed the field of the eventful contest of that period.

Bringing up again on the Rappahannock, near Falmouth, next follows the sanguinary engagement of first Fredericksburgh, (Dec. 13, 1862,) where the regiment lost heavily. By this time, indeed, their 1,100 to 1,200 men, (counting recruits since they came out,) had been pretty well exhausted, only about 150 to 200 remaining for duty.

Breaking camp on the Rappahannock during the Winter, the latter part of February, 1863, found the regiment ensped at Newport's News, and the next month moving by way of Baltimore, and thence to Pittsburgh, Penn., (where the ladies gave them a first-rate dinner,) and so through Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., down into Kentucky, which at that time, and during April and May, 1863, was threatened by rebel invasion.

June and July, 1863, found the Fifty-first in the forces under Gen. GRANT, operating against Vicksburgh. On the fall of that stronghold they were pushed off under SHERMAN as part of a small army toward Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. This was a tough little campaign. The drouth and excessive heat, the dust everywhere two or three inches thick, fine as flour, rising in heavy clouds day after day as they marched, obscuring everything and making it difficult to breathe, will long be remembered. The Fifty-first was the second regiment entering Jackson at its capture, July 17, 1863.

Following this they were in active service in Kentucky and Tennessee, (we still omit, on account of space, many movements and operations,) till the regiment, what there was left of it, quite altogether reenlisting, returned to New-York on thirty days' furlough. Rendezvousing after this (March, 1864,) at Annapolis, and now filled up with new men to about their original complement, they again saw the Southwest as far as Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, &c., whence they were rapidly returned to join the rest of the Ninth Corps, and make junction toward Brandy Station and Culpepper with the Army of the Potomac.

Thence through the past Summer, all through the sanguinary, resolute and most glorious campaign of GRANT from the Rapidan to the James, and so to the Weldon Railroad region, the Fifty-first have been active participants. In the mortal contests of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, in May, they lost heavily. In one of the former, Col. LE GENDRE was wounded, the bones of the face broken and an eye destroyed. (R. B. PORTER, former Colonel, was now division General.) At Cold Harbor they came near being flanked and taken, but got off by bold movements and fighting, with the loss of sixteen men. In brief, almost every week this pending campaign has seen a funeral in New-York or Brooklyn of some officer or man of the Fifty-first, their bodies being forwarded to friends. Not an original officer remains. Most of the officers have been promoted from the ranks. The regiment has, indeed, had some three or four crops of officers.

In the advance at the mine explosion before Petersburgh, July 30, the Fifty-first lost, among others, Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, Acting Lieutenant-Col. one), a much-beloved officer, killed instantly. A day or two afterward, Lieut. CHARLES BOGGIA was killed. The fight of July 30 was a hard one, the enemy enfilading our men and placing the Fifty-first in great danger. Maj. J. G. WRIGHT, commanding, was injured by a solid shot and taken to the rear. During the rest of the engagement the command devolved upon Capt. GEORGE W. WHITMAN, who was subsequently specially mentioned in the official report of the affair for this and a long previous career of skill and courage as a soldier.

Finally in an engagement (the papers have called it battle of Poplar Grove,) on the extreme left, toward the evening of the 30th of September, the Fifty-first had the bad luck to be captured almost entire. Our men, in considerable strength, (two divisions Ninth Corps, and two Fifth Corps, with some cavalry,) stretched out in the forenoon from the left, intending an endeavor toward the southerly of the two railroads running from the enemy's region directly west to Burkesville. We met with some success at first at PEEBLE'S farm, but about five o'clock in the afternoon the Second Division Ninth Corps in advance, encountered strong rebel works on an acclivity, up which they attempted to press, but were repulsed. The secesh troops being reinforced and sallying down in turn attacked us. Their charge was vehement, and caused that part of our force on the right of the Fifty-first to give way, whereupon the enemy rapidly throwing a powerful flanking column through the gap thus made, completed the disaster by cutting off the Fifty-first and some other troops, who formed the extreme left, and after a sharp tussel capturing them, under circumstances honorable to the regiment. There were ten companies captured, of from 30 to 40 men each, and the following officers: Maj. John G. Wright, Acting Colonel; Capt. George W. Whitman, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. Frank Butler, wounded; Lieuts. S. M. Pooley, W. T. Ackerson, J. Carberry, H. Groenemeyer, F. E. Waldron, W. Caldwell, J. Loghran, Martin Witbeck, C. W. Hoyme, P. H. Sims, and Acting Adjutant S. J. Murden. Thomas Farmer, Acting Lieutenant, wounded, was taken, but was exchanged. About half the Lieutenants named above were acting officers, not commissioned. There is a remnant of the Fifty-first still in the field, in camp near Poplar Grove Church, though but a small number, and what officers are left we do not know, except Lieut. WM. E. BANCOCK and also Lieut. F. B. MCREADY, wounded badly at Wilderness, partially recovered, but preferring to return to service. Capt. C. W. WALTON, we hear, escaped capture. DANIEL DELANY, Acting Sergeant-Major, was captured.

We have, of course, only given a broken outline of the regiment, its history, officers and men, with many omissions. Col. LE GENDRE (disabled May 5, and lingering long with his wounds,) has lately resigned. Capt. WRIGHT, served three years, has just been mustered out of service. As we compile this account, it is just three years since the regiment originally left New-York. We should mention that the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania suffered badly at the fight of Sept. 30; also the Twenty-first Massachusetts (an old and brave comrade regiment with the Fifty-first, and to whom most all the foregoing account of marches will apply,) also the Seventh Rhode Island. Capt. WHITMAN has been heard from since by his relatives in Brooklyn, by letter written in a rebel prison at Petersburgh by him a few days after the capture; he was well and Lieut. POOLEY was with him.

Thus the first three years of the Fifty-first are up. During that time they have sailed the Atlantic through the heaviest storms, (lost several of their men at sea) trod the sands of the Southern Coast and fought upon them, repeatedly marched and fought over the entire seat of war in Northwestern Maryland and Eastern Virginia, campaigned in most parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, been up and down fifteen States, active participants in more than twenty general engagements and sieges of strongholds, and twice that number of fights, skirmishes, and expeditions of the second or third class, traveled over twelve thousand miles, been under BURNSIDE, POPE, MCCLELLAN, MCDOWELL, MEADE, SHERMAN and GRANT, and made a good honest expenditure in the war of some two thousand men, counting the men and officers now in captivity.

All honor and reverence to these, and to all our old campaigners! They are not forgotten, whether in captivity or in camp, or whatever has befallen them. Thousands, aye millions, of hearts, are turning to them night and day wherever they are.

Gov. Brown on Reconstruction.

A gentleman having written to the Governor of Georgia, asking information regarding his alleged negotiations with Gen. SHERMAN, received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Sept. 19, 1864.

——, *Lumpkin, Ga.*:

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. addressed to His Excellency, and desiring to know under what condition he would be in favor of a reconstruction of the old Federal Union, and go into fraternal embraces with the foul invaders of our homes and rights, the murderers of our brave men, and the abusers and insulters of our women—in a word, the base and fiendish unbelievers of the age—I am directed by the Governor to say that his position on this subject has been so often given to the country in an official form that he does not consider it his duty to spend time in further explanations. All who wish to understand it have the means of information at hand. Very respectfully,

E. N. BROYLES, Aid-de-Camp.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has the following paragraph:

There is much unnecessary apprehension in the community that there is a reconstruction movement in the Legislature. This grows out of a number of propositions reported as looking to a peaceful solution of difficulties. That of Mr. PARSONS, from the source it emanates, and the fact with which it is advocated, is regarded as the most formidable. But no apprehension need be felt; Mr. PARSONS is in a woful minority even among those supposed to be his sympathisers. He will be badly beaten whenever the vote is taken.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.

Further Details of the Plan Adopted—The Federal Government, the Judiciary, the Finances, &c.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

It has much amused me to read the remarks of the Quebec papers. They have been abusing the Telegraph Company and the Canadian Ministry, for the imaginary sin of giving the New-York press information as to the proceedings of the conference—the said information being the dispatches I was enabled to send you from Quebec. It is curious that the outlines of the scheme of confederation devised by the Quebec conference, should have reached the Quebec public first through a New-York paper, but they may rest assured that the fault is not with the individuals they blame; it is with their own want of activity and enterprise.

It is thought that the details of the plan adopted will be authoritatively made known at a *différer* to be given here on the 27th, to which all the delegates are invited. Very little can however be added to what the NEW-YORK TIMES has already published—supplemented by the present communication.

The proposed confederacy is to be governed by a Viceroy or Governor-General, appointed by Her Majesty for a term of years. It is proposed that there shall be local Governors, but that the Viceroy shall, either in person or by commission, open the local Legislatures, if required. I write "if required," because the Colonies are not to be required to keep up local Parliaments unless they like; they may substitute municipal government, which they will, in all likelihood, eventually, if not immediately do, to save expense.

The Upper House is to consist of seventy-six members—to be increased to eighty if the Red River territory joins the Union—the whole to be nominated by the Crown for life.

The Lower House is to consist of sixty-five members from Lower Canada, and a member from each of the other Provinces proportioned to its population. This would, on the basis of the last census, give a total of 194 or 200, according as fractions of 25,000 people are omitted from or taken in to the calculation.

The Federal Parliament will control the coinage, the tariff, the finances, the militia and similar matters; the system of law also, in some way, although the autonomy of all the Provinces has been preserved out of deference to the feeling of Lower Canada.

There will be a Federal Judiciary, but its power will be limited, for the reason given in the preceding sentence.

The Intercolonial Railway is to be at once proceeded with. The survey, just concluded under Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, shows that on what is called the middle route—which runs between the coast line and the line near the United States frontier—there are no gradients exceeding fifty-eight feet in the mile.

The finances of the country presented great difficulties at first. Several statements are made of the way in which the question has been settled, but I believe it will be found that the Intercolonial Railroad Company will build the line through Canada and New-Brunswick, and assume the working of the Nova-Scotian roads; that a line of steamers touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland, will be subsidized, or otherwise guaranteed to the Newfoundlanders; that Prince Edward Island will receive an appropriation of $1,000,000 to extinguish the feudal land tenure there, and that then all the debts will be consolidated, a uniform tariff and excise law passed, and perfect free trade inaugurated among all the Provinces. The new tariff will not be so high as the existing Canadian one, but higher than all the others.

The delegates, after feasting and attending a ball here, are to go to Ottawa to see the buildings in progress there. If they are pleased with them and with the place, it is understood that the Federal capital is to be located there, and that local governments are to be established at Toronto, Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. Johns, N. F. It is thought the Lower Provinces will not proceed with their contemplated union, now that the larger measure seems likely to be adopted. It is certain that the plan of dividing Canada into three or five parts, which was at first the favorite scheme of the Upper Canadians, will not be acted upon, as Lower Canada strongly objects and insists on remaining undivided.

The delegates are expected to arrive here soon by special train, and afterward to proceed as far West as Toronto. The managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose stock would go up 20 per cent. If confederation were actually accomplished, are tendering the delegates all possible civilities. The NEW-YORK TIMES will be informed if anything of special interest should transpire.

A Rebel View of Our Finances.

CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY BENJAMIN TO THE REBEL AGENTS IN EUROPE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND 10th October.

SIR: For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States, drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists, with some remarks on the probable influence of continued investments by them, not only in retarding the restoration of peace on this Continent, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already made.

Appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the debt. From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest of the public debt was, at the end of last month, $81,778,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. That revenue, at derived from all sources and from all the States then united, amounted, for the year ending June 30, 1860, to $76,752,033. But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the debt was $1,902,900 per day in the first period of one hundred and five days included in the statement; this increase was augmented ten per cent. In the next period of fifty days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. In the next period of fifty-eight days, leaving the present daily increase $2,316,200. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest-bearing debt. The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non-interest-bearing debt was, on the 30th of September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount issued being now quoted at a discount of four per cent.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the 1st of May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The interval from the 30th of September to the 1st of May is two hundred and twelve days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is but a trifle more than the present rate, it will amount to $477,000,000, on which the interest, at an average of six and a half per cent., will be $31,005,000 per annum.

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,480,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about $112,760,100. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army and navy, to which the faith of the United States is pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money borrowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st of May, 1865, at $130,000,000, leaving out of view the unliquidated claims which are reported by the solicitor of their treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1864, was $26,400,000, equal to about $128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries. To the public debt of the United States there should, however, be added the public debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, but as given in the *National Almanac*, for 1864, the debt of what are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about $200,000,000, at an average interest of 5½ per cent, thus making an addition of $18,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt on the United States, on the 1st of May next, will exceed that of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the vast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are spending every dollar that can be collected by the most onerous tax ever imposed on a people. It was recently stated in a letter of Mr. FESSENDEN that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. If this estimate is all approximates accuracy, this annual taxation of three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, exceeds, by upwards of thirty millions of dollars, the entire revenue of Great Britain, as estimated by Mr. GLADSTONE, for the year ending on the 31st of March last. The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about twenty-nine millions peacefully employed in productive labor while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about twenty-three millions, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers into consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded with entire confidence, that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be continued for another campaign, there is no possibility of conducting it without an addition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the United States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying on the war for another year, the burden of their public debt will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such unanimity, but it is certain that three of the largest States have already repudiated, in part, their public debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one-half of the amount due to the European bondholders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self-interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to render the restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future.

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the burden of the conscription. We have no means of estimating the amount. We only know that the price of which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from $500 to $1,000 per man, and that the calls for men have encreased to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous," but this term is too vague to justify us in hazarding an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized by the President to request that you will give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whose interests may be involved in its contents.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. J. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. A. DUDLEY MANN, &c., &c., &c. Brussels, Belgium.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864.	Interest debt.	Non-interest.	Total.
March 1	$1,047,342,000	$465,067,449	$1543,299,730
June 14	1,217,642,000	501,753,274	1,719,395 174
Aug. 3	1,296,541,000	561,584,370	1,827,4-2,170
Aug. 30	1,359,066,492	619,468,267	1,878,534,759
Sep. 30	1,487,671,815	468,301,899	1,955,973,714
Annual interest, 14th June		$1,859,792	
Annual interest, 30th August		77,472,122	
Annual interest, 30th Sept.		81,778,643	
September 30—			
$923,085,941,	on which annual interest in coin		$53,908,446
$564,585,874,	on which annual interest in currency		27,170,197
1,487,671,815,	total interest debt, bearing total interest		$81,778,643
468,301,899	total non-interest debt.		
1,955,973,714,	total debt, Sept 30.		

RATE OF INCREASE.

	Increase.	Days.	Per day.
March 1 to June 12	$200,695,444	105	$1,903,900
June 14 to Aug. 30	168,096,936	50	2,161,940
Aug. 3 to Sept. 30	128,481,544	59	2,215,200

Naval.

POOK'S LIGHT DRAFT GUNBOATS.—The two new light draft gunboats, built by SAMUEL H. POOK, Naval Architect, at Fair Haven, Conn., are still lying at the foot of Twenty third-street, East River, receiving their engines. As they have not yet been named, they are known as Nos. 1 and 2. No. 2 will not be ready for some time to come. No. 1 is about ready for steam. The peculiarity of these vessels are their engines, known as WRIGHT'S segmental engine. Each vessel has two of them working entirely independent of each other, and taking up but a very little room. The cylinders are 26 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke of piston; each screw is 7 feet in diameter, with 11 feet mean pitch. The engines are high pressure, condensing with a surface condenser, and will use about 35 pounds pressure of steam. Each vessel has two cylindrical horizontal tubular boilers 24 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet in diameter, with 1,250 feet of heating surface, and 28 square feet of grate surface. It is expected that, with 70 revolutions of the screw per minute, the speed of 10 knots can easily be attained. The merit of this engine is in its compactness, simplicity and durability. The gunboat *Pequot* has one of them, and the engine which drives the presses at the Treasury Department for printing greenbacks, is of this pattern. By means of the weight saved in using these engines, these vessels will be of a very light draft of water, and can carry a heavy battery. The hulls of the vessels are built in the most substantial man-of-war style, and are intended to see hard service. They are schooner-rigged, and spread a large area of canvas. They have fine models, and look as if they might be swift and useful vessels in shoal water.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—The increase of the revenue cutter squadron brings with it a demand for a large number of seamen, boys and firemen. The Treasury Department has promulgated the following scale of wages to be paid to men for enlistment in the service. The figures are the monthly pay with rations: boatswains, $50; gunner, $50; carpenter, $50; boatswain's mates, $40; quarter gunners, $36; quartermasters, $36; master-at-arms, $33; captains of forecastles and tops, $27; captain afterguard and bold, $26; coxswains, $27; able seamen, $35; ordinary seamen, $25; boys, $15; ships cooks, $40; cabin steward, $45; wardroom steward, $40; wardroom boys, $12; cabin boys, $12; first class firemen, $45; second class firemen, $40; coal passers, $35. Men in this service are exempted from the draft, and are on home stations all the year round. The shipping rendezvous is at No. 118 South-street, New-York, in charge of Capt. J. N. CLARK. Six new screw steamers need crews; one of them is bound to San Francisco, California.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.—Since Admiral PORTER has taken the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, he has made a number of important changes. The squadron has been organized into six divisions. The James River flotilla is now the Fifth Division, with Commander B. T. NICHOLS as the division commander. The double-ender *Mendota* is the flagship. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, B. T. Nichols; Lieutenant, H. W. Miller; Assistant Surgeon, J. G. Park; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. McG. Bisbop; Acting Ensigns, L. Wright, J. B. Trott, M. Digard, W. E. Barnes, R. B. Pray, J. Thayer; Acting Master's Mates, W. S. Johns, P. Cleary, E. McDonald; Engineers—First Assistant, A. V. Fraser; Second Assistant, B. Bunce; Third Assistants, D. Jones, H. S. Rose; Acting Third Assistant, D. R. McElroy; Acting Gunner, L. Como; Captain's Clerk, W. J. Dorr; Paymaster's Clerk, G. E. Martin; Surgeon's Steward, H. G. Wetmore.

MIANTONOMAH—Iron-clad, 4 guns.—The iron armored battery *Miantanemah*, built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is now at the Novelty Iron Works receiving her machinery and turrets. She is a sister ship to the *Monadnock*, built at Boston, whose performances thus far have proved so successful. This style of iron-clad promises to be the best ever produced of the turreted fleet. They are built of wood, well-ventilated, and will attain a much higher rate of speed than any of the Ericsson batteries.

DICTATOR—Steamer two guns.—The great iron-clad battery *Dictator* is expected to sail on Saturday of this week.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 28, 1864

Canton..... 39	39½	Quicksilver..... 80	90
Treas. Gen., new 95½	96	Cumb'land Coal.. 32½	33
Northwest..... 43	43½	Maripoea..... 34	33½
Ohio & M. Certs 35¼	35½	N. West Prel.... 78	78½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Commerce.....103	Mechanics'.....110
Ocean.....90	America.....133
Bank of No. Amer...102	City.....156
Hanover.....100	Butchers' & Drovers'125
Metropolitan.....113	Mechanics & Trad'rs.120
Corn Exchange.....102	State.....115
Commonwealth.....100	Import. & Traders..102
Fourth National.....90	Central National...*102
St. Nicholas.....98	Park.....130
Tradesmen's.....113	Union.....116
Bank of the Republ..100	Pacific.....155
Mer. Bank'g.....112	

*Ex-dividend.

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, ...114	Terre H. Income, ... 82
Erie 1sts, '68. 108	N. West. S. F..... 104
Erie 4ths, '80.....110	N. West. Int..... 100
Erie 8ths, '85 110	N. West. firsts 93
Buf. & Erie.....105	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....110
Hudson firsts.....109	Del. L. & W. 2ds 119
Hudson second's 118	Wab. 2ds.....87¾
Mich. Cen., '85 '62.....124	Prairie du Chien..... 105
Mich. S 8ds.....104	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....114
Illinois Cen. 7s.....114	Ft. Wayne firsts.....113
Alton S. F.....100	Ft. Wayne seconds.....103
Alton 1sts.....106	Ft. Wayne thirds..... 90
Ohio & Miss. 1sts..... 94	Peninsular..... 85
St. Paul 1sts..... 90	Tol. 2ds..... 87
Mich So. S. Fund..... 97	Rock Island 7's..... 105

We are requested to say that the Petroleum Stock Board, recently organized, will be opened for regular daily transactions on Monday next, Oct. 31, on Broad-street market Open Board of Stock Brokers.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,476,110 76; Customs, $164,000; Payments, $4,380,917 75; on account Loan, $38,000; balance, $30,173,319 68.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Nos. 37 and 39 Pine-st.,

Receive subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 7-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VANUXEM, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 59 bbls. Ashes, 20,923 bbls. Flour, 1,975 bbls. and 31 bags Corn Meal, 6,780 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 46,331 bushels Oats, 1,392 pkgs. Provisions, and 978 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls, at $11 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,800 lbs. Western Yellow on private terms.

COFFEE—Is quiet yet steady, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 37c.@39½c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates; Middling, $1 23@$1 25, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 350 bales.

COAL—Is in fair demand and held with more firmness.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, partly on speculation and for future delivery at a further advance of 10c. @15c. ₩ bbl. Sales of State and Western amount to 20,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 60@$10; also, for delivery in November and December, part at $10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 50@$10 85 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State..... 9 60	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 9 65	@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, sh'g brands. 10 50	@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 10 85	@12 00
Extra Genesee..... 10 05	@12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri..... 10 15	@15 00

Southern Flour is pretty active and advancing to-day; sales since our last 1,400 bbls. at $10 65@11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is buoyant to-day; sales 600 bbls., Extra at $9 60@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn Meal is inquired for at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $7 60 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

FRUIT—A light business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at about previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at a further advance of 3c.@4c. per bushel, closing buoyantly, in view of the very light supplies available. Sales 62,100 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 35¾@$2 38; Red Western at $2 23@$2 33½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 20; Milwaukee Club at $2 18; Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 18 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in demand at a further advance of about 2c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 57,000 bushels, at $1 62c@$1 64½, closing at at $1 64 for Mixed Western, ₩ bush. Oats are in request, at steady prices. We quote Canada at 90c. @91c.; Western at 91½c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@91½c. cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 28,000 bushels Barley at $1 94@$1 94½ for Canada West, and $1 70@$1 72 for Canada East.

HAY—North River is in demand and quite firm at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are attracting rather more attention to-day at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ₩ lb.

HIDES—A moderate business has been transacted in this line at steady prices, including Prime Buenos Ayres at 31c.@31½c., and Rio Grande at 29c@29½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Is in pretty fair request and steady in price.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for and are firm.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 15; Porto Rico, 75c.@90c.; Cuba Muscovado, 72½c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive yet steady, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $17@$18 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand and unaltered, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Linseed at $1 34@$1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 30@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@82c. free, and 65c.@66c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, mainly by speculative buyers, at firmer prices. Sales to-day 7,900 bbls., at $43@$43 25, cash and regular way, closing at $43@$43 12½ for New Mess, cash, and $40@$41 for one year old Mess; $42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50@$42 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime; also $43 50 for New Mess, deliverable by November 15 and 29, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 16¾c.@19¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@20¾c. for Hams; sales equal to 200 pkgs. also, 10,000 lbs. Pickled Hams at 20½c., and 1,000 Green Hams at 19c. Lard is doing better; sales 3,050 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, and 23¼c. for extra, the latter an extreme. Beef has been in active demand at $19@$23 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $6@$13 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls.; 150 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at 25. Butter has been in fair request at 38c.@46c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 14c.@22c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request and steady, at $12@$15 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and unsettled.

SPICES—Have been in more demand, and held with more firmness.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request, at steady prices. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16¼c.@22½c. and 1,230 boxes Havana, on private terms@20¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, at 22c.@25½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 16¼c.@17½c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb.

TEA—Have been in more request, and quoted rather firmer.

WHISKY—Has been depressed; sales, to-day, 600 bbls., at $1 72@$1 73 ₩ gallon, closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Continue very dull, despite the low rates prevailing for both American and foreign vessels. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 50 hhds. Tallow, at 7s.; 60 tons Oil Cake at 2s. 6d. @5s., and 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 5s.; also, by steamer 12,000 sacks Peas at 2d., and 100 cases Wool at 4d. For London, by steamer, 7,400 boxes Cheese, at 25s. For Glasgow, 1,200 boxes Cheese, at 20s., and 60 tons Measurement Goods on private terms.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR advanced 12½c. WHEAT active; Southern White, $2 66; Red, $2 60. CORN firm and scarce; old white, $1 75@$1 78. WHISKY dull and heavy at $1 57. GRECERIES quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives 92; Reading Railroad, 66¾; Morris Canal, 98¼; Long Island Railroad, 44; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69. Gold, 21c.; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1864, One o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

On motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President *pro tem.* announced that the board stood adjourned until next Monday, the thirty-first, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Jas. Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the meeting held October twenty-fourth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to the New-York Mail Steamship Company to erect a shed, &c., on pier number forty-six, North River, the work to be done entirely at the expense of the said Steamship Company.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Jeremiah Haley to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number forty-four Centre-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to commence at Eighth-avenue, and connect with sewer in Manhattan-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Jackson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number forty eight Centre-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William McKenzie to place a tire-bender opposite his shop, number fifty-four Vestry-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Riley moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Mrs. Margaret Hastings, number seven hundred and thirty-seven Broadway, to place a small show-case on the sidewalk opposite her store, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Great inconvenience is caused by the want of authentic records of streets or parts of streets opened by Commissioners, or ceded to the City by owners of property adjacent thereto; and

Whereas, It often happens that for the want of the necessary information, ordinances are passed for street improvements, embracing streets over which the Corporation has not yet acquired jurisdiction, in consequence of which no assessment for the work done can be levied, and the entire expense of such improvement falls upon the City; and

Whereas, In order to avoid difficulties, and save expense to the City, it will be necessary to cause maps, &c., to be prepared, showing the streets unopened, and also such streets over which the Corporation have not yet acquired title; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Street Openings be directed to ascertain and report at an early day the probable cost of compiling the necessary maps and documents for the use of the several committees of the Common Council, so as to enable the members of the Common Council to act more understandingly in relation to street improvements, and more particularly in reference to street openings.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Whereas, A misapprehension appears to exist in relation to the proposed construction to be placed upon the resolution providing that the one hundred days' militia regiments from this city shall participate in the benefits intended to be conferred upon the families of volunteers from this city serving in the armies of the Union; and

Whereas, It was intended by the city authorities that such families of the one hundred days' militia should receive such benefits as so intended to be conferred, for a period of one hundred days, that being the term of the enlistment of such militia regiments; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to continue the relief to such families of the one hundred days' militia for a period of one hundred days, to date from the time of the first payment to the said families of such militia, any ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently,

Councilman Brandon moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then again adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, in payment of engrossing, mounting and framing resolution from the Board of Councilmen of the retiring President, Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., and that the same be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars in favor of each of the regular attendant reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting the proceedings of said Boards during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such warrants to be drawn upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto, and to be charged to any appropriate fund having a balance sufficient for that purpose.

Councilman Russell moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petitions of property-owners in Sixty-fifth-street, to build a sewer therein at their own expense.

In connection therewith, Councilman Russell presented the following:

Resolved, That permission be given to the owners of property on Sixty-fifth-street, between Second and First avenues, to build at their own proper cost and expense a sewer through said street, from Second-avenue to a point on First-avenue, there to connect with the sewer now in existence, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Officers be discharged from the further consideration of resolutions, first, that the salaries of the Janitors of the several districts of the Soldiers' Relief Fund be and is hereinwith raised to seven hundred and fifty dollars per year; and second, that the payment thereof commence likewise with the payment of other officers of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, as expressed to ordinance encurred in by this Board, September twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the actual opening of One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, November twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, also, Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, March second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to Harlem River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, April twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, June eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Fourth avenues, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, July eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, take place forthwith.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense, and the city the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners on the line of the proposed improvement, and one-half at the expense of the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying bills of Doctor Wolf for medical services.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salary of the engineer of the new court-house in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller amending ordinance making annual appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brice presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, approved by the Mayor May nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended by striking out the words and figures following, to wit: "Cleaning Streets—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets and avenues of the city, and removing dirt, ashes and other refuse matter, three hundred thousand dollars.....$300,000

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, stating that he had suspended F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, with his reasons therefor.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said communication be referred to a Special Committee of three members of this Board.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently appointed Councilmen Hagerty, Brice and Houghtalin such Committee.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the Eighth avenue, from Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be lighted with gas under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Harlem River, (on the pier,) for the purpose of accommodating the public having occasion to cross the ferry to Randall's Island, the same to be done forthwith and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mr. W. Hawkins to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number one hundred and fifty nine Church-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas of Board of Councilmen with resolution that gas mains be laid in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, immediately, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gas Company, and lamps placed therein.

By Board of Aldermen, October twenty, amended by striking out the words "Metropolitan Gas Company," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner."

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninety-first-street, commencing at Fourth-avenue, and running easterly to Third-avenue, along Third-avenue to Ninety second street, and through Ninety-second-street to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number five hundred and eleven, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller of the City of New-York be directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York," and to provide additional means therefor," passed March the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars ($234,000), being the balance of the stock of the "Central Park Improvement Fund," created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and authorized by said act.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Schaster and Brandon—7.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number five hundred and eighteen, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to be made to steam engine of Engine Company number Five forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Koster, Brandon—2.

Councilman McGrath called up General Order number five hundred and twelve, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners, and the remainder by the city, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Brandon—1.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number one hundred and ninety-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense, and the city the remainder, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number five hundred and fourteen, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Commissioner of Public Health Dispensary, located at the junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place, be flagged the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Russell called up general order number four hundred and ninety-one, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, in First-avenue, from Sixty first to Eighty-sixth street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty—1.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

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Negative—Councilmen Hagerty—1.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(1 P. M.)—FAUST—PRESENTATION CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; or, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE IN LIVERY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARQUIS LE VILLEMER.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—CARPENTER'S PAINTING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important reconnoissance in force was made by Gen. GRANT to the extreme left of his line with the corps of Gens. HANCOCK and WARREN. No attack was made by our troops, though the rebel pickets were driven in, and their line, which now proves very strong and well-guarded, was thoroughly reconnoitered. During the afternoon the rebels attacked HANCOCK with considerable vigor, but were repulsed in the most complete manner. We captured over nine hundred prisoners during the movement, together with seven trains of army supplies, which were on their way from Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad, to the rebel lines, via the Boydton plank-road. On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, our forces returned to nearly their former positions, without interruption.

Secretary STANTON says information has been received from Gen. SHERMAN'S army up to 6 o'clock last evening, indicate that HOOD is again making demonstrations toward the Tennessee River, but that SHERMAN and THOMAS are amply able to attend to him.

The proceedings in the cases of the forgeries of soldiers' votes at Baltimore, which transpired yesterday, will be read with intense interest. The evidence elicited fastens the deliberate crime upon the parties accused in the charge in an undeniable manner. The outrage was boldly conceived, and in progress of complete execution when it was discovered. Indeed, the scoundrels did not throw round their proceedings near as much caution as would be supposed they might exercise in the perpetration of such a nefarious fraud. The court concluded the trial of one of the parties yesterday, but the finding cannot be made known until approved by the President.

The steamships *Suwo Nada*, from New-Orleans Oct. 22, and the *Atlanta*, same port, Oct. 18, arrived here yesterday. There was nothing transpiring of special importance in the department. Under the new regulations trade continued to languish.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was no marked change from Thursday's market in the Gold Room yesterday. The Stock Market was higher on nearly all the railroads, and firm for Governments, with considerable activity in the former. Money easy, at 7 ₩ cent.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER returned to his headquarters in Cincinnati on Wednesday last, having completed his Northwestern tour.

The Louisville *Journal* states that the railroads were not damaged to a great extent by Hood in his operations in SHERMAN'S rear. Laborers have been employed on the line between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and the work is fast approaching completion. On Saturday it was thought that a through train would leave Chattanooga for Atlanta by last Tuesday morning.

Dr. BROWNSON announces the suspension of his *Review*. His continued ill health does not permit him to continue its publication.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Oct. 8, states that "the valuable property belonging to URIAH P. LEVY, an officer in the Yankee navy, and known as the 'Monticello estate,' has been ordered by the Confederate States Court to be sequestrated, and the receiver authorized to sell the same at public auction. The estate was once the residence of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A movement has been set on foot among the friends of the late Gen. BIDDLE, at Philadelphia, to raise a fund for his widow and family; and the *Bulletin* states that the subscriptions already made are so large as to render it certain that an ample sum will be obtained. The project to erect a magnificent monument to his memory has been wisely abandoned. A proper monument will be put up, but the bulk of the fund contributed will be set apart for his widow and children.

The Albany *Argus* is of course indignant at the detection of the attempted fraud in the soldiers' vote. It says, "Gov. SEYMOUR is absent, but he will demand of President LINCOLN the release of those agents of the State, and the return of the soldiers' ballots to their destination, and if the Administration refuses it must accept the alternative."

The Hudson *Star* notices a rumor that the victim of the mysterious murder in Brooklyn was JOHN SANDERS, of Claverack, who has been missing for several weeks. His brother has come to this city to investigate the matter.

According to the New-Orleans *Tribune*, intelligence received from Iberville, is to the effect that the rebel Governor ALLEN is putting into effect his recent proposition to the Richmond Government to arm the blacks. It is said that a large number of blacks were captured in the vicinity of Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish.

Miss ROSA DESIRLE recovered a verdict of $10,000 yesterday against SAMUEL CLINE for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The evidence in the case showed that CLINE had engaged himself to the plaintiff, but subsequently deserted her and married another woman. Plaintiff claimed $20,000 damages.

DAVID T. BLACK and RICHARD GARNER, two colored waiters on the steamer *North Star*, were arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with robbery on the high seas in stealing $66 from the barber of the steamer. They were committed in default of bail.

There were rousing Union meetings in the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards last evening. The Manhattan Union Club, the Young Men's Republican Union, and the Union Batallion, also had mass meetings at their respective headquarters.

Next Wednesday evening, the Union War Eagles, JAMES M. THOMSON, hold a grand mass meeting at Union-square. The meeting will be preceded by a grand torch-light procession, which, it is intended, shall rival anything of the kind yet attempted hereabouts.

Rev. WM. H. BOOLE delivers a discourse in his church, Thirty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening, on "Our National Affairs."

The steamship *Zazoo*, which has been unavoidably detained, will positively sail this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Havana.

"Chicago—the Last Ditch," is the subject of Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON'S lecture at Cooper Institute this evening.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which left SHERIDAN'S army on Tuesday, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

The high wind which prevailed yesterday did no considerable damage to the shipping in the harbor.

Two hundred and fifty men of the First Vermont Cavalry arrived here yesterday morning on their way home, their three years' term of enlistment having expired.

At a large meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Union Association (Draper organization,) held Thursday evening, at their headquarters, corner Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, WILLIAM V. ALEXANDER, Esq., President, in the Chair, Mr. SAMUEL C. REED, the candidate of the Darling organization, was, with much enthusiasm, indorsed as the Union candidate for Member of Assembly. Mr. REED, having now the support of both the Union organizations, as well as the Citizens' Organization, can, with some little effort on the part of the Union men in the district, be elected.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN M. TILFORD, of the firm of PARK & TILFORD, while passing along Park-row, was struck on the head and arm by a falling sign and very severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. His injuries were considered of a dangerous character.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was on a moderate scale. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Tallow favored sellers slightly. The receipts of Produce from the interior were quite limited. Groceries, Hides, Leather, Fish, Wool and Tobacco attracted more attention, and were doing better. The auction sales of dry goods, so far as the offerings were really desirable, were quite spirited, and resulted satisfactorily; seasonable dress fabrics, hosiery, gloves, &c., having been in most favor. The freight engagements were quite limited, having been mainly of provisions by steamer for Liverpool and London at low rates.

If any one wants to see how the American people are soldiering let him read the account of the Fifty first New-York, in another column. In their three years' service they have traveled by sea and land more than 12,000 miles, fought twenty general engagements, marched through fifteen States, and been under BURNSIDE, POPE, MCCLELLAN, MCDOWELL, MEADE, SHERMAN and GRANT.

The Soldiers' Vote Swindle.

The discovery of the conspiracy to falsify the suffrage of the soldiers puts the last brand of infamy on the brow of HORATIO SEYMOUR. His connivance with the mob that undertook to bully our Legislature from the election of a loyal United States Senator, dishonored him. He did so connive, for when the Assembly solicited him to protect it, he refused. His fomenting and countenancing the insurrection which for days went through these streets, pillaging, burning, mutilating and murdering, disgraced him. He did so foment, by his letters and speeches against the draft, and he did so countenance by his hailing the miscreants on the afternoon of the second day of their work as "friends," and by his assurance that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to ask the President to stop the draft. But his plotting to reverse, by fraud, the votes of living soldiers, and to forge the votes of dead soldiers, affixes the supreme stigma. He did so plot, for the work was done by agents he commissioned.

We say that it is the last possible stigma, for there can be nothing lower than this wrong to the living and dead heroes who have devoted themselves to their country. As for the living, if there be any sacredness in the franchise, it attaches to their votes. All that we hold dear in the State they are shielding. Without them rebellion would triumph, and, in its train, would surely come anarchy or despotism. It is to insure to us and our children the ballot-box, that they shed their blood. The gratitude which HORATIO SEYMOUR has for all this, was first to deny them the ballot-box, and now is to swindle them in their use of it. Not content with thus defrauding the living, he must outrage even the graves of the dead. With his infernal artifices, he must evoke lying phantasms of our heroes in their last sleep, to give him votes which, if living men, they would not grant even to save him from perdition. We talk of the vileness of our rebel enemies in profaning the remains of our fallen braves; but such rebel action is decency itself compared to this business of using those gallant dead to belie their own names, to blacken their own memories, to bolster up a cause which, when in life, they abhorred as no better than damnable treason. The one is an indignity only to the body, which perishes; the other to the spirit, which lives.

This crime must rouse all loyalmen to a better comprehension of the character of these Northern abettors of treason. There is a natural incredulity that such unscrupulous public enemies can exist. With a great many honest men, it hardly yields to the clearest evidence. CICERO, in his second oration against CATALINE, complains of just this difficulty. He had presented the most conclusive proofs of the conspiracy. CATALINE, in his senatorial robes, talked of the stake he had in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and begged the Senate not to be too hasty in believing everything which was said to his prejudice. And very excellent persons would not believe it at all, until he was actually at the head of his army, menacing Rome with fire and sword. It was the general tardiness of belief here in the North that JEFF. DAVIS and his confederates were actually traitors and parricides that originally gave the rebellion the time it needed, and an immense advantage. In this fearful crisis of the country there must be no incredulity, no blind trust. Now more than ever ought we to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of our liberties. The worst passions of the human soul are at work against us, North as well as South. Here as well as there, are men who are resolved to rule or ruin. They are politicians of desperate fortunes, who know that they have already gone so far against their country that no return to public confidence is possible, and who are thereby prepared for any public villainy of whatever dye. Their mischief is always afoot. It takes every shape. No man can foresee where, or when, or how it may strike. Every loyal man should keep watch and ward against it. If our Government is to be saved, every patriot must be a sentinel.

The Army of the Potomac—Thursday's Movement.

The official bulletin of this morning contains news of an important movement made toward the left, or toward the Southside Railroad, by two corps of our army, on Thursday. Gen. GRANT moved out in this direction with a view of testing the strength of the enemy's line and works in this locality, and perhaps with other views which have not yet reached their consummation. We had news two days ago that the rebels, doubtless in anticipation of this movement, had been massing their troops on our left; and Gen. GRANT says that at every point reconnoitred, the enemy was found intrenched and his works manned. In the evening, the rebels attacked HANCOCK vigorously, but the latter gained a decided success, repulsing them and holding possession of the field until midnight. It is evident, however, that it was not GRANT'S design to make a general assault upon the enemy's works, for he withdrew his army from the advanced positions to which it had been pushed.

Gen. GRANT, however, adds in his brief report: "I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon to-morrow, (Friday,) *in hopes of inviting an attack.*" We are not yet informed whether the rebels accepted this invitation.

We have pointed out more than once a characteristic of GRANT'S strategy, which has appeared frequently since his army reached the south side of the James, and which crops out in the sentence we have just quoted. He has moved again and again so as to compel the enemy to attack him—to be the attacking party. He has succeeded in this strategy admirably; for in each instance of the enemy's assault we have won the most decisive victories over him. Latterly, LEE has been somewhat chary of these attacks, but GRANT has by no means given up his purpose of so manœuvering our forces as to compel him to continue them. The present movement may yet have that ultimatum.

The Best He Could.

"I believe Mr. LINCOLN has done the best he could," says Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in his letter just published. Such is the conviction of an officer who, by his breadth of mind, his long residence in the South previous to the rebellion, and his military experience farther within the cordon of the rebellion than that of any other general officer, peculiarly qualify him to form a correct judgment. It derives additional force from the fact that Gen. SHERMAN has always been a staunch Democrat.

"The best he could." What higher commendation is possible? What a sweep it makes of all the swarming charges of the Copperheads that President LINCOLN has prolonged the war by unconstitutional and exasperating measures, and by using his office for his own personal ambition. What a testimony it is to the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and to his practical wisdom, amid difficulties greater than those which ever before beset any ruler of a free country.

The American people ask nothing better of their President, during this great crisis of their country, than that he do the best he can. An absolute exemption from mistakes they know is impossible. Every man is fallible. But if there be a sound understanding and a true aim, no mistakes can be committed that will endanger the ultimate issue. They are soon seen and repaired; and, with increasing experience, they become less and less frequent. The real danger of changing President LINCOLN for Gen. MCCLELLAN is, that the latter would not hold fast to a true aim—that, even if he himself be for the maintenance of the Union, he would go into the office under the influence, we may say the control, of politicians, who are in sympathy with the rebellion, and would yield to a policy that would end in the triumph of the rebellion, either by an acknowledgment of Confederate independence, or by a reconstruction scheme which would admit the right of secession, and thus make an end of the Union bequeathed us by our fathers. In other words, the chief danger is that Gen. MCCLELLAN would not do the best he could. We have no very high opinion of his strength of understanding, but we are not prepared to think so meanly of him as to suppose him naturally incapable of performing Presidential duties in such a way as would carry the war through to its right completion. Finding the great controlling policies of the war established, and the master military spirits of the country in their true positions, he would only have to stand firmly by them to obtain final success. He could do this, if so determined, and would be supported in it by all the true men of the country. But it is quite certain that he would not do the best he could. He would not detach himself from the leaders of the party which elected him, and would commit himself irretrievably to the fatal peace policy indicated in the Chicago Platform. He might commence his administration with the most loyal purpose in the world; but it would be warped and destroyed by the treacherous pressure around him. He would yield when he ought to resist—bend when he ought to stand firm. It never would be said of him, in the last year of his Presidential term, by any of the champions of the Union, "He has done the best he could." If any other judgment were pronounced upon him, it would be on the ruins of our country In this terrible crisis, we must have a President who will do the best he can, or sure destruction will overtake us.

Relief for the Prisoners of War.

The agreement between Gens. GRANT and LEE, reported exclusively in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, must be followed up by immediate and practical effort among us here at home. Our soldiers held as prisoners at Andersonville, and elsewhere throughout the South, may now be supplied with clothing, blankets, and such supplies of food as can properly be held to be necessaries for comfort and health.

There is, as we understand the terms of the agreement, a sumptuary restriction suggested by Gen. LEE, which will make it impossible to guarantee the delivery of what may be termed mere luxuries to our suffering soldiers. But among the items which will be insured delivery, under the supervision of one of our own officers, we find there are included, besides personal and bed clothing, meat, bread, coffee, pickles, vinegar and tobacco. The latter, being so commonly in use, is not to be reckoned a luxury. It is important, then, that our citizens should—bearing in mind what is available for delivery—begin to make their preparations at once to coöperate with the Government in this most grateful and patriotic duty. It would be a comparatively easy task for the War Department to forward ample supplies to the front, where Confederate transportation begins—supplies adequate to the emergency, as far as the actual wants of our soldiers are concerned. But we take it that there are thousands among us who will eagerly embrace this opportunity to communicate with relatives and friends in the military prisons of the South. Many a heart, we feel assured, will bound with joy at the thought of being able to send some token of remembrance, even if it takes the gross form prescribed by the cartel—of meat, or coffee, or sugar, or bread, or tobacco. No one who feels for the long-absent, long-enduring soldier in the rebel prisons will stop an instant to reckon what he *might* have sent. He will see what *can* be sent, what means can be made most available for sending it, and then he will set about his duty.

We trust it is not necessary to express the hope that the turmoil of the hour will divert no one who appreciates the sufferings and heroic endurance our soldiers have gone through from a task so beneficent as this agreement between the opposing military leaders presents. Happily, that agreement seems to have taken a shape which opens up no question of mere military usage on either side. The opposing Commanders have wisely eschewed the technicalities which an examination of the precedents of war would have opened up. They have not waited to count what may be the effect on either side of permitting the mutual passage of supplies for the prisoners. They have come to the common conclusion that humanity is interested in the covenant they have framed. And herein, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt they will find practical support from every citizen, of whatever faith or party creed, who would not desire to be considered an enemy of the human race.

Election Frauds and their Detection.

Every one rejoices at the detection of the attempted frauds in the soldiers' votes, but there also comes to every one the question whether it does not come too late; whether a dangerous number of these fraudulent ballots may not have already been sent so far on their way that they will not be stopped by the mere discovery of the fraud, and whether anything can be done here at home to keep them out of the ballot-boxes. We have been examining the law with reference to this latter point, and though it would seem to have been carelessly or carefully drawn, so as to make fraud easy and its detection difficult, yet something may perhaps be done.

The law provides that on election day, when any one presents himself at the polls with what purports to be a soldier's ballot, having the affidavit on the outside of the envelope, in proper form, then if the name of the person signing the affidavit shall be found entered on the registry of voters, the envelope "shall be opened," and the "ballots therein contained shall be duly deposited" in the ballot-boxes. This, as will be seen, makes no provision for excluding the ballot, though every one present may know that the man is dead, or not entitled to vote.

If the name is not registered, then there is required an affidavit of a householder of the district that he knows the man whose vote is offered to be "a resident of the district," and in that case it would seem that there is no provision for excluding the ballot, though every one may know that he is not a voter. Honest inspectors might perhaps take the responsibility of excluding ballots which they knew to be fraudulent, but the law gives them little or no assistance in the exercise of that responsibility.

It is true, that by the law, the name of the person offering such vote is to be taken down, and that any person who presents any "forged, altered or changed ballot, envelope or instrument" required by the act, "knowing the same to be forged, altered or changed," shall be punished by fine of not less than $250 and imprisonment of not less that four months. But as is easily seen, there would be no difficulty in having them presented by one who did not know that they were forged, or in giving a false name so as to escape subsequent detection.

The only protection that we can see, and that is but small, is in a careful scrutiny of the registry. If, between now and next Tuesday, when the Registry Boards meet, the registries could be carefully scrutinized so as to strike off every name that is improperly there, it would be something of a check, because it would require the additional oath of a householder that he knew the man to be a resident in the district.

And then after the registry is made up, men should be sent to hunt up carefully every name that is registered. If they find the man answering to the name, well and good. But if they find that a name is on the registry, while no such man lives at the place indicated, then if on election day any man comes with a soldier's vote to cast in that name, the challenger can tell him, "Sir, I know that there is no such man resident at that place;" and unless the person who offers the vote has a better knowledge, he will be careful how he presents the vote, and fraudulent votes would probably not be presented after such a notice, and the prompt enforcement of the law in one case.

We know that this involves a great amount of labor, and that there is not much chance of its being done. But why should it not? Is not the object which we seek worth all the labor we can bestow upon it? Is any labor too great?

We earnestly urge upon every ward and town association to take immediate hold of this work. No work that can be done between now and the election equals it in importance. None promises so great results.

Current Delusions and Their Dangers.

One man says, "It's all right. MCCLELLAN hasn't a chance. He won't make a show at all;" and so takes it easy. *That is just the way to elect McClellan.*

Another says, "Of course I vote for the Union, but I don't see any use of holding meetings and circulating documents now, because every one has made up his mind long ago."

Another: "I am a Democrat and like MCCLELLAN personally, but I can't vote for the Chicago platform; therefore, between the two, I think I won't vote at all." This class is quite numerous, however it may surprise class second.

Another: "The country is in a bad fix, anyhow. If MCCLELLAN is elected, we are bound to go to pieces; if LINCOLN is reëlected, and the war not finished next year, the debt will pile up so that people will talk of repudiation. I don't like to take the responsibility of voting for either."

And yet another: "There is no use of my voting the Union ticket because the Democrats are always sure to have a majority in this city." It seems too absurd that he should not recollect that his vote counts in the whole State, and is therefore as important as if the parties were neck and neck here; yet many citizens are on the point of committing this absurdity.

Now, first for our too sanguine friends. The national existence is threatened by many wealthy, powerful and determined enemies. It is true that the best men of the Democratic party have left it, and that its vital principle, namely, its patriotism, is gone; but its *organization* remains, by means of which it once won many victories, and elected three Presidents who should never have been chosen.

Abroad, the ROTHSCHILDS, the great Kings of the money market, are our foes, because they have speculated in Confederate stock, and, of course, it is their interest to establish Southern "independence," wherefore their agent most appropriately presided over the Chicago Convention.

Next, we have the English nobility and aristocracy, a body of great wealth and more than average talent, nine-tenths of whom are bitterly hostile to our democratic government. Some of them are gentlemen enough to mind their own business; but others, like Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, are employing, directly and indirectly, their large fortunes to effect our destruction.

Also, there is the French Emperor, whose *private purse is virtually inexhaustible*, (for he can get as much as he pleases from his subjects,) and whose dark passion for intrigue always seeks employment in mischief, and naturally leads him to side with the conspirators here.

Finally, the rebels. They have not much gold to spare just now; but all they have will be employed to help their Northern friends. In view of all these opposing forces, rely upon it, the battle will be no child's play. We must all work.

Secondly, as to the various classes of hesitators and abstainers. It should be urged upon them that *a man cannot run away from his political responsibilities by not voting*, any more than he can run away from his moral and religious responsibilities by not going to church. If he disapproves of the Chicago platform, and does not vote at all, his non-vote is a half-vote for it. If he thinks the country has no chance with MCCLELLAN, and a poor one with LINCOLN, he is bound to take a poor chance rather than none, and so on.

There is *still* a great deal to be done in this way.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ROBBERS.—The telegraph brings news that the trial of the St. Alban's robbers has been transferred from St. John to Montreal, with the consent, as it appears, of the Hon. Mr. EDMONDS, who appeared for the United States Government. There is probably wisdom in this arrangement. St. John is an exposed country town, only a few miles from the border; and although the prisoners were well guarded by police and regular soldiers, there is better security for their safe keeping in the jail of Montreal.

There appears to be no reason to question the fairness of the trial thus far. The Canadian people in the bordering townships evidently feel the outrage to be one committed against their own peace and security, as well as against their neighbors in Vermont. This is precisely the view which it is desirable to keep uppermost, if we are to maintain the semblance of international comity. It would be satisfactory to find such acts as these punished, as well as condemned, within the Province itself. This will certainly be the case if SANDERS' testimony is accepted, which assigns to the prisoners a belligerent character. In that light they are primarily offenders against British municipal law. Their belligerency began in the Provinces, even by SANDERS' showing, and it is well to keep this in view.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct 28.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MISSION.

Public expectation here is on tiptoe regarding the mission of Gov. SEYMOUR to Washington, for the purpose of presenting the petition of the British aristocrats in favor of disunion. It is some time ago that this interesting document was confided to his care by Sir HENRY HOUGHTON, Bart.; yet so far we cannot learn of his arrival. The doors of the State Department, which on Fridays admits only foreign Ministers, have been ready all day to open wide at the appearance of this envoy extraordinary. The *National Intelligencer* keeps a brace of white-haired reporters in constant vigil at the New-York train to chronicle his arrival; yet he does not come, why tarry his chariot wheels? Does he want safe conduct, like the Canadian negotiators, his friends and allies? What will Sir HENRY HOUGHTON, Bart., and the three hundred thousand British aristocrats and flunkeys and Secessionists, who have intrusted SEYMOUR with their petition, say to this recreancy of this their agent? Does he mean to await the 8th of November, and then cast the ponderous weight of the three hundred thousand British voters for JEFF. DAVIS into the scale?

We await further developments with the greatest interest, and shall keep the public promptly posted as to SEYMOUR and his foreign mission.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGENCY REOPENED.

The New-York State Agency was to-day, upon application of citizens of New York, reopened for the transaction of business, by order of the Secretary of War. It was stated to him, in the application, that New-York soldiers were constantly passing through this city to and from the army, who desired and needed State aid; and knowing such to be the case, he directed the office to be opened for the transaction of its legitimate business. Col. BRADLEY, who held the position of State Agent in Washington under Gov. MORGAN, and who has since held a subordinate position under the late Col. NORTH, was directed to take charge of the office for the transaction of the regular business. Col. BRADLEY, immediately upon taking charge, telegraphed the Governor of New-York that he had done so, but up to a late hour this evening had not received a response.

CAPTURE OF GEN. DUFFIE CONFIRMED.

Information of the capture of Gen. DUFFIE and members of his staff by guerrillas near Martinsburgh, is confirmed. Gen. DUFFIE was riding in an ambulance with some members of his staff from Winchester to Martinsburgh with a cavalry escort, and getting separated from the escort, the guerrillas dashed in and made the capture.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

Yesterday morning a picket of a Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed near Salem, Va., were attacked by a body of MOSBY'S guerrillas and driven in. A portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry being out scouting in the vicinity, came promptly up, and after several charges repulsed the guerrillas, with a loss of a number in killed and wounded, whom the rebels, however, succeeded in carrying from the field. Our troops lost one killed and two wounded, who were brought into Alexandria by the train. Two of the rebel prisoners attached to this train, under guard, jumped off in the downward trip while the train was in motion, and attempted to make their escape. The train was immediately stopped, and a corporal and several men recaptured the prisoners and brought them back to the train.

THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Congressional Committee have concluded its labors, and are about winding up the business incident to the political canvass. Hundreds of thousands of documents have been printed and circulated under their auspices during the past sixty days, besides engaging largely in enabling soldiers to vote, supplying necessary blanks, and forwarding them to proper destinations.

THE COAST SURVEY FOR 1862.

Professor BACHE has, through the Public Printer, published the Coast Survey for 1862. It is a splendid quarto volume, and contains four hundred and thirty-five pages of printed matter, and fifty maps, sketches, and diagrams, illustrating minutely portions of coast surveyed.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Several Paymasters, with upwards of two millions in greenbacks, have left for the Shenandoah Valley to complete payments due troops in Gen. SHERIDAN'S army.

THE VOTES OF THE SOLDIERS.

New-York State agents just returned from the armies before Richmond and in the valley, report the most gratifying results for the Union cause among the soldiers. They claim, from actual observation, that the Union Presidential ticket will have from three-fourths to four-fifths of the army vote, while for Mr. FENTON for Governor the proportion is still more flattering. MCCLELLAN'S principal strength with New-York soldiers seems to lie with the dismounted cavalry and heavy artillery regiments, who appear to find fault with the present Administration because Generals in the field, owing to exigencies of service, have thought proper to use them as infantry.

Every indication from the army points to very heavy Union majorities, unless the Opposition should succeed in their lately-exposed attempts to manufacture fraudulent votes with which to stuff ballot-boxes on the day of election.

The following votes of New-York soldiers are reported: The Sixty-fourth Infantry, before Petersburgh, Union, 361; Democratic, 72. The old organization of the regiment voted solid for LINCOLN, while the Copperhead votes were given by those lately joining the regiment, who were either drafted men or substitutes.

What was left of the old Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, lately consolidated with an Eastern regiment, voted with the following result: Union, 74 Democratic, 7.

The vote of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers has been returned and is unanimous for LINCOLN and FENTON.

The following votes of New-York Regiments are reported at the Union agency to day: Seventy-sixth Infantry, an old regiment—Union, 291; Democratic, 12. One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, new regiment—Union, 519; Democratic, 61. Tenth Cavalry—Union, 364; Democratic, 48. One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, old—Union, 205: Democratic, 97.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Ezra Norton, Co. E, 2d Artillery; John Ernest, Co. K, 2d Infantry; G. Green, Co. C, 2d Artillery; Capt. Berry, Co. B, 2d Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE.

The schooner *Coquette*, of Baltimore, Capt. DENYAN, laden with tobacco and wheat, arrived here to-day, having been captured by the Potomac Flotilla down the river, charged with violating the blockade The Captain and six of the crew were committed to the Old Capitol.

THE NEW AMBULANCES.

A board of officers ordered last week, have approved the new plan of constructing ambulances, invented by Dr. B. HOWARD, and a number of them have been ordered for the Army of the Potomac.

THE WEATHER.

Early this morning there was a rain-storm with a strong wind. This was succeeded by clear weather, with an occasional stiff breeze.

THE BOAT FROM CITY POINT.

The mailboat *Cossack*, from City Point, anchored for several hours down the river as a matter of safety, and this detained her arrival at Washington.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Monday, Oct. 31, important changes will take place in the time-table of this road.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Pellujo" was repeated here last evening with the same success as heretofore. It has taken its place on the programme as one of the most popular operas in the repertoire.

To-day there will be a grand *matinée*. "Faust" is the opera.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—We direct attention—with peculiar pleasure—to the opening of this pleasant little establishment to-night. M. JUIGNET, the manager, presents to his patrons three of the artists whom he has recently brought from Paris, namely: Mmes. SOPHIE LARNEY, LOUISE KAASCH, and Mons. ALBERT LAMBY. The piece offered for the first time is by GEORGES SAND, and called "Le Marquis de Villemer," and it affords a medium for the first hearing of the artists we have named, and for the *rentrés* of Mmes. BERSON, DUMAS, and Messrs. CHOL, FAYE and ROUSSEAU. The comedy is in four acts, and has been received with great favor in Paris.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—There will be an Equestrian and Gymnastic Matinée at this popular establishment to-day, when the programme, without curtailment, will be identical with that of the evening; MELVINA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, Young NICOLO, and all the leading artists appearing.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WESTFIELD, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

The little town of Westfield, N. J., was alive last night. Notwithstanding the rain our citizens were all out, and the "loyal clubs" from the adjoining towns paid us a visit, to listen to speeches from the Hon. BENJ. BAILY, of New-York, and A. W. STONE, Esq., from Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. STONE gave many interesting incidents of the rebellion, and the sufferings of Union men. He reviewed the Chicago platform, and proved it the work of enemies to the best interests of the country.

Mr. BAILY showed the Chicago Convention' Anti-Democratic; that true Democracy had no taint of treason; that every act of Mr. LINCOLN had a precedent in the acts of Gen. JACKSON, and that true Democrats would support Mr. LINCOLN.

The meeting was a success, the speeches interesting and convincing, and at the conclusion an old Democrat stepped forward and said he had determined to vote for Little Mac, but he couldn't do it, and should vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

New-Jersey is coming into the Union *sure*, and will be admitted the 8th day of November next.

The British Law of Piracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Monthly Law Reporter* of July last, the opinions of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in discharging those who seized the *J. L. Gerrity* and carried her to a British port, are reprinted. Of the four members of the Court, a majority of three held that the words, "committed within the jurisdiction of either party," are to be understood as committed within the *exclusive* jurisdiction of either party; and also that piracy, by the law of nations, being within the jurisdiction of every nation, is not within the terms of the treaty of extradition agreed upon with the United States. The Court discharged the prisoners from custody, under the Secretary of State's warrant, on the ground that their act, "if a crime at all," was piracy by the law of nations, and not within the treaty.

In this decision the court seems to have taken the common definition of piracy as being murder or robbery on the high seas; and to have understood it as including every robbery or murder on the high seas. This I suppose to be wrong; but nevertheless, the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is high authority. There is a demand now pending before a United States Commissioner in this city, made by the British Consul, for the extradition of JOHN C. BENNET charged with having murdered a seaman on board the British brig *Raymond*, on the 16th of September, on the voyage from Dublin to New-York. According to the idea of piracy adopted by the English judges, the crime charged is—piracy by the laws of nations and not within the terms of the treaty.

Why should not our English neutral friends have a taste for the laws as they have seasoned it for others.

J. C. P.

The Registration of Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it necessary for voters to be registered anew, to be qualified to vote at the coming election? Very many are uncertain as to this point, and would like to be informed through the TIMES. J. E. W.

Oct. 28, 1864.

[It is not necessary that a voter who was registered at the last State election to be registered anew; but, in order to avoid delay at the polls, every voter, whether registered at the last election or not, ought to see that his name is on the registry list.—ED. TIMES.]

EASY TOOTH PULLING.—Dr. COLTON has shown us a paper, signed by twelve hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, certifying that they have had teeth drawn at his establishment (No. 19 Cooper Institute) without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. The paper contains the names of many persons quite distinguished.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOULD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness. All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma is a sure cure. Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN was relieved from distressing paroxysms by its habitual use. It is not injurious.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Elliptic Sewing Machines.
THEY ARE THE BEST,
SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING.
OFFICE NO. 531 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price 2! 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

For Coughs and Colds—Use Marshall's Pine TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

Address to Smokers.

Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf's, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Ivory Jewelry—A Fine Assortment.

Also, IVORY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, at WELLING'S, NO. 511 BROADWAY—Golden Elephant.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk Kirkbach, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at C. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

The Only Known Restorer of Color and PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED,
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF BALDNESS
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

Compounded in strict accordance with modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a dye, does not stain the skin, nail hat, bonnet, or the finest linen. It will restore gray hair to its original color, promote a luxuriant growth of new hair on bald heads, remove all dandruff, itching, scurf, &c., from the scalp, rendering it perfectly healthy; keeps the hair soft, moist, gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance, highly perfumed, and as a dressing it has no superior. Price 75 cents. Six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the druggist in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.—"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURR'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

Ladies of New-York and Vicinity wishing Boots and Shoes for the Fall Season for themselves and families, should patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Family Sewing of every Description neatly done, on the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Ladies' and children's garments made to order, and materials carefully made at short notice.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, L.L.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Green-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cheapest Store in the City to Buy China and glass is at HARLEY'S, Cooper Institute, on 3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions or its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No 160 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—DUNLAP.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, ELMORE M. CLARK and ELIZA A., eldest daughter of the late William Dunlap, both of this city. No cards.

CRANE—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Scott, assisted by Rev. G. A. Peltz, B. F. CRANE, Jr., and MARION, eldest daughter of Benj. Thompson, Esq., all of this city.

EASTON—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, D. D., FREDERICK J. EASTON and ISABEL J., daughter of P. H. Williams, Esq., all of this city.

FRANKLIN—WINDLE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Cuze, EDWARD C. FRANKLIN and MARY A., daughter of the late W. B. Windle.

HALSEY—NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. F. Vinton, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, HAMILTON B. HALSEY and JOSEPHINE A., eldest daughter of W. M. Newell, all of Brooklyn.

MAGEE—SMITH.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. D. Strong, HIRAM J. S. MAGEE, of Brooklyn, E. D., and Miss LOTTIE E. L., daughter of J. Robinson Smith, of the former place. No cards.

NOE—HAZARD.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Mr. Mattison, ISAAC A. NOE and Miss AMELIA HAZARD, all of this city.

PARKER—HENRICK.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Mr. JAMES R. PARKER and Mrs. HARRIET W. HENRICK, all of this city.

POWELL—VANDERBILT.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Jno. A. Todd, Mr. GEORGE BAILEY POWELL and Miss SARAH ANN, only daughter of Mr. John Vanderbilt.

SEWELL—WORDEN.—In San Francisco, on Saturday, Oct. 1, by Rev. F. M. McAllister, DANIEL SEWELL, of Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal., and Miss ELVIRA WORDEN, of Washington Hall, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WHITEMORE—JARVIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, RICHARD B. WHITEMORE and ELLEN, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

AYER.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, Oct. 28, ANN ELIZA BLAKELEY, wife of Nathaniel D. Ayer, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 122th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday morning.

☞ Waterville papers please copy.

BALLOU.—In London, Thursday, Sept. 29, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Leonard S. Ballou, Jr., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, John W. Brimhall, Esq., No. 196 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

BERRIEN.—At Kinsico, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, RICHARD P. BERRIEN, formerly of New-York City, aged 85 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst., from his late residence, at Kinsico. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. The Harlem train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8½ A. M.

CALHOUN.—At the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 20, after a short illness, MARY J., wife of J. C. Calhoun, in the 36th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, L. I., on Monday, the 24th inst., for interment.

DUNNE.—On Friday, Oct. 28, of scarlet fever, GEO. A. DUNNE, second son of Wm. and Elizabeth Dunne, aged 3¾ years.

Around the throne of God in Heaven,
Thou-sands of children stand,
Children whose sins are all forgiven,
A holy, happy band.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELLS.—At Parkersburgh, W. Va., on Monday, Oct. 24, of typhoid fever, MARCELLUS ELLS, of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of 116th-st. and avenue A.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, MARIA, wife of Samuel Lockwood, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 13 South 10th-st., corner of 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PETRIE.—Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Friday morning, Oct. 28, WM. H. PETRIE, Esq., aged 43 years.

His remains will be taken to Cherry Valley for interment.

PERRY.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 27, ADELIE R., daughter of Samuel and Adeline Perry, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 206 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCHMELZEL.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 27, JOHN E. SCHMELZEL, aged 74 years and 12 days.

His friends, and the friends of the family, and those of his brother George and son George J. Schmelzel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 West 23d-st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M. No special invitations will be sent.

STURGIS.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, of convulsions, MARGARET V., wife of Robert Sturgis, and second daughter of George and Jane Chilton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 192 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

TILYOU.—On Friday, Oct. 28, CATHARINE C., widow of the late Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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This is a plain, short history of my case, and it is the truth, and any person desirous of further particulars can call upon me at the residence of my husband, Capt. Johnson, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., fourteen miles from the city. PRUDENCE JOHNSON.

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A. T. STEWART, JAMES W. BEEKMAN, President.
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS

of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

purchased, sold on hand, for sale.

CULVER, PENN & CO. BANKERS,

No. 19 Nassau-st.,

are prepared to supply

BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

allowing subscribers ½ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,

and other Government Securities.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864. CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delameter, Duryea, McClintock, McElheny, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Highgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

in first-class Companies for sale, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 51 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, cor. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, thirteen bonds, numbered as follows: 363, 366, 3, 469, 444, 494, 342, 375, 450, 304, 107, 267, 476, 104 and 229, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

E. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,

L. H. MEYER, No. 43 Exchange-place, Trustees.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six Directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the said election. The transfer books will be closed from the 31 day of November until after the election.

J. O. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST NEXT. from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 10 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

THE HOLDERS OF SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad First Mortgage Bonds (Lanier Mortgage) are hereby notified that the Trustee will be in attendance, at the office of the subscribers, on the 1st of November, 1864, to affix the coupons necessary to the extension of the time of payment of said bonds, as agreed upon and in pursuance of the decree of court.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,

and allow ½ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY.

VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

PAR VALUE, $10 PER SHARE.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. F. A. TALMADGE, No. 25 Chambers-st.

GEORGE WRIGHTSON, No. 30 Pine-st., American Chrome Co., New-York.

JAMES E. BRAINE, Seventh Ward Bank.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

L. T. HARWOOD, Empire Buildings, Broadway.

HENRY D. WALKER, American Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.

J. HOLLY PLATT, Sing Sing.

JOHN B. WANDLE, Piermont.

The Company possess rich producing interests in Venango County, one of which is in the famous Heydrick Well; also, two wells in process of sinking, of which one will be completed in from twelve to fifteen days.

Also, 75 acres of good flat land near the Allegany River, a short distance above Pit Hole Creek. The oil interests will enable the Company to pay a dividend of two per cent. a month on capital invested.

The subscription books of the Company will be opened on MONDAY, 31st of October, when a limited number of shares can be obtained at subscription price, free from assessment, at the office of

CHARLES R. BRAINE,
(BRAINE & HEASLET,)
No. 1 Broad-st., New-York,

Where maps and plans of the properties can be seen, and all information obtained.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE

SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.

Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.

FRANCIS B. AUTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....220 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....23 Cortlandt-st.
STEPHEN B. BEARDS.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has in ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenbos, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenbos, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,

Near Bleecker-st.,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.

The advertiser, a stockholder in the above-named road, fully aware of its real value, which is not shown by its present market price, wishes to meet with some of those who have like interests, and consult upon a subject of importance to us as stockholders. With a surplus on hand of $294,000 on the 1st of January, with earnings since that show an increase fully justifying a dividend upon the common stock—with the market price of all classes of its bonds far below those of other roads whose earnings are less than those of this road—with agents who so represent every accident upon the road as to depreciate the value of our stock, let us who are its owners, take some united action upon the subject.

By addressing Box No. 610 New-York Post-office, such action, by a meeting or otherwise, as a majority may suggest, may be brought about.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. } CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N.Y.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 15th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($25.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserved stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested: a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 57 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 84-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 12 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,

No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,

NO 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
1,000 shares Highgate Oil Company.
1,000 shares Bergen Coal and Oil Company.
1,000 shares Consolidated Oil Company.
1,000 shares Story and McClintock Company.
1,000 shares Northern Light Company.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Allegheny River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region. WAGSTAFF & GORTCHIUS.

THE TARR FARM

PETROLEUM CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 51 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.

30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. HEDDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,

No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.

Thirty-five shares for sale by

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

BENTON GOLD COMPANY.—IT HAVING been decided to close up this company's business at Colorado, holders of stock are informed that they can receive the original subscription of $2 50 by returning the outstanding certificates for cancellation to the office of the company, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 10 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.

A. BOODY, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.

H. A. SMYTHE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALzell Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 25th inst.

E. E. FRYER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1864, operations under the

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

will commence in the United States.

LIST OF THE LETTERS

upon which Money Orders can be drawn are posted at the General Post office and at the different stations in this city.

Money Orders can only be obtained at the General Post office, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., and will be drawn upon any

MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICE

for sums of one to thirty dollars.

Rates of commission charged for Money Orders:

On orders not exceeding $10.....10 cents.
On orders over $10, and not exceeding $20.....15 cents.
On orders over $20, and not exceeding $30.....20 cents.

No single Order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars. Parties desiring to remit more than thirty dollars to any one address must procure additional Money Orders.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MARBLE MANTELS,

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

MYER MAY UNION. MYER & GVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.

J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladies'-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE THAT Mr. WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st., New-York, is keeping a full assortment of our photographic albums, and will sell them to the New-York trade at the same prices and rates of discount, according to quantities as we do here

SCHUYLKILL, Mass., Oct. 26, 1864.

LUMBER.—4,000,000 FEET SEASONED LUMBER now on yard—pine, whitewood, black walnut, ash, cherry, maple, oak, butternut, beech, basswood, &c., &c., all of which we offer at the lowest market price.

A. & W. CHAPIN, foot of West 23d-st.

SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS, 10 SIZES, for celebrations, decorations and victories. Campaign flags in any quantity, by the manufacturer, SALISBURY, No. 160 Duane-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. EAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHURCH BELow 1,000 lbs., that will seat from five to six hundred persons. Address Box No. 3,048 New-York City Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLAIBER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 15th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBEIT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER AND FARMING LANDS, in parcels of fifty acres and over, to suit purchasers—a very valuable tract of land, containing 2,400 acres, situated on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, near its junction with Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, affording convenient access to New-York, and 20 miles distant from Philadelphia. The soil is of prime quality, and a large portion covered with timber of original growth. The neighborhood is remarkable for health, and generally desirable. A well-improved farm and well-established tavern and store stands on the tract. For further information, address JOHN DICKSON, No. 330 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful and complete places on Staten Island, on high ground; large and elegant mansion, decorated and finished with good taste; approached by macadamized avenue; winery, conservatory, green-house, large and roomy coach-house and stable for 10 or 12 horses, cow-shed, &c.; extensive and fine views obtained from the mansion and all parts of the grounds; large vegetable and fruit garden and numerous ole shade. Possession at an early day. Most of the furniture can be bought if wanted. Price $40,000, including 20 acres of land. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, FOR $11,000.

A three-story brown-stone house, for $14,000.

A four-story brown-stone house, for $20,000.

A four-story, brown-stone, English-basement house, for $13,000.

Mortgages if desired, at 5 per cent. interest. Possession on or before Dec. 1, 1864. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, on the west side of Columbia st., Brooklyn Heights, with stove on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet; house contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.—Contains 96 acres, superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 30 acres, with a good house, outbuilding, fruit, &c., &c., 20 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Also a store and a few acres of land. Also some small farms without improvements. For particulars, inquire of J. BONNEL, at No. 36 Beekman-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock on Saturday, at other times at Summit, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTYfive acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BROWNstone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27½x82 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27½x125 feet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 22x50, lot 22x160, black walnut stairs, and all modern improvements, for sale, in South Oxford-st., Fourteen, 125 feet north of Lafayette-av.; fifteen minutes' ride from Fulton ferry. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN. Must be sold.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY G. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 20x80; lot 100 feet; immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 236 Lexington-av.

FARM FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, near Elizabeth and Mulford Stations; about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front; well-colored and divided and build on. Inquire of J. J and J. D. STUIT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS IN TRENTON FOR SALE—On most favorable terms, suitable for gentlemen's seats, or city lots; streets opened and graded; beautiful locality, and living handsomely. Apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first class three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, on the southwest corner of 9th-av. and 46th-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEment house on West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., neighborhood very good; house four-story, brown-stone front; 21 feet front; lot 16 by 98. Possession at once. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000—FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BRICK dwelling-house and lot, No. 133 Amity-st.; 19 10 feet, with side alley-way, desirable for building on the rear; cash $1,400. Apply to G. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stuart-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession—One or two 4 story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, on 2 th-st., near 4th av., in first-rate order; they can be purchased with or without furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER lands, mostly white pine, a large rafting stream through it, extensive saw-mills, two stave-mills, excellent location 40 miles from Syracuse and full operations, for sale on most reasonable terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM of 92 acres, in the Township of New Canaan, Connecticut, two miles from the Darien Depot; is well watered, and has moderate house and two good barns, apple orchard, &c. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE LET, PARTIALLY Furnished, a very desirable cottage-built residence, with large garden, &c., near railroad station at Maplewood, Township of South Orange, N. J. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON THE MOST EASY of terms, among the best and most centrally located in the city. Handsomely furnished; newly renovated; favorable lease, and doing a large first-class money-making business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT, WITH FACTORY BUILDing and steam power thereon, No. 6 East 14th-st., near Broadway and Asbury. The property would be sold with or without the machinery. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES, FARMS AND country seats; three very cheap Brooklyn houses, furnished houses to let. Apply to JOHN H. POILLON, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 29 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; apply to COR. R DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS IN the vicinity of Manhattan-square, (the new botanical garden for the Central Park,) between 77th and 81st sts. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—PLOTS OF LOTS FOR FASHIONable residences on the new avenue recently added to the Central Park. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several handsome brick houses, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; in good locations, west of 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ENGlish basement house, brick, 41st-st., near 8th-av.; high stoop brick house, 38th-st., near Broadway. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class brown-stone front house, newly furnished; immediate possession given. Apply to H. DAY, No. 36 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, several small houses at Harlem from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE residences on 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO RENT,

FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,

THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,

WITH DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHENS and LAR attached,

Broadway, corner 34th-st.,

known as

EVERETT ROOMS.

The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.

Apply at the hall,

or of S. D. LAWRENCE,

No. 56 West 33d-st.

TO LET—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor of the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st., recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom and basement. Night-bell and other conveniences expressly adapted for this occupation. Apply at the Janitor's office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, A FURNISHED house in Rye one hour's ride from the city by cars, 5 minutes from the depot; contains 9 rooms, and will let to a good accompanist for $300. Address NORRIS, Box 190, Times Office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL cottage, handsomely furnished, situated on Fort Hill, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from the first landing. For terms, &c., apply to BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE, WEST 53d-st., furnished throughout, twenty-two rooms; privileged to take first-class boarders. Address JOHN H. POILLON, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 7.

STEADY POWER AND A SECOND FLOOR NEAR BROADWAY—about 10,000, front and rear, rolled and newly painted one to ten floors. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

THE TURF.

TO LET—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family, without board, to gentlemen; near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. B. MICHART, No. 428 Broadway, New-York

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,000	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	Grace.
ERIN	2,918	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,800	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,907	

Leaving Pier No. 41, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
The Steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail from extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (limited) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
CITY OF GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100
First Cabin to London	85
First Cabin to Paris	95
First Cabin to Hamburg	90
Steerage	$60
Steerage to London	31
Steerage to Paris	40
Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
ACADIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$123 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
KEWANADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Nov. 26.
KEWANADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR.....Spaulding.....
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,012, the *Guiding Star* 2,446, the *Day Star* 2,773, and the *Kewanada* 1,782, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,724 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,724 tons.....800-horse power
CANADA.....(Building).....800-horse power
FRANCE.....(Building).....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,400-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUMESNIL;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$165
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

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No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer COURSICA, Capt. La Mesa, will sail, for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....30
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and fine fast United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. R. B. Vance,
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The rooms and cabins of this steamer have been arranged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first cabin, $75.
No freight received after 10 o'clock on day of sailing, signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 70 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Federal American Transit Company,
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHANGE OF CARS OR STEAMER ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. [illegible] Commander,
Will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at noon,
from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CODDINGTON, Agent.
Next vessel will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class sea-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon punctually, from Pier No. 3, North River, Nov. 5.....NORTH STAR.....
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKHAM
Nov. 26.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, Captain Wilson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, Russell, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

STEAMSHIP YAZOO FOR HAVANA.
The Steamship YAZOO has been unavoidably detained until this (SATURDAY) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 15th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Persia*, and arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,
No. 207 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. SONES, Notary Public.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION,
For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG.
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE.
Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The Scientific Discovery of the Nitrous Oxide, who guarantee to extract teeth without the slightest pain. (not made use of by any other Dentists.) Office removed from Bond-st. to No. 19 Union Square.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket $3 (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hooper's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:3, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hooper's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:20 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M., Way Mail, 1:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. Thus 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Nyack.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 1, North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most commodious and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous supper, and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 110 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY [illegible] 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF TIME.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MOUNT EQUA and all points NORTH and WEST via ALBANY.—The new steamboats C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a day line for Albany from Thirty-second-st. at 6 A. M., and 26th-st. at 6:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamer leaves Peck-slip, at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Lemley and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have title, held or applicable their said railroad, from the line between the counties of Cuyahoga and Summit, to the Ohio River, including the Akron Railroad, and portal in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; Cuyahoga Falls Railroad, in Summit county, including the Cuyahoga Falls Branch & Navigation Company's canal, with all the tracks, depots, engine-houses, machine shops, and all other buildings thereon, with stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Railroad Company, including the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and other Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $250,000.
Also at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 6 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 30 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, and all materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Ores, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, we as Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. Haw raw and others are complainants, and Wm. Peall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser and the original decree, and remaining in force and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 12 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek in Allegany County, Md., called "ST. CLAIR," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 118¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the connection for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and thus engaged the attention of the American Coal Company. It is also in the line of the "big Vein" in George's Creek known to be the best. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.
TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree.—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal credit payments of one and two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees of each to be paid on the day of sale.
Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee
October 12, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.—Satisfactory information has been received by the Major-General Commanding, that rebel agents in Canada design to send into the United States, and colonize, at different points, large numbers of refugees, deserters, and enemies of the Government, with a view to vote at the approaching Presidential election; and it is not unlikely, when this service to the rebel cause has been performed, that they may be organized for the purpose of shooting down peaceable citizens and plundering private property, as in the recent predatory incursions on the Detroit River and at St. Albans. Against these meditated outrages on the purity of the elective franchise, and these nefarious acts of robbery, incendiarism and murder, it is the determination of the Major-General Commanding to guard by every possible precaution, and to visit on the perpetrators, if they shall be detected, the most signal and summary punishment. All the classes of persons enumerated, whether citizens of the insurgent States who have been in the rebel service, or engaged in acts of hostility to the Government, deserters from the military service of the United States, or men drafted or subject to draft, who have fled to evade their duty to their country, are liable to punishment for the crimes they have already committed, and must forthwith be arrested them. For this purpose all Provost-Marshals and their deputies within this department are commanded to exercise all possible vigilance, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect persons coming into the United States for the purpose of voting or of committing depredations on private property, and to prevent their escape, and it is earnestly recommended to the electors of the States in this department to take, within their respective districts, such measures as may be required for their own security, and to aid the military authorities in frustrating the designs of rebel agents and emissaries, or in bringing the perpetrators to punishment.
Should any of these malefactors succeed in perpetrating their crimes, effective measures will be taken to prevent their return to Canada; and for this purpose special directions will be given, and suit ble guards for the frontier provided before the day of election.
As a further precaution, all persons from the insurgent States now within the department, or who may come within it on or before Nov. 3 proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day, and all such persons coming within the Department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly. The registry in this city will be at the head quarters of Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, second in command in the Department, at No. 31 Bleecker-st.; and in all other places out of this city, at the offices of the nearest Provost-Marshals. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry.
By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
[Official.]
CHAS. TAPPEN DIX, Major and Aid-de-camp.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 15th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE MORGAN,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OEDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK K. KEENAN, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Fees of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOS,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HARKNESS,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS DARLINGTON,
Water Registrar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY DEPOT, OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. GENERAL,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.
I will purchase in open market ALL the cavalry horses that may be offered to me, up to the 1st of November, at the corner of 58th-av. and 30th-st., in the City of New-York, until further notice.
The horses will be received in lots, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) of more horses are received. Price, one hundred and [illegible] dollars each.
WILLIAM G. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL [illegible] also a fine [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] Fifth-av.

A PAIR OF MATCHED BAYS, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, for sale at No. 114 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

STABLE WANTED—TO RENT, IN THE [illegible] Ward, for [illegible] horses. Address [illegible] Post-office.

CLOSE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—FOR [illegible] family carriage. Inquire on the premises, [illegible] Price $250. Apply at GRAHAM'S stables, [illegible] Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN [illegible] years of age, of fine social position and [illegible] desires to form the acquaintance [illegible] of refinement and [illegible] with a view to [illegible] matrimony. The most honorable confidence will be observed. No notice taken of letters unless the writer's name and address are given. Address [illegible] Box No. 1,224 New-York City P. O.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, POSSESSED of a handsome income, desires to correspond with a lady of refinement and education, with a view to matrimony. Object, mutual happiness. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,224 New-York City P. O.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, No. 125 Bowery, describes the future, in all the affairs of life; prescribes medicines for all diseases of all kinds; prescribes medicines for all diseases lost 5 minutes, 50.

PRINTING.

JAMES BILLARD, FASHIONABLE WEDDING AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
For over six years formerly with, and now at the old stand of Wm. Pratt, 50 Nassau-st.

TWO PRINTERS.—[illegible] Type Writers, [illegible] Cutting Machine, Paper Cutter, [illegible] Lot of Type Borders, [illegible] Stereotype Plates, Racks, Cases, Chases, Galleys, [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Composing Sticks, [illegible] Rules, [illegible] Quoins, [illegible] Mallets, [illegible] Shooting Sticks, [illegible] Proof Presses, [illegible] Ink, [illegible] Roller Moulds, [illegible] Roller Stocks, [illegible] Roller Frames, [illegible] Roller Cores, [illegible] Roller Caps, [illegible] Roller Boxes, [illegible] Roller Springs, [illegible] Roller Screws, [illegible] Roller Nuts, [illegible] Roller Washers, [illegible] Roller Pins, [illegible] Roller Keys, [illegible] Roller Wrenches, [illegible] Roller Hooks, [illegible] Roller Chains, [illegible] Roller Pulleys, [illegible] Roller Belts, [illegible] Roller Gears, [illegible] Roller Shafts, [illegible] Roller Bearings, [illegible] Roller Journals, [illegible] Roller Necks, [illegible] Roller Faces, [illegible] Roller Ends, [illegible] Roller Sides, [illegible] Roller Tops, [illegible] Roller Bottoms, [illegible] Roller Edges, [illegible] Roller Corners, [illegible] Roller Centers, [illegible] Roller Axes, [illegible] Roller Diameters, [illegible] Roller Circumferences, [illegible] Roller Surfaces, [illegible] Roller Coverings, [illegible] Roller Compositions, [illegible] Roller Materials, [illegible] Roller Manufacturers, [illegible] Roller Agents, [illegible] Roller Dealers, [illegible] Roller Jobbers, [illegible] Roller Retailers, [illegible] Roller Wholesalers, [illegible] Roller Importers, [illegible] Roller Exporters, [illegible] Roller Commission Merchants, [illegible] Roller Brokers, [illegible] Roller Auctioneers, [illegible] Roller Appraisers, [illegible] Roller Assignees, [illegible] Roller Receivers, [illegible] Roller Trustees, [illegible] Roller Executors, [illegible] Roller Administrators, [illegible] Roller Guardians, [illegible] Roller Agents, [illegible] Roller Attorneys, [illegible] Roller Counsellors, [illegible] Roller Solicitors, [illegible] Roller Barristers, [illegible] Roller Judges, [illegible] Roller Juries, [illegible] Roller Witnesses, [illegible] Roller Parties, [illegible] Roller Plaintiffs, [illegible] Roller Defendants, [illegible] Roller Complainants, [illegible] Roller Respondents, [illegible] Roller Petitioners, [illegible] Roller Applicants, [illegible] Roller Claimants, [illegible] Roller Owners, [illegible] Roller Holders, [illegible] Roller Possessors, [illegible] Roller Occupants, [illegible] Roller Tenants, [illegible] Roller Landlords, [illegible] Roller Lessees, [illegible] Roller Lessors, [illegible] Roller Grantees, [illegible] Roller Grantors, [illegible] Roller Mortgagees, [illegible] Roller Mortgagors, [illegible] Roller Pledgees, [illegible] Roller Pledgors, [illegible] Roller Bailees, [illegible] Roller Bailors, [illegible] Roller Consignees, [illegible] Roller Consignors, [illegible] Roller Factors, [illegible] Roller Brokers, [illegible] Roller Commission Merchants, [illegible] Roller Auctioneers, [illegible] Roller Appraisers, [illegible] Roller Assignees, [illegible] Roller Receivers, [illegible] Roller Trustees, [illegible] Roller Executors, [illegible] Roller Administrators, [illegible] Roller Guardians, [illegible] Roller Agents, [illegible] Roller Attorneys, [illegible] Roller Counsellors, [illegible] Roller Solicitors, [illegible] Roller Barristers, [illegible] Roller Judges, [illegible] Roller Juries, [illegible] Roller Witnesses, [illegible] Roller Parties, [illegible] Roller Plaintiffs, [illegible] Roller Defendants, [illegible] Roller Complainants, [illegible] Roller Respondents, [illegible] Roller Petitioners, [illegible] Roller Applicants, [illegible] Roller Claimants, [illegible] Roller Owners, [illegible] Roller Holders, [illegible] Roller Possessors, [illegible] Roller Occupants, [illegible] Roller Tenants, [illegible] Roller Landlords, [illegible] Roller Lessees, [illegible] Roller Lessors, [illegible] Roller Grantees, [illegible] Roller Grantors, [illegible] Roller Mortgagees, [illegible] Roller Mortgagors, [illegible] Roller Pledgees, [illegible] Roller Pledgors, [illegible] Roller Bailees, [illegible] Roller Bailors, [illegible] Roller Consignees, [illegible] Roller Consignors, [illegible] Roller Factors, [illegible] Roller Brokers, [illegible] Roller Commission Merchants, [illegible] Roller Auctioneers, [illegible] Roller Appraisers, [illegible] Roller Assignees, [illegible] Roller Receivers, [illegible] Roller Trustees, [illegible] Roller Executors, [illegible] Roller Administrators, [illegible] Roller Guardians, [illegible] Roller Agents, [illegible] Roller Attorneys, [illegible] Roller Couns

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. GRAY, Aspinwall, Oct. 17, with mails, passengers and treasure to H. B. ALLEN. She experienced very heavy weather north of the West India Islands; 20th instant passed the steamship *Costa Rica* hence for Aspinwall.

LIST OF TREASURE.

De Witt, Kittle & Co.	$30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$7 1,202
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	32,600
C. H. Sranl	10,200	Lees & Waller	180,526
S. R. Newton & Co.	40,000	A. & I. S & Co.	24,636
J. H. Coggill	4,500	A. Rich & Bros.	6,000
Schelle Bro.	80,600		
Total			$467,159

The Attempt to Enforce the Tonnage Law in Bogota—Miscellaneous.

The only steamer which has arrived here since the departure of the last United States mail is the Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, on the 15th inst., from Central America. She experienced exceedingly severe weather in coming down, which prevented her from taking in cargo in several places. She brings no news whatever of interest.

Our communications with Ecuador have been sadly interrupted for four or five weeks past, owing to the sale of one of the steamers running between here and Guayaquil, to the Ecuadorian Government. It is now nearly a month since we have had direct news from that Republic, and we are looking forward with interest to the arrival of the *Bogota* and *Ines*, both expected here on the 20th.

The former will no doubt bring interesting news of the revolution, which was progressing in the south of Ecuador at last advices. Whilst the former is expected to bring word from Buenaventura of trouble in the northern part of that Republic, on the frontier of Colombia.

The first attempt to enforce the law passed in Bogota last May in relation to the collection of tonnage duties in all the free ports, was made here last week. When the Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, for Central America, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden City*, for San Francisco, were ready to sail, the authorities in the city refused to give them the regular sailing papers unless a tax of fifty cents per ton was first paid. Both companies refused to pay the tax and applied to the United States Consul, who issued papers for both vessels, under which they went to sea.

The Consul, in accordance with instructions received from his Government a couple of years ago, in relation to similar dues, protested against the collection of the tax.

The authorities have not taken any further steps in the matter.

The United States men-of-war here at present are the *St. Mary's* and *Narragansett*. The *Lancaster*, last from Callao, is expected to arrive here daily. The *Saginaw* had at last advices sailed from Callao for this port, and may be expected here at any time.

PANAMA.

Quiet—Naval News—The Showers of Ashes in San Jose, and the Cause.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

Our mails from South America are not due till the 20th, and we have nothing of interest from the Capital of this Republic.

In Panama, everything is quiet. The President of the State, Señor SANTACOLOMA, has obtained leave of absence to go to Bogota as the Fourth Representative of the State, and Señor JOSE L. CALANCHA assumes temporarily the Presidential Chair.

I wrote you some time since that the National Government had ordered the collection of the new tonnage tax of fifty cents per ton of all goods except coals, and a few other articles landed at Panama or Aspinwall, and that the United Consul at Aspinwall had notified the authorities that he could not agree to such assessment. No attempt has been made to enforce the law at Aspinwall, but last week the authorities refused to give the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, and the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Golden City*, clearances for sea till the tax should be paid. The United States Consul gave both ships authority to proceed to sea without the usual clearances, and no further effort was made by the authorities to detain them.

The United States steam sloop *Narragansett*, and the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, are in port. The steam flagship *Lancaster* is hourly expected. The French war ship *d'Assas*, and the British war ship *Comelian*, are also in port. The United States gunboat *Glaucus*, Capt. COOPER, convoys the *North Star* to sea to-day.

The Isthmus weather is very damp at present, and the health of the country is not much improved. Capt. MCLEOD, who has been in the coast trade for a long time under the British flag, died at Aspinwall last week, as did also Mr. JOHN MCDERMOTT, of Staten Island, a mason in the employ of the Pacific Railroad Company.

We have late dates from Central America, by the arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, but no news of importance. The *Guatemala* brought but very little cargo, the bad weather at the coast ports making it impossible to take it in.

The Costa Rica papers have found out what occasioned the late shower of ashes in the valley of St. Jose. It had its origin in the volcano of Turrialba. The *Pacata Oficial* says:

"The ashes continued falling during three days and three nights in the valley of San Jose, exciting much alarm in the minds of the inhabitants. The Governor of Cartago was induced to send a commission of mountain travelers to inspect the volcano which had been emitting for several days columns of dense smoke. On the 27th the commissioners started from Cartago, and on the 29th reached the farm of San Martin, where the ashes lay one foot thick on the ground, increasing in depth as they reached the lagoon, where they encamped, at the foot of the volcano. During the night they were alarmed by the constant, subterraneous noises which proceeded from the bowels of the earth, and sounding like the detonations of angry surges on a rock-bound barrier.

On the 30th they ascended to the summit of the volcano. A mass of smoke was rising, twice the height of that which was seen during the last eruption in February. Its color was between black and green, and was mixed with huge volumes of blue flame, accompanied with violent tremors of the earth, and deep rumbling sounds. After the smoke and flames had been vomited out, one wide crater was seen, "almost round, and deep as the vertiable portals of tartarus," with the internal walls of a yellowish and black hue, as if lined with a varnish of resinous compound. From the profound depths of the crater a pestiferous odor ascended, and the rumbling sounds at each moment became more and more alarming.

The mountaineers noted that San Carlos, the north peak of the crater, had entirely disappeared into the abyss. The mountain—a very large one—is entirely covered with the ashes to the depth of three feet, and the country around, for nine miles from the mountain, is also covered with the ashes.

On the east side of the volcano, and about five hundred yards from the crater, a stream has appeared, whose waters are extremely acid, perhaps containing sulphuric acid." On the northeast side, toward the sources of the River Tortugero, all vegetation has been destroyed for many leagues. The mountaineers declare that at each step the earth seemed to rock to and fro under them; and that the heavy torrents of cold rain, the want of fire, and other difficulties, did not permit them to remain on the summit longer than four hours.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Surrender of Cortinas and his Army to the French—He is Made a French General—Gen. Drayton in Command of the Rebels at Brownsville and the Lower Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 16.

Through the courtesy of Mr. ARTHUR MCARMOS, purser of the steamer *Alliance*, just arrived from Brazos Santiago, Texas, on Government service, we have the following startling intelligence:

CORTINAS has surrendered, with his army, to Gen. MEJIA, of the French army, with all his material and munitions of war. He demanded to be placed in command of all the Mexican forces surrendered, with the rank of General, and it is stated that the request was complied with.

Full particulars will reach us to-day.

Since writing the above, we have received the following:

Since my last dispatch all is quiet on the Rio Grande.

Gen. DRAYTON has arrived at Brownsville and assumed command of the rebels at that place and the lower Rio Grande.

Gov. CORTINAS has submitted to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, surrendered all his forces, arms, cannon, and all his munitions of war, to the Reactionary Gen. MEJIA, who is in the employ of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and has accepted a commission in the army of the Emperor as Brigadier-General.

The rebels had agents in Matamoras, offering large sums of money to CORTINAS for his fine rifled cannon, but he refused to sell them to the rebels, as he told them they, the rebels, were not only the enemies of the United States, but the enemies of Republican government on the American Continent; and if it had not been for the rebels, Mexico would not be invaded by the French, nor would an Austrian be the Emperor of the Mexican nation.

By the steamer *Alliance* a large number of Mexican officers go to the United States to seek an asylum in our own favored land. These officers have refused all the bribes offered them by the tyrants who now rule in Mexico, and stand out against all the influences of the French, preferring exile to being slaves. I speak for them a hospitable reception from the people of the United States. Inclosed I send you the letters they have addressed to Col. DAY, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, commanding United States forces at Brazos Santiago, Texas.

A Jew, by the name of LEOPOLD LEVI, who is a member of a rebel firm in Texas, came to the headquarters of Col. DAY, commanding United States forces, and stated that he was fleeing from Texas on his way to the United States, and had but twenty-seven dollars paper money, and requested that he should have a free passage to New Orleans on the steamer *Alliance*. The Colonel sent him to the Provost-Marshal, GEO. A. DAY, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, where he took an oath swearing he had only twenty-seven dollars in paper money, and that was all the money he had in the world.

From something about his actions the Provost-Marshal's suspicions were aroused that the fellow was not altogether to be trusted, so he told him to call at his office in the morning, at the same time keeping a strict watch over him. When he called in the morning for his pass, Major DAY searched him and found a large amount of gold on him, and of course took possession of it. The Provost-Marshal has since ascertained that he has been engaged in blockade-running, and owing to the vigilance of our gallant tars he has not been able to get out of a rebel port, so he thought he would try his old Uncle Sam. His gold will, of course, be confiscated for the benefit of the United States.

The following is a translation of the correspondence alluded to:

"COLONEL—*Sir*: The undersigned, superior officers and subalterns of the Mexican Army, can do no less than address to you and to the Government of the United States a sincere vote of thanks for the asylum so generously granted to them by you and by the officers of the United States gunboat *Itasca*. Also the generous treatment received at the same hands by several citizens whom the fortunes of war had taken to France as prisoners, and who, returning, could not enter their own country, on account of the port of Matamoras being in possession of the enemy.

Since the 15th of last month, (September,) at which time we were protected by the United States gunboat *Itasca*, we can regard so powerful a nation with no feelings but that of gratitude and respect, and in taking advantage of this opportunity of manifesting them to you, we can assure you that our sentiments are those of our Government, and we can assure you that all expense which the Government of the United States has, or may incur in our favor, will be satisfied by our Government.

We are, Sir, your humble servants.

Liberty and Independence.

MANUEL ORTIZ RYAVOTE,
MIGUEL VERAZA,
MIGUEL TALANOS,
S HERNANDES,
CORME VARILA,
Colonels Mexican Army of the Republic.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Oct. 5, 1864.

COLONEL:—SIR: The chiefs and officers of the Mexican forces, refugees at this place, have directed me to include them in the vote of thanks which I had the honor of bestowing on you this day. I assure you that the thankfulness of my compatriots is what I also feel in my heart, and that I soon shall make known to the President of my country the many favors which they have received from you, and I will endeavor to have whatever may be their expenses liquidated.

Receive, Sir, the assurances of my respectful consideration.

Independence and Reform.

AUSLIANA RIBERA,
Brig.-General Mexican Army of the Republic.

Col. H. M. Day, Chief of United States Forces, Brazos Santiago:

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The following are the passengers per United States transport steamer *Alliance*, from Brazos Santiago:

Rev. A. Day, T. H. Moffat, J. Morehead, Lieut. Sands, J. Hays, R. Buchanan, J. Hallisey, J. Daynowitz, Col. Wallace, Maj. Muscott, Lieut. Orcutt, Lieut. J. S. Judd, T. H. Bechtel, L. A. Scott, Lieut. E. Drew, Lieut. Henry Fey.

Mexican Officers.—Gen. Ribera and servant, Juan A. Zambrano, Col. Smith, Angel Narrara, Col. Tirade, Juan M. M. Zambrano, P. Trovar and brother, Adolph Garza, Juan Garza, E. Thaurin, and seventeen other officers belonging to the Liberal Party of Mexico.

Disagreement Between the French Emperor and Maximilian Again Reported.

From the Havana Diario, Oct. 22.

Correspondence from Europe represent the French Emperor as very much irritated against Austria and all the Austrian Imperial family, on account of the conduct of that Empire in the Danish question and war, and the disagreement in Mexico, between the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and his Government and Gen. BAZAINE and the French party—a disagreement, the serious consequence of which, it appears, even the public have not yet been able to see into.

The result of what is passing on this side and the other side of the sea seems to be a sullen irritation on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON, against all that is Austrian; that the French troops will totally quit Mexico the moment that they can do so without danger to the new Empire; and that, perhaps something more serious is meant soon in regard to the Quadrilateral and Venetia.

Extensive Raid by Thieves on the New-York and Erie Railway.

PASSENGERS ROBBED INDISCRIMINATELY—DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

One of the most daring outrages ever committed in this vicinity, took place on the New-York and Erie Railway on Thursday night, by a gang of fully two hundred of the worst class of bruisers, blacklegs and miscreants that invest New-York and Philadelphia.

The western bound train from Jersey City at 4.15 o'clock on Thursday afternoon carried out about two hundred ruffians from New-York and Philadelphia to witness a prize fight which was to come off yesterday somewhere up the Erie road, between DOMINY HARRIS, of New-York, and PETER MARTIN, of Philadelphia. Before the cars had left the Long Dock several persons were relieved of their money while passing through the cars in quest of seats. After the cars had left the ruffians, becoming more bold, roamed through the cars, and at every stopping place between Jersey City and Middletown, 66 miles distant, robbed passengers as they were getting in or out. At Middletown the train broke down, and about the same time the Eastern bound through express train came up and was detained for some time in consequence. The thieves then sallied out in squads, passed through the express train and robbed the passengers, both male and female, of watches, jewelry and money, and in some cases using considerable violence.

One elderly gentleman from Kentucky, whose name is believed to be WAIR, was seized by a gang of ruffians, handled in a brutal manner and robbed of a considerable amount of money. The ill-treatment he received is supposed to have brought on a fit of apoplexy. At any rate, soon after the cars started he expired and his remains were left at Goshen.

Citizens of Middletown, who were passing along the street, were also seized and robbed, and other depredations were also committed before the ruffians continued their journey to witness the prize fight.

The facts of the case were telegraphed to the officers of the company, and it is understood that they placed a special train at the disposal of the police authorities of New-York, and in all probability a considerable portion of these men will be taken into custody.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Capture of Some of the Erie Railway Raiders—They Take Possession of the Cars.

Chief of Police JORDON, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday afternoon that a large number of the prize-fighters who were engaged in robbing passengers on the trains on Thursday night, were on their way to New-York, and would arrive in Jersey City about 7 P. M.; also that the train had been ordered to come through without stopping at the station. The Chief, with a posse of about twenty men, proceeded to the Erie Depot and laid his plans for venturing the whole party. As the train neared the west end of the Erie tunnel, the desperadoes broke open the doors of the cars and put on the brakes, by which means the train was stopped sufficiently to allow about 150, (nearly all the party) to make their escape.

A number of men jumped off while passing through the tunnel. When arriving at the depot, ten men, supposed to belong to the gang, were arrested, and upon being taken to the station-house, gave their names and residences as follows: Samuel Rivers, No. 21 Bowery; John Small, Philadelphia; Benjamin Caswell, No. 14 Leonard-street, New-York; Stephen Gordon, New-York; John Norton, No. 409 Greenwich-street; Robert Mahoney, No. 489 Greenwich-street, New-York; Charles Reilly, Grand-street, Williamsburgh; Thomas Kelly, No. 261 Tenth-street; Peter Burns, Philadelphia; John Magher, No. 74 Eldridge-street, New-York.

Upon the arrival of the express train at 10 o'clock last night, twelve more of the gang were captured. All of the parties were committed to the city prison, and will probably be detained during to-day to allow of parties who were robbed to come forward and if possible to identify them.

Grand Parade of the Union War Eagles, and Mass Meeting in Union-square.

The Union War Eagle Clubs of this city and vicinity, will hold a mass meeting at Union-square, on Wednesday, the 2d of November. Preceding the meeting will be a grand torch-light procession and parade. Immense preparations have been made by the clubs to make this one of the finest turnouts and displays of the campaign, and if their programme is carried out, it will eclipse the famous wide-awake parades of 1860. All clubs and associations in this city are invited to participate. The whole affair will be under command of JAMES M. THOMSON, Esq., the worthy Union candidate for County Clerk.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall, at the Central Park, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavalo" ..... Auber
2. Song March ..... Kochkeller
3. "Adelaide," (Lied) ..... Beethoven

PART II.

4. Fest March and Chorus from "Der Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
5. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppl
6. March from "Il Pollut" ..... Donizetti
7. Grand selection from "Il Barbier di Seviglia" ..... Rossini

PART III.

8. Quick March from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
9. Notturno "Green Hill" ..... H. B. Dodworth
10. Katydid Polka ..... Jullien
11. String of Melodies Pot Pourri ..... H. B. Dodworth

National Pot Pourri.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SANITARY REFORMS NEEDED.—That a better sanitary system than we now have should exist, no one will question. For the want of a well-organized Health Department, our weekly bills of mortality show a fearful number of deaths, and medical records an unnatural and alarming amount of disease. These two practical questions must occur to every citizen: First, What is the remedy for this gigantic evil? No one can be at a loss for an answer. The remedy consists simply in this—cleanliness—cleanliness of streets—cleanliness of houses—cleanliness of the individual. The Health Officer of London thus states the result of his vast experience. "For the permanent avoidance of epidemic diseases, cleanliness is the sole safeguard." Second, How can this be accomplished? This admits of a ready answer. A Health Department, consisting of a properly organized Board of Health, and properly selected subordinate officers, has remedied these evils in London, Paris, Boston, Providence and Philadelphia. Why may it not in New-York? In these cities the Boards of Health are active bodies, having regular meetings, and maintaining a constant and intelligent vigilance over all health laws. The chief executive officer is in each instance a medical man of eminence, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Board of Health, to attend to the execution of the health laws. The local officers for sanitary inspection are also medical men, whose duty it is to search out every cause of disease, and compel its removal. Such a system has raised the standard of the health of London above even the surrounding country. There is no doubt that a Board of Health composed of five or seven of our best citizens, meeting weekly, with sufficient power to enforce all the health laws, and with practical subordinates, as above, would soon not only give us a clean city, but one rivaling any other in the great desideratum of health.

MASS MEETING AT WEST HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY.—The Union men of West Hoboken and vicinity turned out Thursday night in force and held their third *mass* meeting. A cannon was fired, fireworks let off, and a bonfire lit upon the brow of the hill, all tending to produce enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Hon. EDGAR R. WAGSMAN, candidate for Congressman in this district, WM. MCGREGOR, JR., RANSOM BEAMAN, Esq., and Rev. A. E. CAMPBELL. The only disappointment was in the absence of Judge DITTENHOEFER, who had been announced to address the meeting. West Hoboken will give a good account of itself on the 8th of November.

CENTRAL PARK.—C. W. BRADLEY, New-Haven, Conn., has presented the Central Park Commissioners with a fine specimen of the American eagle, which will prove a valuable addition to the collection of eagles of different species at the Park. E. R. CARPENTER, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., has presented an interesting specimen of partridge from the Green Mountains.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On Thursday night or early Friday morning, about twenty feet of the pile railroad bridge, just this side of Flushing, was burned, the fire having been communicated, as is supposed, by a spark from a locomotive. Travel was seriously obstructed in consequence until late in the day, as the managers of the road never think of providing against accidents until they have occurred.

CORONER NORRIS, OF BROOKLYN.—Coroner NORRIS has been again nominated in Brooklyn, and he seems to unite upon himself the support of men irrespective of party. He is a most faithful and capable officer. There will be an earnest effort made to elect him, which, aided by his own great popularity will, in all probability, prove successful.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week past: Amor Willets, Robert Trumbul, John H. Thompson, Henry Wortman, Sarah Prentz, Mary Hinsdale, Mary Griffen, Charles Jones, Martha S. Sloasan, Sophie Embant, Henry Dickens, Daniel Stanton, Mary Ann Hawkins, John Whitehead, Peter Palm, Sarah W. Anthony. The will of Mrs. Anthony leaves to the American Colonization Society, to the Tract Society, to the Board of Foreign Missions, to the Bible Society, and to the Female Magdalen Society, each $200. None of the others contain anything of public interest.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Amer. Gold	215⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3 127⅝
10,000	do	215¼	400	M. S. & N. I.	65⅝
70,000	do	215⅞	200	do	b30 66⅜
25,000	do	s3 215⅛	300	do	68⅛
90 000	do	s3 215⅞	100	do	s3 68⅜
20,000	do	216	600	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅛
10,000	do	s3 216	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	95¼
500	Erie R.	s3 96⅜	200	do	s3 95⅝
1000	do	s3 96⅜	500	do	95⅝
300	Hudson R. R.	b3 121⅜	100	do	95⅝
400	do	121¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R	s3 42⅜
200	Reading R.	s3 133⅜	400	do	s3 42⅞
300	do	s3 133⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	78¼
500	do	133	100	do	s3 78⅜
200	do	133⅛	100	Cumb. Coal	s10 51⅜
500	do	s3 133¼	500	do	51⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co.	32⅜	200	do	b3 51⅜
100	do	b10 32½			

[Advertisement.]

The ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November, a double number, now ready, containing Portraits, Characters and Biographies of Leading Men; also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and other matter, to be found in no other publication. Handsomely illustrated, with ninety-six columns. Newsmen have it. By first post 20 cents, or $2 a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DANNEVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. R. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The remedy is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new TEN DOLLAR PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, milliner, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 497 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. P. HICHTER,
General Agent New-York State.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

No house is secure without it; no house can be robbed with it: the Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly each window and door. Fifteen houses have been saved in three weeks. Six years' experience without a failure speaks volumes.

E. HOLMES,
No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Cakes for breakfast are not enjoyable unless accompanied by KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. The latter is sold by all grocers, price 28 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S, no other genuine, General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, vocal, spinal, uterine and abdominal weakness treated by Dr. P. BANNING, M. D., at No. 22 [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting in to nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PERRY'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Mr. and Mrs. Ward, N. F. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kellogg and nurse, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. McCondray, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. Luulow, A. Wolff, R. McKee, Miss M. A. Norton, E. Hall, Thos. Merchill, wife and 2 infants, N. Hearth, H. P. Isaacs, O. N. Gager, G. W. Geer, Capt. F. Eschuider, Capt. J. H. Pendell, J. Thomas, Miss Mary Elliott, F. Fieldman, J. L. Cole, Rev. Bishop D. W. Clark, D. D., F. W. Solomon, Miss Lending, Miss Sarah J. Byers, T. S. Stewart, J. Wyeth, W. H. Dow, J. Gray, B. F. Pott and wife, Mrs. A. Harris and 1 infants, Nancy B. Prentice, A. Stevenson, G. A. Arango, G. Paredes, Srs. Moreira, Farfan, Quevedo, Dr. Bruchan, A. B. Hawkins, Dr. Boyce, M. Nathan, Capt. Ewing, M. Esham, Mme. Rosa, Mons. Fleury, Mary A. Myers, J. Houlton, R. C. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newland, G. W. Gray, J. F. Walner, C. Durst, O. C. Gunn, Miss C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Heanut, H. Lansing, John Kenedy, H. H. Winslow, Capt. M. J. Leland, Capt. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, P. M. Cahill and daughter, Wm. Bird, J. B. Sargeat, J. K. Nichol, C. Miller, A. L. Boger, M. F. Kenedy, John E. Heuth, Jno. Grigsby and son, E. C. Stephenson, C. A. Parson, J. W. Thomas, Wm. Broom, T. McKeon, A. B. Converse, Mrs. S. Firmingham and infant, J. P. Brawley, wife and 2 infants, A. A. Flint, R. Drooke, J. A. Hogg, and 148 in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—E. Delgado, E. Baron, J. M. Carter, H. Williams, E. Carter, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Gray, C. T. Barnes, R. H. Tetley, Mrs. Updyke and son, C. H. Gripeon, Melville White, Charles Rhodes, J. M. Clement, James Gillest, Geo. Encas, Geo. Higgs, L. Thierry, T. L. Fleming, F. Boryfield, Mr. Gross, J. Peat, A. H. Gray, Capt. Embleton, H. Wolf, A. Jimmez, Y. Docuada, J. Roser, J. B. Young, F. Johanne, James Crawford, James Honeyman, and 18 in the steerage.

In U. S. transport Cassandra, from New-Orleans—J. P. Chase, J. H. Dee, H. Sears, J. Dean, B. Andrews, Lieut.-Col. Fartolo and lady, F. Cummings, lady and 5 children, Mrs. W. T. Congdon and child, Mrs. L. Townsend, Dr. H. A. Schlaifen, Capt. R. Barrett, Capt. T. A. Palmer, T. J. Potts, L. E. Hammond, Wm. Hoyt, J. W. Heeman, R. Harrington, D. D. Haines, D. C. Robbins, E. Mellonough, W. Broadhurst, E. Grover, M. Humphrey, T. Kingston, G. Parsons, J. P. Buch, L. Jones and wife.

In steamship Atlanta, from New-Orleans—Albert Smith, Peter Wigo, F. Cuferes, L. Schlinger, Mrs. Colin, Mrs. C. H. Semicke, son and daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 26 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon rises. 5 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 42 | Gov. Island.. 7 31 | Hell Gate.. 8 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships North America, Marshman, New-Orleans; Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haach, Hamburg, Kouhardt & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ships E. F. Gabian, (Dem.,) Meyer, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & R. Knox & Co.; Confidence, Johnston, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Carl, (Brem.,) Ollin, Genoa, Ruger Bro.

Brigs Zebulon, (Br.,) Layton, St. John, N. B., P. H. Nevius & Son; Bounding Billow, (Br.,) Dexter, Falmouth, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Tropic Bird, (Br.,) Locke, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; C. W. Ring, McIpet, Cow Bay.

Schooners E. G. Sawyer, Drisko, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; E. H. Chase, Tryon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; R. B. Daly, Saunders, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Wentworth, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Truro, (Br.,) White, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maggie McLean, (Br.,) Churchill, Fredericton, A. Smithers & Co.; Sarah L., Corson, Baltan re; Lottie, Kent, Fort Royal, S. W., Lewis & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Cole, Shelburne, N. S., C. L. Snow; Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford; H. Castoff, Albro, Washington, L. Kenny; S. T. Garrison, ——, Washington, L. Kenny; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman.

Arrived.

Steamship Suwo Nada, Jayne, New-Orleans Oct. 22, at 8 50 A. M., with mdse. and passengers. Passed in the river, steamers Empire City and George Cromwell, bound for New-York; steamer Evening Star crossed the bar at 3 30 P. M.; passed in sight of steamer Merrimack, lying just outside the bar. Oct. 24, at 5.50 P. M., off Socrates, passed a steamer carrying a white flag, with red V in the centre; supposed her to be the Ariel, bound for New-Orleans; 6.15 P. M., same day, passed a suspicious looking steamer, burning soft coal. Oct. 26, lat. 33 05, lon. 77 05, was boarded by an officer from U. S. gunboat Keystone State. Oct. 27, at 7 A. M., passed a side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks; 8 A. M. same day, lat. 35 48, lon. 74 53, was chased by a suspicious looking propeller; got clear from her at 9 20; at 2 P. M., lat. 36 46, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steamer Columbia, bound S.

Steamship Atlanta, Pennington, New-Orleans Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McTready & Co. Encountered strong N. gales latter part of the passage. Saw in the river steamship Champion, bound up; came out over the bar 19th inst., in co. with steamer Clinton, bound W. 20th inst., lat. 26 21, lon. 85 45, passed steamer Merrimac, bound W., same day, spoke bark Mattie Metcalf, from New-Orleans, bound N., 21st inst., 7 A. M., off Tortugas, passed steamship McClellan, bound W. 24th inst., lat. 32 14, lon. 76 37, passed U. S. gunboat Keystone State.

Steamship North Star, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 17, with mails, passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen. Experienced very heavy weather N. of the W. I. Islands. Oct. 20, passed steamship Costa Rica, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince—dis. with logwood, etc., to R. Murray, Jr. 20th inst., in Crooked Island Passage, saw bark Springbuk.

U. S. steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, New-Orleans Oct. 20, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy gales from N. and E. on the 25th and 26th. 27th, lat. 37 60, lon. 74 20, saw the wreck of a vessel, supposed a schooner. 28d, James C. Welsh, of Co. G, 11th New-York Cavalry, died, and was buried at sea 24th.

U. S. steamship Newbern, Acting Vol. Lieut. W. K. Cressy, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 23 hours.

U. S. steam transport El Cid, Hobart, Washington 57 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Cooroy, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport E. L. Clark, Holmes, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Oct. 23, and Nassau 24th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 26th, lat. 32 25, lon. 75 47, saw brig Alberta, bound N.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. and spurs to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Kenilworth, (of Liverpool,) Quine, Liverpool 87 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 26, lat. 31 24, lon. 16 16, signalized a Danish brig, bound E. 2d inst., lat. 50 20, lon. 27 16, signalized a large screw steamer, standing north.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Havre 26 ds., with mdse and 26 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 9, lat. 44 05, lon. 50 50, saw a quantity of lumber and the deck-knees of a ship adrift. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Ship Adler, (Russ.,) Wenke, Bremen 20 ds., with mdse. and 583 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Jupiter, (Russ.,) Ruikens, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 325 passengers to Hermann Koop.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Hookway, Cow Bay, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy westerly winds the whole passage.

Brig Pedro, (of Turks Island,) Wallace, Remedios 15 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church.

Brig Queen of the South, Overton, Demarara 27 ds., with old iron to Willet Rowe.

Brig Milwaukie, Brown, Lingan, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. F. Carver, Cromwell, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Payson, Lingrn, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield. Has experienced heavy westerly weather; lost boat, etc.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Monroe, Georgetown, D. C., 9 ds., with coal to R. Packer.

Schr. R. J. Jamelson, Jamelson, Philadelphia, with coal for Portland.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Whitmore, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Bannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Elizabethport, for Washington.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Peterson, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, in ballast.

Schr. Crusoe, Keller, Machias 6 ds., with lumber and laths to F. Talbot.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Suwassee, Soper, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Call, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. B. Baylis, Jayne, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia, with potatoes.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lyon, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Buena Vista, White, Georgetown, for Dighton.

Schr. Perline, Sheffield, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Neutune, Billings, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Boston, McRae, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Hydranger, ——, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. Volta, Dennison, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. E. Barnes, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eloise, Jones, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Paine, Washington 7 ds.

There is a fore and aft schooner ashore on Sandy Hook.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Marshall—ship, bound E., was seen, Oct. 26, off Nantucket.

Clara Wheeler—

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4087. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Movement Toward the Left.

A Position on the Boydton Plank-Road Secured.

Desperate Attack on the Second Corps.

The Rebels Finally Repulsed.

REBEL TRAINS AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29—11:50 A.M.

Our special correspondent at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, transmits the following to this Bureau:

NEAR HATCHER'S RUN, Va., Friday, Oct. 28—8 A.M.

The movement of this army on the Boydton Plank Road, and so on to the southside Railroad was partially successful, inasmuch as we gained possession of the Plank Road, and seized a portion of the enemy's works. The line as established was found too lengthy, and the Second Corps were withdrawn from the Plank Road, and brought up closer into line. As I wrote you hurriedly, yesterday morning, the three corps moved out of their intrenchments in three separate columns, the Second down the Vaghn Road some nine miles, in a southwesterly direction, then turning off to the right and northwest, until they struck the Telegraph Road, near Hatcher's Run. The Ninth passed out of their works, by a road leading out to the Hawks Farm, where they also found the Telegraph Road. The Fifth followed the Ninth, turning off to the left through a new military road, and finally brought up on the same road, and between the two corps named.

As soon as the Ninth deployed on the telegraph road sharp firing commenced, and continued for an hour, the corps, however, driving the enemy slowly before them. GRIFFIN'S division, temporarily commanded by Gen. BARTLETT, struck the enemy's line as soon as they arrived, and also succeeded in driving the rebels, losing some sixteen wounded and killed, very few of the latter. The Second and Third Divisions were massed in the woods behind the First Division. The Second Corps found a picket along the Creek on Hatcher's Run, and captured some forty prisoners, among whom was a Major. The corps then moved off to the left, down the telegraph road and with GREGG's cavalry division struck and held the Boydton plank-road. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps then moved down the road, crossing the run and forming in line of battle, advanced toward the plank-road.

About 4 o'clock P. M., the Second Corps was heavily attacked on their right flank by MAHONE'S division of HILL's corps, and was repulsed with considerable loss, how much could not be learned, on account of the confusion. The attack was, however, repulsed on our side, and the original line re-established.

Last night the position on the plank-road was abandoned, and our line is now more compressed and steadier.

The Fifth Corps lost one hundred and twenty-five wounded. Nothing like figures can be given.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

In addition to the above recital by the TIMES Special Correspondent, the following details received from private correspondence, will be of interest. Thursday's expedition was formed by the concentration of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac on the left of the line. Enough force being retained to hold the old works, and thence cut loose, moving in a southwesterly direction. The Second Corps moved by the Vaughn road, southwestward, crossing Hatcher's Run, and thence westward, attacking the enemy a little after daylight in the vicinity of Armstrong's saw-mill. WARREN moved southwestward by an old wood road and by improvised roads crossing the Duncan road about a mile north of Armstrong's mill. A short distance beyond this point he encountered the enemy and drove them into their works, but was met by a heavy abattis and withdrew. The Ninth Corps moved on a road parallel with that upon which the Fifth Corps moved and encountered the enemy's works to the right of the point struck by WARREN. The Fifth and Ninth Corps lay in line of battle in front of the enemy's works during the day, keeping up a continual skirmishing, but accomplishing nothing. HANCOCK, without halting, pushed his divisions on to the Boyntown plank-road, and one division of WARREN's corps was crossed over Hatcher's Run, connecting with HANCOCK's right. Early in the day, LEE penetrating the nature of the manœuvre, commenced concentrating his forces in the direction of Hatcher's Run. About 4 P. M., MAHONE's division made a charge upon the right flank of the Second Corps. The rebels came in at a point where we had not yet formed the connection between the Second and Fifth Corps. This obliged Gen. GRANT to withdraw his forces to a safer position. The enemy's line at the point of attack is a prolongation of his front round Petersburgh, and is exceedingly formidable and well chosen.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN THE FIELD, Thursday, Oct. 27—9 P. M.

The long looked for and talked of advance of the armies operating against Richmond, has at last taken place.

Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches, and massing in the rear, ready for the move.

The First Division of the Second Corps, with part of the Fifth Corps and Ninth Corps, held the entire line, from the Appomattox, on the right, to some three miles west of the Weldon Railroad on the left.

All baggage waggons, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point.

At 2 o'clock this morning, Gen. HANCOCK, with the Second and Third Divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughn road, running southwest, and after crossing Hatcher's Run, found the rebels intrenched in newly made works.

Gen. HANCOCK at once charged them on the flank, and drove them out, and took some twenty prisoners, mostly cavalry, among whom was Major VANARLE, an acting Adjutant, but on what General's Staff he would not tell.

The Fifth Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the rebels posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughn road to the Boydton road. From this they were driven by our skirmishers with some loss, the First Division having about forty wounded in the affair.

The Third Division of this corps took the advance, and, crossing Hatcher's Run, connected with the Second Corps.

Meantime, Gen. HANCOCK advanced along a by-road, driving the rebels before him, till he reached Boydton plank-road, where the column halted, and formed in line of battle on the farm of Mrs. BUTLER, the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to thick woods on the right.

The Fifth Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the Second Corps.

The rebels fell back as we advanced until the line reached Hatcher's Run again, when the rebels were found behind strong intrenchments, and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss on either side.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels, taking advantage of the break in the line between the Second and Fifth Corps, massed Gen. ANDERSON'S division of Gen. HILL'S corps, and charged the right wing of the Second Corps, which gave way and fell back a short distance; but being reinforced, charged and checked the advance of the rebels, and captured a number of prisoners.

Our loss in the affair is not known, but is not believed to be heavy.

A few minutes after the rebel cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boydton road, made an attack on Gen. GREGG's division, directly in the rear of the Second Corps, and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. Gen. GREGG dismounted some of his men and finally drove them off.

In the charge made on the Second Corps two guns were said to have been taken by the rebels, but it is stated they were subsequently recaptured.

Fighting continued on this part of the line until after dark, when a heavy rain-storm set in, putting an end to fighting for the day.

The Ninth Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly round on the Boynton plank-road before the right advanced.

The colored division of the Ninth Corps had some skirmishing with the rebels, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded.

Gen. GREGG's cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels in the forenoon, when they attacked the rear of his column. He charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with some horses, mules, etc.

The troops which occupied the country over which we passed to-day were BUTLER's and YOUNG's divisions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with a part of WILCOX's brigade.

Our left wing gained about fifteen miles of country to-day, and is now in a position to attack the enemy's works on the flank.

Gen. WARREN had a narrow escape while riding along the line to-day, a ball grazing his cheek and making a slight wound.

IN THE FIELD, Friday, Oct. 28—7½ o'clock A. M.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday is about three hundred.

Late last evening, some rebel cavalry captured three or four ambulances belonging to the Fifth Corps, which got on the wrong road.

W. D. McGREGOR.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What it has Done and What it is Doing—The Roads, Fortifications and Camps—The Railroad, Wagons and Ambulances—Among the Darkeys—Incidents of Camp Life—Scenes on Picket, in the Trenches and at the Stations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
WELDON RAILROAD, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

An army creates a little world of its own, one totally different from that which the members left behind them when they first came out to do and dare for the right, and in defence of the flag and institutions of our common country. Here one almost imagines himself in the midst of a strange and foreign country. The dress, customs, appearance, and general tone of the inhabitants are so different. Every one you meet wears the "army blue," and a citizen is the exception instead of the rule, as is the case up North. The men, for there are no women, differ from those you have been accustomed to see. No dandies, nor ladies' men, are here. True, you now and then see one a little better dressed, or more elaborately got up than his fellows, but there is nothing of the dandy about him. Every face you meet is an earnest one, and the bearer generally has fessed perils on the battle field, that have given his features a tone of manliness and determination strange to see, but natural to find. The scenes within the limits of an army like this are most varied and interesting. The landscape is constantly changing, and the visitors of yesterday are to-morrow renewed with kaleidoscopic variety. Great belts of woods fall hourly before the pioneer's ax, and the roads multiply with marvelous rapidity under the cunning hands of the engineer. Forts spring up in a single night, and grim guns peer savagely from embrasures that yesterday's sun dreamed not of. A day's labor causes strange transformations, and a week's absence makes the visitor feel almost a stranger. I cannot liken this army to anything better than a mighty machine, a locomotive for instance, for after each successive collision it requires a certain amount of repairs. While the process of manipulation is going on, and while the different pieces are being repaired and refitted, and made up again into a harmonious whole, let us wander about and see for ourselves the sights and scenes of interest constantly going on around us.

THE ROADS.

Nothing impresses the visitor to this army more than the multifarious corduroy roads to be met with at every turn. The famous "gridiron," which New-Yorkers used to make so much fuss about in days of yore, is nothing to the network of "engineered" roads that cover all parts of our internal communications. I dare not give a guess at the total number of miles of manufactured tramways that at present exist within the limits of this army, for I am afraid that the reader will imagine that I am manufacturing items as well as the roads. But I am far below the actual figure when I say that fifty miles of corduroy can be found in a day's ride. The method of constructing these roads is simple in the extreme. The route is selected, the trees begin to fall, and the line of road appears. Straight pines are cut and laid on sleepers; across these are placed logs the width of the road. At intervals one is firmly pegged down; afterward string pieces are rigidly clamped on top, holding the entire structure in the grip of a vice. Such is the foundation, and upon it is thrown pine "tops," and lastly, a layer of earth completes the road. One not conversant with such affairs can have no idea of the durability and effectiveness of these corduroys. Very little repairs are necessary, and in times of wet weather they are invaluable.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Riding along our lines of defensive and offensive earthworks, you are lost in wonder at the immensity of their extent and the vastness of their strength. From the Appomattox River, on the right, to the Peebles Farm, on the left, our intrenchments extend in almost unbroken line. Forts, parallels, lunettes, covered ways, saps and ravellins, are piled on, one after another, until one is utterly bewildered in the maze, and wearied in following them up in *extenso*. The line now held by the three corps comprising the Army of the Potomac is over fifteen miles in length. Crossing and skirting heavy marshes, following the ridges and being connected on every side by approaches, these gigantic fortifications loom up at every turn with startling distinctness and formidable grandeur. On every hill or eminence a fort is placed, its embrasures or "lines of fire" forming perfect cross fires with its neighbors. Between these run in unvaried outline the "curtains" or long lines of intrenchments, in which remain the infantry. Up and down, ascending and descending the hill-slopes, nestling in every hollow, and winding along every ridge, these unending lines of log, sod and sand stretch out like a huge serpent, and the once popular "anaconda" stands embodied before you. In front of these, and following all the sinuosities of the engineer's art, are placed the *chevaux de frise*. Young trees, the thickness of a man's thigh, neatly sharpened, and about 18 feet in length, are firmly planted, side by side, in the ground, their points sticking up in serried array, and together forming an almost impenetrable barrier against the passage of a foe. In front of these are the lines of the advanced pickets, themselves wonders in the defensive art, and forming no inconsiderable portion of our intrenchments.

In front of the City of Petersburgh, the ground on which our lines are placed is all open, giving us a full view of the doomed city and its environs. The steeples rear their towering spires against the unbroken sky, and you can see, on any clear day, the glistening roofs of the public buildings. Our works at this portion of the line are all of the school that properly belongs to siege operations. Every spadeful that went to make up those huge and ponderous banks of sand, was thrown up under fire, and scarcely a yard of the line but was baptized in blood almost at the moment of its birth. Shot and shell, the whizzing bullet, showers of bursting grape, and the teazing and dreaded mortar-bomb, have all played their part in delaying the progress, although they did not succeed in preventing, the completion of our siege works. At times our forts are so close to the enemy's lines that they have to be approached by means of "covered ways," to prevent the sharpshooter's bullet from dealing out sudden death or certain wound. In such places one is apt to get confused, and frequently is lost amid the labyrinth of rifle-pits and parallels that lie in and about them. To the rear of our lines, hidden in woods or sheltered in ravines and hollows, are the camps of the regiments. Further to the rear, and in a measure out of immediate rifle or cannon range, are the headquarters of brigade, division or corps commanders. Still further back can be found the wagon and ambulance trains.

As the works run on toward the left, and pass from immediately in front of the city, heavy ranges of timber come in play, and, in a measure, do away with the laborious and rigid *chevaux de frise*, and with the aid of a few axes, a teasing and torturing abattis has been formed. A wide swath has thus been cut in front of our lines, giving a terrific artillery range, and forming an obstacle that will prove a fearful one to pass, especially under the heavy fire that can be brought into play. The presence of such a quantity of wood obviates the necessity of building the inner wall of our intrenchments out of sods, instead of which whole trees are used, and of such strength do they sometimes attain that they are considered shell proof. Here are to be found those queer-looking structures, yclept "bomb proofs." A stout frame of logs is built, half under ground, the open side toward the rear; on top of this and on both sides is heaped up the earth dug out for the floor, and the whole forms an admirable shield against the storm of shells that at one time used to rain against our line. Beneath the shelter of these edifices whole regiments and brigade quietly rest, regardless alike of cannon balls or rifle bullets. To the right and from where we have just come, the men were compelled to burrow in the banks, and the celebrated "Gopher" holes came at once into fashion. At present these edifices have had the addition of chimneys, being simply a narrow shaft sunk back of the tent, and then a rough hearth cut out of the solid earth. The addition of a barrel or keg complete the chimney, and one who has not seen them can have no idea of their warmth and comfort.

As we proceed still further to the left, the lines of pickets are further apart, and from a dozen paces they increase to three hundred. The inner lines of each army are also more separated; consequently, a quieter life is led by that portion of the army holding this part of our lines. Picket firing is not indulged in to such an extent as on the right, and the camps are built quite up to our main works.

Past the Weldon Railroad, and on to the works thrown up on the ground wrested from the enemy during the recent advance, the devastation of war's progress is still more perceptible, because so recent. Here the works have more pretension to beauty and symmetry, having being built with care and deliberation. Owing to the nature of the ground and the series of formidable positions for artillery, this portion of our lines may fairly be considered the best of our entire line. Each fort is defended and commanded by its fellow, and the concentric lines of fire are discernible at a glance. Here again the abattis is formidable, and the amount of timber thus destroyed is immense. Through the woods already appear the clearings for the corduroy roads in perspective, and all through the woods the timber has been cut and slashed for materials in building forts, pitching tents, making magazines, bunks, awnings and stables. Houses have disappeared, and chimneys attacked, in order to fit up warm quarters for officers and soldiers.

On the Peebles's Farm and by the Pegram House the work alternate between scientific fortifications and rude ride pits. Past these residences and so on to our extreme left the woods have been rifled of their choicest treasures to furnish the requisite amount of timber, that our present style of campaigning calls for. Here and there a fort appears to be standing like watch towers along some ancient wall. Following the course of the line you find your horse's head turned homeward, and you then discover that our rear has not been neglected, for more forts loom up at intervals, and give a breadth to the scene that otherwise would seem to be a mere thread.

HOW THE WOODS DISAPPEAR.

As one passes to and fro over the new ground held by our troops, he cannot fail to perceive the destruction that is constantly going on in the woods. Every sapling that has a crotch on its stem is doomed at sight, and those who have any pretension to straightness likewise fall beneath the sharp edge of the soldier's hatchet. Young trees of a more vigorous growth form no exception, for they, too, are wanted for stables, awnings and the like. At the present day the dense woods behind our lines are a mass of confused trimmings from the slaughtered timber. So much so that the paths are clogged and almost impassable. Now that the engineers are at work on their beloved corduroys, the woods will soon thin out, and in some cases disappear altogether. From daylight until dark the remorseless blows of the ringing axe and the pertinacious chipping of the hatchet can be heard unceasingly. None but the giants of the forest will be able to withstand so furious an onslaught, and even they are beginning to shake and tremble as the cold and blustering winds of October begin to howl and moan round their groaning trunks. If the army remain in this vicinity much longer, there will scarcely remain a single tree standing. All will fall, victims to the fiery element.

GRANT'S RAILROAD.

The railroad that does so much work in bringing up supplies for the army is a feature that could not be left out of a sketch like this. The immense length of the line held by our army rendered it impossible for the wagons to haul up the supplies necessary for the maintenance of the troops and the animals at work within the limits of the army. Yankee enterprise, aided by the willing hands of Yankee soldiers, soon solved the difficult problem. Engineers laid out the line, thousands of axes were set to work, and whole brigades of spades and shovels were put in motion. Trees were felled, squared and cut into "ties;" wagons busied themselves in hauling them out to the road; cunning hands set them in order, and experienced workmen laid the rails. Through hills the cuttings pushed their way, over hollows and high banks rose, and across gullies, ravines, marshes and creeks strong culverts and bridges were thrown—when, lo, the new railroad was an accomplished fact, and the hourly scream of the locomotive attests the success of the undertaking. For the first time in the history of warfare, a railroad has been built, completed and successfully run within cannon range of an enemy's guns, and now they have tired of wasting ammunition upon the trains they are unable to stop. The extent of the railroad is over fifteen miles, and it was laid out and finished in the short period of *seven days*. Further additions will be made to it as the necessities of the troops require. It crosses the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroads, and reaches right up to the Weldon Railroad. Some of the rails from these roads have been used in building the "U S. M. R. R.," but the great bulk of the iron used is new. Trains are run up and down every hour each day, and an extremely large force of operatives and laborers are constantly employed on the road, in loading and unloading cars.

THE CAMPS.

The most interesting scenes in a tour about the army, are the tastes displayed and the shifts and devices used in building camps. Out of the most crude and incongruous materials, the men manage to construct the most extraordinary surprises. A few poles and logs, a dozen armfuls of pine brush, suffice to make a little snuggery, that appears a very bower of comfort. The camps, as a general thing, are all arranged with a view to beauty and regularity. The grounds are kept scrupulously neat, as cleanliness is an absolute necessity. Behind the breastworks the tents are pitched in regular order, in streets; the bunks are all raised on crotches, and are composed of planks, slabs or small hoop-poles, as the fancy of the occupant dictates or his means allow. Each tent is raised on walls of logs, dexterously chinked and plastered with mud. In some instances, the backs of the shelter tents are built wholly of wood, and frequently nothing but a slight fabric of branches is all that keeps the wind off. By joining issue the boys contrive generally to make a hut that is both comfortable and roomy. One cuts the logs, two more carry the timber, while the fourth shapens the edifice. Afterward the chimney is built. The frame work is made of wood, thickly plastered with that universal element in Army architecture—Virginia mud—and although it may not be generally known, this makes a very substantial and enduring chimney. A little more mud for the walls, and you have a vastly comfortable little hut; one at all events that seems warm to the dweller in tents, though perhaps it would appear to be a very cheerless abode to the *habitat* of a city. But open air is better than closed shutters, as any doctor will tell you. The officers also contrive, with the assistance of the men, to get up very agreeable huts, and at present the chimney mania has fairly set in, and will not die out until a move disturbs the calculations and changes the scene of operation. Now-a-days our army is constantly engaged in making themselves comfortable, if only for a day. Before campaign life was fully learnt the men used to loll about and idle away their time instead of making all necessary preparations for a stay. Men have learned that there is no way of calculating how long an army may remain in one spot, so they no sooner halt than they set to work to do two things. First, to build the inevitable breastwork; next, to get up the most comfortable tent they can contrive. This done, they constantly work upon either one or the other until the first is impregnable and the second is a miracle.

The headquarters of brigade, division and corps commanders seem to vie with one another in laying out their camps. Generally, a slight framework of poles is erected in front of the officers' tents, upon which are strown thickly pine branches to screen off the sun's rays and serve as a shutter against the wind. Neat railings are built round the quarters, hitching posts are placed at the entrance gates for visitors and staff horses. The appearance of these headquarters is frequently both picturesque and inviting.

The horses themselves receive all due and proper care, and for their protection and comfort rough sheds are built of poles and the never-failing pine boughs. Stalls are constructed, and in some instances neat mangers are provided. Although serving as a temporary shelter these rustic sheds make the equines very comfortable.

THE WAGON PARKS.

It will be readily believed the number of wagons and ambulances requisite for the use of an army like this is necessarily large. One wagon is allowed to each regiment, two to each brigade and three to a division headquarters, to carry the desks and other furniture with which to keep the documents and other papers, for the transaction of business. Beside these are the brigade supply wagons and the general supply and ammunition trains. Each wagon has six mules, and it may be conceived what an immense number of vehicles and teams there are in use in the army. I cannot begin to make an estimate, but there must be at least *twelve hundred*. Each train is "parked" in a separate division, in the immediate vicinity of headquarters. The same attention to regularity and neatness is observable as in other departments of the army. The wagons are all ranged in rows, each vehicle in perfect line with its fellows, and they form, with their white covers and tongues impudently erect in the air, a very pleasing picture.

The ambulances are similarly ranged, with the exception that their teams being horses, are comfortably stalled in fresh stables. The ambulance men have their camps in the rear. With the wagon trains it is different, for the mules are left to shift for themselve in the open air, and the drivers, as a rule, generally sleep in the wagons. Cleanliness, however, is a regulation common to both. One cannot imagine a more picturesque scene than the parks daily to be met with.

AMONG THE DARKEYS.

The colored troops form a very interesting theme of observation to the general observer, and some very amusing scenes may be witnessed while riding through their camps. Apart from the problem of their fitness for soldiers, one cannot witness their actions without interest and attention. The general appearance of the colored troops is vastly in their favor. They are uniformly polite, respectful and docile. Contentment and mirth are observable at all times, and the peculiar aptitude they exhibit to learn the duties of a soldier, speak volumes in their favor. Their camps are models of neatness; the contrivances for comfort are not a whit behind the efforts of their white comrades. Altogether it is evident that the colored troops are a success. They make willing, serviceable and generally reliable troops.

But it is in their domestic scenes (so to speak) that makes the colored soldiers objects of more especial interest. Whether drilling, digging, or enjoying themselves, they are always comical. Even when most seriously inclined the negro is amusing, and in camp life this trait comes out still more prominently. I lately saw a squad of recruits being drilled by a sergeant, and it was laughable to witness the manner in which he proceeded, and the arguments he uttered in defence of strict drill. "I'll leabe it to any of dese odder sodgers," said he, "if you won't git cut up all to nothin' if you can't do better den dat." The "old soldiers" on being thus appealed to looked wise as owls, and assented with many an affirming grunt. The unfortunate recruits, their obtuse heads fast gathering additional wool amidst the mysteries of shoulder and order arms, looked so awe-stricken at this terrible fate in prospect, that their swarthy skins turned blue at the thought. The manner of these drill sergeants, as they exercise the squads, ramrod in hand and waived like a *baton*, is vastly comical. The different orders are given with an unction and emphasis that rivals the muttering of the thunder. One would almost imagine a Brigade drill was going on instead of a paltry squad. By dint of perseverance, however, and after the first feelings of awe have disappeared, the new recruits generally make very intelligent soldiers. They soon master the rudiments, and then their importance is immense. One thing is noticeable, and that is that the uncommissioned officers generally contrive to extort a greater amount of respect from their inferiors than is the case among white soldiers. This is natural among this peculiar class.

The darkies love the fire and its cheerful heat, and no matter how mild the day, heaps of smouldering logs can be seen throughout the camps. Round these can be seen at all times a lazy group, coolly toasting their shins, and placidly dozing or smoking, as their tastes suggest. They are very polite to me and others, always prefixing "sir" to anything they may have to say. On guard, they generally present arms or salute to every white man that passes their beat. Your correspondent has more than once been honored by a "present," and although not entitled to any such courtesy, he generally returns the compliment by touching his cap, sometimes relieving the doubt of the sable sentinel, who evidently seems satisfied at the result, for I am sorry to say many officers forget that courtesy on their part is an obligatory as the sentry's. The officers attached to these troops impress one favorably, for they evince a soldierly aspect, and a knowledge of their business that speaks well for the Board of Examination that passed them. Mostly young men, they pay such an attention to their duties that a visit to that portion of our line is always pleasant.

INCIDENTS OF CAMP LIFE.

The scenes of hourly and daily occurrence to be met with throughout the different camps, are most varied and interesting. The manner of spending the spare time and enlivening the tedium of camp life, varies with the hour and the men. A new game has of late become very popular, called "Dutch Tenpins," and said to be invented by Gen. GRANT. It is very common in the Southwest. This game consists of ten pins set up the same as in bowling alleys. The ball is merely a twelve-pound shell, with a staple firmly wedged into it. This is suspended by a rope to a convenient tree or framework, and just clears the ground. The game consists in swinging the ball at the pins so as to miss them going, and hit the pool in the rebound. Everywhere you may see groups gravely playing at this peculiar game. Considerable knack has to be displayed, and it requires great practice. Pitching quoits is the most fashionable, because so obtainable, the nearest cavalry or artillery forge furnishing the requisite set of old horseshoes. Sometimes a few enterprising minds get up a base-ball match, and they are as punctilious over "fair" and "foul" as the most ambitious club at home. Reading and writing is also a great feature—especially the latter, for absence from home, and the knowledge that those loved ones left behind are constantly on the rack regarding their safety, impels them naturally to indite a letter to some one of their anxious friends. The immense mail daily leaving this army is full warrant for this, and no inconsiderable portion of the Government mail carrying is done in behalf of its hardy defenders in the field. The soldier also finds a recreation in cleaning his gun and equipments—some seeming to take a loving pride in polishing up their rifles, until they rival the brightness of their sweethearts' eyes. Washing and mending clothes also consumes time. In fact, there is no end to the employments and pastimes of the soldiers.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Picket life is of course the most exciting of all duties, but sometimes the pickets, by mutual agreement, have a very quiet time of it. Lying out on the outer edge of our lines, with the safety of the army in their care, the picket lines always form objects of interest. Ranged along the pits are little parties of men called "posts." One or more is constantly on the *qui vive*, and the remainder either sleep or play cards. I have seen a card party leisurely playing out the mysteries of "draw poker" or "euchre" the while the enemy's shells "taking a hand in" the game. Long familiarity with shot and shell has bred a certain amount of contempt for such missiles.

THE GRAVES OF THE FALLEN.

No matter where you go, the graves of the heroic dead meet your eye. In the vicinity of the hospitals, behind camps, in the covered ways leading to some important or exposed post, in the fields in front of our works, beneath some wide-spreading tree, and by the dusty roadside. On every side, and at the most unexpected times, you come across these mute and melancholy testimonials to the awful loss of life that this accursed rebellion has brought upon the country. Generally a rude railing is erected round these graves, and sometimes a loving hand plants a shrub, or scatters a heap of cedar boughs over the last resting place of some mourned comrade. Virginia has indeed been enriched with some of the best blood of our land, but they have died in behalf of their country, and a grateful people will forever more hold their memory sacred.

THE HOSPITALS.

A very pleasing department of the army will be found in the hospitals of the divisions and corps. Not that it is pleasant to witness wounded men's sufferings, or the hollow cheek or pale face of the patient. But because it is gratifying to know that such ample preparations are made for the unavoidable casualties of war, and that the resources of the Medical Department are so good. The hospital camps are perfect surprises in the way of decoration. Miniature groves, parterres and gardens surround them, and the symmetrically arranged tents, dining marques and offices all go to make up a view at once charming and picturesque.

Each division is a separate organization, and is directed by a Surgeon-in-Chief, who has a Board of Assistants. There is an operating surgeon, who directs that especial branch, and is responsible for all capital cases. He has also assistants. There is a hospital steward for each brigade. One attends to the cooking, another has charge of the apothecary stores, and sees to making up prescriptions, and the third looks after the sanitary condition of the men and the camp generally. The Fifth Corps and the Ninth Corps, with their artillery brigades, have their hospitals in the immediate vicinity of Gen. MEADE's headquarters. The Second Corps Hospital is nearer City Point.

These hospitals will accommodate over 30,000 men in each corps. The beds are constructed in the usual manner, and all very comfortable. In fact, one almost wishes to be sick, if it was only to be taken care of.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A letter like this would not be complete without a testimonial to the energy and determination of this beneficent institution, for it deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon it. With each corps an agent is stationed, and under his care is a train of wagons loaded down with rich stores of bandages, lint, milk, beef-tea, preserves, &c., &c. These are constantly kept on hand, ready for instant use, and I scarcely know what the hospitals would do without the innumerable items of supply that is furnished by the Commission, for so dependent has long use made the medical officers that they turn instinctively to its generous coffers for all those nameless little articles that are absolutely necessary to the comfort and sustenance of wounded and sick soldiers. The Commission is a great and grand success, and I hope that the people of the United States are cognizant of the faithfulness with which the directors carry out the views and intentions of their donors.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race—Continued Commercial Failures—Political News Unimportant—Death of the Duke of Newcastle.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown 20th, passed this point last night.

Her advices are four days later than per steamer *Canada*, at Halifax.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The political news contains no features of importance.

Commercial failures in England continue to take place. Twenty Liverpool firms have failed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE is dead.

The new steamer *Ontario* went ashore near Yarmouth, and will prove a total wreck.

The frigate *Niagara* passed Deal on the 28th bound west.

A commercial panic has occurred in Rio Janeiro. Four banks have suspended payments.

The ship *Gertrude*, for San Francisco, is reported at Rio Janeiro, discharging cargo.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—Sales for three days about 20,000 bales, the market closing dull, with a decline of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive.

PRODUCE.—The market is dull. Sugar is easier.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Consols closed at 88¼@88⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 50⅝@51⅛ discount; Erie Railroad, 40⅛@41⅛.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Action of Gov. Seymour—A Committee to Proceed to Washington.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 29.

Governor SEYMOUR has appointed a Commission, consisting of Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. WM. F. ALLEN and Hon. WM. KELLY, forthwith to proceed to Washington, to inquire into the causes of the arrest of Col. NORTH and other citizens of the State of New York, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial and to vindicate the laws of the State, and at the same time to see that any attempt on the part of any one to prevent the soldiers from voting, or to defraud them of their votes, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, be exposed and punished.

J. T. MILLER,
Inspector-General of the State of New-York.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebels—Anticipated Attack on Paducah by Forrest.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

General MEREDITH, at Paducah, Kentucky, received dispatches from General SHERMAN on Wednesday that the rebel General FORREST intended to make an attack on that place yesterday.

Scouts report that large numbers of rebels are passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Shady Grove and McLemoresville, all within fifty miles of Mayfield.

A large amount of supplies is being accumulated at McLemoresville by the rebels.

The rebel Gen. BUFORD had three battalions and a battery of Dahlgren guns at Shady Grove.

Orders have been issued for the concentration of the rebel forces on the Tennessee line preparatory to a march on Paducah.

The rebel Gens. FORREST, CHALMERS and BUFORD are in command of the rebel forces.

All business at Paducah is suspended, and the goods there are being removed to a place of safety.

Every preparation is being made for the rebel attack.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST MOVEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt from concurring testimony that Gen. GRANT's recent movement was intended only as a reconnoissance to obtain knowledge of the situation, extent and strength of the rebel lines.

TROPHIES FROM THE VALLEY.

The twenty-four pieces of rebel artillery captured from EARLY by SHERIDAN, were paraded through Pennsylvania-avenue this afternoon, attracting much attention. They were brought hither by Gen. TORBERT.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The official vote of the State is all in, but has yet to be corrected. We hope to be able to announce the result on Monday.

The commissioners to receive the army vote assembled here, to-day, to receive the necessary instructions and documents, previous to their departure for the army.

The arrangements are of such a nature that it is believed they will insure the reception of the vote of every Pennsylvanian in the service.

From San Francisco—Explosion of the Steamer Sophie McLane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Sophie McLane* exploded at Suisun to-day, killing and wounding a number of persons.

The last of the whaling fleet has arrived here.

The British ship *Alhambra* sailed for Hong Kong with $210,000 in gold.

Considerable quantities of California resin and turpentine are now being exported.

Attack on the Steamer Belle of St. Louis by Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Steamer *Belle of St. Louis* was attacked by guerrillas while lying at Randolph on Thursday night. Paymasters BAKER and SMITH were killed, and several of the crew of the boat were wounded.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Is the Present System of Free Labor a Success?—Military Movements—Political Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

That the fate of Slavery is irrevocably sealed, nobody doubts. The idea of re-establishing slave labor is almost colmerical. Whatever system of labor is in future organized in the Southern States, must necessarily have a free labor basis. But Gen. BANKS' ideas of plantation labor here, confessedly, proved to be something of a failure. Those who persist in advocating the system as organized by Gen. BANKS, endeavor to explain its mistakes and deficiencies by some palliative circumstances, while those who have patiently tried the present system, not enemies of Gen. BANKS personally, and not disposed to be influenced by political prejudices, have found it to fail of success, and in its failure has been involved the loss of many thousands of dollars. The crying evil, which may be heard on every plantation down the Mississippi, is the incorrigable indolence of the negroes, and with it the lack of power to make the niggers work. The "freedmen" will not work only as they feel disposed. The planter has no means to compel him to labor, and, consequently the negroes on most plantations are under a poor condition of discipline. Not one in fifty will raise a finger to help themselves, so long as they can get enough to eat by stealing, and possess a rag to cover their nakedness. Independent of the ravages of the army worm, the crops of the majority of the plantations would have resulted in small returns the present season. I have heard a dozen planters assert this fact, and they attribute it to no other cause than the universal indisposition of the negroes to do the necessary work, and the utter inability of the superintendents to get the work out of them. The negroes are paid, clothed and fed. Yet they will steal sugar and either eat it or sell it. They steal the cotton under cover of the night, and dispose of it to the numberless petty speculators, many of whom put them up to it. They steal the corn and feed their pigs with it and save their own for market. They feign sickness and will lay in the hospital for weeks, when nothing on earth is the matter with them. The negro idea of freedom is that of unrestrained license to do as they please, and go where they choose.

Gen. BANKS has asked for an expression of opinion on his plan of free labor. The Chamber of Commerce has indirectly hinted that the free labor system, as now organized, is yet an experiment, and decline to indorse or approve it without a longer trial. Gen. BANKS then grows exceedingly vexed, and after dilating upon the inherent element of greatness possessed by Louisiana, and her prospective commercial and agricultural prosperity, intimates that the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce need not expect to be favored by the Government if they will not, as a corporate body, take the oath of loyalty to the Government. This proceeds from the refusal of the Chamber to give to the present free labor system the character of a flattering success. And so Gen. BANKS, who is so strongly convinced of its triumph that he declared that the products of the State would be quadrupled, makes this indirect attack on the loyalty of the Chamber of Commerce. It may afford information to state that the members of the Chamber are merchants of New-Orleans, and in order to pursue trade are obliged to first subscribe to the oath of allegiance, so that Gen. BANKS' argument is in fact an impeachment of their loyalty.

The question of free labor organization is of paramount interest in this department. The future prosperity of the South, which in old times depended upon slavery, must in the future rely upon a well-organized system of free, compensated labor. If Gen. BANKS has failed in the main features of the existing system, it is the duty of intelligent and experienced planters to point out the mistakes and suggest the remedy.

WHAT AN OLD PLANTER OF THIRTY YEARS SAYS.

A planter of thirty years standing gives me the following information which is corroborative of what I have already stated. The prejudices fostered in a man's mind by thirty years of slavery can hardly be expected to be thoroughly overturned in a moment. Yet there is not one slaveholder here, but a hundred or more, who would be apt to consider this subject so candidly and dispassionately. These are facts which are incontrovertible, and deserve general attention:

"During the present year I have had thirty-one men and boys and twenty-one women engaged in making the crop, and about four hundred and fifty arpents in cultivation—one hundred arpents of plantcane, eighty in rattoons, and the balance in corn. We commenced work on the 12th of January, and the loss of laborers' time to the 1st of October is as follows: The men have lost ten hundred and ninety-nine days, or an average of thirty-five and a half to each, from a working period, comprising two hundred and eight and a half days, or nearly one-sixth of the time—not to mention other losses during the day by delays in going to work or by killing time in various ways. You must admit this is a poor record for the planters, but this is the bright side of the picture. During the same number of working days twenty-one women lost, in the aggregate, sixteen hundred and fourteen days, or seventy-six days to each on an average during a working period of two hundred and eight and a half days, or a fraction of over one-third of the time.

Now, I know the question will present itself why I did not starve them into better behavior; and I will tell you why. Negroes never starve where there is anything eatable to be obtained, and the question was as to the cheapness of feeding them from my store-room or from my live stock. In the cities, negroes may starve; but not so in the country. If starvation were possible, that would probably take place on the farm of the Government, owned by Hon. MILES TAYLOR, on which there are three hundred and fifty negroes living well, without any visible means of support. Some call this the model farm, but I know not for what reason, unless it be that its occupants live without work. True, I may deduct from their wages, but this does not compensate me for my trouble and outlay. I wish to make a crop and not to withhold their hire. During this lost time they are wearing out the clothes I bought for them at high prices, and consuming the food which also cost me much money. As you might expect, the crops are poor, for to plant successfully you must work hard, and perform each piece of work in its season. This you cannot do unless you have command over your labor. I hope to save a sufficiency of seed to keep up stock the coming year, and make sugar enough to pay expenses. This will be doing better than most of my neighbors, whose crops consisted principally of cotton."

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

The sudden change in the social condition of the negroes from abject slavery to the privileges of freedom, has been the means of killing thousands. This may seem a strange statement. But the reports of every plantation and of every Government agent will prove it. The negroes have died by thousands since they were left to shift for themselves. Says an old an honest planter, "The negroes are much worse than formerly, for you cannot enforce that discipline necessary for the maintenance of their health, and protection from contagious diseases. As an evidence of the truth of this statement, more of my negroes have died, both adults and children, in the last two years, than during the last fifteen, including a visitation of the Asiatic cholera."

Such statements are valuable proof of the fact of the incapability of the negro to appreciate or enjoy the full benefits of freedom so suddenly thrust upon him. They are conclusive evidence of the utter unfitness of the negro in this generation to take care of himself, and such a system of free labor as throws the negro at once upon his own resources, and makes him amenable to the same laws which govern enlightened white men, is destructive of the race, and a blow to the prosperity of Southern interests. It is fast becoming a conviction among the most intelligent men here, that the system which will have to be adopted eventually, throughout the South, will be such a one as will mediate between slavery and freedom. Not as a citizen, for as a slave, but in the character of a freedman, having certain rights and privileges, and governed by certain laws and restrictions. In such a condition will the freed slave find health, contentment, and happiness, and the planter be able to profit by the employment of negroes, and the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the South be sustained and increased. And through the means of this middle condition will the negro be fitted to understand and subsequently enjoy the full privileges of freedom.

THE FREE STATE SENATORS FROM LOUISIANA.

The election of R. KING CUTLER as United States Senator under the Free State Constitution, has given the political action of the party which represents the Free State Government. Gov. HAHN opposed the election of R. KING CUTLER with all the influence which he could command, notwithstanding he was a co-partner of HAHN'S, and one of the loudest declaimers in the party. CUTLER is a good representative of those who elected him. It is rumored, and not without reason, that some interesting developments will soon appear regarding CUTLER'S personal and political record.

Hon. CHARLES SMITH, the other Senator, is a man of character, some ability, and of unswerving devotion to the Union.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The State House of Representatives have passed a resolution to its third reading, declaring the repeal of laws concerning the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, instead of an election by the people. The Legislature will, doubtless, choose the Presidential Electors, who will be uncompromisingly devoted to the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN.

A CATTLE EXPEDITION UNDER COL. DYE.

Col. DYE, with a force of two thousand men, went up to Jackson's Bluff, on the Mississippi, fifty miles above Morganza, on the 10th, to capture a large drove of cattle intended for Hood's army.

Arriving in the vicinity of the point referred to, the Colonel sent in the enemy to scour the country on the Louisiana shore, as far back as Black River. They were unable, however, to find anything except the unmistakable evidence that large numbers of cattle had recently been driven through the country. Following the cattle trail, the cavalry came to the river at the point named, where they found that it was all over, and that a reinforcement of a large drove of cattle was already safely en route for the rebel commissariat of the Mississippi. We succeeded, however, in capturing Capt. ROUTH, of Gen. BUCKNER'S staff, and four men, the former near the house of Mr. WELCH, who entertained him until there was danger of his capture, and then furnished him with a horse with which to make his escape, at the same time being a Government lessee and carrying an oath of allegiance in his pocket. Capt. PEARCE, of United States gunboat No. 13, informed an officer in the expedition that he had steamed up to Jackson's Point, when he heard of the rebel operations, and let loose his "dogs of war" into a herd of cattle while swimming the river, killing some 200 and capturing quite a number. It has been definitely ascertained that within the last six weeks 3,600 head of cattle have been driven over the river at that point for the rebel armies in the East.

THE VOTE OF THE OHIO REGIMENTS.

The three Ohio regiments now in camp at Morganza held an election on the 11th for Ohio Representatives to Congress. The orderly conduct of the voting was creditable; but the majority of four hundred and thirty-seven which they gave to the Republican ticket is another evidence of the stern and unyielding loyalty which pervades the brave boys in the field.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. C. P. STRATZ' mission from New-York will bespeak for him the general courtesy of the military and medical profession in New-Orleans. He comes in an official position, having been appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to inquire into the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers of the New-York regiments here, and to supply them with whatever he may deem necessary for their additional comfort and relief.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Description of the New Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

Philadelphia is noted for its beautiful buildings. The Girard College has thus far held its rank as the finest specimen of architecture in this country, but the new cathedral which is rapidly approaching completion will hereafter present greater attractions to strangers visiting this city. This splendid edifice is located on Eighteenth-street, facing Logan-square, which is already well known to those of your readers who visited the great Sanitary Fair in June. The building was commenced and the corner-stone laid with imposing ceremonies Sept. 9, 1864, by the late Archbishop of Philadelphia. During the eighteen years which have elapsed, the work has been slowly but gradually progressing, and although different architects have been employed upon it, the general symmetry and harmony of all its parts will not escape the notice of the most careless observer. The edifice is built entirely of red stone. The length is 216 feet, the width 136 feet, and the height about 102 feet, exclusive of the dome. The plan is that of the Roman cross. The front is a beautiful design, and is in the highest degree massive and imposing. Four gigantic columns, sixty feet high and six feet in diameter, with richly sculptured bases and capitals, support an entablature, including frieze, cornice, &c., thus forming a broad and beautiful portico. Upon the frieze, in large capitals, stands forth the Latin inscription "*Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*," "For the greater glory of God." The chief entrance is approached by a long flight of granite steps, and directly over the doorway is the large west window. Over the side entrances niches are to be made, in which will be placed statues of the Apostles Peter and Paul, the patron saints of the church. A tesselated pavement of black and white marble covers the entire area of the building in the interior. The nave and transepts are each 50 feet wide. The nave is 192 feet long, and each of the transepts 74 feet. The side aisles are separated from the nave by massive piers of solid masonry, which support the arched and paneled ceiling overhead. These piers are as large in circumference as an ordinary sized room, but yet are not in the least out of proportion. Four of them, at the intersection of the cross, support the dome, which rises to the height of 156 feet from the pavement. These, as well as the others, are all richly ornamented in the highest style of the corinthian order, and present an exceedingly rich appearance. The dome itself at the base is 61 feet in diameter, and in it are numerous windows, which give light to the cathedral below. In the apex is a large fresco, 16 feet in diameter, representing the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

The chancel at the east end is fifty feet square; within it is the high altar which is approached by a flight of marble steps. The railing surrounding the chancel is of the purest white marble. Over the altar facing the nave, is a magnificent fresco painting of the Crucifiction of the Savior, corresponding in size with the cathedral itself. On each side of this painting are representations in fresco of four of the Apostles, viz.: Peter, Paul, John and James. Far above the altar are those memorable words of Christ, so often quoted by the Popes to establish the superior claims of the Roman See: "*Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meum.*" "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church." In the west end over the large window is seen another Latin text in these words concerning the Apostle Paul: "*Vas electionis est mihi iste ut portet nomen meum coram Gentibus.*" "He is the vessel of election to bear my name before the Gentiles." The ends of the transepts are likewise adorned with large frescoes representing the birth of the Savior, and the adoration of the Magi. The latter is especially deserving of notice. The wise men with mingled awe and reverence bow before the infant Redeemer, displaying their rich vessels and jewels which they have brought with them, while far above, the brilliant star in the East sends down its rays of glory over the whole scene. The grouping of the various figures, their life-like appearance, and the exquisite coloring all tend to produce the highest effect. These paintings were all made upon the fresh plaster, and consequently are as lasting as the wall itself. On each side of the chancel are two chapels, twenty-two feet wide and thirty-nine feet long, furnished throughout in the most chaste and tasteful manner. The building, as has been previously intimated, is lighted entirely from overhead, with the exception of the west window, differing in this respect from any other cathedral in the United States. This splendid edifice, of which a brief and necessarily imperfect description has been given, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 20th of November next. It is expected that the greater part of the Romish hierarchy of the United States and Canada will be present. Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, under whose auspices the building has been completed, will celebrate the Grand Pontifical Mass on the occasion, and the sermon will be preached by Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore. HAYDEN'S Mass in D will be performed by a full choir, with organ and other accompaniments. The exercises will undoubtedly be impressive, and of great interest to the Catholic portion of the community. A medal in commemoration of the opening is being prepared at the Mint. It is to be made of bronze, bearing on one side a representation of the cathedral, with the inscription: "Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, began 1846, finished 1864." On the reverse is an interior view of the cathedral with the Latin words, "*Tu es Petrus*," &c., also, on the lower part, "*Vas electionis est*," &c. These medals will be offered for sale, so that those desiring to procure a memento of the opening can do so. As the great edifice in New-York, when it is finished, will be a monument to the energy of the late Archbishop HUGHES, so this one is a memorial to Bishop KENRICK, who did not live to see the completion of the work which he began. H. W. S.

—A most interesting work on early maritime discovery by the Spaniards, including that of America, is announced as preparing for publication—"Marina Espanola de la Edad Media: Bosquejo Historico de sus Principales Sucesos en Relacion con la Historia de las Coronas de Aragon y de Castilla, por F. Javier de Salas." The author in his prospectus states that he has access to "la hermosa coleccion medita de Sans de Barutell, compuesta de 52 tomos en folio, y la no menos interesante del Sr. Vargas Ponce," sources which have been all but sealed books to other laborers in the same field.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From our files of Richmond, Charleston and Mobile papers, heretofore acknowledged, we make the following interesting extracts:

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, Oct. 22, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE VALLEY: I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th, at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of SHERIDAN'S army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, 1,500 prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost, and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and enabled yourselves to the admiration of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the Army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburgh. Before you can again claim them as comrades you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburgh, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, and from the Wilderness to the banks of the James River, and especially you who were with the immortal JACKSON in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged. Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor—the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon for his private use is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he who is ladened with rich spoils gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There was some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralysed by the misbehaviour of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak to kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and insure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them; and the men must follow that example. Fellow soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant-General.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH AT MACON.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

LAGRANGE, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

James T. McCormick, Assistant Enrolling Officer of Troupe County:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries I will make a statement of facts and reasons in explanation of the late order requiring a registration and re-enrollment of all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years.

By the law of Congress all persons between those ages are declared to be in the military service of the Confederate States. Those between eighteen and forty-five are enrolled for service in the field, and those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty form a reserve corps to discharge the various duties connected with the service not in the field.

But the plain fact is ascertained to be that not more than one-third of the men fit for duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are actually present with the armies in the field. Where are the two-thirds? What excuse have they for being away? By whose permission and for what reason are they permitted to be away? To get these men to the field, and to ascertain and expose and remedy the various frauds by which they have thus far been allowed to remain away from duty, form the purpose of the order which you are now called on to execute. If this order shall be faithfully executed, our armies will be replenished, the enemy will be defeated, and our country recovered from their possession. If this order shall not be faithfully executed, then the whole machinery of what is called the Conscription Bureau is shown to be a failure, and those engaged in administering it ought themselves to be ordered at once to the field.

Gen. GRANT writes home that our material for the army is exhausted; that our only reliance now is children and old men, and for this reason he begs the people of the North to submit to the draft and press us a little longer, and we cannot but fail. His statement is not true. We have the men between the ages of 18 and 45 to whip this fight, and that speedily, if they can be brought to duty. But two-thirds of the men are absent. This startling fact is enough to make every old man and woman in the land turn voluntary enrolling officer.

Your first duty is to register every white male between the ages specified in your orders. Mark the language. Every one. It matters not what his age, position or business. Register the man and his excuse. If the excuse be good the man is not harmed; but if it be bad the man must be sent to duty, and the method by which he has hitherto evaded duty must be exposed and its author punished.

There are many absent from all our armies who have furloughs or leaves of absence which are not legal or proper. Many are granted by subordinate officers, especially to their relations and favorites, who have no authority to grant them. Many are granted by the proper authority, upon untrue representations, or for reasons that have ceased to exist, and many are forged.

Many have been detailed for some light duty while sick or slightly wounded, who still remain away under cover of such details long after health has been restored or the wounds have healed. In all cases details and exemptions and when the reasons for granting them cease. Never cease your inquiries where there is shown a paper granting a detail or exemption, but know whether the reason for granting it was true and continues to exist.

Many have applied for exemptions and details, and received furloughs, which are renewed from time to time, until the applications shall be finally determined. Some of these employ lawyers (falsely so called) who, if they do not get the final order as desired, can, at least, delay final action—the fee often being measured by the length of the delay. Thus an ungranted application is made practically to operate as a discharge from service. Some persons are still carrying old commissions where their offices have ceased, but the commission has never been surrendered or cancelled.

Many are showing contracts in every conceivable shape, many of them spurious, and upon them claiming exemptions or details. No contract whatever with the Government entitles a man *per se* to a detail. The contractor must show the order from the War Office for his detail or exemption, and that the Secretary of War himself cannot grant, except upon the certificates of the chief of the bureau that the personal attention of the contractor is indispensable to the proper execution of the contract.

Many have certificates from some bureau or under officer of a bureau, stating that the bearer is appointed to do some duty or make some indefinite investigation. I saw one, some time since, stating that the bearer was appointed to examine for iron and copper deposits in certain counties where such deposits were never suspected to exist, and where, if exhaustless quantities did exist, the bearer would never find them. All such appointments are without authority.

Many are clerks, agents and employes of quartermasters, commissaries and other officers. No such officer has the right to appoint any man as his agent, clerk or employe, in any capacity, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, unless such a man be disabled from serving in the field. Mark the word—not sick or wounded—but disabled.

Many are acting as Provost-Marshals and guards, agents and employes of Provost-Marshals, in our interior towns. No such officer is authorized by law, and no power, not even the President, Secretary of War or Commanding General of an army, has the right to appoint such an officer outside the lines of the army, and all such, with their numerous retinue, are illegally away from their command. The same remarks apply to military commandants away from the army.

The number who have surgeons' certificates of ill-health in their pockets, and nature's certificates of good health in their persons—the truth of the latter certificates being confirmed by the patients' daily habits—are beyond estimation. When you find such I think you ought, in charity, to assume that the health has been restored since the certificate was given.

I desire, in this connection, to state two facts, of the truth of both of which I have no doubt. The first is that a great portion of these absentees are enabled to remain away from duty by the inefficiency or intentional negligence (to use no harsher term) of the enrolling and medical officers and their assistants. The second is that, while thus content in many cases, as if to satisfy conscience, they have been cruelly and unmercifully oppressive. There is no excuse for either fault. Instances have been reported to me of enrolling officers and medical boards advising and directing applicants for exemptions, details, &c., to get lawyers of their own naming to make their applications and appeals. Those who complied and paid well found easy treatment; those who declined found treatment not so easy. I state broadly that it never was intended that honest applicants of this kind should need lawyers, and they never can need them when officers do their duty.

It is also said that about ten thousand men are kept at home in Georgia, protected by militia commissions, and by certificates that they are necessary to the administration of the State Government. It is said that men are protected thus with contracts to furnish wood to railroads. I am not disposed to credit these statements, but if the enrolling officers now do their duty, we shall soon know the number of men at home and the various reasons for it.

It has been said also that the newspaper offices everywhere have abused the privilege allowed them by the law, of exempting their employes, and have exempted an unusual and unnecessary number. I do not know this to be so, but if so, it cannot be improper for Congress at the ensuing session to know the names and numbers exempted for each office.

I have written this letter for your assistance and in answer to your inquiries. But my only object is to serve the country in this the hour of its fate. Neither you nor I can better serve it than by getting the absentees to join their commands in the field. Therefore you may use this letter as you please.

I will not close without expressing my sincere gratification with the earnest spirit which you are manifesting in the discharge of your unpleasant duties.

Youre, very truly,

B. H. HILL.

JEFF. DAVIS CRIES FOR HELP.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

We confess to no little disgust at the hue and cry which is raised after every disaster for men. If our reverses, in most instances, were attributable to want of numbers, then the continued sacrifices the people are called upon to make might be borne with more composure, but when it every day becomes more obvious that they are the victims of persistent mismanagement, we can only look with wonder and admiration at the patriotism of a country which can endure such imposition without publicly remonstrating with him to whom they have intrusted the chief direction of affairs.

We are not among those who, in the language of the President, can look upon the sun and observe only the spots, but when that sun is obscured by cloud, and rain and storm, we must be pardoned if we do not appreciate the appositeness of the illustration. Mr. DAVIS certainly places a very high estimate upon himself if he would have us look upon him as the magnificent luminary around which the States of the Confederacy revolve. He must pardon us if we insist upon viewing him as a secondary orb of the people, whose errors are not only proper to be seen, but pointed out and corrected. We need not go far into particulars.

If Mr. DAVIS could only be brought to see the discouraging effects his course has had upon the country, and would set about it in a spirit of genuine humility to do better in the future, how much more he would accomplish toward reclaiming the men who have abandoned the service, than by vain appeals for everybody to go to the front.

MR. BOYCE'S LETTER.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a long review of the letter written by Mr. BOYCE, and concludes as follows:

The brief review of Mr. BOYCE'S positions we have above laid before our readers, we think establishes that we do not labor under so extensive and settled a despotism as to render it expedient that we should seek refuge in the arms of our Yankee enemies, to save us from its evils; and that Congress, as well as the President, is responsible for their existence.

HE IS DENOUNCED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 26.

One of the largest audiences ever gathered in Columbia, S. C., met on Monday night to consider the letter of Mr. BOYCE. Speeches were made by that gentleman, Messrs. TRAPNELL, POPE, R. M. JOHNSON, Gen. MARTIN, and Col. CUNNINGHAM, after which *resolutions condemnatory of the policy of Mr. Boyce, and inviting him to resign his seat in Congress, were adopted.* In the preamble to these resolutions we find the following exposition of Mr. BOYCE'S position:

With Mr. BOYCE'S motives and intentions we have no concern. The tendency of the letter is to instil feelings of submission and suggest the wish for reconstruction. Its logic is more directly opposed to secession and a separate confederacy than in favor of the measure as a remedy proposed in our extreme distress. It is full of gloomy despondency, and is calculated to create dissatisfaction with our own Government, and to reconcile us to that of the enemy and to dispirit our army in the field.

From the series of resolutions adopted we copy the following:

Resolved, That the opinions and sentiments of Hon. W. W. BOYCE in his published letter to the President of the Confederate States are regarded as the suggestions of a timorous despair, which, if heeded, can but lead to dishonor and ruin.

Resolved, That as South Carolina was the first to engage in the contest in which we are involed, we fervently trust and believe she will be the last to waver or falter in the glorious struggle.

Resolved, That, as a portion of the constituency of Hon. WILLIAM W. BOYCE, we utterly repudiate and condemn the policy he advises in his letter to the President; that his opinions are irreconcilably at war with our clearest conceptions of public duty and patriotism; and that, while we accord to him perfect sincerity in the course he has taken, we can only regard him, as, upon that very account, the more unfit to represent us in the councils of the Confederacy.

Resolved, therefore, as the deliberate judgment of this meeting, That the Hon. WILLIAM W. BOYCE owes it to his constituency as well as to himself to resign at once his seat in the Congress of the Confederate States, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to him by the Chairman of this meeting.

After reading the report of the Committee, a motion was made and carried "with great unanimity and good feeling," says the *Guardian*, to invite Mr. BOYCE to attend the meeting. He accepted the invitation and returned with the Committee, when the preamble and resolution were read in his hearing. Mr. BOYCE then took the stand and defined his position, and explained the motives which actuated him in the preparation and the publication of his letter.

HOOD'S OPERATIONS.

HE INTENDS TO CROSS THE TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 26.

The most definite news from Northwestern Georgia is furnished us by a "special" to the *Mail*, dated at Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 15, which states that on the previous evening Gen. BEAUREGARD was serenaded, and appeared before a large audience of citizens and soldiers. He assured them that thus far all is well, and that our army has captured Resseca, Dalton and Ringgold. The loss has been slight.

The Selma *Reporter* contains a letter dated Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 15, which says: "On Wednesday our cavalry had a slight engagement with the enemy near Rome, and drove them across the river. On the next day the enemy came across, and near Rome had another engagement with our cavalry and drove them back. We think none but ARMISTEAD'S brigade were engaged, and it is reported that they became panic-stricken, and many of them were captured, and also three pieces of artillery that were with the brigade.

The stragglers to the rear, as usual in such cases, reported the brigade all killed, wounded and captured, and the enemy advancing in large force.

Gen. Hood's plans seem to be a mystery to all. Some think he intends crossing the Tennessee.

Everything seems to be going on well for us, so far as we can see or learn.

Gen. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters are here. Gen. M. L. SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee, is also here.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 19th says the men moving toward the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmetto to Cedartown, many of them wore out and threw away their shoes. They were sent to the Blue Mountain to get new ones, but upon arriving there none had come up. They refused to wait for them a few days, but pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need them, and that they were determined to see the campaign through.

My news from the enemy is that he is marching up the other side of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, but has up to this time been unable to at all interfere with our line of march.

The Columbus *Sentinel* has advices direct from the army to the 16th inst. According to its information, SHERMAN'S army was at Kingston and Rome, and along a line embracing those two points. A part of our forces were then at Dalton and another part at Resaca. If the statement as to the location of SHERMAN'S main army is correct, a portion of Gen. Hood's army were operating above them, and had occupied positions on the railroad between them and Chattanooga.

We are advised, says the *Enquirer*, that the presence of a large body of Yankee cavalry between Centre and Rome, coupled with the shortness of rations for a march impeded by cavalry, had induced a change of the intended point of crossing the Coosa River by our artillery and wagon trains, and that they had crossed at a point lower down the river. This, we presume, is all the foundation there is for the reported reverse of a part of our forces.

The country through which our army has marched abounds in corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, syrup, live stock, &c.; but the soldiers were forbidden to commit depredations, and just compensation was paid for whatever was furnished to the army.

The Columbus *Sun* states, upon the authority of officers connected with the army, that, as we progress northward, our numbers increase. When the army fell back to Atlanta numbers of men who lived in the northern portions of the State went back to their homes. They are now returning to their colors. It is stated, upon the same authority, that over one hundred deserters have returned to their commands from the neighborhood of Lick Skillet, a little village in Northwestern Georgia. HARDEE'S corps alone has been recruited nearly three thousand.

GEORGIA.

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY CONFERENCE.

From the Augusta Register, 4th.

There has been during the past two or three days an important consultation between certain of our leading men, held at the Planters' Hotel, in our city. President DAVIS, Gens. BEAUREGARD, HARDEE and COBB, not to mention lesser lights, were the parties to this consultation. The interviews were long and close, and evidently concerning important matters of public interest.

We judge the most important matter up for consideration was the necessity of getting the enemy out of Georgia. The conclusion evidently arrived at was, that Gen. BEAUREGARD should be placed in command of the army which was to perform that important work. Indeed, it seems that the President has gone a step beyond this, and placed that gallant chieftain in command of two departments, with perfect freedom to command personally in the one or the other. Well done, say we, and the entire nation will heartily respond amen. Were every man in the Confederacy consulted, the unanimous opinion would be, the right man in the right place.

Our people are greatly encouraged and aroused by the patriotic addresses and calm confidence of our President. They feel that as far as man can now do, will be done; and they send along with him who fired the first gun for our country's honor, their blessings and their prayers that, in his own language, he may be spared to hear the last one which shall be fired in achieving our country's independence.

THE NEWS.

From the Mobile Register, Oct. 13.

There is a report current on the streets that the Government has interdicted all news to the press. The Government has done no such silly thing, but the Secretary of War has, by telegraph, requested the publishers of newspapers in the South not to make public news of any movements in Georgia which it would be useful to the enemy and detrimental to our cause. The good reasons for the precaution are obvious. The Yankees in and about Atlanta are cut off from the rest of the YANKEE world by railroad, telegraph, and by every other means, except by such scouts and couriers as can run the gauntlet to Chattanooga. We find it quite impossible to keep up with the news, or the reports of news, from the front. It will have been observed that the important events at Allatoona reported in the Lagrange dispatch of the 11th, (Tuesday,) occurred on the previous Wednesday. Nothing but official reticence in the army can account for this delay. In that fight, Gen. MCCOOKRELL'S magnificent and devoted Missouri brigade, once in our city, suffered a loss of 250 men. They fought like the heroes that they are.

PRISONERS.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY BENJAMIN.

The following letter was written in reply to one addressed to Secretary BENJAMIN by a prisoner released from Fort Delaware:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your letter this morning, with inclosure, has been received.

The condition of our brave countrymen now in the hands of the enemy is a subject of unceasing solicitude with the Government, and we are using every effort to mitigate the severity of their sufferings. These efforts have had but very limited success. Still we are not without hope that other concessions will be made by the officials of the United States to the demands of humanity, and that by mutual consent the prisoners in the hands of each Government will be permitted to receive from home such necessary supplies as are not usually denied even to criminals.

The Government of the United States, by the prison regulations recently published, do not allow food or clothing to be sold to our men by the prison sutlers. They allow one suit of outer clothing and one suit of under-clothes to be furnished to the prisoners by their relatives, who may choose to send such articles by flag of truce, but this Government is not permitted to supply them. Tobacco also is allowed to be sent as contributions from relatives, but we are not permitted to send it for the general use of our captive soldiers, as we would long since have done, being aware that it could be used to purchase from the sutlers such supplies as are most needed.

I understand from Col. OLD that he is now on the eve of entering into fresh negotiations for an agreement which shall secure to each Government the right to furnish to its own soldiers, in the hands of the other, such supply of warm clothing and blankets as may be required for comfort during the approaching Winter, and a stated ration of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, vinegar and pickles, so that actual physical suffering shall not be added to those that are inseparable from imprisonment.

The absence of the President prevents my communicating to him at present the touching assurances of the continued affection and confidence with which he is regarded by our soldiers, and which have stood a test so severe as that of their long imprisonment and cruel sufferings. Having been personally the witness to his labors, and the confidant of his feelings on this subject, I am able to assure them, through you, that there is no sacrifice other than that of principle which he would not cheerfully make to secure the comfort, even if unable to obtain their return to their homes, of men whose fidelity to duty, and whose unswerving patriotism have not only won his love and admiration, but the gratitude of the country.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Mr. STEPHEN E. NUNNELEE, Private, Co. H, 51st Regiment Alabama Cavalry, Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va.

MR. STEPHENS' LETTER.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 1.

Mr. Vice President STEPHENS' letter to certain friends in Georgia, is reprinted over the whole North, and is there understood as addressed not so much to those Georgians as "to the Northern Copperhead Peace faction." If it was so intended, we fear Mr. STEPHENS might have saved himself the trouble. When he says that the only "key-note to peace consists in the recognition of the absolute, ultimate sovereignty of the several States," he speaks a language perfectly familiar and intelligible to us here, and to his neighbors in Georgia, but which conveys no idea whatever to any Northern party, whether it be Democratic or Republican. If they ever knew the meaning of State sovereignty they have long forgotten it; and a striking proof of this fact is found in the "Platform" of the Chicago

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Close of the New-Zealand War—The France-Italian Convention.

THE NEW-ZEALAND WAR.

SUBMISSION OF THE NATIVES.

A copy of the following telegram was received yesterday at the War Department from the Foreign Office:

Telegram from the Acting Consul-General, Cairo, to the Foreign Office, Oct. 10.

I beg to communicate, through your lordship's office, to the Secretary of State for War, and to the Quartermaster-General, Horse Guards, London, the following telegram, just received from Lieut.-Gen. CAMERON, dated Tauranga, Aug. 6:

A meeting took place on the 5th and 6th of August between his Excellency the Governor of New-Zealand and the natives of Tauranga, at which the latter submitted unconditionally to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal.

They have been permitted to return to their lands, a small portion only of which will be forfeited.

[Signed,] THOS. READ.

THE FRAFCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

A dispatch dated the 4th inst., forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Duke DE GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador at the Austrian Court, is said to have been communicated to Count RECHBERG.

The dispatch contains the official notification of the convention lately concluded between France and Italy, and is believed to be to the following effect:

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS very courteously, but also very briefly, states that no necessity exists to forward a special notification of the conclusion of the convention to foreign Powers. Irritability upon the part of the Cabinet of Vienna at the proceedings of the French Government is the less to be pre-supposed as such a feeling between two friendly Cabinets only appears intelligible when the course pursued by one affects any interests of the other. The text of the convention has now been published, from which it is apparent that no Austrian interest is affected thereby. The French Cabinet would rather hope that upon closer examination of the text of the convention the Austrian Government would be of opinion that the step thus inaugurated by France deserved the thanks of Austria and of the whole of Europe, being mainly calculated to set aside an obstacle by which European peace is permanently and seriously threatened, and by this means to lighten the heavy burdens weighing upon all the great Powers.

A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

From the London Globe, Oct. 12.

The Boulevard des Italiens lost last week by the hand of death one of its oldest frequenters, Maj. FRASER, an old dandy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small but choice section of the boulevard which extends from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Rue Lafitte. His history is curious, and few people knew it. Maj. FRASER was the great grandson of the SIMON Lord LOVAT, executed for high treason in the reign of GEORGE II. Some of his family then retired in France, and took service in the French army. Maj. FRASER's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made its way in the world. Two daughters, yet living, are the wives of rich noblemen; the one is the Marquise DE BOMBELLES, and the other the MARQUISE DE GARGALLO, of Naples; one son was a Secretary of Embassy in Austria; the other, HENRY ERSKINE FRASER, was the Major FRASER who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajoz, Portugal, where he lived up to the age of 11 years. He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. DE LESCHERAINE, the tutor of Prince FELIX DE SCHWARZENBERG. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating thus early, was continued in Paris. The Major used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian Hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought, and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827, with the rank of Major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodging in that quarter. There was little to be seen in them beyond an iron bedstead, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a large assortment of polished leather boots, and a barrel of Cyprus wine, always on tap for the accommodation of friends. One day when his bed was broken he replaced it by a coffin, in which he was wont to say that he slept better than in bed, because he was not liable to tumble out when disturbed by the nightmare, to which he was very subject. He once made a bet with Lord HENRY SEYMOUR that he would ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode for a wager to Compiègne and back every day for six days running. With all this he was an accomplished scholar; he habitually capped Latin verses with JULES JANIN, and was the friend of ALFRED DE MUSSET, BRIQUET, and ROMIEU. He was a member of all the most gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric, and, as many supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical taste for the industrial pursuits of the present age. He was a director of several railways, and died ultimately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organize a company.

AN ADDRESS FROM GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Union Emancipation Society have adopted an address to the people of the United States, which closes thus:

"Are you in earnest to maintain the Union in its integrity and to hand down to your children an unscathed inheritance? Support the Administration which has pledged itself to that result. Are you resolved to suppress this rebellion? Re-elect the President whose chosen chiefs are leading your chosen armies within the walls of the Confederate cities, and whose principles and policy can alone save the nation.

An armistice! For what? That the slaveholders may cajole you into a truce, and from a truce to a treaty, and from a treaty to a recognition of their triumph, and a confession of your defeat. Are you prepared for this? The platform which proposes a "cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention," is at this moment the worst enemy that you have to dread. It bids you hold your hand when the plough is fairly among the furrows; it bids you do what the rebels hope, and abstain from doing what they fear. Let them first beg for an armistice and become your suitors for a cessation. Then we shall look to you to tell them that their overtures can only be entertained on terms of unconditional surrender, that the time for half measures has gone by, and its memory is blotted out in the red floods which flow directly from their doors.

The present revolt is subversive of your great Republic. While "Slavery is the sum of all villainies," to make a compromise with either would be an attempt to be stronger than God, and wiser than the Providence by which He rules the world. Citizens, the die is cast; continue in armor, faithful to the awful trust committed to your care, assured that, to nations as to men, the path of duty is the way to glory.

The crisis is come. Be steadfast, unanimous, faithful. Reelect your President, a wise ruler and an honest patriot—one who has sworn, "come what will, to keep faith with friend and foe"—that under his auspices a new and fuller era of American civilization may be inaugurated. Be strong in this the hour of trial; quit you like men, and may God defend the right,

In name and by authority of the Executive.

JAMES SMITH, Chairman.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

KARL BLIND ON OUR PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

A letter, of which the following are extracts, has been sent to a friend by KARL BLIND, the leader of the Republican party in Germany:

The details you communicate to me on the last moves of the "Organization" inspire me with checkered feelings of hope and apprehension. I have laid down the principle before, that, in my view, the first duty is *to keep off the common enemy.* If there were any inclination anywhere to deviate from that path, the cause would be lost. I know of no compromise on that subject. We here have the cause of Union and Emancipation—and let me add, Colonization of the South after it will have been purged of its slaveocracy—too much at heart not to wish, before all, for the overthrow of the Copperhead movement in its very germ. This has been, this will be, my uniform advice to German and other friends in the States who have desired me to speak on the subject. Though on English soil, applications have come to me so frequently from both sections of the Republican party in America (some of them in an almost official form,) that my thoughts have latterly been continuously occupied with this momentous question, which I believe to be pregnant with consequences for good or for evil—according to the issue—to human progress at large. I believe in the necessity of a great Republican power as a counterpoise to the despotisms and aristocracies of Europe. May the day be far when that hideous shout of derision, the first accents of which have occasionally struck our ears, could be magnified into a howl of triumph at seeing the greatest republican commonwealth finally split asunder! It would be the triumph of absolutism, not only of that crude absolutism which takes its stand on "right divine," but also of that more insinuating sham-philosophical sect that would fain reconcile nations to the loss of popular freedom by preaching up the benefits of a strong administrative Government by the few. * * * I have always thought it desirable that power should not be centered too long, in a republic, in a single hand. On that point the very Constitution of the United States is still tinged with the monarchical traditions of Europe. No wonder, therefore, that the true Radicals should have urged the adoption of the "one-term principle," unless the dangers of the crisis formed an overruling motive for disregarding momentarily this otherwise just and necessary maxim of Republican Government. Besides, the Lincoln Administration has, no doubt, been marked by many defects. I have never hesitated in expressing my opinion in letters which have appeared in the American press. Much blood might have been saved and greater energy of principle and action been shown in the beginning. Treason has too long walked abroad with an arrogant mien, without the Administration doing that which was its manifest duty. At the same time it cannot but be acknowledged that the President, whom chance had brought into power under the most trying circumstances, had a most difficult task before him. Being placed in the position of a ruler, he had first to make his own political education, as it were; and vast masses of the people, too, had to go through such a course. Nor is it always easy, as we know from 1848-49, in a time of commotion, to distinguish between friends and enemies, treason taking the most deceptive garbs, and patriotic zeal itself being often subjected to the most undeserved suspicion. Whilst LINCOLN has formerly been weak and hesitating as regards the policy of emancipation—much more so, I think, and much longer than may be explained from the constitutional difficulties that surround him—he has consistently been true to the Union. In this he has not swerved. Though the fact cannot be alleged as a great personal merit, still it was fortunate that at such a time the Commonwealth should have found a faithful chief magistrate. On its part the Fremont movement has done much good in urging forward the Lincoln Government to the avowal of broader principles, as well as to more decisive action in the question of emancipation. FREMONT, the "pathfinder" through the Rocky Mountains, has been a pioneer and pathfinder in a political sense also. You know that in 1856, when LINCOLN himself advocated the candidature of FREMONT in the Presidential campaign, I expressed my belief that a new life would spring forth in the American nation if it could resolve upon adopting the principles which FREMONT embodies, by placing him in the position of President. * * * From all parts of the Union I have for the last twelvemonth received letters which represent FREMONT as the exponent of the true principles of liberty, as a sound anti-slavery and Union man, as the trusty friend of the foreign-born citizens of the United States. We know here—our best revolutionary friends know—that FREMONT thoroughly understands the importance of the popular movement in Europe, and that he, at least, if in power, would act in conformity with the principle of democratic solidarity on both sides of the ocean. * * You remember, however, the objections I immediately raised to some resolutions in the Cleveland platform. The selection of COCHRANE was a grave mistake. Those who put him forth as a candidate have committed the same fault, which they so often—and very rightly too—denounce in their adversaries. Then, again, I regret to see that no opposition is raised within the party, at least to my knowledge, against that paragraph which calls for the future election of presidents by the direct vote of the masses. The demand is contrary to a wise Republican theory. We have seen the result of such a direct vote in France, in 1848. Through the conflict which was thus created between the legislative and the executive power, usurpation crept in. I think the United States Constitution, as it stands, is defective enough in this respect; but the paragraph alluded to would make matters worse. They manage these things better in Switzerland. There the Executive is simply a committee chosen by Parliament, and that committee, on its part, elects a Chairman for the term of one year, who remains responsible to Parliament. * * * In face of the MCCLELLAN movement, union is to-day a requisite absolutely necessary. The Republican party ought to stand with a united front before the "Knights of the Golden Circle." I look upon MCCLELLAN as upon an enemy to the Union. His generalship, when in chief command, was treacherous. His declarations, whatever they were or will be, can deceive nobody. In my opinion he is a would-be Gregory, who has not come yet to full bloom. Forsooth, he cannot uncover his true game before matters are ripe; hence I can understand that some of the extreme section of the Copperheads were really estranged from him, for the time being, and would have preferred Mr. DEAN RICHMOND. But this does not render MCCLELLAN in any way better. You seem to foresee that there will still be a split among the Democrats; but there is no guarantee whatever that the "wire pullers" will not in the end effect once more a reconciliation, after having encouraged the Republicans to persist in their party divisions. The conspiratory character of the South is fully up to such a move. Union, therefore, among the Republicans is the first requisite for the safety of the Republicans. * * LINCOLN and FREMONT are only individual names. The cause is what we all have at heart. Believe me, we here are moved as intensely by the American struggle as it could be the case with the most ardent among you. By all means, the new convention at Buffalo ought to come to a clear resolution for designating a single Republican candidate. Pray speak and write to all friends in this sense if ever you approve of these views. The time is valuable. Impress the necessity deeply on every one concerned. In the moments of hope, as well as in the dark hours through which we have frequently passed, without ever losing our belief in the final success, our feelings are always with the Republic, from whose triumph a new era will date for mankind.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 12. KARL BLIND.

THE REBEL LOAN UP.

The American advices by the *Hibernian* were construed as rather less favorable for the Federals—some credence being given to the reported check sustained by Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. The effect of this was to cause a rally in the Confederate loan from 50, to which it had previously fallen, to about 55@56. The report produced no effect on anything else.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, resolutions were adopted highly eulogistic of President LINCOLN and the course pursued by him, and expressing hopes that he will be reelected.

REV. DR. MASSIE.

Rev. Dr. MASSIE continues to enlighten his countrymen on American topics. A second address, delivered at Sutherland, was interrupted by Southern sympathizers, but at the close resolutions of sympathy with the North were passed by an overwhelming majority.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The inquiries of the Shareholders' Investigation Committee have already led to some astounding disclosures respecting the manner in which the business of the Leeds Banking Company, which recently failed, has been conducted. It has been discovered, for instance, that MARSDEN, the Leeds ironfounder, who has fled to New-York, had within the last few years passed forged bills to the amount of about £80,000 through the bank. Many of these bills were drawn upon persons who had no business connection or even personal acquaintance with MARSDEN. In this work the fraudulent bankrupt seems to have been assisted by THOMAS SKAIFE, his manager and brother-in-law, who has been apprehended on a charge of forgery and committed for trial at the assizes. At the examination of SKAIFE, Mr. WALKER JOY, a member of the Shareholders' Committee, stated that SKAIFE had informed the Committee that Mr. GREENLAND, the manager of the bank "knew all about it."

—Herr ERNST, the celebrated violinist, has gone to Paris for the Winter. A correspondent of the *Orchestra*, who met him at the Boulogne railway station, says: "It was melancholy to see, in the feeble frame wrapped in a railway rug, and carefully stowed away in a carriage by a brawny railway porter, all that is left of the great artist, not many years ago in the full possession of all that is physically and intellectually requisite for fame and happiness. The mind still burns brightly, but paralysis and its concomitant weakness have reduced poor ERNST to a shadow—a phantom only of the past. He is attended by the affectionate solicitude of his wife, and we are glad to learn that his *séjour* at the admirable Hotel Imperial has been productive of the best results."

— The remains of Capt. SPEKE were interred on Friday, September 23, in the family vault, at Dowlish-Wake, about two miles from Ilminster, and four miles from Jordans, the residence of the family of the deceased. The body had been lying at Wake Hill, the residence of Capt. SPEKE's brother, the Rev. B. SPEKE, and about three o'clock a long procession of mourners, clergy, tenantry, and friends of the family was formed in front of the residence, and accompanied the corpse to the churchyard. Among those present were Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Dr LIVINGSTON, and Capt. GRANT, the last named bearing a wreath of laurel leaves and flowers, which he placed upon the coffin. The service was read by the Rev. PREBENDARY COLES. About 2,000 persons were present.

—GEORGE SAND has issued a volume of plays, which have been written and performed at Nohant, for the particular gratification of herself and friends. The literary merit of these is said to be the higher, as the author has given full scope to her imagination, and has been unfettered by the exigencies of the regular stage, for which her dramas are little fitted. The title of the volume is *Théatre de Nohant*, and the publishers are MICHEL LEVY FRERES.

—Another terrible domestic tragedy is reported. A German Jew, who lived at Middlesbro', England, recently cut his son's throat (a fine little fellow of five) and afterwards his own, death resulting instantly. The man that morning had had a quarrel with his wife, who threatened to leave him; he had lost his sight, or nearly so, though only thirty-six years of age, and the rash act is assigned to the unhappiness of his domestic relations.

—Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. have reprinted Miss COBBE's *Religious Duty*," the American edition of which has long been exhausted. It forms a companion to her *Essay on Intuitive Morals*, being, like it, in the words of the author, "a contribution to a vast object—the development of theism as a religion for the life no less than a philosophy for the intellect."

—Messrs. TRUBNER & Co.'s list of works in preparation includes "Italics—Brief Notes on Politics. People and Places in Italy," "A General View of Positivism," by AUGUSTUS COMTE, translated by Dr. J. H. BRIDGES, "The History of India, as told by its own Historians," comprising the Muhammadan Period, by the late Sir H. M. ELLIOT.

—At Sutton, Suffolk, England, a boy of eleven has killed a companion of thirteen, by pointing a gun at him which he had capped, but supposed unloaded, and firing. The contents entered the head of the poor little fellow, but, in an interval of consciousness before his death he acquitted his companion of any malicious intent.

—A new cheap daily morning and evening paper has been started at Calcutta under the name of the *Indian Daily News*, at the rate of 25 rupees per annum. The *Hindoo Patriot* speaks of it as a success. A new English paper is about to be started at Madras by some native gentlemen, to be called *Moharaj*.

—The long-expected commentary on the Bible, which has been intrusted to several eminent scholars and divines, the list of whose names was given in No. 45 of the *Reader*, in consequence of the delay occasioned by the death of Dr. MCCAUL, will not be published till next year.

—The *Anthenæum* refers to the two new operettas, produced by Mr. GERMAN REED—BALFE's "Sleeping Queen," and the "Too Many Cooks," by OFFENBACH, at his Gallery of Illustration, with renewed expressions of approval and agreeable assurances of success.

—The programme of a new paper has appeared in Turin, which is to be called *Temi Amministrativi*. It will be written by a society of jurisconsults and lawyers, and will treat principally of the administration of the State.

—M. JULLIEN'S concerts, at Her Majesty's Theatre, have commenced with Mdlle. LIEBHART, as his vocal "star." His Danish auxiliaries are yet to come; it is announced that they are on the way, and much is expected from them.

— By a lucky accident G. HORN has found, in the hands of a Bayreuth citizen, an extensive correspondence between VOLTAIRE and the Margravin of Bayreuth, sister of FREDERICK the Great, which is shortly to be published.

— M. ALPHONSE CHAPELON has compiled a most useful handbook for students of literary history—"Coures abrégé de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Origines," a stout volume of 504 pages.

—A marble bust of the late Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, the work of Mr. H. WEEKS, has been placed in Westminster Abbey, near to the memorials of Sir E. CUST, Sir W. FOLLETT and JOHN KEMBLE.

— The British Government has given £500 to the sister of the late Dr. EDWARD VOGEL, who lost his life in Central Africa while traveling for the Foreign Office, giving his services gratuitously.

— Mr. VINCENT WALLACE is now completely convalescent, and able to take out-of-door exercise. He is going to Paris for the Winter, there to begin work on his new four-act opera.

—An actress at one of the largest theatres of Paris is about to bring an action against a minor actress for imitating both her gestures and voice.

—M. J. LIPPELT, sculptor of the Schiller monument, shortly to be erected at Munich, is dead. He left the monument nearly finished.

—A marble tablet has been placed on the front of a house at Brecon, South Wales, in which Mrs. SIDDONS was born.

— Apartments are said to have been taken at Paris for the Prince and Princess of WALES, at the Hotel de Bristol.

The Murder of Lieut. Meigs.

The following extract from a letter from a member of Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff, gives all the particulars known of the murder and the recovery of the body of Lieut. MEIGS, Chief-Engineer of the Department of West Virginia, murdered after surrender by some of the gangs which infest the Shenandoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARRISONBURGH, VA., Oct. 11, 1864.

DEAR COLONEL: Upon reaching Gen. CUSTER's headquarters this morning I was very much shocked to learn that one of Lieut. MEIGS' orderlies had just come in, bringing information that while Lieut. MEIGS was returning from Bridgewater to our headquarters, accompanied by his two orderlies, he was attacked by guerrillas, and he and one of his orderlies either captured or killed. Fearing the worst, I immediately started back with a party sent out by Gen. CUSTER, and when near the scene of his attack the night before I met a sergeant of the Provost-Guard belonging to the Army of West Virginia, who informed me that one of our officers was lying dead in the road a few hundred yards beyond where we then stood. Upon reaching the spot my worst fears were realized; poor MEIGS lay dead upon the ground, his body extended at full length, one arm partially raised, the other extended by his side, his face looking upward, while his hat and cloak lay under his body. He was shot just under his right eye and in the left breast, and must have died instantly, as there was no indications of his having struggled or, in fact, stirred from the moment he fell to the earth. His revolver and all his papers had just been removed by the sergeant of the Provost-Guard, who turned them over to me. I had his body placed in a wagon, and conveyed to these headquarters at once.

He was killed about four hundred yards from the Dayton pike, in what is known as the Swift Run Gap road, which leads into the Valley pike, and thence to our headquarters. I found him just at the edge of the wood, which was where the orderly left him. The orderly made, in substance, the following statement:

Lieut. MEIGS was riding just ahead of myself and the other orderly. About thirty yards ahead of us, in the wood, were three men, with rubber overcoats on. I thought they were our men. They kept ahead of us for a little time, but allowed us to gain upon them, and at the edge of the wood they stopped entirely. We turned out to the side of the road to go by them, when they suddenly wheeled, grasped our horses by the bridles, and, without saying a word, commenced firing upon us with their revolvers. I distinctly heard Lieut. MEIGS say twice: "I surrender," "I surrender;" *but they kept on firing.* I tried to get away; but, finding that I could not, I sprang from my saddle, and jumped over the fence into the woods, and escaped. I did not see anything more of Lieut. MEIGS nor the other orderly. It was between 7 and 8 P. M. that this occurred. I reached Gen. CUSTER's at daylight the next morning. This ends the sad story. Poor MEIGS was murdered by the members of either MOSBY's or WHITE's gang. Lieut. MEIGS was highly esteemed upon the staff, and a universal favorite with all.

The Importance of Capturing Wilmington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently come from North Carolina, permit me to say a few words as to the necessity of capturing Wilmington. There is no greater need just now, provided it is desirable that the rebellion be closed, and JEFF. DAVIS starved on his own ground. There are over 50,000 barrels of resin owned in Wilmington and stored there. There are thousands of barrels owned by men who have helped to carry on this war, and it may be found all through the Cape Fear country. Between Fayetteville and Wilmington, between Marion, S. C., and Wilmington, millions of barrels of resin, turpentine, tar, &c., are piled in warehouses and in the woods. Many of the owners will claim to be Union when the United States gets a foothold, but I would recommend that each case be carefully scrutinized.

There is a large quantity of cotton stored in North Carolina. Thousands of bales belong to the State, and is, of course, United States property like railroads, or any other public works, the moment the same falls into the hands of Federal troops.

The former State Treasurer of North Carolina informed me that the Bank of the Republic in New-York, advanced for North Carolinas Coupons in the Spring of '61, $50,000 in gold which is yet unpaid. The State has sustained heavy losses by running out the "advance" in the way. The cloths, shoes, &c., have been all transfered to the JEFF. DAVIS Government, and North Carolina has been paid in "Confederate Bonds" which are as worthless as so much dirty paper.

Trusting our Government will very soon take Wilmington, I remain Yours truly,

REFUGEE.

Gen. Devin's Reply to a Rebel Woman.

The following note was recently addressed to Gen. DEVIN, by a rebel woman in the Shenandoah Valley. It was accompanied by a basket of fine fruits and flowers:

HOME, Sept. 26, 1864.

Gen. DEVIN will please accept a trifling gift from a Southern lady, who, together with a helpless family, have, by his presence, been deprived of almost the last means of subsistence; and permit her to say, if instances such as this add lustre to the cause he serves, it promises to stand unrivaled in the annals of civilized (?) warfare. With due respect,

E. B. PEALE.

Gen. DEVIN returned the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, Sept. 26, 1864.

MADAM: Your fruit is respectfully returned. With regard to the comments in your note, I would simply remark that they sound ill in the mouths of those who laughed at and approved the burning of houses over the heads of our unoffending women and children, and whose soldiers murder ours in cold blood after surrender.

I have always endeavored to alleviate the miseries of war as far as lay in my power. Certain abuses I have been unable to prevent so long as custom tolerates them in an enemy's country, but I have always furnished safeguards, even after they have been violated and robbed of their horses and equipment, by your own thievish cavalry, but I certainly never before received such a gratuitous insult, even from a 'Southern lady,' in return for the courtesy.

I shall retain your note as a curiosity, and as a specimen of a 'Southern lady's' estimation of the customs of civilized warfare.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS C. DEVIN,
General Commanding Brigade.

MRS. E. B. PEALE.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

The overland mail is now in running order again, much to the joy of the community here, and, strange to say, but satisfactory to the ladies, one of the first periodicals brought through from the East is *Godey* for October, he having been a stranger here since the obnoxious provision of the postal law of last session went into operation. We are now in hopes of having daily mail arrivals from the Atlantic slope, for we trust that no more Indian scares will be permitted to break up so important a line of communication.

The "Farmers' Convention" met again last week, and, after considerable discussion, the price of oats were reduced to $1 50 per bushel; barley, $2, and potatoes $1 50, gold figures. The lowering of the prices of oats and barley was understood to be particularly in favor of the overland mail contractors, and it elicited some pungent talk, as the mail service has not been in good order the past Summer.

The weather during the past week or two has been of the most delightful kind, the thermometer running about 80° in the shade at mid-day.

The Mormon Semi-annual Conference was held in the Bowery of this city on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, and was largely attended. The speakers were Heber C. Kimball, Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Joseph W. Young, John Taylor, G. Bywater, Amasa Lyman, Thos. Jeremy, Richard Bentley, A. B. Shipp, E. Snow, L. Snow, E. T. Benson, John Young and W. W. Phelps.

The chief business done was in calling upon about a hundred of the most prosperous and wealthy persons of this city and vicinity to go, or send a good substitute, to the cotton Districts of the Rio Vizen. Mr. EBARTUS SNOW having presented the condition of the new settlement there in such forcible light, that reinforcement or retreat appeared inevitable, one-half of the settlers not having "raised their bread," and the other having done little more.

The chief difficulty in the way of the prosperity of these settlements was that the soil was so very light and repellant, some of it being composed largely of a kind of soapstone, that the water in the irrigating canals would persistently percolate, with accumulating volume, through the embankments until a breach was made in them, thus requiring constant repairs, besides the water not being there when wanted.

The newspapers in the territory have been stopping in advance lately. The Deseret *News* a short time ago placed its price, six dollars, on a "gold basis." The *Vedette* has put six narrow columns on a page, instead of five wider, and advanced its price from ten dollars to sixteen dollars. The *Telegraph* has advanced from the same to the same figures, and has besides commenced a semi weekly edition at ten dollars. Most of the local mails are semi-weekly, and this step on the part of the *Telegraph* seems to meet with favor and to have been one long needed. With two dailies and a semi-weekly, the old weekly Deseret *News* seems now, more than ever, an antiquated concern, and will probably find it convenient by and by to subside altogether into a staid and theological journal and organ of the Mormon church.

During the "conference week" business was exceedingly brisk in the city, and the merchants were in their element, one of the houses taking in $54,000 —not a bad week for a firm in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

There is an unusual demand for mechanical labor just now, the extensive building in progress, and the running out of the city into the country in consequence of the enormously enhanced price of flour and other provisions, being the probable causes.

A few days before "conference," BRIGHAM YOUNG and party returned from their trip to the southern parts of the Territory. There was some circumstance visible on the occasion. A company or two of mounted militia went out to meet the party, and the Overland Mail Company sent a Concord coach, with four of their best horses, to convey a brass band on a similar errand.

The term of service of several hundred California volunteers is expiring, and most of them are being disbanded here, few having reenlisted, as the majority enlisted to fight the rebels, and were not very well pleased in being set down in the Utah wilderness, with nothing to do, and neither fighting nor glory in the prospective.

Maryland a Free State.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

The Unconditional Union State Central Committee of Maryland has issued an address upon the occasion of the adoption of the new Constitution. They say:

"The smallness of the majority for the Constitution is due to two causes: too great confidence on the part of the friends of the Constitution, and the desperate rally of its enemies.

The provisions of the schedule were disregarded; opinions of eminent lawyers sent far and wide to attack its legality, and thousands of men, whose hearts were rank with treason, who had committed acts of disloyalty, deliberately perjured themselves under the advice of a distinguished advocate.

We have now to complete the canvass, and the result of the recent election is a guarantee of that in November, if the friends of the cause do their duty between this time and the day of election.

Having completed the enfranchisement of the State, let us now inaugurate the Government under it in the hands of its friends, and cast the electoral vote of Maryland for LINCOLN and JOHNSON with those States, the great mass of whose loyal men stand ready, at any cost and sacrifice, to fight this war to the end without amnesty, without compromise—to beat down the weapons of rebellion, and plant the flag of our fathers on a restored Union and a land freed from slavery.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN means all this. The election of McCLELLAN means the rule of the cowards and traitors who would deceive the people by a military candidate, while nearly the whole body of his supporters are the enemies of the war, and the advocates of a disgraceful and disunion peace.

Peace without Union is for Maryland war at home

The Presidential election is already decided. The great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have rejected and scorned the submissionists of Chicago. It is only for the loyal people of Maryland to say whether they will stand by the true-hearted patriots, who, after three years of battle, again sound the war cry; or with the miserable minority of cowards and traitors whose feeble cry for peace is even now being drowned by the battle-shouts of freemen. Thanks to the true men who, in your new Constitution, disfranchised traitors, you will have an easier task in November. The Constitution is adopted; the exclusion of traitors is law beyond even the quibble of lawyers; the taking of the oath now is perjury by all confession, and we must and will see to it that traitors are excluded from the polls, and that the penitentiary shall receive the perjurers. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Judges of Election "carefully to exclude" all who have aided the rebels—all who have expressed their desire for the success of the rebel arms. The Judges must be satisfied of his loyalty before he has a right to vote, and we urge on every loyal man to see that these disfranchised persons are challenged and excluded.

Fellow-citizens, the adoption of this Constitution leaves much to be done. Its principles and purposes must be carried into full effect. A Registry law is to be made so that, apart from the excitement of the election day, in the quiet of the registration office, the disfranchised rebels of the State will have to prove their right to be placed on the register; and that book, made by the Constitution the sole evidence of a right to vote, must contain the names of none but loyal men. The next General Assembly is charged with that work. See to it, fellow-citizens, that none but men earnestly in favor of the principles of the Constitution are sent to put in force its provisions; that with determined purpose the next General Assembly may move forward with their work as the Constitutional Convention did with theirs. Send no doubtful men, no laggards in the work of Emancipation, no men who are afraid to incur the ill-will of the enemies of the country, no men who wish to inaugurate a reactionary movement on the very heels of your victory. Let no law of apprenticeship, no law to impede the efforts of freedom stain your now Free State. Let the work go on until the last vestige of Slavery and its laws are swept from the Statute Book, as they have been from the Constitution. To effect this you must know the men you send, and you must roll up such majorities on your State and National tickets as to carry along by the impetus of that influence a clear majority of the General Assembly."

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

SPEECH BY H. WINTER DAVIS.

HON. H. WINTER DAVIS made a speech in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last, from which we make the following extract:

"Now, gentlemen, I have one other word to say to you about the Chicago platform. It proposes, in certain contingencies, that the Democrats shall rebel, and I do not think that an idle threat. I desire to treat it as I feel with regard to it—as a contingency that may not be very far off. We have got the Democratic party in arms at the South; we have had them here in sympathy with the armed Democracy of the South ever since the war broke out, and if the leaders get the opportunity they will, as they have heretofore tried to do, put the Democratic party of the North in arms with them. There have been some efforts in that direction already. We know that when McCLELLAN was removed from command such was the temper of a certain portion of his officers, so contemptuous were they with regard to the Government at Washington, so devoted, personally to McCLELLAN, so outraged at the exertion of the simple prerogative of the President, that they advised him to march to Washington; and these men were not denounced, and have not been punished to this day; but his friends claim it as a virtue that he did not do what they suggested! Judge of a man who requires that his virtue should be found in refusing to violate his oath, and draw his sword against the Government that placed it in his hands, and who could be silent about such a suggestion! Then, on the eve of the Battle of Gettysburgh, we had the rebellion in New-York—they call it a mob, I call it a rebellion—SEYMOUR's rebellion; the rebellion that SEYMOUR's "friends" and McCLELLAN's friends got up to resist the arms of the United States, or perhaps it was to help to carry on the war by aiding the draft. (Laughter.) That was stamped out rudely—"illegally," our Democratic friends would say, for men were shot without a Sheriff's process. But, legally or illegally, it was extinguished effectually. (Cheers.) The next thing we hear of is a tremendous struggle in Indiana and Illinois—a political struggle for the possession of these States. Gentlemen acquainted with them said, "the loss of Indiana is not the loss of an election, it is the loss of a State to the Union," and scarcely had a gentleman made that remark to me, being himself a resident of Indiana, than arms hidden were discovered, the tracks of a great conspiracy were developed, and they were found to be standing on the brink of a volcano, prepared, doubtless, for the day of the millenium of the Chicago revolution! And they, not yet taught by the resolute determination of the American people to deal with traitors by force, and supposing that men who have met the Southern people in arms would be frightened by the Democrats in arms in the North, passed a resolution declaring that if the violation of the elective franchise in Maryland and Kentucky and Delaware was repeated, they would regard it as cause of revolution, and they adjourned their convention to meet upon the call of their National Committee. Some persons thought that was with a view to the possible refusal of the nomination by McCLELLAN. I think anybody who dreamed that way was very short-sighted in public affairs. It meant to keep a recognized representative of the rebellious elements of the Democratic party together, so that if they failed by a small vote, and the impatience of taxation, and the weariness of the war, and the languor of the Administration would allow them an opportunity, they would call their Convention together and spring to arms and make a war for the Presidency. That was what they meant. The interference with the election in Maryland! Why did they slap their own candidate in the face? They would not have done that without a cause. They knew what he had done, but they wanted to make the preparation for a rebellion. They knew that the American people are tender upon the subject of the elective franchise. They knew that there was great discontent, just or unjust; great impatience; great weariness of the war; great disappointment at the failure of great results after great means had been granted. They thought that if they could only show an immense power in the Northern States, carrying a majority of the free States, and they should happen to be overbalanced by the vote of the border States, they could persuade the people that the vote of the Border States, which saved the Congress last time, was not a legal vote, and precipitate them into rebellion: and they are waiting now that chance. Whether they will have the pluck to execute it, remains to be seen; but the people of the United States are to be the best security against the opportunity. A lesson has been read them in Indiana that they are not likely shortly to forget. (Great applause.) It has been reinforced in Ohio, under the odium of VALLANDIGHAM. (Tremendous applause.) And Pennsylvania, though stripped of thousands of her voting population, has responded to the Western echo. (Great applause.) What New-York will do nobody knows: but let New-York look to her port if she dare to wriggle even under what the majority do. (Applause.) They have tried, gentlemen, more than once, to bully the United States, and they found it a hard bulldog to bully. (Laughter and applause.) All through the campaign of 1862, the Government was taunted with its hostility to GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. They thought the Government did not dare to remove him, or they thought if it did, that he would have the pluck, and his soldiers would have the villiany, to follow him in a crusade on Washington; and it was met then as it will be met now, with a very short intimation to them that there are other Generals in the United States beside McCLELLAN, and other armies beside McCLELLAN's. (Vehement and long-continued applause.) They can begin, gentlemen. Perhaps they will not end the strife that they begin. But the only way to deal with events of this kind is not to do as Mr. BUCHANAN did, and encourage them to grow suddenly from infancy to manhood, and endow them with gigantic power before you strike them, but take their first threat for an act, and smash them to the brain. (Great applause.)

Address of the Pennsylvania Union State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:

The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home, Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hopes, therefore, of the supporters of Gen. McCLELLAN has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

Gen. SHERIDAN dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The ticket nominated by VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and SEYMOUR is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON is an earnest invitation to JEFFERSON DAVIS to continue this

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 30, 1864

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The particulars of the movement made on Thursday by Gen. GRANT, show it to have been a reconnoissance in force to develop the real rebel line on the southwest front of Petersburgh. Our forces advanced some eight or ten miles, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, and taking up a position on the Boynton plank road, over which the rebels have wagoned their supplies from Stony Creek, on the Weldon Railroad. No attack was made by our forces, though the rebels tried it, by striking the right flank of the Second Corps, but they were finally repulsed with the loss of a considerable number of prisoners. At night our lines were contracted somewhat, though they are still much advanced from their former position.

Our special dispatches from Nashville bring us intelligence of another handsome victory in East Tennessee, by our forces under Gen. GILLEM, who yesterday attacked and routed the command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, driving them many miles, capturing five hundred prisoners and one entire battery. GILLEM, at last accounts, was still in vigorous pursuit.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that Gen. MEREDITH, commanding at Paducah, had received intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN that FORREST designed to attack that place on Friday. The rebels, under FORREST, CHALMERS and BUFORD, have been concentrating in Western Kentucky for several days. Paducah is being put in a thorough state of defence, business being suspended, and all the goods removed.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from late Southern files. Gen. BRAGG has been assigned to the command of Wilmington, N. C., to which appointment the Charlottesville *Chronicle* exclaims: "Good-bye, Wilmington!" In speaking of Gen. EARLY's army, the Richmond *Enquirer* says all that their army "now needs is some determined commander to keep up their inspiration now that they are once more invigorated to deeds of valor." On Tuesday last 600 Union prisoners were sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. C., and on the following day 1,300 more.

J. J. BINGHAM, the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, testified before the military commission at Indianapolis, on Friday, in the case of DODD and others, confirming the testimony of others in regard to the treasonable purposes of the "Sons of Liberty."

GENERAL NEWS.

The rise in Gold on Saturday stimulated the demand for the principal kinds of domestic produce; prices of breadstuffs were decidedly firmer. General merchandise was held with more confidence, but was rather lightly dealt in. Freights were dull, with 406 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Aldermanic Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform met yesterday, in regard to the charges preferred by the Mayor against the City Inspector. They decided to take up, first, the Mayor's message of Oct. 17, in regard to selling appointments. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appeared as counsel for Mr. BOOLE. He doubted the authority of the Committee to make a proper inquiry, but, in deference to his client, who desired that the investigation should go on, he waived that question, and proceeded to argue that the charges should be specific—either that Mr. BOOLE himself had sold appointments, or had failed to make proper investigation of the acts of his subordinates. Ex-Judge WHITING, for the Mayor, argued that either Board of the Common Council is the Common Council in the matter of inquiry, and narrated the particulars of a case where it had been decided in the Court of Appeals that a notice of suit to either board was a notice to the Common Council. He consented to make the charge specific. Mr. GRAHAM said the committee could not administer a legally binding oath, and contended that Mr. BOOLE, being a sworn officer, should be tried upon properly sworn testimony. The committee took the question of jurisdiction into consideration, and adjourned to Thursday next at 10 P. M.

ROBERT USHER, Jr., was nominated by the Union Association of the Twentieth Ward, on Thursday evening, as Union candidate for Assembly.

The Ninth District Tammany Congressional Convention were directed to meet last evening at Hall's Hall, on Third-avenue, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in place of ANSON HERRICK, whose nomination had been repudiated by the Tammany Hall General Committee. The Chairman of the convention having refused to call them together, eight of the members met at Hall's, but found that the Herrick faction had induced the proprietor to close the establishment at 6 P. M. In addition to this there was a crowd outside, who seemed ready for any emergency. The members of the convention therefore withdrew; but it is understood that they met at some other place, and secretly made a nomination, which is to be submitted to Tammany Hall for approval. The outside crowd organized an impromptu meeting, at which addresses were made denouncing FERNANDO WOOD and Tammany Hall. In anticipation of a row, there was a large police force in attendance, but their assistance was not required.

SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., died at Zanesville, on the 21st, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was born at Fairfield, Conn., and came to Ohio in 1814. Long before the rise of steamboat navigation, Mr. STURGES built flatboats and navigated them to New-Orleans; after disposing of them, walked home—a distance of over two thousand miles. In 1840 he built the Wabash and Erie Canal, advancing the money for the purpose, for which he was afterward reimbursed by the State. About 1854 he removed from Zanesville to Chicago, where he built the great warehouses of the Illinois Central Railroad. At the outbreak of the present war, Mr. STURGES showed himself unequivocally for the Union. He organized a company of "rifles," bearing his name, at an expense of $20,000, and made several journeys to the front, being present at the seige of Fort Donelson. When told a few days ago that he could not live, he said, with something of his old, positive energy, "Can't die till Richmond is taken." He leaves an immense estate that can only be told in millions.

Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, has made a decision in an admiralty case of interest to charter parties. He decides that on charter parties made in Cuba, the vessel being consigned to the parties at the port of lading, and the charter parties containg stipulation for advances to be made by the charterers, commissions on freight payable in currency, must be deducted in currency, thus reforming the accounts furnished by the charterers, by which the commissions were charged in gold. In other words the advance must be deducted from the freights payable in Philadelphia in currency at the rate of exchange on Cuba at the date at which the freight was earned by the discharge of cargo. The decision was made in the case of the *Daisy* and the *Ellingwood*. Mr. M. P. HENRY appearing for the libelants and SERRELL for the respondents.

A fearful collision took place at Glover's Gap on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Monday last between a stock and passenger train. Mr. JOSEPH FULTON, of Wheeling, the engineer of the passenger train, was almost instantly killed. DENNIS CAMPBELL, also of Wheeling, who was acting as fireman, was dangerously, and, it is thought, fatally injured. Mr. GRIFFITH, the fireman on the freight engine, jumped from the engine into a culvert, and was there crushed to death in the wreck. A soldier, by the name of HOWARD, belonging to the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, was instantly killed. There were quite a number of soldiers on the passenger train going to Wheeling to be mustered out of the service. Some ten or twelve of these were more or less injured, some, it is feared, fatally. Capt. HALL, of the Sixth, had a leg broken and was otherwise injured. Mr. SHROOKS, the conductor of the passenger train, received a severe internal injury, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. Several of the passenger cars were literally crushed to atoms, and it is regarded as miraculous that many more were not killed and maimed. Quite a number of horses on the stock train were killed and injured. The occurrence of the accident is attributed to a difference in the time kept by the two conductors.

The Confederacy as an Independent Power—Would it ever give up its Independence?

There is one article of the Copperhead creed, which is hardly ever repeated in public, but which may generally be extorted from any candid member of the party, in private conversation, without the slightest difficulty, and it is this, that the *immediate* restoration of the Union is not only not possible, but not necessary—that even if the South is now allowed to go, we might count either on its coming back to us, or our going over to it after a few years. Consequently, there are few Copperheads who look forward to the failure of the negotiations which they propose to open after "the immediate cessation of hostilities" with the slightest chagrin or despondency. In fact, it is very doubtful whether one in a thousand of them has in his secret soul the smallest expectation that any such negotiations would have the smallest chance of success. If you press one of them to tell you what is to be done in case the Confederacy refuses to listen to our appeals for reunion, after an armistice has been entered into, he will tell you, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that we ought then to suffer it to go in peace; that the North would soon find the disadvantages of disunion so great, that it would go over, State by State, to the Confederacy; or else the South would find it so great, that it would come back again voluntarily.

The chances of the North going over, under the Montgomery Constitution, after all that has happened, are not worth discussing. But would the South come back again? "Upon what compulsion must it?—tell us that." For what object? What could it gain by coming, which its leaders desire, and which they have sought through insurrection? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Let us not at this hour of the day, over the discussion of so momentous a subject, shut our eyes to the fact, that although the lesson of the war would be such that if the South were back in the Union again, it would not be likely to try the game of insurrection, it has gained by it an insight into its own strength, which, if its independence were once acknowledged by us, would certainly prevent it from readily or tamely surrendering it. It has learnt that a slave sovereignty, such as it is, may, for military purposes, prove one of the strongest forms of political organization in existence. It would, certainly, be hard to find any free community of the same size capable of making a more vigorous defence against invasion than it has done. It has learnt that though cotton is far from being king, the possession of such cotton as it grows is certainly an excellent letter of credit. The mere possession of it, in spite of the reverses which have of late befallen its army, keeps its bonds up as high as eighty-eight in the London market. It has discovered that slavery, instead of, as was generally believed, before the war, making the rebels objects of execration abroad, has made them objects of admiration and sympathy in all the "good society" in Europe; has caused the "ruling classes" there to treat them as brother aristocrats, and to applaud their struggle as that of the martyrs and confessors of the aristocratic cause—the cause of breeding, of statesmanship—in short, of *distinction* of all kinds.

Moreover, that consequence of separation which we most dread—the probability of incessant wars, arising out of disputes about slaves, about unoccupied territory, about boundaries, and about rivers—has for the Southern leaders no terror. So far from dreading the necessity of keeping up a large standing army, as we dread it, they desire it, as the best means of consolidating the power of the oligarchy, and reducing the poorer classes to that state of subjection which they consider the only one for which they are fitted. Their ideal state for the South is that of a landed aristocracy, with the Government entirely in its hands, a poor white class supplying a large and disciplined army with recruits, mechanics for some of the arts, and overseers for the negroes, and under this a horde of negro cattle. To realize this ideal, nothing will help so much as war. Nothing but long training in military subordination will ever reduce the poor whites to the condition of docility in which the planters desire to place them. In fact, we have no doubt that greater progress has been made by the ideas of the De Bow school of Sociologists during the last four years than under ordinary circumstances they could have made in fifty. The rebellion has been resorted to simply as a means of putting them into practice. To maintain and perpetuate them, to enable the Davises and Toombses to work out their theories of government in their own way, two things more are necessary—independence and as much war or danger of war as would furnish a standing excuse for keeping the majority of the poorer whites in the ranks of an army, officered as their present army is, by the sons of planters.

It is, of course, very probable that there still lingers in various parts of the South a large amount of sentimental attachment to the old flag, as well as solid appreciation of the advantages of Union; but, assuredly, it is not among the great slaveholders. To these men the Union is nothing but gall and bitterness. Its memories to them are those of wounded pride and baffled ambition, of failure, defeats and mortification. They found, long before they left it, that men of their temper and opinions had little to hope for in a democracy like the North; and it is in the hands of these men, and not in those of the non-slaveholders or Union-lovers, that the destinies of the South would rest, after the recognition of its independence, in a still greater degree than before. Those who think that the friends of the Union would be able to carry the South back into the Union, after it had fully achieved its independence through a bloody war, and amid the plaudits of the whole world, must explain, before they will succeed in winning many people to their opinions, how it was that these people were not able to keep the South in the Union. Certainly their influence is not now half so great as it was in 1860–1. They had then order, conservatism, the *vis inertiæ* of the whole community, the established Government, the fears of the timid, the counsels of the wise, all on their side; and yet they were not able to prevent State after State rushing into the Confederacy swift as falling stars. Have they gained in numbers or in strength since then? Is it on their side that the passions roused by the war are ranged? Is it in their favor that familiarity with despotism and with military rule, the habit of submission to martial law, the enthusiasm roused by four years of certainly not inglorious resistance, tell? We think not. We think, too, that people must be strangely constituted—and Copperheads are strangely constituted—who imagine that there would be found at the South, any more than elsewhere, many men either so base or so brave as to come out after the fight was fought and the victory won, to advocate the voluntary surrender of the fruits of so much blood and so many tears. In short, there is neither in history, in our own experience, nor in human reason, the shadow of a warrant for believing that if the South were once gone, it would not be gone forever, unless force were again employed to bring it back. What men fight for and suffer for, they consider valuable, even if it bring only suffering with it. The sacrifices they have made for it gild it and ennoble it in their eyes, though it were ever so mean and paltry. The people at the North who imagine that the Southerners would fling away their independence once they had won it, in reality take a far lower and more degrading view of their character than the most fanatical Abolitionist. They measure them, no doubt, by their own standard, and a baser standard there is not to be found the world over.

Southern Independence—A New Lever Power.

We perceive that one of the leading newspaper agents employed by the rebel Government has had instructions to put forward, through the London *Times*, a scheme of settlement between the North and the South, which probably would be valuable, if it had novelty enough in it to commend it to notice. The sum of the matter is, that many of the exiles "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government" are beginning to admit that the day may come when the South will be driven into a corner, "unable to find help abroad or reinforcements at home;" that in such an emergency, "*the Southern leaders might be induced to propose terms to* Mr. LINCOLN." If Mr. LINCOLN should happen not to be elected, the same authority tells us, then, the Southern leaders would propose terms to Gen. MCCLELLAN. They would, at all events, represent to the actual President that they could never honorably lay down their arms until they had secured their political independence. They would rely upon the forbearance of the North not to exterminate them, having a regard to "the opinions of the world and the doctrines of Christianity." And such being the case, the South, "upon consideration of a Federal recognition of its independence, would be prepared to enter into a treaty of free trade with the North; to place an export duty of ten cents upon cotton, for the express benefit of New-England, and to give that industrious community, and all the rest of the 'Federal States,' an advantage to that extent over Great Britain and France and every other part of the world."

In addition to this extraordinary concession to the manufacturing industry of the North, the rebels "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government," would agree to an alliance "offensive and defensive with the North in support of the Monroe Doctrine, leaving it to the North to decide whether the doctrine should first be vindicated in the expulsion of MAXIMILIAN or the annexation of Canada to the Federal dominions."

Such is the latest and best matured scheme of independence which those highest in the confidence of the Confederate authorities have to propound to Europe. The special correspondent of the London *Times* is the medium of communication, and probably he has performed his task conscientiously. But the scheme itself, it strikes us, is clumsy and vulgar enough to have reached Europe through a less distinguished channel, before this. At any hour during the last four years, the men "highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government," have been prepared to go into a convention with the United States Government, on a preamble "*securing their political independence and separate nationality.*" With such a proviso, these negotiaters would have been content to see the whole of Mexico, the whole of Canada, or the whole of Ireland annexed to the "Federal States." As for "MAXIMILIAN and the French," there would be no bones about them. Everybody here knows it, from the candidates of the Chicago Convention down to the candidate for City Coroner in New-York: we could make peace with the rebel Government to-morrow by consenting to the "political independence and separate nationality" of the rebel States, even if next day we annexed the rest of the human family.

Why, then, does the London *Times* find it necessary to employ this ponderous philosopher, to give its readers assurance that the Southern conspirators *may* be compelled, in self-defence, to do what they have been ready to do, from the first hour they advertised themselves before the world? There is nothing so well known to every one who can read, among us here, as that DAVIS would sell every British sympathizer, body, bones and breeches, to-morrow, to accomplish the object of his villainous career—the dismemberment of the United States. His promises and pledges are not redeemable in either hemisphere. That is the whole trouble about these hypothetical projects of peace.

The Meeting of the Southern Governors—No Peace but in Independence.

There is one quality in which the traitors are infinitely superior to their allies, the Copperheads. It is openness. While it is the very nature of the Copperhead to have a forked tongue and to creep stealthily, the traitor is straight in speech, and erect so that you see him just as he is. Essentially they differ not at all; but in manner altogether. The one is like the fiend—

> "Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve;"

the other like the same fiend, who

> "By his gait,
> And fierce demeanor, seems the Prince of Hell."

We published on Friday, from the Richmond *Examiner*, the resolutions of the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, adopted at their conference in Augusta, on Monday, the 17th inst. These resolutions proclaimed that there was no room for despair, that every able-bodied man must be put into service, that the slaves must be armed, and closed with the deliberate, measured language:

> "Lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, *to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States*, or to perish in the attempt."

This we call plain speech. It is the more notable because it is made before an election, while yet the Chicago platform is before our people for acceptance or rejection. It also is the more impressive, because among the Governors who joined in it were Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, on whom the Copperheads most relied for displaying false lights of peace that should mislead the North. So their Copperhead pretext that peace can be had through the separate State action of the States composing the Confederacy is quashed. The language of those officially authorized to speak for these States is as emphatic that no peace can be had short of Southern independence, as that of JEFF. DAVIS himself. It is a confirmation strong as holy writ, that what the Union party has said is true—that between the alternatives of a conquest of the rebellion and a division of the Union, there is no middle ground.

How can it be that this is a new revelation to the framers of the Chicago platform? How is it possible that they should be so ignorant of Southern temper and purpose as to propose a "cessation of hostilities," at this stage of the war, with any honest belief that it would bring a restoration of the Union? They are no such fools. They did their Chicago work with just as complete an understanding that the result of it, if successful, would be a breaking up of the Federal Union, as was ever possessed by any conclave of traitors south of Mason and Dixon's. Of course, this knowledge was not expressed. This would have been instantaneous ruin. Reserve and dissimulation were a necessity. The Northern people, if possible, were to be cheated into the delusion that, by stopping the war, the South could be conciliated back into the Union. There never was a baser imposture.

The quicker the loyal people of the North recognize the full fact that the Copperhead managers at the North are just as thoroughly traitors at heart as the managers of the rebellion, and just as capable of using any means wherewith to compass their ends, the better for the salvation of the country. We tell all true men that they are having to deal with the most depraved and unscrupulous political crew that ever cursed any nation. We may as well take HAMLET's lesson at once and set it down—

> "That man may smile and smile, and be a villain,"

and understand these men to be just what they are. They are in the service of treason. They mean death to the Republic. Guard yourselves against them. Watch them as for your very life.

The Dano-German Question.

The Dano-German question approaches a solution. The financial difficulty, at all events, has been set at rest, Denmark having consented to fix at the round sum of 9,000,000 rigsdalers the share which the Duchies are to have in the public property of the Kingdom. It is evident, however, that the Copenhagen Government yielded its assent to this proposition with the greatest reluctance. The amount named is more than equal to the whole annual revenue of the Danish monarchy, and must press heavily on the resources of a State, already exhausted by war, by the loss of rich Provinces, and by the exactions of its enemies. Nothing, in fact, save hard necessity, could have wrung the concession from Denmark, and, deserted though she was, by her allies and advisers, she defended her position with obstinacy as long as it seemed tenable. At first her representative in the conference received instructions to reject the claim altogether as inequitable and unjust. Then he was authorized to propose that the question should be settled by arbitration; and not till it was found that the German Powers were inexorable, and that there remained no alternative for the Danes, but concession, or a renewal of the conflict, was their plenipotentiary permitted to succumb.

The labors of the diplomats however are not yet at an end, the territorial question being still pending. A Paris journal augurs that this question will be determined more in favor of Denmark than might have been anticipated, since the Western Powers have again interfered in the matter, and reprimanded the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, because of their unwarrantable pretensions. But if this second interposition of France and England save a town or a fortress, or a foot of territory to Denmark, we shall be most agreeably surprised. The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna were repeatedly told before of their "unwarrantable pretensions," &c., by Earl RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DLHUYS, yet these outgivings of the English and French ministers did not deter the Prussian and Austrian monarchs from invading and despoiling Denmark; nor is it very likely that the recent remonstrances will prove a whit more effective. The Danes, at all events, do not seem to appreciate very highly the late interference of their Western patrons, since all they at present higgle for is the small town of Christiansfeld, in Schleswig, to which their claim would hardly be limited, did they expect any valid support from their so-called friends.

The Danes, in fact, had better yield on the territorial question, as they have yielded on the financial. For what can it now matter to them whether the frontier line of their realm runs a few miles more to the north or to the south? The integrity of their dominion has been destroyed—it has been reduced to a condition of insignificance without any continental possession save the province of Jutland—without resources to sustain an army or navy—without strength to repel foreign aggression, Denmark will have little more influence in the political world of the future than the atomic republic of San Marino. After the execution of the new Viennese treaty, the Danish monarchy will, in fact, exist but in name; it will be but the shadow of its former self. It were perhaps better that the three Scandinavian kingdoms were once more united into a formidable confederacy, as citizens of which the Danes would possess a power and prestige, which, as natives of dismembered, isolated Denmark, they can never again enjoy.

Affairs in Spain—Programme of the New Ministry.

NARVAEZ and the Moderadoes are again in power in Spain, and, it must be confessed, they have no ordinary difficulties to contend with.

Spain, for some years, has been in a process of recuperation, but her ambition has outgrown her strength, and she aspires at foreign conquest, ere she has revenue to meet the expenses attending it. O'DONNELL has left one war, and a pretext for another, as a legacy to his rival and successor, without a cent in the exchequer to enable him to carry on either, and without credit sufficient to raise a *real* on any bourse in Europe. Such are the difficulties, of a military and financial nature, with which the Narvaez Ministry will have to deal. But the disadvantages arising from their own bad antecedents, and from their connection with Queen CHRISTINA, will create difficulties of an opposite kind, and of a scarcely less serious character, which they must also encounter and obviate. Though it is several years since NARVAEZ and the Moderators were previously in power, still, the nation has not forgotten the reactionary politics of the Premier and his party, or the many violent, odious and illegal acts of which they were then guilty. Neither will the immediate recall from exile of the Queen Dowager, the moment they resumed office, tend to allay the distrust and aversion with which the people regard them.

How the Narvaez Ministry will essay to overcome the military and financial difficulties of the situation, remains to be seen; but the expedients by means of which they hope to appease the popular distrust, and to ingratiate themselves with the nation, are already very apparent. The *moderadoes* have taken a leaf out of the *vade mecum* of the English Tories. Like WELLINGTON and PEEL, NARVAEZ and his colleagues have abjured party politics for the sake of office, and have adopted the principles and doctrines of the *Progresistas*. In the manifesto which they issued on assuming the reins of Government, the new Ministry professed to be raised above the prejudices of party—declared that they had no object in view but the public good; and proclaimed that they would select for the service of the State those Spaniards who were best qualified to serve it faithfully and efficiently, without any regard to their political predilections. This is a very sound platform for a Ministry to stand on, and if the Narvaez Administration will honestly abide by their new creed, it is probable that they will succeed in allaying the popular distrust, and reconciling the nation to their rule. Their deportment toward the press since their accession to office will also contribute materially to win the public confidence. Instead of persisting in the prosecutions which their predecessors were so imprudent as to institute against certain Madrid journals, the Narvaez Ministry have caused two decrees to be issued stopping all the pending prosecutions, and directing the repayment of the fines which had been already imposed on some of the offending papers.

On the whole then it must be conceded that the Duke of VALENTIA and his colleagues have made a rather creditable *debut*. Their situation, though environed with difficulties, is not entirely desperate, and if the new Premier would only abandon that insane attempt to reconquer St. Domingo, relinquish his hold on the Chincha Islands, and retrieve the reputation of Spain in the great commercial capitals of Christendom by discharging her honest debts, he might yet succeed in weathering the tempest which now endangers the vessel of state, and entitle himself to the gratitude of his countrymen by conducting her safely into port.

FROM CAROLINA TO BRAZIL.—Among late news from Europe is the curious item that "several wealthy Southern planters from South Carolina propose settling in Brazil." One gentleman is expected to arrive there with an odd quarter of a million in some sort of money. This cannot well be considered good news for the Richmond Government. Why should the capitalists of South Carolina desert that chivalrous commonwealth at this particular crisis? Can it be considered patriotic? Is this the assertion of absolute State Sovereignty in that ideal form which has challenged the admiration of the world? Deserting the cause when the Confederate organs of Richmond and New-York agree that it is about to achieve its crowning triumph! Fie upon the chivalry!

THE OLD UNION.—Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech at the New-York Hotel a few evenings ago, made the statement (and he certainly is good authority) that "the Democratic party is pledged to the restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." We desire to know what at this time are the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, and are induced to believe that the above statement indicates one of them; but the phraseology is so ambiguous that we are uncertain as to its full meaning, therefore we take the liberty to inquire for light on the following points: 1. If by "Federal Union of the States," &c., he means a disruption of the existing Union and the formation of a Federal League or Confederate Union on some other basis? 2. Can we be assured that peace will result? 3. What kind of a peace?

CANINE.—JEFF. DAVIS, speaking recently at Columbia, S. C., said to the rebels: "Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that *the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them.*" JEFF's knowledge of natural history is at fault. If he was going to compare us to any breed of dog at all, accuracy would have compelled him to substitute bulldogs instead of "spaniels," as we have got him in a death-grip.

Were we to adopt JEFF. DAVIS' canine style of address, we might say from our knowledge of natural history that we know the only way to make a bloodhound civil is to cut his tail off close behind his ears, and that is the way we are treating the Confederacy.

THE REGISTRY.—Voters will find a complete list of the places of registry and voting, also maps giving the boundary line of each election district in the city, at the Young Men's Republican Union Headquarters, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, affording great assistance to voters, showing at a glance in which voting district residents of each ward should register and vote. The Inspectors sit on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Cincinnati—Dr. Breckinridge is the Opera-House—Strong Points—Amendments of the Constitution—Radical Ideas Popular.

THE BEROEANS, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

Having heard that Dr. BRECKINRIDGE was to speak at Cincinnati, I took the cars and was carried there with the velocity of a locomotive. When you can get a new idea or hear a really great man, it is worth while to take a journey. Factitious great men—men made by blowing trumpets or puffing paragraphs—we have all round us. But a man whom nature made great by giving him strong moral and intellectual qualities, is a rare being. But nature did not make ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE altogether. The chief hand in making him was his mother, who was a strong-minded, intellectual, religious woman. There are few men, worth anything in the world, whose characters have not been formed by their mother. What is the worth of fame? Who ought to be famous: the mother, or the son? Another mother of BRECKINRIDGE was his *Alma Mater*—Princeton College. He was rather an unruly son of hers, (so says Dame Rumor,) but it matters not, he got a good education, and has become an eminent lawyer and a more eminent Divine. An intimate friend of HENRY CLAY, he could hardly hesitate, in taking sides with his country, against this dark and iniquitous rebellion. If the spirits of the dead come back to interfere in the affairs of men, we could easily imagine with what a lofty look, and defiant air, and uplifted arm HENRY CLAY would now be defending his country, or denouncing the recreants in Kentucky who go for MCCLELLAN. BRECKINRIDGE is a man of inflexible will and indomitable courage. Hence it matters not to him that his nephew, JOHN C. and half his family are on the rebel side. He goes, like the Spartan hero, for his country. He asks not for slavery, for trade or for friends; but cries "My country forever!" When the rebel gangs came to his farm and wanted his fine horses, they offered to buy them. "No," said he, "you can steal my horses, but you cannot buy them."

Well, I went to Cincinnati, and on entering that magnificent Opera House, found three thousand of the most intelligent people in the West already assembled. Every aisle, and corner, and nook was full, and hundreds were going away, unable to come within sight of the platform. Such an assembly is rarely found. Intelligent, enthusiastic, and yet calm; not a single noise or interruption, except applause, disturbed the entertainment of the evening. Besides the orations, MURDOCH, the tragedian, recited patriotic poetry, and MERTEN's Band furnished music. But the point to which I would come is the doctrine put forth by Dr. BRECKINRIDGE. He considers the Chicago platform the meanest thing ever produced by the politics of this country—as expressly double-faced—but as meaning, and intended to produce an armistice, which would result in the triumph of the rebels and the dismemberment of the country; that MCCLELLAN, whatever his personal character may be, is unable to resist the influences which surround him, and could do no good thing whatever. He says, justly, that neither the President nor JEFFERSON DAVIS have any power whatever to make peace; that there is no power in the Constitution for the Government to make peace with, or to dismember a part of the country on any terms whatever. And he says, beyond this, that even a minority have a right to resist any such attempt, because a clear, undeniable usurpation; and that it would then be the duty of loyal citizens to take up arms in revolution. In this, Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is right. Nothing is more certain than that the idea put forth at Chicago, that we can make an armistice and peace with the rebel Confederacy, is at direct war with the Constitution and the whole spirit of our institutions. The Constitution recognizes an insurrection, and the power of the Government to put it down; but the Constitution does not recognize the separation of a part, and the right of that part to set up a government and make a treaty. A hundred years will not change the fact that the secession is, in the eyes of the Constitution, a mere insurrection to be suppressed by force, and with that insurrection the Government has no power to

great. The whole idea is nonsense, manufactured by VALLANDIGHAM, and imposed upon the convention. The next question is the slave question. "Now," says Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, "if you want to get rid of slavery, you must meet it boldly, openly and manfully. You must amend the Constitution and strike it down, root and branch, forever!" This sentiment was received with the loudest applause. The Western people do mean to get rid of slavery, and strike the accursed thing down forever. To do this, they mean to send enough anti-slavery members of Congress to do it. We must have two-thirds of the next Congress, and I think we shall.

Another thing Dr. BRECKINRIDGE said, which don't agree with the ideas of many persons, both Republican and Democratic. He says, *that Mr. Lincoln, in his opinion, is the ablest and fittest man in the nation to be President at this time.* The Chicago Convention says the war is a failure. A failure in what? Certainly, peace is not yet, if that is meant. But the war, said he, is the most successful war ever recorded for the same length of time. This is true. We have conquered half their territory and half their strength, and they are now reduced to such an extremity that their fall seems inevitable. I should like to know what REVERDY JOHNSON would say to BRECKINRIDGE'S account of LINCOLN? I feel sorry that men like FILLMORE, WINTHROP, REVERDY JOHNSON, should have no more sense than to fix political infamy upon their names. Can they not see that the storm is gathering for the destruction of Copperheads? That their notion of conservatism is only a poor device to save the rebellion and slavery from its eternal doom? We look to men of their age and consideration for sagacity, if not wisdom. But they have learned nothing by experience. Like Ephraim, they have joined themselves to their idols, and like Ephraim will be scattered and cast out. There is a strange feeling, in old politicians like these, of dislike to the *novi homines.* They think, and perhaps with justice, that more respect should have been paid to men of their standing, and they should have been looked to for the high places of the land. This idea is anti-republican, for the *novi homines*, as they rise up, must have this place and their consideration, and the best thing conservatives can do is to yield gracefully to the coming generations.

I remarked, as one of the incidents of the evening, that the most radical sentiments were most applauded, and that by the most intelligent. It is seen clearly, by all intelligent men, that slavery and secesion must perish, or this nation cannot stand. If this revolution is carried out constitutionally, the Constitution must be amended. Revolutions never leave things as they were. The "Constitution as it is" (meaning that as understood by BUCHANAN, FLOYD and DAVIS,) is in spirit gone. Let us put that fact in form. The Constitution is elastic. Let us amend it. Let us conform it to the Public Will.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

McCLELLAN'S PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

ITS HISTORY AND CHARACTER.

The Famous Council of the 5th of March—Its Secret History.

The following discussion of the statements made by Gen. NAGLEE, containing new revelations of the Peninsula campaign and of the 5th of March Council, was forwarded to us soon after the publication of NAGLEE'S letter, but it has been crowded over by the daily pressure of news until the present time:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

To Hon. W. D. Kelley, Philadelphia:

I have, in common with the whole country, enjoyed the masterly stroke by which, in your reply to Gen. NAGLEE'S late letter, you have turned the flank of his impudent front of assertion, and left the restless vanity of that whilom Brigadier, and would-be diplomat, stript and bare. In so far as the questions raised by Gen. NAGLEE are of a personal nature, your reply leaves nothing to be said. You have with admirable wit convicted him out of his own mouth, and fastened upon himself those very assertions he ventured to pronounce "maliciously false."

But there are in Gen. NAGLEE'S so-called "chapter from the secret history of the war" some matters of more than personal concernment—matters, namely, affecting the truth of history. It would have given many of us great pleasure had your trenchant pen subjected these to the same searching dissection you have brought to bear on the points that touch yourself. As, however, you have not seen fit to do so, I shall attempt to supply the deficit in so far as the discussion touches the secret history of McCLELLAN'S military plans and the councils thereon, previously to his movement to the Peninsula—a task to which I feel the more invited as there are points in this history touching which NAGLEE not only falsifies the record, but on which you yourself do not seem to be fully informed.

In your letter you state that

"We owe the Peninsular campaign to those distinguished Senators, LATHAM of California, and RICE of Minnesota, and a Brigadier (NAGLEE) in the column of JOSEPH HOOKER. Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan was concocted by sinners and put into his hand. *It was agreed on in a council of war,* (March 8, 1862.) That plan was submitted to the President," etc.

To this Gen. NAGLEE replies with the averment that the Peninsular campaign was of Gen. McCLELLAN'S own devising, and that all that was done by the council of war of the 8th of March, was to indorse the plan by a vote of eight to four. Says he:

"The council of war consisted of Brigadier-Gens. Sumner, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCall, Heintzelman, Keyes, A. Porter, W. F. Smith, Barnard, Sinaker and Naglee, each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of Gen. McCLELLAN on the night of March 7, 1862, to convene at 10 A. M. on the following day.

Gen. McCLELLAN came into the council room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular campaign, which, before this time, *I believe to have been known to no one present excepting Gen. Franklin, and probably Fitz J. Porter.* Upon retiring he left upon the table, for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

1. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week?

2. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon?

3. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that object?"

You have shown conclusively that whatever historical truth there may be in this recital of events, it was not the version of the affair given by Gen. NAGLEE shortly subsequent to the holding of this council of Division Commanders, at which time he boastingly claimed the authorship of the Peninsular plan. It is, therefore, only at the sacrifice of truthfulness in the one statement or the other, that Gen. NAGLEE, after having in March, 1862, boasted of how the Peninsular campaign was concocted by himself and his friends, now turns round and asserts that the plan was of Gen. McCLELLAN'S own conception, and that all the council of war did was to indorse it.

I do not know whether Gen. NEGLEE'S latest avowal has carried conviction to your mind as to the authorship of the campaign on the Isthmus, and led you to conclude, at whatever expense to his veracity, that his former claim to the title of having engineered its getting up was only a little flourish of *blague*, let off in one of those moments of suffusion when egotism is apt to be emphatic and the moral sense not too acute. I think, however, that you are in error in the statement that the Peninsular campaign was not of McCLELLAN'S own devising. He is certainly entitled to all the credit of that brilliant conception, and can file in our military archives a *caveat* against any attempt to infringe on his right of discovery. Gen. NAGLEE is correct in the statement that the plan of a movement to the Lower Chesapeake was presented *by Gen. McClellan* before the council of Division Commanders convened on the 8th of March, and that it was *indorsed* by eight out of twelve of their number. *What strict historical accuracy has to demur at in this recital is that there were circumstances antecedent to that council, circumstances belonging to that council, and circumstances subsequent to that council, either utterly overpassed or utterly misrepresented by Gen. Naglee, that give to that convention a character and complexion totally different from that which it assumes under the manipulation of Gen. Naglee.* To appreciate arlght the spirit that animated the council of Commanders that assembled on the 8th of March, and the real issue there presented, it is necessary to go back to *another* council of a date several months prior to that of March, and of which Gen. NAGLEE was *not* "Recorder."

Those of us who can go back in memory to the events that mark the close of the first year of the war, will recall the gloom that then overspread the land. December, 1861, found the Potomac blockaded and the rebel flag flaunting in sight of the White House, while the magnificent army of two hundred thousand men, to which the nation had confidently looked for the vindication of its honor, lay torpid on the Potomac. It was in this condition of public affairs that President LINCOLN, troubled in spirit, and further distressed by the sickness of Gen. McCLELLAN, whom he sought in vain to see, summoned the attendance of two Division Commanders to counsel with him as to the possibility of commencing active operations with the Army of the Potomac. To use his own expression, "if something were not adon done, the bottom would be out of the whole affair; and if Gen. McCLELLAN did not intend to use the army of the Potomac, he would like to *borrow* it for a while."

Of the two Commanders present at this council on the 10th of JANUARY, 1862, one was Gen. McDOWELL, and I have before me the manuscript minutes of the conversation which ensued, and which was continued during the two evenings following. The other officer was Gen. FRANKLIN, and there were present, besides, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Assistant Secretary of War.

In reply to the question of the President, what could soon be done with the Army of the Potomac Gen. McDOWELL entered into a full discussion of the project of assailing the rebels by a turning movement on the right flank of their line. Gen. FRANKLIN gave it as his judgment that the army—what of it that could be spared from the duty of protecting the capital—should be taken to York River, to operate against Richmond by way of the Peninsula. At the close of the council the President desired that Gens. McDOWELL and FRANKLIN should come together the next night. In the interim these officers visited Secretary CHASE, and obtained from him the information that Gen. McCLELLAN had, by direction of the President, acquainted him of his plan of operations, which was to transfer a large part of the army to a point on the Lower Chesapeake—say Urbana, on the Rappahannock—and thence with his bridge train move directly on Richmond.

At the reassembling of the council, on the following evening, Gen. McDOWELL read a paper containing both his own views and those of Gen. FRANKLIN—the latter agreeing with McDOWELL that in view of time, &c., required to transfer the army to another base, operations could *then* be best undertaken from Washington as a base, substantially as proposed by Gen. McDOWELL. Mr. BLAIR, who was present at this meeting, favored the movement to the Lower Chesapeake. Mr. SEWARD thought if we only had a victory over the rebels it would answer, whether obtained at Manassas or further south—an opinion with which Mr. CHASE agreed.

On the occasion of the next meeting, on the night of the 13th, Gen. McCLELLAN, who having in the meanwhile learned what was going on, had seen fit to recover sufficiently to attend, was present. President LINCOLN, pointing to a map, asked Gen. McDOWELL to go over the plan he had proposed. This he did, concluding his remarks by saying something apologetic in explanation of the position in which they were. To this Gen. McCLELLAN replied somewhat coldly, if not curtly, "*You are entitled to have any opinion you please.*" Gen. FRANKLIN said that in giving his opinion as to going to York river, he did it *knowing it was in the direction of Gen. McClellan's plans.* After further discussion, the Secretary of the Treasury put a direct question to Gen. McCLELLAN as to what he intended doing with his army, and when he intended doing it. A long pause ensued, finally broken by Gen. McCLELLAN saying that "he was very unwilling to develop his plans, but that he would do so if *ordered.*" The President then asked him if he had counted upon any particular time—he would not ask what that time was—but had he in his own mind any particular time fixed when a movement could be commenced? McCLELLAN replied he had. "On that," rejoined the President, "I will adjourn this meeting."

Now, the awful secret which Gen. McCLELLAN was determined to keep locked up in the recesses of his own breast, and which he would not divulge, save on compulsion, *was this very plan of a movement by water to the Lower Chesapeake.* This plan he had been nursing for some time, though at what precise period he conceived it, giving up the duty of attacking the enemy in front of Washington, is not known. The fact of the matter is McCLELLAN'S mind had already broken down before the problem given him to solve—his courage had oozed out—and in this mood he was willing to look anywhere away from the task before him.

It will be noticed, however, from the above recital of what occurred in these councils, that in whatever privacy Gen. McCLELLAN had held his plans, they were already known to more than one person. Secretary CHASE was in the secret, and Gen. FRANKLIN had favored the movement to York River, "*because it was in the direction of Gen. McClellan's plans.*" It would be interesting to know whether anybody else was in the secret, Was Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, with whom Gen. McCLELLAN was on the most intimate terms? Certainly Gen. McDOWELL, with whom Gen. McCLELLAN was not on the most intimate terms, was *not* in the secret. And this would be the more interesting, because Gen. NAGLEE, who was a "recorder" of the council of the 8th of March, states that he believes the concention of the Peninsular campaign "*to have been known to none of the twelve Division Commanders then present, excepting Gen. Franklin and probably Fitz John Porter.*" Now, I happen to have in my possession the positive proof that the plan was known to at least one other of the officers present at that council. This officer was Gen. BARNARD, who several months ago placed in my hands the following manuscript *memoranda*, arguing *against* the movement to the Lower Chesapeake, as suggested by Gen. McCLELLAN. It will be observed that they bear date of Dec. 6, 1861, *which was full three months prior to the council* of March. I reproduce them in full, as well on account of their bearing on the question at issue as of their high historic interest.

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL: *When you suggested to me a Southern movement* I told you that my ideas had turned toward Norfolk. Its capture would not be so great an operation as the *successful* execution of the project you propose, still it seems to me worthy consideration as attended with less risk. To execute successfully the operation you propose with a moderate army (say 20,000 or 30,000 men) to be afterward reinforced, depends upon auxilliary aids which *may* fail. If the railroad bridges are not destroyed, or, but imperfectly, the enemy may overwhelm our expeditionary army, while to execute the difficult operation of transferring at once a *large* army, say 100,000 men to that line. I look upon as almost impracticable, if not otherwise imprudent.

There is one *very* important operation in the matter of changing the line of operations. The Army of the Potomac has an object of immense importance to defend—the *Capital*—to lose which would be almost to lose everything

We *cannot* withdraw the bulk of the army from Washington with the enemy in our front. I would not trust enough to its fortifications for *that.*

On the other hand, the enemy in front has *nothing* to defend. If we throw 30,000 or 50,000 men on to the Rappahannock, he can abandon his position at Manassas, and have object enough to do so in the hope of overwhelming our force; and I think it is too great a hazard to cast upon the expectation of his railroad bridges being destroyed.

There is another operation which I should think well worthy of weighing. To throw an army of 30,000 men on to Norfolk, landing *between* the Elizabeth and Nansemond. The enemy's army at Norfolk would be cut off. The Nansemond and Dismal Swamp would, I should judge by the map, give us a defensive line against the enemy's reinforcements, (breaking the railroad as far as possible,) and the capture of Norfolk would be, if not so brilliant and decisive as what you propose, yet a great blow, particularly if at the same time we capture its army.

At the same time a demonstration in force on the enemy in our front would either prevent his making detachments, or compel him to abandon his position and his batteries on the Potomac.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) J. G. BARNARD.

I have not the means of mastering all the *facts* which should enter into the question of expediency of this latter operation; neither do I know them all in reference to your own project.

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. M'CLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1861.

The idea of shifting the theatre of operations to the James, York or Rappahannock has often occurred. The great difficulty I have found in the matter is that of moving a body as large as necessary rapidly, and of making the necessary preparations for such a movement, so that they should not, in themselves, give indications of the whereabouts of the intended operations, in time to meet them.

The *first* thing to be considered is the *old* danger attending all similar operations. In cutting the enemy's line of operations, you expose yourself—and a bold and desperate enemy, seeing himself anticipated at Richmond, might attempt to retrieve the disaster by a desperate effort upon Washington.

Leaving them, as we should do, the great mass of the enemy in front of Washington, it would not be safe to leave it guarded by less than 100,000 men—that is, until we became certain that he had withdrawn from our front, so far as to render his return upon it impracticable. It seems to me, too, that the *full garrisoning* of the works up to the standard fixed upon should be completed without delay. These works will but imperfectly serve their purpose, if they are not defended by troops who have some familiarity with their positions and duties.

* * * * * * *

I dwell on this matter somewhat, since if the army moves—*particularly* if it makes a flank movement, leaving the enemy in front—the measures for defence of the city cannot be too carefully taken.

Now as to the expedition. Considering the great difficulty of transporting, at *one time*, large numbers—the confusion which will attend the landing, and consequent difficulty of getting the columns into prompt *marching* order after landing, with our new troops, if the numbers are great, I should be disposed to make the *first* descent with a comparatively small but *select* corps—not over 20,000, at outside 30,000 men. Let it be supposed the latter number is adopted—now small the movement be made so as to attract least attention in its preparations, and to deceive the enemy as to their object?

Gen. BURNSIDE'S force I *suppose* to be about 10,000 men. His flotilla, including his seven sailing vessels and five "flouting batteries," will carry that number. (In my former memorandum I estimated 14,350, but I now exclude the "surf-boats" and "launches," and diminish the numbers, as I then estimated for a short voyage, *not leaving* the Potomac.) I suppose there would be three batteries and 1,000 cavalry accompanying this division.

I suppose that, among the large steamers about Baltimore, the additional transportation for this artillery and cavalry could be found. If so, we have a force of 10,000 or 16,000, with artillery and cavalry provided for.

For a second column, I think I would embark it from the Port Tobacco River. The concentration of troops under HOOKER would cover a movement that way, and it would threaten the Potomac batteries.

* * * * * * *

Now for additional numbers. I am inclined to think it is easier to carry troops to New-York, (12 hours,) embark them there, and make but one thing of it, than to bring the shipping to Annapolis or the Potomac. However that may be, if it is determined that the additional number shall be 10,000 men, or 20,000 men, or more, I would command the transportation at once in New-York, the place where *everything* can be had in unlimited quantities and of the most suitable kind. All sea steamers, (not otherwise chartered,) the large Sound steamers, the large North River, Sound and coasting propellers, can be had there, and *there* all the appliances to fit them for troops, horses, &c., can be quickly made. Perhaps the best way, therefore, would be to commence at once and send the troops, artillery and cavalry to Fort Monroe, to hold themselves ready for shipment at a moment's notice. To order the transportation necessary in New-York.

According to the foregoing propositions there would be three columns ready for a simultaneous movement, 10,000 at Annapolis, 10,000 at Port Tobacco River, and 10,000 or 20,000 at Fort Monroe. The times of starting could be arranged so that the times of arrival should be as desired. Probably it would be better to have more than one point of debarkation.

As soon as the first columns were landed the transports could go immediately to Annapolis or Baltimore for more.

The arrangements give no indication of the intended point of attack, they threaten the Potomac, or Norfolk, or the Southern coast, as much as, or more than the Rappahannock.

I presume there would be no difficulty in sending our steamers down to Port Tobacco, whether there would be in towing the barges there I do not know. The Potomac column does not satisfy me as well the others, for the collection of troops at Port Tobacco *in connection* with collections at Fort Monroe, and Annapolis must rather indicate an operation in the Lower Chesapeake.

Distances of points mentioned to Urbana; Annapolis, 120 miles; Port Tobacco, 90; Fort Monroe, 60.

Respectfully submitted,
[Signed,] J. G. BARNARD.

From these papers it is made sufficiently evident that as early as December 6, 1861, the plan of Gen. McCLELLAN for a movement to the Lower Chesapeake was known to more persons than Gen. NAGLEE would make us believe.

And now, Sir, I think it will begin to be plain to you why it is of importance to Gen. NAGLEE that it should be made to appear that Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan remained a profound secret until first divulged by him at the council of Division Commanders held on the 8th of March—why it is of importance to Gen. NAGLEE to establish that, previous to this time, it was known "but to Gen. FRANKLIN, and *perhaps* to FITZ JOHN PORTER." We are to believe that Gen. McCLELLAN then for the first time broached his proposed movement, that it received the indorsement of eight out of the twelve Division Commanders, *spontaneously won over to it by virtue of its inherent military superiority*, and that, by consequence, the responsibility for any failure resulting from the execution of this plan rests quite as much with those who indorsed as with him who conceived it.

Even if this were an accurate representation of the history of these transactions, it could have no such aim as Gen. NAGLEE attempts to give his argument. For the Peninsular campaign was not decided upon at the council of the 8th of March—the proceedings of which were wiped out and became mere *tabula rasa*, by an event which followed the very day succeeding this council. The event to which I refer, it need hardly be said, was the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels, the result of which was to baulk McCLELLAN'S whole plan for a movement to Urbana, and compelled the assembly of a new council of war, held at Fairfax Court-house, on the 13th of March. Of this council of Corps Commanders, Gen. NAGLEE was neither "recorder" nor was he present, but yet he knows that it was *this* body which determined upon the Peninsular plan of campaign. He also knows that it was only agreed to on certain precise conditions, *all of which Gen. McClellan violated, and in contravening which, as well as the explicit orders of the President, he took upon himself all the responsibility for the movement, and is justly chargeable with all its failure.*

But the representation of what occurred at the council of Division Commanders of the 8th of March, as given by Gen. NAGLEE, has not the property of historical accuracy. What if it should turn out that there is another "secret chapter" *antecedent to* this council, which wholly alters its character and complexion? The fact of the matter is, the idea of a transfer of the army to the Lower Chesapeake had long been known to be "in the direction of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans," and for several months previous to the council of March a species of electioneering had been at work to bring over the Division Commanders to McCLELLAN'S views. Here we have the germ of that McClellan faction which afterward ruled the army with so potential sway, and aimed to do the same with the Administration.

The canvass was made complete; it was known who were for and who were against Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan, *and when the council of the 8th of March came to be held, it was perfectly well known to each member present that he was there, not to devise a plan, not to deliberate on a plan, but to indorse one already prepared.* It was, in fact, a "packed" assembly, and while still in progress, the henchmen of McCLELLAN busily plied the dissenting members with such arguments as, "*Come, now, it is a question of sustaining our General*"—"*Let us make the vote unanimous,*" &c. That there were recusants, in face of the known displeasure of Gen. McCLELLAN, is a tribute to the independence of half at least of that convention. Who these were, what was their fate, together with the events succeeding the famous council of which they were members, will, my dear Sir, form the subject of another letter.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

Arrest of Clerks for Theft.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY SEIZED—AN ALLEGED RECEIVER IN CUSTODY.

The firm of Messrs. ROBBINS, CALHOUN & Co., of No. 26 Vesey-street, have for many weeks past missed quantities of goods from their store. All their efforts to find the thieves were for a time fruitless. A day or two since the firm consulted with Capt. GARER, of the Third Precinct, and yesterday the latter, aided by Office TILLEY, who had been watching the store, arrested ISAAC DEMBELL, a clerk employed in the establishment. A young man 17 years of age, named THOMAS QUINN, said to be an accomplice, was also taken into custody. Upon being interrogated DEMBELL confessed that he had taken a large quantity of goods from his employer's store, had given them to QUINN, who took them to his residence in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, where they were kept until night, and then removed to the business place of ABRAHAM SIGEL, No. 217 West Thirty-fifth-street. SIGEL, it seems, bought all the goods at a sum much less than their value. The stolen goods consist of machine twist, spool cotton, &c., valued at $75. The prisoner DEMBELL confessed to having sold to SIGEL goods for which he received $28. SIGEL has therefore been arrested as a receiver of stolen property. The premises of the latter were searched by the officers, and twist and cotton belonging to the firm, of the value of $1,200, were there found. This property was taken to the Third Precinct Station house. CHAS. W. CLAYTON, another of the clerks of the firm of ROBBINS & CALHOUN, was arrested on two charges of petit larceny. All the prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING and committed to the Tombs. The firm state that they have had goods to the amount of $1,000 recently stolen from their store.

An Example Worth Imitating.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend in Chautauque County writes me that in the home county of Gov. FENTON they are thoroughly aroused. The Home Leagues are incessant in their labors. He informs me they will give five thousand majority for LINCOLN, as much for FENTON, and are determined that every town in the county shall give him a majority. If this spirit pervades all the other counties, as it should, we will roll up a majority worthy of the cause and of the Empire State.

B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Address to Smokers.

Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf's, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.—"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

DIED.

AYER.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, Oct. 28, ANN ELIZA BLAKELEE, wife of Nathaniel D. Ayer, Esq

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday morning.

☞ Waterville papers please copy.

CRESSY.—On Friday last, on board the U. S. steamship *Neversink*, of which he was commander, Lieut. WALTER K. CRESSY, U. S. Navy.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the Officers' Hospital, Brooklyn Navy-yard, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Port and Me. papers please copy.

GINOCCHIO.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 29, after a severe illness, LOUIS GINOCCHIO, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father in-law, Edward Vincent, and his brother, John B Ginocchio, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 31, without further notice. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's Cemetery for interment.

LYNCH.—On Saturday, Oct 29, at 12 o'clock M., ANNIE, daughter of James and Catharine Lynch, aged 6 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOCAWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 28, in Philadelphia, JOSEPH PLUMB, eldest son of Gershom, and Mary Josephine Lockwood, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 McDougal-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROWBACK.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, Mrs. ANN ELIZA, relict of the late Orville A. Rowback, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 108 1st-place, Brooklyn.

STURGISSON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, of convulsions, MARGARET V., wife of Robert Sturgeon, and second daughter of George and Jane Chilton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 192 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq.,
will address the meeting.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.
FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.
ALLAN CORNER, H. G. CARTER, Secretaries.

UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

Seventh Assembly District, 9th and 15th Wards.
For Assembly,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
A. J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.

Mass Ratification Meeting for the above Regular Union Nomination, will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864, at Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. Seats secured for ladies.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE,
REV. R. M. HATFILED,
HON. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
HON. WALDO HUTCHINS,
GABRIEL HARRISON, Esq.,
GEORGE ZERWILLEGER, Esq.,
will address the meeting. A Glee Club will be in attendance. CEPHAS BRAINARD, President.
GEO. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Sixth Ward Union Campaign Club will meet on MONDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at No. 475 Pearl-st., at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the other nominations of the Union Party. Speeches by the Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Simeon Draper, Dr. Edmund J. Koch, Henry S. Smith, Esq., James D McClelland, Esq., Hon Charlton Lewis and others. Singing by the Union Glee Club. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

"Rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again."

THOMAS H. MARTIN, OWEN O'CONNELL, Secretaries. JOSEPH BRECK, President.
EM. A. NICHOLS, Treas. A. WINTER, Vice-President.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT UNION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates to the Union Congressional Convention, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on Saturday evening, Oct 29, 1864, CAROLAN O'BRIEN BRYANT was nominated by acclamation as the Union candidate for Member of Congress for said district.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Chairman.
D. J. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
IXth District XVIth Ward.
SAMUEL C. REED.
THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

UNION MASS MEETING,

At Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, Capt. GEO. F. NOYES, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee. Anderson's Union Glee Club will sing. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

CLOTHING
AT
RETAIL.

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK,
Designed and Manufactured expressly for the Principal Cities in the Union,
IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL,
Comprising the largest and best assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
WINTER CLOTHING.
The entire Stock will be offered at the Warerooms of
AMOS CLARK,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
FOR TWENTY DAYS
AT PRICES LESS THAN THE MATERIAL ALONE WOULD NOW COST.
Our goods are manufactured of the finest materials expressly for CITY TRADE,
and are entirely different from that offered by other Wholesale Houses, and the advantages are apparent when compared in STYLE, MAKE AND QUALITY,
with goods made for Western and Country Trade.
The attention of the Public is respectfully solicited, and the examination will repay all who are in want of Clothing.
SALE TO CONTINUE FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

$50,000
WORTH OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARD, No. 367 roadway.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 263, 390, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW BOWERY.—Rev W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Rev. E. G. TOLES, Principal. Six hundred and seventeen children enrolled during the past month. Mr. VAN METER will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 P. M., Day School, 9 to 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of the American Union Commission, in behalf of the destitute and suffering Southern refugees, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in 34th-st., Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. CHASE, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at Cairo, describing the condition and wants of the refugees at that place; and by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and the Pastor.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—A sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. HOLDICH, D. D., in behalf of New-York Bible society; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOMA. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The discourse for the EVENING will be upon *Our National Affairs.* Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and Sunday-school at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. The Rector, Rev. C. E. DURAL, will preach in the Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The Sexton will be in attendance this afternoon and every afternoon of next week, from 4 to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Oct. 30, services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. I. CORNELIUS, will preach, in the evening, the funeral sermon of the late Miss Mary A. Pinkerton. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

THE PRAYER MEETING THAT HAS been held for the past two years at the House of the late Rev. S. PORTS, No. 27 5th-av, is removed to No. 146 6th-av., the trustees of the church having kindly given the use of the mission-rooms. Prayer meetings on MONDAY EVENINGS, 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 4th-av. and 33d-st. Rev M. C. SEIBERT, Minister. Regular SABBATH services, A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Pray

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29, 1864.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, '81...R.	106⅜	600	Reading R.		134
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.	107⅛	1000	do	c	133⅞
7,000 do	107⅛	200	do	s5	133⅝
5,000 do..New Iss.	100⅛	500	do	s30	133
2,500 do	101	1200	do		133⅛
1,000 U. S. 10-40s...C.	94⅜	800	do		133
2,000 do	94⅛	200	do	s15	133
20,000 U.S.6s, 1 yr. C..	95⅛	500	do	b5	133⅜
2,000 do	95⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.		129⅛
15,000 Mo. State 6s	60	500	do		129⅜
15,000 do	60⅛	100	do	s10	129⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s, Iss. to Pac. R.	65⅜	1500	M. S. & N. I		69⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	35¾	100	do	b10	69
40,000 do	35¾	100	do		69⅛
10,000 do	36⅜	200	do	b10	69⅛
10,000 do	37	100	do	b10	69⅜
10,000 do	36⅜	500	do		68⅞
35,000 do	36⅜	500	do	b3	69⅜
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	115	60	Ill. Cen. R.		124⅜
3,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	94	200	do		123
2,000 do	94⅜	100	do		125⅛
10,000 Cl. & To. S.F. B.	108	50	do		125⅝
5,000 Det. M. & Tol. Bs.	100	100	do		126
4,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	93¾	200	do		126⅛
10,000 Am. Gold	216⅛	100	do	s4	126⅛
100 Canton Co.	33⅜	100	do	s10	126⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	b10	127	100	do	b30	127
200 do	127	100	do		127
200 do	127	100	do	s4	127
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	87	400	do	s10	127
200 do	96⅜	600	Cleve. & Pitts.		103
200 do	96⅛	600	do	b30	103
200 do	b10	96⅜	100	do	b30	103⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co.	195	200	do		102⅞
100 Mar. Minin Co	33⅜	200	do	s5	102⅝
200 Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	54	1100	Chi. & N. W.		44⅛
200 Ashburton Coal	21	850	do		44
24 N. Y. Con.	120⅜	500	do		44⅛
200 do	121	200	do	s10	44
200 do	121	500	do	b30	44⅜
200 do	s15	121	500	do	b30	41⅜
150 Erie Railway	97⅛	2000	Chi. & N.W. Pref		79⅛
1000 do	97	1000	do		79⅜
200 do	97⅛	500	do	b30	80
200 do	b30	97⅜	900	Clev. & Tol.	110
200 do	b15	97⅛	300	Chi., B. & Quin	134
50 Erie R. Pref.	104	100	M. & P. Du C. R.		60
100 Hud. Riv. R.	122	500	do		53
100 do	121⅝	400	do		54
200 do	b30	122	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜
100 do	121⅝	1500	do		102
200 do	s10	121⅜	1.0	do	s10	102
100 do	s15	121⅜	100	do	s30	102
100 Alt. & Terre H.	56⅜	960	do	b30	102⅜
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76				

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 O. & Mis. C.	36⅜	900	Clev. & Pitts		102⅜
10,000 do	36⅜	200	do	c	102⅝
10,000 do	36⅛	200	do		102⅝
12,000 Erie	97	100	do		103
1500 do	s3	97⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol R.	b3	111⅜
2300 do	97⅛	600	Ch. & R.I. R.		96⅝
1000 do	b3	97⅛	300	do		96⅜
100 Hudson R. R.	b5	122	200	do	s3	96⅜
500 do	122	200	do		97
400 do	s30	121⅜	100	do	b3	97
400 Reading R.	135⅜	100	do	b3	96⅞
500 do	c	135⅜	200	Chic. & N.W. R	s3	44⅜
200 do	s3	135⅜	500	do		44⅛
100 do	b30	135⅜	500	do	b3	44⅛
100 do	s10	135⅜	200	do		44⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.	129⅜	200	do	b10	44⅜
200 do	129⅜	500	do		44⅜
150 M. S. & N. I.	70⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		80
200 do	s3	70⅜	300	do	b3	80
2100 do	70⅜	100	do	b10	80
200 do	b3	70⅜	100	do		79⅞
1200 do	70⅜	100	do	s3	80
200 do	s3	70⅜	200	do	c	80
200 do	b3	70⅝	100	P. F. W. & C.	103
200 do	70⅝	200	do		103¼
200 do	s10	70⅜	200	do	s3	103¼
300 Ill. Cen. R.	127	500	do		103⅜
200 do	s3	127	100	do	b3	104
200 do	s10	127⅛	100	do	s3	103⅜
500 do	b3	127⅜	300	M. & P. du C. R.		55
200 do	s5	127⅜	200	Quick. Min.		81⅛
200 Cum. Coal	62⅜	100	do	b10	81⅜
200 do	b10	55	200	do	b3	81⅛

SATURDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Gold-Room advanced 4 ₱ cent. this forenoon, the speculators pretending to interpret the military news in the morning papers as less favorable for Gen. GRANT than represented in the official bulletins. The shipments of Gold by the European steamers to-day amount to $819,000, or about $350,000 in excess of the California receipts of yesterday. Exchange for the present mail left off at 109½@111, sight on London, for Gold. Money is again easy to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange held but one session. The Railway speculation was firm, and the Reading and most of the Western Roads again active. A demand for Illinois Central carried up the price to 127 ₱ cent., and for Prarie du Chien 5@6 ₱ cent. over the previous sales. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne were in large request, and both higher than yesterday and the upward movement in Northwest of both classes was continued, and over 10,000 shares taken up. Erie showed a little more activity than on Thursday and Friday, and Hudson and New-York Central were both firm.

The Government Stocks and Treasury Certificates showed increased firmness on a large demand for the new five-twenties and the one-year certificates.

At 2 o'clock the following quotations were made on the general market, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Railway list very firm; Gold not so stiff by 1@1½ per cent. as in the morning.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106⅜	Mich. Southern	68⅜	70¼
U. S. 5-20's	107¼	107⅛	Illinois Cen.	123⅜	127
N. Y. Central	121	121	Pittsburgh	101	102¼
Erie	97	97⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅜	102¼
Erie Preferred	103⅛	104	Rock Island	95⅝	97
Hudson	120⅝	122	Reading	133¼	135⅛
Canton	32⅜	33⅜	Quicksilver	30	32⅜
Cum. Cer., new	36⅛	36⅜	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	52⅜
Northwest	43¼	44⅛	Mariposa	33⅜	33¾
Ohio & M. Certs	36⅜	36⅝	N. West Pref.	78⅜	80

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Commerce	103	Mechanics'	110
Ocean	90	America	137
Bank of No. Amer.	102	State	115
Hanover	100	Import. & Traders'	103
Metropolitan	111	Pacific	155
Corn Exchange	102	New-York	109
Commonwealth	100	American Exc'nge	118
Fourth National	90	Irving	100
St. Nicholas	98	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Merchants'	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	114	Terre H. Income	82
Erie 1sts, '58	107⅜	N. West. S. F.	104
Erie 4ths, '80	110	N. West. Int.	108
Erie 5ths, '88	110	N. West. firsts	94
Buff. & Erie	105	Del. L. & W. 1sts	113
Hudson firsts	109½	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Hudson seconds	116	Wab. 2ds	67
Illinois Cen. 7s	118	Prairie du Chien	110
Alton 8s	100	Ft. Wayne seconds	102
Alton 1sts	106	Peninsular	85
Ohio & Miss. 1sts	94	Tenn. Haute 1sts	103
St. Paul 1sts	90	Tenn Haute 2ds	85
Mich. So. & N. Ind	109	Toledo S. Fund	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Mariposa	83
Erie 2ds, '83	114		

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $721,817, against $2,397,081 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	251	$96,342	542	$208,251	1,346	$595,748
Manf. Cotton.	66	23,875	97	32,612	79	28,295
Manf of Silk.	91	54,943	65	49,620	133	120,849
Manf. of Flax	167	36,238	722	158,307	815	103,981
Miscellaneous.	128	13,067	61	23,668	325	38,498
Totals	703	$283,465	1,487	$498,352	2,699	$884,371
		438,252				223,405
Total entered		$721,817	Total marketed			$1,107,836

Douglas in Support of the Government.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN has written a letter to Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, which appears in the Springfield *Republican*, giving an account of an interview between STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and subsequently between the two and President LINCOLN on the night preceding the issue of the first call for troops in this war. Mr. ASHMUN had gone to Mr. DOUGLAS' house to induce him to take a public stand in support of the Administration in entering upon the war. Mr. DOUGLAS was at first disinclined to such a step, but yielded to the representations made to him. We copy the remainder of Mr. ASHMUN'S interesting letter:

"The discussion in this vein continued for some time, and resulted in his emphatic declaration that he would go with me to the President, and offer a cordial and earnest support. But I shall never forget that, before it was concluded, his beautiful and noble wife came into the room, and gave the whole weight of her affectionate influence toward the result which was reached. My carriage was waiting at the door, and it was almost dark when we started for the President's house. We fortunately found Mr. LINCOLN alone, and upon my stating the errand on which we had come, he was most cordial in his welcome, and immediately prepared the way for the conversation which followed by taking from his drawer, and reading to us the draft of the proclamation which he had decided to issue, and which was given to the country the next morning.

As soon as the meeting was ended, Mr. DOUGLAS rose from his chair, and said: 'Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of a call for 75,000 men, I would make it 200,000. You do not know the dishonest purposes of those men (the rebels) as well as I do;' and he then asked us to look with him on the map which hung at one end of the President's room, where, in much detail, he pointed out the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. Among the most prominent were Fortress Monroe, Washington, Harper's Ferry and Cairo. He enlarged at length upon the firm, warlike footing which ought to be pursued, and found in Mr. LINCOLN an earnest and gratified listener. It would be impossible to give in detail all the points presented by him and discussed with the President; but I venture to say that no two men in the United States parted that night with a more cordial feeling of a united, friendly and patriotic purpose than Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS.

After leaving, and while on our way homeward, I said to Mr. DOUGLAS, 'You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President, and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it, either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version.' He at once said: 'Drive to your room at WILLARD'S, and I will give it shape.' We did so, and he wrote the following, the original of which now lies before me, in his own handwriting. I copied it, and gave an exact copy to the agent of the associated press, and on the next morning it was read all over the North, in company with the President's proclamation, to the great gratification of his friends and the friends of the Government. The original is still preserved, as cherished evidence of the highest character, that whoever else may have fallen by the wayside, in the hour of our country's peril from 'false brethren,' Mr. DOUGLAS was not of them:

DISPATCH TO THE PRESS BY MR. DOUGLAS, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1861.

Mr. DOUGLAS called on the President this evening and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of the conversation was that while Mr. DOUGLAS was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the Government and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men or money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

All honor, then, to the memory of the man who thus threw party considerations to the winds, and gave himself wholly and unreservedly to his country!

GEORGE ASHMUN.

Extraordinary Sale of Blooded Horses.

THE STOCK OF THE LATE WM. M'DONALD DISPOSED OF AT AUCTION.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 25.

One of the most extraordinary sales that ever took place in Maryland came off yesterday at "Guilford," the residence of the late WM. MCDONALD, Esq., situated on the York road, three miles from the city.

Mr. F. W. BENNETT was the auctioneer, and the first steed on the catalogue was the celebrated Flora Temple, the queen of the turf. The beautiful mare was led round the circle formed by the audience, looking as bright and acting as frisky as a young colt. Mr. BENNETT remarked that it was needless to say anything of her pedigree, as it was well known throughout the country; $1,000 was the first bid, which gradually went up to $7,500, where it hung for some time, when $8,000 was bid by GEORGE C. PASSMORE, Esq., residing in Charles-street-avenue, a few miles from the city, and there being no prospect of an advance, the winner of many a hard-contested trot, and the maker of the fastest time on record, was knocked down to that gentleman. It was generally understood that Flora Temple thus became the joint property of Mr. PASSMORE and a gentleman in Philadelphia. The next lot on the catalogue was Grey Beard, sired by Saladin, and Brown Mare, sired by Hambletonian, very fast, and generally acknowledged to be the fastest double team in the country.

Just as Mr. BENNETT was about offering this pair, he received a note from Mrs. MCDONALD, which he read to those assembled, and in which she requested him to withdraw the team, she having concluded to keep it for her own private use; she assured Mr. BENNETT that hereafter Grey Bird and Brown Mare were not for sale at any price. The announcement appeared to cause some disappointment, as a number of gentlemen were present to compete for the team. Lady Sutton, a beautiful bay mare, 15½ hands high, five years old, raised in Harford county, by Col. SUTTON, out of a Morgan mare, said to be able to trot a mile in three minutes, was next sold for $800, a gentleman of New-York becoming the purchaser.

The celebrated Chicago team, Henry Clay and Dutchman were next knocked down to Mr. LEE KNIGHT, of New-York, for $1,650. Frank and Blinker, a pair of fine bob-tail bays, known as the clipped team, were the next, and were taken by the New-York purchaser of Lady Sutton, at $900. Colonel and Captain, a very stylish pair of long-tail brown horses, six and seven years old, were bought by Mr. W. BUCKLEA, for $725. Whipple, a bob-tail bay horse, was purchased by Mr. C. A. MITCHELL, of Washington, for $210. Frank, Jr., sold for $60 to Mr. L. HAARSBURG. Guilford, a grey stallion, five years old, sired by Revenue, dam imported gray Arabian, was knocked down to Mr. A. W. SANDFORD, of New-York, for $1,000; before leaving the ground the purchaser was offered $2,000 for him. Lady Guilford, a sorrel filly, four years old, sired by Revenue, dam imported bay Arabian, was purchased by Mr. J. JEWETT.

The two Arabian mates "Eanes and Saleda," imported from Arabia by the late Mr. McDonald, at a cost of upward of $7,000, attracted much attention as they were brought into the ring. The first-named, a beautiful bay, with a colt six months old, was purchased by Mr. H. J. Jewett for $550, and the gray mare by Mr. J. H. Rieman for $675. "Coquette," a sorrel mare three years old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, said to be very gentle in harness, was purchased by Mr. C. C. Fulton for $950; her full sister, two years old, called "Pauline," was taken by Mr. Thompson for $825. "Fanny," a bay filly, one year old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, was taken by Mr. H. C. Wyeth for $275; "Jenny," a sorrel filly six months old, sired by Burlington, dam, the Troupe mare, was taken by Mr. Henry Grafton for $240; "Kate," a sorrel filly, one year old, sired by Burlington, dam, Mary Ann, was purchased by Mr. C. M. Dougherty for $200.

Considerable interest was manifested when Burlington, Jr., was offered. He is a beautifully-formed dark iron gray stallion one year old, sired by Burlington, dam Messenger mare. Burlington, it will be recollected, was sired by George M. Patchen, dam Monmouth Eclipse, and both being now dead, there was quite a spirited contest for the possession of their descendant. He was finally knocked down to Mr. Charles M. Dougherty for $725. The well-known mare Lizzie McDonald, with a colt six months old by her side, was also bought by Mr. Dougherty for $1,350. The Gray Messenger mare, about eight years old, said to be one of the finest brood-mares in the country, was purchased by the New-York purchaser of Lady Sutton and the "clipped team," for $500. This was the last horse on the catalogue.

The next articles offered were the carriages. The family barouche, manufactured to order by Messrs. WOOD BROTHERS, of New-York, sold for $625, Mr. A. JOHNSON purchaser; the family closed carriage, made by Mr. CORLETT, of this city, brought $250. Some dozen or more carriages were sold, all bringing good prices. A single New-York sleigh, lined with green plush of superior finish, was bought by Mr. J. C. COCKERY for $135, and a single New-York sleigh, lined with green plush of the most costly finished, was taken by Mr. Lawis TURNER at $225. Two collars of sleigh bells were knocked down to Mr. THOMAS KENNERY for $45. A large amount of harness was next offered, and sold at good prices.

The appearance of the driving-whips of the deceased caused a contest to get possession of them—a gentleman of New-York gave $55 for a single whip, designing to present it to a club in that city, the members of which held Mr. McDONALD in high esteem. The robes, blankets, &c., also caused some competition—the pair used by the Arabian mares selling for $160; the white flannel dress hood worn by Flora Temple, was taken by her new owner at a high figure. The five elks were purchased by Mr. H. H. PORTER, of New-York, at $200 apiece; the Druid Hill Park Commissioners run them up to $185, but would not advance on the sum named by New-York. It is understood that these beautiful animals were bought for the King of Sardinia, who designs stocking his kingdom with American game.

Col. Charles R. Lowell.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts has sustained no loss during the war which has awakened a keener sorrow than that of Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, who was mortally wounded in Gen. SHERIDAN'S battle at Cedar Creek, on Wednesday last, and died on Thursday, Oct. 20.

Col. LOWELL was born in Boston Jan. 2, 1835, and was the elder and only brother of Lieut. JAMES J. LOWELL, whose death will long be remembered with most tender grief. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, where he was first in his class, and graduated from Harvard College, with the highest honors in 1854. After leaving college, he soon decided on being a master machinist, and was for some time in the Ames Works at Chicopee, working, tool in hand, all day long, and at night studying the higher mathematics. Thence he went to the rolling mills in Trenton, N. J., but his health failing, he visited Europe, being absent nearly two years. Although he went abroad an invalid, his indomitable energy would not let him rest. He became accomplished in the languages and literatures of France, Italy and Germany, a student of art, and brought home from his travels a wide and various culture, such as very few men of his age possess. It may be fitly mentioned here that he passed the Winter of 1858-'59 in Rome, among other friends, with STEPHEN G. PERKINS and WM. LOWELL PUTNAM, two of his kinsmen, who have since given up pure and heroic lives for their country.

Upon his return he was employed in the West, upon the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and in the Spring of 1861 was superintending iron works in the Cumberland Valley, in Maryland. When the Government called for volunteers after the firing on Fort Sumter, his men enlisted, and he started for Washington. He arrived in Baltimore on the night of April 19, after the 6th Massachusetts regiment had been fired upon, and made his way to Washington though all public communication was interrupted, and was probably the first man to offer his services to the Secretary of War. He was at once employed on important duties, and was soon commissioned Captain in the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry. He entered on the Peninsular campaign in Gen. STONEMAN'S command, and gaining high distinction there, was taken by Gen. MCCLELLAN on his staff, upon the departure of the French Princes. In this capacity he remained until his return to Massachusetts, in November, 1862, to organize the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. For bravery in the battle of Antietam, he was selected to carry the captured standards to Washington, and was recommended for promotion in the regular army by the General commanding.

While in Boston, raising the Second Cavalry, he gave a signal proof of his cool and intrepid resolution, by the manner in which he faced a band of mutineers, and quelled them by shooting their ringleader—a vindication of authority most painful to himself, for he had a deep respect for the sanctity of life, but most salutary to the cause of good order, not in his regiment only, but in the community.

Leaving camp at Readville in the early Summer of 1863, he was stationed at Vienna, in Virginia, with the exception of a period during which he was in command of the dismounted camp near Washington, and during the larger portion of the time having a brigade of cavalry under him, has been actively engaged in pursuing MOSBY'S guerrillas, to whom his name has been a terror.

In the previous victories of Gen. SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley, Col. LOWELL has been highly distinguished for fearless intrepidity, being recommended for promotion by his superior officers after the battle of Berryville. He has had nine horses shot under him since the opening of the present campaign, and has performed countless acts of distinguished daring.

A little more than a year since he married a sister of Col. ROBERT G. SHAW, who fell at the head of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, before Fort Wagner.

Col. LOWELL was in every way a man of remarkable powers. In student days, he found it as easy to lead in athletic sports as in the recitation room, while he won the hearts and confidence of all by the singular charm of his character. A clear, strong writer, brilliant in conversation, a delightful companion, genial, fresh, and full of life, his social qualities were eminent and rare. Through his quietness of manner gleamed unmistakable signs of his soldierly genius. He was born to command, and in the time of peril his presence was an inspiration and his courage like a flame of fire. By his strict discipline in the camp and bravery in the field he won such praise from regular officers as few have received who have entered the army from civil life, while his men idolized him and would follow him to the death. The high-toned honor which marked his character, the integrity of his judgments, the force of his energy, his many accomplishments, gave him a great influence among his comrades, and would have adorned any rank to which his military genius might have raised him. He was a man whom the country could ill spare, whether in peace or in war; yet his life was grandly spent to gain that victory in which brave men rejoice to die. And mingled with the deep, respectful sympathy which are given to a family so sorely smitten by the calamities of the war, is a proud, rejoicing sorrow for the noble soul which has left so happy and enduring an example of patriotism and self-devotion for the common weal.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.—The steamer *Wando*, better known as the successful blockade-runner "*Let Her Rip*," which arrived at this port to-day, from Fortress Monroe, having been captured by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, ran out of Wilmington on the evening of the 20th, and was discovered by one of the fleet.

Signal was instantly made, and the whole fleet opened fire on her, but she ran the gauntlet, and owing to her great speed and the darkness of the night, escaped to sea and was lost sight of altogether. Capt. SANDS immediately headed his ship S. by E., and ran all night under full steam. At daylight the *Wando* was discovered off the port beam about five miles distant. The *Fort Jackson* gave chase, when she changed her course to N. E. and endeavored to escape, the *Fort Jackson* gaining on her slowly.

About 8 o'clock she opened on her at long range with the 100-pounder rifle and forward 30-pounder, and continued firing until 10:30—firing 98 shells—when the *Wando* surrendered. She is a splendid iron steamer of about 600 tons, and very fast. The value of the steamer and her cargo is about $500,000.

The following officers came on in the prize, viz.: Acting Ensign Smith K. Hopkins, Truro, Mass., in charge; Boatswain P. A. Cuason, Baltimore; Acting Master's Mate H. St. C. Evringe, New-York; Acting First Assistant Engineer John A. Hill, East Boston; Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. M. Prentiss, Fall River.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 26.*

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Mr. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass., has received the following letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, respecting the fractional currency, the defaced condition of which now causes so much complaint:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st inst. is received, and in reply I have to say it is in contemplation by the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new fractional currency to take the place of that which has been counterfeited. Yours truly,

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller,

SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Jr., Roxbury.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 6	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana,

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5½ A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1864, operations under the

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM

will commence in the United States.

LIST OF THE LETTERS

upon which Money Orders can be drawn are posted at the General Post-office and at the different stations in the city.

Money Orders can only be obtained at the General Post-office, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., and will be drawn upon any

MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICE

for sums of one to thirty dollars.

Rates of commission charged for Money Orders:

On orders not exceeding $10.....10 cents.
On orders over $10, and not exceeding $20.....15 cents.
On orders over $20, and not exceeding $30.....20 cents.

No single Order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars. Parties desiring to remit more than thirty dollars to any one address must procure additional Money Orders. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 236 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G KEYS



WEDDING CARDS,
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plating, etc., at J. Everadi's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 10 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as saleswoman in some respectable store: wages not an object as to learn the business: unexceptionable references given. Address Miss M. V. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 103 East 52d-st., 2d door from Lexington-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and exceptional moral character. No. 47 East 27th-st.

BOY WANTED—AT NO. 5 COENTIES SLIP up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering an extensive assortment of
4-4 IRISH FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
(in cloths and by the yard.)
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS and TOWELINGS, &c.
ALSO,
large additions to their
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT,
CONSISTING OF THE
MOST POPULAR MAKES OF
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
much below manufacturers' prices,
Together with a large and well-assorted stock of
FRENCH PERCALE,
MADAPOLAMS, (plain, plaid and striped,)
CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOK and SWISS MUSLINS,
and a large line of
BROCHE SWISS MUSLINS,
SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES,
greatly below cost of importation.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
IN
SILKS, SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
MOIRE FRANCAIS,
"PIMS" PLAIN,
PLAID AND DEMI DOUBLE POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PLAID
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOES,
in all the most fashionable shades.
LACES AND
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, BASQUES,
AND CIRCULARS;
SCOTCH WOOL
AND
GALA PLAIDS;
LADIES' PRINTED
CASHMERE MORNING
ROBES;
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES AND
TWEEDS;
LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES'
FURNISHING GOODS;
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HOOPS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS;
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
FLANNELS,
Together with an
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT AND UNDER GOLD VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CAAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c., AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—A fine assortment, in long and Square, including several large sizes in plain black-centred long Shawls.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door from Amity.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and Beecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
ERIN—building	3,413	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	Grace.
ERIN	3,318	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	2,376	Brooking.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	.....

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
ANGLIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ARIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

KUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
KUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	Building.	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North river, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,018 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,075, the *Guiding Star* 2,170, and the *Day Star* 2,715, and the *Star* reads 1,700. Custom house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	800-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE,
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, Wm. HELLIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAIL,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Brookings, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at noon,
from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA, for passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 5	NORTH STAR. JONES.
Nov. 14	COSTA RICA. TINKLEPAUGH
Nov. 23	OCEAN QUEEN. SEABURY.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The ARIEL, RUSSEL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CAROO of the steamship *Ariadne*, which vessel sailed from London on the 24th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Corsica*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, October 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165), each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst Quartermaster

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL IRON-gray mare, about 15½ hands high, coming six years old, well broke, perfectly gentle, so docile a lady can handle her, accustomed to city driving, fine action, with an elegant, full flowing, snow-white tail; would make a superb beast to drive to a lady's basket-wagon for park driving. Price $300. Can be seen at George Murray's Stables, No. 33 West 12th-st near 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo
4 P. M.—Way for Goshen, Newburgh, Warwick.
4 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
5 P. M.—Fishing Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Express, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R.R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 19 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 6 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8 10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3 15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction; all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six pas-senger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel-cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND,
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegheny County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, at rendering due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegheny County, Md., called "MT. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 119¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.
TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree.—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.
Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the lower part of the city, doing a first-rate business, with everything complete. Address A. E. B., Box No. 182, Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT FOR DOORS AND BLINDS.
Carpenters are invited to make proposals for furnishing oak or walnut panel doors and batten doors and blinds for the Hotel Militar, of Havana, Cuba, of about the following dimensions, viz:
3 doors of 2⅝ feet wide by 12½, 12½ and 16¼ feet high respectively.
21 doors of 5½ feet wide by 12⅝ feet high.
4 doors of 3⅜ feet wide by 12⅝ feet high.
1 door of 4⅝ feet wide by 9¼ feet high.
11 doors of 4⅝ feet wide by 11 feet high.
13 doors of 5½ feet wide by 11 feet high.
12 doors of 4⅝ feet wide by 11 feet high.
4 doors of 3⅜ feet wide by 8½ feet high.
3 doors of 5½ feet wide by 11 feet high.
55 sets of blinds, 5½ feet wide by 11 feet high.
132 door frames, of from 4 to 6 inches square.
The drawings, specifications, etc., may be consulted at the counting-room of Messrs. Herquez & Co., No. 13 Broadway. Proposals will be addressed to the subscriber.
Col. FRANCISCO MORTAOS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Twelfth and Girard streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 3d November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
Uniform Coats, infantry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, cavalry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, light artillery, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, army standard.
Shirt Buttons, army standard.
Bolt Ropes, army standard
Wrapping Paper, 24x40, samples required.
Straw Packing Paper, samples required.
Burlaps, 40 inches, samples required.
Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Deliveries must commence within ten days from the date of the award.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel,
Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

A CARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO AVAIL themselves of the present low prices and secure substitutes in view of a future call, may be accommodated by addressing Box No 2,657 New-York Post-office.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMP-FIRE MUSIC.—"COME RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY."
"Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won."
"The Copperhead of 1864."
"The Chicago Copperhead."
"And the Copperhead of 1865."
"God save our Noble Union."
"Friends of the Union, we greet you."
"No Slave beneath that Starry Flag."
Music by James G. Clark and others.
Price 3 cents each; $2 50 per dozen. Mailed free.
By HORACE WATERS No 481 Broadway-New York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 34th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Pillmore, Geo. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 28th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—THE LECTURER on Chemistry to the New-York College of Pharmacy receives students for this branch and in preparation of chemicals.
F. F. MAYER,
University Building, Washington-square.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 69 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M., Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 930, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 552 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH & ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 930 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 11th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BECKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFTS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, OF ROSE HILL, Danbury, Conn., will reopen her school on the 15th of this month; a limited number of pupils under thirteen will be received. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Ladies will please bear in mind that they may secure their lessons at half prices by entering their names prior to Nov. 1.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,218 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

**GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO.

EAST TENNESSEE.

HANDSOME DEFEAT OF BRECKENRIDGE.

Five Hundred Prisoners and a Battery Captured.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

GEN. GILLEM IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gen. GILLEM has just had a sanguinary battle with BRECKINRIDGE's forces in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving in confusion VAUGHAN's brigade many miles. The fighting was of the liveliest character, our cavalry using their sabres. We captured nearly *five hundred* prisoners, including Col. ROSS, commanding a brigade. The celebrated MCCLURE's rebel battery was captured entire, the taking of it being one of the most glorious charges of the war. The rebels in their flight threw away their arms and abandoned much property. The rebel killed and wounded were left in our possession. Gen. GILLEM is still in vigorous pursuit.

B. C. TRUMAN.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gen. GILLEM had a fight yesterday with Gen. VAUGHAN's rebel command at Norristown, completely routing him, and capturing one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, one Colonel, one Major, six Captains, eight Lieutenants, five 12-pounders and one mountain howitzer.

The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this morning.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Retreat of Gen. Price—Gen. Pleasanton Injured by Falling from his Horse.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The latest accounts put Gen. PRICE near Carthage, Jasper County, Mo., still retreating with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

Gen. PLEASONTON has been slightly injured by a fall from his horse.

The Pursuit of Price—Inadequacy of Our Forces—Pleasanton's Junction with Curtis—Price Escaping Through Kansas—Meeting of Missouri Militia—Astounding Confession of an Informer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

Now that there is no fear whatever of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" by telling the strength and position of our forces in this department, I am at liberty to place before your readers facts and figures obtained from reliable sources, of our army now operating against STERLING PRICE. Our entire cavalry force under PLEASONTON includes that which came up with Gen. MOWER, (now at Atlanta with SHERMAN,) and numbers 8,000 men. Our infantry, the great proportion of which is militia, numbers 9,700 men; this embraces the entire command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS. On the Kansas border CURTIS has 2,500 cavalry, 1,000 mounted militia and 6,000 infantry militia, making a sub-total of 11,500 and a grand total of 29,200 effective men. CURTIS' entire force is resting on the line of the Big Blue River, which empties into the Missouri between Kansas City and Independence. PLEASONTON has joined CURTIS with his cavalry, and ROSECRANS was at Pleasant Hill yesterday with all his infantry. On Sunday last PRICE was pushing due south, fifteen miles below Kansas City, and it is fully believed that he will succeed in effecting his escape through the eastern counties of Kansas, take Fort Scott and Fort Gibson (in the Indian Territory) on his route and, making a detour, get back into Arkansas again before ROSECRANS can compel him to stand and give battle.

ROSECRANS' infantry was compelled to keep the line of the Pacific Railroad, repairing and guarding bridges as it moved along, and the object of moving it to Pleasant Hill was to catch PRICE on his left flank, as he tried to escape CURTIS on his right and PLEASONTON in his rear. The plan has thus far succeeded, that is, up to Sunday last, but the country in that region is extremely favorable to the rapid movement of an army, as it is level, with excellent roads and abounding with supplies. The border counties of Kansas are prairie land and they are rich in "forage" for the army. No obstacle exists to oppose PRICE's retreat until he reaches Fort Scott, which he may attempt to take for the sake of the stores it contains and the prestige it will give.

It now becomes necessary to go back a little and glance at the course PRICE took to reach his present position. He headed for Boonville, after his repulse at Jefferson City, and covering his rear with a strong force, hurried forward his transportation, which he kept adding to by theft and seizure until he encountered CURTIS' advance at Lexington, under BLUNT. This advance consisted of 2,500 cavalry—a very small force to oppose the main body of PRICE's army, but the opposition was obstinately made with but trifling loss on our side, until PLEASONTON came up from Kecalia, on the Pacific Railroad, and attacked PRICE's left flank. He then pushed forward with the intention of taking Kansas City, but CURTIS held the line of the Little Blue River, and contested its fords with his infantry, 8,000 strong, and compelled PRICE to once more turn southward, which he did on Sunday last, and that is the last heard of him, reliably. He was then fifteen miles south of Kansas City, making good time, and, what is worse, making good his retreat, with all his plunder. It is not impossible, however, that the situation may undergo some changes by the next time intelligence arrives by courier, for it may be stated here distinctly that the telegrams from Jefferson and Kansas Cities are not only indistinct but incorrect, PLEASONTON and CURTIS are pursuing vigorously; our infantry have moved forward from Pleasant Hill, and as I write several regiments of cavalry have arrived here and will be sent forward by rail to-night.

It is evident, after taking all the facts of the invasion into consideration, that the only place to have inflicted punishment, if not total defeat, on PRICE, was at Osage bridge, but for the cowardice and treachery of the militia placed on guard there. They had good block-houses, plenty of ammunition, and a safe line of communication with Jefferson City. They could have held the position for several hours against PRICE's entire force, or at least until reinforcements could arrive; but the cowardly miscreants never fired a shot, but surrendered gladly to their friends, the cowardly thieves commanded by STERLING PRICE. Had PRICE been held there, our infantry could have been pushed up in time to reach his rear, and in time to give PLEASONTON a closer range; but that golden opportunity was lost, and with it perished the only probable chance of the campaign for decided advantage to us.

Ever since the commencement of difficulties in this State, its militia has been as much of a hinderance as the domestic rebels they were organized to hold in check. Imbued, saturated with the curse of proslavery, they have never, even in the best cases, given that entire heart and soul to the cause of the nation which is so necessary in those wearing the national uniform, but have presented the strange anomaly of sympathizing with the cause of the south-slavery, while pretending loyalty to the national government, by wearing its uniform, carrying its arms and deriving from it sustenance and support. Cases of mutiny are frequent, but a mistaken tenderness toward the State Government or some other cause not so apparent, has kept our military authorities from punishing the crime. There are now in this State two hundred militia, including Captains and Lieutenants, who mutined because ordered into the field. They had an idea that campaigning was to be done after the style of a certain European monarch who carried a *corps de ballet* into the field and whiled away the tedium of the camp by witnessing the throwing of beautiful and symetrical legs instead of shot and shell. Their hearts longed after the flesh-pots of the city as they munched their hard tack, and they preferred disgrace to denying their appetites. Their disgrace is as deep as it can well be, but they should be made to carry the marks of it about with them all their days.

One of the most remarkable pieces of rascality that I have known for some time has just come to light at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. A fellow residing in Illinois twenty or thirty miles east of St. Louis, set the military authorities all agog some few weeks ago by telling them that PRICE's Adjutant-General was travelling the country disguised as an Indian Doctor, and secretly establishing lodges and temples of the O. A. K. He stated that he had taken the degrees himself and could acquaint the authorities with certain plans of the rebels to destroy property, &c., &c. His statement was clear and intelligent, but he followed it up by asking money to prosecute his investigations. This and the fact that he was found intoxicated, induced the authorities to send him to Gratiot street prison where he encountered several men arrested and thrown in there upon his sworn statement that they were in complicity with the "Indian Doctor." Conscience-smitten, and humiliated by his own incarceration, he came to a due sense of the situation which his avarice had created, and he made a full confession in writing, which he sent to the Provost-Marshal-General to-day, begging him to permit him to go as a "substitute," and offering to give the bounty money to make some reparation to the innocent parties involved in peril and disgrace by his wanton lies and misrepresentations. The worst of this case is, that the man is very intelligent, and has served over a year and a half in one of the Illinois regiments, and was honorably discharged for disability. He claims to have graduated in a European college, which is not improbable. If this is so, the light that he there received will only make the darkness of his act the more distinct, and show him how deep the sin, how lasting the disgrace to a man of intelligence who seeks to inflict injury upon his fellows in the name of justice, but in fact to gratify a low avarice and satisfy the cravings of a morbid appetite for drink.

It is now ascertained beyond all manner of doubt that Maj. WILSON, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, was brutally murdered by the rebels after his capture at Pilot Knob. His body was found fifteen miles south of Washington, literally riddled with bullets. His papers and dispatches were found on his person, and a statement of the case is being made for Col. DARR, Acting Provost-Marshal-General, who is fully determined to shoot a rebel Major in retaliation, he having made the necessary application for such a course which will meet with universal approbation.

B.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The Preliminary Examination—Transfer of the Prisoners to Montreal—Arrest of Another Robber—The Hearing for a Rendition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

In my communication from St. John's, I alluded to the fact that the prisoners' counsel had endeavored to procure a removal of the place of proceeding to Montreal, and that this was opposed by the counsel for the Federal authorities. The motion, as far as the preliminary proceedings were concerned on Tuesday afternoon, was denied by Judge COURSOL. On Wednesday the preliminary hearing was proceeded with, and testimony was heard relative to the murder of MORRISON, the assault with intent to kill Mr. C. H. HUNTINGTON, the robbery of Mr. BEACH, and the horse-stealing. This occupied all day Wednesday and Thursday forenoon.

On Thursday afternoon, upon consultation between Judge COURSOL and Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, leading counsel for our own Government, it was decided, for reasons satisfactory to all interested in behalf of the Federal authorities, that the prisoners should be removed to Montreal, and that further proceedings in the case should take place in that city. In regard to the transfer of the hearing to Montreal, I have authority for saying that Mr. EDMUNDS, who is a shrewd, sagacious lawyer, and very earnest in his professional efforts in this case, has the utmost confidence in Judge COURSOL, and is willing to leave the question of transfer to him. My own opinion is, as that of influential Federals in town, that it was a master stroke of policy on the part of those representing our Government, acquiescing in coming to this city.

As soon as it was decided to remove the prisoners, Judge COURSOL telegraphed for a special train; and they, with the counsel and witnesses were quickly carried to Point St. Charles station, from whence they were transported in carriages to the jail. The removal was conducted so noiselessly that the army of Secessionists in Montreal, who expected to receive the raiders on their arrival in due form, did not hear of the presence of their "peculiar" friends in the city until some hours after their confinement.

The prisoners do not seem at all concerned at the aspect of their affairs, and believe but a few days will elapse before they will have another opportunity to plunder and murder in the name of the Confederate caure and by the authority of JEFF. DAVIS.

GEO. SANDERS addressed a letter in defence of the raiders to the *Evening Telegraph* the other evening, which shrewd observers do not think will help his case in the least.

The raider arrested in St. Lawrence Suburbs, Monday evening, answered to the name of W. H. HUTCHINSON. On Thursday his counsel made a demand upon Chief LAMOTHE to bring him before a magistrate for examination. He complied with the request, and brought the prisoner before Recorder BEXTON.

Mr. KERR, of the prisoner's council, considered the arrest extraordinary and illegal, and claimed that he was entitled to be discharged.

Mr. DEVLIN, in behalf of our authorities, contended that if the prisoner's counsel wished him released, the only proper course of proceedure was to get a writ of habeas corpus. As soon as the witnesses could arrive, there would be abundant proof of the identification of HUTCHINSON as one of the raiders.

HUTCHINSON's counsel labored hard to get him off, but with no avail, as the Recorder remanded him to the custody of the police until to-day.

When it was ascertained by HUTCHINSON's counsel that the Recorder would not discharge him, they brought a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in his case, before Justice MONDELET, of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. KERR, in advocacy of the petition, argued that the prisoner had been detained by the Chief of Police without warrant or commitment.

Messrs. JOHNSON, Q. C., and Mr. DEVLIN, for our Government, resisted the application on various grounds, chief among which was that the arrest was a proper one, and the prisoner was then in the hands of the Recorder, who had the only jurisdiction in the case in its present condition.

Judge MONDELET reserved his decision until the Recorder had decided upon the application made for the discharge of the prisoner.

In the afternoon the Recorder refused to grant the application for discharge, when Judge MONDELET declined to interfere in the matter, and refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus.

HUTCHINSON was easily identified as one of the robbers of the Franklin County Bank.

The taking of the depositions still continues, but the warrants for commitment of all the prisoners will doubtless be issued this afternoon. The hearing for rendition, under the treaty is to take place in this city on Wednesday next, of which I will send you full particulars. Mr. ST. LAFLAMME is engaged as additional counsel in behalf of the prisoners. It is reported that Hon. JOHN ROSE, Q. C., Ex-Solicitor-General, and the foremost lawyer here, has been engaged by the Federal Government. The prevailing feeling here is that the prisoners must be given up, though every exertion is being made by the Confederate leaders here to save their tools from the gallows and the penitentiary. They "shove up" gold in profusion, and profess to be confident of success. Many of the friends of the Union here are extremely indignant at recent inflammatory articles in the *Herald*, of your city. That lunatic sheet is doing a world of mischief by its impolitic and ridiculous articles on this question. It is only equaled by the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*—a sheet which abounds daily in utter falsehoods about the feeling across the border toward Canada.

The Canadian judiciary may decide against us in this case, and conclude to let the marauders go free; but as yet we cannot believe it. ASHBURTON.

Proceedings at Montreal.

Dispatch to the Toronto Leader.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The preliminary proceedings in connection with this enterprise were resumed yesterday morning in St. John before Mr. Justice COURSOL. Nearly all the testimony necessary at this stage of the case was taken on Wednesday, when eight witnesses were examined touching the facts of the raid, and with reference to the identification of the prisoners.

Warrants of arrest have now been issued returnable before Judge COURSOL, at Montreal, as also warrants of commitment to the Montreal Jail. On the warrants made out yesterday the prisoner will be brought before His Honor in this city, who will thereupon hear the inquiries into the truth of the charges preferred, in accordance with the provisions of the statute passed to give effect to the Ashburton Treaty. This concludes the preliminary proceedings, and advances the case to its next stage.

Hon. Mr. EDMONDS was in St. John on behalf of the United States Government, and again conferred with Mr. Justice COURSOL with respect to the removal of the prisoners to Montreal, the result being that he finally withdrew his opposition to the transfer. Mr. COURSOL, apart from the voluntary consent of Mr. EDMUNDS, had received authority to use his discretion in the matter, and acting upon it, peremptorily telegraphed for a special train to convey the prisoners to the city. A train was accordingly sent out in the course of the afternoon from Point St. Charles, and all the arrangements for the transfer were most carefully carried out. The prisoners were marched to the cars in charge of Chief Constable MCLAUGHLIN, Sergt. DONAHUE and Constables HOLBROOK and MURRAY, of the Water Police, and a few St. John constables. No one seemed to know anything of the affair until the raiders arrived at the station. The prisoners marched in a body, and without handcuffs, carrying their bundles under their arms. The special train arrived at Point St. Charles at about 7 o'clock, where Chief Lamothe, Sub-chief Major, and twelve men of the city police were in waiting with ten carriages to escort the prisoners to the jail, to which they rapidly proceeded along the wharves and by St. Mary-street, and few persons were consequently aware of the arrival. At the jail Mr. Coursol handed over the prisoners to Mr. Payette, the jailor, and Mr. McFarlane, his deputy, who conveyed them to an upper ward, where adequate arrangements had been made for their reception. The prisoners appeared to be well pleased with the change. Mr. COURSOL acted throughout with great tact and energy—in a manner to elicit general satisfaction.

We hear that a home guard of 350 men has been raised at St. Alban's for the protection of the town, and that other frontier towns are taking similar protective measures.

No further proceedings will be taken in the case until Wednesday next, several holidays intervening.

The St. Alban's Raiders.

A CARD FROM GEO. N. SANDERS.

The following characteristic card appears in the Montreal *Telegraph*:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 26, 1864.

SIR: I cannot permit the many unfounded statements in regard to the Confederate attack upon St. Albans to pass without a word of explanation as to the facts.

The attack upon St. Albans was made by Confederate soldiers, under the command of Lieut. BENNETT H. YOUNG, of the C. S. A., all having served in the Confederate army within the Confederate States, and being still in that service, were especially commissioned and detailed for that service, under the direct authority of, and, in fact, by direct orders from the Government of the Confederate States.

So far from having the characteristics of Federal raids upon our territory, as imputed to it by some papers, this enterprise was conducted without unnecessary violence, and was accompanied by an open and public declaration at the time by those engaged in it, that they were acting as soldiers under the orders of the Southern Confederacy, and in pursuance of those orders.

I take this method of placing these facts before the public, to prevent the case of the Confederate prisoners now in custody from being prejudged. But so soon as the fact of Lieut. YOUNG's demonstration upon Vermont shall be known at Richmond, there is no doubt but that that Government will take immediate steps to make their responsibility and approval of the enterprise publicly and officially known, and will assuredly communicate the fact of their responsibility and of their approval to the Canadian and United States authorities.

Very respectfully, GEO. N. SANDERS.

ORDER FROM GEN. DIX.

Possible Raids Over the Northern Border—Southern Refugees to be Registered.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.—Satisfactory information has been received by the Major-General commanding, that rebel agents in Canada design to send into the United States, and colonize, at different points, large numbers of refugees, deserters and enemies of the Government, with a view to vote at the approaching Presidential election; and it is not unlikely, when this service to the rebel cause has been performed, that they may be organized for the purpose of shooting down peaceable citizens and plundering private property, as in the recent predatory incursions on the *Detroit* and at St. Albans. Against these meditated outrages on the purity of the elective franchise and these nefarious acts of robbery, incendiarism and murder, it is the determination of the Major-General commanding to guard by every possible precaution, and to visit on the perpetrators, if they shall be detected, the most signal and summary punishment.

All the classes of persons enumerated, whether citizens of the insurgent States who have been in the rebel service or engaged in acts of hostility to the Government, deserters from the military service of the United States, or men drafted or subject to draft, who have fled to evade their duty to their country, are liable to punishment for the crimes they have already committed; and no effort will be spared to arrest them. For this purpose all Provost-Marshals and their deputies, within this department, are commanded to exercise all possible vigilance, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect persons coming into the United States for the purpose of voting or of committing depredations on private property, and to prevent their escape; and it is earnestly recommended to the electors of the States in this department to take, within their respective election districts, such measures as may be required for their own security, and to aid the military authorities in frustrating the designs of rebel agents and emissaries, or in bringing the perpetrators to punishment.

Should any of these malefactors succeed in perpetrating their crimes, effective measures will be taken to prevent their return to Canada; and for this purpose special directions will be given, and suitable guards for the frontier will be provided, before the day of election.

As a further precaution, all persons from the insurgent States now within the department, or who may come within on or before the 3d of November, proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day; and all such persons coming within the department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond, and will be treated accordingly. The registry in this city will be at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. JOHN J. PECK, second in the department, at No. 37 Bleecker-street; and in all other places out of this city, at the offices of the nearest Provost-Marshals. The registry will contain a complete description of the persons reporting, and also their places of residence, which must not be changed without notice at the place of registry.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and A. A. G.
(Official.) CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Maj. and A. D. C.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

A BREAK IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

From the Newark Advertiser, Oct. 27.

In pursuance of a published call, a meeting of War Democrats was held last evening in Upper Library Hall. Ex-Alderman SAMUEL SMITH was appointed permanent President; John S. Pershine, Wm. E. Pain, John A. Johnson, E. C. Abel, John C. Thornton, A. B. Taylor, Major John Toler, Vice-Presidents; J. Wilson Schoch, Frederick C. Smith and John P. Hennion, Secretaries. Messrs. Capt. George B. Halsted, J. D. Freeman and E. M. Trowbridge were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and subsequently reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the War Democrats, not the Copperhead Democracy, retain full respect and admiration for the manhood and patriotism which animated and controlled the Democratic party in the days of JACKSON, and respond now and ever to his noble motto, "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That War Democrats will never consent that the cherished principles of the party shall be disgraced, and have not endured the shame of seeing their country's flag dishonored and trailed in the dust by the election, in this hour of our country's trial, of the peace Democrats and rebel sympathizers, M'CLELLAN and PENDLETON.

Resolved, That this meeting of War Democrats denies most emphatically that true Democracy was represented at the Chicago Convention, where the degrading statement was made that the war now being waged against traitors is a failure, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting of War Democrats, that an effort to secure an armistice and a cessation of hostilities, by men in arms, should begin with Southern traitors, not Northern patriots; that cessation of hostility and petitions against the present Administration should begin with Copperheads, not with Union men and War Democrats, who believe we should exhaust the rebel armies before attempting the McClellan and Pendleton policy of "exhausting all the resources of statesmanship."

Resolved, That as War Democrats, we are firmly determined by all means in our power to sustain and uphold the Union of the States and the flag of the nation from all attacks from within or without; and believing that next to maintaining our armies in the field, we should faithfully support the Administrators of our Government in the hour of trial, we hereby pledge ourselves to defend the honor and integrity of our people and country at all hazards.

Resolved, That we recognize in the War Democrats, BUTLER, DIX, DICKINSON, HOLT, JOHNSON—in New-Jersey, BYRNES, ANDERSON, MCCARTER, GREEN, POTTS, SCOVEL—true exponents of Democracy; and scout, as unworthy the name, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, VOORHEES, SEYMOUR, WOOD—in New-Jersey, PRICE, WALL, WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER, HOLSMAN, and BUAR. With the former we are proud to be named; with the latter we want no affiliations.

Resolved, That this meeting will attend in a body the meeting of War Democrats at Cooper Institute, New-York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M., and we hereby invite all War Democrats of New-Jersey opposed to the election of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON to join with us in giving expression to true democracy, and the patriotism of New-Jersey.

In conformity with the last resolution, it was resolved that this meeting assemble at Library Hall on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at half-past 11 A. M., and proceed thence in a body to Cooper's Institute, to attend the Convention of War Democrats. All War Democrats in favor of the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, are cordially invited to join in the demonstration. Those doing business in New York are requested to meet the delegation at the Seventh Regiment Armory, over Tompkins Market, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Committee of three was appointed to procure suitable badges. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Capt. GEO. B. HALSTED, Dr. J. HENRY CLARK, and CHAS. GASCOAR. After cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, it adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at the same time and place.

The Campaign in Connecticut.

A LETTER FROM HENRY C. BOWEN, ESQ.

In a letter to a friend, HENRY C. BOWEN, of this city, writes:

"The late mass convention at Woodstock gave startling evidence of the unparalleled enthusiasm of the entire population. From 15,000 to 20,000 people rushed together on that occasion, to listen to the eloquent instructors and timely warnings of the distinguished speakers present. Never was seen such a glorious gathering anywhere in that loyal, *royal* State. Processions three and five miles long, with music and banners—the old flag, literally by thousands—came pouring into Woodstock singing and shouting, and even crying for joy. Houses and stores, shops and manufactories, parlors, kitchens, nurseries were forsaken, and all far and near, old and young, deserted for once to join the mighty host, bound to the great patriotic festival. Now, why not give the people in every county in the State such an opportunity to meet together? That question was asked on that day by hundreds. While their fathers, sons and brothers are nobly and heroically fighting our battles abroad, in distant States, they who are left behind ask and pray that all who love God and liberty should have at least one day, before the coming election, which shall be consecrated to our beloved country. * * * *

So far as it may be in your power, therefore, will you not use your influence in favor of out-door mass conventions of the people in every county? Let these conventions be called immediately; ask the people to act promptly in the matter. The day of our deliverance or *doom* is drawing near. What we do must be done quickly.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JOHN BRIGHT, KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI, and every lover of liberty and humanity, in America and in England, in Italy and in Poland, in Hungary and in poor oppressed Mexico, and in all the wide world, are waiting anxiously, hoping tremblingly and praying fervently that we may have a great and glorious victory—while GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM and JEFF. DAVIS, and the whole tribe of 'gunboat' do-nothings, peace-at-any-price traitors, serpent *cessationists*—Benedict Arnolds in regular succession—and all the God-forsaken political heathen at home and abroad, are boldly plotting for an armistice, for the triumph of the slave power, and the consequent division and destruction of our beloved Union. God forbid them success in this unhallowed work!"

Independent Nomination in the Eleventh Assembly District.

EX-ALDERMAN CHARLICK IN THE FIELD.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Assembly District, being dissatisfied with the nominations for Assembly already made by the two sections of the party, held a convention last evening at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, to nominate an independent candidate who should be acceptable to the voters of the District. The Democratic candidates now in the field are JAS. GIBSON, a liquor dealer, nominated by Tammany, and JOHN MCDONALD, a coal merchant, nominated by the Mozart and McKeon organization.

The Independent Convention last evening was largely attended, delegates being present from every election District in the Ward. Among the prominent citizens present were THOS. MAHER, Judge LEDWITH, JAS. C. QUINN, Esq., Mr. DIMOND and many others. Mr. MAHER was appointed Chairman, and CHAS. R. TRIGLAR Secretary. On taking his seat the Chairman said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a suitable candidate to represent the Eleventh District in the Assembly. While the candidates now in the field were generally esteemed as citizens and neighbors, yet they were not deemed fit and capable men to represent the District at Albany, and the general voice of the District demanded a new candidate.

On motion of Mr. SWEENEY, the roll of delegates present was called, and each man nominated his candidate viva voce. The result was that Ex-Alderman CHARLICK received all but six votes, and was subsequently declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention. A Committee was appointed to notify Mr. CHARLICK of his nomination, and after an absence of half an hour they returned with the announcement that while Mr. CHARLICK had not sought and did not desire the nomination, yet if it was the wish of the people of the district, and would tend to unite the party, his name was at their service. This announcement was greeted with applause, and a Committee was appointed to prepare addresses to the electors of the district, urging the necessity of supporting Mr. CHARLICK.

A committee, consisting of Messrs DIMOND, GERAT, NELSON, MAHER and LEDWITH, was also appointed to confer with other organizations in the District, and endeavor to unite upon a single candidate. The Convention then adjourned. Ex-Alderman CHARLICK is well known as the former Superintendent of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and is very popular in the District. Unless one or both of the other candidates withdraw, the result will be to throw the election into the hands of the Republicans—a result which no good citizen can deplore.

The New Maryland Constitution Proclaimed

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

GOV. BRADFORD has just proclaimed the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are honoring the event by a display of bunting. The *American* has put out an immense flag, bearing the inscription "Free Maryland."

The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:

And whereas the results of such elections have been duly certified to me by the proper Judges of said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes so returned to me, for and against said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote, aforesaid, it doth appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the Constitution, and 29,799 ballots against the Constitution; and that there were 61 blank ballots reported to be given against the Constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by said Constitution; and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast a majority in favor of the adoption of said Constitution.

Now, therefore, I, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said act of Assembly and Constitution aforesaid, do by this, my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of Government so framed and adopted by the convention aforesaid, has been adopted by a majority of the votes of the State, and that, in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of Government of this State, superceding the one now existing, on the first day of November next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

By the Governor, A. W. BRADFORD.
WM. B. HALL, Secretary of State.

The New Constitution in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the application for injunction in the case of the new Constitution, viz: the case of SAMUEL G. SILLS *vs.* AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland, on appeal from the Superior Court of the city of Baltimore from an order refusing a mandamus. The cause was then signed by THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, for the appelant, and by HENRY STOCKBRIDGE and H. WINTER DAVIS for the appelee.

The Governor to-day has been hearing the arguments of counsel on the alleged informality in the soldiers vote.

The Governor's proclamation, declaring that the new Constitution is adopted, is expected to be issued to-morrow.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Admiral FARRAGUT communicates to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner *Annie Verden*, under British colors, some sixty miles southward of Velasco, Texas, by the United States steamer *Mobile*. She has a cargo of seventy-three bales of cotton.

THE "CALL TO THE BUSINESS MEN."

More Forgery by the Copperheads—A Card from Mr. J. A. Webb.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find my name appended to a call, "To the business men of New-York," in your issue of the 29th inst., setting forth the futile efforts of President LINCOLN in suppressing the rebellion, &c., and demanding a change of Administration, &c.

My name (as doubtless the names of many others of our merchants in said list) has been used wholly without authority.

I do not deem this war a failure on the part of the North.

I do not believe in the "cessation of hostilities," but I do humbly trust and pray that ABRAHAM LINCOLN may be re-elected to continue this war until every rebel in arms yields obedience to the laws of our country.

By inserting the above you will confer a favor upon your obedient servant,

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-street.

Evening Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold....	222	100	Clev. & Tol....	b3 112⅜
95,000	do.....	222⅛	100	do.....	112
50,400	do.....	222⅞	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	97
150,000	do.....	222⅛	300	do.....	97⅞
5,000	do.....	222⅛	100	do.....	97¾
26,000	O. & M. Cer....	37¾	200	Chi. & N. W., R.	s3 44¾
500	Erie R.....	b3 97⅜	100	do.....	44⅝
300	do.....	97⅛	600	do.....	b10 44⅝
100	Hudson R. R.....	122½	100	do.....	43⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	129½	100	do.....	s3 44¼
300	Reading R.....	s3 133	300	Chi. & N. W. Pref...	75⅝
2300	do.....	133	100	do.....	b3 80
800	M. S. & N. I.....	71	100	do.....	b10 80
100	do.....	s3 70⅝	100	do.....	b3 71⅞
1400	do.....	s3 71	300	P. Ft. W. & C....	b3 104
200	do.....	71⅛	100	do.....	103⅝
200	do.....	71½	100	do.....	104
100	do.....	b3 71½	100	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	b3 74
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	b60 128	500	Cumb. Coal.....	53
100	do.....	s10 127⅜	100	do.....	s3 53
100	do.....	s3 127½	100	do.....	s3 53⅛
100	do.....	s30 127⅜	200	Quick M. Co....	s3 52¾
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	104	600	do.....	52
100	do.....	103⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co....	23¼

[Advertisement]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new THE DOLLAR PATENT SEWING MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 497 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation.

J. P. RICHTER,
General Agent for New-York State.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—A. C. Gray and family, C. A. Weed, wife and 3 children; W. A. Gasquet, A. B. James, I. Grassin and son, W. H. Hunt and family, A. C. Vaughan, H. C. Darling, A. R. Montgomery, wife and five children; W. B. Lennebacher, R. P. Alderny, F. D. Darling and wife, J. O. Noble, R. K. Weed, Mr. Devnordt, H. L. Bissell, Jules Le More, S. E. Locke, Thisbald Forstall, Mr. P. Murray, Jr., Miss Murray, Miss Hill, David McLeod, wife and child; F. Castleton, John P. Cady, Edward E. Parker and wife, H. Slater and wife, A. Fause, J. L. Scott, W. G. Merrill, Mrs. C. Warren and two children, Mrs. Jones F. Armstrong and servant, William Richardson, Mrs. Gorordich, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. George Ferguson, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. C. F. Baker and child, Dr. F. B. Burry, J. B. Pratt, Capt. P. D. Pratt, Miss Julia Nolan, Mrs. Woodward, Miss Smith, Richard P. Montgomery, G. W. Oliver, L. B Hunt, wife and servant, Miss Louisa Bahm, Madam F. Estawes, Mrs. Nicholas Deane, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Mary Bernard, Mrs. Ann M. Haugh, Miss Alice M. Masters, Mrs. Andrew Oliver, Mrs. M. Teutsch, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Mr. Cauldwell, Samuel Townsend, Oscar Solomon, John Farrell, Gaspar Auch, Eugene Camiadous, J. Leblanc, N. Philips, M. Taylor, Anthony Egan, E. T. Parker, H. O. Dewsy, Francisco Ecrives, Nicholas Dupree, Noel Mercer, S. Storms, Celestin Bernard, Mrs. McWeller, H. L. Stone, Mrs. Cornelia Smith, Mrs. Hannah Fry and 3 children, Miss Caroline Smith, Mrs. P. Hirsch, Pierce Rupert, George Yeomans, John Summerville, John Havens, Miss Netty Barlow, Adam Owen, M. Leutsch, Andrew R. Smith, J. Masters Smith, Philip Herndoo, Leonard Herndon, John Cook, Ludwig Mongeon, John G. Knowles, Miss Hannah Bach, Mrs. Kate T. Dexter, Mrs. Elisa Phineas, Mrs. Harrison, W. G. Harrison, J. C. Harison, Miss C. L. Darling, Miss M. D. Darling, Mrs. E. P. Clark, Madam Vason, Mrs Luchtung, Mrs. N. Mink, Mrs. V. Capullo, Mr La Grange and lady, Miss J. Fillmore, Mrs. L. C. Sartori, Miss B. Fillmore, Mrs. F. A. Palfrey, four children and servant, Dr. Berdenheimer and wife, Miss M. Shearer, Mrs. Farmbacker and three children, Miss Feudler and three children, Mrs. V. Talbot, Mrs. Ellen Fox, W. F. Chapman wife and child, Mrs. M. Pearson and son, Miss Eliza Banford, Mrs. Charles Ledig and child, Mrs. Hurlon and three children, Miss Farnsworth, Peter B. Van Dewler, John Bugard, Louis Hery, Lewis Hery, Jr., John K. Franklin, Leonard Feddler, Martin Harper, Charles Fredericks, Mrs. Eva Foster and two children, Mrs. Richard Baldwin and three children, Richard Baldwin, Jr., Miss Cornelia Baldwin, Mr. A. Newberry, Alfred Wilson, Charles Adams, Mr. A. M. Bush, Mrs. Grosvenor, A. C. Vigeu, C. P. Griffin, P. W. Devenshire, Alston Mattison, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 29—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Gen. Tom Thumb, lady and servant, Miss Minnie Warren, George A. Wells and lady, W. L. Miller and lady, Mrs. Ballou, B. S. Kellogg, New-York; Miss H. Overton, D. Norman, W. Kingsley and lady, Miss J. Harvey, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Whitmore, Master Whitmore and child, B. Fleury and lady, San Salvador; Mr. Mirkin and lady, A. Coppens, Havana; Major Keane, Canada; C. L. Wilson, Henry Shewell, England; Robert F. Carhell, E. Avillano, Evan Worthers,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4088. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR ARMIES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Particulars of the Movement on Thursday.

Graphic Account of the Operations on Both Sides of the James.

Desperate Attack on the Second Corps.

FINAL REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

Character and Results of the Movement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The letters of our special correspondents with the army of the Potomac and the army of the James, herewith transmitted, will give your readers a clear conception of the character and results of Gen. GRANT'S last operation. There is no disaster to record; no repulse to chronicle. Our losses are such as are incident to any encounter with a vigilant and vigorous antagonist. Our forces now rest where they did before this move was initiated, within their impregnable lines. There only remains the addition of another chapter to the marvelous history of the siege of Richmond—a siege more wonderful and now almost as long as that of Sebastopol.

By months of arduous labor, GRANT has, step by step, pushed his lines of circumvallation and contravallation steadily westward; tapped their communications by the Weldon Road, and gained a position from which he could seriously threaten the Southside road. The same intrenched line that envelopes Petersburgh has been extended west and southward to cover the Southside road, and a vault of a dozen miles still brought our army face to face with those tantalizing and troublesome works. In this state of facts no results of value could be hoped for, and, after waiting, as announced in this dispatch, till Friday night, to invite an attack from the enemy, he was compelled to retire.

The only misfortune to be regretted in this move was the advantage gained by the enemy over HANCOCK'S Corps, which before the Fifth Corps was able to form connection with it found its right flank turned, and suffered a loss of about one thousand men.

The operations on the north side of the James are of so obvious a character, and are so fully detailed in the letter of the TIMES' correspondent with that army as to need no further interpretation. The obvious moral of the late move is only a confirmation of what was the actual truth before it was made. GRANT needs reinforcements, and with these to an adequate extent the capture of Richmond is a foregone conclusion.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 29—11:50 A. M.

Our special correspondent at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps, transmits the following to this Bureau:

NEAR HATCHER'S RUN, Va., Friday, Oct. 28—8 A.M.

The movement of this army on the Boydton Plank Road, and so on to the southside Railroad was partially successful, inasmuch as we gained possession of the Plank Road, and seized a portion of the enemy's works. The line as established was found too lengthy, and the Second Corps were withdrawn from the Plank Road, and brought up closer into line. As I wrote you hurriedly, yesterday morning, the three corps moved out of their intrenchments in three separate columns, the Second down the Vaghn Road some nine miles, in a southwesterly direction, then turning off to the right and northwest, until they struck the Telegraph Road, near Hatcher's Run. The Ninth passed out of their works, by a road leading out to the HAWES Farm, where they also found the Telegraph Road. The Fifth followed the Ninth, turning off to the left through a new military road, and finally brought up on the same road, and between the two corps named.

As soon as the Ninth deployed on the telegraph road sharp firing commenced, and continued for an hour, the corps, however, driving the enemy slowly before them. GRIFFIN'S division, temporarily commanded by Gen. BARTLETT, struck the enemy's line as soon as they arrived, and also succeeded in driving the rebels, losing some sixteen wounded and killed, very few of the latter. The Second and Third Divisions were massed in the woods behind the First Division. The Second Corps found a picket along the Creek on Hatcher's Run, and captured some forty prisoners, among whom was a Major. The corps then moved off to the left, down the telegraph road and with GREGG'S cavalry division struck and held the Boydton plank-road. The Third Division of the Fifth Corps then moved down the road, crossing the run and forming in line of battle, advanced toward the plank-road.

About 4 o'clock P. M., the Second Corps was heavily attacked on their right flank by MAHONES' division of HILL'S corps, and was repulsed with considerable loss, how much could not be learned, on account of the confusion. The attack was, however, repulsed on our side, and the original line reestablished.

Last night the position on the plank-road was abandoned, and our line is now more compressed and steadier.

The Fifth Corps lost one hundred and twenty-five wounded. Nothing like figures can be given.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The late movements of this army have resulted in extending our line as far as Hatcher's Run on the Duncan Road, an advance of about three miles beyond our former position on the left, and in the discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines, and the works erected for their defence, as well as a more complete knowledge of the country between us and the Southside Railroad. It was not believed that the enemy had any very strong works in this direction, and that by taking them by surprise, they could be easily driven into the inner lines of Petersburgh; but, to the surprise of all, not only were the enemy found intrenched on both sides of the Boynton plank road, but that they had strong works on both sides of the run, extending several miles.

The Second Corps in their charge on the plank road, drove the rebels from their works on the south side of the Run, and across the bridge, of which they held possession until ordered to withdraw. On the advance of the Fifth Corps, they moved on the south side of the Run, and the road being very crooked in this vicinity, by keeping close to it there was a gap between its left and the right of the Second Corps. The enemy took advantage of this, and massing in the woods, under cover, made a most determined assault on the right of the Second Division of the Second Corps, evidently with the intention of capturing the entire force on the right. Their charge, for a very short time, was a success; but our men rallied, charged in turn, and driving the rebels back, cut off the greatest part of ANDERSON'S brigade of HILL'S Corps. The number of prisoners thus taken here was about 400, including many officers.

Meantime, the Fifth Corps had reached the enemy's works on their front, and become wholly engaged. The loss here was not as heavy as in the Second Corps. Darkness approaching, and it being deemed unsafe to occupy so extended a line, with strong works in front and exposed to flank attacks from cavalry, orders were issued to withdraw about two miles, which was done without loss.

During the engagement, the enemy drove our men from two guns; but, before they could be removed, our men charged and retook them.

The loss of the enemy cannot be stated, but it is thought to be about as heavy as our own in killed and wounded, while their loss in prisoners is much larger than ours. We took about five hundred, altogether, during the day.

Gen. GRANT and staff were present during the entire day, and, in company with Gen. MEADE, witnessed the various movements.

During Thursday night, the rebels made an assault on our works south of where the mine was sprung, but were driven back with considerable loss.

Near the same place, a party from the First Division of the Second Corps made a dash on a rebel fort and captured it, taking a colonel, a major, a captain, and a lieutenant, with twenty men, prisoners, and bringing off two guns.

Our picket-line was advanced here for some distance, and our men still hold their new ground.

WM. D. McGREGOR.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S Headquarters transmits to this office the following account of Thursday's operations on the north side of the James:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Friday Evening, Oct. 28.

The Army of the James is to-night quietly resuming its position in the camps and intrenchments that have belonged to it during the last four weeks, after spending forty-eight hours in the tentative process of demonstrating against the defences of Richmond. Operations of this character seldom afford anything satisfactory to inspire the pen of the correspondent, and the one which I am about to describe offers no exception to the rule.

I have no brilliant victory to record, and no reverse to chronicle; but simply to convey an idea of what might be termed a series of desultory skirmishes, one of which grew into the proportions of a brief and sharp engagement. There is not the slightest question of the perfect success of Gen. BUTLER'S operations. Every rebel in our front was kept there ready for the fight, and keenly vigilant to parry our threatened blow. Wherever the leaden messengers of our skirmishers sped on their swift errands of inquiry, they were answered promptly in the same rude way, and every door to Richmond was found closed with cannon and muskets.

Perhaps there is considerable disappointment among sanguine-tempered folk in the army, as doubtless there will be among the same class of people at home, that the rebels persist in keeping their latch-strings in, but patience must still be exercised, until the coming time, when we shall force the entrance.

Early on Thursday morning the Eighteenth Corps, with KAUTZ'S division of cavalry in advance of the infantry followed up the Darbytown road, and crossed by a wood-patch, marching by the flank to the Charles City road, striking it at a place known as White's Tavern. This object was to press on as far as possible to the extreme right, having strict orders to bring on no general engagement, but to ascertain the position of the enemy's left flank, and to turn it if practicable.

Leaving the corps to pursue its explorations, I return to describe what came under my personal observation.

Gen. BUTLER and his long retinue of staff and mounted body-guard, had galloped on to Dr. JOHNSON'S house, on the Darbytown road. Here we found the Tenth Corps posted in line of battle, nearly in the same position which it occupied during the reconnoissance of two weeks since.

It was stretched across the Darbytown road, facing toward Richmond—FOSTER'S division having the centre and AMES' the right of the line. The ground for half a mile in front of the house which Gen. BUTLER had taken for his temporary headquarters, was an open interval, lately a cornfield, running plump up to a piece of the inevitable pine woods.

In this forest the rebels were found in force, and our skirmishers developed a battery of two guns on the right, which occasionally threw a shell spitefully over their heads. The Tenth Corps batteries were parked in rear of the infantry in the field, and after a while the First Connecticut Battery (CLINTON'S) was brought into action and silenced them. From the upper windows of Dr. JOHNSON'S house, a very fair view of the skirmish could be had. Our pickets were lying behind a small breastwork, about one hundred yards from the edge of the trees, and all day long a desultory firing was kept up. There was nothing very exciting in all this. One becomes tired even of watching the little puffs of blue smoke that invariably follows the sudden rising of one of the crouching black specks whom we know to be men lying down along the distant parapet, as well as of noting the little clouds of gray dust that are thrown up by the rebel bullets which strike the ground in front of our boys, who are snug under shelter of the ridge of earth.

About 2 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening for an hour or two, fell in a drizzling shower, but the skirmishers were apparently unaffected thereby. There was no change anywhere along the line of the Tenth Corps until just before dusk, when the rebels fell back a short distance, and our men advanced to the edge of the woods under cover of a sharp spirt from the artillery. They were soon ordered back again, as the retrograde movement of the enemy was simply a ruse to draw our men upon a strong earthwork.

Meanwhile, Gen. BUTLER had been in frequent communication with Gen. WEITZEL since 12 o'clock. This column had not been in collision with the enemy. Its advance had been perfectly unobstructed, but it had not ventured within close range of the enemy's defences, preferring to march parallel with the works, in the expectation of finding the looked-for flank. In this May-Gen. WEITZEL got beyond the Charles City road, and struck the Williamsburgh road still further to the right, about three miles from its junction with the Charles City, and not far from the old Seven Pines battle-field, and seven miles distant from Richmond. Here was a wide open space, and disconnected redoubts on either side of the highway. The rain, which had been increasing in severity, had materially retarded Gen. WEITZEL'S movement, and it was nearly 4 o'clock when his column reached this point on the Williamsburgh road.

The place seemed favorable for a demonstration, and a reconnoissance pushed firmly, led to the belief that the works were only feebly manned, as the enemy only replied from a single gun in the redoubt to the right of the road. The possession of these works, it was supposed, might have a commanding bearing on the tenability on the enemy's works further on the left, and Gen. WEITZEL deemed it advisable to essay their capture. He, therefore, formed a line of battle, and sent in to the assault CULLOM'S brigade, of MARSTON'S division, and FAIRCHILD'S brigade, of HEDRMAN'S division. The troops advanced gallantly under cover of a fire from one of our batteries posted in the road, and went on with a cheer to within a few hundred yards of the works on the right. Suddenly the other work of the enemy opened a deadly cross-fire of grape and shrapnel, and our troops were in a trap from which there was little chance of escaping. This was unfortunate, and here the principal loss occurred. As many as possible got back, but the majority of both brigades were made prisoners.

Meanwhile, Col. HOLMAN'S division of negro troops had gone on to the York River Railroad, about four miles further, and found the enemy comparatively weak in this direction. A charge was made upon a small redoubt mounting two guns, which was gallantly carried.

It was now dusk, and before news of this advantage could be communicated to Gen. WEITZEL, he had issued the order to withdraw, and Col. HOLMAN fell back again to the Williamsburgh road. In any case, however, the position captured by the negroes would have been untenable, in view of the failure in the unlucky assault on the left.

The troops held their advanced positions all Thursday night, and this morning, by direction of Gen. GRANT, they returned to their old positions inside the fortifications.

Among the casualties were Col. KIDDOO, commanding the Twenty-second United States Colored troops, mortally wounded; Capt. E. D. GAGE, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, killed. He had just rejoined his regiment, after recovering from a terrible wound received at Cold Harbor. Dr. STRAWBRIDGE, Medical Director of the Eighteenth Corps, is missing, and is supposed to be a prisoner. Dr. POSTENS, Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, missing; Capt. GOSS, commanding Sharpshooters, Thirteenth New-Hampshire, wounded and captured; Capt. MIGGS, commanding Third New-York, dangerously wounded in the lungs.

I send a complete list of the wounded in the hospitals.

H. J. W.

List of Wounded Admitted to Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps, at Seven Pines, Va., Oct. 27.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Robert V Russell, B, 5th Md—leg.
Henry Goole, F, 19th Wis—head.
Wm Coningham, A, 5th Md—back.
George Head, K, 89th N Y—arm.
John Rober, K, 89th New-York—head.
L Beatch, K, 89th New-York—ankle.
E Felkey, A, 96th New-York—head.
Charles Parsons, F, 5th Maryland—foot.
J Messenger, I, 5th Md—arm
Lieut Wm Dodge, B, 9th Vermont—leg.
H R Haward, Jr, I, 19th Wis—head.
1st Sergt H R Haward Sr I, 19th Wisconsin—arm and leg.
Corp Geo P Rush, D, 5th Maryland—back.
G Freeman, E, 118th N Y—elbow.
Wm J Powers, B, 92d N Y—shoulder.
E J Scott, G, 92d N Y—hand.
Wm Brardon, E, 5th Md—leg.
Lieut L F Larker, K, 10th N H—arm broken.
Jas Monaghan, G, 8th Me—shoulder.
John W Jencks, E, 19th Wis—side.
D D Brooks, D, 1st U S Colored Infantry—side.
B Jacoy, K, 1st U S Colored Infantry—hand.
Henry Thomas, K, 1st U S Colored Infantry—leg.
Frank Cole, B, 5th U S Colored Infantry—abdomen.
E Belden, E, 118th N Y—finger.
Henry Myers, G, 89th N Y—leg.
Col J H Haleman, 1st U S Colored Infantry—thigh.
H S Whitney, G, 89th N Y—leg.
J Lalona, H, 89th N Y—back.
Lieut F Pine, F, 1st U S Colored Infantry—leg.
E Spencer, H, 22d U S Col'd Infantry—arm.
John Sherman, E, 1st U S Colored Infantry—arm.
W S Bullock, G, 98th N Y—knee.
Chas E Carr, H, 6th Maine—head.
Corp Geo E Row, D, 89th N Y—head.
L Benley, D, 118th N Y—arm.
E Gregor, D, 118th N Y—leg.
Corp Gen W Bencset, K, 6th Md—thigh.
Chas Galacha, E, 96th N Y—foot.
D B Langley, D, 16th N H—shoulder.
A J Robinson, I, 16th N H—shoulder.
Geo Rosine, I, 5th Md—heel
H N Herring, F, 15th Wis—both arms.
Sergt Chas Endsworth, C, 9th Vt—face.
Elias R Marsh, I, 13th N H—head and arm.
John Martin, H, 97th N Y—leg.
Sergt R Barker, G, 148th N Y—breast.
Lewis E Cherry, G, 19th Wis—heel.
H Brown, E, 148th NY—arm.
S O Race, C, 148th NY—arm.
John Miller, K, 89th N Y—leg.
Capt Caster, Adjutant-General 3d division, 18th Army Corps—leg.
Corp A Bolhwin, H, 17th Wisconsin—hip.
M H Taylor, K, 148th New-York—abdomen.
1st Sergt Chas Housewell, G, 148th New-York—knee.
Henry Fizzle, F, 87th New-York—groin.
Lieut W H Bider, K, 5th U S Colored Infantry—thigh
H F Keye, H, 8th Maine—face and arm.
B W Weeks, G, 118th N Y—back.
R Dayan, I, 118th N Y—hand
J W Graves, K, 96th N Y—heel.
G R Ransom, A, 89th N Y—back.
Henry Foot, B, 1st U S C I—ankle
Wm Allen, H, 1st U S C I—thigh.
A Parker, B, 118th N Y—hand.
M. Hefson, C, 148th N Y—thigh.
James Ansley, F, 148th N Y—ankle.
Corp M Finnegan, C, 118th New-York—thigh.
E Hanham, D, 89th New York—arm.
Geo R Graham, E, 5th Maryland—thigh and side.
John Gowan, H, 6th Maryland—thigh and side.
Sergt Jno Creighenheim, K, 5th Md—thigh and side.
Sergt E H Dwinnell, H, 19th Wisconsin—hand
Theo Weltzel, I, 5th Md—hip
H Ingraham, K, 89th N Y—ankle.
W Corbet, G, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery—leg and back.
Lt-Col S Moffitt, 96th N Y—leg and back.
Chas Scott, C, 89th N Y—hand and side.
Henry Mouphs, F, U S C I, clerk.
Wm Watson, B, U S C I—leg.
John Benedict, F, 148th N Y—leg.
L Parsons, G, 148th N Y—head.
J Doonley, F, 148th N Y—shoulder.
Geo H Parsons, F, 148th N Y—shoulder.
John Henson, D, 1st U S Colored Infantry—side.
Wm Henry, C, 148th N Y Infantry—knee.
Wm Bacon, H, 89th N Y—hip.
Thos Lankefort, K, 1st N Y Colored Infantry—knee.
Dennis Brown, A, 1st U S Col'd Infantry—shoulder.
Wm Hancock, G, 2d Penn Art—head and leg.
Corp E D Prince, G, 10th N H—head
1st Sergt Henry Tracy, D, 89th N Y—face.
John Dorsbird, B, 48th N Y—legs.
Sergt E P Adams, H, 19th Wis—shoulder.
John Quashenbush, H, 89th N Y—arm.
Wm Steward, H, 89th N Y—leg.
Dennis Qrordoan, D, 19th Wisconsin—shoulder.
C Manor, 98th New-York—shoulder.
James Corri, H, 1st Penn Art—leg.
Richd Thorndl, H, 16th Wis—hand.
Jas Rosine, I, 5th Md—back.
Lieut E B Thompson, B, 5th Md—shoulder.
Henry Lewis, I, 5th Md—back.
Lieut J H Harrington, I, 98th N Y—side.
Chas E Smith, K, 148th N Y—knee.
A Kovert, K, 8th N Y—thigh.
T Rallson, E, 87th N Y—arm.
Henry Southard, E, 118th N Y—arm.
Evin Ferrin, C, 1st N Y M R Rifles—arm.
H E Buckingham, I, 2d N H—arm.
Serg N Wilson, K, 148th N Y—thigh.
J Lewis, E, 89th N Y—arm.
Wm B Stones, H, 16th N H—leg.
Jas Preston, E, 87th N Y—wrist and abdomen.
P O Brinle, B, 148th N Y—back.
E Bressell, K, 9th Vt—arm.
Joel Grout, K, 9th Vt—foot
C D Morrison, D, 5th Maryland—ankle.
J S Moore, D, 89th N Y—hip
David Chealx, D, 87th New-York—arm.
John Srower, F, 89th New-York—arm and side.
Jno W Wilcox, B, 96th New-York—arm.
E Welch, K, 89th N Y—back
T Burgess, D, 5th Md—knee
J Morrison, E, 11th N Y—leg
Henry Raine, B, 1st U S C I—hand.
M Johnson C, 1st U S C I—hand.
Corp Chas Green, H, 1st U S C I—hand.
Wm. Braman, C, 1st U S C I—leg.
J Sporter, F, 12th Wis—arm
D H Roberts, E, 118th N Y—head.
E Harrison, H, 22d U S C I—leg.
Jas Peters, H, 1st U S C I—leg.
M Cortley.
M Carthy, H, 22d U S C I—back.
Wm Lippy, H, 22d U S C I—back.
G Hangerford, B, 22d U S C I—shoulder.
Wm Dowall, H, 22d U S C I—leg.
WM Banks, E, 22d U S C I shoulder.
R Price, E, 22d U S C I—hand.
Wm. Jones, B, 22d U S C I—foot.
Geo Cane, E, 1st U S C I—knee.
Linis Lincoln, H, 1st U S C I—shoulder.
J H Hill, H, 1st Penn Art—arm.
Geo Taylor, G, 5th Md—kld.
Sergt A Bramer, H, 8th Me—arm.
H Jackson, I, 1st U S Col'd—hand.
Noah Day, I, 1st U S Col'd—foot.
Wm C Earney, F, 5th Md—foot.
Chas Blackley, G, 89th N Y—foot.

List of Casualties of Tenth Army Corps, Received at Flying Hospital During the action of Oct. 27.

Sergt H O Shelky K, 76th Pa—arm and neck.
Lt D Beebe 3d N Y Infantry—thigh.
P Musher K, 16th N Y Artillery—abdomen.
Corp Chas Thomas D, 29th Ct Colored—shoulder.
Wm Connelly, H, 142d N Y—arm.
Geo H Whitford, D, 112th N Y—hand.
Geo Wesley, B, 112th N Y—head.
Lieut G W Edmonds, H, 112th N Y—killed.
Wm Dixon, C, 29th Conn Col—arm.
Jas Robinson, F, 29th Conn Col—head.
Sergt Josiah Starr, D, 29th Conn Col—cheek.
Corp H S Brown, D, 29th Conn Col—elbow.
Wm Glasgow, G, 29th Conn Col—both thighs
Henry Turner, I, 62d Ohio—arm.
Jas Wilson, G, 3d N H—thigh.
Wm Street, B, 29th Conn., Colored—neck.
A Pbirtington, F, 29th Conn colored—arm.
Sam'l Duncan, F, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Wm Spring, C, 67th Ohio—shoulder.
F Remnur, G, 160th N Y—side.
Wm Gornett, B, 29th Conn., colored—thigh.
J Pinson, I, 29th Conn., colored—thigh.
Wm Garrison, D, 29th Conn Colored—foot.
Corp A B Jackson, I, 29th Coon Colored—leg.
A De Stall, I, 5th U S C I—hand.
S M Himmel, B, 7th S C, rebel—arm.
Chas Hazzard, B, 29th Conn Colored—hand.
E Menle, H, 10th Conn—shoulder.
Wm Merch, B, 100th N Y—shoulder.
Corp D C Rice, I, 3d N H—thigh.
Corp Allen Banks, G, 29th Conn—leg.
Jessie Cole, F, 29th Conn—arm.
John Reed, H, 115th N Y—breast.
C H Dormon, B 29th Connecticut Col—shoulder.
Jos Fox, B, 29th Conn Col—mouth.
M Stephenson, F, 29th Conn Colored—neck.
D Boyle, H, 10th Conn—hip.
Jas Davis, B, 3d N H—thigh.
S Richmond, G, 67th Ohio—cheek.
Quincy Miller, C, 67th Ohio—head.
Robert Burns, G, 7th Connecticut—face.
D Washington, A, 29th Connecticut Colored—knee.
Wm Burrows, B, 29th Connecticut Colored—thigh.
Sergt Jas Smith, 29th Connecticut Col—shoulder.
J A Drigg, E, 62d Ohio—leg.
Sergt J C Baker, K, 67th O—side.
Chas Beach, K, 10th Conn—hip.
A Fiddler, A, 100th N Y—thigh.
John Grim, B, 203d Pa—groin.
Corp Hawkhart, G, 67th Ct—foot.
M Randals, A, 115th N Y—body.
S Martin, K, 8th Maine—back.
Adjt A C Reinche, K, 76th Pa—thigh.
John Griffin, B, 9th Maine—leg.
Morris Shill, K, 76th Pa—shoulder.
J H Landon, F, 142d N Y—arm.
Geo Hill, E, 142d N Y—leg.
J Stratton, A, 142d N Y—face.
A Herminger, B, 112th N Y—thigh.
Wm H Harris, G, 9th Me—side.
J Reach, H, 112th N Y—side.
J Duffy, I, 112th N Y—hand.
Corp Wm King, C, 112th N Y—head.
John Goff, D, 142d N Y—arm.
Chas O Donnell, B, 142d—head.
E Sackham, A, 117th N Y—head.
D Van Vorst, F, 142d N Y—elbow.
Corp A Johnson, F, 142d N Y—leg.
Sergt J Pratt, F, 142d N Y—shoulder and chest.
Sergt R Sharr, E, 142d N Y—shoulder.
Corp G M D Wilson, G, 112th N Y—foot and leg.
J W Barlow, A, 9th Me—abdomen.
Jas Golding, F, 142d N Y—side.
Corp S L Stuqrwant, C, 142d N Y—foot.
John Spionior, A, 142d N Y—head.
Valentine Barrocker, H, 117th N Y—bowels
Palmer Finley, C, 142d N Y—side
James Hayes, C, 142d N Y—shoulder.
H P W C Hill, H, 142d N Y—neck.
M Parker, A, 142d N Y—thigh.
J Stanford, B, 112th N Y—leg
Sergt J Thompson, B, 142d N Y—leg.
B Newman, E, 142d N Y—arm.
Hiram Martin, B, 9th Me—leg.
Corp M H Hid, 142d N Y—hip.
S Griffin, E, 142d N Y—hip.
M Chester, A, 142d N Y—face.
H Thirtonh D, 29th Ct—eg.
A Harris, F, 7th U S Colored Infant y—shoulder.
Corp C Parker, E, 29th Ct—leg
J G Reetar, F, 142d N Y—ankle.
F E Andrews, C, 142d N Y—thigh.
H M Vtak, E, 142d N Y—ankle.
H M Park, A, 142d N Y—both thighs.
Ed Smith, A, 9th Me—side.
D Everitt, B, 142d NY—leg.
W E L Morrison, I, 29th Coon—knee.
Jas Garry, D, 98th Penn—arm.
F Garhardt, rebel—arm.
J Stoner, A, 142d N Y—left foot.
M Vannerwegen, B, 142d N Y—hip and breast.
B Blodget, G, 203d Penn—back and hip.
Sergt De Forrest, H, 142d N Y—breast.
S Phelps, H, 142d NY—head.
John Rogers D, 29th Ct Colored—ankle.
Jas Russell D, 29th Ct Colored—both legs.
John S Smally D, 29th Ct Colored—back.
D W Norton D, 16th N H—foot.
John Bloomer, H, 4th N J Bat—knee.
Lieut G W Stourt, H, 100th N Y—arm and neck.
Oliver Gordon, B, 142d N Y—leg
Corp J C Sweetland, B, 29th Conn Col—thigh.
Chas Mitchell, C, 13th Ind—Shoulder.
Columbus Davis, E, 100th N Y—chin.
Roderick O'Connor, C, 100th N Y—face.
First Sergt W J Smith, E, 100th NY—arm and breast
John Hughes, K, 100th N Y—foot.
Sergt Henry Johnson, E, 1st U S C I—knee.
Wm H Hubbard, H, 112th N Y—both legs.
Jos Porter, B, 29th Conn., colored—head.
Wm Millis, 29th Conn., colored—arm.
G W Boyed, E, 29th Conn., colored—leg.
Jos Lewis, C, 29th Conn., colored—back.
Jos Sayers, H, 29th Conn., colored—hand.
Wm D Ray, C, 67th Ohio—arm.
J McClure, B, 9th Me—thigh.
Corp Charles Burr, A, 67th Ohio—head.
Wm Harrison, A, 29th Conn Colored—arm.
H Thompson, H, 29th Conn Colored—shoulder.
Dani O Dell, B, 29th Conn Colored—shoulder.
Chas Robinson, E, 29th Conn Colored—arm.
Gralvin Gilson, G, 39th Ill—back.
Hiram Gilson, G, 39th Ill—head.
Wm Randall, H, 115th N Y—hand.
J Coleman, I, 142d N Y—breast and arm.
Francis Parello, I, 3d N Y—bowels.
Lieut Jos Miller, 6th Conn—shoulder
Corp W I Upham, 9th Maine—arm
J E Gotman, E, 115th N Y—arm and side.
Corp A Smith, D, 9th Maine face and mouth.
Corp Lock, G, 3d N Y—killed.
G W Snyder, C, 67th Ohio—leg.
S A Billington, G, 11th Me—leg.
J A Kohler, B, 116th New-York—leg.
M M Bennett, I, 9th Maine—arm.
John Pass, D, 97th Pennsylvania—breast.
Simon P Little, E, 115th New-York—groin.
C Dinglas, C, 2th Ct—head
Sergt Wm L Hiscoll, G, 62d
Henry Stewart, K, 9th Me—head.
Wm C Goodrich, B, 3d N H—breast.
J Stevenson, I, 29th Ct, col'd—thigh.
J Morris, F, 29th Ct, col'd—leg.
Wm Johnson, I, 29th Ct, col—arm.
Wm H Parmalee, B, 117th N Y—hip.
F Harrnecker, H, 117th N Y—head.
H Rilley, B, 117th N Y—hand.
Corp G S Alsemore, A, 9th Me—shoulder.
A Holgdin B, 9th Me—hand.
H Davis, F, 142d NY—knee.
Wm L Mable, E, 117th N Y—arm.
R Jackson, D, 112th N Y—shoulder.
J H Dunham, D, 117th N Y—leg.
Sergt H B Randall, 8th Me—bowels.
W R Killer, 112th N Y—arm.
George Hoyt, 142d N Y—head.
John Sharp, E, 142d N Y—leg.
Wm Skimerhorn, I, 142d N Y—leg.
H M Stillwell, I, 142d N Y—leg.
C H Martin, B, 112th N Y—leg.
Corp J Pressett, C, 142d N Y—leg.
Wm Gudger, K, 117th N Y—arm and side.
Wilson Husted, I, 142d N Y—leg.
Geo Clark, I, 142d N Y—unknown.
W Johnson, D, 142d N Y—arm and side.
C G Grant, I, 117th N Y—breast.
Serg J R Growsbarry, D, 117th N Y—breast.
W H Bissett, I, 12th N Y—side.
Sergt E E Griffith, I, 117th N Y—hip.
Serg Wm Ostrander, I, 142d N Y—leg.
Wm Rousham, D, 142d N Y—back.
J Johnson, D, 112th N Y—shoulder.
M A Wing, A, 117th N Y—bruise from a shell.
Jas Farrall, E, 142d N Y—arm.
W G Hart, B, 112th N Y—bowels.
O C Huntington, H, 142d N Y—mouth.
W W Story, B, 112th N Y—breast.
M Turman, C, 142d N Y—feet.
Chas Freely, E, 142d N. Y.
A Dull, II, 142d N Y—side
Corp W Buddock, 117th N Y—arm.
A P Esterbrook, H, 142d N Y—arm.
C M Smith, K, 142d N Y—breast.
C M Shattuck, H, 142d N Y—hip.
N W Vandermot, H, 142d N Y—thigh.
G Atwood, H, 142d N Y—cheek and leg.
E Jinks, H, 142d N Y—hip.
C Gahardt, woman—leg.
Sergt C Cox, G, 39th Ill—arm
Capt Wheeler, 102d N Y—cheek and neck.
H M Bennett, A, 9th Me—unknown.
A Foster, C, 117th NY—foot
F Parks, G, 142d N Y—arm.
Lieut Smith, K, 142d N Y—shoulder.
G H Hull, K, 7th NH—back.
N B Flack, C, 142d NY—leg.
L Woodward, A, 112th N Y—side.
J R Raymon, I, 112th N Y—leg.
A Preble, H, 9th Me—leg.
S M Ketchum, K, 142d N Y—back.
J R Barton, B, 13th Indiana—arm.
Chas Sarabee, A, 142d N Y—ankle.
T Sengederff, C, 13th Ind—side.
E B Fryer, B, 203d Penn—ankle.
Jas Maic, A, 100th N Y—leg.
Corp A Dunham, A, 112th N Y—neck.
J Dolan, E, 3d N H—leg.
Jas Raune, I, 112th N Y—shoulder.
Chas Brown, F, 3d N H—arm.
Corp C Samson, B, 117th N Y—head.
G G Beard, G, 9th Me—arm.
Corp Wm H Eaton, D, 115th N Y—arm.
J W Walker, K, 9th Maine—arm.
J McCarthy, B, 24th Mass—shoulder.
H Lyone, E, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Henry Everets, D, 67th Ohio—thigh.
D Snyder, F, 67th Ohio—shoulder.
John Randall, F, 29th Conn—ankle.
Jas Chase, C, 9th U S Col'd Infantry—hip.
Lieut H I Davis, A D C, 2d Brig, 1st Div, 7th N Y—side
J H Haynes, K, 76th Penn—leg.
Sergt A C Brewster, I, 29th Conn—foot.
H Watson, E, 29th Conn—arm
E Paters, E, 29th Conn—knee.
Wm Miller, E, 29th Conn—leg.
Lieut T Cisariff, 97th Penn—thigh.
Wm H Flint, B, 115th N Y—foot.
Wm Mahoney, A, 115th N Y—shoulder.
W Barry, F, 142d N Y—arm
N H Beamer, G, 82d O—side.
D A Robert, C, 7th Conn—arm.
J Colar, A, 67th O—left arm.
Jas McCarthy, G, 117th N Y—shoulder and side.
Chas Bacon, K, 76th Me—leg and arm.
Sergt John A Porter, B, 76th Penn—thigh.
Sergt Jas Stewart, B, 9th Me—back.
Mus'n S Shaw, B, 117th N Y—arm.
Geo Percival, B, 117th N Y—foot.
T J Pease, B, 117th N Y—leg.
James Lindsey, C, 6th U S Colored Infantry—arm.
Sergt Wm St Clair, K, 29th Conn—hand.
J H Thomas, C, 9th US Col'd Infantry—hand.
J R White, C, 9th U S Col'd Infantry—shoulder.
J W Rynax, D, 115th N Y—arm.
J W Hyde, B, 29th Conn—hand.
J Crabon, B, 100th N Y—side.
Sergt W Jennings, C, 115th N Y—hand.
J Ordway, A, 112th N Y—shoulder.
A H Osborn, F, 115th N Y—leg.
J B Holmes, E, 142d N Y—arm.
Thos Kiolihan, A, 3d N Y—shoulder.
Corp A S Wheeler, F, 29th Conn—hand.
Robt Cole, B, 29th Conn—thigh.

From Grant's Army—Rebels Beaut a Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Several steamers arrived here to-day from City Point, bringing several hundred soldiers wounded in the military operations of the 27th inst.

The Richmond papers of Friday make great boasts of the victory gained over our troops on Thursday

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Activity of the Rebels in West Tennessee—The Rebel Gov. Harris in Consultation with Forrest—Meeting of the Rebel Legislature of Arkansas.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 27th says it is reported that the rebel leaders of West Tennessee are exceedingly active. They have established railroad and telegraph communication between Corinth and Jackson, and are conscripting every person able to bear arms, including old men, and sending agents to every part of West Tennessee, outside our lines, for sheep, stock of all kinds, goods, money and everything that can be of service to them.

The rebel Gov. HARRIS has been in consultation with FORREST and other rebel leaders, and unless the Federal authorities prevent it, a session of the rebel Legislature will be held at some point in West Tennessee, so that it may go abroad that they have permanently secured that portion of the State.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 17th, says:

The rebel Legislature of Arkansas met on Sept. 22, with thirteen members present in the Senate, and forty in the House. J. T. LOWAY was chosen Speaker of the House. Gov. FLANNIGAN'S message recommends the passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote. He says the election must be full and fair. None should be held where but a small part of the people can vote. He doubts whether a free election can be held in that portion of the State occupied by the Federals.

A. P. GARLAND has been elected to the rebel Congress over ALBERT PIKE, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. MITCHELL. The Little Rock *Democrat* regards the election of GARLAND, formerly a Unionist and never a very strong rebel, over PIKE, a man of decided secession proclivities, as an evidence of a lingering fondness for the old Union.

Five hundred bales of cotton have passed Cairo for Cincinnati during the week.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Defeat of Price—Movements of Gen. Fiske—Little Rock Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 30.

PRICE left three hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded on the field, in the late battle. His army was composed of three divisions, of nine brigades. There were thirty-six regiments, averaging four hundred men to each, besides a large irregular force. He was in Jasper County on Friday, hard pressed by our forces. He had but two pieces of artillery, and one of them was disabled. The country is full of his stragglers.

Gen. FISKE, after a full conference with Gen. ROSECRANS, at Warrenburg, has taken his command into North Missouri, and will immediately reoccupy and and regulate his old district. The rebels, hereafter, will be most stringently treated. Our wounded who fell into their hands, were invariably left naked, with their wounds undressed.

Little Rock advices of the 20th say that on the 10th, fifteen or twenty thousand rebels were crossing the Saline River northward, just below Benton, twenty-five miles south of Little Rock. The next morning reconnoitering parties were sent out, when part of them were seen moving south, and part of them going west. There is some appearance of an attack on Little Rock, but whether the rebel movement is designed to cooperate in any way with PRICE, or fall upon STEELE, should he weaken his force by sending troops to intercept PRICE, and endeavor to take the lower line of the Arkansas River, is not known. It is believed, however, that STEELE is strong enough to hold the entire line of the Arkansas River, and assume the offensive.

A number of rebel soldiers were shot here yesterday in retaliation for the murder of Major WILSON'S men. A rebel Major will be shot for Major WILSON as soon as one reaches here from the prisoners recently captured by PLEASONTON.

ANTICIPATED RAID ON BUFFALO.

The Rebels in Canada Reported to be Preparing for a Raid on Buffalo—The City Military under Arms—The Harbor Patrolled by Armed Vessels.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Oct. 30.

An official message was received by the Provost-Marshal of this city, from Canada this afternoon, stating that the rebels in

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

Bright Prospects for the Union Party—The Prairie State All Alive with Excitement and Enthusiasm—Great Union Gathering at Bloomington—A Procession Five Miles in Length.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

At the present time the all absorbing theme of discussion and thought is the election struggle which is so near its end. Every State and every territory is fully awake to the issues, and political lines are closely drawn, even where no electoral ticket is to be voted upon. In no State is there a more intense interest felt than in Illinois. Claimed by both parties, the result in Illinois is one which excites the attention of the people of all sections of our land.

The prospects of the Unionists in this State are certainly very bright. McCLELLAN has a tremendous load to carry here. Besides his own war-record, which is very heavy, he carries the traitor PENDLETON, a man who is well known to be one of the worst Copperheads in the land, and the burden of the secret treasonable organization which has just been fairly unearthed in Indiana. The secret society called "Sons of Liberty," is so fairly attached to McCLELLAN's neck and shoulders that he can not shake it off. Even the Chicago *Times* does not make the attempt, and merely declares that the "Sons of Liberty" do not control the Democratic party, and asserts that the party dictates to the Sons; but nine-tenths of our people believe just the contrary. They believe that the "Sons of Liberty," the "Order of American Knights," "Knights of the Golden Circle," (or whatever the name of the Order may be,) control all the actions of the Democratic party, and the people generally are of the opinion that this party can no longer be trusted. The discovery of these traitorous organizations, known to be formed for the purpose of disrupting the Government, has had a wonderful effect in making the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN a certainty.

Illinois has now nine Copperhead Congressmen. We mean to gain four, and perhaps five or six at the coming election. This district is the Eighth, now represented by JOHN F. STUART, a man who has made little noise in Congress, having spoken just ten times, and averaging just a minute each time. But he always voted with LONG and PENDLETON and FERNANDO WOOD. In 1862 he was elected by a majority of 1,300, and we feel sure that we can easily overcome that, if our people will only do as well as the Indianians have done. Hon. S. M. CUTLAND, of Springfield, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in the session of 1860-'61, is our candidate, and he is making a most excellent canvass. When he takes his seat in Congress he will occupy a leading position.

The prairies are fairly alive with political excitement now. Gov. YATES spoke in this town on the 24th to the largest audience ever assembled in this county. Even the great DOUGLAS never drew such a crowd. The procession was over five miles long, and the number of people was over 12,000. When you consider that many of the persons came a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles in wagons you will see that their interest must be very great in the issues of this campaign. The Governor's speech was a very able one, the best he ever delivered. Large meetings are held all over the State, and from the size of those called by the Unionists, we feel that we are certain of success.

VALLANDIGHAM, the "Great Banished," spoke at Peoria on the 24th. I understand that his audience was very large, as might have been expected in such a strong Copperhead county. Many persons went from this vicinity to hear him, the distance being but about fifty miles, and as near as I can judge, the effect of his visit must have been good for our side. The person chosen for Chief Marshal refused to act, as he was disgusted with VALLANDIGHAM's position. Not a vote can be made at this late day by that eminent Apostle of Peace, and many men will be driven by him to join our ranks. If he will speak in our county, we shall expect to make at least fifty votes. The great struggle will be over soon, and as I firmly believe the result will be all that any patriot can desire.

Crops in this part of the State are nearly secured, with the exception of corn. All the different crops have been enormous, and in consequence business of all kinds is exceedingly brisk. Corn sells from the field at 50 cents per bushel. As soon as it is dry enough for shipping, the price will possibly advance. In my next I hope to give some account of corn-growing and stock-raising in Central Illinois.

YANKEE.

Open Letter to Major-General George B. McClellan.

CITY POINT, Va., October, 1864.

SIR:—In your letter dated Orange, N. J., September 8, 1864, you declare that you accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention, as candidate at the next election for President of the United States. The circumstances under which that election is to take place are extraordinary. The once united people are divided in two large opposing sections—on one side those who have remained faithful to the Union, the loyal North; on the other, those who have revolted against it, the rebellious States of the South. Whatever difference of opinion may exist throughout the territory of both sections, there is no citizen who does not properly belong to one side or the other.

It is that section which remained faithful to the Union which you aspire to represent as President, and the actual situation of public affairs of that section is briefly as follows:

When, after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in 1860, forcible separation from the Union was threatened by Southern leaders, the North, a spirit of conciliation and compromise prevailing in their councils and in the hearts of the people, exhausted all the resources of statesmanship to avoid it. But the South, indexibly and avowedly bent on forcible secession, rose in rebellion, took up arms against the United States, and commenced hostilities, thus violating the Constitution and committing the crime of high treason. Under these circumstances, the conviction was forced upon the loyal North, that the honor and interests of the country, and the commanding position of the Union among the nations of the earth, required that the supremacy of law be reëstablished; that appeal to reason or further indulgence toward armed treason, would be foolish and humiliating; that war was the only means of salvation left to the nation; that the rebels were to be compelled at all hazards to lay down their arms, and that, if rebellion could not be subdued without destroying its great auxiliary, slavery, there was no reason why slavery should not be destroyed.

Such has been, and is still their programme and their policy. A gigantic war has been instituted, enormous and extraordinary have been the efforts and sacrifices of the patriotic people, many bloody battles have been fought, and many victories on land and sea, the dear-fought prize of so many slain and wounded brothers, have given testimony to the devotion and valor of the citizen soldiers of the republic; but still, although almost broken in power and exhausted in resources, the rebellion stands defiant, deaf to all appeals of reason, and laughing at the idea of reconciliation and reconstruction.

Your letter of acceptance, Sir, contains the views entertained by you and the policy to be inaugurated in case of your election. It would seem that, as the candidate of the loyal people, it was necessary for you to give evidence of your entire devotion to their interests, for without that devotion it would be utterly impossible for them to elect you. There ought to have been in your letter *an open and frank declaration in favor of the Northern cause and the loyal people.* You have not made such a declaration, nor have you expressed any sympathy with the people. Which remembering your gallant comrades of the army and navy, you have not thought of those who sent them forth, and feed, cloth and pay them, who have made such sublime efforts and so many sacrifices. I mean the loyal people, who certainly cherish them far more than you do yourself, for they comprise their fathers, brothers, mothers, sisters, wives, children, friends and relatives. You do not rejoice with them over their brilliant victories, nor do you sympathize with them for their losses; you have for them no wish nor hope for speedy triumph, no encouragement to persist or vision, no promise of coöperation.

Your silence in ... tion of the rebellion is still more significa... notwithstanding your strong protestations of lo... reverence for the Union and Constitution, no word of indignation or disapprobation ever escapes you at the attempted overthrow of the Union, the gross fault of the national flag, and the monstrous violation of the Constitution; in all this you find no fault nor wrong; you avoid expressly to designate *our present adversaries, those who remain in arms against the Union,* as rebels and traitors. The idea that they ought to lay down their arms never occurred to you, and, in accordance with your leniency toward the public enemy, you have no intentions whatever to continue the war, the only honorable means left to the nation to save the Union. Being yourself a soldier, and having been Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the North against this very same rebellion, it would certainly have given you pleasure, and it would have increased your chances for the Presidency considerably, to declare openly for a prosecution of the war, if such had been your intention. Even if your efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulties should fail, you do not say that you would resort to war for preserving the Union.

Instead of war you advocate a policy of conciliation and compromise. If both the North and the South were willing and ready to make concessions to each other, so as to come to an understanding satisfactory to both, this mode would undoubtedly be preferable to any other. But you are not ignorant of the fact that neither the North nor the South have the least intention to compromise; but that, to the contrary, both are positively and absolutely opposed to it: the North because their willingness to compromise would be an acknowledgement of the rebellion, and because, having refused to yield to armed treason before commencing the war, they cannot now be expected to yield, after so many sacrifices, having achieved so many glorious victories, and in view of the most encouraging prospects for a speedy annihilist on of the rebellion. The South, on the other hand, have commenced the war and are still continuing it, because they never entertained, nor do they now entertain, the least idea of conciliation and compromise.

If, notwithstanding all this, war not being resorted to, either of the contending parties was to be prevailed upon to yield, there could have been no choice for you on which side to direct your efforts; as the representative of the Northern cause, you would be bound to exhaust your statesmanship to determine the States in rebellion to abandon their pretensions, to lay down their arms and return to the Union.

But what you propose to do, in case of your election, is quite different from this; you propose to the loyal North to surrender basely and shamefully to their iniquitous and nearly exhausted enemies, in the following manner:

A spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail in the councils and in the hearts of the people of the North. War being out of the question, a cessation of hostilities to be the necessary consequence. The probability of a readiness of the rebels for peace to be the chance and the signal for the loyal North to exhaust all the resources of statesmenship to secure peace. Slavery to be maintained. Any State in rebellion to be admitted to the Union at the option of such State, with full guarantees of all constitutional rights. In fact, all the conditions of the rebels to be accepted, provided they consent to the Union. To accomplish all this the North to make a frank, earnest and persistent effort.

No spirit of conciliation and compromise, no duty, concession or sacrifice whatever do you impose upon the rebels, except that they would have to consent to the Union. You would not even require them to announce their readiness for peace, in case they should get ready.

These, General, are to the best of my understanding, your views in regard to the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, they are, as you declare yourself, the same as those of the Chicago Convention, expressed more openly and undisguised in their platform, which leaves in my mind no doubt that my interpretation of your letter is correct. Nothing will, however, be more easy than for you to vindicate yourself, if I am mistaken.

No personal feeling, nor private interest has induced me to address you publicly; there has never existed between you and myself any other relation than your present candidacy, and my rights and duties as a citizen of the United States, and as such I sign myself

Yours, with due respect E. T. UVIL.

OUR MINING DISTRICTS.

The Reese River Silver Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUSTIN, Nevada, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The Reese River mining district is situated in the Toryaba range of mountains in Lander County, Nevada Territory, east of the great deserts of the Carson and Humboldt, and about 160 miles east of Virginia City, the great central point of the celebrated Washoe country. The existence of silver-bearing quartz in this region was first discovered about twenty months ago, and since that time the country has been settled, mines discovered, developed, mills erected, different mining districts formed, both north and south of this particular district, until we have attained a population of not less than ten thousand, while the representative city of this vast mining region, the city of Austin, contains a population of over three thousand, and all the requirements of a prosperous city. We are on the immediate route of the Overland Stage, and have daily communication each way, being about sixty hours from San Francisco by coach, and about seventeen (17) days from New-York. We are also in immediate communication with San Francisco, New-York, and all other points by telegraph; and at breakfast we are able to read in our Daily newspapers accounts of the army, and other movements of the day previous, with equal facility with you of the great metropolis. By daily mail and expresses we are enabled to be in regular receipt of correspondence, and in fact enjoy many facilities that far less remote regions are deprived of. Our mines are numerous, and as far as our limited capital will permit, are fast being developed. The ore as worked in the mills here, of which we boast some fifteen or twenty, yields from $200 to $1,000 per ton, and in some instances even a higher figure. Many who are not able to avail themselves of the facility of having their ore worked by the mills whose services are in great demand, have resorted to crushing their ore by hand-mills, or in the ordinary mortar; and some hundred persons are to-day realizing from five to ten dollars per day in this city. I saw to-day a handsome silver brick, of the value of $703, from ore worked in a hand-mortar.

What we most greatly are in need of is capital—capital for the opening of our mines and for the erection of machinery; and we are glad to be able to state that several of your citizens have already interested themselves in our country, and with prospects of great success.

Prof. SILLIMAN having visited the mines of California, Arizona, Washoe and Esmaralda, after giving our country a thorough examination, delivered a lecture before a very attentive audience a few evenings since, in which he gave a very glowing account of the richness of our mines, and said:

"We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills, while the unparalleled richness of the lodes, the advantages of location on the great transcontinental highway, the vast salt-beds so necessary in beneficiating ores, with a climate scarcely excelled on the continent—all these combined give promise of a bright and prosperous future." "In ten years," said the lecturer, "I would almost say in five, here will be a population of fifty thousand inhabitants."

At another time I shall be pleased to write of the results of the working of a number of well-known mines, and also of the adjoining districts.

MINER.

The Gunboat Question.

We have not attached as much importance as some of our cotemporaries have done, to the question whether or not Gen. McCLELLAN was on a gunboat in the James River during the progress of the battle of Malvern Hill. We publish, however, the following notes on the subject furnished by a well-informed and intelligent officer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

To-day I visited the United States steamer *Jacob Bell*, one of the gunboats belonging to the Potomac flotilla. This is the vessel in which Gen. McCLELLAN during the battle of Malvern Hill. As he then Commander always kept a keeper of the good things of this life in his forward cabin, was a frequent visitor. His first visit to the vessel was when he was on his way down to Harrison's Landing, previous to which Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, Gen. BURNSIDE and others were taken from Indian Town to Malvern Hill, where they joined their own transports which took them to Fortress Monroe.

On the day of the battle of Malvern Hill, the *Jacob Bell*, the fleet below in the morning, steamed up the river to where our army was engaged, and remained anchoring to its banks, near Malvern Hill, to protect it from the Confederates. She in company with other gunboats and gunboat *Aroostook* covered the retreat of our troops, and gunboat *Aroostook* assisted in driving their pursuers with their heavy batteries. Words of fire could do so without making [illegible] Northerners.

After the first fire the *Aroostook* became unmanageable in the swift current of the river, dropped out of range and came to an anchor, leaving the *Galena* and *Jacob Bell* alone.

Between 11 and 11 A. M., Gen. McCLELLAN with his Aids, was seen to go on board the *Galena* with their baggage. Between 3 and 4 P. M., during a lull in the fight, the *Bell* ran up on the starboard (or right) quarter of the *Galena*, when Gen. McCLELLAN, Prince DE JOINVILLE, the Count DE PARIS and the Duke DE CHARTRES, came out through one of the gun ports of the *Galena* on to the quarterdeck of the *Bell*. The bedding, camp equipage, trunks, &c., of all four of the officers, coming with them. Gen. McCLELLAN's baggage consisted of some trunks, marked, and a bundle of bedding, in which a coverlet, a mattress and blankets were rolled together and bound by a strap and buckle, instead of being lashed by a cord as the sailor carries them.

Shortly after coming on board they retired to the cabin, where they spent some time in taking refreshments. On account of having to keep her head to the current, the vessel was then fighting her starboard battery. On coming from the cabin, Gen. McCLELLAN, with his party, ascended to the hurricane-deck, and took a seat in an arm-chair on the port side of the pilot-house, with his back toward the pilot-house and battle-field, so that the pilot-house prevented him from being seen by those on shore, and those on shore being seen by him.

Here he was seated during the most of his stay on board, smoking cigars, talking some, and occasionally going below for refreshments.

What Gen. McCLELLAN's reasons were for staying on the gunboats during the greater part of the day, instead of being on the field, does not appear—not as some allege, to direct the firing of the two gunboats, as their firing was all done by compass, and directed by signals from shore. Both the boats, like most of those on the river, had army signal officers on board.

During the charges made outside their works by our troops, some of our shells fell among our own men, we being able to see but a small portion of the battle-field, even from the small portion of mast left in the *Galena*, she being nearly entirely stripped for action. The *Jacob Bell* never had any mast, or anything higher than her smokestack, which would not be a very pleasant station on a July day.

Our firing was mostly guess-work, except so much as was directed by signal, made from signal-stations on shore—one station in particular, made by building up a wooden framework on the roof of a house, and giving a far better view of the field than could be obtained from the vessels, Capt. WM. T. SIBBET, now commanding the *Fuschia*, Messrs. GEORGE E. MCCONNELL, Executive Officer, and THOMAS BENTLEY, Engineer in charge of flagship *Don*, Potomac flotilla, and JOHN EVANS, Master's Mate, who is still on board the *Bell*, were attached to this vessel, and served on board during the action of that day.

Late in the afternoon Gen. ROBERTS, who was covered with dust and mud, came alongside in a small boat, came on board, went up to the hurricane deck to where Gen. McCLELLAN was sitting, and handed him a paper. Shortly after this, between 6 and 7 P. M., the gig of Lieut.-Commander EDWARD P. MCRAE, United States Navy, was lowered, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN entered it, with his bundle of bedding, trunks, &c., and was rowed to shore.

On the return of the gig, the *Bell* steamed down to Fortress Monroe, where the rest of the party and their bedding, baggage, &c., were landed.

During the afternoon one of our officers asked the Duke DE CHARTRES: "How do our men fight?" He answered: "Your men fight very well, but very, very bad officers."

During the afternoon Gen. McCLELLAN is described as appearing like one that had a great deal of trouble on his mind, being buried in his own reflections, and almost perfectly unconscious of all that was going on about him or outside of his own bosom. XX.

INTERESTING EXTRADITION CASE.

Can a Forger, Escaped from the United States, be Claimed under the Extradition Treaty?

From the Toronto Leader, Oct. 21.

Before Mr. Justice Hagarty.—The prisoner was, as appears from the depositions, charged before Mr. WHITE, an United States Commissioner in Ohio, with issuing forged 50-cent notes, or as commonly called, postage currency, and by him committed for trial at Cleveland, Ohio. A verdict was given against WARNER, but this decision was appealed against, mainly, as we understand, for technical grounds arising from the construction of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of this peculiar currency. Awaiting the decision in appeal, the prisoner was admitted to bail, when he took French leave, preferring to watch proceedings from this side of the lakes.

The American officials were not slow in using their remedies, as the sureties were at once proceeded against and the amounts secured, estreated. In August last WARNER was followed up to the County of Essex, and on the information of EARLE BILL, Deputy Sheriff, B. F. PAYNE, United States District-Attorney and others, brought up before a magistrate, in pursuance of the Extradition Treaty, and of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. 89, and 24th Vic., cap. 6.

The offence charged was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, and the prisoner was committed to await the pleasure of the Governor-General. Before, however, the prisoner was given up to the United State authorities, a *habeas corpus* was issued by his Lordship, and this is now returned by the Sheriff of Essex, together with two warrants from the magistrate who committed the prisoner to his custody, and a warrant under the Great Seal of this Province, directing the delivery up of the prisoner to the United States authorities, and the prisoner also appeared in Court in charge of the Deputy Sheriff of Essex and a bailiff. In appearance WARNER is not prepossessing, as the left side of his face is disfigured, and one eye destroyed, apparently by cancer or chemicals. He is a man for y years old apparently.

J. W. GWYNNE, Q. C., aided by G. D. BOULTON, now moved for the release of the prisoner, and commenced by reading from the depositions to show, 1st: That the matter was not such as was contemplated by the Act which speaks of persons who "being charged" with the acts specified should escape, but that the matter had already passed from a charge to a conviction, the sureties had been made to pay the forfeiture on their bond taken after such conviction. The acts refer to such evidence as shall warrant commitment for trial, and the charge must therefore be made here before the trial. To escape from justice after conviction is a new crime, but the prisoner is not charged now with that nor could he be delivered up for it. After conviction in such case, new evidence would not, according to our proceedure, be permitted to be brought forward against the prisoner, but the records of Court are the sufficient proof.

2. That the utterance of forged currency such as that charged, does not come within the meaning of the statute, but that the "paper" there referred to cannot be considered powers of attorney, deeds, postal currency, or anything but such as is properly called negotiable paper in commercial countries.

3. That the first warrant of the magistrate is invalid on its face on the same ground as that in ANDERSON's case, was held bad by the Court of Common Pleas three years ago, (11. U. C. C. P. Reports,) viz.: Because it directs the Sheriff to "detain the prisoner till directed according to law," and does not refer to the Extradition Treaty as decided to be necessary. This objection would clearly have been a fatal one, but it was discovered by the Magistrate before the return to the *habeas corpus* was made, and a new warrant drawn in proper form lodged with the Sheriff, which, together with the warrant under the Great Seal, are returned to the Court as the grounds for the arrest and detention.

Mr. GWYNNE argued that the second warrant could not cure the defects in the first, and that the arrest must be taken to be under it; also that the patent issued on the 1st instant was mere waste paper, as it is provided by section 4 of 24 Vic. cap. 6, that the warrant shall issue under the hand and seal of the Governor, meaning his privy seal as a magistrate exercising his power and discretion in place of Her Majesty. This use of the great seal is an abuse of it, and as this patent is not signed by the Attorney-General, it seems really not to have been properly considered, but to have issued through some official blunder.

At the conclusion of Mr. GWYNNE's argument, his Lordship said he felt great difficulty in seeing what jurisdiction the Judges in Chambers had to review the magistrates' decisions under the Act. Justices of the Peace, County Court and Superior Court Judges are all spoken of in the like terms, and made equally judges of the facts brought before them under the Act. If he now reverses this magistrate's decision, what is there to hinder his being called upon next week to review a similar decision of one of his fellow Judges? He, indeed, felt the utmost possible doubt as to his jurisdiction if the warrant were regular on its face.

Mr. BOULTON contended that this matter was decided in favor of the power of the Superior Courts to review by the decision in *Re Anderson* 10 *Q. B. U. C.*, and by the Act of, 24 Vic.

S. RICHARDS, Q. C., with whom was R. S. PAYNE, Esq., U. S. Dist. Atty., of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared for the prosecution, and argued that the only jurisdiction his Lordship could assume was such as the Superior Court judges had in England in 1790, or such as our statutes have since conferred on judges in Chambers. He contended that the magistrate or the person taking the evidence, was the proper and only judge of its sufficiency, and that if the proceedings were on their face regular, no court or judge should interfere between him, the Governor-General and the demanding Power. If this were not so then on a release of any such prisoner by a Superior Judge on review of the evidence, an action of trespass would lie against the convicting magistrate. The magistrate having committed and the Governor issued his warrant, the functions of the court are at an end. (Here U. S. authorities were quoted from the text-book in support of this argument.) The case is still properly before the courts, Ohio for adjudication, and is therefore properly within the purview of the Act, and the action taken on the bonds against the sureties does not alter the prisoner's position. If the first warrant of commitment were irregular in form, that was entirely remedied by the issue of the second, and as

$585,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $1,147,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 29th October, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to.....$188,911,766
Against 1863 (monthly).....155 649,571
Increase to date.....$33,262,195

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 28th October, to.....$182,194,121
Against same time, 1863, (monthly).....146,446 690
Increase to date.....$35,747,431

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 29th of October, amounts to.....$36,968 ,000
Against same time,1863.....39,222,000
Decrease to date.....$2,.54 000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 29th October, amount to.....$60,235,469
Against same time, 1863.....48.293,660
Increase at New-York alone.....$11,941,809

The three Western Roads which attract the most active speculation, at present, on the Stock Exchange, mainly because of the comparatively low figures to which they had fallen from last Spring, are the Northwest, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh. The advance last week in the first is 4 ₩ cent.; in the second, 8 ₩ cent.; and in the last, 7½ ₩ cent. The Northwest Common Stock has not yet paid a Dividend, selling now at 44 as against 68@70 last Spring, before the consolidation of the Road with the old Galena line; while the Preference Stock is entitled to 7 ₩ cent. absolute, and entitled to share the future extra dividends of the Common Stock above 7 ₩ cent. up to 10 ₩ cent., had fallen to 68, and is now selling at 79½@80 ₩ cent., although commanding 92@95 ₩ cent. in June, when the arrangement to absorb and transfer the old Galena Stock was first announced. As we have been requested to repeat the new capital account of the Northwest, we now do so in connection with the other two lines which have taken position as Dividend paying properties; the Pittsburgh 8 ₩ cent. on a Capital cost of $8,000,000, and the Fort Wayne 10 ₩ cent. on a Capital cost (not yet made full) of $20,394,000. The Dividends of the last-named road are paid 2½ ₩ cent. quarterly on both the old and newly issued Shares. Of the new $1,300,000 has been issued for the improvement of the line, in 1864, and the purpose is, we believe, to devote a corresponding amount to the service of each of the years 1865 and 1866, so as to make the line as originally stipulated on its reorganization, a first-class road, in its roadway, stations property and equipment, equal to a gross traffic, perhaps, of ten millions a year, in place of $6,000,000, or $6,500,000, in 1864. The traffic for the first nine months of the present year is $4,849,742, operated at a cost of $2,915,648. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road is complete on $8,000,000, equally divided between Stock and Mortages. The net earnings would probably justify over 8 ₩ cent. a year in dividends; the finances of the Road being wholly unembarassed, and the line entitled to share 26½ ₩ cent. of the gross earnings of the Fort Wayne—with which it has a permanent running arrangement—while the Fort Wayne Road shares 73½ ₩ cent. of the Pittsburgh earnings.

NORTHWEST ROAD—INCLUDING GALENA.

Whole length of Road.....609 miles.		
Real Estate in Chicago, valued.....		$2,500.000
Cost of Galena line.....294 miles	$15,619,000	
Cost of Northwest &c.....315 miles	14,895.000	
Total cost of.....609 miles	$30,514,000	
Including Station property of both lines in Chicago and Galena bridge over Mississippi River.		
Galena Mortgages.....$3,558,000		
Northwest ditto.....6,535,000		$10,093,000
Preference Stock (for Galena)..$6,030.500		
Preference Northwest.....2,400,000		$8,430,500
Common, (bonus for Galena)...$6.030.500		
Common Northwest.....5,960,000		$11,990,500
Total cost as above.....$30.514.000		
Traffic from 1st June to Oct. 21		$2 688.107
At the rate for Fiscal year of.....		6,791,500
Traffic of both Lines 1863, 1st June to Oct. 21		$1,768,819
At the rate for year of.....		4 514,400

Dividends on Preference Stock payable in December and June. Dividend on Common Stock not yet fixed.

The First National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend at 10 ₩ cent. payable on 1st November.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER Co., will pay the 1st November Coupon due on the Indiana State War Debt.

The following abstract of Pennsylvania Company report shows the coal tonnage for the season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading Railroad.....2,744,615	2,726,123	18,892	
Schuylkill Nav.....963,946	713,039	90,935	
Lehigh Nav.....895,184	1,037,316	52,126	
Lehigh Valley R.....1,183,746	884,059	125,833	
Delaware & Lack.....1,0?2,481	994,212	78,268	
Delaware & Hudson.....718,506	673,238	45,273	
Pennsylvania Coal.....612,988	552,149	90,548	
Shamokin.....248,027	218,372	30,666	
Broad Top.....376,694	267,421	99,273	
Lykens Valley.....112,251	110,403	1,847	
Trevorton.....54,801	50,047	4,454	
Totals.....8,542,658	7,943,992	598,092	

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,168,794 91; for customs, $169,000; payments, $1,877,390 59; on account of loan, $774,200; balance, $29,464,723 00.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES No. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receive subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Receive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 5-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1861 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 30 obls. at $11@$11 50 for Pots and $13 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 540 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and buoyant, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 27c.@31c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at about previous rates; Middling, $1 22@$1 25, chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 275 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 25c. ₩ bbl., but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 28,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 73; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 25; also, for delivery in November and December, at $10@$10 25, and first half of January at $10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State.....9 85	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.10 00	@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands.10 75	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee.....10 25	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....10 30	@16 00

Southern Flour is improving to-day; sales since our last 1,250 bbls. at $10 95@11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 ₩ Phœnix Mills, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite buoyant to-day; sales 550 bbls. Extra at $9 90@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 25@$7 35 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh's Calorific and $8@$8 15 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and has advanced 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel. Sales 104,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 43; Red Western at $2 33@$2 36; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 17½@$2 21; Chicago Spring at $2 16@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at a further advance of about 1c. ₩ bushel; sales since our last, 31,000 bushels, at $1 64@$1 65, closing at $1 64 for Mixed Western, ₩ bush. Oats are heavy and lower. We quote Canada at 88½c.@90c; Western at 91c.; State at 90c.@91c., cash, ₩ bushel. Sales were also made of 17,000 bushels Barley, at $1 95 for Canada West.

HAY—North River continues in demand and quite firm at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for at 15c.@35c. for interior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 18,057 hides; sales, 52,000 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 8,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 30c., cash, 12,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 30c.@32c., cash; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 28c.@30c., cash; 7,500 Dry California, 21lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash; 2,400 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Army Hides, 25 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 65@70 lbs., private terms; 5 000 City Slaughters, at 10½c. for light, and 12½c. for heavy; 5,000 Rio Grande, shipped to Hamburg. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 647,500 (same time last year 160,600—year before, 464,400) and 1,125 bales. The stock comprises: 312,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 57,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 62,700 Dry Orinoco (Hides and Kips); 100.000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 21,200 Dry Central American, &c.; 9,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,200 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 6,400 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 4,200 Dry African; 12,300 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been fair for all kinds; prime, plump, middle and heavy are scarce, and wanted at full prices. For common Leather, rates are about ½c. ₩ lb. easier than last week's figures. Oak Sole—Business continues quiet, and prices have receded from 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb. for most descriptions. The stock is gradually accumulating. Weeks receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides."

METALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principle kinds, including refined Ingot Copper at 47c.@48c. ₩ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $61@$62, and No. 1 American do. at $62@$63 ₩ ton; Pig Lead at 14c.; Cut Nails at 9½c.@10c.; Spelter at 14¼c.@14½c., and Straits Tin at 57c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including New-Orleans at 97½c.@$1 20; Porto Rico, 82½c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive yet steady, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$37 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $12@$16 ₩ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 20 ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and somewhat depressed, including Crude Whale at $135@$140; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $160; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Lingseed at $1 32@$1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@82c. free, and 65c.@66c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and firm. Sales to-day 6,500 bbls., at $43@$43 25, cash and regular way, closing at $43@$43 12½ for New Mess, cash, and $40@$41 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 18½c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@20½c. for Hams; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Lard is improving; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef continues in active demand at $19@$23 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.; 175 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25. Butter continues in fair request at 38c @48c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 14c.@22c., the latter for choice, ₩ lb.

SKINS—Deer are quiet and nominal. Goat are in very moderate demand, as manufacturers pay asking rates with great reluctance, and buy only in a small way to meet immediate requirements. A few bales Payta at 70c., currency, and about 2,500 Tampico, at 45c., gold, have been sold during the week.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at full prices. Sales since our last 385 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16½c.@22c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, at 22½c.@25½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 16½c.@17½c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet and unsettled in price. Sales 215 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@36c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—The principal inquiry has been for Domestic, which has been quoted firmer, with sales reported of 210,000 lbs. Fleece at 80c.@$1, as extremes, and 75,000 lbs. Pulled at 75c.@90c., chiefly at 80c.@85c.; also, 65,000 lbs. California at 40c.@58c. ₩ lb. In foreign, transactions have been light, at irregular prices, including about 400 bales Donskoi at 25c.@32c. ₩ lb., in gold.

WHISKY—Has been depressed; sales, to-day, 600 bbls., at $1 71@$1 72 ₩ gallon, closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 406 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 30 hhds. Tallow, at 5s.; and 40 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese and 200 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For London, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter, at 25s. For Cork and orders, a bark from Philadelphia, with 2,000 obls. Petroleum at 7c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Canada	Oct. 16	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
George Cromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....1:30, 2.20 and 5:15 P. M.
Erie Mail.....6 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.....8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....4 P. M.
North Mails.....6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at.....6 A. M., 4 30, 5 and 10 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

CAREY'S STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE in every variety of materials FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN SACQUES, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS, AND JACKETS, At a GREAT REDUCTION from the gold standard.

GEO. CAREY,
Nos 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. MCKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

Invite attention to a very large assortment of WOOL PLAIDS, POPLIN PLAIDS, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and other DRESS GOODS, which they have reduced to prices much below the cost of importation.

ALSO,

A full line of SHAWLS, of every kind, for FALL and WINTER; RIBBONS, SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

No. 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Corner Pearl-st.

White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT, made to order, or ready made.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, AGENT.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,
and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS
IN
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES
and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a
WINTER GARMENT
will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,
NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CAAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
of every description, and all the different varieties of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, "At Retail."
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
PAYTON & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
FROM
THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK.

BLACK SILKS, $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50 to $2.
ALSO,
COLORED SILKS, at $1, 1 12½, $1 25 to $2.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, all silk, at $2, worth $4.
ALSO,
FINE FRENCH MERINOS, IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1 30, $1 40, $1 50 to $1 16.
ALSO,
EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1, $1 25, $1 35 to $1 75.
ALSO,
TARTAN PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, double width, from auction, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $2.
ALSO,
TARTAN PLAID POPLINS, single fold, from auction, at 30c., 35c., 40c. to 75c.
ALSO,
BEAUTIFUL DELAINES, new and choice styles, from auction, at 31½c., 40c. and 45c.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, at 50c., 55c., 60c. to $1.
ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, the best in the city, at $3 to $5.
ALSO,
PARIS BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from auction, at $16 50, $18, $20, $22 to $60 (a great bargain.)
LONG WOOL SHAWLS, at $2 50 to $12.
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS, at $3 to $6 75.
STELLA SHAWLS, from auction, from $3 to $15.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, for mourning, at $4 50 to $17.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, from auction, at 5c. and 6s. a pair.
PARIS KID GLOVES, from auction, at $1—a bargain.
PARIS KID GLOVES (equal to Alexandre's) at $1 50—a bargain.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY,
Invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent stock of
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS and
JACKETS,
manufactured from the latest and most approved patterns imported, in fine and superfine French Beavers, Velvet Beavers, Chinchilla Beavers, Castor Beavers.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' GARMENTS, all sizes.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS ever offered in New-York.
Also, a magnificent variety of FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS, for the coming season.
SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
A fine assortment of ladies' and gents' Tape Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs as retail, for very low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—LACES and EMBROIDERIES reduced below gold value, consisting of a complete assortment of the following choice go ds, bought expressly for city retail trade:
Real Point Lace COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Real Thread LACES, COLLARS and SETS.
1,000 GUIPURE LACE COLLARS, $1, worth $1 50.
Paris Embroidered COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
Black Thread and Pusher LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BASQUES, POINTS and SHAWLS.
Black Guipure, Thread and French LACES.
800 Pieces Real and Imitation VALENCIENNES LACES.
Valenciennes LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, all prices.
Hem-Stitched and Tape-Bordered HDKFS.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide bedding and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, Black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and dressy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Sashes, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Untressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
CONTINUATION-SALE.
ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.
$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
LOTS OF SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
LOTS OF VEILS, LACES, BANDS, &c.
CLOSING STOCK OF RICH DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.
LOT OF FELT BLOOMERS, 25c.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 3c. YARD UP.
GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STORE TO LET
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
LOTS OF LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 15c., 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF LINED SILK GLOVES, 25c. 31c., 35c.
LOTS OF LINED MERINO GLOVES, 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF FINE LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c.
LOT OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1
12,000 PAIRS FINE CROTH, RINGWOOD BEAVER, BARLIN SILK AND MERINO GLOVES, IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND MISSES.
CLOSING OUT ABOUT HALF-PRICE.
JOB-LOTS CLOSING AT WHOLESALE.
WOOLEN GOODS CLOSING 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.
WOOLEN HOODS, 25c., 50c., 75c.
SPLENDID SHETLAND NUBIAS, 75c.
SPLENDID ZEPHYR SONTAG, $1.
LOTS OF COMFORTERS AND SCARFS, 10c., UP.
SPLENDID LOT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' CASHMERE AND SILK SCARFS, 25c., UP.
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL THIS WEEK.
10,000 PAIRS BALMORAL WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c.
5,000 PAIRS GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c.
LOT OF ENGLISH AND MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c.
LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 20c.
LOT OF THREE-THREAD HALF-HOSE, 25c.
360 DOZEN WOOLEN HOSE OF EVERY KIND, 25c., UP.
10,000 PAIRS LADIES' HEAVY WHITE COTTON HOSE, 25c.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
GREAT RUSH ON MONDAY.
10,000 SPOOLS 200 YARD COTTON, 5c. SPOOL.
BEST 200 YARD WILLIMANTIC COTTON, 10c.
BEST 200 YARD CLARKS' AND COATS', 12c.
JOB LOT EXCELLENT BASTING COTTON, 1c. SPOOL.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, CLOSING AT 5c.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.
WORKING COTTON, 2c.; HAIRPINS, 2c.; BUNDLE BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 3c.; 36 WING SILKS, 1c.; CROCHET BUTTONS, 1c.; CROCHET COTTON, 3c.; SKIRT AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, 3c., 6c., 10c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT JET ORNAMENTS, JET BUTTONS AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, AND BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, FOR RICHNESS AND STYLE, THEY ARE UNSURPASSED. A GREAT VARIETY OF BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE—NEW plaid, broche and plain bonnet and sash RIBBONS. Line of fashionable plain and silk VELVETS. Uncut royal and plain silk bonnet VELVETS. Every shade. $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and upward. Black silk bonnet VELVETS, cheap EMBROIDERIES, from auction. Alexandre's KID GLOVES, warranted 20 per cent. below regular prices. New cloth and cashmere GLOVES, cheap. Also, full line of SONTAGS, woolen SHAWLS, HOODS, &c. New French FLOWERS and FEATHERS, ready Monday. Our Trimming Department is replenished with many new and cheap novelties.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE—THE largest and cheapest stock of Felt, Beaver and Straw BLOOMERS, BONNETS, TURBANS, CAPS, &c., in this city. We have all the fashionable shapes in felts at 20 cents, 25 cents, 56 cents, 75 cents and $1 each. Beaver at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upward. Straw stock clearing at 50 cents on a dollar. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESSES, MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS,
No. 12 Waverley-place.
MADAME BENEDICT'S
DRESSMAKING BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban HAT, at SIMMON'S, No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker as seamstress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 369 3d-av., between 38th and 40th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, of steady habits, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 84 Watts-st., between Washington and West sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French finting; would be willing to assist in other work; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can do all kinds of fine needlework and unders ands the care of children perfectly. Call at No 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or assist with washing in the city or country, by a competent young woman. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to do general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as child's nurse, and willing to do light chamberwork; a reference of four years from her last employer. Call at No. 92 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy girl to do housework; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take some family or gentleman's washing by the dozen or monthly; can give best of reference. Call or address Mrs. KELLY, No. 261 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply for 2 days at No. 31 Prince-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., near 19th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 52d-st., second door from Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl, a situation as child's nurse; has a good education; is willing to make herself generally useful.